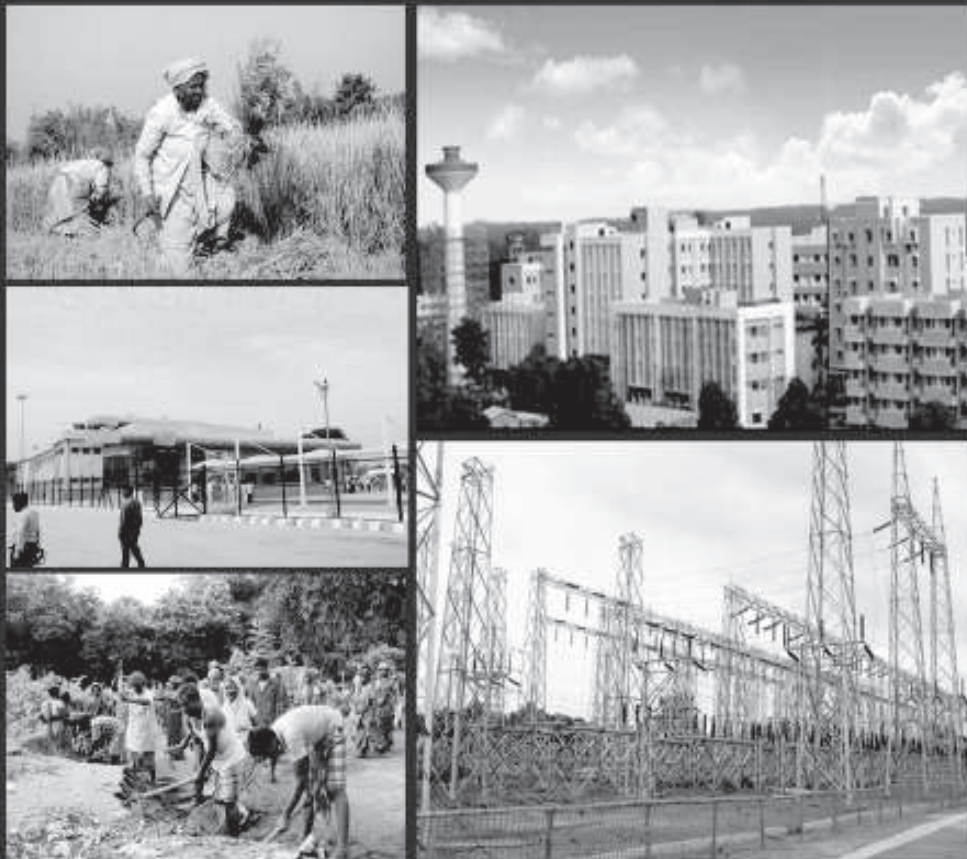




सत्यमेव जयते

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA 2012-2013



Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Planning (Statistics) Department
Government of Tripura, Agartala
www.destripura.nic.in

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

14th Issue

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CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Chapter	Page
1.	ECONOMIC SITUATION	3
2.	POPULATION	28
3.	STATE INCOME	42
4.	STATE FINANCE & PLANNING	53
	a) State Finance	53
	b) Planning	61
5.	PRICE & COST OF LIVING	68
6.	POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT	76
7.	FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS	96
8.	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	104
	a) Agriculture	104
	b) Horticulture	120
	c) Animal Resources	127
	d) Fisheries	137
9.	FORESTRY	142
	a) Forestry	142
	b) Rubber	151
10.	CO-OPERATION	153
11.	PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	169
	a) Panchayat	169
	b) Rural Development	181
12.	URBANISATION	191
13.	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	199
	a) Power	201
	b) Irrigation	207
	c) Transport	212
	d) Communication	214
	e) Vehicle	215
	f) Banking	219
14.	INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE	223
	a) Industries	223
	b) H.H. & S.	239
	c) Informaiton Technology	246
	d) Tourism	251
15.	EDUCATION	257
	a) School Education	257
	b) Higher Education	263
	c) Social Education	271
	d) Sports & Youth Affairs	273
16.	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	282
	a) Health	282
	b) Family Welfare	292
	c) Drinking Water & Sanitation	297
17.	WELFARE	304
	a) Tribal Welfare	304
	b) Schedule Caste Welfare	322
18.	HOUSING	333
19.	FUTURE ASSESSMENT & LOOK	337
	PART- II	345
20.	STATISTICAL TABLES	346

PART-I

1) ECONOMIC SITUATION

Introduction:

The "Economic Review of Tripura, 2012-13" is the 14th in an un-interrupted series that focuses and analyses the development trend as well as progress achieved in different sectors of the State's economy during the plan period of 2012-13. It also shows the overall macro-economic performances, thrust areas for development as well as trend of the State's economy during the fiscal year of 2012-13.

This issue analyses on new initiatives, potential areas covering all eight districts as well as constraints faced in the process of economic development of the State.

In 2012-13, the State had 8-Districts, 23-Sub-divisions, 45-Blocks and also one Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) created under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

Background:

The erstwhile princely State of Tripura merged with the Indian Union after independence on the 15th October 1949 and became a Union Territory without a legislature with effect from November 1, 1956 and a popular ministry was installed in Tripura on July 1, 1963. Tripura became a full fledged State on the 21st January, 1972.

Tripura is the third smallest State of India located in the north eastern region of the country. It has diverse range of topography, people, flora and fauna. The State is a landlocked and hilly with altitudes varying from 15 to 940 meters above sea level, though majority of the population live in the plains. It is situated between latitudes 22°56' and 24°32' North, and longitudes 90°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 Bang-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

ladesh (erstwhile East Pakistan) is about 856 Km (84 percent 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 in Assam.

The State has a tropical climate and receives adequate rainfall during the monsoons. The local flora and fauna bear a 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. The 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 conducted in 1989, there were 39 leopards, 182 elephants and 92 bisons in the State.

The prominent hill ranges of the State are Jampui, Sakhantang, Longtharai, Atharamura, Baramura, Deotamura, Belkum and Kalajhari. The 'Betling Shib' (939 meters), situated in the Jampui Range, is the highest peak of Tripura. The important forest products include Sal, Teak, Gamai, Gurjan and Champa. Bamboo is available in the State abundantly, and is traditionally being used for a variety of purpose by the tribal people. The Gumati, Howrah, Dhalai, Muhuri, Feni and Juri are the major rivers which swell in monsoon but become shallow during the rest of the year.

Effect of the Partition of the Country on Tripura:

The partition of India in 1947 had an enormous and enduring impact on the process of social and economic development of Tripura. The partition was perhaps the largest movement of evicted people in modern history. It witnessed a heavy influx of refugees into Tripura from erstwhile 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. The State's resources came under severe strain due to heavy influx of refugees into the State from erstwhile East Pakistan, mainly due to its long international border.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

It lost all its rail-heads-to the west, south and north-as they fell in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, and the State was then 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 thus aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura and indeed, of the entire north eastern region.

Demographic profile:

The Registrar General of India has released the final population figures for Census-2011. The population of Tripura for 2011 was 36,73,917, out of which 18,74,376 males and 17,99,541 females. The data of Census-2011 shows that Tripura ranks eighteenth in terms of density of population at all India level. Among the north-eastern states, Tripura remained the second highest populous State after Assam.

The population density of Tripura in 2011 was 350 persons per sq. km., which means that 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 Census- 2011 data reveals that the sex ratio was 960 as against 948 (per 1000 males) in 2001. 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 960 in 2011.

Literacy: The literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. The literacy rate for Tripura in 2011 works out to 87.22 percent for the population seven years and above against 73.20 percent in 2001 and 60.44 percent in 1991. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 91.5 percent and 82.7 percent, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female ratio in the State has been reduced to 8.8 percent in 2011 as against 17.01 percent in 2001.

Tripura has achieved a high level of literacy at all India level and ranked fourth among the States after Kerala, Mizoram and Goa in 2011. As per recent study conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata the literacy rate stands at 95.16 percent in 2013. The ISI, Kolkata has also appreciated the present level of literacy including the women literacy in the State.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Scheduled Tribes: The population of Tripura is characterized by social diversity. The people of the Scheduled Tribes (ST) comprise about one-third of the population. As per Census-2011, ST population of the State was 11,66,813 which is 31.8 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 Census-2011 data reveals that the overall ST literacy rate reached to 79.05 percent from earlier 56.50 percent in 2001. The ST literacy rate has significantly increased during intra-census period of 2001-2011 in the State, i.e, about 22.55 percent, which was quite impressive

Schedule Castes: The Census-2011 data shows that SC population of the State was 6,54,918 (17.8 percent). The total SC male was 3,34,370 and SC female was 3,20,548. The demography of Scheduled Castes in the State is not confined to any particular 'paras' or 'bastis'. The SC literacy rate has increased to 89.45 percent in 2011 from earlier level of 74.68 percent in 2001. During intra-census period of 2001-2011 an increase of 14.77 percent was noticed for SC literacy.

The following Table shows district level area, population, literacy, sex ratio and density based on Census-2011 final data.

Table : 1.2.

Districts	Area in sq.km.	Total population	Literacy	sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per sq.km)
West	942.55	918200	91.07	970	974
Shepahijala	1044.78	483687	84.68	952	463
Khowai	1005.67	327564	87.78	957	326
Gomati	1522.8	441538	84.53	959	290
South	1534.2	430751	84.68	956	281
Dhalai	2400	378230	85.72	944	158
Unokati	591.93	276506	86.91	972	467
North	1444.5	417441	87.90	963	289
Tripura	10486.43	3673917	87.22	960	350

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The following table shows the key vital statistics of the State during 1951-2011.

Table : 1.3.

Year	1951	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Population (in lakhs)	6.46	15.56	20.53	27.57	31.99	36.73
Density of population (per sq.km)	62	148	196	263	305	350
Schedule Tribes (lakhs)	2.37	4.51	5.84	8.53	9.93	11.66
Schedule Castes (lakhs)	0.40	1.93	3.10	4.51	5.56	6.54

NR=Not released.

Source: - Census Reports , RGI, Govt. of India.

Vital rates:

The data of latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) of Registrar General of India for 2012 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 113.9 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 21.6 per thousand population. In 2012, the death rate of the population was 4.8 per thousand population against similar rate of 7.0 at all India level. The infant mortality rate posted at 28 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 42 per thousand population at all India level in 2012.

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.

Socio-economic senario:

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 incidence of poverty and un-employment.

The economy of Tripura had suffered from disturbed conditions of extremism and insurgency over the last two decades, which directly hindered the human safety as well as economic development process in the recent past. The State has now come out from that disturbed phase arising out of law and order. On the otherhand, State's economy is basically agrarian. More than 50 percent of its population depend on agricul-

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

ture and contribution of agriculture and allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is about 23 percent.

Liberalisation and reforms of the Indian economy initiated in 1990s with the proclaimed objective to accelerate industrial growth as well as maintaining the inclusive growth in the country has not given the much needed boost for industrial growth in the State. Although, the data of 5th Economic Census indicates a rise in economic establishments between 1998 and 2005 in the State, these are basically own account establishments, i.e., without hiring any workers.

Natural gas deposits are among the most important feature of Tripura's natural resource base. Natural gas-based thermal power plants have already been set-up at Barmura in Khowai District and Rokhain in Sepahijala District. The 726-MW gas based thermal power project at Palatana near Udaipur in Gomati District has been started with help of Oil Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and another 104-MW gas based thermal power project at Monarchak in Sepahijala District has been taken-up by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO).

Most of the parts of the State are rural and about 74 percent of the State's population live in rural areas. The upliftment of rural poor as well as improvement in the quality of life of the economically weaker section of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development planning in the State. Tripura is the second highest densely State among the north-eastern region after Assam. Over 60 percent of the States' area is classified as forest area leaving about 27 percent for cultivation. The State has many rain-fed, non-perennial rivers and streams flowing into neighbouring Bangladesh.

The following table shows the administrative set-up by districts of the State in 2013.

Table-1.4.

Districts	Sub-Divisions	Blocks	Panchayats	Revenue Villages	TTAADC Vilages	AMC/ NP
West Tripura	3	9	90	96	77	4
Shepahijala	3	7	112	119	52	3
Khowai	2	6	55	78	58	2
Gomati	3	8	70	134	95	2
South Tripura	3	8	99	138	70	3
Dhalai	4	8	41	146	96	2
Unokati	2	4	59	78	28	2
North Tripura	3	8	69	89	51	2
Tripura	23	58	595	878	527	20

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The State scores well in terms of literacy, birth rate and death rate. It is evident from the fact that the 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.

For last couple of years since 2006, the state in particular and the country as a whole is experiencing high price rise. Infact, price influences both quantum and pattern of consumption. Price affects every individual and variation in price changes reflects directly in the economy. In practice, the price changes in goods and services effect different segment of people, differently.

The year-on-year inflation based on CPI for Industrial Workers shows that the general inflation has reached at 8.33 percent in March 2013 and in June 2013 it reached to 8.57 percent

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

Due to the increase in population and consequent addition to the labour force, the supply of labour continues to outstrips the demand resulting in rise of un-employment and under employment at an alarming rate. The un-employment situation in the State has assumed alarming proportion. Total job seekers in the Employment Exchanges of the State were 5,99,619 on March 2013.

The nature of the existing employment pattern in Tripura can also be found from the 5th Economic Census results. It is 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 percent) were in rural areas and remaining 1,25,798 (32.61 percent) were in the urban areas. As per the report, the total hired workers in 2005 were 2,05,397 ,i.e. 53.25 percent of the total workers.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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

Economy:

The economy of Tripura 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.

The economy of Tripura is agrarian. More than 50 percent of its population depends on agriculture for livelihood and contribution of agriculture & allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is 23 percent. The land available for cultivation is relatively restricted. Terrain and forest cover are such that only 27 percent of geographical area is cultivable.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at 2004-05 prices or in real terms for 2012-13 (A) was 8.2 percent. There is no denying the fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable economic growth after having serious law and order set-backs by augmenting better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which has also been appreciated by the Planning Commission of India in-particular and other Central Ministries.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices increased from Rs.8,903.53 crore in 2004-05 and to Rs.11,797.07 crore in 2007-08 and to Rs.20,981.74 crore in 2011-12 (P) and to Rs.23,854.70 crore in 2012-13 (A).

The per capita income of the State also rose steadily from Rs.24,394 in 2004-05 to Rs.31,111 in 2007-08 and to Rs.46,050 in 2010-11 and to Rs.60,963 in 2012-13 (A).

The following table shows the per-capita income of the State with 2004-05 new base during 2004-05 to 2012-13.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 1.5.

Year	2004-05 new base (<i>in Rs</i>)
2004-05	24,394
2005-06	26,668
2006-07	29,081
2007-08	31,111
2008-09	35,587
2009-10	39,815
2010-11	46,050
2011-12(P)	54,077
2012-13(A)	60,963

P=Provisional,A=Advance & Q=Quick.

The liberalisation and reforms of the Indian economy initiated in 1990s with the proclaimed objective to accelerate industrial growth in the country has not given the much-needed industrial boost in this backward State. Infact, the State Government still remains the main facilitator for industrial investments in Tripura.

Although, overall performance of the State's real economy remained impressive despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks and geographical isolation as well as higher inflationary pressure, but due to slow down of the national economy, the economy of the State has come under further fiscal stretch during the 12th plan period (2012-17).

Households by possession of assets:

Availability of assets to the households like radio/transistor, television, computer/laptop, internet, mobile, scooter/moped etc. based on Census-2011 is presented in the following table.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 1.6.

Item	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of households	8,42,781	6,07,779	2,35,002	100.0	100.0	100.0
Radio/Transistor	1,07,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
Television	3,77,988	2,05,683	1,72,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
Computer/Laptop with internet	8,612	2,489	6,123	1.0	0.4	2.6
Computer/Laptop without internet	53,344	1,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1
Landline only	4,05,115	2,33,957	1,71,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
Mobile only	3,60,143	2,14,022	1,46,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
Both	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
Bi-cycle	3,31,560	2,23,872	1,07,688	39.3	36.8	45.8
Scooter/ Motorcycle/ Moped	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
Car/Jeep/Van	18,443	7,839	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
None of the specified assets	2,34,638	2,09,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

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 and their experiences may be utilized for faster pace of economic development with gainful employment opportunities. The Government of India has also declared the 'Look East Policy' for North Eastern Region.

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.

i) Land: High rainfall and good soil offer considerable scope for land-based economic activities. Creation of irrigation sources and intensive

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 for plantations are tea, rubber, 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 are widely recognised.

Tripura grows large quantities of vegetables with potato as the major field crop. The yield of potato in Tripura is higher among the North-Eastern States (17,910 kg/hect). Infact, all vegetables grow well in the State. Therefore, the State has potential for high value horticultural crops and food processing.

ii) Rubber and tea: Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber after Kerala. 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. The productivity of rubber in the State is around 1200 kg/ha/year, which is quite high. Total production of rubber in 2012-13 was 37,277 MT and area under rubber was 61,231 hectares in the State.

The 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 7482.27 hectares. Tea produced in the State has good blending qualities. The 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. Tripura is the second largest producer of rubber in the country.

iii) Natural gas: The estimate of 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 2011-12, the ONGC has produced 644 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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

iv) Border Trade with Bangladesh: Tripura has 84 percent of its border common with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Trade with Bangladesh for exporting of agricultural produces, medicines, cycle parts etc across the border needs to be promoted. On 11th January 2012, an Indo-Bangala Business meet was held at Agartala, where-in Smti. Sheikh Hasina, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh chaired the meet. Besides, future trade with the Southeast Asian countries may 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.

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

vi) 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.

vii) 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 un-employed graduates and postgraduates who are proficient in english may be encouraged for overseas employment opportunities, which are increasing day by day.

Weakness:

The 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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 un-employment opportunities despite the State Government's efforts for creation of a comprehensive base for industrialization. On the other hand, agriculture sector has become stagnant and is not ready to absorb the growing demand for employment.

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

Fiscal management:

The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2012-13 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 2012-13.

The State Budget for 2012-13 (RE) envisages expenditure of Rs.7027.49 crore comprising Rs.5212.88 crore of revenue expenditure and Rs.1483.19 crore of capital expenditure, Rs.312.49 crore public debt and Rs.18.93 crore payment of loans and advances.

Receipts was expected to Rs.7885.57 crore including Rs.7050.30 crore of revenue receipts and Rs.835.27 crore of capital receipts.

Fiscal reforms:

The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a roadmap for fiscal correction for Central and State finances. In accordance with the

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

projected debt to GSDP ratios over the 13th Finance Commission period (2010-11 to 2014-15). The fiscal year 2010-11 has been designated as a year of adjustment. According to the road map except Punjab, all States' are to eliminate their revenue deficit and curtail their financing gap to 3 percent of GSDP by 2011-12, and maintain the same thereafter.

Fiscal constraints:

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 the State's exchequer. Despite such fiscal constraints as well as poor financial resources of its own, the State could perform well and also ensure providing its share of liabilities of almost all the centrally sponsored schemes till 2009-10.

The recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission has 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.

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

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

13th Finance Commission:

The 13th Finance Commission had grossly under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government as specially the expenditure relating to the salary and pension. As a result the State Finance have come under severe fiscal stress and strain since the State has also limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting such committed liabilities.

Approach of 13th Finance Commission was different from previous Finance Commissions because a normative formula has been applied for computation of salary on the base year of 2005-06. On base of 2005-06, 35 percent increase for pay revision has been considered to work out figure for 2006-07. For subsequent years, 6 percent increase has been considered for increment and DA with 1 percent attrition. Moreover, while assessing salary expenditure, 13th Finance Commission applied another criterion that salary should not exceed 35 percent of revenue expenditure net of interest and pension. Salary above this ceiling will have to be reduced by 10 percent every year till it is brought down below 35 percent. All these factors have actually hurt the State where-in traditionally salary expenditure has been contributing large proportion of non-plan revenue expenditure.

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.

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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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

- i) Quarterly review reports of the Finance Minister are placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly since 3rd Quarter of 2006-07.
- ii) Fiscal policy statements along with fiscal correction path and disclosures for the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been submitted before the Tripura Legislative Assembly.
- iii) The targets of the FRBM achieved during the period of 12th Finance Commission with exception of the financial year 2009-10 which got affected due to revision of pay & pension of the State Government employees and pensioners, respectively.

Value Added Tax (VAT):

The State Government following the decision of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has 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 inspired till the level of final consumption of goods. The revenue collection through VAT in the state is quite encouraging and showed an increasing trend. Moreover, a large number rates and tax structures in sales tax regime has been reduced to only three basic rates i.e., 1 percent, 4 percent and 12.5 percent under VAT.

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:

Objectives:

- 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 Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas to the same standard and level with the rest of Tripura.
- ii) Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication of

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

- 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 and vegetables and extension of irrigation.
 - 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;

Approach to the 12th five year,2012-17 Plan:-

The union cabinet approved the approach paper that targets 9 per cent economic growth during 12th five year plan (2012-17) period. The theme of the next five year plan would be "faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth."

Thrust areas for the 12th plan :

The State has adopted multi pronged strategy which focuses on building infrastructure, strengthening social infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable growth, social and regional equity, improving quality of life, capacity building and skilled development, widening livelihood opportunities, etc. For this, emphasis has been laid on the following:-

i) Reducing Infrastructural deficit- There is a need to bridge the infrastructural gaps to meet the growing aspiration of the people. Further, growth in economic activities is to be supported by robust infrastructure. The plan approach in Tripura has taken note of the vital infractural needs like roads, power, drinking water, irrigation etc.

ii) Sustaining growth in agricultural and allied sector: - Dependence of large population on agri and allied activities and its contribution to the State Domestic Product make it a priority sector in Planning process. The sectoral plans have been re-oriented for greater public investment and capacity building.

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

iii) *Expanding and Strengthening capacity of key social sector:-* Health ,education, women and child welfare, nutrition and food security are critical pillars of sustainable development. Attention has therefore been paid to the key sectors like health, education and rural development.

iv) *Inclusiveness:-* Flow of adequate benefits to historically disadvantaged is one of the key under lying theme of the plan document. Thrust has been laid for public investment for creating equal opportunities for SC/ST/OBCs and Minorities. This is necessary for there empowerment and greater participation in development process.

v) *Social and regional equity:-* There is a need for closing the gap between the deprived local population and the rest of the country. It is therefore necessary that there is enough investment for expansion of social infrastructure for covering the disadvantaged sections, backward,remote and border areas.

vi) *Greater convergenc for improvement in livelihood and income opportunities :-* Strengths of strong social capital and vibrant democratic institutions is being laveraged for converging scheme in social sector such that it leads to sustained livelihood opportunities for the poor and deprived.

vii) *Capacity building and skill development :-* Developing capacity and building strong human resurce base is fundamental necessity for multiplying the returns from public investment in infrastructural development. Emphasis is being laid in building capacity of human resources for greater employment opportunities.

viii) *Institutional decentranization :-* Focus on better governance and deeper involvement of people through net work of de- centralized institutions at village and Block level.

Priority sector:

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

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

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Projection of outlay for 12th Plan:-

Preparation of the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17, the State Government had setup twelve core groups namely, (i) Human Resource Development (ii) Health (iii) Agriculture and allied Sector, (iv) Forest and environment, (v) connectivity, (vi) Power (vii) Industries and Commerce (viii) Disadvantaged segments, (ix) Urban Development, (x) Tourism, and (xi) Housing (xii) Other Services for making and in-depth analysis of relevant issues such as achievements under the plan, existing potential and steps to be taken for exploiting it for increase in State Domestic Product (SDP), participation of public and private sectors, use of appropriate technology, generation of employment, etc. for development of the sector on a sustainable basis.

The recommendations of the 12-core groups and the past trends have been kept as the basic yardstick for formulating the overall plan size. Projection of total Plan outlay for the 12th five year plan is kept to the tune of Rs.31,538.80 core including Rs. 10,737.85 core under Special Plan Assistant (SPA)/ Special Central Assistant (SCA).

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.

Northern Eastern Council (NEC):

In 2012-13, the State has received a fund amounting to Rs.31.81 crore for implementation the NEC projects, out of which an amount of Rs.35.65 crore was utilized.

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

The Government of Tripura has introduced "Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa" (BEUP) in the year 2001 - 2002 under which every Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) of the State will have a choice to suggest to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate 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 in 2005-06 and further to Rs.15 lakh from 2011-12.

The Planning (P&C) Department of the State Government is functioning as a Nodal Department for implementation of BEUP. In 2012-13, an amount of Rs.900 lakh was released to the 23 Sub-Divisional Magistrates covering all sixty assembly constituencies of eight districts.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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, registered under the Companies Act, 1956 has started functioning from January, 2005 in Tripura.

After commissioning of Unit-I of Palatana power plant in 2013, Tripura has become a surplus power surplus State with 50 MW in peak hour and 100 MW in off-peak hour. The surplus power could not be despatched to other power deficit region of the country due to transmission corridor constraint

Forest Dwellers under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:

To recognize 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.

The following table depicts the economic benefit provided during 2008-09 to 2012-13 under the "Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006" in the State.

Table- 1.7.

Sl.No.	Item	Number
i)	Total no of forest rights so far vested	1,20,418
ii)	Total no of forest rights so far vested to S.T families	1,20,416
iii)	Total no of forest rights so far vested to OFD	2
iv)	Total quantum of land involved (in hec.)	1,69,298
v)	Quantum of land involved for ST families (in hec.)	1,69,297
vi)	Quantum of land involved for non- ST families (in hec.)	0.48
vii)	Demarcation of land completed through local bodies	1,17,179
viii)	Pillaring completed	1,12,952

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Externally aided projects:

Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC):

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 have been implemented since 2007-08. It has a project cost of Rs.399 crore (JBIC loan Rs.334 crore and Government of Tripura's share Rs.59 crore). The repayment of the loan will start from 10th year and is 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 eight 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 as 90 percent grant and 10 percent as loan.

Indo-German Development Bi-lateral Cooperation Project:

"Participatory Natural Resource Management in Tripura" project funded by the German Development Cooperation (KfW) was 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 lakhs and cover a project area of 3,431 km² area comprising 65 percent of total forest area in Dhalai and North Tripura Districts. The target group is 104 villages covering 48,608 households. The major activities are both through Joint Forest Management Committees (22,500 hec) and outside Joint Forest Management areas (7,500 hec).

Public Private Partership (PPP):

The Central Government has been laying emphasis on adoption of Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for development of infrastructure. In view of the 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.

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

- 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.

Development Review, 2012-13:

Overall inflation in the country during 2012-13 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation.

The year-on-year inflation based on CPI for Industrial Workers shows that the general inflation has reached at 8.33 percent in March 2013 and in June 2013 it reached to 8.57 percent.

Inflation started hardening from March 2012. It gradually moved from 168 in March 2012 to 175 in June 2012 without any sign of declining tendency and stood at 182 in March 2013. It further reached to 190 in June 2013. The high rate of inflation was mainly due to high increase of prices in food group and petroleum product since the State is highly depends on road transportation in-absence of other dependable transport system.

At the national level, high double digit inflation has complicated the development process in the country. The ongoing surge in prices especially of food items in the state as well as in the country has significant implications for the agriculture sector and overall macroeconomic and financial stability. Agriculture growth has remained much lower than the growth rates witnessed in the industrial and services sectors at All India level as well as in the State.

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2012-13 shows that the production of rice, maize, pulses, oil seed and potato have increased over the previous year. The cropping pattern in Tripura acquires typical character of hill agriculture as a part of North Eastern Region, where two distinct and parallel farming system viz i) shifting or jhum cultivation and ii) settle farming cultivation exists in Tripura. The cropping pattern of the State shows that about 98 percent area is utilized for food crops and remaining 2 percent area only is under non-food crops.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Tripura has a total cultivable land of 2,80,000 hectares and irrigation potential of 1,27,000 hectares. Out of the available water resources 79,000 hectares can be brought under assured irrigation through surface water and 48,000 hectares through ground water. Total potential created upto 31st March, 2013 was 1,11,744 hectares.

The total fish production in the State was 58,655 MT in 2012-13, which was 53,349 MT in 2011-12. From 2nd Five Year Plan onwards stress was given to raise fish seeds by adopting hypophysation technique, as there was no reverine and other sources in the State for collection of fish seed.

To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation over 82,200 hectares has been made till 2012-13. About 946 Joint Forest Management (JFM) Committees have been formed till 2012-13. An innovation scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakalpa' for productive use of fallow land in private holding is being implemented by the State Forest Department.

Total number of fair price shops in the State has also increased to 1,755 in March 2013, from 1,651 in March 2011. There are 689 fair price shops in TTAADC areas and remaining 1,069 fair price shops are in non-TTAADC areas catering to the needs of 9,46,946 families of the State under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

In 2012-13, there were 4-Zilla Parishads, 23-Panchayat Samities and 511-Gram Panchayats under the Tripura Panchayats Act 1993. The number of Gram Panchayats have been reduced in recent years due to expansion of the Urban Local Bodies in the State. In addition, there are 522- elected TTAADC villages. The Government of Tripura devolved twelve functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective decentralisation of the Local Self Government.

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme (MGREGA) has been implemented in all the four districts of the State. Till March 2013 the number of job card holders were 6,37,195, which was 6,01,212 in March 2012. The total mandays generated was 518.51 lakh in 2012-13 against 490.13 lakh in 2011-12. There were 40,530 Self Help-Groups (SHGs) till 2012-13, out of which Women SHGs were 21,857.

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

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 1,732 in 2012-13. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.37 lakh in 2004-05 which rose to 5.38 lakh in 2007-08 and 6.52 lakhs in 2012-13. 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 and identified as Rural Growth Centres.

The State has one Central University and one private University (ICFAI), 16-General Degree Colleges, 1-Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 2-Medical Colleges, 3-Polytechnics, 1-Government Law College, 1-Government Music College, 1-Art & Craft College, 1-Agriculture College, 1-Fisheries College, 1-Veterinary College, 1-Paramedical College, 1-Pharmaceutical College, 1-Physical Education College, 3-Nursing Institutes, 1-State Government Museum, 1-State Archives and 24-Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

In the private sector, apart from the ICFAI University, Tripura the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Science College and a Holy Cross General College are also functioning.

A government medical college has started functioning from August 2006, which is the first medical college in the State, 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 (PPP) model in the State. Earlier In 2007-08, the State Government had set-up one Agricultural College and one Veterinary College near Agartala.

The State has 2,415- Primary Schools, 1,237- Senior Basic Schools, 588- High Schools and 369-Higher Secondary Schools, 180- Madrassa are running through out the State in 2011-12. Total 3,91,556 children of primary stage (I-V) and 2,14,474 children of upper primary stage (VI-VII) have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme (khichudi programme) during 2012-13.

In 2012-13, there were 19-Hospitals, 11-Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 79-Public Health Centres, 603-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries including Homeo/Ayurvedic clinics, 7- 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 facili-

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

ties, 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, 2012 vis-à-vis all India.

Table- 1.8.

Sl. No.	Category	All India	Tripura
1	Birth rate, 2012	21.6	13.9
2	Death rate, 2012	7.1	4.8
3	Natural growth rate, 2012	14.5	9.1
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2012	42	28
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	960:1000

The installed capacity of power generation was 131 MW and power generated within the State was 820.72 MU in 2012-13. The power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 429.69 MU and total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2012-13 was 998.37 MU in 2012-13. Out of which maximum power sold for domestic consumption was 365.47 MU followed by 98.81 MU for irrigation/public water purposes in 2012-13. Present peak power demand of the State is 221 MW in 2012-13, out of which own generation was 106 MW in 2012-13.

In Tripura, total deposit was Rs.11,913 crore against total credit of Rs.3,868 crore at the end of March 2013. Out of these, the lone Regional Rural Bank (RRB) the Tripura Gramin Bank had 114 branches. The credit-deposit ratio of Tripura stood at 32.47 percent against all India similar credit-deposit ratio of 78.09 percent in March 2013.

2) POPULATION

The Population Census provides valuable information about the land and its people at the given point of time. It gives snapshot of not only the demographic but also the economic, social and cultural profile of the State as well as the Country. It also gives trends in the population and



its various characteristics, which are essential inputs for population, work force, literacy, housing and household basic amenities, urbanisation, social group, language, migration, religion disable etc.

Census-2011: Census-2011 is the fifteenth in the unbroken series since 1872 and is the seventh after independence. It was conducted in two phases viz. i) houselisting & housing census and ii) population enumeration done in-collaboration with the respective State Governments. The first phase of Census in the State was conducted during 26th April to 10th June 2010. The second phase work was conducted during 9th to 28th February 2011 with the reference date fixed at 00:00 hours of 1st March 2011.

The final population of Tripura as on 1st March 2011 was 36,73,917, out of which 18,74,376 males and 17,99,541 females. The salient features of Census-2011 as per final data are as follows:

- **As per Census-2011 final data total population of the State was 36,73,917.**
- **State ranks eighteenth in terms of density of population in the Country although it is third smallest State.**
- **Literacy rate has gone up to 95.16 percent in 2013.**
- **Sex ratio has increased to 960 in 2011.**

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

- i) The population of Tripura has increased 4,71,829 during the decade 2001-2011. The final population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,73,917.
- ii) The All India population has increased by more than 181 millions during the decade 2001-11. The final population of India was 1,21,05,69,573 in 2011.
- iii) Decadal growth of population in the State during 2001-2011 was 14.80 percent and males growth was 14.10 percent and females was 15.56 percent, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate during 2001-11 was 17.70 percent, out of which males decadal growth rate was 17.10 percent and females was 18.30 percent.
- iv) The total number of children in the age-group 0-6 in Tripura was 4,58,014.
- v) The proportion of child population in the age group of 0-6 years to total population in Tripura was 13.60 percent while the corresponding figure in 2001 was 13.64 percent.
- vi) The sex ratio has increased by 12 points in the State and reached to 960 in 2011 as against 948 in 2001. The child sex ratio was 957 in 2011. On the otherhand, the similar sex ratio at the national level has increased by 10 points and reached to 943 in 2011 as against 933 in 2001.
- vii) Literacy rate in the State has gone up from 73.19 percent in 2001 to 87.22 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 73.00 percent in 2011 showing an increase of 8.17 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 91.50 percent making a rise of 10.50 percent during 2001-11 as against 17.80 percent for females, which stood at 82.70 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.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

- x) Density of population has increased by 45 points and reached to 350 in 2011 as against 305 in 2001.

The State ranks 18th 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.

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

Table- 2.1.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2001 Census		2011 Census	
			Tripura	India	Tripura	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Population	in lakhs	31.99	10287	36.73	12105
2.	Decadal growth rate	percent	16.0	21.5	14.80	17.70
3.	Density	per Sq. Km.	305	325	350	382
4.	Sex-rate	per'000 males	948	933	960	943
5.	Literacy rate	percent	73.2	64.8	87.2	73.0
6.	ST population	percent	31.1	8.2	31.8	8.6
7.	SC population	percent	17.4	16.2	17.8	16.6

Source: Census-2001, RGI.

The population rate has declined to 14.8 percent during the intra-census period of 2001-2011 from earlier 16.0 percent in 1991-2001. The population growth rate has also declined at all India level to 17.67 percent from 21.50 percent in 1991-2001.

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 was 382 in 2011.

The 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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Rural population: The present rural population forms about 73.8 percent in 2011 against 82.9 percent in 2001 and 84.70 percent in 1991 in the State.

Total rural population was 27,12,464 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 13,87,173 and 13,25,291 respectively, as per result of Census-2011.

Urban population: In 2011, 26.2 percent of the state's population was in urban areas as against about 17.1 percent in 2001 and 15.30 percent in 1991.

Total urban population was 9,61,453 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 4,87,203 and 4,74,250 respectively, as per data of Census-2011.

Sex composition: The Census- 2011 data reveals that the sex ratio was 960 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 960 in 2011.

The all India sex ratio in 2011 was of 943 (per 1000 males) in 2011.

The Census-2011 data reveals that the total male and female population was 18,74,376 and 17,99,541 respectively in the State.

Child population: The Census-2011 data also reveals that the child population in the age group 0-6 was 4,58,014 out of which 2,34,008 males and 2,24,006 females in the state. The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 years was 13.68 percent in 2011 as against 13.6 percent in 2001. The following Table shows the position of child population of eight districts in Tripura as per the data of Census-2011.

Table- 2.2.

Districts	Child population in the age group 0-6		
	Males	Females	Persons
West Tripura	47,773	45,305	93,078
South Tripura	28,173	27,070	55,243
North Tripura	31,320	30,383	61,703
Dhalai	28,460	27,551	56,011
Khowai	19,657	19,002	38,659
Shipahijala	30,687	29,095	59,782
Gomati	28,879	27,158	56,037
Unokoti	19,059	18,442	37,501
Tripura	2,34,008	2,24,006	4,58,014

Source: Census-2001, Publication.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The following table depicts total population, sex ratio, density as well as decadal growth rate of all eight Districts in the State based on Census-2011 data.

Table- 2.3.

Districts	Total Population			Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density per sq.km.)
	Male	Female	Persons		
West Tripura	4,66,152	4,52,048	9,18,200	970	974
South Tripura	2,20,162	2,10,589	4,30,751	957	281
North Tripura	2,12,650	2,04,791	4,17,441	963	289
Dhalai	1,94,544	1,83,686	3,78,230	944	158
Shepahijala	2,47,829	2,35,858	4,83,687	952	463
Khowai	1,67,401	1,60,163	3,27,564	957	326
Unokati	1,40,210	1,36,296	2,76,506	972	467
Gomati	2,25,428	2,16,110	4,41,538	959	290
Tripura	1,874,376	17,99,541	36,73,917	960	350

Source: - Census-2011, 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).

Literacy rate: Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. The literacy rate for Tripura in 2011 works out to 87.2 percent for the population 7 years and above, which was 73.2 percent in 2001 and 60.4 percent in 1991. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 91.53 percent and 82.73 percent, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female literacy rate in the State reduced to 8.80 percent in 2011 as against 16.1 percent in 2001.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The total literacy rate of SC population was 89.45 percent in 2011 against 74.68 percent in 2001. The total literacy rate of ST population was 79.05 percent in 2011 against 56.48 percent in 2001.

Tripura has achieved a high level of literacy at all India level and ranked third among the States after Kerala and Mizoram in 2011. As per recent study conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata the literacy rate stands at 95.16 percent in 2013.

Table- 2.4.

Districts	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
West Tripura	3,93,423	3,57,973	7,51,396	94.04	88.01	91.07
South Tripura	1,72,705	1,45,274	3,17,979	89.96	79.16	84.68
North Tripura	1,65,500	1,47,181	3,12,681	91.27	84.39	87.90
Dhalai	1,51,643	1,24,574	2,76,217	91.31	79.79	85.72
Shepahijala	1,94,993	1,64,351	3,59,344	89.80	79.49	84.78
Khowai	1,36,183	1,17,408	2,53,591	92.17	83.17	87.78
Unokati	1,10,146	97,575	2,07,721	90.92	82.79	86.91
Gomati	1,76,776	1,49,078	3,25,854	89.94	78.90	84.53
Tripura	15,01,369	13,03,414	28,04,783	91.53	82.73	87.22

Source: Census-2011 publication.

On the otherhand, literacy rate at all India level stood at 73.0 percent in 2011 as against 64.8 percent in 2001.

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 percent 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

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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.

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 the neighbouring country of 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 went further down to 14.8 percent during 2001-2011.

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

Table- 2.5.

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	6,54,918	11,66,813	36,73,917	14.8

Source: Census Reports.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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

The birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate for Tripura and all India during the years 1995 to 2012 are presented below.

Table- 2.6.

(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	7.8	5.1	50	31
2010	22.1	14.9	7.2	5.0	47	27
2011	21.8	14.3	7.1	5.0	44	29
2012	21.6	13.9	7.0	4.8	42	28

Source: SRS Bulletins, RGI

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Future estimated population till 2025:

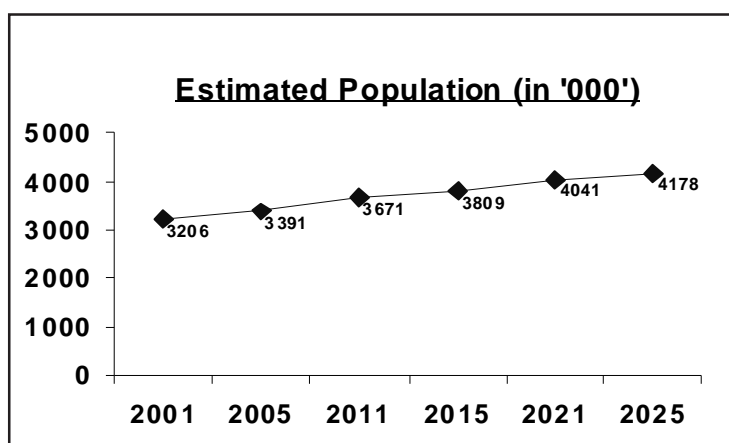
The population of Tripura is expected to be 38,09,000 in 2015, 40,41,000 in 2021 and 41,78,000 in 2025. The following table shows the estimated mid-year population as on 1st October till 2025.

Table- 2.7.

(‘000)

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
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	3,671	2,710	961
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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 2.8.

States	Area(sq.km.)	Population	Decadal growthrate (1991-2011)
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,83,727	26.0
Assam	78,438	3,12,05,576	17.1
Meghalaya	22,429	29,66,889	27.9
Manipur	22,327	25,70,390	18.6
Mizoram	21,081	10,97,206	23.5
Nagaland	16,579	19,78,502	(-) 0.6
Tripura	10,492	36,73,917	14.8
Sikkim	7,096	6,10,577	12.9

Source: - RGI &CSO, New Delhi

The comparative socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for 2012 among the North-Eastern states of India are presented in the following table.

Table- 2.9.

(per thousand population)

<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	22.5	7.9	55
Arunachal Pradesh	19.4	5.8	33
Manipur	14.6	4.0	10
Meghalaya	24.1	7.6	49
Mizoram	16.3	4.4	35
Nagaland	15.6	3.2	18
Sikkim	17.2	5.4	24
Tripura	13.9	4.8	28

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.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

The ST and SC population data has been released for Census-2011 by the Registrar General of India, New Delhi, therefore our analysis is based on Census-2011 data.

The ST population of the State was 11,66,813 that consist 31.8 per cent of the total population in 2011. Out of this, 5,88,327 were ST males and remaining 5,78,486 the ST females.

The Census-2011 data also reveals that total SC population was 6,54,918 which consists 17.8 percent of the total population in the State. Out of this, total SC males were 3,34,370 and remaining 3,20,548 SC females.

Religion:

The religion data has not been released for Census-2011 by the Registrar General of India, New Delhi, therefore our analysis is based on Census-2001 data.

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- 2.10.

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.

Disable:

The disable data has not been released for Census-2011 by the

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Registrar General of India, New Delhi, therefore our analysis is based on Census-2001 data.

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

Table- 2.11.

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) *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 endeavor will be on eliminating of poverty, illiteracy and socio-economic upliftment of the people.

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

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 2011-12.

Table- 2.12.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Round</i>	<i>O.P.V. given</i>	<i>% Achiev.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1995-96	1 st Round	2,29,265	100.40	
	2 nd Round	2,38,725	104.50	0-3 Years
1997-98	1 st Round	3,40,078	97.20	
	2 nd Round	3,50,627	100.30	0-5 Years
1999-00	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	1 st Round	4,05,215	99.90	
	2 nd Round	4,11,895	101.59	0-5 Years
2004-05	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	1 st Round	4,16,097	99.63	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,16,006	99.61	0-5 years
2008-09	1 st Round	4,11,555	98.54	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,11,848	98.62	0-5 years
2009-10	1 st Round	4,06,248	97.65	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,724	98.25	0-5 years
2010-11	1 st Round	4,07,551	98.96	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,318	99.14	0-5 years
2011-12	1 st Round	4,07,932	98.96	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,05,352	99.14	0-5 years
2012-13	1 st Round	4,03,238	98.12	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,04,522	98.62	0-5 years

Source: State Health Department

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

Concluding remarks:

The State has achieved higher literacy rate of 87.22 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. The literacy rate has increased further to 95.16 percent in 2013.

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

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, needs to implement the post-perspective planning strategy for Agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and irrigation sub-sectors 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 remained low in the State over more than one decade or so as compared to all India, which also indicates the reason for reduced population growth in the State.

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

3) STATE INCOME

Usefulness of Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) and its related macro-economic aggregates in planning and policy making is widely known. Improvement in the availability of basic data over the years helped to review the methodology from time to time for estimating the Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP), also known as State Income, in a comprehensive manner. Updating the data base and shifting the base year to a more recent year has constantly been undertaken in the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics for capturing the structural changes or shifts that have taken place in the State's economy.



State Domestic Product is usually estimated by income originating approach, wherein incomes generated by the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the State are aggregated. It represents the value of goods and services produced within the State, counted without duplication during a specific period, usually a fiscal year. The Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) estimates and related aggregates are prepared both at current and constant prices.

The Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) 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.

- **State's economy achieved a growth rate of 8.4 percent.**
- **Per-capita income of the State reached to Rs.60,963/- in 2012-13.**
- **Gross State Domestic Product estimated to be 23854.70 crore in 2012-13.**

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

These estimates over a period of time reveals the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development. Sectoral composition of GSDP gives an idea of the relative position of different sectors in an economy over a period of time, which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy but also facilitates formulation of plans and policies for overall economic development. These estimates when studied in relation to the total population of the State indicate the level of per capita net out-put of goods and services available or standard of living of the people in the State.

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 prices 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.

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 up to the series with base year 1980-81. Since then, the Union Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation started using the work force estimates from the results of Quinquennial Employment and Un-employment Surveys of National Sample Survey Office (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

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 taken place in the economy and to depict a true picture of the economy through macro-economic aggregates like State Domestic Product (SDP), capital formation etc. For examining the performance of the economy in real terms through the macro-economic aggregates like GSDP/NSDP, 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 Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) aggregates have been presented in the chapter.

Guiding Principles for New Series:

The three major components influencing the present revision exercise includes (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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

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 Central Statistics Office's (CSO) input output transactions tables and the Ministry of Agriculture's Cost of Cultivation Studies (CCS) 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 GSDP 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 GSDP; (ii) consumption of fertilizers in agriculture, as provided by the Fertilizer Association of India in lieu of data on dispatches of fertilizers 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 GSDP 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 GSDP 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 includes (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

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 and 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.11797.07 crores in 2007-08 and Rs.17867.73 crores in 2010-11 and Rs.23854.70 crores in 2012-13 (Advance). On the other hand, the NSDP at current prices increased from Rs.8169.69 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.10808.09 crores in 2007-08 and Rs.16573.43 crores in 2010-11 and Rs.22452.60crores in 2012-13 (Advance).

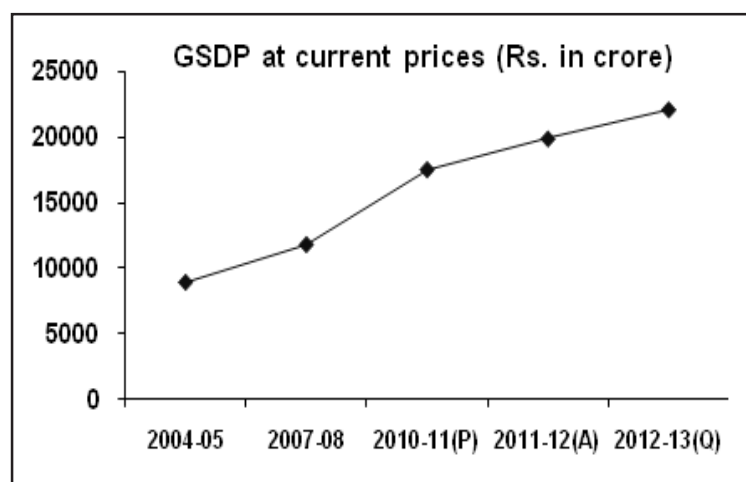
**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 3.1.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GSDP at current prices	NSDP at current prices
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	15402.70	14162.34
2010-11	17867.73	16573.43
2011-12(P)	20981.74	19689.59
2012-13(A)	23854.70	22452.60

Source: DES, Tripura.



At constant prices:

The GSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.8903.53 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.10988.43 crore in 2007-08 and Rs.14386.67 crore in 2010-11 and Rs.16996.67 crore in 2012-13 (Advance). The NSDP at constant prices has also increased from Rs.8169.69 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.10082.20 crore in 2007-08 and Rs.13214.89 crore in 2010-11 and Rs.15584.73 crore in 2012-13 (Advance).

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 3.2.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GSDP at constant prices	NSDP at constant prices
2004-05	8903.53	8169.69
2005-06	9421.79	8708.18
2006-07	10202.45	9458.04
2007-08	10988.43	10082.20
2008-09	12024.92	11146.29
2009-10	13305.90	12287.29
2010-11	14386.67	13214.89
2011-12(P)	15636.67	14338.89
2012-13(A)	16996.67	15584.73

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.31,111 in 2007-08 and Rs.46,050 in 2010-11 and to Rs.60,963 in 2012-13 (Advance) with new base of 2004-05. Per Capita National Income at current prices during the said period rose from Rs.24,349 in 2004-05 to Rs.36,005 in 2007-08 and Rs.54,841 in 2010-11 and to Rs.68,747 in 2012-13(Advance).

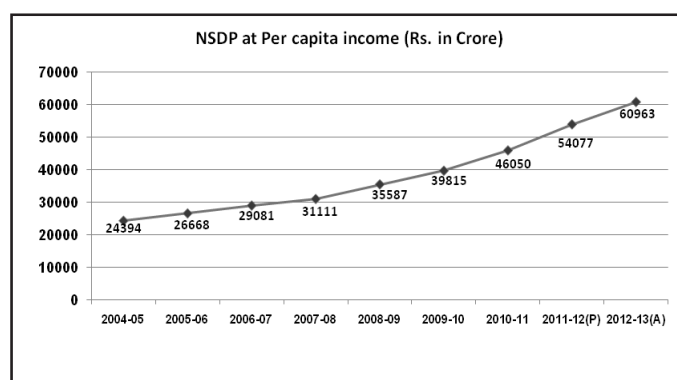
Table- 3.3.

(in Rs)

Year	NSDP-Tripura 2004-05 new base	All India 2004-05 new base
2004-05	24,394	24,349
2005-06	26,668	27,367
2006-07	29,081	31,502
2007-08	31,111	36,005
2008-09	35,587	41,060
2009-10	39,815	46,574
2010-11	46,050	54,841
2011-12(P)	54,077	62,203
2012-13(A)	60,963	68,757

P=Provisional. A=Advance. Source: CSO, New Delhi & DES, Tripura

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13



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.

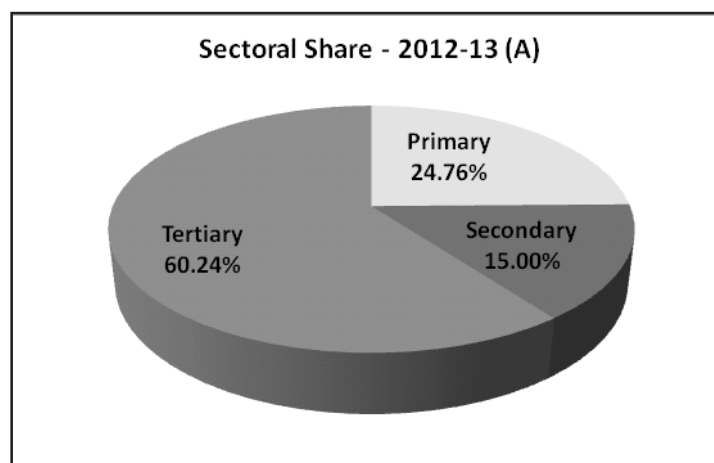
The sectoral shares of NSDP at current and with new 2004-05 series for different years are presented in the Table-3.4.

