
**IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMME FOR THE
WELFARE OF THE TRIBAL IN TRIPURA AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT
COUNCIL AREA**

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ABSTRACT

Special grants are given to the States/UTs, under the first proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the costs of projects for tribal development and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area therein on par with the rest of the State/UTs. Tripura is a tiny and hilly state in the North-East corner of India with an area of 10,491.65 sq.km of land. The total population of Tripura as per 2001 census was 31, 99,203 which has increased to 36, 71,032 as per 2011 census report, out of these 11,66,813 persons i.e. 31.8% of the total population of the state belong to tribal population as per 2011 census. Through a constitutional amendment in 1st April 1985, the TTAADC was brought under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The total land area of TTAADC is 7132.56 sq. Km and the total population is 12, 16,465 as per the 2005-06. The government plans and programme are implemented in TTAADC for the welfare of tribal population. As a result of implemented plans and programme the tribal population are mostly benefited.

Keywords: Department, Programme, Scheme, Tribal.

Introduction

Special Central Assistance is given to States/UTs to supplement the efforts in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan. This assistance is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industries and for minimum needs programme.

Grants are also given to States/UTs, under the first proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the costs of projects for tribal development and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area therein on par with the rest of the State/UT. Part of the funds are utilised for setting up of Residential Schools for providing quality education to tribal students.

Based on pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy, declining or stagnant populations, 75 tribal communities in 17 States and 1 Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Island, have been identified and categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). Considering the vulnerability of these groups, a Central Sector Scheme was introduced in the year 1998-99 for all round development of PTGs. The scheme is very flexible and covers housing, infrastructure development, education, health, land distribution/development, agriculture development, cattle development, social security, insurance, etc. During 2007-08, comprehensive long terms "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans" for PTGs have been formulated for Eleventh Plan period through baseline surveys conducted by respective State Governments/Union territory. These Plans envisage a synergy between efforts of State Governments and non- governmental organizations

Tripura

Tripura is a tiny and hilly state in the North-East corner of India with an area of 10,491.65 sq.km of land. This state is located in between 22°56' & 24°32' North latitudes and 91°09' & 92°20' East longitudes. The state is bounded on the north by the Cachar district of Assam, on the west by Comilla and Noakhali district of Bangladesh, on the south by the district of Chittagong and on the east by the Mizo Hills of Mizoram covering about 182.4 kms in length from its north to south and 112 kms in breadth from its east to west. Of the total area of Tripura, about 60% consists of hills, hillocks and hilly terrains of flat land stripped with turbulent serpentine rivulets and painted grey with barren tracts, lush green hue with wild growth. Tripura was a princely state and it was ruled by the Maharajas of Tripura. The rulers of this princely state have done many welfare works. After Independence, Tripura was merged with India on 15th October, 1949. Thereafter Tripura was administered by the Chief Commissioner appointed by the Government of India. The Tripura Territorial Council (T.T.C.) was constituted in 1956 with total members of 32 out of which 2 were nominated members. The Government of India declared Tripura, a fully fledged state on 21st January, 1972.

The total population of Tripura as per 2001 census was 31,99,203 which has increased to 36,71,032 as per 2011 census report, out of these 11,66,813 persons i.e. 31.8% of the total population of the state belong to tribal population as per 2011 census. Diverse ethnic groups have been residing in the state. There are 19 (nineteen) notified Scheduled Tribes in the state. They are Tripuri, Reang, Chakma, Jamatia, Halam, Noatia, Mog, Garo, Munda, Kuki, Lushai, Lepcha, Chaimal, Khasia, Urang, Santal, Uchai, Bhil and Bhutia.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council

A unique feature of the State is the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC), created in 1979 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The first TTAADC was elected in January 1982. Subsequently, through a constitutional amendment in 1st April 1985, the TTAADC was brought under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The land area of TTAADC is 7132.56 sq. Km and the total population is 12,16,465 as per the 2005-06. This created an administrative set up within the state of Tripura which is meant for protection and safeguarding the interest and welfare of the tribal population living within the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council area. The tribal population living within TTAADC are mostly dependent on jhum practices, landless and poor agriculture labourers earlier but now days it has been changing in occupation pattern. In short the people living within ADC area, both Tribal and Non-Tribal is economically backward, poor and lower literate. The scheme and programme of the council are prepared to uplift the socio-economic condition of this segment of the population. There were 19 departments in TTAADC at present. The plans and programme were implemented with the respective departments for the welfare of the tribal in TTAADC.

Methodology

Both primary and secondary data are used for the study.

