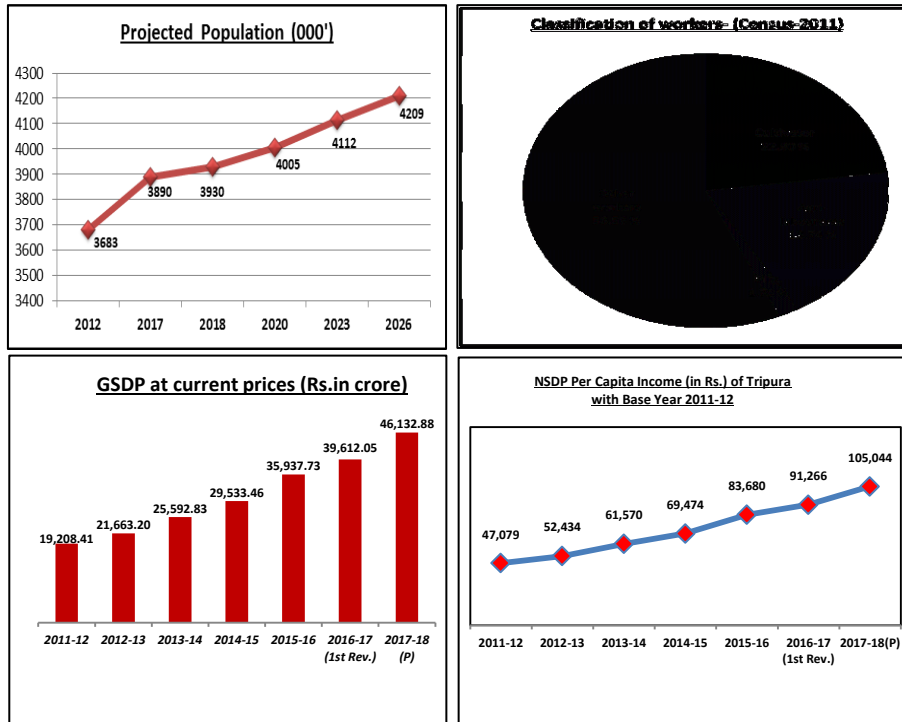




Economic Review of Tripura 2017-18



**Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Planning (Statistics) Department
Government of Tripura, Agartala.
www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in**

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
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PART-I

1) ECONOMIC SITUATION

Background:

The “Sankalp Se Siddhi” is a radical transformation for a New India by 2022-23. The State Government will strive for achieving an optimum level of public-private partnership and policies for more efficient delivery of public goods and services such as agriculture for doubling the farmers’ income, health, education, power, water supply, sanitation, rural and urban developments as well as infrastructure building including connectivity with the neighbouring country Bangladesh and ASEAN. Tripura is putting in place a 'development state' guided by the philosophy of “Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas”.

The new initiatives and potential areas of development strategies covering all the districts as well as constraints faced in the process of economic prosperity of the State have also been analysed in the Economic Review, 2017-18.

In this context, the State Government need to focus on the efficient delivery of public services, rooting out corruption and black economy, formalizing the economy, doubling farmers’ income and expanding its tax base, improving the ease of doing business, restoring health sector, improving education sector and stopping leakages through direct benefit transfers.

Economic performances, development strategies, action required and achievements of the State's economy during the fiscal year 2017-18 have been focused and analysed in this "Economic Review of Tripura, 2017-18". It is the 19th un-interrupted time-series analysis, which put forward the chapters, especially for the fiscal year 2017-18, with previous year's references and data as far as possible.

State profile:

Tripura, erstwhile princely state, merged with the Indian Union after independence on 15th October 1949 and became a Union Territory without a legislature with effect from November 1, 1956 and a popular ministry was installed in Tripura on July 1, 1963. Tripura became a fully fledged State on the 21st January, 1972 and is the third smallest State of the Country, located in the North Eastern Region.

The State is surrounded by the neighbouring country Bangladesh on its south, west and north. The length of its international border with Bangladesh is about 856 km (i.e. about 84 percent of its total border), while it has 53 km border with Assam and 109 km border with Mizoram. Forest area is over 60 percent of its land use statistics and predominant, leaving only 27 percent land for agricultural cultivation. A large part of the land is up-land / tilla land and hilly, with altitudes varying from 15 to 940 meters above sea level, though majority of the population lives in the plains.

Tripura is connected with the rest of the Country by National Highway-44, which runs through the hilly terrains of Cachar District in Assam followed by zigzag roads of hilly regions of Meghalaya and then to Guwahati, the capital city of Assam, via Shillong, the capital city of Meghalaya.

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura, connected to the country's railway network in 2008 through a meter gauge track. Broad-Gauge conversion work from Lumding to Agartala via Badarpur has been completed. On 31st July 2016 the Hon'ble Union Railway Minister of India inaugurated the Agartala-New Delhi 'Tripura Sundari Express', linking the broad gauge with the rest of the country. Railway Minister of India, on 25th January 2017, also flagged-off a train to inaugurate a new broad-gauge railway line to connect Agartala with Udaipur, the district headquarter of Gomati, by video-conferencing from Delhi. On 5th January 2018, Minister of State for Railways flagged off another long distance luxury train namely 'Humsafar Express' connecting Agartala with Bangalore of South India. Broad-gauge railway network has been extended up to Garji of Gomati District.

The work for further extension of railway line from Garji to Sabroom, the southernmost border town of Tripura, has already been sanctioned by the Ministry of Railway, Government of India. The State Government have been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for getting attractive benefits of the railway service. Governments of India and Bangladesh laid the foundation stone for a project on 31st July 2016 for a new rail link to ease surface transport. India will build a 15-km railway tracks linking Tripura's capital Agartala with Bangladesh's southeastern city of Akhaura, an important railway junction connected to Chittagong port. The Indian Railway Construction Company would lay the new railway tracks on both sides of the border. Of the 15 km rail line, 5 km of tracks fall in the Indian Territory.

The Government of Tripura has reorganised the administrative units in 2012 by creating 4-new Districts, 6-new Sub-Divisions and 5-new Blocks in-order to further decentralise the administration for better and

effective delivery of services and effective implementation and monitoring of the development programmes. The State has now 8-Districts, 23-Sub-Divisions, 58-Blocks and 1-Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) created under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

The prominent hill ranges of the State are Jampui, Sakhantang, Longtharai, Atharamura, Baramura, Deotamura, Belkum and Kalajhari. Betling Shib (939 meters), situated in the Jampui Range, is the highest peak of Tripura. The important forest products include sal, teak, gamai, gurjan and champa. The Gumati, Howrah, Dhalai, Muhuri, Feni and Juri are the major rivers which swell in monsoon but become shallow during the rest of the year.

Tripura has a tropical climate and receives adequate rainfall during the monsoons. The State is situated between latitudes 22°56' and 24°32' North, and longitudes 90°09' and 92°20' East. It has an area of 10,491.69 sq. km. It has diverse range of topography, people, flora and fauna. Local flora and fauna bear a very close affinity and resemblance with floral and faunal components of Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese sub-regions. The State is located in the bio-geographic zone of 9B-North-East hills and possesses an extremely rich bio-diversity. There are 266-species of medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Moreover, there are 50-species endemic to Tripura. 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are also found in Tripura. There are 90 mammal species in Tripura.

Effect of the partition of the country on Tripura:

The partition of India in 1947 placed Tripura at a huge disadvantage in terms of connectivity. Prior to partition, the distance by road from Agartala to Kolkata was about 500 kms. After partition, the route to Kolkata via Siliguri land corridor became 1,700 km long.

The partition was perhaps the largest movement of evicted people in modern history. It witnessed a heavy influx of refugees into Tripura from erstwhile East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, who arrived with little wealth in hand. On the otherhand, the partition resulted in a huge infrastructural and economic set- back for Tripura. The State's resources came under severe strain due to heavy influx of refugees into the State from erstwhile East Pakistan, mainly due to its long international border. It lost all its rail-heads-to the west, south and north-as they fell in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, and the State was then cut off from India's railway network.

Demographic profile:

Tripura is the second most populous State in North Eastern Region after Assam. As per Census 2011 population was 36,73,917, out of which 18,74,376 males and 17,99,541 females. The data of Census-2011 shows that Tripura ranks 18th in terms of density of population at all India level. Among the north-eastern states, in terms of density, Tripura remained the second highest populous State after Assam.

The population density of Tripura in 2011 was 350 persons per sq.km., which means that 45 more people live in a sq. km. area in the State than they lived a decade ago. The population density for all India in 2011 was 382.

There is a positive improvement in sex ratio in the State as it rose from 945 (per 1000 males) in 1991 to 948 (per 1000 males) in 2001 and further to 960 in 2011.

Scheduled Tribe Population: The population of Tripura is characterized by social diversity. The people of the Scheduled Tribes (ST) comprise about one-third of the population. As per Census-2011, ST population of the State was 11,66,813 which is 31.75 percent of the total population of the State. The total ST male was 5,88,327 and ST female was 5,78,486. There are 19- sub tribes among the ST population of the State with their own cultural identity, namely i) Tripuri, ii) Reang, iii) Jamatia, iv) Chakma, v) Lusai, vi) Mog, vii) Garo, viii) Kuki, ix) Chaimal, x) Uchai, xi) Halam, xii) Khasia, xiii) Bhutia, xiv) Munda, xv) Orang, xvi) Lepcha, xvii) Santal, xviii) Bhil and xix) Noatia.

Schedule Caste Population: The Census-2011 data shows that SC population of the State was 6,54,918 (17.8 percent). The total SC male was 3,34,370 and SC female was 3,20,548. The demography of Scheduled Castes in the State is not confined to any particular location or 'paras' or 'bastis'; instead it is scattered in all regions of the State.

Literacy:- The literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. As per Census 2011, the literacy rate of Tripura was 87.22 percent against the population group consisting 7 years and above, which were 73.20 percent in 2001 and 60.44 percent in 1991. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 91.5 percent and 82.7 percent, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female ratio with respect to literacy has been reduced to 8.8 percent in 2011 as against 17.01 percent in 2001.

Tripura has achieved a high level of literacy at all India level and ranked third among the States after Kerala and Mizoram in 2011. As per

study conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, the literacy rate stands at 95.16 percent in 2013. The ISI, Kolkata, has also appreciated the level of literacy including the women literacy in the State.

Scheduled Tribe Literacy: The Census-2011 data reveals that the overall Schedule Tribe literacy rate reached to 79.05 percent from earlier 56.50 percent in 2001. The ST literacy rate has significantly increased during intra-census period of 2001-2011 in the State, i.e., about 22.55 percent, which is quite impressive.

Scheduled Caste Literacy: The SC literacy rate has increased to 89.45 percent in 2011 from earlier level of 74.68 percent in 2001. During intra-census period of 2001-2011 an increase of 14.77 percent is noticed for SC literacy.

The following table shows tentative district wise area, population, literacy, sex ratio and density based on Census-2011 final data.

Table : 1.1.

Districts	Area in sq.km.	Population	Literacy	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per sq.km)
West Tripura	942.55	918200	91.07	970	974
Shepahijala	1044.78	483687	84.68	952	463
Khowai	1005.67	327564	87.78	957	326
Gomati	1522.8	441538	84.53	959	290
South Tripura	1534.2	430751	84.68	956	281
Dhalai	2400	378230	85.72	944	158
Unokoti	591.93	276506	86.91	972	467
North Tripura	1444.5	417441	87.90	963	289
Tripura	10486.43	3673917	87.22	960	350

The following table shows the key vital statistics of the State during 1951-2011.

Table : 1.2.

Year	1951	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Population (in lakhs)	6.46	15.56	20.53	27.57	31.99	36.73
Density of population (per sq.km)	62	148	196	263	305	350
Schedule Tribes (lakhs)	2.37	4.51	5.84	8.53	9.93	11.66
Schedule Castes (lakhs)	0.40	1.93	3.10	4.51	5.56	6.54

Source: - Census Reports , RGI, Govt. of India.

Vital rates:

The data of latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) of Registrar General of India for 2016 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 13.7 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 20.4 per thousand population. In 2016, the estimated death rate of the population was 5.5 per thousand population against similar rate of 6.4 at all India level. The estimated Infant Mortality Rate (based on three years period of 2014 to 2016) posted at 24 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 34 per thousand population at all India level.

Life expectancy:

The 1st Tripura Human Development Report-2007 indicates that in 2001 the life expectancy at birth for males and females in the State was 71 and 74 years, which is higher than the national average of 61 years for males and 62.5 years for females, respectively.

Economy Profile :

Tripura is primarily an agrarian State, with about 42% of the population depending on agriculture and allied activities. However, only about 27% of the land is cultivable, rest being hilly and forested. Rice is the major crop in the State. The climate of the State is suitable for a variety of horticultural/ plantation crops, including pineapple, jackfruit, tea, rubber, bamboo etc. A section of the indigenous population practices jhum (slash and burn) method of cultivation.

Economy of Tripura is basically agrarian and characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities, geographical isolation, communication bottleneck, inadequate exploitation, inadequate use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem. More than 42 percent of its population now directly depends on agriculture & allied activities.

The latest Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) with a more recent new 2011-12 base with the revised methodology, data base and additional area coverage shows that contribution of primary sector has been increased to 43 percent in 2016-17 and 47 percent in 2017-18 (Provisional), although the land available for agricultural cultivation is relatively restricted in the State. This trend is observed in both the estimates prepared by Central Statistics Office, New Delhi and the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at new 2011-12 prices or in real terms for 2016-17 was 8.7 percent and 9 percent in 2017-18 (Provisional). There is no denying the fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable growth during last couple of years by augmenting better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which has also been appreciated by the Government of India.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices with a recent new 2011-12 base at current prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.21,663.20 crore in 2012-13 and to Rs.25,592.83 crore in 2013-14, to Rs.29,533.46 crore in 2014-15 and to Rs.35,937.73 in 2015-16, to Rs.39612.05 in 2016-17 and to Rs.46132.88 in 2017-18 (Provisional).

The per capita income of the State with a recent new 2011-12 base also rose steadily from Rs.47,079 in 2011-12 to Rs.52,434 in 2012-13 and to Rs.61,570 in 2013-14 and to Rs.69,474 in 2014-15, to Rs.83,680 in 2015-16, to Rs.91266 in 2016-17 and to Rs.105044 in 2017-18 (Provisional).

Tripura is industrially backward and main reasons for its backwardness are geographical isolation as well as poor road and railway connectivity with the main land of India. Low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development and decentralization extremely difficult in the State. The un-organised manufacturing and service activities are only dominant and high in the State compare to the ecentral segment.

Liberalisation and reforms of the Indian economy started in 1990s with the proclaimed objective to accelerate industrial growth as well as maintaining the inclusive growth in the country has not given the much needed boost for industrialisation in the State.

The data of 6th Economic Census indicates a rise in economic establishments between 2005 and 2013 in the State, which are basically own account establishments, i.e., without hiring any workers. Over an intervening period of about 8 years between 5th Economic Census, 2005 and 6th Economic Census, 2013, the total number of establishments in Tripura has increased from 1,89,423 in 2005 to 2,36,773 in 2013 registering a overall growth of 25 percent during the period.

Although, overall performance of the State's real economy remained impressive despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks and geographical isolation as well as higher inflationary pressure, but due to slow down of the national economy, the economy of the State has come

under further fiscal stretch during the period 2017-18 due to unfavourable award of 14th Finance Commission.

Challenges to development process:

Tripura faces numerous challenges having adverse impact of the development process and the capacity of the State to raise resources, such as the following:

- a) Adverse geographical and climate conditions: The geographical isolation of the State has seriously hampered the development process of the State, the climate condition of Tripura in terms of long rainy season result in very limited working season of 4-6 months. The combined impact of these factors is that projects take longer time to complete and costs increase substantially.
- b) Lack of industrialisation: Industrialisation is very low in Tripura due to lack of infrastructural facilities, transportation bottlenecks and other constraints like difficult topography, etc. Tripura is a small market, which is not effectively integrated with the national market.
- c) Problems of marketing infrastrucutre: Due to geographical and transportation bottlenecks, Tripurua has poor infrastructure for marketing its products, resulting in non-realisation of remunerative prices for its agricultural/ horticultural and industrial products.
- d) High unemployment: Inadequae economic development of Tripura has a natural fall-out in terms of its capacity to generate employment opportunities. The organised private sector employment is practically missing.
- e) Low resource base and lack of internal resources: The result of low level of development is low income levels of people and high level of unemployment. This has resulted in a very low tax base and therefore, limited scope for internal resource generation.
- f) Huge forest cover: Tripura has 0.32% of the geographical area of the country, but accounts for 0.90% of the total forest carbon stock of the country. States like Tripura, with a large forest cover, provide huge ecological benefits, but there is an opportunity cost in terms of area not available for other economic activities and this also results in development and fiscal disability.
- g) Long international border: Management of long international border imposes huge administrative and financial costs. The state is required to maintain high level of security forces. The construction of border fencing has imposed huge additional costs,

inter-alia, for rehabilitation of people living within 150 yards of the international border.

- h) Insurgency: Tripura has been facing insurgency for decades, although its intensity has subsided during past few years due to effective steps taken by the Government. The problem, however, continues and as a consequence, the State is required to maintain high level of security forces.

Socio-economic scenario:

The economy of Tripura had suffered from disturbed conditions of extremism and insurgency over the last two decades, which directly hindered the human safety as well as economic development process in the recent past. The State has come out from that disturbed phase arising out of insurgency since the fiscal year of 2005-06.

The State is characterised by geographical isolation, poor infrastructural facilities, communication bottlenecks, inadequate exploitation of natural resources (natural gas, rubber, forest etc.), higher incidence of poverty, low capital formation, backward in industrialisation and high level of un-employment.

Natural gas deposits are among the most important feature of Tripura's natural resource base. Natural gas-based thermal power plants have already been set-up at Barmura in Khowai District and Rokhia in Sepahijala District. The 726.6-MW gas based thermal power project at Palatana near Udaipur in Gomati District has been started with help of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and another 104-MW gas based thermal power project at Monarchak in Sepahijala District has been taken-up by NEEPCO.

About 74 percent of the State's population lives in rural areas. The upliftment of rural poor as well as improvement in the quality of life of the economically weaker section of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development of planning and policy decisions in the State.

Tripura is the second highest densely State among the north-eastern region after Assam and on the other hand, over 60 percent of the States' area is classified as forest area leaving about 27 percent for cultivation. The State has many rain-fed, non-perennial rivers and streams flowing into neighbouring Bangladesh.

The State scores well in terms of literacy, birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate as well. It is evident from the fact that the State's birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, total fertility rate as well as literacy rate are above the national standard. Despite poor financial resources of its own, the State could ensure

providing its share of liabilities against almost all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult for this backward State. The NH-44, the lifeline of Tripura, is frequently disrupted in the rainy season due to landslides near Patharkandi in Assam and Sonarpur in Meghalaya which is a perennial problem for the State. The railway link is also not up to the mark, although, Agartala, the capital city, has recently been connected with the railway network by broad gauge. Moreover, the State does not have any water transport system.

The un-employment situation in the State has assumed alarming position. Total job seekers in the Employment Exchanges of the State were 6,62,756 in March-2015, which further increased to 6,93,516 in March-2016, to 7,16,550 in March-2017 and to 7,41,305 in March-2018. Increase in population and consequent addition to the labour force, the supply side of labour force continues to outstrip the demand resulting in rise of un-employment and under employment at an alarming rate in the State.

Nature of the existing employment pattern in Tripura can also be revealed from the result of 6th Economic Census-2013. It is found that about 4,04,024 persons were working in 2,36,773 establishments in 2013 against 3,85,708 persons in 1,89,423 establishments in 2005. Out of the total workers of 4,04,024 in 2013, 2,33,436 were in rural areas and remaining 1,70,588 were in the urban areas. The maximum numbers of workers were found engaged in retail trade, followed by education, manufacturing, other services, transport, accommodation and storage and other community and personal services in the non-agriculture segment of the State.

Local Self Governance:

Tripura has long tradition of local self-governance prevailing both in rural and urban areas. The State Government has taken steps to assign a few activities of Development Departments to the panchayats at three levels i.e. Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parisads.

The 5th Panchayat General Elections were held in July, 2014 and constituted 591 Gram Panchayats, 35- Panchayat Samities and 8- Zilla Parishads in reorganized areas of the State.

The Block Advisory Committee (BAC) has also increased from 37 to 40 under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas and total 587 village committees are also functioning under the TTAADC area.

The last TTAADC Village Committee elections were held in February, 2016 and constituted 587 village committees in the ADC area of the state.

It is significant that upto 50 percent reservation for women in the office of members and bearers in these village committees have been made from the last election. Thus, Tripura has a decentralized active administrative set-up for achieving the pro-poor inclusive growth.

The detail status in 2017-18 by districts is presented in the following Table.

Table-1.3.

Districts	Sub-Divisions	Blocks	Panchayats	Revenue Circles	Revenue Villages	TTAADC	MC/ NP
West Tripura	3	9	87	5	98	85	4
Shepahijala	3	7	111	6	119	58	3
Khowai	2	6	54	4	79	69	2
Gomati	3	8	70	7	132	103	2
South Tripura	3	8	99	6	138	70	3
Dhalai	4	8	41	7	154	110	2
Unokoti	2	4	59	3	78	32	2
North Tripura	3	8	70	7	89	60	2
Tripura	23	58	591	45	887	587	20

Opportunities:

Low availability of infrastructure, as indicated above, has made the process of economic development extremely difficult. The State has the strengths, which are required to be exploited for ensuring sustained economic development by increasing the gainful employment. The North Eastern Region of India is close to the South East Asian Region, which has seen rapid economic growth in the last decade in the global economic environment and their experiences may be utilized for faster pace of economic development with gainful employment opportunities. Development of infrastructure and creation of conditions conducive for economic development are essential for tapping the investment opportunities in the State. The promising sectors of the State's economy are presented below.

i) Natural Gas:

Tripura is endowed with commercially exploitable gas resources that have not been commercially exploited till the date on account of lack of adequate road/rail infrastructure, weak transmission infrastructure and vast distances to load centres in northern, central and western India.

In order to optimally utilise the gas available in Tripura, ONGC develops a 726.6 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) thermal power project close to its gas field in Tripura and supply power to the deficit areas of North Eastern States of India. The ONGC-Tripura Power Company Ltd (OTPC) was set-up in September 2008 for subscribing the equity by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd (IL&FS) and Government of Tripura (GoT) for implementation of 726.6 MW thermal power project at Palatana in Gomati District for the North Eastern States.

The natural gas is available in non-toxic form, with about 94 percent methane. Availability of natural gas provides scope for setting up units for producing power, chemicals and fertilizer based industries in the State.

ii) Land: High rainfall and good soil offer considerable scope for land-based economic activities. Creation of irrigation sources and intensive land utilisation can give a big boost to development of agriculture and allied activities in the State. Significant area of the State is under fruit and plantation crops.

The major crops grown in plantations are tea, rubber, cashew, orange and pineapple. Jackfruit, banana, lemon, coconut and areca nut are largely grown on the homestead. Fruits grow very well in Tripura. The quality of jackfruit, orange and pineapple is widely recognized.

Tripura grows large quantities of vegetables with potato as the major field crop. The yield of potato per hectare of land in Tripura is the highest in the northeastern region. Infact, all vegetables grow well in the State. Therefore, the State has potential for high value horticultural crops and food processing.

iii) Rubber and tea: Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber after Kerala. It is estimated that about 1,00,000 hectares can be brought under the rubber plantations in the State. Infact, this sector holds considerable potentiality for the development of the State especially in hilly rural areas. The productivity of rubber in the State is around 1200 kg/ha/year. The production of rubber in 2017-18 was 65,330 MT in the State. In 2017-18, the area under rubber was 84,480 hectares.

The suitable land and climate conditions offer good potential for development of tea industry in the State. Tripura, a traditional tea growing area, has 56-tea gardens covering an area of 6712.43 hectares. Tea produced in the State has good blending qualities. The production of bio-tea, which does not have any chemical residue, has been taken up as special venture.

The rubber and tea plantation activities have a special socioeconomic significance in rehabilitation of shifting cultivators, i.e., jhum cultivation done by the tribals of the State.

iv) Border Trade with Bangladesh: Tripura has 84 percent of its border common with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Trade with Bangladesh includes cement, fish, stone pipes, PVC pipes, furniture, jute, ginger, agarbatti, iron oxide, fruits etc. The total volume of trade has increased manifold from meager Rs.4.12 crores during 1995 – 96 to about Rs.390.68 crores during 2017 – 18. Agreements and joint dialogues are on between India and Bangladesh for promotion of sustainable larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the 8- Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

v) Tourism: Tourism based on wildlife, forest and Hindu/Buddhist religious places have good potential in the State. Presently, promotion of tourism has been affected by inadequate infrastructure. The development of tourism related infrastructure facilities are essential and prerequisite for promotion of tourism in the State. Earning of revenue from Tourist Lodges, Cafeteria, Package Tours, etc. is increasing day by day. Revenue of Rs.203.85 lakhs was earned from Tourism during the year 2013 – 14, which rose to Rs.345.66 lakhs during the year 2017 – 18, showing an increase of about 70 percent in 5 years.

vi) Industries: Creation of special economic zones, industrial estates, bio-tech parks, food parks, rubber park, IT parks, railway and road projects will provide large scale employment opportunities to illiterate, literate, unskilled, semiskilled and skilled workers. Besides, utilisation of vast gas resources, rubber etc. will generate employment opportunities and income as well.

vii) Vocational courses: The introduction of vocational and job oriented courses need to be introduced in general degree colleges in the State. The un-employed graduates and postgraduates who are proficient in english may be encouraged for overseas employment opportunities.

Fiscal management:

The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2017-18 in-terms of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Finance Commission as well as targets fixed under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005.

As a part of compliance of the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005, Quarterly Review Report of the Finance

Minister has been placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly during 2017-18.

During the State Budget 2017-18, the total Expenditure was Rs.14297.00 crore, out of which Revenue Expenditure was Rs.11289.50 crore and Capital Expenditure was Rs.3007.50 crore. Whereas, the total Receipt was Rs.12108.81 crore, out of which Revenue Receipt was Rs.10029.18 crore and Capital Receipt was Rs.2079.63 crore.

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

The Government of Tripura has introduced “Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa” (BEUP) in the financial year 2001–2002 with a view to undertake works for meeting the felt needs of various Assembly Constituencies under which every member of Legislative Assembly of the State have a choice to suggest works to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakh in a year. This amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been increased to Rs.7.50 lakh in 2004-05, Rs.10.00 lakh from 2005-06, Rs.15.00 lakh from 2011-12, Rs.25.00 lakh from 2013-14, Rs.30.00 lakh from 2015-16 and Rs.35.00 lakh from 2017-18 onwards.

Power sector reforms:

The State Government has signed a MoU with Ministry of Power, Government of India in August, 2003 to reform the power sector in-order to improve its efficiency. The Power Department has been corporatised in 2005. The Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited, a newly formed company, registered under the Companies Act, 1956 has started functioning from January, 2005 in Tripura.

The 726.6 MW gas based thermal power project at Palatana near Udaipur in Gomati District has been started with help of Oil Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and another 104-MW gas based thermal power project at Monarchak in Sepahijala District has been taken-up by NEEPCO.

Forest Dwellers under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:

To recognize the forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers over the forest land under their occupation for self-cultivation, rights over minor forest produce and traditional rights, the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been implemented in the State.

Public Private Partnership (PPP):

The State adopted the policy of PPP for development of various infrastructural facilities in the State. However, the PPP model development in the State is in its nascent stage. A few projects under PPP model has been taken as of now. These are basically a pathological laboratory namely Lal Path Lab, installation of MRI Scanning at G.B.P Hospital and Institute of Driving Training & Research at Jirania, Agartala as per MoU between Transport Department of the State and TATA Motors Ltd. Constructional activities are exclusively funded by Government of India under central fund. Development and installation of machineries, day to day running & others will be brown by TATA Motors Ltd. This setup is for development of skill of drivers in the State.

Development Review, 2017-18:

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2017-18 shows that the total production of rice has been marginally declined to 8,10,673 MT (Provisional) in 2017-18 against 8,21,055 MT in the previous fiscal of 2016-17. The total food grain production has also marginally declined to 8,54,562 MT in 2017-18 (Provisional) from 8,59,023 MT in 2016-17. The cropping pattern in Tripura acquires typical character of hill agriculture as a part of North Eastern Region, where two distinct and parallel farming system viz. i) shifting or jhum cultivation and ii) settle farming cultivation exists in Tripura. The cropping pattern of the State shows that about 98 percent area is utilized for food crops and remaining 2 percent area only is under non-food crops.

Tripura has a total cultivable land of 2,71,764 hectares and irrigation potential of 1,40,383 hectares. Out of the available water resources 80,469 hectares net potential area utilized under the assured irrigation against the total potential created upto 1,16,659 hectars till 2017-18.

The total fish production in the State was 77,227.69 MT in 2017-18 (Provisional), which were 68,331.14 MT in 2016-17 and 69,055 MT in 2015-16. The necessary stress was given to raise fish seeds by adopting hypophysation technique, as there was no reverine and other sources in the State for collection of fish seed.

Number of fair price shops in the State has also increased to 1,806 in 2017-18, from 1,798 in 2016-17. Total 9,25,139 families of the State are covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

There are at present 8-Zilla Parishads, 35-Panchayat Samities and 591-Gram Panchayats under the Tripura Panchayats Act 1993. Considering the rapid urbanization, the State Government has expanded

the Urban Local Bodies to 20. On 21st January 2014, Agartala Municipal Council has been upgraded to Agartala Municipal Corporation and 10 - Nagar Panchayats at Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Melagarh, Udaipur and Belonia have been upgraded as Municipal Councils. Later on, three more Nagar Panchayats at Kumarghat, Ranirbazar and Santirbazar have been upgraded as Municipal Councils.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) has been implemented in all the eight districts of the State. Till March 2017, the number of job card issued was 6,09,137 under MGNREGA. The mandays generated was 17604205 in 2017-18.

The State has 5-industrial estates, 1- Industrial area, 2-growth centre, 1-export promotion industrial park, 1-food processing technology park, 1-rubber park and 1-bamboo park.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004- 05 which rose to 1,778 in 2014-15 and further to 1,793 in 2017-18. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.37 lakh in 2004-05 which rose to 8.32 lakh in 2014-15, 8.34 lakh in 2016-17 and 8.36 lakh in 2017-18. There were 142 Co-operative Societies in the State which were run by women.

The State has one Central University (Tripura University), one State University (MBB University) and one private University (ICFAI), 24-General Degree Colleges, 3- Engineering Colleges, one National Institute of Technology, 2-Medical Colleges, 6-Polytechnic Institute, 2- Teachers Training Colleges (IASE), 1-Government Law College, 1-Government Music College, 1-Tribal Folk Music College, 1-Art & Craft College, 1-Agriculture College, 1-Fishery College, 1-Veterinary College, 1-Paramedical College, 1-Pharmaceutical College, 1-Physical Education College, 3-Nursing College, 6-B.Ed. Colleges, 1-State Government museum, 1-State Archives and 25-Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

Besides Tripura University (Central) and ICFAI University, Tripura, a new State University, MBB University, named after erstwhile Tripura king Maharaja Birbikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur, has started functioning from 2016 – 17 in order to increase opportunities for post graduate studies in the State.

A government medical college has started functioning from August 2006, which is the first medical college in the State, named as Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC). Setting up of Government Medical College at Agartala is a significant milestone for the health sector of the State. Moreover, a private run Medical College has also been set-up at

Agartala in October 2006 as Private Public Partnership (PPP) model in the State.

The State has 2,397- Primary Schools, 1,246- Senior Basic Schools, 661- High Schools, 444-Higher Secondary Schools and 180- Madrassas during 2017-18. Total 4,45,481 children of primary (Class I - Class V) and upper primary (Class VI - Class VII) stages have been benefited under Mid-Day-Meal scheme during 2017-18.

In 2017-18, there were 24-Hospitals, 22-Rural Hospitals/Community Health Centres, 108-Primary Health Centres, 1134-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (of allopathy, homeopathy & ayurvedic), 13- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers, through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to all the sections of society. In addition to these facilities, the State government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially to the poor in the rural areas.

The following table shows the major health indicator of the State vis-à-vis all India.

Table- 1.4. : Health indicator

Sl.No.	Category	All India	Tripura
1	Birth Rate, 2016	20.4	13.7
2	Death Rate, 2016	6.4	5.5
3	Natural Growth Rate, 2016	14.0	8.2
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2016	34	24
5	Couple Protection Rate (CPR), NFHS - 4	56.03	65.08
6	TFR (Total Fertility Rate), NFHS - 4	2.2	1.7
7	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP - 2000	4.37	4.00
8	Sex Ratio, Census - 2011 ('000' males)	943	960

The installed capacity of power generating stations of the State was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 636.02 MU and power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 2419.35 MU respectively during the year 2017-18. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of state in 2017-18 was 1270.89 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic Consumers, which was 508.65 MU followed by 126.45 MU for Irrigation/ Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 84.24 MU and Industrial 48.29 MU. Peak demand during 2017-18 of the State was 306 MW. Own generation from three Generating Stations is 87 MW. The State is able to meet the full peak demand after getting the enhanced share from OTPC, Palatana and NEEPCO, Monarchak power and now Tripura is a Power Surplus State.

The demand of the State has been estimated to be 310 MW at the end of 2018-19. Plan, as proposed in 19th Electric Power Survey Report, considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization of the State, which would be met from the up-coming projects in the region.

Country's third international internet gateway at Agartala, after the ones in Mumbai and Chennai, was inaugurated in March, 2016. India can import 10 GBPS internet bandwidth from an internet port in Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh. The internet gateway was jointly built by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL). This internet gateway can be extremely useful for implementation of Digital India Programme. Other northeastern States of country are also getting benefit from that internet bandwidth.

2) POPULATION

Tripura is the second most populous State in North East Region, after Assam. As per Census-2011, Tripura had a population 36,73,917, out of which 18,74,376 were males and 17,99,541 were females. The population density of Tripura in 2011 was 350 persons per sq. Km. And the State ranks 18th in terms of density of population at national level. The people of the Scheduled Tribes (ST) comprise about 31.8% of the population and Scheduled Castes (SC) comprises about 17.8% of the total population. About 74% of population lives in rural areas. There has been positive improvement in sex ratio from 948 in 2001 to 960 in 2011. In terms of literacy rate, Tripura ranked third after Kerala and Mizoram in 2011 having literacy of 87.22%.



Census-2011: Census-2011 is the fifteenth in the unbroken series since 1872 and is the seventh after independence, which was done as per provisions of the Census Act, 1948 in-collaboration with the respective State Governments. Population Census is the single largest source of data relating to demography, economy, literacy, education, housing, household amenities, urbanisation, fertility, mortality, schedule caste, schedule tribes, language, religion, migration, disability etc. attributes of the society, which provides trends of the various socio-economic indicators for further policy making.

It was conducted in two phases viz. i) houselisting & housing census held during 26th April to 10th June, 2010, and ii) population enumeration conducted during 9th to 28th February, 2011 with the reference date fixed at 00:00 hours of 1st March, 2011.

- **As per Census-2011 final data, total population of the State was 36,73,917.**
- **State ranks eighteenth in terms of density of population in the Country although it is third smallest State.**
- **Literacy rate has gone up to 95.16 percent in 2013.**
- **Sex ratio has increased to 960 in 2011.**

The salient features of Census-2011 as per final data are as follows:

- i) The population of Tripura has increased 4,74,714 during the decade 2001-2011. The final population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,73,917.
- ii) The All India population has increased by more than 181 millions during the decade 2001-2011. The total population of India was 1,21,05,69,573 .
- iii) Decadal growth of population in the State during 2001-2011 was 14.8 percent and males growth was 14.1 percent and females was 15.6 percent, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 17.7 percent, out of which males decadal growth rate was 17.1 percent and females was 18.3 percent.
- iv) The proportion of ST population was 31.8 percent and similar proportion of SC population was 17.8 percent in 2011.
- v) The total number of children in the age-group 0-6 in Tripura was 4,58,014.
- vi) The proportion of child population in the age group of 0-6 years to total population in Tripura was 12.5 percent while the corresponding figure in 2001 was 13.6 percent.
- vii) The sex ratio has increased by 12 points in the State and reached to 960 in 2011 as against 948 in 2001. On the otherhand, the similar sex ratio at the national level has increased by 10 points and reached to 943 in 2011 as against 933 in 2001.
- viii) Literacy rate in the State has gone up from 73.2 percent in 2001 to 87.2 percent showing an increase of 14.0 percent. The similar literacy rate for All India has gone up from 64.8 percent in 2001 to 73.0 percent in 2011 showing an increase of 8.2 percentage points.
- ix) In Tripura, literacy rate has improved sharply among females as compared to males. While the effective literacy rate for males rose from 81.0 to 91.5 percent making a rise of 10.5 percent during 2001-2011 as against 17.8 percent for females, which stood at 82.7 percent.
- x) Ten States and Union Territories including Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu, and

Andaman and Nicobar Islands have attained literacy rate of above 85 percent.

- xi) Density of population has increased by 45 points and reached to 350 in 2011 as against 305 in 2001.

The State ranks 18th in terms of density of population, although, it is the third smallest State in terms of area in the country after Goa and Sikkim. Tripura comes second next to Assam in-respect of population and population density among the North Eastern States of India.

A comparative key demographic feature in 2001 and 2011 for Tripura and All India is presented in the following table.

Table- 2.1.: Demography.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2001 Census		2011 Census	
			Tripura	India	Tripura	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Population	in lakhs	31.99	10287	36.73	12105
2.	Decadal growth rate	percent	16.0	21.5	14.80	17.70
3.	Density	per Sq. Km.	305	325	350	382
4.	Sex-rate	per'000 males	948	933	960	943
5.	Literacy rate	percent	73.2	64.8	87.2	73.0
6.	ST population	percent	31.1	8.2	31.8	8.6
7.	SC population	percent	17.4	16.2	17.8	16.6

Source: Census-2001 & 2011, RGI.

The population rate has declined to 14.8 percent during the intra-census period of 2001-2011 from earlier 16.0 percent in 1991-2001. The population growth rate has also declined at all India level to 17.67 percent from 21.50 percent in 1991-2001.

Population profile of North Eastern States:

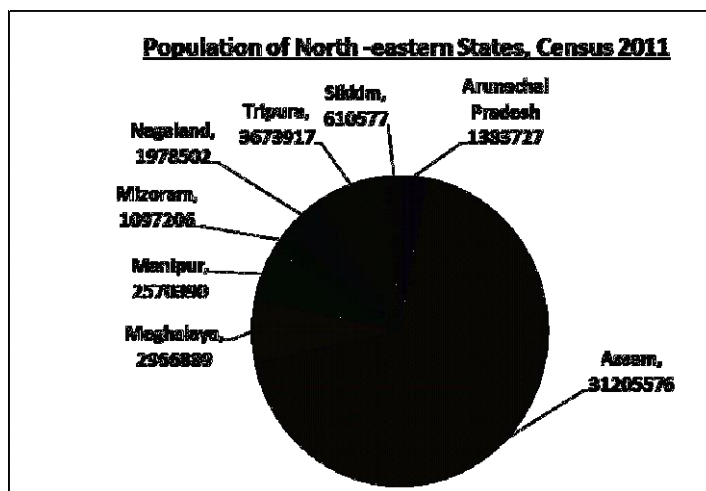
A comparative picture of area and population of the North Eastern States based on Census-2011 is presented below.

Table- 2.2.: Area & population of NE States

States	Area(sq.km.)	Population	Decadal growth rate (1991-2011)
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,83,727	26.0
Assam	78,438	3,12,05,576	17.1
Meghalaya	22,429	29,66,889	27.9
Manipur	22,327	25,70,390	18.6
Mizoram	21,081	10,97,206	23.5

Nagaland	16,579	19,78,502	(-) 0.6
Tripura	10,492	36,73,917	14.8
Sikkim	7,096	6,10,577	12.9

Source: - RGI &CSO, New Delhi



The comparative socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for 2016 among the North-Eastern states of India are presented in the following table.

Table- 2.3.: Vital rates of NE States

<i>N-E states</i>	<i>(per thousand population)</i>		
	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Assam	21.7	6.7	44
Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	6.2	36
Manipur	12.9	4.5	11
Meghalaya	23.7	6.6	39
Mizoram	15.5	4.2	27
Nagaland	14.0	4.5	12
Sikkim	16.6	4.7	16
Tripura	13.7	5.5	24

Source: SRS-2016, RGI

Density of population:

The population density of Tripura in 2011 was 350 persons per sq.km, which means that now 45 more people live in a sq.km. area in the State than they lived a decade ago. The population density for all India was 382 in 2011. Among the North-Eastern States, Tripura remained the second highest population State after Assam.

Rural population:

The present rural population forms about 73.8 percent in 2011 against 82.9 percent in 2001 and 84.70 percent in 1991 in the State.

Total rural population was 27,12,464 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 13,87,173 and 13,25,291 respectively, as per result of Census-2011.

Urban population:

In 2011, 26.2 percent of the state's population was in urban areas as against about 17.1 percent in 2001 and 15.30 percent in 1991.

Total urban population was 9,61,453 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 4,87,203 and 4,74,250 respectively, as per data of Census-2011.

Sex composition:

The Census- 2011 data reveals that the sex ratio was 960 as against 948 (per 1000 males). This is a positive improvement in sex ratio in the State and it rose from 945 (per 1000 males) in 1991 to 948 (per 1000 males) in 2001 and further to 960 in 2011.

The all India sex ratio in 2011 was of 943 (per 1000 males).

The Census-2011 data reveals that the total male and female population was 18,74,376 and 17,99,541 respectively in the State.

ST/SC population:

There are 19-scheduled tribes in the State with their own cultural identity, which includes Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma, Lusai, Mog, Garo, Kuki, Chaimal, Uchai, Halam, Khasia, Bhutia, Munda, Orang, Lepcha, Santal, Bhil and Noatia.

The ST and SC population data has been released for Census-2011 by the Registrar General of India, New Delhi, therefore our analysis is based on Census-2011 data.

The ST population of the State was 11,66,813 that consist 31.8 percent of the total population in 2011. Out of this, 5,88,327 were ST males and remaining 5,78,486 the ST females. The total literacy rate of ST population was 56.48 percent, out of which male- ST literate was

67.97 percent while female- ST literate was 44.60 percent in 2001. The literacy data ST/SC are yet release in Government of India.

The Census-2011 data also reveals that total SC population was 6,54,918 which consists 17.82 percent of the total population in the State. Out of this, total SC males were 3,34,370 and remaining 3,20,548 SC females. The total literacy rate of SC population was 74.68 percent, out of which male- SC literate was 81.85 percent while female- S.T. literate was 67.24 percent.

Child population:

The Census-2011 data also reveals that the child population in the age group 0-6 was 4,58,014 out of which 2,34,008 males and 2,24,006 females in the state. The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 years was 12.5 percent in 2011 as against 13.6 percent in 2001. The following Table shows the position of child population of eight districts in Tripura as per the data of Census-2011.

Table- 2.4.: Child Population

Districts	Child population in the age group 0-6		
	Males	Females	Persons
West Tripura	47,773	45,305	93,078
South Tripura	28,173	27,070	55,243
North Tripura	31,320	30,383	61,703
Dhalai	28,460	27,551	56,011
Khowai	19,657	19,002	38,659
Shipahijala	30,687	29,095	59,782
Gomati	28,879	27,158	56,037
Unokoti	19,059	18,442	37,501
Tripura	2,34,008	2,24,006	4,58,014

Source: Census-2011, Publication.

The following table depicts total population, sex ratio, density as well as decadal growth rate of all eight Districts in the State based on Census-2011 data.

Table- 2.5.: Demography by districts

Districts	Total Population			Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density per sq.km.)
	Male	Female	Persons		
West Tripura	4,66,152	4,52,048	9,18,200	970	974
South Tripura	2,20,162	2,10,589	4,30,751	957	281
North Tripura	2,12,650	2,04,791	4,17,441	963	289
Dhalai	1,94,544	1,83,686	3,78,230	944	158

Shepahijala	2,47,829	2,35,858	4,83,687	952	463
Khowai	1,67,401	1,60,163	3,27,564	957	326
Unokati	1,40,210	1,36,296	2,76,506	972	467
Gomati	2,25,428	2,16,110	4,41,538	959	290
Tripura	1,874,376	17,99,541	36,73,917	960	350

Source: - Census-2011, RGI, Govt. of India.

The Tripura Human Development Report-2007 has indicated that in 2001 the life expectancy at birth for males and females in Tripura was 71 and 74 years, respectively. In terms of life expectancy, attainments in Tripura are higher than the national average, which is 61 for males and 62.5 for females as per (Sample Registration Survey-2013).

Religion:

The religion figure for Census- 2011 reveals that 83.40 percent of the population was the Hindu population. The Muslims, Christians and Buddhists population were 8.60 percent, 4.35 percent and 3.41 percent, respectively in 2011. The following table shows the religions communities of the State in 2011.

Table- 2.6 : Religion.

Religious/ Communities	2001		2011	
	Tripura	All India	Tripura	All India
Hindu	27,39,310 (85.62%)	827578868 (80.46%)	3063903 (83.40%)	966257353 (79.80%)
Muslims	2,54,442 (7.95%)	138188240 (13.43%)	316042 (8.60%)	172245158 (14.23%)
Christians	1,02,489 (3.20%)	24080016 (2.34%)	159882 (4.35%)	27819588 (2.30%)
Buddhists	98,922 (3.09%)	7955207 (0.77%)	125385 (3.41%)	8442972 (0.70%)
Sikhs	1,182 (0.04%)	19215730 (1.87%)	1070 (0.03%)	20833116 (1.72%)
Jains	477 (0.01%)	4225053 (0.41%)	860 (0.02%)	4451753 (0.37%)
Others	1,277 (0.04%)	6639626 (0.65%)	1514 (0.04%)	7937734 (0.66%)
Religion not stated	1,104 (0.03%)	727588 (0.07%)	5261 (0.14%)	2867303 (0.24%)

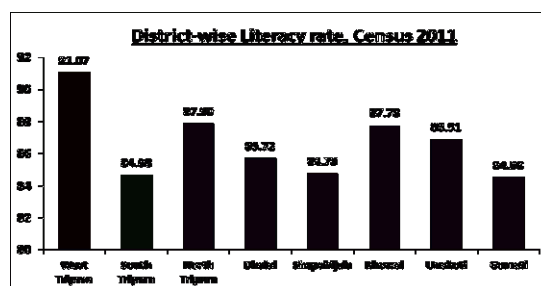
Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Literacy rate: Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. The literacy rate for Tripura in 2011 works out to 87.22 percent for the population 7 years and above, which was 73.2 percent in 2001 and 60.44 percent in 1991. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 91.53 percent and 82.73 percent, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female literacy rate in the State reduced to 8.80 percent in 2011 as against 16.1 percent in 2001.

Table : 2.7. : Literacy rate by districts

Districts	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
West Tripura	3,93,423	3,57,973	7,51,396	94.04	88.01	91.07
South Tripura	1,72,705	1,45,274	3,17,979	89.96	79.16	84.68
North Tripura	1,65,500	1,47,181	3,12,681	91.27	84.39	87.90
Dhalai	1,51,643	1,24,574	2,76,217	91.31	79.79	85.72
Shephajala	1,94,993	1,64,351	3,59,344	89.80	79.49	84.78
Khowai	1,36,183	1,17,408	2,53,591	92.17	83.17	87.78
Unokati	1,10,146	97,575	2,07,721	90.92	82.79	86.91
Gomati	1,76,776	1,49,078	3,25,854	89.94	78.90	84.53
Tripura	15,01,369	13,03,414	28,04,783	91.53	82.73	87.22

Source: Census-2011 publication.



On the otherhand, literacy rate at all India level stood at 73.0 percent in 2011 as against 64.8 percent in 2001.

Broad age structure for General, SC and ST population:

The study of age distribution of various segments of population gives us a meaningful insight about the social, economic and demographic characteristics of these special population groups as revealed from the data of Census-2011 released by the Registrar General of India.

Table : 2.8. : Distribution of population.

Age structure	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
0-14 years	30.0	34.0	39.4

15-59 years	61.9	58.8	54.2
60+ years	7.9	7.1	6.3

Source: SRS, RGI

Above data also reveals that the proportion of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes population in their younger age group 0-14 years at State level is higher than the corresponding proportion of the general population. However, the proportion of population in the age groups of 15-59 years and 60+ years are higher in respect of general population as compare to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes population.

State Population Policy:

The Government of Tripura announced the "State Population Policy-2000" in August-2001 with three following objectives.

1) *Immediate objective:* To address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

2) *Long-term objective:* To achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with the requirement of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection. Main endeavor will be on eliminating of poverty, illiteracy and socio-economic upliftment of the people.

Households by possession of assets:

Availability of assets to the households like radio/transistor, television, computer, mobile, scooter/moped etc. based on Census-2011 is presented in the following Table:

Table : 2.9. : Availability of assets.

Districts	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of households	8,42,781	6,07,779	2,35,002	100.0	100.0	100.0
Radio/Transistor	1,07,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
Television	3,77,988	2,05,683	1,72,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
Computer/Laptop						
-with internet	8,612	2,489	6,123	1.0	0.4	2.6
Computer/Laptop						
-without internet	53,344	1,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1
Landline only	4,05,115	2,33,957	1,71,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
Mobile only	3,60,143	2,14,022	1,46,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
Both	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
Bi-cycle	3,31,560	2,23,872	1,07,688	39.3	36.8	45.8

Scooter/ Motorcycle/ Moped	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
Car/Jeep/Van	18,443	7,839	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
None of the specified assets	2,34,638	2,09,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

AADHAR: The Unique Identification number (AADHAAR), which identifies people on the basis of their demographic information and biometrics. The AADHAR project of UIDAI was launched in Tripura on 18 November 2010. Over 90 percent of total population has so far been covered under UIDAI.

Variation of population during 1901 to 2011:

The population of Tripura has grown steadily during the period 1901 to 1951. The period from 1951 to 1961 was characterized by very high rates of growth, influenced by large-scale immigration from the neighbouring country of Bangladesh (then East Pakistan). The rate of growth of population was lower from 1961 to 1991, but still higher than all India rate. Population growth during this period was also affected by immigration from Bangladesh, particularly around 1971, when that country gained independence. However, there was a striking decline in the decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 (16.03 percent), which went further down to 14.8 percent during 2001-2011.

The variation of population for Tripura during hundred years period of 1901 to 2011 is presented in the following table.

Table : 2.10.: ST & SC population

Census Years	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Total	Decadal variation
1901	NA	91,679	1,73,325	NA
1911	NA	1,11,308	2,29,613	32.48
1921	NA	1,71,610	3,04,437	32.59
1931	NA	1,92,240	3,82,450	25.63
1941	NA	2,56,991	5,13,010	34.14
1951	40,457	2,37,953	6,45,707	25.87
1961	1,19,725	3,60,070	11,42,005	76.86
1971	1,92,860	4,50,544	15,56,342	36.28
1981	3,10,384	5,83,960	20,53,058	31.92
1991	4,51,116	8,53,345	27,57,205	34.30
2001	5,55,724	9,93,426	31,99,203	16.03
2011	6,54,918	11,66,813	36,73,917	14.8

Source: Census Reports.

Vital rates: Considerable progress has been made by the State in respect of socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate etc. Data from the Sample Registration Survey (SRS) indicates that these rates have not only declined for Tripura but these are also well below the all India level.

The birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate for Tripura and all India during the years 1995 to 2016 are presented below.

Table : 2.11.: Vital rates.

(Per thousand)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant mortality rate	
	India	Tripura	India	Tripura	India	Tripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995	28.3	18.9	9.0	7.7	74	45
1996	27.5	18.4	8.9	6.5	72	49
1997	27.2	18.3	8.9	6.8	71	51
1998	26.5	17.6	9.0	6.1	72	49
1999	26.1	17.0	8.7	5.7	70	42
2000	25.8	16.5	8.5	5.4	68	41
2001	25.4	16.1	8.4	5.6	66	39
2002	25.0	14.9	8.1	5.7	63	34
2003	24.8	14.5	8.0	5.5	60	32
2004	24.1	15.0	7.5	5.5	58	32
2005	23.8	16.0	7.6	5.7	58	31
2006	23.5	16.6	7.5	6.3	57	36
2007	23.1	17.1	7.4	6.5	55	39
2008	22.8	15.4	7.4	5.9	53	34
2009	22.5	14.8	7.8	5.1	50	31
2010	22.1	14.9	7.2	5.0	47	27
2011	21.8	14.3	7.1	5.0	44	29
2012	21.6	13.9	7.0	4.8	42	28
2013	21.4	13.7	7.0	4.7	40	26
2014	21.0	14.9	6.7	4.7	39	21
2015	20.8	14.7	6.5	5.2	37	20
2016	20.4	13.7	6.4	5.5	34	24

Source: SRS-2016, RGI

Projected Population (as on 1st October) till 2026:

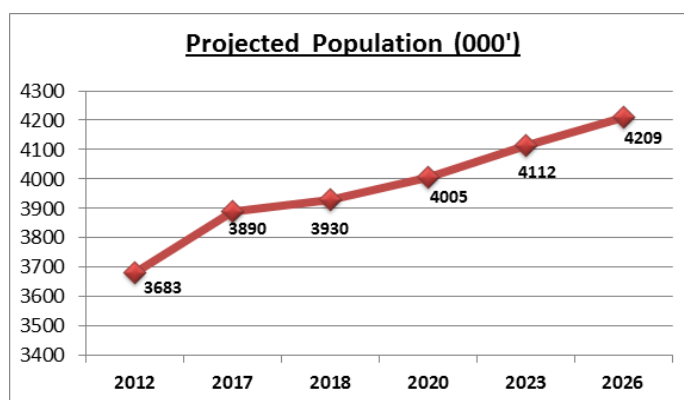
The population of Tripura is expected to be 38,90,000 in 2017, 40,05,000 in 2020 and 42,09,000 in 2026. The following table shows the projected mid-year population as on 1st October till 2026.

Table : 2.12.: Projected Population.

(‘000)

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
2012	3,683	2,972	711
2017	3,890	3,099	791
2018	3,930	3,123	807
2019	3,969	3,145	824
2020	4,005	3,165	840
2021	4,040	3,184	856
2022	4,077	3,190	887
2023	4,112	3,196	916
2024	4,145	3,195	950
2025	4,178	3,187	991
2026	4,209	3,167	1042

Source: CSO, Govt. of India.



Differently able:

The differently able data has not been released for Census-2011 by the Registrar General of India, New Delhi, therefore our analysis is based on Census-2001 data.

The Census- 2011 collected information on differently able population of the State by type. The following table shows the differently able population by type for rural and urban areas of the state.

Table : 2.13. : Differently-able population.

	Type of disability	Total	Rural	Urban
i)	Seeing	10828	7675	3153
ii)	Hearing	11695	8585	3110
iii)	Speech	4567	3039	1528
iv)	Movement	11707	8015	3692
v)	Mental retardation	4307	3027	1280
vi)	Mental illness	2909	1865	1044
vii)	Any other	11825	8449	3376
viii)	Multiple disability	6508	4287	2221
	Total disabled persons	64346	44942	19404

Source: Census-2011, RGI

Immunisation:

The State has also been successfully implementing the Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme since 1995-96 through people's participation and mass media campaign for better quality of life through eradication of polio for the future generation.

A Pulse-Polio Immunization Programme are given below:

Table : 2.14.: Pulse-polio immunisation

Year	Round	O.P.V. given	Remarks
1995-96	1 st Round	2,29,265	
	2 nd Round	2,38,725	0-3 Years
1997-98	1 st Round	3,40,078	
	2 nd Round	3,50,627	0-5 Years
1999-00	1 st Round	3,82,424	
	2 nd Round	3,87,972	
	3 rd Round	3,92,982	
	4 th Round	4,01,819	0-5 Years
2001-02	1 st Round	4,05,215	
	2 nd Round	4,11,895	0-5 Years
2004-05	1 st Round	4,16,790	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,13,187	0-5 years
	3 rd Round	4,17,611	0-5 years
2005-06	1 st Round	4,16,097	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,16,006	0-5 years
2008-09	1 st Round	4,11,555	0-5 years

	2 nd Round	4,11,848	0-5 years
2009-10	1 st Round	4,06,248	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,724	0-5 years
2010-11	1 st Round	4,07,551	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,318	0-5 years
2011-12	1 st Round	4,07,932	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,05,352	0-5 years
2012-13	1 st Round	4,03,238	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,04,522	0-5 years
2013-14	1 st Round	4,00,536	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,01,415	0-5 years
2014-15	1 st Round	3,94,475	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	3,94,106	0-5 years
2015-16	1 st Round	3,80,025	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	3,77,546	0-5 years
2016-17	1 st Round	3,75,620	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	3,66,506	0-5 years

Source: State Health Department

Concluding remarks:

The density of population of the State has increased to 350 per sq. km. in 2011. On the other hand, net area available for agriculture is about 27 percent, which is far below the national level of 43.40 percent. The State, therefore, need to implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) successfully by achieving the Vision 2030 through effective implementation of 7 year strategy and 3 year Action Plan.

The State has achieved higher literacy rate of 87.22 percent in 2011. The gap in male-female rate in the State reduced to 8.15 percent in 2011 as against 17.01 percent in 2001, which yielded positive result in reducing growth of population during the census decades of 2001-2011. On the otherhand, cross boarder migration to the State, especially from neighbouring Bangladesh, has also been reduced substantially.

Moreover, availability of basic amenities like safe drinking water, electricity as well as sanitation needs to be provided to all households including those in rural remote areas of the State.

3) STATE INCOME

The Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) provides a comprehensive, conceptual and accounting frame work for analyzing and evaluating the performance of an economy. All goods and services produced during the period have to be included whether they are marketed i.e., exchanged for money or bartered or even produced for own use. It represents the value of goods and services produced within the State, counted without duplication during a specific period, usually a fiscal year. The Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) estimates and related aggregates are prepared both at current and constant prices.



For the State's policy making, the Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) and its related macro-economic aggregates in policy decisions are widely accepted. Improvement in the availability of basic data over the years helped to review the methodology from time to time for estimating the Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP), also known as State Income, in a comprehensive manner.

Regular updation of the data base with the result of latest National Sample Surveys (NSS) and censuses for shifting the base year to a more recent year has constantly been undertaken in the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics for capturing the structural changes as per the revised methodology of the Expert Bodies. The last revised exercise of GSDP/NSDP estimates have been made in March, 2016 from 2004-05 to a more recent base of 2011-12 as per the improved methodology and guidelines of the Expert Bodies on National Accounts Statistics, Government of India.

- ***State's economy achieved annual average growth rate of 9.3 percent in real terms during 2017-18 (Provisional).***
- ***Per-capita income of the State reached to Rs.1,05,044/- in 2017-18 (Provisional).***
- ***Gross State Domestic Product estimated to be 46,132.88 crore in 2017-18 (Provisional).***

Current and Constant prices:

The estimates at current prices are worked out by evaluating all goods and services produced at basic prices after adding the product taxes and subtracting the product subsidies of a particular year. The estimates at constant prices are worked out by using the base year prices to eliminate the effect of price changes/ inflation and thereby, reflect the real growth/ development of the economy. Per Capita State Income, on the otherhand, is obtained by dividing the NSDP at current prices by mid-year projected population of the State.

Guiding principles for new 2011-12 series:

The three major components influencing the present revision exercise includes (i) revision of base year to a more recent year (for meaningful analysis of structural changes in the economy in real terms), (ii) complete review of the existing data base and methodology employed in the estimation of various macro-economic aggregates including choice of the alternative databases on individual subjects and (iii) to the extent feasible, implementing the recommendations of the System of National Accounts (SNA), 1993 and 2008.

Use of results of recent surveys and censuses and type studies in new 2011-12 series:

In the new series, efforts have been made to make use of as much current data as possible. Further, the results of latest available surveys have also been made use of. Some of the important sources of data, which have been used in the new series, are as follows:

- i) NSS 68th Round (2011-12) - Survey on employment and unemployment and consumer expenditure;
- (ii) NSS 67th Round (2010-11) - Survey on unincorporated non-agricultural Enterprises (excluding construction);
- (iii) All India Livestock Census, 2012;
- (iv) NSS 70th Round (2013) - All India Debt and Investment Survey and Situation Assessment Survey;
- (v) House-listing and Housing Census, 2010 and Population Census-2011;
- (vi) Study on yield rates of meat products & by-products of different livestock species conducted by National Research Centre on meat, Hyderabad;
- (vii) Study on the inputs in the construction sector by Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee; and

- (viii) Study on 'Harvest and Post-harvest losses of major crops and livestock products in India' conducted by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana.

Implementation of System of National Accounts (SNA)-2008:

While revising the base year, efforts have also been made to implement the recommendations of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 to the extent data are available. Some of the recommendations which presently form part of the new series of 2011-12 are:

- i) Valuation of various GVA, NVA and related aggregates at basic prices and GDP at market prices instead of factor cost.
- ii) Estimates of the institutional sectors - Non-financial and financial corporations, General Government and households re shown separately, in view of their 'intrinsic difference in their economic objectives, functions and behaviour':
- iii) Distinction between General Governemnt and public corporations has been made and units have been allocated to institutional sectors so that general government and other public units can be identified separately.
- iv) Unincorporated enterprises belonging to households, which have complete sets of accounts, tend to behave in the same way as corporations. Therefore, as recommended by SNA 2008, such enterprises have been treated as quasi-corporations. Some examples of quasi-corporations in the Indian context are proprietorship and partnership enterprises, maintaining accounts.
- v) Sub-sectoring of Non-Profit Institutions (NPI) in the corporate and government sectors has been done in respect of autonomous bodies and Section 25 companies.
- vi) Expenditure on Reserch & Development (R&D) has been capitalized in Government, Public Corporations and Private Corporations and hence has become part of capital formation.
- vii) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) has been calculated using a reference rate for units engaged in financial intermediation.
- viii) Output of central bank (RBI) is measured at cost.

Gross / Net State Domestic Product with 2011-12 base:

The estimates at current prices are worked out by evaluating all goods cost prevailing in a particular year. The estimates at constant prices are worked out by using the base year price to eliminate the effect of price changes/inflation and thereby, reflect real growth/development of the economy.

At current prices:

According to new base of 2011-12 with revised methodology and data base, GSDP at current prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.21,663.20 crore in 2012-13 and Rs.25,592.83 crore in 2013-14, Rs.29,533.46 crore in 2014-15, Rs.35,937.73 crore in 2015-16 (2ndRevision), Rs.39,612.05 crore in 2016-17 (1st Revision) and Rs.46,132.88 crore in 2017-18 (Provisional).

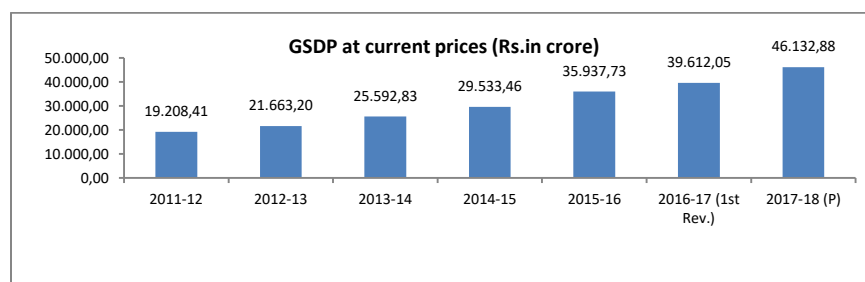
On the otherhand, the NSDP at current prices increased from Rs.17,419.05 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.19,631.14 crore in 2012-13 and Rs.23,328.98 crore in 2013-14, Rs.26,643.35 crore in 2014-15, Rs.32,476.35 crore in 2015-16 (2nd Revision), Rs.35,840.35 crore in 2016-17 (1st Revision) and Rs.41,754.83 crore in 2017-18 (Provisional).

Table- 3.1.

(Rs. in crore)

<u>_Year</u>	<u>GSDP at current prices</u>	<u>NSDP at current prices</u>
2011-12	19,208.41	17,419.05
2012-13	21,663.20	19,631.14
2013-14	25,592.83	23,328.98
2014-15	29,533.46	26,643.35
2015-16	35,937.73	32,476.35
2016-17	39,612.05	35,840.35
2017-18 (Prov)	46,132.88	41,754.83

Source: DES, Tripura.



At constant prices:

The GSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.20,872.97 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.22,819.11 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.26,965.21 crore in 2014-15, Rs.26,786.90 crore in 2015-16 (2nd Revision), Rs.29,146.43 crore in 2016-17 (1st Revision) and Rs.32,252.78 crore in 2017-18 (Provisional). The NSDP at constant prices has also increased from Rs.17,419.05 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.18,857.21 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.20,623.06 crore in 2013-14, Rs.24,406.60 crore in 2014-15, Rs.23,745.31 crore in 2015-16 (2nd Revision), Rs.25,860.74 crore in 2016-17 (1st Revision) and Rs.29,668.13 crore in 2017-18 (Provisional).

Table- 3.2.

(Rs. in crore)

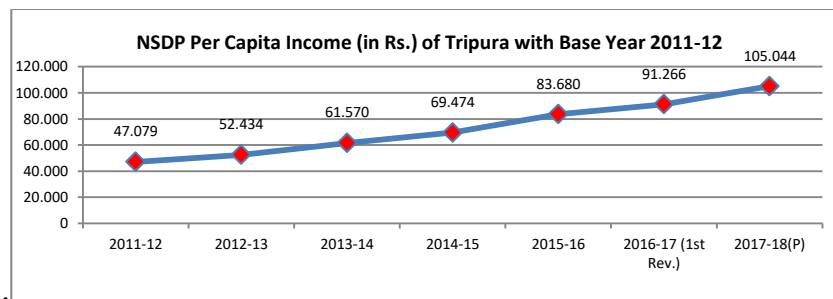
Year	GSDP at constant prices	NSDP at constant prices
2011-12	19,208.41	17,419.05
2012-13	20,872.97	18,857.21
2013-14	22,819.11	20,623.06
2014-15	26,965.21	24,406.60
2015-16	26,786.90	23,745.31
2016-17	29,146.43	25,860.74
2017-18 (Prov)	32,252,.78	29,668.13

Source: DES, Tripura

Per Capita Income with new 2011-12:

The per capita income at current prices has been increased from Rs.47,079 in 2011-12 to Rs.52,434 in 2012-13 and Rs.61,570 in 2013-14, Rs.69,474 in 2014-15, Rs.83,680 in 2015-16 (2nd Revision), to Rs.91,266 in 2016-17 (1st Revision) and Rs.1,05,044 in 2017-18 (Provisional) with new base of 2011-12.

The Per Capita National Income at current prices during the said period rose from Rs.63,462 in 2011-12 to Rs.70,983 in 2012-13, Rs.79,118 in 2013-14, Rs.86,647 in 2014-15, Rs.94,731 in 2015-16, Rs.1,03,870 in 2016-17 (1st Revision) and Rs.1,12,835 in 2017-18 (Provisional)



Performances of GSDP with 2011-12 base:

Estimates of GSDP for 2011-12 to & 2017-18 (Provisional) for Tripura with new base of 2011-12 by industry of origin at current prices are presented in the Table-3.5.

Table- 3.3.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	511201	1134780	1249313	1517974
1.1	Crops	318959	622218	669672	780067
1.2	Livestock	33664	92760	122687	160773
1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	245404	273883	333650
1.4	Fishing	48815	174398	183071	243483
2.	Mining & Quarrying	118123	364495	397064	552156
A)	<i>Sub-total of Primary Sector</i>	<i>629324</i>	<i>1499275</i>	<i>1646377</i>	<i>2070129</i>
3.	Manufacturing	72651	120890	130509	150722
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	44297	130459	152893	214386
4.1	Electricity, Gas & Other Utility Services	35922	109865	133321	190126
4.2	Water Supply	8375	20594	19572	24260
5.	Construction	148327	198252	213337	231675
B)	<i>Sub-total of Secondary Sector</i>	<i>265275</i>	<i>449601</i>	<i>496739</i>	<i>596783</i>
6.	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	226839	382389	380577	317029
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	146942	156442	178814
7.1	Railways	224	1303	1103	1867
7.2	Transport by means other than	46677	68609	74549	82545
7.3	Storage	151	217	305	354
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	37264	76813	80485	94048
8	Financial Services	57103	125921	128417	152240

9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional services	119572	178869	199972	222276
10	Public Administration	241678	351997	407617	453066
11	Other Services	255446	337331	392047	433766
C)	<i>Sub-total of Tertiary Sector</i>	<i>984954</i>	<i>1523449</i>	<i>1665072</i>	<i>1757192</i>
12	State Value added at basic prices	1879553	3472325	3808188	4424104
13	Product Taxes (+)	103607	206549	226514	266030
14	Product Subsidies (-)	62319	85101	73497	76845
15	Gross State Domestic Product	1920841	3593773	3961205	4613288
	Population	37000	38810	39270	39750
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	51915	92599	100871	116058

P = Provisional Estimate,

Source: DES, Tripura

Concluding remarks:

Two major institutional changes have been taken place in the country. The GST has been introduced and NITI Aayog has replaced then Planning Commission. Both these changes have had fiscal impact on the development and growth strategies of the State.

Despite unfavourable award of the 14th Finance Commission, the State has been declining its revenue surplus position, although, performance of the State's economy remained impressive despite it's all infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country even due to recent effects on the national economy as well as price rise. The economy of the State may come under pressure due to under assessment of the committed requirements of the State by the last 14th Finance Commission and as a result, State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain.

Therefore, some strong steps are required to keep sustain development process by efficient use of the available resources, maintain the bio-diversity, effective disaster management, better delivery system, good governace, best practices, technology intervantions as well as curtailing the revenue expenditure among others.

The average annual growth rate in real terms or constant prices of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for 2017-18(P) was 9.3 percent. The similar growth trend is also anticipated in 2018-19. The Government of India Ministries and NITI Aayog are also appreciated the efforts of the State Government for efficient fiscal management and persuing for sustainable higher growth path.

The level of investment from private sector is yet to gear-up, which is evident from the fact that the contribution of the manufacturing sector is

to the total NSDP at current prices. Therefore, there is need for higher private investment in the State to reduce un-employment and poverty. The future investment possibilities as well as the trade with the Bangladesh and other ASEAN countries may improve the trade and transport sub sectors in particular.

4) STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

STATE FINANCE:

Background:

Like previous years, State Government focused on fiscal correction and consolidation with due emphasis on allocating expenditure on social sectors. With a view to focus on the welfare and empowerment of women and girl child, the 'Gender Budget' has also incorporated in the fiscal year 2017-18. The information on 'Gender Budget' on 15 Departments has also been included at Statement No.14 in the Budget At- A Glance.



Tripura as a special category State deserves special attention as the development efforts in the State remain mainly dependent upon transfers from Central Government like other North Eastern States in the country.

Apart from fiscal corrections, improving the quality of expenditure through expenditure prioritisation, service delivery, reducing the existing level of debt obligations notwithstanding the improvement in recent years and providing adequate financial support to the local bodies including Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) remain the priority areas.

During 2017-18, the total Expenditure was Rs.14297.00 crore, out of which Revenue Expenditure was Rs.11289.50 crore and Capital Expenditure was Rs.3007.50 crore.

During 2017-18, the total Receipt was Rs.12108.81 crore, out of which Revenue Receipt was Rs.10029.18 crore and Capital Receipt was Rs.2079.63 crore.

- ❑ **Total Budgeted outlay in 2017-18 was Rs.14,297 crore.**
- ❑ **Tax revenue was Rs.5,668 crore in 2017-18, out of which State's own tax revenue was Rs.1,468 crore.**
- ❑ **The size of Non-tax revenue was Rs.4,361.18 crore in 2017-18, out of which State's non-tax revenue was Rs.200 crore.**

Budget in brief:

The following table shows the State's budget in brief for 2017-18 (RE) and 2018-19 (BE).

Table-4.1

		<i>(Rs in crore)</i>	
Sl. No.	Receipts / Expenditure	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (B.E.)
A.	1. Receipt		
	1.1. Revenue receipt	10029.18	14013.21
	1.2. Capital receipt	2079.63	1995.00
	1.3. Total: A (1.1+1.2)	12108.81	16008.21
B.	2. Expenditure		
	2.1. Revenue expenditure	11289.50	13108.97
	2.2. Capital expenditure	3007.50	3278.24
	2.3. Total: B (2.1+2.2)	14297.00	16387.21
C.	Revenue Surplus(+)/Deficit(-):	(-)1260.32	904.24
D.	Fiscal Surplus(+)/Deficit(-):	(-)3948.75	(-)1851.50

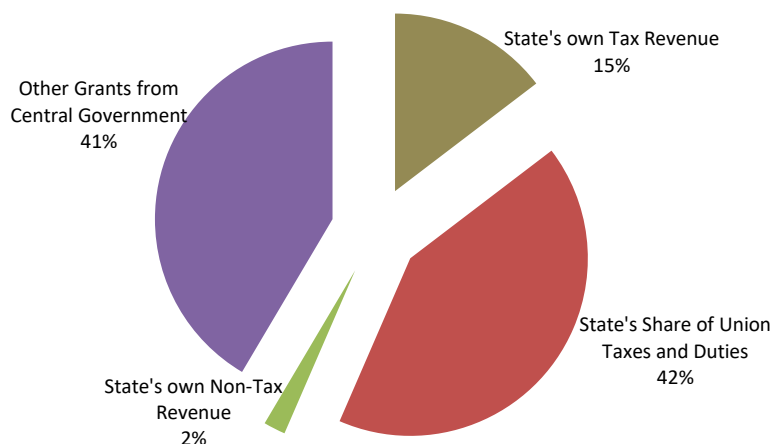
The following table shows the details of receipts and expenditures during 2017-18(RE) and 2018-19(BE):

Table - 4.2

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE		<i>(Rupees in Crore)</i>	
		2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
1.	Revenue Receipts (i to iv)	10029.18	14013.21
i)	State's own Tax Revenue	1468.00	1709.00
ii)	State's share of Union Taxes and Duties	4200.00	5747.00
iii)	Tax Revenue (i+ii):	5668.00	7456.00
iv)	State's own Non-Tax Revenue	200.00	281.36
v)	Other Grants from Central Government	4161.18	6275.85
vi)	Non-Tax Revenue (iv+v):	4361.18	6557.21
2.	Capital Receipts (i to iv)	2079.63	1995.00
i)	Recovery of loans	2.00	2.00
ii)	Consolidated Sinking Fund (Interest)	237.63	—
iii)	Borrowings	1490.00	1543.00
iv)	Loans from Public Account	350.00	450.00
3.	Total Receipts (1+2)	12108.81	16008.21

4.	Revenue Expenditure <i>of which</i>	11289.50	13108.97
	a) Interest payment	1019.27	1146.82
5.	Capital Expenditure <i>of which</i>	3007.50	3278.24
	a) Repayment of Loans	317.07	520.50
6.	Total Expenditure (4+5)	14297.00	16387.21
7.	Revenue Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	(-)1260.32	904.24
8.	Fiscal Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	(-)3948.75	(-)1851.50
9.	Primary Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)	(-)2929.48	(-)704.68

Revenue Receipt , 2017-18(RE)



The following table shows the analysis of the borrowings of the State Government during 2017-18 (RE) and 2018-19(BE)

Table-4.3

<i>(Rs. In Crore)</i>			
Sl. No.	Item	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
A.	RECEIPTS		
1)	Internal Debt of the State Government		
	a) Market Loans	1137.00	1390.00
	b) R.E.C.	0.00	0.00
	c) L.I.C	0.00	0.00
	d) Loans from HUDCO	200.00	0.00
	e) NABARD	150.00	150.00
	g) Others	0.00	0.00
	Total: (1)	1487.00	1540.00
2)	Loans and Advances from the Central Government		
	a) Loans for State Plan Schemes	3.00	3.00
	b) Non-Plan Loans	0.00	0.00
	Total: (2)	3.00	3.00
3)	Public Account (Net) (including net GPF)	350.00	450.00

TOTAL: A - RECEIPTS (1+2+3)		1840.00	1993.00
B.	DEBT SERVICING		
	1. Re-payment of Loans	317.07	520.50
	2. Interest payment	1019.27	1146.82
	3. Total debt servicing (1+2)	1336.34	1667.32
	4. Revenue Receipts	10266.81	14013.21
	5. Percentage of 2 to 4(%)	9.93	8.18

The following table shows the statement of salaries and pensions of the State Government during 2017-18 (RE) and 2018-19(BE)

Table-4.4

(Rs. In Crore)

Item	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	As Percentage of Total salaries & Pension
Salary & Wages	5600.00	6287.94	75.63
of which: Salary for Government Grant-in-Aid Institution	93.35	97.88	1.18
TOTAL : SALARY	5600.00	6287.94	75.63
TOTAL: PENSION	1643.00	2026.00	24.37
TOTAL: SALARY & PENSION	7243.00	8313.94	100.00

PLANNING:

The State Planning Machinery was set up in 1973 to help in formulation of the State Plan and monitoring the plan programmes/schemes. Later, it was elevated to the Directorate of Planning Coordination in May, 1987.

Functions:

The Planning (P&C) Department, Government of Tripura has been playing a vital role in the State. The Department does not implement any scheme directly. However, it acts as Nodal Department/Coordinator in implementation of the development activities of the State.

- * Formulation of Five Year Action Plans, NEC Plans, 100 Days Action Plan etc;
- * Monitoring and implementation of State Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), North Eastern Council (NEC) Schemes, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Special Development Scheme (SDS), Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP), Twenty Point

Programme(TPP), North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS).

- * Matters related to the State Planning Board:
- * Project Planning and monitoring of Special Development Scheme, Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources, NEC, Externally Aided Projects etc.;
- * Reference department for allocation, diversion and utilisation of plan funds.
- * Preparation of background papers and their follow-up actions for important national/regional meetings like Governing Council of NITI Aayog, NITI forum for North East, NEC, Chief Secretaries conferences etc.
- * Correspondence with NITI Aayog, Ministry of DoNER, NEC and different Ministers of Government of India regarding plan schemes/projects of various departments of the State Government.

Concluding remarks:

Although, the State has implemented significant reform in Power Sector, similar initiatives and re-structuring are required for the State run Public Sector Units (PSUs). The State may also use the information technology and e-governance for improving the delivery of basic service of different PSUs.

Efforts need to be taken for consolidating the debt including interest payments as well as by additional resource mobilization through the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The Central Sectors and Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been introduced with particular emphasis on removal of inter-state and inter-regional disparities. It is, therefore, suggested that greater flexibility may be provided for meeting state specific needs. Innovative efforts are also needed for mobilizing private investment from outside the state for employment generation and improving the per capita income.

5) PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

The changes in prices affect a wide range of economic activities and also purchasing power of people. Therefore, constant monitoring of price behavior becomes imperative for the regulation of macro-economic policies. Inflation has always been one of the most closely monitored macro-economic indicators. The inflationary trends highlight the need to have an appropriate price index. The changes in prices over a period of time can be gauged by the statistical device of index number of prices. The price index can be either at the wholesale price index (WPI) or at the level of the retail end of marketing channel or consumer Price Index (CPI).



Infact, price influences both quantum and pattern of consumption. It is said that stability in price level has a direct impact on the economic development of the State. Rising prices or inflation lead to increase in the inequalities of income. It also affects the fixed income groups of the society. Price stability is essential for sustaining economic growth and also ensuring equitable distribution of goods and services to all section of the people.

For last couple of years, the state in particular and the country as a whole is experiencing stable price rise. It therefore, becomes crucial for policy makers, planners, economists and other decision-making authorities to obtain reliable data on price movements over the period of time and also to get projection for future price movements. Index number is compiled on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean according to the Laspeyre's formula, which has fixed base year weights operating through the entire life span of the series.

- ❑ ***Overall inflation in the Sate during 2017-18 remained high in both rural and urban areas due to increase in prices of primary articles and petroleum products.***
- ❑ ***Annual inflation in the State based on CPI-IW was 5.24 percent in March, 2018.***

The movement of changes in price of an economy can be studied/ analysed by the statistical method of index number of prices. Conceptually, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used to measure the overall rate of inflation and Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure changes in prices of items for consumption. The WPI for Tripura is not available; therefore, our analysis on price situation for the State is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers of Industrial Workers/ Middle class employees/ Agricultural Labour etc.

Overall price-situation in the country:

Overall inflation in the country during 2017-18 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation.

Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

The WPI is the most widely used and accepted index for interpretation and measuring the annual rate of inflation in the country. This is an important indicator for micro-economic stability, measured on the basis of year-on-year variations in WPI.

The All India WPI (2011-12=100) has moved gradually from 113.4 in March, 2017 to 112.6 in January, 2017 and it stood at 116.3 in November, 2017. Finally, it ended-up at 116.0 in March, 2018.

Rural price behavior:

The general price behavior in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Laborers (CPI-AL), 1986-87=100. The CPI- AL has increased from 900 in Dec. 2017 and 887 in March, 2018. The year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was – 1.44 percent in 2017-18 year-on basis at all India level, which was quite high.

It is revealed from the above analysis that retail prices at all India level behaved an up-ward trend during the fiscal 2015-16. The prices of primary articles were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2015-16. Besides, prices of fuel including LPG and petroleum products also posed upward pressures for higher inflation in 2016-17.

