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MEMORANDUM FOR 13th FINANCE COMMISSION

1. Introduction

The Tripura Tribal areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was initially set up by TTAADC Act 1979 under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Later on (with effect from 1st April 1985) the Council came under the purview of the sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India by 49th Amendment to the Constitution of India. The jurisdiction of the District Council extends to over 7132.56 sq. K.M which is about 68% of the total area of the state inhabited mainly by the Tribals and covers all the four Districts of the state which makes it unique among all the Autonomous District Councils in the country. The Autonomous District Council is an institution of local self Government along with financial, administrative and legislative powers on specific subjects.

According to 2001 census, the population of the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Area (TTAADC) is 12,16,465 which is about one-third of the total population of the State. The percentage of people living below poverty line in Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) is much higher than that of the State average of approximately 55%. The economic condition of the people living in ADC areas (primarily tribal population) is quite poor and most of the people are dependent upon subsistence agriculture, based on Jhuming. Majority of the villages in ADC areas suffer on account of poor communication network resulting in poor education and health infrastructure. Since the area included in the council is very backward and under developed, it requires mobilization of large resources to promote economic upliftment of the people residing in the area. The Council has been experiencing serious financial constraints in attaining the development goals and in fulfillment of aspirations of the people.

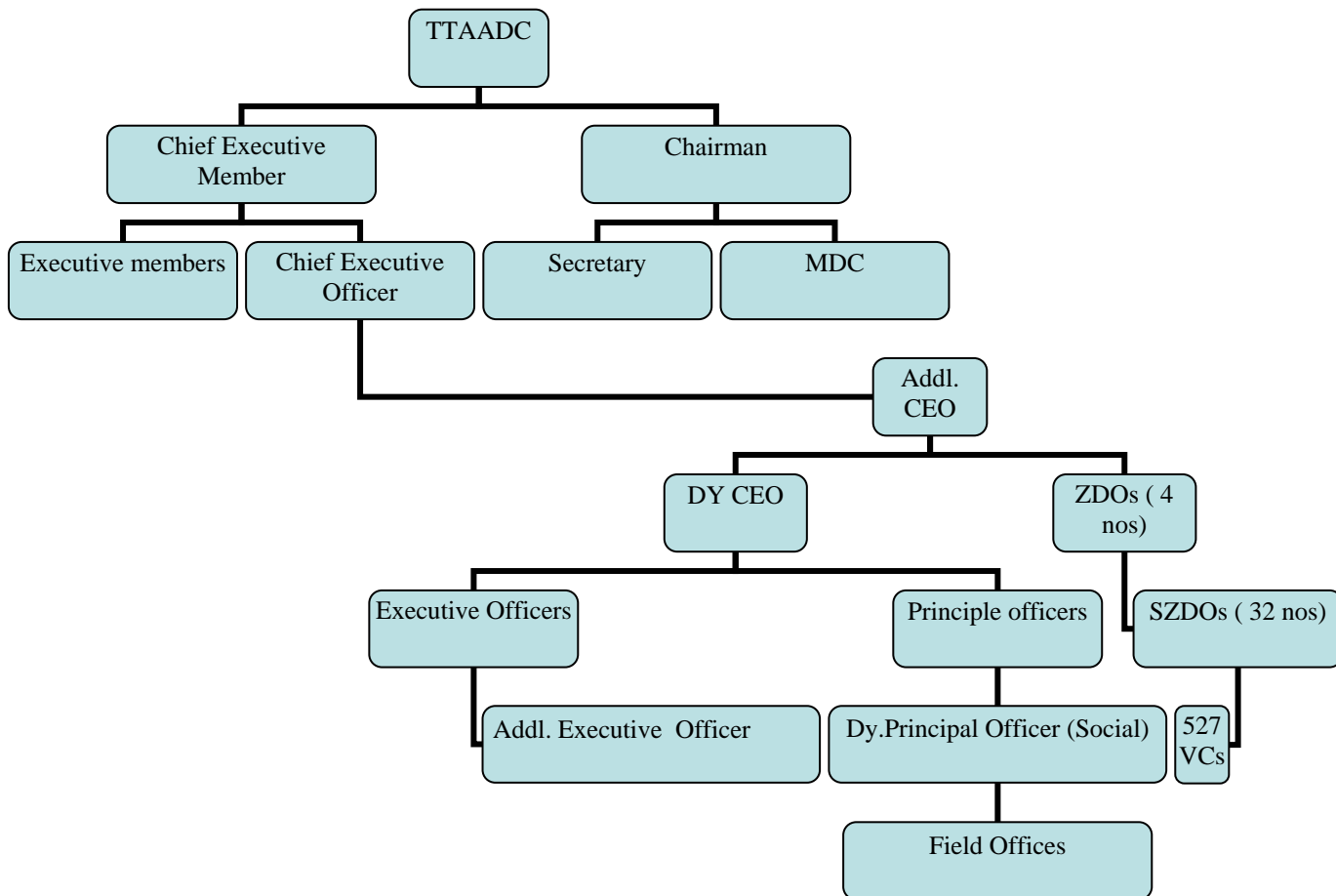
2. Administrative structure

Administration of TTAADC and its subordinate offices are managed from its headquarters in Khumulwng, West Tripura. The council is headed by its Chairman who is chosen by the elected members of the council. Executive functions of TTAADC are managed by the Chief Executive member who is supported by 9 more executive members. Chief Executive Officer, TTAADC is responsible for day to day administrative functions who is further supported by Addl CEO, Dy CEO and a number of Principal officers and Executive Officers. At grassroots level, there are 527 Village councils functioning as primary units as institutions of local self governance similar to Gram Panchayats in Non- ADC areas. For administrative supervision, the TTAADC has following field offices as indicated in Table 1:-

