

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
TRIPURA
2010-11**



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PART-I

1) ECONOMIC SITUATION

Introduction:

Present issue of "Economic Review of Tripura, 2010-11" is 12th in the series that shows the overall macro-economic performances, thrust areas for the development as well as trend of the State's economy during the fiscal year of 2010-11. It focuses and analyses the development trend as well as progress achieved in different sectors of State's economy during the annual plan period of 2010-11 under the 11th Five year Plan. Besides, it also analyses on new initiatives, potential areas as well as constrains faced in the processes of economic development of the State's economy.

Tripura is situated between latitudes 22°56' and 24°32' north, and longitudes 91°09' and 92°20' east. It has an area of 10,491.69 sq. km. Tripura is a land-locked State, surrounded by Bangladesh on its north, south and west. The length of its international border with Bangladesh 856 Km (84 per cent of its total border), while it shares 53 Km border with Assam and 109 Km border with Mizoram. Tripura is connected with the rest of the country by only National Highway-44, which runs through the hills to Cachar District in Assam.

The State has rich natural resources; including gas and forests. The local flora and fauna bear a very close affinity and resemblance with floral and faunal components of Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese sub-regions. The State is located in the bio-geographic zone of 9B-North-East hills and possesses an extremely rich bio-diversity. There are 379- species of trees, 320- shrubs, 581- herbs, 165- climbers, 16- climbing shrubs, 35- ferns, 45- epiphytes and 4- parasites. Rare plants of Tripura have been put to 18 numbers. There are 266 species of medicinal plants in the State (68- trees, 39- shrubs, 71- herbs and 88- climbers). There are 90 mammal species in Tripura and in the aquatic ecosystem 47 species of fish have been found. As per last Census of Wild Life, there were 39 numbers of leopard, 182 numbers of elephant and 92 numbers of bison in the State.

In reality, the State is characterised by geographical isolation, poor infrastructure facilities, communication bottlenecks, inadequate exploitation of natural resources (natural gas, rubber, forest etc.), low capital formation, almost non-existence of industry and high level of incidences of poverty and un-employment.

Background:

The erstwhile princely State merged with the Indian Union after independence on the 15th October, 1949 as Group-C category State. It became an Union Territory on 1st July, 1963. Tripura became a full-fledged State on the 21st January, 1972. In the year 2010-11, the State had 4- Districts, 17- Sub-divisions, 40- Blocks, and also one Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council. The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, which brought under the Sixth Schedule in 1985. The TTAADC covers about 2/3rd of the total area of the State. It covers all the four districts and has 1/3rd population of the State.

The partition of India in 1947 was a defining event in the history of Tripura, and had an enduring effect on the process of social and economic development of the State. The partition was perhaps the largest movement of evicted people in modern history. It witnessed a heavy influx of refugees into Tripura from erst-while East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, who arrived with little wealth in hand. On the otherhand, the partition resulted in a huge infrastructural and economic set back for Tripura. It lost all its rail-heads-to the west, south and north-as they fell in the East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, and the State was cut off from India's railway network. The distance by road from Agartala to Kolkata was less than 350 Km before partition. After partition, the route to Kolkata via Siliguri land corridor became 1,700 Km long. The partition therefore aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura and indeed, of the entire North Eastern Region.

The prominent hill ranges are Jampui, Sakhantang, Longtharai, Atharamura, Baramura, Deotamura, Belkum and Kalajhari. The Betling Shib (939 metres), situated in the Jampui range, is the highest peak of Tripura. The important forest products include sal, teak, gamai, gurjan and champa. The bamboo is available in the State abundantly, and is traditionally being used for multi-purpose by the tribal people. The Gumati, Howrah, Dhalai, Muhuri, Feni and Juri are the major rivers which swell in monsoon but they become shallow during the rest of the year.

Natural gas deposits are among the most important features of Tripura's natural resource base. The natural gas-based thermal power plants have been set-up at Barmura and Rokhia. Besides, construction of one 740-MW gas based thermal power project at Palatana near Udaipur has been taken-up by ONGC and another 104-MW gas based thermal power project at Monarchak in Sonamura Sub-Division has also taken-up by NEEPCO.

Most of the parts of the State are rural and about 83 percent of State's population lives in rural areas. Upliftment of rural poor as well as improvement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development planning of the State. Tripura is the second highest in terms of density of population among the North-Eastern States i.e., next to Assam. Over 60% of the area is classified as forest area leaving less area about 27 percent for cultivation. The State has many rain-fed, non-perrenial rivers and streams flowing to the neighbouring Bangladesh.

The following Table shows the existing administrative set-up of the State in 2011 vis-a-vis 1972.

Table-1.1.

Year	1972	2011
Districts	3	4
Sub-Divisions	10	17
Blocks	17	40
Revenue Circles	17	31
Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous		
District Council (TTAADC)	Nil	1
Zonal Offices of TTAADC	Nil	4
Sub-Zonal Offices of TTAADC	Nil	32
Gram Panchayats	476	511
TTADC Village Committees	Nil	527
Nagar Panchayats	9	15
Agartala Municipal Council	1	1
Police Stations	24	64
Revenue Vilages	871	874
Tehsil Offices	177	183

Low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult for this backward State. The NH-44, the lifeline of Tripura, has been disrupted in the rainy season due to land slides near Patharkandi in Assam and Sonarpur in Meghalaya which is a perennial problem to the State. The railway link is extremely poor, although Agartala the capital of the State has recently been connected with the railway link by the metre gauge. Moreover, the State does not have any water transport system.

The State scores well in terms of literacy, birth rate and death rate. It can be evident from the fact that State's birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, total fertility rate as well as literacy rate are above the national standard. Despite poor financial resources of its own, the State could ensure providing its share of liabilities against almost all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS).

Although, overall performance of the State's real economy remained impressive despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country but due to slow down of the national economy as a part of global economic crisis and price rise since 2006-07 as well as not favourable grants from 13th Finance Commission, the economy of the State has also come under severe fiscal stretch in the coming years.

The nature of the existing employment pattern in Tripura can also be found from the 5th economic Census results. It has been revealed from the report that about 3,85,708 persons

were working in 1,89,423 establishments in 2005 against 2,68,257 persons in 1,04,427 establishments in 1998. Out of the total workers of 3,85,708 persons in 2005, 2,59,910 (67.38%) were in rural areas and remaining 1,25,798 (32.61%) were in the urban areas. As per the report, the total hired workers in 2005 were 2,05,397, i.e. 53.25% of the total workers.

The maximum number of workers was found engaged in retail trade- 28.21%, followed by manufacturing- 18.60%, public administration-14.54%, education-14.40% and other community and personal services-4.84% totalling to 80.59% of the total employments in non-agriculture sector of the State in 2005.

Demographic profile:

The Registrar General of India has released the provisional population figures of Census-2011. The provisional population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,71,032, out of which 18,71,867 males and 17,99,165 females. The population of Tripura has increased 4,71,829 during the decade 2001-2011.

The All India population has increased by more than 181 millions during the same decade of 2001-2011. The provisional population of India was 1,21,01,93,422.

Decadal growth of population in the State during 2001-2011 was 14.75 percent and males growth were 13.98 percent and females were 15.55 percent, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 17.64 percent, out of which males decadal growth rate were 17.19 percent and females were 18.12 percent.

The sex ratio has increased by 13 points in the State and reached to 961 in 2011 as against 948 in 2001. On the other hand, the similar sex ratio at the national level has increased by 7 points and reached to 940 in 2011 as against 933 in 2001.

The provisional estimates of Census-2011 shows that the State ranks 18th position in terms of density of population, although, it is the third smallest State in terms of area in the country after Goa and Sikkim. Tripura comes second next to Assam in-respect of population and population density among the North Eastern States of India.

The population of Tripura is characterized by social diversity. The people of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) comprise about one-third of the population. As per Census-2001, ST population comprises 31 percent of the total population of the State. There are 19- sub tribes among the ST population of the State with their own cultural identity, namely i) Tripuri, ii) Reang, iii) Jamatia, iv) Chakma, v) Lusai, vi) Mog, vii) Garo, viii) Kuki, ix) Chaimal, x) Uchai, xi) Halam, xii) Khasia, xiii) Bhutia, xiv) Munda, xv) Orang, xvi) Lepcha, xvii) Santal, xviii) Bhil and xix) Noatia.

The same Census 2001 data reveals that SC population consists nearly 17.37 per cent of the total population in the State. The demography of Scheduled Castes in the State is not confined to 'paras' or 'bastis' like other parts of the country. The SC and ST data based on Census-2011 is yet to release by Registrar General of India.

Table- 1.2.

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Population			Sex ratio	Density (per sq.km.)
		Male	Female	Persons		
1.	West Tripura	8,77,930	8,46,689	17,24,619	964	576
2.	South Tripura	4,47,124	4,28,020	8,75,144	957	286
3.	North Tripura	3,52,4721	3,40,810	6,93,281	967	341
4.	Dhalai	1,94,342	1,83,646	3,77,988	945	157
5.	Tripura State	18,71,867	17,99,165	36,71,032	961	350

Source: - Census-2011 (P), RGI, Govt. of India.

Vital rates: The data of latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) of Registrar General of India for 2010 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 14.9 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 22.1 per thousand population. In 2010, the death rate of the population was 5.0 per thousand population against similar rate of 7.2 at all India level. The infant mortality rate posted at 27 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 47 per thousand population at all India level in 2010.

Life expectancy: The Tripura Human Development Report-2007 indicates that in 2001 the life expectancy at birth for males and females in the State was 71 and 74 years, which is higher than the national average of 61 years for males and 62.5 years for females, respectively.

Literacy: Tripura made sustaintial progress in the expansion of literacy and schooling and ranked fourth position at all India level after Kerala, Mizoram and Goa as per provisional report of Census-2011.

In 2011, the literacy rate reached has reached to 87.75 per cent against All India figure of 74.04 per cent. The corresponding figure in 2011 for males and females were 92.91 per cent and 84.76 per cent in 2011, respectively.

The following Table shows the literacy rates in the districts of Tripura during 2010-11.

Table- 1.3.

Sl. No.	Districts	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1.	West Tripura	7,27,353	6,41,769	13,79,122	92.91	84.76	88.91
2.	South Tripura	3,55,784	9,58,719	6,54,503	90.94	79.64	85.41
3.	North Tripura	2,78,675	2,48,552	5,27,187	91.77	84.69	88.29
4.	Dhalai	1,54,161	1,26,769	2,80,930	92.45	80.83	86.82
5.	Tripura State	15,15,973	13,15,769	28,31,742	92.18	83.15	87.75

Source: Census-2011 publication.

Macro-economic performances during 11th Plan, 2007-12:

Economy of Tripura is characterized by high rate of poverty, lower per-capita income, low level of capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck's, inadequate exploitation and use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field as well as high un-employment problem.

Economy of Tripura is basically agrarian. About 50.83 percent of its population depends on agriculture for livelihood. The contribution of agriculture and allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is about 22 percent in the terminal year of 11th Plan in 2011-12. The land available for cultivation is relatively restricted. Terrain and forest cover are such that only 27 percent of geographical area is cultivable.

Real economy: The State's economy maintained a very impressive and steady growth rate in real terms throughout the 11th plan period despite uncertain macro-economic environment at national level due to rise in commodities prices as well as policy environment created during the economic reform especially for the North-Eastern States.

The rate of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) has remained quite low throughout the 10th plan period and it was about 10.77 percent for Tripura against 27 percent at all India level at the terminal year in 2006-07. The situation has not been improved much during 11th plan period although marginal improvement has been noticed and it has been increased to 13.27 percent in 2008-09 against 36.2 percent at all India level. The low level of GFCF is mainly due to low and limited private corporate investment during 11th plan period. Despite these factors, the economy of Tripura has been maintained steady and impressive growth rate and reached 8.7 percent at the terminal year of 2011-12 in real terms.

The real growth of State's economy has never come down below 7 percent during entire 11th plan period. The annual average growth rate of State's economy during entire 11th plan period in real terms is as follows:

Growth trends:

The annual average growth rate in real terms shows that the State economy has performed better and achieved 8.8 percent at the terminal year of 11th Plan, 2011-2012 period as compared 7.5 percent at the terminal year of 10th Plan, 2006-07.

The following table depicts the performance growth in -real terms by in 10th and 11th Plan period in the State.

Table No: 1.4.

Item	X th Plan						XI th Plan					
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	CAGR	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	CAGR
Total GDP	5.9	6.6	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.2
Agri & Allied	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.4	6.4	4.2
Industry	6.3	6.8	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.5	8.3	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.3	9.2
Service	5.8	6.0	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.7	5.7	7.5	8.3	8.8	9.2	7.9

Agriculture & allied sector registered a CAGR of 4.2 percent during 11th plan period as against 3.9 percent during 10th plan. The performance of agriculture & allied sector has remained impressive at 6.4 percent in the terminal year of 11th Plan period as compared to 4.2 percent in the terminal year of 10th Plan. Industry sector registered a CAGR of 9.2 percent during 11th plan period as against 7.5 percent during 10th plan. In service sector transport, private communication & business services are grown well in 11th Plan as compared to 10th Plan. The CAGR of service sector remained very steady during 11th plan period and touched to 7.9 percent as against 7.1 percent during 10th plan.

Sectoral performances: The contribution of primary sector in real term has declined from 25% at the beginning of 11th plan period to 22% in the terminal year.

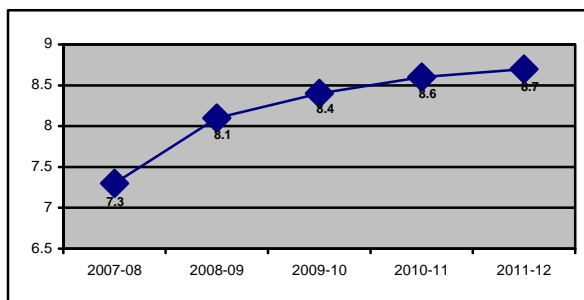
The State has made significant progress in Secondary Sector during 11th plan period mainly due to higher investment in construction sub-sector. The share of Secondary Sector has increased from 23% to 28% during 11th plan period.

The overall performance of service sector remained quite impressive and steady during entire period of 11th plan. The contribution of service sector has remained steady all along the 11th plan period over 51 percent.

Per capita Income: The real per capita income at current prices in the terminal year of 10th plan was Rs.29081/- for Tripura. The real per-capita income at current prices has also increased considerably during 11th plan period. It has increased from Rs.31,111/- at the beginning of 11th plan period in 2007-08 to Rs. 50,750/- in 2011-12 at the terminal year, i'e. an increase of over 63 percent.

Table No: 1.5.

Per Capita Income Xth Plan					Per Capita Income XIth Plan				
2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
20333	22031	24394	26668	29081	31111	35587	39949	44965	50750



Earlier, economy of Tripura had suffered from disturbed conditions of extremism and insurgency over last two decades, which directly hindered the human safety as well as economic development process in the recent past. Although, the State has now come out from that disturbed phase arising out of law and order. On the otherhand, State's economy is basically an agrarian. More than 50 per cent of its population depends on agriculture and contribution of agriculture and allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is 23 per cent.

Moreover, liberalisation and reforms of the Indian economy started in 1990s with proclaimed objective to accelerate the industrial growth as well as maintaining the inclusive

growth in the country has not given much needed boost for industrial growth in the State. Although, the data of 5th Economic Census indicate a rise in establishments between 1998 and 2005 in the State, which are basically own account establishments, i.e., without hiring any workers.

On the other hand, the 13th Finance Commission's grant appears to be not favourable for Tripura and under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government. As a result, State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain since the State has limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting the committed liabilities.

The State requires for getting substantially higher plan allocation from Planning Commission, New Delhi in-particular in coming fiscals to maintain the positive Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) as well as higher central assistances through Ministry of Finance, Government of India in-oder to keep the sustainable economic development process and mantaning the inclusive growth. Moreover, the soaring nation wide price rise started during on-going 11th Plan period has also made the real economic situation more worsen for this small geographical isolated State of North-East India.

State's Budgetary process has been targeted for schematic allocation of resources especially to economic and social sectors covering the State's share for all Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) as well as concerning for additional resource mobilization or increase the tax base from existing potential areas for keeping fiscal deficit under control. In this background, understanding of the State's macroeconomic profile is prelude for assigning the fiscal priorities and visioning the economic prosperity.

Poverty

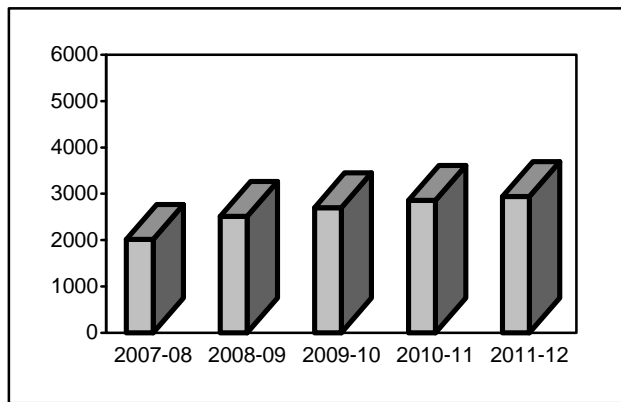
The incidence of poverty in simple form means poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human development.

Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty,2009:

The Planning Commission, Government of India set-up an expert group under the Chairmanship of Prof.Suresh Tendulkar to examine a new poverty line and estimates. The expert group has considered this issue and has suggested new methodology to arrive at state wise and all India rural and urban poverty lines for 2004-05 based on National Sample Survey (NSS) round on household consumer expenditure which provides data for the calculation of poverty estimates by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

Based on the estimates of the expert group headed by Prof.Suresh Tendulkar, the final set of new poverty ratio for 2004-05 for Tripura comes about 44.5% for rural areas and 22.55% for urban areas against all India poverty ratio of 41.8% for rural areas and 25.7% for urban areas, respectively. The total poverty ratio combining the rural and urba stood at 40.6% for Tripura against 37.2% for all India in 2004-05 as per the new expert group estimates.

The new expert group has also given the final poverty lines for all the states including the North-Eastern states. The final poverty line for Tripura was Rs.450.49 for rural areas and Rs.555.79 for urban areas as against Rs.446.68 for rural areas and Rs.578.8 for all India in 2004-05.



Now, re-estimation of poverty ratio based on new revised methodology as suggested by the expert group chaired by Prof.Suresh Tendulkar for the previous years has also become necessary to know the trends in poverty in both rural and urban areas of state.

National scenario: The 11th Plan, 2007-12 had aimed at achieving faster and more inclusive growth of 9 per cent at National level. Indian economy has actually grown to 8.2 per cent during 11th Plan period. The real growth of National economy in 2011-12 is likely to be below 8 per cent. It is fact that a severe global economic crisis depressed growth in last three years of 11th Plan. Moreover, in 2009 India had the weakest monsoon in three decades.

The 11th Plan had set an ambitious target of achieving a decline in poverty ratio of 2 per cent points per year at All India level. The actual achievements in this regard was below the target. Preliminary estimates using the latest NSS survey for 2009-10 suggest that the percentage of population in poverty declined by approximately 1 per cent point per annum, which is just half of the All India target.

Progress towards increasing inclusiveness was difficult and could not achieved during 11th Plan since inclusive growth should result in lower incidence of poverty as well as significant improvement in health outcomes, universal access for children to school, increased access to higher education and improved skill development.

Domestic inflation started hardening from January, 2009 and started picking-up from March 2009, which continued through out the fiscal. The inflation was very high during June to October 2011 and crossed the double digit mark at all India level. High inflation particularly for the food items has complicated the development process in the country and common men are become hard pressed.

Global economic crisis on the other hand, have worsened the growth in major advanced economies and inflation also hardened through out the world.

13th Finance Commission: The Finance Commission award has caused considerable hardship to the State's finances. The 13th Finance Commission has significantly under assessed the State's financial requirements and failed in appreciating circumstances specific to Tripura. It is common knowledge by now that the approach of 13th Finance Commission was radically different from previous Finance Commissions because a normative formula has been applied for computation of salary and wages on the base of 2005-06 and 2007-08, respectively.

As a result, the State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain since the State has also limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting such committed liabilities, which are as follows:

- i) A negative gap of about Rs. 10,499.63 crores has been created including salary and pension for Non Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE).
- ii) Though most States have suffered on account of the normative approach of the 13th Finance Commission, Tripura has been hit the hardest on account of salary and pension being much higher than 35 % of non-plan revenue expenditure. On the otherhand, the on-going nationwide surge in prices of major food items, which began in 2006, has further complex the overall fiscal management in the State.
- iii) The 13th Finance Commission failed to appreciate the need for higher level of government employment in North Eastern States like Tripura necessitated due to militancy. As Many as thirteen battalions of Tripura State Rifles (TSR) were raised to curb the militancy in the State. Had the State not provided employment to the youth of the State particularly tribal youths, it would have difficult to wean them away from the path of militancy.
- iv) On the other hand, the 13th Finance Commission under assessment of salary, pension and other committed liabilities has led to huge negative BCR (Balance from Current Account Revenue), at the same time, it has recommended that such diversion from plan to non-plan should not take place.
- v) The 13th Finance Commission has limited the borrowing ceiling upto the level of 3% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) making additional resource mobilization through borrowing more difficult.
- vi) There is a reduction of Rs. 1041.20 crore in Non Plan Revenue Gap Grant recommended by 13th Finance Commission as compared to amount recommended by 12th Finance Commission.
- vii) Against the projection of State Government for Non Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) of total Rs. 26,848.76 crore for award period, the 13th FC assessed only Rs. 16,349.13 crore indicating a shortfall of Rs. 10,499.63 crore.

The item wise shortfalls are shown in the following Table.

Table No: 1.6.

Sl. No.	Item	State's assessment	13th FC's assessment	Shortfall
1.	Salary	13924.43	7727.90	6196.53
2.	Arrear Salary	2200.00	0.00	2200.00
3.	Interest Payment	2544.93	2649.88	-104.95
4.	Pension	3944.79	2779.09	1165.70
5.	Others	4234.61	3192.26	1042.35
6.	Total	26848.76	16349.13	10499.63

- vii) Moreover, the private sector has limited presence and has not been contributing significantly for productive employment generation; therefore, higher proportion of government employment could not be avoided.

- ix) The Government of India introduced a defined; contribution based New Pension Scheme (NPS) with effect from April 2004 to cover all new entrants to government service. Twenty-three states have notified adoption of the NPS for their employees. The interiam Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has set-up as institutional architecture of the NPS. The migration to the NPS needs to be completed at the earliest.

Scope for further augmentation of State's Own Resources?

The State Planning Board in its meeting held on 31st May 2010 at Pragna Bhavan, Agartala has also reviewed the scope for futher augmentation of own resources based on the suggestion made by the Standing Committee, which are as follows:

- i) Scope for royalty on minor forest produce may be fully exploited by Forest Department.
- ii) Scope for royalty on minor mineral may be fully exploited by Industries & Commerce Department.
- iii) The Union Ministry of Petroluam & Gas may be persuaded to ensure that the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) Ltd. pays royalty to the State @ 10% of the price they charge, which is also lower.
- iv) Better services may be provided to end users and existing user charges need to be revised including the health sector.
- v) ARM measures are required to be applied on work contracy taxes even on the works taken-up by Central Government Agencies.
- vi) Liquor is even sold without having any licence. Issuing of licences may be simplified so that liquor can be sold through licence vendors only.

Approach and strategy of Planning in Tripura

The State Government has adopted, in 1996, "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura", taking into account the state's strength, weakness and opportunities.

The salient features are as follows:

- i) The priority before the State Government is firstly, the equitable improvement, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and Other Backward Classes, secondly, the equitable development of Tripura Autonomous District Council areas to the same standard and level with the rest of Tripura.
- ii) Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication of illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations;
- iii) Additional employment opportunities in non-government sectors:
- iv) Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional resources;
- v) To attain self-sufficiency in the production of food-grains and fish as well as double the production of animal inputs, fruits & vegetables and extension of irrigation areas by 2011-12;

- vi) Involving all sections of the people and their democratically elected representatives in decentralised planning process so as to achieve effective balanced development of the State.
- vii) Appropriate use of available land and water resources;

Perspective Plans:

Maintaining the sustainable development process that can significantly accelerate economic growth as well as employment, the State Planning Board has decided to take-up the 'Perspective Plans' for : i) Agriculture ii) Horticulture iii) Animal Resources iv) Forest v) Fishing and vi) Irrigation sectors since 2000-01.

Opportunities:

Low availability of infrastructure, as indicated above, has made the process of economic development extremely difficult. The State has the strengths, which are required to be exploited for ensuring sustained economic development by increasing the gainful employment. The North Eastern Region of India is close to the South East Asian Region, which has been seen rapid economic growth in the last decade in the global economic environment and their experiences may be utilized for faster pace of economic development with gainful employment opportunities.

Development of infrastructure and creation of conditions conducive for economic development are essential for tapping the investment opportunities in the State. The promising sectors of the State's economy are presented below.

a) Land: High rainfall and good soil offer considerable scope for land-based economic activities. Creation of irrigation sources and intensive land utilisation can give a big boost to development of agriculture and allied activities in the State. Significant area of the State is under fruit and plantation crops.

The major crops grown in plantations are tea, cashew, orange, and pineapple. Jackfruit, banana, lemon, coconut and arecanut are largely grown on the homestead. Fruits grow very well in Tripura. The quality of jackfruit, orange and pineapple is widely recognised.

Tripura grows large quantities of vegetables with potato as the major field crop. Yield of potato in Tripura is the highest in the North-Eastern Region (19,665 kg/hect) and higher than the National average of 18,280 kg/hect. Infact, all vegetables grow well in the State. Therefore, the State has potential for high value horticultural crops and food processing.

b) Rubber and tea: Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber followed by Kerala. In 2010-11, about 65,760 hectares area was under natural rubber and it is estimated that about 1,00,000 hectares can be brought under the rubber plantations in the State. Infact, this sector holds considerable potentiality for the development of the State especially in hilly rural areas.

Suitable land and climate conditions offer good potential for development of tea industry in the State. Tripura, a traditional tea growing area, has 55 tea gardens covering an area of 6,430 hectares with an annual production of over 5,500 MT. Tea produced in the State has good blending qualities. Production of bio-tea, which does not have any chemical residue, has been taken up as special venture.

The rubber and tea plantation activities have a special socio-economic significance in rehabilitation of shifting cultivators, i.e., jhum cultivation done by the tribals of the State.

c) **Natural gas:** The estimate of the ONGC reveals that out of a prognosticated reserve of 400 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM), approximately 16 BCM natural gas is recoverable from the State. In 2006-07, the ONGC has produced 480 MCM natural gas from the State. The natural gas is available in non-toxic form, with about 94 percent methane. Availability of natural gas provides scope for setting up units for producing power, chemicals and fertiliser based industries in the State.

d) **Border Trade with Bangladesh:** Tripura has 84 percent of its border common with the neighbouring country Bangladesh. Promotion of trade with the Bangladesh for exporting of agricultural produces, medicines, cycle parts etc across the border need to be promoted. Besides, the trade with the Southeast Asian countries can also boost the economic development of the State.

In January 2010, an agreement was signed between India and Bangladesh for promotion of larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

e) **Tourism:** Tourism based on wildlife, forest and Hindu/Buddhist religious places have good potential in the State. Presently, promotion of tourist has been affected by inadequate infrastructure. The development of tourism related infrastructure facilities are essential and prerequisite for promotion of tourism in the State.

f) **Industries:** Creation of special economic zones, industrial estates, bio-tech parks, food parks, IT parks, railway and road projects will provide large scale employment opportunities to illiterate, literate, unskilled, semiskilled and skilled workers. Besides, utilisations of vast gas resources, rubber etc. will generate sizeable employment opportunities and income.

g) **Vocational courses:** The introduction of vocational and job-oriented courses need to be introduced in general degree colleges as well as conventional courses in the State. The unemployed graduates and postgraduates who are proficient in english may encourage the overseas employment opportunities, which are increasing day by day.

Weakness:

State is endowed with vast green forest with hilly slopes and as a result, soil erosion is common and soil nutrients including humus get eroded.

Partition of India in 1947 choked off Tripura's major lines of transport and communication by severing inland waterway, roadways and railway networks. Tripura is now remote and isolated within India. The Partition thus aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura and indeed, of the entire North Eastern Region.

State's economy is characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, inadequate exploitation and use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem.

Industrialisation in the State is yet to take off and industry sector is not able to open employment opportunities despite State Government's effort for comprehensive base for industrialization. On the other hand, agriculture sector has become stagnant and not ready to absorb growing demand for employment.

Liberalisation and economic reforms of India introduced since 1990 have limited impact on the industrial development in the State. The economy of the State continues to be agrarian.

Further, development within the State is also not balanced. The Dhalai district is still remained backward among the other districts of the State as indicated in the Tripura Human Development Report (THDR), 2007.

Table-1.7.

Name of District	HDI
West Tripura	0.61
South Tripura	0.57
North Tripura	0.59
Dhalai	0.51
Tripura	0.59

The increase in population and consequent addition to the labour force, the supply of labour continues to outstrip the demand resulting the problems of un-employment and under employment at alarming stage. The un-employment situation in the State assumes alarming. Total job seekers in the Employment Exchanges of the State were 5,77,866 as on March 2010, out of which women were 2,14,881.

Priority areas of Tripura

- i) Poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas through Rural Development Programme.
- ii) Agriculture and allied sectors with strong emphasis on horticulture including post harvesting management and processing.
- iii) Social services like education, health, water supply and nutrition.
- iv) Power generation, transmission, grid connectivity and rural electrification.
- v) Roads and Bridges for ensuring better connectivity.
- vi) Sericulture & Weaving for generation of income and employment to the women folk.
- vii) Tourism infrastructure and tourism services.
- viii) Trade with Bangladesh and creation of infrastructure for the same.
- ix) Decentralization of planning and involvement of the people in the development process.

Human Development Report, 2007

The Tripura Human Development Report (THDR), 2007 gives valuable information about the status of health, education and income of different districts of the State. These may be used in formulation of the Plan at grassroot level for development of the State. It may be of particular relevance in planning for the development of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and Other disadvantaged segments of the society and bringing all round development of the State in the coming years.

Based on analysis of relevant data for the year 2001, the report has indicated Human Development Index (HDI) for Tripura to be 0.59, which is higher than the HDI for India by 0.03 points.

Tripura's HDI corresponds to the 'medium' level of achievement as per international norms. The district-level Human Development Indices for Tripura indicate that then West Tripura District ranks first, followed by then North Tripura District, South Tripura District and Dhalai District.

Table: 1.8.

Districts	Education index	Health index	Income index	HDI
West Tripura	0.77	0.82	0.26	0.61
South Tripura	0.70	0.76	0.24	0.57
North Tripura	0.72	0.80	0.25	0.59
Dhalai		0.60	0.74	0.190.51
TRIPURA	0.73	0.79	0.25	0.59

Gender related Development Index (GDI): Gender related Development Index or GDI incorporates differentials in achievement between men and women. In 2001, estimated value of the GDI for Tripura was 0.56.

Individual components of HDI and GDI show that Tripura performs much better than India with respect to the education index, close to the National average with respect to the health index, and worse than the National in terms of the income index. Further, between 1991 and 2001, improvements in HDI and GDI in Tripura were greater than the National as a whole.

Participation of Women: The THDR report has indicated that participation of women in politics in Tripura is very high and visible in political activity.

The key task of training and capacity-building of elected local body members and chairpersons has not received the attention that it needs. Special attention is required for the training of elected women and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the TTAADC set up.

Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act,2005:

The State Government continued to pursue fiscal correction and consolidation for overall improvement of the financial health of the State. The State Government has enacted the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act,2005 on 25th June 2006 during the fiscal year 2005-06.

The Act provides the responsibility of the Government of Tripura to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, reduction in fiscal deficit, debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability.

As per provision of the Section-12 of said TFRBM Act, 2005; the Government of Tripura framed the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2006, which is notified on 4th October, 2006.

The fiscal targets of TFRBM Act,2005 is as follows

- i) Continue to remain revenue surplus and build-up further surplus.
- ii) Strive to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by March 2010.
- iii) Bringing down debt stock within 40% of GSDP by March 2010.

iv) Limit risk weighted guarantees to 1% of GSDP of the respective year.

Fiscal Management:

The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2010-11 in-terms of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Finance Commission as well as targets fixed under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005.

As a part of compliance of the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005, Quarterly Review Report of the Finance Minister has been placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly during 2010-11.

The State Budget for 2010-11 (Revised) envisages expenditure of Rs.6,500.28 crores comprising Rs.4,602.36 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs.1,691.62 crores of capital expenditure, Rs.174.14 crores public debt and Rs.32.16 crores payment of loans and advances. Expenditure during the year 2010-11 (Revised) is expected to go up by 11.43 percent over the previous year of 2009-10 (Actual). Receipts are expected to be Rs.6,017.50 crores including Rs.5,386.50 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.631.00 crores of capital receipts. While capital receipts are expected to increase by 21.19 percent in 2010-11 (Revised) over 2009-10 (actual), revenue receipts are expected to increase by 18.29 percent. The overall increase in receipts is anticipated to be 11.43 percent in 2010-11 from 2009-10.

Revised approved outlay during the year 2010-11 was Rs.10,2097.89 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.96,816.67 lakhs was spent.

Fiscal constrains:

The most important fiscal constraint of Tripura is the State's dependence on Central Government for revenue. The Central Government provides about 85 per cent of the State's revenue. The fiscal condition of the State is determined to a large extent by the level of central transfers.

Initially, 12th Finance Commission imposed certain conditions on States in respect of fiscal performance for qualifying for awards under various recommendations as a result debt burden and high interest rates imposed new levels of fiscal stress on State's exchequer. Despite such fiscal constrains as well as poor financial resources of its own, the State could performed well and also ensure providing its share of liabilities of almost all the centrally sponsored schemes till 2009-10.

Meanwhile, recommendation of 13th Finance Commission has tabled and made the fiscal management more difficult for Tripura since the Commission has under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government especially the expenditure relating to salary and pension. As a result, the State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain. On the otherhand, State has also limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting such committed liabilities as well as maintaining the positive BCR for sustainable economic development.

Value Added Tax(VAT):

The State Government, following the decision of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, has been implementing the State level VAT from the financial year 2005-06 replacing the sales tax system. The Value Added Tax is a multi point tax and continued till the goods are finally consumed. The revenue collection through VAT in the state is quite

encouraging and showed an increasing trend. Moreover, a large number of sales tax system have been reduced to only two basic rates i.e., 4 percent and 12.5 percent under VAT.

Power Sector Reforms

The State Government has signed a MoU with Ministry of Power, Government of India in August, 2003 to reform the power sector in-order to improve its efficiency. The Power Department has been corporatised in 2005. The Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited, a newly formed Company has registered under Companies Act, 1956 which has been started functioning from January, 2005 in Tripura.

The 13th Finance Commission has also recommended for power sector reforms as follows:

- i) Reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses to be attempted through metering, feeder separation, introduction of High Voltage Distribution Systems, metering of distribution transformers and strict anti-theft measures. Distribution franchising and Electricity Services Company based structures for efficiency improvement to be considered.
- ii) Unbundling to be done on priority and open access to transmission should be strengthened. Governance to be improved through state load dispatch centres and this function should eventually be made autonomous.
- iii) Systems to be put into place to avoid delays in completion of hydro projects.
- iv) Case 1 bid process should be extensively used to avoid vulnerability to high cost purchases during peak demand periods.
- v) Regulatory institutions should be strengthened through capacity building, consumer education and tariff reforms like multi - year tariff. Best practices of corporate governance should be introduced in power utilities.

Rights to Forest Dweller

The Forest Department is responsible for implementing the Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. So far, 1,18,772 forest dwellers have been granted rights over forest land they had traditionally occupied.

The remaining 35,308 applications could not be considered, as they had not fulfilled the criteria of three generations laid down in the Act, 2006. Govt. of Tripura had taken up with Government of India to suitably amend the provisions in section 2(0) of the SOTFD (ROFR) Act, 2006, so that other traditional forest dwellers could also be vested with forest rights.

Of the 277 applications received for community purpose, 55 claims fulfilling the provisions of the Act were considered involving 36.897 hectares of land. The State Govt. has also decided to provide assistance to the forest dwellers vested with forest rights for gainful utilization of the land over which rights were vested by dovetailing various schemes viz. MGNREGA, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Project, Indo-German Development Agency (IGDA) Project and schemes of Line departments. So far, 23,568 forest dwellers had been provided assistance under various schemes of the Line departments.

Externally Aided Project:

The State has not got benefit of any externally aided project till the 10th Five Year Plan. The Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project funded by the

Japan Bank of International Cooperation has been started since 2007-08. It has a project cost of Rs. 399.00 crore (JBIC loan Rs. 334 crore; Tripura Govt. Rs. 59 crore). Repayment of the loan will start from 10th year and to be completed within 40 years. The objective of the project is poverty reduction of the people dependent on forest resources to be implemented over 8 years. It will be implemented in the Forest Divisions of Sadar, Teliamura, Kailashahar, Udaipur, Bagafa, Kanchanpur (Pecharthal Range) and Gumti (Amarpur Range). The project has been sanctioned by JBIC on the basis of the 90 percent as grant and 10 percent as loan.

Indo-German Development B-lateral Cooperation Project:

"Participatory Natural Resource Management in Tripura" project funded by the German Development Cooperation (KfW) has been launched during 2008-09. The objectives of the project is to "Improve natural resource condition supporting enhanced livelihood of forest dependent communities "through "Equitable Improvement in the general standard of living of all section of population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Minorities and Backward Classes".

The project implementation will span over a period of six years starting from 2008-09 involving project cost of Rs. 14,000.00 lakhs and cover a project area of 3,431 km² area comprising 65% of total forest area in Dhalai and North Tripura Districts. The target group is 104 villages covering 48,608 households. The major activities both through Joint Forest Management Committees (22,500 ha) and outside Joint Forest Management area (7,500 ha). The project has already been under implementation.

Public Private Partership (PPP):

The Central Government has been putting emphasis on adoption of Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for development of infrastructure. In view of high incidence of poverty and limited paying capacity, there are inherent constraints in developing infrastructure under PPP model. Nevertheless, the Government of Tripura has made sincere attempts in this regard as a result of which following institutions have come up with involvement of the private sector in the State.

- i) BRAM Medical College & Hospital.
- ii) Lal Path Lab (for pathological test).
- iii) Installation of MRI scanning (in the GB Hospital).
- iv) ICFAI Tripura University.
- v) Bhavan's Science College.
- vi) Star Hotel by Ginger Group.
- vii) State Para Medical College.

Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan

Final Resource (FR) estimates for 11th Plan (2007-12) were discussed in the Planning Commission on the 17th December, 2007 with the officials of the State Government. Size of the 11th Plan size has been indicated as Rs.8,852 crore (at 2006-07 constant prices) by the Planning Commission.

3.1 The Sectoral break-up of 11th Plan (2007-12) and 1st four year expenditure is indicated below:

Table: 1.9.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Sectors	Project Outlay of 11th Plan 2007-12 (at 2006-07 prices)	Expenditure for the 1st four year of 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2010-11)	% of expenditure Over projected outlay 2007-08 to 2010-11
I. Agriculture & allied activities	72306.60	49310.58	68.20
II. Rural Development	87024.00	43524.63	50.01
III. Special Area Programme	47738.46	40020.45	83.83
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	54439.80	17385.34	31.93
V. Energy	61105.14	26440.86	43.27
VI. Industry & Minerals	26750.86	18115.69	67.72
VII. Transport	98351.82	111617.88	113.49
VIII. Communication	35.72	0.00	0.00
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	11743.56	13170.97	112.15
X. General Economic Services	2456.80	6525.22	26.60
XI. Social Services	385150.52	222185.02	57.69
XII. General Services	16026.72	20439.15	127.53
Grand total	885200.00	568735.79	64.25

Annual Plan 2010-11

Revised approved outlay during the year 2010-11 was Rs.1368.21 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.14743.07 lakhs was spent. The sector wise revised outlay and expenditure during the year 2010-11 is given below:

Table: 1.10.

Name of Sectors	Annual Plan 2010-11		
	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure	% of expenditure Over outlay
I. Agriculture & allied activities	16004.01	12517.99	78.22
II. Rural Development	6662.29	7065.51	106.05
III. Special Area Programme	9196.50	10827.88	117.74
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	7541.01	4531.16	60.09
V. Energy	5804.16	4013.45	69.15
VI. Industry & Minerals	2374.90	3288.60	138.47
VII. Transport	12747.94	28350.69	222.39
VIII. Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	7395.64	6616.77	89.47

X. General Economic Services	866.39	2322.75	268.10
XI. Social Services	54567.54	62267.60	114.11
XII. General Services	13660.62	2940.67	21.53
Grand total	136821.00	144743.07	105.79

One time project based Additional Central Assistance (ACA):

Rs.55.11 crores was sanctioned for 8 (eight) projects under one time project based Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Planning Commission during the year 2009-10, out of which an amount of Rs.49.60 crores was released as 90% grant at the fag end of the financial year.

Special Plan Assistance (SPA):

An amount of Rs.188.00 crores (10% State share + 90% Central share) was sanctioned for 33 (thirty-three) projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) by the Planning Commission during the year 2010-11, out of which an amount of Rs.170.86 crore was released as 90% grant by the Government of India at the fag end during 2010-11 and Rs.14.73 crores was utilised during said reference year.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

The Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) was launched in 1998-99 with the 10% of the Budget (Gross Budgetary Support) of the Central Ministries/Departments earmarked for the development of North Eastern States including Sikkim.

The broad objective of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region thereby increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure schemes/projects in the Region. Both physical and social infrastructure sectors such as irrigation and flood control, power, roads & bridges, education, health, water supply and sanitation as well as infrastructure development for agriculture & allied services and youth welfare activities are considered for providing under central pool, with projects in physical infrastructure sector receiving priority.

Ministry of DoNER has sanctioned 97 projects under NLCPR since inception upto 2010-11 with the total approved cost Rs.1286.53 crores, out of which 38 projects is completed till 2010-11.

Northern Eastern Council (NEC):

In 2010-11, the State has received funds for Rs.42.10 crores under different NEC projects. Fund utilized during the period is Rs.38.61 crores, which was 92% of the release. Besides, the road projects for "Bishalgarh-Boxanagar-Sonamura-Nidaya-Barapathari-Belonia" roads and two other projects (one under Industries & Commerce Department and another under Youth Affairs & Sports Department) have been sanctioned from the state priority list of 2010-11.

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

The State Government has introduced "Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa" (BEUP) in the financial year 2001-02 under which every member of the Legislative Assembly of Tripura will have a choice to suggest to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate for undertaking

works to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakh in a year. This amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been increased to Rs.7.50 lakh in 2004-05, Rs.10.00 lakh 2005-06 upto 2010-11 and Rs.15.00 lakh from 2011-12 onwards.

The MLAs are entitled to recommend schemes as per guidelines of BEUP, to the tune of Rs.15.00 lakh per year to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate for their constituency area during the tenure of their membership of the Legislative Assembly from 2011-12 onwards.

The Planning (P&C) Department of the State Government is functioning as a Nodal Department for implementation of the scheme and Sub-Divisional Magistrates are also functioning as the Nodal Officers for implementation of the works under BEUP. During 2010-11, Rs.596.00 lakhs was released to the 17-Sub-Divisional Magistrates (Nodal Officer) for implementation of the works as permissible under BEUP guidelines.

Status of State Development Report (SDR):

The Government of Tripura had taken-up the preparation of State Development Report (SDR) with the help of Planning Commission. The Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow University has been selected as consultancy for preparation of State Development Report of Tripura.

Issues related to Climate Change:

The major thrust has been given for ecological concern through necessary management of the major elements in nature in the following areas of the agricultural sector in Tripura.

a) Soil Management: Fertility restoration through organic agriculture, recycling of organic wastage and biomass, inclusion of legumes in the cropping system etc. the application of bio-fertiliser and vermin-plast has also been emphasized. To check the soil erosion, the inter cropping of erosion permitting crops like maize, tur etc. and plantation crops like rubber across the slope need to be popularized.

b) Water Management: The creation of pick-up weirs, checkup weirs, cheel dams and lunga bunds, establishment of community tanks and water harvest structures where feasible, establishment of silting tanks etc. are the main strategy for the Watershed Development Programme as well as for the water resource through surface water harvest and management.

c) Air and Restricting pollution: Restricted use of insecticides and pesticides, adoption of organic farming practice, cultivation of medicinal plant including Neem and such other measures are eco-friendly in nature and economy for the farmers. Use of bio-pesticides and Botanical pesticides would not only put the pollution of air under control but also help in checking water pollution. Cultivation of fodder to feed the cattle, encouraging cultivation of traditional aromatic rice without fertilizer would also help in production of quality straw for consumption by cattle; minimizing dependence on manufactured cattle feed which may be injurious to cattle health.

d) Farm mechanism: The introduction of a suitable hand-operated implements, padd-weeder, combined thresher-cum-weeder or mini-thresher and power tillers is a high demand amongst the farmers. The Kubota power tiller never go for deep ploughing and the demand for

power tillers also on the declined due to escalating price for which the subsidy of Rs.45,000/- per power tiller has remain unchanged.

e) **Extension Reforms: Advice from Dr. M.S. Swaminathan** : Today, Agriculture is knowledge incentives, and therefore, the need is to provide "doable" solutions to various problems in a matter for just few hours to a couple of days. The traditional Agriculture Extension Service is hardly suited to cope with demands of the farmers for rapid advice and action on a variety of weather, market and other problems especially and encounters while transforming subsistence agriculture in to mixed dynamic farming.

Development Review, 2010-11:

Price situation of the State is influenced by over all price behaviour of the country. The retail prices of most essential commodities in rural areas have been increased in 2010-11 over 2009-10. A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the State for the months of March 2010 and March 2011 reveals that retail prices of only five essential commodities were declined out of nineteen commodities, which includes masur dal, moog dal, sugar, gur and onion. The maximum increased for retail prices was observed for rice,atta,pumpkin and green chilies in 2010-11 as compared to previous year.

The inflation based on CPI for Industrial Worker (2001=100) shows that it touched 9.40 per cent in March 2011 year-on-year basis. The CPI for Industrial Worker (2001=100) exhibits up-ward trend from 149 in March 2010 and moved to 156 in June 2010 and further moved to 165 in November 2010 but touched 163 in March 2011.

The inflation based on CPI for Agricultural Labour which is used mainly to study the rural inflation, touched 12.88 per cent in March 2011 on year-on-year basis. At All India level, the inflation rate on year-on-year basis based on CPI for Agricultural Labour was 9.14 per cent in March 2011.

Urban inflation on the other hand in the State shows moderate trends. The CPI for Urban With 2010=100 shows an upward trends from 105 in April, 2011 to 108 in July 2011 and stood at 110.9 in October 2011, therefore, registering an inflation of about 5.62 percent during the period.

At national level, all India WPI 2004-05=100 has moved gradually from 136.3 in March 2010 to 141 in July 2010 and it stood at 143.8 in November 2010. Finally, it ended-up at 149.5 in March 2011 and therefore, registering an inflation 9.68 per cent year-on-year basis.

Generation of productive and gainful employment on a sufficient scale especially during 12th Plan period, 2012-17 to absorb growing labour force would be one of the main strategies of achieving the inclusive growth. The estimated job seekers in the Employment Exchanges of the State was 5,62,290 at the end of March 2011.

During 11th plan period 2007-12, the annual average growth rate of agriculture & allied activities has been increased to 6.4 per cent against 3.9 per cent in 10th plan period. Moreover, the State has become surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds.

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2010-11 shows that the production of rice, wheat, maize, oil seed, potato and pulses have been increased over the previous year of

2009-10. The production of rice, which is the main principal crop of the State, has increased to 7,01,562 Mt in 2010-11 from 6, 40,948 Mt in 2009-10.

Agriculture is the main stay of the State's economy. Irrigation is an important input for enhancing the productivity of the agriculture sector. Tripura is a small State in the North East has a total cultivable land of 2,55,241 hectares and irrigation potential of 1,17,000 hectares. Out of the available water resources 79,000 hectares can be brought under assured irrigation through surface water and 38,000 hectares through ground water. Total potential created upto 31st March, 2011 was 1,08,646 hectares, which is presented in the following table.

Table-1.11.

Departments	Total potential created (Ha)	Net potential utilised (Ha)
PWD (WR)	72,503	56,143
Agriculture	3,547	1,857
TTAADC	1,069	515
R.D.D.	30,642	16,281
Forest	885	0
Total	1,08,646	74,796

Fish is one of the most important daily diet of 95 per cent of State's population with the highest per capita consumption of fish amongst the inland States of the country. The total fish production in the State was 26,290 Mt in 2006-07, which rose to 32,829 Mt in 2007-08 and further to 46,100 Mt (including the subsistence fish) in 2010-11. The State become surplus in fish seed and at the end of 2010-11 the production was 295 million against the requirement of 190 million. About 97 per cent fish seed produced in private sector.

Total number of fair price shops in the State is also increased from 1,465 in March 2006 to 1,489 in March 2008 and futher to 1,651 in March 2011. There are fair price shops in 603 ADC areas and remaining 1,048 fair price shops are in non-ADC areas catering the needs of 7,34,711 families in the State.

There are at present 4-Zilla Parishads, 23-Panchayat Samiti and 511-Gram Panchayats under the Tripura Pancyahats Act 1993. The number of Gram Panchyats have been reduced in recent years due to expansion of the Urban Local Bodies in the State. In addition, there are 522- elected ADC villages. The Government of Tripura devolutes twelve functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective decentralisation of the Local Self Government.

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme (MREGA) has been implemented in all districts of the State. Till 2010-11; 6,24,137 families have been issued the job card, which was 6,00,615 in 2008-09. The total mandays generated was 374.53 lakh in 2010-11 against 351.11 lakh in 2008-09. There were 36,689 Self Help-Groups (SHGs) till 20010-11 against 27,010 in 2008-09.

The State has 7-industrial estates, 2-growth centres, 1-export promotion industrial park and 1-food processing technology park.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill 2005 was first introduced in Parliament in December 2005. It was subsequently referred to a Joint Parliamentary Sub-Committee (JPC) and an amended Bill was approved by

both the houses of Parliament in the winter session of 2006. The new Act presents an excellent opportunity to meet the challenges of tribal development and forest management in Tripura, as issues of settlement and forest development are crucial to the long-term prosperity of a large part of the tribal population of the State. The Act deals with the issue of settlement of land rights to minor forest produce in forest areas with a view to correct the 'historical injustice'.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004-05 which rose to 1,650 in 2007-08 and further to 1696 in 2010-11. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.37 lakh in 2004-05 which rose to 5.38 lakh in 2007-08 and 6.50 lakhs in 2010-11. There were 123 Co-operative Societies in the State which were run by women.

The State Government has identified 60 places for socio-economic development of the rural people with the aim to upgrade the identified places into future urban centres as Rural Growth Centres.

The State has one Central University and one private ICFAI-University, 15- General Degree Colleges, 1- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 2- Engineering College, 2- Medical Colleges, 2- Polytechnic Institutes, 1- Government Law College, 1- Music College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Tripura Joint Entrance Board, 1- Oral Coaching Centre, 1- Government Museum, 1- State Archives, 1- State Kala Academy, 1- Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan, 24- Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

A government medical college has been started from August 2006, which is the first medical college in the State, and named as Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC). Setting up of Government Medical College at Agartala is a significant milestone for the health sector of the State. Moreover, a private run Medical College has also been set-up at Agartala in October 2006 as Private Public Partnership model in the State. In 2007-08, the State Government has set-up one Agricultural College and one Veterinary College near Agartala.

The State has 2,298- Primary Schools, 1,274- Senior Basic Schools, 533- High Schools and 350-Higher Secondary Schools, 180- Madrasa are functioning all over the State during 2010-11. Total 3,94,418 children of primary stage and 2,15,680 children of upper primary stage (VI-VII) have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme (khichudi programme) during 2010-11. Total number of students who appeared in Madhyamik examination in 2010 were 43,512 out of which 21,944 passed successfully (i.e. 50.43 per cent). The total number of students who appeared in H.S. (10+2) examination during 2010 was 19,798, out of which 12,283 passed successfully (i.e. 62.04 per cent) from Tripura Board of Secondary Education (TBSE).

In 2010-11, there were 17-Hospitals, 11-Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 79-Public Health Centres, 635-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries including Homeo/Ayurvedic clinics, 6- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Bank centers in the State. The State Government has been providing basic facility to all section of the society. In addition to these facilities, the State government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the Homeopathic and Ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially to the poor in the rural areas.

The following table shows the major health indicator of the State vis-à-vis all India in 2010-11.

Table- 1.12.

Sl. No.	Category	National	State
1	Birth rate, 2010	22.1	14.9
2	Death rate, 2010	7.2	5.0
3	Natural growth rate, 2010	14.9	9.9
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2010	47	27
5	Couple Protection Rate (CPR),NFHS-3	56.03	65.08
6	TFR(Total Fertility Rate), NFHS-3	2.68	2.22
7	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP-2000	4.37	4
8	Sex ratio, Census-2011	940:1000	961:1000

The installed capacity of power generation was 131 MW and power generated within the State was 772.13 MU in 2010-11. The power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 484.05 MU in 2010-11. The total unit sold to ultimate customers in 2010-11 was 973.37 MU in 2010-11. Out of which maximum power sold for domestic consumption was 308.82 MU followed by 84.64 MU for irrigation/public water purposes in 2010-11. Present peak power demand of the State is 220 MW in 2010-11, out of which own generation was 100-105 MW in 2009-10. There remains a shortfall of about 55-60 MW. The shortfall is covered by load-shading of one hour during peak load period. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 396 MW by 2012 considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization in the State.

There were 2.89 lakhs LPG consumers catered by 29 LPG agencies in the State during 2010-11. The Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has started supply of LPG refills from Silchar bottling plant for meeting the requirement of the consumers located at Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa and Khowai Sub-Divisions. The IOC is also continuing supply from their existing bottling plants at Bishalgarh and Mohanpur to the remaining Sub-Divisions of the State. Besides, there were 42 agencies carrying on MS/HSD business in the State during 2010-11.

In Tripura, there were 239 Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches including RRB with total deposit of Rs.8,731 crore against total credit of Rs.2,739 crore at the end of March 2011. Out of these, the lone RRB, the Tripura Gramin Bank had 113 branches with total deposit of Rs.2,253 crore against total credit of Rs.991 crore in March 2011. In addition to these, there was about 10-Branches of the Private Banks.

In 2010-11, there were 716 Post Offices, 89 Telephone Exchanges with 57,897- BSNL telephone connections and 36,523-WILL connections. There were one low power TV transmission centre and three radio transmission centres in the State.

2) POPULATION

he decadal population censuses are the major source of socio-economic data upto grass root level mostly required for planning and development purposes. The main objectives of conducting the censuses are:- i) to make available the grass root level information, ii) to provide comprehensive data on the conditions of human settlements and housing deficit, iii) to provide trends in population and its various characteristics.

Census-2011: The Census of India 2011 has been conducted in two phases viz. i) houselisting & housing census and ii) population enumeration. The first phase of Census in the State was completed during 1st May to 15th June 2010 and second phase during 9th to 28th February 2011. The Census moment and the reference date for Census-2011 is fixed at 00:00 hours of 1st March 2011.

The Registrar General of India has released the provisional population figures for Census-2011. The provisional population of Tripura for 2011 was 36,71,032, out of which 18,71,867 males and 17,99,165 females. The salient features of Census-2011, provisional, are as follows:

- i) The population of Tripura has increased 4,71,829 during the decade 2001-2011. The provisional population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,71,032.
- ii) The All India population has increased by more than 181 millions during the decade 2001-2011. The provisional population of India was 1,21,01,93,422.
- iii) Decadal growth of population in the State during 2001-2011 was 14.75 percent and males growth were 13.98 percent and females were 15.55 percent, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 17.64 percent, out of which males decadal growth rate were 17.19 percent and females were 18.12 percent.
- iv) The total number of children in the age-group 0-6 in Tripura was 4,44,055.
- v) The proportion of child population in the age group of 0-6 years to total population in Tripura was 12.10 percent while the corresponding figure in 2001 was 13.64 percent.
- vi) The sex ratio has increased by 13 points in the State and reached to 961 in 2011 as against 948 in 2001. On the other hand, the similar sex ratio at the national level has increased by 7 points and reached to 940 in 2011 as against 933 in 2001.
- vii) Literacy rate in the State has gone up from 73.19 percent in 2001 to 87.75 percent showing an increase of 14.56 percent. The similar literacy rate for All India has gone up from 64.83 percent in 2001 to 74.04 percent in 2011 showing an increase of 9.21 percentage points.
- viii) In Tripura, literacy rate has improved sharply among females as compared to males. While the effective literacy rate for males rose from 81.0 to 92.18

percent making a rise of 11.18 percent during 2001-2011 as against 18.24 percent for females, which stood at 83.15 percent.

- ix) Ten States and Union Territories including Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have attained literacy rate of above 85 percent.
- x) Density of population has increased by 45 points and reached to 350 in 2011 as against 305 in 2001.

The State ranks 18th position in terms of density of population, although, it is the third smallest State in terms of area in the country after Goa and Sikkim. Tripura comes second next to Assam in-respect of population and population density among the North Eastern States of India.

AADHAR: The Unique Identification number (AADHAAR), which identifies people on the basis of their demographic information and biometrics. The AADHAR project of UIDAI was launched in Tripura on 18 November 2010. Over 90% of total population has so far been covered under UIDAI.

National Population Register: The Government of India has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) to have a comprehensive database and initial data are already captured during 1st phase operations of Census-2011. The NPR envisages-i) collection of personal details of all residents in the country and ii) capturing of photographs and finger prints of all residents who are of age 15 years and above.

A comparative key demographic feature in 2001 and 2011 for Tripura and All India is presented in the following table.

Table- 2.1.

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2001 Census</i>		<i>2011 Census</i>	
			<i>Tripura</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>India</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1.	Population	in lakhs	31.99	10288	36.11	12101
2.	Decadal growth rate	percent	16.03	21.53	14.75	17.64
3.	Density	per Sq. Km.	263	273	350	382
4.	Sex-rate	per'000 males	948	933	961	940
5.	Literacy rate	percent	73.20	65.38	87.75	74.04
6.	ST population	percent	31.05	8.20	NR	NR
7.	SC population	percent	17.37	16.20	NR	NR

Source: Census-2001, RGI.

The population rate has been declined to 14.75 percent during the intra-census period of 2001-2011 from earlier 16.03 percent in 1991-2001. The population growth rate has also declined at all India level to 17.64 percent from 21.53 percent in 1991-2001.

The Partition of India in 1947 was a defining event in the history of Tripura, and had an enduring effect on the process of social and economic development in the State. The Partition was perhaps the largest movement of evicted people in modern history. It witnessed a heavy influx of refugees into Tripura from eastward East Pakistan, who arrived with little wealth in hand. The Partition of India aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura as well as for the entire North Eastern region.

Tripura lost its entire rail-heads- to the west, south and north- as they fall in then East Pakistan now Bangladesh and resulted heavy infrastructural and economic setback. The distance by road from Agartala to Kolkata was less than 350 Km before Partition, which is now 1,700 Km long via Siliguri land corridor. The large scale immigration has not only placed a tremendous burden on resources of the State, but also upheaval in the social composition of its population. Tripura was a Tribal-majority State before partition, today Tribal people constitute only 31 percent of the total population.

District level population:

The distribution of Tripura's population as well as density of population is uneven across the 8-districts. The provisional data of Census-2011 reveals that about 25.33 percent of State's population now lives in West District with highest density of 862 followed by Sepahijala with the density of 412.

The population of Tripura is characterised by social diversity. The Scheduled Tribes comprises about one third of the population of the State with the people from the nineteen tribes. On the otherhand, the SC population constitutes over 17 percent in the State.

The following table depicts total population, sex ratio and density in the State based on Census-2011 provisional data.

Table- 2.2.

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Population			Sex ratio	Density (per sq.km.)
		Male	Female	Persons		
1.	West Tripura	8,77,930	8,46,689	17,24,619	964	576
2.	South Tripura	4,47,124	4,28,020	8,75,144	957	286
3.	North Tripura	3,52,4721	3,40,810	6,93,281	967	341
4.	Dhalai	1,94,342	1,83,646	3,77,988	945	157
5.	Tripura State	18,71,867	17,99,165	36,71,032	961	350

Source: - Census-2011 (P), RGI, Govt. of India.

The Tripura Human Development Report-2007 has indicated that in 2001 the life expectancy at birth for males and females in Tripura was 71 and 74 years, respectively. In terms of life expectancy, attainments in Tripura are higher than the national average, which is 61 for males and 62.5 for females as per (Sample Registration Survey-2003). The said report contains the expectation of life at birth in the then 4-districts of Tripura, which is as follows.

Table- 2.3.

<i>Sl. Districts</i>	<i>2001 Census</i>	<i>2011 Census</i>
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<i>No.</i>		<i>Tripura</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>India</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	West Tripura District	68	70	73	75
2.	South Tripura District	65	66	70	71
3.	North Tripura District	67	69	72	74
4.	Dhalai Tripura	64	65	69	70
	Tripura	66	69	71	74

Source: - Tripura Human Development Report-2007.

Density of population: The population density of Tripura in 2011 was 350 persons per sq. Km., which means that now 45 more people live in a sq. km. area in the State than they lived a decade ago. The population density for all India in 2011 was 324.

The provisional data of Census-2011 shows that Tripura ranks 18th position in terms of density of population at all India level. Among the North-eastern states, Tripura remained the second highest populous State after Assam.

Rural population: The present rural population forms about 73.82 percent in 2011 against 81 percent in 2001 and 84.70 percent in 1991 in the State.

Total rural population was 27,10,051 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 13,85,505 and 13,24,546, respectively, as per provisional result of Census-2011.

Urban population: In 2011, 26.17 percent of the state's population was in urban areas as against about 19 percent in 2001 and 15.30 percent in 1991.

Total urban population was 9,60,981 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 4,86,362 and 4,74,619, respectively, as per provisional result of Census-2011.

Sex composition: The Census- 2011 data reveals that the sex ratio was 961 as against 948 (per 1000 males). This is a positive improvement in sex ratio in the State and it rose from 945 (per 1000 males) in 1991 to 948 (per 1000 males) in 2001 and further to 961 in 2011.

The all India sex ratio in 2011 was of 940 (per 1000 males).

The Census-2011 provisional data reveals that the total male and female population was 18,71,867 and 17,99,165, respectively in the State.

Child population: The provisional data of Census-2011 data reveals that the child population in the age group 0-6 was 4,44,055, out of which 2,27,354 males and 2,16,701 females. The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 years was 12.09 percent in 2011 as against 13.64 percent in 2001. The following Table shows the position of child population of erstwhile four districts in Tripura as per the provisional data of Census-2011.

Table- 2.4.

Sl. No.	Districts	Child population in the age group 0-6		
		Males	Females	Persons
1.	West Tripura District	95,085	89,571	1,84,656

2.	South Tripura District	55,876	52,929	1,08,805
3.	North Tripura District	48,793	47,385	96,178
4.	Dhalai	27,600	26,816	54,416
5.	Tripura State	2,27,354	2,16,701	4,44,055

Source: Census-2001, Publication.

Literacy rate:

Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. The literacy rate for Tripura in 2011 works out to 87.75 percent for the population 7 years and above, which was 73.20 percent in 2001 and 60.44 percent in 1991. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 92.91 percent and 84.76 percent, respectively.

The gap in male-female rate in the State reduced to 8.15 percent in 2011 as against 17.01 percent in 2001. The literacy rate at all India level stood at 74.04 percent in 2011 as against 65.38 percent in 2001.

The district level literacy rate in the 4-districts is as follows :

Table : 2.5.

Sl. No.	Districts	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1.	West Tripura	7,27,353	6,41,769	13,79,122	92.91	84.76	88.91
2.	South Tripura	3,55,784	9,58,719	6,54,503	90.94	79.64	85.41
3.	North Tripura	2,78,675	2,48,552	5,27,187	91.77	84.69	88.29
4.	Dhalai	1,54,161	1,26,769	2,80,930	92.45	80.83	86.82
5.	Tripura State	15,15,973	13,15,769	28,31,742	92.18	83.15	87.75

Source: Census-2011 publication.

Variation of population during 1901 to 2011:

The population of Tripura has grown steadily during the period 1901 to 1951. The period from 1951 to 1961 was characterized by very high rates of growth, influenced by large-scale immigration from Bangladesh (then East Pakistan). The rate of growth of population was lower from 1961 to 1991, but still higher than all India rate. Population growth during this period was also affected by immigration from Bangladesh, particularly around 1971, when that country gained independence. However, there was a striking decline in the decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 (16.03 percent), which is marginally down to 14.75 percent for the State.

The variation of population for Tripura during hundred years period of 1901 to 2011 presented in the following table.

Table- 2.6.

Census Years	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Total	Decadal variation
1901	NA	91,679	1,73,325	NA
1911	NA	1,11,308	2,29,613	32.48
1921	NA	1,71,610	3,04,437	32.59
1931	NA	1,92,240	3,82,450	25.63
1941	NA	2,56,991	5,13,010	34.14
1951	40,457	2,37,953	6,45,707	25.87
1961	1,19,725	3,60,070	11,42,005	76.86
1971	1,92,860	4,50,544	15,56,342	36.28
1981	3,10,384	5,83,960	20,53,058	31.92
1991	4,51,116	8,53,345	27,57,205	34.30
2001	5,55,724	9,93,426	31,99,203	16.03
2011 (Prov)	NR	NR	36,71,032	14.75

Source: Census Reports.

Vital rates: Considerable progress has been made in respect of socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate etc., for the State over the years. Data from the Sample Registration Survey (SRS) indicates that these rates are not only declined for Tripura but these are well below than all India level.

The birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate for Tripura and all India during the years 1995 to 2010 are presented below.

Table: 2.7.

(Per thousand)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant mortality rate		
	India	Tripura	India	Tripura	India	Tripura	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1995	28.3	18.9	9.0	7.7	74	45	
1996	27.5	18.4	8.9	6.5	72	49	
1997	27.2	18.3	8.9	6.8	71	51	1998
	26.5	17.6	9.0	6.1	72	49	
1999	26.1	17.0	8.7	5.7	70	42	
2000	25.8	16.5	8.5	5.4	68	41	
2001	25.4	16.1	8.4	5.6	66	39	
2002	25.0	14.9	8.1	5.7	63	34	

2003	24.8	14.5	8.0	5.5	60	32
2004	24.1	15.0	7.5	5.5	58	32
2005	23.8	16.0	7.6	5.7	58	31
2006	23.5	16.6	7.5	6.3	57	36
2007	23.1	17.1	7.4	6.5	55	39
2008	22.8	15.4	7.4	5.9	53	34
2009	22.5	14.8	7.3	5.1	50	31
2010	22.1	14.9	7.2	5.0	47	27

Source: SRS Bulletins, RGI

Future estimated population till 2025:

The population of Tripura is expected to be 36,41,000 in 2011, 40,41,000 in 2021 and 41,78,000 in 2025. The following table shows the estimated mid-year population as on 1st October till 2025.

Table : 2.8.

Year	Total	Rural	Urban	(000)
2001	3,206	2,663	543	
2005	3,391	2,783	608	
2006	3,432	2,810	622	
2007	3,474	2,838	636	
2008	3,515	2,865	650	
2009	3,557	2,892	665	
2010	3,599	2,919	680	
2011	3,641	2,946	695	
2015	3,809	3,050	759	
2021	4,041	3,184	857	
2025	4,178	3,187	991	

Source: RGI, New Delhi.

Population profile of North Eastern States:

A comparative picture of area and population of the North Eastern States based on Census-2011 is presented below.

Table : 2.9.

States	Area(sq.km.)	Population	Decadal growthrate (1991-2011)
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,82,611	25.92
Assam	78,438	3,11,69,272	16.93

Meghalaya	22,429	29,64,007	27.82
Manipur	22,327	27,21,756	18.65
Mizoram	21,081	10,91,014	22.78
Nagaland	16,579	19,80,602	(-) 0.47
Tripura	10,492	36,71,032	14.75
Sikkim	7,096	6,07,688	12.36

Source: - RGI & CSO, New Delhi

The comparative socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for 2010 among the North-Eastern states of India are presented in the following table.

Table : 2.10.

<i>N-E states</i>	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Assam	23.2	8.2	58
Arunachal Pradesh	20.5	5.9	31
Manipur	14.9	4.2	14
Meghalaya	24.5	7.9	55
Mizoram	17.1	4.5	37
Nagaland	16.8	3.6	23
Sikkim	17.8	5.6	30
Tripura	14.9	5.0	27

Source: SRS, RGI

ST/SC population: There are 19 scheduled tribes in the State with their own cultural identity, which includes Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma, Lusai, Mog, Garo, Kuki, Chaimal, Uchai, Halam, Khasia, Bhutia, Munda, Orang, Lepcha, Santal, Bhil and Noatia.

The ST population of the State was 9,93,426 that consist 31.05 percent of the total population in 2001. Out of this, 5,04,320 were ST males and remaining 4,89,106 the ST females. The total literacy rate of ST population was 56.48 percent, out of which male- ST literate was 67.97 percent while female- ST literate was 44.60 percent.

The Census-2001 data also reveals that total SC population was 5,55,724, which consists 17.37 percent of the total population in the State. Out of this, total SC males were 2,83,186 and remaining 2,72,538 SC females. The total literacy rate of SC population was 74.68 percent, out of which male- SC literate was 81.85 percent while female- S.T. literate was 67.24 percent.

Broad age structure for General, SC and ST population : The study of age distribution of various segments of population gives us a meaningful insight about the social, economic and demographic characteristics of these special population groups as revealed from the data of Census-2001.

Table : 2.11.

Age structure	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
0-14 years	30.0	34.0	39.4
15-59 years	61.9	58.8	54.2
60+ years	7.9	7.1	6.3

Source: SRS, RGI

Above data also reveals that the proportion of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes population in their younger age group 0-14 years at State level is higher than the corresponding proportion of the general population. However, the proportion of population in the age groups of 15-59 years and 60+ years are higher in respect of general population as compare to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes population.

Religion: The religion figure for Census- 2001 reveals that 85.60 percent of the population was the Hindu population. The Muslims, Christians and Buddhists population were 8 percent, 3.2 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively in 2001. The following table shows the religions communities of the State in 2001.

Table : 2.12.

Religious communities	Population	Proportion	Literacy rate	Female literacy	Proportion of child population
Hindu	27,39,310	85.60	75.30	67.30	13.00
Muslims	2,54,442	8.00	60.90	51.40	18.60
Christians	1,02,489	3.20	67.90	57.30	15.70
Buddhists	98,922	3.10	49.20	37.40	17.90
Sikhs	1,182	0.04	98.40	89.50	4.50
Jains	477	0.01	82.90	78.40	11.90
Others	1,277	0.04	75.40	65.30	12.10
Religion not stated	1,104	0.03	73.10	65.90	14.00

Source: Census-2001, RGI.

Disabled population: The Census- 2001 collected information on disabled population of the State by type. The following table shows the disabled population by type for rural and urban areas of the state.

Table : 2.13.

Type of disability	Total	Rural	Urban
i) Seeing	27,505	22,559	4,946
ii) Speech	5,105	4,269	836

iii) Hearing	5,699	4,914	785
iv) Movement	13,970	11,588	2,382
v) Mental	6,661	5,470	1,191
Total disabled population	58,940	48,800	10,140

Source: Census-2001, RGI

State Population Policy:

The Government of Tripura announced the "State Population Policy-2000" in August-2001 with three following objectives.

1) Immediate objective: To address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

2) Mid-term objective: To bring total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement levels by 2010 through rigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

3) Long-term objective: To achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with the requirement of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection. Main endeavour will be on eliminating of poverty and illiteracy and socio-economic upliftment of the people.

Availability of basic amenities: Number of households in the State was 6,62,023 in 2001, which was 5,24,155 in 1991 as per Census-2001. The 81.52 percent households are in rural areas and remaining 18.48 percent households in urban areas. The average household size in 2001 was 4.8 in the state.

Availability of some basic facilities to the households like safe drinking water, electricity, toilet etc. were also been collected in Census-2001, which are presented in the following table.

Table : 2.14.

Sl. No. _____	Items	1991	2001
i)	Safe drinking water	37.18%	52.60%
ii)	Latrine	67.93%	81.40%
iii)	Electricity	36.93%	41.80%
iv)	Toilet & safe water	31.65%	47.98%
v)	Electricity & safe water	20.83%	31.25%

Source: Census-2001, RGI

Immunisation: The State has also been successfully implementing the Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme since 1995-96 through people's participation and mass media campaign for better quality of life through eradication of polio for the future generation. Tripura has reached the target or surpassed the target in different phases of Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme as can be seen in the following table. Infact, not only has the coverage of the programme increased, it has also created awareness among the poor even residing in the remote and difficult areas of the State. The following table shows the achievement as well coverage of the Pulse-Polio Programme in the State till 2005-06.

Table : 2.15.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Children</i>	<i>Round</i>	<i>O.P.V. given</i>	<i>% Achieved</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1995-96	2,28,265	1 st Round	2,29,265	100.40	
		2 nd Round	2,38,725	104.50	0-3 Years
1997-98	3,49,584	1 st Round	3,40,078	97.20	
		2 nd Round	3,50,627	100.30	0-5 Years
1999-00	3,73,540	1 st Round	3,82,424	102.00	
		2 nd Round	3,87,972	104.00	
		3 rd Round	3,92,982	105.00	
		4 th Round	4,01,819	108.00	0-5 Years
2001-02	4,05,500	1 st Round	4,05,215	99.90	
		2 nd Round	4,11,895	101.59	0-5 Years
2004-05	4,17,824	1 st Round	4,16,790	99.75	0-5 years
		2 nd Round	4,13,187	98.89	0-5 years
		3 rd Round	4,17,611	99.94	0-5 years
2005-06	4,17,611	1 st Round	4,16,097	99.63	0-5 years
		2 nd Round	4,16,006	99.61	0-5 years
2008-09	4,17,611	1 st Round	4,11,555	98.54	0-5 years
		2 nd Round	4,11,848	98.62	0-5 years
2009-10	4,16,006	1 st Round	4,06,248	97.65	0-5 years
		2 nd Round	4,08,724	98.25	0-5 years
2010-11	4,11,848	1 st Round	4,07,551	98.96	0-5 years
		2 nd Round	4,08,318	99.14	0-5 years

Source: State Health Department

Concluding remarks:

The density of population of the State has increased to 350 per sq. km. in 2011. On the other hand, net area available for agriculture is about 27 percent, which is far below the national level of 43.40 percent. The State, therefore, need to implement successfully the already taken "Perspective Plans for Agriculture, Animal

Husbandary, Fisheries, Forestry and Irrigation" to address the future demands of food, effectively and efficiently. The data of Sample Registration Survey (SRS) reveals that natural growth rate of population has been remained low in the State over more than one decade or so as compare to all India, which also indicate the reason for reduced population growth in the State.