Table- 3.4.

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	23.69	21.02	55.29
2010-11	25.71	18.16	56.13
2011-12(P)	25.34	16.68	57.98
2012-13(A)	24.76	15.00	60.24

Source: DES, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13



Performances of NSDP from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (Q):

Estimates of NSDP for 2004-05 to 2012-13 (A) for Tripura with new base of 2004-05 by industry of origin at current prices are presented in the Table-3.7.

Table- 3.5.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	2004-05	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (A)
A	PRIMARY- SECTOR				
1	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED	213044	395231	462494	503057
1.1	AGRICULTURE & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	176851	285072	319281	347290
1.2	FORESTRY & LOGGING	24269	73487	99207	105160
1.3	FISHING	11924	36672	44006	50607
2	MINING QUARRYING	10695	30909	36473	52886
	SUB-TOTAL:	223739	426140	498967	555943
B	SECONDARY-SECTOR				
3	MANUFACTURING	32893	52765	67152	83449
3.1	REGISTERED	22276	32729	44511	57865
3.2	UN-REGISTERED	10617	20036	22641	25584
4	ELECTRIC., GAS & WATER SUPP.	5805	18011	19632	21354

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

5	CONSTRUCTION	135964	230137	241644	231978
	SUB-TOTAL:	174662	300913	328428	336781
C	TERTIARY-SECTOR				
6	TRADE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.	110520	245063	269569	277656
7	TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMU.	23313	68660	82759	94965
7.1	RAILWAYS	117	173	199	229
7.2	TRANSPORT BY OTHER MEANS	15033	54998	63248	67043
7.3	STORAGE	170	618	649	681
7.4	COMMUNICATION	7993	12871	18663	27011
8	FINANCE, BANKING, INSURANCE	60293	136988	175149	208508
8.1	BANKING & INSURANCE	15753	47700	51039	54612
8.2	REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING & B.S L.S *	44540	89288	124110	153896
9	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES	224442	479579	614086	771407
9.1	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE	89015	187331	234164	292705
9.2	OTHER SERVICES	135427	292248	379922	478702
	SUB-TOTAL:	418568	930290	1141563	1352536
10	GRAND TOTAL:	816969	1657343	1968959	2245260
11	POPULATION IN '00	33490	35990	36410	36830
12	PER CAPITA (in Rs.)	24394	46050	54077	60936

P = Provisional Estimate,

A = Advance.

Source: DES, Tripura

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2012-13 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country even due to slowing down of the national economy as well as price rise. The economy of the State may come under pressure due to under assessment of the committed requirements of the State Government. As a result, State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain during 12th plan period, 2012-17. Therefore, some fiscal consolidation 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 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2012-13(A) was 8.4 percent. The similar growth trend is also projected in 2012-13. 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 public sector construction work. Even then, the level of investment from private sector is yet to gear-up, which is evident from the fact that the contribution of the manufacturing sector is only 3.72 percent of the total NSDP at current prices. Therefore, there is need for higher private investment in the State which would also mitigate the un-employment and poverty to a large extent. The future investment possibilities as well as the trade with the Bangladesh may improve the trade and transport sub sectors in particular.

4) STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

The State Government, while presenting the Budget, focused on fiscal correction and consiladation with due emphasis on allocating expenditure on social sectors. With a view to focus on the welfare and empowerment of women and girl child, the State Government has introduced the concept of 'Gender Budget' from the fiscal year 2006-07. At the Statement No-14 containing information on 17-Departments has been included in the Budget At A Glance for 2013-14.



Tripura as a special category State deserves 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.

Apart from fiscal corrections, improving the quality of expenditure through expenditure prioritization service delivery, reducing the existing level of debt obligations notwithstanding the improvement in recent years, and providing adequate financial support to the local bodies including Tripura Tribal areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) remain the prority areas.

- ❑ ***The theme of 12th Five Year Plan is "faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth".***
- ❑ ***Tripura achieved and maintained a sustainable economic growth of over 8.4 percent during 11th five year plan.***
- ❑ ***13th Finance Commission has grossly under assessed the committed requirements of State Government.***
- ❑ ***In 2012-13 the total expenditure was Rs.7027.49 crore.***

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The two important aspects of government finances are - i) fiscal planning and ii) fiscal administration, which are crucial for operationalising the policies and programmes of the Government. Therefore, fiscal policy plays a key role in determining an economy's growth path. During 2012-13 the total expenditure was Rs.7027.49 Cr.

In May 2011, Reserve Bank of India has opened first ever branch office in the State at Agartala for timely disposal of monetary issues.

13th Finance Commission:

The 13th Finance Commission had grossly under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government especially the expenditure relating to the salary and pension. As a result the State Finance have come under severe fiscal stress and strain since the State has also limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting such committed liabilities.

The comparisons between state's assessment of receipts and expenditure and that 13th Finance Commission are presented in the following Table.

Table- 4.1.

(Rs in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Assesed by State Government	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 revenue surplus. So far, the State has also performed well in expenditure control relative to other special category States.

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

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 fiscal year 2010-11 has been designated as a year of adjustment. According to the road map, all the States, except Punjab, are to eliminate their revenue deficit and curtail their financing gap to 3 per cent of GSDP by 2011-12, and maintain the same thereafter.

Fiscal targets of the State:

The revenue deficit (difference between revenue and revenue receipts and revenue expenditure), fiscal deficit (difference between total revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts 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.

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
Revenue deficit-GSDP	>0.0%	4.61%	>0.0%	8.38%	>0.0%	8.30%
Fiscal deficit-GSDP	<3.5%	(1.41%)	<3.0%	(1.30%)	<3.0%	(1.52%)
Debt GSDP ratio	<45.2%	36.84%	<44.9%	34.47%	<44.6%	34.66%

() bracket indicates fiscal surplus.

Accordingly, State has ammended FRBM Act, incorporating the above targets.

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

The prime objectives of the FRBM Act are as follows:

- i) Quarterly review reports of the Finance Minister are placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly since 3rd Quarter of 2006-07.
- ii) Fiscal policy statements along with fiscal correction path and disclosures for the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been submitted before the Tripura Legislative Assembly.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

- iii) The targets of the FRBM achieved during the period of 12th Finance Commission with exception of the financial year 2009-10 which got affected due to revision of pay & pension of the State Government employees and pensioners, respectively.

Financial constraints:

The most important financial constraint in Tripura is the State's dependence on Central government for revenues. The Centre provided about 85 percent of the State's receipts. 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 in June 2005 is one of the example of such linkages.

Fiscal Indicator:

The overall budgetary position in-terms of development and non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2012-13(Provi) and 2013-14 (B.E) are presented in the following table.

Table- 4.3.

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Disbursement	2012-13 (Provisional)	2013-14 (B.E.)
I.	<i>Development expenditure</i>		
A.	Economic services of which	1571.55	2027.68
i)	Agriculture and allied services	462.97	625.45
ii)	Rural development	177.26	234.64
iii)	General economic services	59.79	82.83
iv)	Water and power development	230.87	359.88
v)	Industry and minerals	82.00	82.79
vi)	Transport and communication	482.93	547.40
vii)	Others	75.73	94.69
B.	<i>Social services of which</i>	2660.35	3294.50
viii)	<i>Education, sports, art and culture</i>	1120.33	1341.46
ix)	Medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation	606.23	763.52

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

x)	Social Security and Welfare including S.C., S.T. and OBC Welfare including Social Service	684.01	938.54
xi)	Housing and urban development	220.79	223.06
xii)	Information and publicity	28.99	27.92
	Total: development expenditure (A+B)	4231.90	5322.18
II.	Non-development expenditure		
a)	Revenue expenditure under general services	2167.49	2589.97
i)	Organs of States	64.41	105.54
ii)	Fiscal services	35.42	45.59
iii)	Interest payment and servicing of debt	607.81	600.00
iv)	Administrative services	765.66	1118.84
v)	Pension and miscellaneous general services	694.19	720.00
(b)	Compensation and assignment to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions	108.60	114.56
C)	Capital expenditure	519.50	1389.78
i)	General services	188.08	992.96
ii)	Discharge of internal debt (NET)	281.28	325.86
iii)	Repayment of loans of Govt. of India	31.21	51.96
iv)	Loans and advance to Govt. servants and miscellaneous loans	18.93	19.00
v)	Others	0	0
	Total: Non-development expenditure	2795.59	4094.31
III.	Aggregate expenditure (I + II)	7027.49	9416.49
IV.	Development expenditure as a % of total expenditure	39.78	43.48

The following table shows the State's budget in brief for 2012-13 (Prov.) and 2013-14 (BE).

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table-4.4.

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Receipts / Expenditure	2012-13 (Provisional)	2013-14 (B.E.)
A.	1. Receipt		
	1.1. Revenue receipt	7050.30	8134.68
	1.2. Capital receipt	835.27	832.00
	1.3. Total: A (1.1+1.2)	7885.57	8966.68
B.	2. Expenditure		
	2.1. Revenue expenditure	5212.88	6765.40
	2.2. Capital expenditure	1483.19	2254.27
	2.3. Public debt	312.49	377.82
	2.4. Payment of loans and advance and advance	18.93	19.00
	2.5. Total: B (1+2+3+4)	7027.49	9416.49

The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2012-13 (Prov.) and 2013-14 (BE).

Table-4.5.

(Rs in crore)

Sl No	Item	2012-13 (Provisional)	2013-14 (B.E.)
I.	Receipt under revenue account:		
A)	State tax revenue:		
i)	Taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transaction	95.44	101.16
ii)	Taxes on commodities and services of which	909.21	1082.84
	a) Sales tax	763.07	914.15
	b) Taxes on vehicles	30.73	36.11
	c) State excise	114.00	128.70
	d) Others	1.41	3.88
	State own tax revenue (i) + (ii)	1004.65	1184.00

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

iii)	Share in central taxes	1493.18	1777.00
	Total- A: (i)+(ii)+(iii)	2497.83	2961.00
B.	Non-tax revenue	4552.47	5173.68
(i)	State non-tax revenue	178.75	220.00
(ii)	Grants received from centre	4373.72	4953.68
	Total revenue receipt (A+B)	7050.30	8134.68
II.	Receipt under capital account :		
i)	Loans from Govt. of India	3.48	0.00
ii)	a) Internal debt-open market loan	686.28	680.00
	b) Net negotiated loan	144.25	150.00
iii)	Recoveries of loans and advances	1.26	2.00
iv)	Net of public accounts, contingency fund and inter-state settlement	(-) 979.75	
v)	Contingency fund	0.00	0.00
vi)	Opening balance	0.00	0.00
	Total II: capital receipts (i) to (vi)	835.27	832.00
III.	Aggregate receipts (I+II)	7885.57	8966.68
	% of state's own tax revenue to total receipts:	12.74	13.20

The following table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2012-13 (Provi) and 2013-14 (B.E).

Table- 4.6.

		<i>(Rs in Crore)</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>2012-13 (Provisional)</i>	<i>2013-14 (B.E.)</i>
1.	Tax revenue	2497.83	2961.00
1a.	State's own tax revenue	1004.65	1184.00
1b.	Share in central taxes	1493.18	1777.00
2.	Non-tax revenue	4552.47	5173.68
2a.	State's own Non-tax revenue	178.75	220.00
2b.	Grants	4373.72	4953.68
3.	Total revenue receipts	7050.30	8134.68
4.	Non-debt capital receipts	1.26	2.00
5.	Total receipts	7051.56	8136.68

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

6	Revenue expenditure	5212.88	6765.40
7a.	Plan expenditure	1219.27	1575.89
7b.	Non-plan expenditure of which	3993.61	5189.51
i)	Interest payments	532.81	600.00
ii)	Pensions	694.19	720.00
iii)	Salaries	2427.75	2859.73
iv)	Others	338.86	1009.78
8.	Capital expenditure	1502.12	2273.27
8.a.	Plan expenditure	1469.32	2236.21
8.b.	(i) Non-plan Expend excluding		
	re-payment of loan	32.80	37.06
9.	Capital outlay	1814.61	2651.09
9a.	Plan	1469.32	2236.21
9b.	Non-plan	345.29	414.88
10.	Loans & advances	18.93	19.00
10a.	Plan	18.65	14.00
10b.	Non-plan	0.28	5.00
11.	Total expenditure	7027.49	9416.49
11a.	Plan	2688.59	3812.10
11b.	Non-plan	4338.90	5604.39
12.	Revenue deficit (-)/surplus(+)(3-6)	1837.42	1369.28
13.	Fiscal deficit(-)/ surplus(+)[5-11-8b(ii)]	336.56	-901.99
14.	Primary deficit(-)/ surplus(+)[13-7b(i)]	869.37	-301.99
15.	Total Outstanding Liabilities (as at the end of the year)	7673.04	---
16.	GSDP at current prices	23854.70	----
17.	Revenue Deficit (as % of GSDP)	7.70	--
18.	Fiscal Deficit (as % of GSDP)	1.41	--
19.	Primary Deficit(as % of GSDP)	3.64	--
20.	Total Outstanding Liabilities (as % of GSDP)	32.17	--
21.	States Own Tax Revenue		
	(as % of GSDP)	4.21	---

Scope for further augmentation of state's own resources?

The following offers a scope for augmenting the States' resources:

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

- 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 percent 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 licenced vendors only.

PLANNING:

1. 12th five year plan 2012-17:

1.1 Approach to the 12th five year (2012-17) Plan:-

The union cabinet approved the approach paper that targets 9 per cent economic growth during 12th five year plan (2012-17) period. The theme of the next five year plan would be "faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth.

1.2 Thrust areas for the 12th plan :-

The State has adopted multi pronged strategy which focuses on building infrastructure, strengthening social infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable growth, social and regional equity, improving quality of life, capacity building and skilled development, widening livelihood opportunities, etc. For this, emphasis has been laid on the following:-

i) Reducing Infrastructural deficit- There is a need to bridge the infrastructural gaps to meet the growing aspiration of the people. Fur-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

ther, growth in economic activities is to be supported by robust infrastructure. The plan approach in Tripura has taken note of the vital infractural needs like roads, power, drinking water, irrigation etc.

ii) Sustaining growth in agricultural and allied sector: - Dependence of large population on agri and allied activities and its contribution to the State Domestic Product make it a priority sector in Planning process. The sectoral plans have been re-oriented for greater public investment and capacity building.

iii) Expanding and Strengthening capacity of key social sector:- Health ,education, women and child welfare, nutrition and food security are critical pillars of sustainable development. Attention has therefore been paid to the key sectors like health, education and rural development.

iv) Inclusiveness- Flow of adequate benefits to historically disadvantage is one of the key under lying theme of the plan document. Thrust has been laid for public investment for creating equal opportunities for SC/ST/OBCs and Minorities. This is necessary for there empowerment and greater participation in development process.

v) Social and regional equity:- There is a need for closing the gap between the deprived local population and the rest of the country. It is therefore necessary that there is enough investment for expansion of social infrastructure for covering the disadvantageded sections, backward,remote and border areas.

vi) Greater convergenc for improvement in livelihood and income opportunities :- Strengths of strong social capital and vibrant democratic institutions is being leveraged for converging scheme in social sector such that it leads to sustained livelihood opportunities for the poor and deprived.

vii) Capacity building and skill development :- Developing capacity and building strong human resurce base is fundamental necessity for multiplying the returns from public investment in infrastructural development. Emphasis is being laid in building capacity of human resources for greater employment opportunities.

viii) Institutional decentranization :- Focus on better governance and deeper involvement of people through net work of de- centralized institutions at village and Block level.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

1.3 Priority sectors :

The State has identified seven priority sectors for overall development of the State, these are:

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

1.4. projection of outlay for 12th Plan:-

Preparation of the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17, the State Government had setup twelve (12) core groups namely, (i) Human Resource Development (ii) Health (iii) Agriculture and allied Sector, (iv) Forest and environment, (v) connectivity, (vi) Power (vii) Industries and Commerce (viii) Disadvantaged segments, (ix) Urban Development, (x) Tourism, and (xi) Housing (xii) Other Services for making and in-depth analysis of relevant issues such as achievements under the plan, existing potential and steps to be taken for exploiting it for increase in State Domestic Product (SDP), participation of public and private sectors, use of appropriate technology, generation of employment, etc. for development of the sector on a sustainable basis.

And in depth study was been conducted by 12-core groups covering the following areas-Human Resource, Health, Agriculture and Allied, Forest and Environment, Connectivity, Power, Industry and Commerce, Disadvantaged Segments, Urban Development, Tourism, Housing and Others. The study conducted by these core groups is relevant for drawing of the overall Working plan size and highlighting the key and vital areas requiring infusion of capital for sustainable growth in the next five year plan.

The recommendations of the 12-core groups and the past trends have been kept as the basic yardstick for formulating the overall plan size. Projection of total Plan outlay for the 12th five year plan is kept to the tune of Rs.31538.80 core including Rs. 10737.85 core under Special Plan Assistant (SPA)/ Special Central Assistant (SCA). Sectoral breakup is indicate below:-

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 4.7

(Rs. in crore)

	Sector	Projected outlay 12th plan	Percentage to total
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities	2157.10	6.84
II	Rural Development	936.20	2.97
III	Special Area Programme	1978.29	6.27
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	1283.42	4.07
V	Energy	875.96	2.78
VI	Industries & Minerals	433.81	1.38
VII	Transport	1610.00	5.10
VIII	Communication(police)	2.00	0.01
IX	Science, Tech. & Environment	696.28	2.21
X	General Economic Services	10823.45	34.32
XI	Social Services	10244.90	32.48
XII	General Services	497.39	1.58
	Total :	31538.80	100.00

Annual Plan, 2012-13:

Proposed revised outlay during the year 2012-13 was Rs.2187.78 crore, out of which the expenditure (provisional) during the year 2012-13 is Rs. 2163.78 crore (98.90%) sectoral break-up is indicated below.

Table-4.8

(Rs. in crore)

	Sector	Annual Plan, 2012-13		
		Proposed revised Outlay	Expendit. (Prov.)	Percentage of expendt.
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	135.64	133.44	98.38
II.	Rural Development	218.36	222.25	101.78
III.	Special Area Programme	137.00	154.09	112.47
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	37.77	59.31	157.03

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

V.	Energy	83.28	47.13	56.59
VI.	Industries & Minerals	40.99	50.92	124.23
VII.	Transport	269.84	299.13	110.85
VIII.	Communication(police)	0	0	0
IX.	Science, Tech. & Environment	69.94	93.64	133.89
X.	General Economic Services	11.74	11.02	93.87
XI.	Social Services	1094.60	1020.38	93.22
XII.	General Services	88.62	72.47	81.78
	Total :	2187.78	2163.78	98.90

3. Special Plan Assistance (SPA):

An amount of Rs.500 crore (10 % state share + 90 % central share) was sanctioned for 97 (ninety seven)-projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) by the Planning Commission in 2012-13 out of which an amount of Rs.450 crore was released as 90% grant by the Government of India at the fag end in 2012-13 and Rs.180.88 crore was utilized during the year.

4. Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

The Non- Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) was created in 1998-99 with the 10 percent of the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of the Central Ministries/Departments earmarked for the development of north eastern states including Sikkim.

The broad objective of the Non-Lapasable 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, road & bridges, education, health, water supply & sanitation, infrastructure development of agriculture and allied service and youth welfare activities are consider for providing under central pool, with projects in physical infrastructure sector receiving priority.

Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region(Mo DoNER) has been sanctioned 109 projects under NLCPR since inception upto 2012-13 with the total approved cost Rs.1461.53 crore. Out of which, 42-projects are completed upto 2012-13.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

5. Northern Eastern Council (NEC):

During 2012-13, the State has received fund of Rs.31.81 crore for implementation of NEC project, out of which an amount of Rs.35.65 crore was utilized during year.

6. Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

The Government of Tripura has introduced "Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa" (BEUP) in the year 2001 - 2002 under which every Member of Legislative Assembly of the State will have a choice to suggest to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate 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 in 2005-06 and Rs.15 lakh from 2011-12 onwards.

The MLAs are entitled to recommend schemes as per guidelines of BEUP, to the tune of Rs.15 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 BEUP.. Sub-Divisional Magistrates are also functioning as the Nodal Officers for implementation of the works under BEUP. During 2012-13, Rs.900.00 lakh was released to the 23 Sub-Divisional Magistrates (Nodal Officers) of 60 Assembly Constituencies for implementation of the works, as per Guidelines of BEUP.

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2012-13 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation. But due to slow down of the national economy as well as price rise during last two successive years; the economy of the State has also come under severe pressure since the State has limited scope for generating own resources.

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

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

e-governance and also 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 per capita income during 12th Plan period, 2012-17.

The flag-ship programmes need to be implemented in the State in a time bound manner, apart from other schemes and programmes.

5) PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

The changes in prices affect a wide range of economic activities and also purchasing power of people. Therefore, constant monitoring of price behavior becomes imperative for the regulation of macro-economic policies. It is said that stability in price level has a direct impact on the economic development of the State. Rising prices or inflation 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 a whole is experiencing high price rise. Infact, price influences both quantum and pattern of consumption.

Price affects every individual and variation in price changes reflects directly in the economy. In practice, the price changes in 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 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

- ❑ ***Overall inflation in the Sate during 2012-13 remained high in both rural and urban areas due to increase in prices of primary articles.***
- ❑ ***Annual inflation in the State based on CPI-IW is 8.57 percent in March, 2013.***
- ❑ ***Increase in prices of primary articles and POL substantially contributed for high inflation in the State.***

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

economic growth, particularly in economies where recourses are substantially underemployed. But unchecked rise in prices endangers as well as effects economic prospects and growth and also social stability.

It 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 is essential 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 situation 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 2012-13 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation.

Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

The WPI is the most widely used and accepted index for interpretation and measuring the 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 161.0 in March, 2012 to 165.8 in July, 2012 and it stood at 168.8 in November, 2012. Finally, it ended-up at 170.1 in March, 2013. The inflation based on WPI on year on year basis was 5.65 percent in March, 2013.

Rural price behavior:

The general price behavior in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Laborers (CPI-AL), 1986-87=100. The CPI- AL has steadily moved from 559 in April, 2012 and 630 in June, 2012 and thereafter, shows an increasing trend. The year-on-year

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 12.70 percent in March 2012 year-on basis at all India level, which was quite high.

It is revealed from the above analysis that retail prices at all India level behaved an up-ward trend during the fiscal 2012-13. The prices of primary articles were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2012-13. Besides, prices of fuel including LPG and petroleum products also posed upward pressures for higher inflation in 2012-13.

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 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 the neighbouring country of Bangladesh.

The price situation in the State is actually influenced by the overall price behaviour of the country. The price situation in the State during 2012-13 was high and not at all favourable in the State and shows upward trend compared of 2011-12.

Retail price behavior of essential commodities in rural areas:

Retail prices of essential commodities from 146 rural markets of different Blocks are being collected by the field Officials of the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics on regular basis.

A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the State for the months of March 2012 and March, 2013, reveals that retail prices of only four essential commodities declined out of 19 commodities, which were atta, moong dal, onion and sweet pumkin. The declined rate was -8.65 percent, 11.74 percent, 48.75 percent and 36.26 percent, respectively in 2012-13 as compare to preceding year of 2011-12.

The retail prices of mustard oil, fish (small), egg, gur, milk (cow), rice, salt, meat and green chillies increased in 2012-13. The maximum increase for retail prices was observed for rice, potato, brinjal, gur, mustard oil and salt in 2012-13 as compared to 2011-12.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 5.1.

Average rural retail prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2012 and 2013

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In rupees) during		Percentage variation (+,-) in March '2012 over, March' 2013
			March 2012	March 2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	21.34	21.62	+ 1.31
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	19.05	19.86	+ 4.21
iii)	Atta	Kg.	21.50	23.36	+ 8.65
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	72.65	81.18	+ 11.74
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	62.68	81.91	+ 30.68
vi)	Potato	Kg.	11.10	12.36	+ 11.35
vii)	Onion	Kg.	17.97	26.73	+ 48.75
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	44.33	64.50	+ 45.41
ix)	Pumpkin(Sweet)	Kg.	13.10	17.85	+ 36.26
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	15.673	18.58	+ 18.57
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	153.86	178.12	+ 15.77
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	341.63	372.22	+ 8.95
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	28.10	33.74	+ 20.07
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	30.50	35.71	+ 17.08
xv)	Mustard Oil(Loose)	Liter	93.88	108.00	+ 15.04
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	40.57	41.56	+ 2.44
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	46.01	50.85	+ 10.52
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	18.65	19.92	+ 16.81
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	12.95	15.24	+ 17.68

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 move-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

ment 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 is compiled and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla, on the basis of the data supplied by the field officials of the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics measures monthly movement of retail prices of various goods and services of the industrial workers. The Government employees 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 8.57 per cent in May-2013 year-on-year basis.

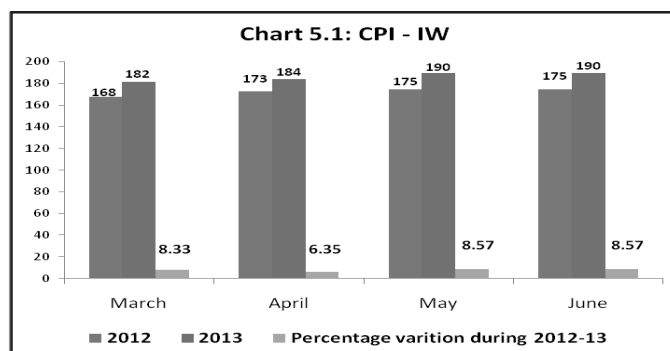
The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2012-13. It gradually moved from 168 in March, 2012 to 175 in June 2013 without any sign of declining tendency. It increased to 190 in June, 2013.

The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2012-13.

Table- 5.2.

Sl. No.	Months	2012	2013	Percentage variation during 2012-13
i)	March	168	182	8.33
ii)	April	173	184	6.35
iii)	May	175	190	8.57
iv)	June	175	190	8.57

Source: - Labour Bureau- Shimla.



ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 State Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura.

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 585 in April 2011 and it thereafter increased and stood at 604 in August 2011 and 601 in January 2012. Finally, it ended with 630 in June, 2012.

The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 12.70 percent in March 2012, which was 4.30 percent in the preceding year. At all India level, the inflation rate on year-on-year basis based on CPI-AL was 3.76 percent in March, 2012.

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during 2007 to 2013 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
CPI-Agri. Labour	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	587	587
Percentage increased during	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	12.10	13.62	11.60	8.74
CPI-Rural Labour	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

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Percentage increased 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.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Middle Class Employees of Agartala:

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 3963 in April 2012 and it increased to 3998 in May 2012. In June 2012, it increased to 4038 and thereafter increased further to 4220 in January 2013. In April, 2013 it stood at 4364, showing on inflation of 10.11 percent year on year basis.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined:

The Central Statistics Office, Government of India has introduced a new series of consumer price index for all India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from February, 2012.

Table- 5.4.

Category	Year	Tripura	All-India
CPI-Combined	February 2012	114.3	114.6
	March 2012	114.8	115.5
	April 2012	114.9	117.1
	May 2012	114.8	118.2
	June 2012	114.9	119.6
	July 2012	116.8	121.4
	August 2012	117.5	122.9
	September 2012	116.7	124.0
	October 2012	117.7	124.9
	November 2012	118.6	125.4
December 2012	118.1	125.6	
CPI-Urban	February 2012	112.7	113.5
	March 2012	114.2	114.6
	April 2012	115.3	116.1

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

	May 2012	116.3	117.1
	June 2012	116.9	118.5
	July 2012	117.6	119.9
	August 2012	118.7	121.1
	September 2012	119.3	121.9
	October 2012	120.7	122.6
	November 2012	121.6	123.4
	December 2012	122.3	124.0
CPI-Rural	February 2012	114.9	115.4
	March 2012	115.0	116.2
	April 2012	114.8	117.9
	May 2012	114.3	119.1
	June 2012	114.2	120.5
	July 2012	116.5	122.6
	August 2012	117.1	124.3
	September 2012	116.6	126.7
	October 2012	116.6	126.6
	November 2012	117.5	126.9
	December 2012	116.5	126.8

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Concluding remarks:

Price situation during 2012-13 in the State was not favourable and shows up-ward 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 2012-13.

All major retail prices like rice (medium), rice (coarse), atta, moong dal, masur dal, mustard oil, fish (small), egg(duck), milk, gur, sugar, onion, tea-leaf, green chillies noticed an increasing trend in 2012-13 over 2011-12.

6) POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

The generation of productive and gainful employment to absorb the growing labour force is one of the main strategies of achieving inclusive growth during 12th Plan period (2012-17). Successive plan strategies and programmes especially after fifth five year plan are designed by the Government with a special focus on employment generation since it was increasingly realised that economic growth alone not in a position to tackle the problem of unemployment, therefore, inclusive growth has been emphasised.



Though Population Census is the most credible source of data on employment structure and labour force, conducted after a lag of ten years. Therefore, to bridge the data gaps, quinquennial rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS) on employment and unemployment and Economic Censuses are conducted. In addition, employment data of organized sector is available through mandatory returns of factories, which are registered under Factories Act, 1948. The Employment Market information (EMI) programme provides employment data of public and private sector establishments.

Inclusive growth must create adequate livelihood opportunities

- ❑ **Total job seekers registered in the Live Register in the State was 5,99,619 in March, 2013.**
- ❑ **As per census 2011, out of total workers (main and marginal) 84.72 percent were in rural areas.**
- ❑ **MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the state and 490.13 lakh mandays generated in 2012-13.**
- ❑ **Average daily factory employment in the State was 48,436 in 2011-12.**

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

commensurate with the expectations of a growing labour force. The late 2007 onwards shows that the entire world economies including the developed nation are suffering from 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, 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.

In 12th Plan also generation of productive and gainful employment, on a sufficient scale especially during 2012-13 to 2016-17 to absorb the growing labour force both in rural and urban areas is one of the main strategies of achieving the inclusive growth. The experiences in-acceleration of employment growth in the State during 11th Plan period, 2007-08 to 2011-12 is modest. On the other hand, the high price rise stated since 2007, the people in general of the State have also come under severe stretch and strain. 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 existing revenues. The fiscal condition of the State are determined to a large extent by the level of Central transfers.

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 districts of the State as indicated in the Tripura Human Development Report (THDR), 2007. Problems of un-employment added another dimension since 27 percent of land is only available for agricultural cultivation. Moreover, there is hardly any scope of getting additional land for cultivation of food crops for absorbing the growing rural manpower.

The MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the State for reducing the rural poverty and performances in 2012-13 shows that Rs.490.13 lakhs rural mandays were generated with an expenditure of Rs.945.59 crores.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Workforce as per Census-2011:

The workforce data based on Census-2011 has been released by the Registrar General of India, New Delhi shows that the total number of workers (main & marginal) in the State was 14,69,521. Out of these total workers, 11,59,561 were the main workers and 3,09,960 were the marginal workers in 2011.

The total male workers (main & marginal) were 10,45,326 and remaining 4,24,195 were the female workers in 2011. Out of the total worker (main & marginal), 11,16,076 (75.95 percent) were in rural areas and 3,53,445 (24.05 percent) were in the urban area in 2011, respectively. The proportion of total workers (main & marginal) in total population of the State was 39.99 in 2011, which was 36.24 percent in 2001.

The total main workers were 10,77,019 in 2011, out of which 8,87,881 (83.44 percent) were male main workers and 1,89,138 (17.56 percent) were female main workers.

Composition of main workers:

The percentage distribution of main workers according to economic classification as per 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses is presented in the table below:

Table- 6.1.

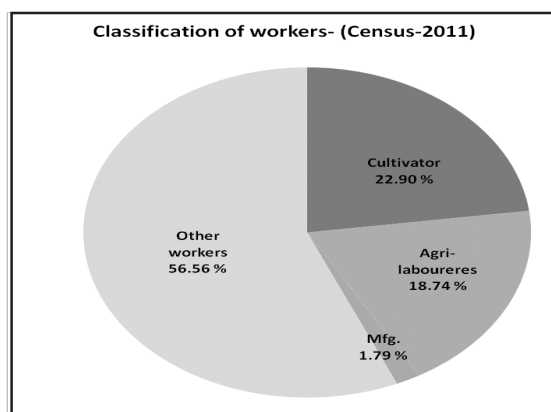
Sl. No.	Items	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5
i)	Cultivator	38.09	26.88	22.90
ii)	Agri-labourers	25.70	24.03	18.74
iii)	Mfg. processing servicing etc.	1.42	2.90	1.79
iv)	Other workers	34.79	46.19	56.56
v)	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

The proportion of cultivators among all main workers in the State declined from 43.29 in 1981 to 38.09 in 1991 and to 26.88 in 2001 and further to 22.90 in 2011. In the same period the proportion of agri-labour in the State decreased from 26.72 percent in 1981 to 25.70 percent in 1991 and to 24.03 in 2001 and again to 18.74 in 2011. The

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

proportion of other workers has increased from 34.79 percent in 1991 to 46.19 percent in 2001 and further to 56.56 in 2011. The proportion of manufacturing main worker stood at 1.79 percent in 2011.



Work participation rate:

The work participation rate (WPR) stood at 39.99 percent in 2011 which were 36.2 per cent in 2001 and 31.1 percent in 1991, respectively. The work participation rate among the rural population of the State was 41.14 per cent in 2011. The similar work participation rate among the urban population was 36.76 percent in 2011.

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 and further to 55.77 per cent in 2011.

Female work participation rate:

Female work participation rate increased from only 13.8 percent to 21.1 percent in 2001 and further to 23.57 percent in 2011.

Main and marginal workers:

Census-2011 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.

Main workers: The total main workers was 10,77,019 in 2011. The proportion of main workers in total population of the State was 29.31 percent in 2011, which were 28.41 percent in 2001 and 29.10 percent in 1991, respectively. The proportion of rural main workers was 28.63 in

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

2011 which was 28.07 percent in 2001 as compared to 29.21 percent in 1991. The same proportion of main workers in urban area was 31.25 percent in 2011 as compared to 30.02 percent in 2001 and 28.45 percent in 1991.

Marginal workers: The total marginal worker was 3,92,502 in 2011. The incidence of marginal workers among the males was low as compared to females. About 40.11 percent of the males in the State were marginal workers, while remaining 59.88 percent were female marginal workers. The marginal workers in rural areas was 3,39,493 i.e. 86.49 percent of the marginal workers were residing in rural areas in 2011 as against 53,009 marginal in urban area.

Male workers:

The total male worker was 10,45,326 (main and marginal), which accounts 71.13 percent of the total workers in 2011. Out of which, main male worker was 8,87,881 and main marginal worker was 1,57,445.

In rural area, total male worker (main and marginal) was 7,76,583 where as it was 2,77,559 in urban area.

This proportion of male main worker in the rural areas was 45.92 in 2011 as against 44.68 percent in 2001 and 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total rural male population. In urban areas, the proportion of male main workers was 51.49 percent in 2011 which was 48.92 percent in 2001 and 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total urban male population.

Female workers:

The total female worker was 4,24,195 (main and marginal), out of which 1,89,138 was the main female worker in 2011. The proportion of female workers (main and marginal) was 28.86 percent to total workers in 2011. The proportion of main female workers was 8.95 percent in 1981 which rose to 10.14 percent in 1991 and 10.70 percent in 2001 and stood 10.51 percent in 2011 to the total female population.

Total female main worker was 1,39,560 in rural area and 49,578 was in urban area in 2011.

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

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

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 percent) were in rural areas and remaining 1,25,798 (32.61 percent) were in the urban areas. As per the report, the total hired workers in 2005 were 2,05,397, i.e. 53.25 percent of the total workers. The maximum number of workers was found engaged in retail trade: 28.21 percent, followed by manufacturing: 18.60 percent, public administration: 14.54 percent, education: 14.40 percent and other community and personal services -4.84 percent totaling to 80.59 percent of the total employments in the non-agriculture sector of the State.

Table- 6.2.

Sl. No.	Major activity	Employment				
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	Total
1	Farming of animals	3,218	2,415	1,027	1,115	7,775
2	Agri services, forestry & hunting	2,626	4,036	683	605	7,950
3	Fishing	457	909	436	495	2,297
4	Agricultural activities (1+2+3)	6,301	7,360	2,146	2,215	18,022
5	Mining & Quarrying	41	51	673	215	980
6	Manufacturing	31,498	15,615	15,974	5,298	68,385
7	Electricity, gas & water supply	1,589	834	583	255	3,261
8	Construction	1,152	595	691	110	2,548
9	Wholesale Trade	2,445	814	720	174	4,153
10	Retail Trade	54,063	22,851	1,6872	9,935	1,03,721
11	Restaurants & hotels	6,311	3,916	2,480	1,310	14,017
12	Transport & storage	9,768	3,876	3,149	1,000	17,793
13	Communication	1,597	839	845	260	3,541
14	Financial insurance, real estate & business services	4,549	2,342	968	338	8,197
15	Community, social & personal services	9,272	4,760	5,837	1,633	21,502
16	Other (un-specified) activities	65,148	26,159	18,720	9,561	1,19,588
17	Non-agricultural activities(5-16)	1,87,433	82,652	67,512	30,089	3,67,686
18	Agri & non-agri activities(4+17)	1,93,734	90,012	69,658	32,304	3,85,708

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

The report also indicated the distribution of all establishments and

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

persons working therein by size-class of employment in 2005, which are presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.3.

Sl. No.	Item	Size class of employment			
		1-5	6-9	10 & above	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Rural</i>				
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
	<i>Urban</i>				
i)	Establishments	48,415	1,060	1,088	50,563
ii)	Persons usually working	70,383	7,720	47,695	1,25,798
	<i>Combined</i>				
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 earlier four 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. No.	Districts	4 th Economic Census			5 th Economic Census		
		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 end 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

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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

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 5,99,619 in March 2013. Till recent year, Government sector has been the only avenue 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 and is unable to provide any further employment. Against this background the State Government has rightly initiated the "Swavalamban", a self employment programme.

Poverty:

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 need 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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Official estimates of poverty of India covering all States/UTs have been made by the Planning Commission as nodal agency on the basis of methodology suggested by the Expert Group.

The Planning Commission has periodically estimated poverty lines and poverty ratios for each of the years for which large sample surveys on household consumer expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India. These surveys are normally conducted quinquennial basis.

Poverty Estimates for 2004-05 and 2011-12:

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. In December 2005, Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group eminent economist Prof. Lt. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December 2009 and computed poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2004-05. For comparison they also computed poverty lines and poverty ratios for 1993-94 also with identical methodology. These were accepted by the Planning Commission, New Delhi.

Based on the estimates of the Tendulkar Committee, the final set of new poverty ratio for 2004-05 for Tripura comes about 44.5 percent for rural areas and 22.55 percent for urban areas against all India poverty ratio of 41.8 percent for rural areas and 25.7 percent for urban areas, respectively. The total poverty ratio combining the rural and urban stood at 40.6 percent for Tripura against 37.2 percent 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.

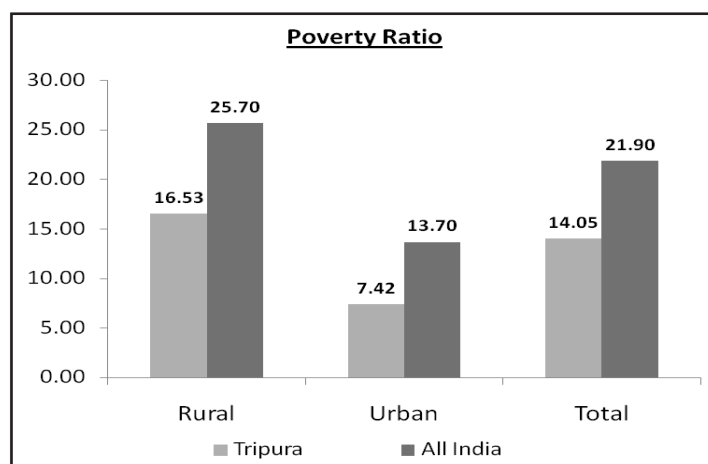
The next large scale survey of house hold consumer expenditure was conducted in 2009-10. Following the Tendulkar Committee methodology, Planning Commission made estimates of poverty for 2009-10 which were released through a Press Note on 19th March 2012. The

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

following table shows the poverty ratio by Tendulkar Methodology using Mixed Reference Period (MRP) for 2004-05 and 2011-12 as released by the Planning Commission.

Table- 6.6.

		Rural	Urban	Total
2004-05:	Tripura	44.50	22.50	40.60
	All India	41.80	25.70	37.20
2011-12:	Tripura	16.53	7.42	14.05
	All India	25.70	13.70	21.90



Since several representation were made suggesting the Tendulkar that the Tendulkar Committee estimate was too low, the Planning Commission in June 2012, constituted an Expert Committee under Chairmanship of Dr.C.Ramgarajan to once again review the methodology for the measurement of poverty.

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-tier 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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW **OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

A number of poverty alleviation and employment opportunities programmes including the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGREGA) are being 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.

MGREGA:

i) Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGREGA): The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act or MGREGA aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a fiscal year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act also ensures 33 per cent participation of women. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. The Act is also a significant vehicle for strengthening decentralisation of local governance by Panchayati Raj.

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

ii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY): The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (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.

iii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) aims at providing 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): The Swarnjayanti

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been introduced 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 assets through bank credit and Government subsidy.

v) *Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)*: The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (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)*: The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) launched in December, 1997. The Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) are the two special components of the SJSRY were substituted for various programmes operated earlier for urban poverty alleviation.

vii) *Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)*: The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (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 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is to create awareness and accelerate sanitation coverage in houses, schools in rural areas.

ix) *Integrtd Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)*: The Integrtd Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) aims 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'.

xi) *Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP)*: Besides above poverty alleviation schemes are being implemented in rural areas of the State, the Government of Tripura launched a state run scheme for

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

urban poverty alleviation since 2009-10 named as Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) in line with the MGNREGA, to provide at least 75 days work to one adult family member of each and every BPL listed families in a fiscal year. The TUEP is one of the unique schemes in the country for urban poverty alleviation.

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

During 2011-12, agreed outlay as per Labour Budget was Rs.1,04,229.998 lakhs and there was a target for generating 500.00 lakhs mandays.

The detail status report of MGREGA in Tripura during 2012-13 is presented in the following table.

Table- 6.7.

i)	Number of job card issued	6,37,195
ii)	Number of households provided employment	5,96,530
iii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	518.51
iv)	Average mandays generated	87
v)	Number of families provided work	5,96,530
vi)	Number of families demanded work	5,97,437
vii)	No. of households completed 100 mandays	2,37,184
vii)	Carryover fund of last year to this year(Rs in lakh)	728.66
viii)	Central release (Rs in lakh)	76,888.98
ix)	State's release (Rs in lakh)	15,351.91
x)	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	845.17
xi)	Total fund available for 2001-12 (Rs in lakh)	98,793.38
xii)	Total expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)	97,168.64

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The financial report under MGNREGA in 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 6.8.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Actual OB as on 01.4.12	Central share released to District through SEGF A/c	Misc receipt	SGEF interest amount released to Dist.	State share released to Dist. through SEGF A/c	Total fund availability	Total expenditure	% of expenditure	Balance fund
West	711.34	13269.05	32.00	53.09	2579.57	16645.05	16361.87	98.30	283.18
Sepahijala	29.23	11043.33	109.83	0.00	2045.27	13227.66	13194.82	99.75	32.84
Khowai	252.07	8327.97	198.72	0.00	1539.39	10318.15	9939.89	96.33	378.26
Gomati	750.89	9874.04	50.66	0.00	2172.72	12848.31	12466.06	97.02	382.25
South	370.93	10111.63	5.25	0.00	2044.76	12532.57	12618.46	100.69	-85.89
Unakoti	429.29	6494.03	125.45	31.03	1286.1	8365.91	8476.69	101.32	-100.78
North	595.93	8342.67	137.37	0.00	1597.92	10673.89	9951.2	93.23	722.69
Dhalai	2483.52	9426.26	185.89	0.00	2086.17	14181.84	14159.65	99.84	22.19

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The physical achievements of MGNREGA in 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.9.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Total job card issued	Total employ- demanded	Total emp provided	Persondays generated	Average mandays	HHs completed 100 days	Persondays generated for women	% of women participation
West	109233	102939	102830	8292514	81	18127	3198140	39
Sepahijala	91562	87806	87770	7212232	82	22655	3183397	52
Khowai	67843	64456	64284	5581482	87	22197	2183321	39
Gomati	84101	77509	77425	7457384	96	51655	3759025	50
South	88936	79785	79672	6914443	87	24382	2777666	40
Unakoti	51228	47672	47586	4628124	97	34790	1622889	35
North	67482	63140	62997	4903794	78	19808	1773786	36
Dhalai	76810	74130	73966	6861261	93	43570	2802729	41

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP):

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) has been launched since 2009-10 by the Government of Tripura. It is modeled in line with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The vision of this scheme is to provide employment to one adult member of each listed BPL family of each ULBs in AMC areas. The State Government has decided to provide 75 days employment in a year. The Scheme is fully funded by the State Government from its own budget.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The total fund released from State Finance Department was Rs.50 crore under this scheme and entire fund was released to Agartala Municipal Council and other Nagar Panchayats. The total mandays generated under TUEP was 18,54,802 in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in 2012-13.

The detailed position of implementation of TUEP during 2012-13 in ULBs is presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.10.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Job card issued	Fund placed 2012-13	Expdn. 2012-13	Mandays generated 2012-13	Avg. days, 2012-13
1)	Agartala Municipal Council	24513	2570.42	1720.42	863594	35
2)	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	1331	150.57	97.97	54219	41
3)	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	2305	230.25	171.55	105399	46
4)	Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat	1500	155.17	112.62	59367	40
5)	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1683	171.30	31.64	55190	33
6)	Bishalgarh Nagar Panchayat	1498	158.82	128.50	54248	37
7)	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	1944	215.40	158.03	67072	35
8)	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1201	110.28	79.92	47190	39
9)	Belonia Nagar Panchayat	2331	252.34	164.35	104895	45
10.	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat.	912	104.05	66.60	39030	47
11.	Santirbazer Nagar Panchayat.	1812	169.95	110.94	82918	52
12.	Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat.	1543	185.26	180.11	72650	50
13.	Kailashahar Nagar Panchayat.	1448	161.34	142.20	98373	68
14.	Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat.	1089	119.27	81.37	44354	41
15.	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat.	1414	137.72	108.97	68606	49
16.	Ambassa Nagar Panchayat.	906	107.88	77.27	37697	42
	TOTAL	47430	5000.00	3432.46	1854802	44

Manpower & Employment:

The State Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning has six following employment exchanges: One of the main functions of these organizations is to register the names of job-seekers having various kinds of educational degrees and diploma and forward the name of job seekers to the requiring departments, organizations for recruitment.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

- i) Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Agartala.
- ii) Special Employment Exchange of Physically Handicapped, Agartala.
- iii) District Employment Exchange, Udaipur, Gomati.
- iv) District Employment Exchange, Kailashahar, Unokati.
- v) District Employment Exchange, Ambassa, Dhalai.
- vi) Town Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar, North Tripura.

The State Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning also acts in accordance with a Central Act namely Employment Exchanges (compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and rules made there under in 1960. Besides, it also implements some of the provisions of the persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, protection of rights and full participation) Act, 1995 and rules made there under in 1996.

The operational functions of employment exchanges and employment information and Assistance Bureaux includes registration of names of jobseekers, maintenance of live register of the unemployed, time to time submission of names against the vacancies notified by the employers, preparation and dissemination of employment statistics, collection of employment market information, imparting vocational guidance to the jobseekers, promotional and motivational programme for jobseekers in self-employment, career guidance to the jobseekers as per their educational qualification, set-up and conduct coaching centers for different Joint Entrance examinations at school level, conducting all India Level Staff Selection Commission's Examination at Agartala, conducting career counseling in various schools and colleges for future guidance of the aspirants.

The State Government have already notified forty coaching centres for the intending students for Joint Entrance Examinations. The venues of coaching centres are the higher secondary schools including the Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Sub Plan area.

In 2012-13, three booklets as well as leaflets are containing information on career and job opportunities containing information on job opportunities in sub-divisions, block offices as well as employment exchanges. During 2012-13, the State Department conducted fifty career programmes in different schools/ colleges.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Air force recruitment rally: Airmen recruitment rally for admission in Indian Air Force has conducted at Agartala during 26th July, 2012 to 2nd August, 2012. In the said rally, candidates from Tripura and other North-Eastern states participated.

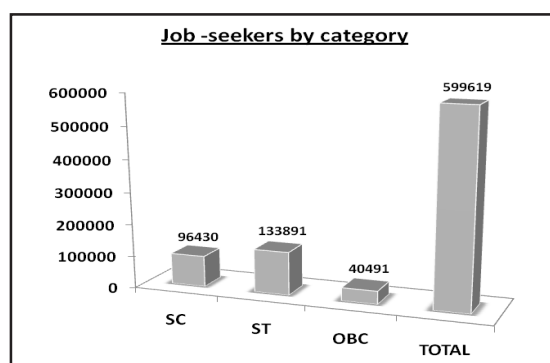
Study circle: In the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Agartala one study circle has been opened, where the unemployed person could study for various competitive examinations, employment news, carrier guide etc.

Total job-seekers registered in the live register till March 2013 in the State was 5,99,619 and details by category are as follows:

Table- 6.11.

SC	ST	OBC	PH	Ex-Serviceman	Un-reseved	Total
96,430	1,33,891	40,491	5,021	952	3,22,834	5,99,619

Source: Employment & Manpower.



The registered job-seekers in live register of Special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped till March 2013 was 5,021 as shown below:

Table- 6.12.

Orthopedically	Visually	Hearing	Mentally	Multiple	Total
3,507	691	681	99	43	5,021

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.

Factory Employment:

The data available from State Factories & Boilers Organisation for 2011-12, the average daily factory employment in the State was 48,436.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Out of these, the district-wise average number of workers employed during the year 2011-12 is as follows.

Table-6.13.

District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total Factories	Average No. of Workers employed
West	284	72	534	890	30,825
South	108	20	190	318	14,497
North	131	9	70	210	11,557
Dhalai	49	8	29	86	6,580
Total	572	109	823	1,504	63,459

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

With this additional coverage, number of total registered and licensed factories under the Factories Act comes to 1582 up to March, 2013 and number of total workers benefited comes to 65064.

Type of factories as on 31st March, 2013:

Table-6.14.

District	Stone/ Bricks	Saw mill	Tea ind- ustry	Steel fabri- cation	Rubber plastic	Elec-	Printing press	Engineer workshop	Water treat- ment	Other	Total	Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West	110	42	7	185	22	7	61	115	39	144	732	22852
Khowai	29	0	0	10	0	3	4	2	3	15	66	4032
Sepahijala	30	8	1	58	3	0	8	7	4	40	159	5195
South	59	2	2	15	3	0	4	12	5	13	115	7502
Gomati	49	6	0	60	2	4	9	45	11	26	212	7280
North	62	12	7	16	4	2	18	12	3	13	149	7331
Unakoti	24	3	9	4	0	1	4	2	5	9	61	4243
Dhalai	49	2	3	10	0	1	4	1	4	14	88	6629
Total	412	75	29	358	34	18	112	196	74	274	1582	65064

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

Tripura Public Service Commission:

In the year 2011-12, 390 posts were advertised by the TPSC, 23,355 numbers of applications were received for these posts and 187 numbers of candidates were recommended against these advertisements.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 recourses, 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 throughout the year.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Technology imputes:

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 percent 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 emphasise would be given for generating more employment opportunities particularly for the weaker and poorer section of the people.

