



Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes

TRIPURA

**Committee on Plan Projects
PLANNING COMMISSION
MAY 1968**

R E P O R T
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T H E S T U D Y I N
. T R I P U R A .

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PREFACE

0.1 At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects constituted in its Resolution No.COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated 26th October, 1966, (Annexure I) a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes, with the object of giving practical effect to the recommendations made in the Original Fourth Five Year Plan Draft Outline for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal communities and areas. The Team, as originally constituted, consisted of Shri P. Shilum as Chairman and Sarvashri L.M. Shrikant and B. Mehta as Members. Shri B. Mehta resigned the membership of the Team on February 20, 1967, and Shri T. Sivasankar was appointed as Member in his place.

0.2 The Resolution constituting the Study Team provides for the co-option of a member by the Study Team from each State in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State for the study of development programmes in respect of that State. For Tripura, Shri H.S. Deb Barma, Additional District Magistrate (Development) was nominated by the Administration to function as a member of the Study Team.

0.3 This report is based on an on-the-spot study of the various tribal development programmes undertaken in

(ii)

Tripura. The report was discussed with the Administration at the draft stage and their suggestions and comments have been duly taken into consideration while finalising it. The Study Team wishes to thank the Administration for the facilities provided by them for the conduct of the study.

C H A P T E R - I

B A C K G R O U N D I N F O R M A T I O N

1.1 Introduction: The Union Territory of Tripura was formerly a princely State which after integration with India in October 1949 became a Part 'C' State in the Union. With the reorganisation of States from November 1, 1956, it became a Union Territory and is now administered under the Union Territories Act, 1963.

1.2. Physical characteristics: Essentially a border region with a long international boundary the Territory is of considerable strategic importance. It is surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan and forms an almost isolated pocket connected with the mainland by the only access road which runs through the hills to the border of Cachar District in Assam. Due to the undulating character of its land surface, the territory presents unusual difficulties in the introduction of communications, thereby making it one of the least accessible areas in the country. At present, the Assam-Agartala road serves as the lifeline of the territory, as the slender communication system which existed before the partition of the country in 1947 was integrated with the area now under East Pakistan. However, some years ago, the railway line was extended from Patharkandi in Assam to Dharamnagar town, the northernmost Sub-Divisional headquarters of the Territory. But as this route involves considerable delay, dependence

is more on the air services operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation. Regular air services connect the Territory with West Bengal (Calcutta), Assam (Gauhati and Silchar) and Manipur (Imphal).

1.3. Climate and rainfall: The climate is generally hot and humid, the average maximum temperature being 35°C and the average minimum 11°C. The Territory has a fairly good annual rainfall, which is in the neighbourhood of 210 cms; but as the rain is not evenly distributed, there is need for irrigation at many places, particularly during the 'rabbi' season.

1.4. Soil: The soil is lateritic with very little water absorption capacity. The flat land in the valleys known as 'Lunga' is alluvial; the forest soils or 'tillas' are generally loamy sand devoid of humus. The total surface of 'tillas' is estimated to be over 60% of the land area and is mostly under forests. It is mainly on 'lunga' lands that crops are cultivated.

1.5 Area: The Territory has an area of 10,451 sq. Kms. (length 183.5 kilometres - width 112.7 kilometres). 60 per cent of the total area consists of hilly land while the remaining 40 per cent constitutes flat land.

1.6. Population: The population of the Territory at the time of 1961 Census was 11,42,005 as against 645,707 in 1951 and 5,13,010 in 1941. This considerable increase in population was, largely attributable to the heavy

* The distance between Agartala and Calcutta by air is 197 miles whereas by land through the Assam rail link

influx of refugees, from neighbouring districts of East Pakistan after partition, who have outnumbered the original inhabitants. Nearly 4,80,000 persons, constituting 42 per cent of the total population, belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The tribal population is 3,60,070 and accounts for a little over 31 per cent of the total population. The density of the population is 109 per square kilometre as against the all-India average of 138. The flat lands, which constitute 40 per cent of the total area of the Territory, are more thickly populated and accommodate nearly two-third of the total population.

1.7 Land utilisation: The table below gives the land utilisation statistics for the year 1964-65.

Table - I

Land utilisation statistics (1964-65) (in '000 hectares)

1.	Reporting area	..	1,066
2.	Forests	..	635
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses		33
4.	Barren and unculturable land		6
5.	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands		53
6.	Land under miscellaneous trees, crops etc.		189
7.	Culturable waste land	..	4
8.	Fallow land other than current fallow		4
9.	Current fallow	..	6
10.	Net area sown	..	231
11.	Total cropped area	..	322

1.8 Cropping pattern: The following table gives details of the area under principal crops in the Territory during the year 1964-65.

Table - 2

Area under principal crops (1964-65)

('000 hectares)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Percentage to total cropped area</u>
1.	Rice	181	56.2
2.	Pulses	1	0.3
3.	Sugarcane	3	0.9
4.	Condiments & spices	2	0.6
5.	Fruits	25	7.8
6.	Potatoes	2	0.6
7.	Oilseeds	8	2.5
8.	Cotton	7	2.3
9.	Jute	12	3.7
10.	Others	73	22.7

It will be seen from the above table that rice is the main crop in the Territory and accounts for over 56% of the total cropped area...

1.9 Basic facts and figures: Annexure II contains some significant basic facts and figures relating to the Territory.

CHAPTER II
TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF TRIPURA

2.1 According to 1961 Census, out of the Territory's total population of 11,42,005, Scheduled Tribes numbered 3,60,070. They thus constitute 31.53 per cent of the total population.

2.2 There are no Scheduled Areas in Tripura as per Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The tribal communities in the Territory have been classified into 19 Scheduled Tribes. The tribe-wise population is given in Table 3.

Table 3
Distribution of Tribal Population by Tribes

Sl. No.	Tribe	Population	Percentage
1.	Tripura or Tripuri, Tippera	1,89,799	52.7
2.	Reang	56,597	15.7
3.	Jamatia	24,359	6.8
4.	Chakma	22,386	6.2
5.	Halam	16,298	4.5
6.	Noatia	16,010	4.4
7.	Mog	10,524	2.9
8.	Kuki	5,531	1.55
9.	Garo	5,484	1.5
10.	Munda	4,409	1.2
11.	Lushai	2,988	0.8
12.	Orang	2,875	0.8
13.	Santal	1,562	0.4
14.	Uchai	766	0.2
15.	Khasia	349	0.09
16.	Bhil	69	Negligible
17.	Chaimal	50	-do-
18.	Bhutia	7	-do-
19.	Lepcha	7	-do-
Total:-		<u>3,60,070</u>	

It will be seen that the following are the major tribes and among themselves, they account for a population of 3,51,638.

- (1) Tripuri
- (2) Reang
- (3) Noatia
- (4) Halam
- (5) Jamatia
- (6) Chakma
- (7) Mog
- (8) Garo
- (9) Lushai and Kuki

The customs and dialects vary from tribe to tribe in the Territory. The Tripuris, Reangs, Noatias and Jamatias have nearly common dialects and can understand each other. The Chakma and Mogs, however, have distinct dialects while there are points of familiarity between the dialects of the Lushai and Kuki groups. The tribes are in different stages of development. Tripuris are comparatively more advanced economically and educationally, while the Reangs are more backward. Annexure III contains a brief description of each of the above tribes.

2.3. The tribals are scattered throughout the Territory and are interspersed with the non-tribal population. However, there are certain areas which have concentrations of tribal population. These are:

1. Southern portion of Dharmanagar Sub-Division comprising Kanchanpur T.D. Block.
2. Southern portion of Kailashahar Sub-Division comprising Chawmanu T.D. Block.
3. Southern portion of Kamalpur Sub-Division.
4. Southern and South-eastern part of Khowai Sub-division and contiguous areas in Sadar Sub-division under Takarjala T.K.
5. Entire Amarpur and Sabroom Sub-Divisions with certain contiguous areas in Belonia Sub-division.

The position in this regard will be clear from the map in Figure I.

2.4 The tribals in Tripura live mainly in the hill areas while non-tribals live in areas where flat land is available. The hill areas cover roughly three-fourths of the Territory. Table 4 shows the occupational distribution of workers among Scheduled Tribes:

Table 4
Occupational distribution of workers among
Scheduled Tribes

Category of Workers	Persons		Males		Females	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Total Scheduled Tribes population	3,60,070	100.00	1,84,174	51.5	1,75,896	48.85
Total Non-workers	1,74,323	100.00	83,313	47.8	91,010	52.2
Total Workers	1,85,747	100.00	1,00,861	54.3	84,886	45.7
(i) As cultivators	1,60,083	86.2	88,954	88.2	71,129	83.8
(ii) As Agricultural Labourers	8,235	4.4	5,868	5.8	2,367	2.8
(iii) In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchard and allied activities.	2,147	1.2	1,192	1.2	955	1.1
(iv) As household industry	9,743	5.2	439	0.4	9,304	10.96
(v) In manufacturing other than household industry.	491	0.27	273	0.27	218	0.26
(vi) In construction.	88	0.05	74	0.07	14	0.02
(vii) In trade & commerce	429	0.23	336	0.33	93	0.11
(iii) In transport, storage, & communication	166	0.09	166	0.16	-	-
(ix) In other services	4,365	2.35	3559	3.53	806	0.096

It will be seen from the above table that except for a very small percentage, the vast majority of the tribal population in Tripura is engaged in Agriculture. Among agriculturists, there are two categories, one comprising those who practise shifting cultivation and the other settled cultivators.

There are, however, some who practise both shifting cultivation as well as permanent cultivation. The number of agriculturists practising shifting cultivation in Tripura was estimated to be 1,35,000 (i.e. about 27,000 families). As a result of the efforts of the Government of Tripura to settle these shifting cultivators on allotted lands as permanent cultivators, about 19,767 families have been rehabilitated since the First Five Year Plan.

2.5. The tribals engaged in shifting cultivation do not have stable villages. Generally, they stay at one place for about 15 to 20 years and then shift to other places in search of better jhum land. The only exception to these are the Lushais who have regular jhuming cultivation and as a result their villages are more stable.

2.6. Reservation in services: 30% of the posts under the Administration are reserved for scheduled tribes. Information regarding the representation of scheduled tribes in the posts and services under the Government of Tripura is contained in Annexure IV. It will be seen that these communities have not yet availed themselves of their full quota. The matter needs to be looked into and necessary steps taken to ensure that the scheduled tribes secure the minimum percentage of vacancies prescribed for them.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

A - GENERAL

3.1 FIRST PLAN: Prior to its integration with India in 1949, Tripura had hardly any development programmes. The development in the Territory started with the formulation of the First Five Year Plan which provided for a sizeable outlay of Rs.279.97 lakhs. For various reasons, implementation actually commenced only from the third year of the plan. There was, therefore, a considerable shortfall in the expenditure which amounted to only Rs.197.86 lakhs. The expenditure on the implementation of various tribal welfare schemes was Rs.21.04 lakhs or about 11% of the total expenditure during the First Plan. The main programmes taken up were economic rehabilitation of the jhumias (shifting cultivators) by settling them on land for permanent cultivation, construction of tanks and bunds for irrigation and pisciculture, distribution of pedigree birds and animals, establishment of demonstration farms, organisation of co-operative societies and development of cottage industries including training programmes.

3.2. SECOND PLAN: The Second Five Year Plan provided for an outlay of Rs.926 lakhs which was over three times that of the First Plan. Almost the entire provision was utilised, the actual expenditure being Rs.892 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs.197.86 lakhs during the First Plan. The expenditure on tribal development schemes also increased in the same proportion and it amounted

to Rs.107.50 lakhs or about 12% of the total expenditure during the Second Plan. In this period, the schemes taken up during the First Plan were continued. Besides, many new schemes, such as land reclamation, terrace cultivation, contour bunding, soil conservation, etc. were undertaken. A Multipurpose Tribal Development Block was also started in Amarpur, a predominantly tribal area.

3.3 THIRD PLAN: The outlay for the Third Plan was fixed at Rs.1632 lakhs. The total expenditure was of the order of Rs.1555 lakhs. As against this, the expenditure on tribal development programmes amounted to Rs.121.12 lakhs which works out to about 8% of the total expenditure during the Third Plan. The pattern of tribal development programmes in the Third Plan was broadly the same as in the First and Second Plans. The number of Tribal Development Blocks was raised to five at the end of the period.

3.4 FOURTH PLAN: A ceiling of Rs.3081 lakhs has been agreed to by the Planning Commission for the Territory's Fourth Five Year Plan. The outlay approved for schemes for the welfare of tribals is Rs.137.30 lakhs. This works to about 4% of the total outlay.

