

Evaluation Report

Evaluation of State Finances of the State of Tripura

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Tripura is identified as a 'special category state' due to its backwardness and geographical isolation by Planning Commission, Government of India and was always lagging behind the national economy in terms of the state domestic product. The state is predominantly rural and is inhabited by a heterogeneous mix of tribes living in the hills and non-tribes living in the plains. A sizeable population of scheduled castes adds another dimension to the demographic aspect. The tribes of Tripura have been shifting cultivators for ages while large section of the Bengali speaking majority are mostly migrants or their descendents from the erstwhile East Pakistan. The altered demographical profile of the state and its consequent declining land-man ratio has been the prime cause of the ethnic disturbances witnessed by the state for more than twenty years. The state is industrially backward and heavily dependent upon central assistance in all the sectors for real macroeconomic growth. The almost isolated geographical location of the state and lack of power and communication facilities have proved to be the major handicap for the development of industries in the state. The disparity in per capita income between Tripura and the nation has grown with time. The per capita income of the state has remained below the national average for the last few years. Tripura's NSDP at current prices increased from Rs.8170 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.12, 734 crores in 2009-10 and further to Rs.13, 854 crores in 2010-11. The state's per capita income at current prices rose from Rs.24, 394 in 2004-05 to Rs.40, 411 in 2011-12. The Human Development Index for Tripura for the year 2001 is 0.59. However, the literacy rate in the state in 2011 was 87.75 per cent. The state's contribution to total national employment is only 0.15 per cent. Although there are a few small-scale industries in Tripura (0.23 per cent of the all-India figure and 7.7 per cent of figure for the north-eastern region (NER)), there is no large-scale industry. The growth rate of small-scale industry has also been declining over the years from 3.90 per cent in 1997-98 to 1.86 per cent in 2000-01 and 1 per cent in 2002-03. The major SSIs in Tripura are tea, food processing, handloom and handicrafts, rubber and bamboo. Only 4.61 per cent of the state's population is employed in the organised manufacturing sector. The total investment in Tripura during April 2006 was Rs. 13,122 crores, more than what was in April 2005, in absolute terms. The cumulative FDI inflows from April' 2000 to December' 2012 to the seven states of north east India (excluding Sikkim) was Rs.321 crores, which is 0.04 per cent of the total inflows into India. The contribution by kind of economic activities to the GSDP of the state for different years is shown in the next page which gives us a fair idea about the economic status of the state.

Sectoral composition of GSDP of Tripura at factor cost (in Rs. Lakhs/ 2004-05 base)

		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	<i>Agri. And Allied</i>	223164	230328	248996	291763	300516	309531	318817
1a	Agriculture	184846	188919	204814	243856	251172	258707	266468
1b	Forestry & Logging	24619	26199	26326	26293	27082	27894	28731
1c	Fishing	13699	15210	17856	21614	22262	22930	23618
2	Mining & Quarrying	12825	13093	14229	14622	16189	17925	19847
A	Primary	235989	243421	263225	306385	316705	327456	338664
3	Manufacturing	35961	25648	29624	32062	33249	34479	35755
3a	<i>Registered</i>	23200	10938	12694	13477	13980	14501	15042
3b	<i>Unregistered</i>	12761	14710	16930	18585	19269	19978	20713
4	Construction	141629	175581	199546	196282	202170	208236	214483
5	Electricity, gas & water supply	25469	24207	23634	26656	27456	28279	29128
B	Secondary industry	203059	225436	252804	255000	262875	270994	279366
6	Transport, storage & communication	25600	29812	36092	46205	51769	58003	64990
7	Railways	197	201	251	245	282	323	372
8	Transport by other means	15709	16808	18671	25441	28494	31913	35743
9	Storage	174	188	212	242	283	331	388
10	Communication	9520	12615	16958	20277	22710	25435	28488
11	Trade, hotel & restaurants	111807	113047	111325	111969	117567	123446	129618
12	Banking & insurance	16067	21100	25169	28376	31781	35595	39866
13	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, business services	48672	52078	55101	62021	69464	77799	87135
14	Public administration	110763	116552	134339	136530	145500	155059	165247
15	Other services	138369	140733	142190	152357	163951	176428	189854
C	Tertiary Sector	451305	473322	504216	537458	580032	626331	676710
	State Domestic Product	890353	942179	1020245	1098843	1159612	1224781	1294740
	Population ('00s)	33490	33900	34320	34740	35150	35570	35990
	State Per Capita Income (in Rs.)	26586	27793	29727	31630	32990	34433	35975

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Tripura.

With this background, let us examine the state finance of Tripura with respect to the following terms of reference for the last ten years in general and five years in particular. It should be noted that information/data from various departments have been incorporated in this report barring a few where numerous efforts did not yield any results.

TOR-1: Estimation of revenue capacities of State and Measures to improve the tax-GSDP ratio during last five years. Suggestions for enhancing the revenue productivity of the tax system in the State

Total revenue of the Government of Tripura was Rs.369834 lakhs during 2007-08. Out of which, tax revenue was 102130 lakhs whereas non-tax revenue was 267700 lakhs. Tax revenue increased to 174470 lakhs (an increase of 72 per cent) while non-tax revenue to 342390 lakhs (an increase of 75 per cent) with total revenue to Rs.516802 lakhs in 2010-11 (an increase of 74 per cent). As per the budget estimate, the total revenue of the state is expected to be Rs.813468 lakhs in 2012-13.

The various capacities of revenue of Tripura over the period from 2007-08 to 2013-14 can be understood from the structure of budget of the Government of Tripura.

Table 1.1: Budgetary Receipts of the Government of Tripura (Rs. in lakhs)

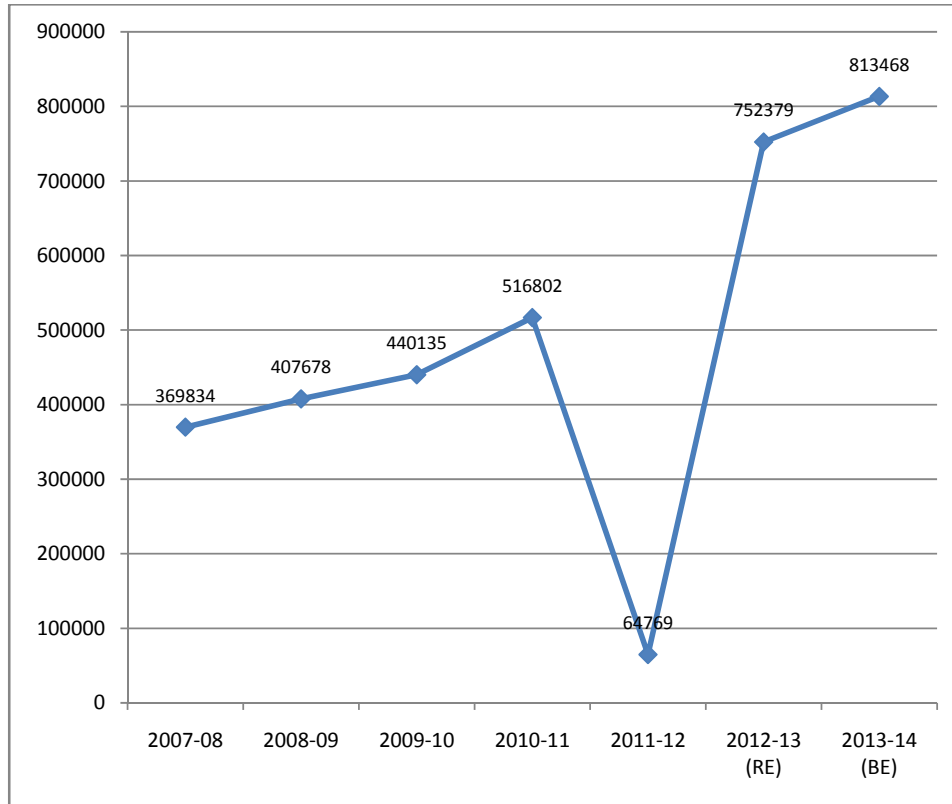
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 RE	2013-14 BE
Revenue Receipts	369834	407678	440135	516802	647690	752379	813468
i) State's own Tax Revenue	37070 (10.12)	44250 (10.85)	52701 (11.97)	62175 (12.03)	85802 (13.25)	103300 (13.73)	118400 (14.55)
ii) State's own Non-tax revenue	11541 (3.12)	14904 (3.66)	12540 (2.85)	13179 (2.55)	21422 (3.31)	17925 (2.38)	22000 (2.70)
iii) State's share of Union Taxes and Duties	65062 (17.59)	68652 (16.84)	70634 (16.05)	112236 (21.72)	130756 (20.19)	149318 (19.85)	177700 (21.84)
iv) Other Grants from Central Government	256161 (69.26)	279872 (68.65)	304260 (69.13)	329212 (63.70)	409710 (63.26)	481836 (64.04)	495368 (60.90)
Capital Receipts	11054	28208	78780	75425	56009	87100	88200
i) Recovery of loans	327	325	355	96	189	200	200
ii) Borrowings	5009	20869	49381	55255	41788	81900	83000
ii) Loans from Public Account	5718	7014	29044	20074	14032	5000	5000
Total Receipts	380888	435886	518915	592227	703699	839479	901668
Revenue Surplus/Deficit	90414	94733	18757	80868	166782	174751	136928

Source: Budgets at a glance, Government of Tripura
Figures in parentheses give the percentage of the total

Table 1.1 shows that state's share of union taxes and duties and grants from central government are the major source of revenue for the state of Tripura and the combined revenue from these two sources are approximately 83 to 87 per cent of the total budget during the period under consideration. The state's own tax revenue increased from 10.12 per cent in 2007-08 to 13.25 in 2011-12 and is expected increase further to 14.55 during 2013-14.

However, state non-tax revenue is very low and was 3.12 per cent in 2007-08. It is further expected to decline to 2.70 per cent during 2013-14. The following table shows the various sources of revenue of the government of Tripura

Figure 1.1: Total Revenue of Tripura (in Rs. lakhs)



Source: Various issues of Budgets

The Total Revenue as shown in the figure 1.1 indicates an increasing trend as expected. The components of total revenue are analysed in table 1.2 where the percentage contribution of all the constituent revenue heads are taken into consideration. The broad division is between the Tax Revenue and the Non-Tax revenue. The Table enlists the share of each group, sub-group and sections in the context of the total revenue receipts.

Table 1.2 shows that tax revenue increased from 28 per cent to 32 per cent of the total revenue during 2007-08 to 2012-13 while non-tax revenue decreased from 72 to 68 per cent of the total revenue over the same year. The state received the highest revenue from VAT followed by state excise duties in the case of state own tax revenue during the period under consideration.

Table 1.2: Revenue Capacities of Tripura (as % of total revenue)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(RE)	2012-13(BE)
Total Revenue	100	100	100	100	100	100
I. TAX REVENUE (A+B)	27.62	27.69	21.95	33.76	31.43	31.73
State's Own Tax Revenue (1 to 3)	10.02	10.85	9.38	12.04	12.21	12.47
1. Taxes on Income (i+ii)	0.64	0.64	0.52	0.57	0.49	0.45
i) Agricultural Income Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Taxes on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment	0.64	0.64	0.52	0.57	0.49	0.45
2. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions (i to iii)	0.49	0.55	0.42	0.76	0.56	0.70
i) Land Revenue	0.08	0.14	0.10	0.30	0.25	0.28
ii) Stamps and Registration Fees	0.41	0.42	0.32	0.47	0.31	0.42
iii) Urban Immovable Property Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Taxes on Commodities and Services(i to vii)	8.89	9.66	8.44	10.71	11.16	11.33
i) Sales Tax (a to f)	7.16	7.72	6.67	8.61	9.38	9.35
a) State Sales Tax/VAT	7.16	7.72	6.67	8.61	9.38	9.35
b) Central Sales Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Sales Tax on Motor Spirit and Lubricants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d) Surcharge on Sales Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e) Receipts of Turnover Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
f) Other Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) State Excise	1.04	1.18	1.09	1.66	1.41	1.40
iii) Taxes on Vehicles	0.63	0.73	0.66	0.42	0.37	0.56
iv) Taxes on Goods and Passengers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi) Entertainment Tax	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vii) Other Taxes and Duties	0.05	0.01	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.02
B. Share in Central Taxes (i to ix)	17.59	16.84	12.57	21.72	19.22	19.26
i) Corporation Tax	5.58	5.52	5.17	8.49	4.64	4.65
ii) Income Tax	3.75	3.47	2.88	4.49	3.91	3.92
iii) Estate Duty	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v) Taxes on Wealth	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	1.67	1.67
vi) Customs	3.33	3.22	1.76	3.80	3.10	3.11

vii) Union Excise Duties	3.17	2.81	1.42	2.76	3.48	3.48
viii) Service Tax	1.75	1.82	1.33	2.17	2.42	2.43
ix) Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
II. NON-TAX REVENUE (C+D)	72.38	72.31	78.05	66.24	68.57	68.27
C. State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (1 to 6)	3.12	3.66	2.23	2.55	2.53	2.49
1. Interest Receipts	1.59	1.54	0.50	0.45	0.41	0.42
2. Dividends and Profits	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. General Services	0.69	1.31	1.11	0.98	1.09	1.02
of which: State Lotteries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Social Services (i to ix)	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.22
i) Education, Sports, Art and Culture	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
ii) Medical and Public Health	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.11
iii) Family Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Housing	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
v) Urban Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi) Labour and Employment	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
vii) Social Security and Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Water Supply and Sanitation	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
ix) Others	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
5. Fiscal Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Economic Services (i to xvii)	0.64	0.58	0.46	0.95	0.80	0.83
i) Crop Husbandry	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
ii) Animal Husbandry	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
iii) Fisheries	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04
iv) Forestry and Wildlife	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.02	0.02
v) Plantations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi) Co-operation	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vii) Other Agricultural Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ix) Minor Irrigation	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
x) Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xi) Petroleum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xii) Village and Small Industries	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
xiii) Industries@	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.59	0.55	0.49
xiv) Ports and Light Houses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xv) Road Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

xvi) Tourism	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
xvii) Others*	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.08	0.16
D. Grants from the Centre (1 to 5)	69.26	7.33	75.82	63.69	66.03	65.78
1. State Plan Schemes	25.11	29.52	24.74	33.77	39.39	40.60
Advance release of Plan Assistance for Natural Calamities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Central Plan Schemes	0.70	0.75	0.58	0.57	0.00	0.00
3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	5.21	4.92	4.74	5.41	6.90	5.76
4. NEC/ Special Plan Scheme	3.91	1.10	1.37	0.81	2.59	2.17
5. Non-Plan Grants (a to c)	34.33	32.36	44.40	23.13	17.16	17.25
a) Statutory Grants	30.36	29.63	41.62	21.71	14.59	14.38
b) Grants for relief on account of Natural Calamities	0.27	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.30	0.28
c) Others	3.69	2.73	2.49	1.42	2.27	2.59

Source: State Finance-A study of Budgets, Various Issues, RBI

The government of Tripura's own tax revenue are divided into three sources - taxes on income, taxes on property and capital transactions and taxes on commodities and services. Among these three sources, taxes on commodities and services are the major source of state's own tax revenue. This source has contributed more than 88 per cent of the state's own tax revenue over the period under study. The structure of the own-tax revenue of the government of Tripura shows that state has mainly the following sources of revenue:

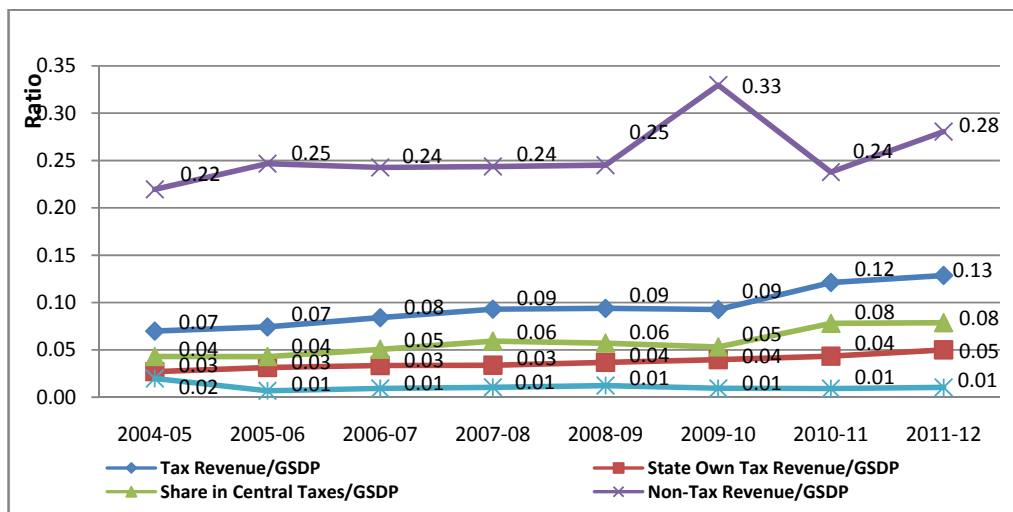
1. State sales tax (VAT) - this is the major source of revenue of the state and as a percentage of own tax revenue increased from 69 per cent to 71 per cent over the period 2002-03 to 2010-11.
2. State excise duty—this is second major source of revenue. However, this source declined from 15.42 per cent in 2002-03 to 13.79 per cent during 2010-11.
3. Taxes on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment – this source of revenue also declined from 6.65 per cent in 2002-03 to 4.70 per cent during 2010-11.
4. Land revenue – this is emerging as an important source of revenue for the state and it increased 0.72 per cent to 2.45 per cent over the period 2002-03 to 2010-11.
5. Stamps and Registration Fees—this source of own tax revenue also declined from 4.27 per cent during 2002—3 to 3.89 per cent in 2020-11.

6. Taxes on vehicle—this source of revenue increased from 2.89 per cent in 2002-03 to 3.52 per cent in 2010-11.

The above composition and contribution of various sources of own tax revenue shows that the contribution of many sources increased while that of some declined over the years. An analysis of the tax structure reflects that an upward revision and effective implementation can help the government to increase its own tax collection. However, modifications and/or revisions have been made from time to time in different categories to enhance tax capacities of the state.

The GSDP of the state of Tripura was Rs.890353 lakhs in 2004-05 and it increased to Rs.1294740 lakhs during 2010-11 and the tax-GSDP ratios for various forms of taxes are shown in Fig 1.2 below:

Figure 1.2: Tax - GSDP ratio of Tripura



Source: State Finances-A Study of Budgets by RBI and Data for Use of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India.

The figure 1.2 on tax-GSDP ratio shows that tax revenue as a proportion of GSDP improved from 0.07 during 2004-05 to 0.13 in 2011-12. Similarly, state own tax revenue as a proportion of GSDP increased from 0.03 to 0.05 during the same period. However, state own non-tax revenue remained constant during the said period.

The period under consideration shows that revenue receipts of Tripura remained stable over the years and is approximately 32 per cent of GSDP. In the case of own tax revenue, it is found that the revenue increased from 1.90 per cent during 1997-98 to 3.15 per cent in 2005-06 to 4.31 per cent in 2011-12. The data over the years shows that own tax revenue has increased

from 1.90 per cent of GSDP during 1997-98 to 3.55 per cent of GSDP during 2010-11. Again, state like Nagaland has own tax revenue of 2.19 per cent of GSDP whereas states like Puducherry and Tamil Nadu have own tax revenue as high as 12.21 and 9.88 per cent during 2011-12 respectively. This shows there is a great variation in tax collection and there are scopes for increasing own tax revenue. However, this depends on the structure and contribution of various sectors to the state income.

The tertiary sector was the major contributor to NSDP of the state from 2004-05 to 2010-11. During the same period, the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector to NSDP remained virtually constant.

Table 1. 3: NSDP at factor cost by industry of origin in Tripura (at constant 2004-05 prices)

Year	Share of primary sector (%)	Share of secondary sector (%)	Share of tertiary sector (%)
2004-05	27.39	21.38	51.23
2005-06	26.37	23.02	50.61
2006-07	26.12	23.71	50.11
2007-08	28.76	22.16	49.08
2008-09	27.40	21.69	50.92
2009-10	26.07	21.20	52.73
2010-11	25.01	20.93	54.06

Source: NEDFi Databank

The composition of state domestic product shows that the collection of revenue does not fully reflect the resource generation of the state. There are many sectors which contribute to the state income but revenue generation is concentrated mainly on two-three sectors. Hence, there are scopes for improvement of the tax capacity. There is a need to broaden the tax base capacity of the state. The study suggests the following measures to improve the revenue productivity of the tax system of the state:

1. The rate of 'Professional Taxes' seems to be low in the state. As such, the state may consider enhancing the present rate.
2. It is observed that construction sector is the highest contributor to GSDP in the state. However, a large number of unskilled labourers used in this sector are from outside the state. As such, the base of the 'Professional taxes' can be increased so that all

categories of workers including those who are engaged in the construction sector come under the purview of this category of taxes.

3. VAT may be increased for products with inelastic demand like liquor, tobacco and allied products and on luxury commodities as well.
4. The government may consider on imposing a lump sum tax on junk food and fast food.
5. Similarly, tax may be imposed on roads. This will help in maintaining the roads as well.
6. The government may also consider imposing luxury tax on premises or space let out for commercial purposes including marriage and similar activities.
7. Liquor is sold in many places without license. So, tax can be increased by issuing license to these vendors by simplifying the license procedure. More specifically, bar licenses can be issued which will generate revenue as well as stop illegal street corner shops.

Tripura, along with north eastern states, depends heavily on central assistance and central taxes and duties for its revenue generation. The geographical isolation of the state along with severe infrastructural bottlenecks made the state handicapped in terms of revenue enhancement and productivity. Again, majority of population of the state depends on agriculture for their livelihood. However, the contribution of this sector to the GSDP is low and as such majority of the households' income are also low. In addition to this, the existence of severe unemployment especially in rural areas has fuelled the informal trade along the border areas both in terms of composition and value between Tripura and Bangladesh. However, in the long run, the following measures will help to improve the tax capacities of the state –

- a) An improvement in the infrastructure of the state will help for the establishment of industries based on the comparative advantage,
- b) Improved bilateral trade issues and laws will help to mainstream the informal trade business and hence will help to increase the tax base of the state.
- c) A restructuring can be made to boost the tourism sector of the state as there are many indigenous and cultural things/places. This will not only attract tourist but revenue of the state as well.