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

The adoption of modern agricultural techniques, high quality breeds for animal husbandry 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

The State is deficit in food-grains production and almost all essential commodities are imported from other parts of the country, therefore, Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) provides best way of food security to the people.



It is therefore emphasised the Public Distribution System (PDS) as a major instrument of the State Government's economic policy for ensuring availability of food-grains to the public at affordable prices as well as enhancing food security for the poor. It is an important constituent of the programme for poverty eradication and is intended to serve as a safety net for the large number of poor who are nutritionally weak.

The responsibility of procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food etc. lies with the Central Government, while creating the network of fair price shops, distribution of food / food-grains, identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the flt is needless to say that State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department which plays the key role in ensuring steady and timely supplies of PDS and also keeping open market prices of essential commodities under control over the plan periods.

- **Total number of Fair Price Shop in the State is 1,755 in 2012-13.**
- **Total rationing families in the State was 9,64,946 as on March, 2013.**
- **Total godowns in the State was 115 with a storage capacity of 37383 MT in March 2013.**

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 LPG.
- v) Protection of consumer interest and ensuring consumer welfare.

Programmes and Schemes:

In order to ensure food security to the people, lifting, storage of foodgrains, levy sugar and salt etc. and also ensures proper distribution of those ration commodities including kerosene oil through a network of 1755 fair price shops of the State. These fair price shops catering the needs of about 9.64 lakh families of the State under universal PDS.

1. *Above Poverty Line (APL)*: In 2012-13, about 5,29,481 families were covered for providing rice @Rs.18 Kg/ to 25 Kg/ family per month within the Government of India monthly APL allocation of 12,592 MT rice at the cost of Rs.10.35 per kg against the present market price of rice for Rs.28-30/Kg of the similar quality.

2. *Below Poverty Line (BPL)*: Till 2012-13, about 1,80,172 families are identified as BPL families as per quota fixed by Government of India and accordingly the families are entitled to get rice @ 35 kg per family @ Rs.2.00 per kg after giving subsidy of Rs.4.15 per kg as met from the government ex-chequer. Monthly allocation of BPL rice for the state was 6,365 MT.

3. *Ad-hoc BPL*: There are 1,63,044 of ad-hoc BPL families who are entitled to get rice at subsidized BPL rate of Rs.6.15 per kg @22 kg per family per month, as against additional allocation of BPL rice made by Government of India till March, 2013. Further, State Government has decided to continue the scheme within the normal monthly allocation of APL rice and still continuing.

4. *Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)*: There are about 1,11,949 families as per quota fixed by the Government of India who are identified from the poorest of the identified BPL families in the State. They were provided rice @ 35 kg rice per month per family @ Rs.2/- per kg against Government of India monthly allocation of 3,960 MT rice.

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

5. *ANNAPURNA (ANP)*: The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department is the nodal department of the scheme. Under the scheme, beneficiaries are getting 10 kg. of rice per month, per head, free of cost from fair price shops. The beneficiaries have been identified by Panchayat Raj Institutions in rural areas and Urban Local Bodies in urban areas. In 2012-13, about 14,851 senior citizens (65 years old or above), who were not covered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme have been given the benefit under the scheme.

6. *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 schools and upper primary schools have been getting the benefit of the Scheme @ 3 kg. rice per month free of cost. However, the same scheme has been modified to provide cooked meal since April, 2003 pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court of India.

7. *PDS wheat (atta) and Sugar*: In 2012-13, the Government of India was allotted 2,353 MT of wheat and 2,647 MT of sugar under PDS for the State, which the beneficiaries were getting @ Rs.10/- and 13.50/- kg. for wheat and sugar, respectively. The distribution scale was one kg. per head per month for Agartala Municipal Council areas and 700 gm. per month for the rest of the areas in the State. During festive season, flour and suji and sugar were also distributed at reasonable price as fixed by the Government as special festival programme at normal or double scale.

7. *PDS Salt*: Packet iodized salt was also distributed to the ration cardholders through fair price shops in the State as per allotment of Government of India. It is distributed at the scale of 500 gm. per head per month at the rate of Rs.7.00/kg. per packet with the monthly requirement of 1,325 MT.

8. *PDS SKO (Kerosene Oil)*: The Kerosene Oil is also distributed through fair price shops @ 1 litre/ per head per month throughout State at a rate fixed by the Government. Depending on the location of the fair price shops against the Government of India monthly allocation of 3,264 kl. Kerosene oil which was distributed through fair price shops network for APL cardholders under AMC area with the scale 0.5 litre/head per month @ Rs.15.54.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Godowns:

In the State, there are 115-food storage godowns in 59 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 is given below:

- i) The State Transit Godowns are located in three places at Dharmanagar, Udaipur- and Agartala. Although, FCI railways terminals depot of foodgrains are also located in three places at Dharmanagar, Churaibari and Kumarghat.
- ii) The State Godowns are also located in 51 places including 79-godowns for food-grains and 29-godowns for salt.,
- iii) The 16 new godowns are coming-up with 21,000 MT capacity under central sector fund during 2012-13 and 2013-14.
- iv) Setting up of a rail-fed food godown and Indian Oil Co-orporation depot at Jirania, so that induction of essential commodities became easier and faster.
- v) The newly started eight POL agencies at Gandacherra, Amarpur, Bagbasa, Pecharthal, Madhab-bari, Damcherra, Palatana, Halahali as well as ten more POL retail outlets are being established during 2013-14 by the Indian Oil Co-orporation.
- vi) In addition, seven new LPG outlets have been established at Teliamura, Mohanpur, Ranirbazar, Udaipur, Boxanagar, Mandai, and Manu in 2012-13.

Fair Price Shops:

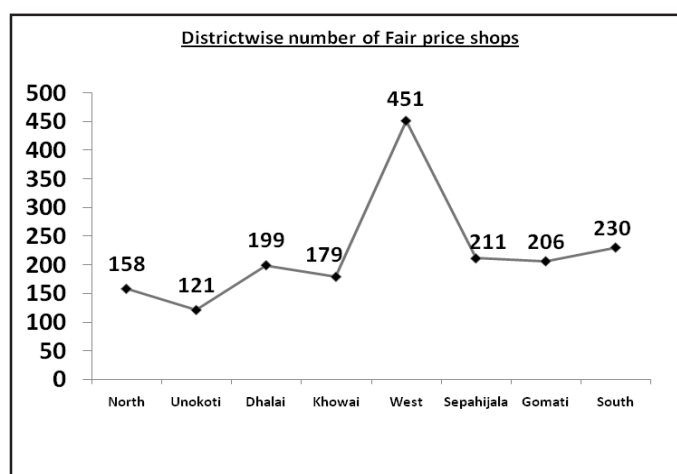
Total number of fair price shops in the State has increased from 1,673 in March, 2012 to 1,755 in March, 2013. Of these, 689 fair price shops were in Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas and remaining 1,066 fair price shops in non-TTAADC areas catering the needs of 9,64,946 families of the State. The district wise break-up of the fair price shops in 2012-13 as well as their distribution in TTAADC and non-TTAADC areas in presented in the following Table.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 7.1.

Districts	Urban	Rural	Total	TTAADC	Other areas
North Tripura	30	128	158	47	111
Unakoti	41	80	121	29	92
Dhalai	130	69	199	140	59
Khowai	54	125	179	75	104
West Tripura	61	390	451	119	332
Sepahijala	152	59	211	56	155
Gomati	162	44	206	121	85
South Tripura	93	137	230	102	128
Tripura	723	1032	1755	689	1066

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.



Allotment, procurement & offtake:

i) *Allotment:* The Government of India allotted 3,34,667 MT rice under PDS/TPDS/OWS in 2012-13 compared to 2,85,793 MT in 2010-11. The allotment quantity of wheat and sugar for the 2012-13 year was 25,851MT and 30,200 MT, respectively. The details are given in the following Table.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 7.2.

(in Mt)

2011-12	Allotment	Procurement/ lifting	2012-13	Allotment	Procurement/ lifting
Rice	3,34,667	3,00,725	Rice	3,78,690	3,29,545
Wheat	25,851	13,962	Wheat	30,498	27,891
Sugar	30,200	27,826	Sugar	32,955	32,955

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Total allotment of rice could not be delivered at cent percent level due to labour disputes and other administrative constraints although it has been increased in 2012-13 over 2011-12. However, the State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has successfully implemented the PDS and other welfare schemes like Annapurna and mid-day-meals, WBNP, Sabla, RMG through its PDS net work.

Off take:

In 2012-13, off-take of rice under all schemes was about 3,23,601 MT). The average monthly offtake of rice increased in 2012-13 over in 2011-12. The offtake of wheat in 2011-12 was 17,522 MT as compared to 27,891 MT in the year 2012-13. Offtake of salt and sugar were also increased in 2012-13. The details of off-take is presented in the following Table.

Table- 7.3.

Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Rice	2,68,460	2,82,794	3,23,601
Wheat	22,147	17,522	27,891
Salt	8,917	6,936	11,869
Sugar	30,738	27,061	34,657
K. oil	39,264	39,264	39,168

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Legal metrology (weights & measures):

Activities of State Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organisation are primarily aimed at eliminating any possible scope of cheating of

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 with the help of official standard equipments to ensure accuracy of the commercial weight or measure etc. Besides, the organization contributes handsome amount of non-tax revenue to the State exchequer collected from the sources like verification fees and fine imposed on the defaulters. The achievements of State Weights & Measures Organisation in 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

The achievement of Legal Metrology during 2012-13 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table- 7.4.

Parameters	Total	% Increase over previous year
No. of traders whose weights, measures etc. verified	15,199	(-) 44%
Nos. of inspection	22,591	(-) 10%
Raids conducted	2,028	(-) 4.5%
Revenue Collection (Rs. in lakhs)	61.93	(-) 20.2%

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Jurisdiction of Consumer Redressal Courts:

- i) Cases for compensation claim upto Rs.20 lakhs can be filed in the District Forums.
- ii) Cases for compensation claim upto Rs.1 crore can be filed in the State Commission.
- iii) Cases for compensation claim above Rs.1 crore can be filed in the National Commission.

The achievements of Consumer Courts in 2012-13 are presented in the following Table.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 7.5.

Particulars	Status during 2012-13	
	District Flora	State Commission
No. of cases filed	2174	61
No. of cases disposed	164	62 (including spill over cases from previous years)
% of Disposal	94.25%	101%

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Authorizing field functionaries for filling complaints in the consumer courts on behalf of the consumers:

With a view to protect interest of the consumers from unfair trade practices/ negligence of the unscrupulous traders/ service providers in a more responsible manner, the Government in the State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department, has authorized all its field Officers for filling complaints in the consumer courts on behalf of the consumers from 14th December, 2012. The authorized officers have so far field 22 such cses in the consumer courts out of which 19 cases have already been disposed-off and all cases are gone in favour of the consumers. Government of India has recently termed this step of the State Government as excellent and innovative and requested all other States/ UTs for adoption of this procedure as a pro-active step towards consumer welfare.

Concluding remarks:

Total allotment of rice from Government of India has been increased in 2012-13. On the otherhand, allotment of sugar has been decreased. The State Food & Civil Supplies Department has successfully implemented the central schemes, like Annapurna, NPNSPE, SDGR, National Food for work etc. though its PDS channel. Total allotment of rice could not deliver at cent percent level due to labour disputes and other administrative constrains in 2012-13.

8) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

8.1. Agriculture:

Economy of Tripura is basically an agrarian and rural based. The latest Census-2011 data reveals that about 42 percent of total main workers are engaged in agriculture including 22.9 percent cultivators and 18.74 percent agricultural labourers. The similar proportion of total main workers engaged in agriculture was about 51 percent in 2001.



Agriculture and allied activities in the economy of Tripura primarily refers to cultivation, animal husbandry, pisciculture, horticulture and floriculture.

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.

- ❑ **About 27 percent of land is available for cultivation in the State.**
- ❑ **The State has become surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds.**
- ❑ **State Government has taken Perspective Plans for Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery sectors for attaining self sufficiency.**
- ❑ **Three bio-fertilizer production centers at Udaipur, Dharmanagar, and Ambassa are functioning under PPP model.**

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

As we know that 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 60 percent of the geographical area is forest land and only about 27 percent is actually available for cultivation, which is far below the national average. Moreover, there is hardly any scope of getting additional land for cultivation of food crops. The performance in agriculture continues to be essentially monsoon driven in the State. 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 food-grains in the State.

A small and marginal farmer constitutes about 96 percent of the total farmers in the state against All India similar proportion of 78 percent. Availability of cultivable land is one of the main constraints of the state. Therefore, agriculture and allied activities has been remained as the backbone of the State's economy and rural economy is largely driven by this sector.

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 North -east Region. In 1995-96, average rise of holding has stood at 0.56 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.

Perspective Plan:

The State Government formulated a ten 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 2011-12, the food grain production was increased to 7.30 lakh tons from 5.13 lakh tons in 1999-2000 against the requirement of 8.56 lakh tons. The gap in production during 2011-12 was 1.26 lakh tons.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The demand for food grains in Tripura is projected at 8.54 lakh tons for the year 2012-13. Rice continues to hold the key to sustain food security in the State. Rice alone contributes 96 percent to the total food grain production with present productivity level (2012-13) of 2,800 kg/ha. The demand for foodgrains in Tripura is projected at 8.54 lakh tons for the year 2012-13 and the production of food grain is likely to reach 7.25 lakh tons during 2012-13 as against 7.30 lakh tons during 2011-12.

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. The 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.

b) Increasing use of bio-fertilizer: There is one central bio-fertilizer laboratory in Agartala to monitor the quality of production. 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 ten blocks through the support of Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojona (RKBY). Besides, one bio-ferti-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

lizer 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, 1069 tons in 2010-11, 1500 tons in 2011-12 and 1032 tons in 2012-13.

c) *Use of Chemical Fertilizer:* Use of chemical fertilizers has increased from 25 kg per ha in NPK to 55 kg per ha in 2011-12. It is expected to increase to 60 kg per ha by 2012-13.

d) *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 includes sponsoring of eligible farmers to banks. Total number of farmers in the state is about 4.90 lakh, out of which about 4.26 lakh farmers have been covered under KCC. The State Agriculture Department has drawn up a plan in-consultation with Banks to cover all eligible farmers under KCC with-in next three years. It is targeted that about 1,00,000 farmers will be issued KCC in 2012-13. The details year wise sanctioned and amount disbursed is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.1.

Components	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Kisan Credit Card issued (Nos.)	14343	19198	27274	30416	50290	114872	126911
Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)	1978.21	3304.61	5401.11	9414.95	6080.22	17523.17	59094.45

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

e) *Increasing irrigation potential:* Area under assured Irrigation increased from 52,197 ha in 1999-2000 to 1,04,995 ha in March 2010. It is further expected to increase to 1,11,744 ha in 2012-13

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

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table : 8.2.

Components	Status in base year, 1999-2000	Achiev. in 2009-10	Achiev. in 2010-11	Achiev. in 2011-12	Achiev. 2012-13
Production of food grains (Lakh tons)	5.13	6.48	7.12	7.30	7.25
HYV paddy seed replacement rate (%)	2.80	33	33	33	33
HYV certified paddy seed production (Tons)	Not introduced	4,440	4,321	4,500	--
Per ha use of chemical fertilizer (Kg/Ha)	25	39	44	55	60
Bio-fertilizer use (Tons)	1.4	258	1,069	1,500	1,032
Area coverage under SRI method (Ha)	Not introduced	59,577	72,815	86,630	87,978
Area under assured irrigation (Ha)	52197	1,04,995	1,08,449	1,10,524	1,11,744
Kisan Credit Card (KCC) issued (Nos)	Not introduced	30,469	59,294	1,14,872	1,26,911
Cropping intensity (%)	169	176	184	185	186

P= Provisional, N.A.= Not available.

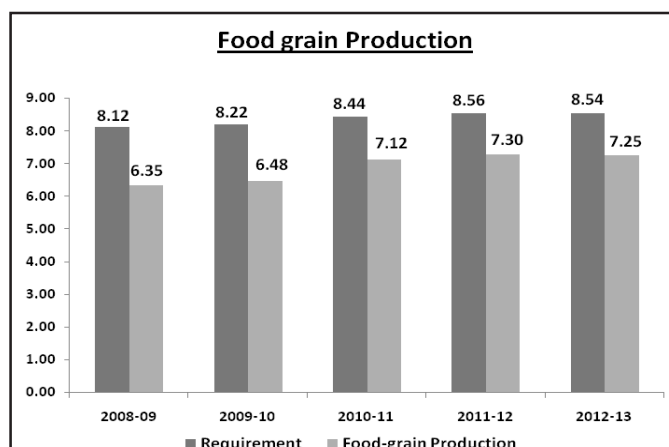
Major achievement after implementation of Perspective Plan:

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 : 8.3.

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	7.30	1.26
2012-13	8.54	7.25	1.29
2013-14	8.66	8.17 (Target)	---

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**



ii) *Production of HYV certified paddy seed:* The State was fully dependent for HYV seeds from outside state, but special initiatives were 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- 8.4.

Year	Production in M.T.	Supplied by NSC in M.T.
2006-07	4000	34.98
2007-08	4000	15.12
2008-09	4000	134.37
2009-10	4040	106.32
2010-11	4321	0
2011-12	4500	39.96

iii) *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 and oilseed cultivation:

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

- 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,
- viii) Oil seed production shall be increased by increasing the area through inclusion in cropping sequence once in a year,
- ix) Adopting high productivity and high oil content varieties can also increase production,
- x) Emphasis should be given on problem-oriented research,
- xi) 50-100 percent seed replacement of high yielding improved varieties of oilseeds,
- xii) More area to be brought under irrigation,
- xiii) Use of organic manure and chemical fertilizer,
- xiv) Easy credit flow to oil seed cultivators,
- xv) Training and re-training of farmers as well as field personals.

Use of Fertilizer:

The distribution of chemical fertilizers as well as use of chemical fertilizers are depicted during the years 2006-07 to 2012-13 in the following Table.

Table- 8.5.

Components	2006-07	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Distribution of Chemical Fertilizer (MT)	42,491	35,133	37,410	45,994	68,800	73,990
Per Ha. use of chemical fertilizer (KG/Ha)	47	38	39	44	55	60

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the bio-fertiliser production in the State during 2006-07 to 2012-13.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 8.6.

Components	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Bio-fertilizer production(Mt)	20	31.5	16.93	258	1069	1500	1032

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Integrated Pest Management:

Sole reliance on chemical pesticides and their indiscriminate and unilateral use as plant protection tool invokes three 'r' (resurgence, resistance and residue) problems resulting in 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 now a day's 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 and quality control:

It is an established fact that if quality of the product is not ensured, cultivators cannot fetch good remunerative of their produces. Quality of produce is the pre-condition for proper marketing of their products. Moreover, post harvest technology is also a pre-condition to get a remunerative price, in addition. Untill marketing networks are not improved from villages where production of agricultural crops are initially made by the cultivators upto the level of wholesale markets and from whole sale markets to the retail markets of different parts, the cultivators will not get remunerative price and naturally they will lose interest to cultivate crops. It is, therefore, imperative that both qualities of farm produces as well as marketing facility are required to be improved for the betterment of the farmer's community of State.

The market development work for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.7.

Sl. No.	Items	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Micro management, Nos.	13	15	NA	Nil
2	State plan, Nos.	30	10	NA	Nil

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

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. The State Department of Agriculture conducted fresh survey for identifying the eligible farmers as on 31st March 2009 and based on which banks will sanction the Kisan Credit Cards (KCC). The detail bank wise sanction and disbursement is shown for the years 2004-05 to 2011-12 in the following Table.

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 2010-11 was Rs.20 lakhs out of which state's share was Rs. 10 lakhs.

The following table depicts the status of RKBY in Tripura during the years 2002-03 to 2011-12.

Table- 8.8.

Year	No. of Farmers	Area in Ha	Premium subsidy	Claims Settled	
				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
2010-11	1488	872.07	53786.34	0	0.0
2011-12	1226	893.83	74220.92	0	0.0

* Only Rabi Crops

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Training to Farmers:

During the period of Perspective Plan, farmers were trained on various agricultural technologies within the state as well as outside. The State Agriculture Department has organized the State Level Krishi Mela, felicitated a number of farmers by celebrating Krishak Sanman Diwas as well as organised the international rice seminar. Many intellectual giants and policy planners, including Prof. M. S. Swaminathan participated

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

in the various seminars in the State. The year wise position is shown in the following Table.

Table- 8.9.

Components	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Farmers' Trained (Nos.)	65485	70000	70000	53000	55000	75000	86560

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

New technology to farmers:

As regards development of new technology and local need based researches, performances have been noticed in the field. New technology like SRI (System of Rice Intensification) has been accepted by the farmers of the Tripura. Production of food grains was increased at least by 30-50 percent in SRI system than that of conventional methods. New Technologies have also been adopted to boost the production of Jhum cultivation for hill rice.

Table- 8.10.

Year	Name of Crops	Area covered in SRI (in Ha.)	Total area covered (in Ha.)	Percent
2007-08	Aman Rice	15876	147191	11
	Boro Rice	14969	63915	23
	Total	30845	211106	15
2008-09	Aush Rice	2723	21287	13
	Aman Rice	13484	145235	9
	Boro Rice	14225	62188	23
	Total	30432	228710	13
2009-10	Aush Rice	4247	21289	20
	Aman Rice	35508	146488	24
	Boro Rice	19821	63209	31
	Total	59576	230986	26
2010-11	Aush Rice	6976	32930	21
	Aman Rice	35668	150126	24
	Boro Rice	29949	65113	46
	Total	72593	248169	29
2011-12	Aush Rice	10534	37253	28
	Aman Rice	40415	149133	27
	Boro Rice	35681	62365	57
	Total	86630	248751	35
2012-13 (P)	Aush Rice	13404	33971	39
	Aman Rice	44018	145149	30
	Boro Rice	30556	57272	53
	Total	87978	236392	37

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

COLD STORAGE :

Since potato is one of the principal crop of Tripura and to avoid the gluts and distress sale in the market after harvesting and also to provide remunerative price to the growers through out the year. At present there are four cold storages under State Agriculture Department viz. 500 MT potato cold storage at Teliamura of Khowai District, 2000 MT potato cold store at Baikhora of South Tripura District, 1000 MT cold stores at Satchand of South Tripura District, 2000 MT potato cold store at Kumarghat of Unokati District and 3500 MT multi-chambered cold store at Melaghar of Sephahijala District. Besides, four cold storages are run by the private agencies, two cold storages runs by Co-operation Department and one run by Central Government. Total capacity of cold storages are at present in the State is about 51500 MT.

Farm Mechanization:

Apart from inputs, agricultural machineries like power tillers, paddy reapers, paddy trans planters etc. also are being distributed at subsidy to the farmers of the State. The yearwise position is shown in the following Table.

Table- 8.11.

Implements	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Power Tiller distribution	808	201	373	1281	1000	
Paddy reaper/harvester	14	24	2	0	0	
Paddy transplanter	0	0	0	0	0	
Other improved firm Implements like paddy weeder, paddle thresher etc. *including SRI marker.	43,956*	16,623	13,188*	12,786	37,157	

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Land Use Statistics, 2012-13:

The following Table depicts the Land Use Statistics of the State for the year 2012-13 (P).

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 8.12.

	Items	Area in Ha
i)	Geographical area,	10,49,169
ii)	Forest area,	6,29,426
iii)	Land not available for agriculture use,	1,44,440
iv)	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown,	12,248
v)	Permanent pasture and other grazing land,	1,679
vi)	Culturable waste land,	3,070
vii)	Current fallow,	1,380
viii)	Fallow Land other than current fallow,	1,712
ix)	Net cropped area,	2,55,213
x)	Gross cropped area,	4,74,378
xi)	Cropping intensity (%)	186

Area, production & yield of crops, 2012-13 (P):

The area, production and yield of crops for the year 2012-13 (P) is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 8.13.

Crops	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	33971	86286	2540
Aman	145149	434982	2997
Jhum	57272	172961	3020
Boro	18351	18993	1035
Total Rice	254743	713222	2800
Wheat	650	1300	2000
Maize	3632	4703	1295
Arhar	1498	1124	750
Moong	386	207	536
B/Gram	827	512	619
Other	1928	1265	656
Total Kharif Pulses	4639	3108	670
Moong	281	163	580
B/Gram	554	371	670

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Lentil	475	324	682
Pea	995	758	
Gram	164	127	774
Other	1331	1107	832
Total Pulses (Kharif +Rabi)	8439	5958	706
Total Food grains	267464	725183	2711
Sesasm	2085	1188	570
Kharif Groundnut	232	251	1082
Total Kharif Oilseed	2317	1439	621
Rape & Mustard	2132	1701	798
Rabi Groundnut	365	480	1315
Total Rabi Oilseed	2497	2181	873
Total Oilseed (Kharif +Rabi)	4814	3620	752
Jute	640	5261	8.22
Mesta	641	5077	7.92
Cotton	922	1341	1.45
Sugarcane	899	45436	50541
Potato	6700	116198	17343

* indicates production in bales of 180 kg each.

** indicates production in bales of 170 kg each.

Rainfall:

The following Table depicts the rainfall by month during 2006 to 2012 in the State.

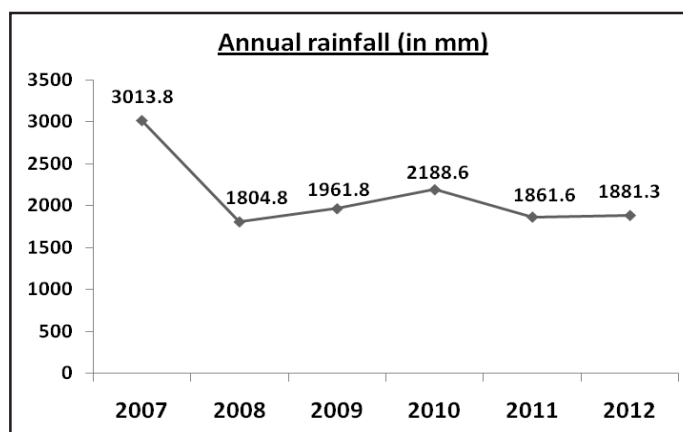
Table- 8.14.

Rainfall pattern (mm)

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	2.0	0.0	36.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	14
February	0.0	62.3	13.0	2.4	14.5	3.7	9.5
March	0.4	52.4	41.6	21.9	79.9	70.5	14.8
April	166.9	313.4	53.1	138.3	168.9	58.3	270.2
May	510.7	267.2	218.5	366.7	448.1	398.0	178.9
June	484.4	638.0	324.3	239.9	438.5	404.7	493.4
July	237.0	617.3	321.2	442.1	234.0	245.1	243.1
August	265.0	304.5	385.5	381.2	278.4	381.8	301.7
September	254.2	399.7	174.1	222.2	237.9	239.8	165.6
October	63.9	273.5	237.2	147.1	268.9	56.3	159.2
November	9.4	85.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	31.1
December	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0
Annual Rainfall	1991.9	3013.8	1804.8p	1961.8	2188.6	1861.6	1881.3

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**



Operational holdings :

Fragmentation of land holding is continuing as a part of social phenomenon. The average size of holding has 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- 8.15.

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%)
<i>Area Operated:</i>		
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%)
<i>Average size of holdings</i>		
	Total number holding (in nos)	3,01,027
	Total operated area (in hec)	1,81,221
	Average size of holdings (in hec)	0.60

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12.

Table- 8.16.

Crops	% to total Gross Cropped Area		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Paddy	54.5	55.8	56.3
Maize	0.43	0.7%	0.8
Wheat	0.16	0.2	0.1
Pulses	1.38	1.6	1.8
Oil seeds	0.76	0.9	1.0
Jute & mesta	0.27	0.3	0.3
Cotton	0.22	0.2	0.2
Sugarcane	0.19	0.2	0.2

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Horticultural crops (including vegetables, flowers, fruits, plantations & spices etc.)	20.98	20.0	20.4
Tea	1.78	1.7	1.7
Rubber	10.14	10.1	11.2
Others(drug, narcotics, medicinal & minor non reporting crops)	9.17	8.3	6.0

The cropping pattern in the State depicts that about 60 percent area of Gross Cropped area is account for food grain crops and 21 percent of GCA is under Horticultural Crops.

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 at least 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, ginger, 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 rab-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

bits, 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, and strengthen throughout the year in all the 554 agricultural markets. Bulk of the local produce namely viz. brinjal, squash, betel-vine, radish, coal corps 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 malnutrition and protein deficiency. Emphasis has been laid on expansion of area not only under fruits but also on root crops including carrot and pulses. Water-shed development will also be largely supportive to fodder development and development of duckery, poultry and other animals.

8.2. Horticulture:

Tripura is a small hilly state in the North Eastern Region. The agro climate of this State offers immense potential for production of a number of tropical and sub tropical fruits and vegetables. Keeping in view of this opportunity the state had adopted a 10 year Perspective Plan (2002-2012) for doubling the production of fruits, nuts and vegetables,



besides increasing the production of spices and flowers. As a result, the total production target (12.00 lakh Mt.) of all horticultural crops has exceeded substantially (13.86 lakh Mt) by the terminal year with significant increase in the productivity level. The productivity levels stood at 67 percent for fruits, 76 percent for vegetables and 26 percent for spices, respectively in the terminal year.

A consultative workshop was organized on August 23, 2012 involving all stake holders including authorities in TTAADC, Zilla Parishads,

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Panchayet Samities, Block Advisory Committees, Farmers' organizations, representative farmers, scientists, field extension agency etc. in which major issues were identified for further emphasis, plan and action during 2013-17 for finalizing the road map for future development of horticulture, which includes (i) stabilization of the gains of Perspective plan (ii) supply of quality planting materials (iii) high density plantation for major fruit crops (iv) application of manures and fertilizers in the fruit gardens (v) better management of old gardens (vi) introduction of suitable horti crops in agricultural fallow land (vii) post-harvest care, management and marketing tie-ups for traditional, exotic and jhum vegetables and (viii) processing and value-addition.

In the said workshop, an action plan has been proposed for additional coverage of 30,350 ha under seasonal fallows in the rice-based cropping system and 21,000 ha in uplands in the RoFR areas, beside sustenance of the production trends as achieved under the Perspective Plan and to increase further horticultural production from 12.98 lakh MT in 2012-13 to 23.20 lakh MT by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan in 2016-17.

Fruits:

The undulating topography of the State favours the fruit cultivation. As a result 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. Caloric 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 area, production and productivity of major fruits in Tripura during 2012-13 are tabulated below:

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 8.17.

Crops	Area (000' hec)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /hec)
Mango	8.38	0.288	3.44
Pineapple	11.84	1.650	13.93
Orange	5.28	0.284	5.38
Jackfruit	9.02	2.694	29.86
Banana	13.58	1.337	9.84
Litchi	3.46	0.179	5.19
Lime/Lemon	3.86	0.184	4.78
Papaya	2.73	0.271	9.91
Sapota	0.13	0.012	9.51
Musambi	0.36	0.0032	0.89
Guava	0.52	0.027	5.22
Others	0.96	0.047	5.00
Total	60.14	6.978	--

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 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 pro-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

duction technique. The area, production and productivity of summer and winter vegetables in the state during 2012-13 has been depicted below:

Table- 8.18.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Summer Vegetables	17.91	2.73	15.24
Winter Vegetables	18.87	3.32	17.59
Total	36.78	6.05	--

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 2012-13, an area of 8321ha was covered through potato with its production of 149046 MT (Productivity 17.91MT / Ha).

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 Horticulture Department are coconut, arecanut and cashew only.

During 2012-13, an area of 17,776 ha was covered through plantation crops with a production of 41,179 MT with the productivity level of 2.32 MT/ Ha.

Spices:

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 pre-

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

venting 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 2012-13.

Table- 8.19.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Ginger	1.97	0.155	7.87
Turmeric	1.38	0.103	7.42
Chilly	2.39	0.043	1.85
Betel vine	0.83	0.096	11.59
Others	0.25	0.009	3.6
Total	6.82	0.406	--

Floriculture:

Floriculture is a sunrise sector in Tripura. Owing to steady increase in demand of cut flower, commercial approach of floriculture has become one of the important sectors in the State. Its area is fast expanding and commercially produced flowers are marigold, gladiolus, tube rose, cheri gold in open field condition and some exotic flowers like gerbera, orchids and anthurium are being cultivated under controlled condition. During the year 2012-13 an area of 209.95 ha was under cultivation of flowers in the State.

Technology Mission on Horticulture :

The significant achievement under the Technology Mission on Horticulture in the State for 2012-13 is presented below:

Table- 8.20.

Sl. No	Component	Achievement 2012-13
1	Area expansion (Ha)	
i)	Fruits (banana, pineapple, litchi, orange, mango, papaya)	2487 ha
ii)	Rejuvenation	500 ha

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

iii)	Vegetables (Cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, capsicum, potato)	4425 ha
iv)	Spices (ginger, chilli)	600 ha
v)	Flowers (lillium, rose, tuberose, gladiolus)	247 ha
2	Creation of water source :	
i)	Community tank	238 Nos.
3	Creation of infra structure for production of planting materials:	
i)	Big nursery(private and public)	6 Nos.
ii)	Small nursery(private & public)	11 Nos.
4	Transfer of technology	5425 Nos.
5	Adoption of IPM	460 ha

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) :

The significant achievements under the RKVY Programme in 2012-13)in the State is presented below:

Table- 8.21.

Sl. No.	Component	Achievement
A	RKVY steam-I	
1	Cultivation of cowpea, brinjal, bhindi and chilli as inter crop in horti plantation in FRA areas	400 ha
2	Production of seedling tuber by the registered growers using TPS	53.20 ha
3	Production of table potato using TPS	350 ha
4	Production of table potato using seedling tuber	91.31 ha
5	Introduction of colocasia in forest areas as inter crop	100 ha
6	National vegetable initiatives for urban cluster:	
a	Winter vegetables	520 ha
b	Summer vegetables	210 ha

Watershed Development:

The achievement under the project of NWDPR and IWMP in the State during 2012-13 is presented below:

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 8.22.

Sl. No	Items	Unit	NWDPRA	IWMP
1	Entry point activities	Nos	-	180
2	Soil & moisture conservation activities	Ha	303	-
3	Agri. crop/horti. crop demonstration, agronomic conservation practices.	Ha	208	171.34
4	Run off management structure, check dam & other structures.	Nos	137	-
5	Various water bodies/water harvesting Structures.	Nos	258	800
6	Various water bodies/water harvesting structures.(Renovated)	Nos	-	161
7	Dry land horticulture/ plantation	Ha	238	330.88
8	House hold production system, dairy, sericulture, poultry, piggery, duckery, goatary and other live stock mangement/ rehabilitation component.	Nos	675	439
9	Development of organic manures.	Nos	185	-
10	Capacity building programme	Nos	-	446
11	Microenterprises undertaken in composite fish culture, rice mill, puff rice making, sugarcane juicer machine, nursery promotion etc.	Nos	-	856
12	SHG formed	Nos	-	151
13	Household benefited	Nos	-	4600

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, 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 2012-13, an amount of

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Rs. 4480 Lakh has been spent in Tripura through different implementing agencies like the Dy. Directors of Horticulture (South/West/Dhalai/North districts as well as state head quarter of Directorate of Horticulture.

Tripura Horticulture Corporation Limited (THCL):

The THCL started its functioning from the year 1987, under Companies Act 1956 with an authorised 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.

MGREGA:

The State Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation is under the process of implementation of funds of MGNREGA for plantation programme specially in tribal areas (FRA belt) with pineapple, banana, papaya, arecanut, lime/lemon, orange, musambi, litchi, mango, guava, cashewnut, coconut and jackfruit. An area of 4116 ha has been additionally been brought under plantation under MGNREGA during the year 2012-13.

8.3. Animal Resources:

Background:

The livestock sector plays the 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.



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% of total requirement should come from animal origin food, animal resources sector.

There has been a substantial growth in rural economy with the in-

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

roduction of improved animal husbandry practices for enhanced livestock and poultry productivity, socio economic upliftment and better health coverage for animal.

The increased emphasis has resulted in the growth of animal and bird population over the years based on Live Stock Censuses, which is shown as follows:

Table- 8.23.

Species	1977-78		1997-98		2002-03		2007-08	
	Number (in lakh)	Value (Rs.in crore)	Number (in lakh)	Value (Rs.in crore)	Number (in lakh)	Value (Rs.in crore)	Number (in lakh)	Value (Rs.in crore)
Cattle	5.92	177.60	6.81	340.50	7.59	531.30	9.48	948.00
Buffalo	0.14	7.00	0.09	5.40	0.14	9.10	0.14	9.80
Goat	1.97	5.91	3.41	17.05	4.71	32.97	6.45	64.50
Pig	0.45	6.75	1.00	30.00	0.30	1.20	2.63	118.35
Fowl	5.20	2.60	14.00	9.80	22.71	18.17	25.40	25.40
Duck	1.16	0.58	4.56	2.74	7.08	4.96	7.51	6.01
Total		118.59		200.44		597.69		1172.00

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Perspective Plan:

The State Animal Resource Development Department has been implemented ten years Perspective Plan during the years 2002-12 for increasing livestock products to meet the demand gap and to enhance household income of the farmers. During implementation of Perspective Plan, infrastructural facilities for expansion of artificial insemination facilities were created for up-gradation of local low yielding cattle, introduction of exotic variety of pigs (large white Yorkshore and Landrace) and low input technology (LIT) poultry breed for augmenting egg production with minimum feed cost. In addition, capacity of poultry and duck breeding farms were also enhanced.

Depending on current realities of 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's availability to the targeted

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

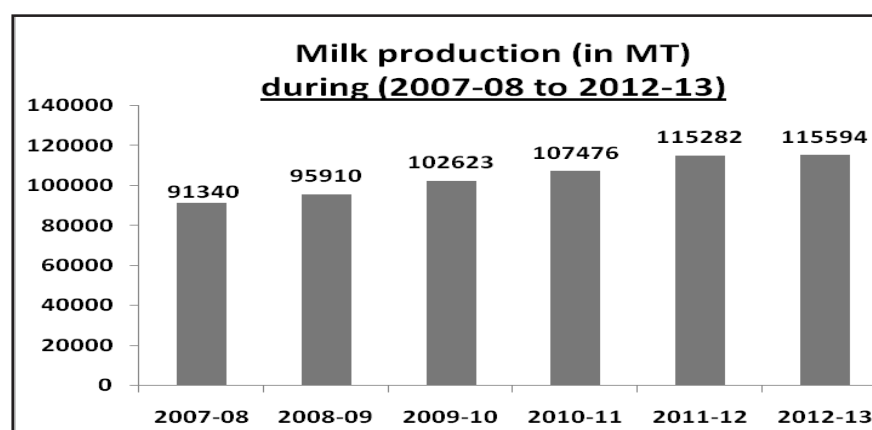
production in case of milk and egg sectors. In meat sector, where the achievement is slightly more than the national average, it was decided to revise the targets to a higher level within the stipulated perspective plan period (2011-12).

The targets and achievements made are given in the following Table during 2007-08 to 2012-13.

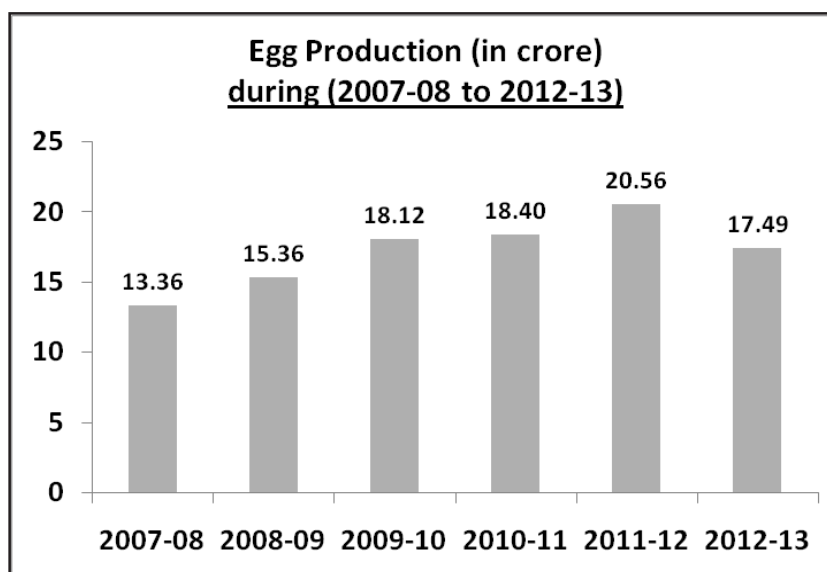
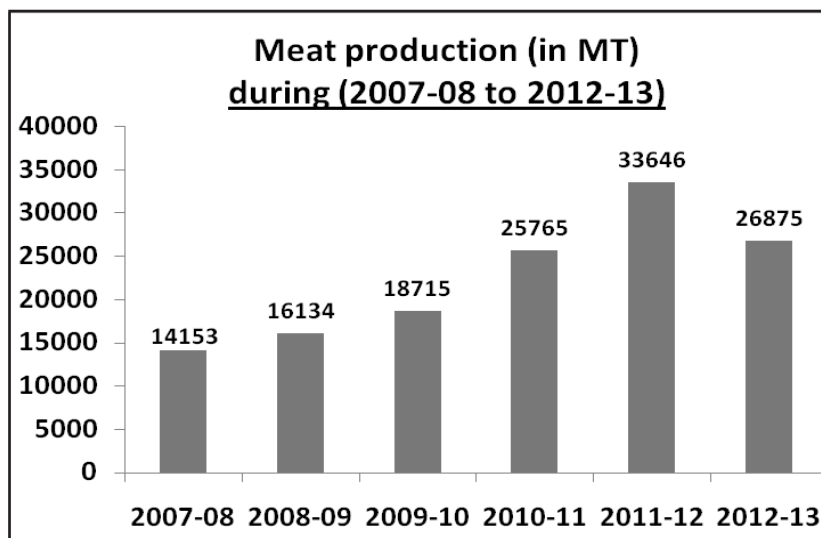
Table- 8.24.

Year	Milk (in MT)		Meat (in MT)		Egg (in Crore)	
	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.
2007-08	91,340	91,312 (99.97)	14,153	14,098 (99.61)	13.36	13.20 (98.80)
2008-09	95,910	95,598 (99.67)	16,134	19,226 (119.16)	15.36	13.89 (90.43)
2009-10	1,02,623	1,00,640 (98.06)	18,715	21,102 (112.75)	18.12	14.42 (79.58)
2010-11	1,07,476	1,05,233 (97.91)	25,765	23,436 (90.96)	18.40	15.70 (85.32)
2011-12	1,15,282	1,10,300 (95.38)	33,646	25,000 (74.30)	20.56	16.50 (80.25)
2012-13	1,15,594	1,18,042 (102.12)	26,875	31,793 (118.30)	17.49	15.65 (89.48)

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.



**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**



Impact of Perspective Plan during 10th and 11th plan periods?

The per capita availability of meat which has increased approximately three times during 2002-03 to 2011-12 from 2.26 to 6.81 kg/year. The impact in respect of egg and milk which has grown over in the same period from 31 to 45 nos/year and 67.51 to 82.32 gm/day during 2002-03 to 2011-12. The following Table shows the real impact of per-capita availability during 10th and 11th plan periods in the State.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 8.25.

Year	Meat (kg./year)	Egg (nos./year)	Milk (gm./day)	
2001-12 i.e., before 10th Plan (also before introduction of Perspective Plan)	2.26	30	67.93	
10th Plan	2002-03	2.31	31	67.51
	2003-04	2.54	31	68.59
	2004-05	2.66	32	69.89
	2005-06	3.57	33	70.03
	2006-07	3.65	35	70.30
11th Plan	2007-08	4.01	38	71.23
	2008-09	5.38	39	73.41
	2009-10	5.82	40	76.08
	2010-11	6.38	43	78.53
	2011-12	6.81	45	82.32

An approach has been also taken for 12th five year plan (2012-17) pertaining to animal resources sub-sector to ensure food security inclusive of animal origin food and sustainable upliftment of rural economy and creation of avenues for self employment opportunities and additional income generation as well. Emphasis has also be given to bridge the gap between supply and demand of animal origin food through augmentation of production and productivity of livestock and birds. The year wise realistic target of 12th Plan for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17, has been fixed, based on the field reality as per decision of the State Government on 12-06-2012.

The following Table shows achievements during the period of 10th and 11th plan periods and target set for 12th plan period:

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 8.26.

Sl No	Parameters	Unit	Achievements in terminal year		Target
			10th Plan (2006-07)	11th Plan (2011-12)	12th Plan (2016-17)
1.	Production of meat,	Mt.	14098	25000	37587
2.	Production of milk,	Mt.	91312	110300	140773
3.	Production of egg,	Crore	13.2	16.5	23.44
4.	Per capita availability of meat,	Kg./year	3.65	6.38	9.38
5.	Per capita availability of milk,	Gm/day	70	78	96
6.	Per capita availability of egg.	Nos/year	34	43	58

Major schemes implemented, 2012-13:

Veterinary services and animal health:

Optimum productivity of livestock and birds depends on their state of health and mental care. Therefore, this is a priority scheme of the to protect the animal resources from diseases and other ailments. The State wide Veterinary Services network was ensured through 15-veterinary hospitals, 59-veterinary dispensaries, 426-veterinary sub-center. composite livestock breeding farms, 10 other livestock breeding farms, 2 intensive cattle development projects, 4- disease investigation laboratories and 4- district veterinary medical stores. Resently, State Government has been approved to open at least one new centers in all Goan Panchyats and Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council villages of the State.

The animal health coverage in these State run Veterinary Institutions in 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.27.

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	231003	145682	79319	75366	531370
	ii) Birds Treated	1800745	1206355	510092	453790	3970982
	Total =	12031748	1352037	589411	529156	4502352
	Converted (Animal & Birds):	2031748	1352037	589411	529156	4502352

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

2	Castration: -					
	i) Bull (with incentive)	1860	1208	2202	1348	6618
	ii) Kid	636	45	390	121	1192
	iii) Pig	892	89	94	47	1122
	Total =	3388	1342	2686	1516	8932
3.	Artificial insemination:-					
	Deep Inst.	37051	24553	7410	5172	74186
	Door Step	43291	5983	3479	1810	54563
	Total =	80342	30536	10889	6982	128749
4.	Calf Born:-					
	Deep Inst.	13995	8292	2472	2133	26892
	Door Step	16190	2501	1017	813	20521
	Total =	30185	10793	2489	2946	47413
3	Vaccinated:-					
	i) F.M.D.	283318	220478	111974	98245	714015
	ii) Com	0	19918	0	11932	31850
	iii) Anthrax	12382	0	0	0	12382
	iv) S.F.	42042	12023	10277	13900	78242
	v) R2B	260499	221307	102620	110879	695305
	vi) A.R.V.	12944	4475	870	1400	19689
	vii) B.Q.	162629	23234	26567	17582	230012
	viii) H.S.	158867	108379	32806	64325	364377
	ix) D.P.	80058	18420	4961	9193	112632
	x) F1	893825	512584	175977	159241	1741627
	xi) D.C.	46324	18731	3164	6937	75156
	xii) I.B.D.	634640	296530	174941	55000	1161111
	xiii) P.P.R.	12782	0	0	0	12782
	xiv) R.D. Losata	219800	93874	51633	91953	457260
	xv) Others, if any	27101	0	10578	0	37679
	xvi) Fowl pox	0	0	200	0	200
	xvii) Fowl cholera	0	0	0	1800	1800
	Total =	2847211	1549953	708368	640587	5746119

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Cattle and Buffalo Development:

The main objective of this scheme is to augment milk production of the state through introduction of improved germ plasma into the indigenous genetic pool of cattle by means of artificial insemination using frozen semen technology. The ultimate target group of this scheme is all the breedable cattle of the state.

Side by side, since Tripura is deficient in animal food grain production & consequences malnutrition is the major contributing factor for mortality of calves, Department is implementing the scheme to supply of Calf growth meal (CGM) on higher plan nutrition up to the age of 28 month for cross breed calves at 50% support price to maintain optimum health condition of new born calves & attaining poverty in time.

Poultry Development:

The primary objective of the scheme is to augment poultry/duck egg and meat production, including broiler meat to make the state self sufficient. The State Animal Resource Development Department maintains poultry and duck breeding farms for production and supply of quality chicks and ducklings of low input technology (LIT) variety. Present 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.

Goat development:

The basic object of the scheme is to preserve and upgrade the unique character of "Black Bengal goat" through selective breeding and its scientific management. It is also planned to promote goat rearing by the forest dwellers through beneficiary oriented scheme.

Piggery development:

Pig rearing is now most popular activity of the State. Now, it is the endeavor of the State Animal Resource Development Department to make this sub-sector more economically viable by enhancing productivity and value addition for ensuring sustainability. It is also planned to promote pig rearing by the forest dwellers through beneficiary oriented schemes.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Other livestock development:

The main objective of the scheme is to popularize rabbit rearing in rural areas for production of non-conventional meat of rabbit as an alternative source for less cholesterol containing meat.

Feeds and fodder development:

In order to exploit optimum production potential of livestock and birds, quality feeds and fodder are the most vital components. The state has entirely depended on outside state resources for all important feed ingredients, particularly the grain portion. Cultivation of fodder and grass were undertaken and grazing facilities were developed for fodder production in farmers land in the block level with definite programme involving panchayats under MGNREGA.

There are 5 Nos. of fodder seed production farm under State Govt. 1) RK Nagar Fodder Farm, 2) Devipur Fodder Farm, 3) B.C. Manu Fodder Farm, 4) Nalicherra and 5) Nalkata Fodder Farm.

Utilization of MGNREGA fund for tapioca cultivation during 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.28.

Sl. No.	District	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Beneficiary benefited (Nos)	Area covered (Ha)
1	West	17.73	153	18.88
2	Khowai	33.86	338	27.76
3	Sepahijala	14.44	93	13.68
4	Gomati	8.24	85	13.60
5	South	32.22	267	39.76
6	Unakoti	45.02	206	32.96
7	North	--	--	--
8	Dhalai	16.63	190	30.40
	Total	168.15	1332	177.04

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Utilization of MGNREGA fund other than tapioca cultivation during 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.29.

Sl. No.	Name of district	Net amount received & utilised (Rs.inlakh)	No. of beneficiary benefited (Nos)	Area covered (Ha)
1	West	16.46049	142	16.52
2	Khowai	31.36186	313	36.16
3	Sepahijala	19.26255	124	8.60
4	Gomati	11.82681	122	17.36
5	South	27.38935	227	35.76
6	Unakoti	44.80073	205	32.8
7	North	6.233	155	4.60
8	Dhalai	16.6278	190	30.40
	Total	173.96259	1478	182.2

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Teaching, training and extension:

The main objective of the scheme is to render modern technical knowhow of animal husbandry practices and to upgrade skill development of the professionals and also to the animal husbandary farmers and dairy development, cattle development, poultry development, duck development, quail development, goat development, piggery development, rabbit development. Such trainings would help overall augmentation of milk, meat and egg production of the State.