3.5 ANNUAL PLANS: Since the Third Plan, the Administration has so far prepared three Annual Plans, namely for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. An outlay of Rs.450 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan for 1966-67. Against this the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.278.82 lakhs. It will be seen that there was a shortfall in expenditure of as much as about 35%. However,

the expenditure on the welfare of scheduled tribes exceeded the original outlay, being Rs.30.82 lakhs against Rs.28.74 lakhs. For the Annual Plan for 1967-68, the Planning Commission had approved of an outlay of Rs.500 lakhs. As against this the expenditure is estimated at Rs.524.47 lakhs which would be a little more than the approved outlay. The expenditure on the schemes for tribal development, is however, expected to be lower than the outlay, namely, Rs.37.94 lakhs against Rs.39.16 lakhs. For the Annual Plan for 1968-69, the Administration had proposed an outlay of Rs.856.17 lakhs. However, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.450 lakhs. The outlay approved for the welfare of scheduled tribes is Rs.29.195 lakhs, as against Rs.50.80 lakhs proposed by the Administration.

B - SCHEMES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

3.6 General: The Government of Tripura have undertaken a number of schemes and measures for the economic development and welfare of the tribal population in the Territory. Broadly the development programmes for scheduled tribes may be grouped under the following heads:

Education and Culture
Development of Tribal Economy
Health, Housing and other schemes

A brief account of these schemes is given below:

3.7 Education and Culture: The scheduled tribe students are exempted from the payment of tuition fees at all stages of education in the Territory. The schemes intended for scheduled tribes in the field of education include book

grants to students reading in Classes I to VIII, supply of dresses to tribal girls reading in Classes III to VIII and boarding-house stipends to scheduled tribe students.

3.8 Development of Tribal Economy: The schemes undertaken are that of jhumia settlement and land colonisation for the settlement of jhumia tribals i.e. the tribal population depending upon shifting cultivation. Next in importance comes the scheme of tribal development blocks. Apart from these schemes which are generally related to agriculture, there are schemes for the development of Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Industries and Co-operatives. A fair amount of money is also being spent on communications which includes construction of link/village approach roads, culverts and bridges.

3.9 Health, Housing and other Schemes: The schemes in the medical field are mostly for the training of the tribal girls as 'dais' and financial assistance to patients. In the field of public health, the main activity constitutes schemes for drinking water supply. Besides, there is a scheme, though on a limited scale, to provide housing subsidy to scheduled tribes. The non-official organisations functioning for the welfare of scheduled tribes are also given financial assistance by the Government of Tripura.

C - PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS

3.10 The schemes undertaken by the Government of Tripura have made a considerable impact on the tribal economy. However, much still remains to be done to improve the lot of the tribal communities and to bring them at par with the

general population. This is due to the fact that the social progress of the tribal population of the Territory had been retarded for centuries on account of various social, historical and geographical factors.

By far the greatest achievement has been the settlement of tribal families engaged on shifting cultivation, known as jhumias, as permanent cultivators on Government lands. In all, about 27,000 families were estimated to be subsisting on jhuming at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. By the end of the Third Plan, 18,231 jhumia families had been settled as permanent cultivators. Besides a scheme for resettling tribals in agricultural colonies was taken up during the Second Plan. Upto the end of Third Plan, 47 colonies had been established with 5613 inmates. The financial and physical targets achieved in respect of the tribal welfare schemes in the Territory during the Third Plan are contained in Annexure V.

D - DEFICIENCIES IN PLANNING

3.11 Need for socio-economic surveys:- It is now well recognised that any development scheme or programme, to be successful, has essentially to be based on local resources and conditions and correlated to local development needs. A number of schemes have been taken up in the Territory for the welfare of the tribals not only in the areas which are pred-ominantly tribal but in other areas and spheres such as education etc. Conditions differ from area to area because of the varying customs and usages around which the social structure of the tribal

communities is built. During the last 15 years of planning, no comprehensive and scientific socio-economic survey appears to have been conducted in the tribal areas in connection with the formulation of the various developmental programmes with the result that even the basic needs of the tribal communities such as water supply etc. are still far from being met. It has already been suggested to the Administration that a socio-economic survey of the tribal areas may be taken up by an expert team immediately so that based on the expert advice suitable need and resource based programme and approaches for the development of the tribal areas in the Territory may be formulated.

3.12 Flow of funds from the general sector and need for a long term perspective plan:

The scheduled tribes are expected to derive their due share of benefit from the development programmes under the general sector of the programme. The special provision made in the Plan under the Tribal Welfare Sector is a supplementary provision designed to secure additional and intensified development of the Scheduled Tribes. It appears, however, that in Tripura the various Departments have not been earmarking any amounts specifically for developmental work in the tribal areas. At the suggestion of the Study Team, the Administration have already agreed that in future each Department would earmark funds from its budget for being spent on programmes to be undertaken in tribal areas in the Territory. The next step would be to prepare, in close cooperation with the Tribal Welfare Department and in the

-:15:-

light of the results of the socio-economic survey proposed above, suitable perspective plan for a period of 10 years taking into account the needs and wishes of the local people as well as to work out the financial implications so that the work may be taken up in a phased manner.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATION

A - TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION

4.1. Chief Commissioner and the Cabinet: The administration of the Union Territory of Tripura vests in the Administrator designated as Chief Commissioner, acting on behalf of the President. There is a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner which consists of a Chief Minister, four Cabinet Ministers and a Deputy Minister.

4.2. Legislative Assembly: There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 30 elected members. Besides, the Central Government have powers to nominate not more than three members to the Assembly. Nine seats in the Assembly are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

4.3 Representation in Parliament: The Territory has three seats in Parliament - two in the Lok Sabha, of which one is reserved for scheduled tribes, and one in the Rajya Sabha.

B - DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

4.4 Single District: Tripura is as yet a single district territory. At the head of the district administration is the District Magistrate and Collector who is assisted at headquarters by two Additional District Magistrates and one Senior Deputy Magistrate. The district is divided into four zones each under a Zonal Sub-divisional Officer. Each zone is further divided into sub-divisions, which are under the charge of Additional Sub-Divisional Officers who exercise powers of a First Class Magistrate. Each Sub-Divisional Officer is assisted by a number of other officers in judicial and

treasury work. Lastly, each sub-division is sub-divided into Tehsils with the Tehsildars as their administrators. Every Tehsildar has one or two Assistant Tehsildars according to the size of the tehsil and depending upon the volume of work involved. There are 4 zones, 10 sub-divisions and 46 tehsils. The names of zones, sub-divisions, and tehsils are given in Annexure VI.

4.5 Need for more districts: Keeping in view the difficult and hilly terrain, the inadequacy of all-weather roads connecting the various areas, the numerous small streams and broad rivers which have to be crossed by ferry-boats, the administrative charge seems to be rather heavy for a single district officer. It was, therefore, suggested to the Administration that for the sake of administrative expediency and increasing efficiency, the Territory may be divided into two or three districts so that the charge of the district officers is manageable. The Study Team have since been informed that the Administration has already initiated action in this direction.

C - ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

4.6 Existing set up: There is a separate Minister for Tribal Welfare who is also incharge of welfare of scheduled castes and Local-self Government. At the Secretariat level, there is a Community Development and Tribal Welfare Department under the charge of Development Commissioner who is also ex-officio Secretary to the Government. The various programmes for the welfare of tribals are undertaken by the respective Development Departments.

since the Tribal Welfare Department does not have any technical staff of its own. In order that the tribal development programmes are implemented efficiently and expeditiously, it is necessary that the Tribal Welfare Department should be self-sufficient and equipped with proper staff and vested with appropriate authority and powers. The Study Team feels that there is an urgent need to streamline the administration in the tribal areas and to reorganise the Department.

4.7 Directorate for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes/
Castes and other Backward Classes:

It was learnt that the Administration have already a proposal for the creation of a Directorate for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes in place of the existing organisation which is under the charge of the Additional District Magistrate (Development). It is necessary that the proposed Directorate is formed early since the present machinery has more or less tended to function at the district level. It would also be desirable to confer on the Director of Tribal Welfare necessary Secretariat status for expeditious disposal of work. It is suggested that technical staff needed for the Directorate should be obtained on deputation on selective basis from the respective Departments and placed under its direct supervision during the deputation period.

4.8 Incentives for Staff: The conditions in the tribal areas of the Territory, which being underdeveloped lack the minimum facilities, are extremely difficult. Since the officers and staff posted to such areas have generally to

maintain double establishments and thereby incur additional expenditure, they are reluctant to serve in these areas. It is suggested that to attract officers for service in tribal areas, there should be some incentive scheme so that the officers are enabled to receive due compensation for the additional expenditure which they are required to incur as a result of such postings. It is also necessary to ensure that there are suitable avenues of promotion for the staff deployed for work among tribal communities so that there is no undue stagnation, as at present. For this purpose the posts in the Tribal Welfare Department may not be treated as isolated ones. This point may be kept in view by the Administration while finalising their proposal for the creation of the Directorate referred to in para 4.7.

4.9 Tribal Advisory Committee: A Tribal Advisory Committee has been functioning in the Territory since 1956. It was last reconstituted in June 1967. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Committee and its members include all the Ministers, 2 M.Ps., 9 M.L.As., 6 non-officials, the Development Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate (Development). The Committee generally considers tribal welfare measures and makes recommendations for the consideration of the Government. At a meeting held with the members of the Committee at Agartala, the Chairman of the Study Team suggested that Government should provide necessary facilities to the Members to enable them to go round the tribal villages in small groups, to see the tribal welfare activities taken in

hand by the Government. In this way the members could assess the impact of these schemes on the tribal economy and advise the Government about the felt-needs and problems of the tribal people in the different areas. It is gratifying to note that the Administration have since issued necessary instructions in the matter and a group of members has already visited some of the areas.

4.10 Non-official Organizations: Non-official organisations are important organs for carrying out welfare work in the tribal areas. The Study Team is glad to know that there are two non-official agencies in Tripura, namely, the Tripura Adimjati Sevak Sangh and the Gandhigram Vikas Samiti which have been rendering services in the field of health and education in tribal areas. The Admijati Sevak Sangh is running two Dispensaries as well as a number of Balwadies while the Gandhigram Vikas Samiti have established a students' home and are running Balwadies to serve the needs of the tribals. These institutions have been receiving grants from the Government since the year 1962-63 which totalled Rs.61,500 till the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The assistance is proposed to be continued during the Fourth Five Year Plan and for this purpose a provision of Rs.50,000 has been made by the Administration. It was explained by the Administration representatives that due to limited resources and difficult conditions in tribal areas, it was not possible for the non-official agencies to increase the tempo of their work and that the provision already made in the Fourth Plan was considered by them to be adequate.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE

5.1 Shifting Cultivation: One of the foremost problems of the tribals in the Territory has been that of 'jhumming' or shifting cultivation. It was estimated that on the eve of the First Five Year Plan there were 27,000 tribal families, accounting for a population of 1,35,000, practising shifting cultivation. A scheme for the settlement of these tribal families, or 'jhumias' as they are locally known, was taken up in the First Plan and has been continuing in the subsequent Plans. Under the scheme each Jhumia family is allotted 2 standard acres of arable land and paid cash grant for the purchase of essential requirements such as seeds, bullocks and agricultural implements. In compact areas, jhumia colonies have been established. By the end of the Third Plan about 18,231 families were reported to have been settled under the scheme. This includes 5504 families settled in 47 tribal colonies. Thus, the number of families remaining to be settled at the beginning of the Fourth Plan is estimated to be 9,000 or a total population of 45,000. The above estimates are based on statistics collected on the eve of the First Plan and may, therefore, not represent the true picture obtaining at present particularly because the settlement of families on land has not been without a small percentage of deserters. It is necessary to undertake a fresh survey to arrive at precise estimates of the number of jhumia families which still need to be settled as permanent cultivators.

5.2 Need for assistance: It was reported that although the scheme was popular perhaps because there was an element of cash grant, the families settled had not been happy particularly in the initial stages. It has to be recognised that the tribal people have not acquired as yet the necessary skill and the technique of the plough and wet-rice cultivation. In the initial stages, therefore, it is very important that the field officers supervise and guide closely and personally these settlements to enable the newly settled families to acquire some knowledge of the technique of wet-rice cultivation. In order to achieve the desired results, the Supervisors posted to the colonies should as far as possible, be persons with agricultural bias and experience and preferably drawn from the Agriculture Department. They should also be given the necessary training to acquaint them with advanced technological content in agriculture and methodology of working with tribal people. With a view to promoting agriculture in the tribal colonies, it would be useful if a separate Agricultural Officer is appointed under the ADM (Development) for making periodical visits to the colonies and giving technical advice and guidance to the colony supervisors.