Table 1: List of TTAADC field offices

Sl.No.	Institution	
1.	Zonal Development Office	<u>04</u>
2	Sub Zonal Development Office	32
3.	Engineering Division Office	<u>04</u>
4.	Engineering Sub-Division	<u>17</u>
5.	School Inspectorate Office	<u>17</u>
6.	Circle Office of Education	<u>65</u>
7.	Inspectorate of Social Education	<u>04</u>
8.	Education Sector Offices	<u>34</u>
9.	Village Councils	<u>527</u>

The organogram of TTAADC may be seen below;



To run these offices, the TTAADC has appointed about 8635 Nos. different categories of officers and staff including 3256 Nos. staff on deputation from the State Government. The Council is primarily depending on the State Government for devolution of funds towards salary expenditure of its employees to maintain offices and administrative function of the District Council.

After constitution of the District Council under Sixth Schedule, the Government of Tripura transferred subjects like primary education, Social Education Centers, Markets, Rural Industries, Village roads, 527 Village Committees, 4 Nos. Superintendent of Fisheries offices, 3 Nos. Minor Irrigation Sub-Division offices and Agriculture Sub- Divisions etc.

3. Main problems in TTAADC area

The terrain in the TTAADC area is primarily hilly as a result there is very limited quantity of plain land for cultivation. Majority of the population depends upon jhum cultivation which is basically subsistence agriculture and recently economic activities like horticulture, piggery, fishery etc are being promoted. Most of the area suffers on account of poor communication infrastructure which poses serious challenges for administration as well as development works. Lack of road communication as well as tele/ internet communication in many areas is responsible for lack of development of the region. There are innumerable numbers of villages among which no link roads is constructed for inter communication. Roads and Bridges are required to be constructed

for providing transport communication system to those areas. It is essential to extend the facility of telecommunication system as well as internet facilities in each village of ADC areas. Overall underdevelopment is leading to reluctance among even government employees from serving in the remotely located villages which further increases the infrastructural divide in the plain and hilly areas.