TOR-2: Analysis of the state's own non-tax revenues and suggestions to enhance revenues from user charges and profits from departmental enterprises and dividends from non-departmental commercial enterprises.

The state non-tax revenue is approximately 72 per cent of the total revenue in 2007-08 and it declined to 68 per cent during 2012-13. However, state's own non-tax is only 3 per cent of the total revenue during 2007-08 and it declined to 2.48 per cent in 2012-13 and interest receipts is the major source of revenue under this category during 2007-08. In 2012-13, general services are the major source of revenue followed by industries under economic services and interest services. The various components of state's own non-tax revenue and its contribution over the years are shown below:

Table2.1: State's Own Non-Tax Revenue – Tripura

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
NON-TAX REVENUE (A+B)	267702	294776	438663	342390	438807	489069
A. State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (1 to 6)	4.31	5.06	2.86	3.85	3.69	3.65
1. Interest Receipts	2.20	2.13	0.64	0.68	0.60	0.61
2. Dividends and Profits	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. General Services	0.96	1.81	1.42	1.48	1.59	1.50
of which: State Lotteries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Social Services (i to ix)	0.26	0.31	0.22	0.25	0.34	0.32
i) Education, Sports, Art and Culture	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04
ii) Medical and Public Health	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.16
iii) Family Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Housing	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
v) Urban Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi) Labour and Employment	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
vii) Social Security and Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Water Supply and Sanitation	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
ix) Others	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01

5. Fiscal Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Economic Services (i to xvii)	0.88	0.80	0.59	1.43	1.17	1.22
i) Crop Husbandry	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.06
ii) Animal Husbandry	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04
iii) Fisheries	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06
iv) Forestry and Wildlife	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.22	0.03	0.02
v) Plantations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi) Co-operation	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vii) Other Agricultural Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ix) Minor Irrigation	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
x) Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xi) Petroleum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xii) Village and Small Industries	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
xiii) Industries@	0.35	0.32	0.27	0.89	0.80	0.72
xiv) Ports and Light Houses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xv) Road Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xvi) Tourism	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.04
xvii) Others*	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.19	0.11	0.23
B. Grants from the Centre (1 to 5)	95.69	94.94	97.14	96.15	96.31	96.35
1. State Plan Schemes	34.69	40.83	31.69	50.98	57.44	59.47
Advance release of Plan Assistance for Natural Calamities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Central Plan Schemes	0.97	1.03	0.74	0.86	0.00	0.00
3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	7.19	6.80	6.07	8.17	10.06	8.43
4. NEC/ Special Plan Scheme	5.40	1.52	1.76	1.23	3.77	3.18
5. Non-Plan Grants (a to c)	47.43	44.76	56.88	34.91	25.03	25.27
a) Statutory Grants	41.95	40.98	53.33	32.77	21.29	21.06
b) Grants for relief - Natural Calamities	0.38	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.44	0.41
c) Others	5.10	3.77	3.19	2.14	3.30	3.80

Source: State Finance-A study of Budgets, Various Issues, RBI

Notes: Non- Tax Revenue (A+B) = 100

The state own non-tax revenue as a percentage of total non-tax revenue declined from 4.31 per cent in 2007-08 to 3.64 per cent during 2012-13. The state's tax and non-tax revenues with respect to revenue expenditure of the state of Tripura over the period from 2001-02 to 2012-13 is shown below:

Table 2.2: State's Own Revenue with respect to Revenue Expenditure (per cent)

	SOTR/TE	SONTR/TE
2001-02	8.7	5.4
2002-03	9.3	5
2003-04	10.7	8.1
2004-05	11	8.1
2005-06	12.4	2.7
2006-07	13.8	3.8
2007-08	13.3	4.1
2008-09	14.1	4.8
2009-10	12.5	3
2010-11	14.3	3
2011-12(RE)	15.6	3.2
2012-13(BE)	15.2	3

Source: State Finance: A Study of Budgets, Various Issues, RBI

Note: SOTR- State Own Tax Revenue, SONTR- State's Own non-tax revenue & TE- total revenue.

The above table shows that state's own tax revenue with respect to total expenditure increased from 8.7 per cent in 2001-02 to 15.2 per cent during 2012-13 (BE). On the other hand, state's non tax revenue with respect to revenue expenditure declined from 5.4 per cent during 2001-02 to 3 per cent in 2012-13.

As regards tax collection is concerned, the state government is maintaining low levels of growth in respect of its own tax revenue collection. Narrow taxable resource base, backwardness, high levels of BPL families, lack of industrialization, etc. are some of the hurdles which the government is facing in increasing the tax base. The ARM measures are limited. However, government can enhance tax revenue by expanding tax payers' base through existing acts and rules, ensuring better compliance, strengthening of infrastructure and making tax administration more efficient.

In the case of non-tax revenue as well, state is maintaining low levels of growth. One of the important sources of non-tax revenue is royalty from natural gas and is expected to get a boost in future after commissioning of power plants of 'Palatana' and 'Manarchawk'.

In order to enhance revenues from user charges and profits from departmental enterprises and dividends from non-departmental commercial enterprises, the authority may consider the following proposals:

1. Government enterprises like Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd., which have monopoly in rendering services may provide the service at market determined prices and this will not only increase profit but efficiency as well.
2. Enterprises like Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. may finance industries only which have competitive advantage in the state as laid down by vision document 2020 prepared by NIPFP.
3. The loss making public enterprises should be re-structured considering its importance in the state income and employment. The government may allow PPP models in these enterprises.
4. User charges are not at all encouraged by the state government. The government may consider/imposing user charges on all public utilities. In fact, authority may consider levying user charges on the basis of location as well as quality of services provided. User charges can be revised in the case of health services, Park and other utility providing sectors by improving their quality.
5. The state has established many commercial enterprises. However, very few earn profit. Till the date, the system of dividend does not figure out in the balance sheet. Hence, government can rationalize the structure for profit earning departments so that dividends can be paid from these enterprises.
6. Forest department may earn royalty on minor forest products.
7. Industry and Commerce department can also earn royalty on mineral and other natural resource deposits.
8. The state government can earn royalty on all services/production including consultancy executed in the state from all departments like central government, ONGC, etc.
9. The urban development department may consider levying and/or increasing charges on services provided by them.

TOR- 3: Expenditure pattern and trends separately for Non-Plan and Plan, Revenue and Capital, and major components of expenditure thereunder. Measures to enhance allocative and technical efficiency in expenditures during the last 5 years. Suggestions for improving efficiency in public spending.

Table 3.1 shows that Revenue Expenditure has increased from Rs. 146113 lakhs in 1999-00, by more than 4 times to Rs. 676539 lakhs in 2013-14. It is also seen that RE has consistently increased over the years except in 2004-05. The increase in RE has been maximum in 2009-10, 34.65 percent. On the other hand, the capital outlay has increased from Rs. 26714 lakhs to Rs. 225427 lakhs in 2013-14, which is almost 9 times of the first year. However, the progression of CO has not been uniform and during the stated period we find four periods of decrease in absolute terms. In this context, we may also note that since 2005-06, the volume of Total Capital Disbursement has increased by leaps and bounds.

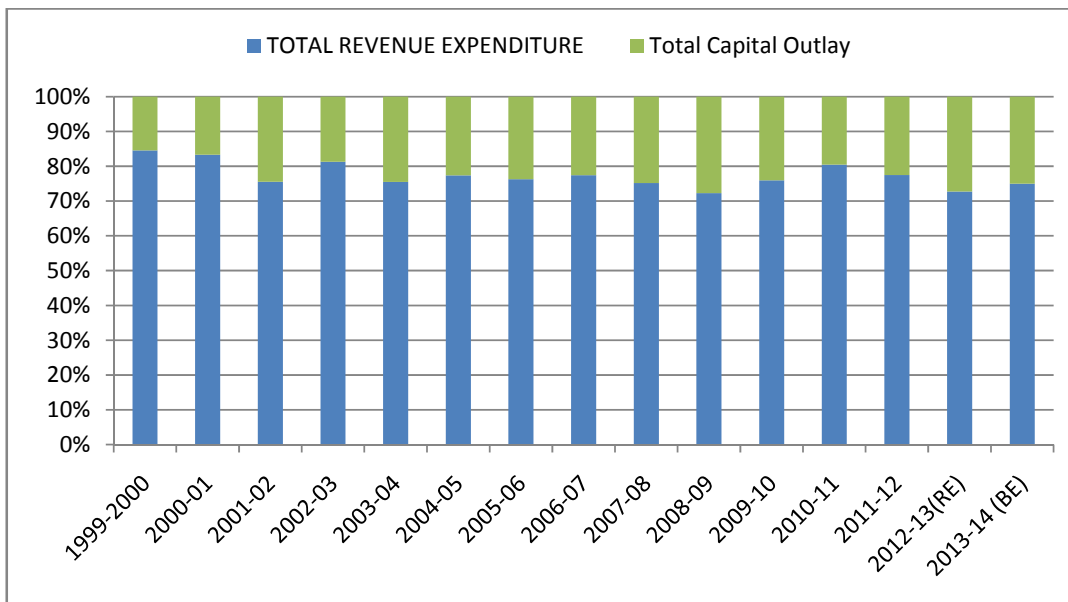
Table 3.1: Total Revenue, Total Capital Disbursement and Total Capital Outlay of Tripura (In Rs. Lakhs)

	Revenue Expenditure	Capital Disbursements	Capital Outlay
1999-00	146113	31202	26714
2000-01	173403	40101	34670
2001-02	181295	65267	58679
2002-03	196072	57619	45121
2003-04	220077	80812	71457
2004-05	218263	493735	63650
2005-06	239157	1056652	74417
2006-07	248256	1711959	72245
2007-08	279420	1724220	92367
2008-09	312945	1896219	120240
2009-10	421379	1809307	133223
2010-11	435934	1474802	105834
2011-12	480908	2628353	139726
2012-13(RE)	577628	1973663	216347
2013-14 (BE)	676539	2158054	225427

Source: State Finance-A study of Budgets, Various Issues, RBI

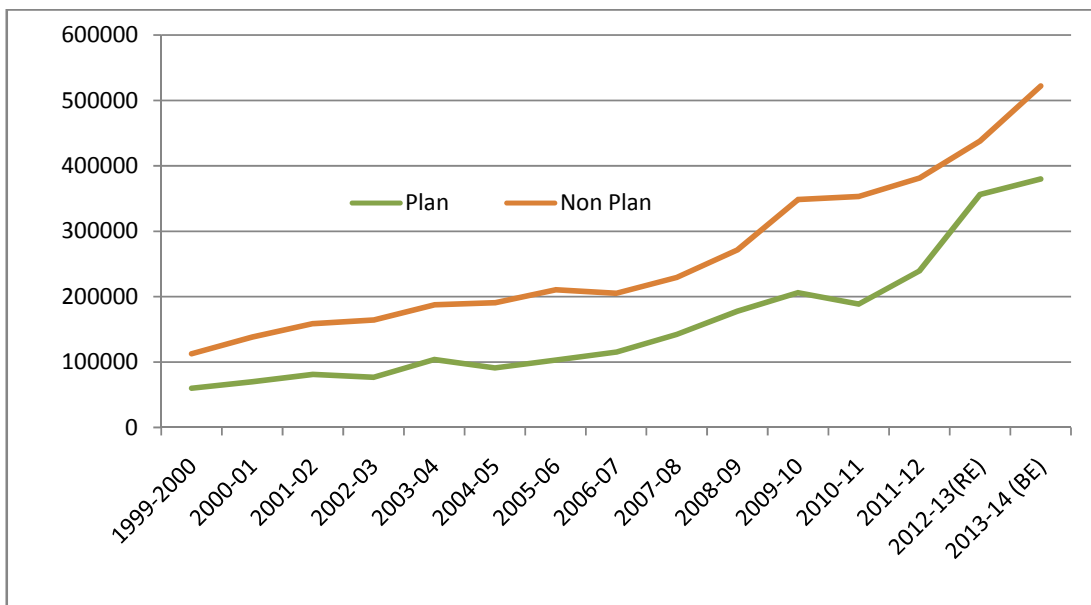
The expenditure pattern, expectedly has a tilt towards the RE account in comparison to Capital Outlay. The share of CO in total expenditure has ranged from a low of 15.46 percent, in 1999-00, to a high of 27.76 percent in 2008-09 as seen in the adjoining Figure 3.1.

Fig 3.1: Proportional distribution of RE and CO



Non- Plan expenditures in Tripura have always been higher than the Plan expenditures and are generally accounted as Revenue expenditure. The sharp increase of RE in 2009-10 has been from the Non-Plan account as seen above. The implementation of the new and revised pay scales to the employees of the Government of Tripura has been the major cause for such a scenario

Fig 3.2: Plan and Non- Plan Expenditure in Tripura (in Rs. Lakhs)



. From table 3.2, we find that the total Plan expenditure in Tripura has increased by more than 6 times. The Composition of Plan expenditure has also undergone changes with the declining share of Revenue account since 2001-02, itself. Plan expenditures, mostly capital in nature, are poised to grow immensely in 2012-13, though the final figures are not available. The share of Plan expenditures in the total expenditure has been in the vicinity of 35 percent for almost all the years.

Table 3.2: Plan and Non Plan Expenditure of Tripura (in Rs. Lakhs)

	Plan			Non Plan		
	RE	CO	Total	RE	CO	Total
1999-2000	34312	25788	60100	111801	926	112727
2000-01	36687	33215	69902	136716	1455	138171
2001-02	27621	53694	81315	153674	4985	158659
2002-03	33969	42867	76836	162103	2254	164357
2003-04	38452	65493	103945	181625	5964	187589
2004-05	34110	57015	91125	184153	6635	190788
2005-06	41241	61840	103081	197916	12577	210493
2006-07	49002	66197	115199	199254	6048	205302
2007-08	57647	84777	142424	221773	7590	229363
2008-09	65497	112376	177873	247448	24084	271532
2009-10	79673	126378	206051	341705	6845	348550
2010-11	87977	100669	188646	347957	5164	353121
2011-12	107106	132114	239220	373802	7613	381415
2012-13(RE)	143515	212611	356126	434113	3736	437849
2013-14 (BE)	157589	222221	379810	518951	3206	522157

Source: State Finance-A study of Budgets, Various Issues, RBI

Within the RE, the share of the Development expenditure had been more than 61 percent in the late 1990s but has since then fallen pretty sharply with the lowest being in 2007-08. However, the share of development expenditure has however increased in the recent times. The share of Non-development expenditure has in the same time increased in the early period and has declined marginally since then, while the share of Grants-in-aid and contributions has remained more or less steady in the range of 2 percent.

Table 3.3: Composition of Total Revenue Expenditure

	DE	NDE	Grants & etc
1999-2000	61.70	37.03	1.27
2000-01	61.59	37.28	1.13
2001-02	59.01	39.57	1.41
2002-03	55.69	42.16	2.15
2003-04	55.25	43.04	1.72
2004-05	55.82	42.51	1.66
2005-06	52.80	44.96	2.24
2006-07	51.49	46.53	1.98
2007-08	50.75	46.98	2.27
2008-09	54.74	42.72	2.54
2009-10	53.70	44.03	2.27
2010-11	53.81	43.86	2.33
2011-12	55.58	42.27	2.15
2012-13(RE)	60.04	38.08	1.88
2013-14 (BE)	60.02	38.28	1.69

Source: State Finance-A study of Budgets, Various Issues, RBI

The share of Social services in the Development expenditure has always been higher than the economic services in Tripura. The SSE component was least in 2005-06, 61.71 percent while it was highest in 2011-12.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of Development Expenditure in Revenue Account

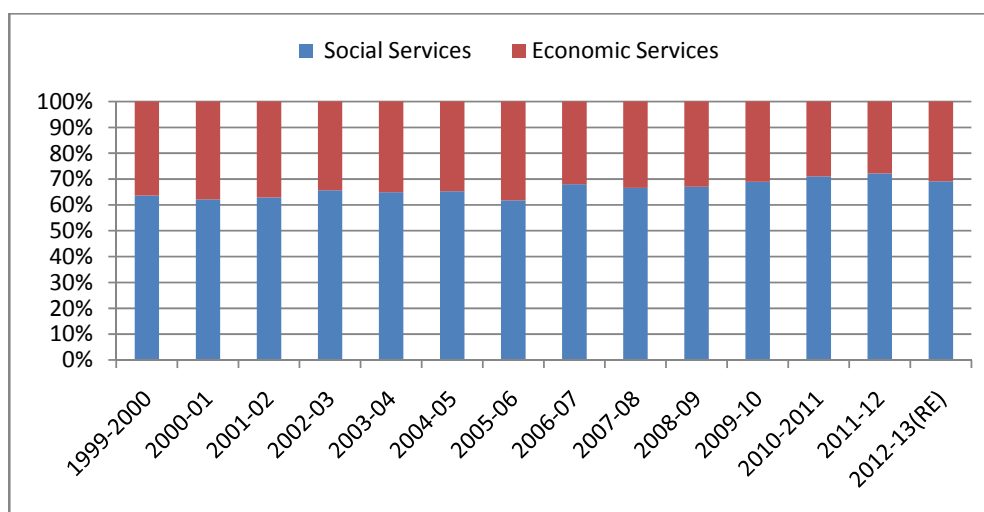


Table 3.4 Total Revenue Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs) of Tripura from 1999-00 to 2012-13

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-12(RE)	2012-13(BE)
TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE (I+II+III)	146113	173403	181295	196072	220077	218263	239157	248256	279420	3,12,945	421379	435934	502590	589519
I. DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE (A + B)	90159	106801	106991	109191	121588	121841	126281	127824	141819	1,71,309	226265	234574	283074	335798
A. Social Services (1 to 12)	57357	66355	67279	71655	78991	79537	77932	86925	94374	1,14,816	156074	166733	204330	232084
1. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	35672	40675	42532	46065	50207	50301	46306	49862	52307	57352	81452	85539	93911	105031
2. Medical and Public Health	5362	6433	6629	6470	8277	8315	8763	10199	10641	12688	18947	18373	19949	22886
3. Family Welfare	1751	1840	1875	1944	985	1004	1073	1038	1155	1233	1734	1912	1671	1872
4. Water Supply and Sanitation	1002	1543	1123	1375	1251	1203	768	503	-993	303	1594	3065	2920	3612
5. Housing	188	188	243	202	150	174	294	384	462	710	646	341	211	211
6. Urban Development	754	861	941	189	851	1337	1461	827	1701	4555	5507	8268	10966	17541
7. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	7134	8038	7041	6770	7827	7511	9154	10071	12680	15689	17876	16227	20554	22404
8. Labour and Labour Welfare	394	441	495	528	640	580	646	693	771	894	1390	1343	1266	1416
9. Social Security and Welfare	2611	3830	4073	4747	4618	4755	5170	8484	10657	16207	21204	22360	33785	34523
10. Nutrition	734	893	1377	1208	2434	1997	1938	1597	2497	2450	2069	6594	12878	18160
11. Relief on account of Natural Calamities	1146	932	59	1186	816	1409	1330	2194	1142	1232	169	726	4180	2229
12. Others*	609	681	891	971	935	951	1030	1074	1354	1504	1996	1985	209	2199
B. Economic Services (1 to 9)	32802	40446	39712	37536	42597	42304	48349	40899	47445	56492	70191	67841	78744	103715
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities (i to	11806	13597	13020	13478	13659	12901	15314	17694	21715	24108	32683	33024	35620	49395

xii)														
i) Crop Husbandry	4828	5888	5747	5819	5429	5154	6777	7830	9327	10366	14193	16503	18329	28911
ii) Soil and Water Conservation	1154	964	617	646	731	606	597	680	732	829	1040	865	719	769
iii) Animal Husbandry	1777	2077	1882	1970	2180	2107	2238	2578	3007	4100	4822	4515	5191	6115
iv) Dairy Development	76	83	78	81	84	90	123	108	87	118	128	114	111	178
v) Fisheries	860	982	1058	1058	1111	1202	1353	1830	2004	2319	3047	2439	2783	3058
vi) Forestry and Wild Life	2100	2440	2386	2598	2866	2502	2807	3130	4154	4588	5874	5906	5633	7151
vii) Plantations		20	15	20	18	6	9	24	30	28	93	20	5	
viii) Food Storage and Warehousing	424	497	572	670	591	591	687	724	770	803	1221	1156	1186	1253
ix) Agricultural Research and Education	6	6	6	7	9	4	14	34	83	67	54	39	31	228
xi) Co-operation	551	576	652	608	641	639	707	756	1520	892	2210	1465	1633	1720
xii) Other Agricultural Programmes	30	64	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
2. Rural Development	7761	7246	6905	7317	6584	7209	7417	8616	9106	10224	12051	9456	10457	17601
3. Special Area Programmes	60	558	40	3	597	214	183	241	337	371	249	132		
4. Irrigation and Flood Control of which:	816	1712	2355	2330	2285	1142	2429	2008	1741	3449	2366	4587	4226	4418
i) Major and Medium Irrigation		—									—	6	13	14
ii) Minor Irrigation	679	1270	1538	1672	1702	585	1775	1237	1087	2735	1418	3907	3627	4234
iii) Flood Control and Drainage	137	441	817	658	583	557	654	771	654	714	948	654	585	628
5. Energy	8245	11161	11421	8089	13992	15620	12368	107	129	236	2971	2158	4200	4227
of which: Power	8213	11128	11386	8050	13953	15582	12329	63	78	174	2880	2056	4100	4106
6. Industry and Minerals (i to iii)	1413	1826	1666	1916	2477	1781	2665	2443	3439	3147	3736	3715	4137	6023
i) Village and Small	1390	1514	1654	1900	2284	1676	2420	2113	2946	3046	3619	3608	4040	5848