5.3 Certain other matters which came to the notice of the Study Team, related to the delay in the payment of grants to families settled in the colonies and non-completion of formalities regarding the registration of the land in their names. While the former made their day-to-day subsistence difficult, the latter deprived them of the

loans which they could otherwise get from the Government for agricultural and other productive purposes and as a result they had to resort to borrowing from money lenders on exorbitant rates of interest.

Difficulties in Land Reclamation: One of the main difficulties now being experienced by the Administration for settling jhumias on plain land is the high cost of land reclamation. The land allotted to jhumias is mostly full of jungles and the cost and labour involved in reclamation are very high. The amount of grant paid to the jhumias is only Rs.500/-. With this amount it is hardly possible for them to reclaim the land and bring it under proper cultivation. It is suggested, therefore, that wherever sizeable tracts of land are available, mechanised reclamation may be undertaken. As, however, the Government of Tripura have neither the resources nor the equipment and material to undertake this work, the Central Tractor Organisation of the Government of India may be requested to provide assistance in the land reclamation work in the Territory.

5.4 Land Alienation: A very disturbing feature noticed by the Study Team relates to the large scale transfers of land from tribals to non-tribals which have been taking place at a rapid pace during the last few years with the result that the tribals are becoming landless and their economic conditions fast deteriorating.

There is a legislation to prevent land alienation from

tribals to non-tribals but it does not appear to be fully effective. It was understood that the Administration is already considering certain amendments to the regulations but this may not fully improve the situation as it appears that there have been a number of unauthorised or informal cases of transfers of land. It is, therefore, necessary to look into the matter in detail. It is suggested that a Committee comprising both officials as well as non-officials may be appointed by the Administration to go into the question of acquisition of tribal land by non-tribals. Meanwhile, it may be necessary for the Administration to take up certain interim measures to control illegal transfers of land. Besides the proposals already under its consideration, the Administration may consider the question of widening the scope of Section 187 of Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act which prohibits the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals except with the written permission of the Collector. Merely treating cases of illegal transfer of tribal land as null and void in the eyes of law as at present is hardly of any use as the land defacto remains in the possession of the purchaser. It is felt that the inclusion of a provision under this Section making such transfer a penal offence both for the transferor and the transferee and providing for a reasonably severe penalty would serve as a sufficient deterrent to such illegal transfers in future.

5.5 Indebtedness: The tribals, particularly jhumias are subject to exploitation by unscrupulous moneylenders.

The system of 'Dadan' i.e. advance purchase of crop by the Mahajan at very low rates, is prevalent in the Territory and the tribals are mainly the victims of this practice. Although the Bombay Moneylenders' Act was extended to the Territory by the Administration some years ago, it does not appear to have been effective in eliminating the unscrupulous moneylenders. The Cooperative Societies and Government scheme of issuing 'Dadan' loans to needy tribals have also been of little help in bringing about a change in the situation. The limited purpose for which these loans are sanctioned and procedural delays involved in securing them are responsible to a great extent for the dependence of the tribals on moneylenders who provide easy credit for meeting practically all their requirements - productive or unproductive. It was understood that although the Administration had drawn up a scheme for the creation of an imprest fund to tackle the problems of money lending in tribal areas in the Fourth Five Year Plan Draft Outline, the same was not approved by the Government of India. The matter may be reconsidered and the scheme given a fair trial.

Meanwhile, it should be useful to undertake the Purchase, sale, and Fair Price Shops Scheme which has been successfully tried in Orissa. Under this scheme, fair price shops have been opened in certain tribal areas with a view to collecting and marketing the agricultural produce, vegetables, fruits etc. of the tribals at reasonable prices and supplying them their daily needs like salt, kerosene

oil, matches, etc. at fair prices. Under the scheme, interest-free loans are also advanced to the tribals to liquidate their outstanding loans taken from the private moneylenders. Besides, loans are advanced for other purposes as well. These loans can later be recovered from the sale proceeds of the commodities purchased by the shops from the tribals. It should be possible to adopt this scheme with such modifications as may be necessary in the Territory. Side by side, with a view to relieving the tribals from the burden caused by the higher rate of interest on loans, the question of undertaking suitable legislation to scale down debts of more than two years old and to conciliate old debts of less than two years may be examined by the Administration. As, however, the problem of indebtedness of tribals in the Territory has assumed serious proportions, it is suggested that a Committee consisting of officials as well as non-officials may be constituted by the Administration to advise as to how the problem can best be tackled.

5.6 Land Settlement Operations: The Territory has not been cadastrally surveyed nor any revenue settlement carried out. From 1959, however, a revenue settlement of the Territory has been under way in accordance with a Ten-Year Survey and Settlement Plan. Subsequently, the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, also came into force and along with the survey and settlement work, the gradual implementation of various provisions of the Act has been in progress. Most of the provisions in the Act including those regarding the abolition of intermediary estates have been implemented throughout the Territory.

5.7 Allotment of Land: It is reported that cases of 13422 Tribal Jhumia families have already been settled and an area of 20,229.41 acres allotted to them. However, at the time of the visit of the Study Team, numerous complaints were made by the tribal people in Kanchanpur area against the land settlement operations undertaken there. It was reported that as a result of these operations, many tribal people had been deprived of the lands in their possession. The Study Team has already suggested to the Administration that complaints against the land settlement operations need to be urgently looked into and for this purpose, a Committee comprising both officials as well as non-officials may be constituted. It is well known that because of their backwardness and simple nature, the tribals are unable to press their claims and, generally speaking, are reluctant to go to courts of law for redress. It is necessary, therefore, that the Tribal Welfare Department watch their interests regarding the land and provide guidance and assistance to them. In this context it would be useful if an Officer of the Tribal Welfare Department is also associated with the deliberations of the Committee proposed above.

5.8 Registration of lands already allotted: It was also brought to the notice of the Study Team that in some cases lands allotted to tribals under the resettlement operations had not yet been finally registered in their names. This was not only creating a sort of anxiety and

fear in the minds of the tribals concerned but also adversely affecting their morale. It is necessary that such cases are looked into by the Administration promptly and the registration formalities completed expeditiously.

B - MINOR IRRIGATION

5.9 Minor Irrigation: Tripura has on the average a fairly good rainfall. However, as rain is erratic and unevenly distributed, there is need for irrigation at many places, particularly during the 'rabi' season. Irrigation assumes added importance in the tribal economy of the Territory since the tribal population which has been practising shifting cultivation is gradually being settled on permanent cultivation the success of which depends to a large extent on an assured water supply for irrigational purposes.

5.10 Need for Survey: The main sources of irrigation in the tribals areas are tanks, chharas and bunds. The geological formation of Tripura, with its soil free from rocky strata, is also ideal for tube-wells. The minor irrigation schemes executed by the block agencies are really minor ones. These are mostly temporary works barring the installation of a few pumping sets in selected areas. Minor irrigation schemes of a long-term nature are being executed by the Minor Irrigation Division of the Public Works Department under a regular programme. However, it appears, that there has not been any general survey of irrigation needs and potential in most of the tribal areas in the Territory and that the schemes are generally being taken up by the PWD under pressure of

public opinion for providing minor irrigation works. It is necessary that a comprehensive survey is undertaken by the Administration of all the available irrigation resources together with a contour and soil survey of areas which can be served by them along with selection of crops which can be grown there. It is only on the basis of such surveys that a judicious selection can be made of the more purposeful schemes and necessary Priorities assigned to them.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

5.11 Animal Husbandry: The role of animal husbandry in building up the tribal economy in Tripura has not been significant so far. The number of sheep in the Territory is particularly low. Table 5 gives the position of the livestock in Tripura. Sheep rearing can provide an alternative occupation to the tribal population in the Territory and help increase the income. But it would be necessary to check the increase in the number of goats as they are a danger to vegetation.

TABLE 5

LIVESTOCK POPULATION 1966
TRIPURA

1. Cattle	5,88,290
2. Pigs	36,627
3. Buffaloes	49,740
4. Sheep	2,287
5. Goat	1,32,212
6. Poultry birds	6,63,357
7. Horse & Ponies	1,773
8. Others	32,429
Total:	<u>15,06,715</u>

5.12 Piggery and poultry: There is also great scope for piggery and poultry development in the tribal areas. The tribal people are particularly fond of pork and in view of the large non-vegetarian population in the Territory, a part of the demand for meat can be met by adequately developing piggery. Similarly, poultry development will also supplement food, as well as provide supplementary income through the sale of eggs and birds. The Tribal Welfare Department have already on hand a programme for the distribution of pedigree birds and pigs on 80% subsidy basis to the interested tribals. It would be useful in this context if a programme is undertaken to train progressive farmers in poultry keeping. Side by side, it would be necessary to ensure the provision of common services such as feed, fodder, veterinary and other facilities to the tribal families for the proper development of the livestock.

5.13 Fisheries: The tribals of Tripura are very fond of fish. In fact, next to rice, fish is their staple food. However, not much thought appears to have been given as yet to the development of pisciculture in the tribal areas with the result that dependence for supplies of fish is mostly on the plain areas in the Territory. While there may not be abundance of water resources for fish production in the tribal areas, it is necessary to undertake an intensive survey for the development of pisciculture in these areas so that the existing water areas may be fully exploited for the development of fisheries. There would also be need to build up additional resources for fisheries development. It is

suggested that to start with, small tanks may be constructed in the interior villages for fish breeding so that the local needs are met within the village itself.

FORESTS

5.14 Area under forests: There are no private forests in the Territory and the entire forest area is under the control of the Forest Department. Till 1957-58, the forest area comprised 8,956.19 sq. kilometres. However, during 1958-59, an area of 2,590 sq. kilometres was released by the Administration from the protected forests for refugee settlement and consequently the forest area was reduced to 6366.20 Sq.Km. The forest area at present comprises 6352.51 Sq.Km. This works out to 60.8% of the total geographical area of the Territory. The reserved, including proposed Reserved and protected forests cover an area of 4158.41 sq.Km. (39.8%) and 2194.10 sq. Km. (21%) respectively.

However, because of the pressure on land and the need to settle landless agriculturists including Scheduled Tribes and Jhumias as permanent cultivators, another 900 sq. miles has been earmarked, from the protected forests for being released as and when required.

An area of 200 sq. miles has also been reserved for forest villages and 1427 tribal jhumia families have already been settled inside reserved forests as forest villagers and more are being settled.

5.15 Forest Villagers: Forest villagers are given certain privileges. These are (1) free collection of

timber, firewood and minor forest produce such as bamboo, cane grass, etc. for their own use, (2) free grazing of their cattle in specified areas, (3) facility of working on 'Taungya' system under which they practise shifting cultivation and, in conjunction with their own crops raise forest crops in 'Taungya' methods by dibbling seeds in lines 6 feet apart. This entitles them to receive a payment of Rs.45 per acre besides their right to the jhum crops raised by them. The forest villagers also work in forest plantations for which they are paid the normal wages namely, Rs.3 per adult male and Rs.2.50 per adult female on a uniform basis throughout the year irrespective of whether the season is slack or otherwise. Besides, the Forest Department provides various amenities for the convenience of the forest villagers. These are (1) provision of tubewells and ringwells, (2) construction of club houses and providing them with furniture and radio, (3) setting up of forest labour cooperative societies and enlisting the forest villagers as members thereof, (4) setting apart areas for school and bazar and establishment of schools in collaboration with the Education Department, (5) arranging of cinema shows for screening films relating to forests and forest education including wild life in order to instil in the forest villagers and their families love for forests and wild life. The Study Team visited some forest villages and tribal colonies. It was represented by the villagers that in certain areas, forest boundaries run very close to their habitations and that there was need to redemarcate boundaries. This matter may be looked into by the Administration. Another point

* The Study Team has since been informed that this matter is receiving the attention of the Committee for Demarcation of Boundaries between Forest Reserve and Tribal colonies set up under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Forests.

raised was that the forest villagers were not getting any loans for productive purposes even from the Departments concerned since their rights in forest lands were not recognised. It was suggested that either the Forest Department should stand surety for the loanees or the loans may be sanctioned to them on their personal surety. It is necessary that ways and means should be devised to meet the legitimate needs of the tribal people as otherwise they would have to turn to moneylenders and it will be difficult to rescue them from the clutches of the latter.