Price-situation in the State:

The State is located in the Northeastern part of India and at the extreme corner of the country with 60 percent of its area as forest area. The State has only bordering area with two States namely Assam, 53 Km (5.21 percent), and Mizoram, 109 Km (10.71 percent). The rest 84

percent (856 Km) long bordering area of the State lies with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh.

The price situation in the State is actually influenced by the overall price behaviour of the country, since the state is highly depends on Central Government for revenue as a special category states. The price situation in the State during 2017-18 was in the State and shows high inflationary trend compared to 2016-17.

Retail price behavior of essential commodities in rural areas:

Retail prices of essential commodities from 146 rural markets of different Blocks are being collected by the field Officials of the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics on regular basis.

A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the State for the months of December-2016 and December-2017, reveals that retail prices of only three essential commodities declined out of 19 commodities, which were sugar, mustard oil (loose) and fish. The declined rate was (+)5.19 percent, (+)52.96 percent, (+)49.83 percent, respectively in 2016-17 as compare to preceding year of 2015-16.

The retail prices of rice, atta, moong dal, potato, mustard oil, fish (small), egg, gur, milk (cow), salt, meat and green chillies were increased in 2014-15. The maximum increased for retail prices was observed for fish, meat, sugar & milk in 2015-16 as compared to 2016-17.

Table- 5.1.

Average rural retail prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2016 and 2017

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In rupees) during		Percentage variation (+,-) in Dec.'2016 over, Dec.' 2017	
			Dec. 2016	Dec. 2017	6	7
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	27.96	29.41	+ 5.19	
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	25.58	27.13	+ 6.06	
iii)	Atta	Kg.	30.78	30.26	- 1.69	
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	98.76	92.04	- 6.80	
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	113.26	95.09	- 16.04	
vi)	Potato	Kg.	18.12	15.98	- 11.81	
vii)	Onion	Kg.	24.36	37.26	+52.96	
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	67.27	106.34	+58.07	
ix)	Pumpkin (Sweet)	Kg.	22.30	25.92	+16.23	
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	27.17	40.71	+49.83	

xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	234.55	231.40	- 1.34
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	551.71	587.61	+ 6.51
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	39.88	40.20	+ 0.80
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	49.62	49.74	+ 0.24
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter	112.15	104.98	-6.39
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	45.23	48.21	+ 6.59
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	56.40	57.78	+ 2.45
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	22.23	23.21	+4.41
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	19.19	20.17	+5.11

Source: - Rural Retail Price, DES-Tripura.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index:

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is not available for Tripura, therefore, for assessing the price situation in this backward State, the Consumer Price Index Number (CPI) for Industrial Worker/ Middle Class Employees/Rural Labour & Agricultural Labour may be the useful instrument to study price behavior and the general price effect in the State. The Consumer Price Index Numbers measure the overall price movement of goods and services at the consumption stage. The Consumer Price Index Numbers are generally constructed for specified section of the population.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers:

The CPI-IW (2001=100), which is compiled and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla, on the basis of the data supplied by the field officials of the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics measures monthly movement of retail prices of various goods and services of the industrial workers. The Government employees wage compensation (Dearness Allowance) both central and state levels are done on the basis of movement of this Index.

The inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) captures the retail price movement for different sections of consumers. The inflation based on the CPI-IW (2001=100) was also high and it was 5.24 percent in March year-on-year basis.

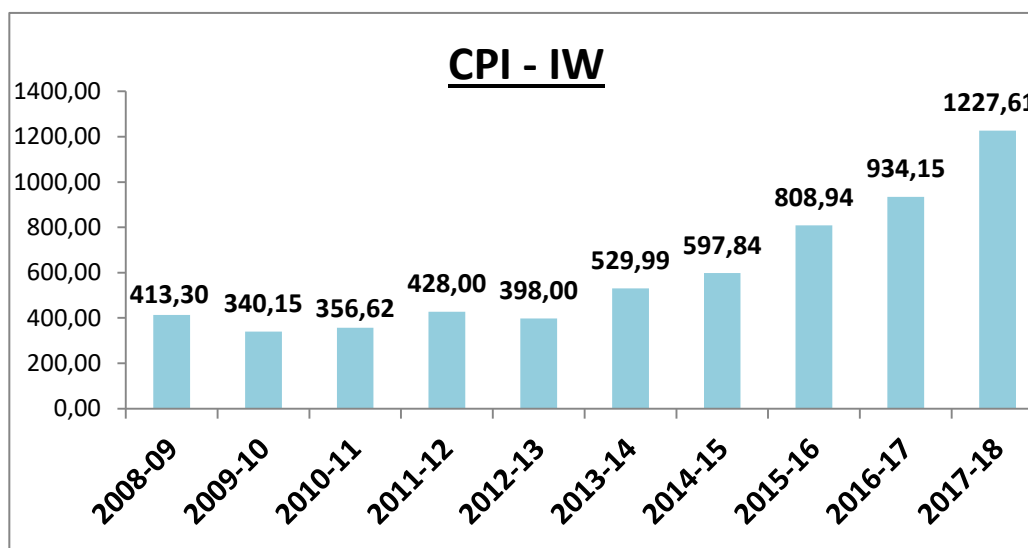
The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2017-18. It gradually moved from 263 in January, 2018 to 261 in March, 2018.

The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2017 and 2018.

Table- 5.2.

Sl. No.	Months	2017	2018	Percentage variation during 2017-18
i)	January	246	263	6.91
ii)	February	244	262	7.38
iii)	March	248	261	5.24

Source: - Labour Bureau- Shimla.



The prices for CPI-IW are being collected from 10 (ten) different markets of Tripura viz., Maharajganj Bazar (Agartala), Mohanpur, Ranirbazar, Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kadamtala, Kumarghat, Bishalgarh, Santirbazar and Teliamura. The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Shimla releases the CPI for Industrial Worker after getting the data weekly/ monthly basis from these markets collected by the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura.

Rural price behavior:

The rural price behaviour of the State can be explained with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL). The CPI for Agricultural Labourers has moved from 877 in June 2017 and it thereafter increased and stood at 884 in July, 2017. Finally, it ended with 895 in January, 2018.

The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 2.87 percent in January, 2018, which was 1.82 percent in the preceding year. At all India level, the inflation rate on year-on-year basis based on CPI-AL was 2.42 percent in March, 2018.

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during March-2016 to March-2018 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
CPI-Agri.	March 2016	768	793	852	838
Labour	March 2017	754	751	866	826
	March 2018	771	795	887	830
CPI-Rural	March 2016	753	785	862	821
Labour	March 2017	748	743	872	831
	March 2018	781	789	894	835

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Middle Class Employees of Agartala:

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 6,020 in January, 2018 and it increased to 6,044 in February, 2018. In March, 2018, it increased to 6,100. The showing on inflation of 5.45 percent year on year basis.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined:

The Central Statistics Office, Government of India has introduced a new series of consumer price index for all India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from January, 2018.

Table- 5.4.

Category	Year	Tripura	All-India
CPI-Combined:			
January	2018	143.3	136.9
February	2018	142.8	136.4
March	2018	143.5	136.5
CPI-Urban:			
January	2018	139.1	134.1
February	2018	138.9	134.0
March	2018	138.7	134.0
CPI-Rural:			
January	2018	144.7	139.3
February	2018	144.1	138.5
March	2018	145.2	138.7

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Concluding remarks:

Price situation during 2017-18 in the State was not favourable. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation. The increasing price trend of the State is greatly influenced by the price behaviour of the country as a whole.

All major retail prices like rice, onion, brinjal, egg(duck), milk, gur, sugar, tea-leaf, green chillies etc. noticed an increasing trend in 2017-18 over 2016-17, except moong dal, masur dal and fish (small) .

6) POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

Well nurtured and productive labour force contributes to achieve inclusive growth. Though Population Census is the most creditable source of data on employment structure and labour force, but it is conducted after a lag of ten years. Therefore, to bridge the data gaps, quinquennial rounds of Nation Sample Survey (NSS) on employment and un-employment and Economic Census conducted regularly. In addition to this, employment data of organized sector is available through the mandatory returns of factories which are registered under the Factory Act, 1948. Apart from that, Employment Market Information (EMI) programme provides employment data of public and private sector establishments.



Successive strategies and programmes especially after fifth five year plan are designed by the Government with a special focus on employment generation since it was increasingly realised that economic growth alone not in a position to tackle the problem of un-employment, therefore, nowadays inclusive sustainable growth has been emphasised.

Inclusive sustainable growth must create adequate livelihood opportunities commensurate with the expectations of a growing labour force. Moreover, the process of economic development could not be much effective as the contemporary pattern of growth of Indian economy is jobless especially for the Northeastern States and the growth of GSDP do not necessarily imply an equivalent growth of employment.

The State Government has been given emphasise for generation of productive and gainful employment on a sufficient scale to achieve the inclusive growth.

- ❑ **Total job seekers registered in the Live Register in the State was 7,41,305 in March, 2018.**
- ❑ **As per Census 2011, out of total workers (main and marginal) 75.95 percent were in rural areas.**
- ❑ **MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the state and 176.04 lakh mandays generated in 2017-18.**
- ❑ **Factory employment in the State was 65,640 in 2017-18.**

The State may face serious problems in coming years for solving the issue of un-employment in-particular due to lack of private investments, low level of capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck's with high level of poverty. The most important recent fiscal constraint of Tripura is not so favourable 13th Finance Commission's awards for the committed liabilities of the State.

There is widespread under nutrition among women and children especially in hilly and remote areas of the State. Moreover, the district level Human Development Indices (HDI) varies among the districts of the State as indicated in the Tripura Human Development Report (THDR), 2007.

The experiences in-acceleration of employment growth in the State during 11th Plan period, 2007-12 and even during 12th plan period 2012-17 are modest. On the other hand, the high price rise started since 2007, the people in general of the State have also come under severe stretch and strain. The Centre provided about 85 percent of the State's existing revenues. The fiscal condition of the State are determined to a large extent by the level of Central transfers.

The MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the State for reducing the rural poverty and performances in 2017-18 shows that rural mandays were generated 176.04 lakhs days with an expenditure of Rs.466.47 in lakhs.

Workforce as per Census-2011:

The workforce data based on Census-2011 has been released by the Registrar General of India, New Delhi shows that the total number of workers (main & marginal) in the State was 14,69,521. Out of these total workers, 11,59,561 were the main workers and 3,09,960 were the marginal workers in 2011.

The total male workers (main & marginal) were 10,45,326 and remaining 4,24,195 were the female workers in 2011. Out of the total worker (main & marginal), 11,16,076 (75.95 percent) were in rural areas and 3,53,445 (24.05 percent) were in the urban area in 2011, respectively. The proportion of total workers (main & marginal) in total population of the State was 39.99 in 2011, which was 36.24 percent in 2001.

The total main workers were 10,77,019 in 2011, out of which 8,87,881 (83.44 percent) were male main workers and 1,89,138 (17.56 percent) were female main workers.

Composition of main workers:

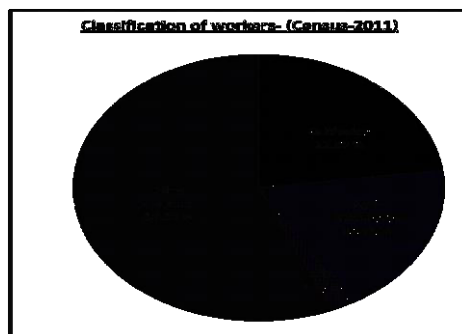
The percentage distribution of main workers according to economic classification as per 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses is presented in the table below:

Table- 6.1.: Classification of workers.

Sl. No.	Items	2011	2001	1991
1	2	3	4	5
i)	Cultivator	22.90	26.88	38.09
ii)	Agri-labourers	18.74	24.03	25.70
iii)	Mfg. processing servicing etc.	1.79	2.90	1.42
iv)	Other workers	56.56	46.19	34.79
v)	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

The proportion of cultivators among all main workers in the State declined from 43.29 in 1981 to 38.09 in 1991 and to 26.88 in 2001 and further to 22.90 in 2011. In the same period the proportion of agri-labour in the State decreased from 26.72 percent in 1981 to 25.70 percent in 1991 and to 24.03 in 2001 and again to 18.74 in 2011. The proportion of other workers has increased from 34.79 percent in 1991 to 46.19 percent in 2001 and further to 56.56 in 2011. The proportion of manufacturing main worker stood at 1.79 percent in 2011.



Work participation rate:

The work participation rate (WPR) stood at 39.99 percent in 2011 which were 36.2 per cent in 2001 and 31.1 percent in 1991, respectively. The work participation rate among the rural population of the State was 41.14 per cent in 2011. The similar work participation rate among the urban population was 36.76 percent in 2011.

Male work participation rate:

Male work participation rate for state as a whole increased from 47.6 per cent in 1991 to 50.6 in 2001 Census and further to 55.77 percent in 2011.

Female work participation rate:

Female work participation rate increased from only 13.8 percent to 21.1 percent in 2001 and further to 23.57 percent in 2011.

Main and marginal workers:

Census-2011 classified the workers is in two categories viz. main workers i.e. those who worked for a major period of the year (i.e., 183 or more days) and marginal workers i.e. those who worked for less than 183 days in a year.

Main workers: The total main workers was 10,77,019 in 2011. The proportion of main workers in total population of the State was 29.31 percent in 2011, which were 28.41 percent in 2001 and 29.10 percent in 1991, respectively. The proportion of rural main workers was 28.63 in 2011 which was 28.07 percent in 2001 as compared to 29.21 percent in 1991. The same proportion of main workers in urban area was 31.25 percent in 2011 as compared to 30.02 percent in 2001 and 28.45 percent in 1991.

Marginal workers: The total marginal worker was 3,92,502 in 2011. The incidence of marginal workers among the males was low as compared to females. About 40.11 percent of the males in the State were marginal workers, while remaining 59.88 percent were female marginal workers. The marginal workers in rural areas was 3,39,493 i.e. 86.49 percent of the marginal workers were residing in rural areas in 2011 as against 53,009 marginal in urban area.

Male workers:

The total male worker was 10,45,326 (main & marginal), which accounts 71.13 percent of the total workers in 2011. Out of which, main male worker was 8,87,881 and main marginal worker was 1,57,445.

In rural area, total male worker (main & marginal) was 7,76,583 where as it was 2,77,559 in urban area.

This proportion of male main worker in the rural areas was 45.92 in 2011 as against 44.68 percent in 2001 and 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total rural male population. In urban areas, the proportion of male main workers was 51.49 percent in 2011 which was 48.92 percent in 2001 and 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total urban male population.

Female workers:

The total female worker was 4,24,195 (main & marginal), out of which 1,89,138 was the main female worker in 2011. The proportion of female workers (main & marginal) was 28.86 percent to total workers in 2011. The proportion of main female workers was 8.95 percent in 1981 which rose to 10.14 percent in 1991 and 10.70 percent in 2001 and stood 10.51 percent in 2011 to the total female population.

Total female main worker was 1,39,560 in rural area and 49,578 was in urban area in 2011.

Employment as per 5th and 6th Economic Censuses:

The nature of the existing employment pattern in Tripura can also be found from the 5th and 6th Economic Censuses results. As we know Economic Census is a complete account of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundaries of the State that covers all sectors excluding crop production and plantation.

It has been revealed from the reports that, about 4,04,024 persons were employed in 2,36,773 establishments in 2013 in the State against 3,85,708 persons were working in 1,89,423 establishments in 2005 and 2,68,257 persons in 1,04,427 establishments in 1998. Out of the total workers of 4,04,024 persons in 2013, 2,33,436 (57.78 percent) were in rural areas and remaining 1,70,588 (42.22 percent) were in the urban areas. As per the report, the total hired workers in 2013 were 1,56,261, i.e. 38.68 percent of the total workers.

The following Table depicts the number of establishments with fixed structure and without fixed structure as per 5th and 6th Economic Censuses in the State.

Table : 6.2.

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	No. of establishment (5th EC), 2005	No. of establishment (6th EC), 2013
i.	Outside and Inside the household with fixed structure	135049	189758
ii.	Outside household without fixed structure	54374	47015
iii.	Total Establishment (i+ii)	189423	236773

The persons employed by male and female as the Economic Censuses are presented in the following Table.

Table : 6.3.

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	No. of Persons employed (5th EC), 2005	No. of persons employed (6th EC), 2013
i.	Male-Hired	167296	108352

ii. Male- not Hired	157833	217604
iii. Total Male (i+ii)	325129	325956
iv. Female-Hired	38101	47909
v. Female- not Hired	22478	30159
vi. Total Female (iv+v)	60579	78068
vii. Total-Hired (i+iv)	205397	156261
viii. Total- not Hired (ii+v)	180311	247763
ix. Total (iii + vi)	385708	404024

Table : 6.4.

Sl. Indicators No.	(5th EC), 2005	(6th EC), 2013
i. No. of establishments per lakh population	5920.94	6444.70
ii. No. of establishments per square Kilometer	18.05	22.57
iii. Ratio of rural establishments to total establishments	0.73	0.61
iv. Ratio of urban establishments to total establishments	0.27	0.39
v. i) No. of males employed per establishment	1.72	1.38
ii) No. of females employed per establishment	0.32	0.33
iii) No. of persons employed per establishment	2.04	1.71

Poverty:

The basic human needs are usually listed in the material dimension as the need to be adequately nourished, the need to be decently clothed, the need to be reasonably sheltered, the need to escape avoidable diseases, the need to be (at least) minimally educated and the need to be mobile for purposes of social interaction and participation of economic activity. Poverty is one of the main barriers between entitlement and access to income, employment, education, housing, health and other basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water.

Official estimates of poverty of India covering all States/UTs have been made by the Planning Commission as nodal agency on the basis of methodology suggested by the Expert Group.

The Planning Commission has periodically estimated poverty lines and poverty ratios for each of the years for which large sample surveys on household consumer expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India. These surveys are normally conducted quinquennial basis.

Poverty Estimates for 2004-05 and 2011-12:

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. In December 2005, Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under chairmanship of the eminent economist Prof. Lt. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December 2009 and computed poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2004-05. For comparison they also computed poverty lines and poverty ratios for 1993-94 also with identical methodology. These were accepted by the Planning Commission, New Delhi.

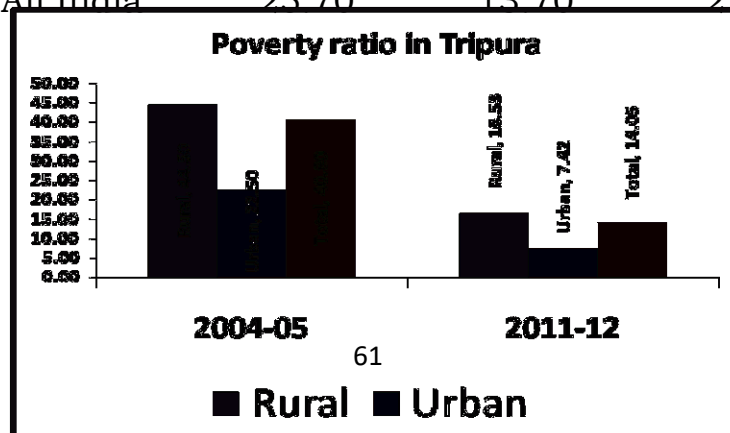
Based on the estimates of the Tendulkar Committee, the final set of new poverty ratio for Tripura in 2004-05 comes about 44.5 percent for rural areas and 22.55 percent for urban areas. The all India similar poverty ratio of 41.8 percent for rural areas and 25.7 percent for urban areas, respectively. The total poverty ratio combining the rural and urban stood at 40.6 percent for Tripura against 37.2 percent for all India in 2004-05 as per the new expert group estimates.

The new expert group has also given the final poverty lines for all the states including the North-Eastern states. The final poverty line for Tripura was Rs.450.49 for rural areas and Rs.555.79 for urban areas as against Rs.446.68 for rural areas and Rs.578.8 for all India in 2004-05.

The next large scale survey of house hold consumer expenditure was conducted in 2009-10. Following the Tendulkar Committee methodology, Planning Commission made estimates of poverty for 2009-10 which were released through a Press Note on 19th March 2012. The following table shows the poverty ratio by Tendulkar Methodology using Mixed Reference Period (MRP) for 2004-05 and 2011-12 as released by the Planning Commission.

Table : 6.5.: Poverty Ratio

		Rural	Urban	Total
2004-05:	Tripura	44.50	22.50	40.60
	All India	41.80	25.70	37.20
2011-12:	Tripura	16.53	7.42	14.05
	All India	25.70	13.70	21.90



Since several representation were made suggesting the Tendulkar that the Tendulkar Committee estimate was too low, the Planning Commission in June 2012, constituted an Expert Committee under Chairmanship of Dr. C. Ramgarajan to once again review the methodology for the measurement of poverty.

Poverty alleviation programmes:

The anti-poverty programmes have been strengthened in order to generate additional employment, create productive assets, impart technical and entrepreneurial skills and raise income level of the poor. The Government of Tripura is fully recognizing and accordingly, constituted the three-tier Panchayat Raj system in the State and provided the Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993 for effective implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes and generation of employment opportunities as well as the basic services programmes.

Deen Dayal Antoyadaya Yojana (National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):

The mandate of NRLM is to reach out to all poor families, link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. NRLM would organize all poor households (women) into aggregate institutions of the poor. The institution of the poor such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs), their federations and livelihood collectives for providing a platform to poor households for collective action based on self-help and mutual cooperation finally nurtured these institutions by them i.e. the institutions of the poor, for the poor and by the poor. These institutions will create a strong demand system on behalf of the poor families. Further these community institutions shall build linkages with mainstream institutions, including banks, and Government departments to address their livelihoods issues (technical and financial both) and other dimensions of poverty.

Initially, NRLM is being implemented in six resources blocks (Ambassa, Dumburnagar, Killa, Matabari, Jolaibari and Satchand Block) for creation of model institutions and social capital (trained and experienced community resource persons) for scaling up the mission in other blocks and districts of the State in a phased manner. So, initially the mission have been started with six blocks and presently expanded to 18 blocks of Dhalai, Gomati and South Tripura Districts.

The status of SHGs during 2017-18 presented in the following table.

Table- 6.6.

Women SHGs with NRLM

Sl. No.	Districts	SHG Type			Social Category wise SHGs					Total SHG (Cumulative upto 2017-18)
		New	Revived	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Other	Total Members	
1	Dhalai	528	13	541	186	216	25	114	4555	1538
2	Gomati	576	7	583	141	219	39	184	5786	1556
3	South	578	11	589	109	155	19	306	5573	1534
	Grand total	1682	31	1713	436	590	83	604	15914	4628

Source: - RD (NRLM)Department, Tripura.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a skilldevelopment and placement programme of the Govt. of India for skill youths, with 90:10 funding pattern between the Govt. of India and the State. The programme is implemented through Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) empanelled by Govt. of India. At least, 70% of the successful trainees are to be placed in jobs of organised sector by the PIAs. Training is given on different trades for 3/6/9/12 months duration following NCVT or SSC approved modules. Minimum monthly remuneration of Rs.6000/- 8,000/- 12,000/- 15,000/- is to be allowed to the candidate on placement.

District wise achievement of DDY-GKY for the FY 2017-18.

Table- 6.7.

Sl. No.	District	Total trained	Total paced in jobs
1	Dhalai	227	95
2	Khowai	98	43
3	North Tripura	245	56
4	Sepahijala	87	34
5	South Tripura	256	63
6	Unakoti	209	89
7	West Tripura	216	50
8	Gomati	98	23
	Total	1436	453

Source: RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

Status of fund release and expenditure for the FY 2017-18 under NRLM (in lakh) (Provisional)

Table- 6.8.

(in lakh)

Component	Opening balance	Central share	State share	Other receipts	Total	Expendt.	Closing balance
NRLM main	775.38	3700.00	411.11	32.61	4919.10	4075.84	843.26
RSETIs	60.09	-	-	-	60.09	28.65	31.44
SARAS	3.74	26.25	-	-	29.99	29.99	0.00
IPE (II)	0.14	-	-	-	0.14	0.00	0.14
DDU-GKY (Skill Development)	4405.62	-	13.55	127.43	4546.60	1900.78	2645.82
Total	5244.97	3726.25	424.66	160.04	9555.92	6035.26	3520.66

Source: - RD (NRLM)Department, Tripura.

North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP):

The North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) funded by the World Bank is a multi State Poverty alleviation project of Ministry of DoNER. The project is being controlled by the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU), Guwahati. The project is being implemented through the District Project management Units (DPMUs) of NERLP. The DPMUs are under control of RPMU. The Secretary, Rural Development is the Nodal Officer for NERLP in State.

The project Development objective is "*to improve rural livelihoods especially that of women, unemployed youth and the most disadvantaged in four North Eastern State*". The project is being implemented in five districts namely North Tripura, Unakoti, Khowai, West Tripura, Sepahijala.

The NERLP has four major components namely;

Social Empowerment: This initiative seeks to empower rural communities by creating sustainable community institutions, improve inclusiveness equity in social, gender and environment.

Economic Empowerment: Increase livelihood through diversification of income and employment opportunities by supporting SHGs/SHG federation with investment support, supporting Community Development Plan (CDG), supporting POs for business activities based on value chain and youth for skill development training and placement.

Partnership Development: Development of partnership with various service providers including technical support institutions, public and

private sector organisations, financial institutions etc. with the aim of dovetailing further resources required for the success of the project.

*Project Management:*This includes governance, implementation, coordination, learning and quality enhancement efforts.

The physical achievement under NERLP in five districts in 2017-18 is presented in the following table.

Table- 6.9.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	West		Khowai		Sepahijala		Unakoti		North Tripura		Total	
		Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.	Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.	Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.	Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.	Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.	Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.
1	SHG formed/ revided	0	4704	2887	2874	1719	3693	85	2671	60	3900	4751	17842
2	Household mobilised	0	49164	14757	30542	14034	85439	920	28597	600	39000	30311	232742
3	No. of SHG provided seed grant	234	4483	1388	2603	1627	1752	770	2224	228	3406	4247	14468
4	Amount of seed grant provided	46.8	896.6	291.6	210.4	265.4	350.9	154	444.8	45.6	681.2	803.4	2583.9
5	No. of SHG provided livelihood tranche-1	370	4255	1197	1168	694	1476	788	1841	344	3227	3393	11967
6	Amount of livelihood tranche-1 provided	148	1702	217.32	174.2	214	590.4	315.2	736.8	138.2	1291	1032.7	4494.2
7	No. of SHG provided livelihood tranche-2	614	4108	13	557	291	1216	443	1408	546	2964	1907	10253
8	Amount of livelihood tranche-2 provided	246	1643	5.2	60.8	102	486.4	177.2	563.2	218.4	1186	748.4	3939.2
9	No. fo village level federation formed	11	173	104	149	83	98	12	63	14	145	224	628
10	No. of CDG formed	0	164	50	94	133	108	30	59	5	114	218	539
11	No. of SHG received Group Management training	754	4372	4163	0	1203	0	1258	1258	896	896	8274	6526
12	No. of SHG received Bank credit	24	31	4	4	0	0	3	3	47	47	78	85
13	Amount of Bank credit received	26.5	33.5	0	4	0	0	6	6	41.4	41.4	73.9	84.9

Note: Cumulative achievements are the achievements from since inception to FY 2017-18.

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The physical achievements of MGNREGA in 2017-18 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.10.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Actual OB as on 01.04.17	Central share released	Miscellaneous	State released	Total fund availability	Expenditure (as per MIS) report dated 01/08/2018
Dhalai	2965.71	40440.5	253.91	4050.76	47710.88	7009.94
South						8341.95
West						6235.24
North						4126.87
Unakoti						2957.24
Khowai						3723.51
Gomati						7361.52
Sepahijala						6850.56
State Cell						40.27
Total	2965.71	40440.5	253.91	4050.76	47710.88	46647.1

District wise physical performance report under MGNREGA in 2017-18 as per MIS report (as on 01/08/2018).

Table- 6.11.

District	Total No. of HHs issued job card	Total No. of HHs demanded employ-ment	Total No. of HHs provided employ-ment	Total mandays generated	Average mandays	Total No. of HHs comple- ted 100 days	Persondays generated for women	Percentage of participation
Dhalai	80197	77133	74956	3061194	41	868	1516006	50
South	87917	83694	82366	3015904	37	219	1370558	45
West	91526	81118	78058	2400258	31	202	1207061	50
North	65686	49202	47133	1576917	33	1491	658216	42
Unakoti	50697	42372	41147	1194992	29	533	469626	39
Khowai	64572	58510	55969	1189346	21	179	503726	42
Gomati	85235	80340	78787	2840651	36	241	1418809	50
Sepahijala	83307	68702	64336	2324943	36	705	1139033	49
Total	609137	541071	522752	17604205	34	4438	8283035	47

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Manpower & Employment:

The Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning under Labour Department is implementing all its activities with the following 5 (five) District Employment Exchanges and One Special Employment Exchange for Physically Challenged Persons and 18(eighteen) Employment Information and Assistance Bureaus (EI&ABs) situated in the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Offices where no District Employment Exchange are not exist. The Employment Exchanges are as follows:

1. District Employment Exchange, West Tripura, Agartala.
2. District Employment Exchange, Gomati District, Udaipur.
3. District Employment Exchange, Unakoti, Kailashahar.
4. District Employment Exchange, Dhalai District, Ambassa.
5. District Employment Exchange, North Tripura, North Tripura, Dharmanagar.
6. Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Agartala.

Model Career Centre:

In the initiative of this Directorate, the second Model Career Center (MCC) has been set up at District Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar under National Career Service Project on 23.08.2017. The 1st MCC is functioning at Agartala from 30.04.2016 onwards. It is also proposed that three more Model Career Centers at District Employment Exchange Udaipur, Kailashahar and Ambassa would be set up very shortly. The National Career Service provided a national platform where job seekers can register, search employment opportunities and apply for jobs posted by employers. Presently, MCC, Agartala and MCC, Dharmanagar has also been conducting counselling session and organise job fairs both directly and through the NCS.

*Career Counselling & Career Exhibition Programme:*The department also executes the activities of vocational guidance and career counselling as well as career exhibition in the schools and colleges throughout the State During the year 2017-18, 78 (seventy-eight) careering counselling programme have been conducted covering all the Blocks, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats of the State. This apart 16 (sixteen) Career Exhibition program are also held in the financial year 2017-18 in various HS level schools of the State.

Career Coaching Center: In the financial year, 2017-18 this Directorate has set up 58 (fifty-eight) Career Coaching Centre one each in fifty-eight Blocks of the State with a view to provide qualitative coaching in General English, Science, Mathematics, Physical Education, Health Care & General Knowledge to the students of class IX to XII so that

intending students may come out successful through competition in their future chosen career paths.

Joint Entrance coaching Center & Coaching Centre for competitive Examination: The Directorate has set up free coaching centres in various H.S.(+2) stage levels schools to assist all categories of students to appear Joint Entrance Examinations. In the financial year, 2017-18, 16 (sixteen) coaching centers set up.

The Department has also set up coaching centers at Agartala and Dharmanagar to assist intending candidates aspiring to appear “Combined Competitive Examinations for Miscellaneous Posts, 2017” conducted by Tripura Public Service Commission (TPSC) and altogether 334(three hundred thirty four) candidates got coaching.

Publication of Leaflets: The Department has published various Career Literature. These books/leaflets found to be very help-full to the students/ youth for their guidance in career. Career guidebooks/ literatures are available/ published by this Directorate for the aspirants/ students/ youth of the State for their guidance in future career planning. In the financial year 2017-18, 8 (eight) nos. of new career leaflets covering job opportunity in various fields published.

Live Register: During the period in between April, 2017 to March, 2018, the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges was 24,755 among them, there were 10,445 female and 14,310 male, 4,145 scheduled caste, 5,364 scheduled tribes, 5,049 other backward class persons, 318 differently able persons, 13 ex-servicemen. But as on 31st March, 2018 total number of job-seekers registered in the Employment Exchanges of the State is 7,41,305..

Future Plan of the Directorate:

Organisation of Job Fair:

- i) The one of the focus areas of the Model Career Center (MCC) under National Career Service (NCS) Project is to organise ‘Job Fair’ with an aim to enhance employment opportunities for the skilled and un-skilled job-seekers.
- ii) Accordingly, it was envisaged that 16 (sixteen) ‘Job Fair’ @ 2 (two) job fair in all the 8 (eight) Districts of the State under National Career Service (NCS) Project would be conducted.
- iii) On 25th& 26th April, 2018, one mega job fair held at Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy Smriti Vidyamandir, Agartala in which 8 (eight) Textiles Companies of Tamil Nadu under Southern India Mills’ Association (SIMA), Coimbatore were participated. In total, 1,655 youth selected.

Opening of three new District Employment Exchanges at Belonia, Bishramjanj and Khowai:

This Department has been contemplating to set up three new District Employment Exchanges at Belonia in South Tripura District, Bishramganj in Sepahijala District and Khowai in Khowai District.

New coverage of factories under the Factories Act:

71 factories have been brought under the enforcement coverage and granted Factory license during the period and thereby extending statutory benefits on safety, health and welfare to additional 1,592 workers.

With this additional coverage, number of total registered and licensed factories under the Factories Act comes to 1,767 up to March, 2018 and number of total workers benefited comes to 65,640.

The district-wise average number of workers employed and factories there-in during the year 2017-18 are as follows:

Table : 6.12 : Factory employment.

District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total factories	Average No. of Workers employed
West	325	49	539	913	26248
Sepahijala	43	10	93	146	4971
Khowai	35	06	37	78	4157
Gomati	58	11	155	224	7141
South	58	04	51	113	7016
Dhalai	51	04	34	89	6063
North	77	01	51	129	5695
Unakoti	37	08	30	75	4349
Total	684	93	990	1767	65640

Source: - Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, Tripura.

Approval of plan for construction of new factories:

64 numbers of plans and machinery layout drawings for construction of new factories were received during the year and brought forward from previous year 32 Nos. Out of these, 80 plans and layout drawing have been approved as required under the Factories Act with necessary modifications/corrections etc. for starting construction and machinery installation work. The remaining drawings did not comply with statutory requirements and were returned for submission of revised plan drawings.

Approval of plan and layout for extension of existing factory:

24 plan and outlay drawings were approved for extension of existing factories.

De-registration and De-licensing of factories:

06 factories have been de-registered and their factory licenses were cancelled during the period.

Inspections:

In total 1,031 inspections have been conducted throughout the State during the year.

Accident Investigations & Workmen's Compensation:

No accidents and dangerous occurrences occurred during the period.

Prosecutions:

No prosecutions have been launched against the factory-management for violations during the period.

Clearance of SSI registration:

31 cases have been examined and 26 of them have been issued in respect of clearance for getting SSI registration from the Department of Industries & Commerce.

Non-Tax Revenue earned:

Rs.46,01,531/- has been realized from factory license fee, renewal fee and boilers testing fee, during the period under report.

Financial achievement:

Rs.9,07,988/- has been spent under plan budget allocation of Rs.8,54,974/-. Rs.2,52,19,000/- has been spent under Non-Plan against budget allocation of Rs.237,79,000/-.

Concluding remarks:

To maintain sustain economic growth providing more employment opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors will be ensured by creating and extending infrastructure, skilling, credit facilities and entrepreneurship covering all Districts.

For reducing the absolute poverty emphasise would be given for generating more employment opportunities particularly for the weaker and poorer section of the people. Although, the State's economy is characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation, communication bottleneck, inadequate use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme of MGREGA and North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) requires to be implemented for the creation of the rural jobs and assets also. The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) requires to be implemented in all rural areas for enhancing job opportunities in the State.

The adoption of best practices and innovation in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, horticulture as well as small and micro level entrepreneur units including IT will boost the employment opportunities and improve the productivity as well and also reduce the rural poverty to a large extent in the State.

7) FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Tripura, a hilly State in Northeast India, is landlocked by Bangladesh on its three sides. The State is in a geographically disadvantageous region, as it is connected to the rest of India only by NH-44 and rail link through Assam. Being deficit in production of Food grains & other essential items, the State is over dependent for induction from mainland States.



Besides, the average open market price of food grains and other essential commodities in the State is more than that of the National level. Hence, PDS/TPDS/OWS play a major role in providing food security to the people of the State where a large section of the population belongs to BPL category.

OBJECTIVES:

Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department plays an important role in Government's economic policy by supplying food grains & rationing commodities to general public at highly subsidized and affordable prices under PDS/TPDS, which is an important programme for poverty abatement & safeguarding a large number of vulnerable people suffering from nutritional deficiencies. The State Government is also extending some relief to the people by providing DBT in lieu of supplying M.oil & Pulses under PDS within its limited resources.

Initiatives of the Department:

FCS & CA Department is vested with the task of distribution of food grains and other ration commodities at lower and affordable prices to the entire population of the State covered under PDS/TPDS/OWS. To maintain an un-interrupted operation with transparency in PDS/TPDS/OWS, the Department has taken some initiatives which are as follows :

a) To bring about much needed reforms in PDS, all ration cards related information has been digitized with Aadhaar seeding under end-to-end computerization of TPDS operations as per the provisions of the NFSA, 2013.

- ❑ **Total No. of Fair Price shop in the State is 1,806 in 2017-18.**
- ❑ **Total rationing families in the State is 9,25,139 as on March, 2018.**
- ❑ **Total godowns in the State is 126 as on March, 2018.**

b) The entire supply chain management starting from procurement of PDS food grains from FCI, lifting and transportation to State Godowns to allocation to FP Shops has been automated.

c) As a part of computerization of TPDS operation, electronic Point of Sale (e-POS) devices have been installed at all Fair Price Shops for making sales transaction through Aadhaar based biometric authentication mainly to check any possible pilferage/diversion and scope of malpractices. After run on trial basis upto April, 2018, e-POS devices are now functioning live in 1750 FP Shops out of total 1806 Shops. Remaining 56 FP Shops are to be made e-POS enabled after sorting out network connectivity issues in certain areas .

d) Provisioning of SMS facility to the registered phone number of consumers for generating information about arrival & lifting of their entitled ration.

d) All relevant information regarding TPDS including list of beneficiaries under NFSA is uploaded in the Departmental web portal.

f) A toll-free PDS call centre with No-1967 is functioning to facilitate lodging any complaints by consumers & redress, besides, enquiry about information related to PDS & consumer affairs.

g) As a part of consumer awareness, monthly entitlement of ration cardholders is published in the local print media in the 1st week of every month for general information & the supply of rations to FPS is ensured within 10th of every month.

h) Statutory inspection of FPS is done by field functionaries and Fair Price Shop level Vigilance Committees constituted with PRIs.

Public Distribution System (PDS) :

Under "The National Food Security Act, 2013, each member of priority house hold is entitled to 5 kgs of Rice per month and each AAY cardholder family is entitled to 35 kgs of rice per month. Rice is supplied to both NFSA beneficiaries at Rs.2.00 per kg instead of Rs.3 per kg (with a State subsidy of Rs.1 per kg). Priority house hold and AAY beneficiaries are selected by PRIs/ULBs as per the criterion fixed by the State Govt. Besides, these following ration commodities are also distributed to all ration cardholders of the State under Universal PDS.

a) Each member of APL cardholder family is entitled to 5kg of Rice with a ceiling of 20 kgs per card per month at Rs.13 per kg.

b) 1 kg of whole meal Atta per head per month at Rs 7 per kg for all.

c) 500 grams of salt per head per month is distributed at Rs 7 per kg for all categories.

d) In AMC areas the entitlement scales of kerosene oil are 500 ml per head per month for APL cardholders & 650 ml per head per month for others. For other than AMC areas, the entitlement scale of kerosene

oil is 650 ml per head per month irrespective of any category. The issue price of kerosene oil in AMC areas is 23.5/ liter (March, 2018).

e) As per new sugar policy of Govt. of India, only AAY cardholder families are entitled to sugar at the scale of 1 kg per card per month at Rs 26 per kg.

f) During the financial year 2017-18, a monthly subsidy amount of Rs 65 under the scheme of direct benefit transfer (DBT) in lieu of supplying 1 liter of Mustard oil & 2 kgs of Pulses per card per month has been provided on quarterly basis @ Rs 195 per card through Aadhar enabled payment system (AePS).

Table : 7.1:

Ration Card strength and rationing population in the state as on 31st March, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of district	Ration Card Details				Rationing Population				No. of beneficiaries under Annapurna Scheme
		Tide Over (APL)	Priority Group	AAY	Total Ration Cards	Tide Over (APL)	Priority Group	AAY	Total population	
1	North	36153	50791	12010	98954	145953	229478	56714	432145	201
2	Unakoti	25393	36742	7346	69481	98358	158093	34109	290560	543
3	Dhalai	28979	53156	16363	98498	110187	218542	73408	402137	749
4	Khowai	31478	41030	11475	83983	116950	168128	50156	335234	758
5	West	99873	124042	15516	239431	379059	502076	71211	952346	902
6	Sepahijala	40293	63724	13356	117373	159376	273493	62897	495766	769
7	Gomati	34702	55904	17458	108064	132146	226715	77549	436410	1051
8	South	39733	53808	15814	109355	143874	210933	68060	422867	767
	Total	336604	479197	109338	925139	1285903	1987458	494104	3767465	5047

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

Total allocation of rice and wheat under PDS/TPDS in last five fiscal years are as under:

Table : 7.2:

Sl no	Year	Total yearly allocation of foodgrains under PDS/TPDS (Fig in MT)		Total distributed quantity under PDS/TPDS (Fig in MT)	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2013-14	3,01,185	31,143	3,01,170	31,143
2	2014-15	2,97,540	28,659	2,97,540	28,659
3	2015-16	2,66,433	27,429	2,66,433	27,429
4	2016-17	2,52,150	18,850	2,51,865	18,850
5	2017-18	2,33,533	37,467	2,31,912	37,467

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

The District wise godowns in the State during 2017-18 are as follows :

Table : 7.3:

District wise no of Godowns in the State							
Sl No	Name of District	No of Rice Godowns	Storage capacity of food Godown (In MT)	No of Salt Godowns	Storage capacity of salt godown (In MT)	Total no of Godowns	Total Storage capacity (In MT)
1	North	20	17,650	0	0	20	17,650
2	Unakoti	5	2,550	2	250	7	2,800
3	Dhalai	13	6,600	6	750	19	7,350
4	Khowai	5	3,550	3	300	8	3,850
5	West	18	15,220	5	1300	23	16,520
6	Sepahijala	9	6,200	5	500	14	6,700
7	Gomati	9	8,200	5	780	14	8,980
8	South	15	6,650	6	400	21	7,050
Total		93	66,620	32	4,280	126	70,900

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

The District wise Fair Price (FP)shops in the State as on March, 2018 are as follows :

Table : 7.4:

Sl No	Name of District	No of FP Shops
1	North	163
2	Unakoti	125
3	Dhalai	211
4	Khowai	180
5	West	467
6	Sepahijala	219
7	Gomati	208
8	South	233
Total		1806

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

The average monthly requirement of PDS items in the State as on March, 2018 is presented below:

Table : 7.5:

i)	Average monthly requirement of rice for PDS (in MT)	:	19,461
ii)	Average monthly requirement of wheat for PDS (in MT)	:	3,122
iii)	Average monthly requirement of salt for PDS (in MT)	:	1,600
iv)	Average monthly requirement of sugar for PDS (in MT)	:	110
v)	Average monthly requirement of kerosene oil for PDS(in KL)	:	2,448

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

The some basic information related to petrol,diesel and LPG in the State as on March, 2018 is as under:

Table : 7.6:

i)	No of Agencies for Petrol /Diesel in the State	:	62
ii)	No of Agencies for Kerosene oil in the State	:	28
iii)	No of LPG Agencies in the State(including 6 LPG Agencies of ARMY/AR/BSF/CRPF)	:	61
iv)	No of LPG Consumers in the State	:	4,55,189
v)	Monthly requirement of LPG cylinders in the State (60% of total Consume)	:	2,73,113

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

Activities on Consumer Affairs:

In order to ensure right and safety of the consumers under the provision of the Consumer Protection Act'1986 and the State Rules'1987, 4(four) District Forums, located at Agartala, Udaipur, Kailasahar and Kamalpur and 1(one) State Commission at Agartala, "Khadhya-O-Bhokta" Bhavan, Gurkhabasti, are functioning presently in the State. Any deprived/aggrieved consumer can lodge/file complaint in his respective consumer court of jurisdiction in plain paper without any lawyer for redress.

Jurisdiction of different Consumer Redressal Courts are as follows :

- Case for compensation claimed up to Rs.20 lakh can be filled in the District Forums.
- Case for compensation claimed up to Rs.1 crore can be filed in the State Commission.
- Case for compensation claimed above Rs.1crore can be filed in National Commission.

The status of achievements of consumer courts during 2017-18 is given below :

Table : 7.7:

Particulars	Status	
	District Forum	State Commission
Cases filed	193	66
Cases disposed	202 (including spillover)	71 (including spillover)
% of Disposal	104.7%	107.6%

Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organisation:

Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organization is primarily assigned with the responsibility to eliminate any possible scope of consumers being cheated by the unscrupulous section of business community. With a view to achieve this objective, the organization undertakes verification of commercial weights or measures periodically with the help of official standard equipments to ensure accuracy of the commercial weights or measures etc. Besides, the organization contributes handsome amount of non-tax revenue to the state exchequer as collected from the sources on different accounts like verification fees and fine on defaulters. The achievement during the year 2017-18 is as under:

Table : 7.8:

Parameters	Total	% increase over previous year
Traders whose Weights, Measures etc. verified	29,752	(+) 44.5%
Inspections	16,784	(+) 3.5 %
Raids conducted	736	(-) 0.5%
Revenue collection (Rs. In lakhs)	116.57	(+) 18.8%

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

Concluding remarks:

The State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department need to develop timely delivery of their rationing items in the hilly areas of TTAADC, although the Department has successfully implemented various Central schemes and distributed food grains and other ration commodities at lower and affordable prices.

8) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

8.1. Agriculture:

Tripura has an agriculture-based economy. Shortage of cultivable land is the main obstacle in the agriculture sector of the State. Two-third of the total geographical area of the State is hilly. A major part of it comprises of Reserved Forests. Only 24 percent of the total area is cultivable, whereas the national average is 43. About 96 percent of agriculturists are smalland marginal farmers.



For a long period, cultivation in Tripura was nature-dependent and bulk of the land produced only one crop in a year. Excessive rain and drought adversely affected production. Irrigation, use of fertilizers and hybrid seeds was minimal. Population growth in the State is a big challenge to the State's economy. Initiatives were taken to increase production and productivity by increasing the area of cultivable land, reclamation of fallow land, expansion of irrigation, use of modern technology in agriculture and use of high yielding varieties of seeds.

The State's favourable agro-climatic conditions, fertile soils, sub-tropical climate, large tilla lands and abundance of rainfall of about 2200 mm, well distributed across the season, really offer immense scope for development of horticulture sector comprising of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants etc beside agricultural crops.

The agriculture has an important potential demand base for both industry and services sectors, in addition to being the supply base for food and raw materials. The better performance of the agriculture has a direct and multiplier effect across the economy.

With concerted efforts of State Agriculture Department, technologists, agri-scientists, farmers, agri-workers and with support of three-tier Panchayati Raj and Village Committees, a constant change is happening to increase productivity of foodgrain.

- Rice Production increased by practicing SRI method of cultivation with hybrid.***
- Special initiative has been taken on freshwater prawn culture to increase prawn production in the State.***
- The State has become surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds.***
- Special initiatives have been taken to increase flow of credit in agriculture through Kisan Credit Card.***

"Road Map":

The State Government formulated a ten year Perspective Plan with the ultimate objective of achieving self-sufficiency in food grain production. Implementation of the perspective plan was initiated in 2000-01, which was further extended for two years, upto 2011-12. And from 2012-13, a four years road map was conceived by the government, mainly to consolidate the gains of perspective plan achievement. The perspective plan for self-sufficiency in food production has led to significant increase in food grain production, which has been consolidated by the efforts of 'Agricultural Development Roadmap'. And further, it is provisionally estimated that during 2017-18 food grain production in the state is 8.55 lakh MT. Thus, shortfall in production during 2017-18 is 0.63 lakh tons.

As per 2017-18, productivity level of food grain of Tripura was 2677 kg/ha, which is 27% more than all India level (2101 kg/ha) and productivity of rice is 2956 kg/ha, which is 22% more than all India level (2424 kg/ha).

Achievements under Perspective Plan:

The following are some of the achievements made during the Perspective Plan:

a) Certified HYV seeds production and seed replacement rate :

The State has become surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds. Seed replacement rate (SRR) of HYV certified paddy has been maintained at the optimum level of 33 percent for the last few years. In case of mustard, the SRR is 50 percent. Steps have been taken to achieve self-sufficiency in HYV pulses, groundnut, and sesamum seeds also.

b) Increasing use of bio-fertilizer: There is one central bio-fertilizer laboratory in Agartala to monitor the quality of products in various laboratories within the state. There are bio-fertilizer production centers at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Ambassa also. Ten more mini bio-fertilizer production units are coming-up in ten blocks through the support of Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Besides, one bio-fertilizer production center had already started production under private management. As a result, distribution of bio-fertilizer have increased manifold from a meager 1.4 MT in 1999-2000 to 580 MT in 2017-18.

c) Use of chemical fertilizers: Use of chemical fertilizers has increased from 25 kg per ha to 45.50 kg per ha in 2017-18 in terms of NPK.

d) Increasing flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC): The state government is used to give special thrust on agricultural credit and keep on persuading the banks continuously for achieving the targets of KCC. It is targeted that 50,000 farmers will be

issued KCC during 2018-19. The details of year wise sanction and agricultural loan disbursment is as follows:

Table : 8.1.

Components	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18*
Kisan Credit Card							
which got sanction	114872	126911	142507	146616	162851	264916	327785
for credit (Nos.)							
Amount disbursed							
(Rs. in lakhs)	17523.17	59094.45	87242.43	97728.60	142478.07	160901.54	231530.32

* incl. crop & trem loan.

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

e) Increase irrigation potential:

Area under assured Irrigation increased from 52,197 ha in 1999-2000 to 2017-18 is 1,16,659 Ha.

The comparative scenario of the Perspective Plan and post perspective plan "Road Map" in the State is presented in the following table.

Table : 8.2.

Components	Status in base year 1999-2000	Achievement in 2013-14	Achievement in 2014-15	Achievement in 2015-16	Achievement in 2016-17	Achievement in 2017-18(P)
Production of food	5.13	7.27	7.62	8.23	8.53	8.55
grains (lakh tons)						
HYV paddy seed	2.80	33	33	33	33	33
replacement rate(%)						
HYV certified paddy	Not	4000	4000	4000	4221	3674
seed production(MT)	introduced					
Per ha use of chemical	25	60	60	61.40	62.0	45.50
fertilizer (kg/ha)						
Bio-fertilizer	1.4	1116	1344	1182	1120	580
distribution (MT)						
Area coverage under	Not	92341	85300	108116	101255	93,345
SRI method (ha)	introduced					
Area under assured	52197	112806	113597	114842	115845	1,16,659
irrigation (ha)*						
Kisan Credit Card	Not	142507**	146589**	162851**	264916**	327785**
issued (KCC) (Nos) #	introduced					
Cropping intensity(%)	169	186	189	190	192	191

P= Provisional, NA= Not Available.

* Source: - PWD (WR) Department.

* Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

** Crop & Trem Loan.

Major achievement after implementation of perspective plan and post perspective plan "Road Map":

Production of food grains (in lakhs tons) :

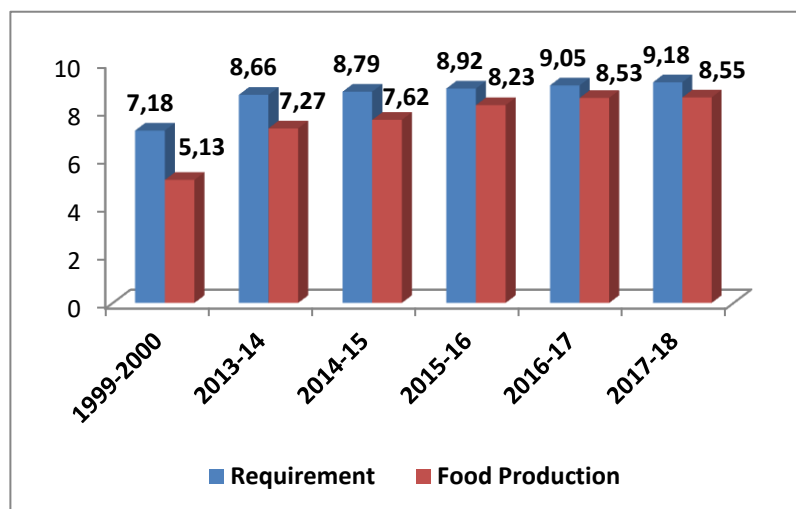
The improvement in food grains production during the Perspective Plan period can be depicted in the following table.

Table : 8.3.

Year	Food grain Requirement in lakh MT	Food grains production in lakh MT	Gap in lakh MT	% Gap (Surplus(+) / Deficit (-))
1999-2000	7.18	5.13	2.046	-28%
2013-14	8.66	7.27	1.390	-16%
2014-15	8.79	7.62	1.170	-13%
2015-16	8.92	8.23	0.690	-8%
2016-17	9.05	8.53	0.520	-6%
2017-18	9.18	8.55	0.630	-7%

P= Provisional.

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.



In trend analysis from 1999-2000 to 2015-16, it is revealed that food grain production in Tripura has increased with annual growth rate of 3.0%, which is more than double compare to All India Level (1.1%). Similarly, Rice production also increased with annual growth rate of 3.5%, while all India, it is only 1.02%.

Increase of foodgrain production has mainly been attributed by, increasing of the productivity of rice through wide practice of SRI method of cultivation with hybrid, efficient use of fertilizer application, maintaining seed replacement rate at optimal level (33%), increasing area of coarse cereals, Maize and pulses.

Production of HYV certified paddy seed:

A special initiative was taken to make the state self sufficient in respect of HYV seeds production. Now, the state is producing surplus quantity of HYV seeds of paddy and mustard. The surplus production is being marketed also to North Eastern states through National Seed Corporation (NSC). The status of seed production for paddy and its supply to NSC over last ten years is presented in the following table.

Table : 8.4.

Year	HYV certified paddy seed Production in M.T.	Supplied to NSC in M.T.
2006-07	4000	34.98
2007-08	4000	15.12
2008-09	4000	134.37
2009-10	4040	106.32
2010-11	4321	0
2011-12	4500	39.96
2012-13	4000	98.82
2013-14	4000	248.16
2014-15	4000	0
2015-16	4000	29.00
2016-17	4221	0
2017-18 (p)	3674	0

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Use of Fertilizer:

The distribution of chemical fertilizers as well as use of chemical fertilizers are depicted during the years 2010-11 to 2017-18 (P) in following Table.

Table : 8.5.

Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(P)
Distribution of chemical fertilizer(MT)	45,994	54,287	52,070	48,892	56,784	65,897	79,275	47236
NPK Per Ha. (consumption of chemical fertilizer in Kg/Ha)	44	55	60	60	60	61.40	62.0	45.50

P=Provisional

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Bio Fertilizer production:

The following table shows the bio-fertilizer production in the State during 2010-11 to 2017-18 (P).

Table : 8.6.

Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(P)
Bio-fertilizer production (MT)	1069	1500	859	1116	1344	1182	1120	54.43 (Govt. Channel)

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Integrated Pest Management:

Sole reliance on chemical pesticides and their indiscriminate use as plant protection tool invokes three 'r' (resurgence, resistance and residue) problems resulting environment and human poisoning. Crop protection measures ought to be such that there are pest residues but no pesticide residues, which will help in maintaining the natural enemies of the pests in a state equilibrium. Further, issuance of pesticide license is now restricted to graduates of Agriculture, chemistry or zoology only for avoiding indiscriminate use of pesticides. One 'State Bio-control Laboratory' was set up in the state in the year 2001 for mass production of bio-agents for their field application. The products of State bio-control laboratory are now a day very popular among the farmers, with brand name of 'TRIP' (viz. TRIP TV, TRIP TH, TRIP FLURO, TRIP BACIL, TRIP GRAMMA, AND TRIP GREEN).

Marketing and quality control:

It is an established fact that if quality of the product is not ensured, cultivators cannot realise remunerative price for their produces. Moreover, post harvest technology is also important in this respect. Untill marketing networks are not improved from villages where production of agricultural crops are initially made by the cultivators upto the level of wholesale markets and from whole sale markets to the retail markets of different parts, the cultivators will not get remunerative price and naturally they will lose interest to cultivate crops. It is, therefore,

imperative that qualities of farm produces as well as marketing facilities are required to be improved for the betterment of the farming community of the State under a legal framework of marketing.

The market development work for the years 2012-13 to 2017-18 are presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.7.

Sl. No	Name of scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Macro management, (Nos. of market)	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	State plan/RKVY, (Nos. of Market)	Nil	44	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
3.	RIDF (Nos. of Market)	Nil	Nil	40	Nil	36	41

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC):

All out efforts have been made to issue Kisan Credit Cards to all eligible farmers. As reported by lead bank, the detail bank wise sanction and disbursement is shown for the years 2004-05 to 2017-18 in the following Table.

Table- 8.8.

Bank-wise distribution of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC), 2004-05 to 2017-18, in Nos.

Year	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	Other Commercial Bank	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
2004-05	2735	3018	185	29	0	4373	2307	12647
2005-06	2471	3813	205	4	0	4921	510	11924
2006-07	4597	3729	36	6	0	5681	294	14343
2007-08	6748	5682	89	30	0	6389	260	19198
2008-09	6717	5398	110	25	0	14763	261	27274
2009-10	8804	8818	50	2	0	12362	380	30416
2010-11	15969	10420	139	7	3	18295	5457	50290
2011-12	22099	18391	1411	100	284	52175	20412	114872
2012-13*	25511	17412	1525	324	3727	54884	23528	126911
2013-14*	19008	19134	2536	206	4616	77773	19234	142507
2014-15*	20833	15822	1451	286	8218	83523	16483	146616

2015-16*	15825	11970	1142	211	33702	56399	43602	162851
2016-17*	19376	15249	1630	67	152017	66921	9656	264916
2017-18*	16869	17958	4322	47	208727	69347	10515	327785

* Crop & Term Loan.

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

The following Table shows the amount disbursed through banks for KCC during 2004-05 to 2017-18 in the State.

Table- 8.9.

Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	Other Commercial Bank	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
2004-05	404.15	259.84	32.59	19.45	0	455.19	344.75	1515.97
2005-06	498.46	615.03	40.26	0.2	0	782.52	81.17	2017.64
2006-07	544.12	584.00	12.30	0.71	0	802.64	34.44	1978.21
2007-08	1101.46	1175.00	16.00	1.33	0	968.69	42.13	3304.61
2008-09	1209.06	1289.12	55.61	1.40	0	2789.25	56.67	5401.11
2009-10	3078.19	3098.58	12.36	0.15	0	3151.57	74.10	9414.95
2010-11	2292.21	2359.67	21.55	1.25	7.50	792.8	605.24	6080.22
2011-12	3388.80	6170.10	318.28	7.36	349.45	5583.12	1706.06	17523.17
2012-13*	11902.25	9641.00	461.18	102.11	4224.74	24853.00	7909.92	59094.20
2013-14*	20996.47	10459.00	1220.66	181.71	5116.01	30193.60	19074.98	87242.43
2014-15*	19595.11	10892.54	981.27	463.60	7058.72	33471.00	25266.4	97728.64
2015-16*	20270.67	17780.04	1740.47	307.14	39472.46	41896.00	21011.29	142478.07
2016-17*	22363.97	19051.00	2229.00	133.74	70921.58	41933.86	4268.39	160901.54
2017-18*	25627.14	24629.00	2817.00	119.93	101438.21	51449.00	25449.94	231530.22

* Crop & Term Loan

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

The following table shows the Crop and Term Loan disbursed through banks for KCC during 2012-13 to 2017-18 in the State.

Table: 8.10

Year	Crop loan			Term loan			Total		
	Nos	Amt (lac)	Avg per Capita (Rs Lac)	Nos	Amt (lac)	Avg per Capita (Rs Lac)	Nos	Amt (lac)	Avg per Capita (Rs Lac)
2012-13	102112	22174.88	0.22	24799	34129.29	1.376	126911	56304.17	0.44
2013-14	97114	32398.38	0.33	45393	54644.05	1.204	142507	87042.43	0.61
2014-15	91294	33021.21	0.36	55322	64707.31	1.170	146616	97728.52	0.67
2015-16	61453	26794.79	0.43	101398	115683.28	1.140	162851	142478.1	0.87
2016-17	48614	23979.08	0.49	216302	136922.46	0.63	264916	160901.54	0.61
2017-18	50333	23644.08	0.47	277452	207886.14	0.75	327785	231530.22	0.71

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

Performance of Banks in Crop Loan & Term Loan to Agriculture during the year 2017-18 (as on 31.03.2018):

Table- 8.11.

SL. No.	Banks	Crop		TermLoan		Total	
		A/C	Amt.	A/C	Amt.	A/C	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Allahabad Bank	6	3.48	105	165.72	111	169.2
2	AndhraBank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Bank of Boroda	12	4.12	23	32.35	35	36.47
4	Bank of India	678	411.17	237	562.34	915	973.51
5	Bank of Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Canara Bank	647	243.9	98	122.65	745	366.55
8	Central Bank of India	15	6.42	32	113.51	47	119.93
9	Corporation bank	0	0.00	1	10.00	1	10.00
10	Dena Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Indian Bank	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
12	IDBI Bank	54	10.24	375	130.78	429	141.02
13	Indian Overseas Bank	10	4.50	121	354.53	131	359.03
14	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3	1.00	3	6.00	6	7.00
15	Punjab & Sind Bank	7	2.5	3	3.5	10	6
16	Punjab National Bank	8	4.6	98	130.55	106	135.15
17	State Bank of India	6471	4901.11	11487	19727.89	17958	24629
18	Syndicate Bank	64	26.04	127	126.52	191	152.56
19	Union Bank of India	78	720	94	406.03	172	1126.03
20	United Bank of India	7391	2498.18	9478	23128.96	16869	25627.14
21	UCO Bank	3412	1126	910	1691	4322	2817
22	Vijaya Bank	1	3.00	119	233.03	120	236.03
A	Sub Total of Public Sec. Bank	18857	9966.26	23311	46945.36	42168	56911.62
23	Axis Bank	0	0.00	105	63.01	105	63.01
24	Bandhan Bank	0	0.00	176152	86604.32	176152	86604.32
25	Federal Bank	0	0.00	5	7.65	5	7.65
26	HDFC Bank	482	1280.65	11263	4929.93	11745	6210.58
27	ICICI Bank	19	37.81	3357	1270.17	3376	1307.98
28	IDFC Bank	0	0.00	14265	3208.75	14265	3208.75
29	Indasind Bank	0	0.00	96	248.17	96	248.17
30	Kotak Mahindra Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31	South Indian Bank	0	0.00	1	60.00	1	60.00
32	Yes Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
B	Sub Total of Pvt. Sec. Bank	501	1318.46	205244	96392	205745	97710.46
33	Tripura Gramin Bank	22527	8557.29	46820	42891.71	69347	51449
C	Sub Total of RRB	22527	8557.29	46820	42891.71	69347	51449
34	ACUB	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35	TCARDB	0	0.00	10	9.2	10	9.2
36	TSCB	8448	3802.07	2067	21647.87	10515	25449.94
D	Sub Total of Coop- Bank	8448	3802.07	2077	21657.07	10525	25459.14
GRAND TOTAL		50333	23644.08	277452	207886.14	327785	231530.22

* Crop & Trem Loan.

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme:

a) National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS):

Since, Rabi 2001-02 to 2015-16, National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), was implemented in the State for providing insurance coverage to farmers for selected crops. During Kharif, aush paddy and aman paddy & during Rabi, boro paddy and potato crops were covered under NAIS and from Rabi 2015-16, horticultural crops like cauliflower, brinjal, tomato & watermelon were also covered under NAIS.

The following table depicts the status of National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in Tripura during the year 2002-03 to 2015-16.

Table : 8.12.

Year	No. of Farmers	Area in Ha	Claims Settled	
			Farmers	Amount(In Rs)
2002-03	1188	739.27	271	331245.75
2003-04	1005	489.94	215	366493.97
2004-05	1916	1223.37	322	384538.86
2005-06	2651	1771.81	1460	3615935.31
2006-07	2402	1718.99	9	4329.08
2007-08	1867	828.02	203	557155.13
2008-09	4118	2656.05	620	564120.60
2009-10*	413	452.12	9	7931.00
2010-11	1488	872.07	0	0.00
2011-12	1226	893.83	0	0.00
2012-13	938	1030.28	0	0.00
2013-14	Nil	Nil	0	0.00
2014-15	317	411.23	0	0.00
2015-16	1458	1027.68	18	23649.22

* Only Rabi Crops.

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

b) Pradhan mantra Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):

Government of India has launched a new insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during Kharif 2016-17 in place of NAIS/MNAIS. Government of Tripura has also adopted and implemented the scheme during Kharif 2016-17 and accordingly notification has been made. During Kharif 2016-17, Aush paddy & Aman paddy covered under PMFBY. And during Rabi 2016-17, Boro paddy, Potato, Cauliflower, Brinjal, Tomato and watermelon crops were covered under PMFBY.

Objective of the Scheme: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) aims at supporting sustainable production in agriculture sector by way of

- a) Providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events.
- b) Stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
- c) Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
- d) Ensuring flow of credit to the agriculture sector which will contribute to food security, crop diversification and enhancing

growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector besides, protecting farmers from production risks.

The following risks are covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):

- a) Prevented sowing/planting risk: Insured area is prevented from sowing/planting due to deficit rainfall or adverse seasonal conditions.
- b) Standing crop (Sowing to Harvesting): Comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks, viz. Drought, Dry spells, Flood, Inundation, Pests and Diseases, Landslides, Natural Fire and Lightening, Storm, hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane and Tornado.
- c) Post-Harvest Losses: Coverage is available only up to a maximum period of two weeks from harvesting for those crops which are allowed to dry on cut and spread condition in the field after harvesting against specific perils of cyclone and cyclonic rains and unseasonal rains.
- d) Localised Calamities: Loss/damage resulting from occurrence of identified localised risks of hailstorm, landslide and Inundation affecting isolated farms in the notified area.

The status of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during 2016-17 & 2017-18 (P) in Tripura is as follows:

Table : 8.13.

Statement Showing Status on Implementation of PMFBY in Tripura							
Item		2016-17			2017-18		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
No of Farmers Insured	Loanee	937	2465	3402	1961	4493	6454
	Non-Loanee	944	7436	8380	359	4859	5218
	Total	1881	9901	11782	2320	9352	11672
Area Insured (in ha)		845.71	1926.86	2772.57	1006	2035.95	3041.95
Gross Premium (Rs. in lakh)		5.05	33.42	38.47	15.83	58.3	74.13
Estimated Claims	No. of farmers	502	900	1402	756	1938	2694
	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	8.34	46.63	54.97	26.96	72.67	99.63
Claim Disbursed	No. of farmers	502	588	1090	756	977	1733
	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	8.34	34.63	42.97	26.96	34.68	61.64

Remarks	All Claims Settled	Claim Settlement for an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is under process	All Claims Settled	Claim for 961 farmers amounting Rs. 37.99 lakhs is under process
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Note - *Crop losses against localised perils.

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Training to Farmers:

The year wise position of farmers training is shown in the following Table.

Table : 8.14.

Components	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Farmers' Trained (Nos.)	75000	86560	69721	7640	31923	32660	27622

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

New technology to farmers:

System of Rice intensification (SRI) Cultivation:

1) During 2017-18, 93345 ha of area covered through SRI, which is 36% of total paddy area (excluding Jhum paddy) in the State. Out of which 54075 ha covered during kharif season and 39270 ha during Rabi season. These SRI area is covered with 40714 ha HYV and 52631 ha Hybrid area.

2) New hybrids of paddy have been identified like Arize Tej, NK 5251, KRH-4, VNR-2111 and trials in the farmers' field also have shown promising results under S.R.I method of cultivation.

Table: 8.15.

Year	Total Paddy area excluding Jhum Paddy (in Ha)	Area covered under SRI. (in Ha)	%
2008-09	228710	30432	13
2009-10	230986	59576	26
2010-11	248169	72593	29
2011-12	248751	86630	35
2012-13	236392	87978	37
2013-14	234714	92341	39
2014-15	239414	85300	36
2015-16	255682	108116	42
2016-17	258386	101255	39
2017-18	258379	93345	36

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

- 3) One new short duration HYV paddy CO-51 introduced by KVK, Salema has performed very well in farmers' field.
- 4) Sorghum (Jowar) has been introduced in the cropping system as a new climate resilience crop which has higher nutrient value.
- 5) Organic farming has been initiated under Parmparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana in selected clusters.
- 6) Micro-irrigation through drip irrigation method or sprinkler is being popularised with an objective to achieve more crops per drop.

Cold Storage:

Cold Stores play a great role in avoiding distress sell of perishables like Potato, Vegetable and Fruits by the farmers. The department of Agriculture has 11 (eleven) nos cold stores having a total capacity of 18,000 MT out of which 14600 MT for Potato and 3400 MT for vegetables & Fruits. There are more 5 (Five) nos Cold Stores under private sectors having a total capacity of 17,000 MT out of which 15750 MT for Potato and 1250 MT for vegetables & Fruits and 2 nos. under MARKFED. In 2017-18 the available storage capacity was 35,000 MT in total.

Details of Cold Stores in functioning are given in below table.

Table : 8.16. : Functioning Cold Stores.

Sl. No.	No. of Cold Storage	Capacity (in MT)		Total (in MT)
		Potato	Fruits & vegetable	
A. Government				
1.	Baikhora	2000	0	2000
2.	Satchand	750	250	1000
3.	Amarpur	750	250	1000
4.	Belonia	1700	300	2000
5.	Teliamura	500	Nil	500
6.	Melaghar	2500	1000	3500
7.	Kumarghat	2000	Nil	2000
8.	Udaipur	1500	Nil	1500
9.	Ambassa	650	350	1000
10.	Dharmanagar	1500	500	2000
11.	Khowai	750	250	1000
	Total	14600	3400	18000
B. Private				
1.	Half Long	5000	Nil	5000
2.	Harina	5000	Nil	5000
3.	Sherowali	4000	1000	5000
4.	Datta Cold Storage	1000	Nil	1000
3.	Annapurna, Dharmanagar	750	250	1000
	Total	15750	1250	17000

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Farm Mechanization:

Apart from inputs, agricultural machineries like power tillers distributed at subsidy to the farmers of the State. The yearwise position of distribution of power tiller is shown in the following table.

Table : 8.17.: Agricultural machineries

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Power Tiller	1000	1000	950	500	1627	1596	1034

distribution

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Land Use Statistics, 2016-17 (Provisioinal):

The following Table depicts the Land Use Statistics of the State for the year 2015-16 & 2017-18(P).

Table : 8.18.

Indicator	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(P)
Geographical area	1049169	1049169	1049169
Forest Area	629426	629426	629426
Land Not Available for Agri Use	146920	147413	147979
Land under Misc.tree Crops & groves not including in net Area sown	10684	10525	10423
Permanent pasture & other grazing land	1077	944	944
Culturable Waste land	2878	2878	2878
Current Fallow	1096	898	890
Fallow Land Other than Current fallow	1635	1595	1534
Net Cropped area	255450	255490	255095
Gross cropped Area	485677	490540	486770
Cropping Intensity (%)	190	192	191
Cultivable Land	272823	272330	271764

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Area, production & yield of crops, 2017-18 (P):

The area, production and yield of crops for the year 2017-18 (P) is depicted in the following Table.

Table : 8.19.

Name of Crops	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	37762	101769	2695
Aman	148373	458769	3092
Jhum	15837	16787	1060
Total Kharif Rice	201972	577325	2858
Maize (Kharif)	13596	18966	1395
Foxtail / Kaon & Sorghm	1350	1148	850
Arhar	5590	3801	680
Moong	2473	1348	545
B/Gram	2868	1549	540
Other (Cow pea, Assam valley etc)	4419	3464	784
Rajmash	88	84	950
Total Kharif Pulses	15438	10246	664
Kharif Foodgrains	232356	607685	2615
Sesamum	7035	4151	590
Kharif Ground nut	1121	1429	1275
Soyabean	0	0	0
Total Kharif Oilseed	8156	5580	684
Jute *	551	4695	8.52
Mesta *	541	4804	8.88
Total Jute & Mesta	1092	9499	9.00
Cotton **	805	1216	1.51
Sugarcane	875	46862	53556
Rabi Seaon			
Boro Rice	72244	233348	3230
Wheat	171	376	2200
Rabi Maize	2600	4225	1625
Sorghum (R)	0	0	0
Moong	2320	1450	625
Black gram	2482	1924	775
Lentil	2892	1938	670
Pea	3474	3057	880
Gram	235	186	790
Other	0	0	0
Rajmash	393	373	950
Total Rabi Pulses	11796	8928	757
Rape & Mustard	7893	6630	840
Rabi Groundnut	1118	1778	1590
Flax Seed	120	84	700
Soyabean	259	207	800
Total Rabi Oilseed	9390	8699	926
Rabi Foodgrains	86811	246877	2844
Total Foodgrains	319167	854562	2677
* indicates Production in Bales of 180 Kg each.		** indicates Production in Bales of 170 Kg each.	

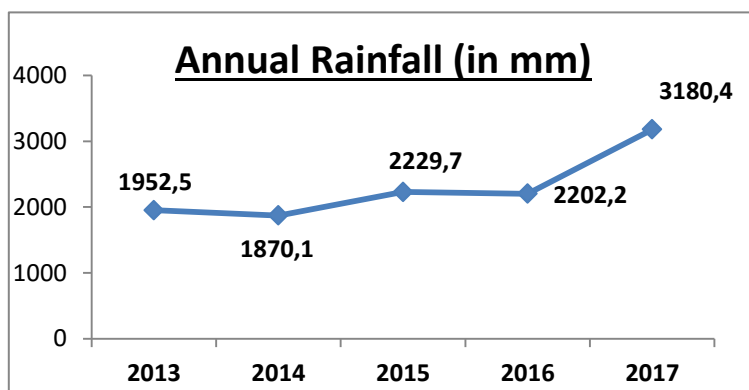
Rainfall:

The following Table depicts the rainfall by month during 2013 to 2017 in the State.

Table : 8.20.

Rainfall (in mm)						
Month	Normal	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.0
February	21.7	3.4	7.8	12.2	49.8	16.7
March	65.4	6.4	17.9	14.7	98.2	185.2
April	179.1	85.2	67.0	318.0	184.2	392.5
May	339.6	637.2	341.8	333.6	431.0	225.9
June	452.0	256.1	445.3	282.2	247.8	617.6
July	367.5	232.1	255.4	514.7	330.9	442.8
August	316.7	325.2	338.2	338.8	329.5	516.2
September	257.8	262.0	324.7	296.9	246.4	358.4
October	165.6	144.2	66.8	105.3	119.6	334.4
November	33.2	0.0	5.2	3.9	162.3	2.2
December	5.6	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.6	88.5
Annual rainfall	2213.4	1952.5	1870.1	2229.7	2202.2	3180.4

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.



HORTICULTURE

Tripura in spite of being a small hill locked State, has ample scope for development of horticultural sector due to presence of congenial agro-climatic condition, deep fertile soil with abundance of rainfall. Horticultural sector mainly deals with cultivation of fruits, plantation crops, vegetables, spices, flowers and processing & preservation of different fruits & vegetables. Among important Horticultural crops Pineapple grown in Tripura is considered to be the best in the country in terms of its taste & flavour despite production of good quality Orange, Banana, Jackfruit, Mango (Amrapalli) and Cashew nut. The State is still the largest producer of True Potato Seed (TPS) in the country and is surplus in several vegetables crops like Kakrol, Patal, Cabbage, Cauliflower and different other Cucurbitaceous crops.

Horticulture plays an important role in the development of economy of the state. A remarkable number of state's population is getting economically stable through the culture of Horticultural crops. Cultivation of fruits, nuts, vegetables, spices and commercial flowers in different corners of the state is strengthening the state's economy by providing immense scope of income generation to the rural youths. This sector has also provided the women segment of the state a noteworthy scope for generating their own income. Horticulture is the only pathfinder to bring the state in light and to accelerate the state's economy.

Keeping the above in view the department has adopted some strategies for sustainable development of fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers and value addition in the state during 2017-18.

Fruits & Plantation Crops Sector:

Additional availability of land in RoFR area has opened a great opportunity for the state to expand considerable area under fruits and plantation crops. Minimum 20000 ha additional area under RoFR can easily be brought under cultivation of fruits & plantation crops alongwith inter cropping with vegetables & spices. Use of quality planting materials is one of the most important parameters for increasing production & productivity of fruits and nuts. Efforts have been taken to produce quality planting materials in Govt. Orchards & Private Nurseries. Besides attempts have been taken to create new water source adjacent to plantation areas for irrigation purpose.

Major thrust areas for development of Fruits and plantation crops are given below:

- ❑ Production of quality planting materials.
- ❑ encouragement for coming up private nursery man under Horticulture Nursery Act, 2013.

- ❑ High density plantation for selected crops (pine apple, banana, mango, citrus etc.)
- ❑ Rejuvenation of old orchards.
- ❑ Staggering of pineapple.
- ❑ Cultivation of off season watermelon.
- ❑ Creation of captive garden of pineapple.
- ❑ Popularisation of Micro irrigation.

The area, production and productivity of major fruits in Tripura during 2017-18 (Provisioinal) are tabulated below:

Table : 8.21.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /hec)
Mango	10.690	0.57359	5.37
Pineapple	9.148	1.33350	14.58
Orange	6.342	0.29382	4.63
Jackfruit	6.096	1.50120	24.63
Banana	10.812	1.15416	10.67
Litchi	2.372	0.08703	3.67
Lime/Lemon	5.071	0.25982	5.12
Papaya	2.829	0.28856	10.20
Sapota	0.173	0.01277	7.38
Mosambi	1.262	0.03179	2.52
Guava	0.881	0.04563	5.18
Others	1.659	0.15103	9.10
Total	57.335	5.73290	

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

The area, production and productivity of major plantation crops in Tripura during 2017-18 (Provisioinal) are given below:

Table : 8.22.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /hec)
Coconut	4.620	0.13227	2.86
Arecanut	6.043	0.21330	3.53
Cashewnut	2.211	0.01520	0.69
Total	12.874	0.36077	

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

Vegetable Sector:

There is an immense scope for the state for expansion of area under vegetables. For the purpose seasonal fallow land under Paddy may easily be utilized for cultivation of different kinds of vegetables. The state has already been surplus in producing vegetables. Due to advancement of railway connectivity the surplus vegetables may easily be exported to the neighboring states. Attempts have been taken to produce vegetables in off-season through protected structure with a view to make them available round the year.

Major thrust areas for development of vegetables in the state:

- * Cultivation of selected vegetables round the year through protected structure.
- * Introduction of hybrid vegetables in non-traditional areas.
- * Bringing more area under vegetables by utilising seasonal fallow land.
- * Introduction of new vegetable varieties.
- * Following strong HRD programme for quick dissemination of related technologies.
- * Creation of individual vermi bed adjacent to vegetables cultivation area for enabling easy manuring of vegetables cropped field.

The area, production and productivity of summer and winter vegetables in the State during 2017-18 (Provisional) are given below.

Table : 8.23.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Summer vegetables	19.045	2.86317	15.03
Winter vegetables	19.595	3.87709	19.79
Total	38.64	6.74026	
Potato	7.985	1.44534	18.10

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

Spices Sector:

Spices are generally grown in the state mostly as intercrop. Spices grown in the state include ginger, turmeric, chilli, onion, black pepper and betel vine, 2017-18(P).

Table : 8.24.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Ginger	1.876	0.15743	8.39
Turmeric	1.658	0.10080	6.08
Chilli	2.767	0.06312	2.28
Balck Pepper	0.294	0.00908	3.09
Onion	0.163	0.01053	6.46
Betel Vine	0.590	0.07984	13.53
Total	7.348	0.42080	

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

Floriculture:

Soil and Agro climate of Tripura is very much conducive for growing different kinds of flower. With enormous demand of fresh flower floriculture has become a blooming business in the state. A sizeable quantity of flowers is now being produced and marketed every day basis. At present about 290 hact area is under commercial cultivation of flower with production of 580 MT with a productivity level of 2 MT/ha both under open and protected condition. Under protected condition exotic flowers mainly Anthurium, Orchid and Gerbera and under open condition flowers like Gladiolous, Marigold, Rose, Tuberose etc. are being grown. The rural unemployed youths are taking up the floriculture as their source of livelihood. It has been assessed that on an average Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000/- per month is earned from cultivation of exotic flowers under protected structure out of 200 sq.mtr. area.

