Facets and factors of human development in Tripura

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10 July 2008

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Abstract

This paper systematically presents the geographical and historical forces that have shaped the resource base, infrastructure, connectivity, socio-economic milieu and consequently the economy of Tripura determining the level of human development in the state. In spite of a great burden of population on its fragile economy, the state has secured an appreciable score in matters of education and health. The human development of the state needs to be harnessed to promote economic growth in terms of increased productivity and higher per capita income. Human development has also to concord with enhanced dexterity and favorable attitude to economic development.

Introduction

For centuries economists remained preoccupied with the study of gathering more and more of means to human well-being and allocating it more optimally so as to produce more wealth and well-being at lesser cost. However, the real achievement of human well-being was not in the focus since it was believed that more of wealth would automatically lead to higher level of well-being. In due course it became clear that between wealth and well-being there are multiple pathways that join them. While some of the pathways may connect higher wealth to meager well-being; some other pathways may join the commensurate levels of wealth and well-being. It also became clear that those pathways are the results of the socio-cultural and technological environment in which an economy is placed. It was also realized that those pathways evolve over time and are shaped by historical forces.

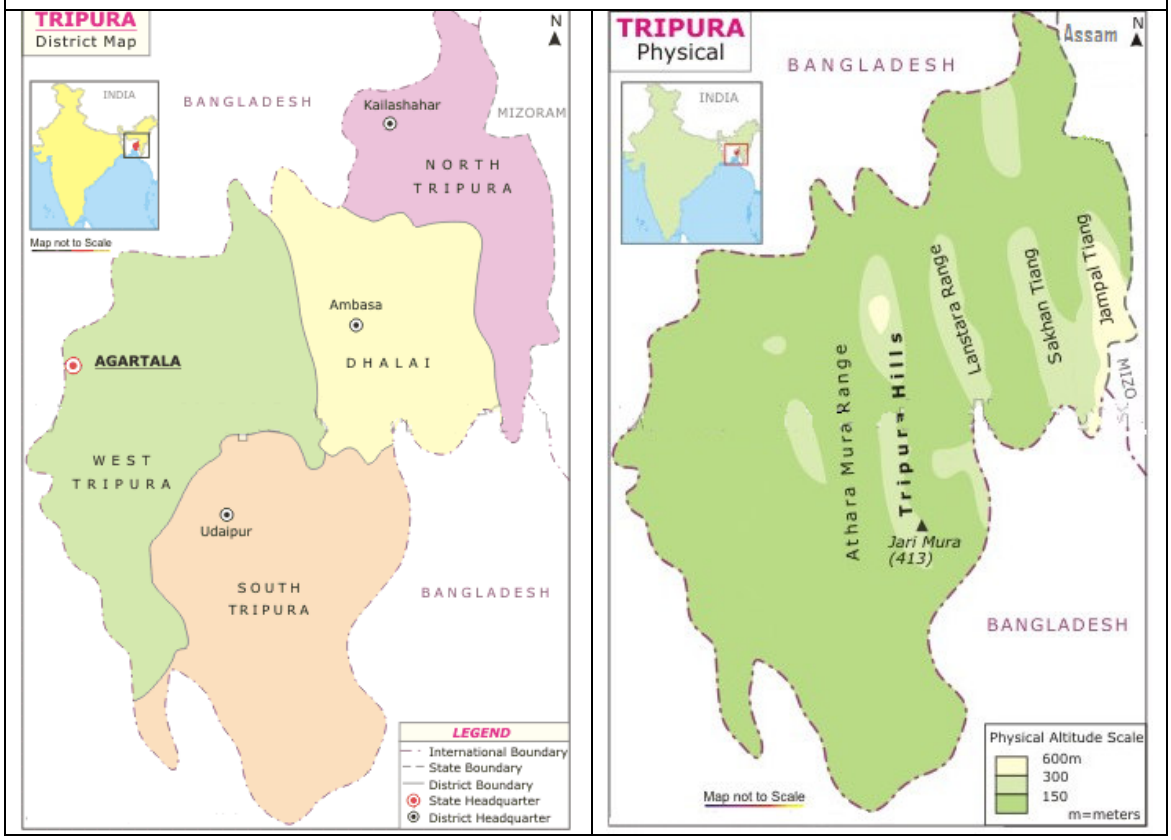
In the last two decades or so, there has been a growing involvement of economists in studying the well-being aspects directly. Such studies are concentrating on directly measuring the level of human development, which is defined as an average level of achievement of an economy in ensuring education, health and income of the people.

The objective of this study is to present a synoptic view of the well-being aspect of the economy of Tripura, a constituent state of the N.E. Region of India. Area and population-wise Tripura is a small state as compared to many other states in India. It is also a state located along the frontiers of the nation. But unlike many other states in the region, the Scheduled Tribes population of Tripura is hardly one-third of the total population.

The Geography

Tripura is situated between latitudes 22°56' and 24°32'N and longitudes 90°09'E and 92°10'E. Its maximum stretch measures about 184 km from north to south and 113 km from east to west with an area of 10,492 km². Tripura is the third smallest state of the country. It was inhabited by 3.2 million people as reported in the Census 2001. It has Bangladesh on its north, south and west, stretched along 856 km of its total border of about 910 km. On the east of it are Assam and Mizoram, the two other states of India. Its altitudes vary from 50 to 3080 ft above sea level at different places, although the majority of the area has an altitude 50 to 180 ft above sea level (see the physical map).

