

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX - A-1

To understand Tripura's problems in the true perspective, it is useful to review briefly the political forces operating in the state since the 40's.

The Communist Party was organised in the erstwhile Tripura state in the mid-40's. A new organisation the Baiya Mukti Parishad, was formed in 1948 and started organising a peasant movement. Some of its activities led to violent incidents. Firm administrative action gradually brought the situation under control.

From 1952 to 1957, Tripura was administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by three Advisors, all from Congress Party. In 1957, a Territorial Council came into being (Congress - 15, CPI - 15, nominated - 2). Shri S.L. Singh (Congress) was elected its Chairman. The first Legislative Assembly of Tripura came into being in 1963. It had 17 members from the Congress and 13 from the Communist Party of India. Shri S.L. Singh became the Chief Minister and continued upto 1966. In the election next year 1967 the Congress was returned to power with an increased majority (Congress-27, CPI(M)-2 and CFI-1) and Shri S.L. Singh became the Chief Minister again. On Tripura's

gaining statehood, the strength of the Assembly increased to 60. The first Assembly had 41 members from the Congress, 16 from the CPI(M), 1 from the CPI and 2 independents supported by the CPI(M). Shri Sukhamoy Sengupta became the Chief Minister (1972-77). Following large scale defection a short lived CFD-CPI(M) coalition Ministry assumed office on the 1st April, 1977 with Shri Prafulla Kumar Das (CFD) as Chief Minister. It was succeeded on the 26th July, 1977 by a Janata-CPI(M) coalition Ministry with Shri Radhika Rajjan Gupta (Janata) as Chief Minister. The state came under the President's Rule on the 5th November, 1977, following withdrawal of the CPI(M) support to this coalition. In the mid-term election held on the 31st December 1977, the CPI(M) led Left-Front swept the polls.

The communist Party of India (M) for the first time in 1978 having secured 53 out of total 60 seats, with three more seats going to their allies, the Revolutionary Socialist Party and Forward Block. The remaining 4 seats went to the Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti. In the Parliamentary election held in January 1980, both the seats from Tripura were won by CPI(M) candidates.

The undivided Communist Party of India had of course started grass-root political activity in the state, much earlier in fact, even before Tripura merged with the

Indian Union. In the mid-sixties the Communist had extended their activities amongst the tribals and a tribal front organisation, the "Tripura Upajati Ganamukti Parishad" was formed. A volunteer corps, the "Shanti Sena" also came into existence.

Another tribal organisation, the Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS) also came into existence in 1967. According to one version, this followed a decision at a conference called by in by the CPI(M) in 1967 to strengthen its hold over the tribal population, specially the younger group, after its defeat in the 1967 election. The TUJS began to agitate on the following 4 issues :-

- i) Formation of an autonomous tribal district as envisaged in Schedule VI to the constitution.
- ii) Reconstitution of a reserved area for the tribals as in the days of the princely state.
- iii) Restoration of tribal lands alienated since 1960 to non-tribals.
- iv) Reorganisation of Kok-Borak in the Roman script as an official state language and its introduction as a medium of instruction.

The TUJS also formed a secret militant organisation the SENGKRAK. TUJS collaborated with the Mizo National Front which was active in Mizoram. Possibly as a reaction, an extremist movement started among the Bengalis too, reportedly under inspiration from the Anand Marg. This was the Amra Bangali, which emerged in September 1978. It stands only for protecting the bengali interests and has condemned the past and present Government in the state for having done nothing for the Bengalis.

APPENDIX - B-1

BANKING :

Banking system plays a useful role in promoting economic development in a country or region for which it is regarded as one of the important items of infra-structure. Commercial banks have a vital role in mopping up potential savings of a region and in providing short term credit there. In doing so banks extend the coverage of mobilisation and gradually bring the entire gamut of economic activities within organised system and monetary discipline. Banks can help in the development of agriculture, agro-industries, storage ware-housing, repairing servicing etc. in a logging region.

Diversification of bank fund from the speculative and un-productive channel to the desired channel of investment and its greater diffusion in the logging regions were some of the major objectives of nationalisation of commercial banks in our country. However, setting up of banks in logging regions by itself is not a sufficient guarantee for the development of agriculture, industries and transport in these regions unless a greater portion of bank credit flows in these sectors. The indigenous banking system in the past did not play a part in the field of business. Some private banks and the Tripura State Bank - all of which started during thirties carried on their business. All the private banks met with liquidation in late forties and early fifties.