The State has achieved higher literacy rate of 87.75 percent in 2011. The gap in male-female rate in the State reduced to 8.15 percent in 2011 as against 17.01 percent in 2001, which yielded positive result in reducing growth of population during the cesus decades of 2001-2011.

On the otherhand, migration to the State including cross border migration especially from neighbouring Bangladesh has considerably reduced.

Availability of basic amenities like safe drinking water, electricity as well as latrine need to be provided to all households including in the rural remote areas of the State.

3) STATE INCOME

The State Domestic Product (SDP) is defined as aggregate of money value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the State without double counting and usually within a fiscal year. It is by definition a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced by an economy during a fiscal year, accounted without duplication. It provides a comprehensive, conceptual and accounting frame work for analyzing and evaluating the performance of an economy. All goods and services produced during the period have to be included whether they are marketed i.e., exchanged for money or bartered or even produced for own use.

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) can be prepared by adopting two approaches, namely, income originating and income accruing. In the income originating approach, the measurement corresponds to income originating to the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the State and represents gross/net value of goods and services produced within the State. On the otherhand, the income accruing approach relates to the income accruing the normal residents of a State. Since it measures the income that become available to the residents of a State, it provides a better measure of welfare of the residents. However, for compiling the SDP estimates by income accruing approach one needs data on flows of factor incomes to/from the boundaries of State i.e, on inter-state flows as well as flows to/from abroad. Due to lack of availability of these data, presently, the estimates of SDP are compiled by the Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES) in the States, following the income originating approach.

The estimates at current prices are worked out by evaluating all goods and services produced at factor cost prevailing in a particular year. The estimates at constant prices are worked out by using the base year price to eliminate the effect of price changes / inflation and thereby reflect the real growth / development of the economy. Per Capita State Income on the otherhand is obtained by dividing the NSDP at current prices by mid-year projected population of the State.

It is thought to be one of the most important indicators to measure the economic growth/ development of the State vis-a-vis other States/Region/Country especially for planning & policy decisions.

With the gradual improvement in the availability of basic data over the years, a comprehensive review of methodology for national accounts statistics has constantly been undertaken with a view to updating the data base and shifting the base year to a more recent year.

Choice of 2004-05 as the Base year

In the past, National Accounts Statistics were revised decennially changing the base to a year, which ends with 1. It was primarily because in the base year estimates of national accounts aggregates, the information on work force plays an important role and work force estimates were obtained from the Population Census conducted decennially in the years ending with 1. This practice continued upto the series with base year 1980-81. Since then, the Union Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation strated using the work force estimates from the results of

Quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Surveys of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), which are conducted once in every five years, and consequently started revising the base years of national accounts statistics once in every five years coinciding with the years for which the NSSO conducts the Quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Surveys.

The new series of Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) with 2004-05 base has been introduced with the improved methodology and data base suggested by the Advisory Board on National Accounts Statistics, Government of India chaired by Prof. K. Sundaram.

The reason for periodically changing the base year of the national accounts is to take into account the structural changes which have been take place in the economy and to depict a true picture of the economy through macro economic aggregated like State Domestic Product (SDP), capital formation etc. For examining the performance of the economy in real terms through the macro economic aggregates like State Domestic Product (SDP), capital formation etc., estimates of these aggregates are prepared at the prices of selected year known as base year. The estimates at the prevailing prices of the current year are termed as "at current prices", while those prepared at base year prices are termed "at constant prices". The comparison of the estimates at constant prices, which means "in real terms", over the years gives the measure of real growth.

Use of results of recent surveys and censuses and type studies

In the new series, efforts have been made to make use of as much current data as possible. Further, the results of latest available surveys have also been made use of. Some of the important sources of data, which have been used in the new series, are as follows:

- i) NSS 61st round (2004-05) on employment and unemployment and consumer expenditure;
- ii) NSS 62nd round (2005-06) on unorganized manufacturing;
- iii) NSS 63rd round (2006-07) on services sectors;
- iv) All India Livestock Census, 2003;
- v) NSS 59th round (2002-03) on All India Debt and Investment Survey;
- vi) Population Census, 2001; and
- vii) Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 2006-07.

The changes made at industry / item level in the industry-wise estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and expenditure aggregates of GDP have been presented in the chapter.

Guiding Principles for New Series

The three major components influencing the present revision exercise include (i) revision of base year to a more recent year (for meaningful analysis of structural changes in the economy in real terms), (ii) complete review of the existing data base and methodology employed in the estimation of various macro-economic aggregates including choice of the alternative databases on individual subjects and (iii) to the extent feasible, implementing the recommendations of the System of National Accounts (SNA), 1993 and 2008 prepared under the auspices of the Inter Secretariat

Working Group on National Accounts comprising of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations and the World Bank.

Further, the results of various studies undertaken by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) through the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and State Governments and also the CSO's input output transactions tables and the Ministry of Agriculture's Cost of Cultivation Studies have been used in the new series for updating the rates and ratios used to estimate the production / consumption of fodder, market charges paid by the farmers, yield rates of meat, meat products and meat by products for different categories of animals, input rates for agriculture and forestry and the trade and transport margins.

Improvements in coverage and procedures of compilation

The improvements in terms of coverage have been mainly the inclusion of production of industrial wood from trees outside forests (TOF), fodder from forest sources and output of wind power generation in the SDP estimates.

The important procedural changes made in the new series are the incorporation of data on (i) area and production of crops as finalized by the State/Uts for the final estimates of SDP; (ii) consumption of fertilizers in agriculture, as provided by the Fertilizer Association of India in lieu of data on dispatches of fertilisers being used at present from the same source in the estimation of inputs of agriculture sector; (iii) results of the CSO's Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) in place of the index of industrial production (IIP) for estimating the SDP of registered manufacturing ; (iv) labour input on the basis of work-place as against the present practice of using labour input data on the basis of location in respect of estimation of SDP of unorganised manufacturing and services; and (v) labour input for the organised sector from the National Sample Survey's (NSS) Employment and Unemployment Surveys in place of the present source, namely, the Annual Employment Market Intelligence (EMI) of the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour.

Other procedural changes in the new series include (i) treating Research & Development expenditures in public sector as capital expenditure in line with the recommendations of 2008 SNA; (ii) adopting the declining balance (of life of assets) method for estimating the consumption of fixed capital and capital stock; (iii) adopting the user cost approach for estimating the services of owner occupied dwelling in rural areas as against the present practice of imputing these services on the basis of rent per dwelling;(iv) estimating the output of communication in nominal terms on the basis of data available on average revenue per user (ARPU).

Implementation of 1993 and 2008 SNA

While undertaking the new base year 2004-05 exercise, efforts have also been made to implement the recommendations of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 and 2008 to the extent data are available. It may be mentioned here that the compilation of national accounts in India are on 1993 SNA basis. Some of the recommendations which presently form part of the new series are:

- (i) treating Research & Development expenditures in public sector as capital expenditures in line with the recommendations of 2008 SNA;
- (ii) adopting the declining balance (of life of assets) method for estimating the consumption of fixed capital and capital stock;
- (iii) adopting the user cost approach for estimating the services of owner occupied dwellings in rural areas as against the present practice of imputing these services on the basis of rent per dwelling;
- (iv) treating the construction component and machinery/transport outlay of Defence capital account as capital formation, which was earlier being treated as intermediate consumption.

Gross / Net State Domestic Product with new 2004-05 base:

The base year of GSDP/NSDP estimates has been shifted in February, 2011 to new 2004-05 from earlier 1999-00 after comprehensive review of methodology as well as up-dating the data base to capture the real economic situation.

The estimates at current prices are worked out by evaluating all goods cost prevailing in a particular year. The estimates at constant prices are worked out by using the base year price to eliminate the effect of price changes/inflation and thereby, reflect real growth/development of the economy.

At current prices:

According to new base of 2004-05, GSDP at current prices increased from Rs.8903.53 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.10914.23 crores in 2006-07 to Rs.11797.07 crores in 2007-08 to Rs.13572.64 crores in 2008-09 and further to Rs.15348.21 crores in 2009-10 (provisional) to Rs.17386.88 crores in 2010-11 (Advance) and Rs.19730.96 crores in 2011-12 (Quick). On the other hand, the NSDP at current prices increased from Rs.8169.69 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.9980.61 crores in 2006-07 and Rs.10808.09 crores in 2007-08 and Rs.12509.00 crores in 2008-09 and Rs.14,209.91 crores in 2009-10 (Provisional) and Rs.16183.08 crores in 2010-11 (Advance) and further to Rs.18477.91 crores in 2011-12 (Quick).

Table- 3.1.

<u>Year</u>	<u>GSDP at current prices</u>	<u>NSDP at current prices</u>
2004-05	8903.53	8169.69
2005-06	9826.02	9040.45
2006-07	10914.23	9980.61
2007-08	11797.07	10808.09
2008-09	13572.64	12509.00
2009-10 (P)	15348.21	14209.91
2010-11 (A)	17386.88	16183.08

2011-12 (Q)

19730.96

18477.91

Source: DES, Tripura.

The comparison study of GSDP and NSDP at current prices Tripura with new base of 2004-05 and earlier base of 1999-2000 are depicted in the following table.

Table- 3.2.

Year	<i>GSDP-Tripura</i>		<i>NSDP-Tripura</i>	
	<i>1999-00 base</i>	<i>2004-05 new base</i>	<i>1999-00 base</i>	<i>2004-05 new base</i>
2004-05	8,296.85	8,903.53	7,647.92	8,169.69
2005-06	9,388.41	9,826.02	8,712.39	9,040.45
2006-07	10,322.23	10,914.23	9,546.28	9,980.61
2007-08	10,821.43	11,797.07	10,007.12	10,808.09
2008-09	NA	13,572.64	NA	12,509.00
2009-10 (P)	NA	15,348.21	NA	14,209.91
2010-11 (A)	NA	17,386.88	NA	16,183.08
2011-12 (Q)	NA	19,730.96	NA	18,477.91

Source: DES, Tripura

P = Provisional.

A= Advance.

Q= Quick.

At constant prices:

The GSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.8903.53 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.10202.45 crore in 2006-07 and further to Rs.10988.43 crore in 2007-08 and Rs.12024.92 crore in 2008-09 and Rs.13061.41 crore in 2009-10 (provisional) and to Rs.14203.34 in 2010-11 (advance) and further to Rs.15462.53 crores in 2011-12 (Quick). The NSDP at constant prices has also increased from Rs.8169.69 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.9458.04 crore in 2006-07 and Rs.10082.20 crore in 2007-08 and Rs.11146.29 crore in 2008-09 and Rs.12210.38 in 2009-10 (provisional) and Rs.13394.07 crores (advance) and further to Rs.14713.62 crores in 2011-12 (Quick).

Table- 3.3.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GSDP at constant prices	NSDP at constant prices
2004-05	8,903.53	8,169.69
2005-06	9,421.79	8,708.18
2006-07	10,202.45	9,458.04
2007-08	10,988.43	10,082.20
2008-09	12,024.92	11,146.29
2009-10 (P)	13,061.41	12,210.38

2010-11 (A)	14,203.34	13,394.07
2011-12 (Q)	15,462.53	14,713.62

Source: DES, Tripura

The comparison study of GSDP and NSDP at constant prices Tripura with new base of 2004-05 and earlier base of 1999-00 are depicted in the following table.

Table- 3.4.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	<u>GSDP-Tripura</u>		<u>NSDP-Tripura</u>	
	<i>1999-00 base</i>	<i>2004-05 new base</i>	<i>1999-00 base</i>	<i>2004-05 new base</i>
2004-05	7,161.77	8,903.53	6,639.24	8,169.69
2005-06	7,183.49	9,421.79	7,296.61	8,708.18
2006-07	8,018.62	10,202.45	7,449.42	9,458.04
2007-08	8,349.58	10,988.43	7,814.23	10,082.20
2008-09	NA	12,024.92	NA	11,146.29
2009-10(P)	NA	13,061.41	NA	12,210.38
2010-11(A)	NA	14,203.34	NA	13,394.07
2011-12(Q)	NA	15,462.53	NA	14,713.62

Source:- DES- Tripura.

Per Capita Income:

The per capita income at current prices has been increased from Rs.24,394/- in 2004-05 to Rs.26,668/- in 2005-06 and Rs.29,081/- in 2006-07 and further to Rs.31,111/- in 2007-08 and Rs.35,587/- in 2008-09 and Rs.39,949 in 2009-10 (provisional) and Rs.44,965/- in 2010-11 (advance) and further to Rs.50,750/- in 2011-12 (quick) with new base of 2004-05. Per Capita National Income at current prices during the said period rose from Rs.24,143/- in 2004-05 to Rs.31,198/- in 2006-07 and Rs.35,820/- in 2007-08 and Rs.46,492/- in 2009-10 (quick) and Rs.54,527/- in 2010-11 (advance).

The comparative picture of per capita income at current prices of Tripura and all India with new base of 2004-05 and earlier base of 1999-00 is presented below:

Table- 3.5.

(in Rs)

Year	<u>NSDP Tripura</u>		<u>All India</u>	
	<i>1999-00 base</i>	<i>2004-05 new base</i>	<i>1999-00 base</i>	<i>2004-05 new base</i>
2004-05	22,836	24,394	23,198	24,143
2005-06	25,700	26,668	26,003	27,123
2006-07	27,816	29,081	29,542	31,198
2007-08	28,806	31,111	33,283	35,820

2008-09	NA	35,587	NA	40,605
2009-10(P)	NA	39,949	NA	46,492
2010-11(A)	NA	44,965	NA	54,527
2011-12(Q)	NA	50,750	NA	NA

P=Provisional.

Source: CSO, New Delhi & DES, Tripura

Sectoral share in Net State Domestic Product:

Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing and mining and quarrying constitutes the primary sector; manufacturing (registered and un-registered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply constitutes the secondary sector and the remaining activities like transport including railways and air-transport, communication, trade, real estate, business services, public administration and other services constitutes the tertiary sector.

The sectoral shares of NSDP at current and with new 2004-05 series for different years are presented in the Table-3.7.

Table- 3.6.

Year	Tripura		
	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)
2004-2005	27.39	21.38	51.23
2005-2006	27.64	22.58	49.78
2006-2007	25.74	24.08	50.18
2007-2008	25.24	22.93	51.83
2008-2009	23.73	24.24	52.03
2009-10(P)	22.59	25.24	52.17
2010-11(A)	21.45	26.28	52.27
2011-12(Q)	20.31	27.37	52.32

Source: DES, Tripura.

Performances of NSDP from 2004-05 to 2009-10 (A):

Estimates of NSDP for 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Quick) for Tripura with new base of 2004-05 by industry of origin at current prices are presented in the Table-3.8.

Table- 3.7.

(Rs in lakhs)

SL.	No. INDUSTRY	2004-05	2008-09	2010-11(A)	2011-12(Q)
A	PRIMARY- SECTOR				
1	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED	213044	280210	327003	353251
1.1	AGRICULTURE & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	176851	216837	255886	277594
1.2	FORESTRY & LOGGING	24269	37881	38782	39241

1.3	FISHING	11924	25492	32334	36416
2	MINING QUARRYING	10695	16678	20071	22018
	SUB-TOTAL:	223739	296888	347073	375269
B	SECONDARY-SECTOR				
3	MANUFACTURING	32893	30753	32569	33579
3.1	REGISTERED	22276	12729	14603	15642
3.2	UN-REGISTERED	10617	18024	17966	17937
4	ELECTRIC., GAS & WATER SUPP.	5805	19537	34729	46303
5	CONSTRUCTION	135964	252948	358023	425943
	SUB-TOTAL:	174662	303238	358611	505824
C	TERTIARY-SECTOR				
6	TRADE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.	110520	162632	199697	221286
7	TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMU.	15033	43573	53336	59231
7.1	RAILWAYS	117	148	66	44
7.2	TRASPORT BY OTHER MEANS	23313	32713	42141	47830
7.3	STORAGE	170	332	460	542
7.4	COMMUNICATION	7993	10380	10668	10815
8	FINANCE, BANKING, INSURANCE				
8.1	BANKING & INSURANCE	15753	28285	35319	39467
8.2	REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING & B.S L.S *	44540	73731	90386	100076
9	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES				
9.1	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE	89015	139427	206714	251699
9.2	OTHER SERVICES	135427	203126	260461	294939
	SUB-TOTAL:	418568	650774	845913	966698
10	GRAND TOTAL:	816969	1250900	1618308	1847791
11	POPULATION IN '00	33490	35150	35990	36410

12 PER CAPITA (in Rs.)	24394	35587	44965	50750
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P = Provisional Estimate ,* Business and Legal Services.

Source: DES, Tripura

District incomes:

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Tripura prepared the first-ever estimates of income for all four districts with earlier base of 1993-1994 for the first Tripura Human Development Report, 2007.

The per capita District Domestic Product (DDP) or district incomes till 2001-02 with earlier base of 1993-1994 as prepared for the first Tripura Human Development Report, 2007 is reproduced in the following Table-3.9.

Table- 3.8.

Year	Per capita district income (in Rs.)				
	West	South	North	Dhalai	Tripura
1993-94	6,215	6,232	6,098	5,535	6,074
1999-2000	14,917	14,117	14,057	12,652	14,297
2000-01	17,342	16,181	16,154	13,932	16,510
2001-02	19,254	18,498	18,758	15,971	18,759

Source: Table-1.15 ; Tripura Human Development Report, 2007.

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2010-11 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country even due to recent effects on the national economy as well as price rise. The economy of the State has also come under pressure for the remaining years of 11th Plan period due to under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government. As a result, State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain. Therefore, some strong steps are required to keep the present development process by efficient use of the available resources and curtailing the revenue expenditure among others.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for 2011-12(A) was 8.6 percent. The Planning Commission, New Delhi has appreciated the efforts of the State Government for efficient fiscal management and persuing the economic growth.

It is revealed that there is a structural shift of the State's economy infavour of secondary sector from primary sector due to considerable investment and growth of the construction sub-sector in particular. Even then, the level of investment from private sector is yet to gear-up, which can be evident from the fact that the contribution of the manufacturing sector is only 2.75 percent of the total NSDP at current prices. Therefore, there is need for higher private investment in the State which would also solve the un-employment and poverty to a large extent. The investment possibilities as well as the trade with the Bangladesh need to be intensified.

4) STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

Tripura as a special category State deserve special attention as the development efforts in the State remain mainly dependent upon transfers from Central Government like other ten special category States in the country. Given the lack of private investments, low level of capital formation, lower per capita income, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, lack of PPP, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck's as well as high level of poverty and unemployment; the Government of Tripura have to undertake high levels of public investment for development and sustaining economic growth of over 8 percent during the 11th plan period. Moreover, the State maintained in revenue surplus during entire 11th plan period.

Economy of Tripura is basically agrarian. About 50.83 percent of its population depends on agriculture for livelihood. The contribution of agriculture and allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is about 22 percent in the terminal year of 11th Plan in 2011-12. The land available for cultivation is relatively restricted. Terrain and forest cover are such that only 27 percent of geographical area is cultivable.

There is need for a sustainable development strategy that can significantly accelerate growth, employment and deliver income and thereby, human development benefits for all citizens. Considering such needs, the State Government has drawn-up the Perspective Plans for the- i) agriculture ii) horticulture iii) animal resources iv) forest v) fishing and vi) irrigation sectors for achieving the sustainable development and economic growth.

Pursuing the sustainable economic growth, stability and equity; the fiscal policy is the critical and crucial component of the policy frame work of the State's economic policy. Fiscal tightening achieved primarily through reductions in non-productive expenditure is found to have a more favourable impact on growth than increases in taxes. The two important aspects of government finances are - i) fiscal planning and ii) fiscal administration, which are crucially important in operationalising the policies and programmes of the Government. Therefore, fiscal policy plays a key role in determining an economy's growth path.

On the otherhand, the on-going nationwide surge in prices of major food items, which began in 2006, has significant implications for the domestic agriculture sector and overall macroeconomic and financial stability.

13th Finance Commission: The Finance Commission award has caused considerable hardship to the State's finances. The 13th Finance Commission has significantly under assessed the State's financial requirements and failed in appreciating circumstances specific to Tripura. It is common knowledge by now that the approach of 13th Finance Commission was radically different from previous Finance Commissions because a normative formula has been applied for computation of salary and wages on the base of 2005-06 and 2007-08, respectively.

As a result, the State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain since the State has also limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting such committed liabilities, which are as follows:

- i) A negative gap of about Rs. 10,499.63 crores has been created including salary and pension for Non Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE).
- ii) Though most States have suffered on account of the normative approach of the 13th Finance Commission, Tripura has been hit the hardest on account of salary and pension being much higher than 35 % of non-plan revenue expenditure. On the

- otherhand, the on-going nationwide surge in prices of major food items, which began in 2006, has further complex the overall fiscal management in the State.
- iii) The 13th Finance Commission failed to appreciate the need for higher level of government employment in North Eastern States like Tripura necessitated due to militancy. As Many as thirteen battalions of Tripura State Rifles (TSR) were raised to curb the militancy in the State. Had the State not provided employment to the youth of the State particularly tribal youths, it would have difficult to wean them away from the path of militancy.
 - iv) On the other hand, the 13th Finance Commission under assessment of salary, pension and other committed liabilities has led to huge negative BCR (Balance from Current Account Revenue), at the same time, it has recommended that such diversion from plan to non-plan should not take place.
 - v) The 13th Finance Commission has limited the borrowing ceiling upto the level of 3% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) making additional resource mobilization through borrowing more difficult.
 - vi) There is a rdution of Rs. 1041.20 crore in Non Plan Revenue Gap Grant recommended by 13th Finance Commission as compared to amount recommended by 12th Finance Commission.
 - vii) Against the projection of State Government for Non Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) of total Rs. 26,848.76 crore for award period, the 13th FC assessed only Rs. 16,349.13 crore indicating a shortfall of Rs. 10,499.63 crore.

Table : 4.1.

Sl. No.	Items	Assesed by State Goverment	Assessed by 13th Finance Commission	Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5
A. Own Revenue Receipts				
1	Own Tax Revenue	4012.89	3699.15	313.74
2	Own Non-Tax Revenue	712.04	785.09	-73.05
	Total (1-2)	4724.93	4484.24	240.69
B. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure				
3	Salary	13924.43	7727.90	6196.53
4	Arrer Salary	2200.00	0.00	2200.00
5	Interest Payment	2544.93	2649.88	-104.95
6	Pension	3944.79	2779.09	1165.70
7	Others	4234.61	3192.26	1042.35
	Total (3-7)	26848.76	16349.13	10499.66

Source- Finance Department, Tripura.

Moreover, in the macro-fiscal front, the State has been maintaining a revevue surplus and also declined own revenue deficits. So far, the State has also perfomed well in expenditure

control relative to other special category States. In the fiscal 2010-11, the Government of India is proposing to implement the Goods and Services Tax (GST) as per recommendations of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers.

The overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2010-11 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country but due to several economic constraints as well as price rise during last three successive years, the economy of the State has also come under severe pressure during terminal year of 11th Plan period. Therefore, some strong steps are required to keep the present development process by efficient use of the available resources and curtail the revenue expenditure among others.

Fiscal Reforms:

Fiscal targets to be achieved: The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a roadmap for fiscal correction for Central and State finances. In accordance with the projected debt to GSDP ratios over the 13th FC period (2010-11 to 2014-15), the 13th FC has drawn up roadmaps for the States, specifying timeliness for the elimination of revenue deficits and reduction in the financing gap to 3% of GSDP. The fiscal year 2010-11 has been designated as a year of adjustment. All the States covered in this note, except Punjab, are to eliminate their revenue deficit and curtail their financing gap to 3% of GSDP by 2011-12, and maintain the same thereafter.

Fiscal targets of the State: The revenue deficit (difference between revenue and revenue expenditure), fiscal deficit (difference between total revenue and total expenditure) and outstanding debt to GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) targets for States for the award period of FC-XII for Tripura State is given in the table below:

Table : 4.2.

Fiscal ratios	<i>As percent of GSDP</i>				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Revenue Deficit-GSDP	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiscal Deficit-GSDP	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Debt Deficit-GSDP	45.2	44.9	44.6	44.2	43.8

The States amendment of its FRBM Act, incorporating the above targets will be a pre-condition for release of all state-specific grants and debt relief measures.

The Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP) should be reformed and made a statement of commitment rather than a statement of intent. Tighter integration is required between the multi-year framework provided by MTFP and the annual budget exercise. (Para9.83).

The following disclosures should be made alongwith the annual Budget/MTFP:

- * Statement on tax expenditure to be systematized and the methodology to be made explicit.
- * Compliance costs of major tax proposals to be reported.
- * Revenue Consequences of Capital Expenditure (RCCE) to be projected in MTFP.
- * Fiscal impact of major policy changes to be incorporated in MTFP.
- * Public Private Partnership (PPP) liabilities to be reported alongwith MTFP.

- * MTFP to make explicit the values of parameters underlying projections for receipts and expenditure and the band within which they can vary while remaining consistent with targets.

Financial constrains:

The most important fiscal constraint in Tripura is the State's dependence on Central government for revenues. The Centre provided about 85 percent of the State's revenues. The fiscal condition of the State are determined to a large extent by the level of Central transfers.

In recent years, there has been a tendency on the part of Finance Commissions to link central transfers with fiscal policy of States. The legislation of Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act was made in June 2005. Rules were framed and enforced from October 2006 for effective fiscal consolidation.

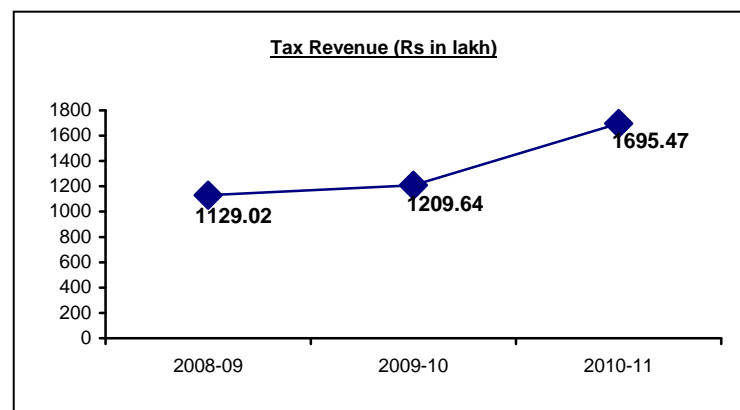
Fiscal Indicator:

The following Table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2008-09 to 2010-11.

Table- 4.3.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>2008-09 (Actual)</i>	<i>2009-10 (Actual)</i>	<i>2010-11 (Revised)</i>
				<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>
1.	Tax Revenue	1129.02	1209.64	1695.47
1a	State's Own Tax Revenue	442.50	503.30	626.45
1b	Share in Central Taxes	686.52	706.34	1069.00
2	Non-Tax Revenue	2947.76	3168.00	1305.30
2a	State's Own Non Tax Revenue	149.04	503.30	130.55
2b	Grants	2798.72	3042.60	3560.50
3	Total Revenue Receipts	4076.78	4401.35	5386.50
4	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	3.25	3.00	6.31
5	Total Receipts	4080.03	4377.64	6017.50
6	Revenue Expenditure	3129.45	4213.79	4602.36
7a	Plan Expenditure	654.98	413.72	2405.55
7b	Non-Plan Expenditure of which	2474.47	3800.07	3888.43
i)	Interest Payments	394.29	408.51	508.44
ii)	Pensions	356.43	537.14	661.50
iii)	Salaries	1225.92	1529.72	2303.69
iv)	Others	497.83	635.53	414.80
8	Capital Expenditure	1381.59	1332.22	1691.62
8.a	Plan Expenditure	1123.75	1264.52	1416.11
8.b(i)	Non-Plan Expend excluding re-payment of Loan	79.72	69.08	69.21

9	Capital Outlay	1202.39	1332.22	1691.62
9a	Plan	1140.75	1280.69	1416.11
9b	Non-Plan	240.84	263.02	275.51
10	Loans & Advances	18.08	17.56	30.00
10a	Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00
10b	Non-Plan	18.08	18.00	30.00
11	Total Expenditure	4511.04	5757.51	6293.98
11a	Plan	1778.73	4305.06	2405.55
11b	Non-Plan	2732.31	1452.45	3888.43
12	Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus(+)(3-6)	947.33	+187.56	+ 784.14
13	Fiscal Deficit(-)/ Surplus(+)	-269.89	-1158.65	- 698.18
14	Primary Deficit(-)/ Surplus(+)	124.40	-750.14	- 189.74
15	Total outstanding Debt	5066.51	5777.80	6462.90
16	GSDP at current prices	12326.56	15348.21	17386.88
17	Revenue Deficit (as % of GSDP)	7.69	1.22	4.51
18	Fiscal Deficit (as % of GSDP)	-2.19	-7.54	4.02
16	Primary Deficit (as % of GSDP)	1.01	-4.88	1.09
17	Total outstanding liabilities (as % of GSDP)	41.10	37.64	37.17



Value Added Tax(VAT):

The State Government following the decision of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has been implemented the state level VAT from the financial year 2005-06 replacing the earlier sales tax system. The Value Added Tax is a multi point tax and continue till the goods are finally consumed. The revenue collection through VAT in the state is quite

encouraging and showed an increasing trend. Moreover, a large number of sales tax system have been reduced to only two basic rates i.e., 4 percent and 12.5 percent under VAT.

The prime objectives of the FRBM Act are as follows:

- i) To ensure prudence in Fiscal Management.
- ii) Fiscal stability by maintaining revenue positive status.
- iii) Gradual reduction of fiscal deficit up to 3% of GSDP.
- iv) Prudence in debt management.
- v) Greater transparency.
- vi) Conduct of fiscal policy in a medium term frame-work.

After enactment of FRBM Act as per recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission, following actions have been taken in Trpura.

- i) Quarterly review reports of the Finance Minister are placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly from 3rd Quarter of 2006-07.
- ii) Fiscal policy statements along with fiscal correction path and disclosures for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 submitted before the Tripura Legislative Assembly.
- iii) Fairly the targets of the FRBM achieved during the period of 12th Finance Commission.
- iv) Tripura has successfully introduced the Value Added Tax (VAT) since 2005. The VAT growth has been impressive in the State.

Non-Plan Revenue Receipts:

The Non-Plan revenue receipt of the State is classified under following four major components.

- i) State's own tax revenue: It includes Sales Tax/ VAT; Excise Duties; Motor Vehicle Taxes; Professional Tax; Stamps and Registration; Land Revenue and Certain other Minor items.
- ii) State's own non-tax revenue: It is derived mainly from interests, royalty charges for providing Security Forces, Licence Fee for Government accommodations and certain other items.
- iii) Share of Central Taxes: It ia a Central grants as per Finance Commisssion's awards.
- iv) Non-Plan Grants: It includes Gap Grant awarded by the Finance Commossion, certain other grants and grants received as reimbursement of certain specific expenditure.

Following table shows the trend of non-plan revenue receipts during the period 2000-01 to 2008-09.

Table-4.4.

(Rs in crore)

Year	Own Tax	Own Non-Tax	Share in	Non-Plan	Total
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	Revenue	Revenue Central	Central Tax	Grants	
2000-01	125.58	94.51	236.22	462.44	918.75
2001-02	158.50	97.65	232.62	524.24	1002.91
2002-03	183.09	98.73	249.71	560.41	1091.94
2003-04	221.46	167.78	320.54	625.48	1325.26
2004-05	239.42	176.85	383.33	578.19	1377.79
2005-06	296.04	63.62	404.43	1286.88	2050.97
2006-07	341.55	94.97	515.78	1171.96	2124.26
2007-08	370.70	115.41	650.62	1269.61	2406.34
2008-09	442.50	149.04	686.52	1203.47	2481.53
2009-10	527.01	125.40	706.34	1319.00	2654.04
2010-11(R)	626.45	130.55	1069.00	1434.54	3260.54

Total Non-Plan Revenue Receipts have increased by 285% in 2009-10 over the receipts of 2000-01. Own Tax revenue had registered as increase of 400% in 2009-10 over the receipts of 2000-01. On the other hand Non-Tax Revenue had shown a slump in the year 2005-06 mainly because of transfer of Non- Tax Revenue of Power Sector arising out of setting up of Power Corporation. Regarding receipts under share in Central Taxes, the position had fluctuations. While there was shortfall in receipts against Finance Commission,s assessed figures during years 2000-01 to 2004-05. However compared with 2000-01, the receipts under share of Central Taxes in the year 2010-11 increased by 0.18%. Grant-in-Aid received by the State under Non-Plan during year 2008-09 had also shown increase of 32.24% over grants received in 2000-01.

Non-Plan revenue expenditure, composition and growth

Non-Plan revenue expenditures of the State may be classified under four major components. These are

- i) Salaries and wages borne under non-plan head consisting about 90% of the total salaries and wages.
- ii) 100% of pension and retirement benefits are paid under non-plan.
- iii) 100% of the interest is accounted under the non-plan.
- iv) Other Non-Plan expenditure includes administrative expenses like that of Civil and Police Administrations.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) or 2004-05 prices for 2011-12 is 8.6 percent. It is no denying fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable economic growth after having serious law and order set-backs especially till 2004-05 by augmenting better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which is also appreciated by the Planning Commission, New Delhi in-particular.

The sectorwise annual average growth of the State's economy in for the year 2011-12 with new 2004-05 base is as follows.

Table- 4.5.

Sector	Growth rate
i) Primary sector:	6.4
ii) Secondary sector:	10.5
iii) Tertiary sector:	9.2
iv) Overall State:	8.6

This can be evident from the fact that the per capita income of the State rose from Rs.24,394 in 2004-05 to Rs.26,668 in 2005-06 and Rs.29,081 in 2006-07 and further to Rs.31,111 in 2007-08 and further to Rs.35,587/- in 2008-09 and Rs.39,949/- in 2009-10 (provisional) and Rs.44,965/- in 2010-11 (advance) and further to Rs.50,750/- in 2011-12 (quick). The per capita national income was Rs.24,193/- in 2004-05 which rose to Rs.54,527/- in 2010-11.

Scope for further augmentation of State's Own Resources?

The State Planning Board in its last meeting held on 31st May 2010 at Pragna Bhavan, Agartala has also reviewed the scope for further augmentation of own resources based on the suggestion made by the Standing Committee, which are as follows:

- i) Scope for royalty on minor forest produce may be fully exploited by Forest Department.
- ii) Scope for royalty on minor mineral may be fully exploited by Industries & Commerce Department.
- iii) The Union Ministry of Petroleum & Gas may be persuaded to ensure that the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) Ltd. pays royalty to the State @ 10% of the price they charge, which is also lower.
- iv) Better services may be provided to end users and existing user charges need to be revised including the health sector.
- v) ARM measures are required to be applied on work contract taxes even on the works taken-up by Central Government Agencies.
- vi) Liquor is even sold without having any licence. Issuing of licences may be simplified so that liquor can be sold through licence vendors only.

State Budget:

The State Budget for 2010-11 (Revised) envisages expenditure of Rs.6293.98 crores comprising Rs.4602.36 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs.1462.29 crores of capital expenditure, Rs.206.30 crores public debt and Rs.23.03 crores payment of loans and advances. Expenditure during the year 2010-11 (Revised) was expected to go up by 8.52 percent over the previous year of 2009-10 (Actual). Receipts are expected to be Rs.6017.50 crores (Actual) including Rs.5386.50 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.631.00 crores of capital receipts. While

capital receipts are expected to increase by 21.19 percent in 2010-11 (Revised) over 2009-10 (Actual), revenue receipt are expected to increase by 18.19 percent. The overall increase in receipts is anticipated to be 18.59 percent in 2010-11 (Revised) from 2009-10 (Actual).

1) Receipts:

Receipts are likely to increase by Rs.1118.83 crores in 2010-11 i.e., 18.19 percent. Revenue receipts are expected to increase by Rs.985.15 crores, while capital receipts are expected to increase by Rs.133.68 crores during 2010-11 from 2009-10. Revenue receipts account for 89.51 percent of total receipts details of revenue and capital receipts are presented in table 4.3.

1.1) Revenue receipts: -

Revenue receipts comprise tax and non-tax revenue. The tax revenue anticipated to go up by 15.87 percent. While non-tax revenue estimated to be gone up by 3.95 percent in 2010-11 (Actual) from 2009-10 (Actual).

1.2) Tax Revenue: -

Tax revenue includes taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transaction, commodities and services and the state shares in central taxes. Sale tax was about 71.00 percent of state own tax revenue in 2010-11 that is 71.00 per cent (Rs.450.00 crore) during 2010-11 (Revised). Revenue from state excise is expected to increase by 18.54 percent. Taxes from income and expenditure, property, capital transaction will be gone up 37.55 percent in 2010-11. The states share of central taxes has decreased by 6.81 percent in 2010-11 i.e., Rs.106.90 crores the details are shown in Table 4.4.

1.3) Non-tax revenue: -

Non tax revenue includes receipt from social economic and general services, interest and dividends. The budget for 2010-11 (Revised) shows that the revenue from the three services was Rs.3691.00 crores against Rs.3168.00 crores in 2009-10 (Actual). There is an increase of 14.17 percent during 2009-10 (Actual). Grants from the Government of India have increased to Rs.517.90 crores i.e., an overall increase of 14.17 percent in 2010-11.

1.4) Capital receipts:

Capital receipts of Rs.1049.29 crores in 2010-11 shows a gone up of 47.40 percent over the 2009-10 level.

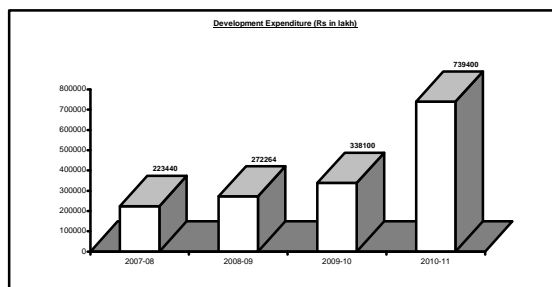
2) Expenditure:

Expenditure in 2010-11 (Revised) is estimated at Rs.6293.98 crores an increase of Rs.536.47 crores over 2009-10. Development expenditure is Rs.7394.00 crores, which is 17.48 percent of total expenditure in 2010-11. The development expenditure is increased in 2010-11 by 45.73 percent over 2009-10. Non-development expenditure is Rs.2592.18 crores, which is 41.19 percent of total expenditure. Revenue expenditure is Rs.4602.31 crores, while capital expenditure is Rs.1691.62 crores. Details of development and non-development expenditure

are given in table - 4.5. Public debt expenditure is Rs.171.14 crores on payment of loans and advances is Rs.32.16 crores in 2010-11 (Actual).

2.1) Development expenditure:

Development expenditure comprises economic and social services. Expenditure on social services is anticipated to increase by 76.80 percent from Rs.2007.16 crores in 2009-10 to Rs.2244.51 crores in 2010-11. Expenditure on economic services is increase by 5.35 percent from Rs.776.06 crores in 2009-10 to Rs.1451.45 crores in 2010-11. Development expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.3381.00crores in 2009-10 against Rs.7393.00 crores in 2010-11.



In 2010-11 development expenditure on transport and communication is anticipated to decrease in 21.90 per cent. The overall general economic services increased by 5.35 per cent, agriculture and allied services increased by 18.96 per cent and rural development decreased by 8.35 percent. Under social services, all components have been increased in 2010-11 except the information and publicity. The housing & urban development component received highest growth followed by social security and welfare and medical and public health in 2010-11 over 2009-10 are slightly fall.

2.2) Non-Development expenditure: -

Non development expenditure includes revenue and capital expenditure and compensation and assignment to local bodies and Panchyat Raj Institution. Non development expenditure is Rs.2592.18 crores in 2010-11 which was Rs.2376.51 crores in 2009-10 accounting for 41.19 percent of the aggregate expenditure. Under non development capital expenditure repayment of loan to Government of India and discharge to internal debt accounted for Rs.174.14 crores in 2010-11 against Rs.165.24 crores in 2009-10. Interest payment in the 2010-11 was Rs.508.44 crores compare to Rs.408.51 crores in 2009-10. Expenditure and administrative services is anticipated to decrease by 6.61 percent while on pension and a miscellaneous general service there is an increase of 84.64 percent in 2010-11 over 2009-10.

The overall budgetary position in-terms of development and non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are presented in the following table.

Table-4.6.

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Receipts / Disbursement</i>	<i>2008-09 (Actual)</i>	<i>2009-10 (Actual)</i>	<i>2010-11 (Revised)</i>
I.	DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE			
A.	Economic services of which	118103.48	137384.00	145144.58
i)	Agriculture and allied services	31354.24	41354.00	51026.21
ii)	Rural Development	12767.35	15219.00	14045.66
iii)	General economic services	2354.25	2923.00	5499.36
iv)	Water and Power Development	15365.34	17454.00	27576.25
v)	Industry and Minerals	4561.31	6651.00	5167.50
vi)	Transport and Communication	44685.67	46278.00	37963.37
vii)	Others	7015.32	7505.00	170.89
B.	Social services of which	154160.62	200716.00	224451.15
viii)	Education, Sports, art and culture	64846.12	93244.00	107497.63
ix)	Medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation	37453.38	27501.00	27373.22
x)	Social security and welfare including S.C. and S.T. welfare	41613.73	49083.00	62342.02
xi)	Housing and Urban Development	8871.76	28698.00	29272.00
xii)	Information and publicity	1375.63	2190.00	1869.75
	TOTAL: DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (A+B)	272264.10	338100.00	739400.00
II.	NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE			
a)	Revenue expenditure under general services	133693.98	185552.00	201544.47
i)	Organs of States	3477.07	5288.00	6076.49
ii)	Fiscal services	2141.68	3127.00	3154.39
iii)	Interest payment and servicing of debt	41429.26	40851.00	50844.25
iv)	Administrative services	51003.33	80297.00	75318.84
v)	Pension and miscellaneous general services	35642.64	55989.00	66150.50
(b)	Compensation and assignment to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions	7942.34	9562.00	9849.00
C)	Capital expenditure	37203.63	42537.00	47824.80
i)	General services	19283.44	21387.00	24892.10
ii)	Discharge of internal debt (NET)	13280.43	16524.00	17413.70
iii)	Repayment of loans of Govt. of India	2831.81	2870.00	3215.80
iv)	Loans and advance to Govt. servants and miscellaneous loans	1807.95	1756.00	2303.20

v) Others

TOTAL:NON-DEVELOPMENT			
EXPENDITURE	178839.95	237651.00	259218.27
III. AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE (I + II)	629397.96	451104.05	575751.00
IV. % OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE	39.64	58.72	17.48

The following table shows the State's budget in brief for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Table-4.7.

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Receipts / Expenditure</i>	<i>2008-09 (Actual)</i>	<i>2009-10 (Actual)</i>	<i>2010-11 (Revised)</i>
A. 1.	Receipt			
1.1.	Revenue receipt	407677.99	440135.00	538650.00
1.2.	Capital receipt	42945.61	49732.00	63100.00
1.3.	<i>Total: A (1.1+1.2)</i>	<i>450623.60</i>	<i>489867.00</i>	<i>601750.00</i>
B. 2.	<u>Expenditure</u>			
2.1.	Revenue expenditure	312944.98	421379.00	460236.00
2.2.	Capital expenditure	120238.88	133222.00	169162.00
2.3.	Public Debt	16112.24	19394.00	17413.70
2.4.	Payment of Loans and Advance	1807.95	1756.00	3215.80
2.5.	<i>Total: B (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4)</i>	<i>451104.05</i>	<i>575751.00</i>	<i>650027.50</i>

Development & Non-Development Expenditure:

Table-4.8.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Development	Non-development
2007-08	2234.40	1600.13
2008-09	2722.64	1788.39
2009-10	3381.00	2376.51

2010-11

2865.94

4528.06

The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Table-4.9.*(Rs in lakhs)*

Sl No	Item	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Revised)
I. Receipt under Revenue Account :				
A) State tax revenue:				
i)	Taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transaction	2597.50	2369.00	6309.80
ii)	Taxes on commodities and services of which 41652.86	50332.00	57066.00	
	a) Sales tax	31479.02	37493.37	45000.00
	b) Taxes on vehicles	2982.28	3714.25	4457.00
	c) State excise 3849.52	4827.52	6109.36	7500.00
	d) Others	2364.04	3016.00	109.00
	State own tax revenue (i) + (ii)	44250.36	52701.00	63375.80
iii)	Share in central taxes	68652.00	70634.00	1069.00
	Total- A: (i)+(ii)+(iii)	112902.36	123335.00	64444.80
B. Non-tax revenue 294775.63				
(i)	State Non-tax Revenue	14903.94	12540.00	13053.00
(ii)	Grants received from Centre	279871.69	304260.00	356050.00
	Total Revenue Receipt (A+B)	407677.99	440135.00	432478.80
II. Receipt under Capital Account :				
i)	Loans from Govt. of India	251.33	330.00	300.00
ii)	a) Internal debt-open market loan	15600.00	35000.00	22000.00
	b) Net Negotiated Loan	5017.37	14051.00	14332.00
iii)	Recoveries of loans and advances	325.17	351.00	300.00
iv)	Net of public accounts, contingency fund and inter-state settlement	7013.71	90074.85	91875.85
v)	Contingency fund 0.00	0.00	0.00	
vi)	Opening balance 14738.03	49732.00	10698.00	

Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (vi)	42945.61	49732.00	104928.85
III. Aggregate receipts (I+II)	450623.60	489867.00	537407.65
% of State's Own Tax Revenue			
to Total Receipts:- 9.82	10.76	11.79	

PLANNING:

National approach to 11TH Five Year Plan:

1.1. General

Approach to the 11th Five Year Plan was discussed in the meeting of National Development Council held on 9th December, 2006 engaged a growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) around 9% in the 11th Plan. The achievement and target of the sectoral growth rate are as follows:

Table- 4.10.

<i>Annual Growth</i>	<i>9th FYP (Actual)</i>	<i>10th FYP (Actual)</i>	<i>11th FYP (Target)</i>
GDP Growth (%)	5.5	7.2	9.0
Agriculture	2.0	1.7	4.1
Industry	4.6	8.3	10.5
Services	8.1	9.0	9.9
Gross Domestic Savings (% of GDP)	23.1	28.2	32.3
Gross Domestic Investment (% of GDP)	23.8	27.8	35.1

The achievement and target of the sectoral growth rate are as follows:

- * All efforts would be taken to put the economy on a sustainable growth path with a growth rate of about 10% by the end of 11th Plan. This would create productive employment at a faster pace than before and annual agricultural growth at 4%. It is designated to reduce poverty and disparities across regions and communities, by ensuring access to basic physical infrastructure as well as health and education for all.
- * Rapid growth would sufficiently raise the incomes of the masses to bring about a general improvement in living conditions. Besides, rapid growth is necessary to generate the resources needed to provide basic services to all people.
- * Growth should be broad based, benefiting all parts of the State, especially rural areas, and thus reducing regional imbalances.
- * Special attention needs to be given to the marginalized groups like primitive tribals, adolescent girls, children in the age group of 0 to 3 etc.
- * To create a competitive environment in which entrepreneurship can flourish at all levels. While encouraging private sector activity, the 11th Plan must also ensure a

substantial increase in the allocation of public resources for plan programmes in critical areas.

- * The main approach of Plan implementation would be to take a hard look at Plan outcomes rather than focus on Plan outlays.

Strategy

The Overall strategy of the State's developmental paradigm is to improve the quality of life of the common people of Tripura and to uplift the tribal areas of the State and bring them at par with the rest of the State. Government has a major responsibility in creation of infrastructure and Government funds are targeted at infrastructural development that is not commercially exploitable e.g. roads, bridges, etc.

As a strategy, the Government identifies the infrastructure that it is committed to provide and also ensures its availability within the available resources and guidelines. Commercially exploitable activities are, as a strategy, being opened to non-governmental funding under a modified Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model, which has been tailored to suit the local conditions and requirements. Greater opportunity is now being given under the PPP model to attract private sector and non-government funding into commercially exploitable activities which can be taken up by the private sector in partnership with the State.

The employment strategy is aimed at ensuring creation of job opportunities both for the educated as well as for the rural poor who are in need of sustainable livelihoods. Besides, the State has also made optimal use of NREGA to provide guaranteed employment for manual employment. The strategy also aims to build capacity especially among our youths so as to develop their skill levels which would make them entrepreneurs or employable.

Priority Sectors:

The State's priorities for the 11th Plan are as follows:-

- * Poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas through Rural Development Programmes.
- * Power generation, transmission, grid connectivity and rural electrification.
- * Agriculture and allied sectors with strong emphasis on horticulture including post harvesting management and processing.
- * Roads and bridges for ensuring better connectivity.
- * Sericulture and weaving for generation of income and employment to the women.
- * Tourism infrastructure and tourism services.
- * Trade with neighbouring Bangladesh including creation of infrastructure.
- * Decentralization of planning and involvement of the people in the development process.
- * Social services like education, health, water supply and nutrition.

Approach and strategy of Planning in Tripura

The Government of Tripura has adopted, in 1996, "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura" by State Planning Board after taking into account the State's strength, weakness and opportunities. The salient features are as follows:

Objectives:

- * The highest priority before the State Government is, the equitable improvement in the general standard of living of all sections of the population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and other backward classes; secondly, the equitable development of Autonomous District Council areas to the same standard as the non-Autonomous District Council areas.
- * Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication of illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations.
- * Additional employment opportunities in non-government sectors.
- * Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional local resources.
- * To attain self-sufficiency in the production of food-grains and fish and double the production of animal inputs, fruits and vegetables as well as extension of irrigated areas by 2011-12.
- * Involving all sections of the people and their democratically elected representatives in all stages of the Planning process so as to achieve effective balanced development of the State.
- * Appropriate use of available land and better resource management.

In Tribal areas:

- * New investments and maintenance for tribal areas, taking into account the existing infrastructure in the tribal areas vis-à-vis the entire State.
- * Focus on the primary sector and commodity market.
- * Extension of educational facilities in tribal areas to be supported by economic activities.

Priority Sectors of Tripura:

The Tripura State Government identified 7 (seven) priority sectors for overall development of the State, these are:

- * Agriculture and Irrigation
- * Drinking water
- * Housing
- * Road connectivity
- * Education
- * Healthcare and
- * Rural electrification

Decentralised Planning under "Bottom up Planning" approach:

The principal strategy of decentralisation in Tripura as adopted by the State Government is the area based planning on the basis of the available local resources and with active people's participation. During 1999-2000, the State Government launched 'Gramoday', the preparation of the village level development plan with people's participation after taking into account the available resources (natural, human and financial) in one district. And from the year (2000-01), this programme has been extended to all the four districts of the state. The villages under the

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) are also included in the Gramoday Programme.

With the similar objective of Gramoday, the State Government had launched during 2002-03, new programme of resource based participatory planning entitled "Nagaroday", in the Agartala Municipal Council and in all the 12 Nagar Panchayat areas for the preparation of the Annual Plan. The main objective of the Nagaroday programme is to ensure direct participation of the people in the process of planning & implementation with a view to provide better civic amenities and facilities to the people living in urban areas and for improving the quality of life, environment and economic condition.

The Gramoday and Nagaroday Programmes emphasize optimum participation of the people in the process of planning and implementation. The aim of effective participation of the people is not just giving importance to the suggestions, views and initiatives of the people in the formulation and implementation of plan schemes, but to enhance the level of their consciousness and self-confidence.

District Plan under 11th Five Year Plan

Preparation of the Development Plans for the year 2007-08 and 11th FYP (2007-12) under Gramoday and Nagaroday were taken up during 2007-08 with active participation of the 3 tier PRI bodies.

The State Government has constituted the District Planning Committee in all the 4 (four) districts of the State in September, 2008.

Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan

Final Resource (FR) estimates for 11th Plan (2007-12) were discussed in the Planning Commission on the 17th December, 2007 with the officials of the State Government. Size of the 11th Plan size has been indicated as Rs.8,852 crore (at 2006-07 constant prices) by the Planning Commission.

3.1 The Sectoral break-up of 11th Plan (2007-12) and 1st four year expenditure is indicated below:

Table: 4.11.

Name of Sectors	Project Outlay of 11th Plan 2007-12 (at 2006-07 prices)	Expenditure for the 1st four year of 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2010-11)	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
			% of expenditure Over projected outlay 2007-08 to 2010-11
I. Agriculture & allied activities	72306.60	49310.58	68.20
II. Rural Development	87024.00	43524.63	50.01
III. Special Area Programme	47738.46	40020.45	83.83
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	54439.80	17385.34	31.93
V. Energy	61105.14	26440.86	43.27
VI. Industry & Minerals	26750.86	18115.69	67.72

VII. Transport	98351.82	111617.88	113.49
VIII. Communication	35.72	0.00	0.00
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	11743.56	13170.97	112.15
X. General Economic Services	2456.80	6525.22	26.60
XI. Social Services	385150.52	222185.02	57.69
XII. General Services	16026.72	20439.15	127.53
Grand total	885200.00	568735.79	64.25

Annual Plan 2010-11

Revised approved outlay during the year 2010-11 was Rs.1368.21 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.14743.07 lakhs was spent. The sector wise revised outlay and expenditure during the year 2010-11 is given below:

Table: 4.12.

Name of Sectors	Annual Plan 2010-11		
	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure	% of expenditure Over outlay
I. Agriculture & allied activities	16004.01	12517.99	78.22
II. Rural Development	6662.29	7065.51	106.05
III. Special Area Programme	9196.50	10827.88	117.74
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	7541.01	4531.16	60.09
V. Energy	5804.16	4013.45	69.15
VI. Industry & Minerals	2374.90	3288.60	138.47
VII. Transport	12747.94	28350.69	222.39
VIII. Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	7395.64	6616.77	89.47
X. General Economic Services	866.39	2322.75	268.10
XI. Social Services	54567.54	62267.60	114.11
XII. General Services	13660.62	2940.67	21.53
Grand total	136821.00	144743.07	105.79

One time project based Additional Central Assistance (ACA):

Rs.55.11 crores was sanctioned for 8 (eight) projects under one time project based Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Planning Commission during the year 2009-10, out of which an amount of Rs.49.60 crores was released as 90% grant at the fag end of the financial year.

Special Plan Assistance (SPA):

An amount of Rs.188.00 crores (10% State share + 90% Central share) was sanctioned for 33 (thirty-three) projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) by the Planning Commission during the year 2010-11, out of which an amount of Rs.170.86 crore was released as 90% grant

by the Government of India at the fag end during 2010-11 and Rs.14.73 crores was utilised during said reference year.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

The Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) was launched in 1998-99 with the 10% of the Budget (Gross Budgetary Support) of the Central Ministries/Departments earmarked for the development of North Eastern States including Sikkim.

The broad objective of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region thereby increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure schemes/projects in the Region. Both physical and social infrastructure sectors such as irrigation and flood control, power, roads & bridges, education, health, water supply and sanitation as well as infrastructure development for agriculture & allied services and youth welfare activities are considered for providing under central pool, with projects in physical infrastructure sector receiving priority.

Ministry of DoNER has sanctioned 97 projects under NLCPR since inception upto 2010-11 with the total approved cost Rs.1286.53 crores, out of which 38 projects is completed till 2010-11.

Northern Eastern Council (NEC):

In 2010-11, the State has received funds for Rs.42.10 crores under different NEC projects. Fund utilized during the period is Rs.38.61 crores, which was 92% of the release. Besides, the road projects for "Bishalgarh-Boxanagar-Sonamura-Nidaya-Barapathari-Belonia" roads and two other projects (one under Industries & Commerce Department and another under Youth Affairs & Sports Department) have been sanctioned from the state priority list of 2010-11.

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

The State Government has introduced "Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa" (BEUP) in the financial year 2001-02 under which every member of the Legislative Assembly of Tripura will have a choice to suggest to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate for undertaking works to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakh in a year. This amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been increased to Rs.7.50 lakh in 2004-05, Rs.10.00 lakh 2005-06 upto 2010-11 and Rs.15.00 lakh from 2011-12 onwards.

The MLAs are entitled to recommend schemes as per guidelines of BEUP, to the tune of Rs.15.00 lakh per year to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate for their constituency area during the tenure of their membership of the Legislative Assembly from 2011-12 onwards.

The Planning (P&C) Department of the State Government is functioning as a Nodal Department for implementation of the scheme and Sub-Divisional Magistrates are also functioning as the Nodal Officers for implementation of the works under BEUP. During 2010-11, Rs.596.00 lakhs was released to the 17-Sub-Divisional Magistrates (Nodal Officer) for implementation of the works as permissible under BEUP guidelines.

Status of State Development Report (SDR):

The Government of Tripura had taken-up the preparation of State Development Report (SDR) with the help of Planning Commission. The Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow University has been selected as consultancy for preparation of State Development Report of Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2007-08 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation. But due to slow down of the national economy as a part of global economic crisis and price rise during last two successive years; the economy of the State has also come under severe pressure for the remaining years of 11th Plan period. On the otherhand, due to implementation of the report of the "Pay Review Committee" from 01-01-2009 having effect from 01-01-2006; the non-plan revenue expenditure for salaries and pension has also been increased.

Although the State has implemented the significant reform in Power Sector, similar initiatives and restructuring are required for the State run Public Sector Units (PSUs) by using the information technology and e-governance to improve the basic service delivery.

Efforts need to be taken for consolidating the debt including interest payments as well as by additional resource mobilisation through the proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The Central Sectors and Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been introduced with particular emphasis on removal of inter-state and inter-regional disparities. It is, therefore, suggested that greater flexibility may be provided for meeting State specific needs. Innovative efforts are also needed for mobilizing private investment from outside the State for employment generation and improving the low paying capacity of the people.

The monitorable socio-economic targets of the State for 11th Plan period, 2007-12, need also to be monitored for achieving the overall quality of life of the people.

5) PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

Stability in price level has a direct impact on the economic development of an economy of a state. Rising prices lead to increase in the inequalities of income. It also affects the fixed income groups of the society. For last couple of years the state in particular and the country as whole is experiencing high price rise. The changes in prices effect a wide range of economic activities and also the purchasing power of the people. Infact, price influences both quantum and pattern of consumption.

A continuous watch on price behaviour, therefore, becomes imperative for the regulation of economic policies. Price effects every individual and variation in price changes reflects directly in the economy. In practice, the price changes of goods and services effect different segment of people, differently. In an economy like India, the price situation of a State is bound to be influenced by the price behavior in the country as a whole. The fiscal, monetary and credit policies of the Central Government, the general economic situation in the country as a whole and even international factors influence the prices at the State level, directly.

The rate of inflation is measured by the statistical device "Index Numbers of prices" considered as a barometer of the economic activity. A stable price with mild and tolerable rate of inflation is said to stimulate economic growth, particularly in economies where resourses are substaintially underemployed. But unchecked rise in prices endengars as well as effects economic prospects and growth and also social stability.

It is, therefore, becomes crucial for policy makers, planners and other decision-making authorities to obtain reliable data on price movements over the period of time and also to get projection for future price movements. Price stability enhanced for sustaining economic growth and also ensuring equitable distribution of goods and services to all section of the people.

The movement of changes in price of an economy can be studied/ analysed by the statistical method of index number of prices. Conceptually, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used to measure the overall rate of inflation and Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure changes in prices of items for consumption. The WPI for Tripura is not available; therefore, our analysis on price stituation for the State is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers of Industrial Workers/ Middle class employees/ Agricultural Labour etc.

Overall price-situation in the country:

Overall inflation in the country during 2010-11 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substaintially contributed for high inflation.

Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

The inflation based on WPI is the most widely used and accepted index for interpretation and measuring of annual rate of inflation in the country. This is an important indicator for micro-economic stability, measured on the basis of year-on-year variations in WPI.

The all India WPI (2004-05=100) has moved gradually from 136.3 in March, 2010 to 141 in July, 2010 and it stood at 143.8 in November, 2010. Finally, it ended-up at 149.5 in March, 2011. The inflation based on WPI on year on year basis was 9.68 percent in March, 2011.

Urban price behavior:

Urban price behaviour in general can be analysed at All India Level with the help of CPI for Urban 2010=100. The CPI for urban has moved from 105 in April, 2011 to 108 in July, 2011 and further increased to 112 in October, 2011. The CPI for urban shows an inflation of 6.66 percent during April to October, 2011 at All India Level.

Rural price behavior:

The general price behaviour in rural areas at All India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), 1986-87=100. The CPI- AL has steadily moved from 536 in April, 2010 and 557 in August, 2010 and thereafter shows an increasing trend. The year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 9.14 percent in March 2011 year-on basis in rural areas at All India Level.

It is revealed from the above analysis that retail prices at All India level both in urban and rural areas behaved similarly with an up-ward trend during the fiscal year 2010-11. The fuel prices were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2010-11. Besides, prices of primary food articles also posed some upward pressures on inflation during 2010-11.

The CPI for Rural with 2010=100 shows that it moved from 108 in April, 2011 to 111.6 in July, 2011 and 115.8 in October, 2011 showing an increased of rural prices by 7.22 percent during the period.

Price-situation in the State:

The State is located in the Northeastern part of India and at the extreme corner of the country with 60 percent of its area as forest area. The State is completely land locked with the mainland and even with the other Northeastern states. The State has only bordering area with two States namely Assam, 53 Km (5.21 percent), and Mizoram, 109 Km (10.71 percent). The rest 84 percent (856 km) long bordering area of the State lies with Bangladesh.

The price situation in the State is influenced by the over all price behaviour of the country. The price situation in the State during 2010-11 was high and not favourable in the State and shows upward trend compare to proceeding year of 2009-10. In urban areas, the price situation exhibits a similar trend like rural areas comparing to preceding year.

Retail price behaviour of essential commodities in rural areas: -

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

A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the State for the months of March 2010 and March, 2011, reveals that retail prices of only five essential commodities was declined out of 19 commodities, which were masur dal, moong dal, sugar, gur and onion. The declined rate was 13.10 percent, 12.62 percent, 9.77 percent 0.65 percent and 6.84 percent, respectively in 2010-11 as compare to preceding year of 2009-10.

The retail prices of atta, fish (small), egg, milk (cow), rice, salt, meat and green chillies increased in 2010-11. The maximum increased for retail prices was observed for rice, atta, pumpkin and green chillies in 2010-11 as compare to 2009-10.

Table- 5.1.
Average rural retail prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2010 and 2011

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In rupees) during		Percentage variation (+,-) in March '10 over, March'2011
			March 2010	March 2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	18.11	20.34	+ 12.31
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	16.64	18.29	+ 9.92
iii)	Atta	Kg.	20.83	22.04	+ 5.81
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	84.10	74.36	- 13.10
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	69.78	61.96	- 12.62
vi)	Potato	Kg.	9.51	9.63	+ 1.26
vii)	Onion	Kg.	19.99	18.71	- 6.84
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	32.28	40.90	+ 26.70
ix)	Pumpkin (Sweet)	Kg.	9.80	13.44	+ 37.14
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	9.62	13.73	+ 42.72
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	118.56	129.54	+ 9.26
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	283.15	297.02	+ 4.90
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	23.99	25.72	+ 7.21
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	25.21	28.71	+ 13.88
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter		72.65	77.70 + 6.95
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	41.91	38.27	- 9.51

xvii) Gur	Kg.	44.87	44.58	- 0.65
xviii) Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	16.65	17.16	+ 3.06
xix) Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	11.38	11.46	+ 0.70

Source: - Rural Retail Price, DES-Tripura.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index:

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is not available for Tripura, therefore, for assessing the price situation in this backward State the Consumer Price Index Number (CPI) for Industrial Worker/Middle Class Employees/Rural Labour & Agricultural Labour may be the useful instrument to study price behavior and the general price effect in the State. The Consumer Price Index Numbers measure the overall price movement of goods and services at the consumption stage. The Consumer Price Index Numbers are generally constructed for specified section of the population.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers

The CPI-IW (2001=100), which compiles and releases by the Labour Bureau, Simla, on the basis of the data supplied by the field officials of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura, measures monthly movement of retail prices of various goods and services of the industrial workers. The Government employes wage compensation (Dearness Allowance) both central and state levels are done on the basis of movement of this Index.

The inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) captures the retail price movement for different sections of consumers. The inflation based on the CPI-IW (2001=100) was also high and it was 9.40 percent in March-2011 year-on basis.

The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2010-11. It was gradually moved from 149 in March 2010 to 156 in June 2010 without any sign of declining tendency. It was further increased to 165 in November 2010 but in March 2011 it stood at 163.

The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2010 and 2011.

Table- 5.2.

Sl.	Months	2010	2011	Percentage variation during 2010-2011	No.
i)	March	149	163	9.40	
ii)	April	152	163	7.24	
iii)	May	156	163	4.41	
iv)	June	156	164	5.13	

Source: - Labour Bureau- Shimla.

The prices for CPI-IW are being collected from 10 (ten) different markets of Tripura viz., Maharajganj Bazar (Agartala), Mohanpur, Ranirbazar, Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kadamtala, Kumarghat, Bishalgarh, Santirbazar and Teliamura. The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Shimla, releases the CPI for Industrial Worker after getting the data weekly/ monthly basis from these markets collected by the Staff

of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura. The State Government Employee' wage compensation (DA) is being done on the basis of movement of this Index.

Rural price behavior:

The rural price behaviour of the State can be explained with help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL). The CPI for Agricultural Labourers has moved from 469 in April 2010 and it was thereafter increased and it stood at 493 in August 2010 and 530 in January 2011. Finally, it ended with 526 in March 2011.

The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 12.88 percent in March 2011, which was 6.94 percent in the preceding year. At All India Level, the inflation rate on year-on-year basis based on CPI-AL was 9.14 percent in March, 2011, which was 15.77 percent in the preceding year.

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during 2005 to 2011 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index Food	Food	General	Index
CPI-Agri. Labour	April 2005	336	318	341	332
	April 2006	346	334	354	336
	April 2007	387	369	394	390
	April 2008	410	403	429	429
	April 2009	440	441	463	468
	April 2010	470	469	545	538
	April 2011	534	526	585	587
Percentage increased during	2005 to 2006	2.98	5.03	3.81	1.20
	2006 to 2007	11.85	10.48	11.30	16.07
	2007 to 2008	5.94	9.21	8.88	10.00
	2008 to 2009	7.32	9.43	7.93	9.09
	2009 to 2010	6.82	6.35	17.71	14.96
	2010 to 2011	13.62	11.94	7.34	9.11
CPI-Rural Labour	April 2005	328	315	344	332
	April 2006	346	334	362	353
	April 2007	376	365	395	390
	April 2008	404	400	429	429
	April 2009	436	437	468	468
	April 2010	464	464	546	538
	April 2011	528	524	585	587
Percentage increased	2005 to 2006	5.49	6.03	5.23	6.33
	2006 to 2007	8.67	9.28	9.12	10.48

during	2007 to 2008	7.44	9.59	8.61	10.00
	2008 to 2009	7.92	9.25	9.09	9.09
	2009 to 2010	6.42	6.18	16.67	14.96
	2010 to 2011	13.79	12.93	7.14	9.11

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Urban price behaviour:

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 3326 in March, 2010 and it was increased 3330 in April, 2010. In May, 2010 it was 3333. In June, 2010 it increased 3351 and there after increased further to 3512 in January, 2011 and it was 3553 in March, 2011.

The urban price behaviour can also be observed with the help of CPI for urban with 2010=100 base for Tripura. It shows an upward movement from 105 in April, 2011 to 108 in July, 2011 and stood at 110.9 in October, 2011 and therefore, it increased by 5.62 percent during the period .

Concluding remarks:

Price situation during 2010-11 in the State was not favourable and shows upward trends in both rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation. The increasing price trend of the State is greatly influenced by the price behaviour of the country as a whole. Overall price situation was hardened in 2010-11.

All major retail prices like rice (medium), rice (coarse), atta, mustard oil, fish (small), egg(duck), milk, meat, potato, tea-leaf, green chillies noticed an increasing trend in 2010-11 over 2009-10.

6) POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

The inclusive growth must create adequate livelihood opportunities commensurate with the expectations of a growing labour force. The late 2007 onwards shows that the entire world economy including the developed nation are suffering from the serious employment crisis as an impact of economic recession, although the Indian economy did not crunch much due to earlier inherited pattern of the planned economic development initiated since 1st Five Year Plan in 1950-51. Moreover, the process of economic development could not be much effective as the contemporary pattern of growth of Indian economy is jobless especially for the Northeastern States and the growth of GSDP do not necessarily imply an equivalent growth of employment.

Generation of productive and gainful employment, on a sufficient scale especially in 12th Plan period, 2012-13 to 2016-17 to absorb the growing educated labour force is one of the main strategies of achieving the inclusive growth. The experiences in acceleration of employment growth among educated people in the State during 11th Plan period, 2007-08 to 2011-12 is modest.

On the otherhand, the high price rise stated since 2007, the people in general of the State have also come under severe pressure. The State may face serious problems for solving the issue of un-employment in-particular due to economic set backs. The most important recent fiscal constraint of Tripura is not so favourable 13th Finance Commission's awards for the committed liabilities of the State. The Centre provided about 85 percent of the State's revenues. The fiscal condition of the State are determined to a large extent by the level of Central transfers.

Despite the geographical isolation and backwardness, Tripura has made progress in human development fronts especially in lowering the population growth rate, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate as well as by sustaining higher literacy rate especially for women as compared to all India level.

Problems of un-employment added another dimension since 27 percent of land is only available for cultivation. Moreover, there is hardly any scope of getting additional land for cultivation of food crops for absorbing the growing rural manpower.

The NREGA is successfully being implemented in the State for reducing the rural poverty and performances in 2010-11 shows that Rs.373.15 lakhs rural mandays were generated with an expenditure of Rs.629.83 crores.

The development as well as utilization of human resources and improvement in quality of life of the people is main focus area of any development planning. There is widespread under nutrition among women and children especially in hilly and remote areas of the State. Moreover, the district level Human Development Indices (HDI) varies among the four districts of the State as indicated in the Tripura Human Development Report (THDR), 2007, which was as follows.

Table- 6.1.

Name of	Educaton Index	Health Index	Income Index	HDIDistrict
West	0.77	0.82	0.26	0.61
South	0.70	0.76	0.24	0.57
North	0.60	0.74	0.19	0.51
Dhalai	0.72	0.80	0.25	0.59
Tripura	0.73	0.79	0.25	0.59

Source: Tripura Human Development Report, 2007.

The State level Human Development Index (HDI) prepared and released in 2001 by the Planning Commission, New Delhi for 32-States/UTs shows that ranking of Tripura has been improved from 24th position in 1981 to 22nd in 1991.

Structural changes of the States's economy that have been taken place during last two decades revealed that employment as well as income patterns have been changed. The contribution of the primary sector to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices has been declined from 44.59 percent in 1980-81 to 35.30 percent in 1990-91 and 31.09 percent in 1999-2000 and further to 25.24 percent in 2008-09. The contribution of secondary sector has marginally declined from 12.28 percent in 1980-81 to 11.75 percent in 1990-91 and thereafter, increased to 14.12 percent in 1999-2000 and further increased to 22.93 percent in 2008-09. The contribution of tertiary sector has been increased from 43.13 percent in 1980-81 to 52.45 percent in 1990-91 and thereafter, remained static and stood at 51.83 percent in 2008-09. On the otherhand, per capita income has also considerably increased from Rs.1,307/- in 1980-81 to Rs.3,370/- in 1990-91, Rs. 15,983 in 2000-01 and Rs. 50,750 in 2011-12.

Employment as per 5th Economic Census,2005:

The nature of the existing employment pattern in Tripura can also be found from the 5th economic Census results. As we know Economic Census is a complete account of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundaries of the State that covers all sectors excluding crop production and plantation. It has been revealed from the report that about 3,85,708 persons were working in 1,89,423 establishments in 2005 against 2,68,257 persons in 1,04,427 establishments in 1998. Out of the total workers of 3,85,708 persons in 2005, 2,59,910 (67.38%) were in rural areas and remaining 1,25,798 (32.61%) were in the urban areas. As per the report, the total hired workers in 2005 were 2,05,397 ,i.e. 53.25% of the total workers. The maximum number of workers was found engaged in retail trade- 28.21%, followed by manufacturing- 18.60%, public administration-14.54%, education-14.40% and other community and personal services-4.84% totalling to 80.59% of the total employments in the non-agriculture sector of the State.

Table No.6.2.

No. classes		1-5	6-9	10 & above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Rural</u>					
i)	Establishments	1,34,550	2,285	2,025	1,38,860
ii)	Persons usually working	1,92,635	16,602	50,673	2,59,910
<u>Urban</u>					
i)	Establishments	48,415	1,060	1,088	50,563
ii)	Persons usually working	70,383	7,720	47,695	1,25,798
<u>Combined</u>					
i)	Establishments	1,82,965	3,345	3,113	1,89,423
ii)	Persons usually working	2,63,018	24,322	98,368	3,85,708

Source: Economic Census Report-2005, DES-Tripura.

The following also table depicts a comparison among the districts for the persons usually working (excluding crop production & plantation) in the State as per 5th Economic Census, 2005 and 4th Economic Census, 1998.

Table - 6.4.