At present there are 1433 Nos. Primary school in the entire TTAADC areas (7132.56 sq. kms) which means one school in about 5 kms. The numbers is too small and most of them are situated in the remotest localities and are not running properly due to lack of infrastructure as well as poor communication in remote areas. Most of schools have not provided with trained teachers. Basic school amenities like teaching learning aids, proper sitting arrangement, drinking water facilities, toilet facilities, boundary walls etc. are also missing in most of the schools on account of lack of funds. All these are leading to high drop out rate of children in schools. The illiteracy rate among the women is very high.

ADC has only two hospitals of its own however, the primary health care is fully looked after the state Government but compared to Non ADC areas, has status of health infrastructure is not very satisfying. Other than traditional handicrafts and handlooms, there are hardly any industries in the ADC area leading to large scale unemployment. There is need for large scale capacity building of Tribal youths to seek self employment activities with Government/ Bank finance.

4. Financial Status of TTAADC

Presently TTAADC is getting funds from the following sources.

1. Plan assistance from the State Government.
2. Share of taxes from the State Government.
3. Transfer of fund to meet the salaries of staff deputed to ADC by the State Government in respect of primary education and for implementation of specific schemes.

The total fund received from the State Government during the last five years is as given in Table 2 :-

Table 2: Annual fund flow to TTAADC

(Rs in Lakhs)

Financial Year	Annual plan allocation	Share of taxes	Other receipts	Transfer fund ¹	Total Fund
1	2	3	4	5	6
2003-04	2352.79	917.52	1140.17	4587.90	8998.38
2004-05	2929.90	917.52	503.95	4375.50	8726.87
2005-06	3082.48	917.52	3145.19	2203.36	9348.55
2006-07	3500.00	1900.00	1407.42	2399.74	9207.16
2007-08	4500.00	2381.64	1994.45	4287.90	13163.99

Out of the Transfer fund shown in column 5 above , the amount meant for salary and allowances of staff of primary Schools/ Social education centre etc on deputation to ADC is as under (see Table 3):-

¹ Transfer fund to meet salary expenditure of state government transferred staff and for Dev. schemes

Table 3 : Extent of transfer fund used as salary

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Expenditure incurred to meet up salary of transferred staff
2003-04	3215.24
2004-05	3073.17
2005-06	2334.77
2006-07	2599.72
2007-08	2951.04

Bulk of the share of taxes as well as plan fund received from the state Government is spent in meeting the salary obligation only. The year-wise expenditure of TTAADC against non-plan salary including Administrative cost for the period from 2004-05 to 2007-2008 is given in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Year wise annual salary expenditure in TTAADC

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2004-05	2764.00	1155.83	3919.83
2005-06	2442.86	1900.00	4342.86
2006-07	2850.00	2028.24	4878.24
2007-08	3333.36	2367.32	5700.68
Total	11390.22	7451.39	18841.61

Considering the high incidence of poverty in the district council area, there is very limited scope of revenue generation. However, TTAADC has introduced trade license fee to mobilize some resource. Most of the revenue and taxes are collected by the state Government machinery. According to an executive decision of the state Govt. pending assessment of the actual amount of tax collection from the ADC area, a fixed percentage of the total tax collection of the State is being assigned to the District Council which is as follows:

- A. 25% of professional tax.
- B. 40% of Land Revenue.
- C. 50% of Agricultural Income tax.
- D. 75 % of Forest Revenue.
- E. 25% of Motor Vehicle Tax,
- F. 30% of Gas royalty

The details of share of taxes devolved to TTAADC may be seen in column 3 of Table 2 above.

5. Projected non plan fund requirement

The provision and spirit of the Article 275 and 6th schedule to the constitution is to promote the welfare of scheduled tribes and raise the level of administration of scheduled areas to that of non scheduled areas of the state. These provisions aim at making the scheduled areas autonomous and protective of the social and economic interests of tribal population. However, all this is possible only if adequate fund flows to the Council for meeting these objectives. Considering the geographical spread of TTAADC and the extent of problems being faced by the tribal population residing there, devolution of funds both as plan and on account of share of taxes is quite insufficient to properly discharge its responsibilities.