Industries														
iii) Others**	23	312	12	16	193	105	245	330	493	101	117	107	97	175
7. Transport and Communications (i + ii)	2061	3445	3405	3645	2112	2513	6657	8285	8922	12905	13904	12245	8261	19003
i) Roads and Bridges	1437	2664	2604	2839	1341	1715	5819	7385	7941	11735	11183	9095	5120	15558
ii) Others @@	624	781	801	806	771	798	837	900	981	1171	2721	3150	3141	3445
8. Science, Technology and Environment	39	42	50	47	62	83	149	234	495	456	439	279	309	397
9. General Economic Services (i to iv)	601	859	850	711	829	841	1167	1269	1560	1595	1791	2245	1920	2110
i) Secretariat – Economic Services	100	114	127	134	122	123	273	235	210	205	223	221	203	253
ii) Tourism	85	115	103	131	135	119	116	142	223	255	248	301	327	216
iii) Civil Supplies	122	254	300	120	240	289	419	570	746	717	740	734	75	815
iv) Others +	294	376	320	326	332	310	358	322	381	418	579	990	644	826
II. NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE (General services) (A to F)	54102	64644	71740	82673	94713	92790	107515	115520	131259	1,33,694	185551	191217	216629	243218
A. Organs of State	1560	1717	1763	2133	2451	2422	2371	2784	4753	3477	5287	5198	5924	8076
B. Fiscal Services (i to ii)	1339	1495	1365	1445	1588	1577	2190	1784	1992	2142	3128	3071	3221	3468
i) Collection of Taxes and Duties	1272	1426	1283	1369	1506	1498	2104	1680	1891	2025	2972	2920	3050	3292
ii) Other Fiscal Services	67	69	82	76	82	79	86	104	101	117	156	151	171	1760
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt (1 + 2)	18521	22603	25322	29075	32360	35582	41062	40817	43576	41429	40851	44731	58163	570720
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt							4000	2000	4000	2000	–			

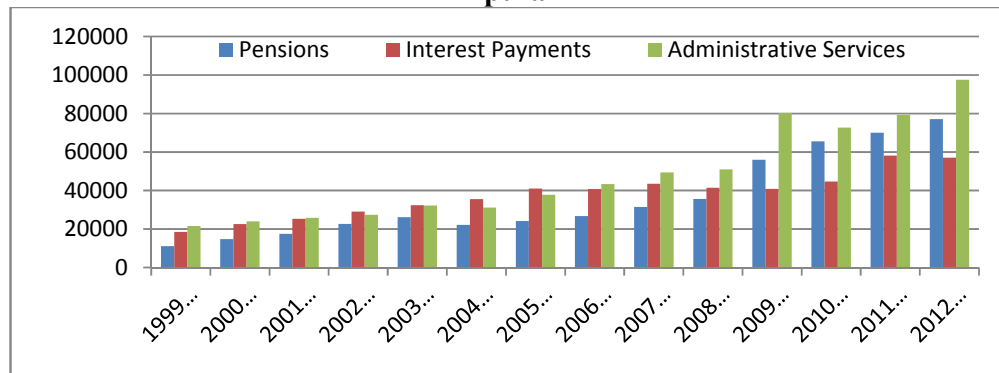
2. Interest Payments (i to iv)	18521	22603	25322	29075	32360	35582	37062	38817	39576	39429	40851	44731	58163	57072
i) Interest on Loans from the Centre	6926	7861	8534	9390	9147	7478	5886	5079	4500	3926	4089	3886	4353	4214
ii) Interest on Internal Debt of which:	5856	7996	10092	8106	10006	19404	21260	23358	24144	23974	23600	26136	36171	35248
(a) Interest on Market Loans	4113	4523	4968	5374	5728	8150	9119	9809	9499	9379	9325	11381	17696	16550
(b) Interest on NSSF						6302	8204	10040	11176	10994	10426	11105	10861	15000
iii) Interest on Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	5739	6746	6696	7909	8700	8700	9915	10379	10932	11529	13162	14709	17639	17610
iv) Others				3670	4507				-	-	-			
D. Administrative Services (i to v)	21585	24029	25786	27366	32214	31105	37730	43400	49408	51003	80297	72740	79245	97549
i) Secretariat – General Services	945	1073	923	1229	1355	1397	1520	1596	1827	2257	2983	3098	3376	4015
ii) District Administration	871	1282	1446	1225	1309	1277	2119	2150	2069	2651	2783	3057	2876	3296
iii) Police	14074	15728	17210	19105	21093	22122	25859	27347	31873	34540	50223	49919	52538	56774
iv) Public Works	2839	2948	2999	2419	4777	2518	4026	7856	8914	6345	17104	9515	12300	2905
v) Others ++	2856	2998	3208	3388	3680	3791	4207	4450	4726	5211	7203	7150	815	30558
E. Pensions	11096	14799	17503	22653	26096	22104	24162	26735	31529	35643	55989	65477	70075	77053
F. Miscellaneous General Services	1	1	1	1	4			1			-		1	1
III. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	1852	1958	2564	4208	3776	3632	5361	4912	6343	7942	9562	10142	10493	10502

Source: Various Issues of State Budgets

Notes: Heads of Account (Rows) without any figures/ amount have been deleted.

Among the various component of social services, Education Sports, Art and Culture has had the highest share all throughout the period as seen in Table 3.4. The other important component of social sector expenditures are Social security and welfare, medical and health and welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs. Within the ambit of Economic Services, the most important heads of expenditures have been agriculture and allied activities, rural development and roads and bridges. In this context, it should be noted that owing to the power sector reforms and subsequent corporatisation of the state electricity department, in 2005-06, there has been a major fall in the expenditures on Energy in the current periods. On the other hand, the onus of Non-development expenditure arises mainly from administrative services, pension payments and interest payments. These three heads account for as high 95 percent of the NDE. Fig 3.4 shows that Administrative Services accounted for the maximum expenditure since 2006-07 and the burden of interest payment has been lesser than that of pensions after 2009-10 also.

Fig 3.4 Major components of Non- Development Expenditure in Revenue Account of Tripura



It is further observed that in terms of the plan component of the revenue expenditure, education, sports, art and culture has had the highest spending till 2003-04 and from 2004-05, Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs have been the premium till 2008-08. From 2009-10 onwards, expenditure for Social Security and Welfare has been the highest. Apart from these three heads of account, expenditures on Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare has also received attention from the state government. The amount spent on Nutrition has also increased rapidly since 2008-09. Among the economic services activities, crop husbandry has been the most visible way out for expenditure followed by rural development and village and small industries. The plan component of Non-Development expenditure is expectedly minimal and had reached an all time high in 2009-10. The adjoining Table 3.5 provides with the detail of the plan expenditure of the revenue account.

Table 3.5 Total Plan Revenue Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs) of Tripura from 1999-00 to 2012-13

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-12(RE)	2012-13(BE)
TOTAL REVENUE PLAN EXPENDITURE (I+II+III)	34,312	36,687	27,621	33,969	38,452	34,110	41,241	49,002	57,647	65,497	796,730.0	87,977.0	120,271.0	151,575.0
I. DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE (A + B)	34,142	36,422	27,507	29,609	34,513	30,378	35,709	43,763	50,658	64,612	78,489.0	87,448.0	119,773.0	151,233.0
A. Social Services (1 to 12)	21,616	23,702	19,337	20,609	25,681	23,041	24,763	30,224	33,549	45,515	58,528.0	67,314.0	94,868.0	114,566.0
1. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	9,164	9,733	6,048	6,568	8,491	5,915	5,275	6,856	3,289	3,961	4,807.0	7,837.0	10,605.0	13,634.0
2. Medical and Public Health	1,254	1,613	1,053	827	2,106	2,084	2,311	3,079	3,436	4,618	7,899.0	7,161.0	8,904.0	8,982.0
3. Family Welfare	1,751	1,840	1,875	1,944	985	1,004	1,073	1,038	1,155	1,233	1,734.0	1,912.0	1,671.0	1,872.0
4. Water Supply and Sanitation	264	181	304	331	461	717	453	478	488	468	631.0	888.0	539.0	992.0
5. Housing			2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
6. Urban Development	333	242	166	156	796	1,298	1,373	702	1,572	4,493	5,206.0	7,701.0	9,744.0	16,233.0
7. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	6,440	6,948	5,918	5,950	6,969	6,728	7,956	9,216	11,489	14,078	16,546.0	14,384.0	18,915.0	20,852.0
8. Labour and Labour Welfare	81	66	51	82	173	100	133	162	211	294	460.0	397.0	334.0	417.0
9. Social Security and Welfare	1,404	2,011	2,408	3,368	3,004	2,912	3,944	6,721	8,949	13,349	18,406.0	19,634.0	30,456.0	32,576.0
10. Nutrition	650	802	1,258	1,100	2,347	1,909	1,850	1,537	2,394	2,349	1,975.0	6,500.0	12,796.0	18,071.0
11. Relief on account of Natural Calamities		—			—	—	—		—	—	—			

12. Others	275	266	254	283	349	374	395	435	567	673	863.0	900.0	904.0	938.0
B. Economic Services (1 to 9)	12,526	12,720	8,170	9,000	8,832	7,337	10,946	13,539	17,109	19,097	19,961.0	20,135.0	24,905.0	36,666.0
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities (i to xii)	5,274	5,478	3,031	3,354	2,835	2,079	4,274	5,887	8,584	10,087	12,382.0	13,524.0	15,863.0	26,812.0
i) Crop Husbandry	2,387	2,707	1,818	1,881	1,315	952	2,415	3,185	4,049	4,754	6,042.0	8,743.0	10,562.0	19,713.0
ii) Soil and Water Conservation	858	535	92	119	159	77	71	141	152	201	200.0	170.0	144.0	173.0
iii) Animal Husbandry	746	826	201	261	374	178	244	488	739	1,689	1,399.0	1,156.0	1,692.0	2,052.0
iv) Dairy Development	12	13	1	4	2	1	29	17	2	29	4.0	2.0	11.0	18.0
v) Fisheries	464	431	305	283	296	375	508	930	996	1,241	1,509.0	945.0	1,227.0	1,284.0
vi) Forestry and Wild Life	638	764	451	583	564	409	858	890	1,637	1,838	1,840.0	1,964.0	174.7	2,873.0
vii) Plantations		20	15	20	18	6	9	24	30	28	93.0	20.0	5.0	
viii) Food Storage and Warehousing		3		106	1	3	31	54	45	49	40.0	38.0	46.0	76.0
ix) Agricultural Research and Education	6	6	6	7	9	4	14	34	83	67	54.0	39.0	31.0	228.0
xi) Co-operation	133	109	135	90	98	74	95	124	851	192	1,201.0	446.0	398.0	386.0
xii) Other Agricultural Programmes	30	64	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			10.0
2. Rural Development	5,641	5,085	4,161	4,608	3,754	3,960	4,442	5,493	4,930	5,964	4,717.0	3,962.0	4,543.0	4,438.0
3. Special Area Programmes	60	558	40	3	597	214	183	241	337	371	249.0	132.0		
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	452	273	65	54	75	56	36	72	43	29	39.0	34.0	98.0	100.0
i) Major and Medium Irrigation									—	—	—	6.0	13	14.0

ii) Minor Irrigation	452	273	65	54	74	56	36	72	43	29	39.0	26.0	63.0	522.0
iii) Flood Control and Drainage		—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	2.0	22.0	22.0
5. Energy	32	20	3	7	4	4	2	4	3	8	16.0	24.0	21.0	30.0
6. Industry and Minerals (i to iii)	816	954	536	765	1,269	667	1,470	1,175	2,210	1,691	1,734.0	1,778.0	2,213.0	4,041.0
i) Village and Small Industries	799	650	533	761	1,099	577	1,240	862	1,735	1,611	1,649.0	1,698.0	2,138.0	3,891.0
iii) Others**	17	304	3	4	170	90	230	313	475	80	85.0	80.0	75.0	150.0
7. Transport and Communications (i + ii)	57	41	26	32	15	11	14	20	21	38	46.0	22.0	996.0	24.0
i) Roads and Bridges		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		974.0	1.0
ii) Others @@	57	41	26	32	15	11	14	20	21	38	46.0	22.0	22.0	24.0
8. Science, Technology and Environment	39	29	16	11	24	42	105	188	443	397	352.0	188.0	216.0	272.0
9. General Economic Services (i to iv)	155	282	292	166	259	304	418	459	538	511	427.0	472.0	545.0	407.0
i) Secretariat – Economic Services	29	24	25	33	12	9	154	110	72	59	24.0	15.0	15.0	22.0
ii) Tourism	65	97	81	112	117	99	93	114	191	208	195.0	245.0	324.0	162.0
iii) Civil Supplies	20	135	172	4	113	171	109	196	247	205	166.0	185.0	166.0	148.0
iv) Others +	41	26	14	17	17	25	62	38	28	40	43.0	27.0	40.0	75.0
II. NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE (General services) (A to F)	170	265	114	152	163	100	172	327	647	885	1,185.0	529.0	497.0	343.0
A. Organs of State	7	6	—	35	30	28	36	70	58	65	63.0	30.0	30.0	50.0
B. Fiscal Services (i to ii)	29	79	10	6	22	13	19	12	12	13	13.0	83.0	252.0	47.0
i) Collection of Taxes and Duties	29	79	10	6	22	13	19	12	12	13	13.0	83.0	252.0	47.0

D. Administrative Services (i to v)	134	180	104	111	111	59	117	245	577	806	1,109.0	416.0	215.0	246.0
i) Secretariat – General Services	—	—	—	—	6		—	—	—	—	—			
ii) District Administration	—	—	—	—	—		14	156	33	53	90.0	76.0	96.0	157.0
iii) Police	10	76	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—			
iv) Public Works	64	66	24	39	44	27	55	37	480	663	876.0	297.0	78.0	35.0
v) Others ++	60	38	80	72	61	32	48	53	64	91	143.0	43.0	41.0	54.0
III. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions				—	—	3,632	5,361	4,912	6,343	—	—			

Source: Various Issues of State Budgets

Notes: Heads of Account (Rows) without any figures/ amount have been deleted.

On the other hand, in terms of the non-plan expenditure accounts, it is the non-development expenditures leading over the development expenditures as seen in Table 3.6. The share of development expenditure has decreased from 51.48 per cent in 2000-01 to 47.94 per cent in 2003-04 and further to 42.14 per cent during 2012-13. Social services however remain the major component of DE over the period. It is noted here that the expenditure on agriculture research and education, science and technology, rural development, irrigation are either low or negligible suggesting bare minimum employment for such activities.

Table 3.6 Total Non- Plan Revenue Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs) of Tripura from 1999-00 to 2012-13

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
TOTAL REVENUE NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE (I+II+III)	111,801	136,716	153,674	162,103	181,625	184,153	197,916	199,254	221,773	2,47,448	341,705	347,957.0	382,320.0	437,943.0
I. DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE (A + B)	56,017	70,379	79,484	79,582	87,075	91,463	90,573	84,061	91,161	1,06,696	147,776	147,126.0	163,301.0	184,566.0
A. Social Services (1 to 12)	35,741	42,653	47,942	51,046	53,310	56,496	53,169	56,701	60,826	69,301	97,546	99,419.0	109,462.0	117,517.0
1. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	26,508	30,942	36,484	39,497	41,716	44,386	41,031	43,006	49,018	53,391	76,645	77,702.0	83,306.0	91,397.0
2. Medical and Public Health	4,108	4,820	5,576	5,643	6,171	6,231	6,451	7,120	7,205	8,070	11,048	11,211.0	11,046.0	13,903.0
3. Family Welfare		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4. Water Supply and Sanitation	738	1,362	819	1,044	790	486	315	26	-1,481	-165	963	2,177.0	2,380.0	2,620.0
5. Housing	188	188	241	202	150	174	294	384	462	710	646	341.0	211.0	211.0
6. Urban Development	421	619	775	33	55	39	89	125	130	62	301	567.0	1,222.0	1,309.0
7. Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs	694	1,090	1,123	820	858	783	1,198	854	1,191	1,611	1,329	1,844.0	1,639.0	1,553.0
8. Labour and Labour Welfare	313	375	444	446	467	480	513	530	560	600	930	946.0	932.0	999.0
9. Social Security and Welfare	1,207	1,819	1,665	1,379	1,614	1,843	1,226	1,763	1,708	2,858	2,798	2,726.0	3,329.0	1,947.0
10. Nutrition	84	91	119	108	87	88	88	60	104	101	3	94.0	82.0	89.0
11. Relief on account of Natural Calamities	1,146	932	59	1,186	816	1,409	1,330	2,194	1,142	1,232	1,659	726.0	4,180.0	2,229.0
12. Others*	334	415	637	688	586	577	635	639	787	831	1,133	1,085.0	1,135.0	1,261.0

B. Economic Services (1 to 9)	20,276	27,726	31,542	28,536	33,765	34,967	37,403	27,360	30,336	37,395	5,023	47,707.0	53,839.0	67,048.0
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities (i to xii)	6,532	8,119	9,989	10,124	10,824	10,822	11,040	11,807	13,131	14,021	20,301	19,500.0	19,758.0	22,583.0
i) Crop Husbandry	2,441	3,181	3,929	3,938	4,114	4,202	4,362	4,646	5,278	5,612	8,151	7,760.0	7,767.0	9,198.0
ii) Soil and Water Conservation	296	429	525	527	572	529	526	538	580	627	840	695.0	576.0	597.0
iii) Animal Husbandry	1,031	1,251	1,681	1,709	1,806	1,929	1,994	2,090	2,269	2,411	3,423	3,359.0	3,498.0	4,063.0
iv) Dairy Development	64	70	77	77	82	89	95	90	85	89	124	112.0	1,000.0	160.0
v) Fisheries	396	551	753	775	815	827	845	900	1,008	1,078	1,538	1,494.0	15,570.0	1,774.0
vi) Forestry and Wild Life	1,462	1,676	1,935	2,015	2,302	2,093	1,949	2,240	2,516	2,750	4,034	3,942.0	3,886.0	4,279.0
viii) Food Storage and Warehousing	424	494	572	564	590	588	657	670	724	754	1,181.0	1,118.0	1,139.0	1,177.0
xi) Co-operation	418	467	517	518	543	565	612	632	669	700	1,009.0	1,020.0	1,235.0	1,334.0
2. Rural Development	2,120	2,161	2,744	2,709	2,830	3,249	2,975	3,122	4,176	4,260	7,334.0	5,494.0	5,914.0	13,163.0
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	364	1,439	2,290	2,276	2,210	1,086	2,393	1,937	1,698	3,420	2,327.0	4,553.0	4,128.0	4,318.0
ii) Minor Irrigation	227	997	1,473	1,618	1,628	529	1,739	1,165	1,044	2,706	1,379.0	3,901.0	3,564.0	3,712.0
iii) Flood Control and Drainage	137	441	817	658	582	557	654	771	654	714	948.0	652.0	563.0	606.0
5. Energy	8,213	11,141	11,418	8,082	13,988	15,616	12,365	104	127	228	2,955.0	2,134.0	4,179.0	4,197.0
<i>of which: Power</i>	8,213	11,128	11,386	8,050	13,953	15,582	12,329	63	78	174	2,880.0	2,056.0	4,100.0	4,106.0
6. Industry and Minerals (i to iii)	597	872	1,130	1,151	1,208	1,114	1,195	1,268	1,230	1,456	2,003.0	1,938.0	1,924.0	1,982.0
i) Village and Small Industries	591	864	1,121	1,139	1,185	1,099	1,180	1,251	1,212	1,436	1,970.0	1,911.0	1,902.0	1,957.0
iii) Others**	6	8	9	12	23	15	15	17	18	21	32.0	27.0	22.0	25.0
7. Transport and Communications (i +	2,004	3,404	3,379	3,613	2,097	2,502	6,642	8,265	8,901	12,867	13,858.0	12,224.0	15,735.0	18,978.0

ii)														
i) Roads and Bridges	1,437	2,664	2,604	2,839	1,341	1,715	5,819	7,385	7,941	11,735	11,183.0	9,095.0	12,395.0	15,557.0
ii) Others @@	567	740	775	774	756	787	823	880	961	1,132	2,675.0	3,129.0	3,340.0	3,422.0
8. Science, Technology and Environment		13	34	36	38	41	44	46	51	59	87.0	92.0	107.0	125.0
9. General Economic Services (i to iv)	446	577	558	545	570	537	749	811	1,022	1,084	1,364.0	1,773.0	2,094.0	1,702.0
i) Secretariat - Economic Services	71	90	102	101	110	114	120	125	138	146	200.0	206.0	207.0	230.0
ii) Tourism	20	18	22	19	18	20	23	27	33	48	54.0	55.0	52.0	54.0
iii) Civil Supplies	102	119	128	116	127	118	310	374	499	512	574.0	549.0	557.0	667.0
iv) Others +	253	350	306	309	315	285	296	284	352	378	536.0	963.0	1,279.0	751.0
II. NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE (General Services) (A to F)	53,932	64,379	71,626	82,521	94,550	92,690	107,343	115,193	130,612	1,32,810	184,367.0	190,689.0	208,519.0	242,876.0
A. Organs of State	1,553	1,711	1,763	2,098	2,421	2,394	2,336	2,714	4,694	3,412	5,224.0	5,169.0	6,779.0	8,026.0
B. Fiscal Services (i + ii)	1,310	1,416	1,355	1,439	1,566	1,564	2,171	1,771	1,980	2,129	3,115.0	2,987.0	3,323.0	3,421.0
i) Collection of Taxes and Duties	1,243	1,347	1,273	1,363	1,484	1,485	2,085	1,668	1,879	2,012	2,959.0	2,836.0	3,155.0	3,245.0
iii) Other Fiscal Services	67	69	82	76	82	79	86	104	101	117	156.0	151.0	167.0	176.0
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt (1 + 2)	18,521	22,603	25,322	29,075	32,360	35,582	41,062	40,817	43,576	41,429	40,851.0	44,731.0	50,005.0	57,072.0
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt							4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	-			
2. Interest Payments (i to iv)	18,521	22,603	25,322	29,075	32,360	35,582	37,062	38,817	39,576	39,429	40,851.0	44,731.0	50,005.0	57,072.0

i) Interest on Loans from the Centre	6,926	7,861	8,534	9,390	9,147	7,478	5,886	5,079	4,500	3,926	4,089.0	3,886.0	3,646.0	4,214.0
ii) Interest on Internal Debt	5,856	7,996	10,092	8,106	10,006	19,404	21,260	23,358	24,144	23,974	23,600.0	26,136.0	29,359.0	35,248.0
(a) Interest on Market Loans	4,113	4,523	4,968	5,374	5,728	8,150	9,119	9,809	9,499	9,379	9,325.0	11,381.0	12,040.0	16,550.0
(b) Interest on NSSF						6,302	8,204	10,040	11,176	10,994	10,426.0	11,105.0	13,500.0	15,000.0
iii) Interest on Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	5,739	6,746	6,696	7,909	8,700	8,700	9,915	10,379	10,932	11,529	13,162.0	14,709.0	17,000.0	17,610.0
iv) Others				3,670	4,507			–			–			
D. Administrative Services (i to v)	21,451	23,849	25,682	27,255	32,103	31,046	37,613	43,155	48,832	50,197	79,188.0	72,324.0	78,412.0	97,303.0
i) Secretariat - General Services	945	1,073	923	1,229	1,349	1,397	1,520	1,596	1,827	2,257	2,983.0	3,098.0	3,483.0	4,015.0
ii) District Administration	871	1,282	1,446	1,225	1,309	1,277	2,104	1,995	2,036	2,598	2,694.0	2,982.0	3,133.0	3,139.0
iii) Police	14,064	15,652	17,210	19,105	21,093	22,122	25,859	27,347	31,873	34,540	50,223.0	49,919.0	54,707.0	56,774.0
iv) Public Works	2,775	2,882	2,975	2,380	4,733	2,491	3,970	7,819	8,434	5,683	16,228.0	9,218.0	9,415.0	2,870.0
v) Others ++	2,796	2,960	3,128	3,316	3,619	3,759	4,159	4,397	4,662	5,120	7,060.0	7,107.0	7,674.0	30,505.0
E. Pensions	11,096	14,799	17,503	22,653	26,096	22,104	24,162	26,735	31,529	35,643	55,989.0	65,477.0	70,000.0	77,053.0
F. Miscellaneous General Services	1	1	1	1	4			1			–		1.0	1.0
III. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	1,852	1,958	2,564							7,942	9,562.0	10,142.00		

Source: Various Issues of State Budgets

Notes: Heads of Account (Rows) without any figures/ amount have been deleted.