Prior to 1949 Tripura was practically an underbanked state. There had been a sluggish growth of banking in Tripura during the fifties. This sluggish growth against a background of rapidly rising plan expenditure, rapid spread of education and all the efforts geared to the fostering of a stable infrastructure appears somewhat unusual. But this is derived from the peculiarity of Tripura's economy locational constraint, transport constraint, subsistence farming as revealed from the farming as revealed from the meagre proportion of agricultural produce marketed, absence of even medium industries, tribal composition of a sizeable portion of population explain the phenomenon.

Development of even medium sized industries in a region like Tripura is beset with numerous obstacles. Hence a great measure of economic progress of this region is found to be connected with the development<sup>of</sup> agriculture, agrobased industries and transport. The credit requirements of these sectors are not as large as the credit requirement of large-scale industries ; nor are they of long term nature. The liquidity aspect of bank fund can be ensured if due safe guards are taken up.

Over the years - though the number of bank offices increased from 4 in 1963 to 14 in 1972 and the amount of bank deposit also increased considerably, less than one-fifth of the total deposits on the average has been invested within the state during the sixties.

Tripura thus suffered from an adverse advance deposit ratios in the sixties.

The level of development attained by Tripura, Assam, other union territories including Manipur and All-India in the field of banking in 1970 is presented in table B-1.

Table B-1

Bank deposits and Bank credit in Tripura, Assam, others including Manipur and All-India, 1970.

Particulars	Tripura	Assam	Including Manipur	All-India
Deposits (Rs. in lakh)	5.81	49.43	2.08	60,51,15
Percentage of total deposits	0.1	0.8	Neg.*	100
Amount of Bank Credit (Rs. in lakh)	67	23.31	1.17	45,90,38
Percentage to total Bank Credit.	Neg.*	0.5	Neg.*	100
Per Capita Bank deposit (Rs.)	37.3	33.1	12.3	100.6
Per Capita Bank Credit (Rs.)	4.3	15.6	6.9	83.9
Advance deposit ratio	11.5	47.2	56.2	75.8

Note : The term 'others' covers Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Manipur and Nefu.

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 1970, Table 32, P-43.



The Table B-1 indicates that Tripura had only 0.1 percent of the total bank deposits in the country in 1970 of the total bank credit distributed in the country in 1970. Tripura's share was very negligible. The table shows that per capita deposit in Tripura in 1970 was about Rs. 37 against an average of Rs. 110 for the country as a whole. In other words per capita deposit in Tripura in 1970 was about one-third of the All-India average. However, it was higher than that of Assam. Separate figure in respect of Manipur is not available, so, figures relating to other union, territories including Manipur have been opted. Per capita deposit in Tripura was higher than that of 'others' including Manipur. In view of the low income levels in Tripura per capita deposit of Rs. 37 seems inflated as deposits in Tripura contain a significant proportion of immigrant funds.

Per capita credit in Tripura was about one-twentieth of the all-India average and about one-fourth of that in Assam in 1970. Since Manipur was an under banked state in 1970 we cannot accept Rs. 6.9 ( per capita credit in respect of others) as the representative of per capita credit in Manipur. Hence it is reasonable to assume that per capita credit in Manipur would be lower than that of Tripura in 1970. The advance deposit ratio in Tripura in 1970 was about one-fourth of that in Assam and ~~about one-fourth of that in Assam and about one-sixth of that~~ in all-India.

Though both deposits and advances of the banks in Tripura have been rising over the years, the low levels they have struck are clearly symptomatic of the inadequate exploitation of the banking potential of the state. The most unusual phenomenon in the realm of banking in Tripura is that credit utilisation is presumably due to the poor growth of industrial and other credit using sectors eligible for bank finance.