TTAADC requires funds to take up various development activities as well as to meet its non plan expenditure. Based on the current trend of expenditure, the projected requirement of fund for non plan expenditure including salary and establishment/operational charges during the award period of the 13th Finance Commission is Rs 574.80.crore which is shown below in table 5:-

Table 5 : Projected non- plan expenditure during 2008-2014

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Projected salary expenditure	Projected non salary , non plan expenditure	Total
2010-11	8056.35	467.65	8524.00
2011-12	9280.90	519.10	9800.00
2012-13	10688.60	581.40	11270.00
2013-14	12323.65	646.35	12970.00
2014-15	14192.10	723.90	14916.00
Total	54541.60	2938.40	57480.00

6. Proposal before 13th Finance Commission

1. Meeting the Gap in Non Plan expenditure:

Due to high incidence of poverty and backwardness in ADC areas, there is not much scope of revenue generation, while there is additional responsibility upon TTAADC to deliver quality services and improve the standards of governance. This entails engagement of suitably trained manpower for various services being directly managed by TTAADC. There are 19,813 different posts created in TTAADC for discharging various functions. However due to financial crisis, TTAADC has recruited only 5,379 staff and filled up another 3,256 posts taking state Government employees on deputation for smooth functioning of the council administration. Maintaining utmost financial discipline TTAADC has not filled up 11,178 vacant posts till today which are required for overall development of the tribal areas.

The main source of revenue for TTAADC is only share of taxes received from the State Government which is too meager. Despite not filling a large number of posts, the non plan expenditure is considerably higher than the share of taxes received from the state Government. The projected non-plan fund receipts and expenditure for next 5(five) years are given in table 6 below:-

Table 6 : Gap in meeting non Plan expenditure

(Rs in Lakh)			
Year	Projected receipt Non-Plan	Projected expenditure under Non-Plan	Gap amount
2010-2011	2898.00	8524.00	(-) 5626.00
2011-2012	3245.75	9800.00	(-) 6554.25
2012-2013	3894.50	11270.00	(-) 7375.50
2013-2014	4361.85	12970.00	(-) 8608.15
2014-2015	4885.25	14916.00	(-) 10030.75
Total:-	19285.35	57480.00	(-) 38194.65

It is proposed to 13th Finance Commission to provide fund of **Rs. 38194.65 lakhs** to meet the gap amount between projected Non-plan receipts and administrative expenditure, either through additional devolution of share of taxes or through special assistance otherwise TTAADC will face enormous challenges in taking up various development schemes.

2. **Setting up of pension fund:**

Officers and employees recruited by TTAADC administration are being extended similar service conditions and benefits as applicable in case of state government employees. In such a scenario all staff or their families are eligible for pension benefits after their retirement/death. Since TTAADC is relatively young organization, at present number of retired employees is quite low resulting in low pension liability. However, with passage of time, it is expected that pension liability will drastically increase. Presently there is no separate pension fund and the pension is paid from the overall fund available with TTAADC.

It is necessary to manage the funds required for paying pension to TTAADC employees by setting up a pension fund. It is proposed that 12% of basic salary + D A of TTAADC employees may be contributed to the pension fund henceforth. To cover the backlog of the past years a lumpsum contribution to the pension fund may be made. At present about Rs 1.0 crore is spent as pension per year. In order to earn so much amount every year from the investments made by pension fund, at least Rs 10 crore need to be deposited as a corpus. So in order to streamline pension requirements of TTAADC employees following are proposed;

(i) One time grant of Rs 10 crore for pension fund

(ii) Increase the gap grant proposed above to meet the requirement of regular contribution to the pension fund @ 12% of salary. This amounts to approximately Rs 60 crore for the next five years.