Veterinary education:

The College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandary at Radha Kishore Nagar near Agartala has started functioning during 2009-10 with the admission capacity of 20 students for bechalar degree. Besides, the state has also sponsored about eight students to outside state institutions for bechalar degree.

The State Veterinary Training Institute is modernising to render the training and skill up-gradation.

Assistance to Co-operative Societies:

The main target of the scheme is to re-vitalize milk cooperative sec-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

tors for processing and distribution of milk and also to make proper arrangement towards proper milk marketing system with a view to assure the remuneration by milk producers.

8.4. Fisheries:

Fish is an important constituent of daily diet of more than 95% of the population of the State.its populace. The per capita consumption of fish in the State is reported to be highest among the inland states of the country. The State made considerable achievements with regard to carp seed production during last decade of 20th century. It is rather



surplus in fish seed production with the present production level of 384.55 million against a requirement of 300 million at the end of 2012-13. This is the first state in the North East, rather one of the very few land locked States of the country, to produce seed of fresh water prawn in artificial sea water on a commercial scale. But the State remained far behind in fish production to fulfill the requirement of fish for its populace till early years of 21st century.

Progress in fishery sector during 2012-13:

Encouraging results with regard to fish culture activities could be obtained in the State, particularly in the rural areas due to implementation of the plan activities during 2012-13. Besides, a class of progressive farmers could be developed in the State who are obtaining fish productions of even above 4 - 5 tons per ha. The total fish production could also be raised to 58,655 Mt as against 57,460 Mt in 2012-13. The per capita availability of fish from local production has also increased to 16.33 kg in 2012-13 as against 15.06 kg in 2011-12. Moreover, about 2324 ha more water bodies including big water bodies have been brought under the scientific fish culture and about 1219.33 ha. additional water area created during 2012-13. Greater emphasis is now being laid on use of floating pelleted feed, stunted fingerling etc in fish culture and also the culture of high value species to increase per ha productivity and total production in the State.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

The district wise water area and production of fish during 2012-2013 is given in the following Table:

Table- 8.30.

Sl. No.	District	Culturable water area (in hac)	Inland fish excluding non-subsistence fishermen fish (in Mt)	Catch of fish non-professional (subsistence fish (in Mt)	Total (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	West	2464.55	5470.86	706.71	6177.57
2	Shipaijala	3369.46	6955.59	948.49	7904.08
3	Khowai	2770.70	6577.66	846.34	7424.00
4	South	3060.58	6225.40	816.91	7042.31
5	Gomati	4485.45	9067.86	1260.01	10327.87
6	Dhalai	3784.64	7577.29	974.96	8552.25
7	North	2873.46	5756.30	703.07	6459.37
8	Unakoti	1895.19	4190.69	576.87	4767.56
	TOTAL :-	24704.03	51821.65	6833.36	58655.01

Source: Fisheries Department, Tripura.

The important schemes implemented during 2012-13 and its achievements are as follows :

Assistance for Scientific utilisation of resources:

Towards scientific utilization of available resources, thrust has been laid on dissemination of technologies in the form of demonstration of scientific fish culture, viz. composite fish culture, 'semi -intensive fish culture', intensive fish culture in 'small' and "non perennial" water bodies for development of this sector during 12th Plan period. Under this programme in 2012-13 ,benefit has been extended to 9,789 farmers.

Popularisation of prawn culture among the farmers:

Emphasis has also given on popularising prawn farming in the State due to its high market demand during 2012-13. For the purpose of production of prawn juveniles, 7-hatcheries have been established and these are being utilized regularly for production of prawn seed. In 2012-13, about 6.11 lakhs prawn seed has been produced in the government

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

sector and supplied to the farmers of remote and inaccessible areas for cultivation.

Propogation of pabda and chitala fish

For the purpose of conservation of endangered fish pabda and its culture technology for breeding has been standardised in the State and seed is being cultured in farmer's pond. To achieve the production of pabda, 3-pabda hatcheries so far been established and are being utilized for production of pabda seed on regular basis. In 2012-13, about 34,000 pabda seeds have been produced and distributed among farmers for culture in their ponds. Besides, about 6,000 chitala seeds have been produced under live gene bank programme in Lembucherra farm near Agartala in 2012-13 and distributed among the farmers for culture.

Ranching in open water bodies:

For enhancing fish production in open water bodies as well as ensuring income potential of the fishermen living in and around the open water bodies i.e river, rivulets and reservoir of the State , about 27 lakhs big size fingerlings (7-10 cm and above 10 cm size) have been stocked in open water bodies in 2012-13.

Involvement of co-operative societies & SHGs in fish culture:

There are about 144- Fishermen Co-operative Societies including 1- Apex Co-operative Society associated with fisheries activity. The State Fisheries Department is providing technical and financial supports to the less privileged societies for their better income and growth in fish production. In 2012-13, assistance provided to 20- Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the form of managerial subsidy and also provided basic inputs to 53 - Co-operative Societies for adoption of fish culture in 52.92ha areas. Besides, 1365-Self Help Groups (SHGs) on fishing activity have been formed till 2012-13, of which benefit extended in the form of inputs along with required training to 98-SHG's for adoption of culture in 97.90 ha. water areas in 2012-13.

Effective training and motivation programme:

Towards motivation of farmers in scientific fish culture, emphasis has been laid on organizing workshops and training camps at different levels. Keeping in view ,8-training centers have been established so far

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

in the State for catering training facilities to the fish farmers. In 2012-13, about 45 workshops for 4500 farmers have been organized for encouraging them for adoption of scientific fish culture in the State. Besides, about 7170 farmers were covered under effective training programme on various pisciculture technology for skill development in 2012-13.

Concluding remarks:

As some important issues and challenges concerning the Indian farmers for both production and marketing side especially for North-East States remained unresolved in WTO regime and therefore, there is need for sufficient protection of these farmers in North-East Region since entire economy and its employment are heavily depends upon the agriculture and allied activities. In recent years, the Union Government has been withdrawing the required subsidy for agricultural production as well as bank loan facilities with less interest rates of these farmers for fiscal correction as a result they face more challenges to maintain the cost and quality at par with the similar agricultural produces from outside the North East Region.

The State is basically an agrarian and rural based. Agriculture and allied sector is the main backbone for generation of income and employment opportunities. As the population will be increasing and is estimated to reach over 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. If the present deficit trends of food, fruits and vegetable, fish, egg etc. continues, the State would definitely face more deficits by 2015 due to more demand and insufficient supply.

Post-Perspective Plans: The Perspective Plans have been drawn at the beginning of 10th five year plan have been terminated in the terminal year of 12th five year plan on Agriculture/Horticulture/Animal Resources and Fishery to over come the food deficits as well as generating employment. As most of these Perspective Plans have achieved their targeted level but during Post-Perspective Plan periods in 12th plan period more emphasise be given to sustain the level production etc. achieved and maintaining the food security for future generation.

It is fact that more and more water bodies have come up under scientific fish culture and new water areas have been created,

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

More action is required to overcome the weakness of the State agriculture which includes low productivity, limited utilization of irrigation facilities, limited storage facilities, complete non-existence of organized retail trade especially for fruits and vegetables, quality control as well as adoption of modern farming techniques.

The opportunities available from the favourable agro-climatic condition for horticultural crops including medical and herbs in the State, right to be fully 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 husbandry and horticultural sectors as well as irrigation facilities would be able to solve the problems of 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.

Fish farmers of the State in general have come to believe that fish culture is a profitable activities under agriculture & allied sectors. It is evident from the fact that more and more water bodies have come up under scientific fish culture and new water areas have been created, this level of confidence and progress shall continue in 12th five year plan also.

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 10,491 km² of which 6,294 km² (60 percent) is the forest area as per legal classification in the State. As per Report of the Forest Survey of India, 2011 total forest cover in the state is 7977 km² i.e 76.04 percent of the total geographical area. Due to 856 km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces is one of the major serious constrains leading to degradation of these forests. In the forests of the state, about 266-species of medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites are found. Most importantly, there are 50-species endemic to Tripura, 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are also found in Tripura.

- ◆ **Total forest area is 6,294 sq.km out of total area of 10,491 sq.km. in the State.**
- ◆ **Revenue earned from the forestry sector was Rs.655.84 crore in 2012-13.**
- ◆ **State is the 2nd largest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala.**
- ◆ **Till 2012-13, 946 Joint Forest Management groups have been formed involving 44,882 families.**

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Forest composition and growing stock:

Blessed with high rainfall, humidity and nutrient rich soil, the forests of Tripura are rich in productivity and the potential productivity index is estimated to be 9-12 cubic meter per hectare per annum.

The forests of Tripura are divided into two major forest types. These are - i) Evergreen forests and ii) moist deciduous forests. Moist deciduous forests are further divided in two distinct categories, namely, a) Moist Deciduous Sal Forests and b) Moist Deciduous Mixed Forests. Moist Deciduous Sal Forest covers part of Belonia, Udaipur, Sonamura and Sadar Sub-Divisions.

Inventory report published by the Forest Survey of India in the year 2011 gives the account of forest cover of Tripura, which is presented in the following Table.

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 Geo. Area)
Very dense forest	109	1.04
Moderately dense forest	4686	44.67
Open forest	3182	30.33
Total forest	7977	76.04

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

Contribution of forestry sector to rural economy:

Forest is the complex system providing a variety of ecological and other valuable services like timber, food, fodder, beauty of landscape, wilderness, peace and solitude. Efficient use of these resources for welfare of the state and its people is the utmost priority.

The revenue earned from forestry sector in 2012-13 was estimated to be Rs. 655.48 lakhs. It is estimated that contribution of the forestry sector to the Net State Domestic Product at current prices at factor cost was about Rs.5700 crore in the state's economy during 2012-13.

Activities:

The State Forest Department manages the recorded 6294.287 sq. km. of forest area in the State. Besides, managing the forest area, it

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

undertakes extension of tree cover to private holdings for better environmental management and for achieving the following aims and objectives:

- i) 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 and development of resources base by introducing new technologies and encouraging people's participation through the JFM programmes,
- iv) Addressing the ever-increasing demands of the population,
- v) Reduce the pressure on forests.

Achievements in 2012-13:

i) To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation around 18,757 hec was taken up on degraded forestland during 2012-13. Further, 129.88 lakhs seedlings have been distributed till March, 2013 by the State Forest Department for plantation.

ii) An innovative scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakalpa' for productive use of fallow land in private holdings is being implemented by the Forest Department since 1996-97. Under the scheme, it is envisaged to provide technical inputs and guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forestry species on private wasteland. Till 2012-13, about 4999.37 hec. has been covered under the project involving around 26, 891 beneficiaries.

iii) 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 on a large scale based on the decision of the State Government in January 2002. Till 2012-13, about 946 JFM committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 2,60,211 hec and involving 95048 families of tribal and rural people. The details are presented in the following table.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table : 9.2.

Name of Sub-Division	No. of JFMC's formed			Project Area (in ha)	Afforested area (in ha)	No. of families involved				
	Forests	JICA	Total			ST	SC	Gen	OBC	Total
Manu	39	0	39	8,654	2558	3265	59	10	53	3387
Kanchanpur	88	69	157	37700	3388	7766	4205	2951	3487	18409
Kailashahar	30	42	72	18466	3058	2115	1300	1372	1440	6227
Ambassa	44	0	44	9428	5450	4106	618	12	320	5056
Udaipur	82	52	134	24648	13006	3681	2879	2682	3162	12404
Gumti	28	58	86	16140	14360	4056	1832	1545	1620	9053
Bagafa	73	72	145	27215	5209	2978	1547	1398	1350	7273
Sadar	27	50	77	32132	12765	4318	3880	2916	4074	15188
Teliamura	52	79	131	69694	21196	6279	3027	2133	3129	14568
Trishna wild life	36	17	53	14854	401	1147	743	521	637	3048
Sepahijala wild life.	8	0	8	1280	808	220	115	0	100	435
Total	507	439	946	260211	82200	39931	20205	15540	19372	95048

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

iv) To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, JFM has been made an integral part of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) like Intensification of Forest Management (90:10), Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), Assistant to States for Development of National Park and Sanctuaries, Project Elephant, National Bamboo Mission, National Afforestation Programme, Central Zoo Authority, National Rain fed Area Authority, Rudrasagar Wetland Development project in Tripura and NEC-Bamboo Resource Development for Socio-economic upliftment of rural poor through community based approach in Tripura. During 2011-12, an amount of 1710.20 lakhs has been released by the Government of India for implementation of the National Afforestation Programme. The plantation over 6,517 hec has been raised under National Afforestation Programme in 2011-12.

Revenue:

The forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest pro-

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

duces of different category in the state in 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 9.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Sand	Other	Total
2012-13	189.00	10.00	63.00	105.00	288.84	655.84

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

Plan Expenditure:

The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and man days generated on account of implementation of such programmes in the State during the year 2012-13 is given in the following Table.

Table : 9.4.

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programmes (Rs. in lakhs)			Mandays Generated (lakhs)	Area of afforestation (Ha)
	State Plan	CSS/ NEC	Total		
2012-13	9068.412	369.498	9437.910	45.50	18,756.72

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 and one National Park has been established in the State during last decade. One more sanctuary in Atharamura hill range is being considered by the State Government.

The PAN represent diverse ecosystems and wildlife habitats spread throughout the State. These are prioritized for protection and conservation of diversity, both floral and faunastic. The sanctuary wise position in 2012-13 with targeted species for conservation are presented in the following Table.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table : 9.5.

	Name of the sanctuary	Area in sq.km2	Important flora and fauna found
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, samber, 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, fuel wood, 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 01-08-2011 and birds belonging to 56 faunal species. The captive breeding programme on selected 4 species viz as spectacle monkey, clouded leopard, pigtail macaque and binturong, along with awareness promotion efforts have been by and large successful. The number of visitors has been constantly increasing in Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary. In 2012-13 about 1.68 lakh visitors visited and revenue earned was Rs.23.18 lakh.

Forest Protection:

The following table shows the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences in 2012-13. Due to financial constraints over the years, infrastructure network of State 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 in 2012-13 since the state has long international boarder.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table : 9.6.

Year	Nature of cases			Adjudicated Departmentally	Court cases	Timber seized (cum)
	Illegal felling	Others	Total			
1997-98	1007	671	1678	1401	277	1765
1998-99	1024	682	1706	1383	323	1297
1999-00	477	1071	1548	1402	146	1290
2000-01	809	679	1488	1334	154	3509
2001-02	550	1087	1637	1469	168	1859
2002-03	692	622	1314	1209	105	1404.40 (round) 670.17 (sawn)
2003-04	467	1144	1611	1531	80	1947.71 rmt.(other) 1035.37 (round) 546.57 (sawn)
2004-05	173	745	918	831	87	838.237
2005-06	960	829	1789	1742	47	2036.44 1123.31 (round) 913.131 (sawn)
2006-07	919	903	1822	1684	138	1857.603
2007-08	288	256	544	522	19	372.735 (round) 247.204 (sawn)
2008-09	416	595	1011	1112	51	2110.05 cum 32545 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)
2011-12	29	128	157	141	8	1156.131 cum
2012-13	70	211	315	270	21	141.72 cum

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Miscellaneous:

i) In 2012-13, the State Forest Department has implemented a project for regrouped forest villages at 21 sites involving 3,330 families in clusters near roadsides. These families have spontaneously moved out from interior forest areas to these locations.

ii) The eco-tourism programme are under active consideration of

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

the State Government. Efforts are being made to attract tourists to scenic places of the state having ecological importance.

iii) Research activities have been geared 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 Divisional Forest Officer (Research) as its Chief Executive Officer.

iv) The 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) The project proposal submitted to Japanese Bank of International Cooperation for environmental improvement and poverty alleviation for an amount of `Rs.249 crore has been approved by the bank for funding in Tripura. The project shall be implemented in 7-territorial divisions and 2-wildlife ranges under the State Forest Department.

Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TFDPC Ltd.):

India ranks third in terms of production of natural rubber in the world after Thailand and Malaysia. Tripura is the second largest producer of the natural rubber in the country. Incidentally, TFDPC is the single largest owner of rubber estate in the country. In Tripura rubber plants (*Hevea brasiliensis*) were initially introduced for soil and moisture conservation by State 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 2012-13, TFDPC owns 8474.40 hec rubber plantation and besides created 3200.89 hec plantation for SC/ST families. The estimated production in 2012-13 by TFDPC was about 2704 MT.

The study conducted by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, as a part of exploratory study for the World Bank assistance revealed that approximately 1 lakh hec of land in the State is suitable for rubber cultivation. This offers tremendous scope for expansion and cultivation of rubber crop. The national apex bodies of industries and commerce like CII, FICCI etc. have also realised the importance and potentiality of rubber cultivation in the State.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The TFDPC Ltd. is the major producer of rubber in the State and it functions under the administrative control of State Forest Department. A rubber mission has been set up by Government of Tripura for better coordination of all the agencies involved in taking up rubber plantation and marketing of rubber.

The other notable contribution of TFDPC in 2012-13 are explained below:

- i) The TFDPC is a profit making PSU with annual turn over for in 2012-13 was Rs. 5316.26 lakh
- ii) The TFDPC is running a cenex (concentrated latex of 60% DRC) factory at Takmacherra with annual installed capacity of 1000 MT. Besides, it is also manufacturing skim rubber/PLC/ EBC and also supplying to rubber industries.
- iii) The Technically Specified Rubber (TSR) factory constructed at Takmacherra in South District is now under operation for production of superior grade rubber block (ISNR) with an annual installed production capacity of 1500 MT.
- iv) Industrial estate at Anandnagar under the management of the TFDPC is producing high quality solid rubber wood board, treated timber and high quality furniture from rubber wood since 1999, with an annual capacity of 2,24,000 cubic feet.
- v) An export oriented door making unit with funding under NER, Government of India, has been established and now under operation with the production capacity of 40 doors/per day started since 2012.
- vi) Upcoming activities:
 - a. De-structure bamboo board unit in technological collaboration with the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.
 - b. Bamboo dhari board manufacturing unit in technical collaboration with IPIRTI, Bangalore.
 - c. Promotion of eco-tourism in the state with consultancy of jungle Lodges & Resorts, Bangalore.
- vii) Provides direct employment to 222 people and also creates 15 lakh man days annually, besides self employment to another 200 people and creates number of indirect employment.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

viii) Entrepreneurship development has remained a constant endeavour of TFDPC Ltd. Due to availability of raw materials like cenex, dry rubber sheet, rubber scrap, rubber wood and scope of value additions in many industries are being established in Tripura. The 'Rubber Park' is an example of its kind.

Rubber Plantation:

India ranks fourth in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand, Indonesia 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.



The following table shows the year wise extension in area of rubber plantation in Tripura till during 1976-77 to 2011-12.

Table : 9.7.

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
2011-12	57,620
2012-13	61,231

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 one lakh hectares of land is suit-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

able 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 area and production of rubber in 2012-13 is presented in the following table.

Table- 9.8.

District	Nature area (ha)	Immature are (ha)	Total area (ha)	Production (Mt)
West	15677	13392	29069	16044
South	7185	12795	19980	15328
North	3517	3925	7442	4702
Dhalai	3736	1004	4740	1203
Total	30115	31116	61231	37277

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

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 phased 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

Co-operative movement has been passed through six decades, which playing an important role for economic development especially to the weaker section of the people in rural areas of the State including the tribals. Co-operative 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 Short Term Credit Cooperation Srructure (STCCS). Presently, emphasis has been given to overcome the bottle necks of the cooperative movement for achieving self-sustaining cooperative structure in the State.



The main objective of the co-operative movement is to facilitate self-employment opportunities especially in the rural areas and also to provide additional source of income to the farmers and rural artisans. The movement also prevents exploitation of farmers and artisan by the traders and to enable them to get better returns for their produces and proper distribution of consumer's article as well.

The movement acquired a comprehensive character with the enactment of Tripura Cooperative Societies Act, 1974 and the Tripura Cooperative Societies Rules 1976. Most recently 2nd amendment to TCS Act and TCS Rule 1976 has been done in the year 2009 and 2012, respectively. Besides, amendment of bye-Laws of the credit societies has been

- ◆ ***There are 1,732 Co-operative Societies out of which 132 are women societies in 2013.***
- ◆ ***Total membership was 6.52 lakhs in 2013.***
- ◆ ***Working capital was Rs.926.24 lakhs in 2012-13.***

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

done for giving more autonomy to the management of co-operatives based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-I for revival package.

The Cooperative Movement in Tripura started way back in 1949 with the registration of Swasti Samabay Samity Ltd. at Kanchanpur Sub-Division under North Tripura District.

In Tripura, 2-tier Cooperative Movement is followed i.e. Apex (State) and Primary level. The dominant sector of cooperative movement in the State comprises agri credit, consumer, marketing etc, and these can be broadly categorized according to their activities as agri credit and non-agri-non-credit societies.

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.

The status of the co-operative societies in the State is depicted in the following table for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Table : 10.1.

Sl. No	Items	Units	2011-12	2012-13
i)	Societies	Numbers	1720	1732
ii)	Membership	Lakh	6.51	6.52
iii)	Share capital	Rs. Crore	109.12	112.82
iv)	Working capital	Rs. Crore	921.20	926.24
v)	Societies per lakh of population	Numbers	47.77	46.81

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

The number of co-operative societies in the State was 1,696 in 2010-11 which increased to 1,720 in 2011-12 and further to 1,732 in 2012-13. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 6.51 lakh in 2011-12 which rose marginally to 6.52 lakh in 2012-13. There are about 334 co-operative societies in the State which are at the stage of liquidation.

The total share capital of these societies was Rs.112.82 crores in

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

2012-13. The amount of working capital of these Societies in the State stood at Rs. 926.24 crores in the year 2012-13, which was Rs. 921.20 crores in 2011-12.



The different types of cooperative societies in the State during the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are shown in the following table :

Table- 10.2.

Sl. No	Types of Co-operative Societies	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
i)	Agriculture	389	399	401
ii)	Non Agriculture	17	19	21
iii)	Marketing	14	14	14
iv)	Milk Supply	112	113	113
v)	Apex Society	11	11	11
vi)	Weavers	189	194	196
vii)	Consumers	210	211	213
viii)	Housing	3	3	3
ix)	Farming	2	2	2
x)	Non Agricultural Non Credit	258	259	259
xi)	Fishery	146	146	148
xii)	Industries	309	313	315
xiii)	Others	36	36	36
	TOTAL	1696	1720	1732

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Co-operative Societies in districts:

The co-operative societies are classified into two sectors, one credit

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

societies and other non- credit societies. The 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. The non credit societies consist of marketing, weavers, other industries, fisheries, milk consumers and transport etc.

The district wise breakup in un-divided form of these credit and non credit co-operative societies in 2012-13 are presented in the following Table.

Table : 10.3.

Sl. No.	Type of Cooperative Societies	West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
1.	Apex Societies	11	0	0	0	11
2.	Agri Credit Societies	181	98	76	46	401
	a) LAMPS	18	20	9	9	56
	b. PACS	91	51	48	21	211
	c. FSS	0	1	0	0	1
	d. Service	33	11	9	9	62
	e. Multipurpose	28	7	6	6	47
	f. Small farming	11	8	4	1	24
3.	Other industries	169	45	54	47	315
	a. Tailoring	16	3	4	1	24
	b. Multipurpose industry	28	1	11	9	49
	c. Rubber	3	0	1	2	6
	d. Brick klin	12	6	8	5	31
	e. Cinema	3	1	0	6	10
	f. Tea plantation	11	7	7	7	32
	g. Carpentry	16	2	3	2	23
	h. Bamboo & cane	29	13	6	3	51
	i. Pottery	9	3	1	1	14
	j. Cobblers	9	2	3	2	16
	k. Paddy husking	3	0	0	4	7
	l. Others	30	7	10	5	52
4.	Non agri-non credit	170	34	37	18	259
	a. Transport	85	9	14	7	116
	b. Labour	26	14	10	3	52

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

	c. Forest labour	5	2	0	0	7
	d. Rickshwa pullar	18	7	4	5	34
	e. Press Coop	13	0	2	0	15
	f. AgriI-engineering	4	0	0	0	4
	g. Supplier Coop	13	0	1	2	16
	h. Other social	6	2	6	1	15
5.	Weavers	121	30	28	17	196
	a. Handloom	115	29	28	17	189
	b. Khadi	6	1	0	0	7
6.	Non-agri credit	20	1	0	0	21
	a. Urban bank	1	0	0	0	1
	b. Employees/others	19	1	0	0	20
7.	Housing Coop	3	0	0	0	3
8.	Pry. marketing	6	4	3	1	14
9.	Fishery Coop.	67	47	20	14	148
10	Milk supply	68	8	36	1	113
11	Piggery Coop	9	7	2	4	22
12	Poultry Coop	6	1	3	2	12
13	Farming Coop	2	0	0	0	2
14	Processing Coop	1	1	0	0	2
15	Consumer Coop	138	18	34	23	213
	Total societies	972	294	293	173	1732
	Under liquidation	194	52	51	37	334
	Grand Total	1166	346	344	210	2066

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 in 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 99 lakhs was provided as share capital to other co-operatives.

Women Co-operative Societies:

There were 133 of Women Co-operative Societies in the State till March, 2013. Out of this, 80 societies were in West Tripura District, 16

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

societies were in South Tripura District, 23 societies were in North Tripura District and remaining 14 societies were in Dhalai District.

The total share capital and working capital of these 133-Women Co-operative Societies in 2012-13 were Rs.46.86 lakhs and Rs 77.12 lakhs, respectively.

New Initiatives:

i) Implementation of Vaidanathan Package-1:

The Government of Tripura, accepting the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee, had entered into a MOU with the Government of India and NABARD on 21st January 2008. 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.79.42 crore in respect of 268 LAMPS and PACS as worked out by the special audit has been shared (except the position of losses incurred due to fraud etc) by the Government of India and State Government in the proportion of 90:10. In view of the revival package, Government of India and State Government have released their proportionate share to the Tripura State Co-operative Bank (TSCB) in two spells for revival of 261 LAMPS and PACS to an amount of Rs.69.17 crores and 7.71 crores, respectively. The Government of India did not release the recapitalization assistance amounting to Rs.0.17 crore in respect of 7- PACS , as these PACS had no credit business outstanding as on 31st March 2004.

As per requisite of the package-1, necessary amendment of the State Cooperative Societies Act 1974, has already been done in 2009. Besides, amendment of bye-laws of the credit societies has been done. The State Government in the Department of Cooperation has converted the equity share to an amount of Rs. 5028 crore is excess of 25% into grant. The State Government has already released its committed financial liabilities of 261 credit society (LAMPS/PACS/FSS) including one TSCB Ltd.

ii) Implementation of Integrated Co-operative Development Project:

The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a central sector scheme under National Co-operative Development Commission

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

(NCDC) was first introduced in West Tripura District. With this experience, for the second time one more projects for South Tripura District having a total project cost of Rs.14.80 crore which includes 30 percent subsidy component has been sanctioned. For overseeing the implementation of the project work one State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) comprising the heads of the line departments has been constituted. Similarly, at the District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) comprising the district level officers of the line departments has also been constituted. Tripura State Cooperative Bank (TSCB) has been assigned with the task of Project Implementation Agency (PIA) for South Tripura District. The PIA is responsible for overall implementation of the project. As per the terms and condition 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 in a phased manner.

The State Government has released Rs.1.50 crore, Rs.2.11 crore, 5.43 crore and 3.38 crore during the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively.

As per objectives of the project in un-divided South Tripura District (which restructured into the present Gomoti and South Tripura Districts), the required fund has been allocated to 125 co-operative societies during 2011-12, which were as follows.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|---------|
| 1. | LAMPS | - | 20 Nos. |
| 2. | PACS | - | 51 Nos. |
| 3. | PMCS | - | 04 Nos. |
| 4. | Fisheries | - | 39 Nos. |
| 5. | Others | - | 11 Nos. |

In 2012-13, an amount of Rs, 1.19 crore, has been sanctioned to 17 co-operative societies for their project purpose towards share capital, loan and subsidy.

State Government grant-in -aid to TSCB:

In order to revive the credit delivery system, the State Government has provided to an amount of Rs.7.29 crore to TSCB in 2007-08 and in 2008-09 for settlement of outstanding dues to the extent of 40 percent against 181 identified LAMPS and PACS in the state under One Time

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Settlement(OTS) scheme. As a result, all the 268- LAMPS and 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. Considering TSCB potentially viable the State Government has provided an amount of Rs. 2.37 crore during 2011-12, towards Infusion, which helped the TSCB to achieve the license from RBI.

Agricultural Debt Waivers & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008(ADW&DR):

TSCB had received Rs.32 crore in 2008-09, under the Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008(ADW & DR) announced by the Government of India, based on the claim submitted in favour of 18,553 borrowers/farmers of 96 co-operative societies (11 LAMPS and 85 PACS). The Government of India has already released the claim 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 also.

Consumer Sector:

At present Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation (TSCCF) Ltd.has been dealing in consumers goods, distribution of 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. As such The State Government has provided Rs.1.56 crore towards share capital for strengthening the TSCCF in 2012-13.

The TSCCF decided to construct a commercial multi-storied building with an estimated cost of Rs. 39 crores at Sakuntala Road, Agartala. The proposed construction has been taken up by a Joint Venture Company namely SHRISTI. In 2012-13, total turn over and working capital stood at Rs. 8.08 crore and 2.73 crore, respectively.

The performance of the TSCCF LTD. Agartala, as on 31st March, 2013 is presented in the following Table.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 10.4.

1	Membership (Nos)	1,023
2	Share capital (Rs. In crore)	19.46
3	Working capital (Rs. In crore)	2.73
4	Business turnover(Rs. In crore)	8.08

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Credit Sector:

i) Tripura State Co-operative Bank (TSCB):

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 channelising funds as per the guidelines 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 7-extension counters in the State. In the recent past, the credit sector faced constraints of credit business due to non-realisation of substantial over dues from the cooperative members of LAMPS/PACS. As a result, most of these credit societies (except few) could not avail fresh credit support from the TSCB during last ten years.

With a view to revamp the sector, stringent action was initiated which has resulted in the 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. The TSCB has been implementing various Government sponsored schemes like Swabalamban, Tripura State Support Project for SHG's (TSSPS) and other banking services including old age pensions, MREGA payment, and disbursement of salaries to the employees. The TSCB has 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. For organising and looking after the SHG groups, the State Co-operative Bank Ltd has been taking special initiatives. In 2012-13, TSCB has sanctioned Rs.1298 lakhs to 408- SHG groups. Under the TSSP project, an amount of Rs.162 lakhs has been sanctioned to 325 groups in 2012-13.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The performance of TSCB till March 2013 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 10.5.

1.	Membership	Rs. in lakhs
i.	Total	2,69,865
ii.	Societies	1,70,172
iii.	Individuals	99,692
iv.	Government	1
2.	Share Capital	
i.	Total	1,956.08
ii.	Societies	170.17
iii.	Individuals	994.38
iv.	Govt.	791.53
3.	Working capital	155909.57
4.	Loan advanced	
i)	Total	25911.86
ii)	S.T.	5485.04
iii)	M.T.	19128.37
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	1298.45
v)	L.T.	
5.	Loan recovered	
i)	Total	14183.18
ii)	S.T.	2639.71
iii)	M.T.	10877.01
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	616.46
v)	L.T.	50.00
6.	Loan Outstanding	
i)	Total	47365.15
ii)	S.T.	13968.23
iii)	M.T.	30559.65
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	2343.60
v)	L.T.	493.67

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

7.	Loan Overdue	2444.39
8.	Profit(+)/ loss (-) (in Lakh)	
i)	Accumulated profit (+)/ loss (-)	(+) 367.45
ii)	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2012-13	(+) 2266.37
iii)	Audit position	31-03-2013
9.	Total employees of which trained	299 201
10.	Total branches	53 (7) extension counter.

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Tripura Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank was registered in 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 worthwhile to mention that 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 years to come. The percentage of recovery of the bank is encouraging more than 60 percent in 2012-13. Special debentures floated by TCARDB are subscribed by NABARD, State Government and Government of India under various schemes for the development of rural areas.

The following Table shows the performance of TCARDB in 2012-13.

Table- 10.6.

1	Membership (Nos)	Rs. in lakhs
i	Total	859.13
ii	Societies	0.004
iii	Individuals -	236.62

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

iv	Govt.	622.51
2	Share capital (Rs. in lakh)	
i	Total	859.13
ii	Societies	0.004
iii	Individuals -	236.62
iv	Govt.	622.51
3	Working capital (Rs. in lakh)	4107.68
4	Loan advanced (Rs. in lakh)	641.70
5	Loan recovered (Rs. in lakh)	976.24
6	Loan outstanding (Rs. in lakh)	3034.79
8	Profit (+)/loss (-) (Rs. in lakh)	-
i	Accumulated profit (+)/ loss (-)	(-) 1627.00
ii	Net profit (+)/loss(-), 2012-13	(-) 87.13
iii	Audit position	2011-12
9	Financial assistance received from Government (Rs. In lakh)	
i	Share capital	7.25
ii	Grant-in-aid	Nil
10	Number of employees	43
	of which trained	7
11	Number of branches	5

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

iii) Agartala Co-operative Urban Bank (ACUB):

The ACUB is governed by an elected board of management with 11-Board of Directors since its functioning from 1979. The ACUB raises deposits from members and non-members and also advances loans. The ACUB 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. In addition, it provides mid-term

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

loans for the purchasing of scooter/motor bike and for medical treatment outside Tripura. The Bank also provides long term (LT) loan for purchase of houses/flats, vehicles, auto rickshaws, vans, jeep, and buses etc. It also does other banking services for the interest of urban people. The management of the bank is taking lot of initiative and interest for improving the recovery of loan and interest accrued thereon from the defaulting members.

The performance of ACUB till March 2013 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 10.7.

1	Membership (Nos)	
i	Total	8137
ii	Societies	534
iii	Individuals -	572
iv	Govt.	
2	Working capital (Rs.in lakh)	2757.00
3	Loan advanced (Rs.in lakh)	
i	Total	1485.00
ii	S.T.	62.45
iii	M.T.	1040.57
iv	IRDP/SGSY	--
v	L.T (SC/ST)	583.84
4	Loan overdue (Rs.in lakh)	137.00
5	Net profit (+)/loss(-)(Rs. in lakh), 2012-13	(+) 28.83
6	Financial Assistance received from Government (Rs. In lakh)	
i	Share capital	7.25
ii	Grant-in-aid	--
7	Whether Board elected/nominated	Elected
8	Number of employees -	22
	of which trained	10
11	Number of branches -	02

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Education, Training and Research:

Tripura State Cooperative Union (TSCU):-

Tripura State Cooperative Union, being a state level organization associated with the co-operative movement has been playing a vital role in providing co-operative education, training and undertakes publicity on cooperation throughout the state with necessary support from the State Department of Co-operation. The TSCU is managed by an elected Board of Management with 13- Directors, of which, 3- members are nominated. The TSCU also runs a training institute- "Centre for Cooperative Management (CCM)", which undertakes requirement based co-operative trainings including member's awareness programme as per the guideline of National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI).

The TSCU organizes exhibitions, seminars, workshops and observance of co-operative week at district and sub-divisional levels with necessary financial assistance from Co-operative Societies and the State Department of Co-operation. More than 90 percent of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is met by the State Department of Cooperation. During the year 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 25 lakh has been provided to TSCU as grant-in-aid.

Apart from conducting the self designed training courses for cooperative 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. The TSCU also organizes sit and draw competitions, quiz competitions, extempore speech, debate etc. as part of mass awareness programme. In order to support TSCU, recently a two storied building with an estimated cost of Rs. 115.96 lakh has been constructed.

Marketing Sector:

The State Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd. (TMARKFED):

Marketing is also an important thrust area in the co-operative movement of Tripura. The 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). It procures agricultural produce and forest produce under price support operations through different LAMPS/PACS and Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies in the State. On the other hand, it sells fertilizers (IFFCO area) through LAMPS and PACS. It also runs business like - distribution of LPG, sale of agricultural inputs, distribution of consumer goods etc. It is because of the

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

dominant role of the marketing co-operatives, the farmers are getting remunerative prices of their produces, 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 from time to time. Further, 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. In addition, Tripura MARKFED also procures bamboo, incense stick, bamboo mat etc. with their own funds.

Details performance of the MARKFED LTD. Agartala till March, 2013 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 10.8.

(Rs. in lakh)

1	Membership (Nos)	No.	Rs. in lakh
i.	Total	238	
ii.	Societies	200 Nos.'A'Class	
iii.	Individuals -	37 Nos.'B' Class	
iv.	Govt.	1 No. Govt.	
2	Share Capital		
i.	Total		Rs. 508.95
ii.	Societies		.78
iii.	Individuals -		.05
iv.	Govt.		508.12
3	Working Capital		686.72
4	Business Turnover		1074.03
i.	Office Stationary		.58
ii.	LPG Supply		416 Lacs
iii.	Fertilizer		97.17 Lacs
iv.	Forest Produce		
v.	Agri. Produce		
vi.	Other if any		511.25

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

5	Borrowings		
i.	Term Loan		2
ii.	Cash Credit		187.00
iii.	Other if any		
6	Cold Storage		-
i.	Capacity		-
ii.	Income from Cold Storage		-
7	Expenditure on Salary Other Expenditure		96.50
8	Profit (+)/Loss (-)		
i.	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	6,01,20,354.19	During the year 2011-12
ii.	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2012-13		(-) 54, 64,034.44
iii.	Audit position	2008-09	(Net Loss)
9	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i.	Share Capital		29.10
ii.	Grant-in-aid		--
10	No. of Go down with capacity	8,000 M.T.	
11	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected	
12	Total No. of Employees - of which trained	62	
13	Total No. of Branches -	2 Nos.	

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Attention and emphasis would be to strengthen the abilities of co-operative 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 poverty to a large extent.

11) PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Consequent to the 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 July, 1999 and July, 2004. The Government of Tripura has 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, some new 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 (GP) has been reduced to 511. The 4th Panchayat Gen-

- ◆ ***Tripura is one of the leading states to increase the women's participation in PRIs up to 50 percent.***
- ◆ ***The number of Goan Panchayats has increased to 591 in 2013.***
- ◆ ***An amount of Rs.97168.64 crore was spent on MGREGA in 2012-13.***
- ◆ ***State has about 38,632 SHGs.***

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

eral Elections were held in July, 2009 and constituted 511 Gram Panchayats, 23- Panchayat Samities and 4- Zilla Parishads in the State.

In addition, in the TTAADC (Sixth Schedule) areas, 37 Block Advisory Committees and 527 Village Committees have been functioning in 2012-13. It is significant to mention here that upto 50 percent reservation for women in the Village Committees have been implemented in the Village Committee Election, 2011.

Tripura has made a stride towards decentralization of powers and functions by having three tier panchayat systems. Earlier a 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.

Tripura had a single-tier system of village panchayats till 1994. Thereafter, State Government brought legislation to constitute a two-tier Panchayat system in Tripura. The Tripura Panchayats Act of 1993 reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years and also made special provision for representation of Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes.

For strengthening empowerment and accountability Gram/ Village Sabha meeting are being held every quarter where the action taken of the preceding period and proposed action plan for current year have been discussed and decided. Printing of booklets are being circulated to each voter in the annual Gram Sabha/ Village Sabha meeting for verification and examination of implementation of each projects. The social audit twice in a year is also held.

The Government of Tripura devolutes following functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective decentralisation of the Rural Local Self Government functioning.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 percent 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. * Management of ICDS. * Selection of beneficiaries of old age pensions. * Construction of State Education Centres/adult literacy centres.
vi)	Fisheries	* 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	* Supervision of family welfare and preventive health programmes. * Health education. * Implementing national health programmes, preventive health programmes.
viii)	Irrigation and Flood Control	* Implementation and allocation of funds to and Public Health Engineering Gram Panchayats/

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

		Panchayat Samitis to build seasonal bunds.
ix)	Revenue	* Selection of beneficiaries for allotment of land. * Overall supervision of allotment of land.
x)	Animal Resources	* Supervision of animal resource institutions in the Zilla Parishad.
xi)	Industries	* Supervision of programmes for cottage and small industries Selection of beneficiaries for self-employment programmes.
xii)	Forests	* 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.

Capacity building:

Three days Block level trainings of newly elected members of the Gram Panchayats was held comprehensively for all the newly elected Sabhadhipatis/ Sahakari Sabhadhipatis of the Zilla Parishads, Chairman/Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Samitis. Besides, training of the Presidents of the Standing Committees of Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishads has also been made at State Panchayat Raj Training Institute (PRTI). Total 1345 elected representatives and 1,304 functionaries were also trained.

The construction work of two training institutes at Kumarghat in Unokati District and another at Udaipur in Gomati District were started under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) scheme.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 smooth conducting of the training programmes of the elected representatives and functionaries of the PRIs/ADC areas local bodies.

PRIA Soft:

The model accounting system is followed and all vouchers are entered in PRIASoft. Regular daily and monthly closing takes place at the end of the financial year.

Fund Flow Management System for MGNREGA - Before issuing any cheque the corresponding data entry in the different software is made by the respective Goan Panchayat (GP) and there were no cases of exceeding the authorisation limit in 2012-13.

PLAN Plus - Collection of wish list for residents and data entry is completed.

NPP - The basic data entry is made in the Panchayat Directory and PRI profiler related to elected representatives and the resource-based information about GPs. In addition, the website of GPs should be hosted in the NPP for which training has already been given.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

The BRGF is implemented only in Dhalai district, which has been toned up for various projects to meet the critical gap in rural infrastructure in the district related to roads, power, education, water supply, health etc. have been taken up.

13th Finance Commission:

In 13th Finance Commission Grant have been released to the Panchyat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Village Committees (VCs) in time to improve the various services provided by them. All necessary steps have been taken to ensure that the PRIs become eligible for receiving performance grant under 13th Finance Commission grant.

The physical and financial achievements of 13th Finance Commission grants, in 2012-13 are presented in the following Table.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 11.1.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit in	Achieved	Mandays
1	Maintenance of drinking water sources:			
1.1	OHP	Nos.	5913	155311
1.2	RCC wall	Nos.	1480	43772
1.3	Mark-II/III	Nos.	380	3652
1.4	MDTW	Nos.	2234	19943
1.5	Shallow Tubewell	Nos.	348	10975
1.6	Katcha kua	Nos.	1658	12783
1.7	Hydrant point	Nos.	1239	9293
1.8	Over flow	Nos.	18	50
1.9	Water tank	Nos.	764	42840
	Sub-Total :		14033.5	298620
2	Extension of pipeline for drinking water sources	In metre	439697.3	40058
3	Maintenance of sanitation	Nos.	488	13313
4	Maintenance of M.I. Schemes:			
4.1	L.I. Scheme	Nos.	2428	7411
4.2	DTWS	Nos.	82	331
	Sub-Total :		2510	61113
5	Maintenance of :			
5.1	Panchayat ghar	Nos.	276	27641
5.2	AWC	Nos.	818	59989
5.3	Schools	Nos.	294	28935
5.4	ICDS centre	Nos.	274	8529
	Sub-Total :		1662	125094
6	Street lightning :			
6.1	Extension of street lightning	Mtr.	8838	3715

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

6.2	Maintenance of street lightning	Mtr.	4709	1923
	Sub-Total :		13547	5638
7	Construction of graveyards	Nos.	5	2561
8	Construction of cremation ground	Nos.	17	3930
9	Maintenance of inspect of accounts	Nos.	437	265
10	Extension of power connectivity	Nos.	61196.23	38481
11	Maintenance of database (indicative parameters not exhaustive):			
	11.1 Payment of wages to ROR data entry operator	Nos.	148	357
	11.2 Purchase of data card for internet	Nos.	105	35
	11.3 Rent of WIMAX connectivity	Nos.	29	35
	11.4 Cartridge for printer	Nos.	169	633
	11.5 A4/A4(FS) paper for remarking /printing of C&AG and Non-C & AG accounting formats	Ream	496	136
	Sub-Total :		947	1196
12	Creation of new drinking water sources (district level):			
	i) OHP	Nos.	1188	27966
	ii) RCC well	Nos.	137	3825
	iii) Mark-II/III	Nos.	51	598
	iv) MDTW	Nos.	260	14162
	v) Shallow tubewell	Nos.	255	11994
	vi) Water tank	Nos.	32618	14237
	Sub-Total :		34509	72781
	Grand Total :			609679

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

The BRGF scheme aims to fill-up the critical gaps in development and addressee issues of the regional imbalances. An allocation of

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Rs.12.70 crore has been released during the financial year 2011-12. The project envisages creation of rural infrastructure including rural communication etc. The details are presented in the following Table.

Implementation of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) has been toned up and various projects to meet the critical gap in rural infrastructure in the district related roads, power, education, water supply, health etc. have been taken up, in Dhalai District.

Achievement under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) during the year 2012-13 is as follows:

Table- 11.2.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Department/Sector	Physical target (in Nos.)	Financial target	Financial achiev.	Status of the activity
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Under Development Grant Component				
1	Furniture for new constructed classrooms for Pry./Upp. Pry. Schools	10000	150.00	150.00	Completed
2	Kit based learning in schools	100	10.00	10	In progress
3	Provision of drinking water/ electric conention	8	10.45	10.45	Completed
4	Construction of PRTI building at Lalcheri	1	207.39	104.44	In progress
5	Extension of capacity of tea processing Coop. unit at Salema	1	205.00	205.00	Complete
6	Construction of pacca kitchen shed for newly constructed AWCs in Dhalai District	200	114.00	114.00	113 Nos. completed and 87 Nos. in progress
7	Mechanical cutting, carrying & filing in earth for providing road connectivity in Dhalai District in convergence with MGNREGA	1	40.00	40.00	Completed
8	Construction of bridge on AA Road- Ambassa Coloney over Lambacherra	1	29.70	29.70	Slave casting completed
9	Construction of 33/11 KV, 2 X 1.6 MVA Sub-station at 23 Kilo, Ganganagar & Raishyabari.	3	300.00	300	In progress
10	Additional fund for construction of	1	4.79	4.79	Completed

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

	Club House (Sports Club) at Kamalpur KC Girls Class XII School				
11	Construction of bridge on the road from Mayachari to Ramdurlavpur	1	30.00	30.00	Completed
12	Development of geographical information system for Dhalai District	1	50.00	50.00	In progress
13	Construction of market stall at Karatichera, Manu	1	19.62	19.62	Over lintel
14	Solar power plant of 1 KW capacity with 1 No. inverter of 2KVA, 48VA to 230 VAC, 50 C/S, Battery bank to be 450 Ah tubular type battery, 32 Nos. SPV module of 75 WP auto change over switch in 10 Village Panchayat & 10 Sub-Health Centres in Dhalai District	20	60.00	60.00	In progress
15	Additional fund for 20 Nos Solar Plant	20	15.00	0.00	
16	Enhancement of productivity in fish- culture	50	20.05	0.00	
	Total :		1266.00	1128.00	
	Upper Capacity Building Component:				
1	Upgradation of training halls at 5 Nos. blocks	5	25.87	25.87	Completed
2	Basic infrastructure development of newly Sub-Block	1	5.00	5.00	Completed
3	To provide basic infrastructure to Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra @ Rs.0.61 lakh each Kendra.	90	54.9	49.41	81 Nos. completed.
4	Preparation of Annual Action Plan and Perspective Plan		10.0	4.51	Completed
5	Capacity Building Training Programmes for PRIs				
	a) General training for PRI/ Non-PRI members at District level/ Block level		37.93	0	
	b) Training on basic computer & MS Office		10.81	0	
6	Exposure visit to 'beacon' Panchayats outside the State	1	8.00	0	
7	Exposure visit to 'beacon' Panchayats within the State	1	2.76	0	
	Total :		155.27	84.79	
	Grand Total :		1421.27	1212.79	

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Panchayat Development Fund (PDF):

The physical and financial progress report under PDF during the year 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.3.

Sl. No.	Items	Unit in	Achieved	Mandays
1	2	3	4	5
1	Labour intencive works:			
1.1	Maintenance of road/ improvement of roads	Hec.	162048.05	467646
1.2	School field leveling/ school ground maintenance	Hec.	1368.05	121139
	Sub-Total :		163416.1	588785
2	Sports & cultural activities	Nos.	352	2824
3	Productivity in agricultural and allied sectors:			
3.1	Creation of plantations	Hec.	120.5	4641
3.2	Creation of irrigation sources (micro irrigation)	Nos.	434	3474
3.3	Agri. land leveling/ land reclamation	Hec.	226.34	46244
3.4	Construction of irrigation channel:			
3.4.a	Kutchha channel	Mtr.	43532.43	66578
3.4.b	Pucca channel	Mtr.	11033	3454
3.5	Construction of water harvesting and fishery structures with inputs	Nos.	92.5	920
3.6	Acquisition of agri. inputes, pumps, spray machines and other similar equipment:			
3.6.a	Pump sets	Nos.	1742	3
3.6.b	Spray machine	Nos.	1439	41
3.6.c	Like paddy thrasser	Nos.	407	82
3.6.d	Paddy weeder	Nos.	1093	29
3.6.e	Spade	Nos.	9577	20347
	Sub-Total :		69696.77	145813
3.7	Setting up of nurseries for supply of planting materials:	Hec.	123.2	125

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

3.8	Supply of improved seeds	Nos.	81.09	0
3.9	Extension of overhead LT power line for irrigation	Mtr.	1552	177
	Sub-Total :		1756.29	302
3.10	Income generation through:			
3.10.a	Goatery	Nos.	2577	918
3.10.b	Piggery	Nos.	907	51
3.10.c	Duckery	Nos.	4688	417
3.10.d	Milch cow	Nos.	310	1107
3.10.e	Pisciculture	Nos.	1209	169
	Sub-Total :		9691	2662
4	Maintenance of existing assets:			
4.1	Maintenance of drinking water sources:			
4.1.a	OHP	Nos.	1251	26761
4.1.b	RCC Wall	Nos.	122	6020
4.1.c	Sanitary well	Nos.	140	9929
4.1.d	MDTW	Nos.	808	4285
4.1.e	STW	Nos.	8	1255
4.1.f	Water tank	Nos.	111	16916
	Sub-Total :		2440	65166
4.2	Irrigation sources:			
4.2.a	L.I. Scheme	Nos.	4416	2334
4.2.b	STW	Nos.	12	504
	Sub-Total :		4428	2838
4.3	Maintenance of Office:			
4.3.a	Panchayat Office	Nos.	224	28007
4.3.b	Anganwadi Centre	Nos.	583	33230
4.3.c	Balwadi Centre	Nos.	68	896
4.3.d	Health Sub-Centre	Nos.	38	11319
4.3.e	ARDD Centre	Nos.	40	2616
	Sub-Total :		953	76068
4.4	Maintenance of other assets created by PRIs :			
4.4.a	Old passenger shed etc.	Nos.	185	13049
	Sub-Total :		185	13049
5	Extension of LT power connectivity	Mtr.	12686.3	6147
	Grand Total :			903654

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Rastriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (Infrastructure):

The physical and financial progress of the construction of two Panchyat Raj Training InstitutesI under RGSY scheme in 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.4.