Sl.	Districts	4 th Economic Census			5 th Economic Census			No.
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	
i)	West Tripura	74,339	69,707	1,44,046	1,05,226	88,508	1,93,734	
ii)	South Tripura	45,086	13,425	58,511	73,374	16,638	90,012	
iii)	North Tripura	30,509	16,031	46,540	51,192	18,466	69,658	
iv)	Dhalai	17,726	1,434	19,160	30,118	2,186	32,304	
	Total	1,67,660	70,344	2,68,257	2,59,910	1,25,798	3,85,708	

Source: - DES-Tripura.

It is revealed from the above table that the liberalization and reforms of Indian economy has not given the expected acceleration of the growth in employment especially for the educated youths till mid of 11th Five Year Plan in the State. The result of 5th Economic Census reveals that employment increased less in urban areas than to rural areas. The annual average growth rate in employment during 1998 to 2005 has increased considerably in rural areas due to successful implementation of the anti poverty and wage employment programmes in the state. The following table shows the number of employment as well as their growth during the intra- economic census period of 1998 to 2005.

Table - 6.5.

Location	Employment EC-1998	Employment EC-2005	Annual average growth rate
Rural	1,67,670	2,59,910	5.63%
Urban	1,00,597	1,25,798	2.83%

Combined	2,68,267	3,85,708	4.64%
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Source: - Economic Census Reports, DES-Tripura.

On the other hand, job seekers have been increasing over the years due to higher literacy rates in the State and the employment situation has now become alarming. In 1990, there were 1,76,742 un-employed job seekers in the state, which rose to 2,50,729 in 1998 and further, raised to 3,66,207 in March 2002, in March 2005 it stood at 4,21,835 and in March 2008 the figure touched at 5,32,775 and further to 5,62,290 in June- 2011. Till recent year, Government sector is only avenues for organized employment in this backward State since the State has almost no industry under organized sector except brickfields and age old tea industry, where-in scope of organized employment for the educated persons are negligible.

On the other hand, agriculture sector has become stagnant not ready to absorbed any further employment. Against this background the State Government has rightly initiated the "Swavalamban", a self employment programme.

Workforce as per Census-2001:

The workforce data based on Census-2001 shows that the total number of workers (main & marginal) in the State was 11,59,561. Out of these total workers, 9,12,292 were the main workers and 2,47,269 were the marginal workers in 2001.

The total male workers (main & marginal) were 8,31,346 and remaining 3,28,215 were the female workers in 2001. Out of the total worker (main & marginal), 9,82,447 (84.72 percent) were in rural areas and 1,77,114 (15.27 percent) were in the urban area. The proportion of main workers in total population of the State was 27.02 percent in 2001 which was 29.10 percent in 1991. The proportion of main workers was marginally lower in rural area and it was 28.07 percent in 2001 compare to 29.21 percent in 1991. The same proportion of main workers in urban area was 30.02 percent in 2001 that is slightly high compare to 28.45 percent in 1991.

Composition of main workers

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

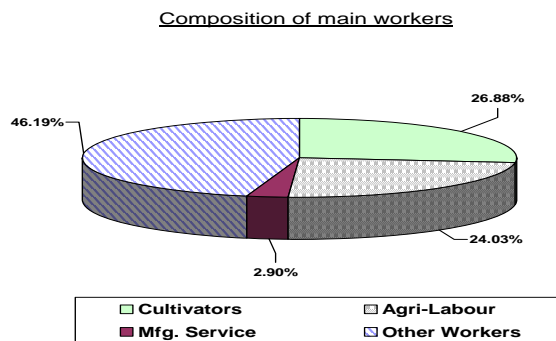
Table-6.6.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Classification of workers</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>2001</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
i)	Cultivator	43.29	38.09	26.88
ii)	Agri-labourers	26.72	25.70	24.03
iii)	Mfg. processing servicing etc.	1.44	1.42	2.90
iv)	Other workers	28.55	34.79	46.19
v)	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: - Census-2001, RGI.

The proportion of cultivators among all main workers in the State declined from 43.29 in 1981 to 38.09 in 1991 and further to 26.88 in 2001. In the same period the

proportion of agri-labour in the State decreased from 26.72 percent to 25.70 percent in 1991 and again to 24.03 in 2001. The proportion of workers engaged in household industry has increased from 1.42 percent in 1991 to 2.90 percent in 2001.



Work participation rate:

The work participation rate (WPR) of 36.2 per cent in 2001 Census is an improvement compared to 31.1 per cent recorded in 1991 Census. The work participation rate among the Schedule Castes population of the state is 32.5 per cent in 2001 against 28.7 per cent in 1991 Census. Among the Scheduled Tribes also the work participation rate has increased from 35.8 per cent in 1991 Census to 42.7 per cent in 2001 Census.

The work participation rate has shown increase in all the districts. The highest proportion of 41.2 per cent of total workers has been returned from Dhalai district and lowest 33.0 per cent from North Tripura district.

Male work participation rate

Male work participation rate for state as a whole increased from 47.6 per cent in 1991 to 50.6 in 2001 Census. It also increased from 47.4 percent in 1991 to 50.1 percent in 2001 among the Scheduled Castes and 45.9 percent in 1991 to 47.6 percent among the Scheduled Tribes population.

Female work participation rate

Female work participation rate increased significantly from only 13.8 percent to 21.1 percent in 2001 Census. The percentage of female workers among the Scheduled Castes increased from 8.9 percent in 1991 to 14.4 percent. The female work participation rate for the Scheduled Tribes also increased from 25.3 percent to 37.5 percent in 2001.

Main and marginal workers

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

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

The total marginal worker was 2,47,269 in 2001 compare to 56,454 in 1991. The incidence of marginal workers among the males was low as compared with females. Only 36.22 percent of the males in the State were marginal workers, while remaining 63.78 percent were female marginal workers. The marginal workers in rural areas was 2,39,188 i.e. 95 percent of the marginal workers were residing in rural areas in 2001. In urban areas, the total marginal worker was 12,515 in 2001 that accounts only 5 percent of the total marginal workers in the State.

Male workers

The total male worker in 2001 was 8,31,346 that are 72 percent of the total workers, which was 83.07 percent in 1991. The main worker was 7,40,153 and a marginal worker was 91,165. The male population in the State declined to 49.23 percent in 1981 to 46.99 percent in 1991 and further to 45.23 percent.

This proportion of male main worker in the rural areas was 44.68 percent in 2001 compare to 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total rural male population. In urban areas, the proportion of male main workers was 48.92 percent in 2001 compare to 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total urban male population.

Female workers

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

This proportion of female main worker in the rural areas was 10.76 percent in 2001 compare to 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total rural female population. In urban areas, the proportion of female main workers was 10.36 percent in 2001 compare to 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total urban female population.

Poverty:

The concept of poverty is associated with socially perceived deprivation with respect of basic human needs. The basic human needs are usually listed in the material dimension as the need to be adequately nourished, the need to be decently clothed, the need to be reasonably sheltered, the need to escape avoidable diseases, the to be (at least) minimally educated and the need to be mobile for purposes of social interaction and participation of economic activity. Poverty is one of the main barriers between entitlement and access to income, employment, education, housing, health and other basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water.

Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty, 2009:

The Planning Commission, Government of India set-up an expert group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh Tendulkar to examine a new poverty line and estimates. The expert group has considered this issue and has suggested new methodology to arrive at state wise and all India rural and urban poverty lines for 2004-05 based on National Sample Survey (NSS) round on household consumer expenditure which provides data for the calculation of poverty estimates by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

Based on the estimates of the expert group headed by Prof.Suresh Tendulkar, the final set of new poverty ratio for 2004-05 for Tripura comes about 44.5% for rural areas and 22.55% for urban areas against all India poverty ratio of 41.8% for rural areas and 25.7% for urban areas, respectively. The total poverty ratio combining the rural and urban stood at 40.6% for Tripura against 37.2% for all India in 2004-05 as per the new expert group estimates.

The new expert group has also given the final poverty lines for all the states including the North-Eastern states. The final poverty line for Tripura was Rs.450.49 for rural areas and Rs.555.79 for urban areas as against Rs.446.68 for rural areas and Rs.578.8 for all India in 2004-05.

Earlier in 2007, Planning Commission, Government of India estimates poverty for Tripura, based on head count ratio of Assam, for the Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution data of NSS 61st Round, 2004-05, yields a poverty ratio of 22 percent for rural areas in Tripura. In this official estimate of the incidence of poverty released by the Planning Commission as Nodal Agency for Government of India, the poverty line as well as measures of poverty and inequality for Tripura and for all North Eastern States are the same as for Assam, and are not calculated separately and therefore, could not depicted the poverty in real terms for Tripura. The State Government has actually criticised such poverty ratio based on Assam ignoring the state specific poverty ratio for the North-Eastern states. As a result of the practice of using the poverty and inequality measures of Assam for the rest of the North East, there is no independent information available on trends in poverty and inequality for any of the North Eastern States.

Now, re-estimation of poverty ratio based on new revised methodology as suggested by the expert group chaired by Prof.Suresh Tendulkar for the previous years has also become necessary to know the trends in poverty in both rural and urban areas in state.

Poverty eradication is an important objective and particularly after the fifth five year plan period, the process of poverty eradication programmes as well as its implementation including in rural areas have been emphasised by the State Government. By accelerating the growth of productive employment both in agriculture and non-agriculture, the sustainable economic development continues to be the main long-term strategy for poverty eradication in the State as envisaged in the "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura" which formulated in 1996 by the State Planning Board after taking into account the strength, weakness as well as opportunities for the development planning.

Poverty alleviation programmes:

The anti-poverty programmes have been strengthened in order to generate additional employment, create productive assets, impart technical and entrepreneurial skills and raise income level of the poor. The Government of Tripura is fully recognizing and accordingly, constituted the three-tiers Panchayat Raj system in the State and provided the Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993 for effective implementation of

the poverty alleviation programmes and generation of employment opportunities as well as the basic services programmes.

A number of poverty alleviation and employment opportunities programmes including the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGREGA) are be implemented by the State Government, the details is in box -6.1. The Union Government has taken the wage employment programmes, the outreach of these programmes increased especially during 1989 to 2007. These self targeting wage employment programmes implemented by the State Government with central assistance with the objective to provide enhanced livelihood security, especially of those dependent on casual manual labour.

Box-6.1.

i) Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MREGA): The Mahatma Gandhi Rural employment gurantee Act or MREGA is a job gurantee scheme, enacted by a central legislation on 25th August, 2005. the scheme provides a legal gurantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to audult members of any rural household willing to do public work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs.100/= per day. The Act was also introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of rural poor. Around one-third of the stipulated work force is women.

The implementation of MREGA was started in February, 2006 in Dhalai District in 1st Phase. Subsequently, MREGA was started in Arpil, 2008 in West Tripura & South Tripura District in 2nd Phase. In North Tripura District, MREGA was started in April 2009 in 3rd Phase.

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MREGA) actually guranteed the livelihood security by for 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Table-6.7.

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Probable % of expenditure
1	Water conservation	20% to 25%
2	Road connectivity	15% to 20%
3	Plan	
	i) Agriculture	5%
	ii) Horticulture	5% to 10%
	iii) Forestry	5% to 10%
4	Irrigation	20% to 25%
5	Maintenance of assets of MREGA	10%
6.	Others works	Up to 10%

The financial preformances of MREGA in Tripura during the financial year 2010-11 are depicted below:

Table-6.8.

District	Opening	Release of	Misc	Total	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
					Cumulative

	Balance current year				Availability	Expenditure
	Central	State				
West	1220.99	36455.74	1360.16	0	39036.89	27306.64
South	716.67	21803.59	1500.00	8.37	24028.63	20643.75
North	27.68	25013.20	868.68	4.37	25913.93	17424.78
Dhalai	288.77	5906.60	1000.00	33.13	7228.50	
Total:	2254.11	89179.13	4728.84	45.87	96207.95	72911.19

The following Table shows the employment generated through the MREGA scheme during 2010-11.

Table-6.9.

District	HH issued jobcards				Persondays generated				Women
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	
West	55843	89910	121130	266883	3488004	6444846	7200537	17133387	7368452
South	25749	68281	69199	163229	2064853	5977673	5113871	13156397	5791925
North	23083	36083	67263	126429	2016324	3020104	5707327	10743755	4052846
Dhalai	13396	49279	18673	81348	722826	3396499	847644	4966969	1749228
Total:	118071	243553	276265	637889	8292007	18839122		18869379	46000508
	18962451								

The detail performance of MREGA in Tripura during 2010-11 was presented in the following table.

Table-6.10.

Sl. No.	Items	Nos
i)	Number of families issued job cards	6,37,889
ii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	460.00
iii)	Carryover fund of last year to this year(Rs in lakh)	2254.09
iv)	Central release(Rs in lakh)	88,636.01
v)	State's release(Rs in lakh)	4,728.83
vi)	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	45.85
vii)	Total fund available for 2009-10(Rs in lakh)	96,515.46

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

- i) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY): The PMGSY was launched on December, 2000 as a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the primary objective of providing all-weather connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas. The programme is funded mainly

from the accruals of diesel cess in the Central Road Fund. In addition, support of the multilateral funding agencies and the domestic financial institutions is being obtained to meet the financial requirements of the programmes.

- ii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): The IAY aims at provide dwelling units, free of cost, to Scheduled Castes(SCs),Scheduled Tribes(STs),and free bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST BPL families in rural areas.It is funded on a cost sharing basis in the rates of 75:25 between the Centre and State.
- iv) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): After restructuring the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied scheme in April, 1999, the SGSY is the only self-employment programme for rural poor. The objective is to bring the self-employed above poverty line by providing the income-generating assests through bank credit and Government subsidy.
- v) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): The SGRY launched in September, 2001. The objective of the programme is to provide additional wage employment in rural areas, as also food security, alongside creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas.
- vi) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY): In December, 1997, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP), which are the two special components of the SJSRY were substituted for various programmes operated earlier for urban poverty alleviatin.
- vii) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana(VAMBAY): The VAMBAY launched in December, 2001 to facilitate the construction and up-gradation of dwelling units for slum dwellers and provides a healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.
- viii) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC): - The main objective of this scheme is to create awareness and accelerate sanitation coverage in houses, schools in rural areas.
- ix) Integrtded Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP): - Its main aim is to harvest rainwater for irrigation, plantations including horticulture and floriculture, pasture development, fisheries etc. in rural areas.
- x) Swajaldhara: - On December 2002 the reform initiative in the Rural Drinking Water Sector were sealed up throughout the country by launching the Swajaldhara by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Since then, all the reforms initiative is Rural Drinking Water Sector were brought under the scheme called 'Swajaldhara'.

By generating emploment through implementation of self-employment programmes have successfully been implemented in the State despite its infrustructural bottlenecks as well as law and order problem out of insurgency. Special emphasis have been given for covering economically backward and ST / SC target groups including women and children.

Manpower & Employment:

On account of registration of the unemployed and for renewal of the employment registration card, sponsoring the names of eligible candidates as per requisition of the employers in various sector; the first Employment Exchange established in Tripura at Agartala in 1957. At present, there are six Employment Exchanges functioning in the State. Out of these, three District Employment Exchanges are functioning at the district head quarters Ambassa, Kailashahar, Udaipur; one Town Employment Exchange is functioning at Dharmanagar and remaining two Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped. Besides, under the control of these six Employment Exchanges, twenty Employment Information & Assistance Bureaux are functioning in different SDM and BDO offices for assisting the unemployed. The apex body of these Employment Exchanges is the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning established in 1973 under Labour (Employment) Department, Tripura.

The operational function of Employment Exchanges under the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Tripura are being done in accordance with the guidance given by the Director General of Employment & Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour, Government of India in the National Employment Service Manual. Vocational Guidance as well as motivational programmes to attract the unemployed for self employment is rendered to the jobseekers through different Employment Exchanges. In addition to these career counselling, vocational training, skill development training programmes are also rendering by the State Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning.

The Directorate also participates in State Level Book-Fair at Agartala and displaying valuable information regarding services providing to the unemployed, career counselling, vocational training, skill development training and selling related publications.

Achievements in 2010-11:

Achievements of Annual Plan, 2010-11 is furnished below:-

- i) In regard to the Skill Development Initiative according to local labour market in total 117 (One hundred seventeen) nos. of candidates have been nominated for undergoing skill development training in different trades in different training institute under DoNER scheme. And many of them found placement.
- ii) To provide Online Registration facility to the employed in Tripura initially the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Agartala has launched online Registration facility for the job seekers in the 1st phase. Computerization of Special Employment Exchange for PH, Agartala is at the final stage for launching Online Registration to the disabled job seekers. On 13th January, 2009, Hon'ble Chief Minister has inaugurated the Website viz. www.tripuraemployment.nic.in. of this Directorate.
- iii) To provide resourceful facility to the students and the aspirants of the remotest part of the State in order to achieve success in different Joint Entrance Examination, in total 39 (thirty-nine) nos. coaching centres for Joint Entrance

Examinations have been set-up in different HS(+2) state schools including Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Schedules Caste Sub-Plan(SCSP) areas.

- iv) 50 (fifty) nos. career talks on Career Guidance and motivational Programme for new generation have been conducted by the experts of this Directorate in different schools and community halls. The services of NGOs have been utilized to cover interior schools also and also for canvassing.
- v) Overall 27 (twenty seven) nos Career Guidance Literature/Books have been published by this Directorate for awareness of aspirant students.
- vi) Total registrant job seekers waiting in the Live Register as on 31-03-2010 in Tripura is 5,77,866 (Five lakh seventy seven thousand eight hundred & sixty six). Break-up is as follows: -

Table - 6.11.

Total number of registered P.H. persons waiting for job as on 31.03.2009.					Total no. of Identity Card issued to the P.H. persons during the year 2008-09	
Orthopedically	Visually	Hearing	Mentally	Multiple	Total	
2,668	596	481	75	09	3,829	90

Source: Employment & Manpower.

State Employment Services

Till 31st March, 2011 the number of registered job-seekers waiting in the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges of the State was 5,62,290 which was 5,32,775 in March 2009. The number of women seeking jobs raised to 2,14,881 in March 2010 from 1,93,599 in March 2009. Total number of candidates registered their names in the different Employment Exchanges were 45,091 and number of candidates placed were 1,328.

Table No: 6.12.

Live register as on 31-03-2010								
Men	Women	Total	SC	ST	OBC	PH	Ex. service reserved	Un-reserved
3,50,008	2,12,282	5,62,290	90,915	1,23,343	35,506	4288	944	3,07,294

Source: Employment & Manpower.

The total number of registered job seekers according to the Live Register of Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped persons at the end of June-2011 was 4,288 and details by category may be seen in the following Table.

Table No: 6.13.

Physically Handicapped persons by category						Identity Card issued
Ortho.	Visually	Hearing	Mentally	Multiple	Total	
3,110	549	542	64	23	4,288	58

Source: Employment & Manpower.

Besides, for the job seekers "Employment News" is made available to all Coaching Centers/District Offices/Block Offices and "Kaaj Career" is also made available for job seekers by the State Government.

The unemployed have been sent to Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad, Indore and Central Tool Room & Training Center, Bhubaneswar, as well as Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai for their skill development and most of them found placement.

Table No: 6.14.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Total number of candidates sent
1	Indo-German Tool Room, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.	16
2	Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.	73
3	Central Tool Room & Training Center, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.	28
4.	Total	117

Source: Employment & Manpower.

Factory Employment:

The data available from State Factories & Boilers Organisation for 2008-09, the average daily factory employment in the State was 48,436. Out of these, the district-wise average number of workers employed during the year 2010-11 is as follows.

Table-6.15.

Year/ District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total Factories	Average No. of Workers employed
West	278	71	658	1007	30,609
South	106	28	276	410	15,416
North	127	9	126	262	12,676
Dhalai	46	9	47	102	6,825
Total	557	117	1,107	1,781	65,526

Source: - Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, Tripura.

Tripura Public Service Commission:

In the year 2009-10, 659 posts were advertised by the TPSC, 16,227 numbers of applications were received for these posts and 606 numbers of candidates were recommended against these advertisements.

Future strategy for employment generation:

For accelerating the growth of employment opportunities in the State and also allow to realise full potential of the state's economy for income generation opportunities, the State should encourage the following.

- i) State Government may focus the State as vibrant border trade region with Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Thailand for specific areas like food processing, rubber based industries, bio-tech projects etc. In this regard the recommendations of IIFT, New Delhi may also be consulted.
- ii) Expansion of the infrastructural facilities like road, rail connectivity; banking; power supply etc.
- iii) Vocational courses should be encouraged by introducing vocational subjects in conventional courses and through market, industry, institution linkups.
- iv) Job oriented courses may be introduced in Degree Colleges to get more job opportunities or self-employment opportunities.
- v) Expansion of technical education by establishing more colleges in Engineering, Nursing and Paramedical institutions in private sector.
- vi) Creation of special economic zones, industrial estates, biotech parks, food parks, IT parks, railway projects, roadway projects including rural roads etc. will provide large-scale employment opportunities to unskilled, semi skilled and skilled workers.
- vii) Utilisation of vast gas resources, rubber etc. will generate sizeable employment opportunities.
- viii) Providing employment opportunities to rural poor programmes like SGSY, JFM and watershed development would enhance the wage employment opportunities of rural poor. Efforts should be made to increase employment opportunities under special SGSY, STEP etc.
- ix) The projects for dairy sector with the help of Ministry of Agriculture under Operation Flood/NDDDB be implemented in three more districts in addition to West Tripura District.
- x) Creation of infrastructure facility at all tourist spots and promotion of Tripura as tourist destination in neighbouring Bangladesh for foreign tourist through out the year.

Technology inputs: A good number of rural technologies have been developed by various research organisations for both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors through funding from NIRD, Hyderabad, CSIR, ICAR etc. may be requested to impart training of unemployed youth, women. The technology so developed and suitable for hill farming etc. may be transferred in the State. There is a need to establish Training and Technology Development Centres (TTDCs) in each district of the State.

Responsive role of bankers: CD ratio in the State is poor as well as low and therefore, bankers need to invest at least in initial years half of their state's deposit within the State under strict instruction of the RBI. Unless the RBI issues such specific guidelines for improvement of CD ratio in North Eastern Region, the Public sector banks would not be ready to invest at least 50% of the state's deposit in the state.

In fact, bankers have to play an aggressive role in extending financial assistance to set up self-employment ventures and also to extend credit to farmers. Evidence shows that good banking support contributes significantly for employment generation and therefore, reduces the poverty.

Concluding remarks:

The State's economy is characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, inadequate exploitation and use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem. For reducing the absolute poverty emphasis would be given for generating more employment opportunities particularly for the weaker and poorer section of the people.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme require to be implemented for the creation of the rural assets also.

The adoption of modern agricultural techniques, high quality breeds for animal husbandary and horticultural sectors as well as irrigation facilities may able to improve the productivity and reduce the rural poverty and un-employment to a large extent in the State.

7) FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department is entrusted with the task of distribution of foodgrains and other ration commodities as per allocation of Government of India, at lower subsidized price to the entire population of the State covered under universal Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and thereby, provides food security to the people of the State. On introduction of TPDS and other welfare schemes, the Department has to assume more and more important role since the State is a deficit state in production of food-grains. Moreover, almost all essential commodities are imported from other parts of the country. In this perspective, State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department plays key role in ensuring steady and timely supplies of PDS and also keeping open market prices of essential commodities under control.

Objectives:

- i) Uninterrupted operation & maintenance of PDS/TPDS/OWS.
- ii) Quality control under PDS/TPDS/OWS.
- iii) Control and monitoring of market prices of essential commodities.
- iv) Ensuring availability of POL-Products including MS/HSD/SKO/LPG for people in general.
- v) Protection of consumer interest and ensuring consumer welfare.
- vi) Bringing about transparency in the functioning of PDS / TPDS.

Strategies:

- i) Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs principally decided for giving priority to Self Help Groups (SHGs) preferably women group and Co-operatives over the individuals at the time of awarding new dealership of Fair Price Shops. In the year 2010-11, total 26 new Fair Price Shops have been awarded to SHGs. In 2010-11, total number of Fair Price Shops have been reached to 1651.
- ii) So far as distribution of ration commodity to Fair Price Shops is concerned, the Department ensures the lifting from Government Godowns within 10th of every month, so that the consumers can lift the commodities smoothly and conveniently. In last few months (mainly in South Tripura District), Department faced tremendous trouble in supplying food-grains as per time schedule due to inadequate stock of food-grains with Food Corporation India (FCI) Depots.
- iii) The State Government has consistently emphasized on the need of expansion in storage space to build buffer stock of food-grains for smooth catering during monsoon period. As a part of the effort, 15 (fifteen) new Food Go-

downs are under construction in different Sub-Divisions with total capacity of 13,000 MT and thus total storage capacity of State Government will touch to 54,350 MT.

- iv) A three-tyre strategy has been adopted to keep vigil over the functioning of Fair Price Shops. First: Statutory inspection of Fair Price Shops by field functionaries, Second: Exercising close vigil by Public Bodies including Fair Price Shop level Vigilance Committee and Third: Inspection cum Complaint Register maintained in Fair Price Shops for recording of complaints of consumers.

Programmes/ Schemes:

Food, drinking water, education, and shelter are required to be provided to poor and weaker sections of the society for their upliftment. The changes in prices affect purchasing power and thereby the living conditions of the people. Food being the most important of all, availability of selected foodgrains at the reasonable price to poor is the prime responsibility of the state Government. The State Government has thus ensured the availability of foodgrains by opening sufficient number of Fair Price Shop across the State, with an objective to provide foodgrains at cheaper subsidised rates to the poor. The main commodities covered under PDS are rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene. On the otherhand, the PDS has started with the basic objective of providing consumer goods at cheaper subsidized rates to the poor so as to protect them from the impact of rising prices of essential commodities and also to maintain their minimum nutrition level. Tripura being a deficit state in foodgrains production, PDS plays a vital role in providing food security to the poor.

The State Government in the Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department ensures the availability of selected essential commodities at lower and affordable prices or subsidised prices to the entire population of the State covered under universal PDS/TPDS/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Besides, the State Government is also concerned with the consumer protection and promotion of consumer welfare. Infact, the PDS is the basic constituent of the stretegy for poverty allevation by enhancing food security to the economically poor section of the people.

i) Above Poverty Line (APL):

At present, the Department arranges lifting, storage of food-grains, leavy sugar and salt etc. and ensures proper distribution of those ration commodities including Kerosan Oil by utilizing net-work of Fair Price Shops throughout the State under universal PDS. It is catering to the need of ration commodities of all the APL families in the State under universal PDS. About 4,44,460 families are covered under APL for providing rice @20 Kg/ Family per month within the Government of India's monthly APL allocation of 12,592 MT rice at the cost of Rs.10.35/Kg against the present market price of rice is Rs. 18-20/Kg of similar quality.

ii) Below Poverty Line (BPL):

At present, there are 1,81,876- BPL families are identified as per quota fixed by Government of India who are provided rice @ 35 kg per month per family with @ Rs.6.15 per kg against Government of India's monthly allocation of 8,250 MT for rice.

iii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):

At present, there are 1,13,124 families are identified under AAY as per norm fixed by the Government of India for poorest of the identified BPL families in the State. They are getting the benefit of the Scheme through their ration cards, @ 35 kg rice per month per family @ Rs.3/- per kg against Government of India's monthly allocation of 3,960 MT for rice.

iv) Annapurna:

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department is the nodal Department for the Scheme. Beneficiaries are getting 10 kg. of rice per month per head with free of cost from Fair Price Shops. The beneficiaries have been identified by Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. At present, 14,851 senior citizens (65 years or above) not covered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAP) are getting benefit under this scheme.

v) National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NPNSPE)(MID-DAY-MEAL):

The State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department arranges procurement, lifting, storage and delivery of food-grains under the scheme throughout the State. The students prosecuting studies in Primary and Upper Primary Schools have been getting the benefit of the Scheme @ 3 Kg rice per month with free of cost. However, the same scheme has been modified to provide cooked meal since 1st April, 2003 pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court.

vi) PDS Wheat/Atta: Government of India allotted 2,353 MT wheat per month for the State, which converted into whole meal atta/chakki mills atta by R.F. Mills/ Chakki Mills as per Government policy, which are being distributed through Fair Price Shop's dealers Association to the cardholders @ 1 Kg / per head per month @ Rs.10/Kg. During festive season, flour and suji are also being distributed to the cardholders at reasonable price as fixed by the Government as special festival programme.

vii) Sugar: Government of India is allotting levy sugar under PDS for the State about 2,647 MT per month. The same is being distributed to the cardholders under PDS @ Rs13.50 /Kg at the scale of 1 Kg / per head per month for Agartala Municipal Council areas and 700 grams/ per head per month for the rest of the areas of the State. During festive season, sugar is being distributed to the cardholders at the double of normal scale.

viii) Packet Iodized Salt: Packet iodized salt is also distributed to the cardholders under PDS through Fair Price Shops @ 500 grams/head per month @ Rs.7.00/one Kg-Packet.

ix) SKO (Kerosene Oil): Kerosene Oil is also distributed through Fair Price Shops @ 1 litre / head per month throughout State at a rate fixed by the competent authority (depending on the location of the Fair Price Shops) against the monthly allocation of 3,272 KL of SKO.

Fair Price Shops:

Total number of fair price shops in the State has increased from 1,480 in March, 2007 to 1,489 in March, 2008 and further to 1,651 in March, 2011. Of this, 603 fair price shops are in TTAADC areas and 1048 fair price shops are in Non-ADC areas catering the needs of 7,34,711 families in the State. The districtwise break-up of the fair price shops for 2010-11 as well as their distribution in TTAADC and Non-ADC areas is presented in the following Table:

Table No: 7.1.

Sl. No.	District	No. of F.P. Shops				Total Ration Cards	
		Rural	Urban	Total	ADC		Non-ADC
1	North	242	43	285	85	172	257
2	Dhalai	165	15	180	148	40	188
3	West	534	241	775	198	565	763
4	South	333	78	411	172	271	443
	Total	1,274	377	1,651	603	1,048	1,651

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Allotment, procurement & offtake:

i) Allotment:

The Government of India allotted 2,85,793 MT rice under PDS/TPDS/OWS during 2010-11 compared to 2,89,878 MT during 2009-10. The allotment quantity of wheat and sugar for the 2010-11 year was 28,124 MT and 32,918 MT, respectively. The details are given below:-

Table-7.2.

Sl. No.	Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
i)	Rice	2,69,621	2,89,878	2,85,793
ii)	Wheat	28,044	28,044	28,124
iii)	Sugar	31,752	31,752	32,918

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

ii) Procurement:

The State Government lifted 2,64,898 MT rice from Food Co-orporation India in 2010-11 as compare to 2,78,240 MT in 2009-10. Procurement of wheat in 2009-10 was 21,008 MT compared to 21,734 MT in 2010-11. In 2010-11, the State Government lifted 28,010 MT of Sugar compared to 30,960 MT during 2009-10. The details of procurements are presented in the following Table:

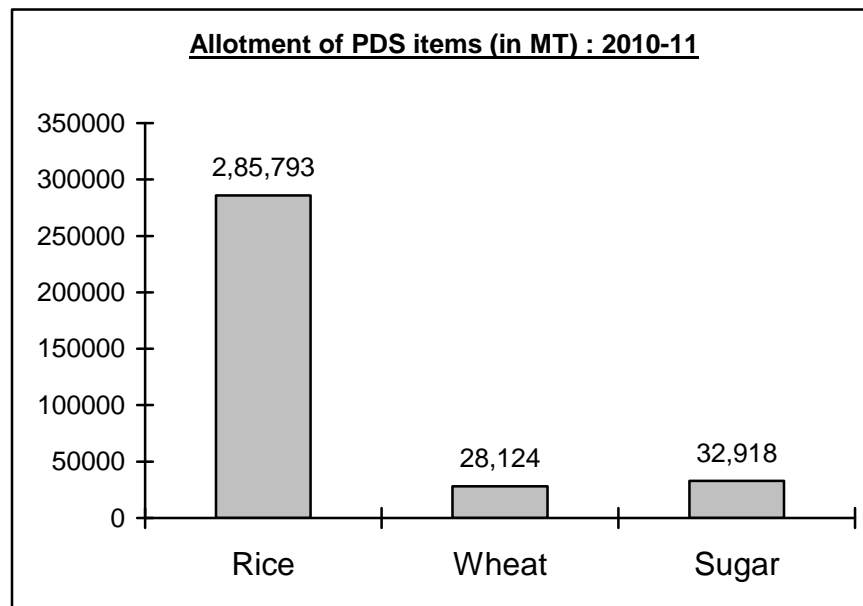
Table-7.3.

		<u>(in Mt)</u>		
Sl. No.	Item	Procurement of ration commodities from FCI		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
i)	Rice	276,819.20	2,78,240	2,64,898
ii)	Wheat	18,495	21,008	21,734
x)	Sugar	24,941	30,960	28,010

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Off take:

In the year 2010-11, off-take of rice under all schemes was 2,56,976 MT. Average monthly off-take of rice under PDS/TPDS/OWS was 21,415 MT per month. The total Offtake of wheat in 2008-09 was 16,821 MT compared to 19,274 MT in the year 2010-11. In the year 2010-11, off take of salt and sugar were 7,650 MT and 24,493 MT.



Godowns:

In the State, there are 115-food storage godowns in 57 different places with a storage capacity of 47,065 MT, among these, 74- Godowns are for rice with a capacity

of 37,383 MT and remaining 41-Godowns are for salt with a capacity of 9,682 MT. The detail district-wise break-up in 2009-10 are given below:

Table- 7.4.

Sl. No.	District	Godowns	Capacity in mt
1	West Tripura	36	17385
2	South Tripura	29	10230
3	North Tripura	32	15100
4	Dhalai District	18	4350
	Total	115	47,065

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Legal metrology (weights & measures):

Activities of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organisation are primarily aimed at eliminating any possible scope of cheating with the consumers by the unscrupulous section of the business community. With a view to achieve this objective, the organization undertakes verification of commercial weight or measure periodically to ensure accuracy of the commercial weight or measure. Besides, the organization contributes non-tax revenue to the state exchequer.

The achievement of Legal Metrology in 2010-11 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table- 7.5.

Parameters	Total	Increase over previous year
Number of traders whose weights, measures etc. verified	18,098	13.2%
Inspections	14,785	17.15%
Raids conducted	119	8.2%
Revenue collection	28.11	7.55%

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the achievements of Consumer Courts till December, 2010 in the State.

Table- 7.6.

Particulars	Status of 2010 (upto December, 2010)	
	District fora	State Commission
No. of cases filed	2465	1233
No. of cases disposed	2271	1220
% of Disposal	92.1%	99%

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Joint venture for Consumer Awareness:-

The Department has also entered into Joint Venture with the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) for generating awareness amongst the consumers, which is now a part of the legal awareness programme being organized by SLSA across the State. Booklets and Pamphlets are being printed and distributed to the participants in consumer awareness camp. The State Legal Services Authority is organizing legal awareness camps throughout the State.

Bhokta Swartha :-

A quarterly magazine namely, "Bhokta Swartha" is published by the Department for spreading awareness among the consumers about their rights. The said magazine is distributed free of cost to all Libraries, Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samities, Information Centres, MLAs and MDCs, NGOs/ VCOs, all Govt. Departments / PSUs and members of the State Consumer Protection Council of the State.

Consumer Club: -

Consumer clubs have been setup in 27 nos. High School spread over different parts of the State with the help of State NSS under the control of State Education Department. The consumer clubs have already started functioning on receipt of financial grant from the Govt. of India.

Concluding remarks:

Total allotment of rice from Government of India has been increased in 2008-09. On the otherhand, allotment of sugar has been decreased in 2010-11 over 2009-10. Although, the State Food & Civil Supplies Department has successfully implemented the central schemes like Annapurna, NPNSPE, SDGR, National Food for work etc. though its PDS system, but more emphasis is need for maintaining the quality PDS system in interior areas of the State. The PDS system may also function effectively for tackling the price rise in rural areas in particular.

8) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

8.1. Agriculture:

Agriculture and allied activities has been remained as the backbone of the State's economy. State's rural economy is entirely driven by this sector. About 52 per cent of total main workers are engaged in agriculture including 28 percent cultivators and 24 percent agricultural labourers. Small and marginal farmers constitute 96 percent of the total farmers in the state against all India 78 percent. Availability of cultivable land is one of the main constraints in the state.

During 11th plan period 2007-2012, the annual average growth rate of agriculture and allied activities has been increased to 6.4% as against 3.9% in 10th plan period. The contribution of agriculture and allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is about 22 percent in the terminal year of 11th plan.

Food security as well as providing the gainful employment to the rural labour force is the main attention of the Government planning and policy making. The State's favourable agro-climatic conditions, fertile soils, sub-tropical climate with pockets of temperate zones, large tillable lands and abundance of rainfall really offers immense scope for development of horticulture sector comprising of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants etc. The activities of agriculture and allied sector in the State by and large are in the hands of small and marginal cultivators. Soil of the State is very fertile and receives abundant normal rainfall, which is conducive for agriculture and horticultural crops including rubber and tea plantations.

The agriculture has an important potential demand base for both industry and services sectors, in addition to being the supply base for food and raw materials. The better performance of the agriculture has a direct and multiplier effect across the economy. Agriculture sector plays the key role in the State's economy. The economy of Tripura is agrarian and rural based. Agriculture and allied sectors in the economy of Tripura primarily refers to cultivation, animal husbandary, pisciculture, horticulture and floriculture.

Tripura is endowed with abundant resources and an enthusiastic farming community, which has resulted in increase in food grains production from 5.13 Lakhs tons in 1999-2000 (i.e. before perspective plan) to 6.30 Lakhs tons in 2006-07 (terminal year of 10th Plan). In the year 2008-09, food grain target was 7.41 Lakhs tons and as per provisional estimate 6.48 Lakhs tons achieved. The ongoing surge in prices of the food items in the state as well as in the country, which began in 2006, has significant implications for the agriculture sector and overall macroeconomic and financial stability. Agriculture growth has remained lower than the growth rates witnessed in the industrial and services sectors in the State.

The 60 percent of the geographical area is high land and only about 27 percent is available for cultivation. There is hardly any scope of getting additional land for cultivation of food crops. The performance in agriculture continues to be essentially monsoon driven. On the otherhand, increasing population in the State has posed a serious threat to agriculture scenario in the years to come. At present there is a gap

between actual production and requirement of foodgrains in the State. The annual requirement of food grains by 2010 AD will be 8.22 lakhs Mt.

The main agricultural crops grown in the State are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, jute and mesta. Fragmentation of land holding is still continuing as a part of social phenomenon. Average size of holding has been declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-1977 to 0.97 hectares in 1990-1991 and this is the lowest amongst the NE Region. In 1995-96, average size of holding has stood at 0.60 hectares traditionally, people in the hills cultivate on high slopes by practicing jhum or shifting cultivation. The State Government has been given technical guidance and production inputs under improved method of jhum cultivation programme especially.

In Tripura, the prices of major agricultural commodities such as rice, atta, masur dal, fish, meat, egg, milk, mustard oil, gur and salt remained high in 2008 and 2009 over 2007, although, prices of some fruits and vegetables were remained stable.

Perspective Plan:

The State Government formulated a 10 year Perspective Plan with the ultimate objective of achieving self-sufficiency in food grain production. Implementation of the Perspective Plan was initiated in 2000-01. The Perspective Plan for self-sufficiency in food production has led to significant increase in production. Till 2009-10, the food grain production was increased to 6.48 lakh tons from 5.13 lakh tons in 1999-2000 against the requirement of 8.22 lakh tons. The gap in production during 2009-10 was 1.74 lakh tons.

The demand for food grains in Tripura is projected at 8.56 lakh tons for the year 2011-12. Rice continues to hold the key to sustained food security in the State. Rice alone contributes 96 percent to the total food grain production target and will require a productivity level of 3,051 kg/ha in 2011-12, which is significantly greater than the present average yield of 2674 kg/ha. The Perspective Plan, was re-visited and extended by 2 years up to 2011-12 to achieve target of 8.62 lakh tons. The quick estimates indicate that the production of food grain is likely to reach 7.12 lakh tons during 2010-11 as against 6.48 lakh tons during 2009-10.

The Perspective Plan has been given emphasis on following issues, these are:

- i) Self-sufficiency in HYV certified seed production,
- ii) Varietal replacement
- iii) Enhancing consumption of plant nutrients.
- iv) Exploitation of full irrigation Potential,
- v) Availability of adequate farm power,
- vi) Institutional flow of Credit,
- vii) Training & retraining of farmers,
- viii) Involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Achievements under Perspective Plan:

The following are some of the achievements made during the Perspective Plan:

- i) Certified HYV seeds production and seed replacement rate: - The State has become surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds. Seed

replacement rate (SRR) of HYV certified paddy has been maintained at the optimum level of 33 percent for the last few years. In case of mustard, the SRR is 50 percent. Steps have been taken to achieve self-sufficiency in HYV pulses and groundnut seeds also.

ii) Increasing use of Bio-fertilizer: - There is one central bio-fertilizer laboratory in Agartala to monitor the quality in production in various laboratories within the State. The bio-fertilizer production centers at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Ambassa are functioning under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. Ten more mini bio-fertilizer production units are coming up in 10 blocks through Rastriya Krishi Vima Yojana (RKVY) support. Besides, one bio-fertilizer production center already started production under private management. As a result, use of bio-fertilizer have increased manifold from meager 1.4 ton in 1999-2000 to 258 tons in 2009-10 and expected to increase to 1020 tons in 2010-11.

iii) Use of Chemical Fertilizer: - Use of chemical fertilizers has increased from 25 kg per ha in NPK to 39 kg per ha in 2009-10. It is Expected to increase to 55 kg per ha by 2010-11.

iv) Increasing flow of Credit to Agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC):- Special initiatives have been taken by the State Government to increase flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC), which include sponsoring of eligible farmers to banks. Total number of farmers in the state is about 3.58 lakh, of which so far 1.32 lakh farmers have been covered under KCC. State has drawn up plan in consultation with Banks to cover all eligible farmers under KCC in next three years. It is targeted that 65,000 farmers will be issued KCC during 2011-12.

v) Increasing Irrigation Potential:- Area under assured Irrigation increased from 52,197 ha in 1999-2000 to 1,04,995 ha by March 2010

The comparative scenario of the Perspective Plan in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.1.

Components	Status in base year, 1999-2000	Achievement in 2009-10	Achievement in 2010-11 (P)
Production of food grains (Lakh tons)	5.13	6.48	7.12'
HYV paddy seed replacement rate (%)	2.80	33	33
HYV certified paddy seed production (Tons)	----	4440	4000
Per ha use of chemical fertilizer (Kg/Ha)	25	39	55
Bio-fertilizer use (Tons)	1.4	258	1020
Area coverage under SRI method (Ha)	Not introduced	59577	75000
Area under assured irrigation (Ha)		52197	104995
Kisan Credit Card (KCC)			

issued (Nos)	Not introduced	30469	132893
	Cropping intensity (%)	169	176

P= Provisional

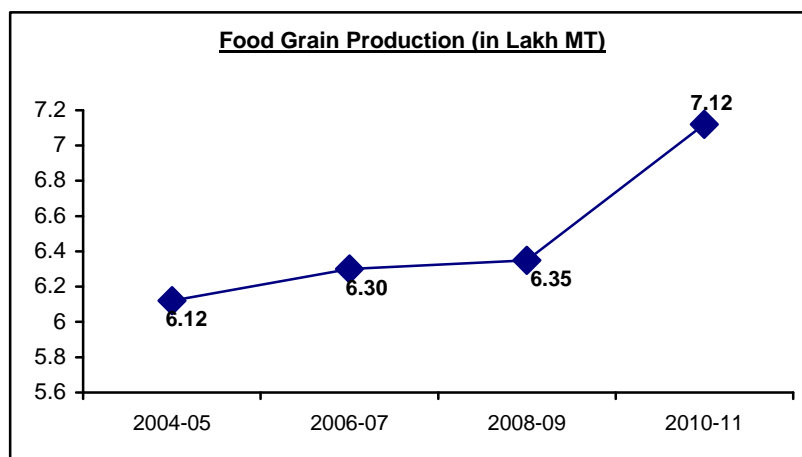
The following measures are envisaged in the Perspective Plan to achieve the targeted delivery by 2011-12. The measures envisaged under the Perspective Plan include bringing 20,000 ha of additional area under kharif and rabi paddy, bringing area under SRI up to one lakh ha from 59,577 ha. Introduction of hybrid paddy in 10,330 ha, area under maize to be increased to 5,000 ha from 2,352 ha, hybrid maize cultivation to be introduced in plain land/ table land situations, 5115 ha new area to be covered under pulses cultivation taking the total area under pulses to 12,500 ha, 10,000 ha to be covered under oilseeds, 100% seed treatment, short duration HYVs are being popularized to increase cropping intensity wherever feasible in irrigated situation, production of HYV certified seeds of paddy, pulses, mustard in the state through registered growers and in the Government farms, amelioration of acidic soils in 40,000 ha area, use of micronutrients in 25,000 ha, balanced and optimum use of fertilizer to be promoted together with use of organic manures and bio-fertilizer to optimize the efficiency of nutrient use, per ha use of chemical fertilizer to be increased from 39 kg to 99kg, creating buffer stock of fertilizers for ensuring availability as per need of the farmers, promoting farm mechanization, increasing cropping intensity from 176% to 206%, crop specific training to farmers for adoption of modern agricultural technologies, farmers field school for the whole cropping season, increasing the flow of credit to agriculture through KCC etc. The Government has also given due importance on irrigation and has been taken steps to cover entire 1.74 lakh ha irrigable land by 2012.

Major achievement after implementation of Perspective Plan:

i) Production of Food grains (in Lakhs Tons): The improvement in food grains production during the Perspective Plan period can be depicted in the following Table.

Table : 8.2.

Year	Requirement	Food grains production	Gap
2004-05	7.66	6.12	1.54
2005-06	7.77	6.14	1.63
2006-07	7.88	6.30	1.58
2007-08	8.00	6.49	1.51
2008-09	8.12	6.35	1.77
2009-10	8.22	6.48	1.74
2010-11	8.44	7.12	1.32
*2011-12	8.56	8.62(Target)	---



ii) Production of HYV certified paddy seed:

The State was fully dependent for HYV seeds from outside state, but taking special initiatives was taken to make the state self sufficient in respect of HYV seeds. Now, the state is producing surplus quantity of HYV seeds. The surplus production is being marketed to the neighboring seven North Eastern states through National Seed Corporation (NSC). The status of seeds production for paddy and its supply to NSC over last three years is presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.3.

Year	Production in M.T.	Supplied to NSC in M.T.
2006-07	4000	34.98
2007-08	4000	15.12
2008-09	4000	134.00
2009-10	4040	NA
2010-11(P)	4000	NA



Crop Diversification:

As a part of crop diversification, State Government has given special thrust on increasing area and production of pulses and oilseeds in the state, for which Pulses and Oilseed Policies have been adopted.

Approach and strategy for increasing Pulses & Oilseed Cultivation:

- i) Bringing additional area under cropping systems
- ii) Increased production and productivity:
- iii) Area based approach.
- iv) Crop specific approach.
- v) Seed Village approach.
- vi) Processing.
- vii) Front Line Demonstration/ Block Demonstrations.
- ix) Oil seed production shall be increased by increasing the area through inclusion in cropping sequence once in a year.
- x) Adopting high productivity and high oil content varieties can also increase production.
- xi) Emphasis should be given on problem-oriented research.
- xii) 50-100% seed replacement of high yielding improved varieties of oilseeds.
- xiii) More area to be brought under irrigation.
- xiv) Use of Organic manure's and chemical fertilizer.
- xv) Easy credit flow to oil seed cultivators.
- xvi) Training & re-training of farmers as well as field personals.

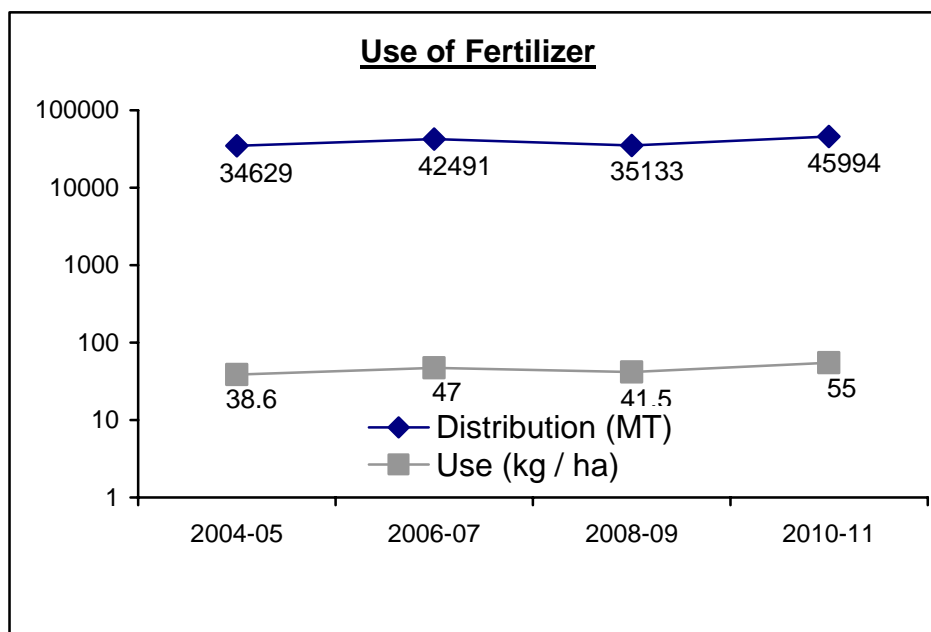
Use of Fertilizer:

It is expected that the trend of increasing efficient of nutrient use through better nutrient management, by improving the efficient of nutrient balance and the time of application may be harnessed. Chemical fertilizer use to be increased from 47kg/ha to at least 65 kg/ha by 2011-12.

Table : 8.4.

Components	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)
Distribution of Chemical Fertilizer(MT)	42491	34347	35133	37410	45994
Per Ha. use of chemical fertilizer (KG/Ha)	47	38	41.5	39	55

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.



Bio-Fertilizer Use:

The status of bio-fertiliser use during the Perspective Plan period is presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.5.

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Bio-fertilizer production(Mt)	20	31.5	16.93	258	1020

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Integrated Pest Management:

Sole reliance on chemical pesticides and their indiscriminate & unilateral use as plant protection tool invokes three 'r' (resurgence, resistance and residue) problems resulting environment and human poisoning. Crop protection measure ought to be such that there is pest residue but no pesticide residue, which will help in maintaining the natural enemies of the pests in a balance state. One State Bio-control Laboratory was set up in the state in the year 2001 AD for mass production of bio-agents for their field application. The products of State Bio-control Laboratory, are nowadays popular with brand name of 'TRIP' (viz. TRIP TV, TRIP TH, TRIP FLURO, TRIP BACIL, TRIP GRAMMA, AND TRIP GREEN) among the farmers of Tripura.

Marketing & Quality Control:

It is an established fact that if quality of the product is not ensured, cultivators cannot fetch good remunerative price of their produces. Quality of produce is the pre-condition for proper marketing of their product. Moreover, post harvest technology is also a pre-condition to get a remunerative price in addition, if marketing network is not improved from village where production of different Agri. Crops are made by cultivators up to the point of whole sale market and from whole sale market to different parts of the country, cultivators will not get remunerative price and thereby they will lose interest to cultivate crops and consequently State will suffer. It is,

therefore, imperative that both qualities of farm produces as well as marketing facility are required to be improved to the desired level in the interest of the farmer's community of State.

Market development work during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are presented in the following Table:

Table : 8.6.

Sl. No.	Item	2009-10	2010-11
1	Micro Management,nos.	13	15
2	State Plan,nos.	30	10

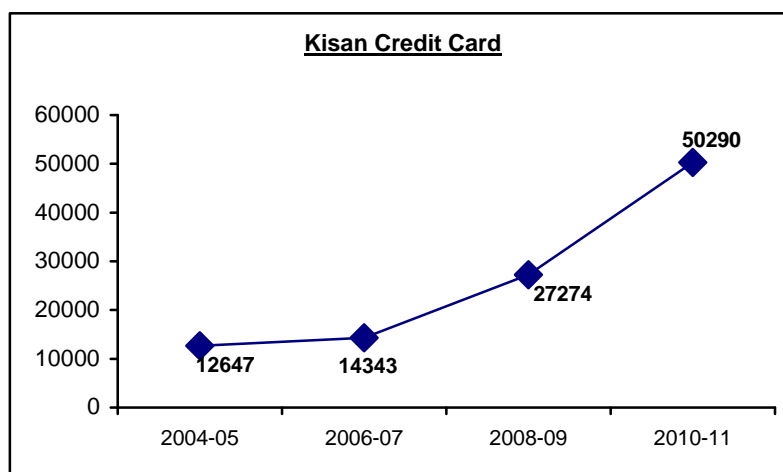
Flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC):

All out efforts have been made to issue Kisan Credit Cards to all eligible farmers. State Department of Agriculture again conducted fresh survey for identifying the eligible farmers as on 31st March 2009 and the list of eligible farmers will be sent to the banks for sanctioning of Kisan Credit Card (KCC). The detail bank wise amount sanctioned and disbursement is presented in the following Table:

Table : 8.7.

Components	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Kishan credit card issued (Nos.)	12,647	11,924	14,343	19,198	27,274	30,416	50,290
Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)	1,515.97	2,017.64	1,978.21	3,304.61	5,401.11	9,414.95	6,080.22

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.



The bankwise position of distribution of KCC since inception is presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.8.

Total Number of KCC sanctioned (Nos.)

Year	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	OCB	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
2004-05	2,735	3,018	185	29	0	4,373	2,307	12,647
2005-06	2,471	3,813	205	4	0	4,921	510	11,924
2006-07	4,597	3,729	36	6	0	5,681	294	14,343
2007-08	6,748	5,682	89	30	0	6,389	260	19,198
2008-09	6,717	5,398	110	25	0	14,763	261	27,274
2009-10	8,804	8,818	50	2	0	12,362	380	30,416
2010-11	15,969	10,420	139	7	3	18,295	5,457	50,290

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

The following Table presents the bankwise amount disbursed for KCC in the State since inception.

Table : 8.9.

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)							
	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	OCB	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
2004-05	404.15	259.84	32.59	19.45	0	455.19	344.75	1515.97
2005-06	498.46	615.03	40.26	0.2	0	782.52	81.17	2017.64
2006-07	544.12	584.00	12.30	0.71	0	802.64	34.44	1978.21
2007-08	1101.46	1175.00	16.00	1.33	0	968.69	42.13	3304.61
2008-09	1209.06	1289.12	55.61	1.40	0	2789.25	56.67	5401.11
2009-10	3078.19	3098.58	12.36	0.15	0	3151.57	74.10	9414.95
2010-11	2292.21	2359.67	21.55	1.25	7.50	792.8	605.24	6080.22

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojana (50:50):

The objective of the scheme is to provide relief to the farmers in the shape of compensation for loss of yield due to natural calamities or other causes of loss of productivity. Outlay for 2008-09 was Rs. 20.00 Lakhs out of which state share is Rs. 10.00 Lakhs.

Table : 8.10.

Year	No. of Farmers	Area in Ha	Premium subsidy	Claims Settled	
				No. of Farmers	Amount(In Rs)

2002-03	1188	739.27	22710.70	271	331245.75
2003-04	1005	489.94	17431.96	215	366493.97
2004-05	1916	1223.37	66128.91	322	384538.86
2005-06	2651	1771.81	87258.52	1460	3615935.31
2006-07	2402	1718.99	100830.45	9	4329.08
2007-08	1867	828.02	67052.53	203	557155.13
2008-09	4118	2656.05	197248.35	620	564120.60
2009-10*	413	452.12	58100.00	9	7931.00

* Only Rabi Crops

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Training to Farmers:

During this period farmers were trained on various agricultural technologies within the State as well as outside. The Department has organized State Level Krishi Mela, felicitated a number of farmers by celebrating Krishak Sanman Diwas and organized International Rice Seminar. Many intellectual giants and policy planners, including stalwarts like Prof. M. S. Swaminathan participated in the various seminars organized by the Department. Year-wise position is shown in table below:

Table : 8.11.

Components	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Farmers' Trained (Nos)	65,475	70,000	70,000	NA	NA

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

New technology to farmers:

As regards development of new technology & local research, excellent performance was seen in the field. New technology like SRI (System of Rice Intensification) has been accepted by the farmers jubilantly. Production of food grains was increased at least by 30-50% in SRI system than that of conventional methods. New Technologies have also been adopted to boost the production of hill rice (Jhum).

Table : 8.12.

Year	Name of Crops	Area covered in SRI (in Ha.)	Total area covered (in Ha.)	Yield obtained (in Kg.)	
				SRI	Traditional HYV
2007-08	Aman Rice	15876	147191	3291	2649
	Boro Rice	14969	63915	3126	2553
2008-09	Aush Rice	2723	21287	2849	2181
	Aman Rice	13484	145235	3195	2511
	Boro	14225	62188	2808	2396
2009-10	Aush Rice	4247	21289	2494	2154
	Aman Rice	35508	146488	3053	2700
	Boro	19821	63209	3248	2772

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

In 2007-08, SRI yield was 23% over traditional HYV and the same was 25.60% in 2008-09.



Cold Storage:

Since potato is one of the most important crop in the state and to avoid the gluts and distress sale in the market just after harvesting and also with an intention to provide remunerative price to the growers through out the year. At present there are four cold storage under Agriculture Department in Tripura viz 500 MT potato cold stores at Teliamura, 2000 MT potato cold store at Baikhora, 2000 MT potato cold store at Kumarghat and 3500 MT multi-chambered cold store at Melaghar. Besides, four more cold stores are run by private agencies, two run by co-operative and one run by Central Government. Total capacity at present in the State is about 50,500 MT.

Farm Mechanization:

Apart from inputs, agricultural machineries like power tiller, paddy reaper, paddy transplanter etc. also are being distributed at subsidy to the farmers. The year-wise position is shown in the following Table.

Table : 8.13.

Implements	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Power Tiller distribution	444	808	201	NA	NA
Paddy Reaper/Harvester	204	14	24	NA	NA
Paddy Transplanter:	13	0	0	NA	NA
Other improved Farm Implements like Paddy Weeder, Paddle thresher etc.	12414	43956*	16623	NA	NA

*including SRI marker.

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

How far Perspective Plan achieved?

- 1) SRI (System of Rice Intensification): The new technology to the farmers "System of Rice Intensification (SRI)" has been accepted by the farmers with enthusiasm and effective performance was noticed in the field. The production of rice is expected to be increased at least by 50% in SRI over the conventional methods.
- 2) Certified seed production of HYVs: Due to concerted efforts made during last successive years, the State is now not only self-sufficient but also a surplus

producer of quality HYV certified seeds. The State is also self-sufficient in oilseed (rape and mustard) seed production. The production of pulse seeds have also been started in the registered seed growers' plot.

- 3) Distribution of fertilizer through Government channel: Since 2000-01, 25% of required fertilizers are distributed by the Agriculture Department and remaining 75% through the private channel. As a result, the fertilizer consumption has increased to 55 kg. per hectre from 25 kg before introduction of the Perspective Plan.



- 4) Irrigation Potential: the irrigation potential has been increased from 52,197 hectors in 1999-2000 to more than 1,04,995 hectors in 2010-11.
- 5) Flow of credit to agriculture: Flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit card has increased manifold.
- 6) Farm mechanization: The agricultural machineries, i.e power tiller, paddy reaper, paddy transplanter etc. are also distributed to the farmers on subsidy.
- 7) Training for farmers: Training for farmers has been increased after introduction of the Perspective Plan for agriculture.

Seed policy:

To make HYV certified seed available to the door-steps of farmers of Tripura, for which one seed policy has been adopted by the state government. The objectives of the said Seed Policy are as follows:

- * To attain self-sufficiency in genetically pure seed production.
- * Development of seed entrepreneurship or Seed Industry.
- * To ensure farmers participation in seed production.
- * To ensure use of only certified seed by farmers in Tripura.

Issues related to Climate Change:

The major thrust has been given for ecological concern in the Perspective Plan through necessary management of the major elements in nature.

a) **Soil Management:** Fertility restoration through organic agriculture, recycling of organic wastage and biomass, inclusion of legumes in the cropping system etc. the application of bio-fertiliser and vermin-plast has also been emphasized. To check the soil erosion, the inter cropping of erosion permitting crops like maize, tur etc. and plantation crops like rubber across the slope need to be popularized.

b) Water Management: The creation of pick-up weirs, checkup weirs, cheel dams and lunga bunds, establishment of community tanks and water harvest structures where feasible, establishment of silting tanks etc. are the main strategy for the Watershed Development Programme as well as for the water resource through surface water harvest and management.

The Hydraulic Dram Pump (HYDRAM) is also a method in vogue in other States like Uttaranchal etc. for promoting the economic activity by way of life saving irrigation to the crops including fruits and vegetable on tilla land. Infact, the ground water availability is abundant and only about 10% of it is so far exploited.

Solar Energy : Attempts to provide effective energy/power management constitutes in harnessing the benefit of solar energy through inter-cropping, increase cropping intensity by conversion of mono-cropped areas into double or triple cropped areas alongwith introduction of short duration varieties mostly for the States of North Eastern Region, introduction of three tyre cropping models in fruit's Orchards by growing root crops under the plantation crops (e.g. Cashew-nut, arecanut, coconut etc.) and then raising the balck-peper plants on to the plantation trees twining around trees is one such model. Use of solar energy for processing or rice (per-boiling) providing light in markets, farm through renewable energy are some other plausible intervention.

c) Air and Restricting pollution: Restricted use of insecticides and pesticides, adoption of organic farming practice, cultivation of medicinal plant including Neem and such other measures are eco-friendly in nature and economy for the farmers. Use of bio-pesdicides and Botanical pesticides would not only put the pollution of air under control but also help in checking water pollution. Cultivation of fooder to feed the cattle, encouraging cultivation of traditional aromatic rice without fertilizer would also help in production of quality straw for consumption by cattle; minimizing dependence on manufactured cattle feed which may be injurious to cattle health. These different methods as stated above can help in checking soil, water and air pollution and thereby control transference of soil water and air borne disease to a large extent. It may be mentioned in this connection that rubber plants are in fact more sublight repellent than absorbent. Use of rubber leaf litters as vermin-culture substrates have been found to show very high mortalities of earth-worms like Perionix excavates (50%). A holistic management for the conservation of soil, water energy and air would ultimately demand human resource development at various levels with due emphasis on restoring ethical values and a substanable technology.

Use of Botanical pesticides: Among the various botanical pesticides neem extract has wide and adequate adoptability. Three different methods are there for preparation of neem extract, 6 kg of neem leaves are soaked overnight in wate.r the next day leaves are ground and added to about 60 liters of water and sprayed. In the second method about 3 kg of neem seeds is soaked in water overnight. It is ground into a paste the next day and mixed in about 60 liters of water and sprayed over the crops. In the third methods, about 60 liters of water and then used as a spray. Another common leaf based extract made by the farmers is three leaf formulation. It is made by soaking about 3 kg each of Calotropis, Neem and Vitex in about 3 liters of cow's urine diluted in 2 liters water overnight. Next day this solution is filtered and diluted in about 60

liters of water and sprayed. Usually the leaf extracts are filtered with a clean cotton cloth and 4 gm Khadi soap solution are added per liter of the solution and then sprayed. Use of these pesticides is based on traditional knowledge which is prevalent in that particular area or region and can vary from place to place and pest to pest.

d) Farm mechanism: The introduction of a suitable hand-operated implements, padd-weeder, combined thresher-cum-weeder or mini-thresher and power tillers is a high demand amongst the farmers. The Kubota power tiller never go for deep ploughing and the demand for power tillers also on the declined due to escalating price for which the subsidy of Rs.45,000/- per power tiller has remain unchanged.

e) Extension Reforms: Advice from Dr. M.S. Swaminathan : Today, Agriculture is knowledge incentives, and therefore, the need is to provide "doable" solutions to various problems in a matter for just few hours to a couple of days. The traditional Agriculture Extension Service is hardly suited to cope with demands of the farmers for rapid advice and action on a variety of weather, market and other problems especially and encounters while transforming subsistence agriculture in to mixed dynamic farming.

Today, there is much more to be done for transforming subsistence Agriculture "in to dynamic, high productivity- oriented agriculture business. The resource-poor largely semi literate and illiterate farming women and men need both technology and knowledge empowerment. The rural agriculture and related development should address both the famine of food and the famine of livelihoods. "Production by masses" for common good, than "mass production" just for the profit of a few should be the bottom line especially for resource poor small farmers. These goals are achievable through setting up of bio villages and village knowledge centers as done by MS Swaminathan Research Foundation(MSSRF) in Chennai. Appropriate frontier technologies blended with traditional knowledge (resultant being called 'ecotechnologies') are harnessed to develop on-farm and non-farm eco-enterprises.

f) Rainfall: The rainfall is an important component to study the climate change relate matter for a state. The following Table depicts the rainfall data during 2006 to 2010 by months in the State.

Table : 8.14.

Month	Rainfall pattern (mm)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.0	0.0
February	0.0	62.3	13.0	2.4	14.5
March	0.4	52.4	41.6	21.9	79.9
April	166.9	313.4	53.1	138.3	168.9

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Temperature:

Besides rainfall, temperature is an importnat indicator to study the climate change. The following table depicts the temperature data for all months of Tripura.

Table : 8.15.

Years	January		February		March		April			
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest		
1995	30.1	4.0	30.1	8.4	37.6	10.4	38.2	16.6		
2000	29.3	7.0	29.0	9.6	33.4	12.6	34.6	19.0		
2005	27.4	7.8	32.1	8.3	35.0	16.5	35.8	19.2		
2006	29.4	8.0	34.8	12.8	37.0	13.8	37.1	18.8		
2007	28.8	6.2	30.9	11.0	37.0	11.6	35.0	15.5		
2008	29.5	9.2	31.2	7.2	33.5	14.0	37.6	18.2		
2009	28.8	9.4	32.8	10.0	36.0	13.0	39.1	18.7		
Years	May		June		July		August			
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest		
1995	37.3	20.2	36.0	20.7	34.2	21.9	33.6	21.9		
2000	36.0	18.4	35.8	24.2	34.7	24.2	35.1	23.2		
2005	35.8	19.6	35.7	22.0	34.2	24.0	34.5	24.4		
2006	36.8	20.0	35.1	22.7	35.7	24.5	35.9	24.2		
2007	36.3	21.2	35.8	22.6	34.8	23.0	35.2	24.2		
2008	36.9	20.5	35.6	22.6	34.0	23.0	34.5	22.4		
2009	36.4	21.2	36.0	23.0	36.0	24.5	34.8	24.0		
Years	September		October		Novemebr		December		Annual	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1995	35.0	21.8	33.6	18.3	33.0	12.0	29.2	8.1	34.0	15.4
2000	33.6	23.6	35.8	19.8	32.0	13.5	29.4	10.4	33.2	17.1
2005	34.5	23.7	34.6	20.7	31.7	13.0	31.6	8.7	33.58	17.33
2006	34.2	23.0	34.4	28.8	32.5	10.3	30.7	9.4	34.47	18.05
2007	35.4	24.1	35.7	17.3	32.0	15.2	28.8	9.5	37.0	6.2
2008	35.2	23.4	34.0	17.5	33.2	14.0	31.0	11.3	37.6	7.2
2009	35.4	23.4	35.2	18.7	34.2	13.2	30.1	8.3	39.1	8.3

Source: - Meterological Office, Agartala Airport..

Land use classification:

EEstimated net cropped area in the year 2009-10 was 2,55,511 hectare, which was 2, 55,000 hectare in 2006-07. The total cropped area was 4,46,703 and area sown more than once was 1,45,122 in 2009-10. The cropping intensity has increased to 175 percent in 2009-2010 from 173 percent in 2001-2002.

The following table illustrates the land use classification as well as cropping intensity in the State for the year 2009-10.

Table : 8.16.

		(in hectare)
1	Geographical Area	10,49,169
2	Area under Forests	6,29,429
3	Area Not available for cultivation	
3.1	Area put to non-agricultural uses	1,31,465
3.2	Barren & uncultivable land	8,213
3.3	Total	1,39,678
4	Other uncultivated land excluding Fallow Land	
4.1	Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	2,766
4.2	Land under Misc. tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	14,118
4.3	Cultivable waste land	3,729
4.4	Total	20,613
5	Fallow Land	
5.1	Fallow land other than current fallow	1,759
5.2	Current fallow	2,607
5.3	Total	4,366
6	Net area sown	2,55,511
7	Total cropped area	4,46,703
8	Area sown more than once	1,45,122
9	Cropping intensity (%)	175%

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Area and Production:

The productivity of the agricultural crops is an important statistical indicator for agricultural planning and policy making. The following depicts the productivity of agricultural crops during 2010-11 in the State.

Table : 8.17.

Crops	Area in Ha.	Production in MT	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	32930	79822	2424
Aman	148000	416768	2816
Jhum	16390	16472	1005
Boro	65000	188500	2900
Total Rice	262320	701562	2674

Wheat	800	1600	2000
Maize	3100	4101	1323
Kharif Pulses	4000	2460	615
Rabi Pulses	3500	2625	750
Total Pulses	7500	5085	678
Total Food grains	273720	712348	2602
Kharif Oilseed	2440	2298	942
Rabi Oilseed	1910	1400	733
Total Oilseed	4350	3698	850
Sugarcane	900	44955	49950
Cotton	1063	1488	1.40
Jute	479	4139	8.64
Mesta	776	6255	8.00
Potato	5800	104400	18000

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Operational holdings :

Fragmentation of land holding is continuing as a part of social phenomenon. The average size of holding has been declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-1977 to 0.97 hectares in 1990-1991, which is the lowest amongst seven sisters of NE Region.

The operational holdings in the State as available from the last officially released data of Agricultural Census, 1990-91 depicts as follows.

Table : 8.18.

Holdings:

i) Number of marginal holding (Below 1.0 hec.)	2,47,380(82%)
ii) Number of small holding (1.0 hec- 2.0 hec.)	40,409 (13%)
iii) Number of medium and large holding (above 2.0 hec.)	13,238 (5%)

Area Operated:

i) Marginal holding (in hec)	80,513 (44%)
ii) Small holding(in hec)	55,879 (31%)
iii) Total marginal and small holdings(in hec)(i+ii)	1,36,392 (75%)
iv) Medium and Large Holdings(in hec)	44,829 (25%)

Average size of holdings

i)	Total number holding (in nos)	3,01,027
ii)	Total operated area(in hec)	1,81,221
iii)	Average size of holdings(in hec)	0.60

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

It is revealed from the above that 95 percent of total operational holdings in the State are below the size of 2 hectares and they operate 75 percent of the operated area. In other words, only 5 percent of operational holdings are in the size class of 2 hectares and above with 25 percent of operated area. The average size of operational holdings has been declined in the State over the years and it was declined from 1.07 percent in 1980-81 to 1.02 percent in 1985-86 further to 0.97 percent in 1990-91 and to 0.60 per cent in 1995-96. About 32 percent of operational holdings belongs to ST operational holdings and 15 percent operational holdings belongs to SC communities of the State.

Cropping pattern: The Cropping pattern in Tripura acquires typical character of hill agriculture in the North Eastern Region where two distinct and parallel farming system viz., (i) shifting cultivation or jhum in the hill slopes (ii) settle farming cultivation in the plains are in vogue. Rice is the pre-dominant crop in both the systems. The State grows three seasonal rice crops viz. aush, aman and boro in the settled farming areas including wide range of food and non-food crops.

The below noted table reveals the cropping patterns in the State during the years 2000-2001, 2003-04 and 2010-11.

Table : 8.19.

Sl. No.	Crops	In percentage		
		2000-01	2003-04	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
i)	Cereals	88.10%	90.25%	95.24%
ii)	Pulses	3.60%	2.75%	2.70%
iii)	Food-grains (1+2)	91.70%	93.00%	98.67%
iv)	Condiments & spices	1.90%	1.53%	1.33%

The cropping pattern in the State depicts that over 98 percent area is utilised for food crops and remaining area of 1.33 percent was under non-food crops in the State in 2010-11. It is revealed that the cropping pattern in the State depicts the trend of increasing in area under food crops and decreasing pattern against non-food crops of condiments and spices.

Improvement of Agricultural Statistics:

Efforts have been made to improve agriculture statistics adopting plot-to-plot survey following statistical methodologies through the central scheme of Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS).

Youth in agriculture:

Involvement of youth in agriculture would be facilitated through entrepreneurship development programme, entrusting more and more integrated farming system to combine agriculture / horticulture/animal resources/fisheries as well as the RD programmes are needed to extend proper training programmes, encouraging them to adopt modalities and packages in the line of rehabilitation of the returnees. This would include areas of input management, post-harvest management outside the farms, value addition approach to the produce etc.

Women in agriculture:

Empowerment of women is being promoted through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Estimation of kitchen gardens, backyard farming, ensuring atleast two fruits plant per family, participation in minor field operations (transplanting and harvesting), post-harvest management outside the farm, processing of agricultural produce like turmeric, zinger, chilly, jute, bamboo for various practices including incense sticks, coconut husk dust for growing orchids, mushroom cultivation, vermin-compost preparation, feeding milching cattle, feeding fish in the ponds and various other operations through training programmes, to update their knowledge about farm technology, human hygiene and animal nutrition. Other plausible ventures are homestead farm of rabbits, mushroom cultivation, cashew-nut processing through the SHGs etc. A convergence of SLNA, ATMA, Technology Mission, RKVY, RD and Forestry through regular interface at the District and State level will open-up the scope of attaining new avenues, avoid unnecessary duplication, strengthen throughout the year in all the 554 agricultural markets. Bulk of the local produce namely viz. bringal, squash, betel-vine, radish, coal crops etc. are grown in abundance and import of some of the vegetables from outside the State has been gradually minimized. A programme for production of pulses development would definitely contribute towards increase of consumption of vegetable protein which helped in increasing the biological value of protein when taken in combination with cereals. This would provide protection against any mal-nutrition and protein deficiency. Emphasis has been laid on expansion of area not only under fruits but also on root crops including carrot and pulses. Watershed development will also be largely supportive to fodder development and development of duckery, poultry and other animals.