Major achievement of different schemes during 2017-18:

- Production & Distribution of Mushroom packets to the Mushroom growers 36000 nos.
- Rejuvenation & maintenance of old orange plantation: 50 ha.
- Assistance towards maintenance of Pan Boroj @ 0.04 ha per unit: 100 unit
- Assistance towards cultivation of water melon in non-traditional area: 80 ha.
- Assistance for hybrid winter vegetable cultivation in non-traditional area @ of 2 ha compact area per Agri./Horti. Sub-Division: 120 ha
- Assistance for hybrid summer vegetable cultivation in non-traditional area @ of 2 ha compact area per Agri./Horti. Sub-Division: 120 ha.
- Staggering of Pineapple: 450 ha

- Area expansion with Pineapple: 500 ha (250 ha in Dhalai & 250 ha in Unakoti).
- Area expansion with hybrid winter vegetables (Cauliflower): 1000 ha.
- Flower cultivation in open field: 147 ha.
- Distribution of power tiller: 414 nos
- Assistance provided to Munna Industry (Food Processing Industry) as 50% subsidy: Rs. 2 crore as 1st installment.
- 166 nos of rain water harvesting structure have been created
- 220 nos of old water harvesting structure have been renovated
- 290 nos of Vegetative coverage through fruits & plantation crops
- 294 nos of Soil & Moisture Conservation works like land levelling, contour bunding, vegetative barriers, darinage channel etc
- 1326 SHGs have been assisted for livelihood support such as piggery, poultry etc.
- 1656 nos of assetless persons have been assisted for micro enterprise activities.
- 551 institution and capacity building
- Distribution of TPS tuber let under cash sale at 75% subsidy: 1244 MT
- Vegetables initiatives in tribal cluster @ 22 ha per cluster: 27 nos.
- Production of about 8,00,000 banana planting materials (Sabri) in 4 Government orchards,
- Establishment of Centre of excellence for vegetables: Undertaken in Jumerdhepa Government Orchard,
- Area expansion 480 ha with fruits and plantation crops,
- Production of TPS tuberlet through registered growers in 260 Ha with production target of 2600 MT,
- Commercial cultivation of exotic flower under protected structure in 200 sqm of 327 unit.

8.(c) Animal Resources:

Background:

The Animal Resources Development Department of the State has been implementing various socio-economic programmes to create gainful employment opportunities in the rural areas through various developmental schemes with the objectives-



- i) To provide health coverage to all the livestock and poultry of any breed in respect of contagious and non-contagious diseases.
- ii) To improve livestock generating production viz; Milk, Egg and Meat as well as to improve socio-economic status of the farmers and enhance contribution to the Gross Domestic Product of the State.

To achieve the goal, the Animal Resources Development Department of the State has been providing animal health care service and breed improvement facilities through 16 - Veterinary Hospitals, 60 - Dispensaries, 11 - Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 - ICDP Centres, 4 - Frozen Semen Banks, 458 - Veterinary Sub-Centres, 4 Veterinary Medicine Stores, 4 - Disease Investigation Laboratories, 5 - Hatcheries, 4 - Poultry Breeding Farms, 10 - Pig breeding Farms, 2 - Goat breeding Farms, 2 - Duck Farms, 1 - Cattle farm, 2 - Rabbit Farms and 7 - Fodder multiplication Farms etc. The increased emphasis has resulted in the growth of animal and bird population and economic value of animal wealth and its products over the year which is as follows :-

Table : 8.25.

Estimated Livestock Population & Valuation during the year 2017-18							
Species	Sl. No.	Estimated Livestock Population			Valuation (In Rs.) Unit Cost	Value (Rs. in lakh)	
		as on 2017-18					
Cattle	A	CB Male	Adult	17499	21,550	3771.09	
	B		Young	21284	12,275	2612.64	
			Total C.B Male	38783	33825	6383.73	
	C	CB Female	Adult	63468	32,350	20531.96	
	D		Young	54034	23,550	12724.89	
			Total C.B Female	117502	55900	33256.85	
		Total C.B Cattle			156285	89725	39640.58
	e	ND (Male)	Adult	234857	15,750	36990.02	
f	Young		111630	8,650	9656.02		

		Total N.D Male	346488	24400	46646.04
	g	ND Female	Adult	319501	65976.86
	h		Young	237331	36193.04
			Total N.D Female	556832	102169.89
		Total N.D Cattle		903319	148815.93
Buffalo	I	Buffalo Male	Adult	3338	519.85
	j		Young	1715	164.42
			Total Buffalo male	5053	684.27
	k	Buffalo Female	Adult	5053	1555.59
	l		Young	3397	527.32
			Total Buffalo Female	8450	2082.90
		Total Buffalo		13503	2767.17
Pig	m	Pig	CB Pig	217916	22881.18
	N		ND Pig	153274	16093.77
			Total Pig (CB+ND)	371190	38974.95
Others	o	Sheep		3142	47.13
	p	Goat		687414	10998.62
	q	Poultry (Fowl)		5429695	11945.33
	r	Duck		1150819	2877.05
Total					256066.76

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Table : 8.26.

Livestock Sector output Value during the year - 2017-18					
Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Unit price (In Rs.)	Value (Rs in lakh.)	% of Total
1	Milk (inLtrs.)	174259852	46	80159.53	36.53
2	Meat (Chevon) (in Kg)	1824511	610	11129.52	5.07
3	Meat Pig (in Kg)	13632091	280	38169.86	17.40
4	Meat from Fowl & Duck (in Kg)	173084	380	657.72	0.30
5	Meat from Broiler,(in Kg)	29628378	200	59256.76	27.01
6	Eggs (Hen) in Nos.	207409008	11	22814.99	10.40
7	Eggs (Duck) in Nos.	54699081	12	6563.89	2.99
8	Skin (Sheep & Goat) in Nos.	655650	100	655.65	0.30
Total output Value				219407.91	100.00

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

To achieve the target production of milk, egg and meat, the following interventions are considered by the Government.

Milk sector :

1. Increasing the number of cross bred population through intensification of Artificial Insemination (AI).
2. Setting up of credit linked mini/micro dairy unit.
3. Organization of awareness camp.
4. Mass de-worming and supply of mineral mixture for female cattle.
5. Popularization of castration.
6. Incentivizing “Door Step AI Workers”.
7. Conducting milk yield competitions and calf rally.
8. Supply of Calf Growth Meal (CGM) for crossbred female calves for maintenance of reproductive health.
9. Fertility camp for improving conception rate.
10. Training of private AI workers and provision of logistic support for AI service at farmers’ doorstep.
11. Supply of breeding bulls (Indian dairy breed/cross bred) in ADC area for coverage through natural service.
12. Induction of high yielding variety of milch cattle from out side state.
13. Development of perennial fodder crops through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.
14. Cultivation of Azolla as animal feed supplement through convergence with MGNREGA.
15. Capacity building of farmers on managerial aspect of milch cattle.
16. Development of pasture land through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.

Egg Sector :

1. Establishment of Block Level Brooder Houses (BLBHs) and satellite Hatcheries.
2. Massive promotion of back yard poultry including Patta-holders under FRA.
3. Introduction of Low Input Technology (LIT) poultry birds.

Meat Sector:

1. Setting up of Beneficiary oriented Piggery Demonstration unit for pig Multiplication including FRA.
2. Tuber (Tapioca) cultivation through convergence of fund under MGNREGA in FRA and other areas.
3. Improving productivity of Goats under Conventional small holder/Pastoral System.

Impact of Perspective plan [covering two plans (10th& 11th) periods] on Per Capita Availability of Meat, Egg & Milk :

The interventions made by the department have resulted in steady increase over the years. The per capita availability of meat which has increased in the period 2002-03 to 2017-18 from 2.26 to 11.64 Kg/year. In respect of Egg and Milk which has grown over in the same period from 31 to 67 Nos./year and 67.51 to 123.00 Grams/day respectively.

Per Capita Availability of Meat, Egg & Milk, during two plan (10th , 11th , 12th & 13th) periods

Table : 8.27.

Year		Meat (Kg/year)	Egg (Nos./year)	Milk (Gm/Day)
2001-02 i.e. Before 10 th Plan (Also before the onset of Perspective Plan)		2.26	30	67.93
10 th Plan period	2002-03	2.31	31	67.51
	2003-04	2.54	31	68.59
	2004-05	2.66	32	69.89
	2005-06	3.57	33	70.03
	2006-07	3.65	35	70.30
11 th Plan period	2007-08	4.01	38	71.23
	2008-09	5.38	39	74
	2009-10	5.82	41	77
	2010-11	6.38	44	80
	2011-12	6.81	45	83
12 th Plan period	2012-13	8.53	43	88
	2013-14	8.77	48	95
	2014-15	9.08	53	103
	2015-16	9.60	57	109
	2016-17	10.32	60	114
Beyond Plan period	2017-18	11.64	67	123

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

An approach has been taken pertaining to Animal Resources Sector to ensure food security inclusive of animal origin food for the people of the state and sustainable up-liftment of rural economy by creation of avenues for generation of self employment & additional income and to bridge the gap between supply and demand of animal origin food through augmentation of production and productivity of livestock and birds,

The following table shows the achievements during 2006-07 to 2017-18 :

Table : 8.28.

Sl. No	Parameters	Achievement			
		2006-07	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	4	5	6	7
1	Production of Meat, in MT	12,637	25,000	39,69	45,260
2	Production of Milk, in MT	88,683	1,10,300	1,59,590	1,74,260
3	Production of Egg, in Crore	11.93	16.50	22.94	26.21
4	Per capita availability of Meat, kg/year	3.65	6.81	10.00	11.64
5	Per capita availability of Milk, gm/day	70.30	82.32	114	123
6	Per capita availability of egg, nos/year	35	45	60	67

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Major Achievement under following Development schemes 2017-18:

Veterinary Services and Animal Health :-

This is a priority scheme of the department. Veterinary services are rendered through a network of Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Dispensaries, Veterinary Sub-Centres, Disease Investigation Laboratories and also by organizing Animal Health Camps throughout the State. Under this scheme, department also undertakes opening of new centers/ Veterinary Dispensaries repairing, remodeling, extension and up taking of new constructions for field level Veterinary Institutions with a view to maintain proper working condition and standard veterinary services for optimization of hygienic production of milk, meat and egg from livestock and birds. Another important task undertaken under this scheme is works related with control of zoonoses including maintenance of Rapid Response Team (RRT) especially after emergence of any outbreak of disease of animal and birds.

Table : 8.29.

Sl. No	Particulars	Achievement			
		2006-07	2011-12	2015-16	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
01	Animal Health Coverage (Animal + per 100 birds is considered as an treatment)	4,97,177	5,88,732	6,06,603	5,31,260
02	Vaccination other than FMD (Nos.)	11,24,671	50,41,435	68,96,597	41,57,916
03	Vaccination against F.M.D. (Nos.)	1,50,102	6,12,679	5,93,362	6,99,796

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Cattle and Buffalo Development:

The main objective of this scheme is to augment milk production of the state through introduction of improved germplasm into the indigenous genetic pool of cattle by means of artificial insemination with frozen semen technology. The ultimate target group of this scheme is all the breedable cattle of the state.

Table : 8.30.

SL. No	Particulars	Achievement			
		2006-07	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
01	Animal Castrated. (in Nos.)	7,499	11,139	7,955	6,581
02	Artificial Insemination (in Nos.)	89,618	1,25,280	1,67,441	1,52,753
03	Calf Born (in Nos.)	26,159	48,146	60,558	64,917

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the Other Extension activities in the State:

Table : 8.31.

Sl. No.	Activities	Achievement during 2017-18
1.	Infertility camps organized (Nos.)	119
2.	Qty. of Calf Growth Meal (CGM) supplied (in Kg.)	16,47,870
3.	Other extension programme organized (Nos.)	12,097

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Poultry Development:

The primary objective of the scheme is to augment poultry/duck egg and meat production, including broiler meat to make the State self sufficient. Deptt. maintains poultry and duck breeding farms for production and supply of quality chicks and ducklings of LIT variety. The major obstacle of poultry industry in Tripura is the cost of poultry feed. This scheme entails scope of huge employment generation for the youths of both urban and rural masses and especially to the weaker & women section of the State. Therefore this is a high priority scheme of the Animal Resources Development Department.

Table : 8.32.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement			
		2006-07	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18
01	02	03	04	05	06
01	Production of Hen's Egg (Nos.)	4,06,487	3,94,438	452420	662702
02	Production of Chicks (Nos.)	1,81,599	1,75,650	233697	278340
03	Distribution of Chicks (Nos.)	1,76,314	1,70,687	231088	275054
04	Production of egg (Nos.)	5,82,823	41,513	1,80,522	166376
05	Production of Duckling	95,203	1490	30149	170863
06	Distribution of Duckling (Nos.)	29,428	19484	19484	10090

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Goat Development:

The basic objective of the scheme is to preserve and upgrade the unique character of Black Bengal goat of the state through selective breeding and scientific management.

Table : 8.33.

Sl. No	Particulars.	Achievement			
		2006-07	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
01	Production of kids (Nos.) (Goat)	99	172	165	117

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Piggery Development :

Pig rearing is now the most popular economic activity in the state under ARD sector. Now it is the endeavor of the Deptt. to make this sector

economically more viable through enhancing the productivity & value addition for ensuring sustainability. It is also planned to promote pig rearing by the forest dwellers through beneficiary oriented scheme.

Table : 8.34.

Sl. No	Particulars	Achievement			
		2006 - 07	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
01	Production of Piglets (Nos.)	4754	4169	3791	4721
02	Distribution of Piglets (Nos.)	3341	3283	3318	3714

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Other livestock Development :

The main objective of the scheme is to popularize rabbit rearing in rural areas for production of non-conventional meat of rabbit as an alternative source for less cholesterol containing meat.

Table : 8.35.

Sl. No	Particulars.	ACHIEVEMENT			
		2006-07	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
01	Production of milk from R.K. Nagar Fodder Farm (Kg)	73,125	65,508	92,353.61	91866.9
02	Production of rabbit kid (Nos.)	0	1,184	935	415

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Feeds and Fodder Development:

This is one of the most vital schemes of the department. In order to exploit optimum production potential of livestock and birds, quality feeds and fodder are the most vital components. The state is mostly devoid of all important feed ingredients particularly the grain portion, for which the state is entirely dependent on outside states resources. Under the feeds & fodder development programme cultivation of fodder and grass were under taken and grazing facilities were developed for the milch animals. For development of fodder production in farmers land in the block level, definite programme was also adopted involving panchayats (PRIs) as well as under MGNREGA.

There are seven Fodder Seed production Farm under State Government- i) R. K. Nagar Fodder Farm ii) Devipur Fodder Farm iii) B. C. Manu Fodder Farm, iv) Nalicharra v) Nalkata Fodder Farmvi) SPF Gandhigram and vii) Pig Farm at Hawaibari.

Details of fodder development activities in 2017-18 under Government Farms and in farmer's field are as under:

Table : 8.36.

Sl No	Items	Unit	Achievement 2017-2018
1	2	3	4
1.	Area under fodder crops in Government farms :		

	(i) Kharif/ perennial	In Ha.	23.04
	(ii) Rabi/ annual	In Ha.	0.96
	(iii) Area under pasture;	In Ha.	40
	(iv) Area under Tapioca plantation	In Ha.	10.0
2.	Production of Fodder in Govt. Farms.		
	(i) Green fodder production	In Mt.	1282.755
	(ii) Dry fodder production	In Mt.	19.742
	(iii) Azolla production	In Mt.	0.5172
	(iv) Raw Tapioca production	In Mt.	11.47
	(v) Azolla production	In Mt.	0.5172
	(vi) Silage production	In Mt.	360
	(vii) Hay production	In Mt.	19.472
3.	Other Achievement in Govt. Farms.		
	(i) Green fodder supplied	In Mt.	1282.755
	(ii) Dry fodder supplied	In Mt.	19.742
	(iii) Distribution of perennial cuttings annually	in Lakh	1.525
	(iv) Distribution of Tapioca cuttings annually	in Lakh	0.45
	(v) Silage supplied	In Mt.	217.207
	(vi) Revenue earned (by cash selling)	Rs. In Lakh	2.14467
	(vii) Revenue earned (by Supply value)	Rs. In Lakh	39.8542
4.	Achievement in Farmers field.		
	(i) Tapioca plantation	In Ha.	0.64
	(ii) Tapioca production(expected)	In Mt.	12.8
	(iii) Perennial fodder plantation	In Ha.	4.64
	(iv) Perennial fodder production(expected)	In Mt.	278.4
	(v) Fodder minikit distribution	In Nos.	1000
	(vi) Seed distribution under minikit distribution	In Mt.	4.0
	(vii) Area covered under minikit distribution	In Ha.	80
	(viii) Seasonal fodder production	In Mt.	1600
	(ix) Azolla cultivation unit	In Nos.	10
	(x) Demonstration programme on enrichment of straw by urea & molasses	In Nos.	820

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Utilisation of MGNREGA fund for fodder development activities during 2017-18 is as under:

Table : 8.37.

Name of Districts	Sanctioned fund(Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure(Rs. In lakh)	Man days Generation(In Nos.)	Remarks
Khowai	14.35522	6.32702	1876	Perennial grass-56 nos, azolla-10 nos. tapioca-8nos. Total-74 Units with area: 2.884ha.
North Tripura	4.422	4.422	1800	Perennial grass-56 nos, Total-60 Unit with area: 2.4ha.
Grand Total	18.777	10.749	3676	Total of implementation works undertaken perennial grass-116 nos. azolla-10 nos. tapioca-8nos. Total-134 units with an area: 5.284 Ha.
N:B. Rest 06 nos. District Dy. Directors of ARDD had raised project proposal to the concerned DM & Collector, but due to non sanction of fund works could not taken up in 2017-18.				

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Achievement of fodder development activities in the farmers field under RKVY during 2017-18 is as under:

Table : 8.38.

Particulars	“Fodder (maize) seed production/ Procurement & distribution” under National Livestock Mission (free distribution)			Enrichment of paddy straw by urea under State Budget			
	Physical Achievement			Financial status		Physical Achievement	
Name of the District	Target(In Nos.)	Achievement(In Nos.)	Area Covered(In Nos.)	Sanctioned fund(Rs.in Lakh)	Expenditure(Rs. In lakh)	Target	Achievement(In Nos.)
West	260	260	20.8	0.77	0.77	110	110
Sepahijala	80	80	6.4	0.98	0.98	140	140
Khowai	60	60	4.8	0.7	0.7	100	100
Gomati	90	90	7.2	0.7	0.7	100	100
South	165	165	13.2	1.05	1.05	150	150
North	150	150	12	0.7	0.7	100	100
Unakoti	30	30	2.4	0.42	0.42	60	60
Dhalai	165	165	13.2	0.42	0.42	60	60
Total	1000	1000	80	5.74	5.74	820	820
Remarks	Maize minkits distributed at free of cost @ 4 Kg. per unit. Total fund involvement Rs.2.604 Lakh against procurement cost of minikits along with transportation.			Expenditure: Rs.700.00 per unit for total 820 units targeted and fund involvement Rs.5.74 Lakh against distribution of polythene sheet, buckets, urea, molasses and training kit to the beneficiaries.			

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Extension and Training :

The main objective of this scheme is to render modern technical knowhow of animal husbandry practices and to upgrade skill development of the professionals of the Department and also of the animal husbandry farmers for dairy development, cattle development, poultry development, duck development, goat development, piggery development, rabbit development. Such training will help overall augmentation of milk, meat and egg production of the State.

The College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry:

The College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry at R.K. Nagar has been started in 2009-10 with the admission of 20 students in 1st year of BVSc & AH course and sponsored 8 students to outside state institution during 2016-17, total 50 students admitted in the College of Vety. Science & AH and total 8 students has been sponsored to outside the State (i.e. Mizoram). This has created scope for research and education on recent advances in veterinary science and animal husbandry sector in the State.

Veterinary Training Institute (VTI) :

The Veterinary Training Institute at Astabal Agartala has been imparting training for Animal Resources Development Assitants and Unemployed youths for door step A.I workers.

Survey & Statistics:

The main objective of this scheme is to undertake sample survey on regular basis to assess growth in different animal husbandry produces and also to assess proportionate contribution of animal husbandry sub-sector to the

State's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Under this scheme, the Department has to undertake livestock census on every five years interval under centrally sponsored scheme to estimate livestock and birds population of the State.

The result of the survey for the year 2017-18 shows a positive impact on implementation of livestock developmental programmes in the State.

The per capita availability of milk is 123.00gmper day, per capita availability of local eggis about 67.40 and per capita availability of meat is about 11.64 kg. during 2017-18.

The following table shows the integrated sample survey report for milk, meat and egg production for 2017-18.

Table : 8.39.

Sl No	Name of the District	Milk (in Kg)	Egg (in Nos.)	Meat (in Kg)
1	West District	37387224.552	37461071.223	9172809.809
2	Khowai District	18009706.559	31924332.461	4930179.860
3	Sepahijala District	27070404.148	38730774.465	6961944.282
4	Gomati District	25043243.005	33395880.806	6452344.709
5	South District	24089642.990	58038855.055	6040446.065
6	Unokoti District	10432800.776	12421202.014	3505540.646
7	North District	16351542.191	25938416.483	3941943.080
8	Dhalai District	15879040.507	24197556.461	4252855.174
Grand Total:		174263604.728	262108088.968	45258063.625

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Assistance to Co-operative Societies:

The main target of the scheme is to re-vitalize milk cooperative sectors for processing and distribution of milk and also to make proper arrangement towards proper milk marketing system with a view to assure fetching justified remuneration on selling of milk by actual producers.

The following were the achievement of the Gomati Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd (GCMPUL) in 2017-18

Table : 8.40.

SL. No	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2017-18)
1	2	3	4
Procurement of milk from:-			
1	i) Milk Producers Co-op Societies	Kg	20,66,073.31
	ii) Government Farm	Kg	79,048.50
2	Marketing of milk	Lts.	45,13,437.60
3	Ghee sold	Kg	1,193.50
4	Paneer sold	Kg	13,581.50
5	Ice cream sold	Lts.	724.53

6	Misty dui (sweet-curd) sold	Kg	12,620.50
7	New society organized	Nos.	-
8	No. of MPCs functioning at present	Nos.	99
9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	5867
10	Supply of milch ration	MT.	2,169.03
11	Training of milk producers	Nos.	-
12	Distribution of crossbred heifers	Nos.	-
13	No. of milk chilling centre with capacity		1No./ cap.2000 Ltr

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

8.(d) Fisheries:

Freshwater fishes forms an important food item as it cheap source nutrition for human beings, and a reliable source income and livelihoods to nearly one lakh eighty four thousand seven hundred and eighty people of Tripura. It is a fact that more than 95% of its populace is fish consumers in their daily diet. In the light of this, the role of Fisheries Department of Tripura towards meeting the



food security of State's population assumes greater significance. The per capita consumption of fish in the State with 18.91 Kg. is reported to be highest among the inland States of the country. Our State has made considerable achievements with regard to carp seed production. Presently, Tripura is surplus in fish seed production. This is the first state in the North East to produce seed of fresh water prawn in artificial sea water on a commercial scale and prawn production is expected to be 32.294 MT.

However, though there is tremendous potential of available aqua resources in the state, the local production of fish is expected to meet only 20.00 Kg. against actual per capita fish consumption demand of 23.48 kg at the end of 2018-19. Further, other factors have also influenced to raise consumption demand of fish due to population growth, rising incomes, urbanization and improved marketing distribution channels. Thus, the Dept has taken up initiatives to bridge the gap between demand and supply from local source and to meet the requirement of fish in coming years for its populace through implementation of various schemes in the State.

Development in Fisheries sector in2017-18

Towards development of sector and thus to build a hub of "Blue Revolution" in Tripura, the Fisheries Department has implemented various frontline demonstration technologies by availing fund under State Budget, NEC, RKVY, NFDB, JICA and Blue Revolution etc during 2017-18. Resultant to that, the per capita availability of fish from local production is expected to increase to 20.00 Kg as against 18.91 kg in 2016-17. Thus total fish production is expected to rise to 77260.00 MT in 2017-18.

The following Table shows the detail of fisheries statistics related to State in 2017-18(P).

Table : 8.41.

Particulars	Unit	Name of District								
		North	Unakoti	Dhalai	Khowai	West	Sp'jala	Gomati	South	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population as per Census-2011.	Lakhs	4.16	2.77	3.78	3.27	9.18	4.84	4.37	4.34	36.71
Present Population (as per growth)	Lakhs	4.596	3.054	4.20	3.622	10.167	5.368	4.85	4.809	40.666
Population of Fish eater (95%)	Lakhs	4.366	2.90	3.99	3.441	9.658	5.099	4.607	4.568	38.629
a) Nutritional Demand @ 11 Kg/head/year	M.T	4802.6	3190	4389	3785.1	10623.8	5609.5	5067.7	5024.8	42422.5
b) Demand as per Consumption	M.T	8732	5800	7980	6882	19316	10199	9214	9136	77259
Number of culture Fisheries	Nos.	25190	16678	24429	23008	21758	28449	28499	31115	199126
Area of Culture Fisheries	Ha.	3221.49	2175.36	3887.58	2937.34	2511.75	3709.1	4790.42	3405.11	26638.15
Area of Capture Fisheries	Ha.	337.0	254.33	2651.18	635.32	260.02	737.30	2716.15	297.46	7888.76
Total area	Ha.	3324.11	2495.31	6604.38	3638.28	2837.43	4512.01	7572.19	3768.19	34751.90
Fish production from Culture Fisheries	M.T	8501.09	5812.27	10805.50	9276.17	7650.88	10705.27	13180.02	9563.04	7549424
Fish production from Capture Fisheries	M.T	116.75	110.88	480.52	56.13	154.47	198.90	536.98	78.82	1733.45
Total fish production	M.T	8617.84	5923.07	11286.02	9332.30	7805.35	10904.17	13717.0	9641.86	77227.69
Imported of Fish										
a) From Bangladesh	M.T	400.08	350.60	180.13	419.23	2096.07	537.02	312.17	401.31	4696.61
b) From Others State	M.T	61.07	85.77	35.86	148.97	7606.58	471.79	155.38	202.48	8767.90
Total of Fish Imported	M.T	461.08	436.37	215.99	568.2	9702.65	1008.81	467.55	603.79	13464.51
Total availability of Fish (Production + Import)	M.T	9080.58	6364.62	11512.04	9902.80	17510.39	11914.67	14186.48	10252.73	90724.51
Productivity/hac./year.										
a) Culture Fisheries	Kgs	2434	2444	2576	2912	2798	2673	2558	2597	2619
b) Capture Fisheries	Kgs	350	440	183	89	600	272	200	267	222
Production of Prawn	MT	1.665	5.186	10.03	2.30	2.392	1.696	1.938	7.087	32.31
Requirement of Fish seed										
a) For Culture Fisheries @ 10,000/hac.	Lakhs	328.711	224.10	395.32	300.296	257.741	377.471	485.604	347.073	2716.314
b) For Capture Fisheries @ 500/hac.	Lakhs	1.69	1.27	13.26	3.12	1.30	3.68	13.58	1.49	39.39
Total Requirement of Fish seed	Lakhs	330.401	225.37	408.58	303.416	259.041	381.151	499.184	348.563	2755.704
Production of Fish seed	Lakhs	255.90	277.22	1317.06	378.15	240.20	546.20	1469.90	226.55	4711.18
Production of Prawn Seed	Lakhs	3.61	0	0	0	2.35	0	2.04	0	8.00
Per capita Consumption of local Fish	Kg	19.74	20.44	28.31	27.13	8.08	21.39	29.78	21.12	20.00
Per capita Consumption of Imported Fish	Kg	1.06	1.50	0.54	1.65	10.05	1.97	1.01	1.32	3.48
Per capita Consumption of total Fish	Kg	20.80	21.94	28.85	28.78	18.13	23.36	30.79	22.44	23.48
Gap between production and consumption	Kg	(-)1.05	(-)10.5	(-)0.54	(-)1.65	(-)10.05	(-)1.97	(-)1.01	(-)1.32	(-)3.48
New water area created										
a) Nos.	Nos.	524	560	1039	658	616	1055	1038	976	6466

b) Area	Hac.	85.2	45.42	165.18	95.78	83.27	170.2	190.05	142.65	977.75
a) Area utilized for Fish production	Hac.	3169.34	2087.39	3838.14	2874.67	2463.41	3670.46	4692.27	3325.77	26121.45
b) Area utilized for Fish seed production	Hac.	29.49	30.39	50.62	49.33	31.81	40.19	108.87	30.00	370.70
Total Area utilised for pisciculture	Hac.	3198.83	2117.78	3888.76	2924	2495.22	3710.65	4801.14	3355.77	26492.15
Nos. of Farmers including Govt., SHGs, Fisheries Co.op, JFM etc.	Nos.	25754	16893	24431	23276	23030	29418	28724	31730	212356

Achievements of the important schemes implemented during 2017-18 are also outlined below:

i) Quality fish seed production:

Considering the environmental hazards and drawbacks for commercial seed production in hapa system, the Department initially established Circular Chinese eco-hatchery at different Government Farms and Private Fish farmers. The Dept. also encouraged private farmers for commercial production of carp seed through induced breeding technique in Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) hatcheries. At present there are 18 nos. numbers of Eco hatchery units and 21 nos. FRP hatcheries in the State that are producing quality spawn. To ensure availability of seed at door step of farmers specially in remote areas steps are being taken to provide more portable hatcheries with financial assistance from RKVY, Blue revolution & State Plan during 2017-18.

ii) Freshwater prawn culture in Tripura:

Emphasis is also been given on poly culture of prawn in the State as it has high market price. A total of 8 nos. prawn hatcheries have been pressed in to regularly supply prawn Juveniles in the State.

During 2017-18, a total of 4.91 lakhs prawn juveniles were produced in the Govt. hatcheries and supplied to the farmers of the State for poly culture of prawn with carps.

iii) Construction of Fishery input storage Godown:

Department has been disseminating scientific fish culture Technology in Tripura through demonstrating frontline technologies in farmers' water bodies. To encourage and motivate the farmers, different critical inputs are being distributed among selected beneficiaries to demonstrate the impact of scientific fish culture in increasing productivity as a whole. To facilitate storage and delivery of various fishery inputs viz. quick lime, mustard oil cake, floating fish feed, sinking fish feed etc. to farmers, 55 nos. of input storage centre have been constructed in different parts of the State.

iv) Higher fish production through assistance:

As a priority programme of the Department, dissemination of different scientific fish culture technologies including required input support are being extended to the farmers, in the form of demonstration on 'Feed based intensive fish culture', 'Cage culture in Dumbur reservoir and other big water bodies', 'fish culture in Small and Non perennial water bodies' and 'Feed and seed support', 'Use of aerator in Fish Pond for increasing productivity', 'Integrated fish farming with animal husbandry' etc for development of this sector.

v) Diversification of aquaculture through high value species:

Department has taken into account the developments within the framework of its own "Blue Growth Initiative" to accelerate its work in support of sustainable management of aquatic resources, balancing their use and conservation in an economically, socially and environmentally responsible manner. Accordingly, an initiative for promotion and conservation of *Ompok bimaculatus*, (Pabda – the State fish of Tripura) has been taken up during 2006-07. As a part of this novel approach, Government has established three numbers Pabda hatchery in the sector. A total of 1.77 lakhs seeds are produced from those hatcheries. Side by side, towards intensification on production and culture of alternative species in aquaculture, 0.056 lakhs Chitala (*N. chitala*) seeds, 48,300 nos. Sor punti (*Puntius sarana*) and 14,779 nos. ornamental fishes have been produced in the Govt. hatcheries in experimental basis and distributed among the farmers for its culture. A total of 6 nos. monoculture of GIFT Tilapia, Genetically improved Farmed Tilapia was taken up in demonstration mode in all the blocks of the State & it showed a promising future in enhancing fish production.

vi) Conservation of indigenous fishes in natural water bodies:

Intensive use of pesticides, insecticides in paddy field are washed out to rivers, rivulets. As a resultant of this our natural germplasm of indigenous stock is under threat. For enhancing fish production in open water bodies 27.00 lakh big sized (7 cm and above) fingerlings have been ranched in open water bodies as against 25.00 lakhs during 2017-18. As a result of that, the production of fish in open water bodies is expected to increase to 1733.45 M.T.

vii) Assistance to Co-operative Societies & SHGs in fish culture:

There are one hundred forty three fishermen Co-operative societies including one Apex Co-operative societies associated with fisheries activity. State Dept is providing technical and financial support to the less privileged societies to promote the growth of fish production as well as better income. Forty six fishermen Co-operative societies have been assisted for fish production. Besides, 140.00 ha water area of SHGs have also been encouraged through basic inputs supply and required training in scientific pisciculture.

viii. Training and motivation programme:

As a part of Human Resource Development of the farmers, Department has been organizing training and motivational campaign in various corners of the State. A total of 17078 nos. were trained for scientific fish culture.

Concluding Remarks:-

Agriculture sector including horticulture, animal resources and fishing is the key for state's development and growth requires to be given more thrust for doubling the farmers' income through modernising agricultural technology, increasing productivity, efficiency and crop diversification. To double the farmers' income-i) creating a policy environment that enables a paradigm shift from food security to income security for farmers and ii) encouraging the participation of the private sector in agricultural development to transition from agriculture to robust agri-business systems. The concerted efforts requires to be made for increasing rice production by way of increasing area under "System of Rice Intensification" (SRI) and Hybrid Paddy.

Moreover, the State Government will put priority to increase in water use efficiency of the State. The State Government will ensure for implement resilient agricultural practices to increase production and productivity for doubling farmers income and also help maintaining ecosystem and bio-diversity. The State Government will give highest emphasis for 100% coverage of soil health cards and also enhance agricultural skilling for productivity.

Sustainable development in agriculture sector is always linked with policy support and proper strategies for technology transfer and best practices with adoption of effective resource utilization, market linkage, post-harvest processing, etc. and it is hoped that with these strategies the State would yield a greater success.

In fishing sector, more and more water bodies have to be covered under the scientific fish culture and new water areas have been created. Among those farmers some have gone for establishment of fish feed manufacturing plant and prawn seed hatchery with financial assistance from banks. Side by side, confidence building and entrepreneurship development have also been observed among the farmers. People in general have come to believe that fish culture is the most profitable of all activities under agriculture and allied sectors.

9) FORESTRY & RUBBER

Introduction:

Forests are an integral part of the culture and tradition of Tripura. These maintain the environment, bio-diversity, land, soil, water & air regimes. Any imbalance in equilibrium of the above components affects the system adversely and has an adverse impact on human life.



The state has a geographical area of 10,491 sq. km. of which 6,294 sq. km. (60%) is the forest area as per legal classification in the state. As per Report of the Forest Survey-2017 of India based on interpretation of satellite data pertaining to Oct-Dec, 2015 the Forest Cover in the state is 7726 sq. km i.e. 73.68 % of the total geographical area. Due to 856 Km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces and jhum are among the most serious problems leading to degradation of these forests. There are 266-species of medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Moreover, there are 50-species endemic to Tripura. Also, 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are in the forests in the State also found in Tripura.

Forest composition and growing stock:

Blessed with high rainfall, humidity and nutrient rich soil, the forests of the State are rich in productivity and the potential productivity index is estimated to be 9-12 cubic meter per hectare per annum.

The forests of Tripura are divided into two major forest types. These are – (a) Evergreen forests & (b) Moist Deciduous forests. Moist Deciduous forests are further divided in two distinct categories, namely, (i) Moist Deciduous Sal forests and (ii) Moist Deciduous Mixed forests. Moist Deciduous Sal forest covers part of Belonia, Udaipur, Sonamura and Sadar Sub-Divisions.

- ◆ **Total forest area is 6, 294 sq. km. out of total area of 10,491 sq. km. in the state.**
- ◆ **Revenue earned from the forestry sector was Rs.975.673 lakhs in 2017-18.**
- ◆ **Till 2017-18, 1005 Joint Forest Management groups have been formed involving 1, 00,200 families.**
- ◆ **The State is the 2nd largest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala.**

Inventory report published by the Forest Survey of India in the year 2017 gives the account of forest cover of Tripura as follows:

Table : 9.1

Stratum	Area in sq. km.	Forest area (%) of Geo. area
Very Dense Forest	656	6.26
Moderately Dense Forest	5246	50.02
Open Forest	1824	17.40
Grand Total	7726	73.68

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

2. Contribution of Forestry sector to rural economy:

Forest is a complex, eco system providing a variety of ecological and other valuable goods & services like timber, food, fodder, beauty of landscape, wilderness, peace and solitude. Efficient management and use of this precious resource for welfare of the State and its people is of utmost importance.

The revenue from forestry sector during 2017-18 has been around Rs. 975.673 lakhs.

3. Activities:

The State Forest Department manages the recorded 6294 sq. km. of forest area. Besides managing the forest area, it also undertakes extension of tree cover to outside forest area and in private holdings for better environmental management and for achieving the following aims and objectives.

- i. To maintain and improve the productive potential of natural resources.
- ii. Strengthening of rural livelihood by providing fuel, fodder, timber, bamboo and other Non-timber Forest Produce (NTFP).
- iii. Conservation and development of resource base by introducing new technologies and encouraging people's participation through the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme.
- iv. Addressing the ever-increasing demands of the population.
- v. To reduce pressure on forests resource.

4. Achievements during 2017-18:

- To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation of around 4858.18 ha was taken up on degraded forest land private land during 2017-18. Further 31.58 lakh seedlings have been distributed up to March, 2018 by the Forest Department for plantation on public and forest land.

- For the purpose of active participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests, Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been undertaken in the State on a large scale based on resolution of the State Government dated 16-01-2002. Till 2017-18, 1005 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 2,61,512.67 hectare involving 1,00,200 families of tribal and rural poor. The details are presented in the following table.

- **Position of JFMCs up to 2017-18.**

Name of Division (erstwhile)/ Sanctuary	No. of JFMCs formed			Project area (in ha.)	Afforested area (in ha.)	No. of families involved				
	Forests (Non JICA)	JICA	Total			ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
Kanchanpur	88	73	161	37700.00	8498.87	7916	4205	2951	3487	18559
Kailashahar	30	44	74	18465.96	7316.75	2165	1400	1372	1440	6377
Manu	39	0	39	8654.00	4484.92	3265	59	10	53	3387
Ambassa	54	0	54	9988.21	7415.21	4529	678	14	322	5630
Teliamura	64	85	149	70215.68	25874.39	7328	4037	3145	3131	17641
Sadar	30	54	84	32352.71	16758.38	4546	3990	2916	4074	15526
Sepahijala Wildlife (EDCs)	08	0	08	1280.00	1056.42	220	115	0	100	435
Udaipur	82	54	136	24647.72	15629.89	3712	2879	2682	3162	12435
Gumti	38	62	100	16140.00	19904.87	4456	2032	1745	1747	9980
Bagafa	73	74	147	27214.79	10918.14	2878	1547	1398	1359	7182
Trishna Wildlife	24 (JFMC) 12 (EDC)	17	53	14853.60	2038.04	1147	743	521	637	3048
Total	542	463	1005	2,61,512.67	1,19,895.88	42,162	21,685	16,754	19,512	1,00,200

- To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, JFM has been made an integral part of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Intensification of Forest Management (90:10), Rudrasagar Wetland Development Project in Tripura and NEC Bamboo Resource Development for Socio Economic upliftment of rural poor through community based approach in Tripura. During the year 2017-18 funds received for an amount including unspent balance of previous year released by the Government of India for implementation of the following scheme during 2017-18.

- a. CSS NAP (90:10) Rs.493.70 lakhs + Rs.54.86 lakhs
- b. CSS FPM (90:10) Rs.66.00 lakhs + Rs.6.60 lakhs (including unspent balance Rs. 1.09 lakhs)

- **Miscellaneous :**

- i. The project proposal submitted to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Sustainable Catchment & Forest Management in Tripura (SCATFORM) for an amount of Rs. 998.46 crores has been approved by the bank for funding. The Project shall be

implemented by the Forest Department in 7 territorial District under the Forest Department.

ii. Mandays generation.

Year	Mandays Generated (lakhs)	Area of Afforestation
2017-18	3.29 lakhs	4858.18 ha

5. Revenue:

Although the scope of regular harvesting of timber from State managed forests is limited, yet the forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produces of different category in the State during the year 2017-18 is as mentioned below:

(Rs. in lakh)						
Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Sand/Stone	Other	Total
2017-18	201.23	6.354	38.957	312.684	416.448	975.673

6. Plan Expenditure:-

The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and man days generated on account of implementation of such programmes in the State during the year 2017-18 is given below :-

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programme (Rs Rs. in lakh)		
	State Plan	CSS	Total
2017-18	1625.978	590.217	2216.195

7. Protected Area (PA) Network :

Considering the need for conservation and development of bio-diversity resources in situ, a network of 4 Sanctuaries and 2 National Parks has been established in the State during the last decade.

The PAs represent diverse ecosystems and wildlife habitats spread throughout the State. These are prioritized for protection and conservation of diversity, both floral and fantastic. Sanctuary wise positions with targeted species for conservation are tabulated below:-

Name of the Sanctuary	Area in Km ²
1. Clouded Leopard National Park at Sepahijala.	5.08 Sq. Km (Core area) of Sepahijala WLS
2. Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary	18.533 Sq. Km
3. Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.54 Sq. Km
4. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	194.708 Sq. Km
5. Bison National Park at Trishna WLS	31.63 Sq. Km (Core area) of Trishna WLS
6. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	0.8585 Sq. Km
Total :	640.349 Sq.Km

The Roa WLS has been notified u/s 26-A (b) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Notification under section 26(A) of WL (P) Act is yet to be issued for remaining 3 Sanctuaries. Proclamation by Collector under Section 21-25 of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been issued and required inquiries are in progress. The Pas are isolated as "Islands" amidst agricultural land and human settlements. These are under tremendous stress. Man and animal conflict is on the rise. Area with actual and potential conflicts with surrounding population, unauthorized collection of timber, fuel wood, NTFP beyond sustainable limits have been identified and efforts are on to have a harmonious balance.

8. Forest Protection:

Following are the details of the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences during the year 2017-18. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more challenging.

Year	Nature of Cases			Adjudicated Departmentally	Court Cases	Timber seized (cum)
	Illegal felling	Others	Total			
2017-18	196	593	789	714	09	1109.6752

9. Miscellaneous:-

i. Eco-tourism programmes are under active consideration of the State Government. Efforts are being made to attract tourists to scenic places of the State having ecological importance. Tourism infrastructure is being created under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

ii. Research activities have been geared up towards better socio-economic contribution of bio-diversity; implication of climate change; activities that adversely affect economy due to deforestation, fertilizers, pesticides; use and inventory of medicinal important plants; rural energy, marketing etc. A State Medicinal Plant Board was constituted by the State Government with DFO, Research as its Chief Executive Officer.

iii. Special focus is being given for value addition of non-timber forest produce and promotion of bamboos for giving more economic return to rural people. An autonomous society in the name of NTFP Centre of Excellence has been created for systematic development of bamboo and NTFP sector in the State.

10. Indo-German Development Bi-lateral Cooperation Project (IGDC-I and IGDC-II Project):

The Project entitled 'Participatory Natural Resource Management in Tripura Project' (IGDC-I) was incepted in 2009 with the objective to improve the natural resource conditions, and support enhanced livelihood of the forest dependent communities. The project aims at socio-economic development of tribal shifting cultivators, rural poor and conservation of natural resources in the State. The Project has been implemented in 70 villages spread across 11 development Block under the Dhalai and North Tripura District through a register society.

The Project, as a part of the Indo-German Bilateral Cooperation (IGDC-I), is jointly funded and implemented by (KfW) (German Development Bank) and Govt. of Tripura (GoT). The total agreed Project cost was EURO 20.51 Million (KfW EURO 12.00 Million and GoT EURO 08.51 Million) of about INR 120.00 crore, this IGDC-I project was completed in March, 2018.

The IGDC Project has created the following various assets like, 70 VDPICs (Village Development Planning & Coordination Committee), 460 SHGs (Self Help Group), 70 RFMCs (Revolving Fund Management Committee), 16 JLGs (Joint Liability Group), 130 CIGs (Common Interest Group), 70 BMCs (Biodiversity Management Committee), 3-tier plantation of 9198 ha of 15112 families & 13076 jhumias, Check Dam created 651 nos, QPM Nursery 13 nos, 11 Clusters and diff training on vocational trades & livelihood given.

Again, Indo-German Phase-II Project titled "Climate Resilience of Forest Eco-System, Biodiversity and Adaptive Capacity of Forest Dependent Communities" is proposed to be implemented by Tripura Forest Department over a period of 07 (seven) years. The total project cost is proposed to be around EURO 33.20 Million. This will comprise EURO 23 Million of loan, Euro 1 million of grant and remaining portion as State contribution. The Project would be implemented in 11 Blocks of 191 villages in Dhalai and North Tripura District.

The project is designed to enhance the climate resilience of about 18500 ha of land in all categories including private land, patta land and reserved forest through a range of land-bases investments.

11. Implementation of Tripura Forest Environment Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project (TFIPAP) with JICA Assistance; which ended in 2017-18.

i) Project Overview

- Project Period: 10 years from 2007-08.
- Project Area: 7 Districts of West Tripura, Sepahijala, Khowai, South Tripura, Gomati, Unakoti and North Tripura (Partly).

- 8 Division Management Unit (DMUs), (Now 7 DMUs) 40 Range Management Unit (RMUs)/Range
- Target villages/ hamlets=463 (417 JFMCs +30 EDCs+16 Re-grouped Villages)
- Total budget: JPY 9.2 billion (Rs.365.70 Crore approx, this 90% is grant from Government of India and 10% is loan. JICA Portion is Rs.306 Crore).

ii) Target and Achievement of the Project

A. Formation of JFM Committees:

Project target (Nos)	Formed (Nos)	Micro Planning Completed (Nos)	GPS Survey of JFMC Boundary Completed	Total Households Targeted till date (nos)	Forest area managed by JFMCs (Ha)	Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Completed
456/463 (Revised)	463 (JFMC-417, EDC-30 & RGV-16)	463	463	35,593	79,538	Survey completed including 61 control villages

B. Afforestation Activities, AR and ANR:

Activity	Project target (Ha)	Cumulative Achievement (Ha)	Remarks
Artificial regeneration and aided Regeneration	5300 (AR: 16,200, ANR: 6,800)	53668.2 (Bamboo plantations: 23,039.37 ha and Miscellaneous plantation: 30,628.23 ha)	Total target achieved

C. Agroforestry:

Activity	Project target (Ha)	Cumulative achievement (Ha)	Remarks
Agro-forestry plantations	8,297	8753.64	Total target achievement

D. Enrichment Plantation (implemented in 2015-16):

Activity	Year	Target (Ha)	Achievement (Ha)
Enrichment of Plantation through NTFP Species via. Broom Grass, Gandhaki, Large Cardamom, Black Pepper etc.	2015-16	500	507.49
	2017-18	500	632.5

E. Decentralised People's Nursery (DCPN) (No of seedlings)

Activity	Achievement (Nos of DCPNs)	Seedlings raised (Nos. in Lakh)	Remarks
Seedlings raised in DCPNs	134 in 2012-13 236 in 2013-14 43 in 2014-15	12.60 in 2012-13 17.05 in 2013-14 5.39 in 2014-15	SHGs are earning handsome incomes

F. PMU Infrastructure Development:

Project target (No of Buildings)	Achievement (Nos)	Remarks
65	65	Infrastructure includes office buildings of PMU, DMU, RMUs and Staff quarters in the field

G. Employment generation:

Under the project a cumulative of 2.03 crore mandays has been generated till March 2017.

H. Vocational Training Centers/Multy-Utility Centers (cumulative till 2017-18):

Project target (Nos.)	VTC/ MUC Constructed	Remarks
456/463	457 (VTC: 399, MUC: 58)	Target achieved

I. Soil and Water Conservation Measures (Construction of Check Dams for water conservation and fishery):

Project target (Nos.)	Cumulative achievement till 2017-18	Water area created	Annual fishery potential created
2419 (Of which 1745 are small structures less than 0.5 ha; 454 are of < 1 ha; 220 are large structure > 1 ha.)	2513 (M I structures 1350, M II structures 1072, M III structures 101)	1452.03 ha	2802 MT

J. Regrouped Villages (RGV):

Project Target	JFMCs formed	SHGs Supported	Community infrastructure Development	Soil Conservation works
16 villages	16 Nos.	65 SHG formed 46 Nos. taken loans for various IGAs (Trainings on broom, fishery, piggery and agarbatti sticks were organized)	14 VTCs, 2 MUC, 15 market sheds 2043 kitchens 45 tube wells 30 health camps 2 pre-primary schools	134 units (M I structures 54, M II structures 71, M III structures 9)

K. Training and Capacity Building of Project Staff and Community:

Project Target (Nos of participants)	Achievements up to 2015-16 (Nos of participants)	Target for 2016-17 (Nos of participants)	Achievements during 2016-17 (Nos of participants)	Cumulative Achievements up to Mar' 2017 (Nos of participants)
90,147	85,969	12,000	13,504	99,473

L. SHG and Income Generation Activities:

Project Target	SHG formed till December' 2013	SHGs taken loan	No. of activities running in the field	Amount of loan taken (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans recovered (Rs. in lakhs)	Activities initiated
1,400	1545 (1500 SHGs registered, 1 st Gradation completed for 1451 SHGs and 2 nd Gradation completed for 446 SHGs)	1254 first loans, 403 second loans 59 third loans & 7 fourth loans	3051	574.52 from JICA project and 172.04 from others	224.97 by 904 SHG	Fishery, Piiggery, Poultry, Duckery, Mushroom, Honey Broom Grass, Agarbatti Stick and folling, Ghandhaki, Bara Elachi etc.

M. Bamboo Agarbati Stick and Rolling:

Activity	Achievements	Remarks
Mechanised Agarbatti stick production and rolling on turn-key basis by Tripura Bamboo Mission (TBM)	85 Training programmes were organized for 3278 SHG members.	5 Semi mechanized Agarbatti stick Production and 2 semi-mechanized rolling units already launched

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

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malaysia. Rubber is a tropical crop and grows well in Tripura and the State is the second largest producer of Natural Rubber in the country. Incidentally TFDPC is the single largest owner of rubber estate in the country and 2nd public sector company in the country and only one in the North East region to get FSC certificate. In Tripura, rubber plants (*Hevea brasiliensis*) were initially introduced for soil and moisture conservation by Forest Department in 1963. The species has proved excellent for permanent settlement of Tribal Jhumias. Till date Corporation owns 7087.74 ha rubber plantations and besides created 2120.22 ha plantation for SC/ST families, and 233.70 ha Bamboo plantation. Total area of Rubber plantation done by TFDPC Ltd is 9207.96 ha.

The study conducted by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, as a part of exploratory study for the World Bank

Assistance revealed that approximately 1.00 lakh ha (85094 ha) of land in the State is suitable for rubber cultivation. This offers tremendous scope for expansion of cultivation of this crop. Apex Bodies of Industries and Commerce like CII etc. have also realized the importance the potential of rubber cultivation in the State.

TFDPC Ltd. is the major producer of rubber in the State and it functions under the administrative control of State Forest Department. A rubber mission has been set up by Govt. of Tripura for better coordination of all the agencies involved in taking up rubber plantation and marketing of rubber.

A. Other notable achievements of the Corporation are:

- i) Rubber production for the year 2017-18 is 3141 MT.
- ii) TFDPC is running a Cenex (Concentrated latex of 60% DRC) factory at Takmacherra with annual installed capacity of 450 MT of Cenex. Besides it is also manufacturing Skim crape/PLC/EBC and supplying to rubber industries.
- iii) A Technically Specified Rubber (TSR) factory constructed at Takmacherra (South Tripura) is now under operation for production of superior grade Rubber Block (ISNR). The annual installed production capacity is 1000 MT.
- iv) Industrial EState at Anandanagar under the management of the Corporation is producing high quality Solid Rubber Wood Board, Treated timber and high quality furniture from rubber wood since 1999 with annual capacity of 1,50,000 cubic feet of Rubber Wood.
- v) An export oriented door making unit with funding under Export Development Fund-NER, Department of Commerce, Govt. of India, has been established and now under operation with the production capacity of 50 doors/per day (18,000 doors per year) started by the end of 2013.
- vi) Industrial EState at Anandanagar Provides directs employment to 109 people and also creates 32.160 thousand mandays annually besides self employment to another 200 people and creates enormous number of indirect employment.
- vii) With a total 1872 leave card holders and permanent workers, TFDPC Ltd provides total of 7.54 lakhs mandays annually.
- viii) Upcoming activities:
 - A.** One more unit of Timber Treatment Plant (TTP) are proposed to be set up in Ratacherra under Northern Division.

B. Achievement made during 2017-18**a. Status of Plantation**

Sl. No.	Species	Total plantation available in Ha	Target for 2017-18	Achievement during 2017-18 in ha.
1	Rubber	9207.96	329.5 ha (Replanting)	145.9 ha
2	Bamboo	233.70	20.20 ha	20.20 ha

b. Status of rubber production

Source of Plantation	No. of Tapping Blocks	Production during 2016-17 in MT	Production during 2017-18 in MT
Corporation Plantation	3004	2468	2355
Resettlement plantation	854	808	786
Total	3858	3276	3141

c. Production of Centrifuging Factory and Crepe Mill, Takmacherra

Name of Factory	Product	Annual Target in MT	Production during 2016-17 in MT	Production during 2017-18 in MT
Latex Centrifuging Factory	Cenex (Barrel)	2500	3027	2628
Crepe Mill	Crepe Rubber	150	107.281	131.723
ISNR Factory	ISNR	1250	351.850	314.320

d. Production in TFDPC IE, Anandanagar

Sl. No	Unit	Product	Yearly production target	Production during 2016-17	Production during 2017-18
1	Tripura Rubber wood Factory (TRWF)	Board	7200	3463	3268
		Timber (cum)	3000	2142	2421
2	TTP	Timber(cum)	1200	1266	1351
3	Furniture units	Furniture		14555	13187
4	Door factory	Door		172	248

e. Status of nursery

Sl. No.	Type of nursery	Achievement during 2016-17	Achievement during 2017-18
1	Seedling Nursery (Bed)	2857 nos bed	1954 nos bed
2	Poly bag Nursery (Nos) in lakh	2.465	3.141

f. Status of bamboo nursery

Sl. No.	Type of nursery	Achievement during 2016-17	Achievement during 2017-18
1	Poly bag Nursery (Nos) in lakh	0.1675	0.10

g. Status of revenue and expenditure (unaudited)

FY	Revenue earned Rs. in crores	Expenditure Rs. in crores	Income over Expenditure Rs. in crores
2017-18	42.37	61.70	(-) 19.33

h. Division wise positions of leave cardholder workers during 2017-18

Sl. No	Name of Division	Male	Female	Total	Permanent Worker
1.	Sadar	257	25	282	0
2.	South-I	564	63	627	0
3.	South-II	235	07	242	0
4.	North	397	40	437	0
5.	Factory	118	13	131	45
6.	TFDPC IE	22	0	22	86
		1593	148	1741	131

i. Mandays generation :

Mandays generation during 2017-18 (No)	Value of Mandays generation during 2017-18 (Rs. in lakh)
7,53,860.00	1,912.22

Rubber Plantation:

The Rubber Board, an autonomous body under Ministry for Commerce and Industry, Government of India has been designated as the nodal agency for plantation development throughout the country. In Tripura, we have well knit extension machinery for the inclusive development of Rubber Plantation sector of the state. As far as infrastructure facilities, technical knowhow and manpower are concerned, Rubber Board is competent to take up any challenges in the sector. The proposal of Government of Tripura to establish a Directorate for rubber Plantation sector is a welcome decision. Unless conflict of interest is involved, Rubber Board can work in hand and glove with the Directorate for all round development of the sector. In this context, it may be noted that even in traditional rubber growing state like Kerala, where rubber cultivation is 7 times more than Tripura, there is no such Directorate. The Government of Kerala is collaborating with Rubber Board for implementing their massive schemes like Rubber Production incentive scheme which ensures Minimum support price to growers, with annual budget allocation of 500 crores.

The Rubber Board started its activities in the state by opening a Field Station at Agartala in 1967 which was upgraded to the status of Regional Office in 1979. A Regional Research Station, aiming at location specific R&D was also established in the same year. Later, Nucleus

Rubber Estate and Training Centre(NRETC)/Zonal office was set up at Agartala for monitoring and cording all activities of Rubber Board in the state. By now,the presence of Rubber Board is felt everywhere in the state through the established situated at th following locations.

- 6 Regional office at Agartala,Udaipur,Dharmanagar,Ambassa,Bishramgang and Santibazar
- 9 fiels offices located at Jiraniya, Mohanpur, Manubazar, Amarpur, Belonia, Melagarh, Kamalpur and Khowai.
- 1 tappers training schools at jurie for training on Scientific tapping and processing.
- Regional nursery cum Demonstration Plot at Tulakona for generating quality planting meterials and for demonstration of scientific planting and maintenance.
- Regional Rubber Training Centre(RRTC) at Agartala, for Training on all aspects of Rubber cultivation, Harvesting and processing.
- Regional research station at Agartala for location specific research for evolving clones suitable for Tripura and to develop suitable agro-managment practices.

Rubber Board has brought about spectacular achievements in Tripura by establishing 84480 ha of Rubber plantation as per statistical data for 2017-2018. The state has emerged as the second largest rubber growing state of the country,next to Kerala.Development of Rubber has brought about remarkable changes in the socio-economic status of the state.

Major thrust areas and challenges ahead

Potential area :

The National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning have estimated that approximately one lakh hectare is available for rubber cultivation in the State, out of which around 82000 ha has been brought under cultivation by March, 2017.Promotion of new planting in the remaining area is one of the major tasks before us. Similarly, more than 10000 ha of plantation established before 1987 are senile with very low productivity.Replanting this area with high yielding variety is crucial for enhancing productivity.Attractive schemes have to be chalkd out to promote new-planting as well as replanting.

High cost of Cultivation and Financial Support:

Rubber cultivation involves huge capital investment.As per latest estimation cost of cultivation and maintenance tioon maturity is around Rs.4,00,000 per hectare (Rupees four lakh).As far as Tripura is concerned , majority of growers are marginal and socially backward (Tribal Community). Therefore, financial support in the form of subsidy and loan is essential to support the growers. At least 20% (Rs 80000) of

cost of cultivation has to be offered as subsidy to promote Rubber Cultivation in Tripura.

Low Productivity:

Productivity of Rubber in Tripura is comparatively low. Measure for enhancing the productivity of plantation is another task for ensuring the sustainability of the crop. Rain –guarding, Soil moisture conservation, discriminatory fertilizer application, scientific tapping and processing are some of the methods for enhancing productivity. Promotion of these techniques also needs financial support to growers.

Quality up-gradation:

Presently, growers of Tripura get less price for their crop due to poor quality. It is imperative that the quality of sheet rubber has to be improved considerably to fetch better price and to ensure the profit to the farmers. Processing of crop in to marketable form of rubber involves enormous capital investment towards sheeting rollers, processing utensils, smoke house, etc. Support for infrastructure for processing for individual growers as well as Community processing centres of Rubber Producers societies is necessary.

Scarcity of estate inputs and fertilizer:

Non-availability of quality estate inputs and fertilizer at reasonable price is another problem faced by the growers. All estate inputs required for NE region are brought from Kerala as there are no manufacturing units in the region.

Empowerment of growers:

Majority of growers in the state is small and marginal producers. It is necessary to make them self reliant in managing their plantations by empowering them through empowermen. It is also essential for ensuring better prices for their crop through collective bargain. At present, there are 192 Rubber Producers societies working for the benefit of growers. The number of growers enrolled to the RPSs is less than 20%. Formation of more Rubber producers Society is another task before Rubber Board.

Skill development :

Scarcity of skilled manpower is another problem faced by the state. Works like tapping , processing ,and plantation maintenance need skilled manpower. 90 trainees were trained on new skilling (job role-LHT) at 4 different centres at Ramnagar, Hirapur, Lanailal- Halampara & Saidacheera RPSs from 03-01-2018 to 24-01-2018.

Insurance of Plantation:

Growers of Tripura incur heavy loss to their plantations due to natural calamities, especially hailstorm/ cyclone during April – May. There is no insurance scheme to provide compensation to the growers at

present. For immature plantations, Rubber Board has implemented a free insurance scheme (linked with Rubber Plantation Development scheme) up to 2015. From 2016 onwards the insurance scheme withdrawn due to financial constraints. Support for insurance for both mature and immature plantations is highly essential in Tripura condition.

Minimum support Price :

The prevailing rubber price is not profitable to growers . During 2011-12 the rubber price (RSS iv grade) was above Rs.200/ kg. The present market is only Rs.125/ kg. Though the production cost increased considerably over the years the market price dropped to bottom level, making the crop unattractive. Therefore, a system to ensure minimum price is highly essential. Kerala Government has implemented the Rubber Production Incentive scheme (RPIS) in 2015 to ensure minimum support price of Rs.150 to growers. The scheme is still continuing.

High transportation cost :

The growers in Tripura fetch lower prices for their crop than the national price (Kottaym price). Similarly, cost of estate inputs is higher in Tripura. One of the reasons for this disparity is high transportation cost. The solution for this issue is opening the Bangladesh corridor for transportation of rubber and estate inputs. Rubber Industries in Tripura also face the some problem.

Consumption :

As Rubber is a vital raw material for more than 50000 products, there is enormous scope for Rubber based industries in the state, which can generate much needed employment opportunities. However, the development of rubber based industries has not yet gained momentum. At present, hardly 1.5% of total production is being consumed by the industries in the state.

Action plan of Rubber Board:

With the objective of sustainable and inclusive development of Rubber plantation sector, Rubber Board has been implementing various schemes since 1980, under the five year plans. During 12th plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) also Rubber Board has implemented the Rubber Plantation Development scheme – Phase-VII, All the achievements in plantation sector today are made possible by the Rubber Plantation development Schemes only. Five year plan has been replaced with NITI Aayog from 2017-18 onwards, which envisages Fifteen Year Vision, Seven Year Strategy and Three Year Action Agenda.

Under three year action agenda, a medium Term Framework (MTF) for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been approved for Rubber Board. Financial outlay for 3 years in NE region is 124.00 crores (32.5 Cr for 2017-18, 40.00 Cr for 2018-19 and 51.50 Cr for 2019-20).

As Rubber Board is considering the entire NE region as a unit, separate targets and fund allocation is not provided for Tripura. All schemes included in the MTF are subjected to allocation fund by Government of India. Major components of MTF for plantation Development are

- I. Rubber Plantation Development & Extension
- II. Rubber Research
- III. Support for processing & marketing, infrastructure development and specialised services.
- IV. Human Resources Development

Focus areas for plantation development during 2018-19 and 2019-20 :

1. Expansion and renovation of rubber plantations through promotion of new planting in NE region adopting region specific technology and creating awareness for replanting of old and senile plantations with high yielding clones. Target proposed for new planting and replanting in NE region is 7500 ha year (total 22500 ha). Separate target is not yet finalized for Tripura. Financial assistance shall be provided to growers in the form of planting grant and reimbursement of cost of planting material.
2. Enabling rehabilitation of resource poor tribal population by providing employment opportunities as well as assuring sustainable income by joining hands with the concerned State Governments.
3. Extending free technical expertise through advisory visits, demonstrations, training, plantation development, productivity enhancement and quality up-gradation.
4. Quality planting material generation in Board's own nurseries and certification of planting material in private Nurseries for ensuring quality.
5. Distribution of critical inputs at concessional price for enhancing productivity.
6. Cluster- based rubber development by formation of new Rubber Producers's Societies (RPS)/Self Help Groups(SHG) and strengthening the existing ones through capacity building.
7. Empowering apex bodies of RPS (companies in RPS sector) for ensuring highest farm gate price realization using direct market linkages as well as meeting the region-specific extension needs of stake-holders.
8. Encouraging quality up-gradation of produce in group processing under RPSs as well as that of individual growers by extending financial support for smoke houses and rollers.
9. Conducting skill development and skill improvement trainings in rubber plantation related activities such as

- tapping,processing,Plantation management,budding,etc. Management,Nursery
10. Bringing in convergence with schemes of other agencies,such as MGNREGS,Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMP), PMKVY etc., for plantation development, group empowerment, skill training etc. Skill training programmes under PMKVY has great relevance as far as plantation sector is concerned.In order to provide skilled manpower required by the sector,propose to take up skill training programmes in a big way.
 11. Conducting exposure visits,'Sasthra-darsan', seminars and exhibitions as promotional activities.
 12. Capacitating the labour force in NR sector by extending monetary support as per Board's labour welfare schemes.

Prospect of Rubber Cultivation in Tripura:

Nationally,the gap between production and consumption of Natural rubber is diverging year after year as production growth is not keeping pace eith consumption.Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Board to find out ways to enhance production so as to attain self sufficiency. There is very little scope for expansion of area in Traditional area,where cultivation is nearing saturation level.

In this context,expansion of Rubber cultivation in Tripura deserves special attention. There is scope for further expansion of area in more than 20000 hectare in this region.The potential for production in Tripura is estimatd to 1 lakh MT, where as the achievement so far is 65330 MT. Therefore, it is high time to chalk out action plan for enhancing production and productivity of rubber in Tripura.

For promotion of sustainable development of rubber Plantation industry in Tripura, state specific packages are need of the hour. Development of sector is the responsibility of both state and Centre. It is needless to say that employment opportunities. One of the main issues confronted by Rubber Board is paucity of adequate fund for its extension and development activities. In the present scenario,Rubber Board is not capable of addressing some of the vital issues pwrtaing to the state such as Minimum support price, insurance of plantations, low industrial consumption, high cost of transportation etc. Joint effort of Rubber Board and State Government is inevitable for addressing such issues.

Concluding remarks:

The State is endowed with rich flora and fauna and therefore, growing of medical plants and herbs as well as other forest based

industries including traditionally rich handloom and handicrafts industries have an immense potential to develop. Besides, there is ample scope for development of eco-tourism in the State.

The soil erosion is beyond the permissible limit especially in the river catchments, draining out of the rain water as run-off water without recharging the ground water table which causes frequent floods as well as scarcity of water during the dry months, which need to be tackled in a phased manner for better environmental conservation.

10) CO-OPERATION

The State Department of Cooperation is to facilitate all round development of Cooperatives with special emphasis on the backward classes including tribal's by the creation of self-employment opportunities especially in the rural areas and to provide additional source of income for farmers and rural artisans. The movement acquired a comprehensive character with the enactment of Tripura Cooperative Societies Act, 1974 and the Tripura Cooperative Societies Rules 1976. Most recently 2nd amendment to TCS Act and TCS Rule 1976 has been done in the year 2009 and 2012 respectively. Besides, amendment of bye-Laws of the credit societies has been done for giving more autonomy to the Management of Cooperatives based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-I for revival package of STCCS, i.e. LAMPS/PACS/FSS.



“The Tripura Cooperative Societies (Third Amendment) Act, 2016”.

It is felt expedient to amend the Tripura Cooperative Societies Act 1974, with an object to increase the women membership and to confirm the proportionate representation of members in the elected Management committee of the cooperative societies from the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and women:

Amendment of Section 6 (1)

In Sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Principal Act, the expression “ten persons “shall be substituted by the words “fourteen persons” and for the words in bracket “(each of such persons being a member of a different families)” shall be substituted by the words “(there shall not be more than two persons from one family of which at least one should be woman. There will be no bar if two members are women).”

Amendment of Section 65.

“Provided that, other than the cooperative credit structure society, total elected members in a committee of a cooperative society shall not exceed eleven:

- ***There are 1793 Co-operative Societies out of which 142 are women co-operative societies in 2017-18.***
- ***Total membership is 8.36 Lakhs in 2017-18***
- ***Working capital is Rs. 522.51 crore.***

Provided further that, in an elected committee of a cooperative society including the credit structure society consisting of individuals as members and having members from such class or category of person, one seat for Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe and two seats for women shall be reserved.”

Present Scenario

The State Cooperation Department is mandated to strengthen the Cooperative Societies to make them viable and efficient for improvement of socio-economic conditions of common people. There are 1793 different categories of Cooperative Societies working with 8.36 lakhs members in the State.

2. The Cooperative set-up in the state is of 2(two) tier system - Apex Cooperative Societies (functioning at the state level) and the Primary Cooperatives (working at primary level). Out of 1793 Societies, there are predominantly 56 LAMPS, 212 PACS & 14 Primary Marketing Cooperative Societies at the primary level playing a pivotal role for the economic up-liftment of the rural people in general & farmers in particular. All these societies are having Elected Boards. LAMPS & PACS are the most effective & functional Rural Credit cooperative units.

3. Following are the some of the activities attended to by these primary level coop. societies (PMCS / LAMPS / PACS) namely:-

- a) Disbursement of seasonal agricultural loans through JLG, Short term & Medium term to members as well as to KCC holders, through-out the year.
- b) Distribution/supply of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, custom hiring centre and ensuring supply of other agricultural equipments / machineries to members.
- c) Procurement of farmers produces of agriculture & allied sector.
- d) Storage of farmers produces in the rural go-downs owned by the cooperatives.
- e) Marketing arrangement for farmers for their produce in the local markets.
- f) Transportation of members produces etc.

4. Presently, 2385 Joint Liability Group (JLG) having a total women membership strength of 11,817 have been formed by the LAMPS and PACS at the primary level to promote the rural based Agri. & allied sector activities through credit linkage with bank branches of Tripura State Cooperative Bank.

5. The Tripura State Cooperative Bank is working for providing credit to the farmers with minimum paper works in a speedy manner. The Department is ensuring that the target groups are provided maximum credit timely for arranging their inputs so that the seasonal Agricultural practices of farmers do not suffer.

6. Most of the primary rural cooperatives in the state have readymade basic infrastructure along with market stalls / selling outlets in the nook and corners of the State. As many as 219 go-downs (50 M.T to 200 M.T capacity) owned by these Cooperative Societies are functional in rural areas for the benefit of farmers.

7. Many of the primary level Cooperative Societies are also having adequate idle lands which can be put to use for infrastructure development in the rural areas for creation of water bodies through rain water harvesting, construction of cold storages, construction of new go-downs, market stalls, crop drying/ processing centers etc.

8. Tripura State Cooperative Union, Agartala provides Training for leadership development of Board of Directors, skill development on accounts and business development of Cooperatives and etc. Besides, special courses on farming, pisciculture, diary, processing, agro-industry etc. may also be conducted with the support from the concerned nodal departments i.e Agriculture, Fishery, ARDD etc.

9. The State Department of Cooperation has taken all possible efforts under the mandate of “Ease of Doing Business” particularly in the field of online registration and amendment in respect of Cooperatives and NGO’s (under e-district platform through NIC).

10. Details of activities taken up by the Department during 2018-19, which is as under:

Table : 10.1.

Sl No	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Activities covered under this Programme	Annual Work Plan 2018-19
1	Audit works of Cooperative Societies	As per provision of TCS Act & Rules, statutory audit of accounts of Cooperative Societies is conducted by the Audit officers.	1450 unit
2	Annual Return Collection	Collection of Annual Return	1020 unit
3	KCC (Kishan Credit Card)	KCC is being disbursed through TSCB Ltd.	10,000 Nos. of farmers
4	Annual General Meeting	Audit Report & Action Plan of current year, Budget etc. placed before AGM for discussion & approval .	777 units
5.	Inspection of Cooperative Societies	Statutory Inspection of Coops Societies are conducted by the Officers & Staff of the Deptt.	720 nos of Coops
6.	Training programme to be conducted by TSCU	Being an only Apex institution under Cooperative sector TSCU conducts training to the members of Coops.	80 nos
7.	Election of Societies	Election is conducted as and when the tenure of a Board	All pending/New societies

		expires. Normal tenure of Board is 05(Five) Years.	
8.	Non-Tax Revenue collection(Audit fees/Registration fees)	Collection of Audit & Registration fee	Rs.11.00 lakhs

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

11. The status of implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) in North, Unokoti & Dhalai Tripura Districts is as under:

With a view to develop Cooperative infrastructure and the business activities of the Cooperative Societies, 03(three) Integrated Cooperative Development Projects have been taken up in North, Unokoti & Dhalai Tripura Districts with a total outlay of Rs.2661.70 lakhs. These 03(three) Projects are designed for comprehensive development of Cooperatives in a districts based approached involving with the line Departments such as Agriculture, Fisheries, ARDD etc. The reimbursement of fund will be made from National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi to the State Government. The work of the project have been started in 2016-17. Preliminary work and scrutiny of schemes towards sanction under various sub-projects have been done by PIT. So far, an amount of Rs.475 lakh has been placed to TSCB Ltd (as PIA). An amount of Rs.366.93 lakh has been sanctioned infavour of identified beneficiary Cooperatives by PIA. Besides, Rs.700 lakh is provisioned in the State Budget 2018-19 for implementation of the stated projects. NCDC has already reimbursed Rs.150 lakh to the State Government for the stated ICD Projects. Remaining amount of Rs.325 lakh (Rs.475 lakh- Rs.150 lakh) would be reimbursed by NCDC very soon.

12. Simplification of registration processes under the State Department of Cooperation:

A software is being developed by DIT/NIC under e-district platform to simplify the processes of registrations. All the materials and flowchart have been supplied to DIT for early completion of the project. This service will facilitate online monitoring of the activities of NGOs and getting registration of Society by the common citizen sitting at their home.

13. Enactment of new legislation under the State Department of Cooperation:

Tripura Cooperative Societies Act 1974 has been amended and provided with a provision for women reservation in formation of Cooperative Societies and also in the elected committees. Besides, bye-law of the proposed apex Women Credit Cooperative Society has been drafted and it is under process.

14. Introduction of new policies and schemes etc under the State Department of Cooperation:

a) Department of Cooperation successfully implemented ICDP in undivided South Tripura Districts. Now, another 03(three) ICD Projects are being implemented in North, Unokoti & Dhalai Districts.

On the above context, NCDC has requested the State Govt. to take necessary initiative for implementation of ICD Projects in the new 03 (three) Districts namely West, Sepahijala & Khowai districts.

Fresh proposal for sanction of the above three Projects is being sent to the Govt. for re-consideration.

b) Proposal submitted for computerization of 56 LAMPS and 212 PACS to the Government of India at a cost of Rs.804 lakh. An amount of Rs.804 lakh would be involved for implementation of the GoI project i.e. computerization of 268 PACS and LAMPS. The 80% share i.e., 643 lakh will be borne by NABARD & 20% share i.e. 161 lakh will be borne by State Government. The State Government has already given consent for implementation of the project.

c) *Proposal for amalgamation of Tripura Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank (TCARDB) with Tripura State Co-operative Bank (TSCB) Ltd:*

The TCARDB is a losing concern and in contrary TSCB is a good working entity. The performance of TCARDB during last few years has been drastically reduced. But in the same time, overhead expenditures are not shrinking in proportion to its business volume. It is no longer possible to maintain the independent existence of TCARDB due to its acute resource crunch and lacking professionalism.

With reference to the recommendation of Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM) report, it may be proposed for merging the TCARDB with the robust entity TSCB. The proposed merger will not be an impediment in the credit delivery system. Rather lending activities would be boost up, without compromising the credit need of the borrowers. For this proposed amalgamations, a joint consensus of both the management committees and policy decision of the Govt. is necessary.

In Tripura, 2-tier Cooperative Movement is followed i.e. Apex (State) level and Primary level. The dominant sector of Cooperative Movement in the State Comprises Agri Credit, Consumer, Marketing etc, and these can be broadly categorized according to their activities as Agri credit and non-Agri-non-credit societies.

Fishery, animal husbandry, village and cottage industry cooperatives - are also playing a significant role in the rural economy of the state like Agriculture credit and non agriculture credit societies.

The status of the Co-operative Societies in the state is depicted in the following table during the year 2017-18.

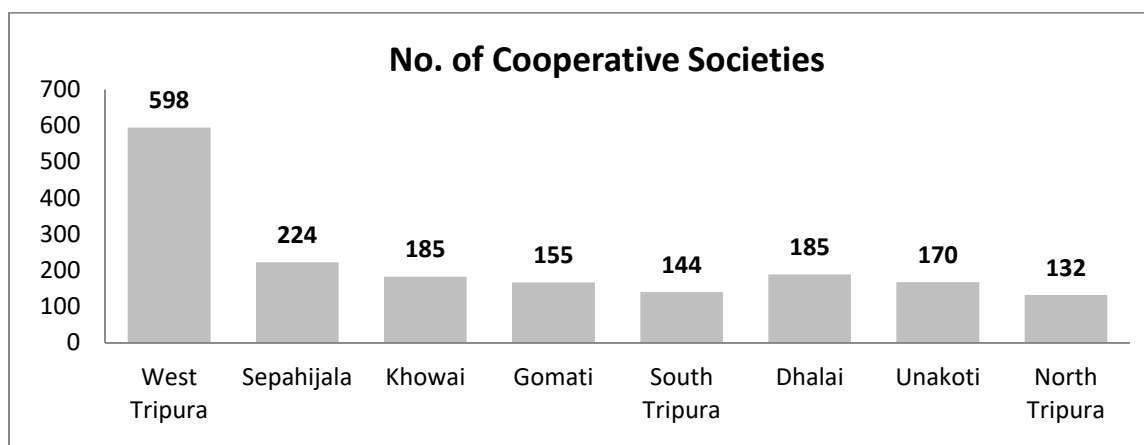
Co-operative Societies 2017-18

Table-10.2.

a	Co-operative Societies(Number)	1793
b	Members (in lakh)	8.36
c	Working Capital (Rs.in crore)	522.51
d	Societies per lakh population.	48.80
e	Women Co-operative Societies	142
f	Share Capital (Rs.in crore)	159.40

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

The total share capital of these societies stood Rs.159.40Crore in 2017-18. The amount of working capital of these Societies in the State stood at Rs.522.51 Crore during the year 2017-18.



The different types of Cooperative Societies in the State during the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are shown in the following table :-

Table No : 10.3

Sl. No.	Types of Co-operative Societies	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
i)	Agriculture	427	432	434	434
ii)	Non Agriculture	19	19	19	19
iii)	Marketing	14	14	14	14
iv)	Milk Supply	113	116	114	114
v)	Apex Society	11	11	11	11
vi)	Weavers	203	207	208	208
vii)	Consumers	230	231	229	229
viii)	Housing	3	4	4	4
ix)	Farming	2	2	3	3
x)	Non Agricultural Non Credit	260	261	262	262
xi)	Fishery	151	152	155	155
xii)	Industries	310	312	312	312
xiii)	Others	35	35	30	28
	TOTAL	1778	1796	1795	1793

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Co-operative Societies in Districts wise.

The Cooperative is classified into two sectors, one credit societies and other non credit societies, Credit Societies consist of agriculture credit Societies (LAMPS, PACS, Services, Farmers, small Farming) T.S.C.B Ltd., T.C.A.R.D.B Ltd., A.C.U.B Ltd. and Employees credit Societies. Non credit Societies consist of Marketing, Weavers, other Industries, Fisheries, Milk Consumers, and Transport etc.

Disrict and type wise list of Cooperative Societies in Tripura as on 31-03-2018

Table No :10.4.

SL. No.	TYPE OF SOCIETIES	WEST DISTRICT	SHIPAHJALA DISTRICT	KHOWAI DISTRICT	GOMATI DISTRICT	SOUTH DISTRICT	DHALAI DISTRICT	UNAKOTI DISTRICT	NORTH DISTRICT	GRAND TOTAL	
01	APEX SOCIETIES	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
02	AGRI CREDIT	a. LAMPS	6	6	6	11	9	9	4	5	56
		b. PACS	28	41	22	19	32	21	27	21	211
		c. FSS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		d. SERVICE	12	14	7	8	4	10	3	6	64
		e. MULTIPURPOSE	24	4	1	4	2	13	13	11	72
		f. SMALL FARMING	6	4	4	3	8	1	2	4	32
03	OTHR INDUSTRIES	a. TAILORING	12	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	21
		b. MULTIPURPOSE IND.	19	6	5	3	2	9	1	1	46
		c. RUBBER	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	6
		d. BRICK KILN	5	2	5	1	4	5	4	4	30
		e. CINEMA	0	2	1	1	0	6	0	0	10
		f. TEA PLANTATION	7	1	3	0	6	8	7	0	32
		g. CARPETARY	8	3	6	2	1	2	2	2	26
		h. BAMBOO & CANE	18	8	3	7	6	7	3	3	55
		i. POTTERY	4	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	13
		j. COBBLERS	4	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	13
		k. PADDY HUSKING	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	7
l. OTHERS Misc.	20	0	4	6	3	4	3	7	47		
04	NON AGRI- NON CREDIT	a. TRANSPORT	46	9	32	4	3	3	0	3	100
		b. LABOUR	19	3	4	8	5	3	11	5	58
		c. FOREST LABOUR	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
		d. RICKSHAW PULLAR	10	5	3	5	2	5	5	2	37
		e. PRESS COOP	13	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	16
		f. AGRI- ENGINEERING	3	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	10
		g. SUPPLIER COOP	12	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	15
		h. OTHER SOCIAL	10	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	15
05	WEAVERS	a. HANDLOOM	70	36	14	18	16	18	17	11	200
		b. KHADI	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
06	NON AGRI- CREDIT	a. URBAN BANK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		b. EMPLOYEES/OTHERS	14	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	18
07	HOUSING COOP.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
08	PRY. MARKETING	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	14	
09	FISHERY COOP.	38	23	11	25	22	14	14	9	156	
10	MILK SUPPLY	34	21	18	3	2	1	17	18	114	
11	PIGGAR COOP	5	1	2	2	5	3	1	1	20	
12	POULTRY COOP	4	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	12	
13	FARMING COOP	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	
14	PROCESSING COOP	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
15	CONSUMER COOP	119	11	19	13	6	25	22	13	228	
	TOTAL SOCIETIES	598	224	185	155	144	185	170	132	1793	

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Others Co-operatives:

Co-operative Societies falling under the category of other cooperatives are labour, press, housing, cobbler, rickshaw puller etc. who are being financially supported by the State Department for economic amelioration of the members. During the year 2017-2018, an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakh was provided as share capital to other cooperative societies.