Table B-2

Deposits and Bank credit in Tripura of  
Commercial Banks in 1963-70

Y e a r	Deposits (Rs. in crores)	Bank advance (Rs. in crores)	Advance deposit ratio (percent)
1963	1.56	0.96	4.4
1964	2.08	0.08	3.8
1965	2.44	0.09	3.7
1966	2.97	0.09	2.0
1967(1967)	4.15	0.9	2.2
1968	4.35	0.19	4.4
1969	4.53	0.27	5.8

Source : Reserve Bank of India, Statistical tables relating to Banks in India, 1970.

It appears from the above that Tripura represents a typical economy that receives grants from the centre, which in its turn move out of the state by way of payments for imports or through bank deposits or perhaps through other

forms of remittances (Postal, Insurance etc.), the net result being a very low level of investment within the state. The major problem of Tripura's economic development thus seems to be one of finding a way of having these resources invested in Tripura in productive activities. The present comparative cost situation between Tripura and rest of the country is obviously not in favour of such investment within Tripura.

APPENDIX - C

Table C-1

Working population in Tripura in 1951, 1961 and 1971

Sl. No.	Occupation	Number of Workers		
		1951	1961	1971
1.	Cultivators	168,020 (63.08)	280,881 (64.24)	235,292 (54.41)
2.	Agricultural Labourers	23,849 (8.95)	32,912 (7.53)	86,340 (19.95)
3.	Livestock, Forestry Fishery etc.	8,494 (3.20)	12,776 (2.92)	9,570 (2.27)
4.	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-
Sub total Primary		200,363 (75.23)	326,569 (74.69)	331,202 (76.63)
5.	Manufacturing	19,718 (7.40)	35,409 (8.10)	15,229 (3.51)
6.	Construction	184 (0.07)	4,100 (0.94)	3,138 (0.72)
Sub Total Secondary		19,902 (7.47)	39,509 (9.04)	18,367 (4.23)
7.	Trade and Commerce	16,999 (6.38)	18,521 (4.24)	24,437 (5.64)
8.	Transport etc.	2,003 (0.75)	4,779 (1.09)	6,194 (1.43)
Sub total Trade and Transport		19,002 (7.13)	23,300 (5.33)	30,631 (7.08)
9.	Other services	27,077 (10.17)	47,851 (10.94)	52,263 (12.08)
Total workers		266,344 (100)	437,229 (100)	432,463 (100)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate percentages.

Source: Census of India, 1951, 1961 and 1971.

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Table C-2

Sectional distribution of working population (p.c.) in  
Tripura and India in 1961 and 1971 compared

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of working population			
		Tripura		India	
		1961	1971	1961	1971
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	74.69	76.63	69.49	72.05
2.	Mining & Quarrying	-	-	2.77	0.52
3.	Manufacturing (household and non-household)	8.10	3.51	10.61	9.46
4.	Construction	0.94	0.72	1.09	1.23
5.	Trade & Commerce	4.24	5.64	4.06	5.56
6.	Transport, Storage and Communication	1.09	1.42	1.60	2.44
7.	Other services	10.94	12.08	10.38	8.74
Total		100	100	100	100

Source : Census of India, 1961 and 1971

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Table C-3

State Domestic product of Tripura in 1960-61 and in 1970-71  
by industry of origin (at 1960-61 prices)(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	S e c t o r	SOP in (1960-61)	SOP in (1970-71)	Index of SOP in 1970-71 (1960-61 = 100)
1.	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	1696 (59.76)	2264 (60.63)	133.5
2.	Forestry	79 (2.78)	59 (1.58)	74.7
3.	Fishery	5 (0.18)	34 (0.91)	680.0
4.	Factory establishments	22 (0.78)	19 0.51)	86.4
5.	Small Enterprises	140 (4.97)	163 (4.37)	116.4
6.	Construction	130	150	115.3
7.	Transport & Communication	54 (1.90)	70 (1.87)	129.6
8.	Trade & Commerce	117 (4.12)	125 (3.35)	106.8
9.	Banking & Insurance	11 (0.39)	17 (0.45)	154.5
10.	Real estate etc.	75 (2.64)	80 (2.14)	106.7
11.	Public Administration	156 (5.50)	200 (5.36)	128.2
12.	Other services	353 (12.44)	553 (14.81)	156.7
13.	Error	(-) 0.04		
	Total	2838 (100)	3734 (100)	131.6

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate percentages.

Source: Department of Statistics, Government of Tripura.