8.2. Horticulture:

The agro climatic condition of Tripura and the unexploited vast area offers immense scope for development of horticulture. The physio-climate features are very much congenial to grow a number of tropical and subtropical fruits and vegetables. The nature has bestowed beautiful gifts to this State for raising a variety of horticultural crops namely fruits like pine apple, mandarin- orange, banana, litchi, lemon/limes and plantation crops like coconut, cashew-nut, various winter and summer vegetables, spices, flowers and foliage etc.

Keeping in view the agro-climatic condition of the State, horticultural development would not only suggest better land use planning but it will be the boon to the large number of small and marginal farmers of the state in fetching good yield and in uplifting the socio - economic condition of the rural people of the state.

The horticultural crops are of high value commercial crops and play an unique role in States economy, nutritional security, poverty alleviation and employment

generation, crop diversification and value addition for the socio-economic development of the people. Considering the vast scope and potentialities - a separate Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation was established in the year 1986 and started functioning with an infrastructure up to district level. Presently, horticultural set up is extended to below district and upto 8 Horticultural Sub-divisions. Moreover, horticulture crops are high value, labour intensive more income generating per unit area, more scientific land use oriented, particularly in respect of degraded, waste land, dry and high land, help retention of ground water and prevent soil erosion, maintain harmonious balance with environment and ecology. For small holding, horticultural crops through intercropping are much more income generating than any other operation. Therefore, horticultural development would not only suggest better land use planning but it will be the boon to the large number of small and marginal farmers of the state in fetching good yield and in uplifting the economic condition of the rural people of the state.

Perspective Plan :

Experiencing the need of the latest technology and people's aspiration, State Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation has formulated a 10 years Perspective Plan during 2002-2012 for integrated development of horticulture in Tripura. Under the revised Perspective Plan, additional 22,509 hectares targeted to be brought under horticultural crops at the end of terminal year of the perspective plan i.e. 2012.

Strategy:

- i) Identification of specific horticultural crops in areas suitable for cultivation ensuring sustained economic return.
- ii) Provision of improved technology and production inputs.
- iii) Post harvest management & value addition
- iv) Storage & marketing support.
- v) Crop specific training support both to the farmers , officers & staff.
- vi) Exploration of new fields viz .high-tech floriculture& olericulture, mushroom, tissue culture & organic farming, vermi-composting etc.

The following tables show the status of area expansion as well as production of the horticultural crops during the Perspective Plan period till 2010-11.

Table : 8.20.

Components	Area in base year 2001-02	Target at the end of terminal year 2011-12	Achievement till 2010-11	<i>(Area in ha)</i>
				Excess(+) / shortfall(-)
Fruit crops	27,553	38370	39896	+2526
Plantation crops	9,900	15190	15346	+156
Spice crops	4,490	5380	5751	+371

Vegetables	24,610	28570	29075	+505
Potato	5,600	6000	6238	+238
Flowers	--	250	198	-52
Total	72,153	93760	96504	

Table : 8.21.

(Production in lakh MT)

Components	Area in base year 2001-02	Target at the end of terminal year 2011-12	Achievement till 2010-11	Excess(+) / shortfall(-)
Fruit crops	3.00	6.05	6.44	+ 0.39
Plantation crops	0.09	0.22	0.38	+ 0.16
Spice crops	0.17	0.20	0.28	+ 0.08
Vegetables	2.25	4.38	4.13	+ 0.25
Potato	1.11	1.14	1.09	- 0.05
Flowers	--	0.01	0.14	+ 0.04
Total	6.62	12.00	12.34	

Fruits: The undulating topography of the State favours the fruit cultivation. As a result of that more than 40% of area is under different fruit crops. The fruit crops identified under perspective plan are pineapple, banana, mango, orange, jackfruit, litchi and papaya.

The following salient features of fruit culture depicting the potentialities.

- i) Income is generated more by growing fruits than growing any agronomic crop like wheat, rice, maize, etc.
- ii. Calorific value of food is more than cereals.
- iii. Fruit culture provides employment to the rural people throughout the year.
- iv. Cultivation of fruit crops helps in maintaining ecological balance and checks the pollution.
- v. Being rich in minerals and vitamins fruit crops assume great importance as nutritional security.

The following Table shows the area, production and productivity of the major fruits in Tripura during 2010-11.

Table : 8.22.

(Area in 000' ha & production in lakh MT)

Crops	Area	Production	Productivity (MT/Ha)
Mango	5.40	0.24	4.41
Pineapple	6.78	1.53	22.58
Orange	3.84	0.23	6.14
Jackfruit	7.79	2.45	31.53
Banana	7.75	1.25	16.12
Litchi	2.93	0.16	5.65
Lime/Lemon	2.23	0.15	6.92
Papaya	1.54	0.22	14.64
Sapota	0.11	0.010	9.11
Guava	0.38	0.02	5.23
Others	1.09	0.14	13.56
Total	39.89	6.44	16.14

Vegetable: Tripura grows huge number of vegetables from temperate to humid tropics. Vegetables are excellent source of vitamins, particularly niacin, riboflavin, thiamin and vitamins A and C. They also supply minerals such as calcium and iron besides proteins and carbohydrates. Vegetables combat under nourishment and are known to be cheapest source of natural protective tools.

Most of the vegetables, being short duration crops, fit very well in the intensive cropping system and are capable of giving high yields and better economic returns to the growers.

Moreover, it is necessary to increase the production and productivity of vegetable to meet the demand of growing population to ensure better nutrition by adopting improved technology.

Vegetables in Tripura have already shifted from tiny home stead to large scale commercial cultivation over the State. Now- a -days; hybrids are being admired by most of the farmers of the State. Off-season vegetables like summer cabbage, cauliflower and tomato which provide much higher return per unit area has been introduced in the state and the progressive growers are also coming forward to adopt the production technique. The area, production and productivity of summer and winter vegetables in the state during 2010-11 have been depicted in the following Table.

Table : 8.23.

(Area in 000' ha & production in lakh MT)

Crops	Area	Production	Productivity (MT/Ha)
Summer vegetables	14.78	1.95	13.19
Winter vegetables	14.87	2.27	15.29

Total	29.66	4.22	14.24
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Potato: The cultivation of potato in Tripura has already been started on a commercial scale but the present availability is slight below of our requirement. The area under potato will be increased through use of TPS seedling tuber (tuberlet) along with application of appropriate use of fertilizer and improved packages of practice.

Presently a sizable area of potato has been covered by tuberlet and emphasis is on to bring more area under tuberlet as well as TPS which will replace dependence on conventional seed-potato procured from outside the State besides generating income to the potato farmers of Tripura involved in this activity.

During 2010-11, an area of 6238 hec. was covered through potato with its production of 109796 MT (productivity 17.60 MT / hec.).

Plantation crops: Plantation crops constitute a large group of crops. The major plantation crops in Tripura include the coconut, arecanut, oil palm, cashew, tea, coffee and rubber. Plantation crops which are dealt by the State Agriculture Department are coconut, arecanut and cashew only. During 2010-11, an area of 15346 ha was covered through plantation crops with a production of 37803 MT (productivity 2.46 MT /hec.).

Spice: A spice is a dried seed, fruit, root, bark or vegetative substances used in nutritionally insignificant quantities as a food additive for the purposes of flavoring and sometimes as a preservative by killing or preventing the growth of harmful bacteria. The important spices grown in Tripura are chilli, black pepper, turmeric and ginger.

The following Table shows the area, production and productivity of spice crops in Tripura during 2010-11.

Table : 8.24.

(Area in 000' ha & production in lakh MT)

Crops	Area	Production	Productivity (MT/Ha)
Ginger	1.86	0.15	7.98
Turmeric	1.29	0.09	7.35
Chilly	2.35	0.37	1.59
Black pepper	0.024	0.0015	0.62
Total	5.75	0.28	4.92

Floriculture: Floriculture is a sunrise sector in the State. Owing to steady increase in demand of cut flower, commercial approach of floriculture has become one of the important sector in the State. The area is fast expanding and commercially produced flowers are marigold, gladiolus, tube rose, cheri gold in open field condition and some exotic flowers - gerbera, orchids and anthurium are being cultivated under controlled condition. During the year 2010-11 an of 198 hec. has been brought under floriculture in the State.

Technology Mission on Horticulture :

The significant achievement under the Technology Mission on Horticulture in the State for 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.25.

Sl. No	Component	Achievement 2010-11
1	2	3
1	Area expansion (Ha)	
i)	Fruits (banana, pineapple, litchi, orange, mango, papaya and rejuvenation)	2077
ii)	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, capsicum, potato)	2920
iii)	Spices (ginger, chilli)	742
iv)	Flowers (lillium, rose, tuberose, gladiolus)	185
2	Creation of water source (Nos)	
i)	Community tank	164
4	Production of planting materials	
i)	Big nursery(private and public)	5
ii)	Small nursery(private and public)	33
3	Transfer of technology (Nos)	4430
4	Agriculture equipments(Nos)	
iii)	Power operated	200
5	Adoption of IPM (hec.)	1196

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojan (RKVY) :

The significant achievement under the RKVY programme in the State for 2010-11 is presented below:

Table : 8.26.

Sl. No.	Component	Achievement
1	Production & utilization of TPS -tuberlet technology to enhance production (in hec.).	50 hac.
2	Demonstration on improved package of cultivation cultivation of less fiber ginger	100 hac
3	Popularization of orange cultivation in non-traditional areas of Tripura	150 hac
4	Introduction of mosambi in Tripura as a new fruit crops	50 hac
5	Production of vegetables in kitchen garden	30000 nos
6	Enhancing production of Off season vegetables including root & tuber crops	608 hac
7	Vermicompost for increasing vegertable production	158 unit

8	Rejuvenation & devt. Of old Govt. orchards in Tripura	10 nos
9	Augmentation of research, production & training facilities at HRC, Nagicherra,Nos.	1 no
10	Establishment of new tissue culture Lab at HRC, Nagicherra with a production capacity of 2.5 lakh/annum	1 no

Watershed Development:

The achievement under the project of NWDPRA , WDPSCA and IWMP in the State during 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.27.

Sl. No	Items	Unit	NWDPRA	WDPSCA	IWMP
1	Training	nos	47	53	162
2	Entry point activity	nos	-	-	625
3	Soil and Moisture Conservation activities	hec	1423	196	16
4	Agri crop/ Horti crop demonstration, Agronomic Conservation practices	hec		902	2097.5
5	Runoff management structure, Check dam, Gully Plugging etc.	nos	871	442	30
6	Various Water bodies / Water Harvesting Structure	nos	907	501	497
7	Dryland Horticulture/ Plantation	hec	1918	418	221
8	Household production system, dairy, sericulture,poultry and live stock management	nos	5665	2168	1176
9	Development of Organic manures.	Nos	1550	-	-

Tripura Small Farmers Agriculture Business Consortium (TSFAC):

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

As per prescribed guidelines of Government of India,the fund of central SFAC is being routed through the TSFAC for implementation of the HMNEH(Technology Mission) in the state.

During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.2620.00 Lakh has been spent in Tripura through different implementing agencies.

Tripura Horticulture Corporation Limited (THCL):

The THCL started its functioning from the year 1987, under Companies Act 1956 with an authorized share capital of Rs 5 crores. The THCL has created cashewnut,

pineapple, banana and orange orchards at different places of Tripura about 1,087 hectares of land. The different activities of THCL are procurement and supply of quality planting materials, seeds, PPC, fertilizer, agricultural/ horticultural equipments etc in farmer's interest.

The following Table shows the achievements of THCL till 2010-11.

Table : 8.28.

Sl.No	Items	Unit	Achievement
1	Powertiller	Nos	609
2	Sprayer(mannually operated)	Nos	3731
3	Sprayer(power operated)	Nos	29
4	Pumpset	Nos	380
5	Paddy thresher(mannually operated)	Nos	96
6	Paddy thresher(power operated)	Nos	2
7	Paddy weeder(mannually operated)	Nos	2113
8	Paddy weeder(power operated)	Nos	5
9	Reaper	Nos	15
10	Supply of planting materials	Nos	45,000

8.3. Animal Resources:

Background: Although rural incomes of the State have increased, the gap between urban and rural incomes has widened because agriculture and allied sector has grown slower than other sector of Indian economy. Therefore, the livestock sector plays a vital role in the rural economy and supports small and marginal farmers both economically and nutritionally. It also plays an important role in employment generation and augmentation of rural income. Despite many constraints, Tripura has made significant progress in the development of animal resources, particularly in egg and meat production. During 2010-11, total annual production of milk, meat and egg was 1,05,233 MT, 23,436 MT and 15.70 crore against the target of 1,07,476 MT, 25,765 MT and 18.40 crore, respectively. Thus per capita availability of milk, meat and egg has been 79 gm/day, 6.380 kg/year and 43 nos/year, respectively.

In meat sector, per capita availability of meat is higher than the national average and in egg sector; state availability is 43 eggs per year against national average of 51 eggs per year. But in milk production, the State is far behind when compared to the national average - per capita availability was 79 gm per day, whereas the national average was 465 gm. The state is thriving to enhance the production by increasing the productivity.

Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in determining the agricultural economy in the State. In Tripura, 60 percent of the geographical area is high land and only about 27 percent is available for cultivation. Animal Husbandry is an important and integral part of agricultural system and considered as one of the major activities for providing subsidiary income including non harvesting season to the farming families of the State. Production from the domesticated animals and poultry, like milk, meat and eggs has become subsidiary occupation of the farmers in the State.

Objectives: The main objectives of the State Animal Resources Development Department are two folds (a) to provide health coverage to all domesticated animals, both for curative and prophylaxis and (b) to take up livestock development activities for increasing the productivity of livestock, for the benefit of both producers as well as Consumers.

Challenges: The State is facing a number of challenges in boosting up productivity of milk. To mitigate the gap between requirement and availability of milk, it is considered essential to introduce special drive for augmenting productivity of cattle as well as production of milk. As per the 18th Livestock Census-2007, total bovine population of the State is 9.48 lakh, out of which only 0.74 lakh (7.75%) is crossbreed cattle whereas 6.5 lakh are non-descript cattle. The non-descript cattle are very poor milk yielder - about 1.15 liters/day during 365 days of lactation.

Food security: Food security has been given the top priority in the State for its people. Food grains alone cannot meet the nutritional requirement of human being for their growth, maintenance and health. For proper nutrition, a balanced diet containing all essential nutrients i.e. carbohydrate, protein and fat in the ratio of 4:1:1 is needed. In case of protein, 50 percent of total requirement should come from animal origin food.

Perspective Plan

The State Animal Resouce Development Department is implementing 10-year Perspective Plan for 2002-12 for marching towards attainment of self-sufficiency in animal origin food i.e., milk, meat and egg. With a view to further improvement, the performance in these three sectors, the Perspective Plan was revised for the first time after two years in 2004-05. Mid-term appraisal was undertaken during 2007-08 after implementation of five years of the Perspective Plan, wherein the experience of past five years was considered and targets for production on milk, meat and egg were further revised.

Based on the progress made so far in milk, meat and egg sectors, the targets fixed after mid-term appraisal was revisited on 8th December, 2009 and a decision was taken to revise the targets for reducing the gap between state availability to that of national average in milk sector. In meat and egg sectors were the achievement is nearer to national average, it was decided to revise the targets to a higher level keeping the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) recommendations as the ultimate goal of achievement.

The trend of production of milk, meat and egg during nine years of implementation of perspective plan is presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.29.

Parameter	2001-02 (Before Perspective Plan)	Production in 2010-11	Growth rate in 2010-11	Annual avg. growth during nine years	Annual avg. growth in national level 2009-10
Milk (in MT)	79,031	105233	4.56%	3.19%	3.65%
Meat (in MT)	7,274	23436	11.05%	14.64%	6.1%

Egg (in crore) 10.08 15.70 8.87% 5.56% 8.0%

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Moreover, during perspective plan period, it has also been planned to provide full time gainful employment to unemployed youths on different animal husbandry based farming / practices after necessary training for skill up gradation.

The year wise targets and achievements during "Perspective Plan" period is presented in the following Table:

Table : 8.30.

Year	Physical					
	Milk (in MT)		Meat (in MT)		Egg (in Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.
2002-03	81,000	80,605	7,394	7,500	11.99	9.95
2003-04	88,000	82,972	8,353	8,400	12.84	10.05
2004-05	85,000	85,519	20,690	8,900	10.56	10.71
2005-06	95,000	87,000	22,070	12,151	12.63	11.00
2006-07	1,10,000	88,683	22,840	12,637	18.06	11.93
2007-08	91,340	91,312	14,153	14,098	13.36	13.20
2008-09	95,910	95,598	16,134	19,226	15.36	13.89
2009-10	1,02,623	1,00,640	18,715	21,102	18.12	14.42
2010-11	1,07,476	1,05,233	25,765	23,436	18.40	15.70

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Livestock population

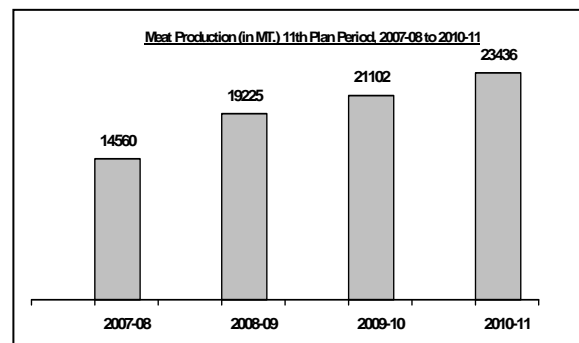
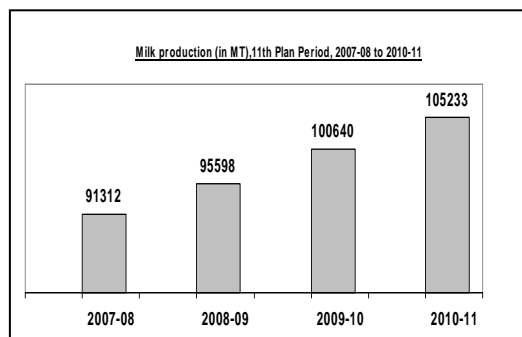
The last LiveStock Census was conducted in 2003 and the following table is the detail provisional figure of the State.

Table : 8.31.

Sl. No.	Kind of Livestock	Population as per 17th LC, 2003	Population as per 18th LC, 2007	Growth Rate over 2003(%)
1	2	3	4	5
1	CB cow in milk	18041	18949	5.03%
2	ND cow in milk	135475	145788	7.61%
3	Total CB cattle	57304	73543	28.34%

4	Total ND cattle	701872	874735	24.62%	
5	Total cattle	759176	948278	24.90%	
6	Buffalo in milk	2507	2164	(-) 13.68%	7
	Total buffalo	14450	14160	(-) 2.01%	
8	Total CB pig	94981	122716	29.20%	
9	Total deshi pig	114389	140943	23.20%	
10	Total pig	209370	263659	25.93%	
11	Goat in milk	120224	134441	11.44%	
12	Total goat	471545	645614	36.91%	
13	Total sheep	3388	3646	2.24%	
14	Total fowl	2271028	2540311	11.86%	
15	Total duck	700883	751847	7.27%	
16	Total poultry	2971911	3292158	10.77%	

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.



Veterinary services and animal health:

Out of 510 animal health institutions, there were 15- veterinary hospitals, 58- veterinary dispensaries, 426- veterinary sub-centers and 11- artificial insemination centers. The aim of these institutions is to provide adequate health coverage to the livestock, castration of bulls and kids vaccination of animals for prevention of contagious diseases. Necessary medicines were supplied free of cost during 2009-10.

The detail animal health institutions of the State Government in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table : 8.32.

Year / District	Vety. Hospital	Vety. Dispensary	Vety. First-Aid Centres	Stockman Sub-centre	A. I. centre	Cattle Breeding Farm
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Tripura	5	23	96	112	4	1
South Tripura	4	18	65	38	4	Nil
North Tripura	3	11	45	32	2	Nil
Dhalai Tripura	3	6	20	18	1	Nil
Total: -	15	58	226	200	11	1

Year / District	Pig . Breeding farm	Poultry Breeding	Duck Breeding	Goat Breeding	Rabbit Investigation	Diseases Laboratory
o	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Tripura	2	1	1	1	1	1
South Tripura	2	1	-	1	1	1
North Tripura	2	1	1	-	-	1
Dhalai Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	1
Total: -	8	3	2	2	2	4

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The animal health coverage in these State run vaterinary institutions during 2010-11 was as follows.

Table : 8.33.

SL. No.	Name of the item	West District	South District	North District	Dhalai District	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Health Coverage:-					
	i) Animal Treated	245302	137523	83576	63922	53032
	ii) Birds Treated	1908528	744643	521921	386950	356204
	Total =	2153830	882166	605497	450872	409236
	Converted (Animal & Birds):	264387	144969	88795	67791	56594
2	Castration: -					
	i) Bull (with incentive)	341	0	0	0	34
	ii) Bull (without incentive)	2796	1981	3544	1666	998
	iii) Kid	501	78	389	140	110
	iv) Pig	588	1	10	67	66

Total =		4226	2060	3973	1873	1208	
3.	Artificial insemination:-						
	Deep Inst.	CB	15201	9792	2732	1712	2943
		ND	19456	15184	4669	2835	4214
	Door Step	CB	21021	1233	1496	815	2456
		ND	18576	2548	1621	761	2350
	Total =		74254	28757	10518	6123	11965
4.	Calf Born:-						
	Deep Inst.	Male	7059	5365	1179	871	1447
		Female	6350	4404	1398	798	1295
	Door Step	Male	6913	527	443	246	812
		Female	7245	607	514	280	864
	Total =		27567	10903	3534	2195	4419
3	Vaccinated:-						
	i) H.S.		234591	133337	113740	46970	52863
	ii) B.Q		204272	134546	76232	36985	45203
	iii) Anthrax		916	3368	300	0	458
	iv) Comb(H.S+B.Q)		2072	5526	4026	7125	1874
	v) P.P.R.		16667	3500	25100	0	4526
	vi) F.M.D.		273032	165901	139867	82139	66093
	vii) S.F.		40931	26637	17338	15270	10017
	viii) D.C.		1457	0	0	0	145
	ix) D.P.		100	0	0	0	10
	X) A.R.V.		9493	2687	2170	2296	1664
	xi) R2B		725541	401511	246095	124580	149772
	xii) F1		1842530	653305	534964	200402	323120
	xiii) I.B.D.		973105	155005	338276	50430	151681
	xiv) R.D. Losata		1188164	293451	118556	104740	170491
	xv) Others		31990	0	1798	0	3378
	Total =		5544861	1978774	1618462	670937	981303

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Besides, State Animal Resouce Development Department also undertakes opening of new vetenary centers as well as repairing, remodeling, extension and up taking of new constructions for existing field level Vetenary Institutions with a view to

maintain proper working condition and standard veterinary services. The controlling of zoonoses including maintenance of Rapid Response Team (RRT) especially after emergence of Bird Flu in the country is also a thrust area for State Veterinary services since any lapse in such work may endanger survivability of both animal and human species.

Estimated production of milk and eggs as per integrated sample survey work by district for the year 2009-10 was as follows.

Table : 8.34.

District	Name of Season	Milk in Mt	Eggs in Lakh
1	2	3	4
West Tripura	Summer Season	14592.95	179.98
	Monsoon Season	15020.61	193.11
	Winter Season	15434.87	225.17
	Total :	45048.43	598.27
South Tripura	Summer Season	9489.56	151.50
	Monsoon Season	9767.71	162.67
	Winter Season	10021.06	189.14
	Total:	29278.33	503.31
Dhalai District	Summer Season	3347.28	46.06
	Monsoon Season	3446.47	49.40
	Winter Season	3537.64	57.64
	Total :	10331.39	153.09
North Tripura	Summer Season	5182.68	56.46
	Monsoon Season	5333.26	60.62
	Winter Season	5466.30	70.64
	Total :	15982.24	187.72
Grand Ttotal:		100640.39	1442.39

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The estimated meat production in Tripura for 2009-10 was as follows.

Table : 8.35.

	(in Mt)
Summer	6205.35
Monsoon	6917.64
Winter	7979.34
Total:	21102.33

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The estimated meat production in Tripura for 2009-10 was as follows.

Diary development:

The State Government has given more emphasis on Dairy Development through Co-Operative system for production of milk as well as marketing. Milk Producers are encouraged to strengthen their activities by forming Co-Operative Societies. Department was handed over the" Agartala dairy, Indranagar along with all its properties and responsibilities to Tripura Milk Producers Union Ltd. in 1983-84.

There One two thousand liltres Capacity bulk Milk Cooling station was established and made functional at Melagarh in January 2007 with the active help of State Animal Resources Develoment Department.

Department is also extends various assistance to TCMPUL time to time under centrally sponsored scheme IDDP -I & II for developing infrastructure as well as organizing more co-operative societies to encourage the milk producers for more milk production through assured marketing.

The TCMPUL is also responsible for maintaining the milk supply of Agartala town. Apart from these TCMPUL has also undertaken for marketing of milk products like chana, paneer, ghee, sweet curd and ice-cream. Production of balanced feed and marketing is also being done by the TCMPUL.

Table : 8.36.

SL.No	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2009 -2010)
1	2	3	4
1	Procurement of Milk from:-		
i)	Milk Producers Co-Op.Socities	Kg	5,54,995.50
ii)	Government Farm	Kg	55,199.00
2	Marketing of Milk:	Lts.	48,20,467.50
3	Ghee Sold	Kg	0
4	Paneer Sold	Kg	17,067.30
5	Ice Cream Sold	Lts.	6,661.00
6	Misty Dui Sold	Kg	16,769.40
7	New Society organized	Nos.	2
8	No. of MPCs function	Nos.	75
9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	5,568
10	Supply of milch Ration	Mt.	364.45
11	Training of milk Producers	Nos.	535
12	Distribution of Crossbred Heifers	Nos.	30

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Cattle and Buffalo Development:

Augmenting milk production of the state through introduction of improved germplasm into the indigenous genetic pool of cattle by means of artificial

insemination with frozen semen technology is the thrust area of the State's Animal Resouce Policy.

Table : 8.37.

Sl. No.	Parameter	ICDP-I		ICDP-II		Total
		West District	South District	North District	Dhalai	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No. of Frozen Semen Bank	1	1	1	1	4
2	No. of Institution for A.I. acility available	209	78	1	43	331
3	No. of Door step A.I. workers	92	22	23	11	148
4	i) A.I. performed by Deptt. Inst.		34657	24976	7401	454771581
	ii) A.I. done by Door step A.I. worker	39597	3781	3117	1576	48071
	Grant Total =	74254	28757	10518	6123	119652

Poultry Development:

The primary objective of the scheme is to augment poultry/duck egg and meat productin, including broiler meat to make the state self sufficient. The State Animal Resouce Development Department maintains poultry and duck breeding farms for production and supply of quality chicks and ducklings of Low Input Technology (LIT) variety. Parent stock maintained in Government breeding farms requires feed of sizeable quantity and other essential items. This scheme entails scope of huge employment generation for the youths of both urban and rural masses and especially to the weaker section people of the State.

Promotion of rural poultry through household's poultry rearing with LIT variety to reduce mortality during brooding period in rural areas under financial assistance of the State Animal Resouce Development Department. Brooder houses in all block head quarters are running well where day old chicks/ducklings will be reared upto 49 days of age and then being supplied to the farmers for rearing in the back-yard. About 100 families will be covered per month from each brooding centres. The State Department has introduced LIT birds like Swarnadhara and Kuroiler variety for rural poultry farming since it can be reared in scavenging system with minimum feed and care.

Goat Development:

The State Department undertakes goat development with basic object to preserve and upgrade the unique character of Black Bengal goat through selective breeding and its scientific management. Massive programme for selective breeding of Black Bengal goats are being undertaken at Regional Goat Breeding Farm, Devipur. It is also planned to promote goat rearing by the forest dwellers through beneficiary oriented scheme.

Massive promotion of Black Bengal goat rearing by women through providing logistic support has been planned to augment goat meat production and also to enhance the additional income of rural families.

Table : 8.38.

Sl. No.	Name of the farm	Breed	Adult		Finisher		Grower		Weiner		Suckling		Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Composite livestock farm, Devipur.	B.B. Goat	17	251	7	11	0	0	9	8	40	44	387
2	Composite livestock farm B.C. Manu.	B.B. Goat	2	9	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	16

Piggery Development:

Pig rearing is now most popular activity in the State. Recently, pig rearing is a common practice to both tribal and non-tribal population. Now, it is the endeavor of the State Department to make this sub-sector more economically viable by enhancing productivity as well as value addition for sustainability. To uphold the growth in the sector, modernization of departmental pig breeding farms and value addition with improved quality have been planned. It is also planned to promote pig rearing by the forest dwellers through beneficiary oriented scheme. At present, State has eight pig breeding farms including TTAADC area.

Other Livestock Development:

State Animal Resource Development Department undertakes rabbit development programme in the State. The main objective of the scheme is to popularize rabbit rearing in rural areas for production of non-conventional meat of rabbit. Considering restriction upon use of red meat by the health conscious population, rabbit meat can be an alternative source for less cholesterol containing meat.

8.4. Fisheries:

Fish is one of the most important daily diet of 95% of Triura's population with the State being recorded as the highest per capita consumer of fish amongst the Inland States of the country. The State made considerable achievements with regard to fish/prawn seed production during last decade of 20th century. It is rather surplus in fish seed (present production 287.3 million against a requirement of 183 million at the end of 2090-10). This is the first state in the North-East, rather one of the very few land locked states of the country, to produce juveniles of fresh (*Macrobtachium rosenbergii*) in artificial sea water on a commercial scale. But the state remained far behind in fish production to fulfill the nutritional requirement of fish for its populace till early years of 21st century (availability 5.9 kg/capita in 2003-04).

Realizing the need for fishery development, a 'Perspective Plan' to attain nutritional self sufficiency in fish (targeted availability @ 13kg/capita instead of 11

kg/capita as recommended) as State's own production by 2010-12 was formulated and implemented since October, 2004.

Perspective Plan

Under this plan the vital scheme area based approach for comprehensive development of fishery has been taken-up. With this aim at least one model aquaculture village is proposed to be developed in each Block of the State. Till 2010-11, 42(forty-two) villages have been developed as model aqua-village, which are listed in the following Table.

Table : 8.39.

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayet	District	Block	Year
1	Harinakhola	West	Mohanpur	2004-05
2	Bankimnagar	-do-	Jirania	- Do -
3	Dukli	-do-	Dukli	- Do -
4	South	Hurijala	Kakraban	- Do -
5	Sukantanagar	North	Kumarghat	- Do -
6	Kalachari	Dhalai	Salema	- Do -
7	Uttar Dhanicharra	North	Pecharthal	2005-06
8	South DhumacharraDhalai	Manu	- Do -	
9	South Bharatchandranagar	South	Rajnagar	- Do -
10	West Nalchar	West	Melaghar	- Do -
11	South Hurua	North	Kadamtala	2006-07
12	Gachirampara	North	Dasda	- Do -
13	West Nalicherra	Dhalai	Ambassa	- Do -
14	Laxmipur	Dhalai	Dumburnagar	- Do -
15	Sardukarkari	West	Teliamura	- Do -
16	Kaiyadepha	West	Bishalgharh	- Do -
17	Patichaerri	South	Karbook	- Do -
18	Indranagar	South	Satchand	- Do -
19	Jampaijola	West	Jampaijala	2007-08
20	North Maheshpur	West	Kathalia	- Do -
21	West Singhicherra	West	Khowai	- Do -
22	West Charakbai	South	Bagafa	- Do -
23	Baishamanipara	South	Ompi	- Do -
24	West Panisagar	North	Panisagar	- Do -
25	Durgacherra	Dhalai	Chawmanu	- Do -
26	Deocherra	North	Gournagar	- Do -
27	Damcherra	North	Damcherra	2008-09
28	East Laxmipur	West	Mungiakami	-do-
29	Kulubari	-do-	Boxanagar	-do-
30	Rasarajnagar	-do-	Padmabil	-do-
31	Mandai	-do-	Mandai	-do-

32	Nutanbazar	South	Amarpur	-do-
33	Abhoynagar	-do-	Hrishyamukh	-do-
34	Holakhet G/P	-do-	Matabari	-do-
35	Barkathal	West	Hezamara	2009-10
36	Barjala	-do-	Bishalgarh	-do-
37	Paschim Bachaibari	-do-	Tulishikhar	-do-
38	Gilatali	-do-	Kalyanpur	-do-
39	Jalema	South	Killa	-do-
40	South Tuisama	North	Dasda	-do-
41	Jeolcherra	Dhalai	Ambassa	-do-
42	Rupaichari	South	Rupaichari	2010-11

There are 142-Fisherman Co-operative Societies including one Apex Co-operative Societies. The State Department of Fisheries is providing technical and economic support to the less privileged societies for their proper growth in fish production. Department also formed 1,284 Self Help Groups (SHGs) on fishery activities.

The members of the Fisherman Co-operative Societies have been covered under "Fisherman Accident Insurance Scheme". Besides, housing facilities are also provided to the poor fishermen families. Till March 2011, 1,626 houses have been constructed and provided to poor fishermen families. In addition, financial assistance has been made to 1,105 fishermen of Dumbur Reservoir under saving cum relief schemes during lean fishing period of 2010-11.

The district wise water area and production of fish excluding raw fish, let-in for sun drying during 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.40.

Sl.	District	Culturable water area in hector. (provisional)	Production of fish 2010-11 (in Mt)			No.
			Inland fish excluding non-subsistence fishermen fish	Catch of fish by non-professional (subsistence fish)	Total (4+5)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
i)	West	7,300.50	12,550.00	4,183.37	16,733.50	
ii)	South	6,650.00	10,856.32	3,428.30	14,284.62	
iii)	North	3,351.00	6,795.25	2,029.75	8,825.00	
iv)	Dhalai	4,199.50	4,692.66	1,564.22	6,256.88	
	TOTAL	21,500.00	34,894.36	11,205.64	46,100.00*	

Source: - Fisheries Department, Tripura.

Increased availability of quality fish fingerlings:

Resultant to the stress given to fish seed production by adopting hypophysation technique as the both Indian major carp and Chinese carp are widely popular specially in the private sector since last decade of 20th century. Thus, the State become surplus in fish seed (at the end of 2010-11 the production was -295 million against the requirement of 190 million). About 97% fish seed produced are produced in private sector.

Production of Prawn Juvenile:

Tripura is only land locked State in the country producing juveniles of giant fresh water prawn on commercial scale in artificial sea water. For this purpose 7 prawn hatcheries (3 in Government sector and 4- in private sector) have been established and these are being utilized regularly for production of prawn seed on commercial scale. In the year 2010-11, 9.11 lakhs fresh water prawn seed (juvenile) has been produced in Goernment sector. The Prawn Juveniles produced and being supplied to the frmers of remote areas of the State for cultivation and also to other NE States. Considering its high market value, emphasis has also being laid on popularizing of prawn farming in the State on dissemination of the technology to the educated youths/ SHGs through development of prawn villages. So far the State has able to develop 20 prawn villages which are listed in the following Table.

Table : 8.41.

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayet	District	Block	Year
1	Sukantanagar	North	Kumarghat	2006-07
2	Hurijala	South	Kakraban	- do -
3	Bankimnagar	West	Jirania	- do -
4	Mainama	Dhalai	Manu	2007-08
5	Srirampur	North	Gournagar	- do -
6	Chandrapur	South	Matabari	- do -
7	South Charilam	West	Bishalgarh	- do -
8	Halhali	Dhalai	Salema	2008-09
9	Jalebasa	North	Panisagar	- do -
10	Noabari	South	Killa	- do -
11	Khas Madhupur	West	Dukli	- do -
12	Pratyekroy	North	Kadamtala	2009-10
13	Kalshimura	West	Boxanagar	- do -
14	North Ekchari	South	Karbook	- do -
15	Ambassa	Dhalai	Ambassa	- do -
16	Bridhinagar	West	Jirania	2010-11
17	Chesrimai	-do-	Bishalgarh	- do -
18	Maharanipur	Dhalai	Salema	- do -
19	Sonaimuri	North	Kumarghat	- do -
20	Rajnagar	South	Rajnagar	- do -

Source: - Fisheries Department, Tripura.

Construction of Fish Farmers Training Centre:-

To motivate fish farmers at Gram Panchyat / Block etc.levels training camps are being organized and incentives given to the selected fish farmers for production of fish. Keeping in view of the above, the State has already established seven training centers at Bishalgarh, Lembucherra and College Tilla under West Tripura District, one

at Udaipur under South Tripura District, two at Harinakhola and Challengta under Dhalai District and another one at Kumarghat of North Tripura District.

Propogation of Pabda and Chitala fish:-

Pabda (*O. bimaculatus*) is a threatened fish species and has been declared as "State Fish" in Tripura. For the purpose of its conservation and culture, the state has standardized the technique. For breeding of pabda, two batcheries have been established in Government sector and now in operation. The fish seed that are produced in the pabda hatcheries are stocked in the farmers ponds for culture. Success has also been achieved in seed production of Chitala (*N. chitala*) under Live Gene Bank Programme. The seed of chitala that are produced are stocked in Gumti Reservoir and distributed among the farmers for culture.

Fish Feed Manufacturing Plant:-

Availability of good quality balanced fish feed has been a major constraint in popularization of fish culture in the State. To over come this problem fifteen fish feed plants so far been established in the State for production and supply of balance fish feed.

Establishment of Soil & Water Testing Laboratories: -

Knowledge about the soil and water quality for the aqua-culture is most essential for undertaking scientific fish culture. Realising the importance of such a facility, so far the State Fisheries Department created fourteen such soil and water testing laboratories in the four districts.

Establishment of Fish Feed Analysis Laboratory: -

To monitor the quality of fish feed being locally produced in the State, three laboratory have been established one at Agartala,Udaipur and Kumarghat.

Fish culture in Re-grouped village & forest areas: -

A programme for bringing newly created water bodies of forest areas including patta holders and re-grouped village under scientific fish culture has been initiated. The concerned members of Joint Forest Management Groups (JFMs)/ forest dwellers/ patta holders are being provided necessary fish culture inputs and training for fish culture.

Popularization and use of "Areator" in fish culture: -

Towards popularization and use of "Areator" in hi-tech fish culture for quantum increase in fish productivity, about sixty two "Areator" have been supplied to the farmers during 2010-11.

Raising of Stunted fingerlings for stocking of culture ponds:-

"Stunted fingerlings" are known to perform better as stocking material. The work on a rising of stunted fingerlings in government farms was initiated during 2007-08. This programme has now started amongst fish farmers of the State.

Development of Fisheries in Open water bodies:-

The objective under this programme is ranch the open water bodies (i.e., river, lake and reservoir) of the State with size of fingerlings (7-10 cm and above 10 cm size) for enhancing fish yield as well as ensuring income potential of the fishermen living in and around the water bodies. Presently, fish from Dumber Reservoir is being harvested through license holder fishermen and royalty is collected from harvested fish.

Improvement of Brood Stock:-

Genetic deterioration because of repeated inbreeding and inhibition of growth has been observed in the presently available hatchery bred seed used for fish culture. A programme for genetic improvement of brood stock (through replacement of existing brood stock) has been initiated by collecting fish seed from rivers (genetically pure) and utilizing them as brood stock after required rearing.

Establishment of Research Laboratory with PCR facilities for fish disease:

Two research laboratory (with PCR facilities) have been established one at Udaipur and other at Kumarghat for fish disease diagnostics and treatment.

Concluding remarks:

Agriculture and allied sector is the backbone of the State's economy. As the population will be increasing and would estimated to reach 38.30 lakhs by 2015, the requirement of food-grains, fruits and vegetables, milk, meat, fish, egg etc including animal feeds would also naturally be increased, substantially. If the present deficit trends of food, fruits and vegetable, fish, egg etc. continuous, the State would definitely face more deficits by 2015 due to more supply side demand.

Therefore, the State must emphasise on the effective implementation of the Perspective Plans on Agriculture/Horticulture/Animal Resources and Fishery to overcome the food deficits as well as generating the employment.

The weaknesses of the State agriculture includes the low productivity, limited utilization of irrigation facilities, limited storage facilities, complete non-existence of organized retail trade especially to the fruits and vegetables, quality control as well as modern farming techniques.

The opportunities available from the favourable agro-climatic condition for horticultural crops including medical and herbs in the State, which should fully be utilised. The growing middle class of the State increases the demand for the horticultural produce both fresh and processed, which need to be tapped by the local entrepreneurs.

The adoption of modern agricultural techniques, higher quality breeds for animal husbandary and horticultural sectors as well as irrigation facilities would able to solve the rural poverty and employment to a large extent in the State. Moreover, use of better quality of seeds for higher productivity per acre in agriculture is also needed. The State may directly approach for such techniques and breeds as well as know-how suitable for the State from abroad particularly from the South-East Asian countries.

In WTO regime, some of important issues concerning the Indian farmers especially for North-East remained unresolved and therefore, there is need for sufficient protection of these farmers in North-East since entire economy and its employment are heavily depends upon the agriculture. In this regard, a new strategy for meeting these new challenges as well as opportunities especially for North-East for

building productive agricultural base away from subsidy base strategy under new WTO regime is required. Moreover, it would uplift and relief the large number of poverty ridden rural jhumia, tribal families.

Besides, targeted achievement of nutritional self sufficiency in fish by end of 2010-11 (expected production 46,100 ton to suffice over 13 kg/capita of fish availability), confidence building and entrepreneurship development in fisheries sector in the State during last seven years is evident from the fact that new ponds/mini-barrages are being created every year (culture fisheries resource area in 2010-11 increase by over 5% from that of 2003-04), gradual increase in no. of fisheries/fish farmers (1.49 lakhs against 1.02 lakhs in 2003-04) has taken place and more and more fishery based SHGs were added every year (1284 in 2010-11 against 332 in 2003-04), who in addition to scientific fish culture have gone in for establishment of fish feed Manufacturing Plant and Prawn Seed Hatchery with financial assistance from Banks. People in general have come to believe that fish culture is the most profitable of all activities under Agriculture & Allied sectors. Thus, it can be said that development of fisheries sector, in recent past has played an important role in the over all economic development of Tripura State.

9) FORESTRY & RUBBER

Introduction:

Forest is an integral part of the culture and tradition of Tripura. It also maintains the environment, bio-diversity, land, soil, water, air regimes. Any imbalance in equilibrium of the above components affects the system adversely and has an adverse impact on human life.

The state has a geographical area of 10,492 sq.km. of which 6,294 sq.km. (60%) is the forest area as per legal classification in the state. As per Report of the Forest Survey-2003 of India, only 52.2% are well stocked, the remaining forest areas are degraded. Due to 856 km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces is one of the serious problems leading to degradation of these forests.

In the forests of the state, there are 266- species of medicinal plants, 379- tree species, 320- shrubs, 581- herbs, 165- climbers, 16- climbing shrubs, 35- ferns, 45- epiphytes and 4- parasites. Moreover, there are 50- species restricted to Tripura only. 2- primitive plants and 7- endangered plants are found in Tripura.

A significant number of persons and families in Tripura continue to depend on forests and jhum or shifting cultivation as their main source of cultivation. Almost 10 percent forests area is under jhum or shifting cultivation in the State. Jhum or shifting cultivation has an intimate relationship with forest use, not only in terms of habitation and cultivation of tracts, but also because the forestry sector provides important supplementary income and inputs in daily lives of tribal people residing in forested areas. Jhum cultivation has become unproductive owing to frequent exposure of soil as evident from the reduction of jhum cycle to the present day 2-3 years from earlier 5-6 years. The Government of Tripura has taken innovative approaches towards the development of tribal livelihood systems. The number of families involved in four major plantation schemes clearly shows that raising rubber plantations has been one of the important means of jhumia rehabilitation.

Forest composition and growing stock:

Blessed with high rainfall, humidity and nutrient rich soil, the Forests of the State are rich in productivity and the potential productivity index is estimated to be 9-12 cubic metre per hectare per year.

The forests of Tripura are divided into two major forest types. These are - i) evergreen forest and ii) moist deciduous forest. Moist deciduous forests are further divided in two distinct categories, namely a) moist deciduous sal forests and b) moist deciduous mixed forest. Moist Deciduous Sal Forest covers parts of Belonia, Udaipur, Sonamura and Sadar Sub-Divisions.

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

Table : 9.1.

Stratum	Area in sq. km	Forest area (% of geographical area)	Volume (m3) /hec weighted average	Total volume (million m3)
Hard wood (misc) Forest	1829	17.43	26.18	4.79
Hard wood (misc) Forest mixed with bamboo	484	4.61	29.84	1.44
Bamboo Forest	938	8.94	9.07	0.85
Plantations	2201	21.19	20.69	4.28
Shifting cultivation	840	7.81	5.34	0.52
Grand Total	6292	59.98	91.12	11.88

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

There is a large gap between potential and actual productivity of forest resources of the State. Moreover, due to 856 Km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces is one of the serious problems leading to degradation of these forests. Non Wood Forest Products (NWFPs) represent a vast untapped major source of Tripura, whose full ecological and economic potentials remain underutilised, which needs to be developed and promoted.

Contribution of forestry sector to rural economy:

Forest is the complex system of resources providing a variety of ecological and other valuable services like timber, food and fodder, beauty of landscape, wilderness, peace and solitude. Efficient use of the resource for welfare of the state and its people is of the utmost importance.

The revenue from forestry sector in 2010-11 is around Rs.714.18 crores. The subsidy that flows to the rural economy on account of free removal of five items of forest produce has been conservatively estimated at more than Rs.129.26 crores. This does not take into account of edible fruit, tubers, roots, medicinal plants, edible bamboo shoots, Forest-food, vegetables and other non-timber forest produces. There are also indirect benefit from forest such as soil and water conservation, air quality control, biomass and soil fertility restoration and control of hydrological cycle etc.

Recorded/ unrecorded removal/ use of aforesaid five categories of forest produces is estimated below: -

Table : 9.2.

Produces	Recorded removal (million unit)	Actual removal (million unit)	Unrecorded removal	Value per unit (in Rs.)	Value of unrecorded removal (Rs. In lakhs)
Timber	0.012	0.046	0.034	2000 / m3	680
Fuel wood	0.043	2.236	2.194	200 / m3	4,388
Thatch	0.13	0.343	0.213	80 / ton	170
Fodder	-	1.53	1.53	500 / ton	7,650

Bamboo	109.76	184.26	75.50	50000 / million	38
Total	109.945	188.415	79.471		12,926

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Activities:

The State Forest Department manages the official recorded 6,294.287 sq.km. of forest area in the state. Besides, managing the forest area, it takes of extension of tree cover activities to private holdings for better environmental management for achieving the following aims and objectives.

- i) To maintain and improve the productive potential of natural resources.
- ii) Strengthening of rural livelihood by providing fuel, fodder, timber, bamboo and other NTFP.
- iii) Conservation of development of resources base by introducing new technologies and encouraging people's participation through the JFM programme.
- iv) Addressing the ever increasing demand of population.
- v) To reduce pressure on forests.

Achievements in 2010-11:

1) To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation over 19620.00 hectares was taken up on degraded forestland during 2010-11. Further 103.516 lakhs seedlings have been distributed by the Forest Department for plantation on private and non-forest land during the year.

2) An innovation scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakalpa' for productive use of fallow land in private holding is being implemented by the Forest Department from 1996-97. Under the scheme it is envisaged to provide technical and guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forestry species on upland and un-arable land. Till 2010-11, 4999.40 hectare has been covered under the project involving around 26,891 beneficiaries.

3) For the purpose of active participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests, Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been undertaken in the state in large scale on the basis of resolution of the State Government dated 16-01-2002. Till 2010-11, over 810 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 2,21,279.98 hectare involving 78,817 households of tribal and rural poor. The details are presented in the following table.

Table : 9.3.

Name of FDA/ Division WLS	No. of JFMCs/ EDCs	Project Area in ha	Planted			No. of families		
			Area in ha	ST	SC	Gen	OBC	Total
WLW Sepahijala	8 (EDC)	425.53	425.53	220	115	100	—	435
Sadar	36	6216.00	1020.50	1909	1357	1024	801	5091
Teliamura	91	40322.34	20051.00	14498	3568	2071	-	20137
Gumti	82	15176.00	4411.00	5119	530	120	-	5769

Udaipur	104	14172.00	6470.00	2784	1881	1731	1128	7524
Bagafa	114	22406.00	5576.46	6163	1852	1498	-	9513
Trishna	50	8859.00	2413.07	1429	740	559	337	3065
Manu	49	16130.00	4448.50	2764	50	46	8	2868
Ambassa	86	38949.67	16631.00	8398	1267	656	47	10368
Kanchanpur	148	43812.00	8650.00		4592	4609	1447	2
	10650							
Kailashahar	42	14811.44	3700.90		1936	577	298	586 3397
Total	810	221279.98	73797.96	49812	16546	9550	2909	78817

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

4) To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, JFM has been made as integral part of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Project (IAEDP), Area Oriented Fuel Wood and Fodder Project (AOFWFP) (50:50), Development of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) and Association of ST and Rural poor in Regeneration of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis, presently being funded by National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB) under National Afforestation Programme, which is a merger and consolidation of the above four schemes. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.1042.78 lakhs has been released by the Government of India for implementation of the scheme National Afforestation Programme. Out of Rs.1042.78 lakhs an amount of Rs.827.879 lakhs has been utilized during 2010-11. Plantation over 3134.10 ha plantation has been raised under National Afforestation Programme during 2010-11.

Perspective Plan

The Government of Tripura has been launched a Perspective Plan on forestry during the year 2002-2012 with estimated cost of Rs.473 crore for afforestation of 2.33 lakh hectare of land as well as economic up-liftment of tribals and rural poor by enhancing employment generation opportunities. Out of 473 crore for the Perspective Plan, Rs.254 crore would be available from external agencies.

Out of the 2.33 lakh hectares to be covered under the Perspective Plan, 2000 hectares and 31,000 hectares would be brought under medical plants and bamboo and cane plantation, respectively.

Box No- 9.1

The Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act,2006:

The Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) it was enacted by the Parliament in 2006. The new Act presents an excellent opportunity to meet the challenges of tribal development and forest management in Tripura, as issues of settlement and forest development are crucial to the long-term prosperity of a large part of the tribal population of the State.

The Act deals with the issue of settlement of land rights and rights to minor forest produce in forested areas with a view to correct the 'historical injustices' that have

been perpetrated on the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other traditional forest dwellers in the country. The main provision of the Act includes:

- ☛ The settlement of land and forest rights to all STs and other traditional forest dwellers living inside forest areas before 13 December, 2005, the date on which the Bill was introduced in Parliament. The original Bill proposed a cut-off date of 25.10.1980 and the amendment of the cut-off date has been on account of pressure from progressive movements.
- ☛ The Act now includes 'traditional forest dwellers' within its ambit. This means that minority tribals and others who live in forested areas will be covered by the new law.
- ☛ The Act pays attention to displaced people and to rehabilitation. The Act now covers all forests including reserved forests, national parks and sanctuaries. It also takes relocation from the 'critical wildlife areas' voluntary and only after the rights of those dwelling within that area are settled. The process by which the 'critical wildlife areas' have to be determined has also been made more representative and participatory.
- ☛ The JPC Report has led to recognition of the developmental role of the State and the right of forest dwellers to basic amenities.
- ☛ The Act provided for granting joint pattas to people who have a claim on land rights. The proposed ceiling of 2.5 hectares per nuclear family has been removed and provision for settlement on an 'as is where is basis', with a new ceiling of 4 hectares, has been made in the final Act.
- ☛ The Act strengthens the powers of the Gram Sabha to settle rights at the local level and makes other institutional structures more representative. The amended Act is an important step in decentralizing forest administration.
- ☛ The nodal agency for the implementation of the Act is to be the Ministry of Tribal Affairs of the Government of India.
- ☛ In the process of implementing the Act, the following issues are relevant to Tripura.
- ☛ The institutional framework in the Act empowers the Gram Panchayat to settle rights within the 'local and customary limits of its jurisdiction'. Since more than 80 per cent of the forests in Tripura are under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, panchayats and other local bodies may have only a limited say in the issue of settlement of rights.
- ☛ Amendments are needed to bring government-owned forests under the overall framework of the procedures suggested in the Act so that the authority of the Forest Department can be subordinated to district and State-level monitoring committees set up under this Act. Changes are also required to provide greater powers to the Autonomous District Council (ADC).
- ☛ The State Government needs to be empowered especially with respect to settlement of rights in their own areas. For example, the process of identification of people eligible for rights, the actual position of forest

habitations and the nature of development activities should be decisions that are made at the State level.

Revenue:

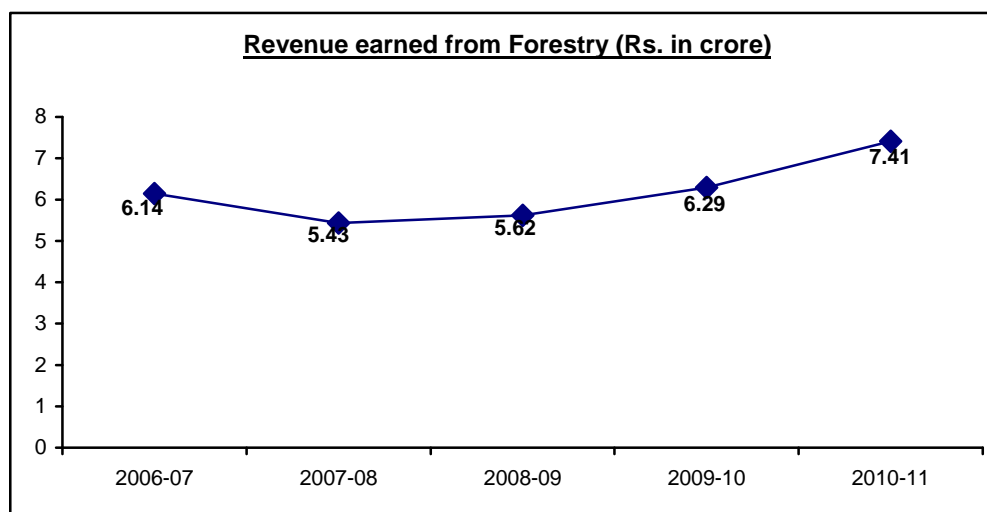
The forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produces of different category in the state during the year 2006-07 to 2010-11 is indicated in the following Table.

Table : 9.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Other	Total
2006-07	187.51	18.47	160.15	248.51	614.65
2007-08	177.85	16.12	142.14	207.19	543.30
2008-09	178.16	21.96	122.97	239.90	562.99
2009-10	205.85	16.96	107.81	298.66	629.31
2010-11	204.83	17.14	88.55	431.96	741.50

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.



Plan Expenditure

The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and mandays on account of implementation of such programmes in the state during the year 2006-07 to 2010-11 is given in the following Table.

Table : 9.5.

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programmes (Rs. in lakhs)			Generaged (lakhs)	Mandays Area of afforestation (Ha)
	State Plan	CSS/ NEC	Total		
2006-07	909.869	895.21	1805.519	24.92	7,500
2007-08	2104.98	981.25	3086.26	22.842	10,662.12
2008-09	4240.74	1971.91	6212.65	29.041	11,213.68
2009-10	5055.45	346.84	5402.29	22.53	73797.96

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Sustainable forest and land-use will depend on the access of forest right-holders to basic infrastructure such as irrigation, roads and access to markets. The West Bengal and Tripura experiences show that employment generation and enhancement of forest -based livelihoods are possible through sustainable forest use. At present, attempts to rehabilitate forest-dependent people are obstructed by the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, since any development activity within forest areas requires the permission of the Central Government. The Act should recognize the powers of the State Government and its right to redevelop its own forests so that both security of tenures and livelihood can be maintained over a long term. State Governments should have the responsibility to ensure that all forest right-holders have access to basic amenities and inputs required for sustainable land and forest use. The funds for this development can be mobilized from at least three sources: grants-in-aid given by the Central Government; State budget allocations and forestry projects; and taxation by State Governments of commercial activities of big projects, such as mining in forest areas.

Status of implementation of the SOTFD (ROFR) Act, 2006 is given below :

Table : 9.6.

Particulars	ST	OTFD	Total
Nos of application received	1,40,019	35,310	1,75,329
Nos of Forest Rights so far vested	1,18,770	2	1,18,772
Quantum of land involved (in hectare)	1,74,157.256	0.48	1,74,157.7
Patta Pass Book distributed (in nos)	1,18,770	2	1,18,772
Demarcation of Land completed (in nos)	1,18,770	2	1,18,772
Nos. of claims rejected	20,604	35,308	55,912
Nos. of claim pending/ re-verification	645	0	645

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Protected Area Network (PAN)

Bio-diversity of the State is dwindling at an alarming rate. Pursuant to the need for conservation and development of bio-diversity in situ, a network of 4 sanctuaries had been established in the state during the last decade. One more sanctuary in Atharamura hill range is being considered.

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

Table : 9.7.

Name of the sanctuary	Area in sq.km ²	Important flora and fauna found
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1. Clouded Leopard National at Sepahijala	5.08	Slow Loris, Capped Langur, spectacled Langur, Clouded Leopard.
2. Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary	18.54	Birds and primates, migratory birds in the winter.
3. Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.540	Elephant, sambar, barking deer, wild goats, serrow etc.
4. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	194.708	Bison, leopard, barking deer, wild dog, capped langur, king cobra, spectacled monkey, slow lorries etc.
5. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	0.858	Many species of birds and primates.
<i>Total:</i>	<i>603.6404</i>	

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Notification under section 26(A) of WL (P) Act are yet to be issued for all the 4 sanctuaries, proclamation by Collector under Section 21 has been issued and required enquiries are in progress. The PAs are isolated as "Islands" amidst agricultural land and human settlements. These are under tremendous stress. Man and animal conflict is on the rise. Areas with actual and potential conflicts with surrounding population, unauthorized collection of timber, fuelwood, NWFP beyond sustainable limits have been identified and efforts are on to have a harmonious balance.

In addition to in-situ conservation efforts, Sepahijala Zoo has been established for ex-situ conservation measures. The zoo houses 558 animals (as on 01-04-2007) belonging to 56 faunal species. Captive breeding programme on selected animals such as leopard cat, binturong, spotted deer and primates along with awareness promotion efforts have been by and large successful. The number of visitors has been constantly increasing in Sepahijala wildlife sanctuary. During 2010-11, a total of 1.67571 lakhs visitors visited and revenue earned 23.18469 lakhs.

Forest Protection

Following is the details of the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences during the year 2010-11. Due to financial constrains over the years, infrastructural network of Forest Department could not be improved. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more difficult.

Table : 9.8.

Year	Nature of cases					
	Illegal Felling	Others	Total	Adjudicated Departmentally	Court cases	Timber seized (cum)
1998-99	1024	382	1706	1383	323	1297
1999-00	477	1071	1548	1389	146	1290
2000-01	809	679	1488	1289	154	3509
2001-02	550	1087	1637	1469	168	1859

2002-03	692	622	1314	1203	105	1404.402 (round) 670.166 (sawn)
2003-04	467	1144	1611	1531	80	1947.71 rmt.(other) 1035.37 (round) 546.57 (sawn)
2004-05	173	745	918	829	87	838.237
2005-06	960	829	1909	1850	47	2036.442 1123.311 (Round) 913.131 (Sawn)
2006-07	919	903	1822	1684	138	1857.603
2007-08	822	635	1457	1370	73	372.735 (Round) 247.204 (Sawn)
2008-09	416	595	1011	1112	51	2110.05 cum 325.45 Rmt.
2009-10	977	1468	2445	765	38	3607.321 cum 395.13 Rmt.
2010-11	171	774	957	892	58	3860.83 (Round) 1387.04 (Sawn)

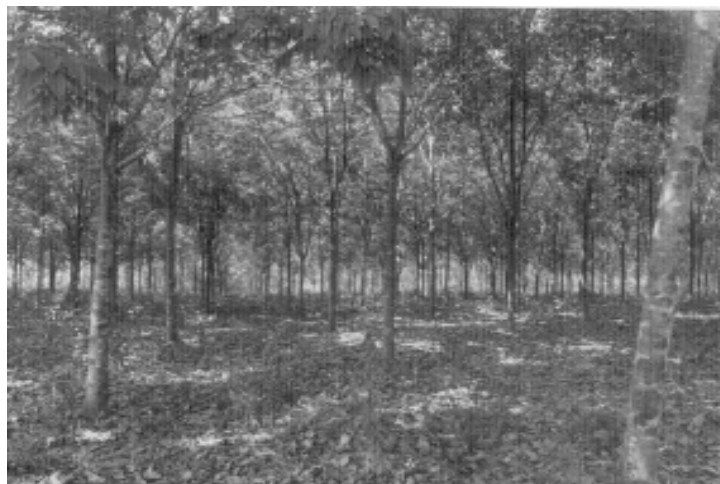
Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Miscellaneous:

- i) In the year 2010-11, the Department has implemented a project for regrouped forest villages at 21 sites involving 3270 families in clusters near roadside. These families have spontaneously moved out from interior forest areas to these locations.
- ii) Eco-tourism programme is in active consideration of the State Government. Efforts shall be made to attract tourists to scenic places of the state having ecological importance.
- iii) Research activities are strengthened towards better socio-economic contribution of bio-diversity, implication of climate change, activities that adversely affect economy due to deforestation, fertilizers, pesticides, use and inventory of medicinal important plants, rural energy, marketing etc. A State Medicinal Plant Board has been constituted by the State Government with DFO, Research as its Chief Executive Officer.
- iv) Special focus is being given to value addition to non-timber forestry products and promotion of the bamboos for giving more economic return to rural people.
- v) A project proposal has been submitted to Japanese Bank of International Cooperation for Environmental improvement and poverty alleviation for an amount of Rs.249 crores has been approved by the bank for funding. The project shall be implemented in 7 territorial divisions and 2 wildlife ranges under the Forest Department.

Rubber Plantation:

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malaysia. Kerala is the largest and Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber in the country. In Tripura rubber plants (*Hevea brasiliensis*) were introduced for soil and moisture conservation by Forest Department in 1963. Rubber is a tropical crop and grows well in Tripura. The species has proved excellent for permanent settlement of tribal jhumias.



Till 2009-10, about 11,622.37 hectares area is brought under by the State agencies and 39,669.82 hectares by the Rubber Board of India and therefore, totaling to 51,292.19 hectares area is actually brought under the rubber plantation. The total production of rubber in the State is 26,191 MT in 2009-10.

The following table shows the year wise extension in area of rubber plantation in Tripura till during 1976-77 to 2009-10.

Table : 9.10.

Year	Area (in Ha)
1976-77	574
1981-82	3,590
1986-87	10,085
1991-92	17,860
1996-97	23,936
2001-02	30,575
2006-07	35,760
2007-08	39,670
2008-09	46,588
2009-10	51,292.19

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

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

The raw rubber now produced is being sent out of the State to neighbouring States for further value addition. Necessary follow-up action is also being taken to utilize the raw-rubber for value added finished products within the State.

Recently a Rubber Mission has been set up by Government of Tripura for better co-ordination of all the agencies involved in taking up plantation and marketing of rubber.

Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TFDPC Ltd.):

The TFDPC Ltd. is the major producer of rubber in the State and it functions under the administrative control of State Forest Department. The Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TRPC Ltd.) under administrative control of State Tribal Welfare Department is the 2nd largest producer of rubber in the State. TFDPC Ltd. has so far raised 11,578 hectares of plantation on forest land over last 26 years. It has so far raised 3177.89 hectares of rubber for settling the tribal jhumias in the private land owned as well as scheduled caste families.

TFDPC Ltd. markets rubber in the form of ribbed smoke sheet, cenex, crepe rubber and scrap form. The production of rubber of TFDPC Ltd. in 2006-07 was 3386 MT, which sold for Rs.31.64 crores. It created mandays to the tune of 10.5 lakhs, besides giving regular employment to large number of permanent labourers for various works in processing, creation of plantations, nurseries and other related works.

TFDPC Ltd. has taken up the treatment of rubber wood for production of substitute wood to reduce the demand on forests. Treated rubber wood is similar in properties to natural teak wood and is in fashion in western world for its shining white cream colour and better properties.

A common facility centre with imported high technology based machines is in final stage of commissioning. A rubber wood factory has also been setup with a capacity of producing 80 solid wood boards per annum with finger joining technique. The TFDPC Ltd. has switched over to RMA system of grading its rubber sheets. Also it is in the process of shifting over to mechanise processing to ensure higher quality sheets and has started bio-gas plants to reduce the dependence on fuel wood. A project for door manufacturing unit has been submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India. A common facility center for Bamboo value addition for Bamboo is in progress with the assistance of JICA. There is a project by the proposal for setting up of a Bamboo Board factory with assistance of Agricultural and processed food products export development authorities.

Box- 9.2.

Future rubber based industrial prospects:

- * Rubber latex/ Sheet Processing Industries.
- * Rubber Goods Manufacturing Industries,
- * Rubber Seed Oil Industries,

- * Allied Packaging Industries,
- * Export,
- * Increase in Productivity,
- * Increase in Productive Area.

Concluding remarks:

The State is endowed with rich flora and fauna and therefore, growing of medical plants and herbs as well as other forest based industries including traditionally rich handloom and handicrafts industries have an immense potential to develop. Besides, there is ample scope for development of eco-tourism in the State.

The soil erosion beyond the permissible limit especially in the river catchments, draining out of the rain water as run-off water with out recharging the ground water table causes frequent floods as well as of water during the dry month, which need to be tackled in a planned manner for better environmental conservation.

On the otherhand, Gregarious Flowering in Muli and other bamboos has posed a serious threat to the State's natural resources, which require to be addressed scientifically to reduce the depletion in the growing stock of bamboo.

10) CO-OPERATION

The Cooperative Movement in Tripura Started in the year 1949 with registration of Swasti Samabay Samity Ltd. at Kanchanpur Sub-Division under North Tripura District. The movement acquired a comprehensive character with the enactment of Tripura Cooperative Societies (TCS) Act, 1974 and the Tripura Cooperative Societies Rules 1976. Recently 2nd amendment to TCS Act has been done in the year 2009, and subsequently TCS Rule 1976 has been referred to Finance Department for concurrence. Besides, amendment of bye-Laws of the credit societies has been done for giving more autonomy to the management of Cooperatives based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-I for revival package of LAMPS/PACS/FSS.

The main objective of the co-operative movement in the state is to prevent exploitation of farmers and artisan by the traders and to enable them to get better returns for their produce and also distribution of consumer's article at lower price to the members and non-members.

Cooperative movement during last 62 years as an economic system has been playing a vital role for socio-economic development in reference to the weaker section of the people of the state especially to the tribal. Cooperative movement is handling both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors for providing credit facilities, agricultural inputs and distribution of consumers articles. The assistances from State Government and Government of India under the Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme and recapitalization fund of revival package of STCCS. Now emphasis has been given to over come the bottle necks of the cooperative movement for achieving self-sustaining cooperative structure in the state.

Apart from agriculture credit and non agriculture credit societies- fishery, animal husbandry, village and cottage industry cooperatives are also playing a significant role in the rural economy of the state.

The economy of the State is agro-based facing the problem of farm credit, therefore received attention of the successive State Governments for comprehensive co-operative movement. Co-operative movement was launched in Tripura way back in in 1949 by registration of "Swasti Samabaya Samity Ltd.," at Kanchanpur Sub-Division under Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925. Co-operative movement as an economic system has been playing crucial role for socio-economic development of the valuable un-organised section of the people of Tripura both in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors especially in distribution of rural credit, agriculture inputs and consumer articles. Under the legal support from the State Government, the identity of the movement has been safeguarded by enactment of Co-operative laws, especially desinged to facilitate the formulation of such indigenous institutions. The movement has acquired a comprehensive character with the enactment of Tripura Co-operative Societies Act, 1974 and Tripura Co-operative Societies Rules, 1976.

The status of the co-operative societies in the state is depicted in the following table during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Box- 10.1.

With the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 21st January, 2008 on Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) the recommendation of the Task Force (Vaidhyathan Committee) has come in force which heralds sweeping legal and institutional reforms with proposed financial assistance package aimed at reviving credit Co-operatives which inter-alia include technical assistance for Computerisation Training and implementation cost to be fully borne by the Centre. The financial assistance will be strictly conditional and will be released on the implementations of the recommendations.

2. Based on the report of the Finance Committee on Financial Sector Plan for North Eastern Region MoU has been signed on 21st January, 2008 between the State Government and Reserve Bank India (RBI) for improving the infrastructure and introduction of long from audit of Urban Co-operative Banks with full financial support from the RBI.

3. The process for implementation of Integrated Co-operative Development project in North, South and Dhalai Districts of Tripura envisage the entire gamut of activities involving the line Departments with a broad based District integrated approach of Rural Development through Co-operatives. The next process in this regard is the arrival of the Appraisal team from NCDC for recommending Project cost in each of the three District after consultation with the State Govt.

The status of the co-operative societies in the State is depicted in the following table during 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Table : 10.1.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>
i)	Societies	Numbers	1680	1696
ii)	Memberships	Lakh	6.47	6.50
iii)	Share Capital	Rs. Crore	102.79	106.12
iv)	Working Capital	Rs. Crore	910.44	915.40
vi)	No. of Societies per lakh of population.	Number	48.00	48.00

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,668 in 2008-09 which increased to 1680 in 2009-10 and further to 1696 in 2010-11. Total membership of these Cooperative Societies was 6.47 lakh in 2009-10 which rose marginally to 6.50 lakh in 2010-11. There are 334 Co-operative Societies in the State which are at the stage of liquidation.

The total share capital of these societies was Rs.106.12 crores in 2010-11. The amount of working capital of these Societies in the State stood at Rs. 915.40 crores during the year 2010-11 which was Rs. 910.44 crores in 2009-10.

The different types of co-operative societies in the state during the year 2008-09,2009-10 and 2010-11 are shown in the following Table:

Table : 10.2.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Types of Co-operative Societies</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
i)	Agriculture	382	382	389
ii)	Non Agriculture	17	17	17
iii)	Marketing	14	14	14
iv)	Milk Supply	112	112	112
v)	Apex Society	12	12	11
vi)	Weavers	185	185	189
vii)	Consumers	205	210	210
viii)	Housing	3	3	3
ix)	Farming	2	2	2
x)	Non Agricultural Non Credit	255	256	258
xi)	Fishery	143	144	146
xii)	Industries	302	307	309
xiii)	Others	35	36	36
	TOTAL	1,668	1,680	1,696

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Co-operative Societies in districts

The co-operative is classified into two sectors, one credit societies and other non credit societies, Credit Societies consist of agriculture credit societies (LAMPS, PACS, services, farmers, small farming) T.S.C.B Ltd., T.C.A.R.D.B Ltd., A.C.U.B Ltd. and Employees credit Societies. Non-credit societies consist of marketing, weavers, other industries, fisheries, milk consumers and transport etc.

The District wise breakup of these credit and non credit Co-operative Societies in 2010-11 are presented in the following table:-

Table : 10.3.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of Cooperative Societies</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>Dhalai</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Apex Societies	11	0	0	0	11
2.	Agri Credit Societies	173	97	74	45	389
	a) LAMPS	18	20	9	9	56
	b) PACS	91	51	48	21	211
	c) FSS	0	1	0	0	1
	d) Service Co-operative	32	11	9	9	61
	e) Multipurpose Co-operative	21	6	4	5	36
	f) Small Farming	11	8	4	1	24

3.	Other Industries	168	44	52	45	309
	a) Tailoring	16	3	4	1	24
	b) Multipurpose Industries	28	1	11	8	48
	c) Rubber	3	0	1	2	6
	d) Brick Klin	12	6	8	5	31
	e) Cinema workers	3	1	0	6	10
	f) Tea plantation	11	7	6	7	31
	g) Carpentry	16	2	3	2	23
	h) Bamboo & cane	28	12	6	3	49
	i) Pottery	9	3	1	1	14
	j) Cobblers	9	2	3	2	16
	k) Paddy husking	3	0	0	4	7
	l) Misc. type	30	7	9	4	50
4.	Non-agri non credit	1169	34	37	18	258
	a) Transport	85	9	14	7	115
	b) Labour	25	14	10	3	52
	c) Forest labour	5	2	0	0	7
	d) Rickshaw puller	18	7	4	5	34
	e) Press Cooperative	13	0	2	0	15
	f) Agro Engineering	4	0	0	0	4
	g) Supplier Coop.	13	0	1	2	16
	h) Other type	6	2	6	1	15
5.	Weavers Co-operative	118	28	28	15	189
	a) Handloom	112	27	28	15	182
	b) Khadi	6	1	0	0	7
6.	Non-Agri Credit	17	0	0	0	17
	a) Urban Bank	1	0	0	0	1
	b) Employees & Others	16	0	0	0	16
7.	Housing Coop.	3	0	0	0	3
8.	Primary marketing	6	4	3	1	14
9.	Fishery Coop.	66	46	20	14	146
10.	Milk supply	68	8	35	1	112
11.	Piggery	9	7	2	4	22
12.	Poultry	6	1	3	2	12
13.	Farming	2	0	0	0	2
14.	Processing	1	1	0	0	2
15.	Consumers	136	18	34	22	210
	Total	9953	288	288	167	1696
16.	Coop. Societies under liquidation	194	52	51	37	334
	Grand total	1147	340	339	204	2030

Source: - Co-operation Department, Tripura.

Others Co-operatives:

Co-operative Societies falling under the category of other co-operatives are labour, press, housing cobbler, rickshaw puller etc. who are being financially supported by the department for economic amelioration of the members. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 34.10 lakhs was provided as share capital to other co-operatives.

Women Co-operative Societies:

There were 127-Women Co-operative Societies in the State till March 2011. Out of these, 76-societies were in West Tripura District, 15-societies were in South Tripura District, 23-societies were in North Tripura District and remaining 13-societies were in Dhalai District.

The total share capital and working capital of these 127- Women Co-operative Societies in 2010-11 were Rs.44.62 lakhs and Rs 72.97 lakhs, respectively.