Women Co-operative Societies:

There were 142 Women Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31st March 2018. Out of this, 58 are active societies, in which 14 in West Tripura District, 6 societies in Khowai District, 8 societies in Shipahijala District, 8 societies in Gomoti District, 3 societies in South Tripura District, 2 societies in North Tripura District, 7 societies in Unokoti District, and remaining 10 societies in Dhalai District.

New initiatives:

1. *Implementation of implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development Project:*

The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a central sector scheme under National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), which was first introduced in West Tripura District. With this experience, for the second time one more project for undivided South Tripura District having a total project cost of Rs.14.80 crore, which includes 30% subsidy component has been sanctioned and successfully completed.

Keeping in view, the successful implantation of ICD Project in undivided South Tripura District, the State Government has given its consent for implantation of another three ICD Projects in Dhalai, North and Unokoti Districts of Tripura. Accordingly, three fresh ICD projects for an amount of Rs-26.61 core were approved by NCDC, New Delhi with a project span four years. The aforesaid project has already been started. Project implantation Team (PIT) and State & District Level Monitoring Committee are constituted. TSCB Ltd. is responsible for overall implantation of the project. These three projects are designed for comprehensive development of Cooperatives in a districts based on approached involving with the line Departments such as Agriculture, Fisheries, ARDD etc. The work of the project have been started in 2016-17. Preliminary work and scrutiny of schemes towards sanction under various sub-projects have been done by PIT. So far, an amount of Rs.475 lakh has been placed to TSCB Ltd (as PIA). An amount of Rs.366.93 lakhs has been sanctioned infavour of identified beneficiary Cooperatives by PIA. Besides, Rs 700 lakh is provisioned in the State Budget 2018-19 for implementation of the project. The NCDC has already reimbursed Rs 150 lakh to the State Government for the stated ICD projects. Remaining amount of Rs 325 lakh (Rs 475.00 lakhs- Rs 150.00 lakhs) would be reimbursed by NCDC very soon.

Consumer Sector:

At present, Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has been dealing in consumers goods, distribution of LPG cylinders, essential commodities (both PDS & Non-PDS), kerosene oil, stationery articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. In addition, the TSCCF Ltd. is also engaged in the supply of dietary items to the hospital and jails etc. Supply of office stationery and other office equipment are also being made available on requisition by different Government depts. The State Government has been extending financial support as share capital for strengthening the TSCCF. As such, the State Government has provided Rs.157.66 lakh towards share capital for strengthening the TSCCF during the year 2017-18.

Details of performance of the TSCCF LTD. Agartala, as on 31st March, 2018.

Tripura State Coopeative Consumers Federation (TSCCF) Ltd.

Details of performance of the TSCCF. LTD. Agartala as on 31st March, 2018.

Table : 10.5.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total	215	
	Ii	Societies	50	
	Iii	Individuals -	164	
	iv	Govt.	1	
02	Share Capital			
	I	Total		2842.51
	Ii	Societies		0.53
	Iii	Individuals -		0.21
	iv	Govt.		2841.76
03	Working Capital			673.96
04	Business Turnover			1060.42
	I	Office Stationary		360.10
	Ii	LPG Supply		494.68
	Iii	Fertilizer		Nil
	Iv	Forest Produce		Nil
	v	Agri. Produce		32.59
	vi	Other if any(S. K. Oil)		168.92
05	Borrowings			Nil
	I	Term Loan		Nil
	Ii	Cash Credit		Nil
	Iii	Other if any		Nil
06	Cold Storage			Nil
	I	Capacity		Nil
	Ii	Income from Cold Storage		Nil
07	Expenditure on Salary			216.03
	Other Expenditure			21.87
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		(-) 3861.38
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2017-18		(-)172.40

09	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
	i	Share Capital in 2017-18	157.66
	ii	Grant-in-aid	Nil
10	No. of Go down with capacity		1 No,50MT
11	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected
12	Total No. of Employees -		56 Nos
	of which trained		Nil
13	Total No. of Branches -		4 Nos

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Credit Sector:

Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (TSCB):

Tripura State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (TSCB) was established in the year 1957 under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act. TSCB is an Apex Cooperative Bank in the State channelizing funds as per the guide lines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to LAMPS and PACS for effecting disbursement of credit to the cooperative members at a nominal rate of interest.

Presently TSCB has 59 branches and 4 extension counters in the State. In the recent past, the credit sector faced constraints regarding credit business due to non-realization of substantial over dues from the cooperative members of LAMPS/PACS. As a result, most of these credit societies (except few) could not avail fresh credit support from the TSCB for the last 10 years. However they became debt free due to revival package and started credit business. The 52 banking counters are also opened in the LAMPS/PACS towards extending the deposit mobilization.

However, with a view to revamp this sector, stringent action was initiated which has resulted in the improvement of recovery climate. Apart from extending the institutional credit support, TSCB Ltd. also provides different kinds of loans to the individual borrowers. Further, working capital of the bank has been improving gradually over the years. Bank has been implementing various Govt. sponsored schemes like – Swabalamban, Tripura State Support Project for SHG's (TSSPS) and other banking services – old age pensions, NREGA payment, disbursement of old age pensions and disbursement of salaries to the employees. Bank also introduced Kissan Credit Card (KCC) for providing timely and adequate flow of credit support to the farmers/cooperative members of LAMPS/PACS in the state. For organizing and looking after to the SHG groups, The State Cooperative Bank Ltd has been taking special initiatives.

Details of performance of the TSC Bank as on 31st March, 2018.

Table : 10.6.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total	1,81,777	
	Ii	Societies	428	
	Iii	Individuals -	1,81,348	
	iv	Govt.	1	
02	Share Capital			
	I	Total		2,803.22
	Ii	Societies		169.93
	Iii	Individuals -		1791.76
	iv	Govt.		841.53
03	Working Capital			3,04,409.46
04	Loan advanced		No. of beneficiaries	
	I	Total	13,408	35,273.77
	Ii	S.T.	373	974.43
	Iii	M.T.	4,220	30138.50
	Iv	IRDP/SGSY	367	358.77
	v	KCC	8,448	3,802.07
	vi	L.T.		NIL
05	Loan Recovered			
	i	Total	1,80,526	18,740.79
	ii	S.T.	7,029	2,019.43
	iii	M. T.	1,16,293	15,573.65
	iv	IRDP/SGSY/TSSPS	2,073	180.76
	v	L.T.	10	38.09
	vi	KCC	55,121	928.86
06	Loan outstanding			
	i	Total	1,77,131	1,44,081.57
	ii	S.T.	8,882	67,362.26
	iii	M.T.	8,916	67,735.36
	iv	IRDP/SGSY/TSSPS	6,107	2,652.97
	v	L.T.	10	260.93
	vi	KCC	79,216	6070.08
07	Loan overdue			3,259.21
08	Profit (+)/Loss(-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)		(+) 8,730.84
	ii	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2017-18		(+) 1,038.40
09	Financial Assistance received from Govt.			
	i	Share Capital		Nil
	ii	Grant-in-aid		NIL
	iii	Re- Capitalization Assistance Received		Nil
		a. GOI		NIL

	b. GOT		NIL
10	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected
11	Total No. of Employees-		363
	of which trained		275
12	Total No. of Branches -		65

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Tripura Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank (TCARDB):

Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank was registered on 26th February, 1960. Presently, it has 5 (five) branches with head office at Agartala. The Bank is mainly serving the credit needs of small and marginal farmers and for development of Agriculture and allied activities in the state. Besides, the Bank is also financing non-farm sector activities like small transport loans, self-employment trades, and small business based trades in rural areas. It is worthwhile to mention that it is the sole long term Cooperative credit agency functioning in the State. With the increase in demand for loans and advances, the bank is expecting more refinance from NABARD in the days to come. Special debentures floated by TCARDB are subscribed by NABARD, State Government and GOI under various schemes for the development of rural areas. The performance parameters of TCARDB for the year 2017-18 are given in the table below:

Table – 10.7.

	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
01	i	Total	22,584	
	ii	Societies	4	
	iii	Individuals -	22,579	
	iv	Govt.	1	
02	Share Capital			
	i	Total		1019.35
	ii	Societies		0004
	iii	Individuals -		159.64
	iv	Govt.		859.71
03	Working Capital			1772.97
04	Loan advanced			
	i	Total	9	13.70
	ii	S.T.		-
	iii	M.T.		-
	iv	IRDP/SGSY		
	v	L.T.	9	13.70
05	Loan Recovered			
	i	Total		542.21
	ii	S.T.		-
	iii	M.T.		-
	iv	IRDP/SGSY		542.21
	v	L.T.		-
06	Loan outstanding			

	i	Total		1646.94
	ii	S.T.		-
	iii	M.T.		-
	iv	IRDP/SGSY		-
	v	L.T.		1646.94
07	Loan overdue			-
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		(-) 1645.38
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 17-18		(-)62.73
	iii	Audit position	2016-17 completed	-
09	Financial Assistance received from Govt.			
	i	Share Capital		12.19
	ii	Grant-in-aid		
	iii	Re-Capitalisation Assistance Received		
		a. GOI		37.59
		b. GOT		200.00
10	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		ELECTED	
11	Total No. of Employees -		27	
	of which trained		-	
12	Total No. of Branches -		5	

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Agartala Co-operative Urban Bank (ACUB):

ACUB is governed by an elected Board of Management with 11 Nos. of Board of Directors and the bank has been functioning since 1979. It has now 3 (three) branches. The Bank raises deposits from members and non-members and also advances loans. The Bank has been disbursing short-term loans for different purpose like –education, medical treatment, house repairing, repayment of old debts and purchase of durable goods etc. In addition, it provides M.T. Loans for the purchase of Scooter/Motor bike and for Medical treatment outside Tripura. The Bank also provides long term (L.T) loan for purchase of houses/flats, Vehicles, Auto Rickshaws, Vans, Jeep, and Buses etc. Also it does other banking services for the interest of urban people. Also provide locker facility to the depositor. The Management of the bank is taking lot of initiative and interest for improving the recovery of loan and interest accrued thereon from the defaulting members. It is expected that the NPA position of the Bank would be brought down significantly in the near future. Now the Bank is running in accumulated net profit and the position of accumulated profit as on 31.3.2018 is Rs.1.89 lakhs.

Detailed performance of the A.C.U.B Ltd. as on 31/3/2018.

Table : 10.8.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	i	Total	7757	163.09
	ii	Societies	0	0
	iii	Individuals -	7756	52.63
	iv	Govt.	1	110.46
02	Working Capital			4911.68
03	Loan advanced		No. of beneficiaries	
	i	Total	149	322.68
	ii	S.T.	70	60.36
	iii	M.T.	69	212.12
	iv	L.T	10	50.20
04	Loan Recovered			
	i	Total		584.87
	ii	S.T.		130.52
	iii	M.T.		318.16
	iv	L.T.		136.19
05	Loan outstanding			
	i	Total		1506.12
	ii	S.T.		54.08
	iii	M.T.		977.69
	iv	L.T.		474.35
06	Loan overdue			357.97
07	Profit (+)/Loss(-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)		(+)1.89
	ii	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 16-17		(+)24.15
08	Financial Assistance received from Govt.			
	i	Share Capital in 2017-18		20.00
	ii	Grant-in-aid		0
09	Whether Board Elected/Nominated			Elected
10	Total No. of Employees -			21
	of which trained			14
11	Total No. of Branches -			03

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Education, Training & Research:

Tripura State Cooperative Union (TSCU):

Tripura State Cooperative Union, being a State level organization associated with the Cooperative movement and playing a very important role in providing cooperative education, training and also undertakes publicity on cooperation throughout the State with necessary support from the State Department of Cooperation. The TSCU is managed by an elected Board of Management with thirteen Directors, of which, three

members are nominated. TSCU runs a training institute namely, Centre for Cooperative Management (CCM), which undertakes requirement based cooperative trainings on various facets of cooperation including member's awareness programme as per the guideline of NCUI.

TSCU also organizes exhibitions, seminars, workshops and observance of cooperative week at District and Sub-divisional levels with necessary financial assistance from Cooperative Societies and the State Department of Cooperation. More than 90% of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is met by this Department of Cooperation. During the year 2017-18, Rs. 60.29 Lakh has been provided to TSCU as grant in aid.

Apart from conducting the self designed training courses for cooperative societies, some special training courses are also organized in collaboration with NCUI, New Delhi and, faculty support from Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Kalyani, West Bengal. The TSCU also organizes sit and draw competitions, quiz competitions, extempore speech, debate etc. as part of mass awareness programme. In order to support TSCU had a 120 seated three storied hostel building "Samabayek Milan Tirtha"

Details of performance of the TSCU as on 31st March, 2018.

Table : 10.9.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total	387	0.62
	Ii	Societies	387	0.62
	Iii	Individuals -	-	
	iv	Govt.	-	
02	Training Programme			
	a	Leadership Dev. Progrm	4	
	b	Management Dev. Program/ Agri	-	
	c	Functional course.(others)	4	
	d	Refresher Course.	2	
	e	Oriental Course.(Former Awareness Course)	2	
	f	Diploma in Coop. in Management for Govt. staff (Auditor/ Investigator) 4 month	-	
	g	Training for Coop. Deptt. Officer	1	
	h	Women leadership Dev. Course.	1	
		Total No. of person trained	342	
03	Seminar held			
		State Level	1	
		Sub- Div./Block/ Municipal	79	
		TOTAL-	80	
04	Mass education programme			
	a	No. of Class held	25	

	b	No. of trained staff/members	953	
	c	Other if any	-	
05	Assistance received			
	a	State Government in 2017-18		48.85
	b	Under Central Sector Scheme		
		Total		
06	Staff Position.			
		Trained staff.	4	
		Un-trained staff.	14	
		Other if any	-	
		TOTAL-	18	
07	Audit position		2016-17	
08	Financial Assistance received from State Govt.			
	i	Share Capital		-
	ii	Grant-in-aid		60.29
		Total-		60.29
09	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected	
10	Total No. of Branches -		3	

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Marketing Sector:

The State Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd.(TMARKFED):

Tripura MARKFED is an apex level Co-operative Society registered under Tripura Co-operative Societies Act, 1974. It is a lead society of Primary Marketing Co-operative Society. Its main objective is to arrange for marketing of agricultural-produce of all primary co-operative societies, i.e. LAMPS and PACS.

Tripura MARKFED, erstwhile known as Tripura Apex Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. was registered in the year 1957 vide registration no.209. Its area of operation is confined to whole state of Tripura. The name of Tripura Apex Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. was amended to The State Co-operative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd. as per amendment of nomenclature on 26th June 2006.

There is an elected board of Directors consisting of eight members, who are the authority of policy making and monitoring of activities of this organization.

At present, Tripura MARKFED is dealing in business like, distribution of LPG through its Bhuturia unit as agent of IOC, distribution of generic medicines as agent of BPPI under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Yojna, supply of office stationeries and equipments to different State Government Departments /PSUs, implementation of various projects like MFP, construction of multipurpose training centres etc. It is also engaged as distributor of fertilizer as agent of IFFCO.

A number of 14,349 LPG consumers are benefited along with VIP's and Government organizations like schools and hostels. When there is crisis of LPG, Tripura MARKFED is always ready to cope up with the situation. It is also providing low-cost generic medicine to the poor patients through its 10 outlets at different District / Sub-divisional Hospital premises along with surgical equipments at discounted rate. It is also engaged in supply of Office stationeries and equipments. Besides, Tripura MARKED has been engaged as implementing agency of minor forest produce like, distribution of gandhaki sapling, honey bee kit etc. under the guidance and financial assistance of State Tribal Welfare Department.

Tripura MARKEFED was also entrusted to undertake the construction of 10 Multipurpose Training Centres under the State TRP & PGT Department. Five construction work has been completed and handed over to the Department. Two nos. has completed and ready to handover and remaining two nos. is yet to complete due to land dispute and other reason.

Tripura MARKFED is also having some rental income from godowns. We have 16 godowns, out of which 2 godowns have been gutted by fire during July, 2017.

Tripura MARKFED is dedicated to the service of common people of the state in the shape of low-cost quality medicine, subsidized surgical equipments, distribution of LPG and office supply etc. and also implementing Government schemes/ services. It has an important role in controlling of market rate of commodities when there is a scarcity of any product and thus eliminating the chances of black-marketing with guidance of Govt.

Details of performance of the TMARKFED LTD. Agartala as on 31st March, 2018.

Table : 10.10.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total	257	712.63
	Ii	Societies	218 Nos.'A'Class	00.71
	Iii	Individuals -	38 Nos.'B' Class	0.05
	iv	Govt.	1 No Govt.	711.87
02	Share Capital			
	I	Total		781.12
	Ii	Societies		0.79
	Iii	Individuals -		0.05
	iv	Govt.		780.28
03	Working Capital			-
04	Business Turnover			2439.63
	I	Office Stationary		1295.53
	Ii	LPG Supply		752.02
	Iii	Fertilizer		31.56

	Iv	Forest Produce		--
	v	Agri. Produce		--
	vi	Other if any (Medicine & Surgical cloth)		238.54
05	Borrowings			NIL
	I	Term Loan		NIL
	Ii	Cash Credit		NIL
	Iii	Other if any		NIL
06	Cold Storage			Not functioning
	I	Capacity		3000 M.T.
	Ii	Income from Cold Storage		NIL
07	Expenditure on Salary			138.56
	Other Expenditure			33.53
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		(-)230.82 (31-03-2017)
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2016-17		(+) 100.56 (31-03-2017)
09	Financial Assistance received from Govt.			
	i	Share Capital in 2017-18		59.58
	ii	Grant-in-aid		201.48
10	No. of Go down with capacity			50,000M.T.
11	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected	Elected
12	Total No. of Employees -		74 Nos.	(Regular-46, Cont-28).
	of which trained		10 Nos.	10 Nos.
13	Total No. of Branches - / G. Medicine Counter		10 Nos.	10 Nos.

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Attention and emphasis should be given to strengthen the abilities of cooperative movement as an effective instrument for attaining self-reliance as well as generating income and rural employment in the rural areas of state in a sustainable manner. Effective and responsive co-operative institutions would not only be the income generating agencies but would also reduce the poverty to a large extent.

The State should give more emphasise on Co-operative Societies for doubling the farmers' income and creation jobs especially in rural sector.

1 1) PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tripura has set an exemplary record in implementing Panchayati Raj System in India. Tripura attained the statehood in the year 1972 but the journey towards the Panchayat system started before the attainment of statehood of Tripura. With a view to decentralizing power at village level, in 1994, the schedule castes and schedule tribes were reserved proportionately as per the provision of the Tripura Panchayats Act, 1993; one third seats for the posts of Panchayat Pradhan, Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and Sabhadhipati of Zilla Parishad including members of all tiers have been reserved for women. At present, the percentage of reservation of women to these Panchayat bodies is 50 percent. The election of three tier Panchayats and Sixth Schedule areas takes place at regular interval and the next general election of three tier Panchayat and Village Committees election is scheduled to be held in 2019 and in 2021, respectively.



Panchayat Award

For holding Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha effectively in order to take decisions, conducting social audit, transparency, considering the women leadership, Dhalabil Gram Panchayat (GP) under Khowai RD Block has been awarded “Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP)” and for the overall performance of Panchayati Raj System in the State, the Paschim Tripura Zilla Parishad, Jirania Panchayat Samiti, Birchandra Nagar GP under Chandipur RD Block have been awarded “Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP)” by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India on 24th April, 2018. Award money amounting to Rs. 93 lakhs was given by the Ministry as a token of recognition.

- ◆ ***Tripura is one of the leading states to increase the women's participation in PRIs up to 50 percent.***
- ◆ ***The number of Gaon Panchayats has increased to 591 in 2014 & TTAADC village council has been increased to 587 in 2016.***
- ◆ ***An amount of Rs.466.47 crore was spent on MGNREGA in 2017-18 as per MIS Report.***
- ◆ ***Total 24,848 houses have been sanctioned under PMAY(G).***

e-Panchayat Puraskar:

Tripura has been assessed as the top performing State in facilitating use of ICT tools for empowering the Panchayats and has been awarded the Second Prize under category – II (A) by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India.

Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA):

During the year 2017-18, 4851 elected representatives and 3143 functionaries were imparted training at four Panchayat Raj Training Institutes. Exposure visit of 115 elected representatives inside the state has been done, which is a great achievement of the Department for strengthening the functioning of the Rural Local Bodies. In spite of having four Panchayat Raj Training Institutes, two more Panchayat Raj Training Institutes have been taken up in order to take the capacity building and training at the doorsteps of the people, out of which foundation lay stone of Panchayat Raj training Institute of South Tripura District at Belonia was held on 5th January 2018. Site selection for the construction of other Panchayat Raj Training Institute is under process.

Moreover, for the first time in Tripura a three day long State Level Innovative Training Programme has also been conducted covering elected representatives and functionaries of all the blocks, where about 315 elected representatives and 58 functionaries were present. The programme focuses on providing training through innovative means like drama, role play, song, panel discussion, photo exhibition of best achievements etc.

Panchayat Development Fund (PDF) & 14th FC grants.

An amount of Rs.49.84 crore under PDF and Rs.57.98 crore as 14th FC basic grants have been received and transferred to the rural local bodies during this year. By utilising this fund various development activities for providing basic services to the people living in the rural areas have been done namely-improvement of road, distribution of agri equipments, self employment scheme, creation of drinking water sources, extension of pipe line for house hold drinking water supply, construction of channel, extension of overhead low transmission power line and 4,53,524 mandays generated under PDF during 2017 – 18.

In addition, for better performance regarding utilisation of Finance Commission grants, the State favoured with Rs.7.45 crore as 14th FC performance grants during the year 2017-18, which is being utilised for providing basic services to rural people.

Rural Development:

The State Rural Development Department has been implementing different rural development programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Special Projects (Tong Ghar) etc. through active involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions and in close co-ordination with the line Departments.



The intended benefits of the schemes have been reached to the deserving target groups, as a result the socio-economic conditions of the rural people have been improved to a large extent, which has contributed largely to the empowerment of the vulnerable groups. The active and tangible participation of the vulnerable groups, especially the women, in the process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme, has been the result of the successful implementation of the schemes.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGREGA):

The financial achievement of MGNREGA in 2017-18 is presented in the following Table.

Table :11.1.

(Rs in Lakh)

District	Actual OB as on 01.04.2017	Central share released	Miscellaneous	State released	Total fund availability	Expenditure (as per MIS) report dated 01/08/2018
Dhalai	2965.71	40440.5	253.91	4050.76	47710.88	7009.94
South						8341.95
West						6235.24
North						4126.87
Unakoti						2957.24
Khowai						3723.51
Gomati						7361.52
Sepahijala						6850.56
State Cell						40.27
Total	2965.71	40440.5	253.91	4050.76	47710.88	46647.1

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The District wise physical performance report under MGNREGA in 2017-18 as per MIS report as on 1st August 2018 is as under.

Table :11.2.

District	Total No. of HHs issued job card	Total No. of HHs demanded employ- ment	Total No. of HHs provided employ- ment	Total mandays generated	Average mandays	Total No. of HHs comple- ted 100 days	Persondays generated for women	Percentage of participation women
Dhalai	80197	77133	74956	3061194	41	868	1516006	50
South	87917	83694	82366	3015904	37	219	1370558	45
West	91526	81118	78058	2400258	31	202	1207061	50
North	65686	49202	47133	1576917	33	1491	658216	42
Unakoti	50697	42372	41147	1194992	29	533	469626	39
Khowai	64572	58510	55969	1189346	21	179	503726	42
Gomati	85235	80340	78787	2840651	36	241	1418809	50
Sepahijala	83307	68702	64336	2324943	36	705	1139033	49
Total	609137	541071	522752	17604205	34	4438	8283035	47

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):

The mandate of NRLM is to reach out to all poor families, link them to sustainable livelihood opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. NRLM would organize all poor households (women) into aggregate institutions of the poor. The institution of the poor such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs), their federations and livelihood collectives for providing a platform to poor households for collective action based on self-help and mutual cooperation finally nurtured these institutions by them i.e. the institutions of the poor, for the poor and by the poor. These institutions will create a strong demand system on behalf of the poor families. Further these community institutions shall build linkages with mainstream institutions, including banks, and Government departments to address their livelihoods issues (technical and financial both) and other dimensions of poverty.

Initially, NRLM is being implemented in six resources blocks (Ambassa, Dumburnagar, Killa, Matabari, Jolaibari and Satchand Blocks) for creation of model institutions and social capital (trained and experienced community resource persons) for scaling up the mission in other blocks and districts of the State in a phased manner. There after expanded to 18 blocks in Dhalai, Gomati and South Tripura Districts.

The status of SHGs during 2017-18 presented in the following table:

Table : 11.3.

Sl. No.	District	SHG Type			Social Category wise SHGs					Total Total Members (Cumulative Upto 2017-18)
		New	Revived	Total	SC	ST	Minority	Other	Total	
1	Dhalai	528	13	541	186	216	25	114	4555	1538
2	Gomati	576	7	583	141	219	39	184	5786	1556
3	South	578	11	589	109	155	19	306	5573	1534
	Grand total	1682	31	1713	436	590	83	604	15914	4628

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a skill development and placement programme of the Government of India for rural youths, with 90:10 funding pattern between the Government of India and the State. The programme is implemented through Project Implementing Agency (PIA). Training is given on different trades for 3,6,9 and 12 months duration following NCVT or SSC approved modules with minimum monthly remuneration of Rs.6000/=, 8000/=, 12000/= and 15000 is to be allowed to the candidate on placement.

The District wise achievement of DDY-GKY for the 2017-18 is depicted as under:

Table : 11.4.

Sl. No.	District	Total trained	Total placed in jobs
1	Dhalai	227	95
2	Khowai	98	43
3	North Tripura	245	56
4	Sepahijala	87	34
5	South Tripura	256	63
6	Unakoti	209	89
7	West Tripura	216	50
8	Gomati	98	23
	Total	1436	453

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

Status of fund released and expenditure incurred during 2017-18 under NRLM (provisional) is as follows.

Table :11.5.

(Rs.in lakh).

Component	Opening balance	Central share	State share	Other receipts	Total	Expen- diture	Closing balance
NRLM main	775.38	3700.00	411.11	32.61	4919.10	4075.84	843.26
RSETIs	60.09	-	-	-	60.09	28.65	31.44
SARAS	3.74	26.25	-	-	29.99	29.99	0.00
IPPE-II	0.14	-	-	-	0.14	0.00	0.14
DDU-GKY (skill devp.)	4405.62	-	13.55	127.43	4546.60	1900.78	2645.82
Total	5244.97	3726.25	424.66	160.04	9555.92	6035.26	3520.66

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP):

The North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) funded by the World Bank is a multi State Poverty alleviation project of Ministry of DoNER. The project is being controlled by the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU), Guwahati. The project is being implemented through the District Project Management Units (DPMUs) of NERLP. The DPMUs are under control of RPMU. The Secretary, Rural Development is the Nodal Officer for NERLP in State.

The project development objective is *"to improve rural livelihoods especially that of women, unemployed youth and the most disadvantaged in four North Eastern State"*. The project is being implemented in five districts namely North Tripura, Unakoti, Khowai, West Tripura and Sepahijala.

The NERLP has four major components namely;

1. *Social Empowerment:* This initiative seeks to empower rural communities by creating sustainable community institutions, improve inclusiveness equity in social, gender and environment.
2. *Economic Empowerment:* Increase livelihood through diversification of income and employment opportunities by supporting SHGs/SHG federation with investment support, supporting Community Development Plan (CDG), supporting

POs for business activities based on value chain and youth for skill development training and placement.

3. *Partnership Development:* Development of partnership with various service providers including technical support institutions, public and private sector organizations, financial institutions etc. with the aim of dovetailing further resources required for the success of the project.
4. *Project Management:* This includes governance, implementation, coordination, learning and quality enhancement efforts.

The physical achievements under NERLP in five districts in 2017-18 is presented in the following table.

Table : 11.6.

(Ra. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	West		Khowai		Sepahijala		Unakoti		North Tripura		Total	
		Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.	Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.	Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.	Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.	Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.	Ach. 2017-18	Cum. Ach.
1	SHG formed/revised	0	4704	2887	2874	1719	3693	85	2671	60	3900	4751	
2	Household mobilised	0	49164	14757	30542	14034	85439	920	28597	600	39000	30311	
3	No. of SHG provided seed grant	234	4483	1388	2603	1627	1752	770	2224	228	3406	4247	
4	Amount of seed grant provided	46.8	896.6	291.6	210.4	265.4	350.9	154	444.8	45.6	681.2	803.4	2583.9
5	No. of SHG provided livelihood tranche-I	370	4255	1197	1168	694	1476	788	1841	344	3227	3393	11967
6	Amount of livelihood tranche-I provided	148	1702	217.32	174.2	214	590.4	315.2	736.8	138.2	1291	1032.7	4494.2
7	No. of SHG provided livelihood tranche-2	614	4108	13	557	291	1216	443	1408	546	2964	1907	10253
8	Amount of livelihood tranche-2 provided	246	1643	5.2	60.8	102	486.4	177.2	563.2	218.4	1186	748.4	3939.2
9	No. of village level Federation formed	11	173	104	149	83	98	12	63	14	145	224	628
10	No. of CDG formed	0	164	50	94	133	108	30	59	5	114	218	539
11	No. of SHG received Group Management training	754	4372	4163	0	1203	0	1258	1258	896	896	8274	6526
12	No. of SHG received Bank credit	24	31	4	4	0	0	3	3	47	47	78	85
13	Amount of Bank credit received	26.5	33.5	0	4	0	0	6	6	41.4	41.4	73.9	84.9

Note: Cumulative achievements are the achievements from since inception to FY 2017-18.

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

Rural Housing:

A remodelled rural housing scheme in the name of PMAY (G) was launched during 2016-17. As per the scheme guidelines beneficiaries for PMAY(G) are selected based on SECC-2011 data. The housing assistance under the scheme is provided @ Rs.1,30,000/-. 24,989 houses were sanctioned under PMAY (G) during 2016-17 & 2017-18. Details are given below:

Table : 11.7.

Cumulative Progress Report of PMAY(G) as on 01.08.2018						
	Physical Report			Financial Report		
	No. of houses			Rs. in Crore		
Year	Target	Sanctioned	Completed	Total fund allocation	Fund received	Expenditure incurred
2016-17	23,730	23,670	6,156	320.83	320.83	264.43
2017-18	1,259	1,178	72	17.02	8.51	9.43
Total	24,989	24,848	6,228	337.85	329.34	273.86

Source: RD Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

The Panchyat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and ADC local bodies may function efficiently for the poor, who otherwise bear the greatest burden of any institutional failure. Emphasis should be given for timely utilization of funds and creation of rural employment by generating assets including irrigation, land improvement for sustainable rural development and poverty alleviations.

Development of rural sustainable infrastructure like road, electrification, market facilities, dispensaries and Primary Health Centre's coverage and also banking for rural credit as well as providing safe drinking water especially through Bharat Nirman, need to be implemented for augmenting economic development in rural and hilly areas.

12) URBANISATION

The objective of Urban Development is to make every settlement a safe, healthy and sustainable place in which every family has adequate shelter, safe drinking water, street lightning, sanitation, drainage and disposal of solid wastes and to provide roads, housing for poor and employment to urban youths.



At the state level, this is primarily the function of Urban Development Department, which has under its administrative control, the Directorate of Urban Development, Town & Country Planning Organization and 20 - Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Considering the rapid pace of urbanisation in Tripura, Agartala Municipal Council has been upgraded to Agartala Municipal Corporation. As on today there are 13 (thirteen) Municipal Councils namely Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Melagarh, Udaipur, Ranirbazar, Santirbazar, Kumarghat and Belonia have been constituted and 6 (six) Nagar Panchayats namely Panisagar, Kamalpur, Jirania, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom.

Details of the urban areas and the total urban population of the State as per Census-2011 as well as on 31st March 2018 are given below.

Table : 12.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the Local Body	Area (in sq. km).	Population on Census-2011	Population as on 31.03.2018
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	76.504	4,38,408	534201
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	10.690	40,677	41086
3	Kailashahar Municipapl Council	6.190	24,049	23271
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	3.500	14,409	15189
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	14.772	16,978	15907
6	Khowai Municipal Council	5.819	18,339	21244
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	3.750	20,778	23038
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	2.795	13,117	15140
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	18.050	18,478	16624
10	Bishalgarh Municipiapal Council	9.150	21,075	23532

11	Melagarh Municipal Council	17.930	18,970	20644
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	6.100	33,708	38023
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council	26.940	12,594	15285
14	Belonia Municipal Council	5.740	19,820	21176
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	3.000	10,578	11073
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	10.160	10,868	11268
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	4.000	11,423	11673
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	4.130	11,141	12592
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	8.550	10,634	11887
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.060	7,235	6764
	Total	242.83	7,73,279	889617

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Budget estimates, 2017-18:

The following table shows the budget estimates of the Urban Development Department (UDD) in the State.

Table- 12.2.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2017-18	61729.15	12250.00	73979.15

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Revised estimate during 2017-18

Financial year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2017-18	49507.41	7773.94	57281.35

Achievements made during 2017-18 under above stated Schemes:

Progress of PMAY, Urban within the time period April, 2017 to March, 2018:

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):

- (a) The mission will be implemented through 4 (four) verticals giving option to beneficiaries, ULBs and State Governments as per para-3 of guidelines of PMAY. There are following verticals/ components under PMAY (U).

- i) Subsidy for Beneficiary Led 'Individual House' Construction or Enhancement (BLC): This scheme is being implemented in Tripura. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).
 - ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy (Banks are directly implementing with the support of ULBs) {Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) competent is a Central Sector Scheme, while all other components are implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)}.
 - iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors: This is not implemented in Tripura as of now. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).
 - iv) Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). This is not implemented in Tripura as of now.
 - v) There is another component namely, Technology sub-mission mainly State or Region specific needs of technologies and designs for construction of houses suiting to geo-climate conditions may partner with willing IITs, NITs etc.
- (b) Status of progress under BLC: There are two projects (2 DPRs) under PMAY(BLC) being implemented under supervision of Urban Development Department under the vertical of beneficiary led construction (BLC). Government has also taken decision to implement the 3rd phase of DPR to cover all the eligible left out beneficiaries. The Scheme is being implemented in the ratio of 90:10 (Central Government: State Government) financial norms. The selected beneficiaries are entitled to avail central assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh (as per para-7 of PMAY guidelines) and Rs.16,666/- from state government for construction of houses.
- 1.1 1st DPR- Under BLC (for EWS category) out of approved 42896 beneficiaries, 1042 houses completed in all respect, 6361 houses completed foundation level, 22568 houses completed lintel level and 24633 houses completed roof level within the time period of April, 2017 to March, 2018.
 - 1.2 2nd DPR: The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India in its 27th meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) on 30th October, 2017 and vide Memorandum F.No.N-11011/6/2017-HFA-III-UD (E. File 9029027) dated 13th November, 2017 accorded approval for 20 BLC (New) projects for construction of 32,876 houses in EWS

category. Construction of houses under 2nd DPR is already started.

- 1.3 3rd DPR: Government has decided to prepare 3rd phase of DPR to cover balance demand in Urban areas in Tripura. Applications (BLC-New) are being invited through Newspaper.

Another project has been conceived for enhancement of existing houses if these are less than 30 sq.mtr. in size. For this applications are being invited through newspaper. Preparation of 3rd phase of DPR is in progress and will be finalised shortly.

The ULB wise progress during 2017-18 is as under:

Table : 12.3.

(in numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Total No. of houses as per DPR	Foundation level completed	Linten level completed	Roof level completed	Completion level completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ambassa Municipal Council	2178	343	1237	1165	13
2.	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	976	121	524	642	0
3.	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1152	340	387	459	52
4.	Udaipur Municipal Council	1726	164	642	1204	225
5.	Khowai Municipal Council	1314	577	723	531	24
6.	Teliamura Municipal Council	1626	179	879	927	0
7.	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	1587	430	1072	912	0
8.	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	498	31	312	346	17
9.	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	1250	129	565	863	41
10.	Melaghar Municipal Council	1660	86	691	1124	16
11.	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1115	13	427	830	20
12.	Belonia Municipal Council	1748	796	765	960	239
13.	Sabroom Municipal Council	560	24	224	351	10
14.	Santirbazar Municipal Council	1091	89	705	648	13
15.	Kailashahar Municipal Council	2095	224	1702	1528	0
16.	Kumarghat Municipal Council	1028	170	728	718	0
17.	Agartala Municipal Corporation	17368	2246	8968	9151	346
18.	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1138	68	552	759	26

19.	Mohanpur Municipal Council	2117	314	1211	1037	0
20.	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	669	17	254	478	0
	Total	42896	6361	22568	24633	1042

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY):

4 (four) Projects for the town of Khowai, Kumarghat, Amarpur and Sabroom are being implemented. There was a provision of 2,027 new dwelling unit and 978 numbers of toilet constructions. Apart from that related infrastructure like water supply, drainage, street lighting, soild waste management are also a part of the project. 657 numbers dwelling unit alongwith the related infrastructure has already been completed and 2348 numbers dwelling unit alongwith the related infrastructure has already been completed.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) :

All ULBs are making suitable publicity so that eligible families may avail benefit of Rs.12,000/- for construction of individual household toilet. ULBs also are taking steps for construction of community toilet also. Total approved cost is Rs.98,000/- per seat in which Rs.39,200/- per seat is available as Central Government Share.

All Urban Local Bodies are taking appropriate steps in making cities open defecation free (ODF). Jirania Nagar Panchayat, Santirbazar Municipal Council, Kumarghat Municipal Council, Udaipur Municipal Council and Belonia Municipal Council have already declared ODF by this time.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-N ational Urban Livelihood Mission DAY-NULM :

DAY - NULM started in 20 Urban Local Bodies in Tripura. The programme has 5 components namely, Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID), Employment through skill training and placement (EST&P), Self Employment Programme (SEP), Survey for Urban Street Vendor (SUH) and Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH).

The achievement of the project in the State during 2017-18 is as under:

Table :12.4.

Sl. No.	Component	Achievement
1	SM&ID	Under this component, 210 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed, 24 Area Level Federations (ALFs) have been formed. 190 SHGs given Revolving Fund (RF), 150 SHGs trained.
2	EST&P	Under this component, 1424 candidates trained, 606 candidates assessed, 476 candidates certified, 19 candidates placed & 36 self employed. Placement / Self employment of certified candidates are going on.
3	SEP	Under this component, 39 loans have been disbursed to individual. 8 loans has been disbursed to 10 SHGs.
4	SUSV	Under this component, 2254 Street Vendor has been identified through Survey in 5 ULBs viz. Dharmangar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai and Belonia.
5	SUH	Under this component, construction of shelter houses is nearing completion in Agartala, Belonia, Khowai, Dharmanagar and Kailashahar. For the financial year 2017-18 construction of 5 shelter houses in 5 ULBs namely Mohanpur, Sabroom, Kumarghat, Udaipur and Amarpur has been approved. Construction will be starting soon.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) :

In Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme Rs.148.26 crore has been sanctioned from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India. Projects like development and beautification of three ponds in Agartala city, sewerage pipeline in North Zone of Agartala Municipal Corporation and drinking water projects in Usha bazar and Panchamukh area have been taken up. These projects are in different stages of implementation.

Smart City Mission:

In Smart City Mission, a flagship programme of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, Rs.196 crore has been received. Under this scheme, pump sets along with delivery pipelines are being set up in Banamalipur, Orient Chowmuhani, Paradise Chowmuhani, Bhuturia for removal of stagnant rain water to save the city from flood in rainy season. The projects like command and control centre with Smart elements, improvements and beautification of ponds, improvement of major roads, normal and gantry signages have been taken up under

Smart City Mission. These projects are in different stages of implementation.

Drinking Water Supply at Agartala:

Under ADB Project, infrastructure for drinking water supply is being strengthened in Agartala City. 32 deep tubewells have been constructed. four water treatment plants have been commissioned and the work of construction of the three water treatment plants, overhead reservoirs, laying of pipelines and other related infrastructure is in advance stage.

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP):

The ULBs are implementing a state scheme, namely Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP). The scheme is fully funded by the State Government, from its own budget. It is modeled on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The vision of this scheme is to provide 75 days wage employment to one adult family member of every BPL and listed BPL families of all the ULBs. Apart from mandays generation, under this scheme, public assets also created for greater benefits of the citizens. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.7950 crore was realised and total 30,97,470 mandays were generated under the scheme. During 2017-18, average 50 days of work have been provided. Apart from manday generation, under this scheme, public assets also created from greater benefits of the citizens. A status in this scheme, ULB- wise, is given below -

TUEP status during the financial year 2017-18 is as under:

Table : 12.5.

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>				
Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Total job card issued	Fund placed during 2017-18	Expen. incurred during 2017-18	Total mandays during 2017-18	Average mandays during 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agartala Municipal Corporation	31355	3839.71	3839.71	1535581	51
2.	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	2024	244.42	244.42	83919	68
3.	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	847	102.16	102.16	42009	50
4.	Kailashahar Municipal Council	1448	180.88	180.88	65488	45
5.	Kumarghat Municipal Council	1089	135.15	135.14	48980	50
6.	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1619	199.14	199.14	88901	54

7.	Ambassa Municipal Council	1657	201.52	201.52	63553	52
8.	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	1331	165.37	165.37	59985	45
9.	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	2305	285.02	285.02	87590	42
10.	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1316	164.97	164.97	45970	54
11.	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	1631	199.92	199.92	78827	50
12.	Mohanpur Municipal Council	3261	399.47	399.47	189138	58
13.	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	2346	291.41	291.41	91497	39
14.	Melaghar Nagar Panchayat	2313	285.40	285.40	86815	41
15.	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1680	206.68	206.68	86971	52
16.	Udaipur Municipal Council	1944	227.87	227.87	104976	54
17.	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1182	147.12	147.12	57517	49
18.	Santirbazar Municipal Council	1962	240.08	240.08	120558	61
19.	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	1046	127.20	127.20	49569	49
20.	Belonia Municipal Council	2662	306.52	306.52	109626	41
	Total	65018	7950.00	7950.00	3097470	50

Status of revenue collection indicating property and water tax of Agartala Municipal Corporation, 13-Municipal Council and 6- Nagar Panchayats during the financial year 2017-18 is as under:

Table- 12.6.

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>		
		Revenue collection during 2017-18 including property tax, water tax & other tax	Collection of Property tax during 2017-18	Collection of water tax during 2017-18
1.	Agartala Municipal Corporation	1966.45	443.72	90.93
2.	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	109.71	16.71	24.84
3.	Kailashahar Municipal Council	47.40	7.82	9.36
4.	Kumarghat Municipal Council	60.74	0.42	3.18
5.	Ambassa Municipal Council	32.82	6.27	5.92
6.	Khowai Municipal Council	103.75	7.47	9.94
7.	Teliamura Municipal Council	52.90	28.85	4.41
8.	Ranibazar Municipal Council	19.10	3.97	2.70
9.	Mohanpur Municipal Council	3.39	0	0.68
10.	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	19.40	5.69	1.00
11.	Melaghar Municipal Council	19.60	5.19	2.48

12. Udaipur Municipal Council	145.37	24.90	22.39
13. Santirbazar Municipal Council	36.64	0.76	3.63
14. Belonia Municipal Council	84.99	12.99	11.55
15. Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	8.87	0.51	1.82
16. Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	14.20	4.13	6.95
17. Jirania Nagar Panchayat	11.82	1.50	1.45
18. Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	42.08	2.25	0.21
19. Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	54.02	0.97	7.03
20. Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	27.26	1.12	3.93
Total	2860.51	575.24	214.67

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Cities and towns of Tripura are visibly deficient in the quality of services they provide, to the present population. Current service levels are too low relative to the needs of urban households. They are also low relative to what will be required to sustain the economic productivity for cities and town of the State.

The public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads and storm water drains, markets, and street lights must be accessible to one and all to achieve the goals of inclusive growth. To achieve inclusive growth however, requires shifting the focus of policy from creating physical infrastructure to delivery services. The challenge is to focus on reforming governance for service delivery, without this, additional capital investments in urban infrastructure will not result in improvements in service delivery.

The scarcity of affordable housing drives the poor and some non-poor to slums and most of these settlements lack even basic water and sanitation facilities. Therefore, it is a felt need for providing job opportunities to the urban poor.

The Agartala Smart City project has to be completed with due priority for enhancing urban infrastructure and growth.

13) ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The need for basic infrastructure is intense on account of the historical under development of infrastructure, the setback at the time of partition as well as physical location of the State. The importance of infrastructure for sustainable economic development is well recognized. Inadequate and inefficient infrastructure can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential regardless of the progress on other fronts.



The State is isolated within India, and to overcome this hardship, the State needs modern, reliable, quick and cheap methods of communication and transport facilities with the rest of India, and particularly with trade hubs such as Kolkata and Guwahati. The economic infrastructure includes the roads, railways, air-links, power, telecommunications, banking institutions etc. that is the pre-requisite for development and growth of the economy.

Infrastructure also determines the effect of growth on poverty reduction. It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

Infrastructure covering power, transportation and communication, besides facilitating economic growth, have direct impact on better life. The visible signs of shortfalls in capacity and inefficiencies include increasing power failures, load shedding, congested roads etc., which illustrate the widening-up gap between demand and supply of the infrastructure sector.

- ***There are two gas (installed capacity 105 MW) and one hydel (installed capacity 10 MW) power generating stations of the State.***
- ***Revenue collected from power was Rs.459.72 crore in 2017-18.***
- ***The State has irrigation potential area of 1,16,659 hectares.***
- ***There were 447 Commercial Bank branches in the State in 2017-18.***

From 2008-09, the railway has emerged as an alternative mode of transportation for connecting the North, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts with the capital city of Agartala. Railway network has been extended up to Garji of Gomati District. Tripura does not have facilities for inland water transport system.

Road transport is not only dependable means of transport but also lifeline of the State through its hostile-hilly terrain. The National Highway (NH-44) is the only link road with rest of the country which passing-through neighbouring states of Meghalaya and Assam. International bus service between Agartala and Dhaka was introduced on 19th September 2003 and now, people of the State enjoys road transport facility to Kolkata via Dhaka, which saves money as well as time for the people.

POWER:

Electricity plays an important role in the economic & social development of a country. The progress in Power Sector in Tripura despite geographical, economic and infrastructural hindrances has been quite encouraging. Performance of all important sectors, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry, as also the performance of social sectors like health, depends largely on the desired availability of quality and quantity power. In the modern scientific world, consumption of electricity is the index of development or standards of living of the citizens.

The State has two sources of generation mainly, hydro and thermal. The State is endowed with natural gas, which enhances potentially for thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for 93.11% while remaining 6.89% is generated from Hydel Power (namely Gumti Power Project).

Peak demand of the State during 2017-18 was 306 MW. Own generation from three Generating Stations is 87 MW. The State is able to meet the full peak demand after getting the enhanced share from OTPC, Palatana and NEEPCO, Monarchak power and now Tripura is a Power Surplus State. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 310 MW at the end of 2018-19. Plan as proposed in 19th Electric Power Survey Report considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization of the State, which would be met from the up-coming projects in the region.

The installed capacity was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 636.02 MU and power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 2419.35 MU respectively during the year 2017-18. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of state in 2017-18 was 1270.89 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic

consumers was 508.65 MU followed by 126.45 MU for Irrigation / Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 84.24 MU and Industrial 48.29 MU.

The revenue collection was Rs.459.72 Crores in 2017-18 which was Rs.492.83 Crores during 2016-17 resulting a fall of 6.72%.

The demand and supply situation of the power sector in Tripura during 2017-18 can be seen from the following table.

Table- 13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation	2017-18
1.	System Demand	: - 306 MW
2.	Availability	
2.1	From Own Sources	: - 85-90 MW
2.2	From Central Sector	: - 250 MW - 270 MW
3.	Shortfall	: - Nil

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table- 13.2.

Sl. No.	Situation	2017-18
1.	No. of Power Generating Station	
1.1	Hydel (No)	1 No.
1.2	Gas (No)	2 Nos.
2.	Installed Capacity (MW)	
2.1	Hydel (MW)	10.00 MW
2.2	Gas (MW)	105.00 MW
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
3.1	Hydel (MU)	43.85 MU
3.2	Gas (MU)	592.16 MU
3.3	Auxiliaries (MU)	6.23 MU
3.4	Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	629.79 MU
4. 4.1	Purchase from Central Sector Grid (MU)	2419.35 MU
5. 5.1	Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	3049.14 MU

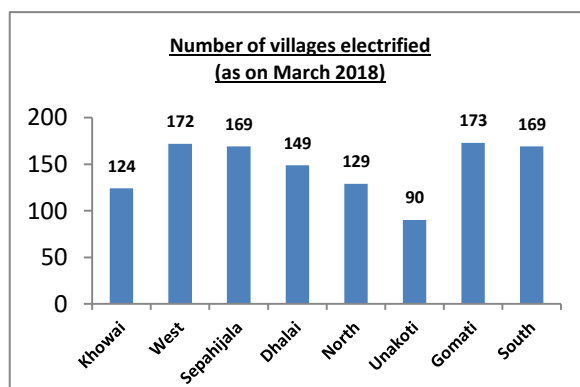
Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The status of electrified and un-electrified Gram Panchayat and Vilage Committee areas in Tripura as on 31st March, 2018 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 13.3.

Sl. No.	District-wise source of lighting	Total Gram Panchayat			Electrified Gram Panchayat		
		Gram	ADC	Total	Gram	ADC	Total
1.	Khowai	55	69	124	55	69	124
2.	West Tripura	87	85	172	87	85	172
3.	Sipahijala	111	58	169	111	58	169
4.	Dhalai	41	110	151	41	108	149
5.	North Tripura	69	60	129	69	60	129
6.	Unakoti	59	32	91	59	31	90
7.	Gomati	70	103	173	70	103	173
8.	South Tripura	99	70	169	99	70	169
	Total	591	587	1178	591	585	1176

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.



Ongoing projects for Development of Power Sector in Tripura:

Following Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been taken up for development of state power supply system for providing quality & reliable power to all consumers of State:

R-APDRP

Tripura received sanction for Part-A (for establishment of Baseline IT System) and Part-B of R-APDRP Schemes (for Strengthening of Regular Distribution System) for 16 Towns. Sanctioned project value is Rs.35.19 Crores for Part-A Schemes and Rs.165.10 Crores for Part-B Schemes. The work under Part-A has been completed in Mar'2015 and all the Towns declared "Live". The works under Part-B is completed in 14 Towns and near completion in remaining 2 Towns. The objective of the scheme is to bring down the AT&C Loss in 16 Towns through enablement of Baseline IT System and strengthening of regular distribution system for supply of quality & reliable power.

RE-DDUGJY (12th Plan RGGVY):

8 nos. Schemes have been sanctioned under 12th Plan RGGVY at Project cost of Rs.316.22 Crores. The objective of the project is to achieve 100% intensification/ electrification of Villages / Habitations / Households with special dispensation for all rural households of below poverty line (BPL) and also to have suitable back stream infrastructure & connectivity to provide sustainable electricity in the rural area. Work is in progress all 8 Districts i.e. West, North, South, Sipahijala, Khowai, Unakoti, Dhalai & Gumti. Around 95% works completed.

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):

Government of India has approved IPDS Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs.122.49 Crores for 20 Towns. As per scheme guidelines Tripartite Agreement has been signed and Project management Agency appointed. Preparatory works for tendering are in progress.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):

Government of India has approved DDUGJY Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs.122.49 Crores for 8 Districts. As per scheme guidelines Project management Agency appointed and Tripartite Agreement was already signed on 28-10-2016. Supply 80% completed & erection 50% completed.

North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERSIP):

North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project Funding under World Bank of Rs.1372 Crores for Tripura has been approved. The Scheme provides scope for strengthening Intra-State Transmission and Sub-Transmission System of NE, improving power network in the NE States and to improve reliability, service delivery and reduce system losses. PGCIL has been assigned as Project Implementing Agency for implementation of the project in Tripura. Works already awarded.

The financial status of TSECL is presented in the following table:-

Table- 13.4.

Monthly (average) and Annual Income & Expenditure during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Particulars	Monthly (approx) (Rs.in crore)	Yearly (approx) (Rs.in crore)
1	Pay & allowances	13.32	159.61
2	Gas Purchase	10.32	123.84
3	Power Purchase	71.36	856.28
4	Power Distribution & Maintenance	4.31	51.78
	Total	99.31	1191.51
5	Revenue	102.51	1230.14

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

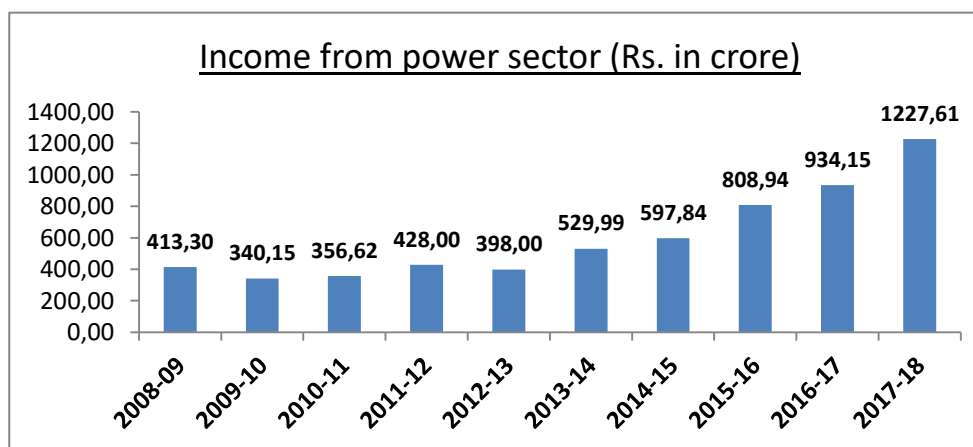
The income & expenditure status of the power sector in Tripura up to 2017-18 can be seen from the following Table.

Table- 13.5.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Remarks
2005-06	260.34	225.01	Income and expenditure shown
2006-07	269.16	229.28	as on company account considering
2007-08	307.48	235.25	revenue for sale of energy both within
2008-09	413.30	293.84	the State & Outsidethe State including
2009-10	340.15	279.91	Governmentsubsidy received against
2010-11	356.62	410.16	ConsumerTariff.
2011-12	428.00	548.33	
2012-13	398.00	530.26	
2013-14	529.99	605.46	
2014-15	597.84	719.47	
2015-16	808.94	858.10	
2016-17	934.15	903.324	
2017-18	1227.61	1253.43	

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.



The following Table shows the power sold to ultimate consumers in the State during 2005-06 to 2017-18.

Table- 13.6.

(In MU)

Year	Sold to ultimate consumer	Domestic light & fan	Commercial	Industrial power	Public lighting	Irrigation, public water & sewage	Tea garden, balk supply & Mobile Tower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2005-06	370.69	208.65	34.20	21.26	18.31	21.15	67.13
2006-07	394.60	222.10	36.40	22.63	19.49	22.51	71.46
2007-08	397.81	223.91	36.70	22.82	19.65	22.70	72.04
2008-09	450.85	241.85	41.02	31.80	22.27	68.67	45.25
2009-10	494.56	262.24	46.65	30.21	24.43	84.12	46.92
2010-11	568.83	308.82	54.23	30.76	28.10	85.64	61.29
2011-12	624.17	341.06	60.35	31.39	30.85	76.52	84.03
2012-13	683.05	365.48	67.18	37.99	33.74	98.81	79.85
2013-14	712.27	390.40	64.66	37.07	34.75	97.06	88.34
2014-15	786.11	430.87	71.36	40.91	38.35	107.12	97.50
2015-16	813.06	439.79	74.92	43.01	39.71	113.26	102.37
2016-17	866.56	474.96	78.66	45.09	42.28	118.08	107.48
2017-18	928.01	508.65	84.24	48.29	45.28	126.45	115.10

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the power at a glance as on March, 2017.

Table- 13.7.

1	Consumers	=	7,36,039
2	132 KV Line	=	572.45 CKm (approx.)
3	66 KV Line	=	408 CKm. (approx.)
4	33 KV Line	=	868.93 CKm(approx.)
5	11 KV Line	=	16,741 CKm(approx.)
6	LT Line	=	26,782 CKm (approx.)
7	Total	=	45,373.35 CKm (approx.)
8	Distribution Sub Station	=	Total – 14,440 Nos.
9	132 KV Sub Station (in Nos.)	=	13
10	66 KV Sub Station (in Nos.)	=	14
11	33 KV Sub Station (in Nos.)	=	48

IRRIGATION

Irrigation is an important input for enhancing production and productivity in Agriculture Sector. Accelerated growth of agricultural production for population in Tripura has created need for multiple crops with the help of irrigation.



Since its merger with India in 1949, steps have been taken to irrigate agricultural land by setting minor irrigation schemes through lifting of water from river/ streams and from underground aquifer. Expansion of irrigated area continued by creating more number of minor irrigation schemes. To bring more area under irrigation, besides, minor irrigation schemes, initiative were taken for implementation of 3 (three) medium irrigation projects in the state and a considerable area could be brought under irrigation by those projects.

The State Government has given high emphasis for accelerated growth in irrigation ensuring co-operation of the PRI bodies and by concerted effort of the Department for Water Resource, Rural Development, Agriculture, Forests and Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council.

With a view to expand irrigation facility to the area under different crops, the Government has implemented various irrigation schemes like Lift Irrigation, Deep Tube Well, Diversion Scheme, Medium Irrigation Project, Artesian Wells, Shallow Tube Wells, Tanks, Pick-up weirs, small pumps, Watershed Management etc through various Departments.

The command area brought under irrigation as on 31.03.2018 by different Department is 116659 ha., which is 45.7% of the cultivable area of 255241 ha.

Total cultivable land in the state is 2,55,241 Ha. The State Government has taken objective for bringing 55% of the cultivable land i.e 1,40,383 ha. under irrigation coverage. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2017-18 is presented in the following Table:

Table- 13.8.

Sl. No.	Plan	Period	Command area (hec)	Cumulative CA (hec)
1	I-Plan	1952-57	0	0
2	II-Plan	1957-62	0	0
3	III-Plan	1962-67	346	346
4	IV-Plan	1967-72	1610	1956

5	V-Plan	1972-77	2427	4383
6	VI-Plan+	1977-85	9353	13736
7	VII-Plan	1985-90	7184	20920
		1990-92	3919	24839
8	VIII-Plan	1992-97	4599	29438
9	IX-Plan	1997-2002	37840	67278
10	X-Plan	2002-07	23575	90853
11	XI-Plan	2007-12	19671	110524
12	XII-Plan	2012-17	5321	115845
		2017-18	814	116659

Source : PWD (WR) Department.

Net potential created up to 31st March, 2018 is 1,16,659 Ha., and utilisation achieved up to 80,082 Ha. Department wise break up are as follows:

Table- 13.9.

Departments	Total potential created (hec)	Net potential utilised (hec)
PWD (Water)	80,469	61,482
Agriculture	3,594	1,880
TTAADC	1,069	510
R.D.D.	30,642	16,210
Forest	885	-
Total	1,16,659	80,082

Source : PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

The total area irrigated in the State is 1,16,659 ha, in which the contribution of PWD (WR) is 80,469 ha. The scheme wise details of PWD (WR) are given below:

Table : 13.10.

1.	Lift irrigation Schemes	1592 Nos.	56841 ha.
2.	High Power Lift irrigation Schemes	7 Nos.	943 ha.
3.	Deep Tube Well Schemes	260Nos.	6116 ha.
4.	Diversion Schemes	48 Nos.	5826 ha.
5.	Low Height Pick-up weir	4 Nos.	32 ha.
6.	Medium irrigation Projects	3 Nos.	10711 ha.
	Total	1914 Nos.	80469 Ha.

Source: - PWD(WR) Department, Tripura.

As the Irrigation development in relation to dry month's surface discharge available is nearing optimum, there is minimum scope of further utilisation of surface flow for increasing irrigation coverage. Emphasis has now been given on the storage of rain water and on deep tube well schemes based on ground water.

Water Resource Department has planned to bring around 31,141 ha. of more area under irrigation in the next 5 (five) years by constructing 18 LI schemes, 2 High Power LI, 260 DTW schemes, 7 Diversion schemes, 104 pick-up-weir, 75 MI storage schemes, extension of distribution system & repairs, Renovation & Restoration (R&R) of 1800 LI Schemes, 600 DTW Schemes, 20 Diversion schemes.

Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC):

The TRTC was established in October 1969 under Road Transport Corporation Act. 1950. The Corporation has 49-buses and 7-trucks as on March, 2018. Tripura is a hilly and landlocked State with communication barriers. Road Transport plays an important role for providing transportation in the State. The State has only 210 km railway track to connect it with the neighbouring State of Assam. The air transport is also very costly.

The general people of the State mainly depend on Road transport to solve their transportation problems. The State Government has some social obligation for providing transportation facilities to the people of Tripura especially for those people who are living in the remote and interior places of the State. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) was operating the following services in the interior places of the State.

Table- 13.11

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Distance (km)	Service per day
i)	Agartala-Dharmanagar	195	1
ii	Kamalpur-Kanchanpur	182	1
iii)	Agartala-Kailashahar (PPP)	178	1
iv)	Agartala-Chawmanu	157	1
v)	Agartala-Kamalpur via Ambassa	125	1
vi)	Agartala-Kamalpur via Khowai(PPP)	95	1
vii)	Agartala - Jampuijala via Khumulwng	35	1
viii)	Agartala-Gandacherra via Palatana	116	1
ix)	Battala - Sabroom	137	1
x)	Battala - New Secretariat via High Court	30	2

xi)	ISBT - New Secretariat via High Court	30	2
xii)	Udaipur - Silachari	84	1
xiii)	Udaipur - Killa	16	1
xiv)	Kamalpur - Jaharnagar	44	2
xv)	Ambassa- Raishyabari via Gandacherra	85	1
xvi)	Dharmanagar - Anandabazar	70	1
xvii)	Battala - Srinagar (PPP)	138	1
xviii)	Battala - Chelagang (PPP)	109	1
xix)	Battala - Karbook (PPP)	112	1
xx)	Krishnanagar - SM Nagar - GBP Hospital	30	1

The international bus service between Agartala and Dhaka was operated in the following schedule. TRTC bus was being operated in two days in a week (Wednesday and Friday) and BRTC (Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation) bus was being operated in two days in a week (Tuesday and Saturday).

The Corporation had the following inter-state routes.

Table : 13.12.

- i) Agartala - Guwahati Service.
- ii) Agartala - Silchar Service.
- iii) Dharmanagar - Karimganj Service.
- iv) Dharmanagar - Silchar Service.

Source: TRTC

As per decision of the State Government all the Inter-State buses of the private operators of Tripura are being operated under the banner of Tripura Road Transport Corporation.

The kilometer charge being paid by the private operators to Tripura Road Transport Corporation were in the following rates:

Table : 13.13.

1)	District Type (ordinary bus) -	Rs. 1.25 per km.
2)	Deluxe bus -	Rs. 1.35 per km.
3)	Mini bus -	Rs. 1.00 per km.

Source: - TRTC.

Inspite of several constraints, the Tripura Road Transport Corporation received many awards from Association of State Road Transport Undertaking, New Delhi on type performance and highest Km / PL road safety etc. in hilly area services. The railway reservation ticket

counter, Indian Airlines ticket counter, Helicopter ticket counter are functioning in the TRTC, Krishnanagar.

The basic statistics for 2014-15 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table : 13.14.

Ordinary bus service	:	40.30 paise per passenger per km.
Express bus service	:	45.45 paise per passenger per km.
Deluxe bus service	:	69.34 paise per passenger per km.
Mini bus service	:	49.79 paise per passenger per km.

Source: - TRTC

The Railway reservation ticket counter, Indian Airlines ticket counter, Jet Airways ticket counter, Helicopter ticket counter are functioning property in the TRTC, Krishnanagar.

The basic statistics for 2017-18 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table- 13.15

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Measuring unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
i)	Total fleets	Nos.	56
ii)	Bus	Nos.	49
iii)	Truck	Nos.	07
iv)	Routes operated	Nos.	10
v)	Average number of daily passenger carried	Nos.	456
vi)	Quantity of Goods Carried	MT	1557
vii)	Passenger travelled by Agartala to Kolkata via Dhaka	Nos.	3,431
viii)	Passenger travelled by Kolkata to Agartala via Dhaka	Nos.	1,718
ix)	Passenger travelled by helicopter services	Nos.	681
x)	Employees	Nos.	298

Source: - TRTC.

TRANSPORT:

Railway: - From 2016, the rail connectivity has been extended to the capital city of Agartala through broad gauge. From the year 2016, a train named 'Tripura Sundari Express' is running weekly from Agartala to Anand Vihar Terminal, New Delhi, 'Kanchanjungha Express' is running 4 times in a week between Agartala to Kolkata, 'Humsafar Express' running weekly between Agartala to Bangaluru Cant, 'Rajdhani Express' running weekly between Agartala to Anand Vihar Terminal, New Delhi, 'Habibganj Express' running weekly between Agartala to Habibganj, 'Deoghar Express' running weekly between Agartala to Deoghar. Another train service towards Agartala - Dharmanagar and Agartala - Silchar had already started.



Broad-gauge railway network has been extended up to Garji of Gomati District. The work for further extension of railway line from Garji to Sabroom into broad gauge is going on.

Air Services:

The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent years air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

Presently, the Air India as well as private sector airlines are operating their flights to and from Agartala to Kolkata and Gawahati.

The runway at Agartala Airport has been extended to 7,500 feet and Instrument Landing System has been successfully installed which has made night operations possible.

Road connectivity:

The present road scenario in 2017-18 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table- 13.16.

Sl. No.	Category	Length (in km.)
i)	National highway	853
ii)	State highway	1057
iii)	Major district road	0
iv)	Other district road	461
v)	Village roads (RD/ADC)	8,159 (P)

vi)	Village-roads (PWD)	10,665
vii)	IBB roads	834 (P)
viii)	RCC bridges (Nos.)	344
ix)	Bailey bridges (Nos.)	441
x)	SPT bridges (Nos.)	24
xi)	RCC slab / Box culverts (Nos.)	2365
xii)	Railway road	210

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

Out of the total road length of 22,029 km in 2017-18, there were 13,120 km of black topped road, 5,808 km brick soled road and remaining 3,101 km roads were earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table- 13.17.

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2017-18 Length (in km.)
i)	Black topped	13,120
ii)	Brick soled	5,808
iii)	Earthen	3,101
iv)	Total :	22,029

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. Communication facilities in the State have been growing steadily in recent years, one is due to innovation in communication technology. The telecommunication facilities in the State have expanded in the remotest areas.

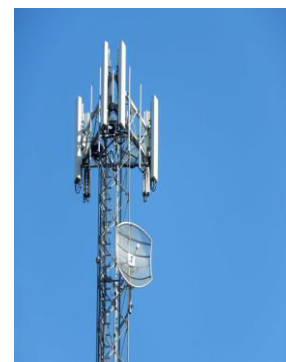


Table- 13.18.

i)	BSNL Telephone exchanges	-	86
ii)	BSNL Telephone connections	-	22009
iii)	WLL exchanges	-	57
iv)	WLL connections	-	31754

v)	STD booth's	-	554
vi)	BSNL Broadband connection	-	8404
vii)	Cellular Service of BSNL		
	a. Prepaid	-	351773
	b. Post paid	-	24528
viii)	Cellular Towers of BSNL	-	706
ix)	Internet Lease Line Connections	-	42

Source: - BSNL, Tripura.

VEHICLE:

The number of registered vehicles (all categories) was 45,199 in 1999-2000, which rose to 50,139 in 2000-01, 57,428 in 2001-02, 65,948 in 2002-03, 75,921 in 2003-04, 90,454 in 2004-05, 1,01,691 in 2005-06, 1,12,746 in 2006-07, 1,26,690 in 2007-08, 1,52,357 in 2008-09, 1,87,673 in 2010-11, 2,44,106 in 2011-12, 2,72,909 in 2012-13, 2,76,423 in 2013-14, 3,13,051 in 2014-15, 3,47,063 in 2015-16 and 3,82,047 in 2016-17 . It stood at 4,34,168 in 2017-18.



Categorywise vehicles registered in different districts of Tripura upto the year 2017-18 is given in the following table:

Table- 13.19.

Sl. No.	Type of Vehicles	Name of District								Total
		West	Unakoti	Gomati	Dhalai	North	Khowai	Sepahijala	South	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Passenger vehicles (Bus /Mini Bus)	2228	90	299	81	72	69	78	115	3032
2	Cars	33656	3427	6838	2394	4233	1078	1606	1375	54607
3	Jeep/Taxi/Van/LMV/ Three wheeler	16853	4595	6494	3215	3351	1405	3223	2847	41983
4	Two Wheeler	170003	17402	47021	10649	23597	8403	12003	9760	298838
5	Total (A)(1+2+3+4)	222740	25514	60652	16339	31253	10955	16910	14097	398460
6	(B) Goods vehicles	17263	2876	3784	1370	2716	1052	1928	1299	32288
7	(C) Others:	2201	276	315	138	204	44	97	145	3420
8	Grand Total (A+B+C)	242204	28666	64751	17847	34173	12051	18935	15541	434168

Source: - Transport Department.

Policy issues for Economic Infrastructure with Bangladesh:

The State is yet to revive its geographical isolation from the main land after so many years of independence of the country, which it had

enjoyed before partition till 1947. The State is hilly and has 84 percent long common-border with neighboring country of Bangladesh with a length of 856 Km., which creates geographical isolation from main land of the Nation that occurred after partition in 1947 and also creates weak economic infrastructures.

To overcome the bottlenecks and geographical isolation of the State, efforts for improving the economic infrastructure through Bangladesh forming the part of 'Joint Communiqué' signed by India and Bangladesh since January, 2010.

i) Agartala-Akhaura Rail Link: A joint team of Indian and Bangladesh Railway Officials had visited Agartala during 2010 and submitted report suggesting alignment for the proposed rail link. Pursuant to the visit, the Bangladesh Government has communicated their concurrence for the alignment proposed by the joint team. In June, 2011, an Inter-Ministerial Team led by Additional Member (Planning), Railway Board, visited Tripura, to assess the requirement of various Departments with respect to the proposed railway line between Agartala and Akhaura. The requirement has also been indicated by the State Government. The tentative cost for the project works out to about Rs.251 crore, of which Rs.146 crore will be on Bangladesh side and 105 crore will be on Indian side. The entire expenditure shall be borne by Government of India, through Ministry of External Affairs on Bangladesh side and Department of North Eastern Region (DoNER) on Indian side.

The project has been included in the Railway Budget for the year 2013-14. Governments of India and Bangladesh laid the foundation stone for a project on 31st July 2016 for a new rail link to ease surface transport. India will build a 15-km railway tracks linking Tripura's capital Agartala with Bangladesh's southeastern city of Akhaura, an important railway junction connected to Chittagong port. The Indian Railway Construction Company would lay the new railway tracks on both sides of the border. Of the 15 km rail line, 5 km of tracks fall in the Indian Territory.

ii) Operationalisation of Ashuganj Port for Multi-modal Connectivity:

An Addendum to the IWTT protocol has been signed between India and Bangladesh on 30.05.2010 declaring Ashuganj in Bangladesh as Port-of-Call. The movement of ODCs (over-dimensional consignments) for Palatana Power Project in Tripura has taken place via Ashuganj smoothly. The effort now is to use this transit facility for movement of other commodities including foodgrains, fertilizers, bitumen etc. through Bangladesh. In fact, the agreement between India and Bangladesh is already having the enabling provision for such movement. The Bangladesh Government has also notified the rates for transportation of

other commodities through Bangladesh. Movement of some consignments of HR Coils for an industrial unit in Tripura has already taken place using this mechanism. Effort is now being made to commence movement of essential commodities like foodgrains with the involvement of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI).

iii) Use of Chittagong Port for Indian Cargo:

Chittagong Port is located at a distance of only about 75 km. from Sabroom in Tripura and therefore, access to Chittagong Port is critical from the viewpoint of Tripura as well as the North East Region. As per information available, a draft of the suggested modalities for use of Chittagong Port has been submitted by the Government of India to the Government of Bangladesh through Indian High Commission, Dhaka. The matter needs to be followed up by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) with the Bangladesh Government.

iv) Construction of a bridge over Feni River and Operationalisation of Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS:

Construction of a bridge over Feni river is essential for full operationalisation of the Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS. In this connection, a Joint Team of Indian and Bangladesh officials had visited Sabroom to suggest alignment for the proposed bridge. A tentative location/alignment for the bridge was agreed upon. The State Government had agreed to bear the cost of construction of the bridge. However, when the State Government tried to start the work of initial technical survey to firm-up the design and estimates of the bridge, the Bangladesh Border Guards did not permit the exercise on the plea that they have no instructions on this issue.

v) Setting up of Border Haats:

An MOU containing the modalities/ mechanism of setting up and operation of Border Haats has been signed between India and Bangladesh. Initially, Srimantapur Border Haat has been developed on Tripura-Bangladesh border. The Government of Tripura had sent a proposal for setting up of eight border Haats.

vi) Other Issues:

Air connectivity between Agartala (Tripura) and Dhaka/ Chittagong (Bangladesh):

The movement of people between Tripura and Bangladesh has increased so much that there is a strong case for direct air connectivity of Agartala to Dhaka and Chittagong. The Government of Bangladesh also appears to be keen on such connectivity. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism had also appreciated the need for such connectivity during their recent visit to Agartala.

Waterways connectivity between Tripura and Bangladesh:

The State Government had earlier proposed for establishing Gumti-Meghna river network (Gumati in Tripura and Meghna in Bangladesh). The matter was taken up with Inland Water Authority of India (IWAI). The Ministry of Shipping has included in Action Plan for North East Vision-2020.

Energy Cooperation with Bangladesh:

The Bangladesh Government is keen to get some share from the power to be generated by Palatana Power Project in Tripura. The State Government is willing to share 100 MW power with Bangladesh which now at final stage of agreement.

Issues relating to Sharing of River Waters:

The issues directly concerning Tripura are regarding sharing of waters of Feni, Muhuri, Gumti, Khowai and Manu rivers, which flow from Tripura into Bangladesh. As per decision of the 27th Meeting of Joint River Waters Commission held on 19th March, 2010, Secretaries of Water Resources of both countries shall finalise the Work Plan and initiate the formulation of sharing arrangements of the waters of these rivers. Meanwhile, it has been agreed upon to implement the drinking water supply scheme of Sabroom Town by drawing 1.82 cusec water from Feni river.

BANKING:

Banking is one of the important instruments for economic development. A network of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more efficiently. Financial institutions input banks, insurance companies, provident and pension funds, mutual funds, savings banks and security markets.

The institutional structure of the financial system in the State is not well developed. The financial institutions are mainly base on public sector banks, provident and pension funds and insurance companies. Public sector banks have also expanded their network particularly during last two to three decades. In 1969, there were five Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches, which served an average population of 2,76,000 per bank branch. In March 2007, there are 186-Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State serving an average population of 18,655 per commercial bank branches.



The Census-2011 data reveals that proportion of households availing banking services in the State was 26.5 percent that is low compare to all India level of 35.5 percent.

The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by type as on 31st March, 2018.

Table- 13.20.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Type of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
A.	Nationalised Bank	180
B.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank	73
C.	Tripura Gramin Bank (Regional Rural Bank)	144
D.	Private Sector Bank	50

Source: - Institutional Finance, Tripura.

Total deposit was Rs.24190.17 crore against total credit of Rs.11517.52 crore as on 31st March, 2018. There are no Foreign Banks in Tripura.

The credit-deposit ratio at the end of March, 2018 was 48 percent.

There is a lone RRB named as Tripura Gramin Bank having 144 branches, covering all the eight districts of the State.

Concluding remarks:

Poor level of infrastructure facility needs to be improved to deliver better economic services for sustainable development through setting-up of the manufacturing units. Overall connectivity in all aspects needs to be improved immediately for speedy development of the State. It will augment generation of employment opportunities.

The railway link between Agartala to Sabroom, the extreme southern part of the State, needs to be completed soon.

14) INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

Industrial development always remains a thrust area in the State Government's economic policies. The State's endeavour is to provide efficient and cost effective infrastructure, skilled human resources, stable environment and good governance which are the pre-requisites for creating a proper investment environment for sustainable industrial growth. Unfortunately, Tripura has not been able to attract desired private investments in this industrial sector from rest of the country and therefore, remained an industrially backward state due to its unique economic disadvantages arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly terrain, weak resource base, poor infrastructure, as well as shallow markets.



The State has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State. One of the main thrust areas of the State Industries & Commerce Department is to promote and develop the rural, micro, small and medium enterprises, agri based food processing industries and also promoting export and import business with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Tea and rubber based industries are taken into consideration for the development of industrial base in Tripura. Although the State is backward in industrilisation but has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State.

The State Industries & Commerce Department has been developing industrial area and infrastructure in different parts of the State. Entrepreneurship development and skill development programmes are also being conducted in the State.

- o ***The number of registered MSME units is 6,038.***
- o ***Total Rs.48,300.86 lakhs were sanctioned for Swabalamban upto 2017-18.***
- o ***Total Rs.6,321.70 lakhs were sanctioned for PMEGP in 2017-18.***
- o ***The State Government has launched IT-Policy in 2000.***

Industrial-strategies:

- o Facilities/ promoting industrial investment,
- o Development of infrastructure,
- o Attracting incentive package,
- o Efficient and responsive administration,
- o Facilitating /promotion self- employment,
- o To create at least 3,500 new venture per year through Self Employment Programme,
- o Skill development through EDP and Swabalamban,
- o Promotion of resources- based industries,
- o Promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo,
- o Promotion of Handloom, Handicrafts as well as promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.

The result of 6th Economic Census-2013 reveals that there were 2,36,773 establishments in Tripura engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation in the State. Out of them, 1,45,295 (61.36 percent) establishments were in rural areas and remaining 91,478 (38.64 percent) establishments in urban areas. Around 2,15,170 (53.26 percent) persons engaged in the establishments which are run without any hired workers and remaining 1,88,854 (46.74 percent) persons engaged in the establishment which are run with at least one hired workers in the State.

Table- 14.1.

Establishments as per Fifth and Sixth Economic Census by type of establishment (Rural+Urban)

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	Establishments (5th EC-2005)	Establishments (6th EC-2013)
1	Outside and Inside the household with fixed structure	135049	189758
2	Outside household without fixed structure	54374	47015
3	Total(1+2)	189423	236773

Source: - 5th & 6th Economic Census, Tripura.

Table- 14.2.

Persons engaged between Fifth and Sixth Economic Census by type of workers (Rural+Urban)

Sl. No.	Type of Worker	Persons employed (5th EC-2005)	Persons employed (6th EC-2013)
i	Male - Hired	167296	108352
ii	Male - not Hired	157833	217604
iii	Total Male (i + ii)	325129	325956

iv	Female - Hired	38101	47909
v	Female - not Hired	22478	30159
vi	Total Female (iv + v)	60579	78068
vii	Total Hired(i+iv)	205397	156261
viii	Total not Hired (ii+v)	180311	247763
ix	Total (iii+vi)	385708	404024

Source: - 5th & 6th Economic Census, Tripura.

Industrial Sector in Tripura:

As per the Census-2007 conducted by the Ministry of MSME, total number of working enterprises in the State was 1,09,666 (comprising of Registered MSME units: 1,343 and Un-registered units: 1,08,323). Since then, 1622 new units have been registered in DICs and 3073 under Udyog Adhar increasing the total number of registered units to 6038.

2. *Composition of the Industrial Activity:* The industrial units in the State can be broadly classified in the following categories:

- a) Resource-based industrial units, like tea processing (21 units), fruit processing, milk processing, cashew nut processing, spice processing, jute bag manufacturing, saw mills, bamboo processing (handicrafts, mechanised bamboo-stick units and agarbatti-making units), silk reeling/ weaving, rubber-based units (rubber thread, rubber compound, tread rubber, rubber band, etc), brick kilns (about 364 units), coir units, modern rice mills, packaged drinking water etc.
- b) Service Sector units, like hotels, printing presses, automobile repair/ servicing/ tyre re-treading, nursing homes/ diagnostic centers, cold storage etc.
- c) Units catering to Govt. requirement, like PVC pipes, spun pipes, ACSR conductors, cables, PCC poles, steel tubular poles, TMT bars/rods/flats, GCI Sheets, steel re-rolling mill products, alum, cement, etc.
- d) Other units, like roller flour mills, bakeries/ biscuit manufacturing units, handlooms, steel fabrication, distillery, tobacco units, LPG bottling, PU foam, water tanks, etc.