Fig.-1: Administrative and Physical Maps of Tripura, NE Region (India)



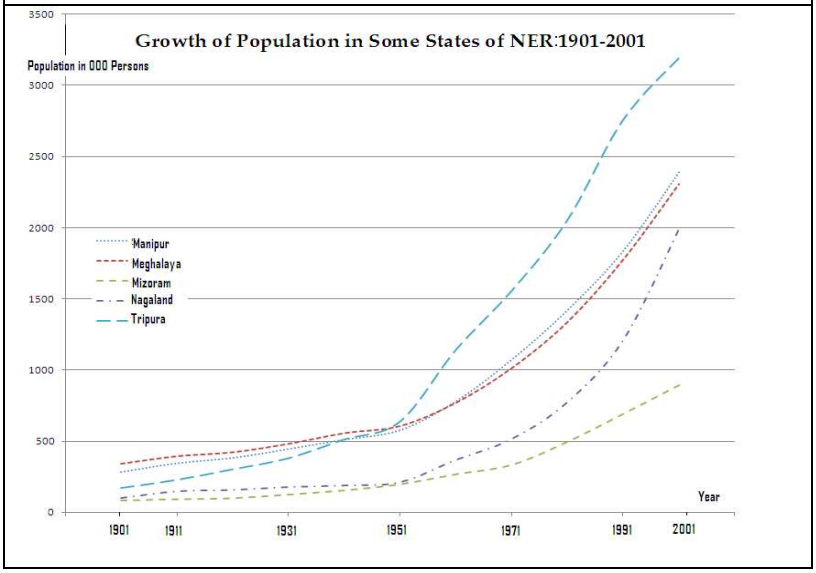
Central and Northern Tripura is a hilly region crossed by four major valleys carved by the northward flowing rivers. The low valleys in the west and south tend to be open and marshy, although in the south the terrain is heavily dissected and densely forested. North-south trending ranges separate the valleys. The west of Deotamura range

is the Agartala plain, an extension of the Ganges-Brahmaputra low lands, less than 200 feet and drained by numerous rivers. Tripura has a tropical climate and receives ample (more than 80 inches) rainfall during the monsoons. Overall, the terrain of the state is hilly and forested: over 60 per cent is hilly, and around two-third of the land area is classified as forest land. A majority of population lives in the plains.

Growth of Population

Vis-à-vis other states in the N.E. Region, Tripura has exhibited in the last century the second highest growth rate of population (closely superseded by Mizoram, of course). Its population was about 173 thousand in 1901, which increased to 3.2 million in 2001 (Table 1 & Fig.2). In particular, the growth of population showed an abrupt increase during 1941-51 Census years. This abrupt increase was brought about by the Partition of the country in 1947, which turned out to have an enduring effect on the process of social, political and economic development in the state. The status and the dynamics of human development in Tripura cannot be properly understood without a reference to this catastrophe in the backdrop.

Fig.-2: Growth of Population in Some States of the NE Region, India



Historical Background

India won freedom, with her limbs severed. The Partition of the country had directly decisive and enduring effects on the Punjab, Bengal and the North Eastern States. The Partition resulted into geo-political isolation of Tripura (the entire N.E. Region for

that matter) and, in particular, made Tripura a landlocked state. The State was cut off from India's railway network as it lost all its rail-heads – to the west, south and north – which fell in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). The distance by road from Agartala to Kolkata was less than 350 km before Partition. After Partition, the route to Kolkata via the Siliguri land corridor became 1,700 km long (Govt. of Tripura, 2007). Tripura is connected with the rest of India by only one road, which runs through the hills to Cachar District in Assam. Thus, the partition affected connectivity, movements of people and goods, prospects of investment, cost of production, etc ultimately holding back the pace of economic, social and human development.

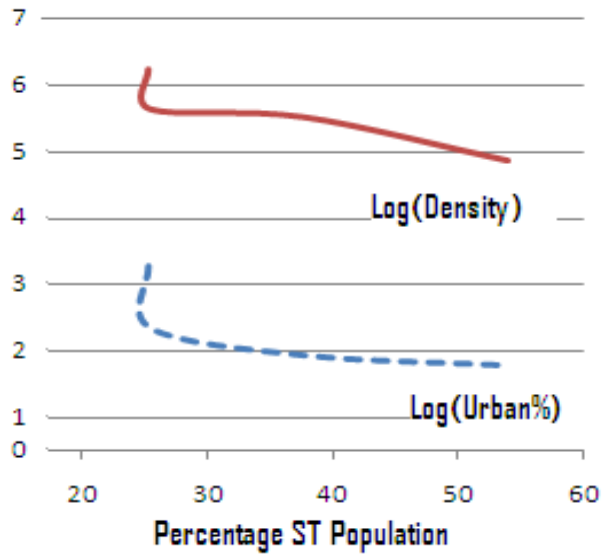
Secondly, the Partition led to a very large influx of refugees from the then East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) into Tripura. This large-scale emergent immigration not only placed a tremendous burden on the resources of the state, but also led to an upheaval in the social composition of its population. The refugees came into the state almost pauper, with dire needs for survival, settlement and livelihood, and, more importantly, with the traumatic psyche of the endangered. The economy of Tripura was largely dependent on agriculture, forest-based activities and a modest manufacturing sector comprising handicrafts and household industries. The major mode of farming in the state was shifting cultivation (*jhum)*, which produced little surplus. Only a small proportion of the state's plain lands were under settled agriculture and the main crop was rice. Most of the plains were not under cultivation and were covered with cane-brakes and marshes. The severed infrastructure made markets inaccessible and sealed the future of manufacturing sector for decades to come. There was also a sizable influx of immigrants during and immediately after the Bangladesh war of independence in 1971. The feeble economy and infrastructure of the state had to bear the burden of a large influx of refugees in three waves, some before the Partition (in 1941), hugely just after partition and sizably in 1971, with obvious results of strife.