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Table C-4

Percentage distribution of the State domestic product of Tripura and the net domestic product of India at factor cost of 196061 prices by industry of origin compared.

Sl. No.	Sector	P e r c e n t a g e s			
		Tripura		India	
		1960-61	1970-71	1960-61	1970-71
1.	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	59.76	60.63	49.3	42.7
2.	Forestry	2.78	1.58	1.3	1.4
3.	Fishery	0.18	0.91	0.6	0.6
4.	Mining & Quarrying	-	-	1.0	1.1
5.	Factory establishments	0.78	0.51	8.0	9.6
6.	Small enterprises	4.97	4.37	5.9	6.0
7.	Construction	4.58	4.02	4.7	5.5
8.	Electricity	Negl.	Negl.	0.5	1.0
9.	Transport & Communication	1.90	1.87	4.3	5.1
10.	Trade and Commerce	4.12	3.35	9.7	10.5
11.	Banking & Insurance	0.39	0.45	1.2	1.5
12.	Real estate etc.	2.64	2.14	3.0	2.5
13.	Public administration	5.50	5.36	4.0	5.8
14.	Other services	12.44	14.81	6.5	6.6
15.	Error (-)	0.04			
<b>T o t a l</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Sources : (1) Department of Statistics, Government of Tripura.

(2) C.S.O., National Accounts Statistics, 1960-61 - 1972-73, January 1975. pp.12-13.

Table C-6

Number of persons unemployed in the live registers  
of employment exchanges in Tripura 1957 - 1975

Y e a r	Total number of unemployed persons
1957	1,620
1958	2,595
1959	3,580
1960	4,397
1961	4,097
1962	5,509
1963	5,688
1964	10,467
1965	13,430
1966	12,979
1967	15,704
1968	18,555
1969	21,503
1970	26,304
1971	29,892
1972	37,220
1973	42,525
1974	44,819
1975	46,968

( upto July )

Source : Director, Employment Services & Manpower  
Planning, Tripura, Monthly Narrative  
Report for the month of July, 1975.



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Table C-5

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Movement of Net SDP in Tripura at current and constant prices

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
<u>Net SDP(₹. in lakhs)</u>									
1. At current prices	2838.2	4639.1	7093.0	7592.0	7787.1	8860.0	8573.0	11038.0	13815.0
2. At 1960-61 prices	2838.2	3521.8	3579.0	3753.0	3734.4	4164.2	3945.9	5077.5	6354.9
<u>Per capita Net SDP(₹.)</u>									
3. At current prices	248.53	332.79	472.90	493.00	502.40	563.25	534.12	648.53	788.53
4. At 1960-61 prices	248.53	252.64	238.60	243.70	248.90	264.73	245.70	298.32	362.72
<u>Index number of Net SDP with 1960-61 as base</u>									
5. At current prices	100	164	250	267	274	312	302	389	487
6. At 1960-61 prices	100	124	126	132	132	147	139	179	224
<u>Index number of per capita income Net SDP with 1960-61 as base.</u>									
7. At current prices	100	134	192	198	202	227	215	261	317
8. At 1960-61 prices	100	102	96	98	97	106	99	120	146

\*Provisional.

Note : The high rate of growth in respect of SDP and per capita SDP since 1971-72 has been caused due to the unprecedented rise in agricultural production (197 to 200%) as reported by the State Directorate of Agriculture.

Source : Statistical Department, Government of Tripura.



A Tribal Young Man (Tripuri)



A Tribal Young Woman (Reang)