So total fund requirement for setting up of pension fund will be Rs 70 crore which Finance Commission may consider to recommend.

3. Strengthening of ADC Administration

For effective service delivery in tribal areas, strengthening of TTAADC administration is essential. This includes capacity building of TTAADC officers and employees, modernization computer literacy among employees, construction of administrative buildings, staff quarters etc so that the officers and employees are able to deliver their best for the development of tribal population in the state. In this regards specific proposals are placed below;

A Construction of Office buildings:

At present TTAADC Headquarters at Khumulwng have got adequate office space to discharge office functions but most of the field offices are operating from temporary accommodation. Lack of permanent office accommodation has its own limitations in enabling the employees to deliver the most. It is essential to construct new office building for such field offices. In addition Village councils which are the hub of development activity at village level need to have a modern and permanent office building so that people can access to various government services. It is proposed that good quality office equipped with modern infrastructure like computers, internet etc may be set up in each of the 527 village councils. The details of office building requirement along with fund needed for construction, furniture and modern office equipments are indicated in Table 7 below;

Table 7 : Fund requirement for construction of office buildings including staff quarters

(Rs.in lakhs)

SL. No.	Name of office	Nos. of building	Area /sqr.mtr.	Rate per sqr. Mtr.	Total amount Building construction	Cost of furniture and equipments	Total cost
1	Zonal Dev. Office	2	1870.00	0.12	226.68	22.70	249.38
2	Executive Engineer	3	1402.50	0.12	170.01	17.00	187.01
3	Assistant Engineer	11	1056.00	0.12	128.01	12.80	140.81
4	Inspector of School	17	15895.00	0.12	1907.40	190.70	2098.10
5	Chief Social Education Organizer	2	1870.00	0.12	22.67	2.30	24.97
6	Village Committee Office	527	79050	0.12	9486.00	148.60	9634.60
7	Teacher Barrack	16	933.92	0.12	112.07	11.20	123.27
8	Staff quarter	66	5375.50	0.17	913.83	91.30	1005.13
	Total: -	644 nos.	107452.92	0.12	12966.67	496.60	13463.27

Most of the Primary Schools of the TTAADC are situated in remote areas. Some schools are located at places far away from the main habitations. As a result the teaching staffs of those schools have no suitable places to live in nearby places of their duties. This is a major challenge for TTAADC in spreading education among the children residing in the interior regions. To overcome this problem it is required to construct teacher barracks provided with facilities of essential amenities near every such school of ADC.

B. Computerization of TTAADC Offices:-

In the present age of information technology, it is essential that proper benefits of computers and internet are taken by officers and employees of TTAADC to increase their knowledge base as well as improve their efficiency. The present status of computerization in TTADDC is very poor as very few officers and employees have access to computers in offices. In addition all village Councils need to have computer infrastructure which may be used to allow people to access various online services. Total requirement of hardware for all TTAADC offices have been worked and indicated in Table 8. It is proposed that at least 25% of all TTAADC employees get access to computers in the next 5 years.

Table 8 : Requirement of computers in TTAADC offices including village councils

(Rs. In lakhs)

SL.No.	Name of Offices	Computer set	Printer	Laptop	Amount
1	ADC Head quarter, Khumulwng	191	191	44	83.14
2	Zonal Development Officer= 4 nos.	40	40	4	15.00
3	Sub-Zonal Dev. Officers= 32 nos.	96	96	0	32.60
4	Executive Engineers =4 nos.	24	24	4	9.56
5	Assistant Engineers=17 nos.	51	51	0	17.34
6	Inspector of School =17 nos.	102	102	0	34.68
7	Chief Social Education Organizer=4 nos.	24	24	0	8.16
8	Village Committee Office=527 X 5 nos.	2635	2635	0	895.90
	Grand Total:-	3163	3163	52	1096.38

C. Computer training to TTAADC employees:-

Providing hardware is not enough to computerize offices. It is essential that at least all employees are able to use Microsoft Office as well as customized software to be developed for various functions of TTAADC. It is expected that all employees will have to be trained for about 6 months and course fee required will be Rs 6000 per employee@ Rs 1000 per month. Total fund required for this purpose will be **Rs.277.44 lakhs** only (Rs.6000.00 X4624 nos.)