Demographic Features

Administratively, Tripura is divided into four districts; West Tripura, South Tripura, Dhalai, and North Tripura. The West Tripura district is most heavily populated. In the year 2001, about 48 per cent of the population lived in this district (Table - 2). Over the years, the density of population in this district also is increasing faster than in

other districts (Table - 3). The second district, namely the South Tripura, is area-wise almost as large as the West Tripura but its population is only half of the latter. The third district, Dhalai, is yet most sparsely populated. Density-wise the fourth district, North Tripura is between the West Tripura and the South Tripura.

Fig.3: Relationship between Percentage of ST Population, Urbanization and Density



There is a very clear relationship between the proportion of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the total population (see Table-5) and urbanization as well as density of population in the state. Increase in the proportion of ST population is associated with decrease in density and urbanization in the districts. The rate of decline is so sharp that it cannot be ignored for its implications to human development. In the left panel we graphically present (Fig. 3) the relationship. Density and urbanization (per cent of population in urban areas) are logarithmically transformed and measured along the vertical axis while the percentage of ST population (in the total population) is measured along the horizontal axis.

The decadal growth of population in different districts of the state reveals that during 1981-91 all the districts had a very high growth of population while it slowed down substantially during 1991-2001. A forty per cent growth rate (1981-91) of population in South Tripura, followed by 6.8 per cent in the subsequent decade (Table-3) indicates a heavy influx of immigration in the district.

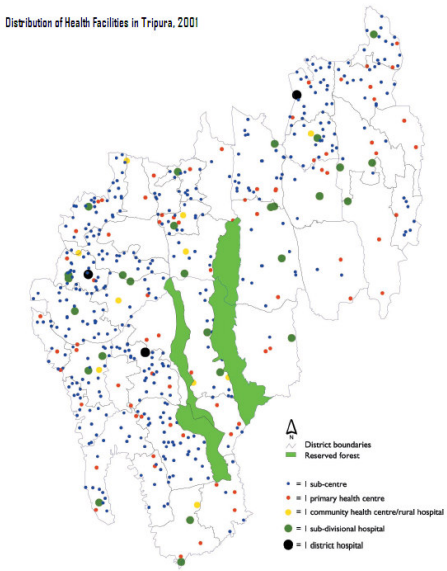
As to the age structure of population, Dhalai has a slightly more stock of young population, followed by North and South Tripura districts (Table-4). The West Tripura district has more stock of population in the working age group 15-59 years. As regards urbanization, the West Tripura is more urbanized. Dhalai, South Tripura and North Tripura districts are mostly rural (Table-5). It also indicates that the West Tripura is the

hub of economic, social and cultural activities in the state. Agartala, the capital of the state, is located in the West Tripura district.

Health Aspects

The infant mortality rate and the expectation of life at birth are the indicators of the general health of population. These indicators are related in a very complicated manner to economic, social, infrastructural, technological, institutional and administrative development of the people. Table-6 indicates that Dhalai district has the largest infant mortality rate and the smallest expectation of life at birth, followed by South Tripura, and North Tripura in that order. The West Tripura district has the smallest infant mortality rate and the highest expectation of life at birth. Clearly, these indicators are in tune with the general level of social, economic, infrastructural and technological development exhibited by those districts. The distribution of public health institutions and facilities is presented in Table-7 and Fig.-4. The figures indicate that health facilities in West Tripura are far superior to those in other districts.

Fig. – 4: Distribution of Health Facilities in Tripura, 2001



We also present in Tables 8 and 9 some indicators of the health of population in Tripura, the health of children in particular. The tables are based on the findings of the NFHS Survey of 1998-99. The Survey covered children of age 0-3 years. Table-8 indicates that in terms of the weight for age indicator, 14.4 per cent of children were

severely underweight and another 28.2 per cent were moderately underweight. In the case of height for age, 22 per cent were moderately undernourished and 18.4 per cent were severely stunted. However, the incidence of malnutrition is lower than the national average in Tripura, particularly with respect to severe malnutrition in terms of weight for age.

Anemia among children (6 to 36 months) is highly prevalent in Tripura (Table-9). In fact, it is the second highest incidence among the north eastern states and 16th among all states of India. A significant percentage of children had severe anemia (less than 7gm/dl), which is a matter of grave concern. A survey conducted to investigate into the nutrients intake of the rural people revealed that their food had severe deficiencies regarding iron, vitamin A, riboflavin and thiamine (Table-10).