Self-employment Programmes

A. *Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):*

1. *Scheme Guidelines:*

1.1 The Government of India, Ministry of MSME launched a new Credit- linked Subsidy Programme called PMEGP, by merging two Schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008, namely, Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), for generation of employment opportunities for

first generation entrepreneurs through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas.

- 1.2 The Government of India has designated KVIC as the single Nodal Agency at the National level for implementation of the Scheme. At the State level, the Scheme is being implemented through 3 Agencies, namely, State KVIC Office, Tripura KVIB and the DICs. The subsidy is routed by the implementing agencies through the nodal bank branches.
- 1.3 The ceiling for total Project Cost under PMEGP is Rs. 25 lakhs for manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakhs for service sector. The rate of subsidy is 25% for urban areas and 35% for rural areas. The own contribution of beneficiary required under the Scheme is 5% only. There is no requirement of collateral security for loans upto Rs.10 lakhs. There is no income ceiling for assistance under the Scheme. The requirement of minimum qualification of Class-VIII passed in only for project with total cost above Rs.10 lakhs in manufacturing sector and above Rs.5 lakhs in service sector. SHGs are also eligible for assistance.
- 1.4 However, certain categories of economic activities are not eligible for assistance under the Scheme. Such activities include (i) Rural Transport (except CNG auto rickshaws) (ii) Industry/ Service connected with Cultivation of Crop/ Plantations (iii) Industry/ Service connected with Meat, Tobacco and Intoxicants etc. Business/ Trading activities, which were excluded initially, have been allowed from 2013-14 (with norms similar to service sector), subject to restriction that maximum 10% of annual margin money allocation can be used for this purpose.
- 1.5 Application for financial assistance under this scheme have to be submitted “online” through www.kvic.online.gov.in.

2. Performance so far:

Under PMEGP programme up to 2017-18, total financial support of about Rs.44796.78 Lakhs has been provided to 11034 entrepreneurs in the form of Bank loan, on an average of Rs.4.06 lakhs per enterprise.

Table- 14.3.

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2008-09	393	377	1687.59	42	147.24	22	73.01
2009-10	393	937	3392.62	446	1709.32	386	1340.46
2010-11	1000	1901	8725.96	1041	4753.32	947	3859.22
2011-12	1500	3084	13505.53	1648	7097.41	1545	5858.87
2012-13	1500	4191	20013.70	1678	7663.69	1587	6165.71
2013-14	1500	4276	21925.01	1572	7720.33	1477	5259.94
2014-15	1500	4474	24959.15	1447	7109.63	1358	4690.57
2015-16	1500	3947	21214.95	1371	6652.01	1221	4771.75
2016-17	1692	4073	21032.97	1419	7328.12	1375	7041.52

2017-18	1605	4557	25225.90	1142	6321.70	1116	5735.73
Total	12583	31817	161683.38	11806	56502.77	11034	44796.78

Tentative Target for the year 2018-19 has been fixed to 1500 projects and circulated to all implementing agencies and participating Banks.

Swavalamban:

Guidelines:

Swavalamban is a Self-employment Generation Programme (SEGP) initiated by the State Government with the objective to ensure that a sizeable number of unemployed youth and SHGs are developed as potential individual or group entrepreneurs so that they can take up gainful self-employment. The Programme was initially launched in July 2001, but has since been expanded in its scope in 2005-06. A Swavalamban Society has been constituted for effective implementation of the Programme. The SHGs component of the Programme is being implemented through RD Department and the Self-employment Programme (SEP) component is being implemented by Industries & Commerce Department through the DICs. The main components of the Programme are Skill Up gradation and Financial Support (where necessary).

- 1.2 For financial assistance under Swavalamban, there is no upper ceiling on Project Cost. The borrower's contribution should be minimum 5%. The subsidy admissible is 30% of the Project Cost (for women 35%) , Subject to ceiling of Rs.1,00,000 per case for all cases.
- 1.3 The maximum limit of subsidy will be enhanced to Rs. 1,00,000 per case from 2017-18 onwards.
- 1.4 Major activities covered: The major activities covered under the programme are pig farm (including breeding), dairy, poultry, fishery, metal bases industries including fabrication job, tailoring and readymade garments manufacturing, jute items manufacturing, cane & bamboo items manufacturing, rice milling, fruit processing, candle manufacturing, jewellery unit, DTP/computer service, photocopying, photography, decorator service, transport vehicles, repairing & servicing of electronic goods, cycle rickshaw repairing, vehicle/two wheeler etc. repairing, TV/cable networking, power tiller, saloon, selling of garments & handloom products, grocery & stationery, electronic goods, chemical & fertilizer, medicine, foot wares, other small business etc.

2. *Performance so far:*

Up to 2017-18, total financial support of about Rs.36557.93 Lakhs has been provided to 19266 entrepreneurs under

Swavalamban in the form of Bank loan, on an average of Rs.1.89 lakhs per enterprise.

2.1 *Overall Year-wise Performance (since inception): (up to 2017-18) is as follows:*

Table- 14.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Upto 2003-04	--	316	312.87	161	128.71	67	51.85
2004-05	--	425	420.79	239	191.07	184	142.40
2005-06	500	300	533.05	194	172.40	164	145.30
2006-07	1000	1373	1999.51	499	572.75	377	353.56
2007-08	600	1067	1635.62	448	522.04	439	426.68
2008-09	1000	1034	1589.33	595	853.24	466	569.68
2009-10	1000	1887	3259.38	1119	1708.99	904	1062.02
2010-11	1500	2681	5394.53	1660	2919.62	1442	2117.07
2011-12	2000	3428	6670.74	2075	3757.56	1859	2910.04
2012-13	2000	3916	8311.17	2022	3918.42	1798	3102.62
2013-14	2500	4681	10708.15	2332	4867.09	2038	3927.58
2014-15	3000	5232	14156.95	2508	5685.64	2223	4490.20
2015-16	3500	5729	15856.65	2963	6970.83	2594	5502.90
2016-17	4000	6250	18639.34	3071	7756.67	2529	5913.32
2017-18	4000	6657	21370.92	2953	8275.83	2258	6224.04
Total	26600	44976	110859	22839	48300.86	19342	36939.26

Tentative Target for the year 2018-19 under Swavalambam scheme has been fixed to 4000 projects and circulated to all implementing agencies and participating Banks.

Incentive & Subsidies:

Central Subsidy:

The Govt. of India announced “North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 w.e.f 01/04/2017 for industrial units in the North Eastern Region comprising States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura to boost industrialization.

Under the Scheme, the following incentives shall be provided to eligible industrial units set up in the North Eastern States on reimbursement basis:

1. *Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC):* 30% of the investment in Plant & Machinery with an upper limit of Rs.5 Crore on the incentive amount per unit.
2. *Central Interest Incentive (CII):* 3% on working capital credit advanced by eligible Banks/ Financial institutions for first 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production by the unit.

3. *Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)*: Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium on insurance of building and Plant & Machinery for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
4. *Goods and Service Tax (GST) Reimbursement*: Reimbursement up to the extent of Central Govt. share of CGST and IGST for 5 Years from the date of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
5. *Income-Tax (IT) Reimbursement*: Reimbursement of Centre's share of income tax for first 5 years including the year of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
6. *Transport Incentive (TI)*: 20% of the cost of transportation including the subsidy currently provided by Railways/ Railway PSU for movement of finished goods by rail. 20% of cost of transportation for finished goods, for movement through Inland Waterways Authority of India. 33% of cost of transportation of air freight on perishable goods (as defined by IATA) from the airport nearest to place of production to any airport within the country.
7. *Employment Incentive (EI)*: The Government shall pay 3.67% of the employer's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY).
8. The overall cap for benefits under all components of incentives will be of Rs. 200 crores per unit.

State subsidy:

The State Govt. has also announced new incentive package called “*Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentives Scheme, 2017*”, effective from 01.04.2017. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in Tripura:

1. *Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30%* on fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs.60 Lakhs per enterprises. For thrust sector industries, the rate of subsidy shall be 40% and the ceiling would be Rs. 70 lakhs per enterprise. For tea processing unit set up under co-operative approach by Small Tea Growers, the rate of subsidy shall be 50% on fixed capital investments subject to an upper ceiling of Rs. 100 lakhs.
2. *Procurement Preference* on all purchases through tenders by State Government Agencies on products manufactured in Tripura by eligible enterprises. This time the procurement preference shall also be available to local industrial enterprise(s) whose quoted prices is within 15% of the price of lowest bidder from the State (other than MSME units). This is in addition to the provision under Scheme,

2012 to provide 15% procurement preference to local industrial enterprises in comparison of lowest bidder from outside the State. In case of more than one local industrial enterprise quote rate not exceeding the 15% of price quoted by lowest bidder, the order shall be offered on equal distribution basis. This is subject to the condition that the local unit agrees to supply by matching the price offered by the first lowest bidder. The benefit available is further subject to 20% value addition in the State and certain other conditions.

3. *Industrial Promotion Subsidy* equal to the net amount (net of input taxes) of the Tripura Value Added Tax (VAT), Central Sales Tax (CST) and any other commodity tax actually paid by an enterprise subject to an overall ceiling of Rs.60 lakhs per annum. The aggregating limit of entitlement of an enterprise for 5 years shall not exceed 100% value of investment made in plant and machinery.
4. *Partial Reimbursement of Power Charges* to the extent of 25% of the power charges actually paid by the enterprise, subject to an upper ceiling of Rs.12 lakhs per enterprise per year. The incentive shall be given to an eligible enterprise for 5 years from the date of commercial production.
5. *Partial Reimbursement of Interest on Working Capital Loans* actually paid to banks/ financial institutions to the extent of 4% of the working capital loan availed by the enterprise, subject to an upper ceiling of Rs.3.00 lakhs per annum. The incentive shall be given to an eligible enterprise for 5 years from the date of commercial production.
6. *Reimbursement of Standard Certification charges/ fees/ expenses* to eligible enterprises shall be paid one-time in full for standard certifications in 10 selected areas issued by National and International Bodies.
7. *100% Exemption from the payment of Earnest Money and Security Deposits* to all eligible local enterprises on tenders floated by State Government Agencies.
8. *Employment Cost Subsidy* shall be paid to MSME units under thrust sector on expenditure made towards EPF and ESI contribution for a period of 5 years on employment of 20 or more persons domicile of the State.
9. *Subsidy on fees paid for Credit Guarantee of loans* shall be paid to micro and small enterprises on loans granted by Banks/ NBFCs.
10. *Export Promotion Subsidy* shall be paid to industrial enterprises under thrust sector on exporting goods through the Land Custom Stations in the State @ 10% on value of export subject to an upper ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs per annum.

11. *Subsidy for participation in fares and exhibitions* shall be paid to thrust sector industries @ 50% of the expenditure incurred for travelling expenses of one person and transportation of goods subject to an upper ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- for each participation. This is further subject to maximum 2 participations in a year for a unit.
12. *Special Incentives to Industrial Enterprises continue to operate for 5 years* are provided for a further period of 5 years which are as follows:
 - a) *Capital Investment Subsidy* shall be provided to industrial enterprises on substantial expansion at the applicable rates (40% or 30%) on fixed capital investments subject to an upper ceiling of Rs.30 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs for thrust sector and other than thrust sector respectively.
 - b) *Industrial Promotion Subsidy* shall be provided to enterprises @ 25% of TVAT (net of input tax) and CST actually paid after 5 years of operation with a condition that the aggregating subsidy amount paid since commissioning of the project shall not exceed the 100% of investment in plant and machinery.
 - c) *Partial re-imbursment of Power charges* shall be paid to industrial enterprises @15% of actual power charges paid after 5 years of operation with an annual upper ceiling of Rs. 6 lakhs for employment in the range of 20 to 50 persons Rs. 9.00 lakhs for employment in the range of 51 to 100 persons and Rs. 12 lakhs for employment of more than 100 persons.
 - d) *Employment cost subsidy* shall be paid to MSME enterprises with employment of 20 or more persons @ 50% of employer contribution paid towards EPF and ESI after 5 years of operation.
 - e) *Wages Subsidy* shall be provided to industrial enterprises on employment of 20 or more persons @ 20% of actual wages paid subject to an upper ceiling of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per year.

Performance so far:

The position regarding cases sanctioned (in case of State Incentives) /recommended for sanction (in case of Central Incentives), during last few years, is as follows:

Table- 14.5.

Year	Central Incentives (NEIIPP,2007)		State Incentives		Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
1999-2000	38	97.13	35	47.05	144.18
2k-2001	40	130.98	26	66.55	197.53

2001-02	18	54.56	20	139.25	193.81
2002-03	18	15.28	33	49.39	64.67
2003-04	24	67.34	50	190.61	257.95
2004-05	31	129.1	42	135.76	264.86
2005-06	20	170.24	50	186.44	356.68
2006-07	61	714.01	17	103.45	817.46
2007-08	25	312.02	17	125.34	437.36
2008-09	62	295.62	28	109.55	405.17
2009-10	25	157.75	18	80.00	237.75
2010-11	86	441.96	38	59.68	501.64
2011-12	55	359.65	33	215.26	574.91
2012-13	41	432.62	27	101.61	534.23
2013-14	23	178.19	46	339.63	517.82
2014-15	50	2451.79	39	101.74	2553.53
2015-16	40	657.16	93	335.99	993.15
2016-17	68	937.77	107	596.51	1534.28
2017-18	66	404.62	131	400.08	804.70
Total	791	8007.79	850	3383.89	11391.68

Industrial Infrastructure

The status of various industrial areas/estates are as follows (Upto March,2018):-

Table- 14.6.

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Area/estate	Area (in acres)	No. of unit	Investment by units (Rs. in cr)	Employment (In Nos.)
1	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	535.73	81	721.35	1697
2	Tulakona Industrial Area	65.00	2	87.45	10
3	R.K. Nagar Industrial Area	226.16	13	50.84	160
4	A.D. Nagar Industrial Estate	8.41	31	13.51	236
5	Dukli Industrial Area	44.88	17	12.90	311
6	Kumarghat Industrial Estate	45.66	8	9.56	442
7	Badharghat Industrial Estate	20.525	25	8.75	221
8	Shantirbazar Industrial Area	24.88	1	2.70	31
9	Dhajanagar Industrial Estate	18.79	6	2.17	38
10	Sarasima-IIDC	41.01	2	0.2	16
11	Dharmanagar Industrial Estate	7.95	2	0.1	3
Total		1504.69	188*	909.53	3165

*As on March, 2018, out of 188 units to whom Land/Sheds have been allotted, 113 units have been set up and are functioning in different industrial areas.

Above mentioned industrial areas are owned/managed by Tripura Industrial Development Corporation (TIDC).

TIDC has developed infrastructure of 535.73 acres at Bodhjunnagar industrial area which includes Growth Centre (320.80 acres), an Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) (126.12 acres), a Rubber Park (58.81 acres) and a Food Park (30.00 acres) with an investment of Rs. 100.05 crores.

TIDC has also developed 226.16 acres infrastructure at R.K. Nagar industrial area which includes a Bamboo Park (135.00 acres), IOCL (40.00 acres) and R.K. Nagar Industrial Park (51.16 acres) with an investment of Rs. 24.28 crores.

Main Infrastructure available in Bodhjunnagar & R.K. Nagar Industrial Area are:

Industrial plots and sheds, 132 KVA substation for dedicated power supply to industrial units, Pipe line Gas, Black Top Road, Boundary Wall, Fire Station, Police Station, Telephone exchange, Iron Removal Plant for iron free water network to all industrial plots, NABL certified food testing laboratory, 1500 MT Capacity of cold storage and Effluent treatment plant for Rubber based units etc.

Foreign Trade

The import-export trade of Tripura is mainly with Bangladesh. The official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started in 1995-96 through Agartala LC Station. Presently, there are 8 notified Land Custom (LC) Stations, namely, Agartala, Srimantpur, Muhurighat, Khowaighat, Dhalaighat, Manughat, Old Raghna bazar and Sabroom. Dhalaighat LCS is operational for immigration purposes only and Sabroom LCS is yet to become operational.

The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meagre Rs. 4.12 crores during 1995-96 to about Rs. 390.68 crores during 2017-18. The trade volume during last few years has been as follows:

Table- 14.7.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
2006-07	48.69	0.87	49.56
2007-08	84.15	1.51	85.66
2008-09	125.94	0.26	126.20
2009-10	162.88	0.42	163.30
2010-11	255.88	1.71	257.59
2011-12	329.05	1.55	330.6
2012-13	342.65	0.41	343.06
2013-14	229.89	0.41	230.24
2014-15	357.65	1.02	358.67
2015-16	381.76	1.96	383.72

2016-17	300.23	4.60	304.83
2017-18	384.22	6.46	390.68

Source :- Industries Department, Tripura

The volume of Trade, LC Station-wise during 2017-18 are as follows:

Table -14.8.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Import value	Export value	Total trade value
1.	Agartala LCS	235.24	0.27	235.51
2.	Srimantapur LCS	93.18	0.12	93.3
3.	Mhurighat LCS	40.06	Nil	40.06
4.	Manughat LCS	10.42	5.24	15.66
5.	Khowai LCS	02.45	0.04	2.49
6.	Old Raghna Bazar LCS	2.87	0.79	3.66
	Total	384.22	6.46	390.68

Source :- Industries Department, Tripura

Composition of Imports-commodity-wise 2017-18 :

Table -14.9.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Commodity	Total Value
1.	Cement	166.25
2.	Variety fish/Hilsa/Dry fish	101.86
3.	Plastic Goods	19.27
4.	Broken or Crushed stones	2.04
5.	Food items/Drinks	1.01
6.	Other commodities	93.79
	Total	384.22

Source :- Industries Department, Tripura

Composition of Exports-commodity-wise 2017-18:

Table -14.10.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Commodity	Total Value
1.	Fruits	5.85
2.	Dry Fish	0.27
3.	Spices	0.16
4.	Others Commodities	0.18
	Total	6.46

Source :- Industries Department, Tripura

Sales in Border Haat (2017-18):

Table -14.11.

(Rs. in crore)

Name of border Haat	Date of inauguration	Sale in Indian side	Sale in Bangladesh side	Total sales
Srinagar- Chhagalnaiya Border Haat, South Tripura	13.01.2015	4.28.	3.29	7.57
Kamalasagar- Tarapur Border Haat, Sipahijala	15.06.2015	4.25	1.21	5.46

Source : Industries Department, Tripura

Commodities sales in Border Haats:

Indian side:

- Local handicrafts item, Fruits like Banana, Jackfruit, Local Vegetables, Cosmetics, Steel utensils, Health drinks (like Horlicks), Saree, Cloth materials etc.

Bangladesh Side:

Dry fish, Bakery items, Plastics goods, Fruits like Green Apple, Water Melon, Local Vegetables etc.

Industrial Training

1. Existing 18 ITIs:

1.1 Presently, there are 18 ITIs in the State: 16 Government ITIs and 2 Private ITIs.

Details of the 16 Government ITIs are as follows:

- Prior to year 1978, there were only 3 ITIs (Indranagar, Kailashahar and Jatanbari) in the State, with intake capacity of about 300.
- Subsequently, Women ITI was established and prior to year 2000, there were only 4 ITIs in the State, with intake capacity of 444.
- In August, 2004, 4 new ITIs (Dharmanagar, Ambassa, Udaipur and Belonia) were started and the 4 old ITIs were upgraded with assistance from Government of India under a CSS called “Establishment of Industrial Training Institutions (ITI) in North Eastern States and Sikkim”.
- In December, 2012, 4 new ITIs (Khumulwng, Manubankul, Boxnagar and Khowai) have been started. Khumulwng and Manubankul ITIs have been set up under NLFT Package and Khowai and Boxnagar ITIs have been set up under SPA.
- In 2016, 2 new ITIs (Bishramganj&Kamalpur) and in 2017, 2 new ITIs (Teliamura, ITI L.T.Valley)was inaugurated.

- Besides there are 2 Private ITIs in the State.

1.2 The status of training courses in the 18 ITIs is as follows:

Table- 14.12.

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Total Capacity	
		No. of Trades	Intake capacity
1	ITI, Indranagar	13	250
2	Women's ITI, Indranagar	07	140
3	ITI, Kailashahar	12	260
4	ITI, Jatanbari	10	180
5	ITI, Udaipur	08	135
6	ITI, Belonia	08	135
7	ITI, Ambassa	08	195
8	ITI, Dharmanagar	08	135
9	ITI, Khumulwng	06	160
10	ITI, Manubankul	04	160
11	ITI, Boxanagar	04	160
12	ITI, Khowai	04	160
13	ITI Bishramganj #	08	320
14	ITI Kamalpur #	08	320
15	ITI Teliamura #	08	320
16	ITI L.T.Valley #	08	320
17	Pvt. ITI Ramkrishna Mission	03	120
18	Swadhin Tripura Pvt. ITI	02	80
	Total	129	3550

Affiliation obtained and courses to start from August-2018

Source : Industries Department, Tripura

2. Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence (CoE):

The Govt. of India has introduced this Scheme for upgrading each ITI into a Centre of Excellence (CoE) in any one of the 21 identified sectors. Currently, 8 ITIs are covered under the Scheme. The current intake capacity in CoE sector is as follows:

Table- 14.13.

Sl. No	Name of ITI (with Sector)	Intake capacity
1	ITI, Indranagar, (Automobile)	180
2	Women's ITI, Indranagar, (Information Technology)	180
3	ITI, Udaipur, (Bamboo Technology)	120
4	ITI, Dharmanagar, (Electrical)	180
5	ITI, Kailashahar, (Electronics)	120
6	ITI, Belonia # 3 new trades –Fitter, Surveyor, Mechanic	120

	Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning	
7	ITI, Jatanbari (Fabrication Fitting & Welding)	120
8	ITI, Ambassa, (Food Processing)	120
	Total	1140

#Affiliation obtained and courses to start from August-2018

Source : Industries Department, Tripura

Establishment of new ITIs:

3.1 4 new ITIs under SPA:

4 new ITIs have been set up at Bishramganj, Kamalpur, Teliamura and L.T.Valley at a cost of Rs.12 crores each. Civil work, including 50 seated hostels is already completed and affiliation obtained.

3.2 Scheme for Enhancing Skill Development Infra. in NE States and Sikkim:

Besides Govt. of India has sanctioned, proposals for setting up 3 new ITIs at Kanchanpur, Gandacherra and Santirbazar at a cost of Rs.940.39 lakhs per ITI out of which 10% will be State share. Construction works is under progress for the 3 ITIs.

Establishment of Model ITI

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on “Up-gradation of Existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs”, Women ITI Indranagar had been selected and sanctioned for implementation of the project for a total cost of Rs.8 crores.

Society for Entrepreneurship Development [SOFED]

Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SoFED) was set up in the year 2001 under the Society Regd. Act 1860 under the administrative control of Dept. of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura with an objective of “Promoting Entrepreneurship in the State”. The society set up ‘Entrepreneurship Development Institute’ for this purpose with the financial assistance from MSME, Govt. of India.

Present Activities:

- Conducting Entrepreneurship Development programs (EDP) for selected candidates of PMEGP for Kailasahar Sub-Division under Unakoti District & Khowai District & Swavalamban of entire state.
- Conducting EDPs, MDPs, Skill Development Training & Capacity Building Program sponsored by various Govt. Dept and other corporate sectors.
- Preparing projects reports for individuals and institutions on low cost.
- Providing Faculty service to the ITIs on contract basis.

- Providing ministerial staff to the Directorate of Skill Development.
- Managing Fund of MES-SDI & ESDI scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India and working as 'State Society' under the scheme.
- Managing subsidy fund of Swavalamban scheme of Industries & Commerce Dept.

Physical performance of SoFED for last 5 Years (As on 31/03/2018)

Table- 14.14.

Sl No	Name of the Program with Sponsorer	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	EDP under PMEGP (KVIC)	1043	1320	225	139	155	2882
2	EDP under Swavalamban (I&C)	1756	2082	2987	2899	2959	12683
3	TAAT (Finance Dept)	66	22	0	0	0	88
4	Capacity Building Training (JSS)	46	47	24	30	0	147
5	EDP on Food Processing (NMFP)	0	74	180	0	0	254
6	Skill DevTrng on Rep &Mtc of Refrigerator & A/C Machine (HSCL)	0	20	0	0	0	20
7	Skill DevTrng on Candle making sponsored by Numaligarh Refinery Ltd	0	0	0	20	0	20
8	Skill DevTrng on Candle making sponsored by Tripura JICA Project	0	0	0	87	0	87
	Total	2911	3565	3191	3175	2942	15850

Source : Industries Department, Tripura

2 (a) District-wise break up of beneficiaries for which EDP completed for the FY 2017-18 cases.

PMEGP:

Table- 14.15.

Sl No	District	Training Completed	On going	Total
1	Khowai	73	0	73
2	Unakoti	82	0	82
	Total	155	0	155

Source : Industries Department, Tripura

Table- 14.16.

Sl. No.	District	Training Completed	On going	Total
1	West	735	0	735
2	Sipahijala	434	0	434
3	Khowai	197	0	197
4	Gomati	398	0	398
6	South	332	0	332
7	North	256	0	256
8	Unakoti	321	0	321
9	Dhalai	286	0	286
	Total	2959	0	2959

Source : Industries Department, Tripura

Action Plan for the FY 2018-19:

SoFED is confined on Entrepreneurship Development Program, Skill Development and Management development Program sponsored by the various Department and organizations of both Central and state Government. In addition, SoFED is also providing consultancy, preparation of project report for micro and small industries with in the state. Sometimes, the inspiring entrepreneurs are tying up with the financial institutions like NABARD, NEDFI, NSIC etc. The anticipated action plan for the Financial Year 2018-19 is given below.

Table- 14.17.

Sl No	Name of the Program	Sponsoring Dept/Agency	Anticipated Physical Target(in No)	Financial Target(in lakh Rs)
1	Micro Entrepreneurship Development Program (MEDP) on Bamboo Handicrafts	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII, Ahmadabad)	230	5.00
2	EDP on Prime Minister Employment	Khadi Village & Industries Commission,	300	8.00

	Generation Program (PMEGP)	Govt of India		
3	EDP on Swavalamban Scheme	Dept. of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura	4000	75.00
	Total		4530	88.00

Source : Industries Department, Tripura

Industrial Promotion: Resource-based Industries

Rubber:

Tripura is the second largest rubber producer in the country, after Kerala. The total area under plantation is about 84,480 hectares (as on 31.03.2018), tapping area 54,400 ha. The Rubber production was about 50,740 MT during 2016-17 and the same is 65,330 MT upto March 2018. The same would also likely to increase with more and more plantations reaching yielding stage.

Rubber-based industrial units for products like rubber thread, tread rubber, rubber compound, rubber band etc. have already come up in the State. Presently, about 12,000 TPA of Rubber is being utilised within the State which is about 25-30% of total rubber production.

In order to further accelerate the process of setting up of rubber-based industries in the State, a *Rubber Park* with a project cost of Rs.23.00 crores has been established at Bodhjungle Nagar over an area of about 60 acres of land with technical support from Rubber Board.

The response from potential entrepreneurs has been very encouraging so far. 11 units have got land allotment in Rubber Park and 6 units are located at Growth Centre and EPIP (3 are functioning, Out of 12 units at Rubber Park, 5 units have started functioning, 1 under trial run, 5 units are under implementation.

Tripura Bamboo Mission (TBM):

The State Govt. has launched Tripura Bamboo Mission in PPP mode, for integrated development of Bamboo sector in Tripura. The implementation of the Project started in August 2007. The Mission is focused on development of 4 sub-sectors, namely, Bamboo Plantations, Bamboo Handicrafts, Bamboo Incense Sticks and Bamboo Industrial Applications. The catalytic role played by TBM has resulted in increased turnover as well as livelihood generation. Value addition is taking place in Agarbatti sector, new handicraft products have been designed and launched, marketing of products has been organized.

The turnover of the commercial bamboo sector of Tripura has increased from Rs.27.90 crore (in the base year 2006-07) to Rs.122.40

crore(in 2013-14) which eventually dropped to Rs.83.70 crore (in 2015-16) due to external factor, but with strategic intervention by TBM, the economy of Tripura bamboo sector has again gained the upward momentum. At the end of FY 2016-17, the turnover stood at Rs.96.53 crore.

India's first Industrial Park for Bamboo has been set up at RK Nagar on the outskirts of Agartala where high technology intensive units like flooring tile, round stick, briquette, furniture etc. are operational. India's largest production cluster for Round Bamboo Sticks has been made operational by TBM at Bamboo Industrial Zone, Kumarghat Industrial Estate.

Food Processing:

The agro-climatic conditions are favourable for growing various fruit and horticultural crops. During recent years, a good number of food processing units have come up in Tripura. Some examples are: Fruit Processing including Canned pineapple products, Modern Flour Mill, Cashew Processing, Iodised Salt, Ice slabs/ Ice candy/ Ice cream, Soya Nuggets, Spice manufacturing, Bakery/ Biscuits manufacturing, Groundnut processing, salted snacks, Cold Storages, etc.

National Mission on Food Processing/KISAN SAMPADA:

The NMFP scheme has been de-linked since April 2015. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India has announced a new scheme of Kisan Sampada, through which grants are being provided to various food processing related activities.

Food Park:

In order to give further boost to setting up of food processing industries, a modern Food Park has been set up at Bodhjungnagar. The Food Park makes available all necessary common facilities for food processing industries including cold storage, warehouse, R&D/ Quality Control Lab, common packaging facility etc. Some entrepreneurs have taken land and have started work for setting up their units The Lab has got the accreditation from NABL.

Mega Food Park:

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has sanctioned setting up of a Mega Food Park through a private developer. The State Government has made available about 50 acres of land at Tulakona (near Agartala) to the developer. The total project cost is about Rs.87 crores, out of which grant from the Ministry of Food Processing is about Rs.50 crores.

Tea Industry:

Introduction:

Tripura is a traditional tea-growing State with history of tea plantations dating back to 1916. Presently, there are 54 Tea Estates and 4,346 small tea growers, producing over 10.19 million kg. of tea every year. This makes Tripura the 5th largest State among the 16 tea-producing States, after Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu & Kerala. Some Tea Estates also produce Green Tea (Golakpur and Fatikcherra). Tea produced in Tripura mostly sells in Guwahati/ Kolkata Auction, although some portion of production is also sold locally or through marketing channels in Northern and Western India. Tea produced in Tripura is also being exported. Average Sale price realised by Tripura Tea in auction market is about Rs.117/- per kg.

Tea Estates:

There are total 54 Tea Estates in the State, of which 3 Tea Estates are in Public Sector (TTDC), 12 Tea Estates in Co-operative Sector and 39 Tea Estates are in Private Sector. There are total 22 tea processing factories, of which 3 are in co-operative sector, 1 in public sector and 17 in private sector.

Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd.:

Basic Profile and indicators of the sectors:

- Tripura Tea Development Corporation (TTDC) Ltd was established in August 1980.
- TTDC Ltd. started raising Tea gardens from 1982 in Machmara Tea Estate (TE) and then Kamalagar Tea Estate in 1984. The Brahmakunda TE at Simna was taken over by the State Govt. and handed over to TTDC Ltd. In 1986.
- The Corporation is having 2 factories -1 Central Tea Processing Factory (CTPF) 2 Brahmakunda Tea Processing Factory (BTPF) – CTPF was established in the year 1990 and BTPF in 2015.

Objectives of the Corporation:

- Producing and raising of tea plantation, processing of tea leaves, selling and exporting tea leaves as well as made tea.
- To revive sick tea gardens and develop them to carry on business in plantation and manufacturing of tea. Also safeguard future of the industry, protecting the interests of workers and increase employment potential.
- To increase productivity of plantation labour by promoting machinery during planting, pruning and plucking.

- To modernize, manage, advise and assist any tea gardens.
- To raise the nursery for beneficiaries under MGNREGA Scheme and provide technical support for the same

Key Activities:

Production of Green Leaves

- 16.00 lakhs kgs Green Leaves from Kamalasagar, Brahmakunda and Machmara the gardens during 2017-18
- The green Leaves of Machmara TE and Brahmakunda TE are sold to private agency
- Kamalasagar TE are being processed at Central Tea Processing Factory of the Corporation

Production of made Tea

- 2.00 lakh kgs produced from Central Tea Processing Factory and sold at Kolkata Auction center and Local Market in Tripura.
- Brahmakunda Tea factory leased out to private Agency

Raising nurseries under MGNREGA Scheme

- In 2017-18, under MGNREGA Scheme 30.50 lakh tea saplings worth Rs.3.96 Cr were supplied

Profile of the Garden:

The Corporation has 3 Tea Gardens viz 1) Kamalasagar TE, 2) Machmara TE, 3) Brahmakunda TE.

Table- 14.18.

Name of the Tea Estate	Allotted Area (in acre)	Total Plantable Area (in acre)	Existing area Under plantation (in acre)
Kamalasagar	561.99	350	280
Machmara	Nil	265	182
Brahmakunda	350	200	200
Total	911.99	815	662

Source: TTDC Ltd.

Economic performance during the year 2017-18 with sector specific indicators of performance

The Production of Green Leaves and Made Tea for the year 2017-18 is given below:

Table- 14.19.

Sl No	Particulars	Kamalasagar TE	Brahmakunda TE	Machmara TE	CTPF	Total
1	Production of green leaves (Kg in lakh)	5.32	5.43	4.64		15.39
2	Production of Made Tea (kg in lakh)				1.72	1.72

Source: TTDC Ltd.

The green leaves of Brahmakunda TE and Machmara TE are sold to the Private Agency and Kamalasagar TE are being processed at CTPF of the Corporation. The made tea of CTPF is sold at Kolkata Auction centre and local market in Tripura. The Corporation raised around 50 lakhs tea nurseries through different SHGs/Co-Op. TE and in own tea garden and for sale of tea plants to the beneficiaries under MGNREGA Project.

(b) Royalty earned by TTDC Ltd on leasing out of BTPF during the year 2017-18 is Rs.12.43 Lakh

(c) 30.50 lakhs nos Tea Plants have been supplied by TTDC LTD under MGNREGA Scheme during the year 2017-18 and earning is around Rs.40.00 Lakhs.

(d) The expected income /revenue of TTDC LTD for the year 2017-18 is around Rs.469 lakhs.

Activities of the Sectors:

- To plant grow, Cultivate, Produce and raise plantation of tea and all kinds of forest plants, trees crops and to buy, sell, re-sell, export, import, manufacture, process of tea and above related produces.
- To purchase and take over the tea estate in Tripura from time to time and to develop the same to carry on business in plantation, manufacture and sale of tea.
- To take on leases and manage tea estate being fully satisfied about their economic viability for safeguarding the future of the industry, protecting the interests of workers and increase employment potential.
- To rehabilitate, revive modernize, manage, run, advise and assist in any other way enclosed and uneconomic tea garden.
- To increase productivity of plantation labour.
- To raise and sale tea nursery/plants to the beneficiaries under MGNREGA Scheme.

Short write up on future plan:

The following steps may be taken for revival of TTDC Ltd.

- Professional people should be engaged in the organization for better management and increasing the volume of output.
- The TTDC Ltd should go for diversification of cultivation and in addition to tea, various Spices, such as cardamom, Ginger, Black pepper should be cultivated in vacant area of the tea gardens under this Corporation in order to earn additional revenue.
- Replace old machinery of CTPF to improve the production of made tea which will lead to reduce the cost of production of made tea.
- Replacing old bushes with high yielding new saplings.
- Tripura Tea as a brand in collaboration with all stake holders
- Skill development to all workers to produce organic and green tea.

Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDC):

Activities:

1.1 TIDC Ltd has was set up in 1974 as a under the Companies Act, 1956. Presently, TIDC is an ISO 9001:2008 certified organization. The main activities of TIDC are:

- Providing term loans to small/ medium-scale projects and promoting Joint Sector Projects, Equity Participation etc.
- Development and maintenance of industrial infrastructure.

1.2 The paid-up Share Capital of TIDC as on 31.03.2018 was Rs.16.16 crores. The Corporation started term-lending activities in 1984-85. TIDC has a small administrative set-up. As on 31.03.2018, total working strength was 46 only.

Key Performance Indicators:

2.1 Some key performance indicators of TIDC are as follows:

Table- 14.20.

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actuals during			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Sanctions	Rs. Lakhs	144.00	91.40	171.10	197.50
2	<i>Disbursements</i>	Rs. Lakhs.	124.73	93.66	117.74	138.30
3	Recoveries	Rs. Lakhs.	200.40	182.74	193.50	125.00
4	<i>Infrastructure Projects:</i>					
	a) Capital Expenditure	Rs. Lakhs	1499.63	684.47	5072.56	5785.14
	b) Revenue		258.56	496.28	979.49	740.28
5	Cash Profits	Rs. Lakhs.	27.10	208.78	604.69	379.60
6	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Source : Industries Department, Tripura

2.2 Some other important aspects of TIDC functioning are as follows:

- Over last 33 years (1984-85 to 2017-18), total sanctions by TIDC have been Rs.52.28 crores, against which total disbursement has been Rs.36.47 crores and total recovery has been Rs.39.53 crores (Principal Amount plus Interest). As on 31.03.2018, total principal amount of Rs.11.20 crores was outstanding (Principal Amount).
- Over last about a decade, the thrust/ focus of TIDC activities has gradually shifted to development of infrastructure Projects. TIDC has developed infrastructure at Bodhjunnagar for a Growth Centre (320.80 acres), an EPIP (126.12 acres), a Rubber Park (58.81 acres) and a Food Park (30.00 acres). TIDC has also developed 226.16 acres infrastructure at R.K. Nagar Industrial Area which includes a Bamboo Park (135.00 acres), IOCL (40.00 acres) and R.K. Nagar Industrial Park (51.16) with an investment of Rs.24.28 crores. Total about 535.73 acres of land has been developed with investment of about Rs.101.97 crore.
- TIDC is now a profit-making PSU. The Corporation has declared 1% dividend for 2004-05 (Rs.12.19 lakhs), 2008-09 (Rs.14.39 lakhs), 2010-11 (Rs.16.12 lakhs) and 2011-12 (Rs.16.12 lakhs). In addition, TIDC paid an interest of Rs.36.39 lakhs to the Government for 2011-12 and Rs.39.36 lakhs for 2012-13 and Rs.1,38,83,600/- for 2013-14 and 2014-15 , Rs. 64.20 lakhs for FY 2015-16 and Rs. 64.20 lakhs for FY 2016-17 in respect of soft loans given by the State Government to TIDC for infrastructure projects.
- Further, TIDC is no longer availing Share Capital Support from State Govt. from the year 2010-11 onwards. In fact, during 2012-13, TIDC has bought back the Shares from IDBI amounting to Rs.1.63 crores at par value.

Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd (TSIC):

1. Activities:

TSIC was set up in 1965 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective of promotion of small-scale industries in State, by providing support in various ways including marketing support to small entrepreneurs. The main activities of TSIC are as follows:

- a) Marketing assistance to the local SSI Units/ trading of items like Furniture, Auto parts etc., and distribution of Country Liquor to licensed vendors.
- b) Manufacturing activities like Brick Manufacturing, running Departmental Production units, etc.
- c) Other activities like managing infrastructural facilities such as LC Stations, disposal of scrap material, etc.

1.2 The paid-up Share Capital of TSIC was about Rs.59.56 crores as on 31.03.2018. As on 31.03.2018, total sanctioned staff strength was 305 and working strength was 144.

2. *Key Performance Indicators:*

2.1 Some key performance indicators of TSIC are as follows:

Table- 14.21.

Sl. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actual during				
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
A.	<i>Turnover:</i>						
1.	Trading Activities	Rs. Lakhs	1200.00	979.68	963.79	895.56	695.55
2.	Brick Manufacturing	Rs. Lakhs	200.00	370.30	349.71	678.47	621.24
3.	Other Activities	Rs. Lakhs	170.00	19.84	31.39	16.41	41.44
	Total (A)	Rs. Lakhs	1500.00	1369.82	1344.89	1590.44	1,358.23
B.	<i>Other Parameters</i>						
4.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs	150.00	109.59	107.59	97.34	65.00
5.	Salaries & wages	Rs. Lakhs	355.00	480.00	532.23	504.00	525.00
6	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	370.00	400.00	350.00	450.00	406.25

Source: Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

2.2 Some other important aspects of TSIC functioning are as follows:

- Brick manufacturing used to be an important activity of TSIC. However, the same has declined in view of decline in the demand for bricks and consequent fall in prices. TSIC operated only 5 kilns during 2017-18.
- TSIC is also playing an important role by managing the infrastructure created by the Department.

Tripura Jute Mills Ltd., (TJML):

Activities:

TJML started the commercial production in 1981. The Mill had installed capacity of 11,700 MT per annum with 150 sacking Loom and 50 Hessian Loom. The Mill has been operating at very low capacity utilization since inception. The manpower strength went up to 2,068 in 1984-85 and had been declining since then. As on 31.03.2018, total sanctioned strength was 1,614 and working strength was 577 only. The retirement profile of the staff shows that a large number of Manager/Officers/Staff/Workers about 490 shall retire between the year 2018 and 2022.

TJML produces gunny bags used for carrying foodgrains, tea bags, seed bags etc. The gunny bags for carrying foodgrains are supplied against PCSO of Jute Commissioner. TJML also meets the entire requirements of seed bags of the Agriculture Department. TJML also produces 80-100 MT of Jute Twine annually to meet the requirement of Central Store and Tripura market. Besides, TJML also produces number of diversified products namely Carpet, Mat, Hessian cloth, Pack Sheet, etc.

Key Performance Indicators:

Some key performance indicators of TJML are as follows:

The performance status of TJML during 2013-14 to 2017-18 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.22.

Sl. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actual during the F/Y			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Production	MT	1249	925	584	452
2	Gross Margin	Lakh	118.00	233.00	140.00	53.00
3	Salaries/ Wages	Lakh	1453.50	2036.00	2700.00	3650.00
4	Staff Strength	Nos.	994	803	691	577
5	Share Capital from State Govt.	Lakh	1900.00	2000.00	3110.99	3000.00

Source: Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

Tripura Khadi& Village Industries Board:

Establishment:

TKVIB was set up in 1966. The establishment expenditure of the Board is being meet up by the State Govt. of Tripura through Grant- in-aid. During the year 2017-18 (up to 31-03-2018) total amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided to the Board as Establishment Grant. At present there are 68 (Sixty eight) numbers of employees working under this Board.

Activities:

The Board was set up with a view to plan, organize and implement the programmes for the development & promotion of Khadi & Village Industries sectors in the State being the primary activities of TKVIB.

Performance:

a) Manufacturing/Trading activities:

TKVIB is engaged in production and marketing of various Khadi and Village Industry products. Total turnover during 2017-18(Up to 31-03-2018) was about Rs.169.64 lakhs.

b) Implementation of PMEGP:

TKVIB is one of the implementing agencies for PMEGP in the State. During the financial year of 2017-18 the total 257 (Two hundred fifty seven) numbers of unemployed youths have been self employed with the financial assistance under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) through TKVIB.

c) Beekeeping Development activities:

TKVIB is the only the implementing agency earmarked specially for Beekeeping activities and its development in the State .During the financial year 2017-18 (Up to 31-03-2018) the Board has conducted 07 (Seven) numbers of training through which 77 (seventy seven) numbers

of beneficiaries have been trained up providing them bee boxes & equipments free of costs under different Blocks.

Other activities:

Organized state Level Entrepreneurship Motivation Camp on Agro based food processing Industries on 14th September 2017 at SETU, Dholeswar Agartala.

Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:

Handloom:

In Tripura there are 1,37,177 nos Handloom weavers as per the National Handloom Census conducted by the Government of India. 25,816 nos weavers are in 60 nos of Handloom Clusters. Out of 50nos Handloom Clusters 17 nos in West Tripura District, 7in Khowai District, 9 in Sepahijala District, 7 in Gomoti District, 8 in South District, 5 in Dhalai District, 3 in Unnakoti District and 4 in North District.



The State Tripura has some unique traditional design and arts in Handloom Textiles. These earliest skillful arts have its own place of pride, even today these arts are survived despite of all odds. The Handloom Industry plays a dominant role in the economic development of rural people of Tripura.

Handloom weaving in Tripura may be classified into two broad sectors.

- *Commercial Weavers:* - The Bengali weavers are the main commercial weavers of the State. The weavers are used to weave handloom Fabrics likes Silk Saree, Acrylic Shirting, Bed cover, Bedsheet, Gamcha, Lungi, Naga Types of Shawl, Ladies Scarf, Gauge & Bandages etc. The Manipuri Community is also mostly weaving their fabric in commercial manner.

- *Domestic or non commercial weaver:* - The tribal women weave their fabrics for domestic or ritual purpose. The Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture has taken Efforts to bring the weavers for commercial weaving so that they can generate some income to increase their livelihood for last few years. The Government has extended various supports and provides backward – forward linkage to the weavers by State Plan Scheme and Centrally Sponsored Project/Schemes for upliftment of socioeconomic condition of weavers' community.

The following Schemes are being implemented in the State with fund of State and Central Governments:

Mahatma Gandhi Bima Bunkar Yojana(MGBBY):

This is a welfare Scheme for providing general Insurance to the weaver. During the year 2017-18, 849 nos weavers have been enrolled under the Scheme. Action has been taken to cover more no of weavers under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana.

Marketing Promotion Scheme:

This is centrally sponsored Scheme and under the Scheme the Government organizes Fair/Expo on sale of Handloom products produced by the weavers of the State. The weavers of Cooperative Societies, participate directly in the event, they sale their own product and interact with the buyers and thus they acquired with forecasting of market trend for their future years. During 2017-18, 7 nos Special Handloom Expos and 2 Nos National Handloom Expos hae been organised in the State. National Handloom Expos under NERTPS – 2 Nos.

Handloom cluster Development Project under North Eastern Textiles Promotion Scheme:

Implementation of 17 nos of Cluster Development Projects have been started in 17 nos weavers concentrated areas of the state.Total project cost is Rs.8.48 Crores. Out of Rs.8.48 crores. An amount of Rs.413.135 crores has been released by the Government of India as 1st installment. So far 340 nos weavers have been provided benefit of the project. Utilization Certificate along with Physical and Financial report have been sent to the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi.

Block Level Handloom Cluster :

The implementing agencies have been asked to submit Physical & financial report along with Utilization Certificate. So that the same may be sent to the O/o the D.C (Handlooms) for releasing of balance fund. Under the Project total 460 nos weavers have been Provided Skill up-gradation training Programme & 60 nos weavers have been Provided looms & accessories.

Skill up-gradation Training Programme :

Adoption of latest technical know-how for sustaining the activity for better returns of the unskilled and semi skill weavers are up-graded by imparting training on new techniques and designs for Four months. During training, the trainees are being paid loss of wages and after training they are being equipped with Frame Handloom with accessories at free of cost. During this financial year-2017-18, 40 nos weavers have been trained on weaving of fabrics on Frame loom with the fund of state plan Scheme at Handloom Development Programme.

Turn Over of Handloom:

The turn over in the year 2017-18 of Handloom fabrics is Rs.452.025 lakhs.

Handicrafts:

Tripura is the hub of Handicrafts for the rich and diverse bamboo resources. Cane & Bamboo handicrafts of Tripura are considered to be the best in the country for exquisite designs, and artistic appeal. Handicrafts activities is not only way for income generation, but also the heritage of the State. Handicrafts items produced by skilled artisans is in high demand in National and International market. At present, these are 19 nos cluster in State.

For the development of Handicrafts sector of the State the following programme has been taken up which are:

Skill Up-gradation training programme:

- The Department is continuing skill upgradation training programme for production of marketable items as per the market demand. During 2017-18, 1203 nos beneficiaries have ben provided skill up-gradation training for production of quality and value added products with the various Department/Organisation fund (Skill Development Directorate – 60 nos. SC Wefare Department 200 nos, State Plan-60 nos and under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) MOT-III 943 nos)
- To develop socio-economic condition of the un-organisation artisans in to cluster fold by implementation of Government schemes to give direct benefit to the artisans.

Providing Working Capital:

To provide working capital an amount of Rs.28.00 lakhs has been provided to 19 nos cluster Co-opeative Societies.

- To provide modern tools & kits to the artisans to enable them to improve quality and productivity and access to a larger segments.
- Products produced by the rural artisans are sold in Ubran Haat which has been set up for display & sale round the year.

Setting up Urban Haat Project:

The State Government has established Urban Haat in the heart of Agartala City with the aim to establish a marketing platform and to create an urban recreation Hub. Regular Mela/ fair is being organised for setting the products by local artisans and weavers during the fair.

- Development of THHDC Complex. 1st phase already been completed with the project cost Rs.841.00 lakhs and functional.
- Development of THHDC Complex. The total project cost is Rs.8.82 crore, cost of which an amount Rs.3.00 crore was sanctioned and released Rs.1.30 lakhs placed to the PWD(R&B) Department as the PWD(R&B) Department is the Implementing Agency of the project. The construction work is on progress.

Sericulture:

In Tripura, Mulberry Sericulture was started during 5th five-year plan with the recommendation of NEC with small infrastructure. Initially Sericulture was confined only in the Govt. Farm. Gradually extension of Sericulture was intensified in the villages with interested beneficiaries under State Plan fund. The same practice was continued upto 1994-95. Later in order to increase the productivity of cocoons and to boost up the income generation by the beneficiaries cluster approach was adopted for implementation of Sericulture scheme during 1995-96. At present there are 20 Clusters are functioning in 8 District of the State. In Tripura about 90% of mulberry farmers are women. The progress of area coverage and cocoon productivity is achieved to a significant level.

Table : 14.23.

Year	Coverage of beneficiaries (Nos.)	Coverage of mulberry plantation acres	Achiv. of cocoon production (Mt)	Raw silk production (Mt)
2017-18	1,057	476.2	62.5	7.2

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Organization of Sericulture:

Sericulture in Tripura comes under the Department of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture (HHS) and controlled by the Principal Secretary, Industries & Commerce (HHS), Govt. of Tripura, Agartala at the top. The Director, HHS being the Head of the Department is monitoring the Head Quarter, District Offices and Sericulture Clusters. At the base, it is run by Primary Mulberry Rearers Co-operative societies (MRCS) which is taking active participation for development of Sericulture. In society, farmers representations is must as Board of Directors and one of the official from Department act as Managing Director. The Apex Body of the society (BOD) takes all the decisions for development of the schemes which is being implemented by the Managing Director. The Managing Director implements the scheme with the help of the Cluster-incharge and other field functionaries. Thus, the Managing Director maintaining forward and backward linkages between offices as well as to the member farmers.

State Plan Schemes:

State Plan Schemes are meant for to supplement the efforts being made under the Central Schemes. Total budget provision for 2017-18 was Rs.32.820 lakh out of which Rs.32.820 lakh LOC received and expenditure was Rs.32.820. The fund mainly utilized for providing support to societies for purchase of planting materials, plant protection components, organizing awareness programmes, infrastructure support to construction/ renovation of buildings at Clusters level, Reeling, Grainage, purchase of machineries & equipments, Sericulture Training Institute, Powelooms and development of Sericulture in TTAADC.

MGNREGA fund is also being utilized for taking up of Mulberry Plantation and development of existing garden. Under MGNREGA, total 907 nos. beneficiaries have been benefitted. Total expenditure of MGNREGA fund was Rs.108.05 lakhs for 2017-18.

Centrally Sector Scheme:

Integrated Sericulture Development Programme (ISDP) under NERTPS:

The project ISDP is sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India during 2014-15 for development Sericulture in West Tripura. For the year 2017-18, total amount of Rs.855.10 lakhs was released for implementation of the ISDP Project. Under the programme, assistance is provided for entire range of activities from Mulberry plantation to cocoon production, an assistance of Rs.323.60 lakh is utilized for implementation of project.

Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP) under NERTPS:

The project IBSDP is sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India during 2017-18 for development Bivoltine Sericulture in Dhalai District. Duration of the project is 3 years commencing from 2016-17. For the year 2017-18, total an amount of Rs.966.00 lakh was received for implementation of different components of the project. Total Rs.378.81 lakh is utilized.

Income of beneficiaries by selling of Cocoons:

The Cocoon production of the State for the year 2017-18 is 62.5 MT. The value of Cocoons comes to Rs.182.0 lakh which directly earned by the beneficiaries.

Production of Silk Sarees and marketing:

The entire raw silk of the State is being utilized for production of silk fabrics through 5 nos. Handloom Cluster and 2 nos. Powerloom units. During 2017-18, total 11,536 pieces silk saree has been produced. The value of finished products comes to Rs.346.00 lakh.

IT IN TRIPURA

Background:

In Tripura, IT activities were initiated in a serious manner in April, 1999, with setting up of a separate State Directorate of Information Technology (DIT).

IT Directorate has taken several initiatives to improve the IT infrastructure and e-Governance applications in Tripura. Some major initiatives are given below:



Tripura IT/ ITeS Policy and Roadmap 2017 and Tripura IT Incentive Scheme, 2017 has been notified keeping in vision "Development of infrastructure and human capital for one-stop-service delivery in a simplified and convenient manner for the benefit of citizen and catalyzing IT based employment generation by positive interventions".

The Tripura IT Incentive Scheme, 2017 shall be applicable to all micro, small, medium and large IT/ ITeS enterprises which commence their commercial production in the State, on or after the first day of April 2017, but before or on thirty-first day of March 2022, in the private sector, co-operative sector, self-help-groups, joint sector and also companies owned or managed by the State Government.

The IT Bhawan at Indranagar has been inaugurated on 24th April, 2017. The Information Technology (IT) Bhavan at Indranagar, Agartala is one of the biggest IT park at Tripura. IT Bhavan is a state of the art six storied intelligent building having total 89,292 sq.ft. carpet area. This IT Bhavan ensures most of the cutting edge technological IT Infrastructure. This will promote the IT/ITeS industries in the state and create employment avenues to the IT educated youth within the State Government is incentivizing the IT/ITeS promotional schemes for promoting STPI (Software Technology Park, India) within the STP at Agartala Lichubagan Market Complex also is in operationa. The major service engagements will be provided by the IT/ITeS companies would be:

- BPO and Call Centers services
- ESDM Innovation Centre services
- Web Development – hoisting, authoring & maintenance services
- Internet Service Provider with share internet facility services
- Software Development and IT Services

➤ IT/ITeS Support – 24X7 services

Information Technology (IT) is one of the critical sectors that rides on and resides in cyberspace. Ensuring a safe cyberspace is of paramount importance to Government of Tripura, which has implemented various Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based projects in Health, Education, Food & Civil Supplies, Transport, Revenue Departments for citizen centric service delivery. State's cyber Security Policy of Tripura has been notified and published in the State Portal. One workshop on Cyber Security has been organised by DIT. The objective of the workshop was to provide the awareness about the cyber security to all the nodal agents of the various government departments.

Digital Connectivity status across the State:

State Wide Area Network (SWAN):

Under SWAN (State Wide Area Network) coverage all DMs, SDMs and BDOs offices were initially connected through 2 Mbps leased lines. However, in view of increase in usage of the network, the bandwidth has been upgraded to 4/8/10/100/1000 Mbps depending on the requirement. As on 31st March, 2018, overall 85 SWAN Point of Presence (PoP's), 91 sites (SHQ, DMs/SDMs/BDOs), 232 Departmental Offices have connected through SWAN. Using these SWAN PoP's 244 numbers of various Departmental offices are connected with NICNET, BDO Laljuri Block has been connected with 2 Mbps Lease Line under SWAN project covering all 8 Districts, 23- Sub-Divisions and 58- Blocks. Now, in Tripura no left-out blocks are available to be connected under SWAN and hence we have achieved 100% SWAN coverage in Tripura.

HSWAN Coverage:

Under Horizontal Extension of SWAN (HSWAN) project 106 offices have already been connected and work is in progress for connecting 7 more offices. These offices have been connected now for providing Data, Voice and Video services through RF (Radio Frequency), OFC (Optical fiber cable) and Ethernet Technology.

BharatNet Coverage:

Under Bharat Net coverage (earlier NOFN), the connectivity is being implemented in Tripura by Bharat Broadband Network Ltd. (BBNL), a Govt. of India Enterprise. The objective of the project is to connect all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) with high speed Broadband through optical fibre cable (OFC). The project is being executed through RailTel, a Govt. of India Enterprise. As intimated by BBNL, Internet services at GPs/VCS will be provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), a Govt. of India Enterprise. Execution of BharatNet (earlier NOFN) project in

Tripura is going in advance stage. At present, there are 1178 GP/VCs and 58 Bocks in Tripura. Out of 1178 GPs/VCs, total 381 GPs/VCs have been connected in FY 2017-18. 106 GPs/VCs are planned to be commissioned through Satelite Link. In last two quarters total 13 GPs/VCs have been connected.

Agartala City Area Network (ACAN):

Under ACAN, 23 office complexes at Agartala have been connected through optical fiber cable having backbone with minimum 1 Gbps capacity. Till date, 67 directorate level offices at various departments have been connected IP phones have been provided to senior officials of Govt. of Tripura for voice communication.

Mobile Connectivity:

Under mobile connectivity coverage at Tripura, around 41.5 lakhs connectivity have been completed. BSNL, has provided 3.4 lakhs moibiel connections. Other Telecom operators namely, Reliance HO has provided around 2 lakhs connection, Idea has provided around 5.4 lakhs connection, Vodafone has provide around 4.3 lakhs connection and Bharati Texacom Ltd. has provided 20.3 lakhs mobile connection in Tripura.

Wi-Fi Connectivity:

The Wi-Fi connectivity setup at Tripura State Secretariat is a new initiative in the year 2017-18 and it has been completed in time. The primary objective of this Wi-Fi connectivity initiative is to strengthen the convenience and ease of integration with network components across the Government offices at State Secretariat. Also, online registration for availing Wi-Fi facility in the state secretariat is available at <http://dit.tripura.gov.in/> under Register for Secretariat Wi-Fi.

Tripura State Data Centre (TSDC):

TSDC established in December, 2010, provided data centre service to different Deparments/Organisations for hosting, running and storing their application, etc. for delivering services to citizens. TSDC currently have around 80 servers and SAN storage systems of more than 130 TB. TSDC has implemented Cloud Technology solution in 2016 calendar year and started offering Cloud services to few State Departments and has plan to offer Cloud services to all State Departments. Around 80 applicants and 120 websites are hosted and running from TSDC. Disaster Recovery (DR) site of TSDC is eestablished at National Data Center (NDC) through storage base replication solution.

Intra District OFC New Work:

Intra District OFC New Work (USOF Funded) project was designed to create Optical Fiber Backbone for creating intra/inter district network connecting all DHQs and SDHQs (Blocks) in the State. The program envisages to lay OFC cable (at least 24 F underground) AND PROVIDE 10 Gbps bandwidth. USOF envisages to use existing fiber and collocation facility for creation of this network to reduce CAPEX requirement. The bandwidth so created shall provide high speed connectivity within the State. In Tripura 51 PoPs were identified and presently 33 PoPs have been Commissioned by RailTel.

Digital Transformation of Government Services across the State:

Digital Seva (e-District) Project: e-District project has been implemented in the State to deliver citizen centric services online. Citizen can make online application and receive digital signed certificate/ output online. Out of initial planned 21 services, all services have been launched and operational. Currently, 22 services are operational under eDistrict online platform. Work is in progress to on-board more services. SMS gateway, email gateway, payment gateway, CSC eWallet, RAS have been integrated with eDistrict services.

Implementation of eOffice at all the directorates of Industry and Commerce:

The e-Office is a Mission Mode Project under the flagship Digital India (DI) programme. It is aimed to conduct the office procedures electronically for a simplified, responsive, effective and transparent working in government offices. The eOffice has been implemented at DIT and Directorate of Industries & Commerce. As on March'18, around 85 Government employees have been trained on eOffice process. One workshop was conducted for 56 officials of the Directorate of Industries & Commerce. The eOffice (File tracking System) is implemented in the Department of GA (P&T). Project is also initiated in the Department of GA(SA), Home and TIDC. eOffice implementation in the Govt. Of Tripura received the award for the Usage of ICT in Rural Development at the Business World India Digital Summit Awards 2018 on 18th May, 2018 at New Delhi.

Updates on e-ROR:

In the continuation of providing maximum G2C services through Common Service Center (CSC) outlets to the citizens, Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) has submitted a workable proposal to Revenue department for Record of Rights (RoR) like Khatian, Digital Map etc service delivery from CSC outlets. Based on the requirements

finalized by DLRS, NIC has developed an online application (eJami RoR for CSC outlets) for CSC VLEs. This application has been hosted in Tripura State Data Center (TSDC) and successfully tested on Test Staging Server and GoLive instances. The application was successfully test passed and launched at one CSC at Suryamani Nagar GP in West district. Since SCA role in CSC 2.0 has obsolete so it has been decided in a meeting with Pr. Secretary Revenue to integrate CSC eWallet with eJami RoR application for all the VLEs working under supervision of District eGovernance Societies (DeGS). CSC eGov will offer the CSC eWallet service on 90% (for VLE) & 10 % (for CSC eGov) ratio basis of CSC charges. Besides eRoR service, it has been decided that DIT will work upon offering Digital Map service through CSC outlets. CSC wallet integration is being started and NIC will make all the necessary changes for CSC eWallet integration and DIT will facilitate and coordinate with DLRS, CSC eGov and NIC for early integration.

Update on eProcurement : For e-Procurement, NIC has developed and deployed one solution at Tripura (<http://tripuratenders.gov.in>) which is being used by the departments namely, PWD(r&b), DWS, WR & Housing Board), RDD, FCS & CA, Health(NRHM), Tripura High Court, Transport, Industries & Commerce, TSECL (for RGGVY) & PMGSY. The ePayment solution (MOPS) integration is under progress.

GEM Adoption within the State: GeM is an online Market place for goods services for Governance users. For the adoption of GeM and eProcurement tools within the state's departments, several workshops have been organised by DEE. The objective of the workshop was at increasing the adoption of GeM by the state departments by introducing the participants to GeM procurement workflow, demonstrate its usability and to sensitize the state employees to the need for onboarding with suggested amendment to relevant rules and regulations for procurement. As on March, 2018 around 190 Government employees have been trained on GeM and around 220 Govenrment employees have been trained on eProcurement process.

Updates on CSC Setup across the State:

CSC 2.0 scheme that is launched in Dec'15 by GoI, DIT has derived an action plan and narratives for implementing this scheme in timely and effective manner in Tripura as per broader guidelines of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (Meity), Govt of India. DIT is Nodal Department & State Designated Agency (SDA) for CSC 2.0 scheme in the state and CSC eGov India Ltd is CSC-SPV from GoI. DeGS is responsible for implementing CSC 2.0 scheme in each district and collaborating with DIT and CSC eGov India Pvt Ltd for smooth implementation of the scheme throughout the state. Under CSC 2.0, 970 nos. of CSC's are

registered with 758 nos. at GP level and 571 nos. of GP's covered (atleast 1 CSC). Other services achieved are:

- i. 305 nos. of Tele law case registered.
- ii. 318 nos. of CSC BHIM merchant onboardded.
- iii. 6154 nos. of Digi-pay transaction recorded in April – May, 2018.
- iv. 15039 nos. of Digital Seva Transactions recorded in April – May, 2018.

Digital Literacy:

Under PMGDISHA four Training Partners and 163 Training Centers have been approved till date. In last quarter (Oct-Nov-Dec, 2017), around 10021 number 10021 number of students have been registered, 9453 number of trainings are completed and certified candidate are 4286. Out of eight district, top performing district is Dhalai District with 4489 number of students registered, out of which 4415 number for training has been completed and certified candidates are around 2422.

Digilocker Initiatives:

Digit Locker is an initiative of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), Govt. of India launched on July 1, 2015. The thrust of DigiLocker is to promote the vision of paperless governance, thus enabling any citizen to produce requisite documents any time anywhere in electyronic form. DIT has initiated the integration of Digilocker with eDistrict and work is in progress. 10 numbers of services of State Govt. Departments/Directorates other than eDistrict services have been submitted to Digilocker team for integration. At present, integration of four numbers of services of Agartala Municipal Corporation with Digilocker platform is in progress.

Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governnance (UMANG):

Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governnance (UMANG) is one of the key initiatives under the Digital India program to develop a common, unified platform, mobile app to facilitate a single point of access to major services offered by Central and State Government departments. In the Govt. of Tripura, 4 services (Electricity & TNGCL. Bill through BBPS, Soil Health Card, eRaktkosh) are onboarded and 21 no. departmental services have been submitted to UMANG team for integration in UMANG platform. At present, integration of four numbers of services of Agartala Municipal Corporation in UMANG platform is in progress.

Awareness Program on Digital Payment:

Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) has conducted an awareness program on Digital payment. Twenty nine (29) State Govt. Directorates were invited to attend the program. The session was attended by the Director IT, Joint Director IT alongwith other officials of DIT and twenty-five officials from various State Govt. Departments. A presentation was made on all the key modes of digital payments; Banking cards, USSD AEPS, UPI, mobile wallets, Bank prepaid cards, PoS, Internet banking, Moile Banking Micro ATMs, BHIM, BBPS. Objective of the session was to sensitize the attendees on different digital payments initiatives of Govt. of India and benefits of them in day to day life of citiens. Benefits of the digital modes of payments accruing to citizen were explained to participants. Progress of Digital Payment in Tripura and priority actions for promoting Digital payments were also discussed with the participants.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):

DBT portal has been implemented across all the line department at Tripura. Presently, 108 number of schemes are there as DBT portal and total number of beneficiaries are around 0.12 Croree.

State capacity building:

DIT has prepared the capacity Building Plan and Roadmap for year 2018-19 and it has been approved. Information Security Management for the Govt. officials dealing with IT Security system will be held in the month of July, 2018. A training programme under “Capacity Building in IT and Digital services (including Digital Payments, GST and Soft Skills)” project for State Government Officials in NER proposed by NIELIT, Agartala has been funded by Ministry of DONER. Got. Of India. So far 200 govenment employees of various departments of Govt. of Tripura were trained by NIELIT, Agartala. DIT is coordinating the programme on behalf of the State Government.

Software and Application Development:

The in-house software development team constituted with 5 team members under DIT for developing CMS (Content Management System) based Govt. websites and small to medium size applications for various Line. Departments have launcher 4 application software and 4 CMS based websites during this quarter. The applications are 100 days Monitoring System. Online Application for Wi-Fi facility at Secretariat, MIS Application for Forest Department, Online Monitoring Mechanism for SPV ower Plant for TREDADA. The new websites have been developed for ARDD, BBMC, Bio-technology Council and Horticulture, 42 number of Content Management System (CMS) based Websites, 10 Web

Applications are developed by Directorate of Information Technology and 49 Websites for different Department/ Organisations are being maintained.

(GIS) NCOG (National Centre of Geo Informaties) integration: SWAN and HSWAN assets have been mapped in GIS portal of NCOG, DIT has developed open source based GIS platform and mapped all the Bharat Net GPss/VCS. Work is in progress for NMS based GIS monitoring system for SWAN & HSWN sites.

Grievance Redressal: Grievance portal for the state has been implemented. Work of PG Portal developed by NIC and implemented by GA(AR). Web link given in State Portal and Departmental Websites.

Information & Cultural Affairs:

The Information and Cultural Affairs Department is the nodal agency for maintaining effective communication and acts as a bridge between the government and the public. It is one of the oldest departments existing since 1956. Earlier, tourism was also part of this Department and 2013 onwards Tourism has been bifurcated into a separate department.

Mandate:

The mandate of the department is twofold. One is to provide clear and precise information to the people in regard to policies, public welfare decisions, schemes of the government and other departmental activities. This is done through publications, short films, news paper advertisements, press releases, features etc. to ensure the maximum reach. The other mandate of the department is to preserve, propagate and promote the diverse aspects of rich Tripura culture. This is done through organising various cultural programmes, cultural exchanges, theme based festivals etc.

Organisational set up:

To implement the above mentioned mandate, the department is primarily divided into two wings, information and cultural affairs. The sections of news bureau, advertisement, publication, distribution, photography etc are part of information wing. The cultural affairs wing consists of culture and art & exhibition wings. The management of various auditorium like Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan, Nzarul Kalkshetra and Muktheadhara auditorium is through a society, whose activities are coordinated by the cultural wing.

The Directorate functions under the guidance of the Principal Secretary (ICA). At the directorate level, there is a Director, 2 Joint Directors (1 on re-employment), 1 Deputy Director and 1 Assistant

Director. Also there are Senior Information Officers and other office staff who work for the smooth functioning of the directorate.

At the field level, there are 8 District offices and 23 sub-divisional offices. Apart from this, there are 69 information cum facilitation centres and 371 Lok Ranjan Shakas.

The cultural affairs wing aims to preserve, promote and propagate the rich cultural heritage of different ethnic groups of the State. Also cultural diversity of the state is widely promoted by organising various festivals and fairs, street drama, workshops, seminars and so on in which Loka Ranjan Sakhas and local cultural organisations play a vital role. This section coordinates with Sangeet natak Academi (SNA), National School of Drama (NSD), North east Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), East Zone Cultural Centre (EZCC), Ministry of Culture etc., to promote and organise various cultural exchange programmes.

The Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan, Nazrul Kalakshetra and Muktheadhara auditorium run under the Society name “Management for Society of Cultural Complexes” under ICA Department, is also managed by this section.

Table : 14.24

Sl. No.	Indicator	2017-18
1	Cultural Exchange Programme	37 nos.
2	National Level Programme	12 nos.
3	Fairs & Festivals	186 nos.
4	Street Drama	393 nos.
5	Jatra/ Lokjatra	91 nos.
6	Cultural Workshop	388 nos.
7	Drama staged	51 nos.
8	Book Fair	1 no.
9	Cultural Programme	2283 nos.
10	Exhibition	5 nos.

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

News Bureau:

News Bureau deals with press releases, news briefs and press conference, covering government programmes etc. In order to assist the News Bureau a Press cell is functioning in the Secretariat Building to cover all news and programmes held at Secretariat. The In-charge Officer, Press Cell also acts as the Information Officer to the Chief Minister.

Table : 14.25

Sl. No.	Indicator	2017-18
1	Press Release	4123 nos.
2	Round-up	81 nos.
3	Press Conference	231 nos.
4	Features/ Success stories	69 nos.
5	Video coverage	36 nos.
6	Photo coverage	407 nos.
7	Training Programme with Media Person	1 no.
8	National Press Day	1 no.

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

- a. 936 press release on various events/programmes development news and 6 numbers of feature/success stories during 100 days of State Government have been published.
- b. Facebook and twitter accounts of the department and districts have been activated for instant dissemination of the information regarding various activities of ICA Department.

Advertisement:

Advertisement section deals with the release of classified and display advertisements. It receives the requisition of advertisement from the various departments, districts and as per the requirement forwards to the news papers. After confirmation, the bills are generated and payment is done.

This section also deals with enlistment of news papers, accreditation of journalists and welfare of journalists (through Journalist welfare fund and pension scheme). At present, there are 66 enlisted news papers of which 4 are in A category, 11 in B category, 8 in C category- daily and remaining 43 in C category weekly papers and 15 enlisted TV channels and 7 enlisted websites.

Table : 14.26

Sl. No.	Indicator	2017-18
1	Display advertisement	1818 nos.
2	Classified advertisement	2998 nos.

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

a. A proposal to open a regional centre for Indian Institute of Mass Communication at Agartala is under active consideration of the Government of India.

b. The government has decided to increase the pension for retired journalists from Rs.1000 to Rs.10000/- per month. This will greatly benefit the retired journalists who do not have any other source of income after retiring from their profession.

c. Financial assistance amounting to Rs.2,00,000/- only under the Tripura Working Journalists Welfare Scheme, 2000 was given in favour of Sri Biswajit Sharma, Journalists, Tripura Times for better treatment.

Publication:

This unit is responsible for publishing newspaper/periodicals including publicity materials. Monthly publications like Nutan Tripura and Tripura Sambad in Bengali language, Tripura kagtoon in Kokborok, Tripura Sadak in Chakma, Tripura Today in English are being brought out by this section. Various folders on occasion of Kharchi Festival, Statehood Day etc also published by this section.

a. A brochure on Mass Tripura Sundari Mandir has been published during the visit of Hon'ble President of India.

b. Short film on 'Queen Pineapple of Tripura' has been screened during the State Reception of the Hon'ble President of India.

c. e-Sambad is a daily news bulletin brought out by the department, that details all major activities happening the district. It is shared with all Secretaries and DMs over e-mail and also uploaded on the website. This news bulletin was in Bengali, it has been introduced in English and shortly it will be introduced in Kokborok.

d. Publication of booklets on Achievement of State Government in completion of 100 day's is under process.

Rural Publication:

This section through various media like Information and Communication Facility Centres, Lok Ranjan Sakhas, Readers corners, takes the policies and welfare decision of the state to the rural public.

Table : 14.27.

Sl. No.	Indicator	2017-18
1	Total No. of Lok Ranjan Sakha	371 nos.
2	Total no. of information cum Facilitation Centre	69 nos.
3	Group Talk/ Group meeting organised	2799 nos.
4	Seminar / Meeting organised	278 nos.
5	Meeting of Zilla Parishad/ Panchayat Samithi organised	1697 nos.
6	Fortnightly confidential Public Reaction Report communicated	281 nos.
7	Special Camp organised	368 nos.
8	Readers Corner (Pathachakra)	21 nos.

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

Distribution:

This unit is responsible for distribution of government newsletters, pamphlets, books, booklets, folders and other publications among the media, institutions and common people throughout the state. Also newspapers are supplied to the members of the state council of Ministers and senior officials.

Photography:

The photography section has 5 photographers and 1 developer. This section is equipped with modern cameras; however a good video camera is required. Training for photographers and developer on modern techniques is being planned.

This library has been started in 1975 and as on date, it consists of more than 8000 books. These are referred by researchers. Also news papers since 1978 are being preserved in this section. They all need to be digitized.

Initiatives taken/ planned:

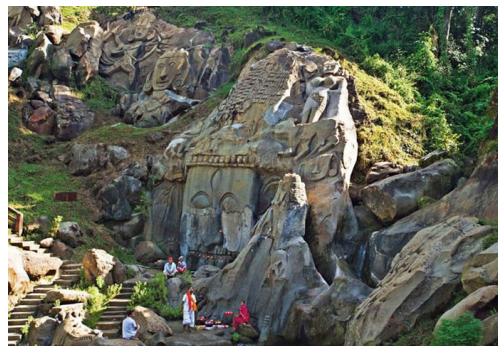
- a. An everyday news bulletin called e-Sambad was brought out by the Department in Benglai. This has been started in English also. Similarly, a news bulletin to cover the activities of the secretariat will also be done.
- b. Development of cultural calendar in collaboration with Tourism department so that festivals can be organised near the prominent tourist places during the tourist season.
- c. Digitization of all the reference books, news papers since 1978 and photographs is being planned
- d. Integration of 69 information cum Facilitation centers
- e. Exploring the partnership/ collaboration with Lalit Kala Academy, Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts, ITC, Kalakshetra, Auroville etc to expand the visibility of Tripura culture across the country
- f. Developing coffee table books and high quality documentary on Tripura art, music, dance and food habit.
- g. Indian Institute of Mass Communication
- h. Satyajit Ray Film Institute has in principal agreed to start some film editing and other courses in Agartala in collaboration with local universities.

Information:

Information wing of the department is not limited to media management but also includes the public and distribution activities. This wing deals with day to day news related issues, issuing advertisements to news papers, accreditation of journalists etc.

TOURISM

As a prominent human activity sector with positive outcomes, Tourism facilitates social integration and international understanding. It offers opportunities for economic, cultural and political exchanges, generates employment, incomes and foreign exchange and raises living standards. Today, it is the second largest and fastest growing economic activity, next only to the petroleum industry.



Tripura is a hilly North-eastern State of India nestling amid Bangladesh and Assam, with the tropic of cancer passing through its heart. The grandeur and awe-inspiring beauty of its several hill ranges, valleys and rivers amidst the moderate climate throughout the year are its perennial attractions. The state's interesting topography, stunning landscapes and wetlands make it an abode of rich floral and faunal biodiversity. Its beautiful palaces, spell-binding rock-cut sculptures of archaeological significance, Buddhist pilgrimage sites, Temples, Mosques and Churches add to its irresistible charm. The harmonious intermingling of Tripura's nineteen indigenous tribes, Bengali and Manipuri communities, their diverse cultural streams and faiths, traditional arts, music and festivals, beautiful handloom and handicrafts give Tripura its own unique identity reflected in its royal and religious ambience complemented with secular and hospitable nature of people.

Tripura Tourism at- a Glance:

Table- 14.28.

1.	Number of tourist lodge	= 30
2.	Number of tourist lodge run by TTDCL	= 14
3.	Number of tourist lodge under lease	= 05
4.	Number of tourist lodge taken by State Govt.	= 06
5.	Number of tourist information centre	= 08
6.	Number of cafeteria	= 13
7.	Number of Museum	= 01
8.	Number of tourist spot (State Govt. approved)	= 24
9.	Number of rural tourism spot	= 04

10. Cottages	=	09
11. Important fair & festival inside Tripura	=	07
12. Tourist booking centre	=	02
13. Internet connectivity in tourist lodge	=	08
14. Wi-fi facility in tourist lodge	=	01
15. Registered tour operator/ travel agent	=	34
16. Registered hoteliers	=	04

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

Accommodation Facilities:

<i>Tourist Lodge run by TTDCL</i>	:	<i>14 nos</i>
<i>Tourist Lodge under Lease</i>	:	<i>5 nos.</i>
<i>Tourist Lodge under State Government</i>	:	<i>6 nos.</i>

Category of Rooms:

Total nos. of Beds under TTDCL run Tourist Lodges	:	491
AC Suit Rooms	:	6 nos.
AC Double Rooms	:	96 nos.
Double Deluxe Rooms	:	12 nos.
AC Single	:	3
Non AC double	:	62.
3 Bedded Non Ac	:	16 nos.
Dormitory Rooms	:	27 nos.

Transport Facilities:

A.C Cab: 3 nos. Mahindra Scorpio, 2 nos. Tata Sumo (Grande & Victa) and 1 no. Toyato Innova.

A.C Coach: 2 nos. SML ISUZU mini bus.

Important Package tours under Tripura Tourism Development Corporations Ltd:

Table- 14.29.

Sl. No.	Packages	Duration	Rate per person	
			AC Coach	AC Car
1.	Discover Tripura	8 Days / 7 Night	8500	9000
2.	Golden Tripura	4 Days / 3 Night	4000	4300
3.	Green Tripura	6 Days / 5 Night	6300	6800

4.	Buddhist Circuit	3 Days / 2 Night	3100	3400
5.	Eco – Tourism Package	4 days / 3 Night		5000
6.	Weekend package tour	3 Days / 2 Night	3200	3800
7.	Maitree Bhraman	4 days / 3 Night	4000	5000

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

Tourist Flow with Revenue Earned:

Table- 14.30.

Year	No. of tourist visited			Revenue earned from Tourist Lodges, Cafeteria, Package Tour, etc (Rupees in lakhs)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
2013-14	3,59,995	15,376	3,75,371	Rs.203.85
2014-15	3,61,581	29,086	3,90,667	Rs.227.69
2015 –16	3,63,828	35,619	3,99,447	Rs.242.38
2016 –17	3,80,578	39,229	4,19,807	Rs.307.47
2017-18	403394	80094	483488	Rs.345.66

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

Key Tourism products / packages:

- o Archaeological sites
 - Unokoti, Pilak, Boxnagar
- o Eco-tourism sites
 - Sepahijala, Trishna, Rowa, various Eco/nature parks
 - Jampui Hills, Chhabimura
- o Religious sites
 - Tripurasundari Temple, Kasba Kalibari, Gedu Miah's mosque, Mahamuni pagoda, Mariamnagar Church.
- o Heritage sites
 - Ujjayanta Palace, Neermahal, Old Rajbari at Udaipur
- o Rural tourism sites
 - Debipur, Brahmakunda, Durgabari and Banabithi
- o Adventure tourism sites (planned)
 - Dumboor lake, Rudrasagar Lake, Jampui hills.

Recognised tourist destinations of the State:

Table- 14.31.