Snapshot - Tripura's Tribal Life



Tribal dance



Sample of Tripura's fine handi-craft, made of bamboo



Two Young tribal girls



8. Tribal women husking paddy



A Reang dance



A village tribal dance



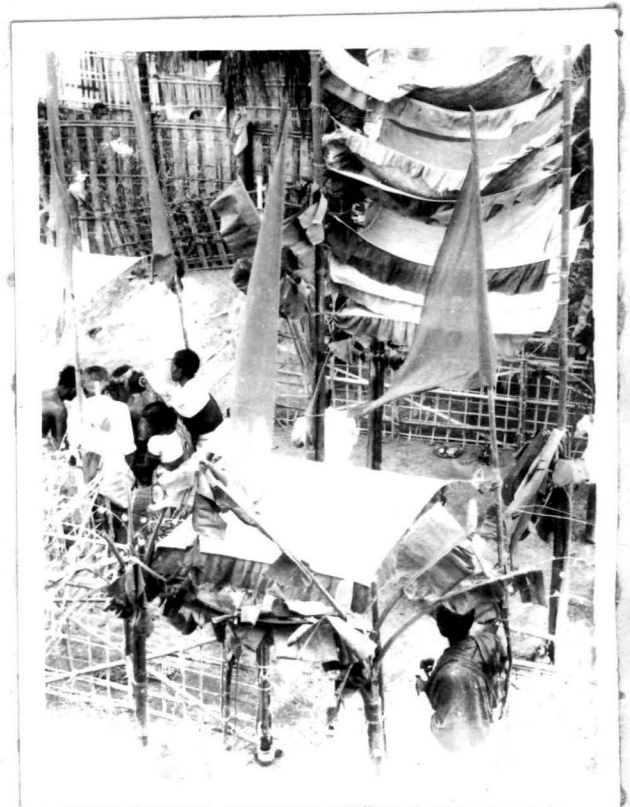
A typical tribal hut.



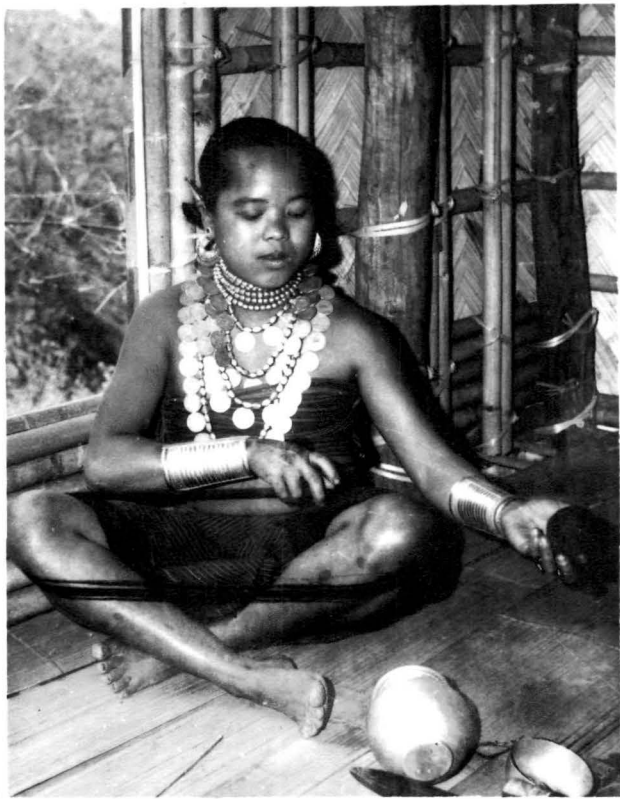
A tribal man smoking



A scene of garia  
(tribal god) puja.



Tribal Marriage



A tribal woman weaving cloth in her hut.



Tribal women are bathing in a hilly river.



Mother giving breast milk to her son.



Tribal women weaving cloth in their loom.



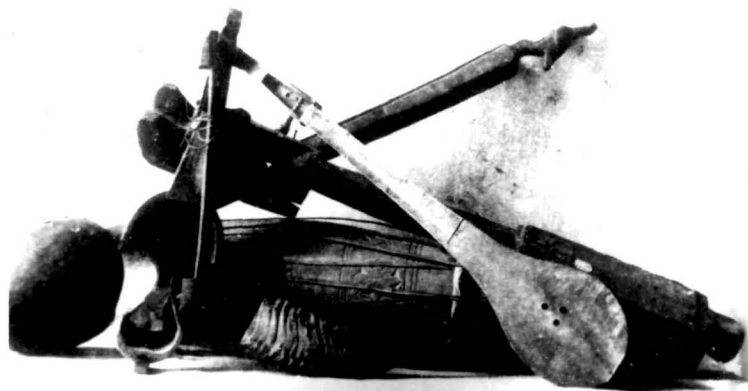
Tribal men making basket.



Tribal women carrying water from a river.



Grandmother, Mother and Grandson.



Tribal Musical instrument



Tribal Marriage



Tribal last rites