Amount of grant			Purpose of grants	Fund placed for the purpose	Financial progress	Physical progress as on Aug.,2013
Central Share	State Share	Total				
600.00	200.00	800.00	Ongoing construction of PRTI building at Udaipur	404.05	350.00	All buildings are completed. Boundary wall is in progress.
			Ongoing construction of PRTI building at Kumarghat	324.068	300.00	Finishing works of all building is going on.
600.00	200.00	800.00		728.73	650.00	

Budget:

The following Table shows the financial status of the diffent above schemes/projects implemented by the State Rural Development (Panchyat) Department in 2012-13 as narrated above.

Table- 11.5.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Revised Estimates		Fund received		Expenditure,	
		2012-13		2012-13		2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Share of Taxes (PDF)	0	3400	0	3400.00	0	3400.00
2	13th FC Grants (LBs)	0	6892.73	0	5497.1	0	5497.05
3	13th FC Grants (UID)	586.00	0	10.00	0	0	0
4	BRGF	1427.65	0	1219.65	0	1213.00	0
5	RGSY (Central	100.00	0	800.00	0	728.73	0
	Total :	2113.65	10292.73	2029.65	8897.05	1941.73	8897.05

The transfer of fund, functions and functionaries of three line Departments namely PWD (Water resources), Education (School) and Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) to the PRI bodies have been

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

notified for implementation. Out of these, the fund, functions and functionaries related to irrigation schemes (water resource) have already been transferred to Gram Panchayat/ Village Committees and others are being considered for transfer.

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 August, 2007.

Rural Development:

The State Rural Development Department has been implementing different rural development programmes like MGNREGA, IAY, SGSY, TSSPS etc. through active involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions and in close co-ordination with all line Departments. The intended benefits of the schemes have been reached to the deserving target groups. Thus, the



socio-economic conditions of the rural people have been improved to a large extent which has contributed largely to the empowerment of the vulnerable groups. The active and tangible participation of the vulnerable groups, especially the women, in the process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme, has been the result of the successful implementation of the schemes by the State Rural Development Department. The overall development of the rural people through qualitative implementation of the schemes, both central and state, is the main goal of the State Government.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGREGA):

The financial achievements of MGNREGA in eight districts during 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.6.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Actual OB as on 01.4.12	Central share released to District through SEGF A/c	Misc receipt	SGEF interest amount released to Dist.	State share released to Dist. through SEGF A/c	fund availability	Expen-diture	% of expen-diture	Balance fund
West	711.34	13269.05	32.00	53.09	2579.57	16645.05	16361.87	98.30	283.18
Sepahijala	29.23	11043.33	109.83	0.00	2045.27	13227.66	13194.82	99.75	32.84
Khowai	252.07	8327.97	198.72	0.00	1539.39	10318.15	9939.89	96.33	378.26
Gomati	750.89	9874.04	50.66	0.00	2172.72	12848.31	12466.06	97.02	382.25
South	370.93	10111.63	5.25	0.00	2044.76	12532.57	12618.46	100.69	-85.89
Unakoti	429.29	6494.03	125.45	31.03	1286.11	8365.91	8476.69	101.32	-110.78
North	595.93	8342.67	137.37	0.00	1597.92	10673.89	9951.2	93.23	722.69
Dhalai	2483.52	9426.26	185.89	0.00	2086.17	14181.84	14159.65	99.84	22.19
Total	5623.2	76888.98	845.17	84.12	15351.91	98793.38	97168.68	98.36	1624.74

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The physical achievements of MGNREGA in 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.7.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Job card issued	Total employ-demanded	Total emp provided	Persondays generated	Average mandays	HHs completed 100 days	Persondays generated for women
West	109233	102939	102830	8292514	81	18127	3198140
Sepahijala	91562	87806	87770	7212232	82	22655	3183397
Khowai	67843	64456	64284	5581482	87	22197	2183321
Gomati	84101	77509	77425	7457384	96	51655	3759025
South	88936	79785	79672	6914443	87	24382	2777666
Unakoti	51228	47672	47586	4628124	97	34790	1622889
North	67482	63140	62997	4903794	78	19808	1773786
Dhalai	76810	74130	73966	6861261	93	43570	2802729
Total	637195	597487	596530	51851234	87	237184	21300958

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Swarnjayanti 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 percent, women 40 percent and the disabled 3 percent of those assisted.

The physical achievement under SGSY in eight districts in 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.8.

	Particulars	West	North	Gomati	Dhalai	South	Sepahijala	Khowai	Unakoti	Total
1.	Total SHGs formed in 2012-13	305	150	358	320	222	209	183	151	1898
1.1.	ST	184	17	163	151	79	71	107	36	808
1.2.	SC	33	43	74	59	36	34	24	21	324
1.3.	R.M.	5	24	18	3	1	30	0	34	115
1.4.	OBC	37	50	61	46	46	38	32	27	337
1.5.	Other	46	16	42	61	60	36	20	33	314
1.6.	Women	220	81	192	208	109	140	113	70	1133
1.7.	P.H.	0	0	2	2	4	2	0	1	11

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

1.	SHGs target to be assisted in 2012-13	180	180	210	180	180	150	180	94	1354
2.	Achievement	184	192	243	181	188	156	64	99	1307
2.1.	ST	55	62	88	90	27	46	29	21	418
2.2.	SC	30	22	71	32	44	49	15	17	280
2.3.	R.M.	10	24	19	0	2	15	0	23	93
2.4.	OBC	45	62	39	22	37	27	13	14	259
2.5.	Other	44	22	26	37	78	19	7	24	257
2.6.	Women	141	128	140	98	105	63	42	47	764
2.7.	P.H.	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	6

Source : RD Department, Tripura.

The financial achievement under SGSY in eight districts in 2012-13 is given below.

Table- 11.9.

	Particulars	West	North	Gomati	Dhalai	South	Sepahijala	Khowai	Unakoti	Total
1.	Central allocation	303.90	224.46	287.10	229.05	246.09	253.27	303.90	112.23	1960.00
2.	State allocation	33.77	24.94	31.90	25.45	27.34	28.14	33.77	12.47	217.78
3.	Total allocation (1+2)	337.67	249.4	319.00	254.5	273.43	281.41	337.67	124.7	2177.78
4.	Opening Balance.	16.24	0.00	0.40	41.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.58	90.86
5.	Central release	155.56	212.23	287.10	228.12	246.09	124.81	150.16	124.46	1528.53
6.	State release	16.88	12.47	31.90	27.59	13.67	14.07	16.88	24.94	158.40
7.	Total release (5+6)	172.44	224.70	319.00	255.71	259.76	138.88	167.04	149.40	1686.93
8.	Total available fund	198.18	226.09	338.26	300.37	259.76	140.37	167.04	192.87	1822.94
9.	Total expenditure	191.86	221.06	337.69	272.48	250.48	139.39	131.37	160.06	1704.39

Source : RD Department, Tripura.

Formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs):

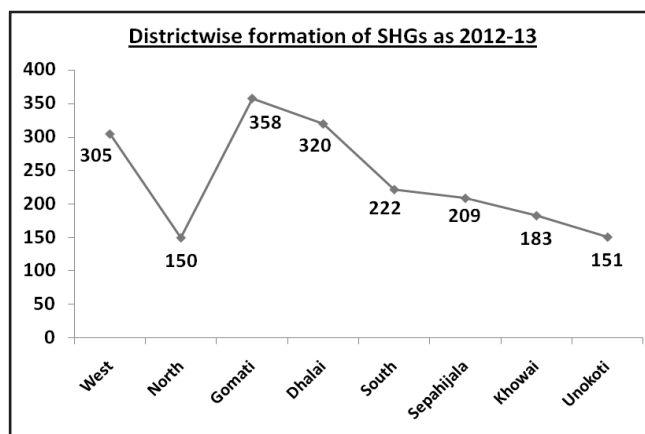
During 2012-13, 1,898 SHGs have been formed by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) under SGSY scheme. Target and achievement on SHGs during 2012-13 is given below.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 11.10.

Particulars	West	North	Gomati	Dhalai	South	Sepahijala	Khowai	Unakoti	Total
1. SHG target to be formed (within March, 2013)	300	250	250	250	200	200	250	150	1850
2. SHGs formed upto March, 2013	305	150	358	320	222	209	183	151	1898
3. ST	184	17	163	151	79	71	107	36	808
SC	33	43	74	59	36	34	24	21	324
R.M.	5	24	18	3	1	30	0	34	115
OBC	37	50	61	46	46	38	32	27	337
Others	46	16	42	61	60	36	20	33	314
Women	220	81	192	208	109	140	113	70	1133
P.H.	0	0	2	2	4	2	0	1	11

Source : RD Department, Tripura.



Gradation of SHGs:

During 2012-13, 2,544 groups has passed 1st gradation and 1,538 groups have completed 2nd gradation Test.

Release of revolving fund and opening cash credit account:

Revolving fund for 1,956 groups have been released in respect of groups in the financial year 2012-13 while CC account has been opened in respect of 1,508 groups during the year 2012-13.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Credit linkage to SHGs:

Bank credit has been extended to 14,358 groups since inception. Though the scheme of SGSY is being implemented from 1999-2000, in the initial years emphasis was given on financing the individual swarozagaries. Details achievement in respect of disbursement to SHGs during 2012-13 is given below:

Table- 11.11.

	Particulars	West	North	Gomati	Dhalai	South	Sepahijala	Khowai	Unakoti	Total
1.	SHG target to be	180	180	210	180	180	150	180	94	1354
2.	Achievement	184	192	243	181	188	156	64	99	1307
3.	ST	55	62	88	90	27	46	29	21	418
	SC	30	22	71	32	44	49	15	17	280
	R.M.	10	24	19	0	2	15	0	23	93
	OBC	45	62	39	22	37	27	13	14	259
	Others	44	22	26	37	78	19	7	24	257
	Women	141	128	140	98	105	63	42	47	764
	P.H.	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	6

Source : RD Department, Tripura.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):

The physical achievement under IAY (Normal and RoFR) during 2012-13 is given below.

Table- 11.12.

District	Target			Sanctioned			Completed		
	Normal	RoFR	Total	Normal	RoFR	Total	Normal	RoFR	Total
West	4962	1500	6462	4833	1500	6333	942	188	1130
North	4311	1920	6231	4307	1920	6227	0	0	0
South	4783	2130	6913	4788	2130	6918	744	796	1540
Dhalai	2839	1522	4361	2839	1522	4361	1049	545	1594
Total	16895	7072	23967	16767	7072	23839	2735	1529	4264

Source : RD Department, Tripura.

The financial achievement under IAY (Normal and RoFR) during 2012-13 is also presented in the following Table.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 11.13.

District	Normal		Total	RoFR		Total	Normal		Total	RoFR (adv. fund for RoFR 2nd instalment (2011-12))		Total (advanced fund for RoFR 2nd instalment (2011-12))	Fund received from central share from 2nd instalment for RoFR 2011-12
	Central	State		Central	State		Central	State		Central	State		
West	1041.23	115.69	1156.93	327.38	36.37	363.75	1041.23	115.69	1156.93	212.10	23.56	212.10	0.00
North	904.58	100.51	1005.09	419.04	46.56	465.60	904.58	100.51	1005.09	271.50	30.16	271.50	271.50
South	1003.73	111.52	1115.26	464.88	51.65	516.53	1003.73	111.53	1115.26	301.19	33.46	301.19	301.19
Dhalai	595.90	66.21	662.11	332.18	36.91	369.09	595.90	66.21	662.11	215.21	23.91	215.21	215.21
Total	3545.45	393.94	3939.40	1543.48	171.50	1714.98	3445.45	393.94	3939.39	1000.00	111.11	1000.00	787.90

Tripura State Support Project on Self-Help Groups (TSSPS):

The funding received from Government of India under SGSY was not enough to support the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the State. Considering it, the State Government launched this project to overcome the hurdle posed by insufficient fund under SGSY. Under this project the SHGs which have successfully completed the 1st gradation but could not provided under SGSY were assisted with Rs.25,000/- as Government component with 4% interest and Rs.25,000/- as bank component of startup soft loan, totaling to Rs.50,000/-. Based on this fund the Groups take up livelihood activities. The SHGs were considered for 2nd gradation after the loan amount is completely repaid. The achievements of this scheme till 31st March, 2013 are highlighted in the table given below:

The achievement under TSSPS during 2012-13 is summarized below:

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 11.14.

	Sanctioned			Disbursed		
	No.	Amount (Govt) (in lakh)	Amount (Bank) (in lakh)	No.	Amount (Govt) (in lakh)	Amount (Bank) (in lakh)
2012-13	47	11.75	11.75	47	11.75	6.65

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Table- 11.15.

Sl No.	District	Target	Sponsord	opened	Sanctioned			Disbursed		
					No.	Amount	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
1	West	1000	831	16	16	4.00	4.00	16	4.00	2.00
2	North	350	191	3	3	0.75	0.75	3	0.75	0.50
3	South	550	159	14	14	3.50	3.50	14	3.50	2.15
4	Dhalai	300	300	14	14	3.50	3.50	14	3.50	2.00
	Total	2000	1481	47	47	11.75	11.75	47	11.75	6.65

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Participation of SHGs in regional SARAS melas:

State Rural Development Department with the assistance of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India was organizing the 8th Regional SARAS fair during 2nd to 15th December, 2012 at Hapania, Agartala.

Self Help Group (SHGs) from Manipur, West Bengal, Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Kashmir (Srinagar) 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 States in India committed to land reforms. Tripura's land reforms experience has been somewhat unique, in that its most significant component was restoration of alienated land to tribal families. From inception up to December, 2011 about 9,088 cases order

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

for restoration had been passed involving an area of 7,368.215 acres of land physically restored of alienated land..

The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (TLR &LR) Act has been amended on two occasions to strengthen the relevant sections that deals with transfer of tribal lands and restoration of alienated land to tribal families. The Government of Tripura has setup 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 restoration 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 other hand, rehabilitation of small cultivators who stand to lose land as result of the restoration of alienated land to tribals has also to be ensured.

The second most significant aspect of land reforms 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. More over, 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 ceiling surplus land has been distributed to house holds, especially scheduled caste and scheduled tribes house holds belonging to landless and homeless families. A total of 1,598 acres have been distributed to 1,424 landless families as on December, 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.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table : 11.16.

(Area in acres)

District	Petitions received from the inception		Petition disposed of		Restoration order passed		Physical restoration done		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	8.855
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 : 11.17.

(Area in acres)

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	7	8
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	16
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 efficiently 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 alleviations.

Development of rural sustainable infrastructure like road, electrification, market facilities as well as providing safe drinking water especially through Bharat Nirman, need to be implemented during 12th Plan period 2012-17 for augmenting economic development in rural and hilly areas.

12) URBANISATION

The objective of the State urban policy is to make every settlement a safe, healthy and sustainable place in which every family has adequate shelter, pure drinking water, street



lights, sanitation, drainage, disposal of solid wastes and provide roads, housing for poor and employment to urban youths.

The development of urban infrastructure is primarily the function of State Urban Development Department, which is having under its administrative control, the Directorate of Urban Development, Town & Country Planning Organization and 16 Urban Local Bodies such as one Agartala Municipal Council (AMC) at State capital and 15 Nagar Panchayats in the State. The General Election to these Urban Local Bodies was last held on in December 2010. As per Census-2011 total urban population of the State was 6, 72, 729, which were as follows

- **In 2013, about 9,06,981 persons (i.e., 26.17 percent) resides in urban areas.**
- **There are one Agartala Municipal Council and fifteen Nagar Panchayats in the State in 2013.**
- **The three more Nagar Panchayats declared in 2013 at Mohanpur, Jirania, Melagarh & Paisagar.**

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table : 12.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the urban areas	Area (in sq. km).	Population-2011
01	Agartala Municipal Council.	58.84	3,98,338
02	Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat.	10.69	40,677
03	Kailashahar Nagar Panchayat.	6.19	24,049
04	Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat.	3.50	14,409
05	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat.	10.16	10,868
06	Ambassa Nagar Panchayat.	14.772	16,978
07	Khowai Nagar Panchayat.	5.819	18,339
08	Telimura Nagar Panchayat.	3.75	20,778
09	RanirbazerNagar Panchayat.	1.95	13,117
10	Bishalgarh Nagar Panchayat.	9.15	21,075
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	4.13	11,141
12	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat.	6.10	33,708
13	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat.	8.55	10,634
14	Santirbazer Nagar Panchayat	26.94	12,594
15	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.06	7,235
16	Belonia Nagar Panchayat.	5.74	19,820
	Total	181.341	6,73,760

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Main Activities:

The ultimate aim of urban planning is the achievement of maximum benefit to the people with the optimum utilisation of the resource. These includes the following areas:

- i) Improvement of existing civic amenities.
- ii) Strengthening the urban infrastructure by implement schemes of drinking water supply, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management.
- iii) To give priority on urban housing for providing housing facilities to the urban poor/ shelter-less people.
- iv) To formulate Urban Development Schemes, monitoring the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes under State Urban Development Department.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

- v) To identify the new Urban Growth Centres and to help conducting election of Local Bodies.
- vi) The Directorate of Urban Development is maintaining liaison in between State Government and Urban Local Bodies.
- vii) Preparation of Development Plan and to improve the infrastructure and facilities of urban area. Project report such as JNNURM (UIG), UIDSSMT/IHSDP.

Budget, 2012-13:

The following Tables depicts the budgeted outlay as well as revised outlay in-repect of State Urban Development during 2012-13.

Table- 12.2.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	Budget, Plan	Budget, Non-Plan	Total
2012-13	6527.99	4969.06	11497.05

Table- 12.3.

Revised, 2012-13:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	Revised, Plan	Revised, Non-Plan	Total
2012-13	10230.86	5307.11	15537.97

Schemes implemented:

The State Urban Development Department has been implementing following schemes for development of urban infrastructure in the State during 2012-13.

- a) State Plan
 - i) Special Central Assistance (SCA)
 - ii) Special Plan Assistance (SPA)
 - iii) Urban Development Works
 - iv) Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP).
- (b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes :
 - i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

- ii) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
 - (a) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)
 - (b) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).
 - (c) Basic Service for Urban Poor (BSUP)
 - (d) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
- iii) Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS).
- iv) North Eastern Region Urban Development Project (NERUDP).

Achievements, 2012-13:

1. Significant achievement has been made in Urban Development sector during 2012-13 by providing housing facilities to 458 Nos. of urban poor under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) at Teliamura, Ranirbazar, Belonia, Sonamura and Udaipur Town. Construction of dwelling units for urban poor at Joynagar (192 Nos.) and Radhanagar (192 Nos.) of Agartala are also in good progress.

2. Under UIDSSMT (JNNURM), improvement of 5 km. roads and storm water drain of Belonia, Kailashahar, Kamalpur have been completed during 2012-13. Construction of covered drain at Ranirbazar under UIDSSMT(JNNURM) scheme has also been completed.

3. The work of sewerage project of North Zone of Agartala under JNNURM (UIG) is under implementation. About 55 km. sewerage line and 5 pumping stations are completed and the construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) is also underway.

4. The work of water supply project of North Zone of Agartala under JNNURM is under implementation. Laying of 40 km pipe line and 3 Deep Tube Wells (DTW) have been completed in 2012-13. The work of 5 Overhead Tank (OHT) and 2 Ground Water Treatment Plant (GWTP) are also underway. The work of 6 Deep Tube Wells under 1st Trench of ADB Project of central and south zones of Agartala Municipal Council area has been completed and work of 16 similar Deep Tube Wells are also underway.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

5. Town Halls at Dharmanagar and Amarpur Nagar Panchyats have been inaugurated and stated functioning in 2012-13. The construction of Town Halls at Kamalpur, Udaipur, Sabroom and Ambassa Nagar Panchyats are in good progress. Construction of Town Halls at Sonamura and Kailashahar have been started in 2012-13. The super markets at Amarpur and Kamalpur Nagar Panchyats have been inaugurated. The construction work of Ujjanta Shopping Complex at Agartala Municipal Council (AMC) area have been completed.

6. The office building of Belonia Nagar Panhayat has been completed and inaugurated in 2012-13. The construction of office building at Kailashahar, Kumarghat, Khowai and Sabroom Nagar Panchyats are in progress.

7. Procurement of vehicle and equipment for solid waste management and transportation system as well for Agartala Municipal Council (AMC) has been taken-up. The works for solid waste management at Debendrachandranagar for AMC has already been started and construction of boundary wall at Nagicherra Solid Waste Management site has also been started.

8. About 2000 low cost sanitary latrine at Udaipur, Khowai, Dharmanagar, Kumarghat, Teliamura, Amarpur Nagar Panchyats and Agartala Municipal Council areas have been completed in 2012-13 and work for 6055 low cost sanitary are in progress.

9. Battala Crematorium at Agartala has been completed and started functioning in 2012-13. The construction of stalls near Circuit House at Agartala has been started. The construction of Aralia Market at Agartala has been taken up in 2012-13. Implementation of roads and drains of Maharajganj Bazar at Agartala is in good progress.

10. The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are implementing a State run scheme, namely, Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) introduced by State Government since 2009-10 in line with the MGNREGA, to provide work of 75 days to one adult family member of each and every BPL families in a year. The fund required for this scheme is fully provided by the State Government.

The following Table depicts the status TUEP in 2012-13 in the State.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table : 12.4.

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Job card issued	Fund placed in 2012-13	Expenditure in 2012-13	Mandays generated in 2012-13	Average No. for which works were provided in 2012-13
1.	Agartala Municipal Council	24513	2570.42	1720.42	863594	35 days
2.	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	1331	150.57	97.97	54219	41 days
3.	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	2305	230.25	171.55	105399	46 days
4.	Ranirbazer Nagar Panchayat	1500	155.17	112.62	59367	40 days
5.	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1683	171.30	31.64	55190	33 days
6.	Bishalgarh Nagar Panchayat	1498	158.82	128.50	54248	37 days
7.	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	1944	215.40	158.03	67072	35 days
8.	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1201	110.28	79.92	47190	39 days
9.	Belonia Nagar Panchayat	2331	252.34	164.35	104895	45 days
10.	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	912	104.05	66.60	39030	47 days
11.	Santirbazer Nagar Panchayat	1812	169.95	110.94	82918	52 days
12.	Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat	1543	185.26	180.11	72650	50 days
13.	Kailashahar Nagar Panchayat	1448	161.34	142.20	98373	68 days
14.	Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat	1089	119.27	81.37	44354	41 days
15.	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1414	137.72	108.97	68606	49 days
16.	Ambassa Nagar Panchayat	906	107.88	77.27	37697	42 days
	TOTAL	47430	5000.00	3432.46	1854802	44 days

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

The following Table shows the revenue collected by different Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State during 2012-13 in the State.

Table- 12.5.

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Revenue collected in 2012-13 including property tax & water tax (Rs)	Property tax in 2012-13 (Rs)	Collection of water tax in 2012-13 (Rs)
1.	Agartala Municipal Council	1493.53	235.86	70.59
2.	Dharmanagar NP.	66.86	15.34	14.98
3.	Kailashahar NP.	48.08	1.22	8.63
4.	Kumarghat NP.	17.35	0.61	1.97

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

5.	Kamalpur NP.	16.85	2.86	2.69
6.	Khowai NP.	50.69	3.97	5.11
7.	Teliamura NP.	28.46	1.28	1.71
8.	Ranirbazer NP.	20.70	2.70	0.34
9.	Sonamura NP.	40.40	2.34	3.22
10.	Udaipur NP.	81.39	11.78	18.42
11.	Amarpur NP.	21.26	0.70	3.45
12.	Sabroom NP.	11.15	0.85	1.92
13.	Belonia NP.	98.50	5.85	10.01
14.	Bishalgarh	13.19	3.12	0.04
15.	Ambassa	17.82	0	3.30
16.	Santirbazer	15.44	0.49	1.84

Thrust areas for Annual Plan, 2013-14:

The challenge of urbanization in Tripura is to ensure service delivery at the enhanced minimum standards that are necessary when planning ahead. This is particularly so in a situation when even the current urban population is inadequately served and total urban population is likely to increase in near future.

Following are the priority sectors for development in urban areas:

1. Water Supply.
2. Solid Waste Management.
3. Sanitation and Sewerage.
4. Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP).
5. Housing for Urban Poor.
6. Roads and Storm Water Drain.
7. Capacity Building.

Concluding remarks:

Cities and towns of Tripura are visibly deficient in the quality of services they provide, to the present population. Current service levels are too low relative to the needs of urban households. They are also low relative to what will be required to sustain the economic productivity for cities and town of the State.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads and storm water drains, markets, and street lights must be accessible to one and all to achieve the goals of inclusive growth. To achieve inclusive growth however, requires shifting the focus of policy from creating physical infrastructure to delivery services. The challenge is to focus on reforming governance for service delivery, without this, additional capital investments in urban infrastructure will not result in improvements in service delivery.

The scarcity of affordable housing drives the poor and some non-poor to slums and most of these settlements lack even basic water and sanitation facilities. Therefore, it is a felt need for providing job opportunities to the urban poor.

13) ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The need for basic infrastructure is intense on account of the historical underdevelopment of infrastructure, the setback at the time of partition as well as physical location of the State. 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.



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.

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.

Infrastructure also determines the effect of growth on poverty reduction". It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports

- ***There are two gas (installed capacity 116 MW) and one hydal (installed capacity 15 MW) power generation station.***
- ***Revenue collected from power was Rs.210.52 crore in 2011-12 which was Rs.165.13 in crore in 2010-11.***
- ***The State has irrigation potential area of 1,27,000 hectares.***
- ***There were 328 Commercial Bank branches in the State in 2011-12.***

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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.

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

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 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.

From 2008-09, the railway has emerged as an alternative mode of transportation for connecting the North, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts with the Capital City of Agartala through a 153Km 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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

POWER :

Tripura with its ancient cultural heritage, rich in forest and agricultural produce is now on its march towards economic and social development. Electricity plays an important role in the economic and social development of a State. 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 depends 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 of the citizens.

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).

The present peak power demand of the State is 240 MW. Total available generating capacity of the State was 113 MW and out of this 20 MW was earmarked for the State of Manipur and Mizoram. The 95 MW generation capacity share was available from North-Eastern Power grid. To reduce power shortfall, construction of one unit of 21 MW GT set at Rokhia was taken up and started generation from August, 2013. After commissioning of unit-1 of Palatana power project, Tripura has become a surplus power State with 50 MW in peak hour and 100 MW in off peak hour. The surplus power could not be despatch to other power deficit region of the country due to transmission corridor constraints. Moreover, utmost efforts have also been taken to expedite the construction of Monarchak Gas Thermal power plant of 104 MW capacity. Besides, NEEPCO at Ramchandranagar project has taken up for construction of 46 MW (2 X 23 MW) capacity combined cycle Gas Thermal power plant.

The installed capacity was 131 MW and total power generated within the State was 800.72 MU and purchased from Central Sector Grid was 429.69 MU in 2012-13. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2012-13 was 998.37 MU. Out of this, maximum power was sold for domestic consumption which was 365.47 MU followed by 98.814 MU for irrigation/ public water purposes, commercial consumption 67.183 MU and industrial 37.989 MU, respectively in 2012-13.

The revenue collection was Rs.242.37 crore in 2012-13, which was Rs.210.52 crore in 2011-12.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The following table will depict the demand and supply situation as well as per unit cost of generation in Tripura during 2012-13.

Table- 13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation		2012-13
1.	System Demand	: -	240 MW
2.	Availability		
	2.1 From Own Sources	: -	106
	2.2 From Central Sector	: -	60- 65
3.	Shortfall	: -	50-60
4.	Per Unit cost of Generation		
	4.1 Gas Thermal	: -	Rs. 3.61 (Rokhia) Rs. 2.93 (Baramura)
	4.2 Hydel	: -	Rs. 1.06 (Gumti)

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table- 13.2.

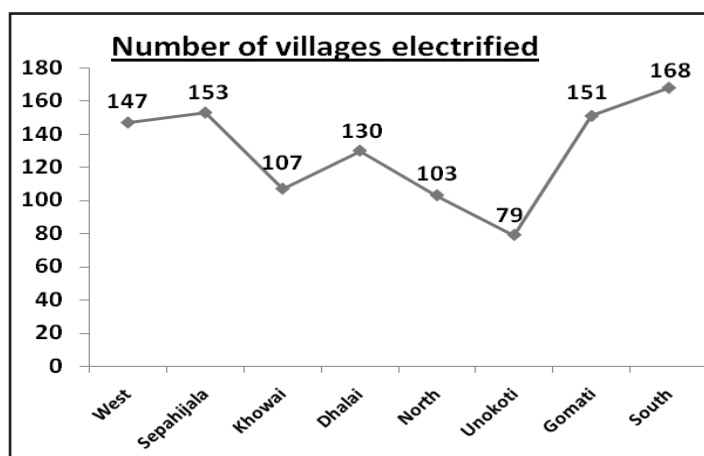
Sl. No.	Situation	2012-13
1.	No. of Power Generating Station	
	1.1 Hydel	1
	1.2 Gas	2
2.	Installed Capacity (MW)	
	2.1 Hydel (MW)	15.00
	2.2 Gas (MW)	116.00
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
	3.1 Hydel	38.73
	3.2 Gas	761.99
	3.3 Auxiliaries	7.891
	3.4 Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	800.72
4.	4.1 Purchase from Central Sector Grid (MU)	429.69
5.	5.1 Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	1222.519

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 13.3.

District	Goan Panchyats electrified	Number of ADC-villages electrified	Number of villages electrified	Total villages electrified
1	2	3	4	5
West	70	77	147	147
Sepahijala	103	50	153	153
Khowai	49	58	107	107
Dhalai	34	96	130	121
North	52	51	103	99
Unokoti	51	28	79	79
Gomati	62	89	151	151
South	90	78	168	168
Total	511	527	1038	1025



Kutir Jyoti & BPL Connection:

It is a centrally sponsored scheme to give assistance to the rural people living below poverty line (BPL). Under the scheme houses of people living below poverty line are electrified free of cost. After closure of Kutir Jyoti Scheme, similar assistance funded by the State Department of Power and Tripura State Electricity Co-orporation Ltd.(TSECL) has been continued for electrification to the household of BPL families.

In 1997-98, total number of connections given under this scheme was 6,217, the figure has now raised to 56,354 at the end of 2012-13. For electrification of remaining houses of people living below the poverty

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

line, works are in progress in all the eight districts of Tripura under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyot Yojana (RGGVY) scheme and already provided about 98,783 service connections to the people living below poverty line till March, 2013.

The revenue realisation against sale of power within the State was Rs.242.37 crore in 2012-13, which was Rs.210.52 crore during the preceding year 2011-12. The financial situation of the TSECL is presented in the following Table.

Table- 13.4.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Income (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure
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
2010-11	Rs.317.99	Rs.402.44(including power).
2011-12	Rs.380.24	Rs.479.59(including power).

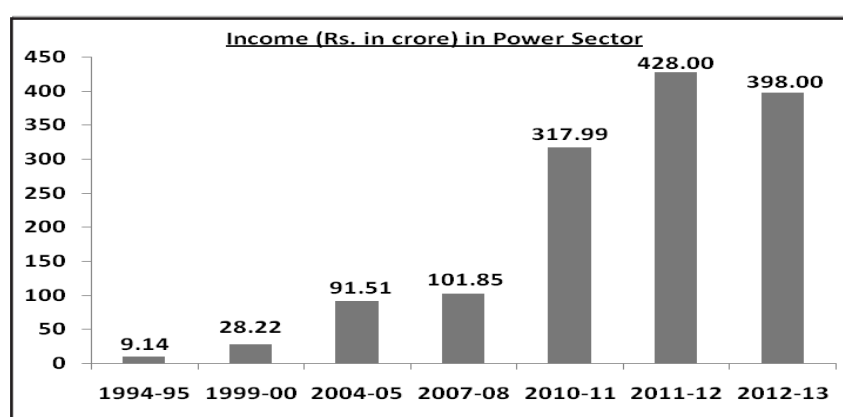
Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 13.5.

Year	Income	Expenditure	Remarks
2010-11	317.99	402.44	Income and expenditure shown as on company account considering revenue for sale of energy both within the State & Outside the State including Govt. subsidy received.
2011-12	428.00	548.33	
2012-13	398.00	530.26	

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.



The following Table shows the power sold to ultimate consumers in the State by category during 1994-95 to 2012-13.

Table- 13.6.

(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
1999-2K	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

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

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
2011-12	624.17	341.06	60.35	31.39	30.85	76.52	84.03
2012-13	683.05	365.48	67.18	37.99	33.74	98.81	79.85

The power supply situation of the power sector in 2012-13 can be seen from the following Table.

Table- 13.7.

Year	Income	Expenditure
1994-95	9.14	37.92
1995-96	16.41	46.81
1996-97	13.31	49.83
1997-98	14.10	58.10
1998-98	19.70	54.35
1999-00	28.22	82.08
2000-01	30.80	115.45
2001-02	39.03	112.82
2002-03	56.90	136.12
2003-04	71.39	154.01
2004-05	91.51	200.95
2005-06	89.28	172.90
2006-07	101.30	240.79
2007-08	101.85	116.05
2008-09	114.60	131.74
2009-10	134.93	114.60
2010-11	317.99	402.44
2011-12	428.00	548.33
2012-13	398.00	530.26

Source: - Power Department

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The following table depicts the main source of lighting both in rural and urban areas of the State based on Census-2011 data.

Table- 13.8.

Sl. No.	Households by main source of lighting	Tripura			Percentage	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Tripura	All India
1	Electricity	576,787	261,573	215,214	68.4	67.2
2	Kerosene	245,373	228,953	16,420	29.1	31.4
3	Solar	15,868	13,368	2,500	1.9	0.4
4	Other oil	1,798	1,470	328	0.2	0.2
5	Any other	349	268	81	0	0.2
6	No lighting	2,606	2,147	459	0.3	0.5
7	Total number of households	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100

Source: - Census of India, 2011

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. Ir-



rigation sector accordingly got priority in development during ninth plan onwards. The area covered under irrigation till 1972 was only 1956 hector, which rose to 40383 hector at the end of March, 1998. The pace of development was accelerated since then and by now coverage has been raised upto 1,11,744 hec. at the end of March, 2013. It is estimated that the state has an area under paddy and horticultural crops for 1,78,000 hec. 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 10,492 sq.km. The climate condition and the soft soil every where in the state is 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 Agricul-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

ture Department of the state is 2,55,241 hec, which is 24.33 percent of the State's total area. The majority of the inhabitants and their agricultural activities are confined to the interspersed plain lands. Although 60 percent of the state population is dependent on it, the primary sector contributes about 25 percent of the State's GSDP. The average land holding in the state is 0.97 hec 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 land under assured irrigation, the aim is to increase cropping intensity, thereby optimising the utilization of the limited land resource for improvement of the socio-economic condition of rural masses.

There is no major irrigation project in Tripura. The Gumti, Khowai and Manu are the three medium irrigation projects in the State. The work of the Khowai Medium irrigation project is completed except some residual works.

The irrigation programmes of the State is being jointly implemented by the Public Works Department (Water Resources), Rural Development Department (RDD), Agriculture Department, Forest Department and the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC). Nearly all the minor irrigation projects 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 1,29,552 hec within 2015-16. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 13.9.

Sl. No.	Plan	Period	Command area (hec)	Cumulative CA (hec)
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

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

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	2007-12	19671	110524
13	XII-Plan(1st year)	2012-13	1220	111744

Net potential created till March 2013 was 1,11,744 hec. and utilisation made 77,195 hec. The details break-up by Departments is presented in the following table.

Table- 13.10.

Departments	Total potential created (hec)	Net potential utilised (hec)
PWD (Water)	75,061	58,542
Agriculture	3,547	1,857
TTAADC	1,069	515
R.D.D.	30,642	16,281
Forest	885	-
Total	1,11,744	77,195

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 Lumding in Assam to Agartala via Manu in Tripura, was recently taken up as a national project.



ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 coordinating 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 63-buses and 18-trucks as on March, 2012. 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 153 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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 13.11.

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Services per day
i)	Agartala - Dharmanagar via Kailashahar	1+1
ii)	Agartala - Kanchnapur	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	2+2
viii)	Agartala - Dhaka	1+1
ix)	Agartala - Sabroom	1+1
x)	Agartala - Karbook	1+1
xi)	Agartala - Uttar Maharani	1+1
xii)	Agartala - Gouranga Bazar	1+1
xiii)	Agartala - Gandacherra via Udaipur	2+2
xiv)	Agartala - Amarapur via Udaipur	1+1
xv)	Agartala - Chellagang	1+1
xvi)	Udaipur - Silachari	1+1
xvii)	Udaipur - Killa	3+3
xviii)	Ambassa - Kamalpur	1+1
xix)	Ambassa - Gandachara	2+2
xx)	Ambassa - Raisyabari	2+2
xxi)	Kamalpur - Jaharnagar	2+2
xxii)	Kamalpur - Railway station	2+2
xxiii)	Dharmanagar - Dasda	1+1
xxiv)	Dharmanagar - Karimganj	1+1
xv)	Dharmanagar - Silchar	1+1
xvi)	Dharmnagar - Kompoi	1+1
xvii)	Krishnanagar - Secretariat Building	2+2
xviii)	ISBT - Secretariat Building	2+2
xxix)	SIPARD - Secretariat Building	2+2
xxx)	Agartala - Dharmanagar	1+1

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

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.

Table : 13.12.

i)	Agartala - Guwahati Service.
ii)	Agartala - Silchar Service.
iii)	Dharmanagar - Karimganj Service.
iv)	Dharmanagar - Silchar Service.

Source: TRTC

The basic statistics for 2011-12 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table- 13.13.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Bus	Truck
i)	Total fleet	63	18
ii)	No. of routes	30	-
iii)	Average route length (kms)	106	-
iv)	Average daily of passenger/Goods carried	3500	23 MT
v)	No. of accidents	Nil	Nil.
vi)	No. of staff	390	95
vii)	Traffic earnings (Rs. in lakh)	231.00	49.00

Source: - TRTC.

TRANSPORT :

Railway: - 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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Air Services:

The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent years air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore,Hydrabad and Chennai.

Presently, the Air India then Indian as well as private sector airlines like Jet Airways, Spice Jet 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.

Road connectivity:

The present road senario in 2012-13 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table- 13.14.

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)	8,195 (P)
vi)	Village-roads (PWD)	8,331
vii)	IBB roads (BRO)	726
	Total:	19,697
viii)	RCC bridge	114
ix)	RCC slab/ box culvert	1,250
x)	Steel bailey bridge	406
xi)	SPT bridges	117

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Out of the total road length of 19,697 km in 2012-13, there were 7,707 km of black topped road 4,810 km brick soled road and remaining 7,180 km roads were earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table- 13.15.

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2012-13 Length (in km.)
i)	Black topped	7,707
ii)	Brick soled	4,810
iii)	Earthen	7,810
iv)	Total :	19,697

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

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 Karbook, Gandachera, Kanchanpur, Longtharai valley.



The following table shows the status BSNL services in the State during 2012-13.

Table- 13.16.

i)	Telephone exchanges	-	84
ii)	Telephone connection	-	5,13,945
iii)	WILL exchanges	-	53
iv)	WILL connection	-	31,317
v)	STD booth's	-	1,425
vi)	Broadband connection	-	16,608
vii)	Mobile connection	-	4,24,832
viii)	Internet connection	-	35,796
viii)	Post Offices	-	709

Source: - BSNL, P&T Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Postal Services :-

The postal network is divided into two divisions in Tripura i) Agartala Division covering Sepahijala, Gomati, South Tripura and West Tripura Districts and ii) Dharmanagar Division covering Dhalai, Khowai, Unakoti and North. There are 709 Post Offices functioning in the State during 2012-13.

VEHICLE :

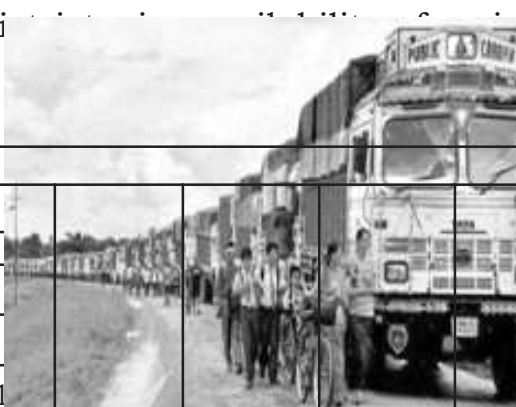
The number of Registered Motor Vehicles (all categories) was 45,199 in 1999-2000, which rose to 50,139 in 2000-01, 57,428 in 2001-02, 65,948 in 2002-03, 75,921 in 2003-04, 90,454 in 2004-05, 1,01,691 in 2005-06, 1,12,746 in 2006-07, 1,26,690 in 2007-08, 1,52,357 in 2008-09, 16,019 in 2009-10 and 1,87,673 in 2010-11.



The following table will give details of registered motor vehicles till 2012-13.

Table-

Sl. No.	Type of vehicles	Name					Total
		West					
1	2	3					
A.	<i>Passenger vehicles:</i>						
i.	Busses /Mini Busses	1,902					47
ii.	Cars and Station wagons	15,461					232
iii.	Jeeps/ Taxis/ Van/ LMV/						
	Three wheeler	23,783	4,274	4,043	1,189		33,289
iv.	Two Wheeler	1,02,398	20,415	27,966	4,667		1,55,446
	Total	1,43,544	31,030	37,409	7,331		2,19,314
v.	Goods vehicles:	15,301	3,580	2,887	805		22,573
vi.	Others:	1,598	295	242	84		2,219
	Grand Total (A+B+C) :	1,60,443	34,905	40,538	8,220		2,44,106



Source: - Transport Department.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Policy issues for Economic Infrastructure with Bangladesh:

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 and also creates weak economic infrastructures.

To overcome the bottlenecks and geographical isolation of the State, efforts for improving the economic infrastructure through Bangladesh forming the part of 'Joint Communique' signed by India and Bangladesh since January, 2010.

i) Agartala-Akhaura Rail Link: A Joint Team of Indian and Bangladesh Railway Officials had visited Agartala during 2010 and submitted report suggesting alignment for the proposed rail link. Pursuant to the visit, the Bangladesh Government has communicated their concurrence for the alignment proposed by the Joint Team. In June, 2011, an Inter-Ministerial Team led by Additional Member (Planning), Railway Board, visited Tripura, to assess the requirement of various Departments with respect to the proposed railway line between Agartala and Akhaura. The requirement has also been indicated by the State Government. The tentative cost for the project works out to about Rs.251 crore, of which Rs.146 crore will be on Bangladesh side and 105 crores will be on Indian side. The entire expenditure shall be borne by Government of India, through Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on Bangladesh side and Department of North Eastern Region (DoNER) on Indian side. It is understood that the process of finalisation of MoU to be signed between India and Bangladesh is on

The project has been included in the Railway Budget for the year 2012-13. It is expected that the Ministry of Railway will take further steps for implementation of the project during 2012-13.

ii) Operationalisation of Ashuganj Port for Multi-modal Connectivity:

An Addendum to the IWTT protocol has been signed between India and Bangladesh on 30.05.2010 declaring Ashuganj in Bangladesh as Port-of-Call. The movement of ODCs (over-dimensional consignments) for Palatana Power Project in Tripura has taken place via Ashuganj smoothly. The effort now is to use this transit facility for movement of other commodities including foodgrains, fertilizers, bitumen etc.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

through Bangladesh. In fact, the agreement between India and Bangladesh is already having the enabling provision for such movement. The Bangladesh Government has also notified the rates for transportation of other commodities through Bangladesh. Movement of some consignments of HR Coils for an industrial unit in Tripura has already taken place using this mechanism. Effort is now being made to commence movement of essential commodities like foodgrains with the involvement of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI).

iii) Use of Chittagong Port for Indian Cargo:

Chittagong Port is located at a distance on only about 75 km. from Sabroom in Tripura and therefore, access to Chittagong Port is critical from the viewpoint of Tripura as well as the North East Region. As per information available, a draft of the suggested modalities for use of Chittagong Port has been submitted by the Government of India to the Government of Bangladesh through Indian High Commission, Dhaka. The matter needs to be followed up by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) with the Bangladesh Government.

iv) Construction of a bridge over Feni River and Operationalisation of Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS:

Construction of a bridge over Feni River is essential for full operationalisation of the Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS. In this connection, a Joint Team of Indian and Bangladesh officials had visited Sabroom to suggest alignment for the proposed bridge. A tentative location/ alignment for the bridge was agreed upon. The State Government had agreed to bear the cost of construction of the bridge. However, when the State Government tried to start the work of initial technical survey to firm-up the design and estimates of the bridge, the Bangladesh Border Guards did not permit the exercise on the plea that they have no instructions on this issue.

v) Setting up of Border Haats:

An MOU containing the modalities/ mechanism of setting up and operation of Border Haats has been signed between India and Bangladesh. Initially, two Border Haats are being developed on Meghalaya-Bangladesh border. The Government of Tripura had sent a proposal for setting up of eight border Haats. The Department of Commerce has would first operationalise the Border Haats on Meghalaya Border and thereafter, take-up on Tripura border.

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

vi) Other Issues:

Agartala-Kolkata Direct Bus Service:

Currently, the people of Tripura have to first go to Dhaka by bus and then, board another bus from Dhaka for Kolkata. The proposal for a direct bus service was taken up with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), who had, in turn, taken up with Ministry of External Affairs. The issue came up in the Foreign Secretary level Talks in July, 2008. The issue again came up in the Meeting held in January, 2011 at Agartala between officials of Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC) and Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC), where both sides agreed on the need to start the direct bus service and to take up the matter with their respective Governments.

Air connectivity between Agartala (Tripura) and Dhaka/ Chittagong (Bangladesh):

The movement of people between Tripura and Bangladesh has increased so much that there is a strong case for direct air connectivity of Agartala to Dhaka and Chittagong. The Government of Bangladesh also appears to be keen on such connectivity. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism had also appreciated the need for such connectivity during their recent visit to Agartala.

Waterways connectivity between Tripura and Bangladesh:

The State Government had earlier proposed for establishing Gumti-Meghna river network (Gumati in Tripura and Meghna in Bangladesh). The matter was taken up with Inland Water Authority of India (IWAI). The Ministry of Shipping has included in Action Plan for North East Vision-2020.

Energy Cooperation with Bangladesh:

The Bangladesh Government is keen to get some share from the power to be generated by Palatana Power Project in Tripura, for which, ODCs are being transported through Bangladesh. The State Government is willing to share 100 MW power with Bangladesh (out of the 200 MW allocated to Tripura) provided the Bangladesh Government approaches the Government of India and the Government of India agrees to the proposal.

Issues relating to Sharing of River Waters:

The issues directly concerning Tripura are regarding sharing of waters of Feni,

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Muhuri, Gumti, Khowai and Manu Rivers, which flow from Tripura into Bangladesh. As per decision of the 27th Meeting of Joint River Waters Commission held on 19.03.2010, Secretaries of Water Resources of both Countries shall finalise the Work Plan and initiate the formulation of sharing arrangements of the waters of these rivers. Meanwhile, it has been agreed upon to implement the Drinking Water Supply Scheme of Sabroom Town by drawing 1.82 cusec water from Feni river.

Telecom Connectivity through Bangladesh:

At present, the telecom/ internet connectivity for Tripura and other North Eastern States with the International Gateway is through the mainland via the Chicken's neck. Because of the terrain, there has been frequent disruption in the connectivity. This limitation can be overcome by having International Connectivity through Bangladesh. The matter may be considered in consultation with Bangladesh.

BANKING:

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

The institutional structure of the financial system in the State is not well developed. The financial institutions are mainly based 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 2007, there are 186-Scheduled Nationalised Commer-



ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

cial Bank branches in the State serving an average population of 18,655 per commercial bank branches.

The Census-2001 data reveals that proportion of households availing banking services in the State was 26.5 percent that is low compare to all India level of 35.5 percent.

The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by eight districts and type in as on March 2013.

Table- 13.18.

Sl. No.	Type of the Bank	Distribution of bank branch			
		Rural	Semi urban	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	Commercial Bank/Nationalised Bank	64	33	52	149
B.	Regional Rural Bank (TGB)	93	21	9	123
C.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank	30	13	13	56
G.	Total:	187	67	74	328

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.

In all Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Banks, total deposit was Rs.8,731 crore against total credit of Rs.2,739 crore in March 2011. There are no Foreign Banks in Tripura. The total deposit was Rs.6,395 crore against total credit Rs.1,905 crore in these Banks in March-2009.

The credit-deposit ratio of Tripura in March 2011 stood at 31.36 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 92nd position in March 2013 among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits with an annual growth of 13.6 percent. The rank of the city in-terms of similar aggregate deposits in March 2012 was 95th position at all India level.

The total deposits in Agartala city was Rs.6141 crore in March 2013 against Rs.4,593 crore in March 2011 as indicated in the RBI reports. There were other two capital cities of North-East namely Guwahati and Shillong ranked 21st and 71st , respectively among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits in March-2013.

The rank of the State in terms of credit-deposit ratio in March-2013 is 3rd among North-eastern States. The credit-deposit ratios in March-2013 were 21.22 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, 36.76 percent in As-

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

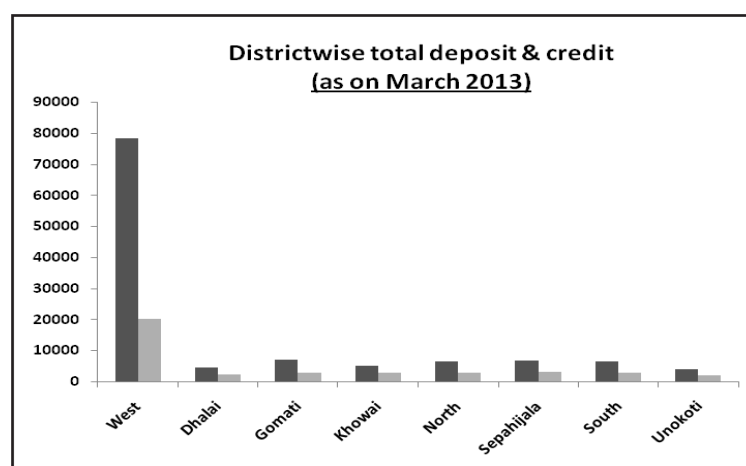
sam, 27.43 percent in Manipur, 23.43 percent in Meghalaya, 35.24 percent in Mizoram, 27.90 percent in Nagaland and 32.47 percent in Tripura.

The following Table shows the credit-deposit ratio of these above banks by existing eight districts as on 31st March 2013 in the State.

Table- 13.19.

Sl. No.	Name of districts	Offices	Deposits (Rs. in crore)	Credit (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
i)	West Tripura	105	7863.6	2013.8
ii)	Dhalai	24	455.7	231.0
iii)	Gomati	36	709.3	276.4
iv)	Khowai	20	500.5	292.1
v)	North Tripura	33	645.8	294.1
vi)	Sepahijala	29	685.0	294.7
vii)	South Tripura	31	650.9	276.3
viii)	Unokati	14	393.6	190.4
v)	TOTAL:	292	11913.4	3868.8

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.



There is a lone RRB named as Tripura Gramin Bank having 114 branches, covering all the eight districts of the State. The total amount deposited in Tripura Gramin Bank at the end of March 2013 was Rs.2,996 crore and the amount credited was Rs.1,328 crore.