5.16 Shifting Cultivation and Forests: While jhuming is allowed freely in protected forests, the practice is strictly prohibited in reserved forests except on the Taungya system mentioned above. There are certain areas in the Territory, such as the southern part of Kanchanpur in Dharmanagar Sub-division, south-eastern part of Khowai Sub-division and certain portions of Amarpur and Sabroom Sub-divisions including some of the main hilly ranges in Tripura where the terrain is so hilly and undulating that no alternative to jhuming seems feasible for many years to come. There are a number of tribal villages in these areas which have been in existence for the last 30 to 40 years or more depending solely on

jhuming for their subsistence. The inhabitants of these villages naturally have developed a feeling of insecurity following the application of forest laws imposing restrictions on the jhuming which they have been practising for generations. It is also not possible immediately to bring all of them out of reserve forests and to settle them on land in plains areas as pressure on land in the plains has reached ^{near} saturation point in the Territory. As there is no alternative for these villagers but to continue jhuming, the Forest Department sometimes accords permission for jhuming for a year or so. This, however, is not a satisfactory arrangement as the feeling of insecurity will continue to persist among the tribals. There is therefore need for enabling the tribals living in such areas to continue jhuming for long periods. Steps should, however, be taken simultaneously to introduce scientific and controlled jhuming methods to minimise the bad effects of jhuming on the forests. It is suggested that the Administration may consider adopting regulations, similar to those of Jhuming Land Regulations of NEFA for such areas.

5.17 Scientific development of Forests: Tripura is a hilly area. The National Forest Policy postulates reservation of 60% of the total area in hilly tracts as forest area. But as a result of the release of forest areas from time to time for non-forest use, the area under forests will ultimately come down to 33% of the total area. This is inevitable because the needs of the people cannot be ignored. But this also underlines the urgency for developing the available

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forest areas to the fullest possible extent. For this purpose, it is necessary to bring the entire forest area under scientific management and control and action needs to be ^{taken} ~~be~~ in this regard in various directions. First of all, extensive forest land use survey may be conducted so that the available area is rationally exploited. The Forest Department are no doubt seized of the problem and have been doing useful work of which the introduction of rubber plantations in the area is an example. There is however still need to intensify the activities in this direction. It is also necessary to bring the entire forest area under sanctioned working plans as soon as possible as at present only 53% of the forest area is under sanctioned working plans. Besides, the area to be protected from fire needs to be increased; at present only 64.9% of the forest area has been protected from fire.

CHAPTER VI
E D U C A T I O N .

6.1 Opening of new schools: Special steps for spreading literacy among the scheduled tribes were initiated under the First Five Year Plan when 19 primary schools and one junior high school were started in tribal areas under the tribal welfare programme. From the Second Five Year Plan, however, the work of establishing new schools has been taken over by the Education Department as a part of their normal programme. Thus, at present the tribal welfare programme provides only such educational facilities as boarding houses, building grants to primary schools located in the tribal areas, arrangements for education free of tuition and examination fees, award of book grants, etc.

6.2 Facilities to tribal students: No tuition fee is charged from the tribal students in schools upto the Higher Secondary stage. Besides, deserving tribal students are given merit-cum-poverty stipends, book grants, school dresses, etc.

Under the tribal welfare programme, the scheme for construction of boarding houses has proved particularly useful to tribal students coming from distant interior areas for education in high/higher secondary schools. It was, however, noticed by the Study Team that at one place, there were no students in the boarding house as no stipends had been sanctioned. The matter has already been brought to the attention of the State authorities in order that the procedure for the grant of stipends may be simplified and streamlined.

6.3 Literacy: The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes population was 10.01 as against 20.2 for the entire population of the Territory according to 1961 Census. Annexure VII contains information regarding ^{the} levels of literacy among Scheduled Tribes as well as the general population in the Territory.

6.4 Enrolment in schools: The following table contains information regarding enrolment in schools and colleges during the three Plan periods:

TABLE 6

	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Total Enrolment	Sch. Tribes Enrolment	Total Enrolment	Sch. Tribes Enrolment	Total Enrolment	Sch. Tribes Enrolment
(a) Primary School/Junior Basic School students	53,966	12,271	81,358	19,741	1,27,898	24,378
(b) Senior Basic School students	-	-	10,795	1,212	16,531	1,870
(c) High & Higher Secondary School students	8,958	1,207	15,100	2,126	30,988	3,243
(d) College students	11,098	39	13,081	67	15,687	117

It will be seen from the above table that there has been considerable increase in the enrolment of tribal students. However, the position is far from satisfactory as yet. Although tribals constitute a little over 31

per cent of the total population, the enrolment of tribal students at the primary stage was only 19 per cent of the total enrolment at the end of the Third Plan. In fact in the case of Senior basic, high/higher secondary and college stages, this percentage stood at 10.46 and 0.7 respectively.

6.5 Need for residential facilities: There are about 1400 primary schools spread all over the territory, but it has not been possible so far to extend the educational facilities to the remote and interior tribal villages. The Administration propose to increase the number of schools during the Fourth Plan to cover such villages. However, one of the main problems faced by the Administration is the unwillingness of really good teachers to go and work in inaccessible and difficult areas. The Study Team feels that it would accelerate the pace of progress - in the field of education in tribal areas if residential primary schools for boys and girls are started in selected places in the interior and suitable incentives given to the teachers. Such schools may well be of the Ashram type, as in Bihar and Orissa. There is already one Ashram School in the Territory and it should be possible to open more such schools.

6.6 The Study Team were glad to know that the Government of Tripura have organised a number of junior basic schools in the tribal areas. However, it was noticed that many of them were without adequate boarding facilities. This matter needs to be looked into and remedied.

6.7 Single teacher system: It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that the single teacher system in the primary stage had been responsible to a great extent for wastage and stagnation among the scheduled tribes students. There are as many as 323 single teacher primary schools in the tribal areas. The Education Department has no separate norms for the opening of schools in tribal areas and adopts the same uniform yardstick for the provision of teachers as in non-tribal areas. The yardstick provides for a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:40 for the primary stage. Thus it happens in almost all the schools that one teacher has to take as many as 4 classes, with the result that teachers are not able to devote adequate time and attention ^{to} the students. Moreover in the absence of the single teacher on short leave or during his routine visits to the headquarters for work such as collection of pay, etc., the school ceases to function. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be at least two teachers in each primary school. There are a number of non-matriculantes among tribals who could, after appropriate training, be appointed to serve in the schools in tribal areas. One advantage of such an arrangement would be that it will be possible for them to teach the students in their own dialects.

6.7 Medium of instruction: The medium of instruction throughout the Territory is Bengali which has been the State language since the time of the Maharajas and is,

therefore, understood by the majority of the tribals. To be able to communicate freely with tribal children, school teachers, particularly those of the primary schools, are encouraged to learn tribal languages. Tribal language is taught as a subject in the Government Teacher Training Institute and as an incentive, awards are given to teachers passing the tribal language examination. Representations were made to the Study Team that it was necessary that education in the primary stage should be imparted through the mother tongue. This demand is in consonance with the recommendation made by the Education Commission that the medium of education in the first two years of the school should be the tribal language and books should be specially prepared in these languages for use at this stage. The Study Team agrees that teaching in the tribal languages will facilitate understanding on the part of the tribal children who will then be better equipped for receiving education at the higher level. It is suggested that the Administration may take suitable steps in this direction.

6.9 Education of girls: Separate figures in regard to enrolment of Scheduled Tribes boys and girls in schools during 1967 are furnished in the table below:

Table No.7

<u>Enrolment of tribal students</u>			
<u>Area</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tribal Area	12,826	3,827	16,653
Non-tribal Area	<u>9,532</u>	<u>3,578</u>	<u>13,110</u>
	22,358	7,405	29,763

It will be seen from the above table that girls are lagging far behind boys in the matter of education. Although no figures for boys and girls have been furnished separately for enrolment in colleges, it appears that there are hardly any tribal girl students going to colleges. The Study Team feel that a concerted effort is necessary to raise the level of literacy among girls.

6.10 Wastage and stagnation: No figures regarding wastage and stagnation among the tribal students are available. It will be seen from Table 6 that although there were 12,271 students in the primary schools at the end of the First Plan, the number of students in the High/Higher Secondary Stage during the Second Plan was only 2,126. Similarly, as against 19,741 students in the primary schools at the end of the Second Plan, the number of high/higher secondary schools students at the end of the Third Plan was 3,243. The enrolment at the college level was much lower, namely, 117 at the end of the Third Plan as against 2,126 in the High/Higher Secondary stage at the end of the Second Plan. It appears, therefore, that the percentage of wastage and stagnation among the tribal students is very high. It is necessary that the causes of wastage and stagnation should be studied in depth by the Administration and steps taken to improve the present position which is manifestly unsatisfactory. There should also be a programme to organise some practical vocational training

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schools with a view to giving useful vocational training to those boys and girls who fail to get through the matriculation examination.

6.11 Inspection of schools: Complaints were made to the Study Team about the poor quality of teaching in the schools in tribal areas. In the case of schools located in the remote and interior areas the Study Team were given to understand that the inspecting staff was not making regular visits for inspection, there-by encouraging slackness on the part of teachers. It is hardly necessary to emphasise that all schools should be inspected regularly to ensure efficiency.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(A) ROADS

7.1 Difficult terrain and scarcity of road material:

The physical features of the Territory present exceptional difficulties for the development of adequate road communications. Six principal ranges of hills, rising one, above the other run north to south with an average distance of 12 miles between ranges. Each range as a whole is higher than the neighbouring range on its west. And the altitudes vary from 50 to 2,000 feet above sea level. There are 12 river basins, seven of which are quite important. The terrain is made difficult by the presence of sandhills ranging between 15 to 50 meters above ground level over a wide area. Further, there is scarcity of road metal as Tripura does not possess large stone quarries. In the absence of road metal, the Public Works Department has resorted to the use of bricks. The supply of bricks is also unreliable as burning of bricks can be undertaken only for 4 months in the year owing to heavy rains. Moreover, the cost of bricks is quite high. The Study Team, therefore, feels that it would be useful if the Central Road Research Institute could investigate and lay down suitable specifications for the construction of cheap and durable roads in Tripura keeping in view the topographical features of the area.

7.2 New design for road construction: At the request of the Study Team, the Union Minister of Education had referred the matter to the Central Road Research Institute. The Institute have since communicated the results of their examination. According to them the cost of road construction as practised now in Agartala, can be considerably reduced by using locally available soil into the ^{lower} layers, without affecting the scientific design requirements. This will enable longer lengths to be built with the same allotment of funds. It should, therefore, be possible for the Tripura Administration to effect considerable savings in road construction which could be utilised for meeting the pressing needs of road communication in other areas in the Territory. The Central Road Research Institute have agreed to carry out, in collaboration with the Tripura Public Works Department, further detailed investigations for building roads with local materials in different areas in the Territory. To create confidence among the PWD staff, and to demonstrate how roads on the above design can be constructed the Institute have offered to conduct through the agency of their field laboratory units a few miles of road using the proposed techniques. The Study Team recommends that the Government of Tripura should avail themselves of this offer.

7.3 Foot Tracks: The tribal areas in the Territory, generally, speaking, are still devoid of proper means of communications. While some improvements have been brought about in the past years, it is necessary that the pace of progress should be accelerated. It is estimated that

about 1200 km. foot tracks or paths would need to be constructed to connect the different inaccessible areas throughout the Territory. Although in view of the magnitude of the task involved, the work will have to be undertaken in a phased manner, there is urgent need to open up the outlying areas, particularly the border areas e.g. Kanchanpur and Jampoi hills, through all-weather roads.

7.4 PWD Division under the charge of the Development Commissioner:

Apart from the difficulties with regard to paucity of funds and shortage of road metal, another obstacle to road construction has been the heavy programme of road construction and other building works which the PWD has on hand. The Study Team feels that the construction of roads and other building works in the tribal areas in the Territory can be expedited if a separate PWD Division is constituted and placed under the charge of the Development Commissioner. Such a division exists in Manipur and has shown good results there in road construction and other building works. The Study Team recommends that similar arrangements may also be made in Tripura.

7.5 Need for a Road Construction Board: The needs of the Territory for roads are still great indeed. Before Independence, communication in Tripura was entirely dependent on the railway lines running close to its border and there was hardly any road system in the

Territory. At that time there were only 67 miles kutchha roads in Tripura. As a result of the partition of the country, the railways was lost in Pakistan and Tripura was cut off from the rest of India. The Administration had, therefore, to undertake extensive programmes for the development of roads during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans and as a result transport and communication facilities have been spreading very fast. However, as mentioned earlier many new roads have still to be constructed, specially in areas predominantly inhabited by the tribal population. Although the construction of roads is undertaken by the Public Works Department, Funds are sanctioned by different agencies, by the Forest Department for Forest Roads and by the Tribal Welfare Department for roads undertaken under the tribal welfare programme. With a view to pooling the available resources for road construction work, it is suggested that a Road Construction Board may be set up, with the Development Commissioner as Chairman, and representatives of other Departments concerned as members, to coordinate the various road construction schemes undertaken with the funds provided by the Public Works Department from their own budget as well as funds from the budgets of the Forest Department, Community Development Department and the Tribal Welfare Department.