Educational Aspects

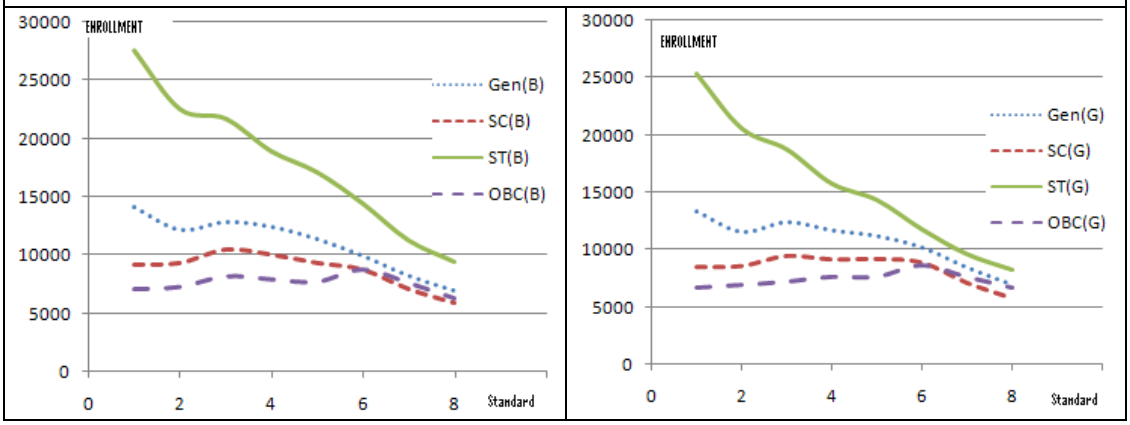
Role of education in general economic development as well as human development need not be stressed. First, education permits a person to inherit the wealth of knowledge amassed over generations, rather the entire history of civilization of the mankind. Secondly, it makes a person more acceptable and productive; more fit to purpose. Education increases the chances of fitness and employability too. Additionally, education leads to fulfilment. Today, when we have already entered into the age of knowledge and information, education has become all the more important. Economists have found that a larger share of increase in productivity is attributable to education of the people.

Providing education to the people has primarily been a concern of the Governments in India. That is why most of the educational institutions in India are run or heavily supported by the Government. Only recently has the private sector entered into the educational sector. Tripura is no exception. As Table-11 (A and B) reveal, the educational infrastructure in Tripura is managed by the Government. There are privately run but Govt.-aided educational institutions too, but they are only in a small minority.

As it may be seen in Table-12, the percentage of children (of age group 6-14 years) attending schools in the rural areas is significantly less than that of the urban areas. This is due to several reasons. First, the level of income in the rural areas is significantly lower than that in the urban areas and parents in the former can less support their children

than those in the latter. Secondly, availability of educational infrastructure is much inferior and more sparsely located in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Thirdly, the level of education of parents also determines their children going in for education. In this matter, there are gender-based differences also. In patrifocal societies boys tend to dominate in availing themselves of the educational facilities.

Fig.-5: Falling School Enrollment with increase in Standard (1 to 8) in Tripura, 2006-07



Enrollment figures are presented in Tables 13 and 14. Generally, enrollment decreases with increasing standard so that in Class (standard) VIII only one-third of the total enrollment in Class I remain. The rest two-third drops out. As it is shown in Fig.-5, ST boys as well as girls exhibit steepest fall in enrollment from Class I to VIII, followed by the students of the general category and the SC category. The OBC boys as well girls do not exhibit such tendencies. Similar tendencies are observed when we look into Table-16, except in the West Tripura where ST students exhibit lower dropout rates.

Literacy rates in Tripura are quite high. Overall 81 per cent males and 64 per cent females are literate. Literacy in rural areas is only marginally less than in the urban areas. West and North Tripura districts have higher figures for literacy and Dhalai shows the lowest figures. Female literacy is less than 50 per cent in Dhalai.

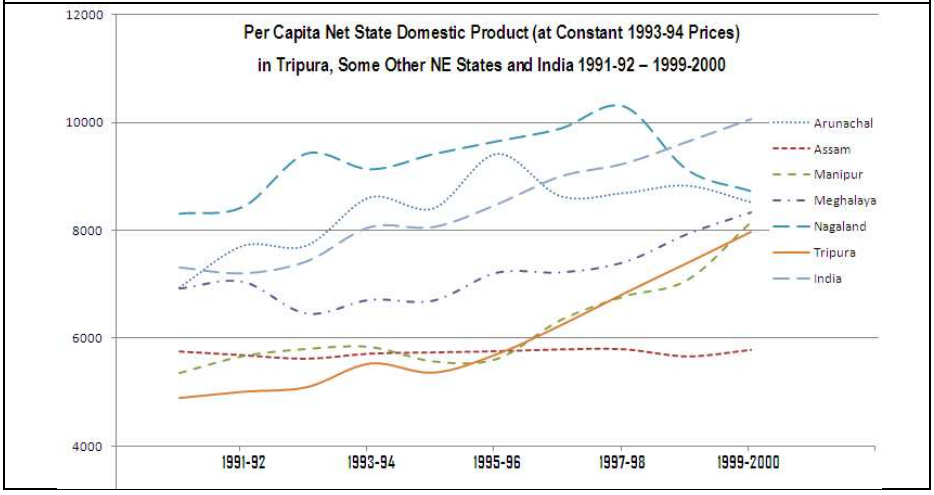
Economic Aspects

The Tripura economy is primarily agriculture oriented. A large number of people are engaged in the tertiary sector as well. Like most of the states in the N.E. Region, Tripura also does not have any developed manufacturing sector. As reported (Govt. of Tripura, 2007), the primary sector accounted for 28.6 per cent of income in West Tripura,

and its share fell to 20.8 per cent in 2001–02. By contrast, the primary sector contributed almost one-half of the district income in Dhalai in 1993-94, and its share remained as high as 38 per cent in 2001–02. South District was also predominantly agricultural in 1993–94; over the years, however, the share of agriculture has declined substantially. A comparative view of the sectoral decomposition of income in Tripura and India is presented in Table-18. It appears that Tripura is fast catching the national figures in matters of the contribution of the secondary sector in the total income. The share of income from the primary sector is fast declining.