D. Networking of computers

There are 652 field offices of TTAADC including 527 village councils which need to be networked among themselves for smooth flow of information and data. The existing SWAN set up by the state government will be used for this purpose but still there will be need to install various networking equipments like routers, cables, switches etc for which it is estimated that approximately Rs 2 lakh . So the total fund requirement will be approximately Rs 1304 lakhs (Rs 2.0 lakh * 652 offices).

E. Software development

At present **almost all the functions of the council are being done manually including preparation of bills and monthly accounts** which need to be computerized for better administration immediately. This entails need for development of various soft wares for TTAADC based on a detailed System Resource Study (SRS). In the initial phase computerization of accounts, establishment matters, preparation of building designs/ estimates, land allotment etc will be computerized.

Services of NIC, Agartala as well as other available software firms will be utilized for this purpose. It is estimated that a lump sum amount of Rs 5 crores will enable TTAADC to develop and operationalise various key softwares.

Total fund requirement for strengthening of TTAADC administration is Rs 166.41 crore which may be given as one time lump sum grant . The sub item wise breakup is given in Table 9 below;

Table 9 : Fund required for strengthening of TTAADC administration

(Rs in Lakhs)

SI no	Amount required
Office buildings and staff quarters	13463.27
Purchase of computers	1096.38
Networking of computers in field offices	1304.00
development of software	500.00
Computer training of staff	277.44
Total	16641.09

4. Drinking water provision in interior tribal areas: Provision of safe drinking water is essential for survival of human beings. Absence of adequate potable drinking water adds excess burden on young children leading to higher mortality and morbidity in tribal areas. Availability of potable drinking water is a major challenge in many interior tribal areas on account of lack of adequate sources as well as poor quality (iron excess) drinking water. The problem is acute specially in ADC villages located in three sub divisions- Kanchanpur, Longtarai Valley and Gandacherra in North and Dhalai districts. There are 116 village committees in these sub divisions. Most of the villages do not have adequate source of drinking water as a result there will be greater reliance on innovative projects linking rainwater harvesting in such hilly areas. A team of experts need to be engaged to recommend location specific water supply scheme which may solve the drinking water crisis on a sustained basis. The funds are required for investigation and design of the schemes, execution of the schemes as well as treatment of drinking water to remove any kind of bacterial and chemical contamination. Considering the fact that that the villages are sparsely populated, the per capita fund requirement for setting up water supply schemes will be substantially higher than plain villages. Based on the terrain of villages in each

such blocks different per capita investment cost has been worked out and indicated in the table below. Approximately Rs 127.41 crores will be required to meet drinking water requirement in these 116 villages based on the 2011(projected) population.

Table 10 : Details of fund requirement for providing drinking water supply

SI No	Sub-division	Block	No. of villages	Population as per census 2001		Projected total population in 2011		Projected per capita investment (Rs)	Total fund requirement (Rs in lakhs)
				ST	Total	ST	Total		
1	Kanchanpur	Damcherra	9	14026	17299	17112	21105	3500	739
2	Kanchanpur	Jampui Hill	7	11287	11287	13770	13770	5000	689
3	Kanchanpur	Pecharthal	13	22268	38092	27167	46472	3000	1394
4	Kanchanpur	Dasda	28	44606	79591	54419	97101	3000	2913
5	Longtarai Valley	Manu	26	56802	82642	69298	100823	3000	3025
6	Longtarai Valley	Chawmanu	14	32368	35561	39489	43384	4000	1735
7	Gandacherra	Dumboor	19	43816	52602	53456	64174	3500	2246
Total			116	225173	317074	274711	386829		12741