(B) RAILWAYS

7.6 Rail Communication: The only rail-link that Tripura had with the rest of India in the pre-partition period is now in East Pakistan. The rail link from Kalkalighat in Assam

was extended to ^{Dharmnagar} some years ago and as a result the railway now traverses through the Territory for a short distance of seven miles, upto its northern-most sub-divisional town. This has, however, not brought about any appreciable improvement in the transport facilities and the Territory continues to be dependent primarily on road transport. The only convenient connection with the rest of the country is by air to Calcutta or Gauhati, but the facility can-not naturally be availed of by all sections of the population because of the high cost involved. The extension of the rail link upto Sabroom, the southern-most sub-divisional town of the Territory is, therefore, of utmost importance not only for the all-round development of Tripura but also for defence purposes.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS

7.7 Postal and Tele-communication facilities: The need for adequate postal and tele-communication facilities in a border area like Tripura hardly needs emphasis. It has, however, been observed that these facilities are lacking in the Territory, particularly in the remote and interior areas. The Post and Telegraphs Department have of late been following a liberal policy with regard to the opening of new post offices in border and very backward areas. In the backward areas, post offices are opened even when they are not remunerative and the

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limit for the loss per year per post office has been raised to Rs. 2,500. Similarly, in the case of Telegraph Offices, the Third Plan policy envisages provision of Telegraph Offices, among other places, in Block Headquarters. The Study Team suggests that the Government of Tripura may take up with the Posts and Telegraphs Department the question of opening more post and telegraph offices in the Territory.

CHAPTER VIII

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

(A) INDUSTRY

8.1 General: Due to the geographical situation of Tripura import of heavy machines into the Territory and export of finished products outside, have in the past posed a serious problem. Besides, the inadequate communication system, ^{of} non-availability/adequate and cheap power, lack of potential entrepreneurs and dearth of skilled and trained personnel stood in the way of the industrial development of the Territory. Intensive developmental activities ^{and} were undertaken during the three plans/it was only in the Third Plan that a stage could be reached for the setting up of a Paper Mill, a Jute Mill and a Plywood factory and other industries based on locally available raw materials, But lack of the necessary infra-structure may stand in the way of establishing large or medium-sized industries in the tribal areas of the Territory in the near future. It will, therefore, be necessary to promote village crafts which have a vital role to play in sustaining a self-reliant rural economy in the tribal areas.

8.2 Training-cum-Production Centres: Development Programmes under the industrial sector for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura during the first three Plan periods related mainly to the creation of skilled artisans in weaving and basketry in which trades the tribals possess traditionally some aptitude. During the

Third Plan, 8 training-cum-production type centres were started in different areas having concentrations of tribal population. One more centre was set up in 1966-67 bringing the number of training-cum-production centres in the Territory to 9. Three more centres are proposed to be set up during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan.

8.3 Facilities after Training: In these centres 325 trainees have so far completed the one year training programme prescribed for them. It appears that in the past there was no proper follow-up arrangement with the result that after completing the training, the trainees could not settle in the trades profitably. The Study Team understands that the Industries Department are siezed of this problem and that they are arranging to put the trainees, who have completed training on production work in the centres under the guidance of departmental experts on a wage basis for a period of two years. This, however, appears to be only a partial solution of the problem. It is necessary that on successful completion of the training and the two years' production course the trainees should be helped to set up their own establishments so that they may continue to pursue and earn a living from these trades. To enable them to do this they would need financial assistance from the Government in the form of loans or grants for the purchase of equipment and raw materials. It would also be necessary to provide them facilities for the purchase of raw materials and for the sale of their finished products. A ready market for the

goods manufactured by the trainees is, however, essential for the success of the scheme. This matter needs to be carefully gone into by the Administration while imparting training in crafts to tribals.

8.4 Purchase of products by the Government: The Study Team visited a training-cum-production centre and was impressed with the quality of the articles produced there. Some of these products were such as could be purchased by the Government departments for use in Government offices and buildings as curtain cloth, dusters etc.

8.5 Timely sanction of stipends: It was noticed by the Study Team that in a training-cum-production centre which it visited there were no trainees since stipends had not been sanctioned. Timely sanction of stipends is imperative if the programmes are to yield the desired results.

(B) MINERALS

8.6 Geological surveys: As a result of the massive influx of refugees from East Pakistan into the Territory the problem of land in Tripura has become extremely difficult. It was in this context that the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (1960-61) emphasised the need for a geological survey of the Territory with a view to exploring the mineral potential or other resources to provide greater employment

for the people. It was learnt that a survey was conducted by the Geological Survey of India during the year 1966-67 at the request of Directorate of Industries, Tripura, for finding out glass sand deposits. The Survey has revealed that a deposit of more than 0.16 million tonnes of useable sand is available near Bisramgonk area. The sand, after analysis and experimental melting at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur, Calcutta, has been found suitable for the manufacture of Glass Wire. The investigations made by Geological Survey of India, Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute and Small Industries Services Institute have also established the technical feasibility of establishing a Glass Industry in Tripura. Other raw materials such as furnace oil, limestone and soda ash, will, however, have to be brought from outside the Territory. It is understood that the Administration are already taking steps to attract private entrepreneurs for the setting up of a Glass industry in the Territory. The Administration have also requested the Geological Survey of India to conduct more surveys during the Fourth Plan period for locating other mineral deposits. For the year 1967-68, investigations for the following minerals have been proposed:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Ball Clay | 2. China Clay |
| 3. Limestone | 4. Silica sand |
| 5. Zypsum | 5. Quartz |
| 7. Feldspar | 8. Keolin |
| 9. Bentonite | 10. Redstone/red soil containing high percentage of iron oxide to be used as a pigment to substitute P.G. Red oxide for the manufacture of ready mixed paint. |

8.7 Organisation of Geology & Mining Cell: It was learnt that the Geological Survey of India. have already deputed a field party to Tripura for investigations during 1967-68. In view of the need to provide employment to increasing population in the Territory, it is necessary that the survey work is completed early and suitable programmes for exploitation taken up thereafter. It may be useful in this context if the Administration could organise a small Geology and Mining Cell of their own to undertake exploratory work in this direction.

CHAPTER IX

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

9.1 Existing medical facilities:- There was practically no public health activity, worth the name, in the Territory prior to the launching of Five Year Plans. All that the Territory had on the eve of the First Plan was one 46 bed hospital at Agartala, and 29 dispensaries. During the First Plan period, the strength of the existing hospital was raised and three more hospitals and a primary health centre were opened. The number of dispensaries was raised from 29 to 63 and one mobile dispensary was also set up. Further expansion in medical facilities took place during the Second and Third Plans. There were 31 Hospital/Primary Health Centres and 94 Dispensaries, with a bed strength of 754 during 1965.

9.2 Need for Doctors and more medical facilities: It will be seen from the above figures that there has been a considerable expansion of medical facilities in the Territory. However, it has been observed that the medical facilities in the tribal areas are, by and large, inadequate and though some dispensaries have been set up, there are no qualified Doctors to run them. As a result a number of dispensaries in the tribal areas are being manned by Compounders. This is because of the reluctance of the medical personnel and Doctors to serve in tribal areas in view of the difficult conditions of work there and additional expenditure which they have to incur on maintaining two establishments. The State Government may, therefore, consider the question of

giving cash incentives and facilities like free furnished residential accommodation, to the persons working in the tribal areas. Further, in view of the inadequacy of the existing dispensaries in these areas, it will be necessary to consider an arrangement whereby it may be possible to provide medical coverage at least once a year to all the villages in the tribal areas.

For this purpose, the Study Team recommends the establishment of more mobile dispensaries. These dispensaries may be attached to the Sub-Divisional Hospitals and visits to the villages should be made according to a well-planned schedule with advance information to the villagers so that full advantage may be taken of such visits. It may also be useful to provide First-Aid boxes in the schools and other suitable places in the remote and interior areas. Besides providing medical coverage, the mobile dispensaries should also undertake a programme for the spread of health education so that the people learn how to avoid disease and ill-health. Apart from dysentery and other gasteric diseases, the common major diseases in the tribal areas are T.B., Malaria and Leprosy.

Although the eradication of these is covered by various programmes at the national level, much remains to be done to control these diseases in the tribal areas in the Territory. In a number of tribal colonies visited by the Team, it was learnt that no Malaria Control Unit had ever visited them. The Administration

may take up the matter with the Government of India so that the existing arrangements are strengthened and more Units posted to the Territory, if considered necessary. There is also an urgent need for undertaking a systematic leprosy survey.

9.3 Financial and other assistance: Under the Tribal Welfare Programme, a scheme is in operation for providing financial assistance to meet the conveyance charges of poor tribal patients living in remote areas and suffering from serious diseases to enable them to go to the nearest hospital. In view of the difficult communications in the tribal areas, it is necessary that this scheme is continued.

During the course of a meeting which the Chairman had with the Members of the Tribal Advisory Committee, the need was stressed for the provision of ambulances at the various sub-divisional headquarters for carrying expectant mothers to the nearest Maternity Health Centres and patients in serious condition to the nearest Hospitals. This matter may be examined by the Administration. Another scheme which extends financial assistance under the Tribal Welfare Programme relates to grants for the treatment of patients suffering from T.B.. It was stated that T.B. patients received an amount of Rs.45/- per mensem which is intended for their own nourishment. But, in view of the extreme poverty of some of the tribal families, there seems to be a tendency to spend the money on family subsistence rather than on the nourishment of the patients. Thus, the...

assistance offered by the Government is not utilised for the purpose for which it is intended. This matter may be looked into by the Administration and a way found to avoid this irregular diversion of financial assistance.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

9.4 Out of a total number of 4974 tribal villages in the Territory, there are only 1475 villages having adequate sources of water supply for drinking purposes. In the remaining 3499 villages, which constitute more than two-thirds of the total tribal villages, drinking water supply is inadequate. The shortage of drinking water facilities in tribal areas is thus considerable. In fact, non-availability of clean drinking water is one of the main causes for the prevalence of various types of gastric diseases in these areas. The Study Team understand that ringwells and tube-wells are being provided in the tribal villages under the tribal welfare scheme, local development works and from the Block funds, while provision for the construction of wells for jhumia tribals who are settled in colonies is made separately under the colonisation scheme. It appears, however, that it is mainly under the tribal welfare programme that a sizeable number of wells are being constructed. For providing drinking water to all the tribal villages in the Territory, the Department has estimated the cost of sinking tubewells at Rs.23,40,000. The Fourth Five Year Plan Draft Outline

of the Territory, however, provides a sum of Rs.5,00,000 for drinking water supply under the tribal welfare programme. At this level of allocation it will take over two decades to provide safe drinking water to all the tribal villages. This would not be a satisfactory arrangement. It is necessary that the programme of water supply be accelerated and provision of funds for water supply schemes made on a larger scale so as to cover all the villages within a reasonably short period.

9.5 Need for adequate maintenance of wells: In the course of its visits to the tribal areas, the Study Team noticed that some of the Ringwells and tube-wells had gone out of use owing to lack of proper care and maintenance. The Team feels that wells which can be repaired without much expenditure should be renovated as early as possible. It also suggests that ^{there} should be a systematic programme for inspection so that the wells and tanks are serviced periodically.

It was noticed by the Study Team that in certain areas tribals were hesitant to draw water from wells and preferred to depend on ponds and other sources of contaminated water. In such areas, there is urgent need for propaganda to persuade the tribal families to make use of the wells.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, COOPERATION & PANCHAYATS

10.1 Community and Tribal Development Blocks: There were 10 Community Development and 5 Tribal Development Blocks (including one Multipurpose T.D.Block) in the Territory at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and an expenditure of Rs.89.22 lakhs had been incurred on them under the community development programme during this period. The details of the Tribal Development Blocks are furnished in Table below:

TABLE No.8

Existing Tribal Development Blocks

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Date & year of starting	Total population covered	Tribal population.	%age of Tribal population.	Area in square miles	No. of villages.
1.	Kanchanpur T.D.Block	October 61 1961-62	20,944	17,429	83	492	332
2.	Sabroom T.D.Block	October 63 1963-64	23,680	16,172	68.2	238	192
3.	Chaumanu T.D.Block	April 64 1964-65	25,242	21,132	84	200	280
4.	Dumburnagar T.D.Block	October 64 1964-65	16,073	14,324	89	205	204
5.	Amarpur M.P. Block	April 57 1957-58	40,816	25,201	62.5	322	197
			Total:-	94,258			

It will be seen from the above table that the five Blocks cover a tribal population of 94,258, i.e. 26.17 per cent of the total tribal population in the Territory. The Administration have already proposed to the Government of

India the opening of 5 more Tribal Development Blocks in different parts of the Territory during the Fourth Five Year Plan by bifurcating the existing community development blocks. The proposals in this regard are as follows:

TABLE 9

Proposed Tribal Development Blocks in the Fourth Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the proposed Block.	Total population.	Tribal population.	Percentage of tribal population	Area in sq. miles.
1.	Kalyanpur Tehsil	30,841	16,065	52	188
2.	Teliamura Tehsil	46,595	24,240	52	200
3.	Charilam & Takerjala Tehsil.	43,721	26,634	60.9	152½
4.	Belonia Tehsil and part of Moharipur Tehsil	40,000	20,000	50	176
5.	Part of Fatikroy and Kailashahar Tehsil	25,128	12,577	50	150
			<u>99,516</u>		

It will be seen that the new Blocks will enable coverage of an additional tribal population of 99,516. But even with the opening of 10 T.D. Blocks, only 53.81 per cent of the tribal population in the Territory would be covered. It will, therefore, be necessary to take up tribal welfare work in the areas, other than those covered by the T.D. Blocks, under the other development programmes.