Sl. No.	Name of Tourist spot	Address	District

1.	Tripura State Museum, Ujjayanta Palace	Sadar	West Tripura
2.	Neermahal Water Palace	Melaghar, Sonamura	Sepahijala
3.	Tripura Sundari Temple	Matabari, Udaipur	Gomati
4.	Bhubeneswari Temple	Udaipur	Gomati
5.	Unokoti Archaeological Site	Kailashahar,	Unakoti
6.	Pilak Archaeological site	Santirbazar	South Tripura
7.	Jampui Hill	Kanchanpur	North Tripura
8.	Sepahijala Wild Life Sanctuary, Clouded Leopard National Park	Bishalgarh	Sepahijala
9.	Chabimura	Amarpur	Gomati
10.	Chaturdash Devta Bari (Temple of 14 Gods)	Khayerpur	West Tripura
11.	Kamalasagar	Bishalgarh	Sepahijala
12.	Trishna Wild Life Sanctuary	Belonia	South Tripura
13.	Narkel Kunja, Dumboor	Gandacharra	Dhalai
14.	Tepania Eco Park	Udaipur	Gomati
15.	Roa Wild Life Sanctuary	Panisagar	North Tripura
16.	Mahamuni Pagoda	Sabroom	South Tripura
17.	Kalapania Nature Park	Sabroom	South Tripura
18.	Baramura Eco Park	Teliamura	Khowai
19.	Brahmakunda	Mohanpur	West Tripura
20.	Banabithi	Khowai	Khowai
22.	Maharaja Bir Bikram College	Sadar	West Tripura
22.	Gedu Miah Mosque	Sadar	West Tripura
23.	Boxanagar Archaeological Site	Sonamura	Sepahijala District
24.	Venuban Bihar	Sadar	West Tripura

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

Favourable connectivity environment for tourism:

Latest development in connectivity, linkages with Bangladesh and advancement in IT communications can very well lure the tourists to visit Tripura as one of the prime destinations in their itinerary. Followings are the latest developments:

- There is regular air connectivity between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent years air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai. Presently, the Air India as well as private sector airlines like Spice Jet and Indigo are operating their flights.
- The runway at Agartala Airport has been extended to 7,500 feet and Instrument Landing System has been successfully installed which has made night operations possible.
- Airport Authority of India has taken up an ambitious Rs 427 crore project to upgrade *Agartala airport* as an international airport to boost the region's connectivity with Southeast Asia. After completion of the project *Agartala* would be connected with Bangladesh, Bangkok through flights.
- Helicopter service was introduced to connect Kailashahar and Dharmanagar to Agartala. The service being operated by Pawan Hans has subsequently been extended to connect remote locations like Kanchanpur and Gandacherra.
- Tripura entered the broad gauge railway map of the country on 31.07.2016. The foundation stone for the much awaited railway track to link Agartala to Akhaura in Bangladesh was laid. The Agartala-Akhaura railway link would be part of the trans-Asian rail connectivity. The rail track would be extended to Sabroom, the southern-most town in Tripura, which is only 75 km from the Chittagong port in Bangladesh. Chittagong port is the best port in Asia. Indian railways track shall be connected with Chittagong port through Sabroom.
- Besides, the surface transportation network within the state has been radically developed.
- Recently, Agartala has become the third International Internet Gateway of the country after Mumbai and Chennai through submarine cable of Cox Bazar, Bangladesh to strengthen telecom network in the North-East and Eastern India to bring investments in Information Technology sector.

Major achievements during the year 2017-18:

- Development of Tourism Infrastructure facilities in the North East Circuit have been started under **Swadesh Darshan** Project-I with an outlay of Rs.99.59 crores. Development of Agartala-Sepahijala-Melagarh-Udaipur-Amarpur-Thirthamuk-Doombur-Ambassa-Baramura Circuit The works are under progress.

1) Attractive accommodation such as Log Huts in natural setting almost completed at Sepahijala, Baramura, Ambassa. This will add to unique visitation experience for the tourist.

2) Solar power plant (Off-Grid) of 10KW capacities is installed. Gardens are managed more professionally and scientifically. Cafeteria construction is completed under **Swadesh Darshan** Project.

3) Construction of toilet blocks at Ujjyanta Palace has been completed under Swadesh Darshan scheme.

4) The foundation Stone has been laid for a **4 Star category hotel** under PPP Model at Kunjaban (near Rabindra Kanan), Agartala on 16-05-2017. The construction of the hotel has been started by the concessionaire. The construction works is under good progress. This will provide comfortable accommodation of a higher standard for the tourists.

5) A new cafeteria namely “Baisakhi” has been inaugurated in Amarpur under Destination Development of Amarpur especially for the tourists visiting Chabimura.

6) Construction of a new Tourist Lodge at Phuldungsei, Jampui Hills has been completed and ready for inauguration.

7) Newly constructed cafeteria in Swetmahal complex is ready for inauguration.

8) A new package tour namely “*Maitree Bhraman*” for Bangladeshi tourists has been introduced.

9) 20(twenty) Nos. of paddle boats have been purchased for important tourist destination.

Action Plan 2018-19

- Tourist potential of prominent water bodies such as six lakes at Udaipur, Dumbur lake etc. will be intensely developed.
- To boost potential of religious tourism, development of religious Tripura Sundari Temple is taken up. Funds under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) will be tapped for this purpose. Comprehensive master plan which will include modern multi level parking underground cabling, accommodation facilities, sub-ways, multipurpose center.
- Promotion of home stay and Bed & Breakfast culture in society at tourist destination such as Jumpai Hill, Darchai and Khumlung etc.
- In order to develop the tourism sector, various stakeholders such as tour operators, hotels, resorts regional tourist authorities will be closely integrated and co-opted holistically in tourist promotion

efforts.

- Skill development in tourism sector, especially guide services, and in Hotel Management and ancillary areas will be taken up in collaboration with the Skill Development Directorate, Government of Tripura. This will add to the capacity of the tourism sector in the state.
- Tourist Information Centers are being revamped and established with modern facilities at Agartala Airport and at airports at major metros such as Kolkata.
- Linking of livelihood generation with tourist development will be one of the focus areas. Rural tourism through innovative activities and showcasing of the culture of the State will be promoted. Celebration of major events and festivals will be facilitated in the State.
- Management of TTDCL proprieties in more professional manner is being ensured.
- Revive marketing and promotion of Tripura Tourism in places outside the state through audio visual creative content.

Major thrust areas for Improvement of Tourism Scenario in Tripura:

In moving towards making Tripura as highly valued and preferred Tourism Destination, the following aspects shall be strived and aimed for:

- Identifying tourist destinations of the state and prioritizing them based on significant tourist footfalls for eventual infrastructural development.
- Ensuring quality visitor experience
- Promoting responsible and sustainable tourism through strategic publicity and marketing.
- Promoting local arts and crafts
- Developing quality human resources in tourism and hospitality sector.
- Developing the state as a perennial tourist destination.
- Developing a portfolio of key tourism products by utilizing its unique natural, historical, cultural, religious, archaeological assets.
- Integrated development of tourism sector and not sporadic, stand alone and fragmented development.
- Fully tapping the direct and indirect economic benefits of tourism by creating more employment opportunities and by

dispersing tourism into the hinterland which will further the socio-economic goals of the Government.

- Creating an investment friendly environment to attract private sector for tourism development

Concluding remarks:

The State has a good potential for industrialisation. Low availability of infrastructure has actually made the process of industrialisation extremely difficult in the State.

The agro-climatic condition and fertile soil are favourable for development of processing industries in the State. Besides, the State has potentiality for promotion of gas based as well as fertilizers and rubber based industries. The State is second largest producer of rubber after Kerala.

The State has also tremendous potentiality for bamboo based industries including traditional handloom and handicraft industries. Moreover, the State is a traditional tea growing State, which has ample scope for improvement by adopting modern technology.

Eco-tourism is another area, where the State can expand infrastructural facilities for augmenting income and employment.

The official trade between Tripura and neighbouring Bangladesh started since 1994-95 need to be developed for exploring the greater economic prosperity.

There is need to set up a Software Technology Park (STP) to facilitate setting up of IT industries in Tripura. The STP provides infrastructure facilities to new IT entrepreneurs for augmenting investment as well as employment.

15) EDUCATION

School Education:

Viewing to make the state of Tripura as a modal state in India Education should have to play a major role to achieve the goal. Aiming to this view, the Govt of Tripura is making all-out efforts for all round development and expansion of education. The School Education Department, which wanted to make it into reality, has been



implementing so many development programmes and its besides Department has also taken some initiatives for improvement of quality of education. The School Education Department of Tripura comprises Directorate of Elementary Education, Directorate of Secondary Education, Directorate of Kokborok & Other Minority Languages and the SCERT. Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (created by subsuming the erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and Teacher Education programmes) and Mid-Day-Meal are running under this Department. Simultaneously, the State is making sincere effort through its literacy programme to make the State fully literate. Now, the literacy rate of Tripura is 97.22%. Directorate of Elementary Education is responsible for students studying in Class-I to VIII, whereas Directorate of Secondary Education is responsible for teaching learning process of students studying in Class-IX to XII.

At present, there are 4928 schools (including Madrasa) in the State, out of which 4398 (89.25%) are State Government / State Government Aided Schools (including 51 GIA Madrasa). The total enrolment of students in Pre-primary to XII is 7,57,924, out of which 6,25,119(82.48%) are enrolled in State Government / State Government Aided Schools (including 51 GIA Madrasa) and total number of teachers is 48780, out of which 42,079 (86.26%) are Government teachers(including State Government Aided Schools/GIA Madrasa).

- ❑ ***There were 4,928 schools in the State in 2017-18 with 82 inclusive schools for girl's.***
- ❑ ***4,45,481 children of Primary and Upper Primary (I-VIII) have been benefited under Mid-day-meal Scheme during 2017-18.***
- ❑ ***The State has got two Medical Colleges, one Agriculture college and one Veterinary College.***

A basic profile & indicator-wise status of School Education

Table : 15.1

Sl. No.	Parameters	Status
1.	Type-wise total no. of schools (As on 30 th Sep.,2017)	
I	J.B.	2,397
ii	S.B.	1,246
iii	High	661
iv	H.S.	444
v	Madrassa	180
vi	Total	4,928
2.	Type-wise no. of Girls' Schools (As on 30 th Sep.,2017)	
I	J.B.	07
ii	S.B.	13
iii	High	27
iv	H.S.	35
v	Total	82
3.	Type-wise no. of English Medium Schools (As on 30 th Sep.,2017)	
I	J.B.	187
ii	S.B.	122
iii	High	67
iv	H.S.	82
v	Total	458
N.B. Out of 458 Eng. Med Schools,24 schools (H.S-14, High - 10 & S.B-03) are started by way of conversion (Bengali Med to Eng med) from class - I and gradually to next higher classes from the academic Session 2017.		
4.	Stage-wise Enrolment (As per UDISE 2017-18)	
i	Pre-Primary	28,047
ii	Primary(Classes I-V)	3,41,573
iii	Upper Primary(VI-VIII)	2,02,130
iv	Secondary(IX-X)	1,27,843
v	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	58,331
vi	Total	7,57,924
5.	Stage-wise total no. of Teachers(As per UDISE 2017-18)	
i	Total Primary (I-V) Teacher	24,324
ii	Total Upper Primary (VI-VIII) Teacher	12,443
iii	Total Secondary (IX-X) Teacher	6,051
iv	Total Higher Secondary (XI-XII) teacher	5,962
v.	Total no. of Teachers	48,780
6.	No. of Higher Secondary Schools introduced Science Stream	233
7.	No. of Higher Secondary Schools introduced Commerce Stream	104

Source: - Education (Secondary) Department.

Table : 15.2

1.	Stage-wise Drop Out Rate (As per UDISE 2017-18)	
i.	Primary (I-V)	1.09%
ii.	Elementary (I-VIII)	1.87%
iii.	Secondary (IX-X)	20.95%
iv.	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	8.52%
2.	Stage-wise Net Enrolment Ratio (in %)	
i.	Primary (I-V)	96.34
ii.	Elementary (I-VIII)	88.33
iii.	Secondary (IX-X)	74.64
iv.	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	32.83
3.	Stage-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio (in %)	
i.	Primary (I-V)	99.54
ii.	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	94.56
iii.	Secondary (IX-X)	91.00
iv.	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	41.97
4.	Transition Rate (in %)	
i.	Class V to VI	94.26
ii.	Class VIII to IX	95.37
iii.	Class IX to X	61.07
iv.	Class XI to XII	87.79
5.	Stage-wise Retention Rate (In %)	
i.	Primary	95.01
ii.	Upper Primary	92.30
iii.	Secondary	79.05
iv.	Higher Secondary	91.48
6.	Stage-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI)	
i.	Primary	0.96
ii.	Upper Primary	0.98
iii.	Secondary	1.02
iv.	Higher Secondary	0.91
7.	Stage-wise Gender Gap	
i.	Primary	2.05
ii.	Upper Primary	1.19
iii.	Secondary	-1.08
iv.	Higher Secondary	4.79
8.	Results of Board (TBSE) Examination-2018	
i.	Madhyamik Pariksha (SE)	59.59
ii.	Madrassa Alim (SE)	61.90
iii.	Higher Secondary (+2 stage) Combined	78.62
iv.	Madrassa Fazil (H.S. +2 stage) Theology	87.50
v.	Madrassa Fazil (H.S. +2 stage) Arts.	90.00

Source: - Education (Secondary) Department.

Economic performance during the year 2017-18 :

- Two Jahar Navodaya Vidyalayat at South Tripura & Sepahijala started functioning in temporary structure during 2017-18.
- 1743 nos. Joint Benches procured during 2017-18 for High/H.S Schools in Tripura
- Fund of Rs. 41.39 lakh reallocated to DDO's for procurement of Lab. Equipment to 50 H/S School.
- 16,439 nos. Bicycles procured & Distributed to the Girls students of Class – IX , belongs to a family with annual income below Rs. 1.25 lakh.
- 29 nos. Post of Gr. – D & 3 nos. Gr. –C post created for appointment under the Scheme Die-in-harness during 2017-18.
- 1,502 Graduate Teacher (Secondary) and 1,353 Post Graduate Teacher have been appointed.
- 118 Graduate Teacher (Elementary) & 153 Under Graduate Teacher have been appointed
- The Government has laid stress on improvement in quality of Elementary Education. This requires that teachers acquire minimum qualifications for teaching in primary and upper primary units/schools.A drive was started to encourage teachers to enroll in D.El.Ed Programme of NIOS. A total of 8,199 nos. untrained elementary teacher of Govt./Govt. aided and Private school have enrolled in D.El.Ed Programme under NIOS through 94 nos. Study Centres in Tripura and First Term Examination of D.El.Ed. Programme has been completed successfully through 35 nos. Exam Centres for 7763 nos. Teachers.
- 02(two) J.B. Schools have been opened.
- 02 (two) English Medium J.B. schools have been upgraded to S.,B. School.
- 12 Bengali Medium schools have been started by way of conversion (Bengali Med to Eng med) from class - I and gradually to next higher classes.
- Up-gradation of 01 no. school from S.B to High School has been made.
- Up-gradation of 25 no. school from High to H.S school (with provision of only Arts Stream) has been made.
- Introduction of Science Stream of 08 no. school has been done.
- Introduction of Commerce Stream of 02 no. school has been done.
- Drinking water facilities have been provided to 115 schools (J.B & S.B) out of 459 uncovered schools. Remaining 344 schools are being covered.
- Land has been indentified in West Tripura District for establishing Regional Institute of Education (RIE).

- Land has been identified in four District likely North Tripura , South Tripura, Sepahijala and Gomati District. Proposal submitted to MHRD for early starting of functioning of Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV).
- Fund of Rs. 2278.80 lakh has been re-allocated to DDO's for repairing of Classroom / Service connection Internal electrification / re- pairing of Old building in Secondary Education
- Land has been identified in two locations for establishment of Sainik School in Tripura.Proposal has been sent to the Defense Ministry Government of India for sanction of the School Officer from Sainik School Society, New Delhi.
- Financial Powers have been delegated to 7 (seven) Inspector of Schools to function as DDOs.

Strengthening mid-day-mealprogramme:

A total of 2,71,948 children in 4428 Primary units and 1,73,533 children in 2131 Upper Primary units i.e, total: 4,45,481 children in 6559 school units in all Govt. & Govt. aided Schools, Madrassa/ Muqtab institutions have been covered under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. Cooked Mid-Day-Meal is served among the children as per the Government of India norms.

For the first time a budgetary provision has been made in the state budget for LPG connection in schools for cooking of Mid-Day-Meals. An amount of Rs. 4.96 Crores have been provided in budget for installation of LPG connection in 1967 elementary schools along with the recurring refilling cost for all the schools having above 50 enrolments. This will ensure a smokeless and clean and hygienic environment of schools. Automated Monitoring System (AMS) has been introduced to monitor the proper implementation of Mid-Day-Meal scheme in the State. National De-worming Day (NDD) is also relying on AMS for reporting coverage under the event.

e-Classroom Project:

- 220 video classes recorded out of projected 480 classes at the DDK Agartala studio.
- 96 classes has already been telecast(ed) by Doordarshan Kendra, Agartala.
- 75 videos uploaded in YouTube channel (*Tripura Siksha Bandhu*) which has 1,043 subscribers and 36,725 viewers.

EdCIL Project in 60 Schools of Khowai , Dhalai & Unakoti District:

EdCIL is providing offline Smart Class Solution in Tripura. 60 schools (@20 schools in each district) are covered. Kyan Projector (computer itself), interactive Pen etc. were delivered.

Table : 15.3.

Sl. No.	Component / Intervention / Activity	Achievement
1	Enrolment of identified Out-of-School-Children as per survey – 2016	591
2	Enrolment of Children with Special Needs (CWSN)	3466
3	No. of teachers provided 8 – day Orientation Teacher Training at BRC level	9778
4	No. of teachers provided 1 - day CRC level training	10498
5	No. of SMC Members provided Training	16843
6	No. of Out – of – School – Children provided Residential Special Training	342
7	No. of Out – of – School – Children (including Reang migrant children and Brick-kiln) provided Non-residential Special Training	4591
8	Construction of no. of additional classrooms	234
9	Major Repair Works (Pry. and U. Pry.)	30 units
10	Coverage of girls/ ST/ SC/ RM/ urban deprived children under Innovative Education (<i>Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat</i>)	1507 schools
11	Uddipan (An Innovative Teaching-Learning Process for Improving Learning Level of Early Grade Children) launched – Coverage of Early Grade Children primarily of Educationally Backward Blocks	522 schools

Source: - Education (Secondary) Department.

- ❖ Dress Grant is provided to 387339 students studying in class I – VIII in the academic year 2018.
- ❖ All the children of Elementary stage are provided free text books.

The School Education Department has prepared an Annual Work Plan for improvement of quality of education. Some important points of this plan are as follows:

Introduction of NCERT curriculum for classes I – XII:

In order to implement the mandate of State Level High Power Committee, Government of Tripura has decided to introduce NCERT syllabi/ textbooks for classes I to XII enabling the student communities of the state to reap benefits of its well researched and structured syllabi/ contents. This is expected to facilitate the students' participation in national mainstream in terms of academic and career endeavours. It is planned to introduce the NCERT textbooks from the academic year 2019.

Implementation of initiatives outlined in Vidyajyoti Mission Document:

The School Education Department has planned to take several initiatives in a strategic way to reduce the dropout rate as well as to improve the Quality

of Education. The strategy is embodied in its mission document, “VIDYAJYOTI”.

Establishment of RIE (Regional Institute of Education):

The RIE is a constituent unit of the NCERT with the objective to ensure qualitative improvement of school education through innovative pre-service and in-service teacher education programmes and relevant research, development and extension activities. With the ultimate aim of improvement of quality of education in the State, it is planned to establish an RIE. Meanwhile, 42.13 acre land at Mohanpur has already been identified by the Sub-division and District authority of West Tripura for establishment of Regional Institute of Education (RIE) in Mohanpur Sub-Division.

Effective implementation of Aspirational District Plan in Dhalai District:

Introduction of transfer policy for teachers:

With a view to bringing transparency and accountability in transferring of teachers and H.Ms working in Govt. Schools under the School Education Department, a transfer policy for teachers will be formulated in the State from the academic year 2019.

Implementation of twinning of schools:

In order to provide innovative support to the children for better learning outcomes, twinning of schools will be completed by March’2019 by covering 800 schools including Kedriya Vidyalaya, Nabodaya Vidyalaya and Ekalabya Model Schools.

Introduction of vocational education in identified 24 HS Schools:

The State has decided to introduce vocational education as an additional subject at the Secondary level from class IX to reduce the drop-out rate of students after completion of Class- VIII and also to prepare skilled persons for identified vocations/trade along with general education. From the academic year 2019, Vocational Education will be introduced in 24 Higher Secondary Schools in Class IX in one sector in all schools. The PAB of Samagra Shiksha Abhhiyan, MHRD, GoI has recommended to introduce the following trade/sector; IT & ITeS, Electronic & Hardware, Beauty & Wellness and Agriculture.

Provision of Smart / Green Boards in all schools:

The “Smart Board” Technology is interactive in nature. Therefore, it enriches the curriculum by taking a typical lesson and turning it into a fun and more interactive one. It enhances students’ learning experience. This is because it not only enhances the way teachers teach, but also enhances the way students learn. It can provide students with an enriched learning experience by projecting visual elements.

Development of Digital TLM for classes VI to VIII:

Government of India has recommended the State's proposal of developing 50 Digital TLMs through animations, videos, etc. for the classes VI to VIII. The work will be taken up.

Introduction of ICT based Education in schools through K-Yan:

It is planned to implement ICT-based education in 272 schools as per a proposal submitted by EdCIL (India) Limited, a Government of India Mini-Ratna Category – I CPSE under MHRD. The proposed Integrated Community Computer (Knowledge Vehicle or 'K-Yan') synthesizes the features of an advanced Desktop Computer, Projector, Speakers and Smart Display in one body. It also has in-built multimedia content. It is an all-in-one educational device that aims at cost optimisation and ensures interactivity, portability, ease of use, safety, versatility and enhanced accessibility. It is targeted to implement this initiative within September, 2018.

Broadcast of Educational Programme – “Shiksharthider Jonye” through AIR:

It is planned to start an Educational Broadcast programme, “Shiksharthider Jonye”, through All India Radio, Agartala at 2:30 PM every Monday to Friday to facilitate the students to listen to the Educational Broadcast on various subjects live in school, from the Selected Reputed Teachers, to be nominated by the Department of School Education, Government of Tripura and to repeat the subject at already existent 6:05 PM slot, which will help the students to revise their lessons learnt at School while he / she is enjoying the warmth and comfort of his / her home. It is also planned to supply radio sets in every Govt. schools and to start the programme from September, 2018.

Development of E-Learning Content for classes VI to XII and telecast through Doordarshan Kendra, Agartala and youtube channel “Tripura Siksha Bandhu”:

The proposal for development and telecast of E-Content for the Elementary Classes through Doordarshan Kendra, Agartala has been recommended by the MHRD, Government of India.

- Preparation of a perspective plan for provision of safe drinking water, clean toilet and electricity in schools and implementation.
- Effective implementation of ARMS under MDMS to achieve the target of ensuring 100% reporting.

Provision of Parallel Bar in schools:

Regular physical exercise is very important for the students for achieving good health & well being. In order to materialize this, during the year 2018-19, it is planned to install Parallel Bar in 370 Higher Secondary schools.

The status of school educational facilities in the State by existing eight districts as on 30th September, 2017 is presented in the following Table.

Table No- 15.4.

Type of school	Dhalai	North Tripura	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South Tripura	Sepahi-jala	West Tripura	State Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	527	234	183	275	264	346	267	301	2397
S.B.	254	156	75	193	117	159	136	156	1246
High	64	68	59	85	69	99	111	106	661
H.S.	36	48	31	44	42	69	59	115	444
Madrassa	3	23	34	16	2	4	71	27	180
Total	884	529	382	613	494	677	644	705	4928*

* Excluding 15 (School Educ. Deptt. managed-07, TTAADC managed-07& Central Govt.-01) non-functioning J.B. Schools.

Source: - Statistics Section, DSE.

The status of District and type-wise total number of Madrassa in the State as on 30thSeptember, 2017 is presented in the following Table.

Table No- 15.5.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South	Sepahi-jala	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junior	3	19	33	15	2	4	64	27	167
Senior	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	6
High/Alim	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
H.S./Fazil	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total	3	23	34	16	2	4	71	27	180

Source: - Statistics Section, DSE.

The status of institutions for girls' by districts in Tripura as on September, 2017 is presented in the following Table:

Table- 15.6.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South	Sepahi-jala	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	7
S.B.	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	4	13
High	0	0	1	5	1	5	7	8	27
H.S.	1	3	4	4	2	6	2	13	35
Total	3	3	7	10	8	13	13	25	82

Source: - Statistics Section, DSE.

The following Table depicts the district and type-wise total no. of English medium schools in Tripura as on 30th September, 2017.

Table- 15.7.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South	Sepahi- jala	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	33	31	27	23	12	16	22	23	187
S.B.	18	19	10	30	9	9	8	19	122
High	4	13	6	9	6	7	7	15	67
H.S.	8	11	4	6	5	9	7	32	82
Total	63	74	47	68	32	41	44	89	458

Source: - Statistics Section, DSE.

The following table depicts the district and type-wise no. of higher secondary schools in Tripura as on 30th September, 2017.

Table- 15.8.

Type of streams	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South	Sepahi- jala	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Science	17	20	18	22	18	34	25	79	233
Commerce	7	8	7	9	6	13	11	43	104

Source: - Statistics Section, DSE.

The following table depicts the district and facility wise total no. of high & H.S. Schools (excluding Madrassa).

Table No- 15.9.

Type of facility	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South	Sepahi- jala	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total No. of Schools	100	116	90	129	111	168	170	221	1105
Water	94	109	88	128	109	166	167	221	1082
Boys toilet	98	115	88	127	111	166	168	215	1088
Girls toilet	100	115	89	129	111	168	169	217	1098
Electricity	76	104	62	103	95	115	142	204	901
Play ground	80	87	67	105	99	154	141	186	919
Library	89	108	65	65	68	82	119	167	763
Ramps	55	69	60	109	99	142	104	137	775
Computer	50	74	42	71	58	68	76	146	585

Source: UDISE, 2017-18.

The following table depicts the district and facility wise total no. of J.B. & S.B. Schools (excluding Madrassa).

Table No- 15.10.

Type of facility	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South	Sepahi- jala	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total No. of Schools	781	390	258	468	381	505	403	457	3643
Water	554	342	232	414	362	432	370	433	3139
Boys toilet	778	384	255	467	381	500	403	456	3624
Girls toilet	774	386	256	465	381	496	402	454	3614
Electricity	90	104	49	89	50	54	50	126	612
Play ground	339	160	105	278	312	390	275	339	2198
Library	618	284	139	143	98	105	364	118	1869
Ramps	178	137	112	315	236	346	129	187	1640
Computer	38	28	16	35	29	29	21	51	247

Source: UDISE, 2017-18.

The following table depicts the district and facility wise total no. of Madrassa in Tripura.

Table No- 15.11.

Type of facility	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South	Sepahi- jala	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total No. of Schools	323	34	16	2	4	71	27	180	
Water	3	17	19	13	2	4	65	21	144
Boys toilet	3	20	26	16	2	4	71	27	169
Girls toilet	3	18	26	15	2	4	71	27	166
Electricity	1	2	3	2	0	0	9	3	20
Play ground	0	2	4	5	0	1	10	7	29
Library	1	15	4	0	0	0	5	1	26
Ramps	0	3	3	3	1	1	6	0	17
Computer	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4

Source: UDISE, 2017-18.

The following Table shows the district wise number of schools having Kok-borok subject in Tripura as on 30th September, 2017.

Table No- 15.12.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South	Sepahi-jala	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junior Basic	288	45	21	189	164	128	122	154	1111
Senior Basic	69	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
High	0	0	0	0	9	0	12	16	37
H. S.	0	0	0	1	12	0	5	15	33
Total	357	70	21	190	185	128	139	185	1275

Source: Directorate of Kok-borok & Other Minority Languages.

The following Table shows the district wise no. of beneficiaries under the scheme of free Bi-cycle distribution among the girls students scheme, 2017-18.

Table No- 15.13.

District	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South	Sepahi-jala	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of beneficiaries	1,348	2,016	1,412	2,464	1,075	2,849	2,180	3,095	16,539

Source: Stipend Section, DSE.

The following table depicts the district-wise enrolment in all management as on 30th September, 2017.

Table- 15.14.

District	Pre-primary		Primary (I-V)		Upper primary (VI-VIII)		Secondary (IX-X)		H. S. (XI-XII)		Total	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dhalai	2,954	1,152	44,468	22,124	23,493	11,250	13,059	6,371	4,311	1,984	88,225	49,881
Gomati	2,735	1,284	39,571	19,349	2,4231	11,989	16,097	8,079	6,348	2,886	88,982	43,587
Khowai	608	271	26,750	13,254	16,410	8,074	11,024	5,538	4,673	2,191	59,465	29,328
North	3,028	1,374	44,411	21,660	23,682	11,861	12,718	6,871	5,439	2,429	89,278	44,495
Sepahijala	4,063	1,828	45,247	22,027	26,545	13,288	18,026	9,218	7,065	3,241	1,00,946	49,602
South	1,873	826	38,176	18,779	24,436	12,594	15,965	7,942	7,629	3,324	89,079	43,465
Unakoti	2,981	1,375	30,293	14,924	16,329	8,200	9,916	5,087	4,406	2,283	63,925	31,869

West	10,165	4,764	72,357	35,176	46,004	22,607	31,038	15,507	18,460	9,130	1,78,024	87,184
Total	28,047	12,874	3,41,573	1,67,293	2,02,130	99,863	1,27,843	64,613	58,331	27,768	7,57,924	3,72,411

Source: - UDISE, 2017-18.

The following table depicts the district-wise school enrolment in all management as on 30th September, 2017.

Table- 15.15.

District	Junior Basic School		Senior Basic School		High School		H.S.(+2) stage (XI-XII)		All Schools	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhalai	19197	9470	24445	11944	19177	9479	25406	11988	88225	42881
Gomati	12063	5986	18561	9032	26225	13494	32133	15075	88982	43587
Khowai	9136	4569	10783	5308	17724	8866	21822	10585	59465	29328
North	14808	7214	21123	10161	22677	11490	30670	15630	89278	44495
Sepahijala	17447	8420	15243	7575	30804	15794	37452	17813	100946	49602
South	13230	6617	16928	8239	24915	12488	34006	16121	89079	43465
Unakoti	12720	6308	11043	5419	18745	9440	21417	10702	63925	31869
West	16217	7842	17900	8658	34135	16931	109772	53753	178024	87184
State Total	114818	56426	136026	66336	194402	97982	312678	151667	757924	372411

Source: - UDISE, 2017-18.

The following table shows the stage (class taught-wise)& district wise total no. of teachers as U-DISE 2017-18.

Table- 15.16.

District	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary		Total	
	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhalai	2984	726	1416	365	412	93	374	95	5186	1276
Gomati	3330	782	1721	358	667	172	690	209	6408	1521
Khowai	3064	830	1431	409	544	112	422	141	5461	1492
North	2292	707	1293	356	683	158	497	139	4765	1360
Sepahijala	3282	745	1773	339	834	176	723	241	6612	1501
South	2535	576	1531	269	772	124	809	127	5647	1096
Unakoti	1593	569	713	231	428	106	372	124	3106	1030
West	5244	2283	2565	1252	1711	758	2075	1207	11595	5500
State Total	24324	7218	12443	3579	6051	1699	5962	2283	48780	14779

Source: - UDISE, 2017-18.

The following table shows the type & district-wise total no. of teachers in Tripura as per U-DISE, 2017-18.

Table- 15.17.

District	Junior Basic		Senior Basic		High		Higher Secondary		Total	
	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhalai	1594	362	1709	458	927	224	956	235	5186	1279
Gomati	1367	301	1926	380	1607	390	1508	450	6408	1521
Khowai	1343	375	1601	382	1290	350	1227	385	5461	1492
North	1045	271	1317	380	1123	331	1280	378	4765	1360
Sepahijala	1504	336	1507	284	1876	389	1725	492	6612	1501
South	1207	278	1389	236	1440	276	1611	306	5647	1096
Unakoti	803	279	621	185	799	255	883	311	3106	1030
West	1938	812	2029	820	2384	1029	5244	2839	11595	5500
State Total	10801	3014	12099	3125	11446	3244	14434	5396	48780	14779

Source: - UDISE, 2017-18.

The following Table depicts the district & stage-wise drop-out rate (%) by districts as per U-DISE, 2017-18.

Table -15.18.

District	Primary stage (I-V)			Elementary stage (I-VIII)			Secondary stage (IX-X)			H.S. stage(IX-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dhalai	3.03	2.60	2.82	4.13	3.87	4.00	22.56	19.79	21.23	17.61	14.08	16.01
Gomati	0.85	0.13	0.50	2.13	1.35	1.75	21.07	18.15	19.62	8.09	8.37	8.31
Khowai	-2.21	-2.98	-2.59	-0.92	-0.77	-0.84	23.59	17.82	20.76	2.63	-0.70	1.10
North	0.26	0.19	0.22	2.09	0.99	1.55	26.12	21.98	23.93	6.05	4.51	5.30
Sepahijala	4.30	3.02	3.68	4.53	1.67	3.13	24.86	24.73	24.79	7.84	9.73	8.70
South	0.88	0.48	0.68	3.14	2.54	2.85	18.34	17.62	17.99	9.05	12.81	10.67
Unakoti	2.32	2.77	2.54	3.55	2.69	3.12	26.93	26.15	26.54	10.17	5.40	7.78
West	0.09	0.20	0.14	0.05	0.01	0.03	19.07	16.10	17.60	10.44	6.73	8.67
State	1.27	0.90	1.09	2.25	1.47	1.87	22.11	19.80	20.95	9.25	7.68	8.52

Source: - UDISE, 2017-18.

The following Table depicts the District & stage-wise Net Enrolment Ratio (in %) by districts as per UDISE, 2017-18.

Table -15.19.

District	Primary stage (I-V)			Elementary stage (I-VIII)			Secondary stage (IX-X)			H.S. stage(IX-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dhalai	97.61	97.62	97.61	87.03	87.02	87.02	66.54	67.58	67.04	20.29	21.01	20.63
Gomati	91.92	93.18	92.53	82.50	86.60	84.48	79.96	84.82	82.33	34.19	30.74	32.56
Khowai	96.48	97.88	97.17	87.63	90.73	89.14	84.98	91.97	88.40	33.31	36.01	34.61
North	98.63	98.80	98.71	76.07	76.65	76.36	52.11	61.94	56.94	22.33	22.67	22.49
Sepahijala	97.95	98.91	98.41	84.62	85.47	85.05	80.81	89.06	84.83	32.63	30.34	31.53
South	87.30	87.42	87.36	96.54	97.33	96.93	77.56	81.72	79.59	42.33	37.45	40.02
Unakoti	98.67	98.98	98.82	86.92	94.16	90.44	70.52	79.12	74.77	26.47	34.78	30.47
West	99.76	98.73	99.26	94.51	94.64	94.57	70.51	69.37	69.95	40.56	39.96	40.27
State	96.23	96.46	96.34	87.54	89.16	88.33	72.50	76.87	74.64	33.03	32.63	32.83

Source: - UDISE, 2017-18.

The Tripura Board of Secondary Education (TBSE) conducts examination both at secondary and higher secondary levels on regular basis. In 2018, the result of these examination is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.20.

Examination	Regular			Overall		
	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
Madhyamik	35,926	21,408	59.59	8097	3169	39.14
Madrassa Alim (secondary exam.)	42	26	61.90	-	-	-
H.S. (+2 stage) Science	3027	2552	84.31	77	47	61.04
H.S.(+2 stage)Commerce	847	569	67.18	7	1	14.29
H.S.(+2 stage) Humanities	16,542	12,931	78.17	2,848	1,887	66.26
H.S.(+2 stage) Combined	20,416	16,052	78.62	2,932	1,935	66.00
Madrassa Fazil (+2 stage) Arts	10	9	90.00	-	-	-
Madrassa Fazil (+2 stage) Theology	16	14	87.5	-	-	-

Source: TBSE.

Higher Education:

Higher Education is of vital importance as a powerful tool to build knowledge based society. The Department of Higher Education, Government of Tripura is responsible for the overall development of the basic infrastructure of Higher Education sector, both in terms of policy and planning under a planned development process. The Department looks after Expansion of access, increase of Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) and qualitative improvement in the Higher Education through various Universities, Colleges and other Institutions.



The scope of Higher Education in Tripura started in 1947 with the establishment of Maharaja Bir Bikram College at Agartala. After that, three private Colleges namely - Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya in Kalisashahar, North Tripura; Ramthakur College in Agartala, West Tripura nad another College in Belonia, South Tripura District were set up and subsequently taken over by the State Government in 1982.

With a vision of keeping in pace with demand, many General Degree Colleges were established in different Sub-Divisions e.g. Udaipur, Sonamura, Khowai, Sabroom, Amarpur, Fatikroy, Kamalpur and Dharmanagar to cater the need of local students of aspiration of the State.

The State has three Universities namely Tripura University (Central), MBB University (State) and a Private University namely ICFAI Univeristy. There are 4- Engineering Colleges namely NIT, Agartala(Central), TIT(State), ICFAI Univeristy Engineering Colleges/Insitutions (Private) and Techno India (Private), 22- General Degree Colleges, 2- Private General Degree Colleges, 1-Govt. Law College, 1- Art & Craft college, 1- Music College, 2- Teachers Training (IASE & CTE)(State), 6- Polytechnics, 2- Medical College, 1- Agriculture College, 1- Fisheries College, 1- Veterinary College, 1- Pharmacy(RIPSAT), 1- Paramedical College, 1- Physical Education College, 1- Tripura Folk Music College, 1- Bhavan's Tripura Teacher Training College, 1- Bhavan's Tripura College of Teacher Eduation, 6- Nursing Institutes, 1- State Museum, 1- Stae Archives and 25- Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

Key activities :

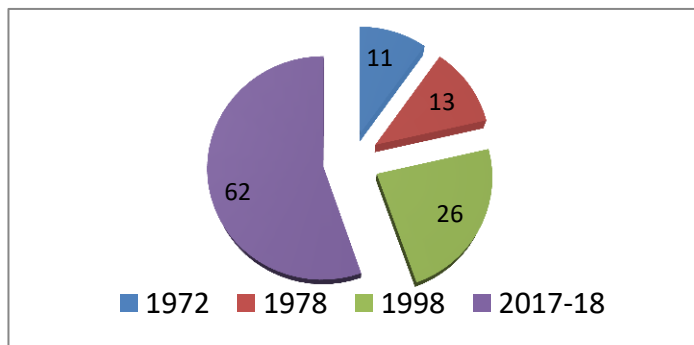
- Establishing new insitutions in areas having unmet demand for higher education.

- Providing support to the existing institutions for improving access, equity and quality of education
- Providing necessary support to the efforts of the Central Government for establishing Central Educational Institutions
- Enhancing financial support to the existing State Higher Educational Institutions
- Processing recruitment proposals for teaching and non-teaching staff
- Promoting academic reforms to ensure that the education being imparted is matched to the requirements
- Improving governance and autonomy and undertaking institutional restructuring
- Promoting use of technology in education to enhance access, quality at lower costs
- Initiate policies and programmes for strengthening academic collaboration and research and innovation, including research in liberal arts.

A diagram & chart showing the growth in number of higher educational institutions is appended below.

Table- 15.21.

No. of Colleges/Institutions	1972	1978	1998	2017-18
University (Govt.)	-	-	1- Tripura University(State)	2 (MBB University (State) & Tripura University(Central))
University (Private)	-	-	-	1 (ICFAI University)
National Level Institute	-	-	-	1 (NIT, Agartala)
General Degree Colleges (Govt.)	03	03	14	22
General Degree Colleges (Pvt.)	03	03	-	02
Engineering Colleges (Govt.&Pvt.)	01	01	01	03
Polytechnic Institute	01	01	01	06
Medical Colleges	00	01	--	02
Professional Colleges (Art & Craft, Music, Law, Nursing, B.P. Ed. (Govt. & Pvt.)	02	03	05	12
B.Ed. College(Govt. & Pvt.)	01	01	01	06
Pharmacy College	-	-	01	01
Agricultural College	-	-	-	01
Veterinary College	-	-	01	01
Fishery College	-	-	01	01
Paramedical College	-	-	-	01



General Education :

With the development of facilities of Higher Education and enhancement of literacy in the State, there has been tremendous demand for higher education in the State. Tuition free education is being provided in the General Degree Colleges of the State.

Trend analysis of GDC in 3 (three) years:

Table- 15.22.

Seven high enrolment Colleges	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
BBM College	1999	1506	1834
MBB College	1708	1404	1720
Women's College	1620	1438	1543
NSM Udaipur	1847	1782	1531
Ramthakur College	1695	1508	1515
ICV College	1618	1421	1490
GDC Dharmnagar	1546	1327	1372

Source: DSE, Tripura.

Seven High Enrollment Colleges

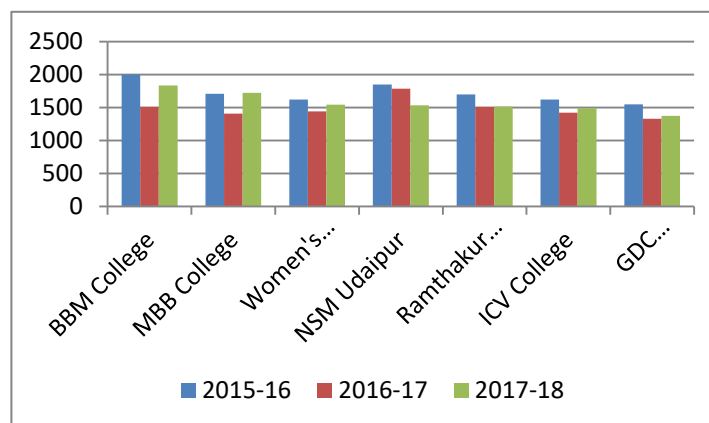


Table- 15.23.

Eleven least enrolment Colleges	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
RNT Mahavidyalaya, Bishalgarh	578	337	412
Ambedkar College, Fatikroy	400	370	396
GDC, Teliamura	474	342	352
GDC, Khumulwng	420	267	341
SVM, Mohanpur	396	296	324
MMD College, Sabroom	426	323	298
AMBSM, Amapur	299	215	275
GDC, Santirbazar	234	219	207
GDC, Kanchanpur	183	164	194
GDC, Gandacherra	156	108	167
GDC, LT Valley	192	147	153

Source: DSE, Tripura

Eleven least enrolment Colleges

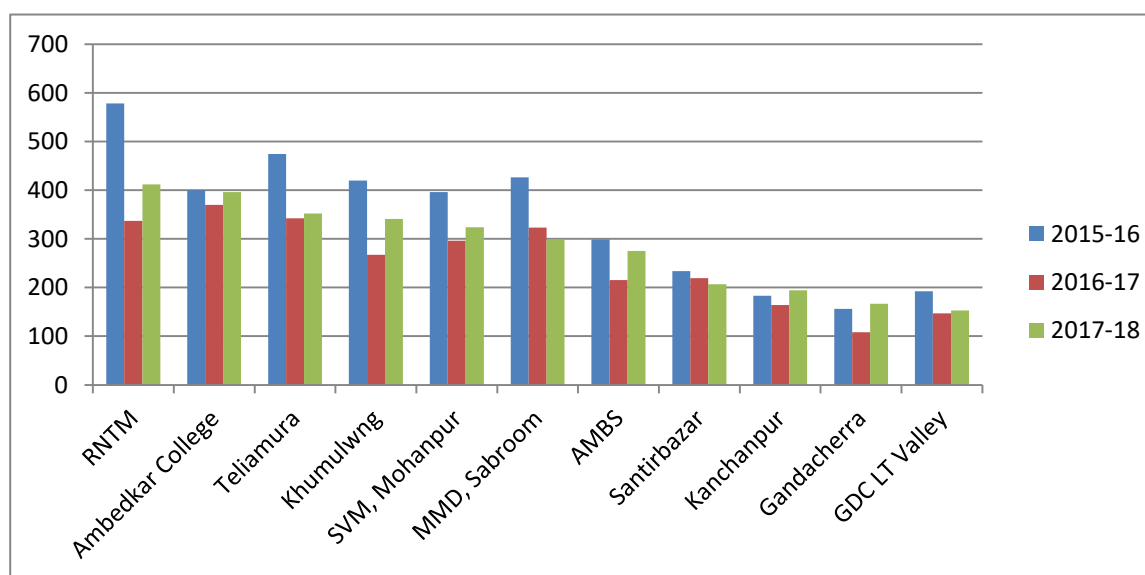


Table- 15.24.

Four mid enrolment Colleges	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
RKM, Kailashahar	955	887	986
DDM, Khowai	1085	1094	968
KNM, Sonamura	891	977	928
GDC, Kamalpur	743	579	633

Source: DSE, Tripura

GER is a statistical measure for determining the number of students enrolled in Higher Education level within the State and is expressed as a percentage of the population. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher

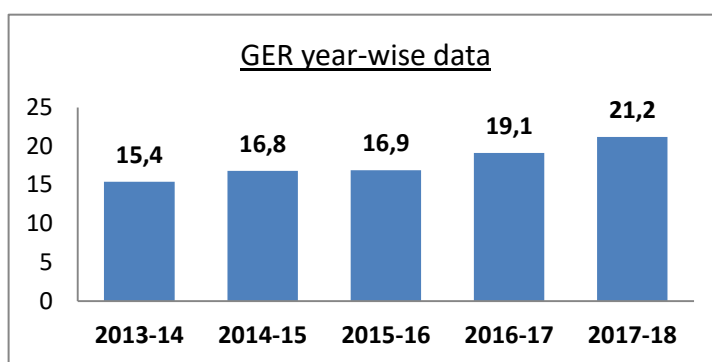
Education of Tripura has registered an increased from 19.1% in 2016-17 to 21.2% in 2017-18.

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education last 5 (five) years.

Table- 15.25.

Sl. No.	Year	India			Tripura		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2013-14	23.9	22.0	23.0	17.9	12.9	15.4
2	2014-15	25.3	23.2	24.3	20.2	13.5	16.8
3	2015-16	25.4	23.5	24.5	19.9	14.0	16.9
4	2016-17	26.0	24.5	25.2	21.5	16.8	19.1
5	2017-18	26.3	25.4	25.8	23.7	18.8	21.2

Source: AISHE report.

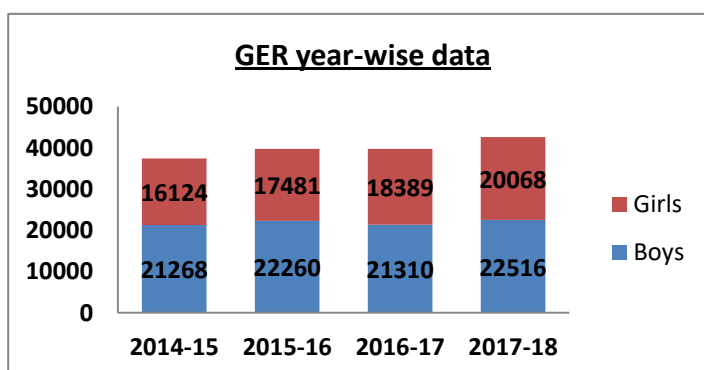


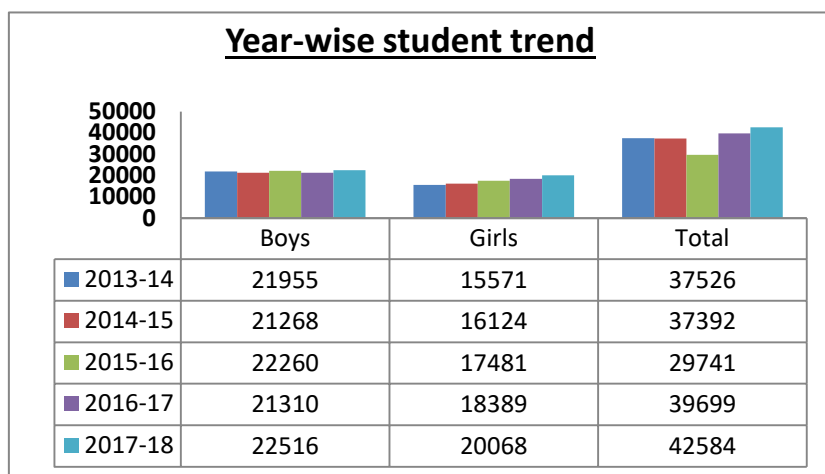
Year wise student enrolment in General Degree Colleges last 5 (five) years.

Table- 15.26.

Year	Year	Unit	Total No. of students		
			Boys	Girls	Total
2013-14	General Degree Colleges	22	21955	15571	37526
2014-15	General Degree Colleges	22	21268	16124	37392
2015-16	General Degree Colleges	22	22260	17481	39741
2016-17	General Degree Colleges	22	21310	18389	39699
2017-18	General Degree Colleges	22	22516	20068	42584

Source: AISHE report.





NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council)

As regards accreditation of NAAC, out of ten colleges accredited so far, 9 Colleges have valid NAAC accreditation, one is under process and rest seven eligible Colleges are preparing SSR to apply for NAAC.

The NAAC awards grades (A, B & C) on a 4 point scale. 7 Colleges have B Grade (2.01-3.00) and 3 Colleges have C Grade (1.50-2.00).

Table- 15.27.

Sl. No.	Name of the institution	NAAC Grade	CGPA	Validity upto	Status
1	Ambdekar College	C	1.52	April-2020	Valid
2	Dasarath Deb Memorial College	B	2.4	January-2021	Valid
3	GDC, Dharmanagar	B	2.79	February-2021	Valid
4	GDC, Kamalpur	B	2.24	January-2022	Valid
5	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar College, Belinia	B	2.19	February-2019	Valid
6	Maharaja Bir Bikram College	B	2.55	September-2021	Valid
7	Netaji Subhash Mahavidyalaya	B	2.02	March-2021	Valid
8	Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya	C	1.89	May-2020	Valid
9	Ramthakur college	B	2.27	January-2016	Validity expired. Preparing for second cycle.
10	Womens College	B	2.61	February-2021	Valid
11	Bir Bikram Memorial College	C	1.91	July-2023	Valid
12	Swami Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Mohanpur				UGC recognition is recently received. Now eligible for NAAC accreditation. Taking steps to prepare SSR for NAAC application.
13	Govt. Degree College, Khumulwng				They are preparing for NAAC.
14	Govt. Degree College, Teliamura				UGC recognition is recently received. Now

					eligible for NAAC accreditation. Taking steps to prepare SSR for NAAC application.
15	Govt. Degree College, Gandacherra				UGC recognition is recently received. Now eligible for NAAC accreditation. Taking steps to prepare SSR for NAAC application.
16	Govt. Degree College, LT Valley				UGC recognition is recently received. Now eligible for NAAC accreditation. Taking steps to prepare SSR for NAAC application.
17	Govt. Degree College, Kanchanpur				UGC recognition is recently received. Now eligible for NAAC accreditation. Taking steps to prepare SSR for NAAC application.
18	Kavi Nazrul Mahavidyalaya, Sonamura				They are preparing for NAAC.
19	RTN, Bishalgarh				UGC recognition is recently received. Now eligible for NAAC accreditation. Taking steps to prepare SSR for NAAC application.
20	AMMBSM, Amarpur				They are preparing for NAAC.
21	GDC, Santirbazar				UGC recognition is recently received. Now eligible for NAAC accreditation. Taking steps to prepare SSR for NAAC application.
22	MMDC, Sabroom				They are preparing for NAAC.

Technical Education:

Technical education in the state has started its journey from the year 1958 by setting up of polytechnic institute at Narsingarh, which has now been upgraded into degree institute with a new nomenclature Tripura Institute of Technology from 2007, wherein both degree and diploma education are being imparted. The scope of Technical Education further increased with setting up of the Tripura Engineering College in the year 1965 which has been converted into NIT Agartala in 2006.

With a vision to expand Technical Education and to make it available to the students of different socio-economic backgrounds six numbers of Diploma level polytechnic institutions under the Department has been setup in the state. Polytechnic plan an important role in the education of the budding technocrats by imparting cutting-edge technical skills to its students. Since inception all the polytechnics have developed gradually Deficiencies still persist with regard to the AICTE norms on the points like insufficient numbers of laboratory, workshop, books, journals, internet connectivity and other basic amenities.

Statistics on technical education in the State:

Formal technical education in Tripura started in 1958 when the Polytechnic Institute at Narsingarh was established. It was upgraded into a degree institute as Tripura Institute of Technology (NIT) from 2007 imparting both degree and diploma education is being imparted. Tripura Engineering College (estd. 1965) converted into NIT Agartala in 2006.

Presently, there are 6 (six) State Government Polytechnics in Tripura, namely, (1) TIT Polytechnic, (2) Women's Polytechnic (WPTI), Hapania, (3) Dhalai District Polytechnic (DDP), Ambassa, (4) Gomati District Polytechnic (GDP), Udaipur, (5) North Tripura District Polytechnic (NTDP), Dharmanagar and (6) TTAADC Polytechnic Institute (TPI), Khumulwng.

Apart from them there are two Government of India Polytechnics in the State, namely, (1) National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), Agartala, under the Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, Govt. of India and (2) Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET) Agartala, under the aegis of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Govt. of India.

The key inputs for ensuring quality technical education are:

1. Ensuring deployment of trained faculty as per the approved faculty student ratio of 1:20 in degree institutions and 1:25 in diploma institutions (already file has been moved for recruitment of 65 lecturers in polytechnics).
2. Ensuring deployment of Principals and senior faculty (file has been moved for recruitment of Principals of Polytechnics. The advertisement for Principal for TIT has already been issued).
3. Ensuring funding for laboratory and classroom development through funding under Technical Education Quality Improvement Project (TEQIP)-III for TIT and under North East Quality Improvement Project (NEQIP) for Hapania Polytechnic and Dhalai Polytechnic is being utilised.
4. Ensuring proper academic mentoring of the Polytechnic institutions. The Tripura (Central) University is to undertake revision of the curriculum of the polytechnics to make it more relevant to industry.
5. Attracting good companies through a strong placement cell. Giving soft and communication skills to students to be more comfortable during placement sessions.
6. Ensuring coaching and training for national level examinations such as Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) for entry into M. Tech.
7. Functioning of the Internal Quality Assurance Cell of the Engineering College.

TIT Vision:

TIT is trying to get NBA accreditation and Autonomy in the AY 2018-19 and after obtaining them, the Institute is planning to start M. Tech. and Ph.D. courses. In the meanwhile, the planning is going on to convert the campus into a complete residential complex for all and ultimately to develop the Institute into a centre of excellence in the entire North East region.

Contribution of the State Government in the establishment of IIIT, Agartala:

A plot of land measuring 52.08 acres in Bodhjungle, Agartala has been allotted for setting up of IIIT Agartala on 8th June, 2012. The State Government decided to make the payment of State share of Rs.44.80 crore and shortfall of Industry Partner share of Rs.5.82 crore, if contributed by them.

An amount of Rs.1.02 crores has been provide dto the account of IIIT Agartala on 5th April, 2018 so that bank guarantee of Rs.4.80 crore from industry partners, contribution can be submitted ot the MHRD for acquiring necessary approval.

University level Education:

The present Central University i.e., Tripura University is already under burden to increase central University namely Tripura University in the State, which has been set up by conversion of the earlier State University.

A new State University (MBB University) has started functioning from 2016-17 in order to increase opportunities for post-graduate studies in the State utilising the new infrastructure developed within MBB College complex.

Private Initiatives:

Techno India Group has started an Engineering College at Dukli, Agartala from this academic session. Bharatiya Vidyabhawan and Holy Cross College have started B.Ed. course in their existing campuses with the approval of NCTE.

Rastriya Uchhatar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA):

Rasthriya Uchhatar Skhiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), launched in 2013 aims at providing strategic funding to eligible state higher educational institutions.

The Higher Education sector in Tripura has undergone massive changes since last few years with the adoption of Rastriya Uchchatar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA). Due to the distributed component wise funding, several institutions of Tripura developed with Infrastructure grants & New MDC grants, which in turn resulted in increase of Gross Enrolment Ration (GER), implementation of Semester based Course Curriculum, extension of online library facilities, automation of library services.

The salient objectives of RUSA are to; “provide low cost high quality Higher Education to all the aspirant students and utilise the human resources with equity and access to all there by increasing GER for the overall development of the State”.

The Higher Education system of the State supports the resident institutions for its development works like construction of new academic and administrative buildings, increasing space of class rooms and other ancillary component like auditorium, boys and girl’s common room, canteen, playground etc. During the last one decade there has been

substantial progress in building up physical infrastructure of the general as well as professional and technical degree colleges in the State. However, there has been increasing growth of enrolment of the students during last few years hitting the need of further development of the institutions and increase of capacity in the colleges. Introduction of new computer/IT related courses, soft skill development side by side the general graduation degree course so that with such dual qualifications the students become more competent for facing the job interviews. The State Government is committed to high standard of performance and development of institutional environment. Therefore, the Department is emphasizing on the value based education and the courses which are relevant to the present scenario, so that the students may find their way from different angles to place them in working sector of their choice and credibility.

Rastriya Uchchatar Skhisha Abhiyan has played an active role in developing the infrastructure and quality of education in the colleges of Tripura. Infrastructure grant has been given to a total of 11 colleges and 4 colleges received the grant of New Model Degree Colleges. Highly equipped laboratories, new books, journals and bought under infrastructure grant which further helped to reduce the shortage of resources in the Colleges.

Funds received under RUSA 1.0

Table : 15.28.

Sl. No.	Components	Physical units approved	Total amount approved (Rs.in crore)	Central share released (Rs.in crore)	State share released (Rs.in crore)
1	Infrastructure grants to colleges	11	2	11.011	1.21
2	New Model Degree College (MDC Santirbazar, MDC Kanchanpur, MDC LT Valley & MDC English Medium)	4	45.339	19.249	2.1388
	Total	15	67.339	30.26	3.3488

With this funding under RUSA, there has been remarkable progress in the quality development and infrastructure development in the beneficiary colleges. The details are given below:

2.1. Preparatory grant:

- Process for online admission web portal for all 22 General Degree Colleges of Tripura has been developed.

2.2. Infrastructure grant:

- Computer labs & science labs were upgraded in all beneficiary colleges.
- Construction of toilets, common rooms for students (Ramthakur College, DDMC Khowai, GDC Kamalpur) done.
- Books and journals were bought by all 11 beneficiary colleges under infrastructure grant.
- Physical Education Departments were equipped with sports and gym equipments in all the 11 RUSA beneficiary colleges.
- Digitisation of Library Management System (RKM Kailashahar, GDC Kamalpur, GDC Dharmanagar) have been done.
- Online library and e-journal resource center has been developed for the benefit of the students in Women's College, Agartala.

2.3. New MDC grant:

- Approx. 90% construction in 1st phase have been done in Govt. Degree College, Kanchanpur during the past one year. UC of Rs.3.0 crore submitted. The work will be completed by the month of September, 2018. Photos are uploaded in Bhuvan RUSA portal.
- Approx. 90% construction in 1st phase has been achieved by Govt. Degree College, LT Valley. UC of Rs.3.0 crore have been submitted. Photos are uploaded in Bhuvan RUSA portal.
- Approx. 90% construction has been achieved by PWD in Govt. Degree College, Santirbazar. UC of Rs.2.74 crore have been submitted by PWD. Photos are uploaded in Bhuvan RUSA portal.
- Approx. 50% work has been completed in New MDC (English medium college at Agartala) by PWD. Photos are uploaded in Bhuvan RUSA.
- **Best practice/success stories of RUSA in the last three years**
 - a) 10 General Degree Colleges are accredited by NAAC so far after implementation of RUSA in the State.
 - b) Digitisation of Library Management System (RKM Kailashahar, Women's College, GDC Kamalpur, GDC Dharmanagar) done.
 - c) Smart Classrooms developed in the Colleges under funding of RUSA, which in turn resulted increase in attendance. GER increased from 16.8 in 2014-15 to 21.2 in 2017-18 (AISHE source).

d) Sports equipments procured and playground developed in RUSA funded Colleges. In some of the Colleges, Gymnasiums were also set up.

▪ **Action Plan for 2018-19**

a) Digitized MIS portal for Management and monitoring of students, faculties universal database of official's data of the Department of Higher Education alongwith all the affiliated Colleges of Tripura.

b) Release of the remaining 3rd instalment of infrastructure grant for up-gradation and procurement of equipments for the 11 RUSA beneficiary Colleges.

c) Release of the remaining 4th MDCs namely GDC Santirbazar, GDC LT Valley, GDC Kanchanpur & New MDC English Medium at Agartala.

d) Capacity building programs and involvement of technology in course curriculum will be undertaken for all the faculties of Govt. Degree Colleges.

e) Initiation and preparing all the 13 remaining General Degree Colleges to be accredited under NAAC.

▪ Introduction of RUSA 2.0:

RUSA 2.0 i.e. the 2nd phase of RUSA has been launched this year and the scheme validity is up to 31st March, 2020. There are 14 components under RUSA 2.0. Submission of new proposals is done through online challenge level funding portal. The Department has furnished project proposal under the following components:

1. Infrastructure grant of Colleges.
2. Upgradation of existing Colleges to MDC.
3. Setting up of new Professional Colleges (B.Ed) in the College campus of BBMC.
4. Details of components sanctioned under RUSA 2.0 can be seen as follows:

Table : 15.29.

Sl. No.	Components	Physical units approved	Total amount approved (Rs.in crore)	Central share released (Rs.in crore)	State share released (Rs.in crore)
1	Infrastructure grants to colleges	09	18	Sanctioned yet to be released.	NA

Tripura State Museum, Ujjayanta Palace:

The Tripura State Museum was set up in the Ujjayanta Palace with a new approach and a better perspective; and thrown open to the public on 25.09.2013. Based on the approved Action Plan, 25 (twenty-five) galleries have been developed till now for showcasing the art, culture, history and various other aspects of Tripura and the Northeast India.

Public Library:

No. of Public Library: 26 nos. (State Central Library – 1, District Level Library – 7, Sub-Division Library – 10, Block Level Library – 5, Town Library – 1, Rural Level Library – 2. All Public libraries are looked after by Birchandra State Central Library under the supervision of DHE. Librarians will be assigned Public Libraries in groups for administering them. There are 44 nos. staff (Sr Librarian, librarian, library Assistant, Sorter) for managing it. The vacancies require to be rationalised and the RRs need to be reviewed.

Status of NCC activities in Tripura:

Tripura State has one NCC Battalion and Town NCC COY at College tilla, Agartala which has 3774 cadets at Schools and 1647 at College covering 47 schools and 15 colleges. To meet the aspiration of the youth, the State Government has already concurred with the proposal of NCC authority for setting up of NCC Group HQ and NCC Academy in 4.3 acres demarcated land at Mohanpur Sub-Division. The approvals of NCC units in institution are given by DDG, NCC, Shillong. In view of setting up of the NCC Group Headquarter and Academy in the State, more number of institutions can be covered under NCC.

NCC cadets holding A, B, C certificate are getting benefits of reserved seats of selection in Armed Forces as well as in special quota in Para Military organisation.

Besides, the NCC cadets of Tripura are playing vital role during disaster. A Disaster Management Cell has been set up in the Colleges involving NCC Cadets and some faculty members.

The following Table shows the district wise higher educational institutions during 2017-18 in the State.

Table : 15.30.

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Govt. Law College	Music College	Art College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West	3	6	2	1	1	1

Khowai	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	3	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	2	-	-	-	-
North	-	2	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	2	-	-	-	-
Gomati	-	2	-	-	-	-
South	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total	3	22	2	1	1	1
District	Teacher Training (IASE)	Polytechnic	Medical College	Pharmacy	Para-Medical	
<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	
West	1	3	2	1	1	
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	1	-	-	-	
Unokoti	1	-	-	-	-	
North	-	1	-	-	-	
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	
Gumati	-	1	-	-	-	
South	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2	6	2	1	1	
District	Nursing College	Fisheries College	Agriculture College	Veterinary College	Regional Phy. Education	
<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	
West	6	1	1	1	-	
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	
North	-	-	-	-	1	
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	
South	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	6	1	1	1	1	
District	Holy Cross College	Bhavan's Tripura College Science & Technology	Bhavan's Tripura College of Teachers Education	Tribal Folk Music	Techno India Group	
<i>1</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	
West	1	1	1	1	1	
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	

Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The district wise number of students in various higher educational institutions in 2017-18 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.31.

District	University		General Degree College		Engineering College		Govt. Law College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
West	640(*)	361(*)	9079	9100	685@)	359@)	95	122
Khowai			1747	1529				
Dhalai			1260	1027	-	-	-	-
Unokoti			1618	1511				
North			2098	1859	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala			1502	1325				
Gumati			2424	1797	-	-	-	-
South			2788	1920				
Total	640(*)	361(*)	22516	20068	685@)	359@)	95	122

District	Music College		Art College		Teachers training		Polytechnic	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>
West	71	163	130	78	128	203	633	689
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	103
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	100	86	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	87
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	172
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	71	163	130	78	228	289	1580	1051

District	Medical College		Pharmacy		Para-Medical		Nursing	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>
West	579	454	100	93	227	205	1204	700
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	579	454	100	93	227	205	1204	700	

District	Fisheries College		Agriculture College		Veterinary College		Physical Edu. College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	83	80	59	49	92	85	-	-
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	17
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	83	80	59	49	92	85	33	17

District	Holy Cross College		Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech.		Bhavan's Tripura College of Teachers Education		Tribal Folk Music College		Techno India	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
West	462	354	85	48	106	94	67	40	507	232
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	462	354	85	48	106	94	67	40	507	232

Source: Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

(*)=Data related to ICFAI & MBB University only.

(@)=Data related to TIT only.

The district wise number of teachers in various higher educational institutions in 2017-18 in the State is presented in the following table.

Table- 15.32.

District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	University		General		Engineering	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	69 (*)	25 (*)	132	175	61@	16@
	Guest/Visiting	15	08	70	81	11	07
Khowai	Regular	-	-	29	21	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	11	15	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	34	10	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	19	12	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	53	27	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	17	11	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	40	17	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	21	07	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	25	19	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	12	08	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	38	26	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	24	13	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	57	32	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	16	18	-	-
Total	Regular	69(*)	25(*)	408	327	61@	16@
	Guest/Visiting	15	08	190	165	11	07

(*) Data related to ICFAI & MBB University only. (@) Data related to TIT only.

District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	Government Law College		Music College		Art College	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	05	01	14	18	21	04
	Guest/Visiting	13	05	04	11	02	04
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	05	01	14	18	21	04
	Guest/Visiting	13	05	04	11	02	04

District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	Teachers Training		Polytechnic		Medical College	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	11	16	13	08	288	74
	Guest/Visiting	01	01	09	16	00	00
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	01	01	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	13	04	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	08	05	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	04	00	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	12	02	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	09	03	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	03	03	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	19	21	27	12	288	74
	Guest/Visiting	01	01	37	25	00	00

District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	Pharmacy		Paramedical		Nursing	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	09	01	21	23	17	107
	Guest/Visiting	03	00	24	03	08	12
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	09	01	21	23	17	107
	Guest/Visiting	03	00	24	03	08	12

District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	Fisheries	Agriculture	Veterinary College
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		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	18	04	23	03	47	13
	Guest/Visiting	00	00	00	00	09	00
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	18	04	23	03	47	13
	Guest/Visiting	00	00	02	00	09	00

District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	Phy. Education College		Holy Cross College		BTCST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	-	-	07	09	06	02
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	09	11	03	03
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	07	01	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	00	00	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	07	01	07	09	06	02
	Guest/Visiting	00	00	09	11	03	03
District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	BTCTE		Tribal Fold Music College		Tecno India	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	08	10	02	00	NRA	NRA
	Guest/Visiting	01	02	22	02	-	-
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	08	10	02	00	NRA	NRA
	Guest/Visiting	01	02	22	02	-	-

() indicates Part-time / Guest/ Contract Teachers.

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the number of schedule castes and schedule tribes students in Graduate level in degree colleges by district wise in 2017-18 is presented below.

Table- 15.33.

District	S.C. Graduate			S.T. Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	1928	1771	3699	2440	2389	4829
Khowai	365	308	673	841	683	1524
North	495	434	929	366	285	651
Unokoti	393	336	729	290	215	505
Dhalai	312	249	561	534	325	859
Sepahijala	282	244	526	109	84	193
Gumati	474	327	801	807	501	1308
South	457	270	727	765	445	1210
TOTAL	4706	3939	8645	6152	4927	11079

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

Social Education:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department bears the responsibility of promoting social education activities and implementing welfare activities and various programmes.

Its objectives are to provide assistance particularly to the economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people. Besides, Department of Women & Child is one of the priority sectors of this Department.



Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS):

The Integrated Child Development Service(ICDS) Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced Universalization of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6(six) years of age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The following schemes have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme:

1. ICDS (General).
2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)
3. ICDS Training
4. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)
5. Construction of Anganwadi Centre

A. ICDS (General):

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since 2nd October, 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9911 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in Tripura. All the sanctioned 9911 Anganwadi Centers have made operational in the State covering all eight districts.

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Project and Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in 2017-18 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.34.

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	Dhalai District	North District	Unakoti District	South District	Gomati District	Sepahijala District	Khowai District	West District	State Total
2017-2018	Project	6	6	6	8	8	6	8	8	56
	Anganwadi Centre	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911
	Anganwadi Workers	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911
	Anganwadi Helpers	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911

B. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY Scheme was launched in September, 2000. Adolescent Girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line (BPL) as well as school drop-outs in the age group of 11-18 years are selected and attached to the local Anganwadi Centers for monthly learning and training activities. If out of School girls in 11-18 years are not available at AWCs under KSY, the school going girls may be selected for KSY for coverage of the Scheme.

Under KSY, multiple options are available to choose one or more interventions to improve nutritional, health, economic and social status of Adolescent Girls. The provision of fund is limited to Rs.1,10,000/- per Project per year with 10 nos. KSY centre (AWCs). Each KSY centre comprising 30 Nos Adolescent girls. KSY Girls can be given training in making Plastic Chatai, Flower Saji, Mora, tailoring, Woolen Knitting and Bamboo Works & Knitting of Pachara. Reading, Writing and learning about health & nutrition are also advocated in all these KSY centers. Supplementary nutrition is also provided to the Adolescent Girls in the AWCs.

C. ICDS Training Programme.

This Programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the Instructors and guest lecturers of the Department on job course, orientation & refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following 5(five) Anganwadi Worker's Training Centre.

Table- 15.35.

Sl. No	Anganwadi Workers Training Centre.
1.	West District AWTC, Narsingarh.
2.	Kakraban AWTC, Kakraban, Gomati District
3.	Kolai AWTC, Ambassa, Dhalai District
4.	Ramnagar AWTC, North Tripura
5.	A.D. Nagar AWTC run by NGO

The Physical achievement in regard to training of the ICDS functionaries during 2017-18 through the above AWTC is given below: -

• Training Status

Table- 15.36.

Sl. No	Name of ICDS functionaries	Job course	Refresher Course	Orientation Course	ECCE Training
1	A.W.W.	447	1291	-	-
2	A.W.H	-	381	636	-
3	Supervisor (ICDS)	-	-	-	-
4	CDPO	-	-	-	-

D. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) :-

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been the biggest intervention of the Government of India implemented through the State Governments to combat malnutrition and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

SNP is distributed in all the 9911 Anganwadi Centers for 300 days a year. Through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS, Social Welfare & Social Education Department has provided Nutritional support to **311236 (90.25%)** children and **67895 (95.53%)** expecting & nursing mothers in the year 2017-18.

- **Cost and feeding norms of SNP (Per beneficiary per day)**

Table- 15.37.

Category	Revised SNP Cost Norms	Nutritional Norms	
		Protein	Calorie
(i) Children (6-72 months)	Rs.8.00	12-15 Gram	500 K. Cal
(ii) Severely underweight children (6-72 months)	Rs.12.00	20-25 Gram	800 K. Cal
(iii) Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs.9.50	18-20 gram	600 K.Cal

Sports and Youth Affairs:

The Government of Tripura had formulated the sports policy "Sports for all" for the State in the year 1997. For practical implementation of the policy, the State Government undertook well planned long term scheme for all round development of an individual through participation in physical education, games & sports and other youth activities. Some important aspects of the scheme are:



- o Creation of modern infrastructure for development of games & sports.
- o Enhancement of the standard of sports performance in the state to National & international levels.
- o Giving scope to the youth to develop healthy mind and body for personality development.
- o Giving due importance to physical education & games/sports and making it an integral part of the total education system.
- o Including the spirit of integrity, unity & brotherhood among the youth.

Infrastructure Development:

Department took much initiative for over all development of infrastructure as indicated below:

The following major/minor works have been completed during 2017-18.

1. Construction of 2500 seating capacity Indoor and Gymnasium at NSRCC Complex at Agartala.
2. Development of Playground for construction of 400 mtr Athletic Track including Football Ground with earth-filling and Drainage System at RCPE, Panisagar.

The Deptt will continue execution of the following ongoing projects during 2018-19 (under State Plan/ SPA/ NLCPR/ NEC):

1. Construction of District Sports Complex at Udaipur, Gomati District.
2. Construction of District Sports Complex at Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura.
3. Construction of Lawn Tennis court at Dasarath Dev Sports State Complex(DDSSC) . Badharghat.

4. Construction of three storied (G+2) Building for Sports Office at the Eastern side of Swami Vivekananda Maiden (Astabal Ground).
5. Up-gradation of Regional College of Physical Education (RCPE), Panisagar - Construction of Men's Hostel.
6. Up gradation of NSRCC and construction of Sports Building for different activities like Judo, Weight Lifting, Karate, Table Tennis, Yoga and separate hall for Badminton at NSRCC Complex, Agartala.
7. Construction of Badminton Hall at NSRCC Complex at Agartala.
8. Remodeling and Renovation of Old Building of DYAS for 300 bedded Girls Hostel, GF, FF & Vertical extension at NSRCC Complex at Agartala.
9. Construction of playground opposite to Bholagiri Ashram, Agartala.
10. Construction of Yuba Awas at Dhalai District Ambassa
11. Construction of Semi permanent Structure for Sports Hall at BBI Complex, Dharmanagaar.

The following projects proposal have been sent to the P & C Department for consideration.

1. Constructions of Sports Stadium with 22000 seating capacity with cover shad including 400 mtr Athletic Track (9 lane) and Football Ground at Dasarath Dev State Sports Complex, Badharghat.
2. Construction of District Sports Complex at Dharmanagar, North District.
3. Construction of District Sports Complex at Dhalabil, Khowai District.
4. Construction of District Sports Complex at Bishramganj, Sepahijala District.
5. Construction of District Sports Complex at Belonia, South Tripura.
6. Up gradation of Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar (Phase-II) for the construction of Staff Quarter, Principal Quarter etc.
7. Up-gradation of Tripura Sports School, Panisagar, North Tripura - Construction of Boys Hostel.
8. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Dharmanagar, North Tripura District.

9. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Khowai, Khowai Tripura District.
10. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Melagarh, Sepahijala District.
11. Construction of District Yuva Awas at , Kailashahar , Unakoti Tripura District.
12. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Belonia South Tripura District.
13. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Udaipur , Gomoti Tripura District.
14. Construction of newly created District and Sub-Divisional YAS Office.
15. Construction of District YAS Office at Bishramganj, Sepahijala District.
16. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Jampuijala.
17. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Karbook.
18. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Kamalpur
19. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Kumarghat
20. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Jirania
21. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Mohnapur
22. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Panisagar.
23. Providing of 315 KVA distribution Transformer at RCPE,Panisagar
24. Construction of play ground opposite to Bholagiri Ashram, Agartala
25. Construction of Multi Sports indoor Hall and gymnasium Hall at RCPE, Panisagar
26. Up-gradation of NSRCC-Indoor & gymnasium hall and 4 storied building, Agartala.
27. Construction of Gallery, Grand stand etc. for khowai Govt. Boys H/S School.

Remarkable Infrastructure existing in the in the State.

1. MBB Cricket Stadium.
2. 350 bedded ShahidBhagat Singh Yuba Awas.
3. Umakanta Min Stadium, Agartala
4. Swami Vivekananda Stadium, Agartala
5. Samar ChoudhriSmriti Multipurpose Sports Hall at Belonia
6. Multipurpose Sports hall at Ambasa- Dhalai District,
7. Multipurpose Sports hall at Sonamura - Sepahijala,
8. Multipurpose Sports hall at Kanchanpur - North Tripura.
9. Multipurpose Sports hall at Chatakcherri- Subroom
10. Multipurpose Sports hall at Fatikroy Class Xii School

11. Mini Stadium at Fatikroy Class Xii School Play Ground.
12. Mini Stadium at B.K. Institution Play Ground at Belonia - South District.
13. Mini Stadium at Chandrapur Class XII School Play Ground, Udaipur.
14. Mini Stadium at Hrishyamukh Class XII School Play Ground

Medal Achieved in 63rd National School Games, 2017-18

Discipline : Yoga

Table : 15.38.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Individual	Group	Total
1	Gold medal	02	01	03
2	Silver	04	01	05
3	Bronze	03	02	05
	Total	09	04	13

Source: - YA & S Department, Tripura.

Discipline: Gymnastics

Table : 15.39.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Individual	Group	Total
1	Gold medal	01	00	01
2	Silver	04	00	04
3	Bronze	02	00	02
	Total	07	00	07

Source: - YA & S Department, Tripura.

Discipline: Judo

Table : 15.40.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Individual	Group	Total
1	Gold medal	02	00	02
2	Silver	00	00	00
3	Bronze	00	00	00
	Total	02	00	02

Source: - YA & S Department, Tripura.

Grand Total:Table : 15.41.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Individual	Group	Total
1	Gold medal	05	01	06
2	Silver	09	01	10
3	Bronze	05	01	06
	Total	19	03	22

Medal Achieved in 1st Khelo India School Games, 2017-18

Table : 15.42.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Individual	Group	Total
1	Gold medal	00	00	00
2	Silver	01	00	01
3	Bronze	01	00	00
	Total	02	00	02

Source: - YA & S Department, Tripura.

NB: Total Numbers of Medal = 24 (NSG:22 + KISG:2)

Total Numbers of Beneficiary = 34 (NSG:32 + KISG:2)

Sports talent scholarship providing during the year 2017-18

Table : 15.43.

Year	General (Boys & Girls)	S/C (Boys & Girls)	S/T (Boys & Girls)	Total
2017-18	460 Nos.	182 Nos.	275 Nos.	917 Nos.

Source: - YA & S Department, Tripura.

Achievement Reports of Youth Service during the year 2017-18

Table : 15.44.

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Achievement	Beneficiary
1.	State level Swimming Competition at Jaganath Dhigi, Agartala on 31 st July 2017	4 nos. candidates has been selected for participation in the National Level Long Distance Swimming Competition at Murshidabad, West Bengal on 27 th August 2017	21 nos.
2.	State level Bharatiyam Programme on observation	Display at State level Programme	310 Nos.

	of Independence day at Assam Rifle Ground on 15 th August 2017		
3.	National Level Long Distance Swimming Competition at Murshidabad, West Bengal on 27 th August 2017.	5 th position (2 nos.) 6 th position (1 no.) 7 th position (1 no.)	4 nos.
4.	Rudrasagar Festival held at Melaghar on 8 th to 9 th September 2017, Rs.30,000/- placed to Mela Committee		80 nos.
5.	State Level Sport Climbing Coaching Camp held at DDSSC, Badharghat, agartala on 19 th to 25 th October 2017	1 st prize (1 no.) 2 nd Prize (1. no.) 3 rd prize (1 no.)	30 nos.
6.	North East level Youth Festival held at Sikkim, Gangtok, on 25 th October to 3 rd November 2017	1 st Prize in Folk Song (20 nos.) 2 nd prize in One Act play (12 nos.)	42 Nos.
7.	8 Nos. District /58 nos. Block/ 6 nos. NP/ 13 nos. MC & 1no. AMC Level Youth Festival on 19 th to 21 st December 2017	13650 nos. participants was participated in the Dist/Block/MC/AMC level Youth Festival	13650 nos.
8.	State level Youth Festival held at Sonamura, Sepahijala Dist. on 22 nd to 23 rd December 2017	89 nos. participants are hold 1 st Prize in 13 nos. Event. 89 nos. participants are hold 2 nd Prize in 13 nos. Event. 89 nos. participants are hold 3 rd Prize in 13 nos. Event.	660 nos.
9.	State level Bharatiyam Programme on observation of Republic day at Assam Rifle Ground on 26 th January 2018	Display at State level Programme	300 Nos.

Source: - YA & S Department, Tripura.

Khelo-India :

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) is revised as a name of Khelo-India (National Programme for Development of Sports Scheme). The Khelo India Scheme aims to encourage sports all over the country, thus allowing the population to harness the power of sports through its cross-

cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children & youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development.

Project proposals sent to Govt. of India for creation of Sports Infrastructure in Tripura under Khelo-India Scheme during, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Table : 15.45.

Sl. No.	Name of project	Proposed Amount	Remarks
1.	Proposal for Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Regional College of Physical Education (RCPE), Panisagar, North Tripura.	Rs.7.00 Crore	Proposal sent to G.O.I during 2017-18. It is expected that, the MoYAS, Govt. of India will approved the proposal and sanction the amount very soon.
2.	Proposal for Construction of Swimming Pool at Regional College of Physical Education(RCPE), Panisagar, North Tripura.	Rs.5.00 Crore.	-do-
3.	Proposal for Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Sonamura, Sepahijala District	Rs.8.00 Crore	Proposal sent to G.O.I during 2017-18.
4.	Proposal for Construction of Synthetic Football Turf at Chandrapur Football Ground, Udaipur, Gomati District, Tripura	Rs.5.00 Crore	Govt. of India has sanctioned Rs.2.50 Crores to Tripura Sports Council vide F.No.33-123/MYAS/ Khelo-India/2017/1/5059-5063 dated, 21/12/2017. The said work will be executed by the State P.W.D (Building).
5.	Proposal for Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Kamalpur, Dhalai District	Rs.8.00 Crore	As per revised format, proposal sent to G.O.I, during 2018-19 vide letter No.F.2(7-106)DYAS/ Khelo-India/18(V-III)/ 5330-34 dated, 10/07/2018

Achievement Report – 2017-18

Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides:

21st June 2017 Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides attended in the 3rd International Yoga Day in their respective Sub-Division/ Dist. Headquarter total 2000 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.