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

Concluding remarks:

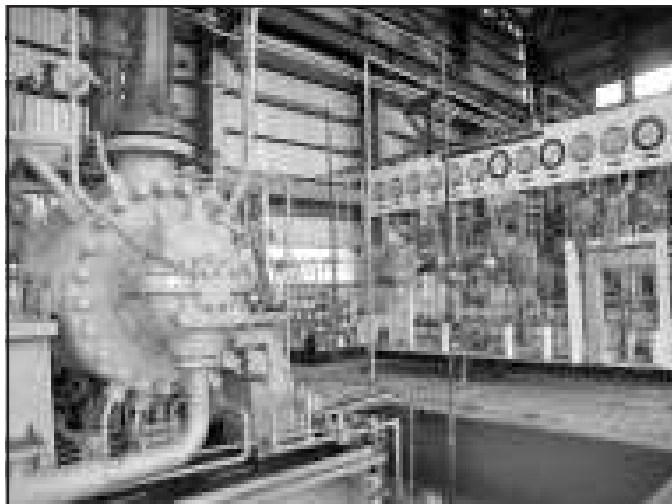
Poor level of infrastructure facility need to be improved to deliver better economic services for sustainable development through setting-up of the manufacturing units. Overall connectivity both road and rail-ways need to be improved immediately for speedy development of the State. It will augment generation of employment opportunities.

The 750 MW capacity mega power project at Palatana in Gomati District would boost the sustaining economic development and growth of the State.

The railway link between Agartala to Sabroom, the extreme southern part of the State, need to be completed within the stipulated timeline.

14) INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

A 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 been given much flexibility as they needed for faster industrialisation



through the economic reform 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 and remained industrially backward. The two important factors which favour rapid industrialization as a means to faster 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.

Although, industrial development always remains a thrust area in the State Government's economic policies. The State's endeavour is to

- ***An amount of Rs.5608.97 lakhs has been disbursed under PMRY in 2012-13.***
- ***Total 3,899.72 crores were sanctioned for Swabalamban in 2012-13.***
- ***There were 2,532 registered factories (including section-85) in March, 2013.***
- ***The State Government has launched IT-Policy in 2000.***

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

provide efficient and cost effective infrastructure, skilled human resources, stable environment and good governance which are the prerequisites for creating a proper investment environment for sustainable industrial growth. Unfortunately, Tripura has not been able to attract desired private investments in this industrial sector from rest of the country and therefore, 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.

The State has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State. One of the main thrust areas of the State Industries & Commerce Department is to promote and develop the rural, micro, small and medium enterprises, agribased food processing industries and also promoting export and import business with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Tea and rubber based industries are taken into consideration for the development of industrial base in Tripura. 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 State Industries & Commerce Department has been developing industrial area and infrastructure in different parts of the State. Entrepreneurship development and skill development programmes are also being conducted in the State.

The published result of 4th Census of Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) shows that total working units was 1,343 in March, 2007. Thereafter, 1,189 new units have been registered, increasing the total number of registered units to 2,532 units as on 31-03-2013.

The level of industrialisation of the State is evident from its contribution to the State's GSDP at current prices, the contribution of the manufacturing sector both organised and un-organised combined together was 3.01 percent in 2012-13, which shows low level of industrialisation.

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

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

way of augmentation of power, water supply, development of industrial areas with all common facilities etc.

- 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, KVIC.
- o Skill development through EDP and Swabalamban
- o Promotion of resources- based 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 percent) establishments were in rural areas and remaining 50,563 (26.69 percent) establishments in urban areas. Around 1,42,032 (74.98 percent) of the establishments runs without any hired workers and remaining 47,391 (25.02 percent) 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

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 infrastruc-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

ture 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.

Composition of the industrial activity in Tripura:

The industrial units in the State can be broadly classified in the following categories:

- a) Resource-based industrial units includes tea processing fruit processing, cashew nut processing, spice processing, jute bag manufacturing, saw mills, bamboo processing (handicrafts, mechanised bamboo-stick units and agarbatti-making units), silk reeling/ weaving, rubber-based units (rubber thread, rubber compound, tread rubber, rubber band, etc), brick kilns, coir units, rice mills, packaged drinking water etc.
- b) Service sector units includes printing presses, automobile repair/ servicing/ tyre re-treading, nursing homes/ diagnostic centers, cold storage etc.
- c) Units catering to government requirement may be the PVC pipes, spun pipes, ACSR conductors, cables, PCC poles, steel tubular poles, TMT bars/rods/flats, steel re-rolling mill products, alum, cement, etc.
- d) Other units includes roller flour mills, bakeries/ biscuit manufacturing units, handlooms, steel fabrication, distillery, tobacco units, LPG bottling, PU foam, water tanks, mechanised brick kilns, etc.

A) Self-employment Programmes:

- 1) *Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):*

Scheme Guidelines:

The Ministry of Micro Small Micro Enterprises (MSME) has launched a new credit-linked subsidy programme called PMEGP, by merging earlier two schemes of Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), for generation of employment opportunities for first generation entrepreneurs through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas.

The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is acting as nodal agency at the national level for implementation of the scheme. At the State level, the scheme is being implemented through 3 agencies, namely,

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

State KVIC Office, Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board (TKVIB) and the District Industries Centre (DICs). The subsidy is routed by the implementing agencies through the nodal bank branches.

In certain respects, norms for PMEGP are more liberal than erst-while PMRY and REGP schemes. The ceiling for project cost under PMEGP is Rs. 25 lakhs for manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakhs for service sector. The rate of subsidy is 25 percent for urban areas and 35 percent for rural areas. The own contribution of beneficiary required under the scheme is 5 percent only. There is no income ceiling for assistance under the Scheme. The requirement of minimum qualification of Class-VIII passed in only for project with total cost above Rs.10 lakhs in manufacturing sector and above Rs.5 lakhs in service sector. The SHGs are also eligible for assistance.

However, certain categories of economic activities are not eligible for assistance under the scheme. Such activities include (i) business sector activities (ii) rural transport (except CNG auto rickshaws) (iii) industry/ service connected with cultivation of crop/ plantations (iv) industry/ service connected with meat, tobacco and intoxicants etc.

The following Table shows the status of PMEGP in the State till 2012-13.

Table- 14.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2007-08	2200	3399	3618.63	2290	2099.65	1936	1632.69
2008-09	393	244	1020.00	68	322.07	5	7.36
2009-10	393	935	3364.62	382	1463.97	223	501.84
2010-11	1000	1898	8698.44	1032	4678.15	932	1413.24
2011-12	1500	3083	13488.43	1649	7091397	1543	2708.35
2012-13	1500	4210	20116.00	1677	7654.69	1585	5608.97

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Constraints:

- o The operational procedures of PMEGP are complex compared to earlier schemes like PMRY due to division of targets among three implementing agencies. Banks have to deal with three agencies for claiming the subsidy etc.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

- o A number of activities relevant to Tripura are not eligible for assistance especially business activities, auto rickshaws etc.

Swabalamban :

Guidelines:

Swavalamban is a self-employment generation programme initiated by the State Government with the objective to ensure the gainful self-employment. The programme was initially launched in July-2001, but has since been expanded its scope from 2005-06. A Swavalamban Society has been constituted for effective implementation of the programme. The SHGs component of the programme is being implemented through State Rural Development Department and the Self-Employment Programme (SEP) component is being implemented by State Industries & Commerce Department through the DICs. The main components of the programme are skill up-gradation and financial supports.

For financial assistance under Swavalamban, on project cost the borrower's contribution should be minimum 5 percent. The subsidy admissible is 25 percent of the project cost, subject to ceiling of Rs.25,000 per person or Rs. 2.50 lakhs, whichever is lower.

The status of Swabalamban during 2009-10 to 2012-13 is presented in the following Table:

Table- 14.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2009-10	1000	1881	3250.94	1038	1522.76	282	288.86
2010-11	1500	2680	5390.98	1649	2891.67	1129	1547.69
2011-12	2000	3428	6670.83	2054	3698.27	1315	1747.65
2012-13	2000	3916	8305.17	2015	3899.72	1781	2941.58

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

B) Industrial Infrastructure:

1) *Bodhjungnagar Industrial Complex:*

The status of implementation of various projects till 2012-13 is as follows:

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 14.5.

Sl. No.	Name of project	Area (acres)	Project Investment	Status cost
1.	Industrial Growth centre (incl. Extended Growth Centre)	476.96	40.27	Project has been implemented. The initial assistance of Rs.15 crores from GoI has been supplemented by further investment of Rs.25.27 crores. The common infrastructure includes internal roads 132 KV sub-station, natural gas supply network, water supply system and telecom network.
2.	Food Park	30.00	8.78	Project has been implemented.
3.	Export Promotion Industrial Park(EPIP)	126.12	10.25	Project has been implemented.
4.	Rubber park	58.81	24.77	Project has been completed except setting-up of Common Effluent Treatment Plant, which is nearing completion.
5.	Bamboo Park	70.00	5.10	Under implementation.
	Total	761.89	89.17	

The utilisation of these infrastructures at Bodhjunnagar Industrial Complex till 2012-13 is prented as follows:

Table- 14.6.

Project	Total Area (Acres)	Total allotable	Land allotted
Industrial Growth Centre	476.96	286.18	127.11
Food Park	30.00	12.99	9.20
Export Promotion Industrial Park	126.12	85.00	82.25
Rubber Park	58.81	27.00	27.00
Bamboo Park	70.00	42.00	6.75
Total	761.89	324.73	244.69

Till 2012-13, a total of 75 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjungnagar, about 31 units have been set up and started functioning. Total investment was about Rs. 581.02 crores till 2012-13 with direct employment generation of about 1,345. The total annual turnover of these units works out to be Rs.443.25 crore in 2011-12.

Besides the above, the following infrastructure projects are proposed to be implemented at Bodhjungnagar.

Upgradation of Infrastructure under IIUS:

A project report has been prepared through IL&FS for upgradation of infrastructure at Bodhjungnagar Industrial Complex with a view to develop it into a model multi-industry cluster with project cost is Rs.66.66 crores. Based on this project report, a proposal has been sent to Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Government of India for funding 90 percent of the project cost (i.e. about Rs.60 crores) as grant-in-aid under the IIUS in 2012-13.

Land Acquisition in and around Bodhjungnagar area:

Increasing demand for allotment of land from the prospective entrepreneurs and considering the future needs, additional land of about 690 acres has been identified in and around Bodhjungnagar area for expansion purposes. The land acquisition process is going on.

2. Other Infrastructure Projects:

Dukli Industrial Area:

Currently, Dukli Industrial Area is spread over 44.88 acres of land. Considering the demand from prospective entrepreneurs and the suit-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

able location of this Industrial Area, steps have been initiated to acquire additional 46.57 acres of land adjacent to the existing land. This is in addition to about 7.48 acres of Khas land being obtained for the Project through land allotment. Meanwhile, TIDC has initiated steps for upgradation of the infrastructure at Dukli with a Project Cost of Rs.13.50 crores.

Industrial Estates:

There are 5 Industrial Estates under the State Industries & Commerce Department which are currently being managed by Tripur Industrial Development Co-orporatio (TIDC). These are Arundhuti Nagar, Badharghat, Dhajanagar, Dharmangar and Kumarghat. Total Area under these Industrial Estates was about 95.35 acres in 2012-13. Most of the plots of land/ sheds are already allotted/ utilised. Some sheds have been used for setting up it is as well.

Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDCs):

The IIDCs are to be set up in North Tripura, Dhalai and South Tripura Districts. Each IIDC is to be developed over an area of about 40-50 acres. In North Tripura District, IIDC is being set up at Dewanpasha. Total Project Cost is Rs.4.56 crore, In Dhalai District, land with total area of 57.01 acres has been identified at Lalchari near Ambassa (including 24.52 acres of Jote Land). The land acquisition process has been completed. In South Tripura District, 41.01 acre of land has been identified at Sarasima in Belonia, of which 36.51 acre is Jote Land. Moreover, at Jalefa in Sabroom, 38.62 acre of land has been identified, of which 22.23 acres is Jote land.

C) Foreign Trade

The import-export trade of Tripura is mainly with Bangladesh. The official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started in 1995-96 through Agartala LC Station. Presently, there are seven notified Land Custom (LC) Stations, namely, Agartala, Srimantpur, Muhurighat, Khowaighat, Dhalaighat, Manughat and Old Raghanabazar. In addition, Sabroom was earlier notified as LCS, but has since been de-notified. Except Dhalaighat, all other notified LC Stations are operational at present. Efforts are being made to operationalise Dhalaighat LCS and for re-notification of Sabroom LCS.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meagre Rs. 4.12 crore during 1995-96 to about Rs.343.60 crore during 2012-13. The trade volume during last few years has been as follows:

Table- 14.7.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
2006-07	48.69	0.87	49.56
2007-08	84.15	1.51	85.66
2008-09	125.94	0.26	126.20
2009-10	162.88	0.42	163.30
2010-11	255.88	1.69	257.60
2011-12	329.05	1.55	330.60
2012-13	342.65	0.41	343.06

In 2012-13, largest items of import were cement, fish (including hilsha fish and dry fish), stone chips, PVC pipe, bricks, broken stone, lay flat tube, mattresses of cellular, rope of jute, ceramic tiles (glazed), cement, fabrics, furniture, cotton waste, palm/soya oil and food items.

Similarly, major items of export in 2012-13 were fresh ginger, sanitary ware, colour woven, teipatta, agarbatti, wooden door, raw hides and skin of bovine, iron oxide, fruits, resistant latex, rubber thread, craft paper, paper board.

D) Industrial Training Institute (ITI):

Presently, there are 8-ITIs in the State. The summary of the status of these 8-ITIs in 2012-13 is as under:

Table : 14.8.

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Established	Training started	
			Trades	Trainees
1	Indranagar, Agartala	1958	15	200
2	Women's Indranagar, Agartala	1988	7	116
3	Kailashahar, North Tripura	1962	12	192
4	Jatanbari, South Tripura	1962	10	160
5	Udaipur, South Tripura	2004	8	124
6	Belonia, South Tripura	2004	8	124
7	Ambassa, Dhalai	2004	8	124
8	Dharmanagar, North Tripura	2004	8	124

Source: - Industries & Commerce Department.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

E) Incentives for Setting up Industries:

Central Incentives:

The Government of India, in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) has announced new incentive package called "North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007", effective from 01.04.2007. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in the North East Region:

- o 100 percent exemption from payment of excise duty and income tax for 10 years from the date of commercial production.
- o Central transport subsidy @ 90 percent of transport costs of raw materials and finished goods calculated between Siliguri and Factory site and 50 percent of transport costs of finished goods movement within the North-East Region, for a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production.
- o Central capital investment subsidy @ 30 percent on plant and machinery.
- o Reimbursement of 3 percent interest paid on working capital loan for a period of 10 years from the date of commercial production.
- o Comprehensive insurance scheme-100 percent reimbursement of insurance premium paid.
- o There is a State Level Committee (SLC) under chairmanship of State Industry Secretary to recommend the cases. NEDFi is disbursing the cases on behalf of Government of India. Efforts are made to hold SLC meetings regularly in order to recommend eligible cases in a timely manner. Wherever necessary, the matter is followed up with NEDFi and DIPP.

The following Table shows the status of central subsidy during 2009-10 to 2012-13 in the State.

Table- 14.9.

Year	Units	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	25	1.57
2010-11	86	4.41
2011-12	55	3.59
2012-13	41	4.32

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

State Incentives:

The State Govt. has also announced new incentive package called "Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentives Scheme, 2007", effective from 01.04.2007. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in Tripura:

- o State capital investment subsidy @30 percent on fixed capital investment with additional subsidy @2.5 percent to ST, SC and Women enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 lakh per unit.
- o The amount of subsidy shall stand reduced to the extent of entitlement of the enterprise for subsidy on the same investment under the NEIIPP-2007 and to the extent of subsidy on the same investment actually received under any other scheme.
- o Industrial promotion subsidy equal to the net amount (net of input taxes) of the Tripura Value Added Tax (VAT), Central Sales Tax (CST) and any other commodity tax actually paid by an enterprise to the State Government on sale of finished goods, subject to overall ceiling of Rs.50 lakhs per enterprise per annum. The subsidy shall be given to an eligible enterprise for 5 years from the date of commercial production.
- o 15 percent procurement preference to local industrial enterprises after comparison on landed price of all bidders.
- o Reimbursement of interest on term loans actually paid to banks/ financial institutions to the extent of @3 percent subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.50 lakh per annum for 5 years.
- o Reimbursement of power charges for 5 years @15 percent of the power charges actually paid by the enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs.12 lakh per year.
- o State transport subsidy for transportation of raw materials and finished products on the pattern of central transport subsidy for 5 years. The state subsidy shall cover the portion for which central subsidy is not available. For instance, if Central Subsidy is 90 percent, state subsidy shall be 10 percent.
- o 85 percent exemption from the payment of earnest money and security deposits to local enterprises on tenders floated by State Govt. Agencies.
- o One-time full reimbursement of Standard Certification Charges/ Fees.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

- o Partial reimbursement of floor space rentals for IT Industries (employing a minimum of 15 persons) for 5 years @20 percent to the rentals actually paid by the enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12 lakh per unit.

The following Table shows the status of state subsidy during 2009-10 to 2012-13 in the State.

Table- 14.10.

Year	Units	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	18	0.79
2010-11	38	0.59
2011-12	33	2.15
2012-13	27	1.01

F) Public Sector Industrial Units:

Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDC):

The TIDC was set up in 1974 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956. The main activities of TIDC includes providing term loans to small/ medium-scale projects and promoting joint sector projects, equity participation etc.

The key performance indicators of TIDC during 2009-10 to 2012-13 are depicted in the following Table.

Table- 14.11.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Sanction No. of cases amount	Rs. Lakhs.	79.99	176.20	185.72	439.25
2.	Disbursements	Rs. Lakhs.	138.85	143.90	125.94	165.13
3.	Recoveries	Rs. Lakhs.	149.71	183.98	186.60	185.36
4.	Infrastructure Projects:					
a)	Capital Expenditure	Rs. Lakhs.	1713.55	1125.88	3039.46	1271.33
b)	Revenue		267.04	442.00	621.86	466.76
5.	Cash profits	Rs. Lakhs.	134.97	128.51	471.03	371.30
6.	Share capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	95.00	NIL	NIL	NIL

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd (TSIC):

TSIC was set up in 1965 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective to promote the small-scale industries in the State, by providing support in various ways including marketing support to small entrepreneurs. The TSIC has been established for performing the following commercial work:

- a. marketing/ trading of items like furniture, auto parts etc., distribution of country liquor to licensed vendors.
- b. manufacturing activities like brick manufacturing, fruit canning, running departmental production units, etc.
- c. other activities like managing infrastructural facilities such as LC stations, disposal of scrap material, etc.

The performance status of TSIC during 2009-10 to 2012-13 were as follows:

Table- 14.12.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
A.	Turnover:					
1.	Trading Activities	Rs. lakhs	664.19	917.20	1495.75	1296.44
2.	Brick Manufacturing	Rs. lakhs	1226.29	1451.30	149.60	521.86
3.	Other Activities	Rs. lakhs	57.86	367.54	553.32	95.60
	Total (A)	Rs. lakhs	1948.34	2736.04	2198.67	1913.90
B.	Other Parameters					
4.	Gross margin	Rs. lakhs	328.00	380.00	197.88	166.00
5.	Salaries & wages	Rs. lakhs	441.26	372.00	297.19	376.75
6	Share capital from State Government	Rs.lakhs.	384.00	285.00	200.00	200.00

Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd (TTDC):

The TTDC was set-up in 1980 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective to promote the tea industry in the State. The main activities of TTDC includes management of three Tea Gardens,

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

namely, Kamalasar, Machmara and Brahmakunda. Total area under these Tea Gardens is about 657.33 hectares, out of which only 252.8 hectares is under plantation.

The functional status of TTDC till 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.13.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Green Leaf Production	Lakh Kg.	15.24	18.55	16.84	17.08
2.	Production of Made Tea	Lakh Kg.	4.98	6.83	4.80	4.42
3.	Turnover	Rs. Lakhs.	439.37	528.06	459.24	523.48
4.	Average Sales Realisation (Made Tea)	Rs./ kg.	76.46	65.44	78.00	98.94
5.	Packaged Tea	Kg.	8,010	9,750	20,675	67.50
6.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.	31.25	(-)51.18	61.56	119.27
5.	Salaries/Wages	Rs. Lakhs.	85.25	96.27	108.53	129.14
7.	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	294.00	159.40	200.00	200.00

Tripura Jute Mills Ltd (TJML):

The TJML started commercial production since 1981. The TJML produces gunny bags used for carrying foodgrains, tea bags, seed bags etc. The gunny bags for carrying foodgrains are supplied against DGS&D rate contracts. The tea bags, a finer product, are supplied to tea gardens in the State. The TJML also meets the requirements of seed bags of the Agriculture Department. TJML also produces 80-100 MT of jute twine annually to meet the requirement of Tripura market. Besides, TJML also produces number of diversified products, namely, carpet, mat, hessian cloth, pack sheet etc.

The performance status of TJML during 2009-10 to 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 14.14.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Production	MT	1274	1371	1415	1324
2	Gross margin	Rs. Lakhs.	82.96	125.00	117.00	110
3	Salaries/ wages	Rs. Lakhs.	990.00	1432.15	1502.00	1815.00
4	Staff strength	Nos.	1,123	1,088	1,043	1025
5	Share capital from State Government.	Rs. Lakhs.	1223.10	1192.00	1580.00	1867.50

G) Industrial Promotion:

Tripura is endowed with the natural gas. The revenue earned from natural gas for promotion of industrialisation during 2009-10 to 2012-13 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 14.15.

Year	Revenue (Rs. In crore)
2009-10	11.62
2010-11	33.65
2011-12	39.79
2012-13	47.62

Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:

Handloom:

Tripura 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. The bengali and manipuri weavers of the States are the main



ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

commercial weavers and producing high-court fabrics including silk fabrics.

As per the 2009-10 Census conducted as a part of All India programme, there were about 1.37 lakh handloom weavers in the State. A Primary Weavers' Cooperative Society (PWCS) has been formed in each cluster. Till 2012-13 about 42 handloom clusters/societies have been formed and 198- weavers have been brought under cluster fold. Of the total 42 clusters, 6-clusters were in West Tripura District, 3-clusters in Khowai District, 3-cluster in Sepahijala District, 7-cluster in Gomati District, 10-cluster in South Tripura District, 3-cluster in Dhalai District, 4-cluster in Unakoti District and remaining 6-cluster in North Tripura District. Efforts are for forming 5-clusters in the State.

Handloom weaving in Tripura may be classified into two following broad sectors, namely:

i) Handloom weaving by traditional commercial weavers: These weavers are mostly from bengali community. The skills of these weavers are not at par with those of weavers of West Bengal, Odissa and other mainland States. Further, a constraint has been faced by these weavers that the young generations are not adopting weaving as means of livelihood. The traditional aged weavers, who have been working in the sector, generally produce low-cost fabrics like gamcha, lungi, bed sheet, silk sari, cotton saris etc. The State Industries (Handloom & Handicraft) Department has been trying to upgrade their skills and capacity by providing training.

ii) Handloom weaving by traditional household weavers: These weavers mostly comprise of the tribal and manipuri women. In phase manner, the weavers are provided training for production of handloom fabrics on frame looms converting them from earlier loin loom weaving. The value of handloom fabrics produced in the State is estimated to be about 2.70 million square meters with an estimated cost of Rs.11 crores in 2012-13.

Weavers training and capacity building:

iii) Training on frame loom: A number of programmes have been initiated at cluster level especially in ST weavers' concentrated areas and in

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

forest re-grouped villages as well. In 2012-13, weavers have been provided skill upgradation training and they also provided looms and accessories for taking up commercial production of handloom fabrics. The training was conducted with fund of State Plan under handloom sector. About 160 weavers have been trained and also provided looms and accessories, stipend etc.

iv) Silk weaving training: "Silk is the queen of textiles". Highly skilled hands are necessary for weaving silk fabrics since silk yarn is a delicate fiber. Efforts have been taken to impart special trainings on silk weaving to the selected traditional handloom weavers under selected handloom cluster/society to utilise the fine silk yarn produced in the State. In 2012-13, about 2,800 pieces of silk saris were produced on handloom and sold through silk showrooms. In 2012-13, about 20- weavers have been trained on silk weaving. The rate of weaving of per piece of silk sari was Rs.400/= and can able to earn average Rs.4800/- per month in 2012-13.

v) Providing working capital and assistance for publicity/ advertisement to Primary Weavers' Cooperative Societies (PWCS):

With a view to assist the PWCS for production and sale of handloom products, the State Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture provides working capital assistances to PWCSs. In 2012-13, about 38-PWCS were provided working capital assistance to the tune of Rs.24.95 lakhs. For publicity and advertisement and to meet up the cost of participation in various handloom and other fairs, the PWCSs were provided assistance to an amount of Rs.3.50 lakhs.

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme:

Till 2012-13, the Government of India has sanctioned assistance to the State Government for 24-clusters. In addition, one cluster at Gakulpur has been taken up by the Weavers' Service Centre (WSC). Under the scheme, about 180-weavers were trained in 2012-13, 90-frame loom were provided to weavers. About 20 weavers were trained on dyeing of yarn and 13-designers were engaged for development of designs on contract basis. These 24-clusters are also run yarn depots under the IHDS. About 8-individual workshed were provided to the weavers with an estimated cost of Rs.25,000/-per workshed for BPL and Rs.18750/- per workshed for APL weavers.

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

Group approach (Outside cluster):

The implementation of the project has been completed and about 42- weavers were trained in 2012-13. About 840 looms, accessories and margin money were provided to the weavers.

Implementation of Special Handloom Development Project:

In 2012-13, a special handloom development project was sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India for implementation in the 16 places covering 960- weavers within three years. An amount of Rs.332 lakhs was released by the Government of India for implementation of the project. About 150-weavers were trained on frame loom weaving for a 90 working days and weavers were provided stipend @ Rs.100/- per day. After training the weavers were provided frame loom and accessories for taking up commercial basis and margin money @ Rs.10,000/- was given to these. Weavers for using as working capital.

Marketing Promotion Scheme:

With a view for wide publicity of Tripura's handloom products and marketing of handloom fabrics, four district handloom fairs have been organized in the State. Besides, four Special Handloom Expo were also organized in the State in 2012-13.

Health Insurance Scheme:

This is a welfare scheme to take care of healthcare needs of the handloom weavers. About 2,552 weavers were enrolled and 527 medical treatment reimbursement claims have been filed and 350 claims have been settled.

Life Insurance cover for Handloom Weavers (Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana):

This is also a welfare scheme for providing life insurance cover to the handloom weavers. About 1,259 weavers were enrolled and 8 claims were filed, of which 7 claims have been settled. The beneficiaries were provided @ Rs.60,000/- each under the scheme.

Production gauge and bandage:

Gauge and bandage fabrics are woven by the weavers and the fab-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

rics are supplied to the State Health Department. The rate of gauge and bandage was enhanced by the State Health Department, recently. In the meantime, the rate of yarn has gone-up further and the weavers are now demanding for further enhancement.

Handicrafts:

Tripura is enclosed with rich and diverse bamboo resources. Bamboo has been traditionally used in Tripura for various domestic purposes as well as commercial use like marketing of bamboo mats, agarbati sticks, handicrafts etc. Cane and bamboo handicrafts of Tripura are considered to be among the best in the country for their exquisite designs, wide range of products and artistic appeal. The handicrafts have also been exported to some countries.

Over the years, efforts have been made to organize the handicrafts artisans to the cluster with a view to provide the necessary support, including forward and backward linkages, so that, the sector can grow and realize its full potential. Till 2012-13, about 10 clusters have been formed with total membership of about 6,150 artisans and 9 new clusters are being formed mainly in tribal areas. The products of handicrafts artisans are marketed through 16 sales outlets of Tripura Handloom Handicraft Development Co-orporation Ltd. (THHDC).as well as through the private traders.

Other Schemes/Projects/Initiatives:

Ambedkar Hasta Shilpa Yojana (AHVY):

Proposal has been sent to the Government of India for assistance of Rs.1,427.38 lakhs for development of 10 clusters under the scheme. Two proposals at Khowai and Melaghar to an amount of Rs.397.93 lakhs have been considered and initially, an amount of Rs.1.20 lakhs has been sanctioned for survey and awareness camps. About 25 SHGs at Melaghar have been formed and awareness camps also organized at Melaghar in 2012-13.

Setting up of an URBAN HAAT at Agartala:

The State Government has set-up an "Urban Haat" in the heart of Agartala city, with the aim of providing a platform for regeneration of local handicrafts products and to create an urban recreation hub. This

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

will provide an attractive platform to local artisans for selling of their products. The total project cost is estimated to be Rs.3 crore. Till 2012-13, total release of fund was about Rs.195 lakhs (central share Rs.105 lakhs and state share Rs.90 lakhs) and expenditure incurred was Rs.132.76 lakhs in 2012-13. The M/S INTACH, Delhi is implementing the project.

Development of Tripura Handloom Handicraft Development Co-oration Ltd.(THHDC) complex:

The THHDC complex at Agartala is being developed with assistance under Additional Central Assistance. The facilities to be included new emporium, storage, office space etc. Total project cost is estimated at Rs.14.83 crore.

Organising of crafts bazaar and design development workshops:

The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has sanctioned an amount of Rs.31.25 lakh to THHDC for organizing three craft bazaars and Rs.1.80 lakh has been sanctioned for two design development workshops. The THHDC has completed craft bazaar at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Agartala and design development workshops at Jogendranagar and Charilam were also done in 2012-13.

Setting up of Handicrafts' Common Facility Centre (CFC):

The construction of CFC at Takerjala, Chakmaghat, Naitongchara and Chawmanu has been completed till 2012-13. The commercial production has been started in all these new centers.

Sericulture:

In Tripura, mulberry sericulture was started during 5th five year plan with the recommendation of North Eastern Council (NEC) with small infrastructure. Initially sericulture was confined only in the government farm. Gradually, extension of sericulture was intensified in the villages with interested beneficiaries under state plan funding. The same practice was continued till 1994-95. In order to increase the productivity of cocoons and to boost up the income generation by the beneficiaries the cluster approach was adopted for implementation of sericulture scheme since 1995-96. At present, there are 18 clusters are functioning in the all eight districts of the State. The progress of area coverage and cocoon

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

productivity is improving till 2012-13 in comparison to Indian standard.

Table : 14.16.

Year	Coverage of beneficiaries (Nos.)	Coverage of mulberry plantation(ha)	Achiv. of cocoon production(Mt)	Raw silk production(Mt)
2012-13	1,827	365.12	33.12	1.97

Table- 14.17.

District	Sericulture cluster	Blocks
North	Huruah, Panisagar, Kanchanpur, Sabual	Kadamtala, Panisagar, Dasda, Vangmun
Unakoti	Nil	Nil
Dhalai	Halahali, Manughat, Dumburnagar	Salema, Ambassa, Durga Chowmuhani, Manu, Chawmanu, Dumburnagar.
West	Champaknagar, Mohanpur	Mandai, Jirania, Mohanpur, Lefunga.
Shipahijala	Bisramganj, Takarjala	Jampuijala, Melaghar, Kathalia.
Gumati	Udaipur, Amarpur, Natunbazar	Matabari, Kakraban, Killa, Amarpur, Ompi, Karbook.
South	Santirbazar, Kalacharra, Radhanagar	Bakafa, Jolaibari, Hrishyamukh, Satchand, Rupaichari, Silachari, Rajnagar.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) is the main central sector scheme being implemented through the Central Silk Board in the State. Under the scheme, assistance is provided for entire range of activities from mulberry plantation to cocoon production and production and post-cocoon activities. In 2012-13, an assistance of Rs.758.26 lakhs was received under CDP and entire amount has been utilized.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The MGREGA fund were also utilised with the CDP fund for taking up mulberry plantation in the State. An amount Rs.541.22 lakhs was spent in 2012-13.

State Schemes:

The state schemes are meant to supplement the efforts being made under the central schemes. The total budget provision for the state plan for sericulture sub sector was Rs.115.50 lakh in 2012-13 and the entire fund was utilized. The fund mainly utilised for providing support to societies for purchase of planting materials, pest protection components, organizing awareness programmes, infrastructure support to clusters, reeling, grainage, purchase of machineries and equipments, sericulture training institute, power-looms and development of sericulture in the TTAADC area.

Income of sericulturist by selling of cocoons:

The cocoon production of the State for the year 2012-13 was 33.12 MT with the estimated value of Rs.66.24 lakhs as earned directly by the sericulturist.

Production of silk sarees and marketing:

The entire raw silk of the State is being utilised for production of silk fabrics through five handloom clusters and two powerloom units. In 2011-12, about 4,005 pieces have been produced with an estimated value of Rs.108.12 lakhs.

IT IN TRIPURA

Background:

In Tripura, IT activities were initiated in a serious manner in April, 1999, with setting up of a separate State Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) and Tripura State Computerisation Agency (TSCA).

2. IT infrastructure:

Tripura State Wide Area Network (SWAN):

SWAN is a State-wide computer (data/voice/video) network set-up to the block level for running of e-governance applications across the



ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

State. There are 66 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 and BSNL is the bandwidth provider. Tripura was the sixth State in the country and first State in the Eastern and North Eastern Region to complete SWAN. All BDO offices were initially connected through 2 Mbps leased lines. However, in view of increase in usage of the network, the bandwidth between State HQ and District HQs has been increased to 8 Mbps.

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 through data, video and voice communications. 23 offices have been connected under 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.

State Data Centre (SDCs):

The State Data Centre (SDC) is one of the key elements of the IT infrastructure. State Data Centre (SDC) are central repository for Data for all e-governance applications and other IT applications of different State Government departments/organization. The Data Centre was commissioned in 24th December 2010. Initially, the storage capacity of SDC was 13.5 TB which has further been enhanced to 25.5 TB. A number of applications have been hosted in SDC and are successfully running there.

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 Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) & State Portal (SP):

The SSDG will deliver the Government services through a single interface in the form of Portal by leveraging the common infrastructure (CSCs, SWAN, SDC etc.). This project will enable citizens to submit their applications online from their own locality, which will be then routed through SSDG to the respective departments. Citizen can also check status of their application. SSDG will also provide seamless interoperability and exchanged of data across the departments. The State Portal Project is implemented by the NIC, who also developed the Con-

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

tent Management System (CMS). The newly designed State Portal has been hosted in the State Data Centre. Initially, 30 services of different Departments/ Organisation would be implemented under SSDG platform. Necessary software has been developed, which is under STAC testing & certification for State wide rollout.

Capacity Building:

The Government of India (GoI) has provided capacity building support to the States for a limited period till the States build their own capabilities. A Capacity Building (CB) Project has been sanctioned by the GoI for Tripura for 3-year. Under the scheme, the Government of Tripura have appointed an advisory body called SeMT (State e-Governance Mission Team) to assist the state in building capacity of the state. 7 consultants have been provisioned for Tripura from National Institute of Smart Governance (NISG) for a period of two years. Presently, Government of Tripura has also got 2 consultants and 5 more consultants are expected to join as on when selected.

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. BSNL is providing the connectivity for the CSCs. Total 145-CSCs have been implemented in Tripura under the day-to-day control of village level educated entrepreneurs called as VLEs. Currently about 16,000 transaction take place through CSCs every month.

e-Governance:

e-Hospital (Hospital Management System):

It is workflow-based web-enabled patient-centric comprehensive IT solution for Agartala Government Medical College & Hospital developed by NIC. It has a number of modules including Patient Registration (OPD/ IPD), Clinics, Billing/Cash, Medical Records, Radiology, Blood Bank, Laboratory, Ward/ICU/Cabin Management, Pharmacy, OT Management, Birth/Death Record, Administration etc. Agartala Government Medical College & Hospital implemented the solution in 2004. NIC is popularizing the solution as generic application software for Government hospitals in other states. The project got e-World 2011 award.

Tripura Tele-ophthalmology Centres (Vision Centres):

Tele-ophthalmology (Vision) Centres have been set-up at Block-level

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

to provide eye care to patients at door-steps. These Centres are linked to IGM Hospital through SWAN infrastructure. Though these Centres, the patients in remote areas get the benefit of consultation with specialists in IGM Hospital. The first Vision Centre was set up in Melaghar Block in April, 2007 and have now been set-up in 40 Blocks.

Tele-medicine Centres:

The Department of Information Technology, Government of India sanctioned a Project in 2005 for connecting 17-Sub-divisional Hospitals/CHCs/PHCs to GBP Hospital at Agartala through Tele-medicine infrastructure. 10 Tele-medicine Centres have been made operational these are at Gandacherra, Chailengta, Amarpur, Kanchanpur, Kumarghat, Khowai, Kathalia, Belonia, Melaghar and Nutanbazar.

Online Blood Donor Information System:

It is a web-enabled application which helps the citizens which regards to blood banks. 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.

Health Booking System:

This is a web-enabled application which provides a facility to the patients in remote areas to get advance booking for various diagnostic tests and specialist consultations in the State Hospital.

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. It is a web-based application developed by NIC. Billing and consumer details are available on internet in-respect of 6 sub-divisions of Agartala. Online payment facility started for limited area.

e-Pourasabha (Agartala Municipal Council):

It is a work-flow based application developed by NIC and includes Modules for Property Tax, Touji collections, Birth and Death Registration, Trade License etc. The citizens can access details of property tax and water tax, birth & death registrations etc. on web. In fact, AMC is the first Municipal body in the North East to provide for IT-enabled services to citizens.

Vahan Sarathi (Transport):

The functions of the State Transport Department have already been computerised through this Project of M/o Road, Transport & Highways,

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

Government of India. The implementation of the Project started in 2004. NIC has developed this web-enabled application. The Project covers modules for Vehicle Registration, issue of driving license, issue of road permit, issue of vehicle fitness certificate, road tax etc. Smart Cards are being issued for vehicle registration and driving license. Efforts are being made to start online payment of taxes.

e-Subidha:

This is a work-flow based application developed by NIC and deployed in SDM offices under which 7-10 services are offered through a single window. The services include issues of various Certificates like PRTC, ST, SC, OBC, income, survival etc. issue/renewal of various licenses etc. The application was initiated in SDM-Udaipur office in July, 2000 and was introduced in other Sub-Divisional Magistrate offices during 2004-06. The application is currently running in all sub-divisions except Santirbazar.

Computerisation of Land Records and Registration:

The project for computerisation of land records was initiated in 1991-92 in North District under the scheme of M/o Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and the same was extended to other Districts in 1993-94. The application has been developed by NIC and updated from time to time. Currently, JAMI Version 3.0 is being used. The project has been implemented in all 32 DC circles. The process of digitisation of maps also been completed. Regarding computerisation of registration, the project was initiated in 2006 in 4 registration offices of West District, namely Bishalgarh, Sadar, Khowai and Sonamura with application called 'CORD' developed by NIC. The project has been implemented in all registration offices.

e-Panchayat:

This is one of the State Mission Mode Projects (MMPs), aims at taking the computerisation process up to Gram Panchayat level. Panchayat Department is implementing the project. The services to be offered under the project include issue of various certificates, applications for pensions, MGNREGA job card, ration card, RoR, utility bills etc.

Finance (Commercial taxes, Treasury/Budget):

The following initiatives have been taken:

Commercial Taxes: Currently, the application developed by NIC under State MMP for Commercial taxes.

Treasury/Budget: Currently, the application developed by RITES is

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

being used. NIC has devised a more comprehensive solution, which is under consideration of the Finance Department.

Other e-Governance applications:

The following are some other important applications implemented or being implemented in the State:

CCTNS:

The Home (Police) Department is implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) Project. The application has already been operationalised through all police stations.

e-Procurement:

RD, IT and Health Department are using e-procurement application.

Social Welfare:

The Social Welfare Department is using application like ICDS MIS system, budget control system and pensions system for improving the functioning of their Department.

e-District:

This is one of the State MMPs under the NeGP. The objective of this project is to deliver the Government services in an effective and transparent manner through the District Administrative set-up.

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.



ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The economic significance of tourism in the global market has led to its capacities to earn foreign exchange. 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 importance. Endowed with rich variety of tourist attractions, Tripura offers vast potential for growth to 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, Sepahijala, Gomati and South Tripura Districts and the other is west-north Tripura circuits covering the tourist destinations of North Tripura, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts. The entire state is having huge potentiality in tourism specially eco-tourism, religious, heritage and 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 has 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. Sipahijala is a wild life sanctuary 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 languor spectacled slow Loris and so on. Apart from

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 Bhadur as his summer resort. 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 to Buddhist period. The place has close association with Maynamoti and Paharpur Buddhist culture of neighbouring Bangladesh. Recently, further excavation has been taken-up by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Kamalasagar Kasba Kali temple was built on a hill-top by Maharaja Dhanaya Manikya in the late 15th century. It is situated at 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 has added to 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 Sanc-

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

tuary. Among the floral diversity there are good numbers of species having medicinal value.

Unakoti: The most important tourism 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 and revenue earned:

The number of tourist visited both domestic as well as foreign and total revenue earned during 2008-09 to 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 14.18.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Domestic tourist	Foreign	Total tourist	Revenue earned (Rs)
2008-09	2,45,745	3,410	2,49,155	64.66
2009-10	3,20,931	4,763	3,25,694	106.50
2010-11	3,54,006	5,290	3,59,296	158.75
2011-12	3,59,731	6,550	3,66,281	188.87
2012-13	3,58,625	7,817	3,66,442	168.50

List of important tourist spots in Tipura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 14.19.

Name of District.	Name of Sub-division.	Name of important tourist spots.
West Tripura	Sadar	1. 14 Gods Temple. 2. M.B.B. College. 3. Ujjayanta palace. 4. Brahmkunda. 5. Jagannath Temple. 6. Benuban Vihar.
Sipahijala	Bishalgarh	7. Sipahijala Willife Sanctuary. 8. Kamalasagar.
	Sonamura	9. Neermahal.
Khowai	Khowai Teliamura	10. Banabithi. 11. Barmura Eco-park
Gomati	Udaipur	12. Tepania Eco park 13. Tripureswari Temple (Matabari) 14. Bhubaneswari Temple.
	Amarpur	15. Chabimura (Devatamura).
South Tripura	Santir Bazar Belonia	16. Pilak 17. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary
	Sabroom	18. Mahamuni 19. Kalapania Natural Park
Unakoti	Kailasahar	20. Unakoti
North Tripura	Kanchanpur Panisagar	21. Jampui Hills 22. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary
Dhalai District	Gandhachera	23. Dumboor Lake

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 industrialisation. Low availability of infrastructure has actually made the process of industrialisation extremely difficult in the State.

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

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 angmenting 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:

The Education has been acknowledged as one of the key inputs for balanced socio-economic development. It opens-up opportunities leading to both individual and society. It is the most important crucial input for empowering people with skills and knowledge. It also gives access to provide gainful employment and economic development.



The State Government has been attached highest priority to education since it attained the statehood in 1972. The State has been spending 12-14 percent of its annual budget for school education sub-sector.

The "Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009" has come into effect from April 2010 to provide free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school. Elementary education, consisting of primary (I-V) and upper primary or middle (VI-VIII) is the main basis of education, which is suc-

- ***There were 4,609 educational institutes in 2012-13 with 79 inclusive schools for girl's.***
- ***In 2012-13, 3,91,556 children of Primary (I-V) and 2,14,474 of Upper Primary (VI-VIII) have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme.***
- ***The State has got two Medical Colleges & one Agriculture college.***
- ***The State Government implements various pension and assistance schemes for the older, widow and handicapped persons of the State.***

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

cessfully covered under "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" and "Mid-day meal" schemes in the State. The secondary (IX-X) education is covered through "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan" and higher secondary education (XI-XII) is also witnessed a phenomenal expansion in the State.

Moving ahead to achieve the goals

The State's education system covering from pre-primary stage onwards including adult literacy programmes has been making efforts towards fulfillment of the commitment made by the State Government to achieve 100 percent literacy in Tripura. To achieve the goal, the State Government launched time bound "Saakshar Bharat Mission" in the Dhalai District in 2010-11 and special "Adult Literacy Programme" in the remaining seven districts. A survey conducted in 2012 reveals that there were about 1,31,634 illiterates in the age group of 15 and above in the State. About 8,152 teaching-learning centres were opened covering both rural and urban local bodies to cover these illiterates.

The Census-2011 data reveals that literacy rate of Tripura was 87.22 percent and the State ranked fifth among the States/UTs at All India level. A recent study conducted during August 2013 by the Indian Statistical Institution (ISI), Kolkata indicates that literacy rate touched to 95.16 percent in the State.

Major focus areas

To sustain and push forward the progress and achievements so far made, the School Education Department will focus its all-round efforts on realizing the un-fulfilled targets and goals with emphasis on -

- o Further enhancement of literacy rate to reach 100 percent.
- o More facilities to access elementary and secondary education.
- o Further reduction of gender-gap in enrollment, retention and completion of education.
- o More supports to students belonging to SC, ST, RM and OBC.
- o Removal of disparity at all level and ensure equality.
- o Improvement of quality of education at all levels.
- o Extension of ICT to all secondary level schools in phases.

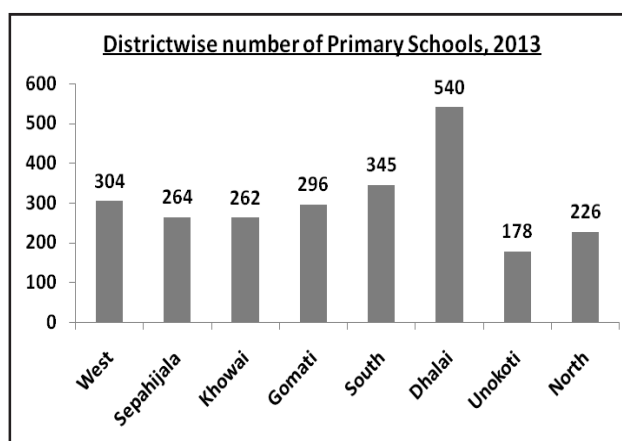
The status of school educational facilities in the State by existing eight districts in 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table No- 15.1.

Type of school	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	304	264	262	296	345	540	178	226	2415
S.B.	154	146	122	176	162	243	82	152	1237
High	99	89	61	76	100	57	44	62	588
H.S.	100	49	35	39	51	29	28	38	369
Total	657	548	480	587	658	869	332	478	4609

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.



The status of management and type-wise number of Madrassa in the State during 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table No- 15.2.

Type of school	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junior	28	64	2	14	4	3	33	21	169
Senior	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
High	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fazil	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Total	28	71	2	15	4	3	34	23	180

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The status of institutions for girls' by districts in Tripura 2012-13 is presented in the following Table:

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 15.3.

Type of school	West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
S.B.	7	6	5	0	0	1	0	0	19
High	8	4	1	5	6	0	2	0	26
H.S.	12	2	2	3	5	1	3	3	31
Total	27	12	10	8	11	2	5	4	79

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table depicts the districtwise enrolment position during 2012-13 in the State.

Table- 15.4.

District	Primary(I-V)		Middle(V-VIII)		Secondary(IX-X)		Higher Sec. (XI-XII)		Total	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West	79224	38662	47919	23521	33748	16882	16511	7530	177402	86595
South	46657	22982	26640	12803	16745	7834	6045	2332	96087	45951
Dhalai	52940	25747	22799	10318	13851	6174	3496	1458	93086	43697
North	47,677	23,421	24,367	12,255	12,962	6,764	4,162	1,921	89168	44361
Sepahijala	53,578	26,112	30,098	15,055	20,008	9,891	6,607	2,615	110291	53673
Khowai	30,648	15,179	18,564	8,989	12,515	6,111	3,828	1,672	65555	31951
Gomati	46,715	22,793	25,634	12,625	15,833	7,455	5,392	2,214	93574	45087
Unakoti	34,117	16,766	18,453	9,250	10,328	5,247	3,307	1,477	66205	32740
Total	391556	191662	214474	104816	135990	66358	49348	21219	791368	384055

The following Table shows the district wise status of the teachers during 2012-13 in the State.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 15.5.

District	Primary(I-V)		Middle(V-VIII)		Secondary(IX-X)		Higher Secon. (XI-XII)		Total	
	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhalai	2,516	634	1,332	320	362	67	310	81	4,520	1102
Gomati	2554	582	1721	372	205	37	607	171	5087	1162
Khowai	2691	685	1546	409	518	117	423	144	5178	1355
North	1616	496	1350	338	375	57	458	131	3799	1022
Sepahijala	2635	590	1932	370	581	83	699	222	5847	1265
South	2229	456	1743	272	319	44	637	98	4928	870
Unakuti	1203	441	818	240	295	59	396	134	2712	874
West	4477	1785	2679	1242	1259	572	1733	970	10148	4569
State Total	19,921	5669	13,121	3563	3914	1036	5263	1951	42,219	12219

The following Table shows the district wise number of schools having computer facility during 2012-13.

Table No- 15.6.

Type of school	West	Sepahi- jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary	7	6	15	16	10	13	7	11	85
Senior Basic	11	2	6	6	8	6	2	4	45
High	43	23	19	24	17	10	9	17	162
Higher Sec.	83	38	29	37	40	24	28	32	311
Total	144	69	69	83	75	53	46	64	603

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

In addition to above, the following Table depicts the district wise various facility available to the Schools in 2012-13.

Table No- 15.7.

Type of facility	West	Sepahi- jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Drinking Water	588	559	412	544	604	649	318	426	4100
Boys toilet	519	418	388	586	654	722	340	487	4114
Girls toilet	535	393	375	600	617	784	329	467	4100
Electricity	250	120	79	141	99	135	66	133	1023
Play ground	505	376	336	348	525	396	156	215	2857
Ramps	312	231	291	421	539	235	181	176	2386
Boundary Wall	208	109	85	81	62	160	79	124	908

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

The following Table depicts the drop-out rate by districts during 2012-13 in the State.

Table -15.8.

Name of District	Primary stage (I-V)			Elementary stage (I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	3.92	2.71	3.35	5.87	5.16	5.51
South Tripura	1.71	1.45	1.58	6.69	6.55	6.62
Dhalai	3.36	3.55	3.45	8.17	9.84	8.95
North Tripura	3.05	3.18	3.12	11.08	12.8	11.93
Sepahijalla	1.74	0.93	1.34	9.96	7.21	8.57
Khowai	2.21	3.11	2.65	9.83	9.08	9.44
Gomati	4.99	6.46	5.71	11.03	11.37	11.2
Unakoti	1.27	0.95	1.11	8.89	8.6	8.75
Total	2.91	2.92	2.92	8.64	8.35	8.5

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The Tripura Board of Secondary Education (TBSE) conducts examination both at secondary and higher secondary levels on regular basis. In 2012-13, the result of these examination is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.9.

Examination	Regular			Overall		
	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
Madhyamik	31,751	21,078	66.39	45,848	26,234	57.22
Madrassa Madhyamik	43	34	79.06	48	34	70.83
H.S. (+2 stage)	17,129	13,642	79.64	23,079	16,195	70.17
Madrassa Fazil (+2 stage) Arts	8	7	87.5	8	7	87.5
Madrassa Fazil (+2 stage) Theology	15	15	100	15	15	100

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Higher Education :

The State Directorate of Higher Education is entrusted with the task of providing opportunities to the students of the state for pursuing higher studies ranging from general education to technical education als also for promotion for Art & Culture in the State.