Table 3.7 Total Capital Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs) of Tripura from 1999-00 to 2011-12

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(RE)
I. Total Capital Outlay (1 + 2)	26,714	34,670	58,679	45,121	71,457	63,650	74,417	72,245	92,367	1,20,240	133,223.0	105,834.0	175,758.0
1. Development (a + b)	26,082	33,845	51,817	40,793	62,979	57,104	66,124	64,409	81,758	1,00,913	111,836.0	93,197.0	152,582.0
(a) Social Services (1 to 9)	10,547	12,056	18,868	16,724	27,547	21,457	24,851	23,020	33,414	39,345	45,389.0	34,840.0	76,015.0
1. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	77	465	3,393	2,458	3,098	9,267	4,315	2,473	5,677	7,494	11,792.0	11,195.0	27,609.0
2. Medical and Public Health	507	339	732	1,194	3,048	1,053	5,613	5,527	7,271	7,678	6,820.0	4,559.0	19,140.0
3. Family Welfare	219	16	4	2	200	96		23	20	—	—	—	16.0
4. Water Supply and Sanitation	4,126	5,803	5,223	4,695	14,024	5,964	8,519	9,752	11,412	15,552	16,951.0	9,899.0	15,524.0
5. Housing	5,321	5,317	6,764	5,971	4,354	3,924	2,572		3,930	3,557	4,000.0	1,225.0	1,000.0
6. Urban Development	112	115	640	510						50			487.0
7. Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs	181		1,983	1,879	2,018	945	3,306	1,323	1,699	2,551	4,620.0	3,034.0	6,478.0
8. Social Security and Welfare	4	1		—	800	205	526	3,492	3,000	2,348	748.0	4,575.0	4,566.0
9. Others	—	—	129	15	5	3		430	406	116	458.0	352.0	1,195.0
(b) Economic Services (1 to 10)	15,535	21,789	32,949	24,069	35,432	35,647	41,273	41,389	48,344	61,568	66,447.0	58,357.0	76,568.0
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities (i to xi)	407	663	2,001	2,008	5,371	2,500	3,255	3,704	4,164	7,203	8,671.0	10,778.0	10,799.0
i) Crop Husbandry	48	-197	-13	316	1,168	360	519	326	515	685	1,494.0	2,475.0	2,657.0
ii) Soil and Water Conservation	—		319	184	491	336	320	380	409	409	529.0	1,206.0	767.0

iii) Animal Husbandry	4		228	407	707	507	848	394	977	698	944.0	183.0	710.0
iv) Dairy Development			107	—	—	—		—			—		—
v) Fisheries			90	—	53	5	265	122			50.0		—
vi) Forestry and Wild Life			542	282	2,018	468	167	1,737	1,156	3,216	3,254.0	3,949.0	4,674.0
viii) Food Storage and Warehousing	122	588	-169	-270	329	551	332	112	83	160	292.0	319.0	204.0
ix) Agricultural Research and Education	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	291	1,316	1,279.0	1,547.0	1,018.0
x) Co-operation	233	272	479	851	196	207	354	397	448	421	443.0	373.0	300.0
xi) Others	—	—	418	238	409	66	449	237	285	298	385.0	727.0	468.0
2. Rural Development	1,294	2,619	3,032	764	982	2,662	745	1,187	2,140	2,544	3,168.0	3,223.0	7,976.0
3. Special Area Programmes	959	1,837	5,515	3,302	5,300	2,283	3,760	2,152	4,536	6,130	6,041.0	5,556.0	8,862.0
4. Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control	2,834	3,003	3,273	3,576	4,489	2,225	4,020	7,286	4,084	4,244	4,455.0	5,050.0	11,815.0
5. Energy	3,740	7,545	6,376	6,061	6,922	14,349	12,941	8,115	9,429	7,435	7,661.0	7,468.0	2,177.0
6. Industry and Minerals (i to iv)	563	598	2,310	1,147	1,000	982	1,052	1,084	1,206	1,415	2,915.0	1,439.0	3,116.0
i) Village and Small Ind.			50	—	—	—			34	10	103.0	7.0	291.0
iv) Others	563	598	2,260	1,147	1,000	982	1,052	1,084	1,172	1,405	2,812.0	1,432.0	2,825.0
7. Transport (i + ii)	5,184	5,091	9,504	6,630	10,685	10,157	14,929	16,758	20,584	31,773	32,346.0	22,940.0	25,837.0
i) Roads and Bridges	4,442	3,985	8,450	5,670	9,316	9,245	13,370	15,017	18,658	29,235	30,354.0	22,413.0	24,695.0
ii) Others	742	1,106	1,054	960	1,369	912	1,559	1,741	1,926	2,538	199.3	526.0	1,143.0
8. Communications	—		—	4	4	3	3	4	33	7	29.0	1.0	

9. Science, Technology and Environment	6	7	5	38	36	27	74	268	86	58	3,810.0	15.0	11.0
10. General Economic Services (i + ii)	548	426	933	539	643	459	494	831	2,082	759	113.2	1,887.0	5,975.0
i) Tourism	—	1	55	97	77	36	23	347	127	66	284.0	871.0	2,418.0
ii) Others	548	425	878	442	566	423	471	484	1,955	693	848.0	1,016.0	3,557.0
2. Non-Development (General Services)	632	825	6,862	4,328	8,478	6,546	8,293	7,836	10,609	19,327	21,387.0	12,637.0	23,176.0
II. Discharge of Internal Debt (1 to 8)	1,704	2,116	2,501	2,766	4,520	13,712	13,641	6,805	8,888	13,280	16,524.0	17,377.0	21,399.0
1. Market Loans	765	315	950	890	1,966	1,792	1,792	1,971	4,549	7,797	9,800.0	9,279.0	7,445.0
2. Loans from LIC					—				—	1,790	1,622.0	1,617.0	1,803.0
4. Loans from NABARD Corporation	2	3	8	8	28	101	700	80	146	990	1,542.0	1,925.0	2,287.0
6. WMA from RBI	45	44	42	45	21	22	17	40			6.0	6.0	6.0
7. Special Securities issued to NSSF						8,613						—	
8. Others						618	203	841	1,094	2,126	2,869.0	3,865.0	8,600.0
of which: Land Compensation Bonds	892	1,754	1,501	1,823	2,505	2,566	10,929	3,873	3,098	571	685.0	685.0	1,258.0
III. Repayment of Loans to the Centre (1 to 7)								635	635	318	63.6	635.0	635.0
1. State Plan Schemes	2,497	2,879	3,273	8,908	3,780	11,197	2,689	2,773	2,805	2,832	287,810.0	3,192.0	484.0
2. Central Plan Schemes				824	1,055	10,779	2,358	2,484	2,485	2,506	2,535.0	2,848.0	4,450.0
3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes						6	5	8	6	5	5.0	7.0	6.0
4. Non-Plan (i + ii)						97	104	93	110	128	118.0	118.0	134.0
						70	65	62	73	71	7.3	70.0	69.0

ii) Others						70	65	62	73	71	72.0	70.0	69.0
6. Loans for Special Schemes						117	119	126	132	121	139.0	150.0	175.0
7. Others						128	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Loans and Advances by State Governments (1+2)	287	436	814			205	235	68	30	1,808	1,756.0	96.0	891.0
1. Development Purposes (a + b)	155	241	399	521	758	132	175	41	14	1,804	1,753.0	93.0	891.0
a) Social Services (1 to 7)	133	220	308	505	703	120	173	37	12	104	60.0	10.0	10.0
6. Government Servants (Housing)	132	219	308	502	703	120	173	37	12	104	60.0	10.0	10.0
7. Others	1	1		3	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Economic Services (1 to 10)	22	21	91	16	55	12	2	4	2	1,700	1,693.0	83.0	881.0
4. Co-operation	15	15	86	16	55	12	2	4	2	—	43.0	83.0	381.0
5. Major and Medium Irrigation, etc.			—							—	—		—
6. Power Projects			—							1,700	1,650.0		500.0
7. Village and Small Industries	7	6	5								—		
2. Non-Development Purposes (a + b)	132	195	415	303	297	73	60	27	16	4	3.0	2.0	
a) Government Servants (other than Housing)	132	195	415	303	297	73	60	27	16	4	3.0	2.0	
VII. Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (1+2)						28,136	30,575	32,337	34,242	36,113	32,143.0	40,231.0	52,609.0
1. State Provident Funds						27,674	30,123	31,819	33,698	35,499	32,143.0	39,101.0	50,804.0

2. Others					462	452	518	544	614	-	1,130.0	1,805.0
VIII. Reserve Funds (1 to 4)					502	53	33	2,293	14,156	2,377.0	7,901.0	7,255.0
2. Sinking Funds									13,934	2,377.0	7,071.0	
4. Others					502	53	33	2,293	222	-	830.0	7,255.0
IX. Deposits and Advances (1 to 4)					22,424	22,066	19,789	33,036	12,408	17,731.0	11,988.0	18,802.0
1. Civil Deposits					21,089	21,230	6,827	12,408	9,733	15,649.0	9,573.0	18,181.0
2. Deposits of Local Funds					-		11,302	41	19	19.0	-	177.0
3. Civil Advances					1,335	836	1,661	20,586	2,656	2,063.0	2,415.0	444.0
X. Suspense and Miscellaneous (1 to 4)					292,317	837,802	1,499,464	1,460,015	15,72,651	1,480,324.0	1,191,603.0	1,485,026.0
1. Suspense					-2,411	2,113	4,689	8,553	9,819	9,819.0	11,197.0	4,948.0
2. Cash Balance Investment Accounts					294,515	835,494	1,494,811	1,450,165	15,62,573	1,470,246.0	1,181,984.0	1,480,060.0
4. Others					213	195	-36	1,297	259	259.0	-1,577.0	19.0
XII. Remittances					61,591	75,174	78,445	90,545	1,22,732	122,360.0	96,580.0	55,003.0

Source: Various Issues of State Budgets

Notes: Heads of Account (Rows) without any figures/ amount have been deleted.

Table 3.7 shows that developmental capital outlay has been overwhelmingly higher than non-developmental purpose. Within the development framework, outlay has been higher for economic services for all the years. On the other hand, among the social services, outlay has been mainly for education, medical and public health and Water supply and sanitation. Irrigation and flood control along with energy has been among the top in terms of outlay in economic services. However, transport, particularly roads and bridges has been the sector with the highest expenditure in the ambit of economic services.

Table 3.8 Total Plan Capital Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs) of Tripura from 1999-00 to 2012-13

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-12(RE)	2012-13(BE)
I. Total Capital Outlay (1 + 2)	25,788	33,215	53,694	42,867	65,493	57,015	61,840	66,197	84,777	1,12,376	126,378.0	100,669.0	165,954.0	182,389.0
1. Development (a + b)	25,156	32,390	51,320	39,724	61,977	52,603	54,294	59,454	75,931	96,530	107,634.0	89,717.0	145,614.0	103,943.0
(a) Social Services (1 to 9)	10,547	11,944	18,506	16,617	27,495	21,446	24,756	22,802	33,044	39,244	43,177.0	33,298.0	75,505.0	37,506.0
1. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	77	465	3,186	2442	3091	9,261	4,312	2,468	5,670	7,494	11,792.0	11,195.0	27,609.0	7,212.0
2. Medical and Public Health	507	339	677	1,103	3,003	1,048	5,521	5,313	6,907	7,577	6,389.0	4,512.0	19,130.0	7,244.0
3. Family Welfare	219	16	4	2	200	96	—	23	20	—	—	—	16.0	—
4. Water Supply and Sanitation	4,126	5,691	5,163	4,695	14,024	5,964	8,519	9,752	11,412	15,552	16,951.0	9,899.0	15,524.0	13,909.0
5. Housing	5,321	5,317	6,764	5,971	4,354	3,924	2,572		3,930	3,557	4,000.0	1,225.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
6. Urban Development	112	115	600	510						50			487.0	374.0
7. Welfare of SCs, STsand OBCs	181		1,983	1,879	2,018	945	3,306	1,323	1,699	2,551	2,840.0	1,539.0	5,978.0	7,641.0
8. Social Security and Welfare	4	1	—	—	800	205	526	3,492	3,000	2,348	748.0	4,575.0	4,566.0	2.0
9. Others		—	129	15	5	3		430	406	116	458.0	352.0	1,195.0	125.0
(b) Economic Services (1 to 10)	14,609	20,446	32,814	23,107	34,482	31,157	29,538	36,653	42,888	57,286	64,457.0	56,419.0	70,109.0	66,437.0

1. Agriculture and Allied Activities (i to xi)	337	339	2,842	1,927	5,371	2,029	3,406	2,986	4,430	7,362	8,752.0	10,951.0	10,799.0	6,614.0
i) Crop Husbandry			605	533	1,168	404	720	464	781	844	1,576.0	2,648.0	2,657.0	1,907.0
ii) Soil and Water Conservation			319	184	491	336	320	380	409	409	529.0	1,206.0	767.0	—
iii) Animal Husbandry	4		228	407	707	507	848	394	977	698	944.0	183.0	710.0	41.0
iv) Dairy Development	—		107	—		—	—	—		—	—	—		—
v) Fisheries	—		90	—	53	5	265	122		—	50.0	—		—
vi) Forestry and Wild Life	—		542	282	2,018	453	117	881	1,156	3,216	3,254.0	3,949.0	4,674.0	3,571.0
vii) Plantations	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
viii) Food Storage and Warehousing	100	67	54	53	329	51	332	112	83	160	292.0	319.0	204.0	213.0
ix) Agricultural Research and Education		—		—		—	—	—	291	1,316	1,279.0	1,547.0	1,018.0	—
x) Co-operation	233	272	479	230	196	207	354	397	448	421	443.0	373.0	300.0	300.0
xi) Others	—	—	418	238	409	66	449	237	285	298	38.6	727.0	468.0	582.0
2. Rural Development	1,294	2,619	3,032	764	982	2,662	745	617	1,594	1,944	1,458.0	1,163.0	1,668.0	1,481.0
3. Special Area Programmes	959	1,837	5,515	3,302	5,300	2,283	3,760	2,152	4,536	6,130	6,041.0	5,556.0	8,862.0	3,808.0
4. Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control	2,834	3,003	3,273	3,576	4,489	2,225	4,020	7,286	4,084	4,244	4,455.0	5,050.0	11,815.0	21,435.0
5. Energy	3,740	7,545	6,376	6,061	6,922	11,203	2,516	5,916	7,029	5,035	7,661.0	7,468.0	2,177.0	11,001.0

6. Industry and Minerals (i to iv)	563	598	2,310	1,147	1,000	982	1,052	1,084	1,206	1,415	2,915.0	1,439.0	3,116.0	1,941.0
i) Village and Small Industries			50			—	—		34	10	103.0	7.0	291.0	10.0
iv) Others	563	598	2,260	1,147	1,000	982	1,052	1,084	1,172	1,405	2,812.0	1,432.0	2,825.0	1,931.0
7. Transport (i + ii)	4,529	4,072	8,528	5,749	9,735	9,284	13,468	15,508	19,209	30,339	32,029.0	22,940.0	25,737.0	19,030.0
i) Roads and Bridges	4,442	3,985	8,450	5,670	9,316	9,245	13,370	15,017	18,658	29,235	30,354.0	22,413.0	24,695.0	18,859.0
ii) Others	87	87	78	79	419	39	98	491	551	1,104	1,674.0	526.0	1,043.0	171.0
8. Communications		—	—	4	4	3	3	4		—	—	—	—	
9. Science, Technology and Environment	6	7	5	38	36	27	74	268	86	58	30.0	15.0	11.0	20.0
10. General Economic Services (i + ii)	347	426	933	539	643	459	494	831	714	759	1,116.0	1,837.0	5,925.0	1,106.0
i) Tourism	—	1	55	97	77	36	23	347	127	66	284.0	871.0	2,418.0	1.0
ii) Others	347	425	878	442	566	423	471	484	587	693	833.0	966.0	3,507.0	1,105.0
2. Non-Development (General Services)	632	825	2,374	3,143	3,516	4,412	7,546	6,743	8,846	15,845	18,744.0	10,953.0	20,340.0	78,446.0
IV. Loans and Advances by State Governments (1+2)	22	22	91	19	55	12	2	4	2	1,700	1,693.0	8.3	881.0	238.0
1. Development Purposes (a + b)	22	22	91	19	55	12	2	4	2	1,700	1,693.0	8.3	881.0	238.0
a) Social Services (1 to 7)		1		3						—	—	—	—	

7. Others		1		3						-		-		
b) Economic Services (1 to 10)	22	21	91	16	55	12	2	4	2	1,700	1,693.0	8.3	881.0	238.0
4. Co-operation	15	15	86	16	55	12	2		2	-	43.0	8.3	381.0	238.0
6. Power Projects										1,700	1,650.0	-	500.0	
7. Village and Small Industries	7	6	5											
2. Non-Development Purposes (a + b)			415											
a) Government Servants (other than Housing)			415											

Source: Various Issues of State Budgets

Notes: Heads of Account (Rows) without any figures/ amount have been deleted.

Further, we find from table 3.8 that within the circle of agricultural and allied activities, expenditures on forestry and wild life has gone up substantially. Roads and bridges are found to be the most consistent sector in terms of planned capital outlay. The quantum of capital outlay under non-plan head is however minimal as expected and the development component has been higher than the non-development component. Nevertheless, table 3.9 provides with the expenditure pattern of non-plan components in the capital account, more specifically on capital outlay.