The growth of per capita income in Tripura has been presented in Tables 19 (A&B). The data presented in Table-19 (A) have been taken from two publications (of NEC, Shillong) for two different years and appear to be inconsistent. Assuming that the latest report is authentic, we have adjusted the data for the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 to match with the rest. The adjusted Table-19 (B) may be used to have an idea of movement in per capita NSDP (at constant 1993-94 prices) in some states of the N.E. Region.

Fig.-6: Trends in Per Capita Income in Tripura (at Constant Prices 1993-94)



In Fig.-6 we present the trends in per capita income of some states of the N.E. Region. Data for Mizoram are not available. The trends indicate that the growth rate of per capita income is the highest in Tripura followed by Arunachal Pradesh. Of late, growth rate of per capita income in Manipur has picked up. Assam is more or less stagnant. Meghalaya too is not showing any encouraging trends. In this milieu, the trends shown by the per capita income in Tripura is worth appreciation. Nevertheless, per capita income of Tripura is substantially lower than that of India as a whole.

Human Development Index

The district-wise Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender-Related Development Index reported in the 'Tripura Human Development Report 2007' are presented in Table-20. The human development index is an arithmetic average of three indices: the education index, the health index and the income index. However, as we all know, averages under-present some figures while over-present some others. In Tripura, the health index is the largest contributor followed by the education index. The income index simply pulls down the HDI. The force of gravitation exerted by the income index on the HDI was more powerful in 1991. Economic development during 1991-2001 has abated this gravitational force. The GDI relates to gender equality. We observe that this index too has improved during 1991-2001.

It would be pertinent to raise a question here as to the economic meaning of the human development index. Yes, higher level of human development (as it is) indicates that literacy is widespread, basic minimum health facilities are available, infant mortality is under control, expectancy of life is higher. Yet, the income index is roughly the one-third of the other two indices. The issue of channelizing literacy and life expectancy into productivity – a source of sustained rate of growth or development – is begging the question.

Economic development depends not only on the supply of the brute muscular power that human beings can apply to transformation of the non-human resources to more useful forms, but also on the skill embodied in the manpower applied to the production processes. Skill formation among the illiterate, though very important for economic development, has quite limited scope. Therefore, literacy and some extent of educational proficiency are of fundamental importance. Literacy among the females is of great importance, not only for participation in productive and civic activities, but also for rearing children for a better future. In this respect Tripura performs better than India as a whole. However, literacy is not sufficient to ensure a sustained development. When we consider education in relation to development, we must visualize what it may signify. The objectives of education are twofold: (i) to rationalize and modernize the attitudes of those who receive education and in turn, to inculcate and nurture such attitudes among the rest of the society through the "educated" ones, and (ii) to impart to the recipients of

education the knowledge and skill together with the ability to acquire further knowledge and still better skill by their own efforts. The touchstone of the worth of education is in meeting these objectives. The modernized attitudes relate to efficiency, diligence, orderliness, punctuality, frugality, scrupulous honesty, and rationality in decisions on actions, analytical rather than dogmatic view to understanding the world, preparedness for change, alertness to opportunities, energetic enterprise, integrity and self-reliance, cooperativeness, acceptance of responsibility for the welfare of the community and the nation, willingness to take the long view and so on. The skills relate to knowing and the application of knowledge to changing things that may be more useful after such a transformation.

Human development index does not take into account some vital aspects of human resources that may have a great economic relevance. Human resources in any region have three aspects increasingly more important in the sequel: (1) **physical fitness** – relating to physical effort, easily captured by the number of workers, their general health (corporal), number of man-hours devoted to work, etc, (2) **dexterity** – agility, skill, expertise, ability, proficiency – inculcated by training, and (3) **attitude**, outlook and mindset – imbibed modernization ideals (in the sense of Gunnar Myrdal, pp. 38-40) and their practice at a mass level. This third aspect makes '*soft resources*' or the 'social capital.' The first aspect of human resources is perhaps taken care of by the human development index. Literacy or life expectancy does not say anything about dexterity and attitude. Unless these factors are made a component of the human development index, its economic relevance would continue to be illusive. Beyond this, does high value of human index say anything regarding the people if they are more 'human' in their conduct, their thought and their world view? This is another big question.

Conclusion

In this paper we have synoptically presented an account of different facets and factors relating to human development in Tripura, a state that suffered a brutal blow of Partition of the Nation in 1947 that maimed its infrastructure and severed its connectivity with the rest of the nation and thrust upon it a debilitating burden of immigrants with all needs and no resources. Its miseries did not end at that; it also had to bear the brunt of the Bangladesh freedom struggle and war in 1971. Until the late 1980's it continued to be

exposed to recurring floods of immigrants that strained the very core of its social and economic structure. Its delicate primary sector and feeble household industries could hardly support the population thrust upon it. However, the people of Tripura have shown a great courage and an invincible will to scale all the odds against them and keep themselves up to mark in matters of education and health. These two factors win for them higher score on the human development index. What is needed is that the human resources of Tripura are to be geared to command higher per capita income too.