25th June 2017 Sonamura Dist. Bharat Scouts & Guides attended Social Service Camp during Ratha Jatra, a traditional festival of Tripura at Melaghar. total 80 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.

1st July to 7th July 2017 100 nos. Sr. Scouts/ Guides and Rovers/ Rangers rendered their services in the Social Service Camp during

Kharchipuja a weeklong traditional festival of Tripura at Chaturdash Devatabari, Old Agartala. total 100 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.

Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides organized Dist. Level Patrol Leader Training Camp in their respective Dist. Headquarter. total 750 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.

4th to 7th July 2017 Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides organized State Level Unit Leader Seminar 2017 at Gitabitan Hall, Khayerpur, Agartala. 50 nos. Unit Leader attended from different Sub-Div. & District of Tripura State. total 50 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.

8 no's Scouts & Guides from Tripura State attended in the NER Level Disaster Management Training Programme held at Manipur from 6th to 10th June 2017.

12th to 15th March, 2017 Disaster preparedness Training Programme for senior Scouts & Guides, Rover & Ranger held at Jirania Sub-Div. Near about 100 nos participants attended in the said programme from Jirania sub-division under the collaboration of fire service, police personal and local socials workers.

Scout Master Sri Bijoy Krishna Acharjee from Tripura State attended in the "Messenger of Peace" Coordinator Course at Kangra Dist. Himachal Pradesh on 5th June to 9th June 2017

Scouts, Guides, Rover, Rangers of Tripura State attended in the Independence Day-2017 all over the State. They have attend the ceremonial parade in their respective Sub-Division/ Dist. Headquarter. State Level Ceremonial Parade was held at Assam Rifle Ground, Agartala and Sadar Dist. Scouts & Guides participated in the programme and *awarded the 2nd prize (Guide Section)* in the parade with other parade persons. Total 1400 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.

Tripura Bharat Scouts & Guides rendered their service in the Durgapuja Social Camp 2017 at Jirania. 100 nos. Scouts & Guides attended from Jirania Sub-Div.

18th October 2017 Tripura Bharat Scouts & Guides rendered their service in the Deepawali Social Camp 2017 at Tripureswari Mandir, Matabari. 150 nos. Scouts & Guides attended from Udaipur, Amarpur & Sonamura Sub-Div. total 80 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.

3rd December 2017 100 nos. Scouts/ Guides and Rovers/ Rangers from Sadar Sub-Div.. attended the Fuel Conservation Bi cycle rally in Agartala. Organized by ONGC, Tripura

Sadar Dist. Scout & Guides, Rover / Ranger render their service in the National Youth Day celebration on 12th January 2018 which was

held at Vivek Udyan, Agartala organized by Ramakrishna Mission, Agartala. total 200 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.

Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides organized State Level Rajya Puraskar Selection Camp on 16th December to 20th December at Dharmanagar. 80 nos. Scouts & Guide, Rover Ranger & Official attend at the said programme.

50 nos. Scouts & Guide participate in the Basic Training Course for Scout Master & Guide Captain will be held at Old Directorate, Youth Affairs & Sports Office, Badharghat, Agartala. On 26th December 2017 to 1st January 2018

Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides Celebrated the Flag Day – 2018 on 7th Nov, (Foundation Day) all over the State in a befitting manner. A delegate team of State Bharat Scouts & Guides approached Flag Stickers to H.E. Governor of Tripura, Hon'ble Chief Minister, other Ministers, MLA(s), VIP(s) & dignitaries. total 900 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose from all over the state.

18 Nos. Scouts & Guides from Tripura State participate National Integration Camp held at Majuli, Assam on 17th to 23rd December 2017.

9 no's Scouts & Guides from Tripura State participate National Level Tribal Scouts & Guides Meet, held at Shillong, Meghalaya and *awarded the 2nd prize in Rangoli Competition* on 9th to 13th January.

8 Nos. Scouts & Guides from Tripura State, 3rd prize won in State level Scouts & Guides Jamboree 2017-18 at Raipur, Chhattisgarh on 28th December 2017 to 02nd January 2018.

Scouts, Guides, Rover, Rangers of Tripura State observed the Republic Day-2018 all over the State. They have attended the ceremonial parade in their respective Sub-Division/ Dist. Headquarter. State Level Ceremonial Parade was held at Assam Rifle Ground, Agartala and Sadar Dist. Scouts & Guides participated in the programme and *awarded the 3rd prize (Guide Section)* in the parade with other parade persons. Total 1400 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose from all sub-Div. and District.

Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides Celebrated Thinking day all over the State in a befitting manner on 22nd February 2018. 1500 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose. Sadar Dist Scouts & Guides Unit leaders Distributed sweets & fruit for old age home at Barjala, Agartala.

State Level Unit Leader Seminar for Scouts & Guides was organized at Old Directorate, Youth Affairs & Sports Office, Badharghat, Agartala from 19th to 21st March 2018, total 52 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose. Valedictory & grand camp fire was held on 20th March 2018 (evening). Hon'ble Minister Youth affairs & Sports Deptt. &

President of Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides was present as Chief Guest.

Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides organized one day dawn to dusk camp for Scouts & Guides at Old Directorate, Youth Affairs & Sports Office, Badharghat, Agartala on 20th March 2018 total 94 nos. Scouts & Guides from Sadar attended for this purpose.

National Service Scheme:

Participation in different NSS Camps outside Tripura during 2017-18:

27 NSS Volunteers of Tripura participated in the North East NSS Festival held at Nagaland, Kohima from 25th to 29th June, 2017 under the leadership of Manas Kr. Bhowmik, Programme Officer of Madhupur H.S. School and Sri Ashok Bhattacharjee, NSS Programme Officer, Dalubari Gate H.S. School. The NSS Volunteer participated in the Seminars, Cultural Programme and Sightseeing etc. during the Festival.

27 NSS Volunteers of Tripura participated in the North East NSS Festival held at Imphal, Manipur from 4th to 8th June, 2017 under the leadership of Sri Asish Kr. Bhowmik, Programme Officer of Teliamura H.S. School and Sri Dipak Kr. Deb, NSS Programme Officer, Kabi Nazrul Vidyabhaban H.S. School. The NSS Volunteer participated in the Seminars, Cultural Programme, Sightseeing etc. during the Festival.

World Blood Donor Day, 2017 : 500 NSS volunteer have participated in Seminar during the observance of World Blood Donor Day held on 14/06/2017 at Agartala Town Hall. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura and the Hon'ble Health Minister of Tripura graced the programme as Inaugurator & Chief Guest.

During the financial year 2017-18 the NSS Volunteers of Tripura have donated 2170 units of Blood through organising 60 Nos. of Blood Donation Camps.

International Day of Yoga, 2017: The Education (YAS) Department, Govt. of Tripura has observed International Day of Yoga on 21st June, 2017 by organising colourful Rally, Demonstration of Yoga, etc. at all the Block, Sub-Division, District and State Headquarter where 25000 (14000 Male & 11000 Female) NSS Volunteers have participated throughout the State. Hon'ble Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, Hon'ble Minister, Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Tripura, Hon'ble Minister, Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Govt. of Tripura and Hon'ble Mayor, Agartala Municipal Corporation graded the programme as Chief Guest, Guest of Honour, Special and Preside over the programme.

Participation of 2 days Workshop: 4 NSS Programme Officers of Tripura participated in the 2 days workshop on Health & Youth

Development w.e.f. 7th to 8th July, 2017 at Guwahati University, Guwahati, Assam.

NE NSS Festival at Tripura : The NE NSS Festival was organised by the State NSS Cell, Dte. of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Tripura from 11 – 15 September, 2017. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura Inaugurated the Festival at Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan, Agartala on 12/09/2017 at 4:00 p.m. in presence of Hon'ble Minister, Youth Affairs & Sports, Dy. Mayor, Agartala Municipal Corporation, Secretary, Youth Affairs & Sports, Asstt. Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Regional Director, NSS Regional Centre, Guwahati and Director, Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Tripura.

About 1,700 NSS Volunteers of different NSS Units of Sadar, Mohanpur, Jirania and Bishalgarh Sub-Division including Cultural Troupes was present during the Opening Ceremony. The Muktheadhara Auditorium was used for organization of Seminar, Motivation classes and Quize competition, etc during the Festival period. A tour programme was also conducted on 14th September, 2017. All the participants have enjoyed the trip visiting Matabari and Neermahal. Dr. Abhijit Sankar, Cancer Specialist, AIIMS, a renowned student Motivator from Delhi, was invited to boost up the youth/NSS Volunteer during the festival. A Blood donation Camp was organized at Shaheed Bhagat Singh Yuba Awas on 13th September, 2017. Hon'ble Finance Minister of Tripura, Hon'ble Minister, YAS, Member Secretary, Tripura State Blood Transfusion Council were present in the Blood Donation Festival. 73 Units of Blood were collected in the Blood donation Camp. Hon'ble M.P. has released the Souvenir of the Festival in presence of Director, YAS, Tripura and Regional Director, Guwahati during the Closing Ceremony of the Festival on 15/09/2017. Besides, the Hon'ble Guests handed over the Token Prizes to all the officials and Team Leaders participated from different states of North East Region.

Participation in the State Level Independence Day Parade, 2017 :The NSS Volunteers took part in the State Level Independence Day Parade at Assam Rifles Ground, Agartala on 25th August, 2017. The NSS Contingent secured 2nd position in the Parade amongst the Non-Security Force category. Besides, the NSS Volunteers also took part in the District Level and Sub-Divisional Level Independence Day Parade, 2017 throughout the state.

Participation of 5 days workshop: 1 NSS Programme Officers of Tripura participated in the 5 (five) days *Training of Trainers* on Youth & Peace Building for the NSS POs of NE States at NIRD & PR North – Eastern Regional Centre, Jahar Nagar, Guwahati w.e.f. 19th to 24th September, 2017.

National Blood Donation Day: The NSS Programme Officers and the NSS Volunteers have participated in the Seminar on National Blood

Donation Day organized by the Tripura State Blood Transfusion Council at Agartala on 13/10/2017 to observe the National Blood Donation Day where 1000 NSS Volunteers including NSS Programme Officer have participated.

Conferring of Indira Gandhi NSS Award: For outstanding performance in the field of NSS Activities Sri Asish Kumar Bhowmik, NSS P.O., Teliamura H.S. School, Teliamura, Khowai Tripura, were declared for achieving the prestigious Indira Gandhi National Service Scheme Award for the year 2016-17. The Award was conferred on 21st December, 2017 at the Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. Sri Bhowmik received the Award from the Hon'ble Youth Affairs & Sports Minister, Govt. of India.

*Pre-RD Selection Trial:*For selection of NSS Volunteers for participating in the NSS Pre-Republic Day Parade Camp of 2017, a State Level Selection Trial was held at the Umakanta Academy Ground, Agartala on 12/10/2017. Total 80 nos. of NSS volunteers from all over Tripura participated in the Trial out of which 10 NSS volunteers (7 Male & 7 Female) have been selected for participating in the Regional Level NSS Pre-RD Camp to be held at Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar, Orissa during 7th to 16th November, 2017.

Celebration of World AIDS Day, 2017 : To mark the World AIDS Day-2017, the State NSS Cell organised a Colourful AIDS Awareness Rally at Agartala on 1st December, 2017 in collaboration with the Tripura State AIDS Control Society. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura, Hon'ble Health Minister and Hon'ble Sports Minister of Tripura, Chief Secretary of Tripura, Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Deptt., Govt. of Tripura, Directors of Health Services and Family Welfare Deptt., State NSS Officer of NSS Tripura, Project Director, Tripura State AIDS Control Society graced the Programme and took part in the Rally.

*R.D. Parade Camp:*2 Nos. of Volunteers namely Ms. Anamika Modak, M.T.B. Girl's, Agartala and Mr. Nayan Das of Dakshin Amarapur Town H.S. School have participated in Republic Day Parade, 2018 at New Delhi.

*Participation in the State Level Republic Day Parade, 2018 :*The NSS Volunteers took part in the State Level Republic Day Parade at Assam Rifles Ground, Agartala on 26th January, 2018. The NSS Contingent secured 2nd position in the Parade amongst the Non-Security Force category. Besides, the NSS Volunteers also took part in the District Level and Sub-Divisional Level Republic Day Parade, 2018 throughout the state.

Participation of 5 days TOT on Life Skills programme for NSS Programme Officers: 30 NSS Programme Officers of Tripura participated in the 5 (five) days *Training of Trainers* on Life Skills for the NSS POs of Tripura organized by IIE Guwahati in collaboration with Tripura State NSS Cell w.e.f. 20th to 24th March, 2018 at SIPARD, Agartala.

Participation of 5 days Training programme on Life Skills, Leadership and Personality Development for NSS Volunteers: 50 NSS Volunteers of Tripura participated in the 5 (five) days Training Programme on Life Skills, Leadership and Personality Development for the NSS Volunteers of Tripura organized by NSS Regional Centre, Guwahati in collaboration with Tripura State NSS Cell w.e.f. 20th to 24th March, 2018 at SIPARD, Agartala.

Tripura Sports Council

Achievement during the year 2017-18 in various category of sports:-

Table- 15.46.

Category of medals	Number of medals won
Gold	43
Silver	41
Bronze	52
Total	136

Concluding remarks:

Although literacy rate including female literacy is high in the State, but there are numbers of habitations without any primary school. All these habitations need to be covered under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) for universalisation of primary education. The infrastructure facilities with building, laboratory, library and sanitary facility required to be provided in all schools of the State.

The Tripura University (Central University) and MBB University (State University) require to be directed in such a manner that it can be developed as a pioneer research institute of country. The scientific and technological faculties including IT may be upgraded at national standard so that students may get early employment in private organized sector.

The vocational and job oriented technical educations should be encouraged up to various degree, diploma and certificate level courses for boosting up of self-employment.

16) HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

HEALTH:

Health is defined by the World Health Organization [WHO] as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is one of the vital elements that determines human development and progress in a given time and space. Good health and long life are valued possessions.



In the words of Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen, "Bad health is constitutive of poverty, premature mortality, escapable morbidity, undernourishment are all manifestations of poverty. I believe that health deprivation is really the most central aspect of poverty."

Tripura, being located in south-west corner of the North-Eastern Region, has suffered due to infrastructure and other bottlenecks, which has adversely affected the economic development of the State. The high incidence of poverty and backwardness are also telling on the health condition of the State. The State is also suffering due to shortage of appropriate health manpower. However, due to concerted efforts made by the State Government, there has been a positive change in the health scenario in recent years.

For most people, the realization of goals and ambitions depends on having a reasonable and healthy life span. This can in turn, provide an opportunity to develop abilities and use this innate potential in pursuit of personal goals, that will bring indirect benefits to individuals as also to the society as a whole. Good health is thus a key factor for an individual in leading an economically meaningful life. Good health is of paramount importance for a socially and economically productive life. In fact, the well being of a State depends, to a great extent, on sound health of its people. It is one of the primary functions of the Government to provide good healthcare facilities to all its citizens.

- ***There were 1,336 State run medical institutions in 2017-18.***
- ***Number of beds in these medical institutions were 4,367 in 2017-18.***
- ***The State has better sex ratio of 998 other than all India level of 991.***
- ***Total 7,20,208 children were covered under pulse-polio programme in 2017-18.***

Health finds predominant place in three of the eight goals, eight of the sixteen targets and eighteen of the forty-eight indicators of the "Millennium Development Goals of the UN". Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being.

Objectives:

Tripura is the third smallest State of the Country in the North Eastern Region with total area in 10,491 s.q. Princely, State Tripura ruled by Kings later on merged with India on 15th October, 1949. The State is surrounded by Bangladesh in South, West and North. At the East side neighboring State Mizoram and Assam. Tripura is full of natural resources like medicinal plant as well as Bamboo and Oranges are commonly nurtured in our State.

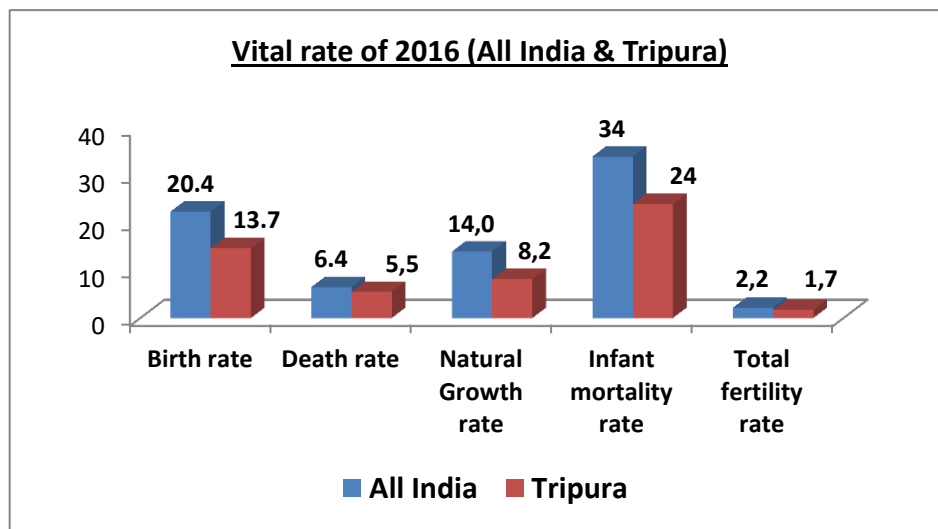
Our continuous endeavour to improve the health management system in more scientific ways. To achieve the goals set by WHO in time. We are trying to provide health care door to door and continuously awaring the people of Tripura regarding health issues specially in rural areas. We are trying to build more PHC & CHC in hilly Tribal areas. Already births & deaths registration started through online. We are giving upmost care so that every delivery should be institutional delivery. To reduce infant mortality and maternal mortality rate. Immunisation programme in ful swing so that no child should be left out without immunisation. Health and Family Welfare Department is continuously monitoring the system. Our officers and staffs are moving towards to the remotest places of Tripura so that we can easily achieve the goal.

Besides, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is a major partner and in conjugation with the State Health Department, has done effective work, especially at the grassroots level covering hilly area, giving the entire health services in the State a major boost. As a result of concerted efforts made by the State Government there is a visible improvement in the health status of the people of as per latest release of data in 2017 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 16.1.

Items	All India	Tripura
Birth rate	20.4 (SRS-2016)	13.7 (SRS-2016)
Death rate	6.4 (SRS-2016)	5.5 (SRS-2016)
Natural growth rate	14.0 (SRS-2016)	8.2 (SRS-2016)
Infant mortality rate	34 (SRS-2016)	24 (SRS-2016)
Total fertility rate	2.2 (NFHS-4)	1.7 (NFHS-4)
Sex ratio (female for every 1000 males)	991 (NFHS-4)	998 (NFHS-4)

Source: SRS-2016 & NFHS-4.



It is evident that State Government is fully committed to deliver best possible health care services to the people with the limited financial resources, especially the primary healthcare services. Side by side special attention is being paid to preventive and promotive aspects of healthcare, in addition to the curative measures. Benefits are also given under Tripura State Illness Assistance Fund to the BPL patients for treatment of diseases like heart, kidney, brain, neurological and eye diseases requiring surgical intervention outside the state.

State Population Policy:

1) *Immediate objective:* To address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

2) *Mid-term objective:* To bring total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement levels through rigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

3) *Long-term objective:* To achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with the requirement of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection. Main endeavour will be on elimination of poverty and illiteracy and socio-economic upliftment of the people.

2) Recommendation of health manpower in Tripura and shortages during 2017-18 are also presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.2.

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Man in position	Shortage
1	Laboratory technician	361	232	129
2	Radiographer	106	81	25

3	Pharmacist (allopathic)	756	312	444
4	MPS (female)	180	120	60
5	MPS (male)	181	130	51
6	MPW (female)	1437	856	581
7	MPW (male)	1232	1003	229
8	Staff nurse	3269	2298	971
9	Medical Officer (Allopathic)	1823	947	876
10	Dental surgeon	81	35	46
11	Dental surgeon (ex-cadre)	105	22	83
12	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	89	34	55
13	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	58	47	11
14	Ophthalmic Assistant	53	34	19
15	Blood bank technician	95	52	43

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Health Infrastructure:

There were 24-Hospitals, 22-Rural Hospitals/ Community Health Centres, 108-Primary Health Centres, 1134-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (allopathy, homeopathy & ayurvedic), 13- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2017-18 through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to the all section of society.

Below mentioned table shows the allopathic medical facilities of the State during 2017-18.

Table- 16.3.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Districts								Total
		West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	
i)	State Hospitals*	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06
ii)	District Hospitals	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	01	06
iii)	Sub-Divisional Hospitals	00	02	01	02	02	03	01	01	12
iv)	Rural Hospital & CHCs	03	04	01	05	03	02	01	03	22
v)	PHCs	13	15	09	18	12	16	11	14	108
vi)	Sub-Centres/ Dispensary (Allopathic)	178	146	104	156	147	130	70	94	1025
vii)	Sub-Centres/Dispensary (Homeopathic)	22	13	05	12	10	04	05	02	73
viii)	Sub-Centres/ Dispensary (Ayurvedic)	12	05	05	05	04	02	00	03	36

ix)	Blood Banks	04	01	01	02	01	02	01	01	13
x)	Blood Storage	01	01	00	01	01	02	00	01	07
xi)	Telemedicine Centre	00	04	02	06	04	05	02	05	28
xi	AGMC, IGM& Cancer as referral centre.									

*Including Ayurvedic and Homeopathy.

Source: - Health & FW Department.

In addition to these facilities, the State Government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially in the rural area.

The below mentioned table shows the status of homeopathic and ayurvedic institution in 2017-18 (April-2017 to March-2018).

Table- 16.4.: Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions

District	Homeopathy	Ayurvedic
West	23	13
Sepahijala	13	05
Khowai	05	05
South	12	05
Gomati	10	04
North	02	03
Unakoti	05	00
Dhalai	04	02
Total	74	37

Source: - H& FW Department.

Moreover, there are one State Homeopathic Hospital and one State Ayurvedic Hospital in Tripura.

The total number of beds in medical institutions in the State is presented below for the year 2017-18 (April-2017 to March-2018).

Table- 16.5.

Items	Districts								
	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
No.									
No. of beds	1597	380	240	570	430	510	280	360	4367
State Hospitals	1407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1407
District Hospitals	0	0	100	100	150	150	150	100	750
Sub-Divn. Hospitals	0	130	50	150	100	200	50	50	730
RH/CHC	90	120	30	150	90	60	30	90	660

PHC	100	130	60	170	90	100	50	120	820
Sub-Centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: - H & FW Department.

The status of technical manpower position under the State Health Department during the years 1998, 2013 and 2018 (April-2017 to March-2018) is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.6.

Sl.No.	Category	1998	2013	2018
1	Medical Officer (allopathic)	541	731	947
2	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	43	50	47
3	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	46	49	34
4	Medical Officer (Dental)	38	49	56
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	10	10	17
6	MPW (male)	371	680	1003
7	MPW (female)	603	631	856
8	Staff nurse	737	1883	2298
9	Field worker(Total MPW)	974	1311	1859

Source: - Health & FW Department.

Blood storage and Blood banks, 2017-18 (April, 2017 to March, 2018):

Table- 16.7.

Sl. No.	Name of Blood Storage/District/Sub-Divisional Hospital/R.M./C.H.C./P.H.C.	Blood Bank/District/Sub-Divisional Hospital/R.M./C.H.C./P.H.C.
1	Melagarh, Sepahijala District	1) AGMC & GBP Blook Bank, Agartala Tripura (West)
2	Sabroom, South Tripura District	2) IGM Blook Bank, Agartala, West Tripura
3	Ambassa, Dhalai District	3) ILS Hospital, Blook Bank, Agartala, West Tripura
4	Kanchanpur, North Tripura District	4) TMC & Dr. BRAM Hospital Blood Bank, West Tripura
5	Gandacharra, Dhalai District	5) Santirbazar District Hospital Blood Bank, South Tripura
6	Kherengbar, West Tripura District	6) Belonia S.D. Hospital Blood Bank, South Tripura
7	Amarpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	7) District Hospital, Gomati Tripura
		8) District Hospital, Dharmanagar, North Tripura
		9) RCM Hospital, Kailashahar, Unakoti.
		10) BSM Hospital, Kamalpur,

	Dhalai Tripura
	11) District Hospital, Kulai, Dhalai
	12) Bhshalgarh S.D. Hospital, Sepahijala Tripura
	13) Khowai District Hospital, Khowai

Source: - TSBTC (State), Agartala.

Achievement of Health Camp, 2017-18 (April, 2017 to March, 2018):

Table- 16.8.

Activity	Achievement
No. of health camp	12703
Total patient treated	252119
No. of fever patients	34863
No. of diarrhea patients	13844

Conduction of Health camps in hard to reach areas with the help of helicopter in Tripura, 2017-18 (April, 2017 to March, 2018).

Table- 16.9.

Activity	Achievement
No. of total patient treated	Nil
No. of fever patients	Nil
No. of diarrhea patients	Nil

Source: - PH Sec., DFW&PM.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

Table- 16.10.

Activity	Achievement
Salt sample received	687918
Salt sample tested (by S.T. Kits)	687918
No. of sample compiles with PFA standard	All are iodised salt

Source: - NIDDCP, DFW&PM.

PFA, 2017-18

Table- 16.11.

Activity	Achievement
Samples received	17
Sample tested	17

Sample pending 00

Adulterated food 01

Source: - RFL, DFW&PM.

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor (Health Sub-Centre, PHC, CHC, Sub-Divisional Hospital, District Hospital), in the District during 2017-18 (April 2017 to March 2018.) is given in the table.

Table- 16.12.

Year	District	Patient treated in		Total patients	Total No. of beds
		Out-door	Indoor		
2017-18	West Tripura	1618311	143696	1762007	1597
	Sepahijala Tripura	407337	44444	451781	380
	Khowai	304983	34532	339515	240
	Gomati	473529	50966	524495	430
	South	494509	48075	542584	570
	Dhalai	376967	42947	419914	510
	Unakoti	255140	26048	281188	280
	North	358566	44222	402788	360
	Total	4289342	434930	4724272	4367

Source: HMIS, 2017-18.

Family Welfare:

Tripura is the third smallest State of the country in the North Eastern Region confined with total 10,491,69 square kilometer area. The State of Tripura was merged with India on 15th October, 1949 after independence of India. The state is surrounded by the neighboring country Bangladesh on its South, West and North and the East side neighboring state Assam and Mizoram. Tripura is full of natural resources like medicinal plant as well as bamboo and Oranges are commonly nurtured in our state.



Our continuous endeavour to improve the health management system in more scientific ways. To achieve the goals set by WHO in time. We are trying to provide health care door to door and continuously aware the people of Tripura regarding health issues specially in rural areas. We are trying to build more PHC & CHC in hilly Tribal areas. Already births & Deaths registration started through online. We are giving utmost care so that every delivery should be institutional delivery. To reduce infant mortality and maternal mortality rate, immunisation programme in full swing so that no child should be left out without immunization. Health and Family Welfare Department is continuously monitoring the system. Our officers and staffs are moving towards to the remotest places of Tripura so that we can easily achieve the goal.

The state's performance on family planning during 2017-18 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.13.

Method	Achievement/ Number
Total sterilisation	2617
Vasectomy	13
Tubectomy	2604
IUD insertion	1794
CC users (Nirodh)	322,078
Oral pill users	142,381

Source: - HMIS 2017-18.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2017-18 is presented in following Table.

Table- 16.14.

Particulars	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
Sterilisation	1637	152	79	56	524	32	57	80	2617
Vasectomy	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	13
Tubectomy	1637	152	79	56	512	32	57	79	2604
IUD Insertion	585	56	62	232	704	105	23	27	1794
CC Users/ distributed (Nirodh)	104739	34636	11645	59199	36264	22992	31347	21256	322078
Oral Pill Users/ distributed	28575	13310	11660	26783	21508	15260	13315	11970	142381

Source: - HMIS 2017-18.

Immunization:

State performance on immunization and MCH during the year 2017-18 are given in the following Table.

Table- 16.15.

Name of Vaccine	Achievement/ Number
DPT	49259
OPV	49153
BCG	51110
Measles	46143
DT	31286
TT(Pregnant Women)	48284
TT (10 years)	23301
TT (16 years)	15846
IFA (Large)	29430
Vit- A solution	41741
Full immunization	45460
Hepatitis B0	32814
Hepatitis B1	55134
Hepatitis B2	51826
Hepatitis B3	49259

Source: - SIO, Tripura.

Pulse Polio:

The national pulse polio immunization programme has been successfully implemented in the State since 1995-96. The district wise performance during 2017-18 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.16.

Particulars	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1st Round	67848	51207	35730	41202	39261	51396	29404	46164	362212
2nd Round	66841	50390	35837	41191	38076	51453	28281	45927	357996

Source: - SIO, Tripura.

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary blood donation by month during the year 2017-18 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.17.

Year	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Blood donation camp
2014-15	28,021	783	28,804	779
2015-16	27,965	743	28,708	762
2016-17	25,278	1,097	26,375	777
2017-18	22,833	4,741	27,574	702

Source: - TSBTC Report.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has been successfully implementing in the State. In 2017, the status of the scheme is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.18.

Activity	Achievement
Blood slides collected	371678
Blood slide examined	371678
Positive Cases	7049
PV/Mixed Cases	471

Source: NVBDCP Report 2017.

Control of blindness and visual impairment:

The achievement of the control of blindness and visual impairment during 2017-18 is presented in the below noted table.

Table- 16.19.

Activity	Achievement
Cataract operations	9112
School covered	328
Teachers trained	17
School children screened	34870
Students found refractive error	1754

Source: - State npcb Report 2017-18.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2017-18 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.20.

Activity	Achievement
Sputum examined	25887
Sputum positive cases	1787
Total cases detected	3024

Source: - State RNTCP Report 2017-18.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2017-18 is presented in the given table.

Table- 16.21.

Activity	Achievement
Leprosy cases detected	32
Prevalence rate per 1000 population	0.17
Number of patients treated	69

Source: - NLEP section, Tripura.

Cancer control programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2017-18 is presented in the given Table.

Table- 16.22.

Activity	Achievement
Mammography	157
Cancer patients received Chemotherapy	9680
Cancer patients received Radiotherapy	1109

Source: - RCC, Tripura.

National mental health programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2017-18 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.23.

Activity	Achievement
Mental Patients treated at OPD	848
Mental Patients treated at IPD	523
Total	1,371

Source: - State Report, NMHP.

Budget for 2017-18 (RE):Table- 16.24.*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Department	Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total___
FW & PM	17216.48	7033.00	15800.00	--	40049.48
Health (R)	-	40570.51	CSS-7614.65 NLCPR-387.97	0.26	48573.39

Source: H& FW Department, Tripura.

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor (Health Sub-Centre, PHC, CHC, Sub-Divisional Hospital, District Hospital), in the District during 2017-18 (April 2017 to March 2018.) is given in the table.

Table- 16.25.

Name of the State	Out-door	Indoor	Total patients
1	2	3	4
Tripura	4289342	434930	4724272

Source: HMIS, 2017-18.

The number of patients treated by kinds of (Health Sub-Centre, PHC, CHC, Sub-Divisional Hospital, District Hospital), in the District during 2017-18 (April 2017 to March 2018.) is given in the table.

Table- 16.26.

Name of the State	Tuberculosis	Syphilis	Fever	Smallpox
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	484	236	29031	--

Name of the State	Malaria	Leprosy	Cholera	Gastroenteritis
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	2258	69	--	25843

Name of the State	Gonorrhoea	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Tetanus
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	--	--	--	--

Name of the State	Measles	Whooping cough	Typhoid
1	2	3	4
Tripura	90	--	1365

Source: HMIS, 2017-18, NLEP Section, Tripura.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

The Drinking Water & Sanitation wing of Public Works Department, Government of Tripura is responsible to provide adequate & sustainable drinking water supply in each household and also to ensure better sanitation system in the State.



Objective of PWD(DWS) :

The main objective of the department is to enhance quality of life of the people by providing sustainable safe water and sanitation facilities and services along with promoting hygiene practices among the people.

Water Supply :

PWD(DWS) has set the objective of providing safe and adequate drinking water to all households in all the habitations without losing much time. For this purpose a range of schemes to tap both surface and ground water are under implementation which include, surface water treatment plants, deep tube wells small bore tube wells, spot sources like ordinary hand pump(OHP), mark-II/III, RCC well, sanitary well, masonry well etc. The excessive iron content in ground water poses a major challenge to water supply system in Tripura. The department has give priority to install iron removal plants with all deep tube wells.

As on 01.04.2018, out of 8723 rural habitations, 6118 habitations were fully covered, 2587 habitations were partially covered and 18 habitations are slip back on quantity basis. On quality basis, 3851 habitations were fully covered, 2804 habitations were partially covered and 2068 habitations are not covered.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION -GRAMIN :

To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

The main objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are:

- a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- b) Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.
- c) Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education

- d) Develop, wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

For ensuring 100 percent rural sanitation coverage and promotion of hygiene practices among the rural people Government of Tripura has taken extensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for bringing behavioral change along with construction of IHHLs for achieving Open Defecation Free Status of all Gram Panchayets and Village Councils of the State. Towards this goal as on 1-04-2018 total 1,61,802 toilets had been constructed and balance 1,81,152 was to be completed. On the other side 62125 dysfunctional toilets reconstructed and balance 92458 was to be reconstructed in rural areas.

3.The brief status of PWD(DWS) as on 1st April, 2018 is presented in the following table:

A. Water Supply:

ITEM	As On 01-04-2018
Deep tube well in operation (in Nos.)	Urban- 174, Rural- 1722 Total - 1896
Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 67, Rural- 74 Total - 141
Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 59, Rural- 861 Total - 920
Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1518.50, Rural- 9747.00 Total- 11265.50
Ground Water Treatment Plant (in Nos.)	Urban – 3, Rural – 25 Total - 28
Surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	Urban – 18, Rural – 35 Total – 53
Small Bore Tube Well (in Nos)	Urban- 84, Rural- 3474 Total - 3558
Domestic connection (in Nos.)	Urban- 91464, Rural- 21067 Total – 112531
Road side stand posts (in Nos.)	Urban- 6613, Rural- 45397 Total – 52010
Functioning spot sources like as Mark-II/III/OHP Ring/Masonry/Sanitary Well/ Spring water sources etc. (in Nos) in rural areas	Urban- 170, Rural- 16078 Total – 16248
Innovative Scheme	Rural - 237

B. Swachh Bharat Mission:

ITEM	Toilet constructed since 2012 as on 01-04-2018
Individual house Hold Latrine (BPL)	67,087
Individual house Hold Latrine (APL)	94715
Reconstruction of defunct toilet (APL&BPL)	62125
Sanitary complex	125

Concluding remarks: -

State achieved well in terms of birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate in compare to national average. However, specialist health care services need to be augmented for quality life.

Setting-up of two successive Medical Colleges would definitely improve the quality treatment in the State since a good number of the patient are going outside the State for better treatment.

Moreover, attempts require to be taken for providing safe drinking water, sanitation as well as proper disposal of water to reduce the infection deseases especially in rural and hilly areas.

Providing quality water supply and proper sanitation system to the community is the priority sector of the government and accordingly the DWS wing of PWD is committed to face the challenges to ensure better satisfaction of the consumers. The list of committed work is huge and without proper community participation in both urban and rural areas it is not possible to maintain such schemes efficiently and smoothly. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all concern to understand the importance of the sector and to co-operate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply system including sanitation system in the state.

17) WELFARE

TRIBAL WELFARE:

Tripura, once a princely State acceded to the Indian Union as a 'C' category State on 15th October, 1949. The tribals formed the majority of the population till early part of the 1950s. The upshot of partition of India led the State through a marked demographic change following large-scale influx of non-tribals from across the border, the erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh.



The Tribal Welfare programmes are important components for upliftment of tribal people as well as to remove the economic backwardness of the tribals of the State. The objectives of the tribal welfare in the State are as follows:

There are 19-Schedule Tribes (ST) in the State with their own cultural identity, which includes Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma, Lusai, Mog, Garo, Kuki, Chaimal, Uchai, Halam, Khasia, Bhutia, Munda, Orang, Lepcha, Santal, Bhil, Noatia and Generic.

The ST population as per 2001 Census was 9,93,426, which was 8,53,345 (30.95 percent) in 1991. Total ST males and females were 5,04,320 and 4,89,106, respectively as per Census-2001. The Census- 2001 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 73.20 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 56.50 percent, which was 40.37 percent in 1991. The ST males literacy rate was 68.00 percent and ST females literacy rate was 44.60 percent in 2001.

The ST population as per 2011 Census was 11,66,813 which was 31.8 percent of total population. Total ST males and females were 5,88,327 and 5,78,486 respectively as per Census-2011. The Census- 2011 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 73.20 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 79.05 percent, which was 56.50 percent in 2001. The ST literacy rate has significantly increased during intra-census period of 2001-2011.

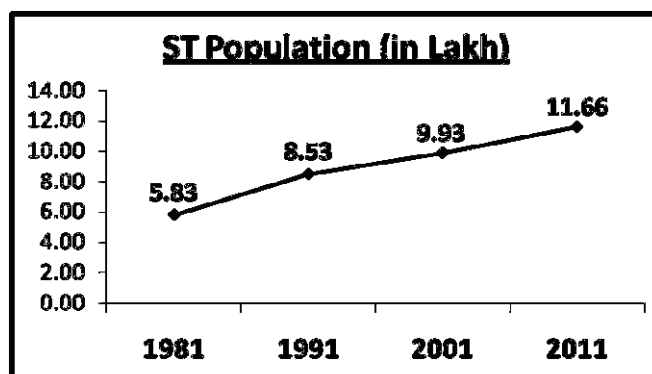
- ***ST population constitutes 31.8 percent of total population.***
- ***Special development packages for SC, OBC and Religious Minorities have been announced by the State Government.***
- ***19th January is celebrated as 'Kok-borok Day' in the State.***

There are 19-ST communities, and their detailed demographic particulars are as follows:

Table- 17.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the tribes	Population (Census Years)			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
i)	Tripuri / Tripura	3,30,872	4,61,531	5,43,848	5,92,255
ii)	Reang	84,003	1,11,606	1,65,103	1,88,220
iii)	Jamatia	44,501	60,824	74,949	83,347
iv)	Noatia	7,182	4,158	6,655	14,298
v)	Uchai	1,306	1,637	2,103	2,447
vi)	Kuki	5,501	10,628	11,674	10,965
vii)	Halam	28,969	36,499	47,245	57,210
viii)	Lushai	3,734	4,910	4,777	5,384
ix)	Bhutia	22	47	29	28
x)	Lepcha	106	111	105	157
xi)	Khashia	457	358	630	366
xii)	Chakma	34,797	96,096	64,293	79,813
xiii)	Mog	18,231	31,612	30,385	37,893
xiv)	Garo	7,297	9,360	11,180	12,952
xv)	Munda / Kaur	7,993	11,547	12,416	14,544
xvi)	Santhal	2,726	2,736	2,151	2,913
xvii)	Orang	5,217	6,751	6,223	12,011
xviii)	Bhil	838	1,754	2,336	3,105
xix)	Chamal	18	26	226	549
xx)	Generic	0	0	7,098	48,356
	Total	5,83,770	8,53,345	9,93,426	11,66,813

Source: - Census-2011, RGI, New Delhi.



The Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was established in 24th October, 1970 with the objective of socio-economic development as well as over all development of the most under-privileged sections of the society namely, the Scheduled Tribes (STs) & Scheduled Castes (SCs). In 1982, the Tribal Welfare Department started functioning as a separate Department with a view to give more focused attention on the integrated socio-economic development of scheduled tribes. The State Government attaches top most priority for over all development of scheduled tribes people and also implementing various developmental initiatives in a more systematic manner. Multifaceted new developmental programmes are being implemented in the State to meet up new challenges. Besides, existing schemes are also being reviewed and modified to suit the demand of time.

Objectives

- o Economic development,
- o Educational development,
- o Infrastructural development,
- o Skill development,
- o Preservation & promotion of art, culture and traditions,
- o Promotion and Development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare
- o Protection from social exploitation and safeguarding the Constitutional and traditional rights.
- o Ensure the "Rights of Forest Dwelling of Scheduled Tribes "on forest lands.

Development Initiatives At-A-Glance:

- *Promotion of Education -*
 - a. Boarding House Stipend from Class-I to Class-X.
 - b. Pre-matric/ Post-matric/ Additive to Post-matric Scholarships.
 - c. Drop-out Coaching Centre for Unsuccessful Madhyamik students.
 - d. Special Coaching in core subjects.
 - e. Merit Award
 - f. Sponsoring students to the job oriented courses inside & outside the State.
 - g. Coaching for joint entrance examination.
 - h. Pre recruitment coaching for various job oriented courses.

- i. Inter hostel competition
- j. Supply of Free text books.
- k. Construction of hostels for ST Boys' and Girls'
- l. Construction of EMR Schools/ Ashram Schools
- *Livelihood Propagation -*
 - a. Horticulture.
 - c. Tea plantation.
 - d. Rubber plantation.
 - e. Pisciculture
- *Enterpreneurship Development -*
 - a. Soft loan for business in transport, poultry, piggery, handloom, handicraft, hotel and different service sector through Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.
- *Skill Up-gradation in-connection-with -*
 - a. Handloom, handicrafts, weaving, bamboo met, agarbati stick
 - b. Beautification, dress making, hand embroidery
 - c. Masonry, carpenter, barbinder, plumber
 - d. Automobile repairing, driving, electric wearing, computer
 - e. Plastic Engineering
- *Cultural Promotion*
 - o Support initiatives for pujas & festivals.
 - o Workshop & Seminar.
 - o Museum.
- *Health Programme -*
 - o Screening of Sickle Cell Aneamia
 - o Nucleus Budget.

Educational Programme

To improve educational scenario among Scheduled Tribes people various schemes viz. boarding house stipend, pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarship, additive to post-matric scholarship, supply of free text books, coaching in core subjects, coaching for madhyamik drop-out students, Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, Ashram Schools and Residential Schools run and managed by the Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS), merit award, sponsoring students for various job oriented courses i.e. nursing,

coaching for various competitive examinations, training for skill development etc. are being successfully implemented in the State. Details of the schemes are given below:

Boarding house stipend:

At present Boarding House stipend @ Rs.54/- per day per student & @Rs.1/- per day per student for sweeping & cleaning of boarding house is being provided for maximum number of 322 days in an academic year for the students from Class-I to Class-X. There are 326 nos. of Boarding Houses, out of which 111 nos. are run by the Non Governmental Organizations. There are 215 nos. Government run Boarding Houses (Boys-126, Girls-89) in State. Details of the achievement during the year 2017-18 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.2.

Year	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (Nos. of students)
2017-18	3616.01	25,653

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Pre-matric scholarship:

Under this scheme, scholarship is provided @ Rs.40/- per month to the students from Class VI to VIII and @ Rs.150/- per month for Day Scholars and Rs.350/- for Hostellers to the students of Class IX and X for a period of 10 months in an academic year. Details of the achievement during the year 2017-18 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.3.

Year	Class	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (Nos. of students)
2017-18	Class VI-VIII	188.78	47,766
	Class IX-X	327.15	11,662

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Post-matric scholarship (PMS):

Post-Matric Scholarship is provided to the students of Class XI and above for continuing higher studies for 10 months. The ST students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.2,50,000/- are eligible for maintenance allowance and fee for all courses (higher studies). Details of the achievement during the year 2017-18 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.4.

Year	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (Nos. of students)
2017-18	1728.21	14,203

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

The rates of the stipend provided in 2017-18 under the scheme is presented in the following table.

Table-17.5.

(in Rs.)

Groups	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group-I	1200.00	550.00
Group - II	820.00	530.00
Group - III	570.00	300.00
Group - IV	380.00	230.00

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Merit Award:

The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. Students, who secured 60% and above marks in their Annual Examination from Class-VI to IX & XI and Madhyamik/School Final/HSLC examination and H.S (10+2) Examination from any recognized Board are awarded in cash together with a certificate. Details of the achievement during the year 2017-18 are shown in the following table:

Table- 17.6.

Year	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (Nos. of students)
2017-18	115.55	11,649

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Rate of merit award in various level are given in the following table:

Table- 17.7.

Sl. No.	Class	Rate of award (in Rs.)	
		ST Boys	ST Girls
1	Class VI to next higher class	400	500
2	Class VII to next higher class	500	600
3	Class VIII to next higher class	600	700
4	Class IX to next higher class	700	800
5	Madhyamik or equivalent	1,400	1,500
6	Class XI to next higher class	1,400	1,500
7	H.S (+2) Stage	3,500	4,000
8	Special Merit Award for Madhyamik Examination or equivalent examination securing 80% marks in average	5,000	5,000
9	Special Merit Award who passed H.S. (+2) or equivalent examination securing 80% marks in average	10,000	10,000
10	Special Merit Award, who secured 1 st to 10 th rank in merit position in Madhyamik/ H.S.(+2) Examination	50,000	50,000

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Supply of free text books:

Under this scheme financial assistance grant in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Books for the students of Class I to VIII are being supplied under Sarva Shiksha Abhijan (SSA) by Elementary (School) Department, Govt. of Tripura. Rate of supply of free text books for Class IX-X is Rs.300/-, Class: XI is Rs.350/-, Class: XII is Rs.400/- and Degree is Rs.500/- since 2003-04. Details of the achievement during the year 2017-18 are shown in the following table.

Table : 17.8.

Year	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (Nos. of students)
2017-18	67.27	19,758

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Special Coaching in Core Subjects:

Under the scheme, tutorial guidance is given to the ST boarders attached to the Government run High/ Higher Secondary Schools reading in Classes VI to XII under Education Department, Government of Tripura. Coaching is given in English, Mathematics & Science subjects for the period of 6 (six) months. The teachers are provided honorarium @ Rs.4,000/- and Group-D @ Rs.500/- per month. Details of the achievement during the year 2017-18 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.9.

Year	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (No of centres)	Physical achiev. (No of students)
2017-18	67.37	151	8,291

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Coaching Center for madhyamik drop out ST students:

Special efforts have been made to provide coaching for the unsuccessful Madhyamik students who could not succeed due to various reasons of inconveniences. Stipend @ Rs.55/- per student per day is provided to the hostellers for a period of 210 days (maximum). The honorarium for Teaching staff is Rs.3000/- p.m, In-charge of the centre shall be entitled Rs.2,500/- p.m and honorarium shall be paid to Class: IV staff and cook man @ Rs.1,000/- p.m. The scheme is implemented through NGOs. Details of the achievement during the year 2017-18 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.10.

Year	Number of NGOs involved	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Nos. of Students appeared	No. of Students passed
2017-18	14	76.22	648 Nos.	353 Nos.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Coaching for various competitive examinations:

The Tribal Welfare Department has taken special initiatives for Scheduled Tribes students of the State, so that, they can do outstanding performance in all India basis Joint Entrance Examination, Civil Service, Banking and other various examination.

Table- 17.11.

Year	Examination	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (Rs. in lakh)
2017-18	JEE	9.39	67 Nos.
	IAS		18 Nos.
	Judicial Service	6.05	2 Nos.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Sponsoring students for Job Oriented Courses:

ST students are sponsored outside/inside the State for study in GNM, ANM & paramedical courses. The Tribal Welfare Department provides maintenance allowance, tuition fee and expenditure on journey cost.

Table- 17.12.

Year	GNM, ANM and Paramedical courses (Nos. of students)	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)
2017-18	56 Nos.	73.64

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Establishment of Ashram School (Class III to V):

With the aim to provide quality and value based education among the children, hailing from poor tribal families, 3 (three) nos. Ashram Schools at were constructed namely Dakshin Karbook Ashram School (Established on 30-07-2007), Karbook under Gomati District; Ratanmoni Memorial Ashram School (Established on 05-06-2004), Kanchanpur under North Tripura District and Radhamohan Memorial Ashram School (Established on 12-09-2003), Ambassa under Dhalai District. Medium of education in these schools is English. In these schools ST students were admitted for Class III and read up to Class

V. These schools are run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII):

With the aim to provide quality and value based education, 4 nos. Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) Schools were constructed at Khumulwng, West Tripura; B. C. Nagar, South Tripura; Kumarghat, Unokoti and Rajnagar, Khowai. The Medium of education in the EMR Schools is English and the curriculum is CBSE. The schools are funded under 100% grant from Government of India under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of the India. Ekalavya Model Residential Schoolsrun under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

Results of the students of EMR schools in AISSE (Class-X) & AISSCE (Class-XII) in 2018 are given below:-

Table- 17.13.

Name of School	Examination	Nos. of students			No. of students			First Division		
		appeared			passed					
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
EMR School, B.C. Nagar	AISSE (Class-X)	30	20	50	11	9	20	3	2	5
	AISSCE (Class-XII)	29	25	54	26	21	47	13	10	23
EMR School, Khumulwng,	AISSE Class- (X)	22	41	63	14	22	36	0	2	2
	AISSCE Class-(XII)	23	13	36	10	7	17	6	5	11
EMR School, Kumarghat	AISSE Class-(X)	31	30	61	25	21	46	5	2	7
	AISSCE Class-(XII)	16	13	29	7	9	16	2	3	5
EMR School, Rajnagar	AISSE Class-(X)	29	25	54	14	12	29	4	5	9
	AISSCE Class-(XII)	9	19	28	8	13	21	0	6	6

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Construction of School Hostels for Girls and Boys:

Construction of Hostels (Boys & Girls) was taken up with a view to extend hostel facilities to the ST students of interior areas. The scheme is under 90:10 share bases for Boys Hostel and 100% share basis for Girls hostel between the State and Union Government. 4 (four) nos. 50 seated ST Boarding houses for boys and 1 (one) no. seated ST boarding house

for girls attached to various schools were inaugurated in the year 2017-18.

Inter hostel sports competition:

Besides normal programmes of Youth Affairs & Sports Department and Tripura Sports Council, the tribal students are provided additional care for making optimal use of their excellence in sports and games. Inter hostel competitions are conducted every year in order to provide them wider exposure and scope for improving skill. During the year 2017-18, the Department had spent Rs.3.80 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Economic Development

To ensure economic development, upgradation of livelihood and self dependency of scheduled tribes is the main objective of this scheme. Various schemes like assistance to hardcore jhumia families through horti plantation, cultivation of vegetables and pisciculture and rubber plantation are being implemented successfully for economic development of scheduled tribes. During 2017-18, total 1,018 nos. beneficiaries have been provided Rs.131.25 lakhs financial assistance for commercial cultivation of ginger, turmeric, potato, drumstick etc.

Skill Development:

The main objective of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of the tribal youths in various traditional/ modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential. The emphasis is to develop skills among tribal youths which would enable them to gain suitable employment. Under this scheme training, support and guidance for all occupations like carpentry, welding, motor driving, masonry, tailoring, weaving, mobile repairing, computer training, beautician etc are provided. During the financial year 2017-18, Rs.9.70 lakh were provided to the implementing agencies for development of skill up-gradation of 76 nos. ST youths.

Swachha Bharat Abhiyan in ST hostels:

As a part of Swachha Bharat Abhiyan, district wise awareness program on health, hygiene, sanitation & cleanliness was conducted in 222 nos. ST hostels attached to Govt. run High/Higher Secondary Schools including EMR/Ashram Schools. Besides, Swachhata awards was provided to the best 3 (three) nos. hostels of each district in respect of swachhata.

Promotion of tribal art & culture and fairs & festivals:

Kok-Borok Day Celebration:

Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of 8 (eight) indigenous tribes of Tripura having its separate identity is a rich language from time immemorial and over and above it is the language of major tribal

communities residing in Tripura and its neighboring states, including people residing in present Bangladesh.

On 19th January, 1979 Tripura Government recognized this language as State language after a prolonged struggle of Kok-Borok speaking communities and different democratic organizations. Thus on 19th January of each year, Kok-Borok Day is being celebrated since 2005. Seminar, recitation, cultural programme and exhibition etc has been organized on this occasion. The activists in Kok-Borok and scholars in other field are conferred with different awards on this day.

Folk arts & culture (fairs & festivals):

To maintain, promote and revive the traditional culture of the tribals, supports to the observation of major tribal festival is extended under the scheme. Mela, exhibitions, pujas, conferene of tribal leaders etc. are also held under the scheme.

Table- 17.14.

Year	Physical achievement (Nos. of Mela)	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)
2017-18	115	45.64

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Health Programme:

Nucleus Budget:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor tribals for medical treatment and purchase of medicine. The SDMs, BDOs and DWOs had been authorized to sanction financial assistance not exceeding Rs.1,000/- only per patients; DM & Collector had been authorized to sanction financial assistance not exceeding Rs.1,500/- only per patients, Director Tribal Welfare Department had been authorized to sanction not exceeding Rs.5,000/- per patients; Secretary/Commissioner, Govt. of Tripura is competent to sanction not exceeding Rs.8,000/- only per patients and in special circumstances Government may sanction up to Rs.12,000/- only per patient for treatment outside the State under this scheme. Details of the achievement during the year 2017-18 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.15.

Year	Physical achievement (Nos. of patient)	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)
2017-18	2462	22.95

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Screening Sickle Cell Aneamia:

The screening program of Sickle Cell Aneamia (SCA) among the tribal students of age 6-18 years has been started from 1st January, 2016 in 8 districts of Tripura. Total 2,47,823 nos. ST students have been

screened (as on March, 2018). So far total 68 ST students have been found positive.

Implementation of Sch. Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (ROFR) Act, 2006 had been successfully implemented in the State. Under this Act, so far 1,29,708 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 2,00,358 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers (as on 31st March, 2018). Details of implementation of RoFR Act, 2006 are given below (as on 31st March, 2018):

Table : 17.16.

Total no of forest rights so far vested (Nos)	: 1,29,708
Total no of forest rights so far vested to S.T families(Nos)	: 1,29,706
Total no of forest rights so far vested to OFD(Nos)	: 2
Quantum of land involved (ha.)	: 1,86,149.11
Quantum of land involved (for ST families)(ha)	: 1,86,148.63
Quantum of land involved for OFD (ha)	: 0.48
Demarcation of land completed through GPS(Nos)	: 1,23,777
Pillaring completed (Nos)	: 1,22,418

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

The State Government is alive to the need for ensuring the economic upliftment of the Forest Dwellers vested with the rights under the Act and has taken initiative in this direction for dovetailing various schemes of the line Departments and MGNREGA. The State Government constituted District Level Committee with the DM & Collector as Chairman and State Level Committee with the Chief Secretary as Chairman to take effective steps for taking up activities for economic upliftment of Forest Dwellers. So far, 93,673 nos. ST families have been provided assistance under the program with financial involvement of Rs.11,140.89 lakh. Moreover, 32,722 nos. ST forest dwellers have been provided IAY houses (up to 31st March, 2018).

Budget of Tribal Welfare Department for 2017-18 & 2018-19:

Detailed Budget Estimate & Revised Budget Estimate and Expenditure 2017-18 under Plan and Non-Plan Scheme of Tribal Welfare Department.

Table : 17.17.

Demand No.	Particulars	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>		
		BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	Reconciled Expenditure in 2017-18

19	DIVISIBLE POOL	20734.78	18829.36	18474.36
19	A: SALARY			
19	B: NON-SALARY	20734.78	18829.36	18474.36
19	i. Grants to PSUs/ Boards/Home/ Bodies	100.00	73.00	73.00
19	ii. Local Bodies	12500.00	12501.18	12501.17
19	iii. Electricity Charges	37.00	9.25	9.25
19	iv. State Share/ State's contribution	657.65	159.02	132.39
19	v. Scholarship/ Stipend	5884.93	4296.10	4233.94
19	vi. Grants-in-aid for Edu. Instt.	500.00	365.00	365.00
19	vii. Repayment (NSTFDC Loan)	180.00	147.55	147.54
19	viii. Maintenance Hostels	140.00	70.00	60.99
19	ix. Special Development Scheme	35.20	740.60	510.25
19	ix. Others	700.00	467.66	440.83
19	NON-DIVISIBLE POOL	8373.80	7026.40	6421.13
19	a) State Plan Non Divisible Pool			
19	i. TFC/ 14th FC	0.00	192.00	192.00
19	ii. NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	b) CSS under CASP			
19	i. Grants under Article 275(1)	2582.80	1800.00	1750.83
19	ii. SCA to TSS	2535.00	1800.00	1346.25
	iii. Special Assistance of Central Plan Schemes for TTAADC areas	100.00	0.00	0.00
19	iv. SCA (untied)	0.00	410.52	410.51
19	v. Establishment of Ashram School	0.00	109.85	95.82
19	vi. Construction of Boys & Girls Hostel	0.00	166.85	166.85
19	vii. Post Matric Scholarship	0.00	138.16	138.15
19	viii. Pre Matric Scholarship	0.00	441.90	353.78
19	ix. Umbrella Scheme for education of ST students	2770.00	1590.22	1590.06
19	c) CSS - Other than CASP			
19	i. Minor Forest Produce Operation (MFPO)	386.00	376.90	376.88
	Total: (Div+ Non-Div)	29108.58	25855.76	24895.49

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

B. NON-PLAN:

Demand No.	Name of scheme	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	Reconciled Expenditure in 2017-18
19	Salaries	1791.00	1673.67	1538.70
19	Wages	16.50	9.98	9.01

19	Electricity	7.15	1.79	1.76
19	Professional Services (Advocae Fees)	16.50	23.32	23.30
19	Village Committee Election	257.32	238.67	232.36
19	Share & Taxes	7000.00	12341.52	12341.50
19	Others	25.00	19.03	18.85
	Total Non-Plan	9113.47	14307.98	14165.48

Detailed Budget Estimate for the year 2018-19 in respect of Tribal Welfare Department:

Table : 17.18.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Demand No.	Particulars	Budget Estimate 2018-19
19	1. TOTAL SALARY	1883.00
	of which	
19	1 Wages	11.00
19	2. TOTAL NON-SALARY	40142.55
	of which	
19	1. Electricity Charges	15.00
19	2. Share of Taxes	13000
19	3. Local Bodies	13500
19	4. Special package for Tribal	0.00
19	5. Election	5.00
19	6. Professional Services	20.00
19	7. Grants to PSUs/ Boards/ Home/ Bodies	75.00
19	8. State Share/ State's Contribution	160.00
19	9. Scholarship/Stipend	4500.00
19	10. Grants-in-aid for Educational Institutions	400.00
19	11. Repayment (NSTFDC Loan)	100.00
19	12. Maintenance Hostels	70.00
19	13. Special Development Scheme (SDS)	0.00
19	14. TFC/ 14 th FC	0.00
19	15. Grants under Article 275(1)	1926.00
19	16. SCA to TSS	1907.00
19	17. Umbrella Scheme for education of ST students	0.00
19	18. Construction of Boys & Girls Hostel	100.00
19	19. Post Matric Scholarship	3047.00
19	20. Pre Matric Scholarship	539.00

19	21.	Special Assistance of Central Plan Schemes for TTAADC areas	0.00
19	22.	Special Central Assistance (SCA)	0.00
19	23.	Special Plan Assistance (SPA)	0.00
19	24.	Institutional support for marketing & development of Tribal Products (MFPO)	100.00
19	25.	Protection of civil rights Act, 1955 and prevention of atrocities Act, 1989	26.00
19	26.	Medical Reimbursement	8.00
19	27.	NABARD	169.55
19	28.	Others	475.00
		Grand Total:	42025.55

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC):

With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribals to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (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 of the Council 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. Special drive to bring high lands under horticultural corps, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of Agriculture, Horticulture, Pisciculture, Animal Husbandry to the tribal families, extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit, supply of safe drinking water will also be geared up and arranged for the S.T. Villages. An amount of the flow of fund to TTAADC during the year 2017-18 (RE), Rs.12501.18 lakhs was placed to TTAADC under Grants to TTAADC (Plan) and Rs.12341.52 lakh under Share of Taxes (Non-Plan).

Tripura Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

The Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. was established under the Cooperative Societies Act. 1974. The Corporation was registered in the year 1979.

The main objectives of the Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. is development of economic condition of the poor unemployed tribal people of the state by extending financial

help through providing loan under various scheme with easy terms and condition at a low rate of interest. Besides, soft loan is also provided to the ST students for higher studies.

During the year 2017-18, Rs.3253.72 lakhs was provided to the 1,353 nos. ST youths as loan under transport, business and agriculture sector for self employment and Rs.77.42 lakhs was provided to the 43 nos. ST youths as Education Lone.

SCHEDULE CASTE WELFARE:

The striking feature of Scheduled Castes demography of Tripura is that the Sch. Castes are not confined exclusively to "Paras" or "Bastis". They live intermingled with other communities in the same village spread all over the State. The social gap between the Scheduled Castes and other communities in Tripura is minimum.

As per 2011 Census, the Scheduled Casts (SC) population of the State is 6,54,918 (17.82%). Total SC male is 3,34,370 whereas SC female is 3,20,548.

The fact remains that the Scheduled Castes here are at the lowest rung of the social ladder and almost at the bottom in the scale of poverty. About 70% of the Scheduled Caste population of the State are engaged in Agricultural activities either as small and marginal farmers or share croppers or agricultural labourers. Practically, all fishermen families in the State belong to Scheduled Castes.

As already stated Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan villages are considered to be the prime target area for the implementation of the programme of development of Sch. Castes. At the same time, attention is also being given to the Sch. Caste population who are living outside Special Component area. The responsibility for implementing the development plans, rests with various development departments of the State. The Sch. Caste Welfare Department monitors and coordinates such activities. The Sch. Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. is a special body created to promote economic development of the Sch. Castes.

In 2016-17 the Total State Plan expenditure (34 SCSP Concern Deptts.) was Rs.2619.80 Crores while the SCSP expenditure was Rs.379.27 Crores which constitutes 14.47% of the total State Plan expenditure.

For the year 2017-18 the SCSP outlay is Rs.433.17 Crores as against the total state plan outlay of Rs.222.35 Crores. This is 19.46% of the state plan outlay.

Schedule Castes Sub-Plan

The Scheduled Castes Sub Plan strategy for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes introduced during the 12th plan period is a special

device under which various development Departments of the State Government are required to quantify and set apart an amount of their own plan budget provision for various welfare activities of the Scheduled Castes. The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of scheduled castes population in the State. It is a drive to expedite and ensure well coordinated development of the Scheduled Castes communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres. The Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes had been declared as the Nodal Agency and is responsible for coordinating and supervising all Scheduled Castes Welfare activities under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP).

The quantify amount should not be less than the percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the State. It is drive to expedite and ensure will co-ordinate development of the Scheduled Castes communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres.

For implementation of the programme 404 revenue villages in the State have been declared as Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) village. The state Government has identified 236 SCSP villages where SC population is 40% or above and 168 villages where SC population is 20% or above but less than 40%.

In order to ensure proper and 100% utilization of the SCSP funds the State Government has issued specific directions not to divert the amount quantified in the annual plan Budget of the respective Department. In January, 1996, a decision was taken by the Government to book SCSP fund of all other Department against the budget head of the Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Sector wise plan expenditure of SCSP for 2016-17 and allocation for 2017-18.

Table : 17.19.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of sector	Total State Plan expenditure (2016-17)	Exp. against during (2016-17)	Total State Plan Divisible Outlay for (2017-18)	Flow SCSP for (2017-18)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sector-I Agri allied services	18859.57	3541.34	20638.97	4461.04
2	Sector-II Rural Development	38595.17	5716.21	26422.00	4799.88
3	Sector-III Spl. area programme	--	--	--	--
4	Sector-IV Irrigation and Flood Control/DWS	23232.96	3942.93	27195.02	4900.08
5	Sector-V				

	Energy	2113.63	367.89	1105.00	186.45
6	Sector-VI Industries & Minerals	13421.67	2693.70	11508.00	2360.75
7	Sector-VII PWD (R&B)	40506.63	6841.00	22735.00	3864.95
8	Sector-VIII Communication	--	--	--	--
9	Sector-IX Science & Technology	739.62	202.18	965.00	170.45
10	Sector-X General Economic Services	--	--	--	--
11	Sector-XI Social Services	64220.12	11646.58	34278.97	7410.56
12	Sector-XII General Services	60554.31	2992.77	43206.64	7327.09
	Grant Total	262243.68	37944.60	155104.20	14393.63

Loan and grant disbursed to economically weaker section by purpose and source in Tripura

Table : 17.20.

Year/Purpose	Source					
	Government		Bank		Other	
	No. of beneficiary	amount	No. of beneficiary	amount	No. of beneficiary	amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2017-18						
Agri Sector					59	112.10
Small Business sector					892	2234.40
Micro (NSFDC)					40	20.00
Micro (State)					1	0.50
Transport Sector					151	302.68
Education (NSFDC) 1 st instalment					61	83.96
Part instalment					0	120.95
Education (NSFDC) part instalment					0	0
Total					1204	2874.59
2017-18 (Safai Corporation)						
Agri Sector					0	0
Small Business sector					0	0
Transport sector					52	80.62
Total					52	80.62
2017-18 (PWDs)						
Agri Sector					1	1.80
Small Business sector					8	18.90

Transport sector					1	1.51
Education loan					0	0.669
Total					10	22.879
Grand total					1266	2978.089

Source : SC Welfare Department, Tripura

SC population for 8 (eight) Districts of Tripura based on Census - 2011.

Table : 17.21.

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Type	Scheduled Castes Population			% of SC population
			Population	Male	Female	
1	West Tripura District	Rural	57516	29390	28126	20.96
		Urban	134959	68297	66662	
		Total	192475	97687	94788	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	73328	37836	35492	17.07
		Urban	9230	4690	4540	
		Total	82558	42526	40032	
3	Khowai District	Rural	55620	28559	27061	19.25
		Urban	7442	3751	3691	
		Total	63062	32310	30752	
4	South District	Rural	57020	29225	27795	15.26
		Urban	8717	4480	4237	
		Total	65737	33705	32032	
5	Gomati District	Rural	54443	28110	26333	16.86
		Urban	19987	10196	9791	
		Total	74430	38306	36124	
6	North Tripura	Rural	45665	23353	22312	14.51
		Urban	14889	7605	7284	
		Total	60554	30958	29596	
7	Unakati District	Rural	43862	22172	21690	19.98
		Urban	10552	5245	5307	
		Total	54414	27417	26997	
8	Dhalai District	Rural	50539	25853	24686	16.31
		Urban	11149	5608	5541	
		Total	61688	31461	30227	
Tripura		Rural	437993	224498	213495	17.82
		Urban	216925	109872	107053	
		Total	654918	334370	320548	

Source : SC Welfare Department, Tripura

OBC WELFARE:

The OBC Welfare Directorate under the OBC Welfare Deptt. Govt. of Tripura has come into being w.e.f 9th Oct. 2013 as per notification No.F.8(107)/OBC/SCW/PLG/13/12822-60 dated, 9th Oct. 2013 after bifurcation from SC Welfare Directorate.

The Activities of OBC Welfare of OBC Department, Govt. of Tripura are as follows:

i) Educational Development:-

a) *Pre-Matric Scholarship* - OBC Students of Class I to Class X get this scholarship @Rs.100/- per month for a period of 10 months in a year the income bar for eligibility is not exceeding Rs.2.5 lakhs per annum as per revised guidelines of MSJE.

b) *Post-Matric Scholarship* - Student pursuing studies from class xi onwards under different categories are provided this scholarship for 10 months in a year and the income bar for eligibility is annually not exceeding Rs.100000/- per annum as per Govt. of India Guideline.

c) *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Gold Medal Award* - OBC students securing 1st to 10th position in the Madhyamik/HS (+2 Stage) Exam. under TBSE are given the award for their outstanding academic performance.

d) *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Merit Award* - OBC students securing 60% and above in the Madhyamik/HS (+2 Stage) Exam. under different recognized board are given this award by cheque for Rs.1500/- per student.

e) *GNM Course* - OBC meritorious students of different stream having financially poor background get the opportunity to do this job oriented training program directly under sponsorship of this Deptt. as per decision of the Govt. time to time.

f) *B.Sc Nursing Courses* - OBC meritorious students with Science background having financially poor background get the opportunity to do the job oriented training program directly under sponsorship of this Deptt. as per decision of the Govt. time to time.

g) *Joint Entrance Coaching* - OBC meritorious students with Science background having financially poor background get the opportunity to take participation in TBJEE & AIEEE coaching program conduct by this Deptt. free of cost for better performance in the respective fields as per decision of the Govt. time to time.

h) *TCS/TPS Coaching* - TCS/TPS coaching is being provided to eligible candidate for appearing in these Exams. for success by this Deptt. free of cost as per decision of the Govt. time to time.

ii) Economic Sector:-

a) *Development of Market* - Department is also taking initiative for development of market stalls in different OBC dominated areas.

iii) Social Sector:-

a) *Nucleus Budget* - Financially poor OBC families are being provided financially assistance for treatment by this scheme.

b) *Vidya Sagar Socio Cultural Award* - Eminent personalities from OBCs who contributes substantially towards development of socio cultural sector, literature, folk, sports etc. are honored with this prestigious award.

c) *Socio/Cultural Activities* – Deptt. Financially supports various socio cultural activities like rash, Chaitra mela etc. to organize these type of activities successfully.

OBC Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura OBC Co-operative Dev. Corporation Ltd. was established in the year 1996 and Registered under the Tripura Co-Operative Societies Act 1974. The main object of the Corporation is to assist the poor OBC people of Tripura by providing loan with a low rate of interest to establish micro enterprise/generate to attain self sufficiency.

Share Capital :-

Authorized share capital of the Corporation is Rs.50.00 crores. The Corporation received share capital from the Govt. is Rs.811.46 lakhs upto 2017-18.

The Corporation provide financial assistance to the poor unemployed OBC youth in the shape of loan with low rate of interest on the following schemes during 2017-18:

Table : 17.22.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Fund received	No. of unit disbursed	NBCFDC fund utilised 85%	Total disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	General loan				
	a) Small Business		806		18,89,00,000/-
	b) Agri		2		5,50,000/-
	c) Transport		201		2,83,86,500/-
02	Shilpa Sampada		81+69=150		3,42,98,160/-
03	Micro Fin.		130		18,25,000/-
04	Mahila Samridhya Yojana		125		15,10,000/-
05	Education		60+130=190		1,69,82,600/-
	Total	35,00,00,000/-	1405+199=1604 Total-1604 nos. including 199 nos. spillover cases		27,24,52,260/-

Small Business - RS.2.00 lakhs to Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Agri & Allied - RS.2.00 lakhs to Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Transport sector - cost of vehicle as per show room & up to Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Shilpasampada - (small scale industry) up to Rs.5.00 lakhs.

SayamSaksham - up to Rs.5.00 lakhs. (Doctor, Lawyar, Farmasist etc. for business, chamber etc)

Education loan - For technical Education yearly Rs.1.00 lakhs & up to Rs.5.00 lakhs

The Corporation received fund from NBCFDC since inception up to 2017-18 (Year wise breakup is Annexed as Annexure-A) Rs.136.35 crores the Corporation disbursed Rs.125.03 crore to 9265 nos. beneficiaries out of which 568 nos. Education loan schemes disbursed to poor OBC students for prosecution of Higher Studies amounting to Rs.9.54 crore. The Corporation received Govt. guarantee Rs.104.00 crores. Repayment made to NBCFDC Rs.44.29 crores. Recovery made from beneficiary Rs.45.24 crores. The repayment to National Corporation is 100%. No outstanding dues lying to National Corporation.

Year wise target & achievement for last 5 (Five) year are given bellow:-

Table- 17.23.

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Crore)	Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Crore)
2013-14	1000	12.00	973	15.69
2014-15	1250	25.00	1307	25.76
2015-16	1250	25.00	1163	24.96
2016-17	1250	25.00	1329	28.10
2017-18	1500	30.00	1604	27.25

Source: - OBC Corporation Ltd, Tripura.

MINORITY WELFARE:

The Government of Tripura in the Minorities Welfare Department is working with a mandate to ensure a focused approach towards issues relating to minorities and to facilitate the formulation of overall policy, planning, co-ordination, evaluation and review of the regularity frame work and development, programmers for their benefit. To accomplish the mandate, the development runs various



programmed/ Schemes for Welfare and development of Minorities, some of which are:

1. The State Government has announced 28-Points Special Package for the socio-economic development of minorities and will be implemented over the period of five years from 2013-14 to 2017-18.
2. The Multi Sectoral Development programme (MsDP) has been conceived to address the development deficits in minorities concentration blocks of Tripura. An amount of Rs.20714.62 lakhs during the year 2017-18. The MsDP will be continued during the entire *12th Five Year Plan period*. Identified development deficits would be made up through a District specified plan for provision of better infrastructure for School and secondary education, sanction, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes for creating income generation activities. Absolutely critical infrastructure linkages like connection road, basic health infrastructure, ICDS centres, skill development and marketing growth process would also be eligible for inclusion in the plan.

3. Educational sector:

During the year 2014-15 to 2017-18, 41,781 nos. minority students covered under stipend/ scholarship schemes like B.Ed., D.El.Ed., Pre-matric, post-matric, special incentive, boarding house stipend, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad Memorial Award, Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award for muslim topper in madhyamik and H.S. (+2), GNM/ B.Sc. Nursing/ B-Pharma, Engineering course and TCS/TPS/JEE etc. and financial involvement Rs.750.00 lakhs.

Education Sector (under Centrally Sponsored Scheme):

Pre matric scholarships for Minority, 2017-18

Table : 17.24.

Fresh/R ewal	Quota allotted by MoMA	Total application	No. of beneficiary payment by MoMA	Total transction amount (Rs.)	Pending
Fresh	Muslim-3942, Christian-1588, Sikh-18, Buddhist-1532, Jain-7 & Parsi-13 (Total- 7100)	5797	5416	11211861	381
Renewal	0	0			
Total	7100	5797	5416	11211861	381

Post matric scholarships for Minority, 2017-18

Fresh/ Renewal	Quota allotted by MoMA	Total application	No. of beneficiary payment by MoMA	Total transction amount (Rs.)	Pending
Fresh	Muslim-657, Christian-265, Sikh-3, Buddhist-255, Jain-1& Parsi-2 (Total-1183)	1658	1069	6889983	779
Renewal	0	190			

Total	1183	1848	1069	6889983	779
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Merit cum means scholarships for Minority, 2017-18

Fresh/ Renewal	Quota allotted by MoMA	Total application	No. of beneficiary payment by MoMA	Total transction amount (Rs.)	Pending
Fresh	Muslim-79, Christian-32, Sikh-0, Buddhist-31, Jain-0& Parsi-0 (Total-142)	127	173	4692364	26
Renewal		72			
Total	142	199	173	4692364	26
Grand Total	8425	7844	6658	22794208	1186

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.:

Achievement during the year 2017-18:

Term & Education Loan: The corporation disbursed for an amount of Rs.2758.52 lakhs under term loan to the 876 Nos. minority beneficiaries.

Table- 17.25.

Sector	Scheme	Target		Achievement	
		No. of beneficiary (Nos.)	Loan amount (lakhs)	No. of beneficiary(Nos.)	Loan amount (lakhs)
Transport	Auto rickshaw	260	442.00	172	278.63
	Other Big vehicles	50	250.00	24	120.00
Business	Small Business + Agri allied	750	2250.00	647	2256.84
Total term loan		1060	2942.00	843	2655.47
Educatin loan		50	200.00	33 nos. New & 97 nos subsequen t install	103.05
Total		1110	3142.00	876	2758.52

SOCIAL WELFARE:

The Social Welfare & Social Education Department bears the responsibility of promoting social education activities and implementing welfare activities and various programmes. Besides Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS), the department is also providing assistance particularly to the women, economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people.

The department has been implementing various schemes for the welfare of said sections of people in the state.

I. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) :

This scheme is implemented in all 8(eight) Districts. Under this scheme, a conditional maternity benefit is provided to the pregnant women of 19 years of age and above for first live child @ Rs.5000/- only per beneficiary in 3(three) installments (1st –Rs.1000/, 2nd – Rs.2000/- & 3rd – Rs.2000/-) subject to fulfilling specific conditions relating to maternal child health and nutrition. During 2017-18, 16,610 no eligible beneficiaries have been identified through field functionaries; out of that 2212 no beneficiaries have been processed for payment & 1st installment has been paid to **505** no beneficiaries through PMMVY-CAS portal.

II. National Crèche Scheme :

- Taken over from GoI since 1st January, 2017.
- Run by NGOs/VOs
- Presently 201 crèches are functional.
- Funds provided for manpower and supplementary nutrition in the centers.

III. National Nutrition Mission – Poshan Abhiyaan:

- Launched in March, 2018 under National-e-Governance Programme.
- Aims at prevention of stunting, low birth weight and anemia amongst children. Also reduction of anemia amongst adolescent girls and women.
- Dhalai:- stunting- 32.5%, wasting-23.3% , anemia- 50.4%
- Essentially for capturing data by AWCs. Interventions through convergence of relevant schemes.
- Two Districts- Dhalai and West Tripura chosen.Steps taken for implementation like engagement of manpower and procurement of devices.

IV. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) :

The SAG, earlier name RGSEAG – '**Sabla**' addresses multidimensional problems of **adolescent girls** in the age group of 11 to 18 years of School Going and Out of School since 2011-12 in Dhalai, Khowai, Sepahijala and West Tripura District on pilot basis and subsequently after renaming as Scheme for

Adolescent Girls-SAG, it has been revised covering of Adolescent Girls in age group of 11-14 years Out of School w.e.f. 01-11-2017 in all 8 (Eight) Districts. There are two major components of services like –

- i) **Nutrition Component** : Providing Supplementary Nutrition Programme
- ii) **Non- Nutrition Components:** under this component, an integrated package of services is provided at Anganwadi Centre level in a convergence mood with allied departments of Health, Education, I & C, ICA, Youth Affairs etc.
- iii) **The non-nutrition services are:** Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education (NHE), Life Skill Education and accessing public services, Counseling/Guidance on family welfare, Legal Rights & Entitlement, **ARSH** etc.
- iv) **Vocational training:** In four Districts (**Dhalai, Khowai, Sepahijala and West Tripura District**) During 2017-18 out of 87,304 targeted (all out of school and 14-18 yrs school going adolescent girls) 28,093 are covered under Nutrition Programme and 78,047 adolescent girls (all categories), out of 87,304 have been covered under different Non-Nutrition components.

A. Financial Progress during 2017-18:

Table- 17.26.

Component	Fund Received during the year, 2017-18		Expenditure during the year, 2017-18	Unspent Balance	Remarks
	Central Share / State Share	Amount			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nutrition	GOI sanctioned=	82.49	185.59	82.49	185.59 lakhs was unspent of 2016-17
	State Share (10%)	9.16		9.16	
	Nutrition Total:	91.65	185.59	91.65	
Non-Nutrition	Central Share (100%)	9.79	0	9.79	
	Non-Nutrition Total:	9.79	0	9.79	

The SAG Scheme has been revised and universalized for age group of 11-14; Out of School from 01-04-2018, i.e. the Scheme will be implemented in all District of Tripura.

B. Physical Targets:

- i) **Nutrition:** Category-wise estimated number of beneficiaries under Scheme for Adolescent Girls in 2017-18

Table- 17.27.

Category	AG_OOS (11-14 ears)	Total
SC	102	102
ST	1,298	1,298
Others	715	715
Total:	2,115	2,115

- ii) Non-Nutrition:- Activity-wise estimated number of beneficiaries under Scheme for Adolescent Girls in 2017-18.

Table- 17.28.

Sl. No.	Indicators	Target (No of Beneficiaries)
Non-Nutrition		
1.	IFA	2,115
2.	Health Check-up & Referrals	2,115
3.	Nutrition & Health Education	2,115
4.	Family Welfare, ARSH & Child Care Practices	2,115
5.	Life Skill Education	2,115
6.	Accessing Public Services	2,115
7.	Mainstreaming OOS into School System	2,115
8.	Vocational Training (16-18 years)	2,115

V. Child Protection Scheme:

The protection of child right in Tripura is a welfare issue of Social Welfare & Social Education Department. The initiative of this Department in a major way is the implementation of **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**.

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) aims to provide for care and protection of all the children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. The scheme is giving effect to Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act.

The schemes involve steps to strengthen families and prevent them from breakup leading children to become homeless and without care and protection. At the same time, children already outside the mainstream need to be provided support beginning from emergency outreach services to final rehabilitation with their families/society.

For implementation of this scheme, the Mou was signed between Government of India & Government of Tripura on 22nd January, 2010 with sharing pattern of 90:10.

Status of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

District – 8, Child Welfare Committee – 8, Juvenile Justice Board – 8, Children Homes – 30 (12 Govt., 18 NGOs), Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) - 9 (6 Govt., 3 NGOs)

- **Targeted Beneficiaries:**

- i. Children in need of care & protection
- ii. Children in conflict with law, as defined in Juvenile Justice Act, 2015

- **No. of children in the Homes** (including Observation Home and Special Home) as on date – Govt. - 392, NGOs -403 – Total -795.

- **No. of children in SAA** – Govt. -28, NGOs-24 – Total -52

- 19 children **adopted** during 2017-18 till Jan'2018.
- 19 children from homes provided **rehabilitation grant** of Rs.50,000/-.
- **Sponsorship & foster care grants @** Rs.2000/- per month sanctioned for 506 & 36 children, respectively.
- **Juvenile Justice fund** -Rs.1,17,30,044/- provided to 59 children for treatment and education.
- 3 counseling programmes organized for 25 street children (19 are rehabilitated in Children Homes), last year.