The primary data are selected from Agriculture Department, Fisheries Department, Industries Department, Education Department, Health Department and Tribal Welfare Department of TTAADC.

The secondary data includes books, journals, newspaper, articles, websites, etc.

Plans and Programme implemented in TTAADC are as follows:

Agriculture Department

Item wise Progress of Implementation related to Perspective Plan is shown below:

Table: 1

(Area in Ha.)

Sl No	Category	Year					
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Total Area under Paddy (including Jhum)	36,027	33,822	37,685	34,533	37,310	36,292
2	Area Coverage under HYV Paddy	27,563	23,815	27,710	23,967	27,982	24,962
3	System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	8,525	5,421	8,591	6,560	8,913	6,769
4	Area under Jhum Paddy	8,464	10,007	9328	10,528	9,328	11,330
5	Area under Maize	1,530	1,596	1,520	1,353	2,454	1,747
6	Area under Pulses (Kharif+Rabi)	2,180	2,021	1,667	1,311	9,354	4,613
7	Area under Oil Seeds (Kharif+Rabi)	1,670	1,076	1,621	1,328	2,985	2,409
8	HYV Certified Seed Production (In MT)	300	180	400	180	350	185
9	Seed Replacement Rate in Paddy (percentage)	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
10	Per Ha. Use of Chemical Fertilizer	45	34	48	39	48	42
11	Schematic use of Bio-Fertilizer (MT)	160	170	175	180	180	200
12	Kisan Credit Card issued (Nos.) Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakhs)	13,000 -	5,365 707.97	12915 -	4,661 764.174	14,220 --	4,091 613.206

Source: Hamkraini Yakhilik-4 & 5.

1. RKVY 2013-14 (Project Sanctioned)

- Cultivation of watermelon in non-traditional areas- 50 Ha
- Cultivation of pure vegetables with jhum cultivation likes Khaklu, Sweet gourd, Cucumber, Chilli, etc. For presentation of germplasm in FRA areas – 50 Ha
- Creation of irrigation facilities in FRA areas with Displacement pump fitted with 5 H.P Light weight engine lift up to 300ft from foot of the Hill – 50 nos.
- Development of wholesale market at Padmabil and Barkathal – 2 nos.

2. Farmers Awareness Programme

- 19,680 Nos. Of Farmers motivated for Skill up Gradation during 2011-12
- Target for motivation of farmers during 2012-13 was 21,200 nos. & achieved was 21,900.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department plays an important role to meet up the nutritional requirement of the fish to the TTAADC population and also helps in developing the economic upliftment for the TTAADC population. TTAADC produce 33,402 MT fish in 2010-11 which contribute 49% production of the State and the water area contribute 53% of the State water resource. To strengthen the fisheries organization the following scheme are introduced in TTAADC.

1. Comprehensive program to increase the level of Fish production:

This is the scheme to increase the level of fish production within TTAADC. Under this scheme the activities covered are Demonstration of different fish culture activities, Pisciculture in non perennial water bodies, integrated fish farming with pig/duck, Production of fish seed in remote areas, etc.

2. Education and Training for Fisheries extension:

This is the scheme for extending the latest Scientific Fish culture Technique to the fish farmers, SHGs, Forest dwellers, unemployed tribal youths and departmental technical staffs through effective Training, organizing seminar, workshop, participation in mela / exhibition, etc.

Industries Department

TTAADC's Industries Department emphasized on the development of Small and Village & Cottage Industries including other agri-based Industries like Sericulture for employment generation.

Keeping in view with the present situation, the Industries Department, TTAADC has implemented the following schemes during 2012-13.

1. Industries Training Centres

The aims and object of the scheme is to impart practical training to the un-employed youths mainly the tribal youths within District Council areas in different trades as shown below:

Table 2

Sl. No	Name of Trade Training Centre	ZDO (West)	ZDO (North)	ZDO (South)	ZDO (Dhalai)	Total
1	Weaving Training Centre	05	05	04	02	16
2	Tailoring Training Centre	05	05	05	02	17
3	Cane & Bamboo Training Centre	04	01	04	01	10
4	Pottery Training Centre	---	---	01	---	01
5	Bee-Keeping Training Centre	--	--	--	01	01
6	Carpentry Training Centre	01	01	--	--	02
7	Weaving Production Centre	01	--	--	--	01

Source: Hamkraini Yakhilik-4 & 5.

2. Sericulture Scheme

The prospect of sericulture in the State is very bright as this Industries can provide the village a source of income in addition to what there earning from agriculture or from other sources. TTAADC has taken up the initiative for implementation of Sericulture scheme in the District Council area for the last few years. Necessary financial and technical helps are extended to the villagers for taking up mulberry plantation and rearing houses.