10.2 Evaluation of T.D.B. Programme: The Study Team visited two T.D. Blocks in the Territory. It was noticed that the activities of the tribal development blocks had not as yet caught the imagination of the people or aroused sufficient enthusiasm in them as they had failed to meet the felt needs

of the tribal communities. These programmes, therefore, need to be reoriented. It is suggested that a small evaluation committee, consisting of both officials and non-officials, may be appointed to go into the working of the Tribal Development Blocks in the Territory to assess what has been achieved during the last five years or so and to indicate the lines on which the programme may be reoriented to produce quick and visible results. The recommendations of the Committee will be more realistic and practical if it has before it the results of a socio-economic survey. It will, however, be some time before the proposed evaluation committee is able to go into the matter and submit its report to Government.

It may, therefore, be advisable to remove in the meantime the defects and drawbacks which have already been

noticed in the programme. Some of the important problems are dealt with in the following paragraph:

10.3 Socio-economic surveys: The Government of India have emphasised the need for undertaking socio-economic surveys before starting the tribal development blocks.

Out of the 5 blocks in the Territory, socio-economic survey appears to have been conducted in respect of only

one block. The Study Team feels, therefore, that

similar surveys should be undertaken in all the

T.D. Blocks on a priority basis.

10.4 Large areas: It will be seen from Table 8 that the areas covered by almost all the Blocks are far too large for proper administration. Though the population

covered by the Blocks is relatively small it is hardly possible for the Block staff to cover all the villages in view of the vastness of the area, scattered nature of the villages separated by long distances and lack of communications. Intensive development in comparatively remote areas has also been hampered owing to inadequacy of funds. It is necessary that more funds are made available to the Tribal Welfare Department from the normal budget to enable developmental activities to be taken up on a larger scale in the remote and interior areas.

10.5 Schematic budget: While drawing up development schemes, the Block agencies are guided by what is called the 'schematic budget', earmarking specific percentages of funds for programmes under different heads. It is necessary that the budget should be more flexible so that the schemes are prepared with particular reference to local needs rather than on any rigid pattern. There is also need for bringing about a more effective inter-departmental coordination in the Tribal Development Block Programmes. For this purpose, an ideal arrangement would be to channelise all developmental activities through the Blocks. However, this may present certain difficulties, particularly in the case of schemes of a technical nature. In such cases the work may be undertaken in the Block area with the knowledge of the Block authorities and the B.D.O. kept in touch periodically with its progress.

10.6 Delays in execution of schemes: All the schemes undertaken by the Blocks are required to be referred to the respective

technical Departments for technical approval. Generally, there is considerable delay in their sanction as more often than not, the Technical Department concerned insists on a common pattern to be followed whereas the schemes have to be drawn up by the Block authorities with special reference to the local needs. It is, therefore, necessary to devise some procedure whereby such references can be reduced and the delays minimised. While examining the ~~substantial~~ of delays in the sanctioning of schemes, it was noticed by the Team that while in the case of the Community Development Blocks, the Block Development Officers have been delegated certain financial powers for sanction of expenditure, no such delegations have been made in the case of the Tribal Development Blocks. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that with a view to ^{avoid} delays in the sanctioning of schemes in the Tribal Development Blocks, the Project Executive Officer and the Block Development Officer may be delegated powers to sanction an expenditure upto Rs.5,000 and Rs.2,500 respectively in each case. Powers to sanction schemes involving expenditure of over Rs.5,000 and upto Rs.10,000 may be vested in the A.D.M. (Development) who is incharge of the Tribal Development Blocks at the district level. Expenditure sanction upto Rs.20,000 may be accorded by the Government through the Tribal Welfare Department. Only schemes costing over Rs.20,000 may be referred to the concerned Technical

Departments. Another factor contributing to delay in the execution of schemes in the Tribal Development Blocks is the tendency on the part of the various Technical Departments to sanction schemes towards the fag end of the financial year. It is necessary to ensure regular and even flow of funds to the Blocks from the various Departments for the smooth implementation of developmental programmes in the Block areas.

There is also need to review the powers delegated to the various authorities in regard to schemes taken up under the Community Development Programme. It appears that the existing powers are on the low side having regard to the fact that costs of works have gone up considerably after the powers were delegated:

10.7 Lack of residential accommodation for Block staff:

It was noticed by the Study Team that in certain Blocks there was neither Government residential accommodation nor an adequate number of private houses which could be rented with the result that the staff working in these areas had been put to great inconvenience and hardship. It is absolutely necessary to ensure that accommodation is provided for staff posted in tribal areas and more specially in the interior areas.

10.8 Need for reduction of rent: Representations were made to the Study Team that although no amenities such as electrical and sanitary fittings were provided in the houses constructed at block headquarters and the cost of construction was also less than at places like Agartala and other Sub-Divisional headquarters yet there was no corresponding reduction in rent.

For want of facilities and amenities like medical aid, education etc., most of the Block staff find it necessary to maintain two establishments. It was a grave hardship to call on them to pay the same rent as for accommodation with modern electrical and sanitary fittings at the district or sub-divisional headquarters which were far better developed. It was suggested that the staff posted in Blocks should either be entitled to rent free accommodation or if rent is charged the rent should in no case exceed 5 per cent of their salary. The Study Team commends the suggestions for the consideration of the Administration.

10.9 Panchayats: The programme for the setting up of Panchayats in Tripura/^{was} initiated during the Third Plan period. The UP Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was extended to Tripura in 1959 and the Tripura Panchayati Raj Rules were framed thereunder in 1961. The UP Act as extended to Tripura provides for the establishment of only the first tier viz., Gaon Panchayats at the village level and makes no provision for the other two-tiers at the Block and District levels.

10.10 Slow progress: The progress in the setting up of Panchayats has been somewhat slow because of the frequent postponement of Panchayat elections occasioned at first by the General Elections of 1962 and later by the national emergency arising out of the Chinese aggression which was followed a couple of years later by Indo-Pak hostilities. So far 446 Gaon Panchayats and

134 Naya Panchayats have been established in 17 development blocks covering the entire territory. The Study Team understands that Statutory notification authorising the Gaon Panchayats and the Naya Panchayats to start functioning from the 2nd October, 1967, has been issued.

10.11 Need for assistance and guidance: As the Panchayats in the Territory are of recent origin and lack experience, it is necessary that Govt. should give them adequate assistance and guidance and ensure effective supervision as over their affairs so that they may function effectively and play a positive role in the implementation of development programmes. It is also necessary to educate the people on the role of Panchayats as an agency for village development and planning.

As stated earlier, the scope of Panchayats in Tripura is at present restricted to the village level. For harnessing and building effective leadership, it will be necessary to extend the system gradually to the other two-tiers, namely, Block and District levels.

10.12 Cooperatives: The Cooperative movement in Tripura was started in 1949 after the promulgation of the Tripura State Cooperative Societies Act. During the First Plan period, 136 societies were registered including those already functioning. There were 150 societies in all at the end of the Plan. The movement received a further impetus during the Second Plan with the opening of the Tripura State Cooperative Bank Ltd. for meeting the needs of agriculturists for short and medium term loans and the

establishment in 1959 of the Tripura Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank for removing the difficulties experienced by the agriculturists for the redemption of old debts. Another notable feature of the cooperative movement in the Territory during the Second Plan period was the organisation of service cooperative societies to augment the free flow of agricultural finance. During the same period the old Tripura Cooperative Act was repealed by the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act of 1926. At the end of the Second Plan period, the number of cooperative societies had increased to 570. Two more branches of the Tripura State Cooperative Bank were opened at sub-divisional headquarters during the Third Plan. At the end of the Third Plan, the number of cooperative societies stood at 657 with a total membership of 79,204 and a total working capital of Rs.170.25 lakhs. A list of the different types of cooperative societies as at the end of the Third Plan is given below:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
State Cooperative Bank ..	1
Land Mortgage Bank ..	1
State Cooperative Union ..	1
Agr.Credit Societies (159 Service)	393
Purchase and Sale societies ..	23
Farming ..	3
Marketing ..	15
Consumer ..	35
Fishery ..	7
Non-agr. Credit ..	9
Housing ..	2
Weavers ..	66
Other industrial ..	76
Processing ..	6
Press, Labour Transport & others	19
Total:	<u>657</u>

It is obvious that there has been a marked increase in the number of cooperative societies since the First Plan. However, ~~in~~ the course of the visit of the Study Team, it was noticed that despite the existence of cooperative societies, the tribal cultivators were experiencing difficulty in securing agricultural and other loans and that they had to fall back on the money lenders. This State of affairs was attributed to the weak structure of individual village cooperative societies and ^{their} ~~in~~ability to meet the demand owing to inadequacy of funds. It was also brought to the notice of the Study Team that most of the village credit societies could not undertake service functions. The Study Team is satisfied that there is a clear need for amalgamation of the village cooperative societies to make them viable and enable them to meet the demands of at least the agriculturists. It is also necessary that they should be converted ~~into~~ multi-purpose societies so that they may, in addition to providing credit to agriculturists, meet the consumer needs and provide marketing facilities to the villagers.

10.13 Representation for tribals on advisory bodies: There are no Tribal Councils in the Territory. Although Gaon Panchayats had been established, they had not started functioning till recently. With effect from March, 1965, two bodies have been set up, namely, Block Advisory Committee and the Block Development Committee to discuss and review the programmes undertaken in the tribal development blocks.

The Block Advisory Committee comprising all Panchayats Pradhans and MLAs of the area is required to meet half yearly to discuss the general problems of the block and to review the activities undertaken in the area. The Block Development Committee which consists of Panchayat Pradhans from each Village Level Workers' Circle, local MLAs and 5 to 7 influential persons of the area is required to meet once a month to discuss the block programmes. According to the State officials representation for tribals on both these Committees is adequate and the Committees themselves have been playing a useful role.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS
AND CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER III - DEVELOPMENT PLANS

1. A socio-economic survey of the tribal areas may be taken up by an expert team immediately so that based on expert advice suitable need and resource based programmes and approaches for the development of the tribal areas in the Territory may be formulated.

(para 3.11)

2. The Administration have already agreed that in future each Department would earmark funds from its budget for being spent on programmes to be undertaken in tribal areas. It would be necessary to prepare, in close cooperation with the Tribal Welfare Department, and in the light of the socio-economic survey suggested earlier, suitable perspective plan for a period of 10 years.

(para 3.12)

CHAPTER IV - ADMINISTRATION

3. For the sake of administrative expediency and increasing efficiency, the Territory may be divided into two or three districts so that the charge of the district officers is manageable.

(para 4.5)

4. There is an urgent need to streamline the administration in the tribal areas and to reorganise the Tribal Welfare Department.

(para 4.6)

5. It is necessary that the Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc., is formed early.

(para 4.7)

6. It is suggested that to attract officers for service in tribal areas, there should be some incentive scheme.

(para 4.8)

CHAPTER V - AGRICULTURE

7. It is necessary to undertake a fresh survey to arrive at precise estimates of the number of jhumia families which still need to be settled as permanent cultivators.

(para 5.1)

8. The Supervisors posted to the colonies under jhumia settlement schemes should, as far as possible, be persons with agricultural bias and experience and preferably drawn from the Agriculture Department.