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Table-1

Growth of Population in the States of the NE Region, India

[Graphical Presentation Fig.-2]

Year	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	India
1901	-	3290	284	341	82	102	173	238396
1911	-	3849	346	394	91	149	230	252093
1921	-	4637	384	422	98	159	304	251321
1931	-	5560	446	481	124	179	382	278977
1941	-	6695	512	556	153	190	513	318661
1951	-	8029	578	606	196	213	639	361088
1961	337	10837	780	769	266	369	1142	439235
1971	468	14625	1073	1012	332	516	1556	548160
1981	632	18041	1421	1336	494	775	2053	683329
1991	865	22414	1837	1775	690	1210	2757	846303
2001	1091	26638	2389	2306	891	1989	3199	1027060

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region 200 1nd 2002, NEC, Shillong

Table – 2

Area and Population of Districts of Tripura, 2001

District/State	Area (sq. km)	Share of Total Area (%)	Population	Share of total population
West Tripura	2,996.80	28.6	15,32,982	47.9
South Tripura	3,051.50	29.1	7,67,440	24.0
Dhalai	2,348.10	22.4	3,07,868	9.6
North Tripura	2,095.30	19.9	5,90,913	18.5
Tripura	10,491.70	100.0	3,199,203	100.0

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table -3

District–wise Population Growth, Sex Ratio and Density, Tripura 1991- 2001

Districts/State	Decadal Growth Rate		Sex Ratio*		Density**	
	1981-1991	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
West Tripura	32.5	18.5	944	951	432	511
South Tripura	40.3	6.8	951	945	236	251
Dhalai	33.7	10.9	931	935	118	131
North Tripura	30.9	26.5	943	951	223	282
Tripura	34.3	16.0	944	948	263	304

Note: Sex ratio = Females per 1000 males; ** Density = persons per sq. km.
Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table – 4

Broad Age Structure of Population in Tripura, 2001

District/State	Sex	Broad Age Groups (Years)		
		0-14	15-59	60+
West Tripura	Total	32.1	60.4	7.5
	Male	31.9	61.2	6.9
	Female	32.2	59.8	8.0
South Tripura	Total	34.5	58.2	7.3
	Male	34.2	59.0	6.8
	Female	34.8	57.4	7.8
Dhalai	Total	36.7	56.7	6.6
	Male	36.6	57.0	6.4
	Female	37.1	56.2	6.7
North Tripura	Total	35.0	57.9	7.1
	Male	34.8	58.3	6.9
	Female	35.2	57.7	7.1
Tripura	Total	33.7	59.0	7.3
	Male	33.5	59.6	6.9
	Female	33.8	58.4	7.8

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table – 5

Rural-Urban and Social Structure of Population in Tripura, 2001

District	Share of Specified Population in District Total				
	Rural	Urban	SC	ST	SC+ST
West Tripura	73.3	26.7	19.3	25.3	44.5
South Tripura	92.9	7.1	16.6	37.7	54.3
Dhalai	93.9	6.1	16.2	54.0	70.2
North Tripura	89.4	10.6	14.0	25.5	39.5
Tripura	82.9	17.1	17.4	31.1	48.4

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table – 6

Estimated Infant Mortality Rates and Expectation of Life at Birth in Tripura

District/State	Infant Deaths per 1000 Live Births (2001)		Expectation of Life at Birth			
			1991		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Tripura	33.9	36.6	68	70	73	75
South Tripura	45.2	50.1	65	66	70	71
Dhalai	49.2	54.3	64	65	69	70
North Tripura	37.6	40.0	67	69	72	74
Tripura	41.3	43.5	66	69	71	74

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table -7

Nos. of Public Health Institutions in Tripura (April 2007)

District/State	SDH	CHC	PHC	SC	RD	PPD	BPLP
W. Tripura	3	6	21	257	443	3460	132
S. Tripura	3	3	22	144	130	5903	68
Dhalai	3	-	11	66	107	2877	78
N. Tripura	2	1	20	112	162	3647	67
Tripura	11	10	74	579	842	3799	99

Note: SDH- Sub-division Hospital, CHC- Community Health Centre, PHC- Primary Health Centre, SC- Sub-Centre, RD- Registered Doctor, PPD- Persons per Doctor, BPLP- Beds per Lakh Persons
Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table – 8

Percentage Distribution of Nutritional Anthropometry of Children
(below 3 Years of Age)

Particulars	Tripura				India			
	Weight for Age		Height for Age		Weight for Age		Height for Age	
	Below 3SD	Below 2SD	Below 3SD	Below 2SD	Below 3SD	Below 2SD	Below 3SD	Below 2SD
Total	14.4	42.6	22.0	40.4	18.0	47.0	23.0	45.5
Male	14.5	46.6	25.1	46.5	16.9	45.3	21.8	44.1
Female	14.3	38.7	18.9	34.4	19.1	48.9	24.4	47.0

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table – 9

Percentage Distribution of Anemia Prevalence among Young Children (6-36 months)

(HB in gm/dl)

State/ Country	Sex	Any Anemia (HB < 11.0)	Mild Anemia (HB from 10.9 to 10)	Moderate Anemia (HB from 9.9 to 7.0)	Severe Anemia (HB < 7.0)
Tripura	Total	61.1	16.4	40.5	4.2
	Male	58.8	23.2	35.6	NA
	Female	64.9	19.2	45.7	NA
India	Total	74.3	22.0	45.9	5.4
	Male	75.1	22.2	47.0	5.9
	Female	73.3	23.7	44.8	4.8

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table – 10
Mean Intake Profile of Nutrients in Tripura

(As % of recommended daily allowance)

Nutrient	Tripura, 1998*	Village Surveys, 2005	
		Non-Tribal Village	Tribal Village
Protein	142	86.8	92.2
Energy	95.1	89.6	73.5
Calcium	302.1	-	-
Iron	92.6	41.4	27.1
Vitamin A	71.8	17.8	66.4
Thiamine	128.3	94.2	53.3
Riboflavin	91.4	43.6	35.7
Niacin	149.4	102.8	205.1
Vitamin C	172.9	115.8	212.3

Source: GOI (1998): District Nutrition Profile, Dept. of Women and Child Department.