New Initiatives:

1) Implementation of Vaidyanathan Package-I:-

With an objective to revive and restructure the 268 short-term co-operative credit structure i.e. LAMPS, PACS and TSCB, the Government of Tripura on accepting the recommendations of the Baidyanathan Committee, had entered into a MOU with the Government of India and NABARD on 21st January 2008. In pursuance of the MOU, the Government of Tripura has done all the pre-requisites. As per the condition of the MOU, special audit of 268-LAMPS and PACS as on 31st March 2004 for ascertaining the actual quantum of losses have been completed and certified by the State Level Implementation Committee (SLIC).

Under the revival package, the financial assistance amounting to Rs.7942.45 lakh in respect of 268 LAMPS and PACS as worked out by the special audit will be shared (except the position of losses incurred due to fraud etc) by Government of India and State Government in the proportion of 90:10. Accordingly, in two phases the Government of India and State Government have released their proportionate share to the TSCB in favour of 261 LAMPS and PACS amounting to Rs.69.17 crores and 7.71 crores, respectively. The Government of India did not release the recapitalization assistance amounting to Rs. 17.58 Lakh in respect of 7-PACS ,as these PACS had no credit business outstanding as on 31st March 2004.The State Government referred the matter in the State Level Implementing and Monitoring Committee (SLIC) meeting for consideration of the case. The proposal has not been approved.

As per requisite of the package-I, amendment of the State Cooperative Societies Act 1974, has already been done in 2009, subsequently TCS Rule 1976 has been referred to State Finance Department for concurrence. Besides, amendment of bye-laws of the credit societies has been done. The State Co-operation Department has converted the equity share of Rs. 5028 crore into grant. The Government of Tripura, has already released its committed financial liabilities in respect of 261 credit society (LAMPS/PACS/FSS) including one SCB Ltd.

2. Implementation of Vaidyanathan Package-II: -

Similar to the revival package-I, for revival and restructuring of the long term co-operative credit structure (i.e. Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank (TCARDB) having 5 branches), State Government has sent comments on the draft package to

Government of India for early implementation. Thereafter, the State Government will announce the detail about the Vaidyanathan package-II. The total accumulated loss amounting to Rs.11.81 crore as on March,2007 of Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank(TCARD) would be fully recapitalized by deriving the benefits from the package.

3. Implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP):-

The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a central sector scheme under NCDC was first introduced in West Tripura District. With this experience for the second time one more project for South Tripura District with a project cost of Rs.14.80 crores including 30% subsidy component has been sanctioned. Accordingly, for overseeing the implementation of the project work one State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) has been constituted. Similar District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) has also been constituted. For the smooth implementation of the project, the State Government constituted an ad-hoc Project Implementation Team (PIT) consisting four members both from the department and Tripura State Cooperative Bank(TSCB). As per the terms & conditions of the project, the State Government has to incur the expenditure of the projects and thereafter, on the submission of claim by the State Government, the NCDC will reimburse the expenditure.

As per the year-wise phasing of project expenditure, the first year allocation of Rs.150 lakhs has been released by the State Government during the year 2009-10 and project is under implementation.

State Government grant-in-aid to Tripura State Co-operative Bank (TSCB) Ltd.:

In order to revive the credit delivery system, Government of Tripura has provided Rs.729 lakhs to TSCB during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 for settlement of outstanding dues to the extent of 40% against 181 identified LAMPS & PACS as One Time Settlement(OTS) scheme. As a result, all the 268 LAMPS & PACS in the state have not only become 'debt free' but also have attained eligibility to obtain fresh loans from TSCB for further extending loans to the borrowers/members.

Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADW&DR):

TSCB had received Rs.3200 lakhs during the year 2008-09, under the Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008(ADW & DR) announced by the Govt. of India, based on the claim submitted for Rs.3199.21 lakhs(principal-Rs.1730.47 lakhs & interest of Rs.1468.74 lakhs) in favour of 18553 borrowers/farmers of 96 cooperative societies (11 LAMPS & 85 PACS). Govt. of India has already released the claim (both principal & interest) to the TSCB through NABARD, and, the bank has already adjusted the released fund towards the dues of defaulting farmers. As a result the erstwhile defaulting members/farmers have become eligible for obtaining fresh loans.

Consumer sector:

At present Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has been dealing in consumers goods, distribution on LPG cylinders, essential commodities (both PDS and non-PDS), kerosene oil, stationery articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. In addition, the TSCCF Ltd. is also engaged in the supply of dietary items to the hospitals and jails etc. Supply of office stationery and other office equipments are also being made available on requisition by different Government Departments. The State Government has been extending financial

support as share capital for strengthening the TSCCF and an amount of Rs.135.00 lakhs has been provided as share capital for strengthening the TSCCF in 2010-11.

The TSCCF is all set to construct a commercial multi-storied building with an estimated cost of Rs. 39 crores at Sakuntala Road, Agartala. The proposed construction will be taken up by SHRISTI and TSCCF as joint venture. In 2010-11, total turn over and working capital stood at Rs. 819.39 Lakh and 203.83 Lakh, respectively.

Table : 10.4.

a.	Societies Membership (Nos.)	130
b.	Individuals Membership (Nos.)	892
c.	Government Membership (No.)	1
d.	Total Membership (Nos.)	1,023

Credit Sector:

Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd.:

Tripura State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (TSCB) was established in the year 1957 under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act. TSCB is an apex Cooperative Bank in the state channelizing funds as per the guide lines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to LAMPS and PACS for effecting disbursement of credit to the cooperative members at a nominal rate of interest.

Presently, TSCB has 49 branches and 6 extension counters in the State. In the recent past, the credit sector faced constraints regarding credit business due to non-realization of substantial over dues from the cooperative members of LAMPS/PACS. As a result, most of these credit societies could not avail fresh credit support from the TSCB for the last 10 years.

For revamping the sector, stringent action initiated for improvement of recovery climate. Apart from extending the institutional credit support, TSCB Ltd. also provides different kinds of loans to the individual borrowers. Further, working capital of the bank has been improving gradually over the years. Bank has been implementing various Government sponsored schemes like - Swabalamban, Tripura State Support Project for SHG's (TSSPS) and other banking services - old age pensions, NREGA payment, disbursement of old age pensions and disbursement of salaries to the employees. Bank also introduced Kissan Credit Card (KCC) in the year 1999-2000 for providing timely and adequate flow of credit support to the farmers/cooperative members of LAMPS/PACS in the state.

The performance of the Bank for the year 2009-10 is given below:

Table : 10.5.

1.	Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
a.	Total	27,330	935.43
b.	Societies	416	168.22
c.	Individuals + Normal	12+26,901	253.51

d.	Government	1	513.70
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Table : 10.6.

Sl No.	Share Capital	Amount (in lakh)
a.	Total	1,271.78
b.	Societies	173.67
c.	Individuals	544.41
d.	Govt.	553.70
3.	Working capital	89,259.67

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table : 10.7.

		No. of Beneficiaries	Rs. in lakhs
4.	Loan advanced		
i)	Total	-	19,744.61
ii)	S.T.	-	5,368.88
iii)	M.T.	-	1,351.04
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	1,124.30
v)	L.T.	-	.39
5.	Loan recovered		
i)	Total	-	12,582.43
ii)	S.T.	-	4,584.51
iii)	M.T.	-	7,097.36
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	839.36
v)	L.T.	-	61.20
6.	Loan Outstanding		
i)	Total	-	25227.82
ii)	S.T.	-	5347.54
iii)	M.T.	-	17924.90
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	1362.34
v)	L.T.	-	593.04
7.	Loan Overdue		
i)	Total	-	2348.46
ii)	S.T.	-	840.26
iii)	M.T.	-	1410.23
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	97.97
8.	Profit(+)/ loss (-) (in Lakh)		
i)	Accumulated profit (+)/ loss (-)		(-) 1242.96
ii)	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2010-1		(+)1333.08

iii) Audit position	-	2008-09
9. Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i) Share Capital (in Lakh)		Nil
10. Whether Board Elected/Nominated	-	Elected
11. Total No. of Employees		282
of which trained		171
12. Total Branches	-	49

Tripura Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank was registered on 26th February, 1960. Presently it has five branches with head office at Agartala. The bank is mainly serving the credit needs of small and marginal farmers for development of agriculture and allied activities in the state. Besides, the bank is also financing non-farm sector activities -small transport loans, self-employment trades, small business based trades in rural areas. It is the sole long term co-operative credit agency functioning in the state. With the increase in demand for loans and advances, the bank is expecting more refinance from NABARD in the days to come. The percentage of recovery of the bank is encouraging for over 60% .Special debentures floated by TCARDB are subscribed by NABARD, State Government and Government of India. The performance parameters of TCARDB given in the table below:-

Table : 10.8.

1. Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
a. Total	22,584	797.09
b. Societies	4	0.40
c. Individuals	22579 (of which 2162 'B' class)	191.33
d. Government	1	605.76

Table : 10.9.

2. Share Capital	Amount
i) Total	797.09
ii) Societies	0.0040
iii) Individuals	191.33
iv) Govt.	605.76
3. Working Capital	4288.21

Table : 10.10.

4. Loan advanced	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
i) Total	1287	1014.91
ii) S.T.	-	-

iii)	M.T.	-	-
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v)	L.T.	1287	1014.91
5.	Loan recovered		
i)	Total	-	613.90
ii)	S.T.	-	-
iii)	M.T.	-	-
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v)	L.T.	-	613.90
6.	Loan Outstanding		
i)	Total	-	2813.35
ii)	S.T.	-	-
iii)	M.T.	-	-
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v)	L.T.	-	2813.35
7.	Loan Overdue		
i)	Total	-	2097.45
ii)	S.T.	-	99.04
iii)	M.T.	-	36.49
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v)	L.T.	-	2813.35
8)	Profit(+)/ loss (-)		
i)	Accumulated profit (+)/ loss (-)		1317.14
ii)	Net profit (+)/loss (-) during the year 2010-11		- 147.83
9)	Audit position	-	Audit report released upto 2009-10.
10)	Whether Board Elected/Elected		Elected.
11)	Total Employees	-	51
12)	Total No. of Branches	-	5

Agartala Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.

ACUB is governed by an elected Board of Management with 11 Board of Directors since 1979. The Bank raises deposits from members and non-members and also advances loans. The Bank has been disbursing short-term loans for different purposes like -education, medical treatment, house repairing, repayment of old debts and purchase of durable goods etc. It also provides medium term loans. The management of the bank is taking lot of initiative and interest for improving the recovery of loan. It is expected that the NPA position of the Bank would be brought down significantly in the near future. Now the Bank is running in accumulated net profit and the position of accumulated net profit on March 2011 is Rs.47.99 lakhs.

Table : 10.11.

1. Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
a. Total	8,098	-
b. Societies	-	-
c. Individuals	8,008	-
d. Government	1	-

Table : 10.12.

2. Share Capital	No.	Amount
i) Total	-	53.58
ii) Societies	-	-
iii) Individuals	-	31.21
iv) Govt.	-	28.84
3. Working Capital	-	1419.00
4. Loan advanced	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
i) Total	848	46.89
ii) S.T.	202	3.79
iii) M.T.	599	35.18
iv) IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v) L.T.	47	7.92
5. Loan recovered		
i) Total	848	80.47
ii) S.T.	202	32.40
iii) M.T.	599	22.55
iv) IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v) L.T.	47	53.92
6. Loan Outstanding		
i) Total	848	65.24
ii) S.T.	202	41.53
iii) M.T.	599	7.09
iv) IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v) L.T.	47	16.62
7. Loan Overdue		
i) Total	-	67.00
ii) S.T.	134	11.35
iii) M.T.	101	36.49
8. Profit(+)/ Loss (-)		

i)	Accumulated profit (+)/ loss (-) +48.49	
ii)	Net profit (+)/loss (-) during the year 2008-09	+38.83
9)	Audit position	Audit completed upto 31st March, 2008.
11.	Whether Board Elected/Elected Board, date of election 31-8-2008.	
12.	Total Employees	20
13.	Total Branches	1

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Education, Training & Research

Tripura State Cooperative Union

Tripura State Cooperative Union, being a State level organization associated with the co-operative movement has been playing an important role in providing education, training and undertaking publicity on co-operation in the State. TSCU is managed by an elected Board of Management with thirteen Directors with three nominated members. TSCU runs a training institute- Centre for Cooperative Management (CCM), which undertakes requirement based co-operative trainings as per the guideline of NCUI.

TSCU also organizes exhibitions, seminars, workshops and observance of co-operative week at District and Sub-divisional levels. More than 90% of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is met by the State Government. In 2010-11, Rs. 20 Lakh has been provided to TSCU as grant- in- aid.

Apart from conducting the self designed training courses for co-operative societies, some special training courses are also organized in-collaboration with NCUI, New Delhi and faculty support from Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Kalyani, West Bengal. TSCU also organizes sit and draw competitions, quiz competitions, extempore speech, debate etc. as a mass media campaign. In order to support TSCU, recently a two storied building at a cost of Rs.115.96 lakh was constructed by sharing the cost between the State Department of Cooperation and TSCU.

The working of the TSCU during the year 2010-11 is given below: -

Table ; 10.13.

	<i>(Figures in (Nos.))</i>
i) Membership	343
ii) Training course conducted	70
Programme participants	1,689
iii) Cooperative Mass Education	12
Programme participants	596
iv) Member awareness	NIL
v) Publications	3

Marketing**State Cooperative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd.**

Marketing is an important thrust area in the co-operative movement in Tripura. Tripura Apex Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. as a State level Apex Society is functioning since 1957. There has been a substantial growth of marketing of Agricultural and minor forest produces (MFP), TMARKFED Ltd. plays an important role in the marketing of jute and mesta in the state. It also procures agricultural produce and forest produce under price support operations through different LAMPS/PACS and Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies. On the other hand, it sells fertilizers (IFFCO area) through LAMPS and PACS. Apart from this, it also runs business like - distribution of LPG, sale of agricultural inputs, distribution of consumer goods etc. It is because of the dominant role of the marketing cooperatives, the farmers are getting remunerative prices of their produce and middlemen have less scope for depriving the farmers from realizing the actual price.

Markfed is also engaged in market support operation in respect of potato under government support price. Ministry of Tribal Welfare, Government of India has been providing funds as grant-in-aid to Tripura MARKFED since 2007-08 for procuring arjun flowers etc. Moreover,, Tripura MARKFED also procures bamboo, incense stick, bamboo mat etc.

Details performance of the TMARLFED LTD. Agartala on 31st March, 2011 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 10.14.

1.	Membership	Nos.	Rs. in lakhs
a.	Societies	219	-
b.	Individuals	38	-
c.	Government	1	-
d.	Total	258	-

Table : 10.15.

2.	Working Capital	-	2257.69
3.	Business Turnovers		
a.	Office stationery		226.41
b.	LPG supply		404.41
c.	Fertilizer		75.08
d.	Forest produce		96.18
e.	Agri.Produce		17.03
f.	Other if any (LPG Stove)		8.47
	TOTAL -		827.63

4.	Borrowings	
a.	Term loan	---
b.	Cash credit	---
c.	Other if any	---
	TOTAL -	---
5.	Cold Storages	
a.	Capacity	2 (3000 MT and 2500 MT)
b.	Income from clod storage.	
6.	Expenditure on Salary	101.48
7.	Other Expenditure	19.15
8.	Staff Position.	
a.	Trained staff.	11
b.	Un-trained staff.	53
c.	Other if any (M.D. On deputation)	1
d.	Total-	65
9.	Number of go-downs.	4
10.	Total fixed Assets.	58.19
11.	Accumulated Net Profit/ Loss.	(-) 54.65
12.	Net profit / Loss (2010-11).	(-) 76.63

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Attention and emphasis would be to strengthen the abilities of cooperative movement as an effective instrument for attaining self-reliance as well as generating income and rural employment in the rural areas of state in a sustainable manner. Effective and responsive co-operative institutions would not only be the income generating agencies but would also reduce the poverty to a large extent.

11) PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tripura has made a stride towards decentralization of powers and functions by having three tier panchayat systems. Consequent of 73rd Constitution Amendment, Panchayats at the village level, intermediate level i.e. Block level and at the District level have been constituted in the State through General Elections to three tier Panchayats which were held in 1994. The second and third Panchayat General Elections to three tier Panchayats of the State were held in the month of July, 1999 and July, 2004. Tripura had a single-tire system of village panchayats till 1978. Thereafter, State Government brought legislation to constitute a two-tire Panchayat system in Tripura. The Tripura Panchayat Raj Act of 1983 reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years and also made special provision for representation of Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes. The Government of Tripura has been made constant efforts to devolve functions and powers to the elected Panchayat bodies. In Tripura, soon after enforcement of the 73rd Constitution Amendment, a new Act named "The Tripura Panchayats Act 1993" has been enacted which came into force from November, 1993.

In March, 2009, 3- Nagar Panchayats have been created in the State by exclusion of areas from the Gram Panchayats and as a result the number of Gram Panchayats has been reduced to 511. The 4th Panchayat General Elections were held on July, 2009 and constituted 511 Gram Panchayats, 23- Panchayat Samities and 4- Zilla Parishads in the State.

Recently the provision has been made to raise reservation for women in the office of members as well as office of the Chairman upto 50 percent in the State. Tripura is one of the leading states to increase the women's participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Moreover, steps have been taken to develop e-learning modules for PRI representatives for further enhancing their capacity.

The Government of Tripura devolutes following functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective decentralisation of the Rural Local Self Government functioning.

Box-11.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Items devolved
i)	Rural Development	* Poverty alleviation programmes.
ii)	Food	* Supervision of food provision through fair price shops.
iii)	Agriculture and Horticulture	* Management of all rural markets.
iv)	Education	* Promotion of 100 per cent enrolment in primary schools. * Supervision of education programme up to higher secondary levels.
v)	Social Welfare and Social Education	* Supervision of social education centres/adult education centres.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Management of ICDS. * Selection of beneficiaries of old age pensions. * Construction of State Education Centres/adult literacy centres.
vi) Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Selection of beneficiaries. * Planning and management of leases of water bodies. * Promotion of fishery development . * Supervision and management of community water bodies.
vii) Health and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision of family welfare and preventive health programmes. * Health education. * Implementing national health programmes, preventive health programmes.
viii) Irrigation and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Implementation and allocation of funds to and Public Health Engineering Gram Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis to build seasonal bunds.
ix) Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Selection of beneficiaries for allotment of land. * Overall supervision of allotment of land.
x) Animal Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision of animal resource institutions in the Zilla Parishad.
xi) Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision of programmes for cottage and small industries Selection of beneficiaries for self-employment programmes.
xii) Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identification of community land and non-forest government land for social forestry. * Promotion and supervision of social and farm forestry activity. * Evaluation.

Among the others, main development activities looked after by the State Rural Development (Panchyats) Department is implementation of projects under Panchayat

Development Fund (PDF), Central Finance Commission grants, capacity building of the elected representatives and State Government Officials.

Training for the Elected Representatives of the Panchyats has been made. The institutional training for Panchayat Officers, Panchayat Extension Officers, Supervisors, Panchayat Auditors and Panchayat Secretaries has been conducted. The Block Level training for the newly elected Members of Gram Panchayats and Village Committees have been completed in 2010. In 2009-10, total 1060- Elected Representatives and 1036- State Officials have been trained. The Department has decided to set up two more Training Institutes one at Kumarghat in North Tripura District and another at Udaipur in South Tripura District with hostel facilities.

Panchyat Development Fund(PDF):

In 2010-11, about Rs. 34.92 crore was released to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas for the rural local bodies of the State.

The achievements of the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) for the year 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 11.1.

i) Mandays	19,20,800
ii) Horticulture Forest plantation (in Ha.)	1130
iii) Agricultural vegetable cultivation (in acres)	1470
iv) Water harvesting structure (in no.)	970
v) Land reclamation/Soil Conservation/ Waste land development	850
vi) Agri implementation units, spray machine, power tiller etc. (in No.)	740
vii) Irrigation units, pump set, overflow etc. shallow tubewell etc. (in No.)	800
viii) Animal Resource Development Unit	1520
ix) Self employment and other productive works(in No.)	3400
x) Nursery (in Ha.)	80
x) Irrigation channel (in km)	200
xi) Maintenance of assets (in No.)	600

The flow of fund under PDF, Central Finance Commission Grant and Capacity Building in 2009-10 is as follows: -

Table : 11.2.

Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	PDF	12th Finance Commission grants	Capacity building
2009-10	40.00	17.10	88.84

Training for the Elected Representatives of the Panchyats has been made. The institutional training for Panchayat Officers, Panchayat Extension Officers, Supervisors, Panchayat Auditors and Panchayat Secretaries has been conducted. The Block Level training for the newly elected Members of Gram Panchayats and Village Committees have been completed in 2010. In 2009-10, total 1060- Elected Representatives and 1036- State Officials have been trained. The Department has decided to set up two more Training Institutes one at Kumarghat in North Tripura District and another at Udaipur in South Tripura District with hostel facilities.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

The State Rural Development (Panchyats) Department has been declared as Nodal Department for supervision and monitoring of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) namely Rastriya Sam Vikash Yojna (RSVY) for Dhalai District since 2007-08, which has now been converted and brought under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).

The BRGF scheme aims to fill-up the critical gaps in development and address issues of the regional imbalances. An allocation of Rs.11.51 crores has been released during the financial year 2010-11. The project envisages creation of rural infrastructure including rural communication etc.

The achievements of the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) during the year 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 11.3.

i)	Water Resources (protection of river by sand cement block and production of RRP) (Nos).	3
ii)	Electricity (Overhead 11 KV line, extension of LT line, installation of 1 x 63 KV sub-station, 11/0.44 KV distribution sub-station) (Nos).	25
iii)	Science & Tech. (Remote Village Electrification) (Nos).	12
iv)	TTAADC (mini deep tube well) (Nos).	10
v)	Roads and bridges (improvement of road) (KM)	0.5
vi)	Ambassa Nagar Panchayat (construction of road) KM	1.82
vii)	Drinking water (sinking of SBDRW, IRP and DTW) (Nos).	7
viii)	Health (construction of Health Sub-Center) (Nos).	8
ix)	Fisheries (construction of FA Office)	
x)	Infrastructure Development (construction of boundary wall, electrification & furniture for night shelter at manu, development of Ambassa motor stand) (Nos).	2
<u>Achievement (capacity building & training) for the year 2010-11:</u>		
i)	Setting up of computer lab at SIPARD, Agartala	

2.	Construction of multipurpose training hall in DM's Office (Nos).	1
3.	Construction of PRTI building at Ambassa(Nos).	1

The construction work of two training institute at Kumarghat in the newly created Unokoti and another at Udaipur, Gomati Districts have been started under RGSY scheme. Moreover, construction of another training institute at Dhalai District would be started soon under BRGF with the intention of setting-up district level training institute for effective conduct of the training programme of the elected representatives and functionaries of the PRIs/ ADC areas local bodies.

Capacity building:

Three days block level training of newly elected members of the gram panchayats was held for comprehensive Training of all newly elected Sabhadhipatis/ Sahakari Sabhadhipatis of the Zilla Parishads, Chairman/Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Samitis, Pradhans/Upa-Pradhans of Gram Panchayats, members of Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parisads have been held at State Panchayat Raj Training Institute. Besides, training of the Presidents of the Standing Committees of Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parisads has also been made at State Panchayat Raj Training Centre. Recently, a team of elected representatives of PRIs have been visited Kerala and Tamil Nadu States for experience sharing. About 2,429 elected representatives and functionaries are trained at State Panchayat Raj Training Institute.

State Finance Commission:

The first State Finance Commission was set-up in the year 1994 and on consideration of its report; actions were taken by the State Government for devolving fund to these Bodies for undertaking different developmental works. Later, in the year 1999, Second Finance Commission has been constituted and reports, has been submitted on 10th April, 2003. The report has been examined and laid in the State Assembly with action taken report that, instead of implementing the recommendations, the action taken report against the 1st State Finance Commission would be continued to be implemented since the 3rd Finance Commission has already been constituted. The Third State Finance Commission has been constituted on 23rd August, 2007.

Rural Development

Tripura lives in villages. The rural population forms 82.94 percent of total population as per result of Census-2001; the similar proportion was 84.70 percent in 1991 in the State.

Therefore, improvement in the level of rural income by generating employment opportunities as well as reducing poverty is the basis of the development planning. On this background, a number of schemes and programmes are being implemented by the State Government, successfully.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGREGA):

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act or MGREGA is an Indian job gurantee scheme, enacted by legislation on August 2005. The scheme provides a legal gurantee for one hundred days of employment in every fiscal year to the audult members of any rural household willing to do unskilled manual public work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs.100 per day. The scheme has actually introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, whether or not they are below poverty line.

For this MGREGA Scheme, the public works schemes like construction of roads, excavation of canals, improvement of lands, digging of ponds, social forestry schemes are executed in the rural Panchyats/ADC villages. The landless agricultural labourers have been given the job cards that entitle them to get job or financial compensation, if job can not be given. The Panchyats/ADC Villages has actual put in charge of executing this huge programme.

The operational guidelines for implementation of the programme have the following important features:

- i) Every willing household is to be registered on the basis of application in the prescribed format. The application should be submitted to the concerned Panchyat/ADC Villages.
- ii) Every registered household will be given a job card by the respective Panchyat/ADC Villages.
- iii) Job card holders are to be provided with work within 15-days.

The implementation of MGREGA was started in February, 2006 in Dhhlalai District in 1st Phase. Subsequently, MGREGA was started in April, 2008 in West Tripura & South Tripura District in 2nd Phase. In North Tripura District, MGREGA was started in April, 2009 in 3rd Phase.

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGREGA) actually guranteed the livelihood security by for 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Table : 11.4.

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Probable % of expenditure
1	Water conservation	20% to 25%
2	Road Connectivity	15% to 20%
3	Plan	
	i) Agriculture	5%
	ii) Horticulture	5% to 10%
	iii) Forestry	5% to 10%
4	Irrigation	20% to 25%
5	Maintenance of assets of MGREGA	10%
6	Other works	Up to 10%

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The financial performances of MGREGA in Tripura during the financial year 2010-11 are depicted below:

Table :11.5.

District	Opening balance	Release of last year but received during the current year		Release of Current Year		Misc.	Total	(Rs in Lakhs)
		Central	State	Central	State			
		1	2	3	4			
West	642.68	11172.50	0	10659.11	692.51	12.99	23179.80	
South	168.37	2500.84	0	12485.55	733.26	7.40	15895.42	
North	1280.62	6995.57	0	5661.50	551.36	129.44	14618.50	
Dhalai	49.77	0.00	0	9454.53	487.44	100.91	10092.65	
Total	2141.44	20668.91	0	38260.69	2464.57	250.74	63786.37	

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the employment generated through the MGREGA schemes during 2010-11.

Table :11.6.

District	HH issued job cards				Person days generated					(Rs in Lakhs)
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
West	55606	90808	121009	267423	2821210	5354448	5765963	13941621	5096609	
South	25597	67988	68950	162535	1515402	4407800	3652556	9575758	4215727	
North	22178	31609	66302	120089	1493979	2592899	3989855	8076733	3098532	
Dhalai	12023	46560	15507	74090	891752	3916643	1050275	5858670	1989628	
Total	115404	236965	271768	624137	6722343	16271790	14458649	37452782	14400496	

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The detail performance of MGREGA in Tripura during 2010-11 was presented in the following table.

Table :11.7.

Sl. No.	Items	Nos.
i)	Number of families issued job cards	6,24,137
ii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	374.53
iii)	Carryover fund of last year to this year(Rs in lakh)	20668.91
iv)	Central release (Rs. in lakh)	38260.69
v)	State's release (Rs. in lakh)	2464.58
vi)	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e., interest (Rs. in lakh)	250.74
vii)	Total fund available for 2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)	63786.37

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) :

The PMGSY was launched on December, 2000 as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the primary objective of providing all-weather connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas. The programme is funded mainly from the accruals of diesel cess in the Central Road Fund. In addition, support of the multilateral funding agencies and the domestic financial institutions is being obtained to meet the financial requirements of the programmes.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):

The shelter less families of the rural areas are provided assistances under Indira Awas Yojana for construction of affordable houses with basic amenities. The funding pattern of the scheme is 75% central share and 25% state share. The objective of the scheme is to construct houses for houseless BPL families in the rural areas of the State.

The district level physical and financial performances in 2010-11 are presented in the following Table.

Table : 11.8.

District	Annual Target	Houses completed in 2010-11			
		SC	ST	Minority	Total
West Tripura	4,420	884	1768	790	4420
South Tripura	4,260	475	1856	325	3751
North Tripura	3,840	469	604	345	1908
Dhalai	2530	195	1758	30	2231
Total	15050	2023	5986	1490	12310

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

The SGSY scheme is a modified programme of the earlier IRDP and allied schemes, which became operative from 1st April, 1999 in rural areas of the state. SGSY is a holistic scheme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into Self Help Group (SHGs), training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The scheme is funded by the Centre and State Governments at the ratio of 90:10 and is implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), Panchayat Raj Institutions, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Bank.

The scheme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas. The list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified through BPL census duly approved by Gram Sabhas is the basis for identification of families/ groups for assistance under SGSY.

SGSY scheme is focusing on vulnerable sections of the rural poor. Accordingly, the SC/ST will account for at least 50%, women 40% and the disabled 3% of those assisted.

The following Table shows the district level achievement under SGSY during 2010-11.

Table :11.9.

(Rs in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Dhalai</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
i)	Total allocation (State & Central)	1062.66	415.52	658.02	282.67	2418.88
ii)	Total Fund including O.B. & Misc. receipt	1146.48	904.39	898.68	524.33	3473.90
iii)	Total expenditure		1071.77	549.45	884.20	385.63 2891.05

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) under SGSY Scheme: -

The SHGs are organized by Swarozgaries drawn from the BPL list approved by Gram Sabhas. The income provides for formation of SHGs providing basic orientation and training, skill up-gradation training, nurturing and their linkage with banks. Half of the groups formed at the Block level should be exclusively women groups. The SHGs, under SGSY may consist of 10 to 20 persons belonging to BPL families.

Formation of SHGs: - In 2010-11, 4,441 SHGs have been formed by the DRDAs under SGSY scheme. Target and achievement on SHGs during 2010-11 is given below: -

Table :11.10.

(Rs in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Dhalai</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
i)	TSHG target to be formed within March'11	2000	800	2000	1000	5800
ii)	SHG formed upto March, 2011	1632	867	894	1048	4441
iii)	ST	715	167	320	452	1654
iv)	SC	288	133	144	215	780
v)	R.M.	105	153	51	54	363
vii)	O.B.C.	232	191	181	152	756
viii)	Others	292	223	198	175	888
ix)	Women	933	391	475	135	1934
x)	P.H.	1	--	4	5	10

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Gradation of SHGs: - During the year 2010-11, 4,332 groups have passed 1st Gradation and 2,053 groups have completed 2nd Gradation Test.

Release of revolving fund and opening cash credit account: - Revolving fund for 2,653 groups have been released in-respect of groups in the financial year 2010-11 and account has been opened in respect of 2,265 groups.

Credit linkage to SHGs: - Bank credit has been extended to 9,088 groups since inception though the scheme of SGSY. In the initial years, emphasis was given on financing the individual swarozgaries. The detail achievement in-respect of disbursement to SHGs during 2010-11 is depicted in the following Table.

Table : 11.11.

		<u>(Rs in Lakhs)</u>				
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Dhalai</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
i)	SHG target to be assisted by Bank	1,000	500	750	250	2,500
ii)	Achievement	--	2	277	280	559
iii)	ST	--	--	65	97	162
iv)	SC	--	1	69	43	113
v)	R.M.	--	--	15	19	34
vi)	O.B.C.	--	--	87	76	163
vii)	Others	--	1	41	45	87
viii)	Women	--	1	174	61	236
ix)	P.H.	--	--	2	--	2

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Participation of SHGs in Regional SARAS Mela: - State Rural Development Department with the assistance of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India was organizing the 6th Regional SARAS fair during 5th to 14th January, 2012 at Children's Park, Agartala.

Self Help Group (SHGs) from Manipur, West Bengal, Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Kashmir had participated in the SARAS fair. A large number of SHGs and also line departments and Banks, AMC, Ranir Bazar Nagar Panchayat Samities, NGO's and also NABARD participated from our State.

Land Reforms

Tripura is one of the few in India have been committed to land reforms. Tripura's land reform experience has been some what unique, in that its most significant component was restoration of alienated land to tribal families. As on March 2011, almost 9,088 cases of restoration had been disposed-off and 7,317.83 acres had been restored to tribal families.

The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (TLR&LR) Act has been amended on two occasions to strengthen the section that deals with transfer of tribal lands and restoration of alienated land to tribal families. The Government of Tripura has set up special courts for the speedy trial of cases pertaining to alienation and restoration of tribal lands. The State

Government offers compensation of Rs. 8,000 per acre to non-tribals who acquired land from a tribal, in order to expedite the process of restoring alienated land to tribal families. Despite the commitment of the State Government to re-toration of alienated land, some problems remain such as difficulties in identification of tribal families from whom land has been alienated. As indebtedness has been a major cause of tribal land alienation in the past, financial and other support has to be provided to tribals whose lands have been restored so that they become viable cultivators. On the otherhand, rehabilitation of small cultivators who stand to lose land as a result of the restoration of alienated and to tribals has also to be ensured.

The second most significant aspect of land reform is land distribution, primarily of State-owned khas land and, secondarily, of land identified by the State as ceiling - surplus land. Government owned khas land has been allotted to families that are either landless or homeless or both. Moreover, the State Government has decided to confer the title of the allotted land to both the husband and wife, jointly.

A total of 1,995 acres of land have been declared as ceiling surplus land in Tripura, and 80 percent of the ceiling surplus land has been distributed to households, especially Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes households belonging to landless and homeless families. A total of 1,598 acres have been distributed to 1,424 landless families as on March, 2011. Of the remaining 397 acres of land declared as surplus, 242 acres have been reserved for public purpose, 96 acres are unfit for cultivation and 59 acres are involved in litigation.

The following tables show the district-wise details of area of tribal land alienated and restoration as well as Court cases filed and pending till March, 2011.

Table : 11.12.

District	Petitions received from the inception to till the beginning of the month		Total petition disposed of		Total restoration order passed		Total physical restoration done		Total cases for physical restoration	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
	West	17,336	11632.90	17,336	11632.90	4511	2866.075	4478	2857.22	33
North	1,956	2935.79	1,956	2935.79	917	1195.28	916	1194.44	1	0.84
South	6,670	8020.687	6,670	8020.68	2756	2383.48	2699	2344.17	57	39.31
Dhalai	3190	2887.20	3,190	2887.20	904	923.38	901	922.00	3	1.38
Total	29,152	25476.577	29,152	25476.577	9088	7368.215	8994	7317.83	94	50.385

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

Table : 11.13.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases filed in the court		No. of cases disposed by the court		Cases pending for disposal	
		No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	TRIPURA	29,152	25,476.577	9,088	7,368.215	-	-

Cases rejected		Cases decided in favour of tribals		Case physically restored		Cases pending for physical restoration	
No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No.	Area

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20,064	18,108.362	9088	7,368.215	8,994	7,317.83	94 50.385

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

The PRIs and ADC local bodies may function effeciently for the poor, who otherwise bear the greatest burden of any institutional failure. Emphasis should be given for timely utilization of funds and creation of rural employment by generating assets including irrigation, land improvement for sustainable rural development and poverty allevations.

Development of rural sutainable infrastructure like road, electrification, market facilities as well as providing safe drinking water especially through Bharat Nirman, need to be implemented during 11th Plan period for augmenting economic development in rural and hilly areas.

12) URBANISATION

The State Government has given thrust for the urban development as well as urban planning and management in the state. The State Urban Development Department has been entrusted with responsibility for formulation, co-ordination as well as evaluation of the urban plans/projects in the State. Following the passing of the 74th Constitution Amendment in 1992, and in-conformity with it, the State Government has enacted the Municipal Act, 1994 to strengthen the functioning of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Tripura. Elections to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), under the 1994 Act, were held in 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 in the State.

In 2008-09, the State Government has declared three more Urban Towns as Nagar Panchayat namely Bishalgarh, Ambassa and Santirbazar. The areas of Dharmanagar, Sabroom and Belonia Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council have also been extended. As a result, there are one Agartala Municipal Council and fifteen Nagar Panchayats in the State during the year 2010-11.

The provisional data of Census-2011 reveals that total urban population of the state touched to 6,70,440, which is about 18.26% of total population.

The areas and population as per Census-2011 of all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been given in the following Table.

Table : 12.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the urban areas	Area (in sq. km).	Population - 2011	Literacy
i)	Agartala Municipal Council	58.84	3,99,968	93.88
ii)	Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat	10.69	40,546	95.51
iii)	Kailashahar Nagar Panchayat	6.19	22,398	96.01
iv)	Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat	3.50	13,041	94.08
v)	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	10.16	10,868	99.15
vi)	Ambassa Nagar Panchayat	14.772	16,273	96.46
vii)	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	5.819	18,519	97.68
viii)	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	3.75	21,018	93.75
ix)	Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat	1.95	13,117	93.19
x)	Bishalgarh Nagar Panchayat	5.74	21,075	94.99
xi)	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	4.13	11,278	88.33
xii)	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	6.10	32,781	95.83
xiii)	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	8.55	10,834	94.68
xiv)	Santirbazar Nagar Panchayat	26.94	11,884	92.72
xv)	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.06	7,134	96.93
xvi)	Belonia Nagar Panchayat	5.75	19,986	95.38

Total: 181.341 6,70,440 94.38

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Main activities:

The ultimate aim of urban planning is the achievement of maximum benefit to the people with the optimum utilization of the resources, which includes as follows:

- i) Improvement of existing civic amenities.
- ii) Strengthening the urban infrastructure by implementing schemes of drinking water supply, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management.
- iii) Priority is given to urban housing for providing housing facilities to the urban poor and shelter-less people.
- iv) State Urban Development Department is formulating urban development schemes as well as monitoring the schemes.
- v) Identify the new urban growth centres and also to help for smooth conducting urban local bodies election.
- vi) Preparation of master plan and to improve the infrastructure facilities in urban areas. Preparation of project reports for JNNURM (UIG), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)/ Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

The State Urban Development Department has been playing an important role by providing essential services and facilities in urban areas like safe drinking water, healthy and sustainable place in which every family has adequate shelter and every individual has a socially minimum quality of the life. In recent years, the existing urban areas becoming over crowded and congested, thereby putting tremendous pressure on the existing urban infrastructure facilities. Therefore, extension as well as development of the urban infrastructure facilities is the primary responsibility of the State Urban Development Department.

It reveals from the Census-2001 data that the urban population of the State consists about percent the State's population. During the decade of 1991-2001, urbanisation has been recorded to be 28.78 percent increased, which is higher against similar growth of urban population of 27.78 percent at all India level.

The growth of urban population observed during the intra-census period 1991-2001 was 27.78% in India and similar growth for Tripura was recorded for 28.78%.

During the financial year 2009-10, the TFC grant of Rs.160 lakhs were allocated to 15 Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council in the following components.

- a) Solid waste management through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- b) Creation of data base.
- c) Maintenance of accounts.

Budgetary Position:

The Budget provision for the State Urban Development Department under Demand No-35 and expenditure thereof during 2010-11 is given in the following table.

Table : 12.2.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Budget provision	Fund released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
Plan	6051.55	7714.25	7714.25
Non-Plan	4338.95	3734.10	3734.10
Total	10390.50	11448.35	11448.35

Source: - .

Finance Commission Grants:

Twelfth Finance Commission had recommended grants amounting to Rs.25,000 crores for the period of 2005-11 in favour of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State.

The allocation of amongst States is based on the factors and weightages assigned by the TFC as under:

Table : 12.3.

Criterion	Weightage (percent)
i) Population	40□
ii) Geographical area	10
iii) Distance from highest per capita income	20
iv) Index on deprivation	10
v) Revenue effort of which	
a. with respect of own revenue of States	10
b. with respect of GSDP	10

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

In 2010-2011, Twelve Finance Commission grant of Rs.80.00 lakhs were allocated to 15- Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council areas. The amount was expended on solid waste management, data base and accounting system.

Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC):

Thirteenth Finance Commission grant of Rs.261 lakhs were allocated to 15- Nagar Panchayats. Under 13th Finance Commission, funds have been provided for construction of roads and drains in AMC and 15- Nagar Panchayats and construction of office building for five Nagar Panchayats namely Kailashahar, Kumarghat, Khowai, Sabroom and Belonia.

Apart from the above, Rs.200 crore has been approved for improvement of drains in AMC area.

Revenue collection: Status of revenue collection thirteen Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council during 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 12.4.

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs/Municipal	2010-11
---------	------------------------	---------

1.	Agartala Municipal Council	1284.00
2.	Dharmanagar NP	53.79
3.	Kailashahar NP	33.41
4.	Kumarghat NP	17.77
5.	Kamalpur NP	14.21
6.	Khowai NP	33.94
7.	Teliamura NP	27.46
8.	Ranirbazar NP	25.13
9.	Sonamura NP	25.22
10.	Udaipur NP	83.26
11.	Amarpur NP	13.32
12.	Sabroom NP	11.34
13.	Belonia NP	84.02
	Total -	1706.92

ii) Externally Aided Project of Asian Development Bank (ADB):

The North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) is to be implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in two phases. The Phase-I covers the capital cities of 5 North Eastern States viz. Agartala city of Tripura, Aizawl city of Mizoram, Gangtok city of Sikkim, Kohima city of Nagaland and Shillong city of Meghalaya.

The Phase-1 project is being financed under the Multi Tranche Finance Facility of ADB and is to be completed in three Tranches for enhanced urban governance, finance and service delivery systems.

The investment programme in respect of Agartala city is grouped into two parts i) Water Supply and ii) Solid Waste Management.

The project has been designed to complement JNNURM with the nomination of MoUD as the nodal agency for the project.

i) Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP):

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) has been launched during 2009-10. It is modeled on the line of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will register BPL households after making necessary field verification and issue the "job card", which shall contain details of adult members and his/her photographs. The registered persons would submit written application for work to the ULBs for implementation of the various urban schemes/projects. The programme has been tailored to provide employment opportunities in urban areas on sustainable basis to the BPL categories and it is fully funded by State's own resources with the minimum wages of Rs.100/- per day. At the initial stage, it has been taken into consideration to provide 50 days employment in a year to one adult member of each family. The following works would be taken up under the TUEP.

- 1) Garbage collection and disposal.
- 2) Cleaning of roads

- 3) Roadside jungle clearance
- 4) Avenue plantation.
- 5) Flood protection measures
- 6) New roads - brick soiling
- 7) Maintenance/beautification of park, playground, water areas, community services etc.
- 8) Routine maintenance works of road, school/college etc.

ii) State Urban Employment Programme (SUEP):

For generation of wage employment to the urban BPL families, the State Government has launched this programme. To ensure employment opportunity to BPL family members of urban local bodies by generating mandays in different urban local bodies, the fund has been kept.

Mandays generated to an amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been expended under the scheme during 2007-08. The mandays generated to the tune of 1,17,647 in 2007-08. In 2008-09, an amount of Rs.300 lakhs was spent under the SUEP. The mandays generated in 2008-09 was 1,20,000 in the Nagar panchyats and Agartala Municipal Council.

ADB Project

The State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU) of Urban Development Department have undertaken the implementation of North-Eastern Region Capital Cities Development investment programme for Agartala City under ADB Loan. The urban sector components of water supply and solid waste management are within the ambit of the programme.

Infrastructure facilities to be provided under urban components includes installation and replacement of deep tubewells, construction of ground water treatment units, construction of storage reservoirs as well as solid waste management systems. The design, construction, supervision and management consultancy services have been appointed to assist the SIPMIU in delivering the programme outputs.

The project is spread over 2 zones of the city and consists of work in many sectors. The total number of packages will be around 14, consisting of construction and procurement contracts of deep tubewells, laying of water supply pipe lines, rising main, distribution network, procurement of solid waste handling equipment etc.. In view of this complexity, it is essential and important to put in place a comprehensive, consistent, and common system for quality assurance and control during implementation.

Project implementation arrangement:

The proposed investment programme in Agartala will be executed through the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the SIPMIU. The State has appointed a Project Director for the SIPMIU and PMU has the overall responsibility for coordination and management of the project activities, including budgeting and financial planning, benefit monitoring and evaluation, socio-economic survey, environmental assessment and protection, institutional and policy development, community participation and

co-ordinating the work of all consulting services under the project with the active assistance.

Project implementation will also to be done by the SIPMIU with assistance from the SDMC. They have the primary responsibility for project design and implementation for project components in time.

The SIPMIU has a Technical Committee consisting of Director of Urban Development, Project Manager (PIU) for sending the estimates for according technical sanction to the cost estimates from CPHEEO / ADB.

All the activities proposed under the project are in jurisdictions of an existing department of the State PWD, DWS, Agartala Municipal Council etc.. These departments are termed as Line Departments. They will have an important role of providing the details of existing status, related studies and reports planning and will ultimately take over the assets after the works have been completed.

The SIPMIU has appointed the following consultants:

- 1) M/s STUP Consultants as DSMC.
2. M/s PSP Financia Consultant Pvt. Ltd. with DHV India Pvt. Ltd. and total Synergy Consulting Pvt. Ltd.

Special Central Assistance (SCA): -

An amount of Rs.450.00 lakhs was sanctioned under Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for development plan of Maharajganj Bazar at Agartala and Agartala Municipal Council is taking necessary action for completion of the work.

During 2010-2011, the following fund has been released for Urban Development Department.

Table : 12.5.

1.	Construction of vegetable market at Maharajganj Bazar	Rs.99.00 lakhs
2.	Development of cremation ground at Battala	Rs.720.00 lakhs
3.	Development of Aralia Bazar	Rs.180.00 lakhs
4.	Construction of Town Hall at Ambassa	Rs.675.00 lakhs
Total -		Rs.1674.00 lakhs

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP): -

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) has been launched in 2009-10. It is modeled on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGREGA). The vision of this scheme is to provide employment to one adult member of each listed BPL family of each ULBs and AMC areas to provide 50 days employment is a year. In 2010-11, the mandays provision has been increased from 50 days to 75 days. The scheme is fully funded by the State Government of Tripura from its own budget.

The total fund released from State Finance Department is Rs.10 crore for the scheme and entire fund was released to Agartala Municipal Council and all Nagar Panchayats. The detailed position of implementation of TUEP up to 2010-11 is given as below.

Table : 12.6.

District	Name of	Job	Opening Fund	Total	Epend.	Mandays	Average
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ULBs	card issued	balance as on 1.4.10	placed during 2010-11	fund available (2009-10 & 2010-11)	during 2010-11	generate during 2010-11	Nos. of days for which works were provided during 2010-11	
West	AMC	23501	452.431	500.00	952.431	861.433	606394	26
	Khowai	1331	29.22	30.60	59.82	54.22	49439	37
	Teliamura	2236	00	54.75	54.75	54.75	51521	23
	Ranirbazar	1485	24.65	35.5	60.15	60.15	48183	33
	Sonamura	1683	25.05	42.12	67.17	62.21	61210	36
	Bishalgarh	1482	8.21	31.55	39.76	35.95	34223	23
South	Udaipur	1940	27.00	45.08	72.08	74.99	53896	28
	Amarpur	809	0.13	18.65	18.78	15.62	15386	19
	Belonia	2027	20.18	37.32	57.50	57.50	51349	26
	Sabroom	868	6.19	20.15	26.34	29.97	23602	27
	Santirbazar	1596	0.485	37.90	38.385	38.385	91334	57
North	Dharmanagar	1527	85.12	36.35	121.47	110.52	79404	52
	Kailashahar	1447	27.19	34.38	61.57	61.57	38380	27
	Kumarghat	1089	6.39	25.80	32.19	32.19	20549	19
Dhalai	Kamalpur	1223	5.50	29.05	34.55	32.87	40117	33
	Ambassa	883	6.90	20.80	27.70	27.70	27503	31
	Grand total	45127	724.646	1000.00	1724.646	1610.028	1292490	32

iv) *Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Revewal Mission (JNNURM):*

Based upon Urban population, the Planning Commission has fixed the allocation of Rs.75.96 crore under JNNURM for the Mission period 2005-2012. The breakup of Rs.75.96 crores is given as below:

Table : 12.7.

Urban Infrastructure and Governnace (UIG)	: Rs.40.00 crore.
Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small and Meddium Towns (UIDSSMT)	: Rs.13.76 crore.
BSUP	: Rs.13.66 crore.
Integrated Housing slum Development Programme(IHSDP)	: Rs.8.36 crore.
Total	: Rs.75.96 crore.

The City Development Plan (CDP) prepared for the Mission City Agartala required the investment needs of 1596 crore (at 2006 prices) for the Mission period. From December, 2005 to till now, two projects have been sanctioned under UIG, four projects under UIDSMT, one project under BSUP and five projects under IHSDP by the Government of India. The approved cost of these twelve projects is Rs.319 crore of which Rs.112 crore have been released from Government of India.. Out of Rs.112 crore,

an expenditure of Rs.76.05 lakhs have been reported to the Government of India. The financial and physical progress report under JNNURM is given below: -

a) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission-Urban Infrastructure and Governnace (UIG):

Water supply projects.

Table : 12.8.

(Rs in lakh)

Scope of work	Status	Expenditure
12-Over head tanks	The NBCC has been taken-up constraction works at four locations	15.43
12-Deep Tubewells (DTW)	Work has been started at nine locations	
4-Ground Water Treatment Plants (GWTP)	Four locations for GWTP are identified. NBCC could not finalise the tender in the 1st call	
186 km Distribution Network km		* Till 2010-11, 22 km work is completed.

Sewarage project under:

b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (IHSDP): -

Table :12.9.

Sl. No.	Projects	Sanctioned amount	Expenditure 2010-11
a)	IHSDP project at Teliamura	7.19	6.92
b)	IHSDP project at Belonia	8.74	2.93
c)	IHSDP project at Ranirbazar		11.27 481.00
d)	IHSDP project at Sonamura	8.29	3.75
e)	IHSDP project at Udiapur	8.15	1.16

c) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small and Meddium Towns(UIDSSMT):

Table : 12.10.

Sl. No.	Projects	Sanctioned amount	Expenditure 2010-11
a)	Up-gradation of road and drain at Belonia	3880.00	2210.00
b)	Up-gradation of road and drain at Kailashahar		1511.28 182.00
c)	Up-gradation of road and drain at Kamalpur	777.00	175.00
d)	Up-gradation of road and drain at Ranirbazar		1217.00 500.00
e)	Up-gradation of road and drain at Belonia		

Solid Waste Management:

Every Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council is making strenuous efforts to clear garbage on periodical basis is planned way. Specific places have been earmarked to dispose of these household wastes and in turn this Solid Waste is collected from these places. These are included in the Development Plan of each Nagar Panchayat.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):

During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.224.25 lakhs lakhs has been received as central fund from Government of India for implementation of centrally sponsored schemes of the SJSRY. The state share for the SJSRY to the tune of Rs.50.00 lakhs lakhs has also been released in 2010-11 by the State Finance Department.

This scheme has three major components as follows: -

- i) Community structure.
- ii) Urban self employment programme (USEP).
- iii) Urban wage employment programme (UWEP).

The physical achievements in 2010-11□0 under the scheme are as follows.

Table : 12.11.

Sl. No.	Components	Target	Achievements
i)	Beneficiaries assisted under USEP (subsidy)		1400362
ii)	Persons provided skill training	3000	1586
iii)	Beneficiaries under DWCUA (subsidy)	200	20
iv)	T&CS formed	50	50
v)	DWCUA groups formed	10	10
vi)	Mandays of works generated (in lakhs)	0.50	0.34
vii)	Beneficiaries covered in community structures	20000	1440
viii)	Minority beneficiaries assisted under USEP (subsidy)	178	186
ix)	Minorities provided skill training	45	32

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS): -

The requirement of latrine to be constructed in Agartala Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayats is about 55,542 numbers.

State Urban Development Department has proposed to cover 25,779 numbers of latrines in 7-Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council. Of this, proposals for Khowai (1025) and Udaipur (1973) Nagar Panchayat has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Government of India. The proposals of Agartala Municipal Council and Teliamura, Kumarghat, Amarpur, Dharmanagar and Sabroom Nagar Panchayats are in the pipeline of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Government of India. The total

project cost of 5- Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal council estimated at Rs.30.94 crores.

In the financial year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.108 lakhs has been received from Government of India for implementation work under this scheme and fund has been placed to Udaipur and Khowai Nagar Panchayats.

National Urban Informaiton System (NUIS):

The Government of India in Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "National Urban Information System (NUIS)" in order to achieve the following objectives:

- a. New attribute as well as spatial information base for various levels of urban planning.
- b. Use modern data sources.
- c. Develop standards with regard to database, methodology, equipment software, data exchange format etc.
- d. Develop urban indices to determine and monitor the health of the towns and cities.
- e. Build capacity.
- f. Provide decision support system for plannint etc.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented on a matching grant basis in the ratio of 70% central assistance and remaining 30% as state's contribution. The Dharmanagar and Udaipur Nagar Panchayats have been selected for coverage under this scheme. The Government of Tripura has also proposed Government of India to include Khowai and Belonia for coverage under this scheme. The Government of India included Khowai and Kailashahar Town to cover under this scheme.

In 2010-11, an amount of Rs.9.60 lakhs was received from Government of India for implementation of work under this scheme.

National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP):

This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The sharing basis is 70:30 between central and state. The Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs during 2005-06 for taking up conservation of 3 (three) lakes of Agartala Municipal Council (AMC) area namely Durgabari Lake, Laxminarayanbari Lake and Dimsagar Lake. The state share has been placed with AMC to the tune of Rs. 21.43 lakhs. Dimsagar Lake has been developed under the scheme during 2007-08. The work plan for development of Durgabari Lake, Laxminarayan Bari Lake is under process.

Demonstrative Solid Waste Mangement in AMC area:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Central Pollution Control Board. The total project cost has been estimated to the tune of Rs. 700 lakhs. Out of this project cost, the Central Pollution Control Board will release Rs. 630 lakhs as 90% central share and remaining 10% state's share for Rs. 70 lakhs will require be provided by State Government in Urban Development Department.

The project provides for home-level 2 containers, road side containers, transportation, equipments and other things. The AMC has already started work in two wards.

Concluding remarks:

For improving quality life, efforts have been taken by the State Government to improve the condition of urban infrastructure facilities like roads, safe drinking water, sanitation, street lights, garbage disposal etc., still more improvement with modern infrastructural integrated facilities are required.

Agartala in Tripura is included in the list of eligible cities under JNNURM; which need to be implemented through pattern of central funding to improve the economic and physical infrastructure for tackling the increasing urban population and also to provide essential facilities and services across the fast growing cities using public private partnership.

Evolving a long term prospective urban plan with scientific outlook to avoid unplanned expansion and congestion is also needed. Development of under ground sewerage system to avoid environmental pollution as well as proper garbage disposal for effective waste management need to be created as a part of long term prospective urban plans, initially for Agartala.

13) ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The importance of infrastructure for sustainable economic development is well recognized. Inadequate and inefficient infrastructure can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential regardless of the progress on other fronts. Infrastructure covering power, transportation and communication, besides facilitating economic growth, have direct impact on better life. The visible signs of shortfalls in capacity and inefficiencies include increasing power failures, load shedding, congested roads etc., which illustrate the widening-up gap between demand and supply of the infrastructure sector.

The Planning Commission defines infrastructure as "physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. Its linkages to the economy are multiple and complex, because it affects production and consumption directly, creates positive and negative spillover effects and involve large inflow of expenditure. Infrastructure also determines the effect of growth on poverty reduction". It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

In case of Tripura, the need for basic infrastructure is intense on account of the historical underdevelopment of infrastructure, the setback at the time of partition and physical location of the State.

The State is isolated within India, and to overcome this hardship, the State needs modern, reliable, quick and cheap methods of communication and transport facilities with the rest of India, and particularly with trade hubs such as Kolkata and Gauhati. The economic infrastructure includes the roads, railways, air-links, power, telecommunications, banking institutions etc. that is the pre-requisite for development and growth of the economy.

In fact, the State is yet to revive its geographical isolation from the main land after so many years of independence of the country, which it had enjoyed before partition till 1947. The State is hilly and has 84 percent long common-border with neighbouring country of Bangladesh with a length of 856 Km., which creates geographical isolation from main land of the Nation that occurred after partition in 1947.

As the State is handicapped in terms of infrastructure facilities and therefore, it is one of the main reasons for its backwardness. The infrastructure facility in Tripura is not favourable both in terms of quantity and quality. The 12th Finance Commission has also ranked the State as one of the most backward State in terms of infrastructure index in their report. As explained in our earlier Economic Reviews that overall backwardness of the State is evident from the composite infrastructures index evolved

by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), based on availability of power, irrigation, road, railways, post-office, education, health and banking where-in the State ranked second most backward State in the entire country after Arunachal Pradesh. It is worth mentioning that during 1989-90 to 1991-92 infrastructure index for Arunachal Pradesh went up from 31 to 43 whereas the same for Tripura declined from 66 to 63, indicating further worsening of the availability of infrastructure as compared to other States.

From 2008-09, the railway has become better mood of transportation connecting the North and Dhalai Districts with the Capital City of Agartala through 153Km by metre-gauge line. Unlike Assam, Tripura does not have facilities for inland water transport system.

Road transport is not only dependable means of transport but also lifeline of the State through its hostile-hilly terrain. The National Highway (NH-44) is the only link road with rest of the country which passing- through neighbouring states of Meghalaya and Assam. International Bus Service between Agartala and Dhaka was introduced on 19th September 2003 and now, people of the State enjoys road transport facility to Kolkata via Dhaka bus service, which saves money as well as time for the people.

POWER

Electricity plays an important role in the economic and social development of an economy. The progress in power sector in the State despite geographical, economic and infrastructural bottlenecks has been quite impressive. Performance of all important sectors, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry as well as social sectors like health are largely depend on the desired availability of quality power. In the modern scientific world, consumption of electricity is an index of development for measuring the standard of living.

The State has two sources of generation mainly, hydro and thermal. The State is endowed with natural gas, which enhances potentiality for thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for 93 percent while remaining 7 percent is generated from hydel power (i.e. Gumti Power Project).

Present peak demand of the State is 220 MW. Own generation from three generating stations is 100-105 MW. About 50-60 MW is imported during peak load period form North Eastern Grid. There remains a shortfall of about 55-60 MW. The shortfall is covered resorted to load shedding of one hour to one and half hour during peak load period. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 239 MW and 340 MW at the end of 11th and 12th Five-Year Plan, respectively as assessed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in their 18th Electric Power Survey Report.

The installed capacity was 131 MW and total power generated within the State was 772.13 MU and purchased from Central Sector Power Grid was 484.05 MU during the year 2010-11. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2010-11 was 973.37 MU. Out of this, maximum power was sold for domestic consumption which was 308.82 MU followed by 84.64 MU for irrigation/ public water purposes, commercial consumption 54.23 MU and industrial 30.76 MU.

The revenue collection was Rs. 165.13 crore in 2010-2011, which was Rs. 134.93 crore in 2009-10.

The demand and supply situation of the power sector in 2010-11 can be seen from the following Table. The following table will depict the demand & supply situation as well as per unit cost of generation in Tripura in 2010-11.

Table : 13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation	2010-11
1.	System Demand	: - 203□MW.
2.	Availability	
2.1	From Own Sources	: - 100 MW – 105 MW.
2.2	From Central Sector	: - 50 MW – 65 MW.
3.	Shortfall	: - 55 MW - 60 MW.
4.	Per Unit cost of Generation	
4.1	Gas Thermal	: - Rs. 2.30 (Rokhia) Rs. 2.12 (Baramura)
4.2	Hydel	: - Rs. 0.34 (Gumti)

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table : 13.2.

Sl. No.	Situation	2010-11
1.	No. of Power Generating Station	
1.1	Hydel	1 No.
1.2	Gas	2 Nos.
2.	Installed Capacity (MW)	
2.1	Hydel (MW)	15.00 MW
2.2	Gas (MW)	116.00 MW
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
3.1	Hydel	49.22 MU
3.2	Gas	722.92 MU

3.3	Auxiliaries	7.57 MU
3.4	Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	764.56 MU
4. 4.1	Purchase from Central Sector Grid (MU)	484.06 MU
5. 5.1	Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	1248.62 MU

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The district wise status of the electrification is depicted in the following Table.

Table : 13.3.

District	As on	Total Nos. of Town	Total Nos. of Town Electrified	% of Town Electrified	Toal Nos. of Villages (as per 1991)	Total Nos. of Villages Electrified	% of Villages Electrified as per 1971-Census villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West	31-03-11	5	5	100%	275	263	95.64%
North	31-03-11	5	5	100%	166	141	84.94%
South	31-03-11	5	5	100%	269	266	98.88%
Dhalai	31-03-11	4	4	100%	148	120	81.08%

KUTIR JYOTI :-

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

Till 1997-98, total number of connections given under this scheme was 6,217, which rises to 54,704 till 2010-11.

The revenue collection was Rs.134.93 crore in 2009-10, which was Rs.114.60 crore during the previous of 2008-09. The demand and supply situation of the power sector in 2009-10 can be seen from the following Table.

The revenue collection was Rs.134.93 crore in 2009-10, which was Rs.114.60 crore during the previous of 2008-09. The demand and supply situation of the power sector in 2009-10 can be seen from the following Table.

Table : 13.4.

Year	Income (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1994-95	Rs. 9.14	Rs. 37.92
1995-96	Rs. 16.41	Rs. 46.81
1996-97	Rs. 13.31	Rs. 49.83
1997-98	Rs. 14.10	Rs. 58.10
1998-99	Rs. 19.70	Rs. 54.35
1999-00	Rs. 28.22	Rs. 82.08
2000-01	Rs. 30.80	Rs. 115.45
2001-02	Rs. 39.03	Rs. 112.82

2003-04	Rs. 71.39	Rs. 154.01
2004-05	Rs. 91.51	Rs. 200.95
2005-06	Rs. 89.28	Rs. 172.90
2006-07	Rs. 101.30	Rs. 240.79
2007-08	Rs. 101.85	Rs. 116.05
2008-09	Rs. 114.60	Rs. 131.74
2009-10	Rs.134.93	Rs.114.60

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the power sold to ultimate consumers in the State by category during 1994-95 to 2010-11.

Table : 13.5.

(In MU)

Year	Sold to ultimate consumers	Domestic light & fan	Commercial	Industrial Power (high voltage)	Public Lighting	Irrigation public water & sewage	Tea garden & balk supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1994-95	193.70	46.81	21.65	38.69	6.78	65.81	0.00
1995-96	223.66	53.76	26.88	44.8	11.20	73.96	0.00
1996-97	270.00	64.51	32.25	54.96	13.44	87.70	16.14
1997-98	315.88	75.81	37.9	63.18	15.80	104.24	18.95
1998-99	363.12	97.11	43.57	69.91	7.26	134.36	10.91
1999-2000	362.43	96.91	43.46	69.77	7.21	134.09	10.88
2000-01	388.00	103.75	46.52	74.69	7.72	143.56	11.64
2001-02	350.69	132.21	30.86	47.34	7.01	119.23	14.03
2002-03	354.28	94.73	42.48	68.20	70.05	131.08	10.63
2003-04	423.38	113.21	50.76	81.50	8.43	156.65	12.70
2004-05	380.00	146.26	33.44	51.30	7.60	129.20	15.20
2005-06	370.69	208.65	34.20	21.26	18.31	21.15	67.13
2006-07	394.60	222.10	36.40	22.63	19.49	22.51	71.46
2007-08	397.81	223.91	36.70	22.82	19.65	22.70	72.04
2008-09	450.85	241.85	41.02	31.80	22.27	68.67	45.25
2009-10	494.56	262.24	46.65	30.21	24.43	84.12	46.92
2010-11	568.83	308.82	54.23	30.76	28.10	85.64	61.29

IRRIGATION

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of Tripura. Irrigation is an important input for enhancing the productivity of the agricultural sector. Till 1978, less emphasis was given in irrigation development in the state. To meet up growing demand of the

increased population in the state, the need of irrigation has become obvious. Irrigation sector accordingly got priority in development during ninth plan onwards. The area covered under irrigation till 1972 was only 1956 ha., which rose to 40383 ha. at the end of March 1998. The pace of development was accelerated since then and by now coverage has been raised upto 1,08,646 ha at the end of March, 2011. It is estimated that the state has an area under paddy and horticultural crops for 1,78,000 ha. This quantum of land is immediately visualised for irrigation need.

Tripura state in the North Eastern Region of India has a total land area of 10492 sq.km. The climate conditions and the non-rocky soils in the state are very favourable for cultivation of wide range of crops especially the horticultural crops. Amid the undulating terrain, the land under cultivation in the state as per current survey conducted by the State Agriculture Department of the state is 2,55,241 ha, which is 24.33% of the State's total area. The majority of the inhabitants and their agricultural activities are confined to the interspersed plain lands. Although 60% of the state population is dependent on it, the primary sector contributes about 25% of the State's GSDP. The average land holding in the state is 0.97 ha. and farmers are dominantly small and marginal.

One of the principal objectives of the Government of Tripura is to extend assured irrigation to agricultural land. Apart from ensuring coverage of more cultivable lands under assured irrigation, the aim is to increase cropping intensity, thereby optimising the utilization of the limited land assets for improvement of the socio-economic condition of rural masses.

There is no major irrigation project in Tripura. Gumti, Khowai and Manu are the three medium irrigation projects in the State. All these medium irrigation projects have been commissioned partially and the target for completion of these projects are- i) 31-03-2010 for Khowai ii) 31-03-2011 for Gumti and Manu. The major source of irrigation is minor irrigation projects like lift irrigation, deep tube wells, diversion schemes, shallow tube wells, 5 HP pumps, water harvesting structures, tanks etc.

The irrigation programmes of the State is being jointly implemented by the Public Works Department (Water Resources), Rural Development Department (RDD), Agriculture Department and the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC). Nearly all the minor irrigation schemes have been handed over to Gaon Panchayats/ Panchayat Samities for better operation, maintenance and upkeep.

The Government is implementing an action plan to expand irrigation coverage up to 1,17,000 ha within 2011-12. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 13.6.

Sl. No.	Plan	Period	Command area (ha)	Cumulative CA (ha)
1	I-Plan	1952-57	0	0
2	II-Plan	1957-62	0	0
3	III-Plan	1962-67	346	346
4	IV-Plan	1967-72	1610	1956
5	V-Plan	1972-77	2427	4383
6	VI-Plan+	1977-85	9353	13736

7	VII-Plan	1985-90	7184	20920
8		1990-92	3919	24839
9	VIII-Plan	1992-97	4599	29438
10	IX-Plan	1997-2002	37840	67278
11	X-Plan	2002-07	23575	90853
12	XI-Plan (up to March,2011)	2007-12	14142	108646

Tripura is a small State in the North East has a total cultivable land of 2,55,241 ha. and irrigation potential of 1,17,000 ha. Out of the available water resources 79,000 hectares can be brought under assured irrigation through surface water and 38,000 hectares through ground water. Net potential created upto 31st March, 2011 was 1,08,646 hectares, which is present in the following table.

Table : 13.7.

Departments	Total potential created (Ha)	Net potential utilised (Ha)
PWD (Water)	72,503	56,143
Agriculture	3,547	1,857
TTAADC	1,069	515
R.D.D.	30,642	16,281
Forest	885	0
Total	1,08,646	74,796

Source: - PWD(WR) Department, Tripura.

Transport and Communication:

Partition choked off Tripura's major lines of transport and communication by severing inland waterway, roadways and railway networks. Before 1947, the main railhead for Agartala was nearby Akhaura - now in Bangladesh. After the disruption of rail connections in 1947, major efforts were made to create direct railway links between Assam and Kolkata. In the sixtieth year of Independence, Agartala remains without a railhead. Extension of the existing rail track, from Lunding in Assam to Agartala via Manu in Tripura, was recently taken up as a national project.

Presently, the National Highway-44, the lifeline of the State provide the vital road link with the rest of the country via Shillong and Gauhati. This lifeline is used for transportation of various goods including essential commodities as also passengers traveling to the mainland through Guwahati.

Transport and communication is the basic infrastructural prerequisite for economic development. Development of transport infrastructure is essential from marketing of agricultural produces to IT-business.

Box- 13.1.

The State Transport Department plays an important role in co-ordinating all matters relating to Civil Aviation, Railways, Roadways and Postal services with the

concerned Ministries of the Government of India. The activities of the State Transport Department are as follows:

- o It exercises regulatory powers conferred under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules through the Joint Transport Commissioner at the State level and the District Transport Officers at the district level.
- o The Joint Transport Commissioner and the District Transport Officers collect road tax, license/ registration fees etc. for vehicles.
- o They issue driving licenses; registration certificates etc and conducts fitness tests of drivers as also vehicles.
- o The Department looks after development of bus terminus and motor stands to ensure better facilities/amenities for the passenger and motor workers.

Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC):

The TRTC was established in October 1969 under Road Transport Corporation Act. 1950. The Corporation has 73-buses and 20-trucks as on 31-03-2008. Tripura is a hilly and landlocked State with communication barriers. Road Transport plays an important role for providing transportation Public Sector Transport Organisation in the State. The State has only 67 Kms railway track to connect it with the neighbouring State of Assam. The air transport is also very costly.

The general people of the State mainly depend on Road transport to solve their transportation problems. The State Government has some social obligation for providing transportation facilities to the people of Tripura especially for those people who are living in the remote and interior places of the State. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) is operating the following services in the interior places of the State.

Table :13.8.

Sl. No.	Name of the route	No. of services per day
i)	Agartala – Dharmanagar	1+1
ii)	Agartala – Kailashahar	1+1
iii)	Agartala – Gandachara	1+1
iv)	Agartala – Silchar	1+1
v)	Agartala – Guwahati	1+1
vi)	Agartala – Kamalpur	1+1
vii)	Agartala – Chamanu	1+1
viii)	Agartala – Dhaka	1+1 (3 days in a week)
ix)	Agartala – Sabroom	1+1
x)	Agartala – Jatanbari	1+1

xi)	Agartala – Chellagang	2+2
xii)	Udaipur – Silachari	1+1
xiii)	Udaipur – Killa	3+3
xiv)	Ambassa – Kamalpur	1+1
xv)	Ambassa – Gandachara	2+2
xvi)	Dharmanagar – Dasda	1+1
xvii)	Dharmanagar – Karimganj	1+1
xviii)	Dharmanagar – Silchar	2+2
xix)	Agartala – Kanchanpur	1+1

The international bus service between Agartala and Dhaka is operated in the following schedule. TRTC bus is being operated in three days in a week (monday, wednesday and friday) and BRTC (Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation) bus is being operated on every tuesday, thursday and saturday of the week.

The Corporation had the following inter-state routes in 2010-11.

Table : 13.9.

- i) Agartala – Guwahati Service.
- ii) Agartala – Silchar Service.
- iii) Dharmanagar – Karimganj Service.
- iv) Dharmanagar – Silchar Service.

Source: TRTC

As per decision of the State Government all the Inter-State buses of the private operators of Tripura are being operated under the banner of Tripura Road Transport Corporation.

The kilometer charge being paid by the private operators to Tripura Road Transport Corporation are in the following rates: -

Table : 13.10.

1)	District Type (ordinary bus)	- Rs. 1.25 per km.
2)	Deluxe bus	- Rs. 1.35 per km.
3)	Mini bus	- Rs. 1.00 per km.

Source: - TRTC.

Inspite of several constrains, the Tripura Road Transport Corporation received many awards from Association of State Road Transport Undertaking, New Delhi on type performance and highest Km / PL road safety etc. in hilly area services.

The fare structure of the corporation was revised as follows during 2010-11.

Table : 13.11.

Ordinary bus service	:	40.30 paise per passenger per km.
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Express bus service : 45.65 paise per passenger per km.

Deluxe bus service : 69.34 paise per passenger per km.

Source: - TRTC

The Railway reservation ticket counter, Indian Airlines ticket counter, Jet Airways ticket counter, Helicopter ticket counter are functioning properly in the TRTC, Krishnanagar.

The basic statistics for 2010-11 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table : 13.12.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Truck</i>
i)	Total fleet	62	18
ii)	No. of routes	30	Nil
iii)	Average route length (kms)	Nil	Nil
iv)	Average daily of passenger/ Goods carried	3234	8580
v)	No. of accidents	Nil	Nil.
vi)	No. of staff	550	Nil
vii)	Traffic earnings (Rs. in lakh)(2009-10)	299.00	36.73

Source: - TRTC.

TRANSPORT:

Railway: - In 2008-09, the rail connectivity has extended to the capital city of Agartala through the metre gauge. Tripura still remained backward in terms of railway connectivity and total railway link is 153 km. connecting it to Badarpur and Laming of Assam by same metre-gauge.

The work for further extension of railway line from Agartala to Sabroom by metre-gauge has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Railway, Government of India. The State Government have been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for conversion of the railway track to broad gauge for getting real benefit of the railway services.

Air Services:

The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent year's air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi and Chennai.

Presently, the Air India then Indian as well as private sector airlines like Jet Airways, Kingfisher, Deccan, Paramount and Indigo are operating their flights to and from Agartala to Kolkata and Gauhati.

The runway at Agartala Airport has been extended to 7,500 feet and Instrument Landing System has been successfully installed which has made night operations possible.

Helicopter service was introduced in October, 2002 to connect Kailashahar and Dharmanagar to Agartala. The service being operated by Pawan Hans has subsequently been extended to connect remote locations like Kanchanpur and Gandacherra with effect from 17 January, 2005.

Road connectivity:

The present road senario in 2010-11 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table : 13.13.

Sl. No.	Category	Length (in km.)
i)	National Highway	448
ii)	State Highway	689
iii)	Major District Road	90
iv)	Other District Road	1,218
v)	Village Roads (RD/ADC)	7,912
vi)	Village-roads (PWD)	5,848
vii)	IBB roads (BRO)	726
	Total:	16,931
viii)	Major RCC Bridge	73 Nos.
ix)	Major RCC slab/ Box Culvert	723 Nos.
x)	Steel Bailey Bridge	286 Nos.
xi)	SPT Bridges	247 Nos.
xii)	Truss bridges	5 Nos.

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

Out of the total road length of 16,931 km in 2010-11, there were 4,885 km of black topped road, 3,400 km brick soled road and remaining 8,646 km roads were earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table : 13.14.