(para 5.2)

9. With a view to promoting agriculture in the tribal colonies, it would be useful if a separate Agricultural Officer is appointed under the ADM (Development) for making periodical visits to the colonies and providing technical advice and guidance to the colony supervisors. (para 5.2)

10. It is suggested that wherever sizeable tracts of land are available, mechanized reclamation may be undertaken. The Central Tractor Organisation of the Government of India may be requested to provide assistance in the land reclamation work in the Territory. (para 5.3)

11. A Committee comprising both officials as well as non-officials may be appointed by the Administration to go into the question of acquisition of tribal lands by non-tribals. As an interim measure the Administration may consider the question of widening the scope of Section 187 of Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act which prohibits the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals except with the written permission of the Collector. (para 5.4)

12. The scheme for the creation of an imprest fund to tackle the problem of money lending in tribal areas may be reconsidered by the Government of India. Meanwhile, it should be useful to undertake the Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shops Scheme which has been successfully tried in Orissa. (para 5.5)

13. With a view to relieving the tribals from the burden caused by the high rate of interest on loans, the question of undertaking suitable legislation to scale down debts of more than two years old and to conciliate old debts of less than two years may be examined by the Administration. (para 5.5)

14. A Committee consisting of officials as well as non-officials may be constituted by the Administration to advise as to how the problem of indebtedness among tribals in the Territory can best be tackled. (para 5.5)

15. Complaints against land settlement operations need to be urgently looked into and for this purpose, a Committee comprising both officials as well as non-officials may be constituted. It would be useful if an officer of the Tribal Welfare Department is also associated with the deliberations of the proposed Committee. (para 5.7)

16. It is necessary that a comprehensive survey is undertaken by the Administration of all the available irrigation resources together with a contour and soil survey of areas which can be served by them along with selection of crops which can be grown there.

(para 5.10)

17. It would be useful if a programme is undertaken to train progressive farmers in poultry keeping. It would also be necessary to ensure the provision of common services such as feed, fodder, veterinary and other facilities to the tribal families for the proper development of the livestock.

(para 5.12)

18. It is necessary to undertake an intensive survey for the development of pisciculture in tribal areas so that the existing water areas may be fully exploited for the development of fisheries. There would also be need to build up additional resources for fisheries development.

(para 5.13)

19. There is need for enabling the tribals living in reserved forests to continue jhuming for long periods. Steps should, however, be taken simultaneously to introduce scientific and controlled jhuming methods to minimise the bad effects of jhuming on the forests. The Administration may also consider adopting regulations similar to those of Jhuming Land Regulations of NEFA for such areas.

(para 5.16)

20. It is necessary to bring the entire forest area under scientific management and control and action needs to be taken in this regard in various directions.

(para 5.17)

CHAPTER VI - EDUCATION

21. The Study Team feels that it would accelerate the pace of progress in the field of education in tribal areas if residential primary schools for boys and girls are started in selected places in the interior and suitable incentives given to the teachers. Such schools may well be of the Ashram type, as in Bihar and Orissa.

(para 6.5)

22. It is necessary that there should be at least two teachers in each primary school instead of the present single teacher system.

(para 6.7)

23. It is felt that teaching in the tribal languages will facilitate understanding on the part of the tribal children who will then be better equipped for receiving education at the higher level.

(para 6.8)

24. A concerted effort is necessary to raise the level of literacy among girls. (para 6.9)

25. The causes of wastage and stagnation among tribal students should be studied in depth and steps taken to improve the present position which is manifestly unsatisfactory. (para 6.10)

26. There should be a programme to organise some practical vocational training schools with a view to giving useful vocational training to those boys and girls who fail to get through the Matriculation examination. (para 6.10)

CHAPTER VII - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

27. The Government of Tripura should avail themselves of the offer of the Central Road Research Institute to undertake further detailed investigation for building roads with local materials in different areas of the Territory as well as to construct a few miles of road using the proposed technique at lesser costs. (para 7.2)

28. There is urgent need to open up the outlying areas, particularly the border area e.g. Kanchanpur and Jampoi hills through all-weather roads. (para 7.3)

29. The construction of roads and other building works in the tribal areas in the Territory can be expedited if a separate PWD Division is constituted and placed under the charge of the Development Commissioner. (para 7.4)

30. With a view to pooling the available resources for road construction work, a Road Construction Board may be set up, with the Development Commissioner as Chairman, and representatives of other Departments concerned as members, to coordinate the various road construction schemes undertaken with the funds provided by different Departments. (para 7.5)

31. The extension of the existing rail link upto Sabroom, the southern-most sub-divisional town of the Territory is of utmost importance not only for the all-round development of Tripura but also for defence purposes. (para 7.6)

32. The Government of Tripura may take up with the Posts and Telegraphs Department the question of opening more post and telegraph offices in the Territory. (para 7.7)

CHAPTER VIII - INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

33. It is necessary that on successful completion of the training and the two years' production course in Training-cum-Production Centres, the trainees are helped to set up their own establishments so that they may continue to pursue and earn a living from these trades. (para 8.3)

34. It may be useful if the Administration could organise a small Geology and Mining Cell to undertake exploratory work in this field. (para 8.7)

CHAPTER IX - MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

35. The State Government may consider the question of giving cash incentives and facilities like free furnished residential accommodation to the medical personnel working in the tribal areas. (para 9.2)

36. More mobile dispensaries should be established which may be attached to the Sub-Divisional Hospitals and visits to the villages should be made according to a well-planned schedule with advance information to the villagers so that full advantage may be taken of such visits. (para 9.2)

37. There is an urgent need for undertaking a systematic leprosy survey. (para 9.2)

38. It is necessary that the programme of water supply be accelerated and provision of funds for water supply schemes made on a larger scale so as to cover all the villages within a reasonably short period. (para 9.4)

39. Ring wells and tube wells which can be repaired without much expenditure should be renovated as early as possible. There should also be a systematic programme for inspection so that the wells and tanks are serviced periodically. (para 9.5)

CHAPTER X - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, COOPERATION AND PANCHAYATS

40. A small evaluation committee, consisting of both officials and non-officials, may be appointed to go into the working of the Tribal Development Blocks in the Territory to assess what has been achieved during the last five years or so and to indicate the lines on which the programme may be reoriented. (para 10.2)

41. Socio-economic surveys should be undertaken in all the T.D. Blocks on a priority basis. (para 10.3)

42. It is necessary that more funds are made available to the Tribal Welfare Department from the normal budget to enable developmental activities to be taken up on a larger scale in the remote and interior areas. (para 10.4)

43. It is necessary that the T.D. Block budget should be more flexible so that the schemes are prepared with particular reference to local needs rather than on any rigid pattern. (para 10.5)

44. There is need for bringing about a more effective inter-departmental coordination in the Tribal Development Block Programmes. (para 10.5)

45. With a view to avoid delays in the sanctioning of schemes in the Tribal Development Blocks, the Project Executive Officer and the Block Development Officer may be delegated powers to sanction an expenditure upto Rs.5,000 and Rs.2,500 respectively in each case. Powers to sanction schemes involving expenditure of over Rs.5,000 and upto Rs.10,000 may be vested in the ADM (Development) who is incharge of the Tribal Development Blocks at the district level. There is a need to review the powers delegated to the various authorities in regard to schemes taken up under the Community Development Programmes. (para 10.6)

46. It is necessary to ensure that accommodation is provided for staff posted in tribal areas and more specially in the interior areas. (para 10.7)

47. It is suggested that the staff posted in Blocks should either be entitled to rent free accommodation or if rent is charged, the rent should in no case exceed 5 per cent of their salary. (para 10.8)

48. As the Panchayats in the Territory are of recent origin and lack experience, it is necessary that Government should give them adequate assistance and guidance and ensure effective supervision over their affairs. (para 10.11)

49. There is need for amalgamation of the village cooperative societies to make them viable and enable them to meet the demands of at least the agriculturists. It is also necessary that they should be converted into multi-purpose societies so that they may, in addition to providing credit to agriculturists, meet the consumer needs and provide marketing facilities to the villagers. (para 10.12)

A N N E X U R E S

Annexure I

Copy of Government of India, Planning Commission, Committee on Plan Projects, Resolution No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated the 26th October, 1966, setting up the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes, and incorporating change in composition of the Study Team made subsequently.

STUDY TEAM ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66: Programmes for the welfare and development of scheduled tribes form an integral part of the Five-Year Plans. Although significant progress has been achieved in several directions, it is important that during the Fourth and Fifth plan periods the process of economic and social development among tribal communities should be greatly accelerated. Rising levels of well-being, growing economic opportunities and greater integration with the rest of the population are essential both for the welfare of tribal communities and the progress of the country as a whole.

2. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan provides substantial resources for special programmes for the welfare of tribal communities and indicates a number of directions in which current development programmes should be reoriented. In the light of past experience, it has become essential that the schemes formulated should enable the tribal communities to secure an adequate share in the benefits of general development programmes and speed up their economic and social advance. With the object of giving practical effect to these recommendations and assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development which are specially adopted to the needs and conditions of tribal areas, at the suggestion of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects have set up a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes composed of the following:

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|--|----------|
| (i) Shri P. Shilu Ao,
Former Chief Minister
of Nagaland. | Chairman |
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- (ii) Shri I.M. Shrikant,
Secretary, Bharatiya
Adimjati Sewak Sangh
and ex-Commissioner
for Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes
Member
- (iii) Shri T. Sivasankar,
formerly Secretary in
the Union Ministries
of Irrigation and
Power and Works,
Housing and Supply
and later Lt. Governor
of Goa.
Member
(Appointed from April
12, 1967, in place of
Shri B.Mehta, IAS,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Rajasthan
who left the Study
Team on February 20,
1967, consequent on
his appointment as
Member, Official
Language (Legislative)
Commission.)

3. The Study Team will work in close cooperation with the Planning Commission, the Department of Social Welfare, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Community Development and other Central Ministries concerned. In consultation with the Chief Ministers of States, the Study Team will co-opt one or more members in each State to function as members of the Team in relation to tribal development programmes in respect of that State.

4. The Study Team, thus enlarged, will acquaint itself first hand with the problems and needs of tribal communities in each State, appraise the working of tribal development programmes, specially during the Third Five Year Plan, and make detailed and specific recommendations regarding programmes of development to be carried out during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Particular emphasis will be given to devising measures for carrying the benefits of development in different sectors as effectively as possible to tribal communities and to the building up of the economy of tribal development blocks and tribal areas. The Study Team will give special attention to measures for strengthening the personnel and machinery for implementing programmes for tribal development in each State. It will also

suggest steps for harnessing the leadership and institutions among tribal communities so as to ensure their fullest participation in the tasks of economic and social development.

5. The Study Team is expected to complete its work over a period of one year.

6. The headquarters of the Study Team will be at New Delhi.

7. Ordered that the RESOLUTION be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

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ANNEXURE II

Reference

Basic Facts and Figures

(Data relates to 1961 Census unless otherwise indicated)

Item	Unit	Particulars
Area	Sq.Kms	10,451
Districts	Nos	1
Sub-Divisions	Nos	10
Towns	Nos	6
Development Blocks(as on 1.1.67)	Nos	15
Villages (inhabitated)	Nos	4,932
Villages (uninhabitated)	Nos	356
Total population	Nos	11,42,005
Males	Nos	5,91,237
Females	Nos	5,50,768
Rural population (%age to total)	%	30.98
Urban population (%age to total)	%	9.02
Scheduled Tribes population	Nos	3,60,070
Scheduled Castes population	Nos	1,10,725
Density of population per sq.km	Nos	109(138)
Literacy	%	20.2(34.0)
Reporting area, 1964-65*	Hectares	10,66,000
Area under Forests, 1964-65*	Hectares	6,35,000
Barren & Unculturable land, 1964-65*	Hectares	38,000
Net Area sown, 1964-65*	Hectares	3,31,000
Area irrigated, 1964-65*	Hectares	17,13,900

Figures in brackets show all India average

* Provisional

ANNEXURE III

(Reference Para, 2.2)

Hill Tribes of Tripura

The total population of the Union Territory of Tripura according to 1961 Census is 11,42,005 of which 3,60,070 are tribals. The tribal communities in the Territory have been classified in 19 Scheduled Tribes. However, the following are the major tribes and among themselves, they account for a population of 3,51,638.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------------|
| 1) Tripuri | 2) Reang | 3) Noatia |
| 4) Halam | 5) Jamatia | 6) Chakma |
| 7) Mog | 8) Garo | 9) Lushai & Kuki |

In the absence of any record or anthropological data published in respect of the tribals of Tripura, it is not possible to give an authentic account of these communities. However, a brief description of each is given below:

(1) Tripuri: Total population: 1,89,799

Habitat: Scattered all over the territory but mainly concentrated in Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Sonamura and Sabroom Sub-Divisions.

The Tripuris are broadly classified into two main groups viz. the Puran and Desi Tripuri. The two groups are somewhat different in social, religious and cultural outlook, the latter having been more influenced by the habits and customs of the local Bengalee population. The Puran Tripuris in general are relatively more orthodox, but one of their sections viz. the Thakurs, are educationally and economically

more advanced. They are said to be the direct descendents of the Royal family and are believed to have held high and responsible positions during kings' rule.