Table – 11 (A)

No. of Schools in Tripura (Managed by Govt.), 2006-07

District/State	Primary	Primary with Upper Primary	Primary/Up. Primary/ Sec/H. Sec	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary/ Sec/H. Sec	No Response	All Schools
W. Tripura	682	336	266	0	13	0	1297
S. Tripura	635	223	133	0	34	0	1025
Dhalai	389	153	47	0	5	0	594
N. Tripura	251	271	97	0	8	0	627
Tripura	1957	983	543	0	60	0	3543

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table-11 (B)
No. of Schools in Tripura (Private, Govt. Aided), 2006-07

District/State	Primary	Primary with Upper Primary	Primary/Up. Primary/ Sec/H. Sec	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary/ Sec/H. Sec	No Response	All Schools
W. Tripura	13	2	22	0	5	0	42
S. Tripura	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Dhalai	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
N. Tripura	37	0	3	0	3	0	43
Tripura	52	2	27	0	9	0	90

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table - 12
Percentage of Children (Age: 6-14 years) attending School in Tripura, 1991

District/State	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
W. Tripura	81.5	78.6	80.1	86.6	84.4	85.5	82.5	79.8	81.2
S. Tripura	78.6	73.7	76.2	91.5	88.4	89.9	79.2	74.4	76.9
Dhalai	68	61.5	64.9	84.8	82.9	83.9	68.8	62.6	65.8
N. Tripura	73	69.6	71.3	87.4	83.9	85.7	74.1	70.7	72.4
Tripura	77.5	73.6	75.6	87.1	84.7	85.9	78.7	75	76.9

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table – 13

Enrollment Summary in Govt.-Managed Schools in Tripura, 2006-07

Enrollment		Classes								Total	
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I - V	VI - VIII
Gen.	B	14131	12201	12861	12453	11411	9974	8278	7002	63057	25254
	G	13278	11500	12349	11639	11141	10150	8395	6897	59907	25442
SC	B	9194	9339	10476	10045	9342	8777	7131	5951	48396	21859
	G	8520	8609	9499	9188	9231	8911	7126	5780	45047	21817
ST	B	27550	22503	21683	18874	17065	14372	11208	9356	107675	34936
	G	25396	20602	18761	15757	14319	11740	9568	8191	94835	29499
OBC	B	7072	7266	8150	7894	7693	8717	7602	6297	38075	22616
	G	6725	6954	7225	7635	7638	8606	7615	6712	36177	22933
Total	B	57,947	51,309	53,170	49,266	45,511	41,840	34,219	28,606	257,203	104,665
	G	53,919	47,665	47,834	44,219	42,329	39,407	32,704	27,580	235,966	99,691
Percentage to Total											
% General		24.50	23.95	24.96	25.77	25.67	24.77	24.91	24.74	24.93	24.81
% SC		15.84	18.13	19.78	20.57	21.14	21.77	21.3	20.88	18.95	21.37
% ST		47.33	43.55	40.04	37.04	35.73	32.14	31.04	31.23	41.06	31.53
% OBC		12.33	14.37	15.22	16.61	17.45	21.32	22.74	23.15	15.06	22.29

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table-14

Enrollment in Private-Managed-Govt.-Aided Schools in Tripura, 2006

District/State	Pvt. Aided	EGS	AIE	Total
West Tripura	2046	18792	624	21462
South Tripura	1025	7749	320	9094
Dhalai	689	12680	441	13810
North Tripura	5198	14884	532	20614
Tripura	8958	54105	1917	64980

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table-15

Drop-Out Rate in Primary Schools, Tripura, 2006

District/ State	Total			SC			ST			RM		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
W. Tripura	12.29	9.75	11.04	12.52	10.06	11.32	11.05	9.96	10.5	18.88	11.19	15.06
S. Tripura	10.8	13.17	11.97	5.79	6.9	6.35	12.85	16.75	14.77	13.01	9.52	11.26
Dhalai	9.48	12.58	10.89	7.01	15.17	11.06	10.93	13.62	12.12	0	0	0
N. Tripura	12.72	12.01	12.37	13.11	13.91	13.51	18.76	18.77	18.77	12.1	9.93	10.96
Tripura	11.44	11.76	11.6	10.11	10.57	10.34	12.79	14.91	13.81	15.71	10.47	13.05

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table – 16

Dropout Rate in Upper Primary Schools, Tripura, 2006

District/ State	Total			SC			ST			Others		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
W. Tripura	21.97	19.47	20.74	23.72	20.07	21.92	19.78	20.36	20.05	32.07	28.48	30.44
S. Tripura	19.05	17.94	18.52	17.02	15.45	16.26	31.90	28.79	30.43	27.71	25.53	26.63
Dhalai	25.37	30.77	27.98	17.47	21.20	19.41	35.11	48.39	41.43	23.64	7.50	16.84
N. Tripura	23.18	23.51	23.34	22.42	22.62	22.52	29.08	28.25	28.71	28.55	29.20	28.86
Tripura	21.86	20.96	21.42	21.57	19.73	20.66	26.94	28.32	27.59	29.89	27.69	28.86