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2010-11 Length (in km.)
i)	Black topped	4,885
ii)	Brick soled	3,400
iii)	Earthen	8,646
iv)	Total :	16,931 km

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

VEHICLE:

The number of Registered Motor Vehicles (all categories) was 45,199 in 1999-2000, which rose to 50,139 in 2000-01, 57,428 in 2001-02, 65,948 in 2002-03, 75,921 in 2003-04, 90,454 in 2004-05, 1,01,691 in 2005-06, 1,12,746 in 2006-07, 1,26,690 in 2007-08, 1,52,357 in 2008-09 and 2,09,920 in 2010-11.

The following table will give district-wise availability of registered motor vehicles during 2010-11.

Table : 13.15.

Sl. No.	Type of vehicles	Name of District (2010-11) (upto 15th Dec'11)					Total
		West	North	South	Dhalai	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A. Private Vehicles:							
i)	Private L.M.V.	20684	3574	3084	964	28303	
ii)	Two wheelers	87789	17583	24045	3629	133046	
	Total	108473	21154	27129	4593	161349	
B. Transport: -							
i)	Auto rickshaw (passenger)	8811	3651	2871	766	16099	
ii)	Bus	1384	70	96	22	1572	
iii)	L.M.V. (passenger)	4870	1421	1428	269	7988	
iv)	Minis bus	493	68	147	33	741	
	Total	15558	5210	4542	1090	26400	
C. Goods vehicles:							
i)	Heavy Goods vehicles	7359	959	571	183	9072	
ii)	Light Goods vehicles	4025	1537	940	334	6836	
iii)	Medium Goods vehicles(Goods)		1482	397	624	149 2652	
iv)	Three wheelers	889	294	443	28	1654	
	Total	13755	3187	2578	694	20214	
v)	Others						
vi)	Ambulance	132	15	10	6	163	
vii)	Earth Moving	169	103	122	28	422	
viii)	Tractor/ Trailer			1121	141	77 33 1372	
	Total	1422	259	209	67	1957	
	Grand total :	1,39,208	29,810	34,458	6,444	2,09,920	

Source: - Transport Department.

Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services etc. Communication facilities in the State have been growing steadily in recent years, one is due to innovation in communication technology. The Postal and

Telecommunication facilities in the State have expanded in the remotest Sub-divisions including Gandachera, Kanchanpur, Longtharai-velly.

Table : 13.16.

i)	Telephone exchanges	-	84
ii)	Telephone connection	-	57,897
iii)	WILL exchanges	-	50
iv)	WILL connection	-	36,513
v)	STD booth's	-	4,705
vi)	Broadband connection	-	6,475
vii)	GSM connection	-	3,25,270
viii)	OFC	-	1097.68 kms.
viii)	VPT connection	-	730
ix)	Post Offices	-	716

Source: - BSNL, P&T Department, Tripura.

The total STD both in the State is 4,705 up to March, 2011. The number of mobile connections provided by BSNL alone till 2010-11 are 3,25,270.

Postal Services :- The postal network is divided into two divisions in Tripura i) Agartala Division covering South Tripura and West Tripura Districts except Khowai and Teliamura Sub-Divisions and ii) Dharmanagar Division covering Dhalai and North Tripura Districts including Khowai, Teliamura Sub-Divisions of West Tripura District. There are 716 Post Offices functioning in the State during 2010-11.

BANKING:

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

The institutional structure of the financial system in the State is not well developed the financial institutions are mainly base on public sector banks, provident and pension funds and insurance companies. Public sector banks have also expanded their network particularly during last two to three decades. In 1969, there were five Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches, which served an average population of 2,76,000 per bank branch. In March-2011, there are 239-Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State serving an average population of 15,359 per commercial bank branches.

The Census data reveales that proportion of households availing banking services in the State is 26.5 percent that is low compare to all India level of 35.5 percent.

During the finanical year 2010-11, there were 239-bank branches of all types of Commercial Banks including Nationalised Banks, Regional Rural Bank i.e., Tripura Gramin Bank and Co-operative Bank are functioning in the State. It is found that about 10 branches of Private Banks in the State.

Out of the total 239-bank branches, 122 branches in rural areas, 61 branches in semi-urban areas and rest 56 branches in urban areas are functioning in the State

during 2010-11. The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by type in 2010-11.

Table :13.17.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of the Bank</i>	<i>Distribution of bank branch</i>			
		<i>Rural</i>	<i>Semi urban</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	SBI & its associates	14	14	9	37
2.	Nationalised Banks	29	19	31	79
3.	Tripura Gramin Bank	79	25	9	113
3.	Private Banks	-	4	6	10
4.	<i>Total:</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>239</i>

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.

In all Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Banks, total deposit was Rs.3,406 crore against total credit of Rs.904 crore in March-2011. There are no Foreign Banks in Tripura. The total deposit was Rs.2,882 crore against total credit Rs.774 crore in the SBI & its associates in March-2011.

The credit-deposit ratio of Tripura in March 2011 stood at 31.37 percent which was 33.29 percent in June, 2007. The All India credit-deposit ratio in March 2011 was 75.13 percent.

Agartala the capital city of Tripura ranked 95th position among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits. The total deposits in Agartala city was Rs.4,593 crore with annual growth rate of 11.5% in March-2011, which was 23.6 per cent in June-2007 as indicated in the RBI reports. There were other two capital cities of North-East namely Guwahati and Shillong ranked 21st and 68th, respectively among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits in March 2011.

The credit-deposit ratios in March-2011 were 22.50 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, 35.62 percent in Assam, 32.77 percent in Manipur, 32.74 percent in Meghalaya, 43.02 percent in Mizoram, 25.57 percent in Nagaland and 31.37 percent in Tripura.

The district wise break-up of offices, deposits and credit for Regional Rural Bank (TGB) in March, 2011 was shown in the following table: -

Table : 13.18.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of districts</i>	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Deposits (Rs. in crore)</i>	<i>Credit (Rs. in crore)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
i)	West Tripura	50	2,717	712
ii)	South Tripura	16	334	86
iii)	North Tripura	7	201	64
iv)	Dhalai Tripura	6	154	42

v) TOTAL: 79 3,406 904

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.

Concluding remarks:

Poor level of infrastructure facility need to be improved to deliver better economic services for sustainable development through setting-up of the manufacturing units. Overall connectivity both road and railways need to be improved immediately for speedy development of the State. It will augment generation of employment opportunities.

The 750 MW capacity mega power project at Palatana, South Tripura need to be implemented for sustaining economic prosperity and growth.

The Agartala the capital city of the State need to be connected by broad gauge railways. The railway link upto Sabroom the extreme southern part of the State need to be connected on priority.

14) INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

As industrialisation has come to be regarded as synonymous with economic development, the policy environment created by economic reforms implemented over past twenty years has had limited impact in this part of North-East India. The Indian entrepreneurs has given much flexibility as they needed for faster industrialization through the economic reform process especially for taking their own decisions on technology, location, size of investment etc. and as result, the problem of these States were not adequately covered, who are basically industrially backward.

The two important factors which favour rapid industrialization as a means to fast economic growth are: higher productivity of labour than agriculture and more easy availability of industrial surplus for investment than agriculture. The industrial sector, which possesses a relatively high marginal propensity to save and invest, contributes significantly to the achievement of a self sustaining economy with continued higher levels of investment, rapid rate of increase in income and employment.

Unfortunately, Tripura has not been able to attract investments in this sector and remained an industrially backward state due to its unique economic disadvantages arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly terrain, weak resource base, poor infrastructure, as well as shallow markets. Although, industrial development always remains a thrust area in the State Government's economic policies. The State's endeavour is to provide efficient and cost effective infrastructure, skilled human resources, stable environment and good governance which are the pre-requisites for creating a proper investment environment for sustainable industrial growth.

Economic development of a State or region is generally related to its industrial development. The State is industrially backward and main reasons of its backwardness are geographical isolation as well as connectivity with the mainland of India. The level of industrialisation of the State is evident from its contribution to the State's GSDP at current prices, the contribution of the manufacturing sector both organised and unorganised combined together was 2.17 percent in 2009-10, which shows low level of industrialisation. Although the State is backward in industrialisation but has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State. The strategies of industrialisation for the State would be as follows as recommended by the Sub-Committee under the State Planning Board constituted by the State Government.

Gearing-up industrial activities with the help of available natural resources as well as removal of infrastructure bottlenecks are the thrust area for economic development of the State. Creation of an integrated and comprehensive base for industrialisation through proper linkage between medium, large and small-scale industries is the focused area of the State.

The main objective of the State Government is to promote agricultural, small scale, food processing, large and medium scale industries in the State. Besides, undertaking the geological and mining activities, promotion of plantation crops i.e., tea, rubber etc. as well as increase in the export and import are also the priority sector of the State Government.

Efforts are being made to promote entrepreneurship within the State; the outside investors in the public and private sectors are also been encouraged both for their financial capabilities and technical expertise, for setting-up medium and large-scale units. The State Government also laid due importance for development of the industrial infrastructure by way of augmentation of power, water supply, development of industrial areas with all common facilities etc.

Industrial-strategies:

- o Facilities/ promoting industrial investment
- o Development of infrastructure.
- o Attracting incentive package
- o Efficient and responsive administration
- o Facilitating /promotion self- employment
- o To create at least 2,500 new venture per year through, PMRY, KVIB.
- o Skill development through EDP and Swabalamban
- o Promotion of resources- base industries
- o Promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.
- o Promotion of Handloom, Handicrafts as well as promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.

The result of 5th Economic Census-2005 reveals that there were 1,89,423 establishments in Tripura engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation in the State. Out of which, 1,38, 860 (73.31%) establishments were in rural areas and remaining 50,563 (26.69%) establishments in urban areas. Around 1,42,032 (74.98%) of the establishments runs without any hired workers and remaining 47,391 (25.02%) establishments runs with at least one hired workers in the State.

The economic activity wise agricultural and non-agricultural establishments in 2005 were presented in the following Tables.

Table : 14.1.

Sl. No.	Major agricultural activity	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
1	Farming of animals	2,903	547	3,450
2	Agriculture services	5,761	97	5,858
3	Fishing etc.	1,050	112	1,162
	All agriculture activities	9,714	756	10,470

Table : 14.2.

Sl. No.	Major agricultural activity	Rural	Urban	Combined
---------	-----------------------------	-------	-------	----------

1	2	3	4	5
1	Minning and quarrying	164	12	176
2	Manufacturing	26,114	6,609	32,723
3	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	939	133	1,072
4	Construction	687	759	1,446
5	Sale, Maint. & Repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles	1,029	1,239	2,268
6	Wholesale trade	885	1,055	1,940
7	Retail trade	56,857	23,750	80,607
8	Hotels & Restaurants	6,465	2,392	8,857
9	Transport, storage	9,482	4,431	13,913
10	Post & Telecommunications	1,083	679	1,762
11	Financial Intermediation	325	284	609
12	Real estate, Renting & Business Services	1,671	1,294	2,965
13	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	2,987	986	3,973
14	Education	10,602	2,389	12,991
15	Health and social work	1,454	885	2,339
16	Other community, social and personal service activities	8,401	2,910	11,311
17	Other activities	1	0	1
	All Non-agriculture activities	1,29,146	49,807	1,78,953

Source: DES-Tripura.

It is revealed from the above Tables that the retail trade is the major activity of the State, which constitute 45% of non-agricultural establishments, followed by manufacturing (18.28%), transport (7.7%), education (7.25%) and other community & personal services (6.32%).

Tea, rubber, food processing and natural gas as well as traditional tea, bamboo etc. based industries have immense potentiality for the industrial development in Tripura. Besides, the State Department of Industries & Commerce is also developing industrial area and infrastructure in different parts of the State. Moreover, the entrepreneurship Development Programme & Skill Development Programme is also regularly conducted by the State Department of Industries & Commerce. The districtwise status of the industrial units in 2010-11 as well as investment position is depicted below.

Table : 14.3.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Name of DICs	Micro Invest -	Invest- units ment	Small	Invest- ment	Medium ment
		Employ				
		units ment				

								(Rs. in lakh)
1.	DIC (West) Tripura	121	657.14	10	1252.00	01	434.00	2045
2.	DIC (South) Tripura	50	281.51	3	348.38	-	-	697
3.	DIC (North) Tripura	30	179.37	7	282.00	-	-	1433
4.	DIC (Dhalai) Tripura	2	9.00	1	54.00	-	-	17
5.	Total	203	1127.02	21	1936.38	1	434.00	4192

Industrial Infrastructure:

i) Industrial estates /areas: - The name of existing industrial areas and other details are presented for 2010-11 in the following Table.

Table : 14.4.

Sl	Name of Area	No. of sheds DPU/ PSU	Sheds for Shed	Private allottee Land	No.
Industrial Estate					
1.	Arundhutinagar	25	06	19	8.90
2.	Badharghat	14	08	06	9.26
3.	Dhajanagar	06	01	05	7.45
4.	Dharmanagar	05	00	05	5.00
5.	Kumarghat	17	03	07	25.66
6.	Industrial area, Dukli	Nil	Nil	Nil	33.00
7.	Total	67	18	42	89.27

ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Industrial infrastructure: The following Table shows the locationwise industrial infrastructure in the State in 2010-11.

Table : 14.5.

Sl. No.	Name of project	Location	Area (in acres)	Project cost	Status
1.	Growth centre	Bodhjungnagar West Tripura.	208.00	15.0	Completed.
2.	Bodhjungnagar export promotion industrial park	Bodhjungnagar West Tripura.	126.12	10.0	Completed.
3.	Food processing park	Bodhjungnagar West Tripura.	30.00	7.07	Completed.
4.	Dewanpasa Integrated Infrs.	Dewanpasa North Tripura	45.00	4.56	Under implementation.
5.	Rubber park	Bodhjungnagar	58.00	23.0	Under

		West Tripura.			implementation.
6.	Industrial area	Dukli	44.00	15.0	Under implementation.
		West Tripura.			implementation.
7.	Extended growth centre	Bodhjunnagar	60.00	15.0	Under implementation.
		West Tripura.			implementation.
8.	Integrated infrastructure development centre	Belonia	49.78	5.0	Yet to be sanctioned.
		South Tripura.			sanctioned.
9.	Integrated infrastructure development centre (Rs. 5.0 cr.)	Lalcherra, Dhalai	57.01	5.0	Yet to be sanctioned.

Export/ Import:

Department of Commerce, Government of India has released fund under the scheme named Critical Infrastructure Balance Scheme (CIBS), now known as Assistance to the States for Infrastructure Development related to Exports (ASIDE) for four out of seven notified Land Customs Station in the State.

The following table shows the status of export during 2003-04 to 2010-11 in the State.

Table : 14.6.

(Rs. in crores)

<u>Export Items</u>	2003-04	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dry fish, raw hides & skin, coir mattress, fresh ginger	1.37	1.46	0.81	1.60	1.69

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the status of import during 2005-06 to 2007-08 in the State.

Table : 14.7.

(Rs. in crores)

<u>Import Items</u>	2003-04	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hilsa, small fish, other waste of wool, broken or crucial stone, lay flat tube, mattresses of cellular rubber, rope of june, ceramic tiles (glazed)	9.67	12.49	48.39	83.70	255.47

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Industrial Training

Industrial Training Institute:

At present there are 8-ITI's in the State imparting training in 21-different trades for 1,100-trainees in 2010-11. Out of these 8-ITI's; four new ITI's at Belonia, Udaipur, Ambassa and Dharmanagar has been started in 2004. It may be mentioned here that these 4-existing ITI's are upgraded with the financial assistance from Government of India.

Table : 14.8.

Sl. No.	Name of the ITIs	Present intake capacity
i)	Indranagar, Agartala	232
ii)	Women Indranagar Agartala	116
iii)	Jatanbari, South Tripura	112
iv)	Kailashahar, North Tripura	192
v)	Belonia, South Tripura	124
vi)	Udaipur, South Tripura	124
vii)	Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura	76
viii)	Dharmanagar, North Tripura	124
ix)	Total	1,100

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Some new trades are inserted in the ITI curriculum, which includes IT & ESM, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Mechanics Electronics, Fashion Technology, Medical Electronics, Sanitary Hardware & Fitter, Wood Work Technician, DTPO, Architect Assistant, Interior Decoration and designing. The other common trades are Tuner, Fitter, Welder, Plumber, Mech. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Mechanics of Radio & TV, Mechanics of Diesel, Draughtsman, Surveyor, Electrician, Wireman, Stenography (English).

Setting up of 5 ITIs with funding from 13th Finance Commission:

A proposal has been submitted by the State Government for establishment of 5 new ITIs at Ompi, Santirbazar, Teliamura, Dasda and Manu at a cost of Rs.50 crores @ Rs.10 crores each for setting up of 5- ITIs with funding from 13th Finance Commission. Land - Except, Ompi, land has been identified for all these proposed ITIs.

New Industrial Policy 2002

The New Industrial Policy enunciated for Tripura to ensure accelerated industrial growth in the region lays more stress on the revival and growth of small scale industries and little emphasis on the growth of medium and large scale industries in the State. The salient features of the New Industrial Policy are given below.

Salient features:

The salient features of the New Industrial Policy for Tripura are as follows:

Capital Investment Subsidy:

All eligible units will be entitled to a 30 percent subsidy on fixed capital investment, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs in each case.

Exemption from payment of Sales Tax for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

15 percent Price Preference to industrial units, on purchases made by State Government Department/ Agencies.

Export oriented units, women enterprises, labour intensive units and units in identified sectors shall be eligible for an additional subsidy at the rate of 5% on fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Tripura Incentive Scheme, 2002 to be set up for industrial units. The Scheme 2002 shall be applicable to all tiny/small scale/ancillary projects and large and medium scale projects in the state, set up or to be set up, on or after the first of April 2002, but before or on 31st March, 2007, in the private sector, co-operative sector, joint sector as also companies owned or managed by the State Government.

Special Incentive for IT Industries:

For IT industries (hardware and software), the incentives stated in other clauses, would be applicable as a thrust sector industry, unless specified otherwise. In addition, an IT industry would be given the following incentive support. All IT industries employing a minimum of 25 persons would be entitled to-

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

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

All IT industries set up by local entrepreneurs of Tripura would be given a 50 percent concession on floor space rentals, for a period of two years from the date of setting-up of the unit.

Special concessions for closed and sick units.

Additional Incentives under the New Industrial Policy announced by the Government of India for the North-Eastern States:

The Growth Centres and IIDCs to be converted into total tax free zones for next 10 years. All industrial activities in these zones would be free from income tax, excise duty for a period of 10 years from the commencement of the production. Similar benefits would also be extended to new industrial units or their substantial expansion in other Growth Centres or IIDCs of industrial estates/ parks/ export promotion zones set up by the States. Similar benefits will also be provided to units located outside the specified locations, if they belong to the specified industries listed in the Government of India's circular.

Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) @ 15 percent of investment in the plant and machinery, subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs would also be given. The eligibility conditions will be same as in case of tax benefits.

Transport Subsidy Scheme is also extended on the same terms and conditions, as now applicable. Interest Subsidy of 3 percent on working capital loans would be provided for a period of 10 years. Eligibility conditions will be same as in case of tax benefits.

A comprehensive insurance scheme for the industrial units to be designed, in consultation with GIC and 100 percent premium to be borne by Government of India for 10 years.

Industrial Promotion : Resource-based Industries

Rubber : As the latest Rubber Board data, total area under Rubber Plantation is about 50,050 hectares. Total Rubber Production during 2009-10 was about 27,276 MT, of which ony about 10% was used within the State by rubber-based industries. The Rubber Park being developed at Bodhjunganagar over an area of about 60 acres of land at a total cost of Rs.23 crores, is nearing completion. The response from investors is overwhelming. The entire 60 acres of land has been allotted. The area of Rubber Park is proposed to be increased to 90 acres. Promotional events planned for the year include a Rubber Expo at Agartala and Investor's Meets at Kolkata and Mumbai - with the help of CII. The Department has adopted a target in the Perspective Plan to ensure that by 2014-15, the entire rubber produced in Tripura is utilised within the State.

Bamboo : Significant initiative have been taken under Tripura Bamboo Mission (TBM). During first 3 years up to 31.03.2010, the turnover of Bamboo Sector has increased from Rs.27.90 crores to about Rs.76.99 crores. The major break-through has been in "Bamboo Sticks sub-sector", where the turnover increased from Rs.12.90 crores to Rs.54.03 crores. The target in Perspective Plans to further increase this Turnover to about Rs.100 crores by 2014-15. This has been possible through overall increase in production of Agarbatti sticks as well as increase in proportion of polished sticks, rolled sticks and finished Agarbattis. There have been important initiatives in handicrafts sector also like introduction of new designs, new tools/technologies, capacity building etc.

Food processing : During recent years, a good number of food processing units have come up in Tripura. The Food Park, being set-up to give further boost food processing industries, is almost complete. Some entrepreneurs have taken land and have started work for setting up their units. A number of promotion events have been held like Investors' Meet, Workshop of packaging of Food Products, EDPs, etc. More such Events are proposed to been held at Mumbai and Kolkata with the help of CII.

Natural Gas: Natural Gas is available in the non-associate form, with a high methane content of upto 97 percent. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) is the main gas producing company in Tripura. Revenue earned from Natural Gas during the period are as follows.

The current production potential is 4.5 MMSCMD which is fully committed for power projects. ONGC/GAIL-Jubilant Consortium need to speed up gas exploration, so that more gas becomes available for taking up gas-based projects. The recent increase in APM gas price shall have serious impact, particularly on power projects.

Table : 14.9.

Year	Production (in C./Mtrs)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2001-02	416	6.27
2004-05	496	7.10
2005-06	480	6.10
2006-07	520	8.70

2007-08	534	8.46
2008-09	553	9.34
2009-10	NA	NA

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Self-Employment Programmes

Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)

The scheme was started in 1993-94. The detail status of the scheme till 2010-11 is presented in the following table.

Table : 14.10.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2006-07	3,000	4,018	3,709.49	2,871	2,546.63	2397	1757.57
2007-08	2,200	3,399	3,618.63	2,290	2,099.65	1,936	1,632.69
2008-09	393	244	1,020.00	68	322.07	5	7.36
2009-10	393	935	3,364.62	382	1,463.97	223	501.84
2010-11	1000	1898	8,698.44	1032	4,678.15	932	1413.24

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Swabalamban:

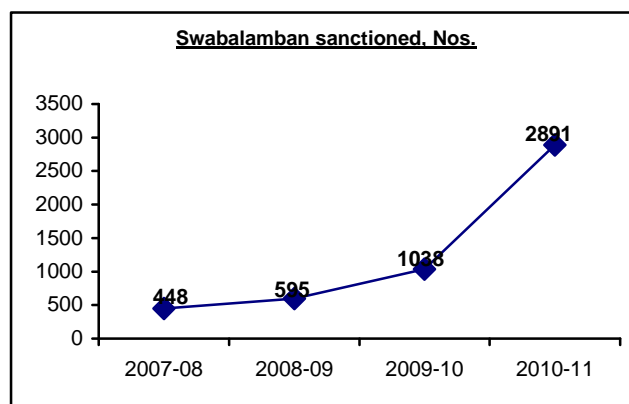
The programme was initially launched in July 2001, but has since been expanded in its scope in 2005-06. The SHGs component of the Programme is being implemented by Rural Development Department and the Self-employment Programme (SEP) component is being implemented by State I&C Department. Under the Programme, the subsidy admissible is 25% of the Project Cost, Subject to ceiling of Rs.25,000 per person or Rs.2.50 lakhs, whichever is lower. The performance during last 4 years has been as follows:

Table : 14.11.

(Rs. in Crores)

District	Target	Sponsored	Sanctioned	Disbursed
2007-08	600	1,067	448	439
2008-09	1,000	1,035	595	466
2009-10	1,000	1,881	1,038	282
2010-11	1,500	2,680	2,891	1,547
Total:	4,100	6,663	4,972	2,734

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.



Margin Money Scheme (MMS) of KVIC:

The status of the MMS during the years 2002-03 to 2009-10 is presented below.

Table : 14.12.

Year	Target	Sponsored	Sanctioned		Disbursed		<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
			No	Amount	No.	Amount	
2002-2003	852	887	165	691.04	111	516.81	
2003-2004	1,000	1,007	450	1,499.61	408	737.85	
2004-2005	1,000	3,650	1,003	3,353.33	828	2,159.02	
2005-2006	1,000	950	236	846.59	204	419.76	
2006-2007	1,000	1,068	345	1204.78	282	590.78	
2007-2008	2,200	3,399	2,290	2099.65	1,936	1632.69	
2008-09	393	244	68	322.07	05	7.36	
2009-10	393	935	382	1463.97	223	501.84	
Total	7,838	12,140	4,939	11,481.04	3,997	6,566.11	

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Registered Factories:

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), which is the principal source of industrial statistics, conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Government of India in each year. It covers all factories registered under section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of Factory Act, 1948 and bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966. The final Net Value Added from organized manufacturing sector for the year 2004-05 based on ASI data was Rs.23,124 lakhs. The similar data for the year 2003-04 shows that the Net Value Added from organized manufacturing sector was Rs.6,820 lakhs in the State.

The district wise number of Registered Factories with number of workers employed in 2010-11 is presented below.

Table : 14.13.

Year/	Under Sec.	Under Sec.	Under Sec.	Total	Average No.
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District	2m(i)	2m(ii)	85 section	factories	of workers employed
West	279	71	658	1,007	30,609
South	106	28	276	410	15,416
North	127	9	126	262	12,676
Dhalai	46	9	47	102	6,825
Total	557	117	1,107	1,781	65,526

Source: - Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, Tripura.

Public Sector Industrial Undertakings:

The performances of the State run Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) till 2009-10 are presented in the following Tables.

a. Tripura Tea Development Corporation (TTDCL):

The status of the TTDCL during 2007-08 to 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 14.14.

Item	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. <u>Green leaf:</u>					
Production	Lakh Kg.	15.18	20.00	15.24	18.55
2 Processing	Lakh Kg.	5.64	28.00	4.98	6.83
3 Turnover					
a) Made Tea-Qty.	Kg.lakhs	5.64	5.70	5.56	6.40
b Value	Rs. lakhs	273.00	390.00	380.80	437.81
c) Green leaf	Rs. lakhs	-	40.00	58.57	90.50
4 Average sales realization made tea	Per Kg.	46.00	73.00	76.46	65.44

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

b. Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (TIDCL):

The status of the TIDCL during 2006-07 to 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 14.15.

Sl. No.	Performance indicator	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	
i)	Sanctions No. of cases amount	No. Rs. lacs	No. 142.71	81 113.83	69 336.17	49 79.99	50 176.20	73
ii)	Disbursement	Rs. lacs	80.58	70.32	178.79	138.85	143.90	

iii) Recoveries	Rs. lacs	137.22	125.26	135.76	149.71	183.98
iv) Re-finance:						
i) Aailed	Rs. lacs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii) Repaid(Prin)	Rs. lacs	3.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

c. Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (TSICL)

The status both in terms of physical and financial parametres of the TSICL during 2006-07 to 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 14.16.

Item	<u>(Rs.in lakhs)</u>				
	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011
<u>Trading Activities:</u>					
Country liquor, auto parts, furniture, pharmaceuticals (trading), E.W. Bridge (Akhaura) Miscellaneous	521.34	514.94	435.35	664.19	916.77
Total: Rs. in lakhs					
Brick manufacturing	422.28	877.33	596.00	1226.29	2451.30
Fruit products	7.20	-	-	-	
Pharmaceuticals (Mfg.)	0.00	-	-	-	
Lease rent	7.20	7.20	-	-	
Consultancy	-	-	-	-	
SEP/	26.01	31.86	-	-	
Prduction Units	7.30	23.25	-	15.00	26.90
Others (Scraps)	12.13	19.61	10.00	42.86	340.64
Total	996.26	1474.19	1041.35	1948.34	3735.61

d. Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. (TJML)

The status both in terms of physical and financial parametres of the TJML during 2006-07 to 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 14.17.

Sl. No.	Performance indicator	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011
1.	<u>Production</u> M.T.	118.57	1015.59	1350.32	1274.00	1371.00
<u>Financial Parameters:</u>					<u>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
2.	<u>Gross Margin</u> (Sales-Raw)	335.21	102.95	195.32	82.96	125.00

Material Cost)

3. Administrative

Power HeadsSalary /Wages/Others	188.00	927.62	1008.51	1350.00	1462.31
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Promotion of Tea Industry:

Presently, there are 55 Tea Estates and 4,366 small tea growers, producing over 8.90 million kg. of Tea every year. There are 21- tea processing factories in the State (including recently commissioned Dhalai Tea Processing factory). Tea produced in Tripura mostly sells in Guwahati/Kolkata Auction. Total employment in the Tea Estates is about 12,157.

The Department has adopted a target in the Perspective Plan to double the Tea Production by 2009-2010. Towards this end, the Tea Estates are being persuaded/pressurised to bring unutilised land under tea plantation and to increase productivity. The Small Tea Growers/ Co-operative Tea Estates are being assisted in a number of ways. During last 3 years (2007-08 to 2009-10), total about Rs.201.30 lakhs was disbursed to Co-operative Tea Gardens and about Rs.25.00 lakhs to Small Tea Growers for various developmental activities. Extension services are also provided with the help of Tea Research Association (TRA). Dhalai Tea Processing Factory has been set up almost entirely with Govt. support with a view to provide marketing support to small tea growers of Dhalai District. Tea Plantation activities are also being taken up with assistance under NREGA. Total expenditure during 2009-10 was about Rs.155.81 lakhs for raising nurseries for about 45.50 lakh plants. Action Plan for 2010-11 is for Rs.265 lakhs.

Centre of Excellence (CoE)

This is a new multi modular concept of Broad Based Basic Training (BBBT) introduced by Government of India. According to the scheme, all Government ITIs would be up graded to Centre of Excellence (CoE) in a particular sector.

- i) In Phase-I of the up gradation, the ITI, Indranagar has identified for automobile sector and the proposal is approved by the Government of India. It is World Bank assisted project and total project cost is Rs.350 lakhs as 90:10 ratio.
- ii) In Phase-II of the up gradation, the Women ITI, Indranagar has identified for IT sector and the proposal is approved by the Government of India. The scheme would be implanted in PPP mode according to terms and condition of the Project "up gradation of 1396 ITI". The DGE&T, Government of India has released the total sanctioned cost of Rs.2.50 crores to IMC Society as interest free loan.
- iii) In Phase-II up gradation of ITI, Udaipur for Bamboo Technology has also been approved by the Government of India. The scheme would be implanted in PPP model according to terms and condition of the project "up gradation of 1396 ITI". The DGE&T, Government of India has released the total sanctioned cost of Rs.2.50 crores to IMC Society as interest free loan.

Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board (TKVIB):

The main activities of TKVIB and their performance are as follows:

- a) Manufacturing / Trading Activities : TKVIB is engaged in production and marketing of various khadi and village industry products. Total turnover during 2009-10 was about Rs.95.62 lakhs.
- b) Implementation of PMEGP : TKVIB is one of the implementing agencies of PMEGP in the State.
- c) Development of Bee-keeping cluster under SFURTI scheme : TKVIB is implementing the Scheme covering 6 blocks, namely, Hezamara, Mohanpur, Jirania, Mandai, Jampuijala and Dukli, the Agartala Municipal Council area and the Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat area. The KVIB has released an amount of Rs.16.12 lakhs against which expenditure was Rs.13.81 lakhs in 2009-10. The KVIB is also implementing Bee-keeping scheme under Technology Mission with funds received through State Directorate of Horticulture.

Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SOFED) :

SOFED was set up in 2001 with the objective of promoting entrepreneurship in the State. The Society has set up "Entrepreneurship Development Institute of Tripura (EDIT)", with financial assistance from Government of India. The Society has been engaged in conducting various EDPs/MDPs/Training Programmes, preparation of Project Reports and other promotional activities. During the period from 2003-04 to 2009-10, the Society conducted about 257 Programmes, benefitting about 15,000 persons.

The Society has been playing a very important role in promotion of Coir sector in the State. The Society has been managing the Training-cum-Production Centre set up in 2001 with assistance from Coir Board. The same has now been converted into a Common Facility Centre. The facility is being upgraded with assistance under SFURTI Programme from Coir Board. The Society has developed Indranagar Coir Cluster, by involving the artisan trained in the Centre. The Cluster is producing Coir Mats and other products and marketing same.

Tripura is one of the small States of North Eastern Region, which has some unique traditional designs and arts in Handloom Textile. These earliest skillful arts have its won place of pride, even today. These arts are survived despite of all odds. These elegant arts and designs are mainly of Tribal and Manipuri communities.

The support services, and forward-backward linkages to the weavers like skill up-gradation, publicity & participation of Handloom Primary Co-operative Societies in the Handloom Expo in the State level and outside the State are provided Marketing support, providing welfare benefit to the weavers through implementation of various schemes with joint action of State and Central Governments as below:

- * Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- * Health Insurance Scheme
- * Group Insurance for Handloom Weavers (Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana)
- * 10% of one time rebate scheme
- * District, State level - Special & National Handloom expos

Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:

Handloom:

The handloom industry plays a dominant role in the economic development of the rural people. The handloom is scattered in the rural and semi-urban areas. The handloom industry is playing an important role in providing large-scale employment in Tripura. There are about 1.19 lakh weavers in the State, out of which 17,637 weavers are in the clusters. The development of this handloom industry helps in the natural upliftment of the rural people including the weaker and backward sections.

Tripura is one of the small States of North Eastern Region, which has some unique traditional design and arts in Handloom textile. These earliest skillful arts have its own place of pride, even today. These arts are survived despite of all odds. These elegant art and design are mainly of Tribal and Manipuri communities.

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- * Health Insurance Scheme.
- * Group Insurance for Handloom Weavers (Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana).
- * 10% one time rebate scheme.
- * District & State level handloom fair.
- * Skill up-gradation training programme for the weavers.

i) ***Integrated Handloom Development Scheme:*** The scheme is introduced by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India during 11th Plan period. The scheme is unique for the overall development of handloom industry. There are provisions for skill up-gradation to the weavers with improved looms and accessories, basic in-puts component, i.e. looms, accessories, margin money, work-shed etc.

13 - Projects proposals under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 to an amount of Rs. 154.26 lakhs has been released by Government of India for the cluster approach. Till 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 92.00 lakhs was spent for undertaking training and placement of corpus fund to the National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. for the Yarn Bank, as well as payment of designing etc.

For development of new and diversified designs, the designers have been engaged and posted in the each cluster. Presently, the designers are developing new designs with the help of traditional weavers and some new weavers who have been trained under IHDS.

In 2009-10, the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles has sanctioned 5 - IHDS under the cluster approach. The Development Commissioner for Handlooms has approved @ Rs. 60 lakhs for each cluster.

During 2010-11, 6- more numbers of IHDS project has been sanctioned by the Government of India and an amount of Rs. 95.34 lakhs has been released. These projects are being implemented at the handloom cluster level.

Health Insurance Scheme: -

This is a welfare scheme for providing better health care facilities to the handloom weavers. The Health Insurance Scheme aims at financially enabling the weaver community to access the best of Health care facilities. The scheme is to cover not only the weaver but his wife and two children covers all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and keeping substantial provision of OPD. The ancillary workers are also covered under the scheme.

In 2009-10, 25,552 weavers have been covered under the scheme. Out of total 527 claims by the weavers, 350 cases have been settled by the ICICI Lombard.

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana:

This is a welfare scheme for providing general insurance to the handloom weavers of the State. During the year 2008-09, 705 weavers have been enrolled and 5 weavers have been benefited by providing insurance benefit.

The Government of India has introduced the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana with the objective to cover the handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental deaths and also for the cases of total disability.

About 1,259 weavers have so far covered under the scheme during 2009-10. There were 7 claims for normal death till 2009-10 and 389 weavers have been covered under MGBBY during 2009-10.

10% rebate: -

This scheme has been discontinued by Government of India and in 2009-10 has sanctioned Rs 36 lakhs against the claims made during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

District level Handloom fairs: -

During 2010-11, 15 District level Handloom Fair, 4 Special Handloom Expo and 1 National Handloom Expo have been organized in the State. Total 115.37 lakhs of products produced by the weavers under different handloom clusters of the State was marketed through these expos. The total sale of fair/expos including outside participants was about 175 crores.

Skill up-gradation training programme: -

Adoption of the latest technical know-how for sustaining the activity for better returns of the skillness of semi-skilled weavers are up-graded by imparting training on new techniques and design with the help of Weavers Service Center, a Central Government organization. The stipend is being given for undergoing training to the trainees. After completion of the training programmes, the weavers have been provided required looms and accessories to start onwards production. In 2010-11, 160 weavers have been trained under state plan fund against.

Group approach: -

17 - group approach scheme have been sanctioned during the year 2008-09. For implementation of the project implementing officers have been engaged. The scheme

is under implementation. In 1st phase skill up-gradation training have been started in 7 groups and after complementation of the training programme basic components will be provided to the weavers such as providing of looms and accessories, margin money, dooby jacquard etc.

After completion of training of 1st phase of group approach scheme, training of 2nd phase will be started in 10 groups. In 2010-11, 42 projects proposals under group approach scheme have been sanctioned by Government of India, which is under implementation. Total fund released is Rs. 1.74 crores and implementation of the scheme is going on.

Production of silk fabrics: -

For production of silk fabrics in large quantity 5 Nos. Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies have been identified i. Netaji TSSS Ltd. ii. Muhuripur TSSS Ltd. iii. Sukanta TSSS Ltd. iv. Adarsha TSSS Ltd. & v. Maharshi Vivekananda TSSS Ltd. Moreover, 2 Nos. handloom clusters have been identified for production of traditional fabrics silk, which are i. Shankhala Handloom cluster and ii. Golaghati Handloom cluster.

In 2010-11, 2538 pices of silk saris have been produced in 5 -handloom clusters for marketing through the silk sales emporiums.

Handicrafts: The Handicrafts Sector craved for growth since quite a few years, which has now actually turned prolific. Tripura's handmade products have a nice market all over the world creating a distinct impact through exclusive designs, workmanship, finesse, colors and raw material etc.

Though the commercial based products artisans are small in size out of the total 1,49,000 artisans in the State. The trends into this field has taken a constructive efforts for swiftly rising the numbers of artisans in this sector for production of the handicrafts products commercially under an umbrella of a cluster approach. The Government of India in organizing and develop the sector fast by providing different assistance and support under central sector / state schemes for Common Facility Centre(CFC) , providing working capital, extending marketing support, giving training on design development etc. There are 11 clusters at present and 7 more clusters will come - up soon.

The THHDC is also in the filed very actively to make the artisans encourage in producing the items more commercially with their all out support specially for marketing the products through their Urban Hat at Agartala, which is under construction. The Government has set an ideal target for increasing production to an amout of Rs.30 crores. To achieve the target the State Directorate obtaining the necessary support of the Tripura Bamboo Mission for organizing training programmes for expanding skills of the craftsmen as well as upgrading the technology.

With a view to more focus and better marketing of handicrafts products outside the State, ' Tripura Natural Fibers & Bamboo Limited ' has been registered under the companies Act 1956 and provided space in the first floor of the Tripura Government Sales Emporium, New Delhi for display and sales of its products. Moreover, an agreement between Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation and Tripura Natural Fibers & Bamboo Limited already made for the purpose.

Livelihood Income Generation in Tribal Regrouped Villages:

For development of the rural tribal community for their sustainable alternative livelihood, the State Department has take-up activities based on bamboo since bamboo is abundantly available in the forest of Tripura. As a part of development activities department took initiative to impart training for livelihood activities on productive and economic development in Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) villages. During 2009-10, about 220 artisans were given training for production of handicrafts items and provided with hand tools and kits to beneficiaries.

Marketing Sector:

Tripura is predominantly a hilly State and about 60% of land is enriched with natural vegetation. Nature has given plenty of various types of bamboo in the forest of Tripura and the State is the 2nd largest grower of bamboo in northeastern region. The rural people especially the tribal are living in bamboo made huts and they use bamboo in all steps of their daily life. The tribal of Tripura has traditional craftsmanship of their own, which has a good market value. There is vast potential for development of bamboo-based crafts in the State and to make Tripura as a hub of handicrafts in the country. The State Government has taken various efforts for development in the sector.

Tripura Bamboo Mission has been set-up to increase the present production level from 27.00 crore to 75.00 crores within next 3 years. This sector is playing a vital role for creating employment generation both in rural and urban areas. The magnificent traditional arts and crafts on cane and bamboo of the State has got a good market in the country as well as abroad. There is an ample scope to get entry commercially in the international market by developing innumerable work of art and crafts as well as using of forest based raw materials like cane, bamboo, wood, palm leaf etc. commercially.

Some private entrepreneurs have come forward to produce value added handicrafts products mainly based on cane and bamboo and marketing their products in the country and abroad.

Urban Haat:

The setting up of Urban Haat at Agartala is going-on. The local artisans shall be provided stall at Urban Haat complex through out the year on rotation basis to sale their product. The estimated cost is about Rs. 300 lakhs. The 1st phase project has already completed with an estimated cost of Rs.135 lakhs. The 2nd phase project is under process.

Tripura Bamboo Mission:

Realizing the significance of the bamboo sector in The State's economy, State Government has launched 'Tripura Bamboo Mission' in 2007 with the objective of developing the 'Bamboo Sector' in an integrated manner. The Mission has three components, one of which is to develop the 'Bamboo Handicrafts Sector'. The Mission has made significant, headway in this direction.

A mid-term review of the performance of the Mission in March 2009 shows that the achievements have been made in the sector.

Development of THHDC Complex:

An Additional Central Assistance (ACA) has been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 7 crore (90% central share and 10% state share) for construction of Tripura Handloom

& Handicrafts Development Co-orporation complex at Agartala. The 1st phase work is under progress for an amount of Rs. 3 crores. M/s Shristi Consultants is the project consultants.

Sericulture:

Sericulture as one of the agricultural pursuits is emerging gradually as a premier enterprise in Tripura. It is projected that sericulture industry is capable of generating substantial and gainful employment in rural areas of the State through mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing, reeling, twisting and weaving. Effective measures have been taken to increase the productivity level through adoption of the latest technologies for sustaining the activity for better returns. The rural women have come forward to take up sericulture industry as a support income of their family.

Tripura adopted mulberry sericulture as silk activities since last one decade or more. Activities are more or less government farm based. Initially areas, where mulberry sericulture was known to the local people (especially the women), were identified and each such area were selected for formation of clusters. Details survey for getting information or availability of land and other basic data of the area have been conducted in 2009-10. Local Panchayats have been involved in all respect including the selection of beneficiaries, identification of land etc. At first each cluster area was of 5-6 km radius. Subsequently, area was expanded and more beneficiaries were brought under the activities.

After formation of cluster, cooperative society with the women only was formed. Society is known as Mulberry Rearers Co-operative Society (MRCS). All members are beneficiaries of the co-operative society belongs to women specially with focus to tribal and other backward communities. Executive committee of the co-operative society is formed on election from the women member of the society. The Cluster & MRCS are responsible for overall development of Sericulture in the cluster areas. All monitory benefits are provided by the MRCS & Cocoons are purchase from the rearers with cash payment for elimination of middlemen. After purchase cocoons are deposited to reeling unit for processing of raw silk yarn.

The post cocoon operation and marketing of silk yarn are being organized by the State Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture as well as marketing of their finished silk product. Presently, 2-reeling units at Badharghat and Santirbazar are functioning where 20- women reelers are engaged for production of quality raw silk yarn. Moreover, 2-Twisting Unit at Badharghat and Indranagar are in operation where 11 women are engaged for production of twisted yarn.

By and large raw silk produced in the State is consumed by the handloom and powerloom weavers in the State and produces 100% pure silk finished fabrics. Attempts have been made to convert some more traditional handloom weavers to silk weaving by providing training on silk weaving under skill up-gradation programme.

The production of raw silk and mulberry and cocoons in 2009-10 and 2010-11 is presented in the following Table. The progress of area coverage and cocoon productivity is still low in compare with national standard.

Table : 14.18.

Year	Mulberry (Hac.)	Cocoon (Mt.)	Raw silk
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			production(Mt.)
2009-10	792	19.26	1.19
2010-11	1075	29.2	1.30

Cocoon marketing:

Marketing of cocoons is solely decided by the Government till the date. The entire cocoons that produced by the rearers is being purchased by the Primary Cooperative Societies (PMRCS) at cluster level and then send it to the reeling unit for processing. A simple method is followed while purchase of cocoons from rearers. Depending on the number of cocoons per kg, the cocoons are being graded as A, B & C categories. The rates of different grades of cocoons is fixed by the Government and abide by all the rearers.

Reeling Unit:

The first reeling unit was established at Badharghat in 1984. Initially, cottage basin and charkha was installed to reel Nistari cocoons which was produced by various Mulberry Extension Centres. The reelers were not skilled enough and the quality of raw silk was not popular among the weavers. The raw silk was sold out to outside traders at a low price.

In the year 1995-96, the sericulture activities were started with new dimension. Besides introduction of high yielding variety of food plants, improved silkworm races viz. PM X CSR2, FC2 etc. were introduced. Gradually the beneficiaries started interested in sericulture and cocoon production also increased significantly. Considering the demand of raw silk, emphasis has been given for production of quality silk and improved reeling devices like filature machine, twisting machine etc.. Later the unit has been modernized with all requisite facilities.

At present the quality of raw silk produced in the state is popular amongst the weavers of the state and outside traders also.

Installation of Power-loom:-

Power loom Unit has been set up at Indranagar for production of silk fabrics in order to utilize the silk yarn produced in the State and also increase the production of silk fabrics etc.

State Grainage Unit:

Over the years the state was totally dependent for DFLs on Central Silk Board. Entire DFLs was procured from Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore. But following the growing demand of the state and also to avoid the risk of air transportation for such live stock, the CSB has recommended to establish one modern grainage at Agartala in 2005.

Trial production of seed was commenced in the State Grainage Unit in 2006-07. The supply of DFLs to commercial rearers has started during 2007-08. In 2010-11, 30% of the total requirement is met up by the unit. It is anticipated that within next 2 years, the State Grainage Unit would be able to supply 40% of the requirement of the state.

Production of silk saree & marketing:

Since 1994-95 a number of weavers started production for gray silk sarees on pit loom. But due to low wages and aloofness by the marketing agencies, the weavers diverted into other productions.

In 2007-08, a revivification for production and marketing the silk products through Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies was taken by the State Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture.. Initially, 5- Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies was selected for production of silk item by increasing wages. In 2010-11, about 50 weavers are producing silk fabric in the State. Subsequently, tribal weavers in-particulars also started producing value added silk fabric through loin loom with decorative tribal motive.

A modern sales outlet namely - 'Tripura Silk Show Room' was started marketing exclusively for silk fabric from 2007-08. To ensure the buyers regarding quality of product this show room is registered under SMOI for 'Silk Mark'. The Hon'ble First Lady Governor of Tripura released the 'Silk Mark Level' in Tripura state in 2008-09 through an august occasion.

Performance of Tripura Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation, THHDC:

In 2009-10, total handloom and handicrafts purchases of the THHDCL was Rs. 108 lakhs and Rs. 77.50 lakhs, respectively. The total sales of handloom and handicrafts was Rs. 123.48 lakhs and Rs. 139.16 lakhs, respectively. Besides, the cost of purchases for yarn in 2009-10 was 85.85 lakh and sales value of the yarn was 81 lakh.

Marketing infrastructure:

Marketing of finished products procured from the weavers and artisans of the State following activities are being made: -

- (i) Retails sale through 26 sales out-let of Purbasha.
- (ii) Exhibitions have been organised with the assistance of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and State Government throughout the year in different parts of the country.
- (iii) Bulk supply of products through agent and exporter.
- (iv) Supply of handloom and handicrafts products to various Government Departments/Organisations.
- (v) Execution of interior decoration of various offices, hotels etc.

IT IN TRIPURA

Introduction:

In this era of rapidly changing technologies especially that of Information & Communication Technology whose sole objective is to make information readily available at the press of a few Buttons. The State Government has initiated several steps towards achieving this goal. It is with this objective that a separate State Directorate of Information Technology has been created in April 1999.

Objective:

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

Activities

a) IT Policy

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

- i) Development of Human Resource for IT
- ii) Electronic Governance
- iii) Incentives for the IT Industries

b) e-Governance

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

- i) To empower the common man using the Information Technology as a facilitator.
- ii) To promote Information Technology and its application at different layers up to the lowest level of the Government Administration.
- iii) To facilitate faster information exchange between the State departments and every citizen through the network
- iv) To cover most of the Govt Services under the purview of this project for rural and urban settlements using hi-tech tools to provide easy, online and comprehensive services to the common man.
- v) Development of IT skilled manpower so as to enable private investment to set up IT industries thus creating employment opportunities. The network and computer facilities are to be extended to schools and colleges of the State.

2. IT infrastructure:

2.1. Tripura State Wide Area Network (SWAN):

SWAN is a State-wide computer data/ voice/ video network set-up on OFC backbone upto the Block level for e-governance applications across the State. There are 61 Points of Presence (POPs). IP phones for voice communication are installed in almost all sites. The network is working smoothly. The project has been implemented by NIC who are also responsible for running of the network for five years. Tripura was the

sixth State in the country and first State in the Eastern and North Eastern Region to complete SWAN. The State Government has also appointed Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) as the Thirty Party Auditor (TPA) to constantly monitor the performance of the project.

2.2 Agartala City Area Network (ACAN):

Agartala City Area Network (ACAN) has been setup to connect different offices at Agartala through OFC backbone. The ACAN is envisaged as the backbone network for delivering various e-Governance applications, information to citizens, data, video and voice communications. 23 offices have been connected till 2010-11. ACAN is fully integrated with SWAN. More offices like New Secretariat Complex, IGM Hospital, Cancer Hospital, New Agartala Municipal Council Office, etc. have been connected.

2.3 Community Information Centres (CICs):

CICs have been setup in the 40-RD Blocks to provide connectivity for delivery of Government services to citizens. CICs are well-equipped to provide various citizen centric services, computer awareness/training etc.

2.4 State Data Centre (SDCs):

The State Data Centre (SDC) is one of the key elements of the IT infrastructure. Some key functionalities of SDC are central repository of the state, secure data storage, online delivery of IT-services, citizen information/ service portal, State intranet portal, disaster recovery, remote management and service integration. An area of about 2,200 sq. ft. has been earmarked for this purpose on first floor of State IT Directorate building. The capacity of the data centre is 16 TB, which is scalable upto 90 TB. The data center is operational since December, 2010. The state has also appointed Price water house coopers Pvt. Ltd., as TPA to ensure that quality service is provided to the departments who are using the data center. State is increasing the capacity of Data center by another 36 TB to store UID.

2.5 State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) & State Portal (SP):

The SSDG is a service exchange that acts as standards-based messaging service and provides seamless inter-operability and exchange of data across the Departments. The SSDG would provide the platform for single point delivery of various e-services to the citizen. The Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS) is the consultant for preparation of RFP for the e-Project.

2.6 National Portal of India:

The National Portal of India has been set up at <http://india.gov.in> by NIC under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The portal is designed to provide single-point access to all the government information and services.

2.7 Capacity Building: The Government of India is provided technical manpower support to the States for a limited period till the States build their own capabilities. As per the guidelines, Tripura is to get 4-Consultants for a period of nine months. These Consultants shall play the role of State e-Governance Mission Team (SeMT) and provide necessary technical support to the State Government. The State Government has finalized Price Warehouse Coopers (PWC) as the agency to provide such

Consultants, through bidding process. The agency has deployed required manpower and started the work.

2.8 Common Service Centres:

Common Service Centers (CSCs) are meant to be the outlets at the village level through which all e-Governance services shall be delivered to the citizens. The CSCs have been identified as the key element of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). Each CSC shall cater to 5 or 6 census villages and 145- CSCs are to be set up in Tripura.

3. e-Governance:

3.1 e-Hospital (Hospital Management System):

It is workflow-based application for Agartala Government Medical College & Hospital and icomputerized for the first time in the country. This application is now being replicated in other Government hospitals in various parts of the country.

3.2 Tripura Tele-ophthalmology Centres (Vision Centres):

Vision Centres have been set-up at Block-level to provide eye care to the rural people and presently, 35 such Centres are operational. Over 40,000 patients have been screened till January, 2010 and the project has got National e-Governance Gold Award for 2009.

3.3 Online Blood Donor Information System:

Online Blood Donor Information is available on the Net. A citizen can either search for the donors of his/her required blood group in the particular area or may see the stock status of blood in various blood banks and also be a voluntary donor.

3.4 e-Pourasabha (Agartala Municipal Council):

With the implementation of Computerised Tax Collection System, Agartala Municipal Council has become the first Municipal body in North East to go for IT-enabled services to citizens. Citizens could access details of property and water tax, birth and death registrations over the Net.

3.5 Energy Billing System:

To increase efficiency in the billing system and to improve the transparency computerised electricity billing system has been adopted in the State. This application has been selected for Computer Society of India (CSI) Special Award for 2009.

3.6 Computerised Land Records:

Land records have been computerized and the system is functional in in the 27-Deputy Collector Circles of the State.

3.7 e-Subidha:

Service Facilitation Centres (SFCs) have been set up in Offices of all Sub-Divisional Magistrates. It acts as a single window agency to deliver various services to citizens like issue of various Certificates. A citizen is able to see on internet the status of his/her application submitted to Sub-Divisional Office.

3.8 Vahan Sarathi and Road Permit computerization:

Functions of the State Transport Department have already been computerized for issuing of driving licenses, vehicle registration reports etc. These applications are implemented in all four District Transport Offices. The citizen can know the status of their driving license, vehicle registration report on internet.

3.9 Tripura Registration information System:

Land Registration has been computerized at several registration offices.

3.10 Online GPF Status:

This web enabled application helps an employee to know his/her General Provident Fund account status online.

TOURISM

Tourism has emerged as one of the most important segment of the economics the most significant aspect of which is generation of employment opportunities. Tourism thus has to be seen primarily as an economic activity and not as welfare measures which is now being viewed as a vehicle of socio-economic development of a country.

The economic significance of tourism in the global market has led to its capacities earned foreign exchange. In our country, tourism is the second largest foreign exchange earned. Tourism has significant linkages with other sectors of the economy leading to multiplier effect in output, income and employment. It is now viewed as a way of living rather than a luxury and reserved for the affluent and the elite. With the improvement of standard of living of people, tourism is gaining more importances. Endowed with rich variety of tourist attractions, Tripura offers vast potential for growth tourism. With an area of 10491.69 sq. k.m. Tripura is one of the smallest states in the country. But the legendary state with its natural beauty of lustrous green valleys, the hill ranges with its flora and fauna, the fascinating blend of cultural, glorious history and traditional unique craftsmanship is in a highly advantageous position for development of tourism.

For convenience of tourist the state has been divided into two tourist circuits. One is west-south Tripura circuit covering the tourist destinations of west and south Tripura District and the other is west-north Tripura circuits covering the tourist destinations of North Tripura and Dhalai District. The entire state is having huge potentiality in tourism specially Eco-tourism, Religious, Heritage & Cultural tourism, Rural tourism, Water Tourism etc. The tourist locations are given below in brief.

Agartala, the capital of the state surrounded by greeneries. It is having Ujjayanta Palace- a palace of erstwhile Maharajas, many temples including Buddhist temple and international borders, Maharaja Bir Bikram College complex, Museum, Government complexes etc. The famous Chatturdas Devata temple located about 6 km away is a old temple established by then Maharaja of Tripura. The Sipahijala is a wild life century with distinctive flora and fauna.

Sipahijala Wildlife Sanctuary: - Sipahijala is a wild life Sanctuary with distinctive flora and fauna. This was declared in 1987 with the prime objective of bio-diversity conservation through education, mass awareness and involvement. This safe haven for wildlife is particularly valuable as botanists in Shipahijala have recorded as many as 456 plants species; beside this topical moist deciduous forest sustain as many

as seven different kinds of primates including the rhesus pig-tailed macaque, capped langur spectacled slow Loris and so on. Apart from leopard, clouded leopard civets, binturong, barking deer and wild boar, this forest plays as host to as many as 100 species of birds including waders, waterfowl and migratory birds of which lesser whistling teal, white ibis, open billed stork are remarkable. It is located about 23 km from Agartala.

Neermahal is the only water palace in the Northeast. The palace was built by Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur as his summer resorts. Light and sound programme has been installed there for the tourists.

Udaipur is the capital of South Tripura District. It has an old famous 'Tripureswari Kali Temple' built by then Maharaja Dhanya Manikya about 500 years back. This is one of the 51 pithasthan of the Hindu pilgrimage.

Pilak is a place of attraction for its archaeological Buddhist remains of eight / ninth centuries, located at a distance of 100 kms from Agartala. Number of terracotta plaques, sealing with stupa and stone images of Avalokiteswara including image of Narasinhha have been found there which date backs of Buddhist period. The place has close association with Maynamoti and Paharpur Buddhist culture of neighbourin Bangladesh. Recently, further excavation has been taken-up by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Kamalasagar Kali temple was built on a hill-top by Maharaja Dhanaya Manikya in the late 15th centuries. It situated about 30 kms away from Agartala just beside the Bangladesh Border. The lake in front of this temple rightly enhances its beauty.

Tepania Eco-Park at Udaipur: Only 45 KM from Agartala. It is an ideal destination for Eco-Tourism about 45 KM from the capital city of Agartala. The orchedium, watch tower, green forest, vast lake, hanging bridge, picnic spot, tree house, tented accommodation are the main attraction of this park. Beautifully colorful garden added its beauty.

Trisna wild life Sanctuary at Belonia: Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary located in South Tripura District, about 110 KM from Agartala, has diversity in its floral and faunal contents. The Sanctuary is famous for Bison locally Known as 'Gaba' and several species of Primates. The floral diversity of the Sanctuary is unique all over its area. There are 230-trees species, 400-herbs, 110-shrubs and 150-climbers available in the Sanctuary. Among the floral diversity there are good numbers of species having medicinal value.

Unakoti: - The most important truism location in West-North Circuit is Unakoti. It is Shiva Pilgrim dates back to seven / eighth centuries. There are numerous rock-cut images available in the area and because of this it is a good heritage location for the tourists. Unakoti is considered as the largest bass relief in South-East Asia.

Dumboor: - Dumboor lake has an water area of 41 Sq. KM with unending spell of luxury and green vegetation all around having 48- islands. Migratory birds visit the lake in winter. As a result of this Dumboor is a very good tourist location for the nature lovers / tourist.

Jampui Hills: - It is the permanent seat of eternal spring situated at an altitude of 3,000 ft above the sea level. Jampui Hill is famous for its charming landscape and enjoyable climate.

Tourists & Revenue earned:

The number of tourist visited both domestic as well as foreign and total revenue earned during 2006-07 to 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 14.19.

_Year (Rs)	Domestic tourist	Foreign	Total tourist	(Rs in Lakhs)
				Revenue earned
2006-07	2,29,621	3,177	2,32,798	47.88
2007-08	2,43,527	3,358	2,46,855	57.08
2008-09	2,45,745	3,410	2,49,155	64.66
2009-10	3,20,931	4763	3,25,694	106.50
2010-11	3,54,006	5290	3,59,296	158.75

Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited:

In 2009-10, the State Government has established a Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited (www.tripuratourism.in) in June 2009 having its corporate office located at Swetmahal, Agartala for effective managing of the tourism industry in the State.

Concluding remarks:

The State has quite potentially for industrialization. Low availability of infrastructure has actually made the process of industrialisation extremely difficult in the State.

The agro-climatic condition and fertile soil are favourable for development of processing industries in the State. Besides, the State has potentiality for promotion of gas based as well as fertilizers and rubber bases industries. The State is second largest producer of rubber after Kerala.

The State has also tremendous potentiality for bamboo based industries including traditional handloom and handicraft industries. Moreover, the State is a traditional tea growing State, which has ample scope for improvement by adopting modern technology.

Eco-tourism is another area, where the State can expand infrastructural facilities for augmenting income and employment.

The official trade between Tripura and neighbouring Bangladesh started since 1994-95 need to be developed for exploring the greater economic prosperity.

There is need to set up a Software Technology Park (STP) to facilitate setting up of IT industries in Tripura. The STP provides infrastructure facilities to new IT entrepreneurs for augmenting investment as well as employment.

15) EDUCATION

School Education:

Education is the key input for the development of individual as well as the society. Education is accepted as one of the crucial inputs for nation building. Education is considered as the best equaliser among all emerging inequalities and is universally acknowledged as one of the key inputs contributing to the process of individual and national development.

It is imperative to provide education to all children in the age group 6-14 years. Accordingly, the "Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009" has come into force from April 2010 to provide free and compulsory education to children in the age group 6-14 years.

Tripura has made a comprehensive progress in the field of education since launching of first five-year-plan. Limited economic resources could not stiffen the Government's strong attitude in providing adequate education facilities including higher education in the State.

Spread of literacy and education is basic issue associated with today's civilization, be it population control, health, hygiene, empowerment of women and weaker section of the society as well as modernization, industrialization, communication and trade and commerce. Since the education has the vital importance in the economic development as well as creation of sustainable human capital, it is, therefore, considered that literacy and education are the reasonably good indicators for assessing the level of development in a society including construction of the Human Development Index (HDI) for the State at disaggregated level.

The State Government provides free education to all the school students' upto Class-XII with the main thrust for universalisation of the elementary education. It can be evident from the Census- 2011 data that overall literacy rate in the State was 87.75 percent with male literacy rate of 92.18 percent and female literacy rate of 83.14 percent. The overall literacy rate has improved from 73.66 percent in 2001 to 87.75 percent in 2011. The improvement in ranking of literacy is noticed even at all India level and the State has moved forward from 15th position in 1991 to 12th position in 2001 further to 4th position in 2011. The all India literacy rate in 2011 for Tripura was 74.04 percent.

As already mentioned, the priority of education sector is to universalisation of elementary education. In order to achieve this, the State is implementing the national programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to enroll 100 percent children of age group 6-14 years.

In fact, in order to attain the basic objectives of universalisation of primary education, the State government has laid special emphasis on mass-literacy campaigns, non-formal education and formal school-education. The goals of SSA are as follows:

- i) All 6-14 age children in school/ education guarantee centre/ bridge course

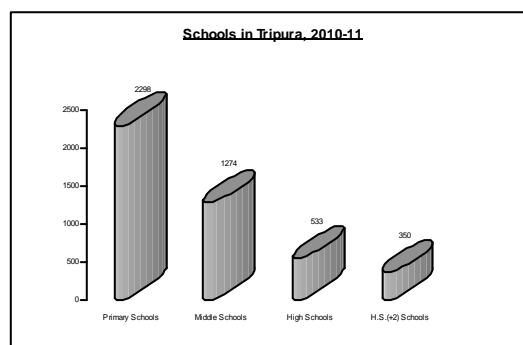
ii) Bridge all gender and social category gaps at the primary stage.

iii) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.

A new Scheme namely Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhijan (RMSA) has been launched in 2009-10 under the assistance of the Government of India for universalisation of the secondary education.

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

The 7th All India School Education Survey conducted in the State with reference date of 30th September, 2002. According to the finalised data of the survey it is revealed that out of total 7,538 rural habitations, there were 6,356 (84.42 percent) habitations having primary stage schooling facilities up to 1 Km. There are 6,213 (82.42 percent) rural habitations up to 3 Km. having upper primary stage schooling facilities. There were 6,054 (80.31 percent) rural habitations up to 4 Km having high State schooling facilities. There were 5,541 (73.51 percent) rural habitations up to 6 Km having higher secondary stage schooling facilities.



The status of school educational facilities in the state for the year 2010-11 is as follows:

Table : 15.1.

Type of school	Name of Districts					Total
	West	North	South	Dhalai		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Primary / Jr. Basic	795	369	621	513		2,298
Middle / Sr. Basic	432	244	349	249		1,274
High	234	94	156	49		533
H.S.(+2 stage)	172	63	87	28		350
Total	1633	770	1,213	839		4,455

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The status of institution exclusively for girls by district in Tripura in 2010-11 is presented in the following table.

Table : 15.2.

Type of school	Name of Districts	
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	West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary / Jr. Basic	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	3
Middle / Sr. Basic	18	2	Nil	1	21
High	12	10	2	Nil	24
H.S.(+2 stage)	16	8	6	1	31
Total	46	20	11	2	79

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The enrolment position from Primary Stage (I-V) to H.S.(+2 stage) by district in 2010-11 were as follows:

Table : 15.3.

District	Primary Stage(I-V)			Middle Stage(V)-(VIII)			High (IX-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	84490	82526	167016	50752	50306	101058	28748	28616	57364
North	39046	37293	76339	19471	19931	39402	9120	9669	18789
South	48016	45972	93988	27153	25251	52404	13776	12423	26199
Dhalai	29795	27280	57075	12340	10476	22816	5848	5144	10992
Total	201347	193071	394418	109716	105964	215680	57492	55852	113344

District	High (+2 Stage)			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	13867	10600	24467	177857	172048	349905
North	3789	3124	6913	71426	70017	141443
South	5948	3845	9793	94893	87491	182384
Dhalai	1812	1245	3057	49795	44145	93940
Total	25416	18814	44230	393971	373701	767672

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

Position of Teachers in different categories of schools from primary to H.S.(+2 stage) are as follows during 2010-11:

Table : 15.4.

District	Primary Stage			Middle Stage			High Stage			H.S.(+2 stage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
West	2909	1000	3909	3084	955	4039	3201	1477	4678	2893	2427	5320
North	685	193	878	1261	315	1576	920	291	1211	954	470	1424
South	1554	274	1828	1482	325	1807	1553	355	1908	1326	352	1678
Dhalai	1048	192	1240	886	168	1054	668	119	787	530	167	697
Total	6196	1659	7855	6713	1763	8476	6342	2242	8584	5703	3416	9119

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

As per 'COHORT STUDY' the drop-out rates in different stages for the year 2010-11 were as follows: -

Table : 15.5.

Sl. No.	District	Stage-wise Drop out rates%					
		I-V			I-VIII		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	West District	3.99	3.14	3.57	7.59	7.74	7.66
2	South District	4.45	5.01	4.72	10.89	13.28	12.04
3	North District	3.45	3.69	3.57	12.33	10.85	11.61
4	Dhalai	3.80	3.96	3.88	9.03	10.55	9.74
5	Total	4.05	4.06	4.05	9.47	9.90	9.68

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

In 2010-11, 2,97,875 childrens of primary stage (I - V) and 1,31,025 childrens of upper primary stage (VI - VIII) have been benefited under Mid-Day-Meal scheme (khichuri). The total number of students who appeared in Madhyamik examination in 2011 was 43,512 out of which 21,944 passed successfully (i.e. 50.43 percent). The total number of students who appeared in H.S. (10+2) examination during 2011 was 19,798, out of which 12,283 passed successfully (i.e. 62.04 percent).

Major achievements in 2010-11:

In addition to the above, the following is the major achievements of the Education (School) Department in 2010-11.

- i) 70- New Junior Basic Schools have been set-up, out of which 69-Junior Basic Schools were set-up under the Sarva Shiksha Aviyan.
- ii) 71- Junior Basic Schools have up-gradated to the level of Senior Basic Schools under the Sarva Shiksha Aviyan.
- iii) 44- Senior Basic Schools have been up-gradated to High School level under the RMSA.
- iv) 25- Schools have been upgraded from High to Higher Secondary level under the State Plan.
- v) 1- New English Medium Nursery School have been set-up under the State Plan.
- vi) 14- High School have opening for Science Stream under the State Plan.
- vii) 1- High School have opening for Commerce Stream under the State Plan.
- viii) 58- Schools have been upgraded to infrastructure under the NLCPR and ACP/SPA.
- ix) 2,70,368 - students were benefited under different stipend and scholarship incentive.

HIGHER EDUCATION:

The State Department of Education (Higher) is entrusted with the task of providing opportunities to the students of the State for pursuing higher studies ranging from general education to sports and youth services and also for promotion of art and culture in the State. The State has one Central University and one private University (ICFAI), 15- General Degree Colleges, 1- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 2- Engineering Colleges, 3- Polytechnics, 1- Govt. Law College, 1- Govt. Music College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Tripura Joint Entrance Board, 1- Govt. Museum, 1- State Kala Academy, 1- State Archives and 24- Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

In 2007-08, a State Government Agriculture College has been started, which is the first Agriculture College in the State, and namely as College of Agriculture at Lembucherra.

The Tripura Polytechnic Institute has been converted into the Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT) in 2007-08 for both degree and diploma level programme. In Degree level courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electronic & Tele-communication and Computer Science & Engineering, Food processing technology, Automobile Engineering and Architectural Engineering.

The Women's Polytechnic is now a State-run Diploma level Institute where courses in Information Technology, Fashion Technology, Medical Lab. Technology and Computer Science & Technology are also offered.

In 2008-09, a Government Veterinary College has been started which is the first Veterinary College in the State and named as College of Veterinary Science & A.H. at R.K. Nagar, West Tripura.

Tripura University, the Central University of the State runs 13- post-graduate courses. The colleges for general education run under-graduate courses in Science, Arts and Commerce streams at pass and honours level. In total 26 (twenty-six) subjects are offered in under-graduate level in different degree colleges having enrollment of more than 27,500 students. The State Government has set-up a newly degree College at TTAADC Head Quarter, Khumulwng in 2007-08.

In 2005-06, the State Government has set-up a Medical College, which is the first medical college in the State, and named as Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC). The Tripura Engineering College has been transformed into the National Institute of Technology (NIT) in 2005-06 after strong persuasion of the State Government with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. Besides, there is a private Tripura Medical College and Dr. B.R.Amedkar Memorial Teaching Hospital set-up in October, 2006 at Agartala.

In 2007, the earlier Tripura University, which was started in 1987 as State run University has also been converted into Tripura Central University by the constant endeavour of the State Government in the field of higher education. Moreover, the State has also an outfit for the IGNOU-Regional Centre, which is a Central University for various degree, diploma and post graduate studies.

The Tripura Institute of Technology is a modular institute wherein both degree and diploma education are taught. The degree level course includes Civil, Mechanical,

Electronics & Tele-communication and Computer Science & Engineering. The diploma level course includes Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Electronic & Tele-communication, Computer Science & Technology, Food Processing Technology, Automobile Engineering and Architectural Engineering. The Women Polytechnic is offering diploma level courses in Information Technology, Fashion Technology, Medical Laboratory. Technology and Computer Science & Technology. In the private sector, the State has the ICFAI University, a Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's runs Science College, and a Holy Cross College at Agartala.

In 2009-10, the State Government has announced for opening-up of six more Government General Degree Colleges at Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Kanchanpur, Longtharai Valley and Santirbazar.

The district wise number of higher educational institutions in 2010-11 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table : 15.6.

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Govt. Law College	Music College	Art College
West Tripura	2	7	2	1	1	1
North Tripura	-	3	-	-	-	-
South Tripura	-	4	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	2	15	2	1	1	1

District	Sanskrit College	Regional College of Physical Education	Polytechnic	College of Fisheries	College of Agriculture
West Tripura	1	-	2	1	1
North Tripura	-	1	-	-	-
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	1	-	-
Total	1	1	3	1	1

District	Regional Pharmacy	Medical College	Teachers Training (IASE)	Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Technology
West Tripura	1	2	1	1
North Tripura	-	-	-	-
South Tripura	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	1	1

District	Para Medical	Veterinary College	ICFAI University	Holly Cross College
West Tripura	1	1	1	1
North Tripura	-	-	-	-
South Tripura	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1	1

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The district wise number of enrolment in various higher educational institutions in 2010-11 in the State is presented in the following Table.3

Table : 15.7.

District	University			General Degree College			Engineering College			Govt. Law College		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	-	-	-	9198	6943	16141	1106	394	1500	107	85	192
South Tripura	-	-	-	3545	2079	5624	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	2229	1946	4175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	574	555	1129	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	15546	11523	27069	1106	394	1500	107	85	192

District	Music College			Art College			Sanskrit College			Regional College of Physical Education		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	52	132	184	89	46	135	21	04	25	-	-	-
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	10	52
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	52	132	184	89	46	135	21	04	25	42	10	52

District	Polytechnic			College of Fisheries			College of Agriculture			Regional Pharmacy			Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
West Tripura	-	253	253	81	56	137	50	39	89	50	27	77	
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	102	18	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	102	271	373	81	56	137	50	39	89	50	27	77	

District	Medical College			Bhavan Tripura College of SC. & Technology			Teachers Training (IASE)			Nurses Training Institute			Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
West Tripura	380	217	597	NR	NR	NR	149	169	318	-	50	50	

South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	380	217	597	NR	NR	NR	149	169	318	-	50	50	
District	Para Medical			Veterinary College			ICFAI University			Holy Cross College			
	Boys	Girls		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	322	214	536	19	07	26	830	249	1079	68	69	137	
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	322	214	536	19	07	26	830	249	1079	68	69	137	

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The district wise number of teachers in various higher educational institutions in 2010-11 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table : 15.8.

District	University			General Degree College			Engineering College		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	NR	NR	NR	169 (1)	160 (-)	329 (1)	52 (-)	15	67 (-)
South Tripura	-	-	-	96 (25)	42 (20)	138 (45)	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	83 (9)	37 (17)	120 (25)	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	14 (6)	04 (5)	20 (11)	-	-	
Total	NR	NR	NR	362 (41)	243 (42)	605 (83)	52 (-)	15	67 (-)

* Data relates to Tripura University (Now Central University) only.