The Tripuris live in small villages or paras comprising of 5 to 50 houses. Each village has got a headman or Sardar and the name of the village is usually synonymous with that of the Sardar. In the interiors, they live in 'Chug' type of houses made of bamboo, about 5 to 6 feet above the ground, locally known as 'Tong'. A good many tribals living near about the plains have taken to living in the ordinary plinth houses of the local type.

Most Tripuri women are adept in weaving and use their hand-made clothes. Their simple dress comprises a sheet of cloth (Pasra) wrapped round the waist, which hangs upto knee and another piece tied round the bosom (Raiya). Both the pieces, the latter in particular, bear artistic designs and beautiful colours. Tripuri women are fond of ornaments; different types of these are used for ears, nose, arms and legs. They are normally made of silver, glass, and banana seeds, but different types of flowers used as ornaments are equally popular. More and more menfolk have taken to wearing mill-made shirts and Dhoties.

Though quite a number of Tripuris have taken to regular plough cultivation, the rest still subsist on jhuming. The main products of jhum are paddy, jute, cotton, oilseeds and vegetables.

The Tripuri society is patriarchal and partilineal. Marriages outside the tribe are not ordinarily permitted. Dowry or brideprice system as much does not exist, but the respective groom has to render honorary service of the girls' house for a period of about two years before marriage. Widows are allowed to marry after observing the usual mourning period.

So far as religion is concerned, the Tripuris have been influenced a good deal by the local Bangalee population. They worship Gods and Goddesses like Kali, Durga, Shiva. Besides, they have their own deities, worshipped according to their traditional manner.

(2) Reang: Total population - 56,597

Habitat: Scattered all over the Sub-Divisions except Sonamura, but concentrated in Kailashahr, Amarpur, Belonia and Khowai Sub-Divisions.

The Reangs are said to be the original inhabitants of Mayanithlang of Lushai Hills. Due to some internal discord, a few Reang Chiefs migrated to Tripura and Chittagong hill tracts along with a large number of their followers and settled there permanently.

Reang society like Tripuri is patriarchal and patrilineal. They are broadly divided into two sections and each section

Each group has its chief called Kachak in Reang dialect. Ordinary family squabbles and social disputes are settled by the Kachak.

The Reang women dress themselves like Tripuris but as a rule, the patterns weaved by them and the colour combination, are distinct. The Reang designs appear to be superior and more artistic. Spinning and weaving are popular vocation amongst women and most of them use clothes made by themselves. Only in recent years, some of them have taken to wearing mill-made clothes, sari etc. especially on occasions when they come down to plains. Reang women are fond of ornaments, flowers and take much care of their hair. Their singing and dancing are lively; their songs are rich in emotions. Men-folk usually wear shifts and dhoties. About 50% of the Reangs still subsist on jhuming while the rest have taken to plough cultivation or other activities.

Their marriage system is akin to that of the Tripuris. The bridegroom is required to stay for a period of two years in the father-in-law's house, after which the wedding ceremony is performed. Child marriage is not in vogue. Divorce is not permitted unless it is with the consent of both the parties. Widows are not allowed to wear neck and arm ornaments and do not take part in singing and dancing, for a period of one year after the husband's death. She may, however, marry after completion of this period. The Reangs are monogamous.

Speaking of Reang religion, they now worship Kali and Durga in addition to their own deities. On special occasions and festivals, goats, buffaloes, pigeons etc. are sacrificed.

(3) Noatia : Total population - 16,672

(Habitat: Scattered all over the Territory excepting Dharmanagar. Mainly concentrated in Belonia, Sabroom, Amarpur and Kailashahar.

The word Noatia in Tripuri means 'new'. It is believed that this tribe has a mixed origin resulting from inter-marriage between Tripuri and Reang and they themselves claim to be one of the branches of Tripuri Tribe.

About 60% of the Notia depend on jhuming, the rest have taken to plough cultivation. They follow the religious rites and social customs of Tripuri. The art of spinning and weaving is still prevalent amongst them.

(4) Halams: Total population - 19,205

Habitat: Scattered all over the Territory excepting Belonia and Sabroom Sub-divisions, but mainly concentrated in Sadar, Khowai, Amarpur and Kamalpur.

Halams are reported to be one of the branches of the Kuki and their original home is said to be a hilly area just to the north of Manipur.

The Halams are divided into twelve groups including the Rangkhali, Rupini, Murchang, Kulai and Karbang etc. According to their marriage rules, the prospective groom is required to stay in the father-in-law's house for about 4 or 5 years and render honorary service, though this may be relaxed in some cases. Majority of them subsist on jhuming and are fond of hunting too. Their women are adept in weaving and render substantial help to their husbands in jhuming during jhum season.

Most of them worship Kali Goddess in addition to their own deities.

(5) Jamatia: Total population - 25,359

Habitat: Mostly in Udaipur, Amarpur, Khowai and Sadar Sub-Divisions.

No definite information in regard to the origin and history of Jamatias is available. It is, however, noted from 'Raj Mala' that the 155th ruler of Tripura formed an army of the hill tribes and called it 'Jamatia'. Since then this group comprising different tribes came to be known as Jamatias. Unlike other tribes, the economic condition of Jamatias is better, as many of them are engaged in plough cultivation and have taken to settled mode of life. In religious practices, social customs, they have been much influenced by the local Hindu population. In marriages though the customs of keeping the bride-groom in father-in-law's house for two years is in vogue, it is not followed strictly. A number of them have given up living in 'Tong' type of houses.

(6) Chakma: Total population - 22,336

Habitat: Mostly in Kailashahar, Amarpur and Sabroom Sub-Divisions.

The original home of Chakmas is said to be in Arakan. The society is divided into 8 groups, headed by Chiefs called Dewans. They chiefly depend on jhuming, though quite a few of them have taken to plough cultivation. Like other tribes, their women folk are adept in weaving and wear their own made clothes. Men are accustomed to use mill-made

shirts and Dhoti. Chakmas are more addicted to tobacco smoking rather than drinking.

(7) Mog : Total population - 10,524

Habitat: Mostly in Belonia and Sabroom Sub-Divisions.

Like the Chakmas, they also originally came from Arakan and follow Buddhism. Better prospect of jhum cultivation, which is considered to be their principal means of livelihood, attracted them to Tripura where they have been living permanently for a long time. Mog society's distinguishing characteristic lies in allowing good deal of freedom to their women folk. In matrimonial connections, tribal endogamy is not strictly followed, divorce is allowed and widows are free to re-marry.

More and more Mog women have taken to the local dresses, sari etc. though spinning and weaving are not altogether absent amongst them.

(8) Garo : Total population - 5,484

Habitat : Mostly in Sadar Sub-Division.

The Garos are original inhabitants of the Garo Hills of Assam. But they have been living in Tripura since long. They were attracted to this place by the abundance of jhumland available, but now due to shortage of fresh jhum land, a majority of them have taken to plough cultivation. A good number of them have embraced Christianity. Their society is characteristic in having a materiarchal system.

(9) Lushai and Kuki: Total population - 5,612

Habitat: Most in Kailashahar and Dharmanagar Sub-Division.

Kukies are divided into 3 main classes:

1. Lushai
2. Darlong
3. Chaimal

Their original home is the Lushai or Mizo hills of Assam, their emigration to Tripura having been mainly due to availability of plenty of Jhum land. The Kukies are known for their habit of killing and eating men though this practice is now no longer in vogue. Jhuming is still their principal means of livelihood. Their marriage system is to a great extent similar to that of Reang. Child marriage is prohibited. Monogamy is strictly followed. The Kukies are not accustomed to using many clothes but whatever is required is produced by themselves. A good many of them have, however, embraced Christianity and they wear European dresses. The Christian Kukies are, generally speaking, more advanced educationally and economically. The Kukies worship many deities including Shiva who is worshipped according to the tribal traditions, just before harvesting. The Lushais are accustomed to eat all sort of beasts.

ANNEXURE IV

(Reference para, 2.6)

Statement showing Representation of
Scheduled Tribes in Government
Services in Tripura as on 31.3.1967

Sl. No.	Category of Post	No. of posts	No. of posts held by Sch. Tribes	Percentage
1.	Class I	39	6	15.384
2.	Class II	553	18	3.254
3.	Class III	14690	956	6.508
4.	Class IV	4752	818	17.213

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PLAN PROVISION, ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE THIRD PLAN IN RESPECT OF THE SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF TRIBALS.

Rs. in lakhs

S.No.	Scheme	Financial outlay in III Plan	Expenditure in III Plan	physical Achievements	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I. EDUCATION					
1.	Construction of school and hostel building.	Rs.3.100	Rs.3.349	60 Schools 28 Boarding houses	
2.	Establishment of Ashram School	Rs.0.930	Rs.1.434	1 Ashram School	
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT					
1.	Provision of land and irrigation facilities.		On the basis of settlement of Jhumia families.	10928-standard acres allotted to 5464 Jhumia families.	
2.	Supply of Bullocks, implements, seeds and manures, soil conservation. Control of shifting cultivation.	Rs.60.000	Rs.41.932	5464 Jhumia families 20 numbers of colonies.	The shortfall is mainly due to the fact that lungaland was not available in compact area. The savings have been utilised for improvement of communication for small roads, culverts, bridges etc.
3.	Supply of poultry sheep goats and pigs.	Rs.0.150	Rs.0.132	526 Nos. birds 4 Nos. Ducks 109 Nos. pigs.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Cottage industries		Rs.0.500	Rs.0.351	118 students received training in cottage industries.	slow progress was due to the fact that a good number of societies have been organised in the general sector extending the benefits to the Schedule Tribes.
5. Cooperation		Rs.10.180	Rs.4.294	10 Societies	
6. Technical training Industries.		Rs. 2.875	Rs.3.477	9 Training-cum-production Centres.	
7. Improvement of communications (provision of small roads, culverts, bridges and approach roads)		Rs.3.530	Rs.32.914	Road:-860 miles, Bridges: 98 Nos. Culverts:193 Nos.	

III. HEALTH, HOUSING & OTHER SCHEMES

1. Medical facilities		Rs.0.200	Rs.0.425	452 Nos. of Tribal patients benefitted.
2. Drinking water supply schemes.		Rs.0.900	Rs.1.482	76 Nos. of wells have already been completed.
3. provision of legal aid		Rs.0.150	Rs.0.0005	
4. Grants to voluntary Organisations.		Rs.0.300	Rs.0.615	2 Non-Official organisations were given grants.

ANNEXURE VI

(Reference para, 4.4)

DETAILS OF ZONES, SUB-DIVISIONS
AND TEHSILS

Zone	Sub-Division	Tehsil		
Central	Sadar	Sadar		
		Puranagartala		
		Banutia		
		Mohanpur		
		Simna		
		Ishanchandranagar		
		Kamalasagar		
		Takarjala		
		Charilam		
		Bishalgar	10	
	Sonamura	Sonamura		
		Kathalia		
		Bakshaganagar		
		Dhanpur		
		Matinagar	5	
North	Kailashahar	Kailashahar		
		Fatikroy		
		Chomanu	3	
	Dharamnagar	Dharamnagar		
		Brajendranagar		
		Kurti		
		Kanchanpur		
		Longai	5	
		Kamalpur	Kamalpur	
			Kulai	2
South	Udaipur	Fadhakis horpore		
		Salgarh	2	
	Amarpur	Birganj		
		Omphai		
		Dumboornagar	3	
	Belonia	Belonia		
		Rajnagar		
		Radhanagar		
		Puranrajbari		
		Sidhinagar		
Rishyamukh				
Muharipur	7			

Zone	Sub-Division	Tehsil	
	Sabroom	Sabroom Manu Samarendraganj Gorkapa Amilghat	5
Khowai	Khowai	Khowai Kalyanpur Asharambari Teliamura	4

ANNEXURE VII
(Reference para 6.3)

LEVELS OF LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

1961

Levels of Literacy	SCHEDULED TRIBES						GENERAL POPULATION					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Population	1,84,174	100.00	1,75,896	1.63	3,60,070	5,91,237	5,50,768	11,42,005				
Literate without level of Edn.	24,225	13.15	2,878	1.63	27,103	7.53	1,02,119	17.3	33,974	6.2	1,36,093	11.9
Primary or Junior basic	7,413	4.02	1,148	0.70	8,561	2.38	60,754	10.3	20,713	3.7	81,467	7.1
Matriculation & above	357	0.20	31	Neg.	394	0.10	12,187	2.0	1,441	0.3	13,628	1.2
Non-Technical Diploma	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Diploma	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University Degree (Non-Technical)	30	-	2	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Degree	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Literacy		17.37		2.33		10.01		29.6		10.2		20.2

- Source:-
- (i) Report of the Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes p.p. 80-82 Planning Commission, New Delhi, 1965.
 - (ii) Census of India 1961 Part II-C(i) Volume pp 122-123, Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1965.