Table 3.9 Total Non-Plan Capital Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs) of Tripura from 1999-00 to 2012-13

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(RE)	2012-13(BE)
I. Total Capital Outlay (1 + 2)	926	1,455	4,985	2,254	5,964	6,635	12,577	6,048	7,590	24,084	6,845.0	5,164.0	9,804.0	1,714.0
1. Development (a + b)	926	1,455	497	1,069	1,002	4,501	11,830	4,955	5,827	7,864	4,202.0	3,480.0	6,969.0	202.0
(a) Social Services (1 to 9)		112	362	107	52	11	95	218	370	4,383	2,212.0	1,543.0	510.0	10.0
1. Education, Sports, Art and Culture		—	207	16	7	6	3	5	7	101	—	—	—	—
2. Medical and Public Health		—	55	91	45	5	92	213	363	—	432.0	47.0	10.0	10.0
3. Family Welfare		—								101	—			—
4. Water Supply and Sanitation		112	60											—
6. Urban Development			40											—
7. Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs											1,780.0	1,495.0	500.0	—
(b) Economic Services (1 to 10)	926	1,343	135	962	950	4,490	11,735	4,737	5,457		1,990.0	1,937.0	6,459.0	12.0
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities (i to xi)	70	324	-841	81		471	-151	718	-266		-81.0	-173.0		30.0
i) Crop Husbandry	48	-197	-618	-217		-44	-201	-138	-266		-81.0	-173.0		
vi) Forestry and Wild Life		—	—			15	50	856						
viii) Food Storage and Warehousing	22	521	-223	-323		500		—						30.0
x) Co-operation				621				—						
2. Rural Development								570	547		1,710.0	2,059.0	6,309.0	

5. Energy						3,146	10,425	2,199	2,400					
7. Transport (i + ii)	655	1,019	976	881	950	873	1,461	1,250	1,375		317.0		100.0	110.0
i) Roads and Bridges	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		—		—	—
ii) Others	655	1,019	976	881	950	873	1,461	1,250	1,375		317.0		100.0	110.0
8. Communications									33		29.0	1.0		2.0
10. General Economic Services (i + ii)	201								1,368		15.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
ii) Others	201								1,368		15.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2. Non-Development (General Services)			4,488	1,185	4,962	2,134	747	1,093	1,763		2,643.0	1,684.0	2,835.0	1,512.0
II. Discharge of Internal Debt (1 to 8)	1,704	2,116	2,501	2,766	4,520	13,712	13,641	6,805	8,888		16,524.0	17,377.0	21,399.0	34,269.0
1. Market Loans	765	315	950	890	1,966	1,792	1,792	1,971	4,549		9,800.0	9,279.0	7,445.0	18,945.0
2. Loans from LIC				—					—		1,622.0	1,617.0	1,803.0	340.1
4. Loans from NABARD	2	3	8	8	28	101	700	80	146		1,542.0	1,925.0	2,287.0	466.0
5. Loans from National Co-operative Development Corporation	45	44	42	45	21	22		40			6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
6. WMA from RBI						8,613						—		
7. Special Securities issued to NSSF						618	203	841	1,094		2,869.0	3,865.0	8,600.0	9,200.0
8. Others	892	1,754	1,501	1,823	2,505	2,566	10,929	3,873	3,098		685.0	685.0	1,258.0	2,250.0
of which: Land Compensation Bonds								635	635		635.0	635.0	635.0	635.0

III. Repayment of Loans to the Centre (1 to 7)	2,497	2,879	3,273	8,908	3,780	11,197	2,689	2,773	2,805		2,870.0	3,192.0	4,834.0	3,320.0
1. State Plan Schemes						10,779	2,358	2,484	2,485		2,535.0	2,848.0	4,450.0	2,903.0
2. Central Plan Schemes						6	5	8	6		5.0	7.0	6.0	7.0
3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes						97	104	93	110		118.0	118.0	134.0	144.0
4. Non-Plan (i + ii)						70	65	62	73		72.0	70.0	69.0	91.0
ii) Others						70	65	62	73		72.0	70.0	69.0	91.0
6. Loans for Special Schemes						117	119	126	132		139.0	150.0	175.0	175.0
7. Others						128	38	-	-		-	-	-	-
IV. Loans and Advances by State Governments (1+2)	265	414	723	805	1,000	193	233	64	28		63.0	12.0	10.0	500.0
1. Development Purposes (a + b)	133	219	308	502	703	120	173	37	12		60.0	10.0	10.0	500.0
a) Social Services (1 to 7)	133	219	308	502	703	120	173	37	12		60.0	10.0	10.0	500.0
4. Water Supply and Sanitation	1										-			-
6. Government Servants (Housing)	132	219	308	502	703	120	173	37	12		60.0	10.0	10.0	500.0
2. Non-Development Purposes (a + b)	132	195	415	303	297	73	60	27	16		3.0	2.0		
a) Government Servants (other than Housing)	132	195	415	303	297	73	60	27	16		3.0	2.0		
VII. Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (1+2)						28,136	30,575	32,337	34,242		32,143.0	40,231.0	52,609.0	55,223.0

1. State Provident Funds						27,674	30,123	31,819	33,698		32,143.0	39,101.0	50,804.0	53,382.0
2. Others						462	452	518	544		-	1,130.0	1,805.0	1,841.0
VIII. Reserve Funds (1 to4)						502	53	33	2,293		2,377.0	7,901.0	7,255.0	7,400.0
2. Sinking Funds											2,377.0	7,071.0		
4. Others						502	53	33	2,293			83.0	7,255.0	7,400.0
IX. Deposits and Advances (1 to 4)						22,424	22,066	19,789	33,036		17,731.0	11,988.0	18,802.0	19,177.0
1. Civil Deposits						21,089	21,230	6,827	12,408		15,649.0	9,573.0	18,181.0	18,545.0
2. Deposits of Local Funds						-		11,302	41		19.0	-	177.0	180.0
3. Civil Advances						1,335	836	1,661	20,586		2,063.0	2,415.0	444.0	453.0
X. Suspense and Miscellaneous (1 to 4)						292,317	837,802	1,499,464	1,460,015		1,480,324.0	1,191,603.0	1,485,026.0	1,545,479.0
1. Suspense						-2,411	2,113	4,689	8,553		9,819.0	11,197.0	4,948.0	5,047.0
2. Cash Balance Investment Accounts						294,515	835,494	1,494,811	1,450,165		1,470,246.0	1,181,984.0	1,480,060.0	1,540,413.0
4. Others						213	195	-36	1,297		259.0	-1,577.0	19.0	20.0
XII. Remittances						61,591	75,174	78,445	90,545		122,360.0	96,580.0	55,003.0	57,003.0

Source: Various Issues of State Budgets

Notes: Heads of Account (Rows) without any figures/ amount have been deleted.

Given the expenditure pattern and trends for non-plan and plan both on revenue and capital account, the following suggestions are made for enhancing the allocative and technical efficiency in expenditure during the last five years:

1. Tripura is a primary sector dominated state but allocation in all the sub-sectors of this sector both under revenue and capital account remained low over the years. More than two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture but allocation is approximately 5-8 per cent over the period under study. Plantation sector is considered as an engine of growth of the state economy, but expenditures have been very nominal.
2. Research and Development is an important component of growth and development. The state should prioritize this component by increasing allocation and linking it with all other sectors.
3. There is an urgent need to increase/re-orient the allocation of the sectors which have competitive advantage in production and potential for export.

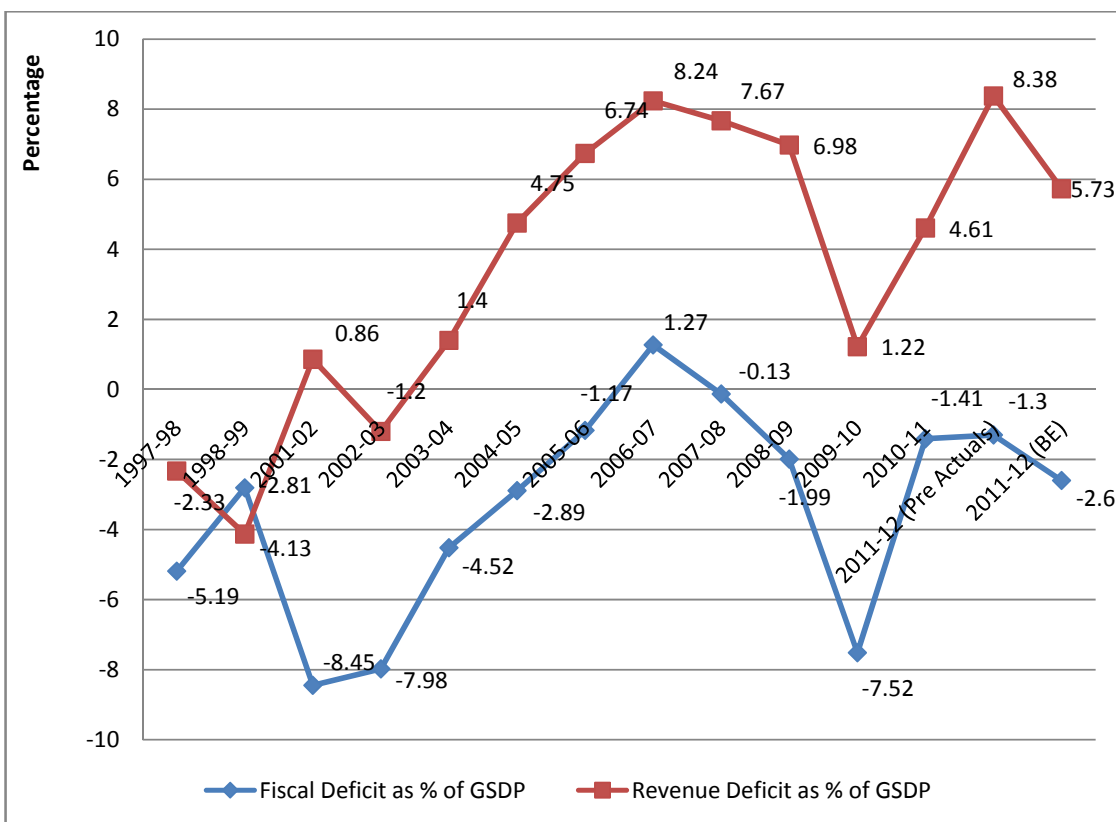
The study suggests the following measures for improving efficiency in public spending:

1. Public spending in agriculture research and development should be enhanced.
2. The government should identify one or two sectors which can lead the growth process of the state. In this context, given the location of the state, health, tourism and/or education can be identified as the core sector and accordingly, planning can be made for spending.
3. The government may consider rationalize the norms for providing vehicles/transport to its employees for carrying official works. Except priority works, government may consider providing a transport allowance to its employees. This will rationalize the public spending.

TOR- 4: Analysis of Deficits – Fiscal and Revenue along with Balance of Current Revenues for Plan financing.

Fiscal deficit measures the difference between total government expenditure over government revenue and grants and thus reflects the total resource gap. The revenue deficit is defined as the difference between revenue expenditure (i.e. those government expenditures which do not result in capital formation) and current revenues. The primary deficit is the fiscal deficit less interest payments.

Figure 4.1: Fiscal and Revenue Deficit of Tripura



Source: Databook for use of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India, 10th March, 2014

The above figure 4.1 shows that fiscal and revenue deficit as a percentage of GSDP of the state of Tripura increased from 2002-03 to 2006-07 and then, it declined till 2009-10. Revenue deficit increased to 8.38 per cent in 2011-12 and has declined in 2012-13. However, deficit increased to -2.6 per cent of the GSDP during 2012-13.

Table 4.1 presents the decomposition of gross fiscal deficit of Tripura from the period 2004-05 to 2012-13 (BE). Gross fiscal deficit declined from Rs. 24000 lakhs in 2004-05 to Rs 58000 billion in 2012-13 (BE). In between, Tripura experienced Fiscal surplus in 2006-07 and also in 2009-10. However, the aspect of fiscal surplus in 2009-10 is not reported in the Planning Commission data.

Table 4.1: Decomposition of Gross Fiscal Deficit – Tripura (in Rs. Lakhs)

	RD	CO	NL	NDCR	GFD
2004-05	-39400	63700	-200	0	24000
2005-06	-63300	74400	-200	0	11000
2006-07	-85100	72200	-300	0	-13100
2007-08	-90400	92400	-300	0	1700
2008-09	-94700	120200	1500	0	27000
2009-10	-141000	133000	0	0	-7000
2010-11	-81000	106000	0	0	25000
2011-12(RE)	-137000	176000	1000	0	39000
2012-13(BE)	-127000	184000	0	0	58000

Source: CAG Report

The following table 4.2 shows the various sources of financing fiscal deficit over the years. The financing of gross fiscal deficit shows that fiscal deficit is mainly financed through market borrowings. Over the years, the state has been able to contain the various sources of financing fiscal deficit and during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (BE), the state relied only on market borrowings, loans from centre, special securities issued to NSSF, loans to LIC, NABARD, NCDC, SBI and other banks and State Provident Funds for financing gross fiscal deficit.

Table 4.2: Financing of Gross Fiscal Deficit (As % to Total) – Tripura

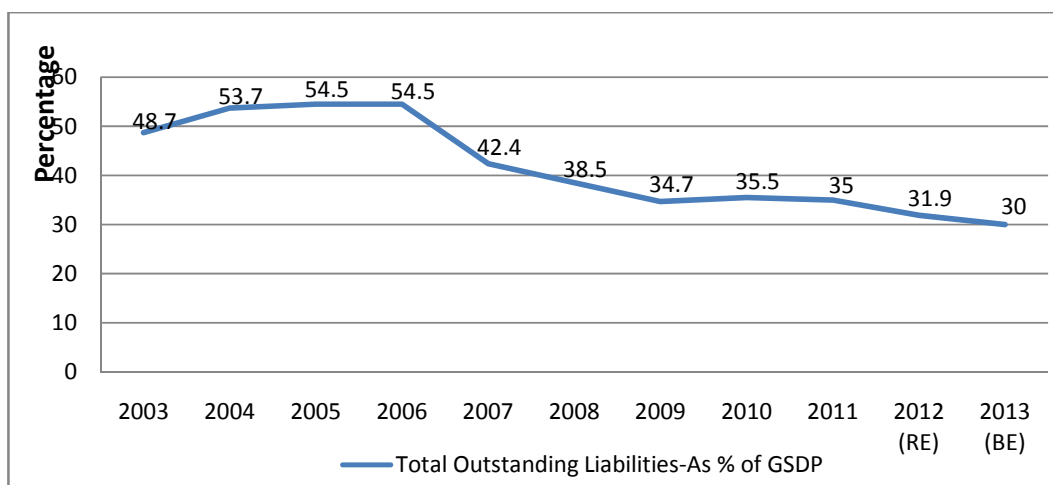
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
Market Borrowings	96.9	108.3	-11.5	-274.3	28.9	-340.5	77.2	108.9	62.5
Loans from Centre	-7.0	-21.1	16.7	-149.3	-9.6	29.9	-11.5	-11.6	-5.2
Special securities issued to NSSF	80.3	180.0	-110.5	29.4	-6.9	-132.9	54.4	-14.3	-7.3
Loans to LIC, NABARD, NCDC, SBI and other banks	8.6	-4.9	15.7	178.0	7.3	-165.2	23.3	15.1	19.3
State Provident Funds, etc.	68.2	63.5	-43.0	344.4	25.0	-404.2	83.1	5.1	8.7
Reserve Funds	3.3	6.5	-13.9	-26.5	5.3	-15.5	-0.3	-	-
Deposits and Advances	9.7	-9.0	-1.2	-789.3	19.6	-110.4	22.9	-	-
Suspense and Miscellaneous	-0.9	59.5	-20.4	-152.2	-3.9	-107.8	-13.2	-	-
Remittances	-5.5	-37.7	-17.0	-591.9	1.4	34.3	-13.5	-	-
Others	-296.3	-101.8	22.6	-167.0	-2.1	9.3	-2.8	-3.2	-3.9
Overall Surplus (-)/ Deficit (+)	142.5	-143.0	293.8	1698.6	35.1	1303.1	-119.6	-	25.9

Source: CAG Report

TOR- 5: The level of Debt: GSDP ratio and the use of debt (i.e whether it has been used for capital expenditure or otherwise). Composition of the state’s debt in terms of market borrowing, Central government debt (including those from bilateral/multilateral lending agencies routed through the Central government), liabilities in public account (small savings, provident funds etc) and borrowings from agencies such as NABARD, LIC etc.

The figure 5.1 shows that debt-GSDP ratio increased from 48.7 per cent at the end of 2003 to 54.5 per cent at the end of 2005 and then it declined steadily to 31.9 per cent during 2011-12. The budget estimate for the debt-GSDP ratio for 2012-13 is 30 per cent. The 13th Finance Commission recommended a target of 42.2, 44.9 and 44.6 debt-GSDP ratios respectively for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. The debt-GSDP ratio of Tripura is lower than the targets recommended by the 13th Finance Commission.

Figure 5.1: Total Outstanding Liabilities (Debt) as proportion of GSDP



Source: RBI State Finance 2012-13

The following table 5.1 shows that the states’ total outstanding liabilities is increasing over the years and it increased from Rs. 405700 lakhs at the end of 2004 to Rs. 545000 lakhs at the end of 2010 and finally to Rs. 673000 lakhs at the end of March 2013, owing to an increase of Rs. 43000 lakhs over the last financial year. The state has liability of Rs. 396000 lakhs of internal debt during 2012-13 followed by NSSF of Rs. 119000 lakhs. However, the state has not taken any loan from WMA of RBI, compensation and other bonds, SBI and other banks, GIC (only once) and NCDC during the period under study.

Table 5.1: Composition of Outstanding Liabilities (In Rs. lakhs) – Tripura

	Mar-04	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13
SDLs	79200	103000	114000	116000	111000	119000	145000	164000	186000	223000
Power Bonds	6400	6400	6400	5700	5100	4800	4000	3000	3000	2000
Compensation and Other Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NSSF	56300	76200	96100	111000	112000	111000	113000	127000	123000	119000
WMA from RBI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans from LIC	28400	29000	23000	23000	23000	22000	16000	14000	13000	9000
Loans from GIC	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans from NABARD	800	700	100	2200	5100	10900	16000	23000	31000	45000
Loans from SBI and other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans from NCDC	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans from other Institutions	6600	6000	700	-1600	-4100	-6900	-	-	-	-2000
Loans from banks and FIs	35800	35300	24000	23000	23700	26700	32000	38000	44000	53000
Internal Debt	177700	220400	240400	256000	252000	262000	294000	332000	356000	396000
Loans from Centre	62100	60200	58000	56000	53000	47000	48000	44000	40000	37000
State Provident Fund	166200	202000	229000	234000	239000	244000	180000	200000	202000	207000
Reserve Fund	-1200	-400	300	2100	1600	1600	7000	7000	7000	7000
Deposit and Advances	-100	2100	7600	7800	9300	9800	16000	25000	25000	25000
Contingency Fund	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Outstanding Liabilities	405700	485000	536000	557000	555000	567000	545000	609000	630000	673000

Source:

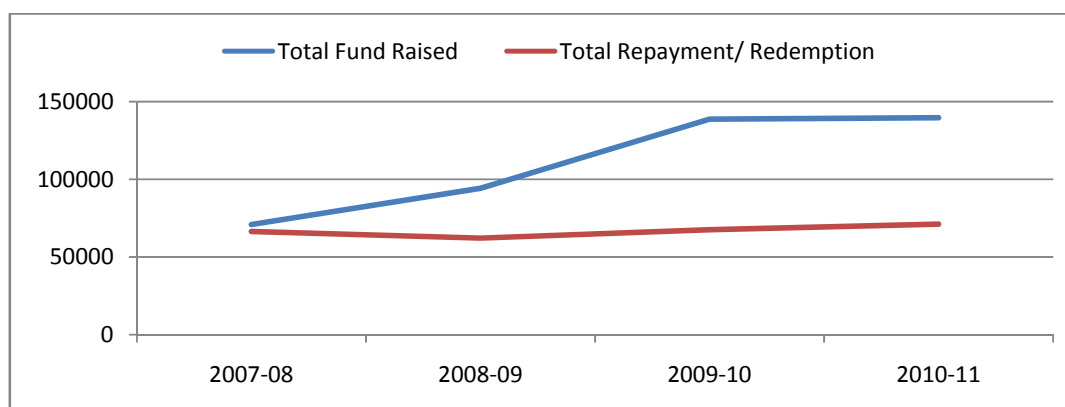
Table 5.2: State Debt and Repayment/Redemption (in Rs. lakhs)

Category	Raised during the fiscal year				Repayment/Redemption during the fiscal year			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Market Borrowings	0	15600	35000	28500	5184.3	8114.54	10435.51	9914
Loans from Centre	329.21	251.33	329.55	336	2805.17	2831.81	2869.57	3192
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	1581	263	6352	17405	1093.65	2126.05	2868.6	3865
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/Banks	3099.15	4750.95	7699.59	9350	2609.77	3039.84	3220.17	3598
WMA/OD from RBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	39959.51	42857.26	62053.14	60927	34242.02	36113.12	32143.5	40231
Reserve Funds/Deposits	25972.1	30591.85	27352	23196	20483.47	9973.2	16120	10403
Other Liabilities	0	3.42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	70940.97	94317.81	138786.3	139714	66418.4	62198.6	67657.4	71203

Source: Medium Term Fiscal Statement, Government of Tripura.

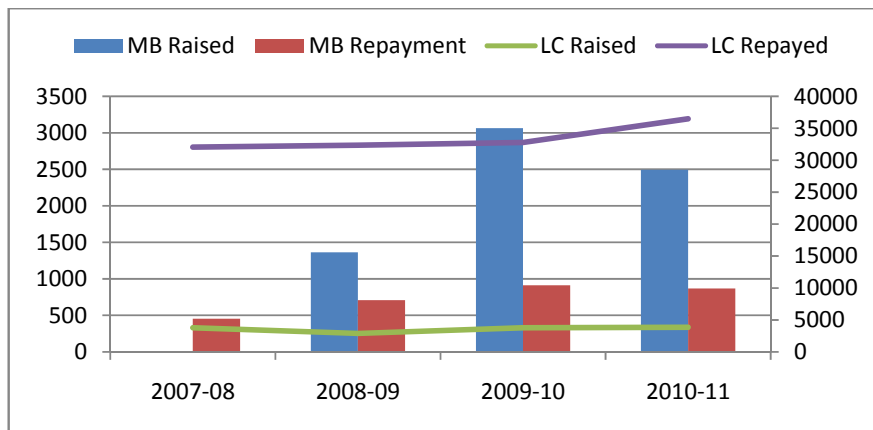
The table 5.2 shows that the state government raised Rs.70940.97 lakhs during the period 2007-08, whereas the amount increased to Rs.139714 lakhs in 2010-11. However, state repayment/redemption also increased from Rs.66418.4 lakhs to Rs.71203 lakhs during the same period as seen in Fig 5.1 below.

Figure 5.1: Total Debt raised and repayment/redemption (in Rs. Lakhs)



The figure 5.1 shows that the gap between total fund raised through debt and repayment/redemption increased steeply during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10, but it remained stable thereafter. The state raised the maximum fund from small savings, provident funds, etc. followed by market borrowings and reserve funds/deposits. The trend of raising funds from market borrowings and loans from centre and repayment and/or redemption of the same sources over the years is shown below.