Sponsorship and Foster Care

Sponsorship and Foster Care is important initiative which implemented through the Child welfare Committee and District Child Protection Unit. Rs.2,000/- per month per child may be sanctioned for sponsorship. Key concepts for Sponsorship and Foster Care as follows:-

- a. Prevents child destitution and others holistic child protection.
- b. Provides conditional assistance to ensure that the child continues his/higher education.
- c. Supports and supervises financial assistance to families and group foster Homes.
- d. Offers child care within the family setting.
- e. Preserves families and encourages parents to fulfill their responsibilities.

Status of Juvenile Justice System in Tripura:

Table- 17.29.

Sl. No.	Subject Matter	Present status
1.	State Child Protection Society (SCPS)	1 No.
2.	State Adoption Resource Agency (SARS)	1 No.
3.	District Child Protection Unit (District -wise)	8 Nos.
4.	Child Welfare Committee (District -wise)	8 Nos.
5.	Juvenile Justice Board (District -wise)	8 Nos.
6.	Child care Institutions registered as par Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.	39 Nos.
7.	Number of children in CCIS as on 01.07.2018	780
8.	One Child Welfare Police Officer designated in all Police Stations including Railway.	P.S level
9.	Tripura Commission for Protection of Child Rights (TCPCR)	State level
10.	Tripura State Social Welfare Board	State level

Juvenile Justice Fund:- As per Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 the State Govt. created **Juvenile Justice Fund** for welfare of the Children and financial assistance etc.

Status of Juvenile Justice Fund

Table- 17.30.

Sl. No.	Juvenile Justice Fund received up to 30 th June, 2018	Expenditure incurred	No. of Children benefitted
1.	Rs. 1,20,85,000/-	Rs. 1,20,85,000/-	103 nos.

Initiative for Rehabilitation of Street Children :

The Department has taken up a special initiative to rehabilitate the street children through counseling, medical support and providing shelter. 3 counseling programmes have been organized & 25 street children are rescued from street, out of which, 19 children are rehabilitated at children Home and Monorama Drug De-addiction Center run by Nabaprantik (NGO), at Amtali, Agartala and Voluntary Health Association of Tripura (VHAT), Agartala.

❖ Women Empowerment Schemes :

- I. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)
- II. One Stop Center(OSC)
- III. Women Help Line (WHL)
- IV. SWADHAR Greh Scheme
- V. Skill Development (State Plan)
- VI. Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)

I. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

- Scheme aims to improve the **Sex Ratio at Birth** (SRB).
- Essentially convergence of Social, education and health Deptt. Schemes.
- Ensure proper implementation of **Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 Act**.
- Implemented in 2 districts viz. Gomati and South (Erstwhile South District). SRB improved from 951 to 968.
- GoI has decided to extend to all districts recently. Revised guidelines are yet to be received.

II. One Stop Center (OSC):

- **One Stop Centre (OSC)** – Temporary OSC is in operational in the premises of Tripura Commission for Women. Construction work of permanent OSC Building at Narsingarh by the RD Department is completed at present. OSC is shifted shortly.

III. Women Help Line (WHL)&Working Women Hostel:

- **Women Helpline (WHL)** – Process is going to set up Women Helpline adjacent to OSC at Narsingarh.
- **Working Women Hostel** - 45-seated Laxmibai Working Women Hostel at Krishnanagar, Agartala is operationalized under the provision of the Scheme.

IV. SWADHAR Greh:

Swadhar Greh- Scheme is implemented through 4 (four) NGO run shelter homes, 3 in Agartala and 1 in Dharmanagar.

V. Skill Development for women:

Skill Development for Women is being undertaken under State Plan through the State Skill Mission. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs on average is available under State Plan.

During 2017-18, a good number of women were trained in various trades like – Tailoring, Beautician, Motor Driving, Chalk Making, Food & fruits Processing, Making of mat & Room Designing materials, Embroidery, Artificial flower making etc.

VI. Mahila Shakti Kendra:

- New Scheme for convergent support services for empowering rural women with opportunities for skill development, employment, digital literacy, health and nutrition.
- District Level Centre for Women in 3 Districts viz. Dhalai, South and West.
- 200 Student Volunteers (NSS/NCC) in Dhalai District (aspirational district) in all Blocks.
- Funds released by GoI. Steps have been taken for engagement of manpower and implementation of the Scheme.

VII. Women Welfare Activities:

1. Gender Budgeting Scheme:- The State Government is implementing Women Component Plan (Gender Budgeting) Scheme in respect of 19 (nineteen) identified Departments to ensure adequate expenditure for Women Development and Empowerment . In the year 2017-18 out of total revised plan outlay Rs. 210465.39 lakhs, provision for Gender Budgeting was Rs. 45865.80 lakhs. And during the year 2018-19, out of total plan outlay of Rs. 435555.12 lakhs, provision for Gender Budgeting is Rs. 126278.34 lakhs.

2. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 And Rules, 2003:- On the basis of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the State Government framed the Tripura Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003. The Director, Social Welfare and Social Education has been appointed as the Chief Dowry Prohibition Officer The Dy. Collectors (In-charge of the Judicial Section of DM & Collector's office) of 8 (eight) Districts have been appointed as District Dowry Prohibition Officers and 23 (twenty three) SDMs have been appointed as Dowry Prohibition Officers to receive complaints from the aggrieved persons ,legalize the matter related to dowry and to report quarterly to the Chief Dowry Prohibition officer . To aware the mass people about the laws related to prohibition of dowry (not to take or give dowry), Anti Dowry Week is being observing regularly in every year from 26th November to 2nd December.

3. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 :- On the basis of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules,2006, 8 (eight) District Inspectors of Social Welfare & Social Education (DISEs) and CDPOs of 56 ICDS Projects have been appointed as Protection Officers and 24 Nos. NGOs have been registered as Service Providers in 4 districts of Tripura under the provision of the Act. Four NGO run Short Stay Homes are declared as Shelter Home for women under this Act. All Govt. Medical Institutions are declared as Free Medical Aid centers for victim under this Act. An aggrieved Woman or any person on behalf of the aggrieved woman may complaint against the domestic violence case to the concerned Protection Officer. The Protection Officer, thereafter report the case to the concerned Police Officer/ Magistrate in the jurisdiction as per demand of aggrieved persons. The Magistrate will act thereafter as per the Act/Rule. The State Government has also operationalised a Toll Free Women Help Line – 1091(at present shifted to the Police Department for 24 hrs) to provide guidance and assistance to the women in distress under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act- 2005.

4. Tripura Commission for Women Act, 1993 and Rules, 2008:- On the basis of the Tripura Commission for Women Act, 1993 the State Government has constituted the Tripura Commission for Women. The Tripura Commission

for Women is working for the destitute and tortured women. Commission is also being organized awareness programmes in regular basis on women related issues in different areas of the State to combat down the atrocities against women.

5. Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956 and Rules,1985 :- On the basis of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act-1956 the State Government framed the Tripura Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Rules-1985 on 12th December 1986. As per Rule, a Co-ordination Committee has been constituted to look after the activities in the State Level. State Level Anti Trafficking Unit has been set up by the Home Department and 9(nine) Superintendent of Polices have been appointed as Special Police Officers under ITPA Act in all Districts in this regard. One Non-Official Advisory Body has been constituted. A Protective Home has been set up at Taranagar, Mohanpur under the provision of this Act.

6. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and Rule, 2013:- Internal Complaints Committees(ICC) are constituted in all Govt. Departments under the provision of the Act. All DM & Collectors are notified as **District Officers** under the provision of the Act. Local Complaints Committees(LCC) are constituted by the District Officer in the District Level for redressal of sexual harassment cases of the offices/ institutions/organizations having less than 10(ten) employees and employees employed in the private/unorganized sectors.

7. State Mission Authority and SRCW:- State Mission Authority and State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) have been set up in the State in 2011 and 2012 respectively under the guideline of the National Mission Authority for Empowerment of Women for convergence of all schemes / projects for welfare & development of women in the State.

Apart from this, following Cell and Committees are formed very recently in the month of March, 2018 in connection with direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP(Civil) No. 659/2007 filed by Environmental & Consumer Protection Foundation Vs. Union of India & Others.

- a. **District Level Widows' Cell** headed by Member, District Legal Services Authority in all 8(eight) districts to execute the services and schemes relating to widows at concerned District;
- b. **State Level Monitoring Committee** headed by Member – Secretary, State Legal Services Authority to inspect the shelter homes of women/widows and to monitor the activities of District Level Monitoring Committee along with others.
- c. **District Level Monitoring Committee** headed by DM & Collector in all 8(eight) districts to inspect and to monitor the shelter homes of women/widows along with others.

❖ **Programmes for Persons with Disabilities:**

- 4 District Disability Rehabilitation Centers (DDRCs) are presently functioning under the Chairmanship of DM & Collectors in West Tripura, Gomati, Dhalai & Unakoti District. Efforts are being made to open 4(four) more DDRCs in the remaining Districts in consultation with Department of Health & Family Welfare.
- Total 78286 no Disability Certificates were issued in the State up to 31.03.2018. During the year 2017-18, total 2377 no Disability Certificate were issued.
- Total 2012 no Aids and Appliances were distributed to the beneficiaries in the West Tripura District by ALIMCO (Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India) during the year 2017-18.
- A onetime marriage grant @ Rs.50,000/-(Rupees fifty thousand) are being provided to the spouse who marry a person having 40% and above disability.
- Disability allowance shall be applicable to physically handicapped and visually handicapped State Government employees @ Rs. 1000/- per month while disable Fixed Pay, DRW and Contingent Workers etc. shall get the same @ Rs. 700/- per month as per Memorandum F.No.7(2)-FIN(PC)/2017, dated 4th April, 2018.
- Child Care Allowance is allowed @ Rs. 1000/- per month for physically handicapped and visually handicapped State Government employees and workers and also to employees having Disable Child as per Memorandum F.No.7(2)-FIN(PC)/2017, dated 4th April, 2018.

❖ **Senior Citizens:**

Population of Tripura is 36,71,032 as per 2011 census. Older persons comprising of 7% of total population.

In order to address the problem of the older persons the State Government of Tripura has launched State Policy for older persons in the year 2000. The State Policy seeks to make available opportunities for development of the potential of older persons and seek their participation in nation building work so that they themselves feel worthy and live the last place of life with dignity and purpose.

The State Govt. is trying to extend comprehensive support for financial security, health care shelter, welfare and other needs of the senior citizens. Following activities have been taken for the purpose-

Activities for Social Security of Senior Citizen –

Maintenance & Welfare of parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007:-

Based on the Maintenance & Welfare of parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007, the State Government has framed the Tripura Maintenance & Welfare of parents and Senior Citizen Rule in year 2008.

The State Government has constituted the **Appellate Tribunals** with 8 (eight) D.M. & Collector in 8(eight) Districts and **Maintenance Tribunals** with 23 (twenty three) S.D.Ms of 23 (twenty three) Sub-Divisions and **Maintenance Officers** with 8 (eight) District Inspector of Social Education of 8 (eight) Districts.

Old Age Home:-

There are 5(five) old age homes- 1(one) 50 seated Old Age Home run by the State Government at Narsingarh, West Tripura and 4(four) NGO run Old Age Homes namely –i) Abalamban at Barjala for Women ii) Abhoymision at Sekerkote iii) Sanghadip at Dharmanagar and iv) Sandhyanir at Gandhigram.

Social Health Care of Senior Citizen:-

Free of cost Health Care facilities are easily accessible to all categories of population of the State including the elderly in the govt. run Hospitals, PHCs and Sub-Centers.

❖ National Family Benefit Scheme and Annapurna :

a) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) :

Under this scheme, an amount of 20,000/- is provided to the bereaved family due to the death of a “primary bread winner” (male or female). The age group of the primary breadwinner should be 18 to 59 years. During 2016-17, 1102 nos. families were provided relief under this scheme. During 2017-18, 506 nos. families were provided relief under this scheme till date.

b) Annapurna Scheme :

During 2016-17, 5740 nos. beneficiaries were covered under the Scheme through Food Department in the State. Under this Scheme, 10 kg of rice is provided to the beneficiaries of BPL category per month free of cost, provided he/she is not recipient of any benefit under any Social Security Pension Scheme.

❖ Social Security Pensions:

- 33 schemes, including 3 Central pension schemes under “National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)” viz.
 - National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS),
 - National Widow Pension Scheme (NWPS), and
 - National Disability Pension Scheme (NDPS).

Table- 17.31.

SL. NO.	Name of Scheme.	Introduced the Scheme	Rate of pension for the F/Y 2018-19	Payment No. benfs.	Pension Criteria	Ratio Card
1	IGNOAPS (60-79 Yrs)	1995 A.D	700/- (Central Share -200/-& State share -500/-)	116463	A person belonging to BPL Ration Card family and who has attained the age of 60 years and above.	BPL
	IGNOAPS (80yrs)		900/- (Central Share-500/-& State Share-400/-)	9818		BPL
	IGNOAPS (Total)			126281		BPL
2	IGNWPS	2009 A.D	700/- (Central Share-300/-& State Share-400/-)	16441	A person belonging to BPL Ration Card family and a widow, whose age is between 40 yrs to 79 yrs	BPL
3	IGNDPS (80%)		700/- (Central Share-300/-& State Share-400/-)	1118	A person belonging to BPL Ration Card family and has 80% and above physical disability and whose age is 18-79 yrs and above.	BPL
	IGNDPS (100% Blind)		1200/- (Central Share-300/-& State Share-900/-)	801		BPL
NSAP				144641		

State Run Schemes						
SL. NO.	Name of Scheme.	Introduced the Scheme	Rate of pension for the F/Y 2017-18	Payment No. benfs.	Family Income Ceiling per Annum & Age criteria	Issuing Authority of Income certificate
4	State Old Age Pension	Sept'12 A.D	700/-	55371	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 60 years and above.	SDM/DCM
5	Widow & Deserted	2006 A.D	700/-	67884	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 18-59 years	SDM/DCM
6	Deserted Women	Dec'13 A.D	700/-	4357	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 18-59 years	SDM/DCM
7	State Widow pension scheme	2012 A.D	700/-	1167	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 40-79 years	SDM/DCM
8	Pension to Un-married women of the age 45	July'2012 A.D	700/-	2148	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 45 years and above.	SDM/DCM

	yrs & above					
9	Blind & Handicap Pension	1980 A.D	700/-	4371	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 18 years and above.	SDM/DCM
10	Allowance for 100% Blind	2006 A.D	1100/-	716	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 10 years and above.	SDM/DCM
11	Un-Employment Allowance for 100% Blind	2003 A.D	700/- for APL & 1100/- For BPL	25	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 10 years and above.	SDM/DCM
12	Pension to Persons who lost 100% Eye sight	July'2012 A.D	900/-	403	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 10 years and above.	SDM/DCM
13	60% Disability	2008 A.D	600/-	6406	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 10 years and above.	SDM/DCM
14	Pension to 80% & above Disable person	July'2012 A.D	700/-	2716	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 10 years and above.	SDM/DCM
15	Tripura Cobbler	2009.AD	700/-	134	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
16	Tripura Rickswa puller	2009.AD	700/-	1353	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
17	Bidi Sharamik	2000 A.D	700/-	560	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
18	Motor Shramik Pension	Nov'12 A.D	700/-	677	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
19	Laundry Workers	Nov'12 A.D	700/-	545	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
20	Barber Workers	Nov'12 A.D	700/-	719	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
21	Handloom Workers	Nov'12 A.D	700/-	2040	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
22	Fishermen	Dec'12 A.D	700/-	3784	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
23	Social Pension Scheme for Female Domestic Workers	Aug'2015 A.D	550/-	25737	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of applicant should be 18 years and above female Domestic Worker Persons actually engaged in that profession min.	SDM/DCM

					5 years in this sector	
24	Tripura Incentive to Girl Child(BPL)	2009.AD	500/-	69716	A girl child born in any BPL family on or after 01.06.2009 is eligible for this scheme. The child will benefit from the scheme till she attains the age of 16 years and only 2 (two) girl child from a family will benefit form this scheme	BPL
25	Social Pension Scheme for Person Living with HIV	Aug'2015 A.D	700/-	797	No income criteria, all age persons living with AIDS, certified by Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centre	No. Need
26	Social Pension Scheme for Transgender	Aug'2015 A.D	700/-	6	All age & no income criteria persons Identified as Transgender must submit a medical certificate from the Govt. Medical officer not below the rank of Tripura health service Grade- IV	No. Need
27	Social Pension Scheme for Grade-II Deformed Leprosy Patients	Aug'2015 A.D	700/-	17	All age APL /BPL persons affected with Leprosy, certified by State Project Officer, NLEP/TLEP	No. Need
28	Social Pension For Cancer Patients	April'2016	700/-	1216	All age persons Identified as Cancer Patients must submit a medical certificate from the Govt./ recognized hospital/Cancer hospital, Annual income of the person should not exceed Rs. One Lakh Fifty thousand Rupees (Rs.1,50,000/-) per annum and, No member of the family of the person should be in Government	SDM/D CM

					service.(Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son (s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual income certificate from SDM/DCM and from Gazette Officer that no person in his/her family is govt. employee.	
29	Folk Artistes	April'2017	700/-	2625	A person whose age is 55 years and above and professionally a Folk Artistes annual income of the person should not exceed Rs. One Lakh(Rs.1,00,000/-) per annum and, No member of the family of the person should be in Government service.(Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son (s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual income certificate from SDM/DCM and from Gazette Officer that no person in his/her family is govt. employee. Profession Certificate must be need with application from Pradhan/ Chairman of the Gram Panchayet/ Village Council or the Chairperson of the Panchayet Samity or the Block Advisory Committee or the Chairman of the MC and NP or Mayor of the AMC in their	SDM/ DCM

					respective Jurisdictions.	
30	Carpenter	April'2017	700/-	2954	.DO.	SDM/ DCM
31	Blacksmith	April'2017	700/-	297	.DO.	SDM/ DCM
32	Porttery	April'2017	700/-	439	.DO.	SDM/ DCM
33	Schedules Castes traditionally connected with sanitation work (Harijan)	April'2017	700/-	154	.DO.	SDM/ DCM
State Total				259334		
Grand Total				403975		

Concluding remarks:

More sustainable economic policies in tribal areas for improvement of living standard as well as empowerment of the tribals are required. Entrepreneurship development, rural market linkages with government's financial support are required to reduce poverty and unemployment. Settlement of Jhumia families through other means like rubber plantation need to be implemented in a manner that it may augment the livelihood these jhumia families. The participation of these families in JFMCs and SHGs for their long term benefits may be utilized for their gainful activities.

The SC and OBC as well as minorities section of people are required better agricultural, horticultural, fishing quality breeds and techniques in rural areas for productivity and therefore, generating more income. Participation in SHGs for gainful activities may be encouraged for their sustainable income.

18) HOUSING

Housing deserves significant attention in the context of developing policies and strategies for human development. The housing sector has been globally used as an engine to propel the economic growth as it generates employment and demand in the market for building materials etc. On the other hand, shortage of housing is a big impediment in the healthy development of an individual and consequently the society, and the State. Housing, alongwith food and clothing comprise the basic necessity of human survival. Housing is a reflection of nation's economic and social well-being. The basic human need that housing provides shelter or protection. Adequate housing facility increses the productivity of labour. When a massive programme of housing is launched, its multiplier effects, especially in changing the labour situation and income are quite impressive.



The basic amenities relating to housing includes safe drinking water, latrine, drainage, electricity, number of living rooms etc. apart from many other things like nature of the drainage system, presence of animal shed in the vicinity, availability of motorable approach road to the dwelling unit, and occurrence of floods during monsoon.

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Housing as per Census- 2011:

The following table shows the condition of Census houses in the State.

Table- 18.1.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total	840,105	605,637	234,468
2	Liable	455,986	306,777	149,209
3	Dispidated	341,600	266,252	75,348

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

- ***As per Census-2011, total household was 8,55,556.***
- ***Proportion of pucca houses was 80.7 percent in the State.***
- ***73 percent household having drinking water facilities.***
- ***86 percent households have latrine facility as per Census-2011 in the State.***

The following table shows the number of occupied Census houses in 2011 in the State.

Table- 18.2.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of occupied Census house	1,024,903	726,303	298,600
2	Occupied Census houses used as residence	826,686	595,865	230,821
3	Residence-cum- other use	13,419	9,772	3,647
4	Shop/ Office	85,950	44,422	41,528
5	School/ College etc.	10,692	8,999	1,693
6	Hotel/Lodge/Guest house etc.	1,855	1,097	758
7	Hospital / Dispensary etc.	2,214	1,342	872
8	Factory/Workshop/Workshed etc.	5,412	3,117	2295
9	Place of worship	10,366	8,034	2332
10	Other non-residential use	66,052	52,661	13391
11	No. of occupied locked census houses	2,257	994	1263

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Housing shortage in the State:

The HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.) made an exercise based on the results of Census- 2001 and estimated statewide housing shortages.

The housing shortages in the State for the year 2001 is presented in the table below.

Table : 18.3.

TRIPURA	H-I	H-II	H-III
Rural	11,077	3,05,873	1,98,047
Urban	3,001	27,009	23,869
Total	14,078	3,32,882	2,21,916

Source: - Estimation of Economics Cell, HUDCO, using Census- 2001 tables on housing.

- a) *Housing shortage-I*: Number of households No. of Census houses.
- b) *Housing shortage-II*: Housing shortage-I + No. of Kutcha (serviceable + Non-serviceable) + Congestion and requirement of additional room

or house for married couple + obsolescence and replacement of old houses.

c) *House shortage-III* : House shortage-II - serviceable kutcha houses.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board:

Tripura Housing and Construction Board (erstwhile Tripura Housing Board) came to bring under Tripura Act -2 of 1979. Its specific mandate has been to construct Housing Schemes around the capital city and District Headquarters of the State.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board (THCB) is executing number of social housing schemes namely for the i) Economic Weaker Section (EWS) ii) Lower Income Group (LIG) iii) Middle Income Group (MIG). The State Government has also entrusted various construction works of different Department to the Tripura Housing & Construction Board.

Besides this, land improvement and ownership flats are also undertaken by the Tripura Housing and Construction Board with no profit and no loss basis.

The following table depicts the number of construction activities undertaken on housing sector by the THCB during 1990-91 to 2017-18 in the State.

Table : 18.4.

Sl. No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Common for all	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	<i>Housing Scheme :</i>						
	A. Housing Scheme at Nandannagar, Agt.	25	55	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed
	B. Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	Nil	Completed
	C. Housing Scheme at Rajarbag, Udaipur	Nil	Nil	20	15	Nil	Completed
	D. Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla.	Nil	Nil	24	48	Nil	Completed
	E. Construction of Model Village Sarashima, Belonia.	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed
	F. Construction of Housing Scheme at Subhasnagar	51	93	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed
	Total:	166	148	44	111	Nil	
2.	<i>Cash Loan Housing Scheme:</i>						
	A. Cash Loan Scheme for Govt. Employees	Nil	48	245	252	Nil	Completed
	B. Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Urban Poor	627	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed
	Total:	627	48	245	252	Nil	
3.	Sites & Service: (Sale of developed land)	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil	Completed
	Total:	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil	
4.	Ownership flats	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	In progress
	Total :	Nil	Nil	Nil	224	Nil	
	Grand Total:	957	196	289	614	Nil	

Concluding remarks:

Basic planning is required for safe drinking water, drainage facilities as well as construction of the pucca houses covering backward rural areas of the State. The State lacks in turn of the basic amenities of housing sector and requires to put efforts particularly in the districts through the PRIs to settle these issues on sustainable basis.

19. Future Assessment and Outlook

Tripura envisages a transformed future for the people of the state free from all forms of deprivation, hunger, inequality, housing, clothing and insecurity and peace to be achieved by 2030. It also envisages status of robust system where there is no poverty, where education is accessible to all children and reducing the drop-outs, where girls and women have equal opportunities and remain free from violence with upliftment of ST, SC, OBC, minorities and where all people have access to affordable health care, nutrition and hygiene.

There will be several mile stones in this arduous journey. The first of these mile stones will be in 2022, when India celebrates the 75th anniversary of its independence. There are three key features of the strategy for NewIndia@75. First, development must become a mass movement, in which everyone recognizes their role and experiences the tangible benefits accruing for accelerated growth. Second, the strategy will help achieve broad-based economic growth to ensure balanced development across the state and across sectors.

This implies embracing new technologies and skills as well as best practices and innovation including focusing on the most necessary modernization of our agriculture and mainstreaming of region including the Aspirational Dhalai District. The strategy when implemented, will wipe-out the gulf between public and private sector performances.

As far as the thrust of the State Government to the development strategies are concerned, the basic objectives are clear and simple: they are aimed at eradication of poverty, employment opportunities, peace and continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people. The target of the Government is comprehensive growth covering all sections of people and strata of society with the aim of reducing the rural -urban divide. While substantial achievements have been made, the road ahead still has a number of challenges and hurdles and these have to be kept in view while moving towards rapid growth and economic prosperity of the people of the State.

Infrastructural improvements as well as to create a sustainable climate and maintaining bio-diversity for attracting investments for inclusive pro-people development in the State.

Issues and Challenges to be addressed:

Tripura is a primarily an agrarian State. Forest area is over 60 percent of its land use statistics and predominant, leaving only 27 percent land for agricultural cultivation.

The State is surrounded by the neighbouring country Bangladesh on its south, west and north. The length of its international border with Bangladesh is about 856 km (i.e. about 84 percent of its total border), while it has 53 km border with Assam and 109 km border with Mizoram.

1. Lack of Industrialisation:

Industrialisation is very low in Tripura due to lack of infrastructural facilities, communication bottle necks and other constrains like difficult topography, geographical isolation etc. It is not effectively integrated with the national market. In the age of economics of scale and mass production, there is no comparative advantage for large scale industries in Tripura.

The low level of industrialisation also hampering employment generation in Tripura.

The State need to give high priority for industrialisation including opening of more Special Economic Zone after getting due connection through the neighbouring country Bangladesh to the main land of the country both through railways and waterways.

This will further lead to the promotion of industrialisation with the ASEAN countries under Act East Policy. The involvement of Chamber of Commerce of the both Bangladesh and India need to be emphasised.

2. Problem of Marketing Infrastructure:

Tripura has been cut off from the markets of the mainland on account of its remoteness and geographical isolation. The transportation networks are under-developed in the North Eastern Region on various historical and geographical reasons. This has made the State economy more inward and production has been limited to local consumption.

This acts as development disability and calls for huge investments to remove the marketing bottleneck.

3. Low resource base and lack of internal resources:

The result of low level of development due to various factors are due to low income level of the people and high level of unemployment in the State. The State has not been able to exploit natural resources due to geographical isolation and communication bottlenecks.

To have a better fiscal health of the State, the Government should give due priority and attention for augmenting its resource base through vast forest resources and bio-diversity including 'Gold Bond' on bamboo, medicinal plants, professional culturing of ornamental fishing, rubber, tea, orange, natural gas, traditional handloom and handicraft etc. resources.

4. Roads and highways:

4.1. Conversion of National Highway-44 into four lanes in Tripura

Conversion of National Highway-44, which terminates at Sabroom in Tripura, to a four lane highway, is required. Benefits to be derived from this improvement would be immense in view of increase in trade and commerce as well as removal of feeling of psychological isolation of the local people.

Further, the National Highway needs to be aligned along the railway tracks. This will not only straighten the highway but also make both the railway line and the national highway secure. It should be a part of the golden quadrilateral.

4.2. Alternative national highway:

An alternative National Highway from Kukital in Assam to Sabroom (310 kms) in Tripura need be considered as national project. This would take care of most of tribal population as well as underdeveloped areas of the state, which in turn would provide economic development in the interior areas of the state.

Since the road alignment and basic formation already exists, the cost of construction of the alternative National Highway (NH) would be reduced to a great extent. It is also to mention that total length of NH in Tripura including the Tripura part of Manu-Syrang National Highway (yet to be completed) is only 468 Km which hardly works out to 9.74 percent of total length of NH in North Eastern States.

4.3. Trans-Asian Highway/Railway:

The Trans-Asia Highway & Railway should pass through Tripura to connect East/South East Asian countries so that the entire North-Eastern Region becomes a hub for promotion of South-East Asia Growth quadrangle as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India.

4.4. Direct railway service between Agartala and Kolkata through Bangladesh:

Proposal for introducing a direct railway service between Agartala and Kolkata through Bangladesh should be submitted to get the full benefit of the agreement signed between Government of India and the

Republic of Bangladesh against issue of double entry visa to the Indian Nationals. This will reduce journey time vis-à-vis the cost of travel.

5. Linking of state capital with rails and airports:

5.1. Rail:

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura is now connected with railway link through broad gauge. Presently, railway route is connected upto Garji of Gomati district of the State.

The State, however, cannot reap the benefit of railways unless it is extended to the southernmost border town of Sabroom with broad gauge standard. Railway line up to Sabroom will provide the much desired accessibility with the nearest sea port of Chittagong in Bangladesh which would ultimately promote trade of large volume not only with Bangladesh but also with the main land and South East Asian countries as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India. The entire North Eastern Region would be benefited with such railway connectivity.

5.2. Airports:

As road and rail infrastructure of the State is not up to the mark, the people in the State are dependent mainly on air services for traveling to the main land of the country. Though the runway at Agartala Airport has been extended including night landing facilities, additional infrastructure are required to be created for availing better and latest aviation facilities including cargo handling.

6. Conversion of Agartala airport into international airport:

The State Government has requested the Government of India to consider up-gradation of Agartala airport into an international airport to facilitate movement of foreign tourists especially in Tripura as well as other North Eastern States. Initially, the air connectivity will be made with Dakha and Chittagang of Bangladesh. Airport Authority of India has already started upgrading the Agartala Airport to international standards. The up gradation work is targeted to be completed by financial year 2019-20.

7. Border trade with Bangladesh and development of Land Customs Stations:

7.1. Border trade with Bangladesh:

The State had transport links with and through Bangladesh, before partition of India in 1947, which have since been snapped.

Official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh has been going-on mainly through Akhaura check post. Trade with Bangladesh includes

cement, fish, stone pipes, PVC pipes, furniture, jute, ginger, agarbatti, iron oxide, fruits etc. Agreements and joint dialogues are on between India and Bangladesh for promotion of sustainable larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

In fact, the markets in towns of Tripura and the bordering towns of Bangladesh affect each other. However, since the trade presently goes on informally, it causes a lot of difficulties and distortions at present and puts a lot of strain even on security forces, who are to work to prevent such trade.

Facilities for "Border Haats" have been identified for trade in the State at Kamalasagar, Boxanagar and Bamutia in West Tripura; Simantapur, Srinagar and Ekinpur in South Tripura; Pal basti (Raghna) in North District and Hirachera (Kailashahar) in Unokati District and Kamalpur in Dhalai District since the State has 84 percent of its border with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Currently two border haats are functional in Tripura - one at Kamalasagar in Sepahijala district and another at Srinagar in South Tripura district.

7.2. Development of Land Customs Station at Akhaura for Passenger Services and Srimantapur Land Custom Station for Goods Traffic:

Both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station are notified Customs Stations. In Bangladesh side, Akhaura Land Customs Station is opposite to Agartala Land Customs Station in Tripura and Bibirbazar Land Customs Station in Bangladesh is opposite to Srimantapur Land Customs Station in Tripura. Land Customs Station in Tripura and also in Bangladesh mentioned above are operational at present and deals with passengers and cargo traffic.

Volume of trade through Agartala Land Customs Station is increasing day by day. The major two constraints of Agartala Land Customs Station are namely its proximity (just 2 Kms. away) to the Agartala city which is the hub of all important activities of the State and paucity of vacant land at or near Agartala Land Customs Station for any future expansion. In view of increasing volume of trade and the constraint faced at Agartala Land Customs Station, it is suggested that while both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Agartala Land Customs station, passenger traffic would be encouraged more than cargo traffic in this Customs Station in the coming years.

Srimantapur Land Customs Station (LCS) at present is handling both the cargo and passenger traffic and opposite to this Station Bangladesh is having Bibirbazar Land Customs Station. The strategic advantage of this Station is that the nearest city in Bangladesh from Srimantapur Land Customs station is Comilla at a distance of just 12

Kms. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'Viswa Road' in Bangladesh passes through Comilla and it connects Chittagong port and Dhaka in Bangladesh, which gives natural access to important city and port in Bangladesh from Srimantapur LCS. As land near the Srimantapur LCS is available, future expansion is feasible at this Customs station. It may also be mentioned here that all the standard parameters proposed at Agartala LCS are also proposed at Srimantapur LCS in the pre-feasibility study prepared by IL & FS. While both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, cargo traffic would be encouraged more than passenger traffic in this Customs station in the coming years.

In regard to Rail connectivity it may be mentioned here that the proposed railway link between Akhaura in Bangladesh and Agartala in Tripura passes near by the Agartala Land Customs Station. In addition, the proposed railway link between Agartala to Sabroom (southernmost town of Tripura) shall have a railway station at Bishramganj (a point of extended National Highway - 44) which is just 28-30 Kms. from the Srimantapur Land Customs Station. The above mentioned link once established, shall connect both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station with all the important towns of Tripura. It shall translate into reality to the vision to make Tripura as a gateway to other North Eastern States for Bangladesh and South East Asian Countries. It may also be mentioned here that it is proposed to have waterways route through Gomti River (adjacent to Srimantapur LCS) to Haldia in West Bengal via Bangladesh.

All the user agencies like BSF, Customs and Imigration are also of the view that considering the space constraints at Agartala Land Customs Station, and future expansion mobility at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, passenger traffic in larger volume may be encouraged through Agartala Land Costoms Station and cargo traffic through Srimantapur Land Customs Station.

8. *Optimized use of Natural Gas in the State:*

Tripura has significant natural gas reserve. However, these natural gas reserves are yet to be commercially developed due to low industrial demand in the State. Optimized use of natural gas reserve should be highly emphasized. Endeavor should be given to set up natural gas based industries and projects.

9. International internet-gateway at Agartala:

Country's third international internet gateway at Agartala, after the ones in Mumbai and Chennai, is functioning from March, 2016. India is

importing internet bandwidth from an internet port in Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh. The internet gateway was jointly built by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL). Special importance should be given to this internet gateway as it will be extremely useful for implementation of Digital India Programme. Eight Indian states of northeast are also getting benefit from that internet bandwidth.

10. Economic structure and Un-employment:

Economy of Tripura is basically agrarian and characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities, geographical isolation, communication bottleneck, inadequate use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem. A large portion of the State's population is still directly depends on agriculture & allied activities.

It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

The State is facing serious problems in the issue of un-employment, particularly due to lack of private investments, low level of capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck's with high level of poverty. Emphasis should be given for generation of productive and gainful employment on a sufficient scale to achieve the inclusive growth.

11. Land constraint

The reorganisation of the administration by creation of four new Districts, six new Sub-divisions and five new Blocks in 2012 need to focus, especially, the problems of regional underdevelopment within the State. The income per capita of the districts, literacy level, health facilities and proportion of household with a primary school within 1 km of their habitation (a measure of the dispersal of school infrastructure) would definitely give the basic of the district level disparities within the State, based on which the future assessments and policy decisions for inclusive pro-people macro-economic growth would be attained by the State.

12. Regional Disparities

The list of constraints and challenges makes clear the issues to be addressed in the future. It is not the task of this Economic Review to prepare a comprehensive policy direction for the macro-economic development. However, the priorities in policy decisions concerning to human development may also include the following:-

Raise the levels of attainment in respect of education, health and nutrition among all people of the State. In the sphere of education, the special attention is necessary to ensure universal school enrolment and retention, particularly in upper primary and senior schools. This requires increased investments in the expansion of school infrastructure and at least 6 per cent of GSDP to be spent on education, regularly. In the sphere of health, major expansion of health-care infrastructure is required to ensure an effective, open-access health-care system. Resources have to be allocated for increased expenditure on health, including partnerships with the private sector.

Programmes for immunization and nutritional support to mothers and children have to be strengthened. Success in sanitation work has to be followed by improvements in the supply of drinking water, investment in the construction of basic drainage and better housing.

Special infrastructural plan should be prepared to solve the problem of transport and communication between Tripura and the rest of India. The Central Government should play a leading role in implementing this plan.

Employment strategies have to be developed to ensure growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods. The strategy must aim to reduce youth un-employment, and to equip young men and women with modern skills. It should also develop new rural-based farm and nonfarm livelihoods, including forest-based livelihoods. The employment growth must be based on growth in production-that is, economic growth that involves a growth of agricultural and agriculture-related production, rural non-agricultural production, and different types of industrial production. A transformation of the scientific and technological basis of the economy must be a medium- and long-term objective of State policy.

Empowering the women, minorities, SC, ST and OBC communities as well as economically weaker section to meet the current social and economic challenges need to be emphasized for more inclusiveness and pro-people macro-economic growth.

PART – II

Table - 1.

Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population - 2011

India/State/Union Territory	Area in Sq. Kms	Male	Population Female	Persons	Density	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India (1) + +	3287263	623121843	587447730	1210569573	382	933
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	42442146	42138631	84580777	308	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	713912	669815	1383727	17	893
Assam	78438	15939443	15266133	31205576	398	935
Bihar	94163	54278157	49821295	104099452	1106	919
Chhattisgarh	135191	12832895	12712303	25545198	189	989
Goa	3702	739140	719405	1458545	394	961
Gujarat	196024	31491260	28948432	60439692	308	920
Haryana	44212	13494734	11856728	25351462	573	861
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3481873	3382729	6864602	123	968
Jammu & Kashmir(1)+ +	222236	6640662	5900640	12541302	124	892
Jharkhand	79714	16930315	16057819	32988134	414	941
Karnataka	191791	30966657	30128640	61095297	319	965
Kerala	38863	16027412	17378649	33406061	860	1059
Madhya Pradesh	308245	37612306	35014503	72626809	236	919
Maharashtra	307713	58243056	54131277	112374333	365	922
Manipur +	22327	1290171	1280219	2570390	115	978
Meghalaya	22429	1491832	1475057	2966889	132	972
Mizoram	21081	555339	541867	1097206	52	935
Nagaland	16579	1024649	953853	1978502	119	900
Orissa	155707	21212136	20762082	41974218	270	972
Punjab	50362	14639465	13103873	27743338	551	876
Rajasthan	342239	35550997	32997440	68548437	200	921
Sikkim	7096	323070	287507	610577	86	875
Tamil Nadu	130058	36137975	36009055	72147030	555	987
Tripura	10492	1874376	1799541	3673917	350	948
Uttar Pradesh	240928	104480510	95331831	199812341	829	898
Uttaranchal	53483	5137773	4948519	10086292	189	962
West Bengal	88752	46809027	44467088	91276115	1028	934
Union Territory						
A. & N. Islands	8249	202871	177710	380581	46	846
Chandigarh	114	580663	474787	1055450	9258	777
D. & N. Haveli	491	193760	149949	343709	700	812
Daman & Diu	112	150301	92946	243247	2191	710
Delhi	1483	8987326	7800615	16787941	11320	821
Lakshadweep	32	33123	31350	64473	2149	948
Pondicherry	479	612511	635442	1247953	2547	1001

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

* The area figures of States and UTs do not add up to area of India because:

(i) The shortfall of 7 square km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 square km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.

(ii) Disputed area of 13 square km. between Pondcherry and Andhra Pradesh is neither included in Pondicherry nor in Andhra Pradesh.

(1) The population figures excludes population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. illegal occupation of China.

+ The population of India, Manipur State and Senapati District by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division, as the census results for 2001 Census for these sub-divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Table - 2

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION BY CENSUS

<i>State / Union Territory</i>	<i>1901-1911</i>	<i>1911-1921</i>	<i>1931-1941</i>	<i>1941-1951</i>	<i>1951-1961</i>	<i>1961-1971</i>	<i>1971-1981</i>	<i>1981-1991</i>	<i>1991-2001</i>	<i>2001-2011</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	5.75	-0.31	14.22	13.31	21.51	+24.80	+24.66	+23.87	+21.54	17.61
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	12.49	-0.13	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00	25.92
Assam++	16.99	20.48	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92	16.93
Bihar	1.52	-0.97	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62	25.07
Chhatisgarh	24.15	1.41	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27	22.59
Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21	8.17
Gujarat	7.79	3.79	19.25	18.69	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.17
Haryana	-9.70	1.95	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.81
Jammu & Kashmir**	7.16	5.75	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	26.69	30.89	29.43	23.71
Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36	22.34
Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51	15.67
Kerala	11.75	9.16	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43	4.86
Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26	20.30
Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73	15.99
Manipur+++	21.71	10.92	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86	18.65
Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65	16.93
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82	22.78
Nagaland***#	46.76	6.55	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53	-0.47
Orissa	10.44	-1.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25	13.97
Punjab	-10.8	6.26	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10	13.73
Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41	21.44
Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06	12.36
Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72	15.60
Tripura	32.48	32.59	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03	14.75
Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85	20.09
Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41	19.17
West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77	13.93
Union Territory:										
A. & N. Islands #	7.34	2.37	14.61	-8.28	105.13	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90	6.68
Chandigarh #	-16.07	-1.65	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28	17.10
D. & N. Haveli #	19.52	6.99	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22	55.50
Daman & Diu #	1.45	-3.26	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73	53.54
Delhi #	1.98	18.03	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02	20.96
Lakshadweep #	4.85	-6.31	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30	6.23
Puducherry #	4.39	-5.06	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62	27.72

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

+ One village Ramtapur (code No.217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukhal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951. (ii) The total population of all districts of Andhra Pradesh for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the state. The differences between the figures for the state total and the totals of all districts are 21599 for 1901, (-) 70,744 for 1911, (+) 16,456 for 1921 and (+) 8,240 for 1931. The difference is due to an error that has occurred in Table A-2 of 1941, when the population data of Medak and Nizamabad districts were recast in accordance with certain inter district transfers that had taken place between Medak and Nizamabad districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad state during the decade 1931-1941.

* Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

++ The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Intrepolation'.

+++ The population of Manipur state by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for Census 2001.

*** In working out 'decade variation' and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,441) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only in 1961 censused areas of Tuensang district of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq.km. 2. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the back decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961. 3. In working out 'decade variation and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

@The distribution of population of Pondicherry by sex for 1901 (246,654) and 1931 (285,011) is not available.

Table – 3

Estimated Birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate, 2016.

Indian / State/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	20.4	22.1	17.0	6.4	6.9	5.4	14.0	15.2	11.7	34	38	23
Bigger states												
Andhra Pradesh	16.4	16.7	15.8	6.8	7.7	4.9	9.6	9.0	10.9	34	38	24
Assam	21.7	22.8	15.0	6.7	7.1	4.9	14.9	15.8	10.1	44	46	22
Bihar	26.8	27.7	21.1	6.0	6.1	5.5	20.8	21.6	15.6	38	39	29
Chhatisgarh	22.8	24.3	18.1	7.4	7.8	6.2	15.4	16.5	11.9	39	41	31
Delhi	15.5	17.0	15.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	11.5	12.5	11.5	18	24	17
Gujarat	20.1	22.0	17.7	6.1	6.5	5.5	14.0	15.5	12.2	30	38	19
Haryana	20.7	22.0	18.3	5.9	6.3	5.1	14.8	15.7	13.3	33	35	27
Jammu & Kashmir	15.7	17.4	11.9	5.0	5.2	4.4	10.8	12.2	7.5	24	25	23
Jharkhand	22.9	24.5	18.4	5.5	5.8	4.7	17.4	18.7	13.6	29	31	21
Karnataka	17.6	18.5	16.2	6.7	7.9	4.9	10.9	10.6	11.3	24	27	19
Kerala	14.3	14.3	14.4	7.6	7.3	7.8	6.8	7.0	6.5	10	10	10
Madhya Pradesh	25.1	27.1	19.5	7.1	7.6	5.7	17.9	19.5	13.8	47	50	33
Maharashtra	15.9	16.3	15.5	5.9	6.9	4.6	10.1	9.4	10.9	19	24	13
Odisha	18.6	19.6	13.7	7.8	8.1	6.1	10.8	11.4	7.6	44	46	36
Punjab	14.9	15.6	14.1	6.0	6.6	5.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	21	23	18
Rajasthan	24.3	25.2	21.6	6.1	6.4	5.2	18.2	18.8	16.3	41	45	30
Tamil Nadu	15.0	15.1	15.0	6.4	7.1	5.7	8.7	7.9	9.3	17	20	14
Telangana	17.5	17.8	17.0	6.1	7.1	4.6	11.4	10.7	12.5	31	35	24
Uttar Pradesh	26.2	27.3	22.8	6.9	7.3	5.5	19.3	20.0	17.3	43	46	34
Uttarakhand	16.6	16.8	16.0	6.7	7.0	5.9	9.9	9.	10.1	38	41	29
West Bengal	15.4	16.9	11.8	5.8	5.7	6.1	9.6	11.3	5.7	25	25	22
Smaller States:												
Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	19.5	16.1	6.2	6.5	4.5	12.7	13.0	11.6	36	38	23
Goa	12.9	12.1	13.5	6.7	7.6	6.1	6.1	4.5	7.4	8	10	7
Himachal Pradesh	16.0	16.5	10.5	6.8	7.0	4.3	9.2	9.4	6.2	25	25	19
Manipur	12.9	13.2	12.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	8.4	8.8	7.6	11	12	10
Meghalaya	23.7	25.9	14.0	6.6	7.0	5.0	17.1	18.9	9.0	39	40	26
Mizoram	15.5	18.2	12.6	4.2	4.4	4.1	11.3	13.8	8.5	27	35	14
Nagaland	14.0	14.4	13.3	4.5	5.6	2.8	9.5	8.8	10.5	12	11	14
Sikkim	16.6	15.5	18.5	4.7	5.5	3.4	11.9	10.0	15.1	16	18	13
Tripura	13.7	14.6	11.3	5.5	5.2	6.1	8.2	9.4	5.2	24	21	32
Union Territory:												
A. & N. Islands	11.7	12.5	10.6	5.2	5.7	4.6	6.5	6.8	6.1	16	12	22
Chandigarh	13.9	19.2	13.8	4.5	1.6	4.6	9.4	17.7	9.2	14	6	14
D. & N. Haveli	24.5	20.4	27.7	4.0	5.0	3.2	20.5	15.5	24.6	17	24	12
Daman & Diu	24.0	16.7	25.8	4.6	6.1	4.2	19.5	10.6	21.6	19	18	19
Lakshadweep	18.9	24.0	17.6	6.0	7.9	5.5	12.9	16.1	12.1	19	16	20
Puducherry	13.9	13.6	14.0	7.2	7.8	6.9	6.7	5.8	7.1	10	16	8

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller states and union territories are based on three-years period 2014-16.

Table - 4

Total Workers and Work Participation Rate by residence: 2011 (Males)

States/Union	Total Workers 2011			Work participation rate					
	Territory	Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011	
Total					Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	331865930	226763068	105102862	51.7	52.1	50.6	53.3	53.0	53.8
State:									
Andhra Pradesh+	24185595	16498189	7687406	56.2	58.3	50.8	57.0	58.4	54.1
Arunachal Pradesh*	350273	264790	85483	50.6	50.7	50.5	49.1	48.5	50.9
Assam++	8541560	7257852	1283708	49.9	49.4	52.9	53.6	53.1	56.8
Bihar	25222189	22436685	2785504	47.4	48.0	41.7	46.5	46.7	44.9
Chhatisgarh	7133866	5522258	1611608	52.8	54.1	47.8	55.6	56.4	53.1
Goa	419536	152986	266550	54.6	54.5	54.7	56.8	55.5	57.5
Gujarat	18000914	10171584	7829330	54.9	55.5	53.9	57.2	57.1	57.2
Haryana	6806636	4392214	2414422	50.3	50.7	49.2	50.4	50.1	51.1
Himachal Pradesh	2043373	1836358	207015	54.6	54.7	54.2	58.7	59.0	55.7
Jammu & Kashmir**	3195090	2212006	983084	50.0	49.5	51.4	48.1	46.3	52.7
Jharkhand	8424769	6484142	1940627	48.0	49.6	42.4	49.8	50.8	46.7
Karnataka	18270116	11311426	6958690	56.6	58.1	53.8	59.0	59.8	57.8
Kerala	8451569	4507501	3944068	50.2	50.1	50.6	52.7	53.6	51.8
Madhya Pradesh	20146970	14741977	5404993	51.5	53.0	47.4	53.6	54.3	51.7
Maharashtra	32616875	17887071	14729804	53.3	53.9	52.4	56.0	56.7	55.2
Manipur+++	665463	460140	205323	48.1	49.2	44.9	51.6	52.4	49.9
Meghalaya	703709	561812	141897	48.3	49.4	43.8	47.2	47.0	47.7
Mizoram	290740	145091	145649	57.3	59.7	54.8	52.4	53.9	50.9
Nagaland***#	547357	403912	143445	46.7	47.3	43.8	53.4	55.7	47.9
Orissa	11902655	9941574	1961081	52.5	53.2	49.1	56.1	56.5	54.1
Punjab	8074157	4995819	3078338	53.6	53.9	53.1	55.2	54.9	55.5
Rajasthan	18297076	13775469	4521607	50.0	50.7	47.4	51.5	51.7	50.8
Sikkim	194358	148186	46172	57.4	57.7	55.5	60.2	61.0	57.5
Tamil Nadu	21434978	11214535	10220443	57.6	59.1	55.8	59.3	60.0	58.5
Tripura	1045326	767767	277559	50.6	50.4	51.6	55.8	55.3	57.0
Uttar Pradesh	49846762	38352879	11493883	46.8	47.4	44.6	47.7	47.4	48.9
Uttaranchal	2551921	1726674	825247	46.1	45.7	47.4	49.7	49.1	51.0
West Bengal	26716047	18211180	8504867	54.0	54.1	53.7	57.1	57.2	56.8
Union Territory:									
A. & N. Islands #	120889	74670	45219	56.6	56.9	55.9	59.6	59.1	60.4
Chandigarh #	328159	10664	317495	56.1	63.9	55.1	56.5	62.2	56.3
D. & N. Haveli #	119293	55803	63490	62.3	61.3	65.6	61.6	56.8	66.5
Daman & Diu #	107434	18862	88572	65.5	70.8	53.8	71.5	58.2	75.1
Delhi #	4762026	111500	4650526	52.1	49.4	52.3	53.0	49.3	53.1
Lakshadweep #	15318	3787	11531	42.4	40.6	44.6	46.2	52.3	44.6
Puducherry #	332931	105705	227226	53.1	54.4	52.5	54.4	54.2	54.4

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 5
Tentative population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No	Name of District	Type	Area in sq.km.	Population					0-6 child population			
				No. of HH	Population	Male	Female	P-06	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	West District	Rural	942.55	77247	329466	168689	160777	38261	19560	18701	953	974
		Urban		146301	588734	297463	291271	54817	28213	26604	979	
		Total		223548	918200	466152	452048	93078	47773	45305	970	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	1044.78	98407	434341	222461	211880	54449	27956	26493	952	463
		Urban		11963	49346	25368	23978	5333	2731	2602	945	
		Total		110370	483687	247829	235858	59782	30687	29095	952	
3	Khowai District	Rural	1005.67	67407	288006	147524	140482	35077	17836	17241	952	326
		Urban		9977	39558	19877	19681	3582	1821	1761	990	
		Total		77384	327564	167401	160163	38659	19657	19002	957	
4	South District	Rural	1534.20	94051	391692	200409	191283	51746	26364	25382	954	281
		Urban		10632	39059	19753	19306	3497	1809	1688	977	
		Total		104683	430751	220162	210589	55243	28173	27070	957	
5	Gomati District	Rural	1522.80	81442	357566	182424	175142	47720	24546	23174	960	290
		Urban		21265	83972	43004	40968	8317	4333	3984	953	
		Total		102707	441538	225428	216110	56037	28879	27158	959	
6	North District	Rural	1444.50	71671	337986	172066	165920	53092	26986	26106	964	289
		Urban		18623	79455	40584	38871	8611	4334	4277	958	
		Total		90294	417441	212650	204791	61703	31320	30383	963	
7	Unakoti District	Rural	591.93	51953	235676	119827	115849	33393	16956	16437	967	467
		Urban		10108	40830	20383	20447	4108	2103	2005	1003	
		Total		62061	276506	140210	136296	37501	19059	18442	972	
8	Dhalai	Rural	2400.00	74404	337731	173773	163958	51571	26196	25375	944	158
		Urban		10105	40499	20771	19728	4440	2264	2176	950	
		Total		84509	378230	194544	183686	56011	28460	27551	944	
	Tripura	Rural	10486.43	616582	2712464	1387173	1325291	365309	186400	178909	955	350
		Urban		238974	961453	487203	474250	92705	47608	45097	973	
		Total		855556	3673917	1874376	1799541	458014	234008	224006	960	

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 6
Tentative SC & ST population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No.	Name of District	Type	Schedule Caste Population				Schedule Tribe Population			
			Population	Male	Female	% of SC population	Population	Male	Female	% of ST population
1	West District	Rural	57516	29390	28126	20.96	149847	75531	74316	19.23
		Urban	134959	68297	66662		26749	12992	13757	
		Total	192475	97687	94788		176596	88523	88073	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	73328	37836	35492	17.07	118385	59825	58560	24.69
		Urban	9230	4690	4540		1016	557	459	
		Total	82558	42526	40032		119401	60382	59019	
3	Khowai District	Rural	55620	28559	27061	19.25	138104	69544	68560	42.60
		Urban	7442	3751	3691		1433	666	767	
		Total	63062	32310	30752		139537	70210	69327	
4	South District	Rural	57020	29225	27795	15.26	151329	76261	75068	35.45
		Urban	8717	4480	4237		1362	673	689	
		Total	65737	33705	32032		152691	76934	75757	
5	Gomati District	Rural	54443	28110	26333	16.86	184007	92143	91864	42.70
		Urban	19987	10196	9791		4547	2260	2287	
		Total	74430	38306	36124		188554	94403	94151	
6	North Tripura	Rural	45665	23353	22312	14.51	109696	55679	54017	28.05
		Urban	14889	7605	7284		7410	3815	3595	
		Total	60554	30958	29596		117106	59494	57612	
7	Unakoti District	Rural	43862	22172	21690	19.68	60561	30678	29883	22.54
		Urban	10552	5245	5307		1759	944	815	
		Total	54414	27417	26997		62320	31622	30698	
8	Dhalai	Rural	50539	25853	24686	16.31	205637	104247	101390	55.68
		Urban	11149	5608	5541		4971	2512	2459	
		Total	61688	31461	30227		210608	106759	103849	
Tripura		Rural	437993	224498	213495	17.82	1117566	563908	553658	31.76
		Urban	216925	109872	107053		49247	24419	24828	
		Total	654918	334370	320548		1166813	588327	578486	

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table No : 7
Tentative literates & Illerates population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No.	Name of District	Type	Literates population			% of population			Illerates population		
			Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
1	West District	Rural	253477	136704	116773	87.04	91.67	82.19	75989	31985	44004
		Urban	497919	256719	241200	93.26	95.35	91.13	90815	40744	50071
		Total	751396	393423	357973	91.07	94.04	88.01	166804	72729	94075
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	319152	173770	145382	84.01	89.34	78.42	115189	48691	66498
		Urban	40192	21223	18969	91.32	93.75	88.74	9154	4145	5009
		Total	359344	194993	164351	84.78	89.80	79.49	124343	52836	71507
3	Khowai District	Rural	219350	118708	100642	86.72	91.53	81.66	68656	28816	39840
		Urban	34241	17475	16766	95.18	96.78	85.96	5317	2402	2915
		Total	253591	136183	117408	87.78	92.17	83.17	73973	31218	42755
4	South District	Rural	284456	155334	129122	83.68	89.25	77.83	107236	45075	62161
		Urban	33523	17371	16152	94.27	96.81	91.68	5536	2382	3154
		Total	317979	172705	145274	84.68	89.96	79.16	112772	47457	65315
5	Gomati District	Rural	255453	139885	115568	82.45	88.60	76.05	102113	42539	59574
		Urban	70401	36891	33510	93.06	95.40	90.61	13571	6113	7458
		Total	325854	176776	149078	84.53	89.94	78.90	115684	48652	67032
6	North Tripura	Rural	245871	130763	115108	86.30	90.13	82.33	92115	41303	50812
		Urban	66810	34737	32073	94.31	95.83	92.71	12645	5847	6798
		Total	312681	165500	147181	87.90	91.27	84.39	104760	47150	57610
7	Unakoti District	Rural	173196	92699	80497	85.62	90.11	80.97	62480	27128	35352
		Urban	34525	17447	17078	94.02	95.44	92.60	6305	2936	3369
		Total	207721	110146	97575	86.91	90.92	82.79	68785	30064	38721
8	Dhalai	Rural	241818	133640	108178	84.50	90.56	78.06	95913	40133	55780
		Urban	34399	18003	16396	90.40	97.28	93.41	6100	2768	3332
		Total	276217	151643	124574	85.72	91.31	79.79	102013	42901	59112
Tripura		Rural	1992773	1081503	911270	84.90	90.07	79.49	719691	305670	414021
		Urban	812010	419866	392144	93.47	95.51	91.38	149443	67337	82106
		Total	2804783	1501369	1303414	87.22	91.53	82.73	869134	373007	496127

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 8

Number of percentage of Census houses by different types:

Sl. No.	Houselist Item	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of census houses	330,835,767	100	1,066,863	748,686	318,177	100	100	100
2	Total number of occupied census houses	306,162,799	100	1,024,903	726,303	298,600	100	100	100
<u>Condition of census houses</u>									
3	Total	244,641,582	100	840,105	605,637	234,468	100	100	100
4	Good	130,124,755	53.2	455,986	306,777	149,209	54.3	51	63.6
5	Livable	101,441,740	41.5	341,600	266,252	75,348	40.7	44	32.1
6	Dilapidated	13,075,087	5.3	42,519	32,608	9,911	5.1	5.4	4.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 9

Number of percentage of source of water by different types:

Sl. No.	Houselist Item	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Tap water	107,407,176	43.5	279,789	152,888	126,901	33.2	25.2	54
2	Tap water from treated source	78,873,488	32	171,167	69,003	102,164	20.3	11.4	43.5
3	Tap water from un-treated source	28,533,688	11.6	108,622	83,885	24,737	12.9	13.8	10.5
4	well	27,185,276	11	230,576	215,219	15,357	27.4	35.4	6.5
5	Covered well	3,895,409	1.6	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.9	3.5	1.3
6	Un-covered well	23,289,867	9.4	206,233	194,023	12,210	24.5	31.9	5.2
7	Hand pump	82,599,531	33.5	152,365	102,071	50,294	18.1	16.8	21.4
8	Tubewell / Borehole	20,916,074	8.5	136,980	98,270	38,710	16.3	16.2	16.5
9	Spring	1,314,556	0.5	15,960	15,769	191	1.9	2.6	0.1
10	River / Canal	1,550,549	0.6	15,414	14,954	460	1.8	2.5	0.2
11	Tank / Pond /Lake	2,075,181	0.8	4,075	3,772	303	0.5	0.6	0.1
12	Other sources	3,644,324	1.5	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.9	0.8	1.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 10.
Number of household by main source of lighting:

Sl. No.	Household by main source of lighting	India		Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Electricity	165,897,294	67.2	576,787	361,573	215,214	68.4	59.5	61.6
3	Kerosene	77,545	31.4	245,373	228,953	16,420	29.1	37.7	7
4	Solar	1,086,893	0.4	15,868	13,368	2,500	1.9	2.2	1.1
5	Other oil	505,571	0.2	1,798	1,470	328	0.2	0.2	0.1
6	Any other	493,291	0.2	349	268	81	0	0	0
7	No lighting	1,164,584	0.5	2,606	2,147	459	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 11.
Number of household by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet:

Sl. No.	Households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet	India		Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3
3	Open drainage	81,423,941	33	192,834	84,283	108,551	22.9	13.9	46.2
4	No drainage	120,524,914	18.9	618,947	509,545	109,402	73.4	83.8	46.6
5	Cooking inside house	215,412,336	87.3	763,705	532,946	230,759	90.6	87.7	98.2
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 12.

Number of households by fuel used for cooking by type:

Item No.	Households by fuel used for cooking	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of housesholds	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Fire - wood	120,834,388	49	678,178	566,977	111,201	80.5	93.3	47.3
3	Crop residue	21,836,915	8.9	6,573	5,105	1,468	0.8	0.8	0.6
4	Cowdung cake	19,609,328	7.9	1,173	763	410	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	3,577,035	1.4	694	528	166	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	Kerosene	7,164,589	2.9	5,294	1,100	4,194	0.6	0.2	1.8
7	LPG / PNG	70,422,883	28.5	148,637	31,920	119,717	17.6	5.3	49.7
8	Electricity	235,527	0.1	299	223	76	0	0	0
9	Bio-gas	1,018,978	0.4	589	264	325	0.1	0	0.1
10	Any other	1,196,059	0.5	705	559	146	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	No cooking	796,965	0.3	639	340	299	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 13.

Number of households by poses on of different assets:

Sl. No.	Households by poses on of assets	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of housesholds	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Radio/ Transistor	49,018,595	19.9	107,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
3	Television	116,493,624	47.2	377,988	205,683	172,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
4	Computer/ Laptop with Internet	7,708,521	3.1	8,612	2,489	6,123	1	0.4	2.6
5	Computer/ Laptop without Internet	15,654,325	6.3	53,344	31,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1
6	Telephone	155,880,849	63.2	405,115	233,957	171,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
7	Telephone/Mobile Phone-Landline only	9,919,641	4	17,491	9,979	7,512	2.1	1.6	3.2
8	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Mobile only	131,202,021	53.2	360,143	214,022	146,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
9	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Both	14,759,187	6	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
10	Bicycle	110,567,433	44.8	331,560	223,872	107,688	39.3	36.8	45.8
11	Scooter/ Motorcycle / Moped	51,862,242	21	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
12	Car/ Jeep/ Van	11,473,587	4.7	18,443	78,939	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
13	None of the specified assets	43,950,672	17.8	234,638	209,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 14.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT**RURAL**

State / UT	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	599	602	406	445	500	522
Arunachal Pradesh*	482	483	273	278	380	383
Assam++	537	540	81	122	322	343
Bihar	468	473	32	53	263	275
Chhatisgarh	549	557	357	415	454	486
Delhi	493	493	146	146	342	342
Goa	547	547	210	210	378	378
Gujarat	598	599	212	278	414	447
Haryana	515	518	62	162	309	356
Himachal Pradesh	530	541	462	524	496	533
Jammu & Kashmir**	525	547	42	255	290	405
Jharkhand	520	533	95	198	313	370
Karnataka	611	612	274	287	443	450
Kerala	543	565	161	221	339	382
Madhya Pradesh	558	561	187	239	379	405
Maharashtra	569	576	305	388	443	486
Manipur+++	498	510	154	262	331	389
Meghalaya	519	527	375	391	447	459
Mizoram	586	591	341	394	467	496
Nagaland***#	461	504	171	312	319	410
Orissa	586	592	138	246	360	417
Punjab	562	566	48	234	315	406
Rajasthan	489	495	235	347	366	424
Sikkim	580	580	483	487	532	534
Tamil Nadu	590	595	300	378	443	485
Tripura	552	562	120	228	345	402
Uttarakhand	439	452	208	308	324	381
Uttar Pradesh	474	491	87	177	286	338
West Bengal	572	586	107	189	342	390
A.& N. Islands #	587	592	199	261	399	432
Chandigarh #	567	567	42	47	347	349
D. & N. Haveli #	488	488	152	161	321	325
Daman & Diu #	694	694	34	34	425	425
Lakshadweep #	545	548	63	105	299	322
Puducherry #	515	517	207	221	355	363
ALL INDIA	535	543	176	248	359	399

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 15.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

State / UT	URBAN					
	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	551	554	160	170	358	364
Arunachal Pradesh*	457	457	119	127	299	303
Assam++	538	542	84	90	324	329
Bihar	414	421	28	45	241	253
Chhatisgarh	486	496	213	240	358	376
Delhi	529	530	100	104	334	337
Goa	511	511	155	157	336	337
Gujarat	601	603	114	133	375	384
Haryana	512	514	85	97	311	318
Himachal Pradesh	599	600	188	212	404	416
Jammu & Kashmir**	532	539	81	117	316	337
Jharkhand	473	480	53	66	275	284
Karnataka	575	579	158	163	372	376
Kerala	540	552	161	191	341	363
Madhya Pradesh	516	520	99	115	315	325
Maharashtra	545	549	146	166	353	365
Manipur+++	455	456	151	182	306	322
Meghalaya	502	503	202	202	340	340
Mizoram	487	487	249	249	366	367
Nagaland***#	397	412	95	144	256	287
Orissa	577	579	135	155	370	381
Punjab	568	570	95	136	348	368
Rajasthan	488	490	95	141	303	326
Sikkim	609	609	273	273	452	452
Tamil Nadu	583	587	190	201	385	392
Tripura	525	525	107	113	316	319
Uttarakhand	502	506	65	86	293	305
Uttar Pradesh	504	511	73	102	300	317
West Bengal	589	602	124	174	369	400
A.& N. Islands #	596	607	181	200	384	399
Chandigarh #	547	547	114	121	351	354
D. & N. Haveli #	576	576	111	115	365	367
Daman & Diu #	594	595	134	148	347	355
Lakshadweep #	537	550	84	116	325	347
Puducherry #	536	548	132	147	336	350
ALL INDIA	542	546	125	147	342	355

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 16.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

State / UT	RURAL + URBAN					
	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	583	586	326	356	453	470
Arunachal Pradesh*	477	478	245	250	365	368
Assam++	537	540	81	119	322	341
Bihar	463	468	32	52	261	273
Chhatisgarh	535	543	327	378	434	463
Delhi	527	527	103	107	335	337
Goa	529	529	183	184	357	358
Gujarat	599	601	173	221	398	422
Haryana	514	517	69	141	309	344
Himachal Pradesh	538	548	434	492	486	520
Jammu & Kashmir**	526	545	51	223	296	389
Jharkhand	509	521	86	170	304	351
Karnataka	598	600	233	243	417	423
Kerala	542	562	161	213	340	377
Madhya Pradesh	547	551	165	207	363	385
Maharashtra	558	564	232	286	402	431
Manipur+++	487	496	153	241	324	372
Meghalaya	516	523	338	351	425	435
Mizoram	538	541	295	321	417	432
Nagaland***#	438	471	145	254	297	367
Orissa	585	590	137	233	362	412
Punjab	564	568	65	199	327	392
Rajasthan	489	494	202	299	351	400
Sikkim	585	585	447	450	518	519
Tamil Nadu	587	591	251	300	417	443
Tripura	548	556	118	209	340	388
Uttarakhand	456	466	172	252	316	361
Uttar Pradesh	481	495	84	161	289	333
West Bengal	577	590	112	185	349	392
A.& N. Islands #	590	597	192	238	394	420
Chandigarh #	548	548	109	116	351	354
D. & N. Haveli #	529	529	135	142	341	344
Daman & Diu #	668	668	71	77	401	403
Lakshadweep #	541	549	72	110	312	334
Puducherry #	529	537	161	176	343	355
ALL INDIA	537	544	161	219	354	386

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 17.

Age- specific WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for each State/ UT**Rural person**

State/ UT	Age group (in years)													
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & above	All (0+)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh+	0	38	254	559	810	864	867	883	884	831	713	654	362	522
Arunachal Pradesh*	1	5	142	478	595	690	773	721	824	783	802	566	295	383
Assam++	0	9	171	394	460	597	617	624	669	620	582	410	228	343
Bihar	0	12	161	328	464	502	530	572	581	598	606	447	355	275
Chhatisgarh	2	16	267	685	775	865	900	890	884	823	870	627	339	486
Delhi	0	0	4	451	467	623	435	795	777	65	579	527	0	342
Goa	0	0	164	496	703	625	523	618	647	625	312	116	40	378
Gujarat	0	43	334	640	675	700	776	694	744	685	668	565	346	447
Haryana	0	4	99	448	592	650	617	702	672	658	630	425	263	356
Himachal Pradesh	0	4	136	600	846	913	929	943	918	877	854	801	450	533
Jammu & Kashmir**	0	16	199	478	689	721	684	669	740	758	640	595	352	405
Jharkhand	0	67	258	457	591	654	735	733	725	689	673	527	356	370
Karnataka	0	30	216	554	671	710	776	721	791	793	661	541	288	450
Kerala	0	0	57	406	508	612	640	708	683	650	548	482	290	382
Madhya Pradesh	0	13	277	579	708	713	699	761	741	753	639	598	371	405
Maharashtra	0	31	225	584	762	842	836	858	862	809	765	578	346	486
Manipur+++	0	18	132	395	626	627	690	772	746	771	733	543	393	389
Meghalaya	0	1	183	581	811	871	919	922	882	903	920	747	657	459
Mizoram	0	2	361	726	793	842	842	835	840	820	831	585	382	496
Nagaland***#	3	18	103	382	488	669	645	790	818	755	889	598	579	410
Orissa	0	24	318	559	615	600	712	767	705	720	658	593	261	417
Punjab	0	24	217	521	629	682	700	756	674	687	602	528	322	406
Rajasthan	0	31	254	600	748	782	835	822	853	757	727	700	355	424
Sikkim	3	3	132	722	888	931	875	952	875	923	949	741	313	534
Tamil Nadu	0	8	237	515	677	795	823	823	816	815	675	566	398	485
Tripura	0	1	155	443	534	654	715	729	697	803	687	603	329	402
Uttarakhand	0	21	161	418	634	792	722	820	794	705	732	484	165	381
Uttar Pradesh	1	41	270	483	570	601	690	710	760	654	621	605	398	338
West Bengal	3	36	265	476	623	669	641	710	676	646	591	470	254	390
A.& N. Islands #	0	0	236	521	594	739	682	658	777	771	611	382	215	432
Chandigarh #	0	0	18	753	612	654	503	685	425	870	124	292	767	349
D. & N. Haveli #	0	0	56	302	696	762	667	660	683	860	435	658	224	325
Daman & Diu #	0	0	0	671	442	740	777	872	568	381	890	0	220	425
Lakshadweep #	0	0	156	315	533	547	560	780	674	517	471	27	0	322
Puducherry #	0	0	90	240	398	677	792	575	635	785	704	302	359	363
ALL INDIA	0	27	236	510	637	688	721	745	753	715	660	567	339	399

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 18.

Age- specific WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for each State/ UT**Urban person**

State/ UT	Age group (in years)													
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & above	All (0+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh+	0	10	130	344	553	655	687	668	687	632	470	262	135	364
Arunachal Pradesh*	0	1	28	199	482	539	564	636	848	723	816	381	136	303
Assam++	0	13	89	192	506	494	575	726	542	702	601	247	78	329
Bihar	0	9	98	310	442	417	557	559	546	588	487	330	218	253
Chhatisgarh	0	18	167	441	605	672	718	676	765	669	543	333	137	376
Delhi	0	2	102	347	577	594	611	613	540	665	535	362	165	337
Goa	11	0	41	423	632	419	593	537	695	601	547	176	9	337
Gujarat	0	22	213	512	666	625	633	576	695	576	493	250	125	384
Haryana	0	4	50	347	539	587	575	644	641	553	426	193	91	318
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	159	379	750	723	733	674	744	668	405	367	157	416
Jammu & Kashmir**	0	7	86	381	482	576	584	613	591	665	461	320	194	337
Jharkhand	0	21	128	222	390	497	650	592	608	421	647	281	129	284
Karnataka	0	6	138	378	626	662	680	657	591	564	520	268	224	376
Kerala	0	4	90	376	555	683	634	656	593	591	523	359	161	363
Madhya Pradesh	1	6	118	324	543	597	597	634	631	641	544	341	142	325
Maharashtra	0	6	131	387	621	642	643	663	632	594	512	254	126	365
Manipur+++	0	1	36	263	428	510	570	633	662	737	777	559	259	322
Meghalaya	4	5	69	282	470	610	738	733	762	772	713	454	208	340
Mizoram	0	0	106	366	584	636	653	760	726	827	798	668	243	367
Nagaland***#	0	0	33	102	234	533	639	625	715	719	583	89	104	287
Orissa	0	41	164	420	565	649	655	600	706	558	546	272	219	381
Punjab	3	10	182	404	659	599	620	652	580	560	530	318	179	368
Rajasthan	0	12	184	375	548	613	643	595	625	548	602	316	122	326
Sikkim	0	24	89	501	761	701	729	675	856	550	974	614	105	452
Tamil Nadu	0	3	130	409	561	659	672	716	678	604	510	352	193	392
Tripura	0	14	98	237	421	544	585	611	566	608	425	296	137	319
Uttarakhand	1	9	126	362	600	450	580	646	545	480	554	291	134	305
Uttar Pradesh	4	44	240	393	507	526	606	600	613	528	545	351	260	317
West Bengal	0	126	229	418	600	596	593	696	632	568	594	277	183	400
A.& N. Islands #	0	0	84	548	626	706	577	744	684	634	549	193	141	399
Chandigarh #	9	5	77	355	635	572	585	600	629	648	771	262	76	354
D. & N. Haveli #	0	0	164	246	696	705	679	769	687	886	0	377	25	367
Daman & Diu #	0	6	40	445	653	514	600	578	796	404	532	488	0	355
Lakshadweep #	0	0	23	322	522	529	569	595	622	519	437	440	258	347
Puducherry #	0	0	86	375	525	568	651	645	601	658	450	171	116	350
ALL INDIA	1	22	158	384	575	610	635	646	636	586	529	299	168	355

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 19

Number of females (per 1000 females of age 5 years and above usually engaged in domestic duties in the usual principal status) who carried out specified activities

RURAL + URBAN

1	Specified activities work	Tripura			All India		
		with ss ss work	without work	all work	with ss ss work	without work	all work
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Maintenance of kitchen garden etc.	401	290	311	225	179	185
2.	Work in hh. Poultry, dairy, etc.	426	240	275	354	127	156
3.	either item 1 or 2	503	333	365	443	232	259
4.	free collection of fish etc.	308	207	226	204	125	135
5.	free collection of fire wood etc.	444	267	301	540	284	316
6.	either item 4 or 5	462	280	314	558	301	334
7.	any of items 1,2,4 or 5	621	435	470	712	393	433
8.	husking of paddy (own produce)	32	39	37	65	34	38
9.	grinding foodgrain (own produce)	0	3	2	41	29	30
10.	preparation of gur (own produce)	0	0	0	0	1	1
11.	preservation of meat (own produce)	0	5	4	6	5	5
12.	making basket etc. (own produce)	21	18	18	21	11	13
13.	any of items 8 to 12	52	61	60	105	59	65
14.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8 - 12	630	452	486	718	402	442
15.	husking of paddy (acquired)	28	42	39	25	32	31
16.	grinding foodgrain (acquired)	32	34	34	42	39	39
17.	preparation of gur (acquired)	0	2	2	17	22	22
18.	preservation of meat (acquired)	0	11	9	24	27	26
19.	making basket etc. (acquired)	22	14	15	23	27	26
20.	any of items 15 to 19	61	59	59	61	63	63
21.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8 - 12, 15-19	639	468	501	727	424	462
22.	preparing cowdung cakes	85	27	38	523	263	296
23.	sewing, tailoring etc.	237	128	149	290	257	261
24.	free tutoring of own / others' children	78	99	95	58	88	84
25.	bringing water from outside hh premises	633	533	552	381	220	241
26.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8-12, 15-19, 22-25	752	732	736	872	630	660

Source: NSS Report No. 559: Participation of Women in Specified Activities alongwith Domestic Duties.

Table : 20.

District-wise percentage distribution of Establishments & Employment by location is given below:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	54,703 (37.65%)	58,947 (64.44%)	1,13,650 (48.00%)	90,984 (38.98%)	1,14,851 (67.33%)	2,05,835 (50.94%)
2.	South Tripura	46,195 (31.79%)	14,960 (16.35%)	61,155 (25.83%)	71,225 (30.51%)	24,965 (14.64%)	96,190 (23.81%)
3.	Dhalai	16,251 (11.19%)	4,256 (4.65%)	20,507 (8.66%)	26,819 (11.49%)	6,796 (3.98%)	33,615 (8.32%)
4.	North Tripura	28,146 (19.37%)	13,315 (14.56%)	41,461 (17.51%)	44,408 (19.02%)	23,976 (14.05%)	68,384 (16.93%)
	All Tripura	1,45,295 (100%)	91,478 (100%)	2,36,773 (100%)	2,33,436 (100%)	1,70,588 (100%)	4,04,024 (100%)

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table : 21.

District-wise total number of establishments by their location is shown below:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	OAE	%age	EST	%age	Total	%age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	87,913	46.91	25,737	52.14	1,13,650	48.00
2.	South Tripura	49,789	26.57	11,366	23.02	61,155	25.83
3.	Dhalai	16,582	8.85	3,925	7.95	20,507	8.66
4.	North Tripura	33,124	17.67	8,337	16.89	41,461	17.51
	All Tripura	1,87,408	100	49,365	100	2,36,773	100

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table - 22.

District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups are presented.

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				Total
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	218	332	35	107	692
2	Livestock	4,951	6,157	1,638	1,820	14,566
3	Forestry and Logging	1,004	541	202	374	2,121
4	Fishing and aquaculture	875	581	565	397	2,418
5	All agricultural activities	7,048	7,611	2,440	2,698	19,797
6	Mining and Quarrying	13	14	4	20	51
7	Manufacturing	17,001	10,509	3,239	6,298	37,047
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	185	124	30	102	441
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	202	131	72	145	550
10	Construction	2,747	1,271	379	1,096	5,493
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	1,712	698	197	668	3,275
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,182	736	126	563	3,607
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46,035	21,041	7,411	14,747	89,234
14	Transportation and Storage	9,027	3,599	1,125	3,476	17,227
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	6,138	3,431	1,064	2,281	12,914
16	Information and Communication	478	245	95	197	1,015
17	Financial and insurance activities	932	464	77	377	1,850
18	Real Estate Activities	538	222	128	298	1,186
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,171	547	158	579	2,455
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	825	355	78	260	1,518
21	Education	7,414	4,923	1,968	3,372	17,677
22	Human health and social work activities	1,155	572	228	497	2,452
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	374	170	26	125	695
24	Other service activities not else where classified	8,473	4,492	1,662	3,662	18,289
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,06,602	53,544	18,067	38,763	2,16,976
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	1,13,650	61,155	20,507	41,461	2,36,773

Source: DES-Tripura

Table - 23.

District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural employments by major activity groups are presented.

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				Total
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	325	449	42	141	957
2	Livestock	7,080	8,667	2,454	2,624	20,825
3	Forestry and Logging	1,118	675	244	455	2,492
4	Fishing and aquaculture	1,342	818	822	609	3,591
5	All agricultural activities	9,865	10,609	3,562	3,829	27,865
6	Mining and Quarrying	1,038	21	7	23	1,089
7	Manufacturing	33,679	16,241	5,274	10,813	66,007
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	1,925	666	261	623	3,475
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	400	187	114	249	950
10	Construction	5,005	2,129	499	1,486	9,119
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	3,903	1,251	301	1,293	6,748
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,593	1,285	241	1,103	7,222
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	59,462	24,445	8,414	18,221	1,10,542
14	Transportation and Storage	11,925	4,709	1,411	4,368	22,413
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	9,952	4,693	1,683	3,530	19,858
16	Information and Communication	1,109	405	154	390	2,058
17	Financial and insurance activities	3,658	1,162	319	991	6,130
18	Real Estate Activities	663	255	161	313	1,392
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,065	875	234	864	4,038
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,833	492	98	342	2,765
21	Education	35,930	18,296	7,859	12,665	74,750
22	Human health and social work activities	5,623	2,061	776	1,851	10,311
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	747	264	59	222	1,292
24	Other service activities not else where classified	12,460	6,144	2,188	5,208	26,000
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,95,970	85,581	30,053	64,555	3,76,159
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	2,05,835	96,190	33,615	68,384	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura

Table : 24.

District-wise number of establishments & employments:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		OAE	Estt. with hired workers	Total	OAE	Estt. with hired workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	West Tripura	87,913	25,737	1,13,650	99,620	1,06,215	2,05,835
2	South Tripura	49,789	11,366	61,155	57,074	39,116	96,190
3	North Tripura	16,582	3,925	20,507	19,685	13,930	33,615
4	Dhalai	33,124	8,337	41,461	38,791	29,593	68,384
	All Tripura	1,87,408	49,365	2,36,773	2,15,170	1,88,854	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura.

Note : (i) OAE : Own Account Establishment, Estt. : Establishments
(ii) Percentage total may not tally with the all India due to rounding off.

Table : 25.

District-wise handloom/handicrafts establishments & employments by sector in Tripura:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	West Tripura	2,728	2,835	5,563	4,521	5,302	9,823
2	South Tripura	2,105	705	2,810	3,021	1,212	4,233
3	Dhalai	394	141	535	621	252	873
4	North Tripura	1,377	640	2,017	2,043	1,228	3,271
	All Tripura	6,604	4,321	10,925	10,206	7,994	18,200

Source: DES-Tripura.