District	Govt. Law College			Music College			Art College			Sanskrit College		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	04 (15)	- (6)	04 (21)	12 (7)	08 (6)	20 (13)	13 (1)	05 (1)	18 (2)	02	01	03
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total	04 (15)	- (6)	04 (21)	12 (7)	08 (6)	20 (13)	13 (1)	05 (1)	18 (2)	02	01	03

District	Regional College of Physical Education			Polytechnic			College of Fisheries			College of Agriculture		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	T	F
West Tripura	-	-	-	12	05	17	17	03	20	14	01	15

				(3)	(3)	(6)						
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	04	-	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	04	-	04	12	05	17	17	03	20	14	01	15
				(3)	(3)	(6)						

District	Regional Pharmacy			Medical College			Bhavan Tripura College of Sci. & Technology		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	12	1	13	180	34	214	NR	NR	NR
	(3)		(3)						

South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-			
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	12	1	13	180	34	214	NR	NR	NR
	(3)		(3)						

District	Teachers Training (IASE)			Nurses Training Institutes			Para Medical		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	11	7	18	-	-	10	13	12	25
	(-)	(5)	(5)		(9)	(9)	(32)	(5)	(37)
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	7	18	-	-	10	13	12	25
	(-)	(5)	(5)		(9)	(9)	(32)	(5)	(37)

District	Veterinary College			ICFAI University			Holy Cross College		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	11	-	11	57	19	76	05	03	08
	(1)	(1)	(2)				(3)	(5)	(08)
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-			
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	11	-	11	57	19	76	05	03	08
	(1)	(1)	(2)				(3)	(5)	(08)

(-) indicates part-time teachers. Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the number of Schedule Caste students in graduate and Post Graduate levels by district in 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 15.9.

District Graduate Post Graduate

	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West District	1628	1187	2815	NRA	NRA	NRA
South District	679	442	1121	NRA	NRA	NRA
North District	368	329	697	NRA	NRA	NRA
Dhalai District	182	172	354	NRA	NRA	NRA
Total	2857	2130	4987	NRA	NRA	NRA

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the number of Schedule Tribe students in graduate and Post Graduate levels by district in 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 15.10.

District	Graduate			Post Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West District	1914	1287	3201	NRA	NRA	NRA
South District	741	396	1137	NRA	NRA	NRA
North District	277	171	448	NRA	NRA	NRA
Dhalai District	131	122	253	NRA	NRA	NRA
Total	3063	1976	5039	NRA	NRA	NRA

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the examination result statistics for the year 2009-10 in the State.

Table : 15.11.

Name of Course	No. of students appeared			No. of students passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<u>Degree in Arts</u>						
B.A. (Pass course)	1592	1475	3067	1232	1102	2334
B.A. (Hons. course)	1186	1038	2224	863	857	1720
M.A.	165	180	345	144	176	320
<u>Degree in Science</u>						
B.Sc. (Pass course)	320	166	486	304	160	464
B.Sc. (Hons. course)	196	110	306	122	81	203
M.Sc.	33	31	64	31	30	61
<u>Degree in Commerce</u>						
B.Com. (Pass course)	174	14	188	162	12	174
B.Com. (Hons. course)	92	09	101	76	09	85
M. Com	29	05	34	23	04	27
<u>Degree in Engineering</u>						
Civil Eng.	33	15	48	33	15	48
Mechanical Eng.	42	01	43	42	01	43
Electrical Eng.	35	14	49	35	14	49
Computer Sc. & Eng.	35	13	48	35	13	48
Electronics & Electrical	17	07	24	17	07	24
Production Engineering	15	02	17	15	02	17
Transportation Engg.	15	12	27	15	12	27

Diploma in Engineering

Civil Eng.	35	06	41	25	03	28
Mechanical Eng.	30	01	31	22	01	23
Electrical Eng.	29	07	36	10	03	13
Computer Sc. & Tech.	14	09	23	05	04	09
Electronics & Telecom.	20	05	25	13	01	14
Automobile Eng.	22	01	23	15	01	16
Food Processing Tech.	08	05	13	03	02	05
Interior Decoration	08	01	09	03	-	03

Diploma in Women's**Polytechnic**

Information Tech.	-	31	31	-	23	23
Fashion Tech.	-	16	16	-	08	08
Medical Lab Tech.	-	33	33	-	30	30

Education

Law (LLB)	30	21	51	30	21	51
B.P. Ed.	31	11	42	29	10	39

Fisheries

B.F. Sc.	13	06	19	13	06	19
M.F.Sc.	03	-	03	03	-	03

Pharmacy

D. Pharma	29	18	47	27	17	44
B. Pharma	12	09	21	11	07	18

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

Major achievements in 2010-11

- * Ambassa Polytechnic has been operationalised from academic session 2010-11.
- * Against 246 vacant posts of Assistant Professor for General Degree College, 126 posts have been filled-up during 2010-11. Efforts are being made for filling-up of remaining vacancies. 6 (six) posts of Assistant Professor and 1 (one) post of Professor in Technical College have been filled-up.
- * In addition 317 various of Part-time Teachers have been regularized and they have been appointed as regular Teachers in different Colleges.
- * A 10-year perspective Plan of the Department has been finalized. Follow-up action is in process for introduction of new courses and increase of intake capacity in different Colleges as per perspective Plan.
- * Decision taken by the Govt. for setting-up of a new General Degree College at Gandacherra.
- * A 75.00 crores project under 13th Finance Commission award has been sanctioned for Development of MBB College and 3 (three) Polytechnic at Ambassa in Dhalai District, Bagbassa in North Tripura District and Khumulwng in West Tripura District and work is being taken-up.

- * Sanction received and fund placed for setting-up Law College in a location at Agartala. Work has been taken up shortly.

SOCIAL EDUCATION:

Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced Universalisation of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6 years of age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The following scheme have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

1. ICDS (General).
2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY).
3. ICDS training.
4. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP).
5. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG).
6. Construction of Anganwadi Centre.

1. ICDS (General):

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since October 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9,906 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Tripura. Out of sanctioned 9,906 Anganwadi Centres, 9,540 AWCs made operational till March, 2010.

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 15.12.

Year	Item	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-10	ICDS-Projects	22	16	12	6	56
	Anganwadi Centre (Operational)	3,943	2,587	1,860	1,150	9,540

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY Scheme was launched in September, 2000. Adolescent girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line (BPL) as well as school drop-outs (in the age group of 11-18 years) are selected and attached to the local Anganwadi Centre for monthly learning and training activities. If out of School girls (11-18 years) are not available at AWCs under KSY, the school going girls may be selected for KSY for coverage under the Scheme.

Under KSY, multiple options are available to choose one or more interventions to improve nutritional, health, economic and social status of adolescent girls. The provision of fund is limited to Rs.1.10 lakh per project per year for 10- KSY Centres. Each KSY centre comprising 30- adolescent girls can be given training in making plastic chatai, flower saji, mora, tailoring woolen knitting and bamboo works & knitting of pachra. The reading, writing and learning about health and nutrition are also advocated in all these KSY Centres. Supplementary nutrition is also provided to the Adolescent girls in the AWCs.

During the year 2009-10, Government of India had released 50% fund amounting to Rs.28.05 lakhs for 51-ICDS Projects. In 51-ICDS Project, KSY had been implemented in 255 Anganwadi Centres. About 7650 adolescent girls benefited under the scheme and full released amount of Rs.28.05 lakhs was utilised.

3. ICDS training programme:

This programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the Instructors and Guest Lecturers of the Department on job course, Orientation & Refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following 5 Training Centres.

Table : 15.13.

Sl. No.	Anganwadi Workers Training Centre
1	West District, Narsingarh.
2	Kakraban, South Tripura.
3	Dhalai District, Ambassa.
4	Ramnagar, North Tripura.
5	A.D. Nagar run by NGO.

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

During the year 2009-10, the physical and financial achievement for the training of the ICDS functionaries through the above AWTC is given below:

Table : 15.14.

Year	Financial	Training courses and beneficiaries		
		Job course	Refresher course	Orientation course
2009-10	Rs.60.49 lakhs.	813- AWW	499- AWW 377- AWH	481-AWH

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

4. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been the biggest intervention of the Government of India implemented through the State Governments to combat material and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

During 2010-11, 3,05,875 children and 78,986 mothers have been covered under supplementary nutrition programme of ICDS.

5. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG):

The NPAG Scheme was launched in 2002-03 in the State initially in West Tripura District with funding from the Special Additional Central Assistance (ACA on 100% grant from the Women & Child Development Department). The adolescent girls less than 15 years with body weight less than 30 kg. and above 15 years to 19 years less than 35 kg. irrespective of financial status of the family to which they belong. The enlisted adolescent girls are getting 6 Kg. of food-grain totally free of cost from Fair Price Shops every month for three consecutive months. At the end of three months all the undernourished persons to be weighted again and those who in spite of receiving food-grains for three consecutive months have not shown improvement in nutritional status will be investigated by AWW/ANM and, if necessary, referred to the Medical Officer, of the PHC for investigation and treatment. However, they will be given food-grain every month for the next three months again.

During 2009-10, total expenditure incurred to an amount of Rs.81.76 lakhs under NPAG for covering 60,503- adolescent girls.

6. Construction of Anganwadi Centres:

The Government of India has been releasing fund for construction of Anganwadi Centres from the annual plan period of 2001-02 for the North Eastern Region. Till 2007-08, Government of India has sanctioned for construction of 5,139-Anganwadi Centres. During 2009-10, Government of India has sanctioned spell for construction of 4739-Anganwadi Centres and released 50% fund.

7. Construction of CDPO's office building:

The Government of India has not provided any fund for construction of Office building for the CDPOs. However, the Department has taken up for construction of 20-CDPO's Office building during 2009-10 from the State Government's own budget at an estimated cost of Rs.14.64 lakhs for each CDPOs Office.

Sports and Youth Affairs

The activities of the Sports Youth Affairs for promoting sportsmanship as well as for encouraging youths are presented below:

1. Sports & Physical Education.

- * Physical Education.
- * Organisation of School level Sports & Coaching.
- * Intensive Coaching.
- * Inter-school sports competition.

2. Youth Activities.

- * Organizing Youth Festival at Block / District / State levels.
- * Organisation of North East Tribal Youth Festival.
- * Multi cultural festival.
- * Inter State (NER) Long distance cycling expedition.
- * State level youth festival
- * Long distance swimming / Cycling.
- * Marathon race.
- * Triathlon.
- * Scouts & Guides movements.

3. Tripura Sports Council.

- * Organisation of rural sports.
- * Organisation of women sports festival.
- * Financial assistance to the State sports activities / club / association.
- * Running of play centers.
- * Organisation of coaching camps.

4. Intensive scheme for Talented Sportsmen

5. Building up of Sports Infrastructure throughout the State.

6. Sports & Physical Education

7. Physical Education

Physical Education is an integral part of the education. The motto of physical education is to build a complete man through the teaching of character building, discipline, patriotism, integrity and brotherhood. With this goal 930 physical teachers/coaches are working in different Schools of the state.

8. Training

Regional College of Physical Education has been set up at Panisagar, North Tripura to train the Physical Teachers of the State Government in different games. One year Diploma in Physical Education conducted for graduate Physical Teachers and 6 -months Certificate Course on Physical Education conducted for under graduate Physical Teachers.

9. Organization of school level sports & coaching

To organize school level sports programmes, the following Boards are constituted by the State Government.

- a) One State level School Sports Board.
- b) District level School Sports Board in each of four Districts.
- c) Block level School Sports Board in each Block.
- d) One Agartala Municipality level School Sports Board.

10. Prize Money Games

Prize money games are the regular curriculum of school level programmes with the central assistance. The competitions in 6-games are being organized by School Sports Board in Block, District and at State level. The competition team of Block level gets the prize money.

11. Sports Competition

Organization of 15 games Zone-Block-District-State levels is in the yearly curriculum of the Board. Yearly about 70,000 students of 160-Zones, 40-Blocks, 4-Districts and State level participate in different games & sports competition. Not only at State level, in National level also are teams being sent to participate. Yearly 100 nos. Students are achieving the credit of National level players.

12. Coaching

To develop the standard residential coaching camps prior to participation of National Competition are being held each and every occasions.

13. Programme & achievement during 2008-09

Table :15.15.

Sl. No.	Items	Student participants
i)	Games and sports	88,000
ii)	Incentive to outstanding sports man	20
iii)	Sports school	124
iv)	Scholarship stipend	400
v)	Special Incentive given to national participants	18

14. Medal Winning Achievement

Table : 15.16.

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2008-09	5	9	18	32

15. Different Coaching Centres

- * Sub- Divisional level.
- * District level.
- * Special Coaching Centres.

* Play-centers under Tripura Sports Council.

16. Tripura Sports School

To produce National and International level sportsman, Tripura Sports School was established in the year 2000. About 120 students are getting training under the experienced coaches. Their performances in State Level as well as National Level School games are very much remarkable.

17. Youth Festival

The main goal of this festival is to develop the folk culture and the mixed culture of region. Young artists of the state take part in the Block to State level festival and the state championship artist are being sent for participation in national youth festival every year. The summary performance in 2008-09 is as follows:

Table : 15.17.

Sl.No.	Subject	Participants (Nos.)
1.	Long distance swimming	16
2.	Scouts & Guides programme	1,600
3.	Youth festival	12,000
4.	Tribal Youth Festival	150
5.	Triathlon	20
6.	Trekking programme	20
7.	Yoga camp	1,500

Source: - Education (Sports) Department, Tripura

18. Scouts and Guides Movement

To build a real citizen with a helping mind to the helpless at the time of crisis is the motto of this movement. With this goal State Department of School (Social department) organizes Club bulbul, Rajaya Puraskar Camp, Rastrapati Puraskar Selection camp etc. The members also contribute to maintain discipline in different State level programme, in controlling the traffic etc.

19. Tripura Sports Council

Sports council is playing a vital role in organization and expansion of sports arena of the State. The council has been formed with sports loving people, Sportsman and administrator. It has 23 affiliated State Sports Organizations. These Organizations are regularly getting financial help from Sports Council to organize State level meet and to participate in national level competition.

Activities of Councils

Rural Sports

For searching of talents and to encourage the Sportsman of rural areas this competition is arranged. Under this sportsmanship of Sports Council, State also participates in National Rural Competitions.

Women's Sports Festivals

Council organizes Sports Festival for women from Block to State level. At the same time they send teams in the National Women Sports Festival.

Coaching

Under the direct control of Sports Council 33 Nos. State Coaches and 12 Nos. SAI Coaches posted at Netaji Subhash Regional Coaching Centre (NSRCC) are imparting scientific coaching in Athletic, Gymnastic, Football, Cricket, Judo, Weight lifting, Handball, Basketball etc.

Sports Medicines Clinic

Sports Council run this clinic at N.S.R.C.C. for the treatment of injured Sportsman without any fees. Sports medicine Doctors of this State are extending free service here.

North East Sports Festival

In 2010-11, Tripura got 80 medals with 38-Gold, 13-Silver and 35-Bronze in three discipline.

Incentive Scheme

In this project stipends are issued to the medal winners of State and National level competitions. Moreover, special incentive is given to International participants.

Sports Stipend issued during 1998-2010.

Table : 15.18.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Amount@ Rs.</u>
1998-99	300	600/-
1999-00	400	600/-
2000-01	400	600/-
2001-02	400	600/-
2002-03	400	600/-
2003-04	400	600/-
2004-05	400	600/-
2005-06	400	600/-
2006-07	400	600/-
2007-08	400	600/-
2008-09	666	600/-
2009-10	666	600/-

Concluding remarks:

Although literacy rate including female literacy is high in the State, but there are laAlthough literacy rate including female literacy is high in the State, but there are

large numbers of habitations without any primary school. All these habitations need to be covered under the Education Gurantee Scheme (EGS) for universalisation of primary education. The infrastructure facilities with building, laboratory, library and sanitary facility required to be provided in all schools of the State.

The Tripura University which is now a Central University requires to be directed in such a manner that it can be developed as a pioneer research institute in the North Eastern Region of country. The scientific and technological faculties including IT may be upgraded at national standard, so, that students may get early employment in private organized sector.

The extension of vocational and job oriented technical educations should be encouraged in various degree, diploma and certificate courses for self-employment.

16) HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

HEALTH:

Health is defined by the World Health Organization [WHO] as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is one of the vital elements that determines human development and progress in a given time and space. Good health and a long life are valued possessions. For most people, the realization of goals and ambitions depends on having a reasonable and healthy life span. This can in turn, provide an opportunity to develop abilities and use this innate potential in pursuit of personal goals, that will bring indirect benefits to individuals as also to the society as a whole. Good health is thus a key factor for an individual in leading an economically meaningful life. Good health is of paramount importance for a socially and economically productive life. In fact, the well being of a State depends, to a great extent, on sound health of its people. It is one of the primary functions of the Government to provide good healthcare facilities to all its citizens.

In the words of Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen, "Bad health is constitutive of poverty. Premature mortality, escapable morbidity, undernourishment are all manifestations of poverty. I believe that health deprivation is really the most central aspect of poverty."

Health finds predominant place in three of the eight goals, eight of the sixteen targets and eighteen of the forty-eight indicators of the "Millennium Development Goals of the UN". Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being.

Tripura, being located in south-west corner of the North-Eastern Region, has suffered due to infrastructure and other bottlenecks, which has adversely affected the economic development of the State. The high incidence of poverty and backwardness are also telling on the health condition of the State. The State is also suffering due to shortage of appropriate health manpower. However, due to concerted efforts made by the State Government, there has been a positive change in the health scenario in recent years.

Objectives:

The main focus under the health and family welfare sector is "health care for all" in the State with particular reference to the poor and backward people. The State has comparatively performed better in the field of health & medical facilities despite its economic backwardness and in absence of modern health care facilities.

- i) To provide adequate and qualitative preventive and curative healthcare to the people of the State.
- ii) To improve maternal and child health and in particular to reduce maternal and infant mortality.
- iii) To ensure equality in health care to all, particularly to disadvantaged groups like scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, backward classes and women.
- iv) To provide affordable quality health care to the people of the State through allopathic, homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medicines etc.

- v) To give training to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff to meet the need of health care in the State.
- vi) To ensure greater access to primary health care by providing medical institutions as close to the people as possible.

In 2010-11, following national health programmes have been implemented in the State in addition to the state sector health programmes..

- i) Family Welfare, Reproductive & Child Health Programme.
- ii) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme.
- iii) National Tuberculosis Control Programme.
- iv) National AIDS Control Programme.
- v) National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment.
- vi) National Leprosy Eradication Programme
- vii) National Cancer Control Programme
- viii) National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme
- ix) District Mental Health Programme
- x) Disability & Rehabilitation Programme
- xi) Integrated Disease Surveillance Project.

Besides, National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) is a major partner and in conjugation with the Health Department, has done effective work, especially at the grassroots level, giving the entire health services in the State a major boost. As a result of concerted efforts made by the State Government there is a visible improvement in the health status of the people of Tripura, which can be depicted in the following Table.

Table : 16.1.

Items	All India	Tripura
Birth rate	22.1 / 1000	14.9 / 1000
Death rate	7.2 / 1000	5.0 / 1000
Natural growth rate	14.9 / 1000	9.9 / 1000
Infant mortality rate	47 / 1000	27 / 1000
Total fertility rate	2.7	2.2
Sex ratio	933:1000	961/1000

Source: SRS-2010, ORGI & NFHS-3.

It is evident that State Government is fully committed to deliver best possible health care services to the people with the limited financial resources, especially the primary healthcare services. Side by side special attention is being paid to preventive and promotive aspects of healthcare, in addition to the curative measures. Benefits are also given under Tripura State Illness Assistance Fund to the BPL patients for treatment of diseases like heart, lung, kidney, brain, neurological diseases requiring surgical intervention out side the state.

State Population Policy:

The Government of Tripura announced the “State Population Policy-2000” in August-2001 with three following objectives.

1) Immediate objective : To address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

2) Mid-term objective : To bring total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement levels through rigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

3) Long-term objective : To achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with the requirement of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection. Main endeavour will be on elimination of poverty and illiteracy and socio-economic upliftment of the people.

Where we are and where we go by 2010? The following Table depicted the achievement status in 2010 against the target fixed for the State.

Table : 16.2.

<u>Parametres</u>	<u>Present level</u>	<u>Target to be achieved by 2010</u>
i) Birth rate	14.8	15
ii) Death rate	5.0	5
iii) Growth rate	9.9	10
iv) TFR	2.2	2
v) IMR	34	20
vi) MMR	4	1
vii) Couple protection rate	46.1%	60%

Source: - SRS-2010, State Population Policy-2000.

Recommendation of J.V.R. Prasada Rao Committee:

A High Level Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sri J.V.R. Prasada Rao, the then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India to review the situation in the entire North Eastern Region for the development of health facilities and health manpower. The committee submitted the report in April, 2001. The relevant abstract of the recommendation of the Committee in respect of Tripura was as under.

1) Recommendation of health infrastructure in Tripura and shortage as on 31-03-2000.

Table : 16.3.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total requirement</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Shortage</u>
1.	Health Sub Centers	1,260	538	722
2.	Primary Health Centers	189	59	130
3.	Community Health Centers	47	9	38

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

2) Recommendation of health manpower in Tripura and shortage as on 2010-11.

Table : 16.4.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Total requirement	Existing
1.	Medical Officer	1,032	1,480
2.	Specialist	749	272
3.	Staff Nurse	1,542	814
4.	Laboratory Technician	300	125
5.	X-ray Technician	170	31
6.	Ophthalmic Assistant	150	12
7.	Blood Bank Technician	40	8
8.	MPW/(Female)	1,142	552
9.	MPW/(Male)	1,142	530
10.	MPS/(Female)	172	155
11.	MPS/(Male)	172	144

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The Health Department is running short of different categories of Medical and Para-medical staff in comparison to the sanction strength of such staff. shortage of staff / vacancy in the Department are shown in the below.

Table : 16.5.

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Man in position
1.	Laboratory technician	134	100
2.	Laboratory technician(contract)	17	-
3.	Radiographer	29	28
4.	Radiographer (contract)	9	3
5.	Radiographer (fixed)	24	16
6.	Pharmacist (Allopathy)	307	234
7.	Pharmacist (Allopathy)(fixed)	25	-
8.	MPS/(Male)	153	144
9.	MPS/(Female)	69	155
10.	MPW/(Male)	508	530
11.	MPW/(Female)	603	552
12.	MPW/(Male) (fixed)	102	98
13.	MPW/(Female)(fixed)	88	82
14.	Staff Nurse	839	1259
15.	Staff Nurse (fixed)	456	456

16.	Medical (Allopathy)	1480	717
17.	Dental Surgeon	65	41
18.	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	85	85
19.	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	56	56

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Health Infrastructure:

There were 17-Hospitals, 11- Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 79-Primary Health Centres, 635- Sub-Centres/Dispensaries, 7- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2010-11 through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to all section of the society.

The State Government Medical College has been started from August 2006, which is the first medical college in the State, and named as Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC).

Besides, there is a private Tripura Medical College and Dr. B.R.Amedkar Memorial Teaching Hospital set-up in October, 2006 at Hapania, Agartala.

Below mentioned table shows the allopathic medical facilities of the State during 2010-11 .

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Districts				Total
		West	North	South	Dhalai	
i)	State Hospitals	04	00	00	00	04
ii)	District Hospitals	00	01	01	00	02
iii)	Sub-Divisional Hospitals	03	02	03	03	11
iv)	Rural Hospital & CHCs	06	01	03	01	11
v)	PHCs	24	19	23	11	79
vi)	Sub-Centres	287	112	164	72	635
vii)	Blood Banks	03	02	01	01	07
viii)	Blood Bank Centre	02	01	03	01	07
ix)	Telemedicine Centre(Storage)	03	03	03	03	11
x)	Vision Centre	05	07	12	16	40
xi)	Tele optoamology centre	11	00	00	00	11

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

In addition to these facilities, the State Government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially in the rural area.

The below mentioned table shows the status of homeopathic and ayurvedic medical facilities of the State Government during 2010-11.

Table : 16.7.

District	Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions	
	Homeopathic	Ayurvedic
West Tripura	68	43
North Tripura	25	10
South Tripura	46	27
Dhalai	14	08
Total	153	88

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

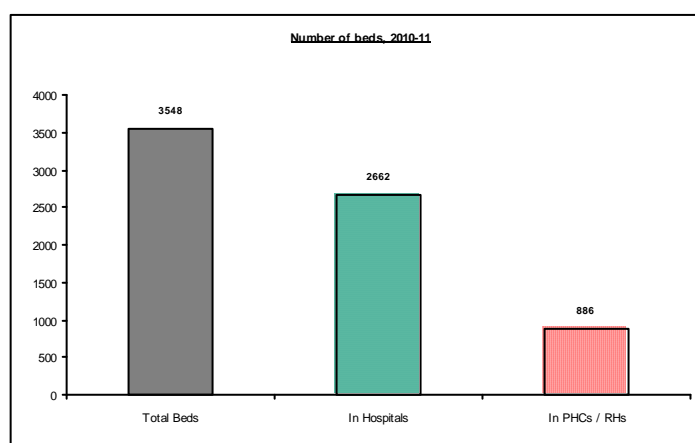
Moreover, there are one State Homeopathic Hospital and one State Ayurvedic Hospital in Tripura.

The total number of beds in medical institutions during 2010-11 in the State is presented below:

Table : 16.8.

Items	Districts				
	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of beds	2,235	442	601	270	3,548
In Hospitals	1,937	200	325	200	2,662
In PHCs/RHs	298	242	276	70	886

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.



Manpower:

The status of technical manpower position under the State Health Department during the years 2010 and 2011 is presented in the following Table.

Table 16.9.

Sl. No.	Category	2010	2010-11
1	Medical Officer(Allopathy)	730	1480
2	Medical Officer(Ayurvedic)	56	56
3	Medical Officer(Homeopathy)	60	85
4	Medical Officer(Dental)	47	41 (cadre) & 24 (ex-cadre)
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	10	8
6	Multipurpose Worker (Male)	402	530
7	Multipurpose Worker(Female)	648	552
8	Para Medical Worker	32	26
9	Chemist	2	4
10	Jr. Projectionist	3	3
11	Social Worker	13	13
12	Sr. Inspector Food	4	4
13	Ext. Educator	29	27
14	Health Educator	2	2
15	Sample Collector	2	2
16	Sr. Sanitarian	2	2
17	B.C.G. Technician	5	5
18	Multipurpose Supervisor (Male)	152	144
19	Multipurpose Supervisor (Female)	67	155
20	Asstt. Malaria Officer	5	5
21	Para Medical Asstt.	4	4
22	Sr. Malaria Inspector	3	3
23	Sr. Para Medical Worker	9	8
24	Non Medical Supervisor	9	10
25	D.D.E.M.O.	5	4
26	M.E.I.O.	1	1
27	Public Health Nurse	2	1
28	Field Worker	55	53

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor in the State during 2010-11 is given in the table.

Table : 16.10.

District	Patients treated		
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	2	3	4
West	99,066	7,01,665	8,00,731
North	66,147	3,96,621	4,62,768
South	1,05,635	3,54,673	4,60,308
Dhalai	52,418	1,97,633	2,50,051
Total	3,23,266	16,50,592	19,73,858

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients by kinds of disease in all four districts of the State in 2010-11 is depicted below.

Table : 16.11.

District	Tuberculosis		Syphilis		Fever		Small pox	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	329	1142	0	0	17,241	57,715	0	0
North	14	157	0	9	19,501	58,710	0	0
South	13	330	0	31	35,005	89,838	0	0
Dhalai	60	238	0	0	15,169	38,513	0	0
Total	416	1,867	0	40	86,916	2,44,776	0	0

District	Malaria		Leprosy		Cholera		Gastronsteritiss	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	2,092	3,420	0	19	0	0	16,915	77,681
North	15,232	27,099	0	7	0	0	6,632	27,462
South	5,655	10,116	0	0	0	0	6,114	19,040
Dhalai	2,040	1,147	0	7	0	0	3,669	10,962
Total	25,019	41,782	0	33	0	0	33,330	1,35,145

District	Gonorrhea		Diphtheria		Poliomyeities		Tetanus	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
North	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhalai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	96	0	0	0	0	3	0

District	Measles		Whooping cough		Typhoid		Total	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	30	40	0	0	422	662	37,032	1,40,679
North	83	582	3	9	933	893	42,398	1,15,024
South	34	180	15	17	225	199	47,061	1,19,751
Dhalai	6	60	0	1	28	17	20,972	50,945
Total	153	862	18	27	1,608	1,771	1,47,463	4,26,399

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

FAMILY WELFARE:

The Health & Family Welfare sector is not only limited to catering health care and facilities to masses of all sections but is also entrusted with the task of stabilisation of population by implementing the policies through various National Programmes from time to time. In this endeavor the State of Tripura has also formulated the State Population Policy in August 2001 for progressing towards the ideal and subsequently constitution the State Population Commission under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister.

The main objective of the Family Welfare and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) is to stabilize population at a level consistent with the needs of National developments. The main highlights of the RCH programme and interventions which calls for are:-

- * People have the ability to reproduce and regulate their fertility.
- * Women are able to go through pregnancy and childbirth safely.
- * The outcome of pregnancies is successful in terms of maternal and infant survival and well being.
- * Couples are able to have sexual relations free of fear of pregnancy and of contracting diseases.
- * Infrastructure Development for better service.
- * Manpower Development.
- * Integrated Training Packages
- * IEC activities and counseling on Health, Sex & Gender.
- * Tribal Area RCH Package.
- * RTI / STI Clinic at District Hospitals.
- * MTP & IUD services upto PHC Level by providing equipment, medicine furniture etc.
- * Enhanced community participation through Panchayet Women Group & NGOs.
- * Major and minor civil works to provide facility for better RCH services.
- * Laboratory diagnosis of RTI/ STI.
- * Adolescent Health.

State's performance on family planning during 2010-11 is presented in the following table.

Table : 16.12.

Method	Targets	Achievements	Percentage achievements
Total sterilisation	11,104	3,953	34
Vasectomy	1,350	412	44
Tubectomy	9,754	3,541	32
IUD insertion	6,253	1,958	47
CC users (Nirodh)	No Target	5,92,949	-
Oral Pill users	No Target	1,71,558	-
MTP	7,640	7,440	97

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2009-10 is presented in following table.

Table : 16.13.

Method	West District			South District			North District			Dhalai District			
	Plan	Achieve	%	Plan	Achieve	%	Plan	Achieve	%	Plan	Achieve	%	
Sterilisation	4,125	2,056	50	2,000	466	23	2,290	988	43	2,689	234	9	
Vasectomy	225	228	101	500	14	28	560	351	13	65	0	0	
Tubectomy	3,900	1,828	47	1,500	452	30	1,730	637	37	2,624	234	9	
IUD Insertion	1,800	891	50	1,100	598	54	1,915	742	39	1,438	710	49	
CC Users	No (Nirodh)	2,87,683	- target	No	1,60,838	- target	No	91,647	- target	No	52,781	- target	
Oral Pill Users	No target	68,183	- target	No	44,056	- target	No	45,028	- target	No	14,291	- target	
MTP		2,700	3,139	116	1,500	1,915	128	2,200	1,413	64	1,240	973	78

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Immunization :

State performance on immunization and MCH during the year 2010-11 are given in the following table.

Table : 16.14.

Name of Vaccine	Targets / Plan	Achievements	Percentage
DPT	62,038	49,943	75
OPV	62,038	49,667	74
BCG	62,038	55,186	82
Measles	62,038	48,301	70
DT	54,685	19,006	62
TT(Preg. Women)	66,255	44,903	78

TT(10Years)	52,356	32,193	58
TT (16Years)	51,041	26,023	54
IFA (Large)	62,038	53,735	90
Vit- A Solution.	62,038	38,371	69

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Pulse Polio :

National Pulse Polio Immunization Programme has been successfully implemented in the State from 1995-96. The performance for the year 2009-10 is presented in the following table.

Table : 16.15.

Year	Estimated Children	Round	O.P.V. given	% Achieved	Remarks
2009-10	4,16,006	1 st Round	4,06,248	97.65	0-5 years
		2 nd Round	4,08,724	98.25	0-5 years
2010-11	4,11,848	1 st Round	4,07,551	98.96	0-5 years
		2 nd Round	4,08,318	99.14	0-5 years

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary blood donation by month during the year 2009-10 is presented in the following table.

Table : 16.16.

Month	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Blood donation camp
April'09	1,150	211	1,361	28
May'09	2,267	270	2,537	51
June'09	2,475	29	2,504	57
July'09	1,288	26	1,314	27
Aug'09	4,296	78	2,574	52
Sept'09	1,413	22	1,435	45
Oct.'09	1,760	93	1,853	37
Nov.'09	2,428	36	2,464	46
Dec.'09	1,493	25	1,518	49
Jan'10	1,834	35	1,869	51
Feb.'10	1,867	115	1,982	51
March'10	1,476	134	1,610	36
2010-11	23,200	839	24,039	579

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:-

State performances by district on blood samples collections / tests during the year 2010-11 is presented in the following table.

Table : 16.17.

Activity	West District	South District	North District	Dhalai District	(Provisional)
	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Total State
Blood slides collected	1,13,495	1,06,407	41,215	56,347	3,17,464
Blood slide examined	1,13,495	1,06,407	41,215	56,347	3,17,464
Positive Cases	2,764	10,767	2,393	7,437	23,361
Pf Cases	1,924	12,544	1,947	5,980	22,395
PV	182	417	77	290	966

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The following depicts the details of D.D.T. spray in the State during the year 2010-11.

Table : 16.18.

Round	Targeted Population	Population covered
1st Round	15,04,024	10,75,676
2nd Round	24,72,008	14,60,401

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Control of blindness and visual impairment:-

The achievement of the control of blindness and visual impairment during 2010-11 is presented in the below noted table.

Table : 16.19.

Activity	Achievements
Cataract Operations Done	7,193
School Covered	297
Teachers Trained	124
School Children Screened	31,429
No of Students found refractive error	1,161
No of student provided with free Spectacles	1,992

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2010-11 is presented in the following table.

Table : 16.20.

Activity	Achievements
Sputum examined	18,638
Sputum Positive cases detected	1,891

Total cases detected 2,945

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2010-11 is presented in the given table.

Table : 16.21.

Activity	Number
Leprosy cases detected	29
Cases discharged	32

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Cancer control programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2010-11 is presented in the given table.

Table : 16.22.

Activity	Achievement
Mammography done to detect breast tumor	178
Cancer patients received Chemotherapy doses(old & new)	9,112
Cancer patients received Radiotherapy	900

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Mental health programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2010-11 is presented in the following table.

Table : 16.23.

Activity	Number
Mental Patients treated at OPD	346
Mental Patients treated at IPD	314

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Achievements under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

* Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) Scheme: Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the pregnant women residing in remote rural areas.

Under this scheme, beneficiaries ranging from SC, ST & BPL mothers having two children above the age of 19 years are given cash incentives of Rs.700/- in each case for rural areas and □Rs.600/- for urban areas. Those opting for delivery at home are also provided with cash incentive of Rs.500/- under this scheme.

The total beneficiaries under JSY during 2009-10 was 20,402 in the State.

* Accredited Social Health Activist(ASHA): ASHA stands for Accredited Social Health Activists, which are selected by and accountable to the Panchayats. ASHAs are placed in every ICDS run Anganwadi Centres of the State. She acts as first port of call to attend any health related intervention in the community. Every ASHA is also a member of Village Health & Sanitation Committees constituted in all 1040 GPs (including ADC villages) and hence, are involved in local health planning for increased access and accountability of health services.

Table : 16.24.

Item	Target	Achievement
Training of ASHA	7,367	7,367

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

* Village Health & Sanitation Committee: Out of 1,040 VHSC constituted, 1,011 committees are operational so far with joint accounts of ANM/AWW/ASHA and the Gaon Pradhan. Under NRHM, Untied Funds @ Rs.10,000/- per annum is provided to each committee to enable undertaking of local health action.

B. Other Achievements under NRHM

* Operationalization of Mobile Medical Units: Taking health care to the doorsteps is the principle behind improving access to health care and equitable distribution of health services. Under the National Rural Health Mission provision of Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) in each District is one of the strategies to improve access. Under the initiative, Ramakrishna Mission has been entrusted for operationalizing the Mobile Medical Units (MMU) in West Tripura district. MMUs in the remaining three districts are being operationalized by the respective Chief Medical Officers.

* Hospital Waste Management under Infection & Environment Management Plan is implemented through an outsourced agency for effective management of wastes (sharp needles, human/ anatomical waste, toxins, radio-active substances etc.) generated by the PHCs so as to prevent further pollution by air or water.

* Procurement of Diesel Generator Sets have been procured for all categories of Health Institutions for regular power supply and installation of the same has been completed in most of the health institutions.

* Health Management Information System (HMIS) for effective data management leading to better management of health programme, HMIS is implemented in the State.

Budget for 2010-11:

Table : 16.25.

<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>				
Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total_____
6,188.50	7926.59	817.07	275.00	15206.04
<u>Expenditure of Directorate of Health Services, 2010-11:</u>				
5,925.83	6952.84	338.85	21.45	13430.97
12114.33	14879.43	1155.92	296.45	28637.01

DRINKING WATER & SANITATION (DWS):

The earlier PWD (Public Health Engineering) has been renamed as PWD (DWS) and continued with the responsibility to provide the safe drinking water both for rural and urban areas. The underground water resources through sinking of deep tube wells in rural areas and surface resources in urban areas are utilized for creation of sustainable pipe water supply system in the State. However, there are few deep tube wells are also functioning in urban areas.

Providing safe and adequate drinking water to all households in all habitations without loosing much time is one of the main objective of State Planning. For this purpose a range of schemes to tap both surface and ground water are under implementation which include, surface water treatment plants, deep tube wells, small bore tube wells, spot sources like ordinary hand pump(OHP), mark-II/III, RCC well, sanitary well, masonry well etc. The excessive iron content in ground water poses a major challenge to water supply system in Tripura. The department has given priority to install iron removal plants with all deep tube wells.

The State PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation) Department has attached priority in construction of deep tube well based surface water supply schemes since inception. However, during the last four - five years a good number of rural surface water supply schemes including high capacity as well as mini treatment plants are given priority in remote rural areas, particularly where drilling of deep tube wells are not feasible even after resistively survey and also where population growth is high. Since 1998, priority is also attached through introduction of surface water supply schemes in all urban areas.

The State PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation) Department is also considering introduction of deeper drilling rig machines for sinking of DTWs particularly in hilly areas where suitable water bearing strata is available at much lower depth. The Department has also attached top priority in installation of Iron Removal Plants (IRPs) since the underground water is mostly infested with high iron content. The Department has taken-up construction of innovative small capacity water supply schemes based on compact water treatment plant, small bore deep tube wells, horizontal roughening filters (HRS) cum slow sand filter (SSF) etc. The Department has general target to undertake substantial works in TSP areas.

The State Government has given priority for construction of number of rural surface water supply schemes including high capacity as well as mini treatment plants for remote rural areas, especially where drilling of deep tube wells are not feasible.

The Public Health Engineering wing of State Public Works Department is the nodal department for survey of status of drinking water supply in rural habitations of the State. The DWS wing of PWD is also responsible for water supply through tankers in case of disruption in normal water supply and also to serve occasional gathering of people. In addition to normal activities, DWS is also executing huge numbers of deposit work of different departments and executing the work of construction of deep tube wells under sector reform. As of now, about

80 deep tube wells under the head of deposit work/ sector reform have been executed by the DWS.

As on 1st April 2011, out of 8,132 rural habitations, 3,369 habitations were fully covered and 2,258 habitations were partially covered on quantity basis for providing safe and adequate drinking water. On quality basis, 1,499 habitations were fully covered and 1,238 habitations were partially covered for providing safe and adequate drinking water.

The following Table shows the status of water supply in the State as on 1st April 2011.

Table : 16.26.

ITEM	On 01-04-2011
Deep tubewell in operation (in Nos)	Urban- 124
	Rural- 1048
	Total- 1,172
Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos)	Urban- 38
	Rural- 79
	Total- 117
Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos)	Urban- 58
	Rural- 411
	Total- 469
Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1,311.01
	Rural- 6,553.62
	Total- 7,864.63
Urban surface water treatment plants (in Nos)	13
Rural surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	13
Ground Water Based Treatment plant (in Nos)	02
Small Bore Tube Well (in Nos)	Urban- 08
	Rural- 1,063
	Total - 1,071
Domestic connection (in Nos)	Urban- 46,848
	Rural- 7,974
	Total- 54,822
Road side stand posts (in Nos)	Urban- 6,280
	Rural- 29,430
	Total- 35,710
Functioning spon sources like as Mark-II/III/OHP ring/ massonry/sanitary well/ spring water sources etc. (in Nos) in rural areas	25,602

Population covered with piped water
supply scheme (in Nos)

Urban- 6,88,952
Rural- 21,38,142
Total- 28,27,094

Source: - PWD (DWS) Department, Tripura.

Rural Sanitation :

State Government has taken various initiatives to promote rural sanitation coverage at household, community, school, anganwadi etc. levels and also promote hygiene practices. Due to series of initiatives taken in this regard, Tripura has been one of the few States having very high sanitation coverage.

Earlier four districts of Tripura have been brought under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and have taken all measures to further expand sanitation coverage including quality of facilities at household, school, anganwadi & community level which has significantly reduced incidences of diarrhoea even during lean season. Further, hygiene behavior is being promoted focusing on hand washing before eating and after defecation and also safe handling and storage of drinking water.

The following Table shows the status of sanitation campaign in the State as on 1st April 2011.

Table : 16.27.

i) Individual household latrine for BPL.	4,34,120
ii) Individual household latrine (BPL)	1,43,478
iii) School toilet	5,138
iv) Balwadi/ Angwanadi Toilet	5,877
v) Sanitary complex	208

Source: - PWD (DWS) Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks: -

State achieved well in terms of birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate in compare to national average. However, specialist health care services need to be augmented for quality life.

Setting-up of two successive Medical Colleges would definitely improve the quality treatment in the State since a good number of the patient are going outside the State for better treatment.

Moreover, attempts require to be taken for providing safe drinking water, sanitation as well as proper disposal of water to reduce the infection diseases especially in rural and hilly areas.

Providing quality water supply and proper sanitation system to the community is the priority sector of the government and accordingly the DWS wing of PWD is committed to face the challenges to ensure better satisfaction of the consumers so far community water supply system and rural sanitation as well as total sanitation campaign are concerned. The list of committed work is huge and without proper community participation in both urban and rural areas it is not possible to maintain such schemes efficiently and smoothly. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all concern to understand the importance of the sector and to co-operate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply system including sanitation system in the state.

17) WELFARE

TRIBAL WELFARE:

Tripura was once a princely State acceded to the Indian Union as a 'C' category State on 15th October, 1949. The tribals formed the majority of the population till early part of the 1950s. The partition of India led the State through a marked demographic change following large-scale influx of non-tribals from across the border, the erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh.

The Tribal Welfare programmes are important components for upliftment of tribal people as well as to remove the economic backwardness of the tribals of the State.

The objectives of the tribal welfare in the State are as follows:

- (i) Economic Development.
- (ii) Promotion of education and preservation of culture and tradition.
- (iii) Protection from social exploitation.
- (iv) Safeguarding the constitutional and traditional rights.

About 31 percent of the population in Tripura is the Schedule Tribes (ST). The ST population as per 2001 Census was 9,93,426, which was 8,53,345 in 1991. Total ST males and females were 5,04,320 and 4,89,106, respectively as per Census-2001. The Census- 2001 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 73.20 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 56.50 percent, which was 40.37 percent in 1991. The ST males literacy rate was 68.00 percent and ST females literacy rate was 44.60 percent in 2001.

There are 19-ST communities, and their detailed demographic particulars are as follows:

Table : 17.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the tribes	Population (Census Years)			
		1971	1981	1991	2001
i)	Tripuri / Tripura	2,50,545	3,30,872	4,61,531	5,43,848
ii)	Reang	64,722	84,003	1,11,606	1,65,103
iii)	Jamatia	34,192	44,501	60,824	74,949
iv)	Noatia	10,297	7,182	4,158	6,655
v)	Uchai	1,061	1,306	1,637	2,103
vi)	Kuki	7,775	5,501	10,628	11,674
vii)	Halam	19,076	28,969	36,499	47,245
viii)	Lushai	3,672	3,734	4,910	4,777
ix)	Bhutia	3	22	47	29
x)	Lepcha	14	106	111	105
xi)	Khashia	491	457	358	630
xii)	Chakma	28,662	34,797	96,096	64,293
xiii)	Mog	13,273	18,231	31,612	30,385
xiv)	Garos	5,559	7,297	9,360	11,180

xv)	Munda / Kaur	5,347	7,993	11,547	12,416
xvi)	Santhal	2,222	2,726	2,736	2,151
xvii)	Orang	3,428	5,217	6,751	6,223
xviii)	Bhil	169	838	1,754	2,336
xix)	Chamal	0	18	26	226
xx)	Generic Tribals etc.	0	0	0	7,098
xxi)	Total	4,50,508	5,83,770	8,53,345	9,93,426

Source: - Census-2001, RGI, New Delhi.

The economy of tribal people of the State is built upon agriculture which is mostly characterised by rain-fed and shifting cultivation. The tribal farmers constitute about 30 percent of the farming community and control 37 percent of the agriculture holdings. The productivity levels are much below the level attained by their counterpart non-tribal farmers. The benchmark survey conducted in 1997 revealed that the Jumia Tribal families account for approximately 40 percent of total tribal families in the State. Apart from practice of shifting cultivation, the main problem related to agriculture is lack of cultivable land and poor irrigation facilities.

Development Initiatives At-A-Glance :

- * Promotion of Education -
 - * Setting up of Residential Schools.
 - * Boarding House Stipend from KG-I to Class-X.
 - * Pre-matric / Post-matric / Additive of Post-matric Scholarship.
 - * Drop-out Coaching Centre for Unsuccessful Madhyamik students.
 - * Special Coaching in core subjects.
 - * Merit Award
 - * Up-gradation of merit to ST students.
 - * Construction of hostel for ST boys and girls.
 - * Sponsoring students to the schools of excellence outside the state.
- * Livelihood propagation --
 - * Rubber plantation.
 - * Horticulture.
 - * Tea plantation.
- * Entrepreneurship Development through -
 - * Soft loan for business in transport, poultry, piggery, handloom, handicraft, hotel and different service sector through Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.
 - * Promotion of SHGs through capacity building, infrastructure development and capital flow.
- * Skill Up-gradation through -
 - * Vocational training.

- * Pre-Induction training for Recruitment to Para Military/Army.
- * Training at ITI, GNM & MPW.
- * Cultural Promotion through -
 - * Support initiatives for pujas & festivals.
 - * Workshop & Seminar.
 - * Museum.

Educational Programme

Education is one of the essential tools for development of any community or society. It is more important, when we talk about the tribals, who are socio-culturally and linguistically backward. Tribal Welfare Department spent about 90% of its Plan funds for the educational schemes. The major schemes implemented in the annual plan period 2009-10 are as follows.-

i) *Boarding house stipend*: - Boarding House Stipend @ Rs. 30/- per day per student and @ Rs.1/- per day per student for sweeping and cleaning of the boarding house is provided for a maximum number of 322 days in an academic year for the students from KG-I to class X staying in approved Boarding Houses. There are 274 Boarding Houses, out of which 110 are run by the Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs). There are 164 Government run Boarding Houses (Boys-115 and Girls-49) in the State.

During the year 2010-11, 20,777 students were benefited out of this scheme and details are shown in the following Table.

Table : 17.2.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2010-11	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 1,532.81	20,777 students

ii) *Pre-matric scholarship*: In 2010-11, 99,105 students were benefited from the scheme. Under the scheme scholarship is provided @ Rs 40/- per month to the students from Class VI to VIII and @ Rs 50/- per month to the students of IX and X Classes for a period of 10 months in an academic year.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2010-11 were as follows.

Table : 17.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2010-11	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 391.22	99,105 students

iii) *Post-matric scholarship*: In 2010-11, about 16,744 students were benefited out of this scheme. PMS is provided to the students of class XI and above for continuing higher studies. The ST students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.1,08,000/- are eligible for maintenance allowance and fee for all courses.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2010-11 were as follows.

Table : 17.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2010-11	
Financial	Physical
Plan: Rs. 111.40	16,744 students

Table :17.5.

Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS)

Category	Rate		Additive	Total
	Hosteller	Day scholar		
Class-XI	235	140	215	830
Class-XI	235	140	95	985
Degree	355	185		1320
Masters	510	330		1685
MBBS	740	330		1685
BE and Equivalent	740	330		1685
Diploma in Engineering and Para-medical etc.	740	330		1685

iv) *Additive of post-matric scholarship*: - The objective of the scheme is to provide additional amount to the hostellers of H.S. (+ 2) stage and above, receiving the Post Matric Scholarship of Government of India to make it at par with the rate of Boarding House stipend of State Government. During the year 2010-11, about 10,143 students were benefited out of this scheme.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2010-11 were as follows.

Table : 17.6.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2010-11	
Financial	Physical
Plan: Rs. 242.65	10,143 students.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

v) *Merit award to meritorious students*: - The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. Students, who secured 55% and above marks in their annual examination from VI to IX and XI and Madhyamik/ School Final/ HSLC and 10+2 examinations from any recognized Board are awarded together with a certificate. The following Table shows the achievement during the last year is shown.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2010-11 were as follows.

Table : 17.7.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2010-11	
Financial	Physical

Table : 17.8.

Sl. No.	Class	Rate	
		Boys	Girls
1	VI	300	350
2	VII	400	450
3	VIII	500	550
4	IX	600	650
5	Madhyamik/SF/HSLC	1200	1300
6	XI	1200	1300
7	10+2 Stage (without science)	1300	1400
8	10+2 Stage (with science)	3000	3000
9	Who passed Madhyamik or equivalent exam. securing 80% marks in average	5000	5000
10	Who passed H.S. (+ 2) stage or equivalent exam. securing 80% marks in average	10000	10000

vi) *Supply of free text books*: - Under this scheme, financial grant in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Books for the students of Class I to VIII are being supplied under Sarva Shiksha Abhijan (SSA) by Education Department since 2003-04. A detail of the achievement during the year 2010-11 is shown in the following table.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2010-11 were as follows.

Table : 17.9.*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<u>2010-11</u>	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 52.00	12,534 students.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

vii) *Special coaching in core subjects*: - Tutorial guidance is given to ST students reading in classes I to XII. Teachers are preferably inducted from un-employed youth and provided with honorarium @ Rs.2,500/- per month. The centers are mostly run by the voluntary organizations. Coaching is conducted for 7 months in an academic session. During the year 2010-11, a total of 31 centres were benefited out of this scheme.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2010-11 were as follows.

Table : 17.10.*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<u>2010-11</u>	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 16.00	2,735 centres

viii) *Establishment of Ashram School (Class III to V)*: - With the aim to provide quality and value based education among the children, hailing from poor tribal families, efforts are made to set up 3-Ashram School at Karbook, Kanchanpur and Ambassa. Medium of instruction in these schools are English. In these school ST students were admitted for Class III and read up to Class V. These schools are run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS). With a view to extend the intake capacity of existing 100 seated Ashram School at Kanchanpur following constructions has taken up during 2007-08 and are in progress.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2010-11 were as follows.

Table : 17.11.

Sl.	Name of work	Funding	Project	Year of	Financial	Cumulative	Remarks
1	50 seated ST boys hostel attached to RNM Ashram School, Kanchanpur.	CSS	92.05	2007-08	Nil	81.40	At finishing stage.
1	50 seated ST girls hostel attached to RNM Ashram School, Kanchanpur.	CSS	92.05	2007-08	Nil	82.923	At finishing stage.

ix) *Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII)*: - With the aim to provide quality and value based education, efforts have been taken to establish 4- Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) Schools at Khumulwng, Bir Chandra Nagar, Kumarghat and Rajnagar. The Medium of instruction in the EMR Schools is English and the curriculum is CBSE. These schools are funded under 100% grant from Government of India, under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of the India. Ekalavya Model Residential School runs under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2010-11 were as follows.

Table : 17.12.

EMR School	Academic year	Student appeared	Student passed	Remarks
EMR School, Bir Chandra Nagar	2007-08	55	55	100% success with 1st Division- 9 students
	2008-09	41	41	100% success with 1st Division-21 students
	2009-10	39	39	100% success with 1st Division-17 students
	2010-11	53	53	100 % success with 1st Division-38 students
EMR School, Khumulwng	2008-09	26	26	100% success with 1st Division- 11 students
	2009-10	41	41	100% success with 1st Division-41 students
	2010-11	75	75	100 % success with 1st Division-72 students

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

x) *Construction of School Hostel for Girls and Boys*:- Construction of hostels for both boys and girls were taken-up with a view to extend hostel facilities to the ST students in

interior areas. The scheme is under 50:50 share basis for boys hostel and 100% share basis for girls hostel between the State and Union Governments. Ongoing construction works of ST hostel, financial outlay and physical achievements during the year 2010-11 are presented in the following Table.

The financial outlay and physical achievements during 2010-11 were as follows.

Table : 17.13.

Sl. No	Name & location of hostel	Name of scheme	Year of sanction	Intake capacity		Project cost	Financial outlay during 2010-11	Cumulative financial outlay	Remarks
				Girls	Boys				
1	50 seated ST Girls hostel attached to Kailashahar HS	CSS	2007-08	50	-	141.02	Nil	109.03	On going
2	50 seated ST Boys hostel attached to Amarpur HS	CSS	2007-08	-	50	110.00	Nil	32.25	Ongoing.
3	100 seated ST Boys hostel attached to Umakanta Academy, Agartala.	CSS	2007-08	-	100	244.07	77.08	271.19	At finishing stage.
4	100 seated ST Girls hostel attached to MTB Girls HS School, Agartala.	ACA	2007-08	100	-	197.21	Nil	197.21	At finishing stage.
5	50 seated ST Girls hostel attached to Lokasikshalaya HS Champaknagar.	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	Nil	111.77	Ongoing
6	50 seated ST Girls hostel attached to Srinagar Gabordi HS Bishalgarh.	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	Nil	111.77	Ongoing
7	100 seated ST Girls hostel attached to St. Paul's School, Agartala.	CSS	2008-09	100	-	271.30	Nil	271.30	Completed.
8	100 seated ST Girls hostel at Khumulwng, TTAADC HQ.	CSS	2008-09	100	-	271.30	Nil	271.30	Ongoing
9.	50 seated ST Girls hostel at Purnajoy Choudhury Para, HS, Kanchanpur.	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	Nil	111.77	Finishing stage.
10.	50 seated ST Girls hostel at Jampui Hill HS, Kanchanpur.	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	Nil	111.77	Finishing stage.
11.	50 seated ST Girls hostel at Ganganagar HS, Ambassa.	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	Nil	111.77	Finishing stage.

12.	50 seated ST Boys hostel at Gandacherra HS.	CSS	2008-09	50	--	111.77	Nil	111.77	1st floor in progress.
13.	50 seated ST Boys hostel at Birchandrapur HS. Khowai.	CSS	2008-09	-	50	220.26	Nil	220.26	Complete
14.	50 seated ST Boys hostel at Khowai HS.	CCS	2008-09	-	50	189.80	55.87	111.77	Ongoing
15.	50 seated ST Boys hostel at Kirit Bikram Institute HS, Udaipur.	CSS	2008-09	-	50	111.77	Nil	55.90	Work Order issued.
16.	30 seated ST Girls hostel attached to Taidu HS School, Amarpur.	Article 275(1)	2008-09	-	30	79.00	Nil	64.897	Finishing stage.
17.	30 seated ST Girls hostel attached to Surendranagar HS, School, Sadar.	Article 275(1)	2008 - 09	30	-	67.05	Nil	67.05	Ongoing
18.	100 seated ST Girls hostel attached to Tulashikhar HS School, Amarpur.	Article 275(1)	200-09	100	-	209.63	Nil	67.05	Ongoing
19.	50 seated ST boys hostel attached to Kathalia HS School, Sonamura.	Article 275(1)	2009-10	-	50	123.67	Nil	75.00	Ongoing
20.	50 seated ST boys hostel attached to Baralutma HS School, Kamalpur.	Article 275(1)	2009-10	-	50	134.25	Nil	75.00	Ongoing
21.	50 seated ST boys hostel attached to Khedachara HS School, Kanchanpur.	Article 275(1)	2009-10	-	50	134.25	Nil	25.69	Layout given.
22.	100 seated ST girls hostel at Chailengta, Dhalai(by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	Nil	126.49	Ongoing
23.	100 seated ST girls hostel at Manu, Dhalai(by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	Nil	126.49	Ongoing
24.	100 seated ST girls hostel at Ambassa, Dhalai(by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	Nil	126.49	Ongoing
25.	100 seated ST girls hostel at Gandacherra, Dhalai	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	Nil	126.49	Under process.

(by TTAADC).									
26. 100 seated ST girls hostel at Dasda North Tripura, (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	Nil	126.49	Ongoing	
27. 100 seated ST girls hostel at Damcherra, North Tripura (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	Nil	126.49	Ongoing	
28. 100 seated ST girls hostel at Ampa, South Tripura, (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	Nil	126.49	Ongoing	
29. 100 seated ST girls hostel at Mandai, West Tripura, (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	Nil	126.49	Ongoing	
30. 100 seated ST girls hostel at Belcherra, Khowai, (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	Nil	126.49	Ongoing	
31. 100 seated ST boys hostel at Sikaribari, Dhalai, (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	-	100	126.49	Nil	63.245	Ongoing	
32. 100 seated ST boys hostel at Karbook, South Tripura, (by TTAADC).	CSCSS	2009-10	-	100	126.49	Nil	63.245	Ongoing	
33. 50 seated ST boys hostel at Mungiakami Khowai (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	-	100	126.49	Nil	63.245	Ongoing	

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

xi) Coaching Center for drop out (Madhyamik) students: - Special efforts have been made to provide coaching programmes for the unsuccessful Madhyamik students who could not succeed due to various reasons of inconveniences. Stipend @ Rs.20/- per student per day is provided to the hostellers for a maximum period of 240 days. Honorarium for teaching staff is Rs.2,500/- per month. The scheme is implemented through District Administration, SDMs and NGOs. Apart from the stipend and tuition fees, the Department is providing funds for construction of drop out coaching centers to the successful NGOs @ Rs.3.00 lakhs per unit. During 2010-11, about 666 ST students were benefited from this scheme.

Table : 17.14.

Year	NGOs involved	Students appeared in Madhyamik exam	Students passed	% of pass
2010-11	14	666	NA	NA

xii) Supporting students for ITI/ GNM/ MPW Courses in the State: - State Tribal Welfare Department provides stipend to the students of Industrial Training Institute at Indranagar, Jatan Bari and Ambassa. Stipend to the students of GNM and MPW courses conducted by the State

Health & Family Welfare Department. The rate of stipend is Rs.450/- per month for the hosteller of ITI and Rs.200/- per month for non-hostellers. The rate of stipend given to GNM trainees is Rs. 450/- and for MPW trainees is Rs.350/- per month. During 2010-11, altogether 403 students were benefited out of this scheme.

Table : 17.15.

					<i>(in Nos.)</i>
Year	GNM	IAS	JEE / TCS	ITI	Total
2010-11	68	1	100	235	404

xiii) *Sponsoring students to the Schools of Excellence, out side the state:* - With the aim to generate more talents and give wider exposure to the students hailing from interior villages, the State Department has sponsored 59 students to Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Allahabad. State Tribal Welfare Department provides maintenance allowances, tuition fees and expenditure on journey etc.

Table : 17.16.

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Number of Students	Expenditure per annum
1.	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	59	Maintenance allowance Rs.22,000/- with train and air fare per student.

xiv) *Inter hostel sports competition:* -

Besides normal programmes of State Youth Affairs & Sports Department and Tripura Sports Council, the tribal students are provided with additional care for making optimal use of their excellence in sports and games. Inter hostel competitions are conducted every year in order to provide them wider exposure and scope for improving skill. During the year 2010-11, the State Department had spent Rs. 3 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Skill up-gradation –

Pre-induction training for recruitment to para-military / army:-

Recruitment in para-military forces and army is one of the most rewarding employment opportunities for the tribal youth in North Eastern Region. Unfortunately, many of the resilient tribal youths from across the interior tribal areas fail to make use of this opportunity. This is mainly because of the absence of competitive skills and needed exposures in them. In order to bridge the gap and induct more tribal youths in para-military forces and army, the scheme of "Pre-Induction Training Course" has been introduced. Under this scheme, Rs.400/- for boarding and Rs.100/- as pocket allowance is given for one month.

Promotion of art & culture -

i) *Kok-Borok Day Celebration:* - Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of 8-indigenous tribes of Tripura having its separate identity is a rich language from time immemorial and over and

above it is the language of about 10-lakhs people residing in Tripura and its neighboring states, including people residing in present Bangladesh.

On 19th January 1979 Tripura Government recognized this language as State language after a prolonged struggle of Kok-Borok speaking communities and different democratic organizations. Thus on 19th January of each year, Kok-Borok Day is being celebrated since 2005. Seminar, recitation, cultural programme and exhibition etc has been organized on this occasion. The activists in Kok-Borok and scholars in other field are conferred with different awards on this day.

ii) *Fairs & Festivals*: - To maintain, promote and revive the traditional culture of the tribals, supports to the observation of major tribal festival is extended under the scheme. Melas, exhibitions, pujas, conferences of tribal leaders etc. are also held under the scheme. During 2010-11, the State Tribal Welfare Department had spent Rs. 42 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Economic Development –

Rubber plantation: - The object of the scheme is to assist the tribal people for a sustainable economic development through rubber plantation. The project is implemented over a period of seven years. The unit cost is 1,09,000/- per hectare. The grant amount of State Tribal Welfare Department is Rs, 63,325/- per family for plantation of 1hector of rubber. Cash subsidy including planting grant and fencing subsidy from the Rubber Board subsidy is Rs. 45,675/- to be paid over span of 7 years. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Block Advisory Committee" from the fully/ partly ST Jhumia families. The details of beneficiaries given by different State agencies are presented in the following Table.

Table : 17.17.

Year	TRPC	District	TTAADC	Total
2010-11	-	553-new & 93-old.	200-old.	553-new & 293-old.

Horticulture Plantation :

Land less ST families residing in interior areas are eligible to get the benefit of the scheme. An amount of Rs. 30,000/- grant per family is provided to the selected family in installments. The grant amount is utilized over the period of five years. During the year 2010-11, a total of 247- ST families were benefited out of this scheme.

Table : 17.18.

(Rs. inl lakhs)

Year	Final Achievement	Physical achievement
2010-11	75	247

Projects for Tribal Women :

Tribal women in Tripura plays an active role as earners of sustenance for the family. They are actively involved in jhum cultivation, collection of forest produces and selling of goods. It is important that they are engaged more in meaningful and regular economic activities. They have some sort of skill in piggery, handloom/looinloom and handicrafts, poultry and goatery. Skill can easily be developed in mushroom cultivation and sericulture. Tribal women are doing these activities in very small scale and in most unorganized way. In

recent times, a large number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have come-up for taking-up various economic activities. To boost and systematize the economic activities in a greater scale, financial support has been given to the SHGs. The following Table shows the achievements during 2010-11.

Table : 17.19.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Final Achievement	Physical achievement
2010-11	125	250 SHGs.

Livelihood Propagation –

i) Vocational training: - The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the skill of the tribal youth through training in different trades having employment potential like automobile, electrical, electronics, tailoring, motor driving, TV & radio repairs, welding, bamboo handicraft, computer, beauty parlor etc. through Vocational Training Centres run by eligible organizations. Each tribal youth is trained in one trade of his / her choice, the course being of maximum six month duration. Thereafter, the trainee is attached to a qualified master craft's man / expert trainer for a maximum period of six months to learn the skills by practical experience. Under the scheme, 100% grant-in-aid is provided by Central Government under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for tribal people. At present, there are 8-Vocational Training Centres located at Mandai, Tulashikhar, Bokafa, Rupaichari, Kulai, Udaipur, Bishramganj and Dhamanagar. The scheme has been revised by the Government of India w.e.f.1-4-2009. As per the revised scheme, the grant-in-aid is divided into recurring expenditure and non recurring expenditure. Recurring expenditure is granted @Rs.30,000/- per annum per trainee. In case of rented building maximum rent limit is Rs.10,000/- per month. Non-recurring grant is given @Rs.2.40 lakhs for five years @Rs.0.48 lakh per trade. As per the revised scheme proposal for sanction of Rs.259.20 lakhs for 8- Vocational Training Centres in 2010-11 was submitted to the Government of India. The Government of India yet to release the fund.

ii) Rehabilitation of the deviated constituents who shunned the path of violence:

¢ Government of India has introduced a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants in North East India. Accordingly, Government of Tripura also implementing this scheme since 1st April 1998. As per guide line of the scheme, Government of Tripura has made arrangement to provide vocational training to the returnees through NGOs in the following trades:

- * LMV driving & repairing including two and three wheeler
- * Tailoring
- * Electrical & Electronics
- * Computer application
- * Type writing & short hand
- * Any other trades chosen by the trainees

¢ The extremist militants whoever surrendered to different Government agencies, their names are proposed to the Screening Committee constituted by the State Government and the Screening Committee recommends the names of returnees to for coverage

under this scheme. After approval of the State Government, the returnees are sent to the Vocational Training Centres for imparting trainings.

- ¢ During Vocational training period all the trainees were provided monthly stipend @ Rs.2, 000/- per month.
- ¢ After completion of vocational training all the returnees are being rehabilitated by way of implementation of the settlement package.
- ¢ Government of India has revised the scheme in April 2005 and now, the vocational trainings would be for one and half years where the following sections have been covered.
 - * Basic education up to class –VIII standards.
 - * Exposure visits within the State.
 - * Extracurricular activities such as sports/Cultural activities/Celebration of national importance days etc.
- ¢ Housing to the returnees under IAY/ PMGY scheme.
- ¢ Business Stall to start self-employment activity.
- ¢ The returnees who have been brought under Government of India scheme after 1st April 2005 would be favoured with a sanction @ Rs.1.50 lakhs to be kept in a fixed deposit for 3 years in Bank.
- ¢ At present, there are four Vocational Training Centres running for this purpose and these training centers are located at the following places:
 - * Lachi under Santirbazar Sub Division, South Tripura District.
 - * Love Story under Udaipur Sub Division, South Tripura District
- ¢ Since introduction of the Government of India scheme in April,1998 to March, 2011 about 2,458 returnees have been covered by the Government of Tripura under the scheme.

Other activities –

i) Nucleus Budget: - The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor tribals for medical treatment and purchase of medicine. Financial assistance is also provided to take-up need-based income generating schemes. Financial assistance upto Rs.2,500/- for treatment inside the State and Rs.8,000/- for treatment outside the State is provided under this scheme. During 2010-11, 3,321 persons have been benefited out of this scheme.

Table : 17.20.

Year	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement
2009-10	Rs.33 lakhs	3,321 persons.

ii) Implementation of Schedule Tribes and Other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 : To recognizes the forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers over the forest land under their occupation for self-cultivation, rights over minor forest produce and traditional rights, the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is being implemented in the State.

1,18,828 forest dwellers (individual claims) had been given Forest Rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the quantum of land involved is 1,74,157.7 hectares till April, 2011. State Government has decided to dovetail schemes of line departments, MGNREGA, Indo-German Development Council (IGDC) and Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) for gainful utilization of land given to forest dwellers under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (ROFR) Act, 2006. Project proposal for release of fund amounting to Rs. 444 crores for supporting livelihood activities including housing, drinking water, health & sanitation for the forest dwellers had been submitted to the Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Planning Commission of India for consideration.

State level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Tripura and District Level Committee in which DMs are chairman of the committee has been constituted to monitor the progress of implementation of the project / activities for the forest dwellers.

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

A special strategy was adopted during the 5th five-year plan (1975-79) for accelerated development of the Scheduled Tribes. This strategy is called Tribal Sub-plan (TSP). It is a mechanism under which each development departments of the State Government is required to quantify and set apart an amount of their plan budget provision for implementation of schemes exclusively for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura.

The fund so quantified shall not be less than the percentage of ST population in the State. In Tripura each development departments has to quantify at least 31% of their plan fund towards Tribal Sub-plan.

The following table shows the flow of fund and expenditure during 2009-10 under Tribal Sub-Plan.

Table : 17.21.

		<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>					
Sl.	Name of Department	Total outlay (Revised) 2009-10	Flow to TSP (Revised) 2009-10	% of TSP	Total expenditure	Expenditure in TSP	% of TSP expenditure with total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Road & Bridges	44175.20	15495.92	35.08%	39821.44	13256.65	33.29%
2.	PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation)	5482.62	1917.38	34.97%	5264.24	1851.79	35.18%
3.	PWD (Water Resource)	8151.17	2648.10	32.49%	4416.62	1416.52	32.07%
4.	Forest	6125.00	2831.31	46.23%	5032.93	2013.19	40.00%
5.	Food & Civil Supplier & CA	327.55	110.32	33.68%	327.07	110.16	33.68%
6.	Animal Resorce Dev. Dept.	2040.48	682.18	33.43%	1772.44	538.61	30.39%
7.	Agriculture	6706.78	2605.58	38.85%	4706.52	1910.80	40.60%
8.	Horticulture	1359.99	456.15	33.54%	1359.765	453.88	33.38%
9.	Planning & Coordination	600.00	200.00	33.33%	600.00	200.00	33.33%
10.	Social Welfare & Social Edu.	11932.78	3792.37	31.78%	10431.97	2909.50	27.89%
11.	School Education	4920.69	1585.88	32.23%	4625.30	1669.01	36.08%

12.	Rural Development	7069.751	3074.202	43.48%	7069.751	3074.202	43.48%
13.	ICAT	2862.02	923.01	32.25%	1165.57	424.33	36.41%
14.	Panchayat	1030.00	324.30	31.49%	1029.60	324.21	31.49%
15.	Transport	923.79	250.16	27.08%	793.79	264.65	33.34%
16.	Fisheries	1338.57	457.06	34.15%	1317.71	456.56	34.65%
17.	Youths Affairs & Sports	688.53	243.84	35.41%	687.95	245.80	35.73%
18.	Higher Education	953.00	295.43	31.00%	949.75	294.42	31.00%
19.	Health Services	9170.20	3557.57	38.79%	7199.06	2853.21	39.63%
20.	Family Welfare & P.M.	4758.32	1437.49	30.21%	2140.64	732.19	34.20%
21.	Co-operation	1476.66	473.37	32.06%	1476.55	473.37	32.06%
22.	Handloom, Handicraft & Sericulture.	1418.80	449.81	31.70%	1405.22	448.53	31.92%
23.	Information Technology	135.21	41.92	31.00%	135.10	42.88	31.74%
24.	Industries & Commerce	4189.73	1102.07	26.30%	4114.16	1102.07	26.79%
25.	Science, Technology & Environment.	866.50	394.10	45.48%	843.35	394.10	46.73%
26.	Power	200.00	80.00	40.00%	1293.60	412.85	31.91%
27.	Urban Devp. Deptt.	3515.10	385.00	10.95%	3039.192	385.00	12.67%
28.	Employment Services & Manpower Planning	80.20	24.86	31.00%	24.86	24.86	100%
29.	Factories & Boilers Org.	8.75	2.72	31.09%	8.53	2.77	32.47%
30.	Labour Deptt.	211.00	65.41	31.00%	165.55	51.32	31.00%
31.	Revenue Deptt.	7670.00	2387.26	31.12%	2970.38	968.77	32.61%
32.	Prisons (Jail)	1538.879	477.05	31.00%	1538.87	484.64	31.49%
33.	TRP & PVGP	404.06	393.246	97.32%	403.748	393.246	97.40%
34.	Special Areas Programmes (TTAADC)	8228.44	8228.44	100%	8228.44	8228.44	100%
35.	Tribal Welfare	6521.80	6521.80	100%	6060.61	6060.61	100%
36.	Tribal Research & C.I	76.00	76.00	100%	74.80	74.80	100%
	Grand Total :	157157.57	63991.31	40.72%	132495.076	54547.94	41.17%

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Twenty Point Programme (TPP)

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 is a package of Social Sector Schemes and Programmes. It consists of 20- points and 66- items being administered by various Ministries of Government of India and implemented by State/UT Governments. The basic objectives of the programme are poverty eradication and to improve the quality of life of the poor and under privileged population of the country.

The programme covers various socio-economic aspects like poverty, employment, education, housing, health, agriculture, afforestation and environment protection, drinking water, energy to rural areas and welfare of weaker section of the society etc.

Department wise target and achievement in 2010-11 for ST families assisted under Twenty Point Programme (TPP) are given in the following table:

Table : 17.22.

(in families)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Financial year 2010-11	
		Target	Achievement
1	Agriculture	200	694
2	ARDD	100	0
3	TTAADC	1400	1404
4	TRP & PGP	200	200
5	HH & Sericulture	1500	150
6	Industry & Commerce	100	133
7	TW	3100	4175
8	TRPC	300	223
9	TFDPC	100	0
10	Fisheries	150	150
11	RD	5000	1620
12	ST Corporation	150	194
13	Horticulture & Soil Conservation	1200	2629
Total		13500	11,572

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Expenditure of Tribal Welfare Department in 2010-11:

The following Table shows the expenditure of State Tribal Welfare Department in 2010-11.

Table : 17.23.

Schemes	Revised Budget	Fund Released	Fund placed <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Plan Schemes including TTAADC	12586.50	12855.32	12855.32
Non-Plan Schemes	6776.05	6776.05	6776.05
NEC	71.80	71.80	71.80
Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS)	135.52	135.52	135.52
NLCPR	0.00	172.21	172.21
Total :	19569.87	20010.90	20010.90

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council:

With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribals to have autonomy to administer themselves, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January, 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1st April 1985.

The activities of the Council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the

important tasks undertaken by the TTAADC. Special drive to bring high lands under horticultural corps, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry to the tribal families, extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit, supply of safe drinking water will also be geared up and arranged for the ST villages.

The following Table shows the flow of fund to TTAADC in 2010-11.

Table : 17.24.

		<u>(Rupees in lakhs)</u>	
Sl.	Schemes	Sources of fund for State Plan and Non-Plan during 2010-11	No.
1	2	3	
1.	Grants to TTAADC (Plan)	7000.00	
2.	Share of taxes (Non-Plan)	3500.00	
	Total	10500.00	

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

To implement various economical development programmes in the shape of financial assistance as loan for upliftment of poor ST beneficiaries of the State is the main objective of Tripura Schedule Tribe Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.

Tripura Schedule Tribe Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. was constituted under the administrative control of the State Tribal Welfare Department in 1979 registered under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1974. The Corporation has started its functioning from 1981-82 mainly to implement Margin Money Loan Programme for the poor ST beneficiaries in association with Banks.