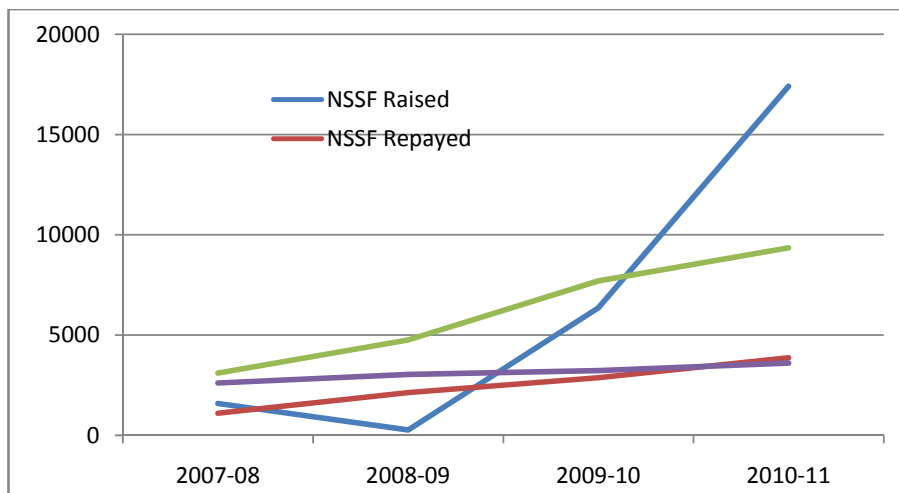
Figure 5.2: Debt raised and repayment/redemption through Market borrowings & Loans from Centre (in Rs. Lakhs)



Notes: Market Borrowings in the Second Y axis

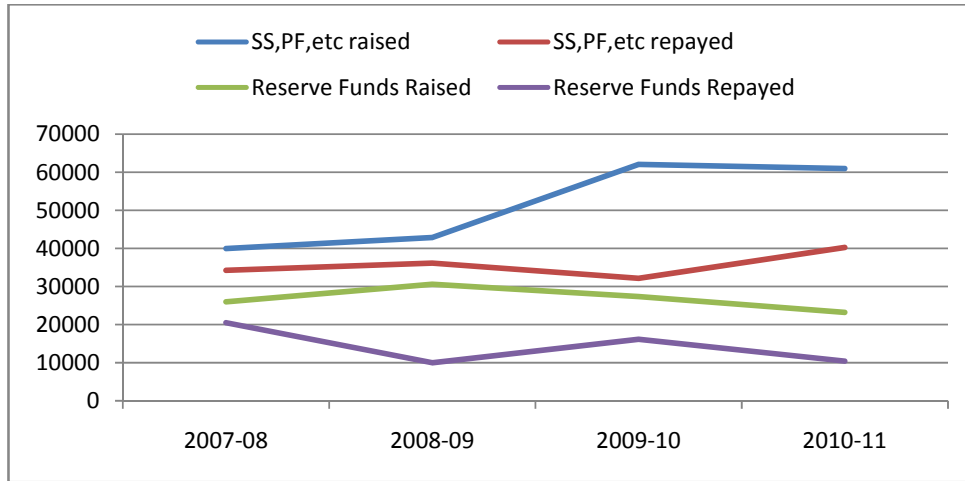
The trend of raising funds from social securities issued to the NSSF and borrowings from financial institutions/banks and repayment and/or redemption of the same sources over the years is shown below-

Fig 5.3 Debt raised and repayment/redemption through Special Securities & Borrowings from FIs (in Rs. Lakhs)



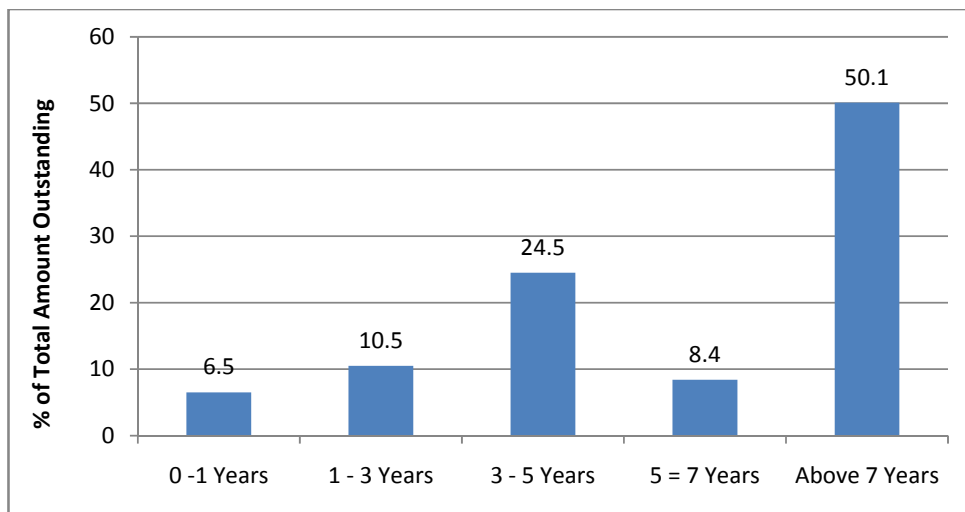
The trend of raising funds from small savings, provident funds, etc. and reserve funds/deposits and repayment and/or redemption of the same sources over the years are shown below.

Figure 5.4: Debt raised and repayment/redemption through Small Savings, PIs & Reserve Funds (in Rs. Lakhs)



Figures 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 shows that rising of funds from various sources is always more than the repayment and/or redemption of the same fund except borrowings from financial institutions/banks where during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10, repayment/redemption was more than the fund it raised. The maturity profile of outstanding stock of State Development Loans (SDLs) at the end of March 2012 is shown below.

Figure 5.5: Maturity Profile of Government Securities



**TOR- 6: Implementation of FRBM Act and commitment towards targets.
Analysis of MTFP of various departments and aggregate.**

The state has enacted the TFRMB Act on June 2005. As per the Tripura Responsibility and Budget Management ((3rd Amendment) Act, 2011, the state targets to achieve nil revenue deficit in every year up to end-March 2015 and to reduce fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP to 3.5 per cent by end-March 2010 and 3.0 percent for each of the year's from 2011-12 to 2014-15. Similarly, debt is not to exceed 40 per cent of GSDP by 2010. However, it was amended that the total debt stock as a per cent to estimated GSDP to not exceed 45.2 per cent (2010-11) and 43.8 per cent (2014-15).

The Government of Tripura as per the FRMB Act 2005 from time to time have released Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The medium term fiscal policy statement of the government of Tripura for different are shown below:

Table 6.1: Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement (in %)

	Actuals					Proposed Target			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (RE)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Revenue Surplus % of Revenue Receipts (TRR)	24.45	23.24	4.27	15.65	21.47	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus as % of GSDP	-0.15	-2.19	-7.94	-1.44	-1.98	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total Outstanding Liabilities as % of GSDP	40.54	41.03	39.5	37.11	34.68	44.9	44.6	44.2	43.8

Source: Quarterly Review Report – Fiscal Policy Statements and Disclosures

The table shows that revenue surplus as percentage of revenue receipts will be brought down to zero per cent by 2011-12 and fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP to 3 per cent by 2011-12. Similarly, total outstanding liabilities as percentage of GSDP will be brought down to 43.8 per cent by 2014-15 as well.

TOR- 7: Analysis of the States’ transfer to urban and rural local bodies in the state. Major decentralisation initiatives, Reforms undertaken under JNNURM conditionalities.

Rural Local Bodies

The Government of Tripura enacted the Tripura Panchayats Act, 1993 and Tripura Municipal Act, 1994 empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to function as institutions of self-government and to accelerate economic development in rural and urban areas. In 2012-13, there were 4-Zilla Parishads, 23-Panchayat Samities and 511-Gram Panchayats under the Tripura Panchayats Act 1993. The numbers of Gram Panchayats have been reduced in recent years due to expansion of the Urban Local Bodies in the State. In addition, there are 522- elected TTAADC villages. The Government of Tripura devolved twelve functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective decentralisation of the Local Self Government.

A portion of the state’s own tax revenue and plan funds are devolved to the local bodies for its functioning. The financial assistance/allocation to these local bodies is shown in table 7.1:

Table 7.1: Financial Assistance to Local Bodies (In Rs. lakhs)

Local Body/ Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Universities/Institutions (aided schools, aided colleges, universities, etc)	2992	3976	3391	3470
ZillaParishads and Other Panchayat Raj Institutions	6000	2757	2993	4504
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	5924	7852	7065	13293
Other Institutions (including TTAADC - Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council)	7750	7752	12531	516
TOTAL	22666	22337	25980	21783
Assistance as percentage of RE	724	530	596	453

Source: CAG Report

The financial assistance to the local bodies of the state of Tripura highlights the following points:

1. The quantum of assistance varies from 7.24 to 4.53 per cent of the revenue expenditure over the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12. The assistance is very low given the size of the population and area covered by these local bodies.

2. 74 per cent population lives in rural areas and there are 591 goan panchayats in Tripura in 2013. However, only Rs.4504 lakhs has been sanctioned in 2011-12 to Zilla Parishads and Other Panchayat Raj Institutions.
3. Approximately 26 per cent of population in 2013 lives in urban areas. Understanding the importance of urban bodies, Rs.13293 lakhs has been allocated to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in 2011-12, an increase of 88 per cent over the previous year allocation.

TTAADC

TTAADC was set up January, 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1st April 1985. The activities range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks under taken by the TTAADC. During the year 2012-13, Rs.12500 lakhs were assigned to TTAADC of which Rs 9000 lakhs were as grants and Rs. 3500 lakhs as share of taxes under non- plan account.

Urban Local Bodies

Urban Development Department is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) under Flagship Programme.

Tripura has achieved the following reforms:

1. Municipal Accounting: JNNURM requires certain reforms to be undertaken by states/cities in Accounting, with the objective of having a modern accounting system based on double-entry accrual principles, leading to better financial management, transparency and self reliance
2. Transfer of City Planning Function: JNNURM requires certain reforms to be undertaken by state in the area of city planning, with an objective to assign or associate elected ULBs with “city planning functions”. The Mission aims to ensure that all special agencies that deliver civil services in urban areas to ULBs are transferred and accountability platforms are created for all urban civic service providers in transition.
3. Community Participation Law: JNNURM requires certain reforms to be undertaken by states in Community Participation, with the objective of institutionalizing citizen participation as well as introducing the concept of the Area Sabha in urban areas. The larger

objective is to involve citizens in municipal functions, eg. Setting priorities, budgeting provisions etc. the community participation law refers to the appropriate provisions that need to be made in the state level municipal statutes(s) for the establishment of such a 3-or-4-tiered structure.

4. Simplification of Frameworks for Conversion of Agricultural Land to Non-Agricultural: JNNURM requires the states/cities to take sufficient steps towards streamlining the process of conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes with the broad objective of establishing a simple, transparent and lesser time-consuming process that encourages development. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act is already simplified. The urban local bodies are consulted with regards to public health and public nuisance due to land diversion.

5. Byelaws on Reuse of Recycled Water: As per Tripura Building Rules 2004, all non-residential buildings having a discharge of 10,000 litres per day shall incorporate waste water recycling system. Recycled water shall be used for horticulture purpose.

Based upon urban population, the Planning Commission had fixed the allocation of Rs. 7596 lakhs under JNNURM for the Mission period 2005-2012. The allocation versus sanction amount by Government of India is shown in table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Funds under JNNURM in Tripura

	Allocation made by Planning Commission	Amount sanctioned by Government of India.	
UIG:	Rs 4000 Lakhs	Rs 18047 Lakhs	- against 2 projects.
UIDSST:	Rs 1376 Lakhs	Rs 7836 Lakhs	- against 4 projects.
BSUP:	Rs 1366 Lakhs	Rs 1673 Lakhs	- against 1 project.
IHSDP:	Rs 836 Lakhs	Rs 4344 Lakhs	- against 5 projects.
Total:	Rs 7596 Lakhs	Rs 31900 Lakhs	- against 12 projects.

Physical Progress of:

1) Water Supply Project in North Zone of AMC Area:

(i) Deep tube Well (DTW): out of 12(twelve) Nos. DTW, boring and lowering works including pump house completed for all.

(ii) Out of 7 Nos- Work of 3 OHT in Priority-I at Shyamali Bazar, Madhya Bhubanban and near Assam Rifles are in progress.

(iii) Ground Water Treatment Plant (GWTP): 2 (two) GWTP near Raj Bhawan and Barjala, TRTC are in progress.

(iv) DistributionNet work: Out of 195 km. Distance network 168 Km has been completed.

(v) Domestic connection: Tender is under finalization.

CURRENT STATUS OF UIG – Water Supply PROJECT

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	CURRENT STATUS
1	Name of project: Water Supply Project at North Zone of AMC area.	
2	Project Cost: (Rupees in Lakhs)	Rs. 78.26 Lakhs
3	Date of Sanction	01.10.2008
4	Central Share Released to Project Account (as on date)	Rs. 2817.36 Lakhs
5	State Share Released to project Account (as on date)	Rs. 394 Lakhs
6	ULB share Released to project Account (as on date)	Nil
7	Overall Physical Progress (in percentage) (fill the package wise physical progress as per attached format)	
8	Total utilization (Rupees in Lakhs) (as on date)	Rs. 3211.36 Lakhs
9	Overall Financial Progress (in percentage)	100%
10	Likely date of completion	31.12.2013
11	Major hindrance/ issues in implementation	

2) Sewerage Scheme:

- (i) Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) Work is in progress.
- (ii) Pumping Station: Out of 9 pumping stations 7 Nos. are in progress.
- (iii) Pipe Line Laying: Out of 90 km network 60 km has been completed.
- (iv) House Connection: The work of house connection up to the boundary of individual Household has been started.

CURRENT STATUS OF UIG- Sewerage PROJECT

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	CURRENT STATUS
1	Name of project; Sewerage & Sewerage treatment work in North Zone of AMC area.	
2	Project Cost: (Rupees in Lakhs)	Rs. 10221 Lakhs
3	Date of Sanction	18.12.2009
4	Central Share Released to Project Account (as on date)	RS. 3600 Lakhs
5	State Share Released to project Account (as on date)	Rs. 400 Lakhs
6	ULB share Released to project Account (as on date)	Nil
8	Total utilization (Rupees in Lakhs) (as on date)	Rs. 4000 Lakhs
9	Overall Financial Progress (in percentage)	100%
10	Likely date of completion	31.12.2013
11	Major hindrance/ issues in implementation	

Table: 7.2 a: JNNURM- Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (Fund Position in Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the Town	Approved project cost	Sanctioned Central fund	Central fund released	Amount of Central fund released by state Govt.	State fund & beneficiary contribution				Beneficiary Contribution collected	Total (Central + State)	Total fund (Central +State + Beneficiary contribution)
					State fund	Beneficiary contribution	Total	State released Amount			
Teliamura	719.18	633.32	633.31	633.31	69.86	16	85.86	80.71	16	714.02	729.94
Ranirbazar	1126.65	993.01	993.01	993.01	109.81	23.829	133.6	119.16	23.8	1112.17	1135.97
Belonia	874.26	767.39	767.39	767.39	88.296	18.574	106.9	95.53	18.574	862.92	881.494
Sonamura	828.83	710.96	710.96	710.96	95.267	22.603	117.9	95.27	22.603	806.227	828.83
Udaipur	815.06	700.34	630.31	350.17	92.965	21.755	114.7	35	9.12	385.17	394.29
Total	4363.98	3805.02	3734.98	3454.84	456.198	102.761	559	426.67	90.1	3880.51	3970.61

Source: Directorate of Urban Affairs, Govt. of Tripura

Table: 7.2 b: JNNURM- Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (Fund Expenditure and Utilisation in Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the Town	Expenditure incurred				UC Submitted			Sanctioned unit	Dwelling unit completed	Under progress	Total no. of units taken up	Units to be Taken up
	Central	State	Beneficiary Contribution	Total	Central	state	Total					
Teliamura	633.31	63.02	16	712.33	633.31	59.98	693.29	400	400	0	400	0
Ranirbazar	972.14	109.46	1.4	1083	972.14	109	1081.14	548	564	20	584	0
Belonia	750.554	89.91	18.574	859.04	719.04	89.91	808.95	457	412	30	442	15
Sonamura	710.96	95.267	22.603	828.83	710.96	95.267	806.227	511	511		511	0
Udaipur	327.21	28.62	0	355.83	327.21	28.62	355.83	508	228		228	280
Total	3394.17	386.28	58.58	3839	3362.66	382.78	3745.44	2460	2115	50	2165	295

Source: Directorate of Urban Affairs, Govt. of Tripura

TOR- 8: Impact of State Public Enterprises finances on the States' financial health and measures taken to improve their performance and/or alternatives of closure, disinvestment etc.

The State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) consist of State Government Companies and Statutory Corporations. The State PSUs are established to carry out activities of commercial nature while keeping in view the welfare of people. The State PSUs registered a turnover of Rs.41952 lakhs as per their latest finalised accounts as of September 2012. This turnover was equal to 2.13 *per cent* of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2011-12. Thus, the State PSUs occupy an insignificant place in the State economy. Major activities of Tripura State PSUs were concentrated in power and manufacturing sectors. The State PSUs incurred a loss of Rs. 10498 lakhs in aggregate as per their latest finalised accounts as of September 2012. They had employed 7360 employees as of 31 March 2012. The State PSUs do not include Departmental Undertakings (DUs), which carry out commercial operations as a part of Government departments¹. There are 14 (fourteen) Public Sector Undertakings as on March 2012 in Tripura. There is one non-working PSU, namely, Tripura State Bank Limited. The important PSUs are-

1. Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Ltd.
2. Tripura Jute Mills Ltd.
3. Tripura Handloom & Handicraft Corporation Ltd.
4. Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
5. Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.
6. Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd.
7. Tripura Road Transport Corporation Ltd.
8. Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Ltd.
9. Tripura Horticulture Corporation Ltd.
10. Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
11. Tripura Industrial Developmental Corporation Ltd.
12. Tripura Urban Transport Corporation Ltd.
13. Tripura State Cooperative Bank Limited

¹CAG Audit Report 2011-12.

Among these 13 corporations, only 4(four) are profit making corporations and other 9(nine) are running more or less in loss. The Annual Reports of these corporations has been collected from their offices. From these Reports, the financial profiles of all the Corporations are given below:

Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TFDPC):

Table 8.1 shows the financial status of the Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Limited. An increasing trend for the period 2005-06 to 2010-11 is seen for all variables. There is a fluctuation in the year 2006-07 which is negligible. The highest Turn Over is Rs. 5017.11 lakh in the year 2010-11 and the highest profit after tax is also in this year which is Rs. 2178.89 lakh.

Table: 8.1: Financial Returns of TFDPC (in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Turn Over	Profit/loss before Tax	Provision for Tax	Profit/Loss after Tax
2005-06	2714.99	1157.57	172.15	985.42
2006-07	2690.94	1727.79	230.69	1497.1
2007-08	3025.56	1466.01	281.86	1184.15
2008-09	3796.12	2019.19	315.82	1703.37
2009-10	4153.95	2227.53	340.87	1886.66
2010-11	5017.11	2626.23	447.34	2178.89

Source: Annual Reports of TFDPC

Tripura Jute Mills Limited (TJML):

Table 8.2 shows that Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. is running with losses. The highest net sales value was in 2010-11, Rs. 710.39 lakh. The net sales value fell in the following year, 2011-12, to Rs. 678.35 lakh, which was the reason for the highest loss- Rs. 1476.61 lakh. We find from the table that the loss incurred by TJML has been successively. We may note here that Total Revenue includes Net Sales value along with additional income from various other miscellaneous sources, which are however not much, and was highest in 2011-12- Rs. 837.25 lakh.

Table 8.2: Financial Accounts of TJML (in lakh)

Year	Net Sales Value	Total	Profit/Loss
2006-07	335.21	337.32	-744.04
2007-08	396.67	423.04	-592.52
2008-09	440.43	480.26	-861.46
2009-10	460.45	519.23	-1320.89
2010-11	710.39	737.44	-1352.93
2011-12	678.35	837.25	-1476.61

Source: Annuals Reports of TJML

Tripura Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation Limited (THHDL):

The financial account of Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation Limited is depicted in Table 8.3 which shows that the value of sales of the products are fluctuating over the years but the loss incurred by the organisation has been more or less consistent. The sales were highest in 2007-08, Rs. 430.67 lakhs, however, the loss incurred in the same year, Rs. -308.99 lakhs was also one of the highest.

Table 8.3: Financial Accounts of THHDCL (in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Sales	Loss/Profit
2004-05	315.01	-274.95
2005-06	297.13	-312.10
2006-07	343.06	-79.91
2007-08	430.67	-308.99
2008-09	295.92	-297.95
2009-10	323.31	-161.84
2010-11	375.15	-681.31

Source: Annual Reports of THHDCL

Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL):

The table 8.4 shows the accounts of Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd which reveals that in year 2008-09, revenue generation was highest (Rs. 35087.33 lakhs) which was reflected in the profit also being more (Rs. 5728.19 lakhs). In the next year, however, with

revenue declining to Rs. 27368.28 lakhs, profits also dipped to Rs. 475.46 lakhs. We may note here that Sales value is the combination of - Inter State Sale (NVVNL, PTCIL, UI, Govt. of Mizoram, Govt. of Manipur) & Intra Sale of Power and the profit figures mentioned are post tax.

Table 8.4: Annual Accounts of TSECL (in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Sales	Profit/Loss
2005-06	21109.16	881.12
2006-07	23493.17	986.91
2007-08	26465.02	3141.64
2008-09	35087.33	5728.19
2009-10	27368.28	475.46

Source: Annual Reports of TSECL

Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited (TTDCL):

Table 8.5 shows financial accounts of Tripura Tourism Corporation Ltd. The head Income include Recurring Grant, Rent, Revenue, Car Hiring Charge, Entry Fees, Bank Interest, Enlistment, Sales & Depreciation Reversed. The table states that the corporation made profit only in the year 2009-10 (Rs. 30.03 lakhs) though the income earned in that year, Rs. 142.31 lakhs, was the lowest compared to the other three years. The highest income was earned in 2012-13, Rs. 265.69 lakhs as a result losses reduced to Rs. 21.76 lakhs from Rs. 71.77 lakhs of 2011-12.

Table 8.5: Financial Reports of TTDCL (in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Income	Profit/Loss
2009-10	142.31	30.03
2010-11	218.45	-25.12
2011-12	218.52	-71.77
2012-13	265.69	-21.76

Source: Annual Reports of TTDCL

Tripura Tea Development Corporation Limited (TTDCL):

According to the table 8.6 relating to the economic performance of the Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd, only two of the six reported years recorded profit- 2008-09 & 2009-10. These were Rs. 48.18 lakhs and Rs. 91.99 lakhs respectively. Interestingly, the incomes earned in those two years were pretty similar. However, 2010-11-the year with the highest income (Rs. 577.09 lakhs) was also the year with the highest loss for the corporation, Rs. 236.43 lakhs. We may note here that the income is the summation of Revenue from Operation (Sale of Tea, Sale of Green Leaf, Less: Excise Duty) & Other Income (Interest Income, Other operating Income, Liability no longer required written back, Adjustment of depreciation-Capital subsidy & ACA Fund, Prior Period Income).