3. Organizing awareness programme on Swavalamban

Government of India implements schemes viz PMRY and REGP through State Government Industries Department of TTAADC seriously motivates the un-employed youths of ADC areas to avail of the financial assistance from the different Bank through these scheme.

4. Study Tour / Workshop / Exhibition, Etc

The object of the scheme is to arrange for study tour, workshop, exhibition, etc. for encouraging the ex-trainees and village artisans engaged in different trades in ADC areas. This scheme helps the artisans to acquire improved technique and knowledge about the trade and also get the scopes to exchange their view.

Education Department

TTAADC at present has 1475 Primary Schools, 228 Senior Basic Schools and 1 higher Secondary School out of which 6 Schools are Residential. The number of students is 88,137. There are 17 Education Inspectorate and 68 Circle Office spread over in different locations and 32 ST Boys & Girls Hostels have been taken up for construction.

1. Opening of new School

Based on the public demand and SSA norms 19 Schools have been opened during the financial year 2012-13.

2. Opening of new Hostels

10(ten) numbers of Hostels have been opened during the financial year 2012-13 at the remote area where Hostels are much required for the studies of tribal.

3. ICT based education technology infrastructure

100 nos. K-Yan computer have been supplied in the 100 schools under various Inspectorates in TTAADC. Student of 100 schools have been taught through computers (ICT based education technology infrastructure). 2000 Teachers have been engaged and given training on operating the computers. 5000 students have been benefited during the 2012-13.

4. Distribution of Books & Dress

All students have been given school uniform and books from class I to VIII free of cost. Students need not to spend the money for buying extra books.

Health Department

The Health Department of TTAADC is mainly concerned with providing health care in the District Council areas. TTAADC runs 3 nos. of Health Institutions viz.

- a) 50 bedded Kherengber Hospital at Khummulwng
- b) 10 bedded Twikarma Hospital at B C Manu, South Tripura
- c) 1 (one) Homeopathic Dispensary at Khumulwng.

1. Diet and Medicine supply at Hospitals

Considering the poor people living in TTAADC areas, diet and medicine supplied at free of cost in the operationally health institution.

2. Conduction of Health Camps

Organizations of health camps hold a significant feature of TTAADC in reaching vulnerable and marginalized group of people. People belonging to tribal and ethnic group are inhabitants of hilly terrains with minimal or negligible road connectivity. Therefore it is very much required to extend health services through special initiatives under TTAADC in these areas known as Health Camp.

Tribal Welfare Department

The Tribal Welfare Department is one of the department among 19 nos. of departments created under TTAADC Administration Rules, 1988. The creation of the department was an intention to take intensive care of the tribal people for the welfare in maintaining social security. To remove the social disabilities by providing economic empowerment and ensuring proportionate representation with enjoyment of absolute human right in the overall development of the tribal.

The scheme has been implemented by the department are as follows:

1. Rubber Plantation

The scheme is being implemented as part of integrated jhumia re-settlement of the poor tribal who are having own allotted or khas land for their economic enlistment, to reduce the intensity of shifting cultivation and thereby help to restore ecological balance, to ensure participation of tribal communities in developmental process.

2. Raising of Rubber Nursery

To ensure verity of rubber plantation and reduce carrying expenditure, mortality and raise rubber nurseries at Zonal / Sub-zonal level for plantation in different Village Committees under different Sub-zonal areas of TTAADC.

3. Nucleus Budget

Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste patients of TTAADC area are the victim of diseases / disability due to remoteness of TTAADC areas where better medical facilities are rarely exists mostly tribal population residing in TTAADC areas are very poor and unable to meet the expenditure for medical treatment. TTAADC is providing financial assistance to the poor tribal people residing in TTAADC areas only for purchasing medicines, treatment cost, etc. for treatment both inside and outside the State.

4. Composite Welfare & Relief Scheme

The sixth schedule area of the State is comprised of hilly and remote areas where most of the tribal jhumias are very poor. Families earn their livelihood by selling forest produce as well as by subsistence farming / jhuming. TTAADC has introduced Composite Welfare & Relief Scheme with the objective of assisting jhumias and poor tribal families during the year 2008-09. This scheme is intended

for providing relief through financial assistance for specific purpose to the needy families in time of dire necessity.

Conclusion

From the above government plans and programme implemented in TTAADC one can conclude that the TTAADC members are trying their best to uplift the tribal population through various schemes. The plans and programme implemented are some percentage successfully achieved in developing and motivating the tribal unemployed youths residing in TTAADC areas.

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