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table – 17

Literacy rates for persons aged 7 and above in Tripura 2001

District/State	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
W. Tripura	81.5	63.8	72.9	92.9	84.4	88.7	84.6	69.6	77.3
S. Tripura	77.6	58.2	68.2	95.0	87.4	91.3	78.9	60.3	69.9
Dhalai	68.6	48.9	59.1	91.8	81.9	87.2	70.2	51.0	60.9
N. Tripura	78.2	62.7	70.7	94.2	88.3	91.3	80.0	65.6	73.0
Tripura	78.4	60.5	69.7	93.2	85.0	89.2	81.0	64.9	73.2

Source: GOI: Annual Work Plan and Budget on MDM 2007-08

Table - 18

Sectoral Composition of NSDP of Tripura and National Income of India

Sector	Tripura			India		
	1980-81	1990-91	2002-03	1980-81	1990-91	2002-03
Primary	46.7	36.9	30.0	38.9	31.3	22.7
Secondary	10.5	10.3	18.6	19.7	22.0	20.5
Tertiary	42.8	52.8	51.4	41.5	46.7	56.9
Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Tripura Human Development Report 2007, Govt. of Tripura

Table – 19 (A)

Per Capita NSDP (in Rs.) of Some N.E. States at 1993-94 Prices

	1990 -91	1991 -92	1992 -93	**1993 -94**	**1993 -94**	1994 -95	1995 -96	1996 -97	1997 -98	1998 -99	1999 2000	2000 -01	2001 -02
Arunachal	2710	3012	3013	**3364**	**8612**	8407	9424	8635	8693	8829	8520	9013	-
Assam	1594	1575	1557	**1583**	**5715**	5737	5760	5793	5796	5664	5785	5867	5989
Manipur	1739	1841	1884	**1896**	**5833**	5566	5612	6331	6770	7076	8147	7955	7976
Meghalaya	1733	1764	1617	**1681**	**6720**	6705	7221	7225	7413	7935	8333	8460	8827
Nagaland	1976	2006	2239	**2170**	**9129**	9410	9646	9880	10287	9118	8726	-	-
Tripura	1642	1681	1709	**1856**	**5534**	5364	5707	6239	6828	7396	7967	8372	-
India	7321	7212	7433	7690	8070	8070	8489	9007	9244	9650	10068	10306	10754

Source: Basic Statistics of North-Eastern Region 2000, NEC, Shillong, Table 173; p. 171

Source: Basic Statistics of North-Eastern Region 2002, NEC, Shillong, Table 173; p. 238

Table – 19 (B)

Per Capita NSDP (in Rs.) of Some N.E. States at 1993-94 Prices [Adjusted]

	1990 -91	1991 -92	1992 -93	1993 -94	1994 -95	1995 -96	1996 -97	1997 -98	1998 -99	1999 2000	2000 -01	2001 -02
Arunachal	6938	7711	7713	8612	8407	9424	8635	8693	8829	8520	9013	-
Assam	5755	5686	5621	5715	5737	5760	5793	5796	5664	5785	5867	5989
Manipur	5350	5664	5796	5833	5566	5612	6331	6770	7076	8147	7955	7976
Meghalaya	6928	7052	6464	6720	6705	7221	7225	7413	7935	8333	8460	8827
Nagaland	8313	8439	9419	9129	9410	9646	9880	10287	9118	8726	-	-
Tripura	4896	5012	5096	5534	5364	5707	6239	6828	7396	7967	8372	-
India	7321	7212	7433	8070	8070	8489	9007	9244	9650	10068	10306	10754

Adjusted data from Table-15-A

Source: Basic Statistics of North-Eastern Region 2002, NEC, Shillong, Table 173; p. 238

Table – 20

HDI and GDI in Tripura: 1991-2001

District/ State/ India	Education Index		Health Index		Income Index		Human Development Index **(HDI)**		Equally Distributed Indices						Gender related Development Index **(GDI)**	
									Education Index		Health Index		Income Index			
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
West Tripura	0.66	0.77	0.73	0.82	0.08	0.26	0.49	0.62	0.64	0.77	0.73	0.82	0.03	0.17	0.47	0.58
South Tripura	0.53	0.70	0.67	0.76	0.08	0.24	0.43	0.57	0.51	0.69	0.67	0.76	0.04	0.19	0.41	0.55
Dhalai	0.50	0.61	0.66	0.74	0.05	0.19	0.40	0.51	0.47	0.59	0.66	0.74	0.03	0.16	0.39	0.50
North Tripura	0.63	0.73	0.72	0.80	0.07	0.25	0.47	0.59	0.62	0.72	0.72	0.80	0.03	0.16	0.45	0.56
Tripura	0.60	0.73	0.71	0.79	0.07	0.25	0.46	0.59	0.59	0.72	0.71	0.79	0.03	0.18	0.44	0.56
India	0.52	0.64	0.59	0.78	0.16	0.28	0.42	0.56	0.49	0.62	0.59	0.78	0.12	0.21	0.39	0.54

Source: Tripura Human Development Report 2007, Govt. of Tripura