Later on Government of India constituted a national level ST/SC Corporation (NSFDC) in 1990 with a view to provide adequate financial assistance to all STDCs of the country on very easy terms and conditions as well as lesser rate of interest. So, it is useful for all STDCs to take the financial help of refinance to lend more viable schemes to the ST beneficiaries. Subsequently, the NSFDC bifurcated and a new Corporation named as National Schedule Tribes Finance and Development Corporation under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India had been constituted to cater the needs of the Schedule Tribes from April 2001.

The performance of the Tripura Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd in **2010-11** is presented in the following Table.

Table : 17.25.

		<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
Sl.No.	Schemes	Nos	Financial assistances
i)	Transport Sector	741	1657.82

ii)	Agriculture Sector	449	378.46
iii)	Business Sector	836	663.42
iii)	Others	78	68.57
iv)	Education Loan	532	182.96
	Total :-	2636	2951.23

SCHEDULE CASTE WELFARE:

The demography of Scheduled Castes in Tripura is not confined to "Paras" or "Bastis" like some other parts of the Country.

The Scheduled Caste population by and large lives inter-mingled with other communities in the same village. The social distance between Scheduled Castes and other communities is negligible.

About 17.37 percent population of the State belong to Scheduled Castes. As per 2001 Census, the Scheduled Caste (SC) population of the State was 5,55,724. Total SC male was 2,83,186 whereas SC female was 2,72,538 in 2001. The overall literacy rate among the SC population was 74.68 percent and the similar rates for SC male and female were 81.85 percent and 67.24 percent respectively in 2001.

About 70 percent of the SC population is engaged in agricultural-activities as small or marginal farmers, sharecroppers or as agricultural labourers. In fact, all the fishermen in the State belong to SC community. As per 1990-91 Agriculture Census, the number of SC operational holdings was 48,254, out of which owned and self operated SC holdings was 38,222, leased-in SC holdings was 9,283 and otherwise operated SC holding was 18,509. The total area operated was 30,511 hectares according to 1990-91 Agriculture Census.

Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan:

The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) strategy for the welfare of Scheduled Castes introduced during the 6th plan period is a special device under which various Development Departments of the State Government are required to quantify and set apart an amount of their own plan budget provision for various welfare activities of the Scheduled Castes.

The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of scheduled caste population in the State. It is a drive to expedite and ensure well co-ordinated development of the Schedule Caste communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres.

For implementation of the programme under Special Component Plan, the State Government has identified 298-Gram Panchayats having SC concentration instead of 198-revenue villages as per 1991-Census. Out of these 298- Gram Panchayats, 238-Panchyats have SC population of 20 percent or above but below 50 percent. The remaining 60- Panchyats have SC population of 50 percent and above.

In order to ensure proper and 100 percent utilisation of the SCP funds, and to check the diversion of fund, the State Government introduced Maharashtra Model of SCP in 1996.

According to this model the SCP fund of all Departments is booked against the budget head of the SC Welfare Department under Demand No-20 and the Departments have to incur expenditure on obtaining administrative approval of the SC Welfare Department. There is, therefore, no scope of diversion.

The total SCSP outlay of the State for the year 2008-2009 was Rs.269.57 crores as against a total State plan outlay of Rs.1556.47 crores. Against a total State Plan expenditure of Rs.1171.83 crores. The SCSP expenditure was Rs.194.87 crores which constitutes 16.62 percent of the total State Plan expenditure but 12.51 per cent actual expenditure out of total state plan outlay.

For the year 2009-10 the SCSP outlay is Rs.274.36 crores as against total State Plan outlay of Rs.1576.04 crores. This is 17.40 percent of total plan outlay.

The following table shows Sector-wise Plan Expenditure of SCSP for 2009-10 and target for 2010-11.

Table : 17.26.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Sector</i>	<i>State Plan expenditure, 2009-10</i>	<i>Expenditure against SCSP during 2009-10</i>	<i>State Plan outlay, 2010-11</i>	<i>Flow to SCSP for 2010-11</i>
1.	<u>Sector- I.</u>				
	Agri. & allied Services	22996.70	4401.67		
2.	<u>Sector- II</u>				
	Rural Development	19618.80	3884.70		
3.	<u>Sector- III.</u>				
	Special Area Programme	—	—		
4.	<u>Sector- IV.</u>				
	Irrigation and Flood Control (WR)	18575.28	3372.47		
5.	<u>Sector- V.</u>				
	Energy	2602.00	34.17		
6.	<u>Sector- VI.</u>				
	Industries & Minerals	5074.75	862.71		
7.	<u>Sector- VII.</u>				
	PWD (R&B)	27447.50	4113.00		
8.	<u>Sector- VIII.</u>				
	Communication	—	—		
9.	<u>Sector- IX.</u>				
	Science & Technology	846.00	202.00		
10.	<u>Sector- X.</u>				
	General Economic Services	—	—		
11.	<u>Sector - XI.</u>				
	Social Services	31242.68	5926.53		
12.	<u>Sector- XII.</u>				
	General Services	29201.01	4679.49		
	GRAND TOTAL: -	1,57,604.72	27,436.74		

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. was created in April, 1979 under the Tripura Co-operative Societies Act.

The main objective of the Corporation is the socio-economic up-liftment of the SC people of the State by providing various suitable loans on low rate of interest.

The authorized share capital is Rs. 20 Crores. Its paid up share capital upto 2010-11 by the State Government and Central Government is Rs.744.02 lakhs.

At present the SC Corporation is implementing different viable schemes taking re-finance from National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.

The Tripura SC Corporation is also implementing the schemes of National Safai Karmacharies Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.

The performance and achievement during 2010-11 is presented in the following table:

Table : 17.27.

<i>(Rs in Lakhs)</i>				
Name of the National Corporation 1	State Govts. Guarantee	Amount borrowed 2	Repayment made to National Corporation 3	Total Outstanding 4
NSFDC	1115.78	2860.17	2012.44	253.20
NSKFDC	160.00	159.40	123.42	83.21
NHFDC	25.00	29.34	15.02	12.80
TOTAL	1302.78	3051.91	2154.88	354.21

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

OBC Welfare:

Tripura OBC Co-operation Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura OBC Cooperation Development Corporation Ltd. was created in 1995. Its authorized share capital is Rs.50.00 crores. Its paid up share capital till March 2011 was Rs.242.55 lakhs.

It had started implementing of various credit-linked schemes in collaboration with the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) from 1996-97. The achievement of the OBC Corporation as made during the year 2010-2011 and the target for 2011-2012 are given below.

Table : 17.28.

Sl.	Name of scheme	Target for 2010-11		Achievements in 2011-12		Target for 2011-12		No.
		Nos	Amount in lakh	Nos	Amount in lakh	Nos	Amount in lakh	
i)	Transport sector, Small business & allied, Agriculture sector and Education loan.	265	346.00	178	186.00	215	336.00	

Source: - OBC Corp. Devp. Department, Tripura.

Minority Welfare:

Minority Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.:

The State Government created a separate Corporation namely Tripura Minorities Co-operative Development Corporation Limited in the year 1997. Its authorised share capital is Rs. 50 crores. Its paid up share capital as on 31st March 2009 is Rs. 132.17 lakhs. The State Government gave Government guarantee for Rs. 270 lakhs for borrowing fund from the National Corporation.

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited implemented various credit linked schemes and organized vocational training schemes for the minorities of the State. These are a) Term loan, b) Education loan and c) Vocational training schemes.

a) Term Loan: -

In 2009-10, the TMCDC disbursed a loan amounting to Rs.45.48,695 lakhs to the 73 beneficiaries in the following sectors.

Table : 17.29.

Sl. No.	Sector	Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Agri & allied sector	21	9.98
2.	Small Business sector	28	13.30
3.	Technical sector	4	1.90
4.	Transport sector	20	20.31
5.	Total	73	45.49

Source: - Minority Department Corporation Ltd., Tripura.

b) Education Loan: -

During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.7,61 lakh has been disbursed to 34 minorities student as education loan for the higher studies in MBBS, Engineering, Agri B. Sc., B. Pharma, D. Pharma, MBA etc..

c) Vocational Training: -

Tripura Minorities Co-operative Development Corporation Limited conducted also the vocational trainings during 2009-10. About 17 male trainees have given the Light Motor vehicle driving training at Kailashahar. About 20 female trainees have given the training on agarbati manufacturing and 20- female trainee have also given training on computer application.

Target for 2010-2011:

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited has also taken an Annual Action Plan for the year 2010-2011, which is as follows:

a) Term Loan: -

In the year 2009-10 under term loan the Corporation disbursed loan Rs.45,48,695/- to the 73 no beneficiaries.

Table : 17.30.

Sl. No.	Sector	Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Agri & allied sector	20	Rs. 19.00

2.	Small Business sector	20	Rs. 19.00
3.	Technical sector	16	Rs. 15.20
4.	Transport sector	32	Rs. 69.35
5.	Artisan sector	16	Rs. 7.60
5.	Total	104	Rs. 130.15

Source: - Minority Department Corporation Ltd., Tripura.

b) Education Loan: -

Under education loan schemes an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been kept in the Annual Action Plan for 2010-11.

c) Vocational training: -

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited will conduct vocational trainings in various trades during 2010-11 like previous years.

SOCIAL WELFARE:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department, Government of Tripura implements various pension and assistance schemes for the older, widow and deserted as well as handicapped persons on the State.

Helen Keller Memorial Rest House for persons with Disabilities and Laxmibai Memorial Working Women Hostel has been started functioning from October, 2010 at Agartala.

In 2010-11, the State Government has also operationalised a "Toll Free Women Help line (1091)" to provide guidance and assistance to the women in distress.

- i) NAOP (National Old Age Pension) Scheme: - This scheme is for the benefit of those who are 65 years and above and belongs to the BPL category. Monthly pension under this scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary and out of which Rs.200/- is provided by the Central Government and balance amount of Rs.200/- by the State Government. The disbursement to the beneficiaries is made through bank account as well as in cash.

About 1,36,592 old aged persons have been covered under National Old Age Pension Scheme in 2010-11.

- ii) WDP (Widow & Deserted Pension) Scheme: - This scheme is being implemented for the benefit of widow and those women who have been deserted by their husbands. The criteria for this assistance are that the beneficiary should belong to BPL category and age should be within 18 to 64 years. The rate of monthly pension is Rs.400/- and whole amount is funded by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 37,410 in 2010-11.

- iii) BS (Bidi Shramik) Pension Scheme: - This scheme is for those persons who are above 65 years of age and were employed in Bidi manufacturing and now are unable to work due to poor health. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary per month and whole of the fund is provided by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 193 in 2010-11.

- iv) BHA (Blind & Handicapped Assistance): - This scheme was implemented for the benefit of those people who were blind and handicapped (percentage being 40% & above) and above 18 years and belonging to BPL category. However, this scheme is now being phased out and new beneficiary are sanctioned under 100% blind and disability allowance scheme. The monthly assistance under scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary and the fund is provided by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 5,186 in 2010-11.
- v) Allowance for 100% blind: - This allowance is given to those persons who are 100% blind and are 10 years and above age and belongs to BPL category. The monthly allowance under this scheme is Rs.1000/- per beneficiary and whole of the fund is given by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 1,198 in 2009-10.
- vi) Disability Allowance: - This allowance is given for the handicapped persons who have 60% & more disability (all type of disability covered) and belong to BPL category and are 10 years & above age group. The rate of allowance is Rs.400/- per month per beneficiary and the State Government provides funds for this scheme. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 1,580 in 2010-11.
- vii) Unemployment allowance for Blind: - This scheme is implemented for those persons who are 100% blind, educated upto Class-VIII and are registered in the Employment Exchanges for at least two years. The allowance is paid for a period of years or the applicant getting a job which ever is earlier. The monthly rate being Rs.1000/- per beneficiary as 100% funding by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 1275 who have covered under the scheme.
- viii) Tripura Cobblers Pension Scheme: - The scheme is meant for the persons in the age group 60 years and above as well as belonging to BPL cobbler households. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government. Total beneficiaries under the Scheme was 20 persons in 2010-11.
- ix) Tripura Rickshaw Pullers Pension Scheme: The scheme is meant for the persons in the age group 60 years and above as well as belonging to BPL households and engaged in the profession of rickshaw pulling. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government.
About 222 rickshaw pullers have been given pension under the pension scheme @ Rs.300/- per month.
- x) Tripura Scheme for incentive to Girl Child-2009: - The Scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura from June, 2009. The eligibility of the scheme are the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, girl child born on or after 1st June, 2009 and belonging to BPL households. The incentive amount will be paid to the mother of the girl child, preferably through a Bank / Post Office

Account up to maximum two girl children in a family would be covered by the scheme. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government.

In 2010-11, 6508 girl child have been given incentive under the Tripura Scheme for Incentive to girl child @ Rs.300/- per month.

The detail status of these social sector schemes in 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 17.31.

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Sanctioned target quota	Present beneficiaries	Source of funding
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension @Rs.200/- per month (State Share).	1,36,592	1,36,592	State Govt.
2	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension @Rs.200/- per month (Central Share).	1,36,592	1,36,592	Central Govt.
3	Widow & Deserted Women below 65 years @Rs.400/- per month (State Scheme).	46,909	46,909	State Govt.
4	Bidi Shramik @Rs.400/- per month (State Scheme).	200	193	State Govt.
5	100% Blind @Rs.1000/- per month (State Scheme).	1,198	1,199	State Govt.
6	100% Blind Unemployment @Rs.1000/- p.m. (State Scheme).	90	37	State Govt.
7	60% disable person @Rs.400/- per month (State Scheme).	1,860	2,142	State Govt.
8	Tripura Scheme for Incentive to Girls Child @Rs.300/- per month (State Scheme).	4,434	5,443	State Govt.
9	Tripura Rickshaw Pullers Pension Scheme @Rs.300/- per month (State Scheme).	138	149	State Govt.
10	Tripura Cobblers Pension Scheme @Rs.300/- per month (State Scheme).	09	09	State Govt.
11	Blind & Handicapped Allowance @Rs.300/-	5455	5188	State Govt.

per month(State Scheme).

All Schemes

1,97,861

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

The beneficiaries of different homes and institutions run under the State Directorate of Social Welfare and Social Education, Government of Tripura during the year 2010-11:

Table : 17.32.

Sl. No.	Name of the Home / Institution	Capacity	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Others	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	I.V.H. for Boys, Narsingarh, Agartala.	50	48	10	6	32	2
2.	I.V.H. for Girls, Badharghat, Agartala.	50	36	14	2	20	14
3.	Institute for Speech Rehabilitation (Deaf & Dumb), Abhoynagar.	40	30	13	0	17	10
4.	State Home for Boys, Khilpara, Udaipur	50	44	10	0	34	6
5.	State Home for Boys, Ramnagar, Dharmanagar.	60	51	11	1	39	9
6.	State Tribal Boys Home, Ampura, Khowai.	50	25	0	25	0	25
7.	State Mahila Ashram, Abhoynagar, Agartala.	50	50	11	7	32	0
8.	State Home for Boys, Unit-1, Abhoynagar, Agartala.	50	47	18	9	20	3
9.	State Home for Girls, Unit-2, Abhoynagar, Agartala.	50	52	15	12	25	0
10.	State Founding Home, Narsingarh	100	82	21	23	38	18
11.	State Old Age Home, Narsingarh, Agartala.	100	46	2	0	44	56
12.	Juvenile Home, Narsingarh, Agartala.	25	6	—	—	6	19
13.	Protective Home, Taranagar, Mohanpur.	50	28	14	3	11	22

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

More sustainable economic policies in tribal areas for improvement of living standard as well as empowerment of the tribals are required. Entrepreneurship development, rural market linkages with government's financial support are required to reduce poverty and unemployment. Settlement of Jhumia families through rubber plantation need to be implemented in a manner that it may augment the livelihood these jhumia families. The participation of these families in JFMCs and SHGs for their long term benefits may be utilized for their gainful activities.

The SC and OBC as well as minorities section of people are required better agricultural, horticultural, fishing quality breeds and techniques in rural areas for productivity and therefore, generating more income. Participation in SHGs for gainful activities may be encouraged for their sustainable income.

18) HOUSING

Housing deserves significant attention in the context of developing policies and strategies for human development. The housing sector has been globally used as an engine to propel the economic growth as it generates employment and demand in the market for building materials etc. On the other hand, shortage of housing is a big impediment in the healthy development of an individual and consequently the society, and the State. Housing, along with food and clothing comprise the basic necessity of human survival. Housing is a reflection of nation's economic and social well-being. The basic human need that housing provides shelter or protection. Adequate housing facility increases the productivity of labour. When a massive programme of housing is launched, its multiplier effects, especially in changing the labour situation and income are quite impressive.

The basic amenities relating to housing includes safe drinking water, latrine, drainage, electricity, number of living rooms etc. apart from many other things like nature of the drainage system, presence of animal shed in the vicinity, availability of motorable approach road to the dwelling unit, and occurrence of floods during monsoon.

Housing as per Census- 2001:

The following table shows the percentage distribution of households in pucca, semi-pucca and kutcha houses in 2001 in the State.

Table : 18.1.

Name of State	Type	Households	Type of Census houses occupied				
			Pucca	Semipucca	Kutcha	Serviceable kutcha	Non-serviceable kutcha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	Total	2,24,155	5.50	20.71	73.79	33.69	40.1
	Rural	4,39,101	1.91	17.35	80.74	37.89	42.85
	Urban	85,054	24.02	38.06	37.92	12.04	25.89

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Housing shortage in the State:

The HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.) made an exercise based on the results of Census- 2001 and estimated statewise housing shortages.

The housing shortages in the State for the year 2001 is presented in the table below.

Table : 18.2.

TRIPURA	H-I	H-II	H-III
Rural	11,077	3,05,873	1,98,047
Urban	3,001	27,009	23,869

Total	14,078	3,32,882	2,21,916
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Source: - Estimation of Economics Cell, HUDCO, using Census- 2001 tables on housing.

- Housing shortage-I : Number of households No. of Census houses.
- Housing shortage-II : Housing shortage-I + No. of Kutcha (serviceable + Non-serviceable) + Congestion and requirement of additional room or house for married couple + obsolescence and replacement of old houses.
- House shortage-III : House shortage-II – serviceable kutcha houses.

Basic Amenities:

The Census- 2001 also collected the data relating to some basic facilities available to the dwelling units like safe drinking water, electricity, toilet etc.

The following table shows the State of the facilities in North-Eastern States as well as at all India level based on Census-2001.

Table : 18.3.

State	Drinking water		Latrine		Drainage		Electricity	
	Available	Deficiency	Available	Deficiency	Available	Deficiency	Available	Deficiency
Tripura	7(3)	27	81(3)	19	29(6)	71	42(6)	58
All India	83	17	36	64	46	54	56	44

Source: - Estimation of Economics Cell, HUDCO, using Census- 2001 tables on housing.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board:

Tripura Housing and Construction Board is executing numbers of Social Housing Schemes i.e. Housing schemes for Economic Weaker Section (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG), land development scheme and owner-ship flats.

Besides these, State Government has entrusted many construction works to the Tripura Housing Construction Board.

Tripura Housing and construction Board has recently decided to construct about 450 ownership flats at New Capital Complex, Agartala. Out of these ownership flats 72 are nearing completion and 200 are in the process for taking up construction.

The following table depicts the activities of THCB for the period from 1990-91 to 2010-11 in the State.

Table : 18.4.

Sl. No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Common for all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1. Housing Scheme :

A. Housing Scheme at Nandannagar, Agartala.	25	55	Nil	Nil	Nil
B. Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agartala.	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	Nil
C. Housing Scheme at Rajar Bag, Udaipur.	Nil	Nil	20	15	Nil
D. Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla.	Nil	Nil	24	48	Nil
E. Construction of Model Village Sarashima, Belonia.	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
F. Construction of Housing Scheme at Subhasnagar	51	93	Nil	Nil	Nil
G. Construction of Model Village Sahaberjoom, Melaghar	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	189	148	44	111	Nil
2. Cash Loan Housing Scheme:					
A. Cash Loan Scheme for Govt. Employees	Nil	48	245	251	Nil
B. Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Urban Poor	627	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	627	48	245	251	Nil
3. Sites & Service: (Sale of developed land)	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil
Total:	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil
4. Ownership flats	Nil	Nil	Nil	112	Nil
Total :	Nil	Nil	Nil	112	Nil
Grand Total:	980	196	289	501	Nil

Source: - THCB, Tripura.

Concluding remarks: -

Basic planning are required for safe drinking water, drainage facilities as well as construction of the pucca houses covering backward rural areas of the State. The State lacks in turn of the basic amenities of housing sector and require to put efforts particularly in the districts through the PRIs to settle these issues on sustainable basis.

19. Future Assessment and Outlook

The State's economy is characterized by high incidence of poverty, low per capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities and geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, low progress in industrial field as well as high un-employment problem. On the other hand, low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult in the backward state of Tripura.

As far as the thrust of the State Government to the planning process is concerned, the basic objectives are clear and simple: they are aimed at eradication of poverty and continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people. The target of the Government is comprehensive growth covering all sections of people and strata of society with the aim of reducing the rural -urban divide. While substantial achievements have been made, the road ahead still has a number of challenges and hurdles and these have to be kept in view while moving towards rapid growth and economic prosperity of the people of the State.

Since the road alignment and basic formation already exists, the cost of construction of the alternative National Highway would be reduced to a great extent. It is also to mention that total length of NH in Tripura including the Tripura part of Manu-Syrang National Highway (yet to be completed) is only 468 Km which hardly works out to 9.74 percent of total length of NH in North Eastern States.

Challenges and problems

1. Roads and highways:

1.1. Trans-Asian Highway/Railway:

The Trans-Asia Highway should pass through Tripura to connect East/South East Asian countries so that the entire North-Eastern Region becomes a hub for promotion of South-East Asia Growth quadrangle as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India.

1.2. Direct bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Bangladesh:

The State Government has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for introducing a direct bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Dhaka to get the full benefit of the agreement signed between Government of India and the Republic of Bangladesh for issue of double entry visa to the Indian Nationals. This will reduce journey time vis-à-vis the cost of travel.

2. Linking of state capital with rails and airports:

2.1. Rail:

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura is now connected with railway link through metre gauge. Presently, total railway route is 153 km in the State.

The State, however, cannot reap the benefit of railways unless it is extended to the southern most border town of Sabroom and up-graded to broad gauge standard. Railway line up to Sabroom will provide the much desired accessibility with the nearest sea port of

Chittagong in Bangladesh which would ultimately promote trade of large volume not only with Bangladesh but also with the main land and South East Asian countries as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India. The entire North Eastern Region would be benefited with such railway connectivity.

2.2. Issue of conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge:

The railway line connecting the State with Guwahati is in broad gauge up to Lumding. The rest of the line up to Manu in Tripura is in meter gauge line. There is a felt need for converting the entire railway line up to Agartala into broad gauge to augment the capacity for passenger and freight traffic as transit and transshipment in Lumding and metre gauge restricts carriage of goods in bulk to the State. Gauge conversion of Lumding-Badarpur-Jiribam railway line and Badarpur to Baruigram on the way to Kumarghat in Tripura has also been sanctioned and declared as national project but running well behind the targeted time.

2.3. Airports:

Due to poor/tenuous road and rail infrastructure, the people in the State are dependent mainly on air services for traveling to the main land. Though the runway at Agartala Airport has been extended including night landing facilities by airbus, additional infrastructure are required to be created for new control tower cum technical block, extension of the existing apron and setting up of cargo handling facilities including cold storage.

3. Transit facility from Agartala to Bangladesh airport:

The State Government has requested to Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India to consider air connectivity with Dhaka initially. This is likely to facilitate movement of foreign tourists especially in Tripura as well as other North Eastern States.

4. Border trade with Bangladesh and development of Land Customs Stations:

4.2. Border trade with Bangladesh

The State had transport links with and through Bangladesh, before partition of India in 1947, which have since been snapped.

Official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started during 1994-95, but unofficial or informal trade has been going on for long. Official trade is only about Rs. 10 crores per annum, but the informal trade was estimated over Rs.100 crores in an IIFT study conducted way back in 1997. The volume must have significantly gone up since then. This indicates strong complementarities of the economies of Tripura and bordering areas of Bangladesh.

In fact, the markets in towns of Tripura and the bordering towns of Bangladesh affect each other. However, since the trade presently goes on informally, it causes a lot of difficulties and distortions at present and puts a lot of strain even on security forces, who are to work to prevent such trade.

In January, 2010, an agreement was signed between India and Bangladesh for promotion of larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

It would be desirable if efforts are made to start border trade between Bangladesh on one side and Tripura and other North-Eastern States on the other side. Border trade is presently going on at Moreh on Indo-Myanmar border and similar mechanism could be introduced for Indo-Bangladesh border. In the context of Tripura, we have worked out the locations where border trade or border haats could be started, the items that can be traded and the proposed modalities.

Border Haats could be started initially at the following 8-locations: Kamalagar, Boxanagar, Bamutia in West Tripura; Srinagar & Ekinpur in South Tripura; Pal basti (Raghna) & Hirachera (Kailashahar) in North Tripura & Kamalpur in Dhalai District.

4.2. *Development of Land Customs Station at Akhaura for Passenger Services and Srimantapur Land Custom Station for Goods Traffic:*

Both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station are notified Customs Stations. In Bangladesh side, Akhaura Land Customs Station is opposite to Agartala Land Customs Station in Tripura and Bibirbazar Land Customs Station in Bangladesh is opposite to Srimantapur Land Customs Station in Tripura. Land Customs Station in Tripura and also in Bangladesh mentioned above are operational at present and deals with passengers and cargo traffic.

The present volume of trade through Agartala Land Customs Station during 2009-10 has increased more than the last financial year. The major two constrains of Agartala Land Customs Station are namely its proximity (just 2 Kms. away) to the Agartala city which is the hub of all important activities of the State and paucity of vacant land at or near Agartala Land Customs Station for any future expansion. In view of increasing volume of trade and the constraint faced at Agartala Land Customs Station, it is suggested that while both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Agartala Land Customs station, passenger traffic would be encouraged more than cargo traffic in this Customs Station in the coming years.

Srimantapur Land Customs Station at present is handling both the cargo and passenger traffic and opposite to this Station Bangladesh is having Bibirbazar Land Customs Station. The strategic advantage of this Station is that the nearest city in Bangladesh from Srimantapur Land Customs station is Comilla and having distance of just 12 Kms. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'Viswa Road' in Bangladesh is passing through Comilla and it connects Chittagong port and Dhaka in Bangladesh, which gives natural access to important city and port in Bangladesh from Srimantapur LCS. As land near the Srimantapur LCS is available, future expansion is feasible at this Customs station. It may also be mentioned here that all the standard parameters proposed at Agartala LCS are also proposed at Srimantapur LCS in the pre-feasibility study prepared by IL & FS. While both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, cargo traffic would be encouraged more than passenger traffic in this Customs station in the coming years.

In regard to rail connectivity it may be mentioned here that the proposed railway link between Akhaura (Bangladesh) and Agartala (Tripura) is passing near by the Agartala Land Customs Station. In addition, the proposed railway link between Agartala to Sabroom (southern most town of Tripura) is having railway station at Bishramganj (a point of extended National Highway - 44) which is just 28-30 Kms. from the Srimantapur Land Customs Station. The above mentioned link once established, shall connect both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station with all the important towns of Tripura. It also justifies the vision to make Tripura as gateway to other North Eastern States for Bangladesh and South East Asian Countries. It may also be mentioned here that it is proposed to have waterways route through Gomti river (adjacent to Srimantapur LCS) to Haldia in West Bengal via Bangladesh.

All the user agencies like BSF, Customs, Immigration are also of the view that considering the space constraint at Agartala Land Customs Station, and future expansion

mobility at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, passenger traffic in larger volume may be encouraged through Agartala Land Customs Station and cargo traffic through Srimantapur Land Customs Station.

5. Implementation of the Power Project at Palatana, South Tripura:

A memorandum of agreement has been signed between Government of Tripura and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS) a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956, in August 2004 for installation of the 726.6 MW capacity mega power project with the financial assistance of ONGC. The site for the project has been selected at "Palatana" under Udaipur Sub Division, South Tripura. The area of land is about 209 acres of degraded forest land, which has been handed over to ONGC Ltd. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has laid the foundation stone of the project on 29-10-2005.

6. Economic structure and Un-employment

Tripura has a relatively undiversified economy with a low manufacturing base. High and rising levels of un-employment, particularly among youth, are a matter of urgent concern. The State requires institutions to enhance scientific, technical and vocational skills among its youth.

While per capita State Domestic Product (SDP) has grown steadily but is low from the national average. As a consequence of national policy, some of the achievements with respect to reduction of poverty and inequality suffered a setback in the 1990s, a period when economic growth was also unevenly distributed across regions. The majority of the rural population still remains below the official poverty line.

7. The Land constraint

More than 60 per cent of the State is under forests and therefore, forest is an important for the people of Tripura. At the same time, it presents a real challenge for development policy since policy that does not directly involve forests has limited availability of land for implementation. The new legislation, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, has significant implications for land-use in forest areas, as well as, for the livelihood of forest-dwelling peoples.

8. Regional Disparities

The pattern of social disparity overlaps with that of regional disparity. The creation of a separate district of Dhalai arose from recognition of the need to focus specifically on problems of regional undevelopment.

9. Priorities for human development

The list of constraints and challenges makes clear the issues to be addressed in the future. It is not the task of this Report to prepare a comprehensive plan for human development. However, the priorities in planning especially for human development are as follows.

- * Raise the levels of attainment in respect of education, health and nutrition among all people of the State. In the sphere of education, the special attention is necessary to ensure universal school enrolment and retention, particularly in upper primary and senior schools. This requires increased investments in the expansion of school infrastructure and at least 6 per cent of GSDP to be spent on elementary education. In

the sphere of health, major expansion of health-care infrastructure is required to ensure an effective, open-access health-care system. Resources have to be allocated for increased expenditure on health, including partnerships with the private sector.

- * Programmes for immunization and nutritional support to mothers and children have to be strengthened. Success in sanitation work has to be followed by improvements in the supply of drinking water, investment in the construction of basic drainage and better housing.
- * Prepare an infrastructure plan to address the problem of transport and communication links between Tripura and the rest of India. Historical and geographical factors and fiscal imperatives require that the Central Government play a leading role in implementing this plan.
- * Develop an employment strategy that ensures growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods. The strategy must aim to reduce youth un-employment, and to equip young men and women with modern skills. It should also develop new rural-based farm and non-farm livelihoods, including forest-based livelihoods. The employment growth must be based on growth in production – that is, economic growth that involves a growth of agricultural and agriculture-related production, rural non-agricultural production, and different types of industrial production. A transformation of the scientific and technological basis of the economy must be a medium- and long-term objective of State policy.

PART - II

Table - 1.
Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population - 2011

India/State/Union Territory	Area in Sq. Kms	Male	Population Female	Persons	Density	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India (1) ++	3287263	623724248	586469174	1210193422	382	940
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	42509881	42155652	84665533	308	992
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	720232	662379	1382611	17	920
Assam	78438	15954927	15214345	31169272	397	954
Bihar	94163	54185347	49619290	103804637	1102	916
Chhattisgarh	135191	12827915	12712281	25540196	189	991
Goa	3702	740711	717012	1457723	394	968
Gujarat	196024	31482282	28901346	60383628	308	918
Haryana	44212	13505130	11847951	25353081	573	877
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3473892	3382617	6856509	123	974
Jammu & Kashmir(1)++	222236	6665561	5883365	12548926	124	883
Jharkhand	79714	16931688	16034550	32966238	414	947
Karnataka	191791	31057742	30072962	61130704	319	968
Kerala	38863	16021290	17366387	33387677	859	1084
Madhya Pradesh	308245	37612920	34984645	72597565	236	930
Maharashtra	307713	58361397	54011575	112372972	365	925
Manipur +	22327	1369764	1351992	2721756	122	987
Meghalaya	22429	1492668	1471339	2964007	132	986
Mizoram	21081	552339	538675	1091014	52	975
Nagaland	16579	1025707	954895	1980602	119	931
Orissa	155707	21201678	20745680	41947358	269	978
Punjab	50362	14634819	13069417	27704236	550	893
Rajasthan	342239	35620086	33000926	68621012	201	926
Sikkim	7096	321661	286027	607688	86	889
Tamil Nadu	130058	36258871	35980087	72138958	555	995
Tripura	10492	1871867	1799165	3671032	350	961
Uttar Pradesh	240928	104596415	94985062	199581477	828	908
Uttarakhand	53483	5154178	4962574	10116752	189	963
West Bengal	88752	46927389	44420347	91347736	1029	947
Union Territory						
A. & N. Islands	8249	202330	177614	379944	46	878
Chandigarh	114	580282	474404	1054686	9252	818
D. & N. Haveli	491	193178	149675	342853	698	775
Daman & Diu	112	150100	92811	242911	2169	618
Delhi	1483	8976410	7776825	16753235	11297	866
Lakshadweep	32	33106	31323	64429	2013	946
Puducherry	479	610485	633979	1244464	2598	1038

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

* The area figures of States and UTs do not add up to area of India because:

(i) The shortfall of 7 square km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 square km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.

(ii) Disputed area of 13 square km. between Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh is neither included in Pondicherry nor in Andhra Pradesh.

(1) The population figures excludes population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. illegal occupation of China.

+ The population of India, Manipur State and Senapati District by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division, as the census results for 2001 Census for these sub-divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Table - 2

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION BY CENSUS

<i>State / Union Territory</i>	<i>1901-1911</i>	<i>1911-1921</i>	<i>1931-1941</i>	<i>1941-1951</i>	<i>1951-1961</i>	<i>1961-1971</i>	<i>1971-1981</i>	<i>1981-1991</i>	<i>1991-2001</i>	<i>2001-2011</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
INDIA	5.75	-0.31	14.22	13.31	21.51	+24.80	+24.66	+23.87	+21.54	17.61
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	12.49	-0.13	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00	25.92
Assam++	16.99	20.48	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92	16.93
Bihar	1.52	-0.97	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62	25.07
Chhatisgarh	24.15	1.41	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27	22.59
Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21	8.17
Gujarat	7.79	3.79	19.25	18.69	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.17
Haryana	-9.70	1.95	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.81
Jammu & Kashmir**	7.16	5.75	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	26.69	30.89	29.43	23.71
Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36	22.34
Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51	15.67
Kerala	11.75	9.16	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43	4.86
Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26	20.30
Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73	15.99
Manipur+++	21.71	10.92	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86	18.65
Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65	16.93
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82	22.78
Nagaland***#	46.76	6.55	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53	-0.47
Orissa	10.44	-1.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25	13.97
Punjab	-10.8	6.26	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10	13.73
Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41	21.44
Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06	12.36
Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72	15.60
Tripura	32.48	32.59	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03	14.75
Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85	20.09
Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41	19.17
West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77	13.93
Union Territory:										
A. & N. Islands #	7.34	2.37	14.61	-8.28	105.13	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90	6.68
Chandigarh #	-16.07	-1.65	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28	17.10
D. & N. Haveli #	19.52	6.99	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22	55.50
Daman & Diu #	1.45	-3.26	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73	53.54
Delhi #	1.98	18.03	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02	20.96
Lakshadweep #	4.85	-6.31	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30	6.23
Puducherry #	4.39	-5.06	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62	27.72

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

- + One village Ramtapur (code No.217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukhal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951. (ii) The total population of all districts of Andhra Pradesh for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the state. The differences between the figures for the state total and the totals of all districts are 21599 for 1901, (-) 70,744 for 1911, (+) 16,456 for 1921 and (+) 8,240 for 1931. The difference is due to an error that has occurred in Table A-2 of 1941, when the population data of Medak and Nizamabad districts were recast in accordance with certain inter district transfers that had taken place between Medak and Nizamabad districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad state during the decade 1931-1941.
- * Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.
- ++ The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.
- ** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Intrepotation'.
- +++ The population of Manipur state by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for Census 2001.
- *** In working out 'decade variation' and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,441) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.
- # In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only in 1961 censused areas of Tuensang district of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq.km. 2. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the back decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961. 3. In working out 'decade variation and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.
- @ The distribution of population of Pondicherry by sex for 1901 (246,654) and 1931 (285,011) is not available.

Table - 3

Estimated Birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate, 2010.

Indian / State/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
India	22.1	23.7	18.0	7.2	7.7	5.8	14.9	15.9	12.2	47	51	31	
Bigger states													
Andhra Pradesh	17.9	18.3	16.7	7.6	8.6	5.4	10.2	9.7	11.3	46	51	33	
Assam	23.2	24.4	15.8	8.2	8.6	5.8	14.9	15.8	10.1	58	60	36	
Bihar	28.1	28.8	22.0	6.8	7.0	5.6	21.3	21.8	16.4	48	49	38	
Chhattisgarh	25.3	26.8	18.6	8.0	8.4	6.2	17.3	18.4	12.4	51	52	44	
Delhi	17.8	19.7	17.5	4.2	4.6	4.1	13.6	15.0	13.4	30	37	29	
Gujarat	21.8	23.3	19.4	6.7	7.5	5.5	15.1	15.8	14.0	44	51	30	
Haryana	22.3	23.3	19.8	6.6	7.0	5.6	15.7	16.3	14.3	48	51	38	
Jammu & Kashmir		18.3	19.5	13.5	5.7	5.9	4.7	12.6	13.6	8.8	43	45	32
Jharkhand	25.3	26.7	19.3	7.0	7.4	5.4	18.3	19.3	13.9	42	44	30	
Karnataka	19.2	20.2	17.5	7.1	8.1	5.4	12.1	12.1	12.1	38	43	28	
Kerala	14.8	14.8	14.8	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.8	7.7	8.1	13	14	10	
Madhya Pradesh	27.3	29.2	20.5	8.3	9.0	6.0	18.9	20.2	14.5	62	67	42	
Maharashtra	17.1	17.6	16.4	6.5	7.5	5.3	10.6	10.2	11.1	28	34	20	
Odisha	20.5	21.4	15.2	8.6	9.0	6.6	11.9	12.4	8.6	61	63	43	
Punjab	16.6	17.2	15.6	7.0	7.7	5.8	9.6	9.5	9.8	34	37	28	
Rajasthan	26.7	27.9	22.9	6.7	6.9	6.0	20.0	20.9	16.9	55	61	31	
Tamil Nadu	15.9	16.0	15.8	7.6	8.2	6.9	8.3	7.8	8.9	24	25	22	
Uttar Pradesh	28.3	29.2	24.2	8.1	8.5	6.3	20.2	20.7	17.9	61	64	44	
West Bengal	16.8	18.6	11.9	6.0	6.0	6.3	10.7	12.6	5.6	31	32	25	
Smaller states													
Arunachal Pradesh	20.5	22.1	14.6	5.9	6.9	2.3	14.6	15.2	12.3	31	34	12	
Goa	13.2	12.6	13.7	6.6	8.1	5.7	6.6	4.5	8.0	10	10	10	
Himachal Pradesh	16.9	17.5	11.5	6.9	7.2	4.2	10.0	10.3	7.3	40	41	29	
Manipur	14.9	14.8	15.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	10.7	10.5	11.3	14	15	9	
Meghalaya	24.5	26.6	14.8	7.9	8.4	5.6	16.6	18.2	9.2	55	58	37	
Mizoram	17.1	21.1	13.0	4.5	5.4	3.7	12.5	15.7	9.3	37	47	21	
Nagaland	16.8	17.0	16.0	3.6	3.7	3.3	13.2	13.3	12.7	23	24	20	
Sikkim	17.8	18.1	16.1	5.6	5.9	3.8	12.3	12.3	12.3	30	31	19	
Tripura	14.9	15.6	11.5	5.0	4.8	5.7	9.9	10.8	5.8	27	29	19	
Uttarakhand	19.3	20.2	16.2	6.3	6.7	5.1	13.0	13.5	11.1	38	41	25	
Union Territories													
A. N. Islands	15.6	15.5	15.8	4.3	4.8	3.3	11.3	10.7	12.6	25	29	18	
Chandigarh	15.6	21.6	15.0	3.9	3.7	3.9	11.6	17.9	11.0	22	20	23	
D. & N. Haveli	26.6	26.0	28.6	4.7	5.1	3.3	21.9	20.9	25.3	38	43	22	
Daman & Diu	18.8	19.1	18.3	4.9	4.9	4.8	13.9	14.2	13.6	23	19	29	
Lakshadweep	14.3	15.5	13.2	6.4	6.1	6.7	8.0	9.5	6.5	25	23	27	
Puducherry	16.7	16.7	16.7	7.4	8.2	7.0	9.3	8.5	9.6	22	25	21	

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller states and union territories are based on three-years period 2008-10.

Table - 4

Distribution of persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (principal + subsidiary) status for each State/ UT

State / Union Territory	Working				unemp-loyed		not in labour force		estd. no. of	
	self	regular	casual	all	students	engaged	others	all	no. of	
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
INDIA	215	62	128	404	9	250	182	155	587	10092595
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	210	69	221	499	6	230	138	126	495	752758
Arunachal Pradesh*	314	64	38	415	13	295	148	129	572	10739
Assam++	252	52	64	368	20	235	230	149	612	249966
Bihar	169	17	130	316	7	247	217	215	678	755017
Chhatisgarh	286	40	166	491	4	256	86	163	505	229916
Goa	140	155	79	374	11	213	246	156	615	14430
Gujarat	226	89	132	447	5	223	187	138	548	494655
Haryana	229	79	76	384	11	262	171	172	605	218264
Himachal Pradesh	368	78	55	501	11	258	95	134	488	62251
Jammu & Kashmir**	304	66	39	409	11	292	155	135	581	82912
Jharkhand	261	31	89	381	9	287	159	164	610	246211
Karnataka	203	78	182	463	7	234	171	126	530	489468
Kerala	150	82	145	377	32	234	209	148	591	298619
Madhya Pradesh	225	38	153	416	4	267	155	157	580	604647
Maharashtra	204	100	151	455	8	242	156	139	537	948135
Manipur+++	296	50	22	368	16	319	178	119	616	20119
Meghalaya	253	58	114	425	7	313	112	143	568	23118
Mizoram	334	73	32	439	9	310	134	108	552	8786
Nagaland***#	387	91	5	483	38	249	104	126	479	9654
Orissa	236	38	152	425	12	217	195	151	563	363647
Punjab	212	94	85	390	12	242	209	146	597	238582
Rajasthan	290	47	74	411	5	272	145	165	583	580845
Sikkim	249	130	36	415	19	326	131	109	566	5181
Tamil Nadu	163	102	189	454	14	221	179	131	532	614601
Tripura	154	60	122	336	62	231	219	151	601	34579
Uttar Pradesh	229	35	74	337	6	288	192	177	657	1708700
Uttaranchal	255	77	58	390	15	286	168	140	595	86058
West Bengal	173	60	142	375	13	215	251	145	612	784690
Union Territory:										
A. & N. Islands #	132	175	85	392	28	243	207	129	579	3370
Chandigarh #	105	180	46	331	20	291	207	151	649	8574
D. & N. Haveli #	155	138	71	365	18	234	271	112	617	2061
Daman & Diu #	162	213	60	434	6	207	217	135	559	1449
Delhi #	132	175	20	327	7	267	248	150	666	131603
Lakshadweep #	115	131	56	302	37	295	213	153	660	618
Puducherry #	102	114	138	354	35	266	200	144	611	8376

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Table - 5
District population for districts

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Male	Female	Total
1.	West Tripura District	8,77,930	8,46,689	17,24,619
2.	South Tripura District	4,47,124	4,28,020	8,75,144
3.	North Tripura District	3,52,4721	3,40,810	6,93,281
4.	Dhalai District	1,94,342	1,83,646	3,77,988
5.	Tripura State	18,71,867	17,99,165	36,71,032

Source: - Census-2011 (P), RGI, Govt. of India.

Table - 6

Child population by districts of Tripura, 2011

Sl. No.	Districts	0-6 child population		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	West Tripura	95,085	89,571	1,84,656
2.	South Tripura	55,876	52,929	1,08,805
3.	North Tripura	48,793	47,385	96,178
4.	Dhalai	27,600	26,816	54,416
5.	Tripura State	2,27,354	2,16,701	4,44,055

Source: - Census-2011 (P), RGI, Govt. of India.

Table - 7

Literacy by districts of Tripura, 2011

Sl. No.	Districts	Literates			Literacy %		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	West Tripura 88.91	7,27,353	6,41,769	13,79,122	92.91	84.76	
2.	South Tripura	3,55,784	9,58,719	6,54,503	90.94	79.64	85.41
3.	North Tripura	2,78,675	2,48,552	5,27,187	91.77	84.69	88.29
4.	Dhalai	1,54,161	1,26,769	2,80,930	92.45	80.83	86.82
5.	Tripura State	15,15,973	13,15,769	28,31,742	92.18	83.15	87.75

Source: - Census-2011 (P), RGI, Govt. of India.

Table - 8

Child mortality rates (deaths per 1000 live births)

States	1992-1993		1998-1999				2005-2006
	Combined	Combined	Female	Male	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	22.4	27.8	16.6	25.5	11	21	10.2
Arunachal Pradesh	33.3	—	—	—	—	37.4	28.8
Assam	58.7	—	—	—	—	21.4	20.2
Bihar	42	43.6	31.4	39.2	19.8	34.7	24.7
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	—	—	—	-
Delhi	19	13.4	10.6	0.0	13.1	9	7.3
Goa	7.2	—	—	—	—	10.5	5
Gujarat	37.9	31.4	25.1	32.1	21.8	24	11.9
Haryana	27.4	—	—	—	—	21.2	11.1
Himachal Pradesh	14.1	—	—	—	—	8.3	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	14.3	—	—	—	—	16.1	6.8
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.1
Karnataka	23.5	23.8	21.1	27.1	12.1	19.3	12.1
Kerala	8.4	4.5	6	5.5	4.6	2.6	1
Madhya Pradesh	49.3	66.3	49.4	66.5	26.5	56.4	26.5
Maharashtra	20.9	20	15.5	22.1	10.3	15	9.5
Manipur	20.2	—	—	—	—	19.9	12.6
Meghalaya	24.3	—	—	—	—	36.2	27.1
Mizoram	14.9	—	—	—	—	18.4	19.5
Nagaland	3.6	—	—	—	—	22.7	27.5
Orissa	21.3	29.6	29.6	29.4	23.6	25.5	27.6
Punjab	15	5.9	5.9	16.1	8.2	15.9	10.8
Rajasthan	32.3	29.4	29.4	44.3	26.2	37.6	21.5
Sikkim	—	27.2	27.2	—	—	28.4	6.7
Tamil Nadu	20.1	12.7	12.7	17.1	8.6	15.9	5.3
Tripura	31.2	10.4	10.4	—	—	7.4	8.2
Uttar Pradesh	46	28.8	28.8	43.5	27.3	39.2	25.6
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.5
West Bengal	26	—	—	—	—	19.9	12.2
India	33.4	36.7	24.9	32.8	16.9	29.3	18.4

Table - 9
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(Census-2001)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes			% to total		Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	86088760	80546940	166635700	133010878	33624822	16.2
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	6228011	6111485	12339496	10219409	2120087	16.2
Arunachal Pradesh	3590	2598	6188	3062	3126	0.6
Assam	943674	882275	1825949	1553691	272258	6.9
Bihar	6784676	6263932	13048608	12178555	870053	15.7
Chhatisgarh	1213194	1205528	2418722	1899055	519667	11.6
Goa	12047	11744	23791	10720	13071	1.8
Gujarat	1866283	1726432	3592715	2180441	1412274	7.1
Haryana	2188585	1902525	4091110	3210917	880193	19.3
Himachal Pradesh	763333	738837	1502170	1403050	99120	24.7
Jammu & Kashmir	403256	366899	770155	636016	134139	7.6
Jharkhand	1640583	1548737	3189320	2588094	601226	11.8
Karnataka	4339745	4224185	8563930	6417243	2146687	16.2
Kerala	1525114	1598827	3123941	2553725	570216	9.8
Madhya Pradesh	4804881	4350296	9155177	6914726	2240451	15.2
Maharashtra	5063062	4818594	9881656	6093829	3787827	10.2
Manipur	29934	30103	60037	20802	39235	2.8
Meghalaya	5920	5219	11139	7065	4074	0.5
Mizoram	212	60	272	65	207	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	NSC
Orissa	3073278	3008785	6082063	5378788	703275	16.5
Punjab	3714350	3314373	7028723	5318254	1710469	28.9
Rajasthan	5067679	4626783	9694462	7739926	1954536	17.2
Sikkim	13807	13358	27165	23872	3293	5.0
Tamil Nadu	5932925	5924579	11857504	8308890	3548614	19.0
Tripura	283186	272538	555724	455623	100101	17.4
Uttar Pradesh	18502838	16645539	35148377	30816596	4331781	21.1
Uttaranchal	780772	736414	1517186	1256122	261064	17.9
West Bengal	9469659	8982896	18452555	15524925	2927630	23.0
Union Territory:						
A. & N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	NSC
Chandigarh	86187	71410	157597	14740	142857	17.5
D. & N. Haveli	2159	1945	4104	2834	1270	1.9
Daman & Diu	2498	2340	4838	2920	1918	3.1
Delhi	1265182	1078073	2343255	188378	2154877	16.9
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	NSC
Pondichery	78140	79631	157771	88545	69226	16.2

Source: - Population of Census, Office of the Registrar General of India.

Notes: -

1) Figures of India and Manipur exclude figures of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for 2001.

India & Jammu & Kashmir exclude population and households of those portions Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan & China.

NSC – No Scheduled Castes Notified.

Table - 10
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ...(concl.)
(Census-2001)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Tribes					% of SC & ST	
	Males	Females	Persons	Rural	Urban	% to total population	Population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	42640829	41685411	84326240	77338597	6987643	8.2	24.4
State:							
Andhra Pradesh	2548295	2475809	5024104	4646923	377181	6.6	22.8
Arunachal Pradesh	352017	353141	705158	606278	98880	64.2	64.8
Assam	1678117	1630453	3308570	3154546	154024	12.4	19.3
Bihar	393114	365237	758351	717702	40649	0.9	16.6
Chhatisgarh	3287334	3329262	6616596	6264835	351761	31.8	43.4
Goa	299	267	566	190	376	—	1.8
Gujarat	3790117	3691043	7481160	6866637	614523	14.8	21.9
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	NST	19.3
Himachal Pradesh	122549	122038	244587	237060	7527	4.0	28.7
Jammu & Kashmir	578949	527030	1105979	1054488	51491	10.9	18.5
Jharkhand	3565960	3521108	7087068	6500014	587054	26.3	38.1
Karnataka	1756238	1717748	3463986	2934530	529456	6.6	22.8
Kerala	180169	184020	364189	350019	14170	1.1	10.9
Madhya Pradesh	6195240	6038234	12233474	11446448	787026	20.3	35.5
Maharashtra	4347754	4229522	8577276	7486537	1090739	8.9	19.1
Manipur	374319	366822	741141	705912	35229	34.2	37.0
Meghalaya	996567	996295	1992862	1682670	310192	85.9	86.4
Mizoram	422963	416347	839310	430883	408427	94.5	94.5
Nagaland	913203	860823	1774026	1544022	230004	89.1	89.1
Orissa	4066783	4078298	8145081	7698358	446723	22.1	38.6
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	NST	28.9
Rajasthan	3650982	3446724	7097706	6717830	379876	12.6	29.8
Sikkim	56940	54465	111405	101909	9496	20.6	25.6
Tamil Nadu	328917	322404	651321	551143	100178	1.0	20.0
Tripura	504320	489106	993426	967997	25429	31.5	48.5
Uttar Pradesh	55834	52129	107963	95828	12135	0.1	21.2
Uttaranchal	131334	124795	256129	240209	15920	3.0	20.9
West Bengal	2223924	2182870	4406794	4136366	270428	5.5	28.5
Union Territory:							
A. & N. Islands	15127	14342	29469	28456	1013	8.3	8.3
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	NST	17.5
D. & N. Haveli	67663	69562	137225	127410	9815	62.2	64.1
Daman & Diu	7190	6807	13997	11188	2809	8.8	11.9
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	NST	16.9
Lakshadweep	28611	28710	57321	32209	25112	94.5	94.5
Pondichery	—	—	—	—	—	NST	16.2

Source: - Office of the Registr General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Notes : - NST – No Scheduled Tribe Notified.

Table - 11

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SAFE DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

(Percentage)

State/Union	1991		2001			
Territory	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All INDIA (*)	62.3	55.5	81.4	77.9	73.2	90.0
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	55.1	49.0	73.8	80.1	76.9	90.2
Arunachal Pradesh	70.0	66.9	88.2	77.5	73.7	90.7
Assam	45.9	43.3	64.1	58.8	56.8	70.4
Bihar	58.8	56.6	73.4	86.6	86.1	91.2
Chhatisgarh**	—	—	—	70.5	66.2	88.8
Goa	43.4	30.5	61.7	70.1	58.3	82.1
Gujarat	69.8	60.0	87.2	84.1	76.9	95.4
Haryana	74.3	67.1	93.2	86.1	81.1	97.3
Himachal Pradesh	77.3	75.5	91.9	88.6	87.5	97.0
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	65.2	54.9	95.7
Jharkhand**	—	—	—	42.6	35.5	68.2
Karnataka	71.7	67.3	81.4	84.6	80.5	92.1
Kerala	18.9	12.2	38.7	23.4	16.9	42.8
Madhya Pradesh	53.4	45.6	79.5	68.4	61.5	88.6
Maharashtra	68.5	54.0	90.5	79.8	68.4	95.4
Manipur	38.7	33.7	52.1	37.0	29.3	59.4
Meghalaya	36.2	26.8	75.4	39.0	29.5	73.5
Mizoram	16.2	12.9	19.9	36.0	23.8	47.8
Nagaland	53.4	55.6	45.5	46.5	47.5	42.3
Orissa	39.1	35.3	62.8	64.2	62.9	72.3
Punjab	92.7	92.1	94.2	97.6	96.9	98.9
Rajasthan	59.0	50.6	86.5	68.2	60.4	93.5
Sikkim	73.1	70.8	92.9	70.7	67.0	97.1
Tamil Nadu	67.4	64.3	74.2	85.6	85.3	85.9
Tripura	37.2	30.6	71.1	52.5	45.0	85.8
Uttar Pradesh	62.2	56.6	85.8	87.8	85.5	97.2
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	86.7	83.0	97.8
West Bengal	82.0	80.3	86.2	88.5	87.0	92.3
Union Territory:						
A. & N. Islands	67.9	59.4	90.9	76.7	66.8	97.8
Chandigarh	97.7	98.1	97.7	99.8	99.9	99.8
D. & N. Haveli	45.6	41.2	91.0	77.0	70.5	96.1
Daman & Diu	71.4	56.9	86.8	96.3	94.9	98.9
Delhi	95.8	91.0	96.2	97.2	90.1	97.7
Lakshadweep	11.9	3.4	18.8	4.6	4.6	4.6
Pondichery	88.8	92.9	86.1	95.9	96.6	95.5

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India.

(*) All India figures excludes Jammu & Kashmir in 1991 Census.

(**) These states created in the year 2001.

Table - 12

NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED IN INDIA

Territory	State/Union			Towns		Villages	
	Total(1)	Electrified(2)	Percentage	Total(1)	Electrified(2)	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ALL INDIA	5161	5161	100	593732	439800	74.1	
State:							
Andhra Pradesh	210	210	100	26613	26565	99.8	
Arunachal Pradesh	17	17	100	3863	1867	48.3	
Assam	125	125	100	25124	19342	77.0	
Bihar	130	130	100	39015	20006	51.3	
Chhatisgarh	97	97	100	19744	15119	76.6	
Goa	44	44	100	347	347	100.0	
Gujarat	242	242	100	18066	17823	98.7	
Haryana	106	106	100	6764	6764	100.0	
Himachal Pradesh	57	57	100	17495	11950	68.3	
Jammu & Kashmir(+)	75	75	100	6417	6304	98.2	
Jharkhand	152	152	100	29354	9239	31.5	
Karnataka	270	270	100	27481	26971	98.1	
Kerala	159	159	100	1364	1364	100.0	
Madhya Pradesh	394	394	100	52117	50213	96.3	
Maharashtra	378	378	100	41095	35541	86.5	
Manipur	33	33	100	2315	1903	82.2	
Meghalaya	16	16	100	5782	3328	57.6	
Mizoram	22	22	100	707	570	80.6	
Nagaland	9	9	100	1278	855	66.9	
Orissa	138	138	100	47529	26235	55.2	
Punjab	157	157	100	12278	12278	100.0	
Rajasthan	222	222	100	39753	25385	63.9	
Sikkim	9	9	100	450	425	94.4	
Tamil Nadu	832	832	100	15400	14621	94.9	
Tripura	23	23	100	858	491	57.2	
Uttaranchal	86	86	100	15761	14534	92.2	
Uttar Pradesh	704	704	100	97942	56977	58.2	
West Bengal	375	375	100	37945	32190	84.8	
Union Territory:							
A. & N. Islands	3	3	100	501	219	43.7	
Chandigarh	1	1	100	23	23	100.0	
D. & N. Haveli	2	2	100	70	70	100.0	
Daman & Diu	2	2	100	23	23	100.0	
Delhi	62	62	100	158	158	100.0	
Lakshadweep	3	3	100	8	8	100.0	
Pondichery	6	6	100	92	92	100.0	

Source: - Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power.

Table - 13

BANKING

<i>District</i>	<i>State Bank of India</i>			<i>Nationalized Banks</i>			<i>Foreign Banks</i>		
	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
West Tripura	22	2,271	559	50	2,717	712	-	-	-
North Tripura	7	270	89	7	201	64	-	-	-
South Tripura	7	300	110	16	334	86	-	-	-
Dhalai	2	40	16	6	154	42	-	-	-
Tripura	37	2,882	774	79	3,406	904	-	-	-

<i>District</i>	<i>Regional Rural Banks</i>			<i>Other Scheduled Commercial Banks</i>			<i>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</i>		
	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>
West Tripura	52	1,370	515	7	173	58	130	6,531	1,844
North Tripura	21	332	179	3	17	12	38	820	344
South Tripura	31	368	193	-	-	-	54	1,002	389
Dhalai	9	183	103	-	-	-	17	377	161
Tripura	113	2,253	991	10	190	70	239	8,731	2,738

Source: - RBI, December, 2009, Mumbai.

Table - 14
OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS

(Total)

All-India/State Union Territory	No. of Occupied Residential Houses 2001	No. of Households 2001	No. of Households per 100 Occupied Residential Houses		No. of Persons per 100 Households	
			1991	2001	1991	2001
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
All India (*)	179275605	193579954	103	108	551	531
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	15998974	17004305	103	106	477	448
Arunachal Pradesh	198281	215574	110	109	493	509
Assam	4781863	4914823	101	103	583	542
Bihar	12739703	13744130	109	108	616	604
Chhatisgarh	3875275	4091551	**	106	**	509
Goa	266271	294812	104	111	499	457
Gujarat	7837436	9691362	102	124	551	523
Haryana	3161833	3712319	104	117	630	570
Himachal Pradesh	1195568	1221589	101	102	534	498
Jammu & Kashmir	1317925	1568519	..	119	..	647
Jharkhand	4461360	4799081	**	108	**	561
Karnataka	9551113	10401918	102	109	552	508
Kerala	6490580	6726356	101	104	528	473
Madhya Pradesh	9939012	10912025	103	110	565	553
Maharashtra	18305346	19576736	103	107	514	495
Manipur	384199	375095	104	98	619	611
Meghalaya	406357	418850	101	103	542	554
Mizoram	154643	176134	100	114	570	504
Nagaland	320810	328057	100	102	557	607
Orissa	7260631	7738065	107	107	528	476
Punjab	3922108	4348580	103	111	592	560
Rajasthan	8865634	9317675	102	105	604	606
Sikkim	99247	114223	100	115	533	474
Tamil Nadu	13699661	14665983	101	107	445	426
Tripura	634498	664334	101	105	524	482
Uttar Pradesh	24156869	25757640	105	107	622	645
Uttaranchal	1491605	1603242	**	107	**	530
West Bengal	14896583	15872083	101	107	544	505
Union Territory:						
A. & N. Islands	70575	78242	101	111	475	455
Chandigarh	188367	206465	101	110	438	436
D. & N. Haveli	42292	45586	107	108	528	484
Daman & Diu	32913	35686	106	108	530	443
Delhi	2316996	2733383	104	118	502	507
Lakshadweep	9076	9993	102	110	623	607
Pondichery	202001	215538	110	107	497	452

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India.

Table - 15

Literacy Rates by sex for states and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	1981			1991			2001		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	14	35	26	33	55	44	50	70	61
Arunachal Pradesh	24	47	36	30	52	42	44	64	54
Assam	-	-	-	43	62	53	55	71	63
Bihar	17	47	32	22	51	38	33	60	47
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	77	65
Goa	55	76	66	67	84	76	75	88	82
Gujarat	39	65	52	49	73	61	58	80	69
Haryana	27	59	44	41	69	56	56	79	68
Himachal Pradesh	38	64	51	52	75	64	67	85	77
Jammu & Kashmir	20	44	33	-	-	-	43	67	56
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	67	54
Karnataka	33	59	46	44	67	56	57	76	67
Kerala	76	88	82	86	94	90	88	94	91
Madhya Pradesh	19	48	34	29	59	45	50	76	64
Maharashtra	41	70	56	52	77	65	67	86	77
Manipur	35	64	50	48	72	60	61	80	71
Meghalaya	37	47	42	45	53	49	60	65	63
Mizoram	69	79	74	79	86	82	87	91	89
Nagaland	40	59	50	55	68	62	62	71	67
Orissa	25	57	41	35	63	49	51	75	63
Punjab	40	56	48	50	66	59	63	75	70
Rajasthan	14	45	30	20	55	39	44	76	60
Sikkim	27	53	42	47	66	57	60	76	69
Tamil Nadu	40	68	54	51	74	63	64	82	74
Tripura	38	62	50	50	71	60	65	81	73
Uttar Pradesh	17	47	33	24	55	41	42	69	56
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	83	72
West Bengal	36	60	49	47	68	58	60	77	69
A. & N. Islands	53	70	63	66	79	73	75	86	81
Chandigarh	69	79	75	72	82	78	7	86	82
D. & N. Haveli	20	45	33	27	54	41	40	71	58
Daman & Diu	47	75	60	59	83	71	66	87	78
Delhi	63	79	72	67	82	75	75	87	82
Lakshadweep	55	81	68	73	90	82	81	93	87
Pondicherry	53	77	65	66	84	75	74	89	81
India	30	56	44	39	64	52	54	75	65

Source: Population Census of India, Office of Registrar General India

Note :- Literacy Rates estimate on the basis of population age 7 years and above . Literacy Rates for 1981 exclude Assam and for 1991 exclude Jammu and Kashmir.

Table - 16

Literacy rate for persons aged 60+ by sex and residence, 2001

<i>I</i>	<i>Total</i>			<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
INDIA *	36.31	52.83	20.25	29.05	45.49	13.01	58.08	74.98	41.80
Jammu & Kashmir	22.71	32.49	11.15	17.13	25.56	7.06	40.66	55.34	23.99
Himachal Pradesh	29.98	47.65	12.68	27.47	45.25	10.20	64.46	78.79	48.83
Punjab	30.95	42.71	18.85	22.94	33.67	11.79	51.71	66.51	36.82
Chandigarh	68.51	79.97	55.65	36.48	51.90	15.69	70.78	82.14	58.20
Uttaranchal	38.63	62.35	14.97	33.35	58.71	8.55	59.65	76.12	41.87
Haryana	27.63	42.16	12.97	19.87	33.35	6.14	51.19	69.50	33.29
Delhi	63.56	78.41	48.15	43.04	62.52	22.54	64.86	79.43	49.75
Rajasthan	24.85	40.70	10.23	18.21	32.55	4.98	50.45	71.92	30.49
Uttar Pradesh	28.46	42.54	12.58	24.18	38.13	8.26	48.81	64.11	32.41
Bihar	29.42	44.98	11.79	26.81	42.13	9.42	53.59	71.69	33.50
Sikkim	26.38	40.34	8.30	24.14	37.89	6.18	52.03	69.39	31.30
Arunachal Pradesh	12.61	19.68	4.66	10.33	16.63	3.29	39.13	53.99	21.24
Nagaland	30.51	39.65	18.78	26.76	35.20	16.13	64.26	76.75	45.37
Manipur *	33.70	55.38	11.73	30.93	50.41	10.48	40.21	67.76	14.50
Mizoram	75.85	87.21	64.23	65.92	79.92	50.82	86.79	95.66	78.21
Tripura	44.16	62.41	27.02	38.58	57.51	20.52	69.43	85.61	55.27
Meghalaya	39.24	49.99	28.01	33.22	44.28	21.20	65.04	77.15	54.34
Assam	40.30	58.55	21.07	36.02	54.78	16.38	69.55	83.67	53.99
West Bengal	48.76	68.75	29.67	38.54	61.24	17.85	69.34	82.83	55.18
Jharkhand	29.54	46.61	12.55	22.56	38.89	6.64	58.84	77.35	38.76
Orissa	37.72	60.28	15.66	35.10	58.02	12.85	57.58	76.80	37.64
Chhatisgarh	28.17	48.53	10.94	23.60	43.41	7.09	53.03	74.87	32.89
Madhya Pradesh	30.63	48.51	13.55	24.02	41.21	7.51	51.87	72.24	32.76
Gujarat	39.47	56.71	24.47	28.68	45.63	14.10	60.69	78.07	45.19
Daman & Diu	40.11	66.07	21.84	27.00	48.68	10.51	51.69	82.81	31.25
D. & N. Haveli	17.44	29.16	8.21	10.93	20.84	3.48	48.52	63.66	33.72
Maharashtra	40.73	61.44	22.72	30.73	52.17	12.45	61.52	80.09	44.69
Andhra Pradesh	29.01	43.21	16.10	23.25	36.39	11.24	49.26	67.45	32.99
Karnataka	36.07	53.88	20.05	27.59	45.33	11.80	56.98	74.56	40.75
Goa	51.97	70.49	37.27	43.41	63.21	28.27	62.33	78.90	48.58
Lakshadweep	45.21	68.68	21.25	35.94	64.36	8.20	54.87	72.99	35.49
Kerala	68.46	81.44	58.05	66.17	79.40	55.44	75.08	87.51	65.45
Tamil Nadu	43.12	60.59	25.87	32.58	50.34	14.72	57.97	75.36	41.25
Pondichery	49.71	69.66	33.38	34.65	55.04	16.43	57.19	77.46	41.31
A. & N. Islands	46.35	62.46	25.33	42.09	58.54	20.35	59.72	75.01	40.52

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India.

* India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.

Table - 17**Distribution of population, Sex ratio and density population - 2001**

State	Type of living arrangement					
	Alone	With spouse only	With spouse and other	With children	With other relations and non-relations	Not recorded members
Andhra Pradesh	85	209	324	324	48	10
Arunachal Pradesh	35	34	453	256	12	211
Assam	26	35	525	352	13	49
Bihar	39	117	509	293	16	28
Chhattisgarh	86	114	348	376	52	23
Delhi	36	91	532	303	28	11
Goa	37	149	468	232	114	0
Gujarat	57	137	442	341	20	4
Haryana	10	73	581	305	25	5
Himachal Pradesh	38	102	413	366	56	24
Jammu & Kashmir	5	50	577	324	27	15
Jharkhand	37	97	480	338	24	23
Karnataka	53	92	454	345	50	5
Kerala	30	93	455	56	57	9
Madhya Pradesh	55	141	432	293	54	27
Maharashtra	57	127	470	294	43	8
Manipur	25	39	463	283	33	157
Meghalaya	37	94	476	337	7	49
Mizoram	8	25	504	284	42	138
Nagaland	6	84	756	138	0	16
Orissa	33	119	496	298	25	28
Punjab	29	95	539	302	25	11
Rajasthan	35	99	471	349	43	3
Sikkim	15	49	479	367	41	49
Tamil Nadu	109	189	367	269	66	0
Tripura	75	150	412	297	44	23
Uttaranchal	92	114	420	316	18	40
Uttar Pradesh	40	100	453	331	48	27
West Bengal	34	78	444	356	57	30
A & N Islands	33	23	523	322	42	57
Chandigarh	57	186	456	250	48	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	64	647	273	3	0
Daman & Diu	213	36	314	403	19	15
Lakshadweep	34	55	338	454	120	0
Pondicherry	60	150	350	413	27	0
All India	52	120	448	321	44	17

Source: - National Sample Survey Organisation, 60th Round.

Table No: 18

Per Capita Income in North-Eastern States and in India at current prices

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Arunachal Pradesh	27,271	28,999	30,811	34,518	40,055	51,644	NA
Assam	16,782	18,396	19,737	21,290	24,099	27,464	30,569
Manipur	16,433	17,770	18,393	19,258	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	24,662	26,698	28,764	32,488	38,145	44,758	NA
Meghalaya	21,170	22,852	24,766	26,636	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	20,998	21,083	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	26,693	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	24,393	26,668	29,081	31,111	35,587	39,949	44,965
All India	24,143	27,123	31,198	35,820	40,605	54,527	NA

Source: - DESs of Assam/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/Manipur/Meghalaya/Mizoram/Tripura/Sikkim.

Table No - 19

Neonatal, post neonatal, infant child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by State, India, 2005-06

State	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	34.0	26.7	60.7	28.8	87.7
Assam	45.5	20.6	66.1	20.2	85.0
Manipur	18.7	11.1	29.7	12.6	41.9
Meghalaya	23.6	21.0	44.6	27.1	70.5
Mizoram	16.3	17.7	34.1	19.5	52.9
Nagaland	19.8	18.5	38.3	27.5	64.7
Sikkim	19.4	14.3	33.7	6.7	40.1
Tripura	33.1	18.3	51.5	8.2	59.2
All India	39.0	18.0	57.0	18.4	74.3

Source: - NFHS-3, IIPS-Mumbai.

Table No - 20

Selected housing characteristics by state, India 2005-06

State	Percentage of households:						in
	With Mean electricity	With improved source of drinking water ¹	With toilet facility	solid fuel for cooking ²	Using a pucca house	Living number of persons per room used for sleeping	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Arunachal Pradesh	76.9	85.0	80.6	67.7	20.8	2.7	
Assam	38.1	72.4	76.4	75.8	19.8	2.7	
Manipur	87.0	52.1	95.6	64.7	10.7	2.6	
Meghalaya	70.4	63.1	71.3	72.2	35.1	2.9	
Mizoram	92.3	85.0	98.0	34.1	22.9	3.5	
Nagaland	82.9	62.8	85.6	76.0	20.7	2.6	
Sikkim	92.1	77.6	89.0	52.4	51.0	2.3	
Tripura	68.8	76.1	96.7	80.4	12.1	2.9	
All India	67.9	87.9	44.6	70.8	45.9	3.3	

Source: - NFHS-3, IIPS-Mumbai.

Table- 21**District-wise total number of establishments by their types**

<i>Sl. Districts</i>		<i>OAE</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>EST</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	West Tripura	66,099	46.54	25,222	53.22	91,321	48.22
2	South Tripura	38,697	27.25	10,410	21.97	49,107	25.92
3	North Tripura	24,902	17.53	8,023	16.93	32,925	17.38
4	Dhalai	12,334	8.68	3,736	7.88	16,070	8.48
	All Tripura.	1,42,032	100	47,391	100	1,89,423	100

Source: - 5th Economic Census, 2005.

Table- 22**District-wise percentage distribution of Establishments & Employment by location**

<i>Sl. Districts</i>		<i>Establishments</i>			<i>Employment</i>		
1	2	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Combined</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Combined</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	West Tripura	55,885 (40.25%)	35,436 (70.08%)	91,321 (48.22%)	1,05,226 (40.49%)	88,508 (70.36%)	1,93,734 (50.22%)
2	South Tripura	42,020 (30.26%)	7,087 (14.15%)	49,107 (25.92%)	73,374 (28.23%)	16,638 (13.22%)	90,012 (23.34%)
3	North Tripura	25,780 (18.57%)	7,145 (14.10%)	32,925 (17.38%)	51,192 (19.70%)	18,466 (14.68%)	69,658 (18.06%)
4	Dhalai	15,175 (10.92%)	895 (1.67%)	16,070 (8.48%)	30,118 (11.58%)	2,186 (1.74%)	32,304 (8.38%)
	All Tripura	1,38,860 (100%)	50,563 (100%)	1,89,423 (100%)	2,59,910 (100%)	1,25,798 (100%)	3,85,708 (100%)

Source: - 5th Economic Census, 2005.

Table- 23

District-wise percentage distribution of establishments & employment by type of establishments.

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		OAE	Estt. with	Total	OAE	Estt. with	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total		hired workers			hired workers	
1	West Tripura	66,099	25,222	91,321	79,908	1,13,826	1,93,734
2	South Tripura	38,697	10,410	49,107	47,902	42,110	90,012
3	North Tripura	24,902	8,023	32,925	35,368	34,290	69,658
4	Dhalai	12,334	3,736	16,070	17,133	15,171	32,304
	All Tripura	1,42,032	47,391	1,89,423	1,80,311	2,05,397	3,85,708

Source: - 5th Economic Census, 2005.

Note : (i) OAE : Own Account Establishment, Estt. : Establishments.

(ii) Percentage total may not tally with the all India due to rounding off.

Table- 24

Establishments by location in rural and urban areas of the State.

Location	Establishments			
	EC-1980	EC-1990	EC-1998	EC-2005
West Tripura	66,099	25,222	91,321	79,908
South Tripura	38,697	10,410	49,107	47,902
North Tripura	24,902	8,023	32,925	35,368
Dhalai	12,334	3,736	16,070	17,133
All Tripura	1,42,032	47,391	1,89,423	1,80,311

Source: - 5th Economic Census, 2005.

Table- 25

Employment scenario in the State during 1980 to 2005.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Establishments</i>			
	<i>EC-1980</i>	<i>EC-1990</i>	<i>EC-1998</i>	<i>EC-2005</i>
Rural	82,523	1,31,964	1,67,670	2,59,910
Urban	51,874	88,624	1,00,597	1,25,798
All Tripura	1,34,397	2,20,558	2,68,257	3,85,708

Source: - 5th Economic Census, 2005.