5. Khumulwng Area Development:-The head quarter of Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council is situated at Khumulwng, Jirania, Tripura West Tripura which is just 25 km away from state capital - Agartala. The TTAADC head quarter- Khumulwng has declared as town and accordingly Town committee has been constituted. Khumulwng is an icon of tribal identity and there is need to develop this town into a well development eco friendly green township where all modern amenities are available for the people. At present various initiatives have been taken up by TTAADC to augment infrastructure in this town which includes construction of stadium, town hall, judo hall, hospital, Tribal culture museum, Eco Park, degree college etc. But a lot is required to be done to convert this into a well developed township. Since Khumulwng is in near proximity with Agartala and plenty of land is available it offers great opportunity for promoting a world class green township and also eco- cultural tourism. After a long time peace has returned to this part of the state and if this opportunity is adequately tapped only proper development of Khumulwng will take place but a long standing aspiration of tribal people of the state will also be met.

It is proposed that Khumulwng Development Authority (KDA) may be constituted and a professional town and country planner may be engaged to develop a proper master plan of Khumulwng and all necessary urban infrastructures may be provided. Common people may be offered plots of land developed by (KDA). KDA will develop basic infrastructure like road, electricity, water supply, hospital, super market, residential plots and flats etc. A one time lump sum grant of Rs 50.46 crore may be given to TTAADC for this purpose as per break up given below;

Table 11: Fund required for Development of Khumulwng township

(Rs in Lakh)

SI No	Activity	Total amount
1	Setting up of KDA	500.00
2	Preparation of Master plan by professional town and country planner including survey drawing and design	100.00
3	Development of Roads upto black topping considering width 7.65 mtr.	1800.00
4	Extension of electricity including transformer	72.00
5	Laying Drinking water pipelines (8.00 km) and water treatment plant (0.65 mgd), overhead tank (55,000 gl) and 4 deep tubewell.	765.00
6	Super market	720.00
7	Cultural center	388.80
8	Eco park and eco tourism including internal road sitting arrangement plantation children park, rest house, excavation of lake drinking water facilities etc.	700.00
	Total	5045.80

6 Development of Kok-Borok Language:- Tripura stands on a borderland. It has a dual society, a Borok or Tipra society in the eastern hill and a Bengali society in the western valley. The Borok society consisted of a large number of clans and communities, these people speak various dialects of Kok-Borok of Tibeto-Burman linguistic family. The main language of the inhabitant of TTAADC area is Kok-Borok which needs development in all respect. One of the main objectives of TTAADC is to develop Kok borak language to preserve the linguistic identity of Tripura tribes. Development of language requires extensive use of language by a large cross section of people. This is possible only if the language is enriched by translating popular educational books. TTAADC is involved in promotion of kOk borak language but there is need to strengthen and further augment these efforts by taking up the following activities;

a. Translation of books in Kok borak language: There are 300 books (approximately) published by the different writer in Kok-Borok language at present. To increase the availability of books in Kok Borak Language it is proposed to scale up the work of translation of good books from other languages like Hindi, English and Bengali so that more tribal people get the opportunity to read such books in their mother tongue. It is proposed to translate and print about 2000 different books in Kok-Borok language. The books will be printed as well preserved in DVD format. It is expected that on an average translation, printing etc will cost approximately Rs 0.75 lakh per book that Rs 15 crores (2000 * Rs 0.75 lakh) may be required for this purpose.

b. Development of state level Kok borak library and research center in Khumlwng: There is need to set up a state level reference library for kokborak language and a research center. This will require construction of a suitable building, procurement of books and taking up research

projects to develop the language further. This same center will also work for propagation of KOk borak language among non kok borak speaking persons by running special short term courses to learn KOk Borak. The approximate fund requirement including translation of books in Kokborak language is given in the table below;