Table 8.6: Financial Returns of TTDCL (in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Income	Profit/Loss
2006-07	285.35	-63.98
2007-08	351.56	-40.21
2008-09	488.87	48.18
2009-10	482.34	91.99
2010-11	577.09	-236.43
2011-12	533.19	-76.28

Source: Annual Reports of TTDCL

Tripura Road Transport Corporation Limited (TRTCL):

Annual accounts statement for Tripura Road Transport Corporation Limited was available only for one year, 2009-10, which shows a miserable condition for the corporation. The loss incurred was more than the income earned which includes- Commission Income, Hiring/ Leasing Charges & Revenue Collection at Counters.

Table 8.7: Annual Accounts of TRTCL (in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Income	Profit/Loss
2009-10	409.88	-1000.33

Source: Annual Reports of TRTCL

Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Limited (TRPCL):

The following table 8.8 describes the annual accounts of Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Ltd. The Income of the Corporation arises from the Sale of Rubber addition to the closing stock and is increasing year after year. The fortune of this corporation is pretty similar to that of the TFDPC (mentioned earlier) and depends on the performance of the Natural Rubber sector. Booming NR market made sure that the income and profits were highest in 2009-10.

Table 8.8: Financial Reports of TRPCL (in rupees)

Year	Income	Profit/Loss
2005-06	993.40	341.99
2006-07	1387.66	246.65
2007-08	1554.41	204.40
2008-09	1583.55	136.31
2009-10	2125.36	587.20

Source: Annual Reports of TRPCL

Tripura Horticulture Corporation Limited (THCL):

Table 8.9 shows that THCL had its highest income, Rs. 74.54 lakhs, in the year 2010-11, which coincided with their highest incurred loss, Rs. 176.98 lakhs. Basically, the volume of income and loss appears to be inversely related for the corporation.

Table 8.9: Annual Transaction of THCL (in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Income	Profit/Loss
2006-07	53.53	-126.25
2007-08	59.39	-126.32
2008-09	53.25	-140.18
2009-10	65.50	-148.07
2010-11	74.54	-176.98

Source: Annual Reports of THCL

It should be noted here that income as considered here comes from the summation of Gross Profit (Transferred from Trading Account), Interest Received & Accrued and Miscellaneous Income.

Tripura Small Industries Corporation Limited (TSICL):

Table 8.10 describes the annual report of the Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. As per the table, the income of the corporation depicts extreme fluctuations. The highest income was in 2009-10, Rs. 293.58 lakhs, which coincided with the highest loss Rs. 2146.88 lakhs. The loss incurred appears to be increasing consistently. One interesting fact is that the loss in the years 2007-08 & 2008-09 is exactly same, Rs. 2088.99 lakhs.

Table 8.10: Annual Reports of TSICL (in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Income	Profit/Loss
2004-05	132.82	-1673.34
2005-06	144.59	-1813.99
2006-07	253.38	-2029.30
2007-08	171.50	-2088.99
2008-09	260.51	-2088.99
2009-10	293.58	-2146.88

Source: Annual Reports of TSICL

Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCL):

Table 8.11: Annual Reports of TIDCL (in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Income	Profit/Loss
2004-05	129.67886	-435.86338
2005-06	136.47814	-379.42410
2006-07	142.72559	-365.68165
2007-08	182.79503	-289.07072
2008-09	194.05383	230.66558
2009-10	347.19628	-98.45565
2010-11	403.46277	58.84438

Source: Annual Reports of TIDCL

The annual returns for Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the years from 2004-05 to 2010-11 are shown in the Table 8.11 below. TIDC registered profits only in 2008-09 and 2010-11. However, the income of the corporation indicates an increasing trend over the years and includes Interest on loans & advance, Other Income, and Provision for Doubtful Advance Reversed

The account statements of the various State PSUs shows that the percentage of turnover of PSUs to state GSDP varies from 0.46 in 2006-07, 2.13 in 2007-08, 1.99 in 2008-09 to 2.13 in 2011-12. The turnover of the PSUs is not commensurate with the GSDP. The overall losses increased from Rs. 1984 lakhs in 2008-09 to Rs.10498 lakhs during 2011-12 mainly due to heavy losses incurred by the only power sector PSU. During the year 2011-12, out of 13 working PSUs, 4 PSUs earned profit of Rs. 3373 lakhs and 8 PSUs incurred loss of Rs. 13871 lakhs. The losses of PSUs are mainly due to inefficient and ineffective financial management, planning, implementation of project including monitoring and running operations. The study suggests the following few measures for improving the financial health of the PSUs of the state:

1. There is a need for total restructuring the PSUs of the state so that they adopt a professional approach and the decision making body should involve professionals with accountability.
2. The head of the PSUs should be appointed either from within the PSUs or from outside with requisite expertise so that the interest of the concerned person rests on the performance of the PSUs.
3. The state government should work out or formulate dividend policy for the PSUs.
4. The remuneration of the staff or at least a part of the remuneration should be linked with the performance of the respective units. This will motivate the staff.
5. The government may invite consultancy for restructuring the loss making PSUs or think of disinvestment of shares with respect to the loss making PSUs.
6. Only viable PSUs having competitive advantage in production with respect to the resources of the state should be encouraged for the long run development.
7. Finally, the pricing policy of the PSUs should be guided by the market forces rather than by arbitrary decisions.

TOR- 9: Public Expenditure and Financial management (PEFM Reforms implemented in the State.

The Memorandum No. F 10(22)-FIN (G)/2003, dated 12 August, 2003 issued by the Finance Department, Government of Tripura contains the guidelines for the various public expenditure and financial management steps to be undertaken by the state government. However, the document maintains that implementation of the listed measures are often difficult for implementation. Yet, there are efforts to attain the stated objectives as below-

1. Recovery of Dues:

- I. All Departments / PSUs / Co-operatives / other Autonomous Bodies must go through all the dues from the Government of India upto 2002-03 and prepare a list of name and date of these within 31 August, 2003 and thereafter every month in future and All dues collected must be deposited into the account of these strictly within seven days otherwise punitive action should be taken.
- II. Measures of recovery of arrear dues shall be taken from all organizations, third parties and departmental officials and review of progress of every month shall be informed to the Planning & Co-ordination Department and Finance Department.

2. Expenditure within budgetary allocation:

Expenditure and liability shall be in budget allocated to all Departments/ PSUs / Co-operatives / other Autonomous Bodies. In exceptional cases, approval of the Finance Department should be taken.

3. Outstanding Office Expenditure

All the Departments shall review monthly expenditure under office Expenditure Head against which payments is outstanding for more than six months and submit to the Finance Department as per sanctioned format. Older dues shall be paid and minimise fresh liabilities and expenditure on fuel and hiring charges of the Vehicles.

4. Electricity Charges and other Government dues

- I. The Power Department shall undertake special drive to collect the current as well as arrear dues from all concerned. The fund of the electricity charge and other government dues against office expenditure would be approve first by the Finance Department.
- II. All the Department shall pay first all the government dues within time.
- III. All the Departments / PSUs / Co-operatives / other Autonomous Bodies shall take necessary steps to stop the wastage of power and reduce the electricity expenditure by

20% at least of the existing level. The Head clerk or the Section In-charge shall be responsible for the Judicious use of fans, lights, etc in all the offices.

5. Filling up vacant post/ Engagement of Part-Time Worker/ DRW/ Contingent/ Contractual worker/ Fixed Pay Worker, etc.

I. All the Departments / PSUs / Co-operatives / other Autonomous Bodies shall run the office with the existing staff as far as possible and approval of the Council of Ministers is necessary for filling up the vacant posts through TPSC.

Approval of the Finance Department is needed to fill up the fixed pay posts.

II. Punitive action shall be taken against the officers if any part time/ Worker / DRW / Contingent Worker / Contractual Worker is taken without the permission of the Finance Department.

III. After this order, if the officers and officials are found responsible for any unauthorised filling up of vacant posts, strict departmental action shall be taken against them.

6. Purchase of vehicle / hiring of vehicle

I. There shall be restriction on the purchase as well as hiring of private vehicles and all the Departments shall review the complete list of vehicles at their disposal within 15 days indicating the particular of such vehicles as per sanctioned format and submit to the Finance Department.

Any vehicles found to be surplus and hired without approval shall be de-hired immediately. On receipt of requisite information, finance Department shall also review the deployment in consultation with the respective Departments.

7. Economy in the use of Vehicles

I. Every officer of the Government Department/ PSUs / Co-operatives / other Autonomous Bodies shall strictly adhere to the order issued by the GAD in respect of the use of government vehicles. The spouse, sons, daughters and other relatives of the Ministers/officers/employees cannot use the vehicles.

II. Secretary and HOD of the respective Department shall check the misuse of the government vehicles.

III. A pool with the available departmental vehicles would be created from which Departmental / Directorate officers requiring the service of any vehicle for official duties shall use the pool vehicle against specific requisition and approval.

IV. In case any entitled officer or authority holds more than one charge at a time, there shall be deployed only one vehicle at his/her disposal.

- V. The consumption of the fuel shall be cut down by 20% which should be monitored monthly and all the Departments shall minimise the use of hired vehicles.
- VI. The Executive Engineer, Mechanical Division shall revise the ceiling on the mileage of government vehicles within 1 (one) month to rationalize the present ceiling of mileage.
- VII. The authorised officials can use government/ hired vehicles 100km in per month, which if not utilized cannot be used in the subsequent months. The authorised officials who can personally used the government/hired vehicles have to pay Ks. 3.00 per km.
- VIII. GA (SA) Department shall review the existing norms and identify afresh the rank of officers who can use the Tripura Bhawan vehicles on tour.

8. Purchase of Stores

- I. Unnecessary purchase of material and perishable goods in bulk should be strictly avoided. There should be quarterly review.
- II. The stock limits of stores in PWD/ H & FW Department / Home (Police) Department/ RD Divisions / Blocks would be reviewed and procurement would be made on realistic basis. No materials, stores, medicines, etc shall ordinarily be purchased, date of expiry of which will fall within one year from the date of supply. In case such purchase is required in exceptional cases, approval should be obtained at level of HOD / Secretary to the Government before purchase. There should be quarterly review.
- III. Stocks in offices shall be verified and damage or excess stock shall be disposed of within 3 months and position should be intimated to the Finance Department.

9. Printing/ Cyclostyling/ Photocopying of the documents

- I. Unnecessary printing shall be stopped and prior approval of the Departmental Secretary and Minister should be taken before printing from Printing Press and colour printing of any documents.
- II. Every Department / PSUs / Co-operatives/ other Autonomous Bodies shall take all measures for cost minimization of Cyclostyling / Photo- copying of orders, memorandum, etc.

10. Purchase of furniture / Office or quarters furnishing

- I. All Departments / PSUs / Co-operatives / other Autonomous Bodies shall purchase furniture within rules and regulation and take care of existing available furniture.

- II. Furnishing and Purchase of office / quarters / Departments / PSUs / Co-operatives / other Autonomous Bodies shall be done with the prior approval of the Finance Department.

11. Installation of new telephone / Intercom / EPABX connection

- I. The installation of new telephone / Intercom / EPABX connection shall be given strictly to that department and the treasury/ sub-treasury and the bill / cheque towards the payment of full cost installation shall be preferred.
- II. The chairman of the PSUs / Co-operative / Other Autonomous Bodies shall not keep more than one official telephone. Only the Chief Secretary and an officer or any authority holds more than one charge at a time can install one telephone connection at his residence.
- III. All the Departments shall submit a complete list to the Finance Department within 15 days from the date of issue of his Memorandum positively showing the details of the STD/ Non-STD telephone connection as per sanctioned.
- IV. Necessary norms and notification shall be working out for ceiling on the telephone bill.
- V. The connection with STD facilities at the office and residence is confirmed strictly to the officers in the rank of Head of Department and above, Joint Secretary in the Secretariat, DM & Collectors, district SPs, Officers in the rank of IG and above in the Police organisation, officers in the rank of CCF and above in the Forest Department. Other officers of all departments having these facilities shall immediately surrender and confirm the surrender to the Finance Department within 15 days as per sanctioned format.
- VI. Only the telephone connections provided in the residence of officer-in charge of Police Station may continue and the officer below the rank of Joint Secretary in the Secretariate, DM & Collector, district SPs, Addl DM & Collectors, Project Directors, Addl SPs and other district / division level officers in the district, Sub-divisional level officers and BDOs in the sub-division shall surrendered immediately.

12. Internet Connection

- I. The facility of Internet connection shall be restricted except the Chief Executive officer, the DMs, district SPs, the Head of the Department, the CICs at various Block Head quarters and under authorised office network.

- II. Other unauthorized internet connection of the non-entitled officers shall be terminated within 15 days and in case of necessity of connection, the concerned Department shall ask to the Finance Department.

13. Travelling by Air

- I. The officers carrying pay scale of Rs. 14150-20000 as well as Heads of the Department and above shall only be entitled to travel by air on official tour beyond Kolkata and other officers are not eligible to travel by air beyond Kolkata without permission.
- II. Other officers carrying the pay scale of Rs. 1200-18400, but drawing basic pay not less than 14400, may also travel by air the place which is more than 500 km from Kolkata with the approval.
- III. No ex-post facto sanction and journey under LTC/HTC shall not be performed by air beyond Kolkata

14. Tour outside the State

Tour and participation outside the State to attend meeting, functions, fairs and exhibitions shall be restricted without approval except Secretaries with approval.

15. Subscription of daily and weekly newspaper and journals

No Department shall subscribe for any newspaper/ periodicals/ journals except the Training Institutions, Information Centres and Public Libraries but with the prior approval of the administrative Dept. and Finance Department. The ICAT department may provide newspaper/periodicals/journals only to the sanctioned officials and shall make payment and prefer bill to the Treasury/Sub-Treasury within the limit as prescribed.

16. Purchase of Computer / Computer Peripherals / photo copier machine

There shall be complete ban on the purchase of Computer and computer peripherals and photo copier machine for two years 2004-05 except for ongoing schemes already sanctioned by the Finance Department but if any Department need to purchase than can be done with approval of the Council of Ministers.

17. Hosting lunch/ dinner

- I. All the Departments shall organized hosting of lunch/ dinner in honour of any dignitaries in the State or outside with the approval and cut the expenditure as much as possible.
- II. When any meeting / seminar/workshops takes place for a whole day packed lunch for not more than Rs. 30 per participant otherwise only tea & biscuits should be served.

18. Organizing Functions / Fairs/ Exhibitions/Melas

No Department shall participate and organize any functions/Fairs/Exhibitions/Melas without prior approval of the Department Minister and utmost economy shall be exercised in organizing these.

19. Advertisement

ICAT Department shall review the existing norms and adopt modified policy with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

20. Opening of new Office/Establishment

No Departments shall open new office or hire any accommodation and PWD shall not undertake construction without approval of the Council of Ministers otherwise the officer issuing the purchase order shall be held personally responsible and action shall be taken.

21. Retention of official money beyond stipulated period

Cash in hand on any item shall be invariably deposited in the account of the Government/PSUs/Co-operatives/other Autonomous Bodies within seven days.

22. Review of austerity measures

A committee consisting of Chief Secretary, Secretary, Finance and Secretary, GAD should monitor the implementation of austerity measures monthly review should be taken. The Finance Department should take special quarterly review of the Police, PWD, RD, Education, Health & Family Welfare and Power Departments.

23. Control by Treasury

Finance Department shall issue separate instructions to the treasuries/sub-treasuries for implementation of the instructions as contained in this Memorandum.

In addition to the above measures, the study proposes the following steps for containing the public expenditure and financial management:

1. Public spending should aim at capacity building and effective implementation of the programmes/projects with targeted results.
2. Public spending towards official transportation can be rationalized by the state by considering paying directly transportation allowances to its eligible staffs or as will be defined by the government.
3. The rates for the personal use of government/hired vehicles by the authorised officials may be revised as per the market rates.

4. In order to effective utilisation of the manpower, the offices should be made more technology savvy so that the works of the staffs can be monitored and made accountable.
5. Greater adaptability of e-governance may be resorted to save time, paper and other resources.
6. Grants and allocations to the rural and urban local bodies should be guided by outcomes.

TOR- 10: Impact of Power Sector Reforms on States' fiscal health. In case reforms have not been implemented, the likely outcome on the States' fiscal health.

The Power Supply industry in Tripura was under the control of the Department of Power, Government of Tripura till 31st December 2004. The Department of Power, Government of Tripura was entrusted with Generation, Transmission, and Distribution including Rural Electrification since inception. The Department of Power had remained a beneficiary constituent of North Eastern Regional Electricity Board. Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited had started functioning w.e.f 1st January 2005. Subsequently TSECL has taken over the entire existing network along with asset of erstwhile Department of Power for operating and maintaining the power supply industry in the State of Tripura. The State has a Population of 37 Lakhs as per 2011 census and is spread over 10,486 sq. km. across 8 districts comprising of 19 urban centres and 870 villages. The state is predominantly agrarian with few small scale industries.

In line with the provision of the MOU between Ministry of Power, Govt. of India and Government of Tripura, the State Government decided to introduce reforms in the power sector in the state and restructure the sector with objectives of creating the conditions for the sustainable development of the power sector in the state and improving the efficiency of services to the people of Tripura. So, in 2002, the Government of Tripura entrusted the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad to provide consultancy services to assess restructuring options and recommend suitable organisation structure for the power sector. The assignment also included inter-alia the financial restructuring plan and formulation of implementation programme.

As per the ASCI recommendations, Tripura Electricity Regulatory Commission (TERC) was set up on 31st May 2004 and subsequently, Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL), Agartala was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act-56 on 9th June 2004 as a State owned Company with authorised equity share capital of Rs.1000 lakhs. It has been made functional under, section 131 & 133 of the IE Act 2003, w.e.f 1st January 2005 with the operational control of all assets related to Generation, Transmission, Distribution & its allied activities related to power sector of Tripura and with objective of creating conditions for the sustainable development of the power sector along with improvement in efficiency of services to the consumer in particular and the State at large.

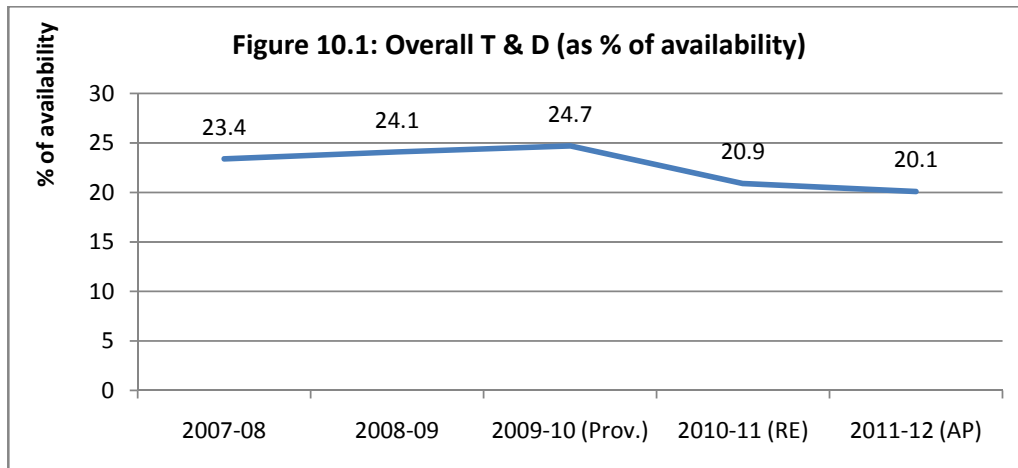
In accordance with Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Ministry of Power (MoP), Government of India (GoI) and Government of Tripura (GoT) in August 2003, GoT has introduced reforms and restructured the power sector in the state with objectives of creating the conditions for the sustainable development of the sector and improving the efficiency of services. Tripura Electricity Regulatory Commission (TERC) was established on 31st May 2004 by the GoT as a statutory body and as one man Commission under Section 17 of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 (14 of 1998) a Central Act which was superseded by the Section 82 of Electricity Act, 2003 . Tripura is the 2nd state in the NER to constitute a State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Also, Department of Power (DoP), GoT has been corporatized and Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL) has been formed and started operation from 1st January 2005. As per Electricity Act' 2003 TSECL is considered as a deemed Licensee who is responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of Power in Tripura. TSECL is mandated to get its tariff and annual revenue requirement (ARR) approved by TERC.

At present 5(five) lakhs out of 6(six) lakhs consumers is under Domestic category which constituted 89% of the total consumer. Whereas a very little consumption below 1 per cent (0.83%) consumer is constituted as an Industry category. At present Tripura required 220 MW. However, increasing gas costs have increased power procurement costs for TSECL in two-fold ways: Adjusting fuel cost of their own generation as well procurement from central sector gas-based generating stations. In response to this, TSECL has claimed for an increase of Rs 2.09 per unit per consumer as Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA); however, TERC has granted only Rs 1.40 per unit per consumer w.e.f 1st September 2010. The same has been adjusted against certain slabs of Domestic and Commercial categories after considering grant of Rs 1100 lakhs from GoT. Again Further, TSECL has appointed Price waterhouse Coopers Pvt. Ltd.(PwC) as a consultant for providing assistance in preparation of ARR for the period of FY 2007-08 to FY 2012-13 for filing Tariff Petition before TERC. The performances during the period of Report were more or less remained well. Commission observed due to less manpower in vital areas, billing not done cent percent and realization efficiency also was alarmingly low (90%). The Commission directed TSECL to rejuvenate so as the billing system and collection system improved to avert loss of the corporation. Actions in various areas/level are on progress.