The State has one Central University and one private University (ICFAI), 16- General Degree Colleges, 1- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 2- Medical Colleges, 3- Polytechnics, 1- Govt. Law College, 1- Govt. Music College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Agriculture College, 1- Fisheries College, 1- Veterinary College, 1- Paramedical College, 1- Pharmaceutical College, 1- Physical Education College, 3- Nursing Institutes, 1- Sate Govt. Musuem, 1- State Archieves and 24- Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

Keeping pace with the technological development in the country, modern smart classroom facilities with provision of intenet has been provided in almost all the colleges and technical institutions to facilitate face to face mode of teaching and exchange of expertise between different institutions for betterment of the students. The State has two Universities of which one is a Tripura Central University and the other is a private University named ICFAI University. There are 22- General Degree Colleges, 3-Polytechnics, 1-Music College, 1-College of Art & Craft, 1- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE), 1- Government Law college, 1- State Museum, 1- State Archives and 24- Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library. In 2012-13, efforts have been taken for setting-up of new polytechnics at Udaipur, Bagbassa and Khumlnwg.

Besides, the State Government has been given emphasise on technical and professional education and the State has 2-Medical Colleges, 1-National Institute of Technology, 1- Tripura Institute of Technology, 1- Agriculture College, 1-Fisheries College, 1-Veterinary College, 1-Paramedical College, 1-Pharmaceutical College and 7-Polytechnic Colleges in the State.

The Government of India, has sanctioned in 2012-13 for setting up an Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT) at Tripura under PPP model at an estimated cost of Rs.128 crore in.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

The setting up of a college of teacher's education at Kumarghat in Unakoti District at an estimated cost of Rs.21.10 crore has also been sanctioned in 2012-13.

The following Table shows the district wise higher educational institutions during 2012-13 in the State.

Table : 15.10.

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Govt. Law College	Music College	Art College
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
West	2	6	2	1	1	1
Khowai	-	2	-	-	-	-
North	-	2	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	3	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	2	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	2	-	-	-	-
South	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total	2	22	2	1	1	1

District	Teacher Training	Polytechnic	Regional College of Phy. Edu.	College of Fisheries	Agriculture College
<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
West	1	2	-	1	1
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	1	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	1	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	1	1	1

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

District	Medical College	Regional Pharmacy	Para-Medical	Veterinary
<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>
West	2	1	1	1
Khowai	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1	1

District	Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech.	Bhavan's Tripura College Teachers Education	Holy Cross College	Nursing	Tribal Folk Music
<i>0</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>
West	1	1	1	3	1
Khowai	-	-	-	-	
North	-	-	-	-	
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	
Gumati	-	-	-	-	
South	-	-	-	-	
Total	1	1	1	3	1

The district wise number of enrolment in various higher educational institutions in 2012-13 in the State is presented in the following Table.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 15.11.

District	University		General Degree College		Engineering College		Law College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	-	-	9198	6926	737*	251	91	67
Khowai			1347	937				
North			1599	1167	-	-	-	-
Unokoti			1152	661				
Dhalai			753	600	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala			1012	459				
Gumati			1759	1053	-	-	-	-
South			2338	1047				
Total	-	-	17559	12850	737	251	91	67

District	Music College		Art College		IASE		Polytechnic	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	61	134	105	55	67	103	405	542
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	85
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	61	134	105	55	67	103	648	627

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

District	Regional College of Physical Education		College of Fisheries		Agriculture College		Medical College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	-	-	-	-	59	41	-	-
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	43	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	43	15	-	-	59	41	-	-

District	Pharmacy		Para-Medical		Veterinary College		Nursing	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	44	28	484	297	12	7	17*	43
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	44	28	484	297	12	7	17	43

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

District	Holy Cross College		Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech.		Bhavan's Tripura College of Teachers Education		Tribal Folk Music College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
West	164	104	50	35	74	26	16	28
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	164	104	50	35	74	26	16	28

The district wise number of teachers in various higher educational institutions in 2012-13 in the State is presented in the following table.

Table- 15.12.

District	University		General Degree College		Engineering College		Music College	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	53(3)	18(2)	135(30)	147(43)	57(10)	15(8)	- (14)	5(14)
Khowai	-	-	33(7)	22(7)	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	40(14)	18(14)	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	55(13)	24(9)	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	33(5)	3(11)	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	21(5)	19(6)	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	51(11)	31(8)	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	68(6)	20(4)	-	-	-	-
Total	53(3)	18(2)	436(91)	284(102)	57(10)	15(8)	- (14)	5(14)

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

District	Art College		Law College		IASE		Bhavan's Tripura College of Teachers Education	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	22(3)	6 (-)	4(17)	- (10)	9	12	3 (2)	2 (3)
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22(3)	6 (-)	4(17)	- (10)	9	12	3 (2)	2 (3)

District	Regional College of Phy. Education		Polytechnic		Medical College		Pharmacy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	-	-	13(5)	5 (4)	253	61	13(3)	1 (-)
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	3(4)	- (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	1 (19)	- (3)	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3(4)	- (1)	14(24)	5 (7)	253	61	13(3)	1 (-)

District	Para-Medical		College of Fisheries		Agricluture College		Bhawan's Tripura College of Sch. & Technology	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	18(35)	41(7)	NRA	NRA	11(3)	2(1)	4 (8)	3 (3)
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18(35)	41(7)	NRA	NRA	11(3)	2(1)	4 (8)	3 (3)

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

District	Veterinary		Holy Cross College		Nursing College		Tribal Folk Music College	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
West	54	10	3(4)	8(3)	1 (8)	23 (2)	2 (15)	- (7)
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	54	10	3(4)	8(3)	-	23 (2)	2 (15)	- (7)

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the number of schedule castes and schedule tribes students in Graduate level by district in 2012-13 is presented below.

Table- 15.13.

District	S/C Graduate			S/T Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	1934	1296	3230	2065	1525	3590
Khowai	268	182	450	455	360	815
North	288	184	472	207	94	301
Unokoti	211	156	367	168	113	281
Dhalai	216	170	386	253	141	394
Sepahijala	210	146	356	89	27	116
Gumati	392	225	617	384	179	563
South	506	181	687	571	223	794
TOTAL	4025	2540	6565	4192	2662	6854

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Social Welfare :

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department bears the responsibility of promoting social education activities in the State.

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 from 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 schemes have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

- i) ICDS (General),
- ii) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY),
- iii) ICDS (Training),
- iv) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP),
- v) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG),
- vi) Construction of Anganwadi Centre.

1. ICDS (General) :

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since October 1975. There are 56-ICDS projects with 9,911 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the State till 2012-13.

The district wise operationalisation of ICDS projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in 2012-13 is presented in the following table.

Table- 15.14.

Year	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	North	Unakoti	Dhalai	South	Gomati	Total
i) ICDS-Projects:	8	6	8	6	6	6	8	8	56
ii) Anganwadi Centres:	1773	1283	1042	1291	1325	1282	1257	658	9911

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

2. *Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):*

The KSY scheme was launched in September, 2000. The 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 between 11-18 years of age are not available at AWCs under KSY, the school going girls may be selected for KSY for coverage under the scheme.

Multiple options are available under KSY 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 and knitting of pachra. The reading, writing and learning about health and nutrition are also advocated in all these KSY centres. The supplementary nutrition is also provided to the adolescent girls in the AWCs.

In 2012-13, Government of India had released fund amounting to Rs.28 lakhs for 28-ICDS projects. In 28-ICDS project, KSY had been implemented in 280 Anganwadi Centres. About 8408 adolescent girls benefited under the scheme till 2012-13.

3. *ICDS training programme:*

This programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the instructors and guest lecturers of the Department for job course, orientation and refresher courses to the anganwadi workers, anganwadi helpers and supervisors through following five training centres.

Table- 15.15.

Sl. No.	Anganwadi Workers Training Centre
i)	Narsingarh, West District,
ii)	Kakraban, Gomati District,
iii)	Ambassa, Dhalai District,
iv)	Ramnagar, North Tripura.
v)	Arun Dhuti Nagar run by NGO, West District.

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Till 2012-13, about 6770-anganwadi workers were given training and 6605-anganwadi workers were also given refresher training and 6013-anganwadi helpers were given training.

4. *Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):*

The flagship programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme implemented through the State Governments also combat material and child under nutrition.

The State Education (SW & SE) Department started implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

During 2012-13, about 3,67,636 children and 1,25,039 mothers have been covered under the SNP of ICDS.

5. *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 2009-10, Government of India has sanctioned for construction of 9,878-Anganwadi Centres.

6. *Construction of CDPO's office building:*

The Government of India has not provided any fund for construction of Office building for the Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs). However, the Department has taken up for construction of 20-CDPO's office buildings during 2009-10 from the State Government's own budget at an estimated cost of Rs.14.64 lakhs for each CDPOs office. Till 2012-13, out of 56 ICDS projects about 52 ICDS projects have its own office buildings.

Sports and Youth Affairs:

The Directorate is assigned with the responsibility of promotion of games and sports including Physical Education and Youth Affairs related activities.

1. The Goal of Plan and Programmes:

- o To provide scope to the youths to develop with healthy mind and healthy body.



ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

- o To develop standard of sports performance up to National and International levels.
- o To create a positive mentality in the spirit of integrity, unity and brotherhood among the youths.
- o To create necessary sports infrastructure in the State.

2. *Sports & Physical Education*

Physical Education:

Previously, it was a co-curricular activity. Now-a-days physical education has been treated as an integral part of education. The motto of physical education is to build a complete man through the teaching of character building, discipline, patriotism, integrity and brotherhood. Effort is being made to cover physical education in all the schools of our State.

Sports Policy:

In order to give a definite shape to the efforts of the Department in developing Sports, the State Govt. adopted the 'Sports and Youth Affairs Policy' in 1977. The policy laid emphasis on the most important twin aspects of sports : (a) Medium for mass participation and (b) Competition. More importance was given to mass participation in Sports & Youth Affairs related activities specially in rural areas.

Out of that, one Broad Perspective Action Plan has been prepared with a slogan 'Sports for all' which is approved by the Government on 19-02-2007.

3. *Regional College of Physical Education:*

With the financial assistance of North East Council (NEC) this College started working at Panisagar of North Tripura in the month of July, 1978. This college has been established to meet the necessity of physical education training of seven states of the North East.

At present, this college is operating two training courses. A 60 seated 10 months B.P.Ed. Course for Graduate Teachers and the another is 32 seated 6 months C.P.Ed. Course for under Graduate Teacher are operating in this institute.

4. *Organization of school level sports & coaching:*

To organize school level sports programme smoothly in State, Dis-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

trict, Sub-Division & Block. District & State levels, thousand of students participated in zone level, Block level, Agartala Municipality level, 8-District & the State level competition in different games. Not only at the State Level, but also teams on different disciplines have been sent at the National Level and also the participants hunted medals as indicated below:

For participation in National Level School Games, 2012-13

Table- 15.16.

Gold	Siver	Bronze	Total
27	25	20	72

For participation in North East Sports Festival and Other National Level meet, 2012-13

Table- 15.17.

Gold	Siver	Bronze	Total
54	66	71	191

5. Tripura Sports School:

(i) Sports

- o Physical Education
- o Organisation of School level Sports & Coaching
- o Intensive coaching
- o Inter School Sports competition
- o Regular practice & scietific coaching is going to the selected sports person in the discipline of : Football, athletics, swimming, gymnastics, judo and yoga (boys & girls)
- o Total No. of students studied in 2012-13 : 128 Nos. (82-Boys, 46-Girls)

(ii) Youth activities

(i) Sports

- o Organising Youth Festival at Block/District/ State Levels
- o Organisation of North East Tribal Youth Festival
- o Multi Cultural festival

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

- o Inter State Long distance cycling expedition
- o Long distance swimming/cycling
- o Marathon race
- o Triathlon
- o Scouts & Guides movements

6. *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. There are 28 State Sports Organisations affiliated to this Council. These Organisations are devoted to uplift their respective sports arena. They are getting financial assistance from Sports Council regularly for State level organization and National level participation.

Activities of Council:

- o Organisation of Rural Sports and sending the team in National level competition.
- o Organisation of women sports festival and sending the team in National level competition.
- o Providing financial assistance to the Affiliated Sports Association.
- o Running of play centers.
- o Organisation of coaching camps.
- o Providing Intensive to the Talented Sportsmen.

Youth Affairs activities:

Major scheme of this Department is related with Youth Affairs activities. The identified objectives are (i) to develop the total outlook of the youth of the State through youth exchange programme, (ii) to cultivate and develop the folk culture along with the mixed culture of this region. (iii) to organise adventure sports to build up strong and desperate youth and (iv) to develop scouts and guide movement towards building up of real workers for society with helping hand. Long distance swimming, cycling, mountaineering, trekking etc. are organised for the youths.

Youth Festivals:

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

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

to state level festival and the state championship artist are being sent for participation in the National Youth festival every year.

Scouts and Guides Movement:

The Scouts & Guides Unit headquarter is located at AD Nagar, Agartala. The unit of Scouts & Guides conducts its activities based on its approved annual action plan. The Hon'ble Minister, YAS is the president of Tripura Bharat Scouts & Guides Association. The Association has governed all over the State. The movement now has 1540 Guides and 3443 Scouts Youth members. The movement organizes.

b) Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides observed Republic Day-2011 all over the Scouts/Guides, Rover/Ranger have attended the ceremonial parade in their respective Sub-Division/District Headquarter. The main programme of the State held at Assam Rifles Parade Ground, Agartala and in the Ceremonial parade competition Sadar District Scouts/Guides and Rover/Rangers participated and Guide Wing awarded 1st Prize with other parade personnel.

- o Blood Donation Camp
- o Anti-Tobacco Campaign
- o Anti-Dowry Campaign
- o Aid Control Campaign
- o Railway Service Camp
- o Social Service Camps at Unakoti Mela, Matabari Chadda Debata etc.
- o National Integration Camp
- o National Jamboree.

Creation of Sports Infrastructure:

Creation of Sports infrastructure is the main criterion for development of sports culture. Left behind, the sports infrastructure, like as Dashratha Stadium, MBB College Cricket Stadium, Umakanta Mini Stadium, Scientific Raima Swimming Pool at Dasharatha Dev State Sports Complex, Badharghat & Bimal Sinha Smriti Udaipur, Development Play field with galleries throughout the State (which may be called as Mini Stadium), following sports infrastructure have been created in spite of financial constraints.

Except these, infrastructures like as construction of Tripura Sports

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

School alongwith Boys & Girls Hostel at Badharghat, construction of District and Sub-Divisional Youth Affairs & Sports Office at Ambassa, Belonia, Sabroom, amarpur, Longthoraivalley, Gandacherra have already been completed. Also the construction works of the Sub-Divisional Youth Affairs & Sports Office at Bishalgarh and Dharmanagar are going to be completed very shortly. Simultaneously, construction works of District Sports Complex at Udaipur, Ambassa and Kailashahar, upgradation of Regional College of Physical Education with the building of 2nd Tripura Sports School, Administrative Building, Hostel for Boys and Girls, Development Play Ground at RCPE, Panisagar, upgradation of Astabal Ground (Now renamed as Swami Vivekananda Maiday), Acharya Prafulla Ch. Ry Play Ground near Bholagiri Ashrama, Agartala, Construction 350 bedded Youth Hostel in the complex of Sahid Bhagat Singh Youth Hostel, construction of Indoor & Gymnasium Hall at NSRCC Complex, Agartala, are going on.

State Adventure Institute:

This Institute has been set up in 1998 at Melagarh, 40 km away in South East of the State Capital of Agartala. This institute promotes all sorts of adventure activities like trekking, mountaineering, rescue operation, boating etc.

Physical Education and Training:

Physical Education training is imparted mostly in the Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar, North Tripura and Tripura Sports School at Badharghat, Agartala.

i) Regional College of Physical Education:

This College was established in 1978. The College offers two courses-

- o Bachelor Degree (B.P. Ed.) Course of one year duration of graduate candidates.
- o Certificate Course (C.P. Ed.) of six months duration to undergraduate candidates.
- o Candidates sponsored by the Government of North Eastern States are admitted in the College for undergoing training in Bachelor Degree Courses. The College is affiliated to Tripura University. The College has intake capacity of 60 for B.P. Ed. Course and 32 for Certificate Course.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

- o Total No. students studied in 2012-13: 56 Nos. (50 Nos Boys & 6 Nos. of Girls).

Sports Seipend:

In order to encourage the talented sports players of the State, the Department has provided stipend to 416 Nos. school students @ Rs.1,200/- during the financial year 2012-13.

State NSS Cell:

The NSS unit has been merged with the Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports from 2008-09 Social service activities is the motto of the NSS unit. It is functioning to motivate the youth in the National harmony as well as for National integration in diversity.

Achievement and statement of performance NSS during 2012-13:

A. Total number of NSS Volunteers enrolled

Table- 15.18.

Male	Female	Total	SC	ST
13340	11560	24900	5350	3050

B. Total number of NSS Units.

Table- 15.19.

Total number of Colleges having NSS	Total No. + 2 Level Schools having NSS	Total No. of NSS Units
29 (Colleges= 27 + University=1 + Open NSS Unit=1)	264	293

C. Numebr of NSS Adopted in village level = 195.

D. Total Numebr of Special Camps organized with Volunteers strength.

Table- 15.20.

No. of Special Camps organized	Male	Female	Total	SC	ST
156	2560	3340	6900	1380	990

E. Total Unit of Blood donated by NSS VolunTERS: 2670 Unit colleged from 51 camps.

F. Total numbers of saplings plantd by NSS Unit: 24000.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

G. Total number of Volunteers participated during Pulse Polio Immunisation: 4000.

H. Total number of children immunized under NSS P.P.I.- 16000.

I. Womens Development Programme - 55 Units organized seminar-cum-workshop on Women's Development Programme.

J. Health Camp - 45 NSS Units have organized Health Camps at their respective Sub-Division involving different School/ College students, Clubs etc.

K. World AIDS Day,2012 - State NSS Cell organized a colourful AIDS Awareness Rally at Agartala, 3500 NSS Volunteers of different Colleges & Schools of Sadar, Bishalgarh, Jirania & Mohanpur participated in the rally.

Panchayat Yuba Krida Aur Khel Abhijan (PYKKA):

The Government of India in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Panchayat Yuba Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) since 2008-09 and this scheme will continue up to 2017. Under this following on the components:

a) One time seed capital grant: This grant is earmarked for development of Sports Infrastructure/facilities at Village Panchayat/Gaon Panchayat as well as Block Level.

b) Annual acquisition: This component is sanctioned for purchase of consumable sports goods and equipments.

c) Annual operational grant: This grant for the management of sporting activities relating to such as honorarium to Kridashree, maintenance of infrastructure etc.

d) Annual competition: This grant for organizing the tournament at block level, district level and state level. The said competition has been done by the Tripura Sports Council.

e) Prize money: Prize money for 1st, 2nd and 3rd position winner at every event under PYKKA is awarded at following rates:

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 15.21.

Level competition	Distribution of prize money			
	1st position	2nd position	3rd position	Total
Block level	120/-	80/-	60/-	260/-
District level	150/-	100/-	75/-	325/-
State level	400/-	200/-	125/-	725/-

The following Table shows the year wise status of the scheme.

Table- 15.22.

Year	Targeted		Total	Grants (Rs.in crore)		Grant distributed to PLIAs	
	Village Panchayat	Block Panchayat		App	Relea grant	Central grant	State
2008-09	104	4	108	136.24	136.24	136.24	12.40
2009-10	208	8	216	297.12	297.12	297.12	24.80
2010-11	312	12	324	408.72	408.72	408.72	37.20
2011-12	208	10	218	282.36	282.6	282.36	
Total	832	34	866	1124.44	1124.44	842.08	74.40

Concluding remarks:

Although 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 infrastruc- ture facilities with building, laboratory, library and sanitary facility re- quired 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 organ- ized 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 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.



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 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

- ***There were 891 State run medical institutions in 2012-13.***
- ***Number of beds in these medical institutions were 3,321 in 2012-13.***
- ***The State has better sex ratio of 960 other than all India level of 940 in 2011.***
- ***Total 8,13,284 children were covered under pulse-polio programme in 2012-13.***

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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."

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 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 2012-13, following national health programmes have been im-

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

plemented 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.

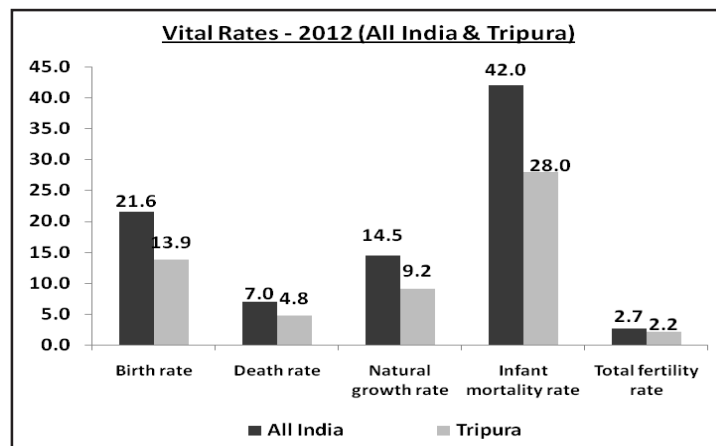
Besides, National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) is a major partner and in conjugation with the State Health Department, has done effective work, especially at the grassroots level covering hilly area, giving the entire health services in the State a major boost. As a result of concerted efforts made by the State Government there is a visible improvement in the health status of the people of as per latest release of data in 2012 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 16.1.

Items		All India	Tripura
Birth rate	21.6/1000	13.9/1000	
Death rate	7.0/1000	4.8/1000	
Natural growth rate	14.5/1000	9.2/1000	
Infant mortality rate	42/1000	28/1000	
Total fertility rate	2.5	1.7	
Sex ratio	940/1000	960/1000	

Source: SRS-2011, ORGI & NFHS-3.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13



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, kidney, brain, neurological and eye 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.

How far achieved? The following Table depicted the achievement status in 2011 against the target fixed for the State.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table : 16.2.

Parametres	Target to be achieved	Present level
i) Birth rate	15	14.3
ii) Death rate	5	5.0
iii) Growth rate	10	9.4
iv) TFR	2	2.2
v) IMR	20	29
vi) Couple protection rate (%)	60%	65.08

Source: - SRS-2011, State Population Policy-2000.

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- 16.3.

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Man in position	Shortage
1.	Laboratory technician	175	123	52
2.	Radiographer	66	43	23
3.	Pharmacist (allopathy)	340	245	95
4.	MPS/(male)	153	153	0
5.	MPS/(female)	159	156	3
6.	MPW/(male)	758	531	227
7.	MPW/(female)	642	549	93
8.	Staff nurse	839	714	125
9.	Staff nurse (fixed)	456	456	0
10.	Medical (allopathy)	1480	841	639
12.	Dental surgeon	65	40	25
13.	Medical officer (homeopathy)	89	53	36
14.	Medical officer (ayurvedic)	58	52	6

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Health Infrastructure:

There were 20-Hospitals, 11-Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 79-Primary Health Centres, 603-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 the all section of society.

There are two Medical Colleges in the State. The Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC) is the first medical college in the State, which started in August 2005. Besides, there is a private Tripura Medical College started under Public Private Partnership (PPP) in 2006 named as Dr. B.R.Amedkar Memorial Teaching Hospital.

Below mentioned table shows the allopathic medical facilities of the State during 2012-13.

Table- 16.4.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Districts				Total
		West	North	South	Dhalai	
i)	State Hospitals*	06	00	00	00	06
ii)	District Hospitals	00	01	01	01	03
iii)	Sub-Divisional Hospitals	03	03	04	03	13
iv)	Rural Hospital & CHCs	06	04	05	03	18
v)	PHCs	24	21	25	13	83
vi)	Sub-Centres	287	112	164	72	828
vii)	Blood Banks	04	02	01	01	08
viii)	Blood storage Centre	02	01	03	02	08
ix)	Telemedicine Centre	04	03	06	04	17
x)	Vision Centre	05	07	12	16	40
xi)	Tele ophthalmology 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 in 2012-13.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table- 16.5.

District	Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions	
	Homeopathic	Ayurvedic
West Tripura	74	47
North Tripura	32	12
South Tripura	53	24
Dhalai	20	09
Total	75	36

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 in the State is presented below:

Table- 16.6.

Items	Districts				
	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of beds	2,105	410	511	295	3,321
In Hospitals	2,012	425	500	350	3,287
In PHCs/RHs	168	160	186	70	584

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Manpower:

The status of technical manpower position under the State Health Department during the years 1998 and 2013 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.7.

Sl. No.	Category	1998	2013
1	Medical Officer (Allopathy)	541	1097
2	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	37	74
3	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	47	18
4	Medical Officer (Dental)	39	49
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	7	10
6	Multipurpose Worker (Male)	371	531
7	Multipurpose Worker (Female)	603	549
8	Staff Nurse	8	1610
9	Field Worker	35	55

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor in the State during 2012-13 is given in the table.

Table- 16.8.

District	Patients treated		
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	2	3	4
West	6,19,235	29,28,806	35,48,041
North	1,06,836	6,22,600	7,29,436
South	2,30,218	4,60,459	6,90,677
Dhalai	65,125	2,18,879	2,84,004
Total	10,21,414	42,30,744	52,52,158

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients by kinds of disease in all four districts of the State in 2012-13 is depicted below.

Table- 16.9.

District	Tuberculosis		Syphilis		Fever		Small pox	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	1,107	11,184	4	7	17,427	77,383	0	0
North	14	638	1	95	15,732	69,069	0	0
South	46	373	0	36	33,315	42,365	0	0
Dhalai	90	303	0	10	19,282	45,386	0	0
Total	1,257	12,498	5	148	85,756	2,34,203	0	0

District	Malaria		Leprosy		Cholera		Gastronsteritis	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	362	49	0	5	0	0	12,739	34,302
North	1,665	3,065	9	9	0	0	8,112	24,811
South	5,548	9,666	0	0	0	0	5,337	12,301
Dhalai	941	3,213	0	0	0	0	2,927	9,903
Total	8,516	15,993	9	14	0	0	29,115	81,317

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

District	Gonorrhoea		Diphtheria		Poliomyelitis		Tetanus	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	0	12	0	0	0	0	24	13
North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhalai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Total	0	12	0	0	0	0	24	38

District	Measles		Whooping cough		Typhoid		Total	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	6	1	2	0	90	18	24,432	1,01,042
North	57	217	0	0	989	105	20,762	87,684
South	5	48	11	0	106	157	32,516	79,403
Dhalai	15	29	0	0	43	33	20,226	54,576
Total	83	295	13	0	1,228	313	97,936	3,22,705

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Health Programme:

Statement showing details of patients sponsored indicating expenditure incurred during 2012-13 (State illness assistance fund):

Table- 16.10.

Year	Patient referred	Total expenditure incurred(Rs.in lakh)
2012-13	102	Rs. 68.90

Blood storage and Blood banks:

Table- 16.11.

Blood Storage	Blood Bank
Belonia Sub-Divisional Hospital	Agartala Medical College and GBP Hospital
Sabroom Sub-Divisional Hospital	Tripura Medical College and BR Ambedkar Teaching Hospital (Non-Government)

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Amarpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	IGM Hospital
Melaghar Sub-Divisional Hospital	RGM Hospital, Kailashahar
Khowai Sub-Divisional Hospital	Tripura Sudari Hospital, Udaipur
Gandacherra Sub-Divisional Hospital	Dharmanagar Sub-Divisional Hospital
Kanchanpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	BSM Hospital, Kamalpur
Kulai District Hospital (functioning from June-2013)	ILS Hospital (Non-Government)

Achievement of Health Camp 2012-13:

Table- 16.12.

Activity	Achievement
No. of health camp	10100
Total patient treated	271146
No. of fever patients	24792
No. of diarrhea patients	23123

Conduction of Health camps in hard to reach areas with the help of helicopter, 2012-13.

Table- 16.13.

Activity	Achievement
No. of total patient treated	5337
No. of fever patients	1236
No. of diarrhea patients	536

Nationa Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

Table- 16.14.

Activity	Achievement
Salt sample received	29
Salt sample tested	29
All sample compiles with PFA standard	

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13
PFA, 2012-13

Activity	Achievement
Samples received	434
Sample tested	421
Sample pending	13
Adulterated food	39 Nos.

Family Welfare:

The State Health & Family Welfare Department is not only limited to catering health care and facilities to all sections but is also entrusted with the task of stabilisation and betterment of population by implementing various National Programmes. 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 State Family Welfare and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) is to stabilize population at a consistent level with the needs of national development. The main highlights of the RCH programme and interventions which calls for are:-

- * Women are able to go through pregnancy and childbirth safety,
- * The outcome of pregnancies is successful in terms of maternal and infant survival and well being,
- * Couples are able to have sexual relations free and fear of pregnancy and contramiting diseases,
- * Infrastructure development for better service,
- * Manpower development,
- * Integrated training packages,
- * IEC activities and counseling on health, sex and gender,
- * Tribal areas RCH packages,

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

- * RTI / STI clinic at the district hospitals,
- * MTP and IUD services upto PHC level by providing equipment, medicine furniture etc.,
- * Enhanced community participation through panchyat level women groups and NGOs,
- * Civil works to provide facility for better RCH services,
- * Laboratory diagnosis,
- * Adolescent health.

The state's performance on family planning during 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.15.

Method	Number
Total sterilisation	6,826
Vasectomy	155
Tubectomy	6,671
IUD insertion	876
CC users (Nirodh)	4,98,709
Oral pill users	83,227

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2012-13 is presented in following Table.

Table- 16.16.

Method	West District Achieve	South District Achieve	North District Achieve	Dhalai District Achieve
Sterilisation	4,030	867	466	798
Vasectomy	228	14	351	0
Tubectomy	1,828	452	637	234
IUD Insertion	430	275	285	277
CC Users	2,44,802	1,68,301	1,06,628	51,992
Oral Pill Users	31,631	24,101	17,668	11,675
MTP	1,196	1,479	851	1,108

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Immunization:

State performance on immunization and MCH during the year 2012-13 are given in the following Table.

Table- 16.17.

Name of Vaccine	Number
DPT	54,463
OPV	54,574
BCG	56,179
Measles	52,580
DT	23,907
TT(pregnant women)	56,151
TT(10 years)	28,291
TT (16 years)	25,369
IFA (large)	43,620
Vit- A Solution.	52,552

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Pulse Polio:

The national pulse polio immunization programme has been successfully implemented in the State since 1995-96. The district wise performance during 2012-13 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.18.

Particulars	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	Gomati	South	North	Unakoti	Dhalai
1st Round	76,217	55,187	39,000	45,126	49,959	51,760	34,272	51,817
2nd Round	76,398	55,026	39,000	45,468	50,085	51,879	34,537	52,129

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary blood donation by month during the year 2012-13 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.19.

Month	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Blood donation camp
2009-10	21,747	1074	23,021	530
2012-13	22,656	1,325	23,981	575

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has been successfully implementing in the State. In 2012-13, the status of the scheme is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.20.

Activity	Achievements
Blood slides collected	2,49,260
Blood slide examined	2,49,260
Positive cases	10,847
Pf cases	10,265
PV	582

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Control of blindness and visual impairment:

The achievement of the control of blindness and visual impairment during 2012-13 is presented in the below noted table.

Table- 16.21.

Activity	Achievements
Cataract operations	6,743
School covered	410
Teachers trained	201
School children screened	68,821
Students found refractive error	4,666

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2012-13 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.22.

Activity	Achievements
Sputum examined	19,932
Sputum positive cases	1,571
Total cases detected	2,608

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2012-13 is presented in the given table.

Table- 16.23.

Activity	Number
Leprosy cases detected	23
Prebalance rate per 1000 population	0.18/ 10000 population
Number of patient treated	69

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Cancer control programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2012-13 is presented in the given Table.

Table- 16.24.

Activity	Achievement
Mammography	178
Cancer patients received Chemotherapy	8,548
Cancer patients received Radiotherapy	937

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Mental health programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2012-13 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.25.

Activity	Number
Mental Patients treated at OPD	3,465
Mental Patients treated at IPD	526

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Budget for 2012-13:

Table- 16.26.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total
i) FW & PM	5,327.03	4,693.71	2,118.92	57.02	12196.68
ii) Health	8,869.27	16,956.01	1,315.22	2,140.48	29,280.98

Source: Health Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Introduction:

Objective of PWD(DWS) :

The main objective of the department is to enhance quality of life of the people by providing sustainable safe water and sanitation facilities and services along with promoting hygiene practices among the people.

a) Water Supply :

PWD(DWS) has set the objective of providing safe and adequate drinking water to all households in all the habitations without losing much time. 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 give priority to install iron removal plants with all deep tube wells.



As on 01.04.2013, out of 8132 rural habitations, 4098 habitations were fully covered & 3725 habitations were partially covered on quantity basis. On quality basis, 1916 habitations were fully covered & 1368 habitations were partially covered.

b) Rural Sanitation :

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. NBA as a part of reform principles was initiated in 1999 when Central Rural Sanitation Programme was restructured making it demand driven and people centered. It follows a principle of "low to no subsidy" where a nominal subsidy in the form of incentive is given to rural poor households for construction of toilets. NBA gives strong emphasis on information, education and communication (IEC), capacity building and

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

hygiene education for effective behaviour change with involvement of PRIs, CBOs, and NGOs etc. The key intervention areas are Individual household latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets supported by Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centers (PCs). The main goal is to eradicate the practice of open defecation by 2017. To give fillip to this endeavor, Government of India has launched Nirmal Gram Puraskar to recognize the efforts in terms of cash awards for fully covered Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and those individuals and institutions who have contributed significantly in ensuring full sanitation coverage in their area of operation. The project is being implemented in rural areas taking district as a unit for implementation.

Table- 16.27.

ITEM	On 01-04-2013
Individual house Hold Latrine (BPL)	450072
Individual house Hold Latrine (APL)	159322
School Toilet	6585
Balwadi/ Angwanadi Toilet	6656
Sanitary complex	249

3. The brief status of PWD(DWS) as on 1st April,2013 is presented in the following table:

Table- 16.28.

A. Water Supply:	
ITEM	As On 01-04-2013
Deep tube well in operation (in Nos.)	Urban- 124, Rural- 1259 Total - 1383
Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 52, Rural- 79 Total - 131
Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 59, Rural- 567 Total - 626

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1344.62, Rural- 8100.99 Total- 9445.61
Urban surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	14
Rural surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	29
Small Bore Tube Well (in Nos)	Urban- 08, Rural- 1926 Total - 1935
Domestic connection (in Nos.)	Urban- 50376, Rural- 7974 Total - 58350
Road side stand posts (in Nos.)	Urban- 6342, Rural- 32460 Total - 38802
Functioning spot sources like as Mark-II/III/ OHP Ring/Masonry/Sanitary Well/Spring water sources etc. (in Nos) in rural areas Population covered (in Nos.)	24416 Urban- 6,90,952, Rural- 22,38,183 Total - 29,29,135
B. Total Sanitation campaign:	

Conclusion: -

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 cooperate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply system including sanitation system in the state.

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

DRINKING WATER :

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

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

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.

Till 2012-13, out of 8,132 rural habitations, 4,098 habitations were fully covered and 3,725 habitations were partially covered on quantity basis for providing safe and adequate drinking water. On quality basis, 1,916 habitations were fully covered and 1,368 habitations were partially covered for providing safe and adequate drinking water.

The following Table shows the status of water supply in the State during 2012-13.

Table- 16.29.

i)	Deep tubewell in operation (in Nos)	Urban- 124 Rural- 1259 Total- 1,383
ii)	Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos)	Urban- 52 Rural- 79 Total- 131
iii)	Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos)	Urban- 59 Rural- 567 Total- 626
iv)	Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1,344.62 Rural- 8,100.99 Total- 9,445.61
v)	Urban surface water treatment plants (in Nos)	14
vi)	Rural surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	29
vii)	Small Bore Tube Well (in Nos)	Urban- 08 Rural- 1,926 Total - 50,376

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

viii)	Domestic connection (in Nos)	Urban- 46,848 Rural- 7,974 Total- 58,350
ix)	Road side stand posts (in Nos)	Urban- 6,342 Rural- 32,460 Total- 38,802
xi)	Functioning spon sources like as Mark-II/III/ OHP ring/massonry/sanitary well/ spring water sources etc. (in Nos) in rural areas	24,416
xii)	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.

The following table shows the status of sanitation campaign in the State during 2012-13.

Table- 16.30.

i)	Individual household latrine for BPL.	4,50,072
ii)	Individual household latrine (BPL)	1,56,856
iii)	School toilet	6,173
iv)	Balwadi/ Angwanadi Toilet	6,654
v)	Sanitary complex	249

Source: - PWD (DWS) Department, Tripura.

Table- 16.31.

Sl. No.	Households by main source of lighting	Tripura		Percentage		All India
		Total	Rural	Urban	Tripura	
1	Tap water	279,789	152,888	126,901	33.2	43.5
2	Tap water from treated source	171,167	69,003	102,164	20.3	32
3	Tap water from un-treated source	108,622	83,885	24,737	12.9	11.6
4	Well	230,576	215,219	15,357	27.4	11
5	Covered well	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.9	1.6
6	Un-covered well	206,233	194,023	12,210	24.5	9.4
7	Hand pump	152,365	102,071	50,294	18.1	33.5
8	Tubewell/ Borehole	136,980	98,270	38,710	16.3	8.5
9	Spring	15,960	15,769	191	1.9	0.5
10	River/ Canal	15,414	14,954	460	1.8	0.6
11	Tank/ Pond/ Lake	4,075	3,772	303	0.5	0.8
12	Other sources	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.9	1.5

Source: - Census of India, 2011

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

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 cooperate 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, 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 upshot of 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.



Initially, the State Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was established in October, 1970 with the objectives of socio-economic development as well as remove the economic backwardness of the most under-privileged sections of the society, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC). In 1982, the State Tribal Welfare Department has been started functioning as a separate and independent Department with a view to provide focuse attention on the integrated socio-economic development of scheduled tribes and their welfare as well. The State Tribal Welfare Department has been implementing various developmental initiatives and targeted schemes in a more systematic timebound manner since its creation in 1982 and more recently, new developmental programmes and special packages for sched-

- **ST population constitutes 31.80 percent of total population.**
- **An amount of Rs.125 crores has been flown to TTAADC in 2012-13.**
- **SC population constitutes 17.80 percent of total population.**
- **19th January is celebrated as 'Kak-borok Day' in the State.**

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

uled tribes are implemented to meet the growing challenges with technology and modernisation.

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:

There are 19- scheduled tribes (ST) 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 schedule tribes population of the State was 11,66,813 in 2011 that consist about 31.8 percent of total population. Out of this, 5,88,327 were ST males and remaining 5,78,486 ST females. The Census-2011 data reveals that the overall ST literacy rate reached to 79.05 percent from earlier 56.50 percent in 2011. The ST literacy rate has significantly increased during intra-census period of 2001-2011 in the State, i.e, about 22.55 percent, which is quite impressive.

The economy of tribal people of the State is built upon agriculture which in tribal areas is mostly characterised by rain-fed cultivation 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.

The ST population as per 2001 Census was 9,93,426, which was 8,53,345 (30.95 percent) 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.

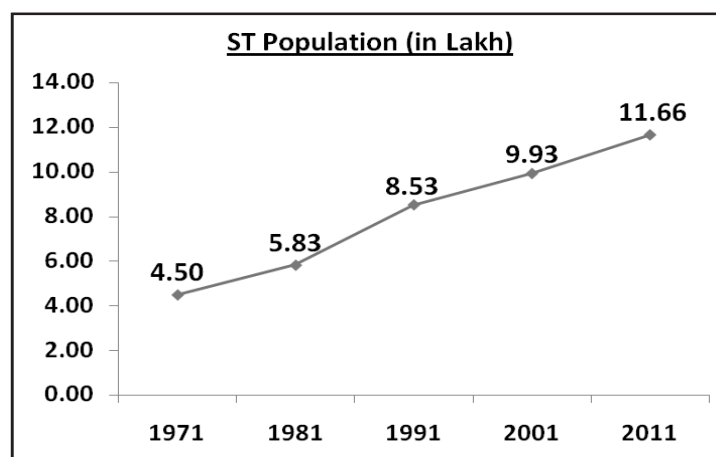
There are 19-ST communities, and their detailed demographic particulars are as follows:

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 17.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the tribes	Population (Census Years)			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
i)	Tripuri / Tripura	3,30,872	4,61,531	5,43,848	5,92,255
ii)	Reang	84,003	1,11,606	1,65,103	1,88,220
iii)	Jamatia	44,501	60,824	74,949	83,347
iv)	Noatia	7,182	4,158	6,655	14,298
v)	Uchai	1,306	1,637	2,103	2,447
vi)	Kuki	5,501	10,628	11,674	10,965
vii)	Halam	28,969	36,499	47,245	57,210
viii)	Lushai	3,734	4,910	4,777	5,384
ix)	Bhutia	22	47	29	28
x)	Lepcha	106	111	105	157
xi)	Khashia	457	358	630	366
xii)	Chakma	34,797	96,096	64,293	79,813
xiii)	Mog	18,231	31,612	30,385	37,893
xiv)	Garo	7,297	9,360	11,180	12,952
xv)	Munda / Kaur	7,993	11,547	12,416	14,544
xvi)	Santhal	2,726	2,736	2,151	2,913
xvii)	Orang	5,217	6,751	6,223	12,011
xviii)	Bhil	838	1,754	2,336	3,105
xix)	Chamal	18	26	226	549
xx)	Generic	0	0	7,098	48,356
	Total	5,83,770	8,53,345	9,93,426	11,66,813

Source: - Census-2001, RGI, New Delhi.



ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The economy of tribal people of the State is built upon agriculture which in tribal areas is mostly characterised by rain-fed cultivation 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.

Objectives

- o Educational development,
- o Economic development,
- o Infrastructural development,
- o Preservation and promotion of art, culture and traditions,
- o Promotion and development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare,
- o Protection from social exploitation and safeguarding the Constitutional and Traditional Rights,
- o Ensure the "Rights of Forest Dwelling of Scheduled Tribes "on forest lands.

Development Initiatives At-A-Glance:

- *Promotion of Education through -*
 - a. Setting up of Residential Schools.
 - b. Boarding House Stipend from Class-I to Class-X.
 - c. Pre-matric / Post-matric / Additive of Post-matric Scholarship.
 - d. Drop-out Coaching Centre for Unsuccessful Madhyamik students.
 - e. Special Coaching in core subjects.
 - f. Merit Award
 - g. Up-gradation of merit to ST students.
 - h. Construction of hostel for ST boys and girls.
 - i. Sponsoring students to the job oriented courses.

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

- *Livelihood Propagation through --*
 - a. Rubber plantation.
 - b. Horticulture.
 - c. Tea plantation.
 - d. Coffee plantation
 - e. Women Self-helf Groups
- *Enterpreneurship Development through --*
 - a. Soft loan for business in transport, poultry, piggery, handloom, handicraft, hotel and different service sector through Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.
 - b. Promotion of SHGs through capacity building infrastruc-ture development and capital flow.
- *Skill Up-gradation through -*
 - a. Training at ITI, GNM and MPW.
 - b. Coaching for Joint Entrance Examinations,
 - c. Caching for Civil Service Examinations.
- *Cultural Promotion through -*
 - o Support initiatives for pujas & festivals.
 - o Workshop & Seminar.
 - o Museum.

Educational Programme

To improve educational scenario among scheduled tribes people various schemes viz. boarding house stipend, pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarship, additive to post-matric scholarship, supply of free text books, coaching in core subjects, coaching for madhyamik drop-out students, ekalavya model residential schools, ashram schools and residential schools run and managed by the Tripura Tribal Welfare Resi-dential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS), merit award and up-gradation of merit, sponsoring students for various job oriented courses (i.e. nursing, physiotherapy, pharmacy, air hostess courses etc.) and vocational training and training for skill development as well.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

The State Tribal Welfare Department spent about 80 percent of its plan fund towards educational schemes. The details of the main schemes implemented in 2012-13 are as under :-

Boarding House stipend, at present @ Rs. 30/- per day per student and @Rs.1/- per day per student for sweeping and cleaning of boarding house is being provided for maximum number of 322 days in an academic year for the students from class - I to class - X. There were about private 262 boarding houses, out of which 110 were run by the non governmental organizations. There were 152 Government run boarding houses (boys-90, girls-48, TTAADC-05 and TTWREIS-09) in the State.

Table- 17.2.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2012-13	1989.79	20,564

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Pre-matric scholarship:

In 2012-13, about 93,751 students were benefited out of this 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.

Table- 17.3.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2012-13	355.31	93,751

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Post-matric scholarship:

In 2012-13, about 20,226 students were benefited under the post-matric scholarship for higher studies. The ST students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.2,50,000/- are eligible for maintenance allowance and fee for all higher studies.

Table- 17.4.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2012-13	1673.40	20,226

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

The rates of the stipend provided in 2012-13 under the scheme is presented in the following Table.

Table-17.5.

Groups	Hostellers (in Rs.)	Day Scholars (in Rs.)
I	1200	550
II	820	530
III	570	300
IV	380	230

Merit award:

The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. Students, who secured 55 percent and above marks in their annual examination from class VI to IX and XI were provided stipend alongwith a certificate in 2012-13.

Table- 17.6.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2012- 13	42.17	6,038

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Supply of free text books:

Under this scheme financial grant in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of class IX and above. Books for the students of class I to VIII are being supplied under Sarva Shiksha Abhijan by Education Department since 2003-04. The achievement in 2012 -13 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 17.7.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2012 - 13	100.00	42,870

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Special Coaching in Core Subjects:

Under this scheme tutorial guidance is given to the ST students reading in class VI to VII. The teachers are preferably inducted from unemployed youth and are provided with honorarium @ Rs.3000/- per

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

month. The centers are mostly run by the voluntary organizations and a total of 66 centers were benefited in 2012-13.

Table- 17.8.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	No. of coaching center
2012- 13	25.00	35

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Establishment of Ashram School (Class III to V):

For providing quality and value based education among the children of the poor tribal families, efforts have been made to set up 3 ashram schools at Karbook in Gomoti district, Kanchanpur in North district and Ambassa in Dhalai district under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS) as english medium schools.

Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII)

Efforts have been made for establishment 4-ekalavya model residential schools for class VI to XII at Khumulwng in West District, Bir Chandra Nagar in South District, Kumarghat in Unokoti and Rajnagar in Khowai District as english medium schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), New Delhi. The funding under the scheme is 100 percent grant from Government of India under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. These schools run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

Table- 17.9.

EMR schools	Appeared at 10th level	Passed	Remark
EMR School, B.C. Nagar	68	68	100 % success First Division-36 students
EMR School, Kumarghat	51	51	100 % success First Division- 51students
EMR School, Khumulwng	64	64	100 % success First Division- 64 students

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table- 17.10.

EMR schools	Appeared at 12th level	Passed	Remark
EMR School, B.C. Nagar	42	42	100 % success First Division-35 students
EMR School, Khumulwng	58	58	100 % success First Division- 51 students

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Construction of School Hostels for Girls and Boys:

The construction of hostels for both boys and girls have been taken up with a view to extend hostel facilities to the ST students covering hilly and interior areas. The scheme is under 50:50 share bases for boys hostel and 100 percent basis for girls hostel between the State Government and Government of India. About 22 ST hostels were completed in 2012-13.

Construction of Tribal Rest House:

The Tribal Rest House is usually constructed with a view to provide halting facility for the tribal people coming from the remote villages to the State, District, Sub-Divisional, Block head quarters as well as historical and pilgrimages places @ Rs. 10/- per day and Rs. 30/- per day as fixed rent for BPL and APL families, respectively. In the financial year 2012-13, 4 new Tribal Rest Houses were completed at Killa, Tepania, Tulasikhar and Chowmanu.

Coaching Center for drop out (Madhyamik) students;

The special efforts have been made to provide coaching programme to the unsuccessful madhyamik students @ Rs. 31/- per student per day is being provided to the hostellers for a maximum period of 210 days. The honorarium for teaching staff is Rs. 3000/- per month and implemented through the NGOs. In 2012- 13, about 800 ST students were benefited out of this scheme.

Table- 17.11.

Year	NGOs involved	Students appeared in madhyamik examination
2012 - 13	16	800

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Inter hostel sports competition:

Besides normal programmes of the State Youth Affairs & Sports Department and Tripura Sports Council, the tribal students have been 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 the improving skills. In 2012-13, an amount of Rs 3 lakhs have been spent.

Stipend to trainees at ITI / GNM / MPW:

The object of the scheme is to provide stipend to the ST trainees in the courses of GNM/MPW sponsored by the Health Department as well as ITI ST trainees sponsored by the State Industries & Commerce Department. The rate of stipend is Rs. 900/- p.m. per hosteller of ITI and Rs.200/- p.m. for non-hostellers. The rate of stipend given to GNM trainees is Rs. 450/- p.m per hosteller and Rs.200/- p.m. for non-hostellers. In 2012-13, an amount of Rs.19.69 lakh was spent to provide training to the 656 ST students.

Coaching for joint entrance examination:

The State Tribal Welfare Department has taken special initiatives for scheduled tribes students so that they can do better performance in the all India basis joint entrance examination for technical, medical and other professional courses. In 2012-13, an amount of Rs.6.68 lakh was incurred for giving training to 131 nos ST students.

Caching for civil service examination:

To achieve success in various civil service examinations both at all India and State levels, the scheduled tribes students are being given coaching by non government organizations and an amount of Rs.0.98 lakh was spent in 2012-13 to 48 nos. ST students.

Economic Development:

Ensuring economic development, upgradation of livelihood and self dependency of shifting cultivators or landless scheduled tribes through rubber plantation, horticulture plantation, coffee plantation, self-help groups etc. The beneficiaries from shifting cultivators are generally selected by Jhumia Rehabilitation Committee/ Block Advisory Committee at Sub Division level.

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

i) 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 with an estimated unit cost of Rs.1,10,740/- per hectare. The granting amount of the State Tribal Welfare Department is Rs, 63,325/- per family for plantation of 1 hec. of rubber. The cash subsidy including planting grant and fencing from the Rubber Board is Rs. 35.000/- to be paid over the span of 7 years. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Block Advisory Committee" from the fully/ partly ST jhumia families implemented through Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TRPC), Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) and district administration during 2012-13. In 2012-13, about 1,224 ST families were benefited under the scheme.

Table-17.12.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Families covered
2012- 13	1,356.10	1,224

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

ii) Horticulture plantation;

The land less ST families residing in the interior area are eligible to get the benefit under the scheme and @ Rs. 50,000/- per family is being provided to selected family in installments. In 2012 - 13, about 118 ST families were benefited under the scheme.

Table-17.13.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Families covered
2012 - 13	59.00	118

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic condition of the tribals through tea plantation implemented during last 5 years with an estimated unit cost of Rs. 76,154/- per one acre. The Tea Board has been providing subsidy upto Rs. 20,000/- and State Tribal Welfare Department is providing grant to an amount of Rs. 48,234/- per beneficiary. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Sub Divisional level Jhumia Rehabilitation Committee" from the fully/ partly ST jhumia families. The following table depicts status of tea plantation in 2012-13.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table-17.14.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Families covered
2012 - 13	94.43	124

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

iii) Coffee plantation;

The State Tribal Welfare Department provides financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/-per family for the coffee plantation per 1 hectare land. In 2012-13, about Rs. 16 lakh has been provided as financial assistance to 32 scheduled tribe families.

Table-17.15.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Families covered
2012 - 13	16.00	32

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

iv) Projects for women:

The tribal women in Tripura play an active role for pursuing the economic activity of household. They are actively involved in jhum cultivation, collection of forest produces and selling of their goods. They have some sort of skill in piggery, handloom/loin loom and handicrafts, poultry and goatery. Their skill can easily be developed in mushroom cultivation and sericulture. In recent times, a large number of self-help groups have come up for taking up various economic activities. The achievement in 2012-13 is presented in the following table.