Table 12: Funds required for Development of Kok Borak Language

(Rs in Lakh)

SI No	Item	Total
1	Translation of books in Kok Borak Language	1500.00
2	Construction of State Kok Borak library 4 unit 3740 sq.mtr.	448.80
3	Furniture and equipments (lumpsum)	50.00
4	Procurement of books (lumpsum)	30.00
5	DVD library and computer center with projector and other equipments	20.00
6	Research projects for language development	50.00
7	Operationalising Kok Borak teaching classes	10.00
	Total	2108.8

7 Knowledge networking:-

Swami Vivekananda has said, "Knowledge is the panacea for all ills". It is essential for human development. With the expansion of internet, a very easy and effective platform of knowledge sharing and management has evolved. It is needless to say that the tribals of Tripura are located in extreme remote corners of the state and most of their problems are borne out of the tremendous locational disadvantage they face. This is also true for the whole state of Tripura. Internet has been able to extend latest knowledge to all corners of the world simultaneously breaking all the locational barriers. This offers a unique opportunity for overall economic and social development of tribal population of the state.

It is proposed to develop a knowledge network for the people residing in TTAADC areas by providing latest information on all relevant sectors. For this purpose both hardware and software needs to be extended. A web portal of TTAADC needs to be developed which will host information related to all sectors in which TTAADC is working i.e. Agriculture, Animal resource management, plantation and social forestry, sericulture, handlooms and handicrafts, preventive health care, sanitation nada hygiene, education, career development, employment opportunities, price of agricultural produce etc. Latest information for extension of services by various departments will be provided on this portal in local languages. In order to enable the people to access this information, a network of information centers is required. There are 527 village councils in TTAADDC area and in each village council one council office is proposed. In each council office an information center will be opened with 10 computers and internet connection for people to access the information. People will be allowed to access the information and services at these centers. At present internet connectivity is in about half of the ADC villages but for the remaining network will have to be extended on priority by Department of Telecommunications (DOT) on priority basis through service providers. It is felt that this knowledge network will overall improve the living condition of the people and in due course bring prosperity to them.

Table 13: Fund required for developing knowledge network in local language

(Rs. in lakhs)

SL.No,	Items	Unit	Unit rate	Total
1	Development of Knowledge portal in local language and updation for 5 years	Lumpsum		500.00
2	Computerized information centers in all 527 nos. Village Committee offices for public use	Computer set @ 10 nos. each office	4.0 per VC	210.80
3	Site preparation for installation of computer sets	1 job X527 nos.	0.50 (each Village Committee)	263.50
4	Net working and internet connection	1 jobX527 nos.	2.00 each	1054.00
5	Generator set	1 no. X527 nos.	0.30 each	158.10
6	Operational expenses and computer training	1 job X527 nos.	1.0 each	527.00
	Total			2713.4

7 Summary of proposal

The 13th Finance Commission is requested to look into the problems and responsibilities of TTAADC and accordingly recommend suitable devolution of funds so that the very spirit of the provisions made in 6th Schedule as well as Article 275 of the constitution are followed and overall development of tribal areas in the state takes place. The proposals put forward before the Finance Commission are the bare minimum and essential for overall development. It is requested to recommend Rs 844.45 crore as for TTAADC. The details are given in Table 13. In absence of adequate devolution of funds the functioning of the TTAADC will be hampered. It is noteworthy that after a long time peace has returned to ADC area of the state which can be sustained only if the development efforts in the ADC area are further accelerated.

Table 14 : Summary of proposal

(Rs.in lakhs)

SL.NO.	Subject/name of items	Estimated fund requirement
1	Gap funding for salary	38194.65
2	Strengthen of ADC Administration	16641.09
3	Setting up of pension fund	7000.00
4	Drinking water provision in interior tribal areas	12741.00
5	Khumulwng Area Development	5045.80
6	Kok-Borok Language Development	2108.8
7	Knowledge networking	2713.4
	Total	84444.74