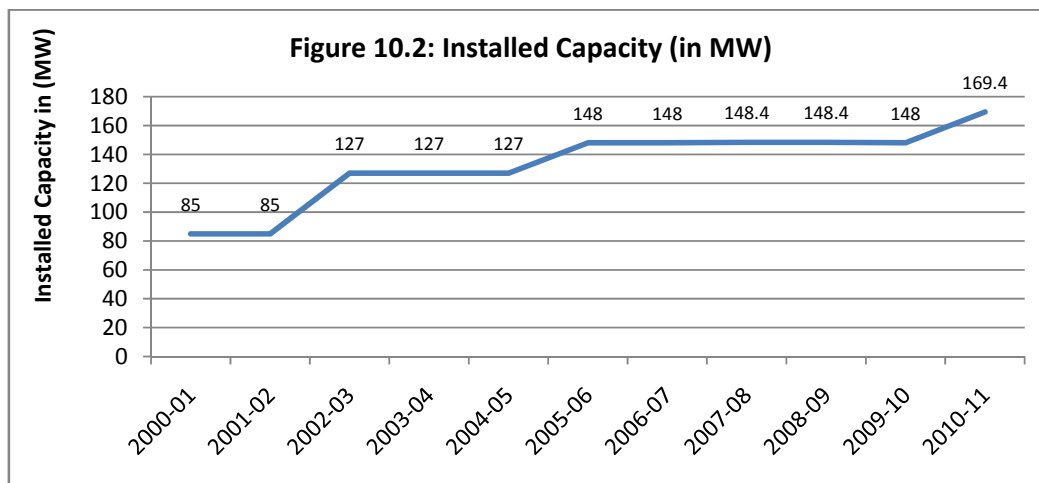
The State Government may, after due appropriation made by Legislature of State in this behalf, make to the State Commission grants and loans of such sums of money as that Government may consider necessary. The Revised budget Estimate for FY 2012-13 was

Rs.46, 10,000 .00 (Rupees Forty Six Lakhs Ten Thousand) and Rs 42, 91,284.00 (Forty two Lakhs Ninety one Thousand Two hundred Eighty Four) has been released by the State Govt. The overall transmission and distribution loss (as % of availability) for the state of Tripura is below.



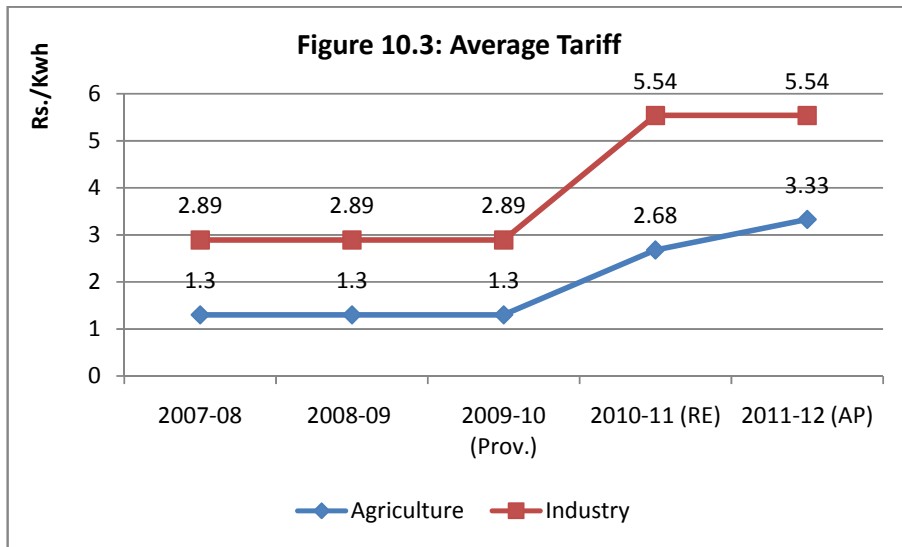
Source: Planning Commission, Government of India.

Figure 10.1 shows that transmission and distribution loss (as percentage of availability) decreased from 23.4 to 20.1 over the years from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The following figure 10.2 depicts the installed capacity of the state over the years.



Source: Planning Commission, Government of India.

The figure shows that installed capacity increased from 85 MW in 2000-01 to 127 MW in 2002-03 to 148 MW in 2005-06 to 169.4 MW in 2010-11. The average tariff for agriculture and industry in Tripura is shown in figure 10.3.



Source: Planning Commission, Government of India.

The above figure shows that average tariff for agriculture increased from Rs.1.30/kwh to Rs.3.33/kwh over the years 2007-08 to 2011-12. However, average tariff for industry increased from Rs.2.89/kwh to Rs.5.54/kwh during the same period. Here, it is important to note that average tariff for both industry and agriculture remained constant over the period 2007-08 to 2009-10. On the other hand, the average tariff for domestic and commercial consumer was Rs.3.16/kwh and Rs.4.84/kwh respectively during the period 2011-12.

TOR- 11: Analysis of contingent liabilities of the state.

Guarantees have been given by the Government for due discharge of certain liabilities like loans raised by Statutory Corporations , Co-operative Institutions , Local Bodies , etc. These guarantees constitute contingent liabilities on the State revenues. The Government constituted a Guarantee Redemption Fund and charge guarantee fees to cover the risk in the guarantee for meeting the liabilities which may arise on invocation of the guarantees. In this part we will discuss the contingent liabilities of the State Govt. which has been collected from the Finance Accounts of State Govt.

Table 11.1 shows that the maximum amount guaranteed in the year 2007-08 is Rs. 7466 lakhs against which the amount outstanding on that year is Rs. 3564 lakhs. The guaranteed ceiling and outstanding is highest for the Co-operatives, Rs 6367 lakhs and Rs. 3130 lakhs respectively.

Table 11.1: Statement of Guarantees in 2007-08(Rs. In Lakhs)

Class and Sector* (Number of Guarantees within brackets)	Maximum amount guaranteed during the year	Outstanding at the beginning of 2007-08
Total: Government Companies	50	123
Total: Co-operatives	6367	3130
Total: State Financial Corporation	0	0
Total: Urban Development & Housing	0	0
Total: (i) Municipalities/Universities/Local Bodies	1049	311
GRAND TOTAL:	7466	3564

Source: Financial Accounts of Tripura 2007-08

Table 11.2: Statement of Guarantees in 2008-09(Rs. In lakhs)

Class and Sector* (Number of Guarantees within brackets)	Maximum amount guaranteed during the year	Outstanding at the beginning of 2008-09
Total: Government Companies	50	268
Total: Co-operatives	6567	2013
Total: State Financial Corporation	0	0
Total: Urban Development & Housing	0	0
Total: (i) Municipalities/Universities/Local Bodies	1049	672
GRAND TOTAL:	7666	2953

Source: Financial Accounts of Tripura 2008-09

The total guarantees in 2008-09 increased by Rs. 200 lakhs to Rs.7666 lakhs owing to an equivalent increase in the cooperative sector. On the other hand, the outstanding reduced to Rs. 2953 lakhs due to a substantial fall in the cooperatives but moderate increase for the municipalities/ universities and etc.

As per the table 11.3, the maximum amount guaranteed in the year 2009-10 remained same at Rs.7666 lakhs against the outstanding amount of Rs. 2954 lakhs for the year. Co-operatives remained at the top of the list of which the Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd having a major share.

Table 11.3: Statement of Guarantees in 2009-10(Rs. In Lakhs)

Class and Sector* (Number of Guarantees within brackets)	Maximum amount guaranteed during the year	Outstanding at the beginning of 2009-10	Remarks
Total: Power:	0	0	
Total: (i) Tripura State Co-operative Banks Ltd.	2100	652#**	# Discrepancy has been taken up with the State Government (August 2010).** The amount furnished by State Government is ` 0.17 lakh
Total: Co-operatives	6567	2013	
Total: State Financial Corporation	0	0	
Total: Urban Development & Housing	0	0	
Total: (i) Municipalities/Univer- sities/Local Bodies	1049	673	
Total: Others Institutions	50	268#	# Discrepancy has been taken up with the State Government (August 2010).
GRAND TOTAL:	7666	2954	

Source: Financial Accounts of Tripura 2009-10

The adjoining table 11.4 states that the maximum amount guaranteed in the year 2010-11 is Rs 610 lakhs against which the amount Outstanding at the beginning of the year is Rs. 2954 lakhs and the amount Outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3564 lakhs. Additional amount during the year was Rs. 610 lakhs, while the guaranteed Commission or fee Received was Rs. 6 lakhs.

Table 11.4: Statement of Guarantees in 2010-11 (In Rs. Lakhs)

Class and Sector* (Number of Guarantees within brackets)	Maximum amount guaranteed during the year	Outstanding at the beginning of the year 2010-11	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Guarantee Commission or fee		Remarks
						Receivable	Received	
Total: Power:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total: (i) Tripura State Co-operative Banks Ltd.	0	652**#	0	0	652**#	0	0	** The figure is inclusive of interest Rs. 8 lakhs as interest outstanding at the beginning of the year. # Discrepancy between the maximum amount guaranteed and sums guaranteed outstanding has been taken up with the State Govt. (August 2011)
Total: Co-operatives	61	2013**#	610	0	2623**#	0	6	** The figure is inclusive of interest Rs. 6 lakhs as interest outstanding at the beginning of the year. # Discrepancy between the maximum amount guaranteed and sums guaranteed outstanding has been taken up with the State Govt. (August 2011)
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total: (i) Municipalities / Universities / Local Bodies	0	673(YI)	0	0	673(YI)	0	0	YI- Figure is inclusive of interest Rs. 358 lakhs
Total: (ii) Government Companies	0	268(YI)#	0	0	268(YI)#	0	0	YI- Figure is inclusive of interest Rs. 358 lakhs. # Discrepancy between the maximum amount guaranteed and sums guaranteed outstanding has been taken up with the State Govt. (August 2011)
Total: Others	0	941	0	0	941	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL:	610	2954	610	0	3564	0	6	

Source: Financial Accounts of Tripura 2010-11

Table 11.5: Statement of Guarantees in 2011-12 (In Rs. Lakhs)

Class And Sector* (Number of Guarantees Within brackets)	Maximum amount guaranteed during the year	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Additions during 2011-12	Deletions during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Guarantee Commission or fee		Remarks
						Receivable	Received	
Total: Power:	4691	0	4691	0	4691	047	0	
Total: (i) Tripura State Co-operative Banks Ltd.	2152	652	2152	272	2532	022	0	
Total: Co-operatives	5308	2623#	5308	1324	6607#	054	0	# The figure is inclusive of interest Rs. 8 lakhs as interest.
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total: (i) Municipalities /Univer-sities / Local Bodies	0	673(YI)	0	525	006	0	0	YI-Figure is inclusive of interest Rs. 358 lakhs
Total: (ii) Government Companies	0	268	0	0	268 (A)(Y2)	0	0	Y2-Figure is inclusive of interest Rs. 163 lakhs at the beginning of the year. (A) As per Accounts of Govt. Company the figure differs as outstanding loan against the guarantee amount of Rs. 268 lakhs has been cleared up in 2009-10 by one time settlement. The matter is under reconciliation (October 2012)
Total: Others	0	941	0	525	274	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL:	9999	3564	9999	1849	11572*	101	0	**The difference of Rs. 142 lakhs occurs due to onetime settlement of repayment of loan with HUDCO

Source: Financial Accounts of Tripura 2011-12

According to the above table 11.5, the maximum amount guaranteed in the year 2011-12 is Rs. 9999 lakhs against which the amount Outstanding at the beginning of the year is Rs. 3564 lakhs and the amount Outstanding at the end of the year is Rs. 11572 lakhs. Amount Additions during this year is Rs. 9999 lakhs and Deletions during the year was Rs. 1849 lakhs, while the guaranteed commission or fee Receivable was Rs. 101 lakhs.

From table 11.6, we find that the maximum amount guaranteed in the year 2012-13 was Rs. 12142 lakhs against the amount Outstanding at the beginning being Rs. 11572 lakhs. The amount Outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 19327 lakhs. The additional Amount during the year was Rs. 12142 lakhs and the amount for guarantee commission or fee Receivable and Received were Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 92 lakhs respectively.

Table 11.6: Statement of Guarantees in 2012-13

In Rs. Lakhs								
Class and Sector* (Number of Guarantees within brackets)	Maximum amount guaranteed during the year	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Additions during the year 2012-13	Deletions during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Guarantee Commission or fee		Remarks
						Receivable	Received	
Total: Power:	7500	4691	7500	0	12191	0	75	
Total: (i) Tripura State Co-operative Banks Ltd.	2152	2532	2152	1536	3148	22	0	
Total: Co-operatives	4642	6607#	4642	4113	7136#	3	17	# The figure is inclusive of interest Rs. 8 lakhs
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total: (i) Municipalities/ Universities/ Local Bodies	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	
Total: (ii) Government Companies	0	268	0	268	0	0	0	
Total: Others	0	274	0	274	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL:	12142	11572	12142	4287	19327	30	92	

Source: Financial Accounts of Tripura 2012-13 Notes; * Information regarding the class wise details of guarantees is still awaited from the State Government (August 2013)

TOR- 12: Subsidies given by the states (Other than Central subsidies), its targeting and evaluation.

Subsidies given by the state includes both implicit and explicit subsidy. The state government provides financial support to the Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited and Tripura Road Transport Corporation (as per the Fiscal Policy Statements and Disclosures under TFRBM Act, 2005 and Rules 2006). Such fund is practically utilized to meet the gap of income and expenditure of these corporations. On account of certain fertilizers, marketed through Agriculture department, a small amount of subsidy is also provided. In 2009-10, subsidy given was Rs.612 lakhs. In 2010-11, subsidy given was Rs.11.07 lakhs.

Table 12.1: Comparative Expenditure on Subsidy (Rs. In Lakhs)

Head	2009-10		2010-11	
	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
Co-operation Department	-	64.40	-	-
Tribal Welfare Department	-	110.38	-	244.68
Welfare of SC, OBC and Minorities Department	-	135.91	-	70.1
Agriculture Department	-	172.71	-	401.54

Source: Finance Accounts, Government of Tripura.

The subsidies are mainly targeted towards the priority sectors or departments and are utilised for asset creation as is evident in Table 12.1 above.

In the tribal majority areas of the state of Tripura consisting of 7,132.56 sq. kms. (68% of the total geographical area of the State) with an aim to introduce internal autonomy and thereby protect the social, economic and cultural interests of the tribal population as a whole, The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council was constituted under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Bill, 1979 was unanimously passed by the TLA on March 23, 1979. The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council was constituted through vote by secret ballot in January 15, 1982 and the elected members were sworn in on January 18, 1982. The

TTAADC functions from its headquarters at Khumling in the Jirania Sub-division of West Tripura district.

State Government support in Development:- Presently TTAADC is getting fund from the State Government under the following head and purposes:-

- a. Plan Assistance from the State Government.
- b. Share of Taxes of State Government.
- c. Transfer of fund to meets salaries of staff deputed to TTAADC by GoT.

Revenue Generation:- The TTAADC is yet to began collection of Revenues except trade license rent from market stalls and royalty from fishing in Dumbur water body which generates a petty amount of money. All other Taxes and revenue now in-force is collected by the State Government and instead a percentage of Shares are provided by the TTAADC as SOT at the following Rates:

- I. 25% of Professional tax.
- II. 40% of Land Revenue.
- III. 50% of Agriculture Income tax.
- IV. 75% of Forest Revenue.
- V. 25% Motor Vehicle Tax
- VI. 30% Gas royalty.

In the adjoining table 12.2, the receipts of TTAADC have been described. As per the table, the amount received by TTAADC has been divided into 6 (six) heads: 1) ADC Plan Fund, 2) Share of taxes, 3) Transferred Fund, 4) Market Licence Fee, 5) Miscellaneous (stock suspense, Loan &adv) and 6) 13th Finance Comm. Award. In total the highest amount received by TTAADC is in the year 2012-13 is Rs. 29313.69 lakh which is followed by the year 2011-12 is Rs. 20876.40 lakh. Among all the 6 heads, the maximum receipts are from ADC Fund Plan in all the years. The amount receipts by Transfer Fund are divided under different divisions. Here also maximum is in the year 2012-13 is Rs. 27924.13 lakhs.

Table 12.2: Amount received and adjusted of TTAADC (In Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	ADC Plan fund	5500	6472.44	7000	8500	9000
2	Share of Taxes	2250	2358	3500	3500	3500
3	Transferred fund	4365.14	6925.48	7197.02	8876.4	15424.13
4	Market Licence fee	0	0	0	0	0
5	Miscellaneous (stock suspense, Loan &adv)	0	0	0	0	0
6	13th Finance Comm. Award					1389.56
	Total:	12115.14	15755.92	17697.02	20876.4	29313.69
	Detailed break up of Transfer fund					
1	Fisheries	136.83	240.53	137.74	204.35	173.84
	a) Salary			166.59	163.7	123.65
2	Forest	55	55	40	40	50
	a) Salary				76.16	162.7
3	H.H. & Sericulture Deptt.	7.7	17.02	10	10	15
4	Soil Conservation(TW)					
5	School Education (salary)	2214.97	3060.84	2857.21	4176.37	4513.02
	a) Non-Plan		50		0	70
	b) Plan					
	c) Mid-Day-Meal					
	d) Development Scheme	25	100	25	75	
	e) Constn. Of Boys & Girl Hostel					797.23
6	Social Education(Salary)	647.52	781.06	795.26	986.39	2455.65
	Balahar Dev. Schemes	0				
	Development Schemes	70	70	25	75	1834.44
7	PWD(R & B)	750	950	400	400	425
8	PW(DWS)	350	350	0	0	
9	Health	12	14.16	10	10	15
	a) Salary				55.22	46.94
10	Panchayet	0				
11	ICAT	20	20	15	20	25
	a) Salary					93.6
12	Rural Development		0	0	0	0
13	Agriculture	330	639.24	1327.88	250	898.96
	a) Salary			743.35	759.99	837.49
14	Horticulture	200	225.43	152.3	97.83	422.51
	a) Salary			156.54	157.26	275.13
15	Animal Resources Dev.	190	286			
16	Sports & Youth Program	30	30	35	25	30
17	Water Resources(PWD)	60	36.2	9	0	
	a) Salary			0		
18	A.R.D.D			75	226.48	360.36
	a) Salary			246.15	286.23	57.5
19	TW (Soil Conservation)				0	
20	Village.Com(Salary of V/S)				781.42	
21	Co-Operation				0	20

	a) Salary					53.9
22	Tribal Welfare					1387.9
	a) Salary					11112.1
23	Village Committee					486.67
	a) Salary					1020.53
	Total:	5099.02	6925.48	7227.02	8876.4	27924.13

In the adjoining table 12.3, the expenditure of TTAADC has been discussed. The expenditure is escalating year after year. The utmost amount of expenditure is done in the year 2011-12 is Rs 34323.10 lakh which is followed by the year 2012-13 is Rs. 33800.70 lakh. Among the different heads of expenditure, maximum expenditure is done for Establishment which is highest in the year 2012-13 which is followed by Capital Expenditure. The Projections of expenditure is also growing year after year. More or less in every respect of expenditure is rising.

Table: 12.3: Transfer of Funds to TTAADC, PRI & ULB (in lakh)

Year	TTAADC	PRI	ULB	Total
2009-10	15205.49	4000.00	3100.00	22305.49
2010-11	18593.62	5210.00	4500.00	28303.62
2011-12	17419.02	3620.96	4500	25539.98
2012-13	19516.32	3400	6600	29516.32
2013-14	22124.68	3500	7356	32980.68

Source: Budget at a Glance of Tripura

Table 12.4 shows that the allocations of funds by the state governments to its subsidiaries have been increasing over the years. The TTAADC receives the highest quantum of subsidy. Analyzing the state accounts, it is seen that the maximum amount is provided under the head of Tribal Welfare under the state plan and among the amount for TTAADC, a substantial portion is for meeting the Salary of the school teachers and staff in the region. For the PRIs and the ULBs, the major components arise from the share of taxes.

Table 12.4: EXPENDITURE OF TTAADC (In Rs. Lakhs)

S.No	Item	Actuals						Projections				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Establishment											
	a) Salaries & wages for employees	8623.37	8385.84	12912.5	14287.4	18773.5	20132.2	25232	31330	37500	45000	56000
	b) Pension etc.for employees	110.45	96.81	164.23	363.8	387.88	405.95	485	550	615	680	705
	c) Any other(Pl. specify)	1145.21	2342	4398	3175.77	5243.12	5525	6630	8200	10500	12500	15315
2	Maintenance											
	i) Water Supply	231	134.24	124	155	175	177	220	300	350	410	500
	ii) Buildings	132	147.58	209	436.7	440.45	450	600	800	1000	1250	1500
	iii) Roads	70	77.38	300.1	385.82	56	200.12	260	320	400	510	650
	iv) Any other maintenance Expenditure (pl. specify)	160	190	500	312	163	110.87	180	250	340	450	515
3	Capital Expenditure											
	i) Water Supply	123	83.59	1873	2275.67	1236.62	1116.76	1315	1520	1960	2450	3000
	ii) Buildings	207.78	223	95	288.78	426.6	129.94	160	240	310	405	500
	iii) Roads	890	719	116	1182	852.45	715.36	950	1125	1450	1800	2200
	iv) Any other Capital Expenditure (pl. specify)	198.12	396.16	177.64	450.34	4061.64	172	225	300	380	460	550

4	Welfare Expenditure for citizens											
	a) Education (excluding teachers salary)	180.55	55.59	559	233.39	112	763.35	983	1210	1450	1800	2200
	b) Pension etc. for citizens	0	0	0	0	715.99	1402.75	1515	1925	2510	3000	3510
	c) Any other welfare expenditure for citizens (pl. specify)	122	44.26	413.55	826.41	1090.22	1622.48	2025	2560	3150	3730	4315
5	Any other (pl. specify)MDM	234.3	557.44	311.47	568.3	588.58	876.86	1120	1450	1870	2315	2880
	Total	12427.8	13452.9	22153.5	24941.4	34323.1	33800.7	41900	52080	63785	76760	94340

Source: Office of TTAADC

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