Table-17.16.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Families covered
2012 - 13	25.00	50

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Promotion of tribal art & culture and fairs & festivals:

Kok-Borok Day Celebration

The kok-borok is the mother tongue of eight indigenous tribes of Tripura having its separate identity and it is the language of about 10 lakhs people residing in Tripura and its neighboring states, including people residing in present Bangladesh.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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. Therefore, 19th January of each year, "Kok-Borok Day" is being celebrated since 2005. The seminar, recitation, cultural programme and exhibition etc has been organized to mark the occasion. The activists in kok-borok and scholars in other field are conferred with different awards on this day.

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. The melas, exhibitions, pujas, conferences of tribal leaders etc. are held under the scheme. In 2012- 13, the State Government was spent an amount of Rs.43.00 lakhs.

Livelihood Propagation

Economic and social rehabilitation programme of the deviated constituents who shunted the path of violence:

The Government of India has introduced a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants in North-East India from April, 1998. As per guidelines of the scheme, the Government of Tripura has made arrangement to provide vocational training in different trades to the returnees through selected NGOs for economic and social rehabilitation. Just after surrender, the returnees would be favoured with a sanction @ Rs. 1.50 lakh to be kept as fixed deposit for three years in the bank. During vocational training, all the trainees have been provided monthly stipend @ Rs.3500/- per month. Housing under IAY scheme, market stall for self-employment activities, financial support for rubber plantation, creation of water sources etc. are also provided to the returnees after successful completion of the training. Out of the 1,485 tribal youths who surrendered after 1998 about 1,419 tribal youths were brought under various self-sufficient schemes and 14 of them had been restored in government jobs till 2012-13. The ST Corporation has been provided loan to these 73 surrendered tribal youth to become self-dependent. The State Government has also been implementing various programmes for the tribal youths who had surrendered outside any agreement and joined the mainstream before 1998 (i.e. pre-1998) and 2,887 had been brought under rehabilitation programme by providing market stall, horticulture, agriculture, fishery, rubber plantation and animal husbandry.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Other activities –

Nucleus Budget:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor tribals for medical treatment and purchase of medicine. The 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. In 2012-13, about Rs.50 lakh have been given as financial assistance to 4,413 poor ST patients.

Table- 17.17.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Patient covered
2012 - 13	50.00	4,413

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Implementation of Sch. Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:

To recognize 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.

The following table depicts the economic benefit provided during 2008-09 to 2012-13 under the "Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006".

Table- 17.18.

Sl.No.	Item	Number
i)	Total no of forest rights so far vested	1,20,418
ii)	Total no of forest rights so far vested to S.T families	1,20,416
iii)	Total no of forest rights so far vested to OFD	2
iv)	Total quantum of land involved (in hec.)	1,69,298.32
v)	Quantum of land involved for ST families (in hec.)	1,69,297.84
vi)	Quantum of land involved for non- ST families (in hec.)	0.48
vii)	Demarcation of land completed through local bodies	1,17,179
viii)	Pillaring completed	1,12,952

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW **OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

The State Government had announced a "State Level Flagship Programme" for economic and overall development of families who have been vested "patta" under RoFR Act, 2006 by dovetailing various schemes of the Development Departments and MGNREGA. Till 2012-13, about 77,973 ST families have been provided assistance under the programme with financial involvement of Rs.143.47 crore.

Strategy for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

A special strategy has been adopted since 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 department of the State Government is required to quantify and set apart an amount of their plan budget provision for implementation of schemes exclusively for 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 Department has to quantify at least 31 percent of their plan fund towards Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

The following table shows the flow of fund and expenditure during 2012-13 under Tribal Sub-Plan area.

Table : 17.19.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Total outlay (Revised) 2012-13	Flow to TSP (Revised) 2012-13	% of TSP	Total expenditure in 2012-13	Expenditure in TSP 2012-13	% of TSP expenditure with total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	8909.77	3138.00	35.22	7486.41	2958.37	39.52
2	Animal Resource Dev. Dept.	1991.55	619.66	31.11	1787.92	538.69	30.13
3	Co-operation	853.50	277.24	32.48	851.65	277.24	32.55
4	Employment Services & MP	26.68	8.37	31.37	25.22	8.37	33.19
5	Factories & Boilers Org.	4.50	1.40	31.11	4.48	1.45	32.37
6	Family Welfare & P.M.	8219.33	2861.40	34.81	2475.07	1010.87	40.84
7	Fisheries	1018.25	388.87	38.19	1016.69	388.87	38.25
8	Food, Civil Supplies & C.A.	224.07	74.30	33.16	288.62	100.56	34.84
9	Forest	9978.65	3769.32	37.77	2973.50	2973.50	100.00
10	H.H & Sericulture	1123.60	359.23	31.97	1062.28	340.10	32.02
11	Health Services	12058.91	5285.34	43.83	11283.33	3949.17	35.00
12	Higher Education	9138.280	2832.870	31.00	4439.99	1376.4	31.00
13	Horticulture	1674.98	534.39	31.90	990.30	265.90	26.85

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

14	I.C.A	562.00	186.20	33.13	427.96	139.98	32.71
15	Industries & Commerce	6346.73	2792.89	44.01	5736.96	2741.60	47.79
16	Information Technology	285.92	172.20	60.23	349.59	108.38	31.00
17	Labour Deptt.	141.00	43.71	31.00	141.00	43.71	31.00
18	Panchayat	2042.65	961.99	47.10	1245.66	663.10	53.23
19	Planning & Coordination	900.00	283.27	31.47	900.00	283.27	31.47
20	Power	3011.10	0.00	0.00	2011.10	0.00	0.00
21	Prisons (Jail)	2072.28	642.41	31.00	1176.94	386.36	32.83
22	PWD (DWS)	7013.84	2321.85	33.10	6609.18	1995.72	30.20
23	PWD (R&B)	32185.32	10281.11	31.94	31921.14	10260.27	32.14
24	PWD (Water Resource)	10844.85	3345.39	30.85	5732.94	1632.94	28.48
25	Revenue Deptt.	12806.86	4581.64	35.77	9021.81	2878.61	31.92
26	Rural Development	19937.79	7957.80	39.91	16802.02	6692.17	39.83
27	School Education	4394.70	1287.28	29.29	4327.94	1319.12	30.4%
28	Science ,T& E.	1033.00	414.75	40.15	855.520	314.75	36.79
29	Social Welfare & SE	18815.60	5832.95	31.00	16620.16	5193.56	31.25
30	TTAADC	9000.00	9000.00	100.00	9000.00	9000.00	100.00
31	Transport	1046.37	375.85	35.92	940.46	325.86	34.65
32	Tribal Research & C .I	32.20	32.20	100.00	31.95	31.95	100.00
33	Tribal Welfare	18609.020	18609.02	100.00	17132.49	17132.49	100.00
34	TRP & PVGP	134.77	134.77	100.00	134.77	134.77	100.00
35	Urban Dev. Deptt.	24688.71	6760.44	27.38	24688.71	1248.70	5.06
36	Youths Affairs & Sports	3009.20	942.45	31.32	2619.29	856.30	32.69
Total		234135.98	97110.56	41.48	193113.05	77573.10	40.17

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-point 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.

The Department wise target & achievement of the year 2012 -13 regarding ST families assisted under Twenty Point Programme (TPP) are given in the following table:

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table : 17.20.

(in families)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Financial year 2011-12	
		Target	Achievement
1	Agriculture Department	200	204
2	Animal Resource Dev. Dept.	250	430
3	T.T.A.A.D.C.	1500	1500
4	TRP & PTG	500	422
5	Handloom, Handicraft & Sericulture	800	1200
6	Industries & Commerce Dept. (KVIC)	150	47
7	Tribal Welfare Dept.	2500	1597
8	T.R.P.C. Ltd.	200	285
9	T.F.D.P.C. Ltd.	50	0
10	Fisheries Dept.	300	307
11	Rural Development Dept.	1600	418
12	S.T. Corporation.	250	266
13	Horticulture & Soil Conservation	2700	7759
	TOTAL:-	11000	14435

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Expenditure:

The following Table shows the expenditure of State Tribal Welfare Department in 2012-13.

Table : 17.21.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	Type of Schemes	Revised Budget	Fund received	Expenditure
Plan	TW Schemes (including State Share of CSS)	9609.02	8132.49	8088.038
	TTAADC (Grants to TTAADC)	9000.00	9000.00	9000.00
	NEC (State Share)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NEC (Central Share)	71.70	71.70	71.70
	Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	2754.56	2870.755	2511.815
	Total Plan & CS Schemes	21435.28	20074.945	19671.553
Non-Plan	TW Schemes	1905.44	1905.44	1605.367
	TTAADC (Share of taxes)	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00
	Total Non-Plan Scheme	5405.44	5405.44	5105.367
	Grand Total (Plan + Non-Plan + CSS)	26840.72	25480.385	24776.920

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 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 range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks under taken by the TTAADC.

The 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 2012-13 is presented in the following table.

Table : 17.22.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Sources of fund for State Plan and Non-Plan during 2012-13
1	2	3
1.	Grants to TTAADC (Plan)	9000.00
2.	Share of taxes (Non-Plan)	3500.00
	Total	12500.00

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

The Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. was established under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1974 in 1979.

The main objectives of the Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Development Corporation Ltd. is development of economic condition of the poor unemployed tribal people of the state by extending financial help through providing loan under various schemes with easy terms and conditions at a low rate of interest. Besides, soft loan is also being provided to the ST students for higher studies.

In 2012-13, an amount of Rs.261.53 lakhs was provided to the 195-ST youths as loan under transport, business and agriculture sector for self employment. Besides, 42 ST students were given as loan for completion of their higher studies and an amount of Rs.45.12 lakhs spent in 2012-13.

Adivasi Shikha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY):

In 2012-13, Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd launched a scheme, named Adivasi Shikha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY) through Natioanal Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC).A scheduled tribes candidate whose annual income is Rs.81,000/- in rural areas and Rs.1,04,000/- in urban areas is provided maximum Rs. 5 lakh as loan. For availing the loan an eligible ST candidates has to appeal to the Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. In the financial year, total amount of Rs.45.12 lakh has been given as loan to 42 ST students for pursuing higher studies.

SCHEDULE CASTE WELFARE:

The demography of scheduled caste 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. As such social distance between scheduled caste people and other communities is negligible.

As per Census-2011, the SC population of the State was 6,54,918 (17.8 percent). The total SC male was 3,34,370 and SC female was 3,20,548. The SC literacy rate has increased to 89.45 percent in 2011 from earlier level of 74.68 percent in 2001. During intra-census period of 2001-2011 an increase of 14.77 percent is noticed for SC literacy.

Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan:

The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) strategy for the welfare of scheduled caste introduced since 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

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

budget provision for various welfare activities for the scheduled caste people.

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 about 298- revenue villages in the State have been declared for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) village. The State Government has identified 119 SCSP villages where SC population is 40 percent or above and 179-villages were SC population is 20 percent or above but less than 40 percent.

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 since 1996. According to Maharashtra model, the SCP fund of all Development Departments is booked against the budget head of the SC Welfare Department under Demand No-20. The Development Departments have to incur earmarked expenditure on obtaining administrative approval of the State Schedule Caste Welfare Department to avoid any diversion.

The following table shows sector-wise plan expenditure of SCSP for 2012-13 and target for 2013-14.

Table : 17.23.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	State Plan expenditure, 2012-13	Expenditure against SCSP during 2012-13	State Plan outlay, 2013-14	Flow to SCSP for 2013-14
1.	Sector- I. Agri. & allied Services	21026.81	4603.31	38965.20	8275.61
2.	Sector- II Rural Development	27483.84	5960.40	27745.75	5614.69
3.	Sector- III. Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-
4.	Sector- IV. Irrigation and Flood Control (WR)	16501.44	3066.42	18405.50	3128.93
5.	Sector- V. Energy	5043.00	1382.01	1501.00	170.17

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

6.	Sector- VI. Industries & Minerals	5113.86	966.35	7421.75	2423.24
7.	Sector- VII. PWD (R&B)	31199.94	5269.34	28335.25	4816.99
8.	Sector- VIII. Communication	-	-	-	-
9.	Sector- IX. Science & Technology	434.22	100.50	1065.00	264.00
10.	Sector- X. General Economic Services	-	-		-
11.	Sector - XI. Social Services	51088.39	9477.01	57512.15	11529.94
12.	Sector- XII. General Services	20391.90	3383.64	67403.93	11500.46
	GRAND TOTAL: -	178283.40	34208.98	248355.53	47724.03

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. The authorized share capital is Rs.20 crore. It's paid up share capital till 2012-13 was Rs.452.28 lakh.

Table- 17.24.

Sl. No.	Name of the	Target of 2012-13		Achievement 2012-13		Target of 2013-14	
1	Direct lending Scheme/NSFDC Education	500	548.60	748	805.31	1165	1431.50
	Total	500	548.60	748	805.31	1165	1431.50

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 crore. Its paid up share capital till 2012-13 was Rs.249.64 lakhs.

It had started implementing the various credit-linked schemes in

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

collaboration with the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) since 1996-97. The achievement of the OBC Corporation in 2012-13 and the target for 2013-14 are given below.

Table : 17.25.

Sl. No.	Name of the	Target of 2012-13		Achievement 2012-13		Target of 2013-14	
1	Auto rickshaw, power tiller, other small business & agri sector.	230	600.00	521	618.00	1035	1081.00
	Total	230	600.00	521	618.00	1035	1081.00

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

MINORITY WELFARE:

The State Government is committed to facilitate progress of the minority communities at par with communities especially in the field of education, welfare, literate and the overall socio-economic development. A separate Department of Minorities was created in 1999 for enhancing their development.

The Directorate of Minorities, Tripura Wakf Board, State Haj Committee and Tripura Minority Co-operative Development Corporation are also functioning under the State Department of Minorities.

The minority development initiatives are being made as follows:

1. Educational programmes
 - 1.1. Pre-matric scholarship,
 - 1.2. Post-matric scholarship,
 - 1.3. Boarding-house stipend,
 - 1.4. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad Memorial Merit award.,
 - 1.5. Special incentive for minority girl students,
 - 1.6. Begum Rokeya merit award,
 - 1.7. Vocational training in different courses for minority students,
2. Economic Development,
 - 2.1. Settlement of landless people from minority communities,
 - 2.2. Minority village development scheme,

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

2.3. Nuclear budget.

Tripura Wakf Board:

The Revenue Department of Tripura formed Wakf Board for the first time in the State in 1979 in accordance with the Wakf Act, 1954. According to the State Government's decision, the Wakf Board would be responsible for maintenance of Wakf properties, recovery of Wakf properties, installation of market stalls for Muslim youths, boundary construction of mosques and graveyards, assisting in vocational training, organising culture events etc. and also providing stipend from classes I to V.

State Haj Committee:

The State Government formed a State Haj Committee in 1985 to properly monitor the Haj Yatra every year and aid the Hajis. The committee is operated under the Department of Minority Welfare. In 2012-13, 49- pilgrims were sent to Haj Yatra through the State Haj Committee. The State Government has recently adopted a plan to establish a Haj House at Agartala.

28-Point Special Package:

The State Government has announced 28-points special package for socio-economic development of persons belonging to various minority groups of the State. The special package would be implemented over a period of five years from 2013-14 to 2017-18.

Bi-cycle distribution among girl students of minority community for facilitating encouragement:

A scheme of distributing bi-cycles among minority girl students has been set off from 2012-13 to facilitate encouragement among them. 300 girl students of the community were given free bi-cycles accordingly.

Education Sector:

Under State education loan schemes an amount of Rs.318.43 lakhs has been spent during annual plan period of 2012-13 for 31,622 minority students in 2012-13 as stipend/scholarship like pre-matric, post-matric, special incentives, boarding house stipend, Abul Kalam Memorial Award, technical studies etc.

Economical Sector:

An amount of Rs.476.22 lakhs was spent in 2012-13 for 4,456 minority families for starting group village scheme, settlement scheme,

ECONOMIC REVIEW **OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

neucleous budget for patients, protection of Wakf properties, construction of Nazrul Chatrabash and State Haj House.

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. The Corporation currently financial assistance by granting loan to youths from the minority community at easy conditions for any form of trade or transport business. Besides, it also grants education loans to the students from the minority community studying in higher education in professional and technical courses. During the past one year 616 nos youths were benefited by these scheme.

a) Term Loan:

In 2012-13, the Corporation disbursed an amount of Rs.433.80 lakhs to the 342 minority beneficiaries.

Table- 17.26.

Sector	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
Agri & allied sector	50	47.50
Small Business sector	113	135.85
Technical sector	20	38.00
Transport sector	155	208.65
Artisans sector	4	3.80
Total :	342	433.80

Source: - Minority Department Corporation Ltd., Tripura.

b) Education Loan:

In 2012-13, an amount of Rs.14.75 lakh has been disbursed to 40 minorities student as education loan for the higher studies in MBBS, Engineering, Agri B. Sc., B. Pharma, D. Pharma, MBA etc.

SOCIAL WELFARE:

The Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department was set up in 1979 segregating from the Education Department to give much needed impetus to the holistic development and welfare of women, children, old and infirm and physically challenged persons. .

The State Govt. had launched social security pension scheme way

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

back in 1978 for welfare of the poor, old and helpless persons of the society. In 2012-13, there were about 22 social security pension schemes, out of which 19 schemes have been run by the State Government. It is estimated that about 2, 52,002 beneficiaries have been covered under these schemes in 2012-13.

The major pension schemes which are running by the State Government are as follows:-

i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAPS) :

This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide relief to the older persons whose age is 60 years and above and belong to BPL category. This scheme was started in the State of Tripura from the year 1995. The IGNOAPS is a central and state share scheme.

About 1,52,550 beneficiaries were covered under IGNOAPS till 2012-13.

The monthly pension to an amount of Rs. 400/- per beneficiaries per month whose age is between 60 to 79 years and 700/- per beneficiaries per month whose age is 80 years and above.

ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension (IGNWPS) :

This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide relief to the older persons whose age is between 40 - 79 years and belong to BPL category. The scheme was started in the State since 2009 as a central and state share scheme.

The total beneficiaries covered under IGNWPS was about 7,432 till 2012-13. The monthly pension per beneficiary was Rs.500/- in 2012-13.

iii) .Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension (IGNDPS):

This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide relief to the disable person, whose age is between 18 -79 years and belong to BPL category. This scheme has also been stated since 2009 as a central and state share scheme.

About 2,585 beneficiaries were covered till 2012-13. The monthly pension of each beneficiaries Rs.500/-. In case of 100 percent blind tme monthly pension of Rs.1,100/- was provided by the State Government.

iv) Widow & Deserted Women Pension:

The Widow & Deserted Women pension scheme introduced from

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

November, 2007 as a measure of social security measure. For getting the benefit under the scheme, the candidates should be 18-59 and above years age and also belong to BPL category. About 47,155 beneficiaries covered till 2012-13. The scheme is funded fully by the State Government @ Rs. 400/- per head per month.

v) Blind & Handicapped Pension:

Earlier, it was implemented for the 40 percent and above disabled persons and whose age was 18 years and above. And. At present new sanction not accorded under this scheme.

The beneficiaries covered till 2012-13 was 4531 and allowed @ Rs. 400/- per head per month. The scheme is funded fully by the State Government.

vi) Bidi Shramik :

The scheme was introduced for the older persons whose age is between 55 years and above and belonging to BPL category who are absorbed for making Bidi to maintain their livelihood on 2000 A.D. As the work is hazardous ,therefore, State Government has introduced the scheme social security measure.

The beneficiaries covered was 97 till 2012-13 and the scheme is funded fully by the State Government @ Rs. 400/- per head per month.

vii) Tripura Scheme for incentive to Girl Child - 2009:

The scheme was introduce in the State since June, 2009. The eligibility under the scheme is that the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura and girl born on or after 1st June, 2009 in BPL household. The incentive amount will be paid to the mother of the girl child, preferably through a Bank / Post Office Account. Maximum two girl children in a family are being covered under the scheme.

About 20,782 was covered till 2012-13,. The scheme is fully funded by the State Government @ Rs. 300/- per head per month.

vii) Allowance for 100% blind:

Considering the suffering of the 100 percent blind person in the society, the State Government has decided to provide some relief to the fully blind person as a measure of social security. For getting the benefit under the scheme, the age of the candidate should be 18 years and above and also belong to BPL family. The scheme was introduced from November, 2006. The guidelines of the scheme has been revised from

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

November, 2008 and renamed as "Allowance for 100% Blind". The eligible age group has also been reduced from "18 years and above" to "10 years and above".

The scheme is fully funded by the State Government @Rs.1000/- per beneficiary per month and about 539 beneficiaries are covered till 2012-13.

vii) Disability Allowance:

The scheme was introduced from August, 2007 for the persons belong to BPL category and who are 18 years and above and disability with 80 percent or above. The guide line of the scheme has been revised and the age group has been reduced from "18 years and above" to "10 years and above" and eligibility criteria have also been reduced from 80 percent to 60 percent disability.

The total beneficiaries covered till 2012-13 was about 1549 persons and @Rs.400/- per head per month is provided.

viii) Unemployment allowance for 100 percent blind :

The scheme was introduced in the State since 2003. The eligibility of the scheme that the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, the age of applicant should be 18 years and above with 100 percent blindness, their qualification should also be class -VIII passed and would registered with the 'Special Employment Exchange'

Total beneficiaries covered under the scheme were 34 persons till 2012-13 and an amount of Rs.1000/- per head per month for BPL person and Rs.500/- per head per month for APL person are being paid. The scheme is also a State run project.

ix) Tripura Cobblers Pension Scheme :

The scheme was introduced in the State since June, 2009. The eligibility of the scheme is that the candidate should be a citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, the age of applicant should be 55 years and above and belonging to BPL households and the persons actually engaged in the profession of cobbling.

About 33 persons were covered till 2012-13 and an amount of Rs.400/- per head per month is being paid.

x) Tripura Rickshaw Pullers Pension Scheme :

The scheme was introduced in the State since June, 2009. The eligibility of the scheme is that the candidate should be a citizen of India

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

and permanent resident of Tripura, the age of applicant should be 55 years and above and belonging to BPL household and persons actually engaged in the profession of rickshaw pulling.

The total beneficiaries covered were 134 persons till 2012-13 and an amount of Rs.400/- per head per month is being paid. were Nos.

Intregrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):

The State Government has been implementing Intregrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) programme since 2010 for ensuring securities of every child. The programme covers neglected/orphan/street children/missing children/ deserted children/juvenile delinquent. About six children home runs by the State Government and three "Sishu Greha" run by the NGOs and deleared as Adoption Centre.

Till 2012-13, eight Juvenile Board for all eight Districts and four Child Welfare Committees are functioning for ensuring securities of every child.

Welfare of physically challenged person:

A number of welfare and rehabilitation oriented schemes are being implemented in the State to enable the physically and mentally disable people to lead a healthy social life by overcoming their mental and physical disabilities.

The State Government has introduced a special pension scheme for the 100 percent blind and 80 percent and above physically challenged person under APL category people since 2012-13.

Welfare of women:-

Along with Tripura Commission for Women and Tripura State Social Welfare Board, the State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department is implementing various schemes and programmes for empowerment, self-reliance and eradication of discrimination against women in order to implement various schemes aiming at women's empowerment.

With a view to focus on the welfare and empowerment of women and girl child, the State Government has introduced the concept of 'Gender Budget' from the fiscal year 2006-07. At the Statement No-14 containing information on 17-Departments has been included in the Budget At A Glance for 2013-14 also. An amount of 33,745.21 lakh has been made as provision under the "Gender Budget,2012-13".

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

In 2012-13, the Tripura Commission for Women registered 817 cases and 730 cases disposed of against various atrocities on women. About 27- seminars/workshops organized and financial assistance has also given to 30 distressed women. The State Government has also operationalised a "Toll Free Women Help line (1091)" to provide guidance and assistance to the women in distress and also extended for senior citizen in distress.

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.

- ***As per Census-2011, total household was 8,42,781.***
- ***Proportion of pucca houses was 80.7 percent in the State.***
- ***73 percent household having drinking water facilities.***
- ***86 percent households have latrine facility as per Census-2011 in the State.***

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Housing as per Census- 2001:

The following table shows the condition of Census houses in the State.

Table- 18.1.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total	840,105	605,637	234,468
2	Liabe	455,986	306,777	149,209
3	Dispidated	341,600	266,252	75,348

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

The following table shows the number of occupied Census houses in 2011 in the State.

Table- 18.2.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of occupied Census house	1,024,903	726,303	298,600
2	Occupied Census houses used as residence	826,686	595,865	230,821
3	Residence-cum- other use	13,419	9,772	3,647
4	Shop/ Office	85,950	44,422	41,528
5	School/ College etc.	10,692	8,999	1,693
6	Hotel/Lodge/Guest house etc.	1,855	1,097	758
7	Hospital / Dispensary etc.	2,214	1,342	872
8	Factory/Workshop/Workshed etc.	5,412	3,117	2295
9	Place of worship	10,366	8,034	2332
10	Other non-residential use	66,052	52,661	13391
11	No. of occupied locked census houses	2,257	994	1263

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Housing shortage in the State:

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India has been estimated urban housing shortages through a Technical Group under the chairmanship of Dr. Amitabh Kundu. The urban housing shortages in the State in 2011 is presented in the table below.

Table : 18.3.

	Item	Number
i)	Estimated households below poverty line in urban area	18750
ii)	Households with katcha houses in urban areas,	12687
iii)	Average of BPL and katcha house households.	15719

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, New Delhi.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board:

Tripura Housing and Construction Board (THCB) is executing number of social housing schemes namely for the i) Economic Weaker Section (EWS) ii) Lower Income Group (LIG) iii) Middle Income Group (MIG). The State Government has also entrusted construction works to the Tripura Housing Construction Board.

Besides, land improvement and ownership flats are also developed by the Tripura Housing and Construction Board. Tripura Housing and construction Board have recently decided to construct 450-ownership flats at New Capital Complex, Agartala.

The following table depicts the number of construction activities undertaken on housing sector by the THCB during 1990-91 to 2011-12 in the State.

Table : 18.4.

Sl. No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Common for all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<i>Housing Scheme :</i>					
	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

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

	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, Sonamura, West Tripura(though we have a proposal to construct 70 Nos. EWS housing schemes at Melaghar under Sonamura Sub-Division, 23 Nos. housing schemes already been completed & expected for the remaining 47 Nos. EWS house will also be taken up very soon)	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total:	189	148	44	111	Nil
2.	<i>Cash Loan Housing Scheme:</i>					
	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:	979	196	294	497	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 unemployment 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.

It is, therefore, a prerequisite to provide priority in the following areas for infrastructural improvements as well as to create a sustainable climate for attracting investments for the State.

Challenges and problems

1. Roads and highways:

1.1. Conversion of National Highway-44 into four lanes in Tripura

Early connectivity of NH-44, which terminates at Sabroom in Tripura to a four lane highway is required. Benefits to be derived from this improvement would be immense in view of increase in trade and commerce as well as removal of feeling of psychological isolation of the local people.

Further, the National Highway needs to be aligned along the railway tracks. This will be straightening the highway and also make both the railway line and the national highway secure from terrorists. It should be a part of the golden quadrilateral.

1.2. Alternative national highway:

An alternative National Highway from Kukital to Sabroom (310 kms)

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

in Tripura may be considered as national project. This would take care of most of tribal population as well as underdeveloped areas of the state, which in turn help in the socio-economic development 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.

1.3. 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.

1.4. 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

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

up to Lumding. The rest of the line up to Manu in Tripura is in meter gauge. 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 the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India to consider air connectivity with Dhaka initially once a week by using small aircraft like ATR. 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:

4.1. 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

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

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 2011-12 has increased more than the last financial year. The major two constraints 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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

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 at a distance of just 12 Kms. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'VISWA ROAD' in Bangladesh passes 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) passes near by the Agartala Land Customs Station. In addition, the proposed railway link between Agartala to Sabroom (southern most town of Tripura) shall have a 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 shall translate into reality the vision to make Tripura as a 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 and Imigration are also of the view that considering the space constraints 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 Costoms 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 Govern-

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

ment 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.

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8. 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

ECONOMIC REVIEW ***OF TRIPURA, 2012-13***

implications for land-use in forest areas, as well as, for the livelihood of forest-dwelling peoples.

9. 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 underdevelopment. In 2001, the income per capita in Dhalai was 78 per cent of the income per capita in West District. Dhalai scored lower than all the other districts in terms of the proportion of household with a primary school within 1 km of their habitation (a measure of the dispersal of school infrastructure). Dhalai was, in fact, the least served on all major indicators of infrastructure provisions.

10. 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.

- o 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.
- o 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.
- o Prepare an infrastructure plan to address the problem of transport and communication links between Tripura and the rest of

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

India. Historical and geographical factors and fiscal imperatives require that the Central Government play a leading role in implementing this plan.

- "
 - o 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

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table - 1.

Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population - 2011

India/State/Union Territory	Area in Sq. Kms	Population			Density	Sex ratio
		Male	Female	Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India (1) + +	3287263	623121843	587447730	1210569573	382	933
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	42442146	42138631	84580777	308	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	713912	669815	1383727	17	893
Assam	78438	15939443	15266133	31205576	398	935
Bihar	94163	54278157	49821295	104099452	1106	919
Chhattisgarh	135191	12832895	12712303	25545198	189	989
Goa	3702	739140	719405	1458545	394	961
Gujarat	196024	31491260	28948432	60439692	308	920
Haryana	44212	13494734	11856728	25351462	573	861
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3481873	3382729	6864602	123	968
Jammu & Kashmir(1)+ +	222236	6640662	5900640	12541302	124	892
Jharkhand	79714	16930315	16057819	32988134	414	941
Karnataka	191791	30966657	30128640	61095297	319	965
Kerala	38863	16027412	17378649	33406061	860	1059
Madhya Pradesh	308245	37612306	35014503	72626809	236	919
Maharashtra	307713	58243056	54131277	112374333	365	922
Manipur +	22327	1290171	1280219	2570390	115	978
Meghalaya	22429	1491832	1475057	2966889	132	972
Mizoram	21081	555339	541867	1097206	52	935
Nagaland	16579	1024649	953853	1978502	119	900
Orissa	155707	21212136	20762082	41974218	270	972
Punjab	50362	14639465	13103873	27743338	551	876
Rajasthan	342239	35550997	32997440	68548437	200	921
Sikkim	7096	323070	287507	610577	86	875
Tamil Nadu	130058	36137975	36009055	72147030	555	987
Tripura	10492	1874376	1799541	3673917	350	948
Uttar Pradesh	240928	104480510	95331831	199812341	829	898
Uttaranchal	53483	5137773	4948519	10086292	189	962
West Bengal	88752	46809027	44467088	91276115	1028	934
Union Territory						
A. & N. Islands	8249	202871	177710	380581	46	846
Chandigarh	114	580663	474787	1055450	9258	777
D. & N. Haveli	491	193760	149949	343709	700	812
Daman & Diu	112	150301	92946	243247	2191	710
Delhi	1483	8987326	7800615	16787941	11320	821
Lakshadweep	32	33123	31350	64473	2149	948
Pondicherry	479	612511	635442	1247953	2547	1001

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

* 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 Pondcherry 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.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

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>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

+ 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 'Intrepolation'.

+++ 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.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2012-13

Table - 3

Estimated Birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate, 2012.

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	21.6	23.1	17.4	7.0	7.6	5.6	14.5	15.5	11.8	42	46	28
Bigger states												
Andhra Pradesh	17.5	17.9	16.6	7.4	8.4	5.1	10.1	9.5	11.5	41	46	30
Assam	22.5	23.7	15.6	7.9	8.3	5.6	14.6	15.4	10.0	55	58	33
Bihar	27.7	28.4	21.6	6.6	6.7	5.5	21.1	21.6	16.2	43	44	34
Chhatisgarh	24.5	26.0	18.0	7.9	8.3	5.9	16.6	17.6	12.1	47	48	39
Delhi	17.3	19.1	17.0	4.2	4.6	4.2	13.1	14.5	12.8	25	36	23
Gujarat	21.1	22.5	18.7	6.6	7.3	5.6	14.4	15.3	13.1	38	45	24
Haryana	21.6	22.6	19.2	6.4	6.9	5.4	15.1	15.7	13.8	42	46	33
Jammu & Kashmir	17.6	18.8	12.8	5.4	5.7	4.6	12.2	13.2	8.2	39	41	28
Jharkhand	24.7	26.1	18.7	6.8	7.1	5.1	18.0	19.0	13.6	38	39	27
Karnataka	18.5	19.4	16.9	7.1	8.1	5.3	11.4	11.3	11.6	32	36	25
Kerala	14.9	15.1	14.2	6.9	7.0	6.5	8.0	8.1	7.6	12	13	9
Madhya Pradesh	26.6	28.5	19.8	8.1	8.6	6.1	18.6	19.9	13.7	56	60	37
Maharashtra	16.6	17.4	15.5	6.3	7.3	5.0	10.3	10.1	10.5	25	30	17
Orissa	19.9	20.8	14.6	8.5	8.9	6.4	11.4	11.9	8.2	53	55	39
Punjab	15.9	16.5	14.8	6.8	7.5	5.5	9.1	9.0	9.3	28	30	24
Rajasthan	25.9	27.0	22.1	6.6	6.9	5.7	19.3	20.2	16.4	49	54	31
Tamil Nadu	15.7	15.8	15.6	7.4	8.2	6.4	8.3	7.6	9.1	21	24	18
Uttar Pradesh	27.4	28.4	23.5	7.7	8.1	6.0	19.7	20.2	17.5	53	56	39
West Bengal	16.1	17.8	11.5	6.3	6.3	6.6	9.7	11.6	4.9	32	33	26
Smaller States:												
Arunachal Pradesh	19.4	21.0	13.9	5.8	6.7	2.7	13.6	14.3	11.3	33	37	13
Goa	13.1	12.5	13.5	6.6	8.1	5.8	6.5	4.4	7.7	10	8	11
Himachal Pradesh	16.2	16.7	11.0	6.7	7.0	3.6	9.5	9.7	7.4	36	37	25
Manipur	14.6	14.4	15.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	10.6	10.4	11.0	10	10	11
Meghalaya	24.1	26.2	14.4	7.6	8.1	5.4	16.5	18.1	9.0	49	50	40
Mizoram	16.3	20.2	12.2	4.4	5.5	3.1	11.9	14.7	9.1	35	44	19
Nagaland	15.6	15.7	15.1	3.2	3.3	2.8	12.4	12.5	12.3	18	18	18
Sikkim	17.2	17.3	16.7	5.4	5.7	3.3	11.9	11.7	13.4	24	25	16
Tripura	13.9	14.6	10.7	4.8	4.7	5.1	9.2	10.0	5.6	28	29	19
Uttarakhand	18.5	19.1	15.9	6.1	6.5	4.8	12.4	12.7	11.1	34	36	23
Union Territory:												
A.& N. Islands	15.0	14.9	15.1	4.6	5.2	3.4	10.3	9.7	11.6	24	31	12
Chandigarh	14.8	20.8	14.2	4.0	3.4	4.0	10.8	17.4	10.2	20	20	20
D. & N. Haveli	25.6	25.1	27.9	4.5	4.9	3.0	21.1	20.2	24.9	33	37	20
Daman & Diu	18.1	18.4	17.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	13.3	13.5	13.0	22	18	29
Lakshadweep	14.8	16.1	13.4	6.4	6.1	6.7	8.4	10.1	6.7	24	21	28
Puducherry	15.8	16.2	15.7	7.1	8.0	6.7	8.7	8.2	9.0	17	18	16

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 2009-11.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

Table - 4

Total Workers and Work Participation Rate by residence: 2011 (Males)

States/Union Territory	Total Workers 2011			Work participation rate					
	Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	331865930	226763068	105102862	51.7	52.1	50.6	53.3	53.0	53.8
State:									
Andhra Pradesh+	24185595	16498189	7687406	56.2	58.3	50.8	57.0	58.4	54.1
Arunachal Pradesh*	350273	264790	85483	50.6	50.7	50.5	49.1	48.5	50.9
Assam++	8541560	7257852	1283708	49.9	49.4	52.9	53.6	53.1	56.8
Bihar	25222189	22436685	2785504	47.4	48.0	41.7	46.5	46.7	44.9
Chhatisgarh	7133866	5522258	1611608	52.8	54.1	47.8	55.6	56.4	53.1
Goa	419536	152986	266550	54.6	54.5	54.7	56.8	55.5	57.5
Gujarat	18000914	10171584	7829330	54.9	55.5	53.9	57.2	57.1	57.2
Haryana	6806636	4392214	2414422	50.3	50.7	49.2	50.4	50.1	51.1
Himachal Pradesh	2043373	1836358	207015	54.6	54.7	54.2	58.7	59.0	55.7
Jammu & Kashmir**	3195090	2212006	983084	50.0	49.5	51.4	48.1	46.3	52.7
Jharkhand	8424769	6484142	1940627	48.0	49.6	42.4	49.8	50.8	46.7
Karnataka	18270116	11311426	6958690	56.6	58.1	53.8	59.0	59.8	57.8
Kerala	8451569	4507501	3944068	50.2	50.1	50.6	52.7	53.6	51.8
Madhya Pradesh	20146970	14741977	5404993	51.5	53.0	47.4	53.6	54.3	51.7
Maharashtra	32616875	17887071	14729804	53.3	53.9	52.4	56.0	56.7	55.2
Manipur+++	665463	460140	205323	48.1	49.2	44.9	51.6	52.4	49.9
Meghalaya	703709	561812	141897	48.3	49.4	43.8	47.2	47.0	47.7
Mizoram	290740	145091	145649	57.3	59.7	54.8	52.4	53.9	50.9
Nagaland***#	547357	403912	143445	46.7	47.3	43.8	53.4	55.7	47.9
Orissa	11902655	9941574	1961081	52.5	53.2	49.1	56.1	56.5	54.1
Punjab	8074157	4995819	3078338	53.6	53.9	53.1	55.2	54.9	55.5
Rajasthan	18297076	13775469	4521607	50.0	50.7	47.4	51.5	51.7	50.8
Sikkim	194358	148186	46172	57.4	57.7	55.5	60.2	61.0	57.5
Tamil Nadu	21434978	11214535	10220443	57.6	59.1	55.8	59.3	60.0	58.5
Tripura	1045326	767767	277559	50.6	50.4	51.6	55.8	55.3	57.0
Uttar Pradesh	49846762	38352879	11493883	46.8	47.4	44.6	47.7	47.4	48.9
Uttaranchal	2551921	1726674	825247	46.1	45.7	47.4	49.7	49.1	51.0
West Bengal	26716047	18211180	8504867	54.0	54.1	53.7	57.1	57.2	56.8
Union Territory:									
A.& N. Islands #	120889	74670	45219	56.6	56.9	55.9	59.6	59.1	60.4
Chandigarh #	328159	10664	317495	56.1	63.9	55.1	56.5	62.2	56.3
D. & N. Haveli #	119293	55803	63490	62.3	61.3	65.6	61.6	56.8	66.5
Daman & Diu #	107434	18862	88572	65.5	70.8	53.8	71.5	58.2	75.1
Delhi #	4762026	111500	4650526	52.1	49.4	52.3	53.0	49.3	53.1
Lakshadweep #	15318	3787	11531	42.4	40.6	44.6	46.2	52.3	44.6
Puducherry #	332931	105705	227226	53.1	54.4	52.5	54.4	54.2	54.4

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2012-13**

**Table - 5 :
Population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011**

Sl. No	Name of District	Type	Area in sq. km.	Population				0-6 child population			Sex ratio	Density
				No. of HH	Population	Male	Female	P- 06	Male	Female		
1	West Tripura District	Rural	942.55	77247	329466	168689	160777	38261	19560	18701	953	974
		Urban		146301	588734	297463	291271	54817	28213	26604	979	
		Total		223548	918200	466152	452048	93078	47773	45305	970	
2	Sepahijal District	Rural	1044.78	98407	434341	222461	211880	54449	27956	26493	952	463
		Urban		11963	49346	25368	23978	5333	2731	2602	945	
		Total		110370	483687	247829	235858	59782	30687	29095	952	
3	Khowai District	Rural	1005.67	67407	288006	147524	140482	35077	17836	17241	952	326
		Urban		9977	39558	19877	19681	3582	1821	1761	990	
		Total		77384	327564	167401	160163	38659	19657	19002	957	
4	South Tripura District	Rural	1534.20	94051	391692	200409	191283	51746	26364	25382	954	281
		Urban		10632	39059	19753	19306	3497	1809	1688	977	
		Total		104683	430751	220162	210589	55243	28173	27070	957	
5	Gomati District	Rural	1522.80	81442	357566	182424	175142	47720	24546	23174	960	290
		Urban		21265	83972	43004	40968	8317	4333	3984	953	
		Total		102707	441538	225428	216110	56037	28879	27158	959	
6	North Tripura District	Rural	1444.50	71671	337986	172066	165920	53092	26986	26106	964	289
		Urban		18623	79455	40584	38871	8611	4334	4277	958	
		Total		90294	417441	212650	204791	61703	31320	30383	963	
7	Unakoti District	Rural	591.93	51953	235676	119827	115849	33393	16956	16437	967	467
		Urban		10108	40830	20383	20447	4108	2103	2005	1003	
		Total		62061	276506	140210	136296	37501	19059	18442	972	
8	Dhalai	Rural	2400.00	74404	337731	173773	163958	51571	26196	25375	944	158
		Urban		10105	40499	20771	19728	4440	2264	2176	950	
		Total		84509	378230	194544	183686	56011	28460	27551	944	
Tripura	Rural	10486.43	616582	2712464	1387173	1325291	365309	186400	178909	955	350	
			Urban	238974	961453	487203	474250	92705	47608	45097		973
			Total	855556	3673917	1874376	1799541	458014	234008	224006		960

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

**Table – 6 :
SC & ST population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Type	Schedule Castes Population			% of SC population	Schedule Tribe Population			% of ST Population
			Population	Male	Female		Population	Male	Female	
1	West Tripura District	Rural	57516	29390	28126	20.96	149847	75531	74316	19.23
		Urban	134959	68297	66662		26749	12992	13757	
		Total	192475	97687	94788		176596	88523	88073	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	73328	37836	35492	17.07	118385	59825	58560	24.69
		Urban	9230	4690	4540		1016	557	459	
		Total	82558	42526	40032		119401	60382	59019	
3	Khowai District	Rural	55620	28559	27061	19.25	138104	69544	68560	42.60
		Urban	7442	3751	3691		1433	666	767	
		Total	63062	32310	30752		139537	70210	69327	
4	South District	Rural	57020	29725	27795	15.26	151329	76261	75068	35.45
		Urban	8717	4480	4237		1362	673	689	
		Total	65737	33705	32032		152691	76934	75757	
5	Gomati District	Rural	54443	28110	26333	16.86	184007	92143	91864	42.70
		Urban	19987	10196	9791		4547	2260	2287	
		Total	74430	38306	36124		188554	94403	94151	
6	North Tripura	Rural	45665	23353	22312	14.51	109696	55679	54017	28.05
		Urban	14889	7605	7284		7410	3815	3595	
		Total	60554	30958	29596		117106	59494	57612	
7	Unakoti District	Rural	43862	22172	21690	19.68	60561	30678	29883	22.54
		Urban	10552	5245	5307		1759	944	815	
		Total	54414	27417	26997		62320	31622	30698	
8	Dhalai	Rural	50539	25853	24686	16.31	205637	104247	101390	55.68
		Urban	11149	5608	5541		4971	2512	2459	
		Total	61688	31461	30227		210608	106759	103849	
	Tripura	Rural	437993	224498	213495	17.82	1117566	563908	553658	31.76
		Urban	216925	109872	107053		49247	24419	24828	
		Total	654918	334370	320548		1166813	588327	578486	

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 7 :

Literates & Illiterates population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No.	Name of District	Type	Literates population			% of population			Illiterates population		
			Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
1	West Tripura District	Rural	253477	136704	116773	87.04	91.67	82.19	75989	31985	44004
		Urban	497919	256719	241200	93.26	95.35	91.13	90815	40744	50071
		Total	751396	393423	357973	91.07	94.04	88.01	166804	72729	94075
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	319152	173770	145382	84.01	89.34	78.42	115189	48691	66498
		Urban	40192	21223	18969	91.32	93.75	88.74	9154	4145	5009
		Total	359344	194993	164351	84.78	89.80	79.49	124343	52836	71507
3	Khowai District	Rural	219350	118708	100642	86.72	91.53	81.66	68656	28816	39840
		Urban	34241	17475	16766	95.18	96.78	85.96	5317	2402	2915
		Total	253591	136183	117408	87.78	92.17	83.17	73973	31218	42755
4	South District	Rural	284456	155334	129122	83.68	89.25	77.83	107236	45075	62161
		Urban	33523	17371	16152	94.27	96.81	91.68	5536	2382	3154
		Total	317979	172705	145274	84.68	89.96	79.16	112772	47457	65315
5	Gomati District	Rural	255453	139885	115568	82.45	88.60	76.05	102113	42539	59574
		Urban	70401	36891	33510	93.06	95.40	90.61	13571	6113	7458
		Total	325854	176776	149078	84.53	89.94	78.90	115684	48652	67032
6	North Tripura	Rural	245871	130763	115108	86.30	90.13	82.33	92115	41303	50812
		Urban	66810	34737	32073	94.31	95.83	92.71	12645	5847	6798
		Total	312681	165500	147181	87.90	91.27	84.39	104760	47150	57610
7	Unakoti District	Rural	173196	92699	80497	85.62	90.11	80.97	62480	27128	35352
		Urban	34525	17447	17078	94.02	95.44	92.60	6305	2936	3369
		Total	207721	110146	97575	86.91	90.92	82.79	68785	30064	38721
8	Dhalai	Rural	241818	133640	108178	84.50	90.56	78.06	95913	40133	55780
		Urban	34399	18003	16396	90.40	97.28	93.41	6100	2768	3332
		Total	276217	151643	124574	85.72	91.31	79.79	102013	42901	59112
Tripura	Tripura	Rural	1992773	1081503	911270	84.90	90.07	79.49	719691	305670	414021
		Urban	812010	419866	392144	93.47	95.51	91.38	149443	67337	82106
		Total	2804783	1501369	1303414	87.22	91.53	82.73	869134	373007	496127

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 8

Item No.	Houselist Item	India		Tripura					
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of census houses	330,835,767	100	1,066,863	748,686	318,177	100	100	100
2	Total number of occupied census houses	306,162,799	100	1,024,903	726,303	298,600	100	100	100
	Condition of census houses								
3	Total	244,641,582	100	840,105	605,637	234,468	100	100	100
4	Good	130,124,755	53.2	455,986	306,777	149,209	54.3	51	63.6
5	Livable	101,441,740	41.5	341,600	266,252	75,348	40.7	44	32.1
6	Dilapidated	13,075,087	5.3	42,519	32,608	9,911	5.1	5.4	4.2

Source: Census of India-2011.

Table 9

Sl. No.	Households by main source of drinking water	India		Tripura					
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Tap water	107,407,176	43.5	279,789	152,888	126,901	33.2	25.2	54
2	Tap water from treated source	78,873,488	32	171,167	69,003	102,164	20.3	11.4	43.5
	Tap water from un-treated source								
3	source	28,533,688	11.6	108,622	83,885	24,737	12.9	13.8	10.5
4	well	27,185,276	11	230,576	215,219	15,357	27.4	35.4	6.5
5	Covered well	3,895,409	1.6	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.9	3.5	1.3
6	Un-covered well	23,289,867	9.4	206,233	194,023	12,210	24.5	31.9	5.2
7	Hand pump	82,599,531	33.5	152,365	102,071	50,294	18.1	16.8	21.4
8	Tube well / Borehole	20,916,074	8.5	136,980	98,270	38,710	16.3	16.2	16.5
9	Spring	1,314,556	0.5	15,960	15,769	191	1.9	2.6	0.1
10	River / Canal	1,550,549	0.6	15,414	14,954	460	1.8	2.5	0.2
11	Tank / Pond / Lake	2,075,181	0.8	4,075	3,772	303	0.5	0.6	0.1
12	Other sources	3,644,324	1.5	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.9	0.8	1.2

Source: Census of India-2011.

Table 10

Sl. No.	Households by main source of lighting	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Electricity	165,897,294	67.2	576,787	361,573	215,214	68.4	59.5	61.6
3	Kerosene	77,545	31.4	245,373	228,953	16,420	29.1	37.7	7
4	Solar	1,086,893	0.4	15,868	13,368	2,500	1.9	2.2	1.1
5	Other oil	505,571	0.2	1,798	1,470	328	0.2	0.2	0.1
6	Any other	493,291	0.2	349	268	81	0	0	0
7	No lighting	1,164,584	0.5	2,606	2,147	459	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Census of India-2011.

Table 11

Sl. No.	Households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3
3	Open drainage	81,423,941	33	192,834	84,283	108,551	22.9	13.9	46.2
4	No drainage	120,524,914	18.9	618,947	509,545	109,402	73.4	83.8	46.6
5	Cooking inside house	215,412,336	87.3	763,705	532,946	230,759	90.6	87.7	98.2

Source: Census of India-2011.

Table 12

Sl. No.	Households by fuel used for cooking	India		Tripura					
		Absolute number		Absolute number		Percentage			
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Fire - wood	120,834,388	49	678,178	566,977	111,201	80.5	93.3	47.3
3	Crop residue	21,836,915	8.9	6,573	5,105	1,468	0.8	0.8	0.6
4	Cowdung cake	19,609,328	7.9	1,173	763	410	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	3,577,035	1.4	694	528	166	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	Kerosene	7,164,589	2.9	5,294	1,100	4,194	0.6	0.2	1.8
7	LPG / PNG	70,422,883	28.5	148,637	31,920	119,717	17.6	5.3	49.7
8	Electricity	235,527	0.1	299	223	76	0	0	0
9	Bio-gas	1,018,978	0.4	589	264	325	0.1	0	0.1
10	Any other	1,196,059	0.5	705	559	146	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	No cooking	796,965	0.3	639	340	299	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Census of India-2011.

Table 13

Sl. No.	Households by poses on of assets	India		Tripura				Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100	
2	Radio / Transistor	49,018,595	19.9	107,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6	
3	Television	116,493,624	47.2	377,988	205,683	172,305	44.9	33.8	73.3	
4	Computer / Laptop with Internet	7,708,521	3.1	8,612	2,489	6,123	1	0.4	2.6	
5	Computer / Laptop without Internet	15,654,325	6.3	53,344	31,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1	
6	Telephone	155,880,849	63.2	405,115	233,957	171,158	48.1	38.5	72.8	
7	Telephone / Mobile Phone-Landline only	9,919,641	4	17,491	9,979	7,512	2.1	1.6	3.2	
8	Telephone / Mobile Phone-Mobile only	131,202,021	53.2	360,143	214,022	146,121	42.7	35.2	62.2	
9	Telephone / Mobile Phone-Both	14,759,187	6	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5	
10	Bicycle	110,567,433	44.8	331,560	223,872	107,688	39.3	36.8	45.8	
11	Scooter / Motorcycle / Moped	51,862,242	21	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5	
12	Car / Jeep / Van	11,473,587	4.7	18,443	78,939	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5	
13	None of the specified assets	43,950,672	17.8	234,638	209,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6	

Source: Census of India-2011.