

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
TRIPURA, 2018–19***



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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”.

Economic performances, development strategies, action required and achievements of the State's economy during the fiscal year 2018-19 have been focused and analysed in this "Economic Review of Tripura, 2018-19". It is the 20th un-interrupted time-series analysis, which put forward the chapters, especially for the fiscal year 2018-19, with previous year's references and data as far as possible.

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 leakage of public fund through direct benefit transfers.

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, 2018-19.

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 full fledged State on the 21st January, 1972 and is the third smallest State in 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-8, which runs through the hilly terrains to 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 and Sabroom via Badarpur has been completed in 2019. 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 Belonia, The work for further extension of railway line from Belonia to Sabroom, the southernmost tips of the State, is likely to be completed in October 2019, which is close to Chittagong seaport in Bangladesh.

Now Agartala 'Rajdhani Express' is plying once a week between Agartala to Anand Vihar Terminal, New Delhi, 'Habibganj Express' between Agartala to Habibganj, Bhopal and 'Deoghar Express' between Agartala to Deoghar once a week.

The State Government has been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for getting attractive benefits of the railway service. Governments of India and Government of 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 track linking Agartala, the capital of Tripura with Akhaura , a border town and an important railway junction of Bangladesh connected to Chittagong sea 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 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 km. 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-head 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 diversity. The people of the Scheduled Tribes (ST) comprises of about one-third of the total population of the State. 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) Haram, 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

Source: Derived data of Census-2011

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 2017 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 13.0 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 20.2 per thousand population. In 2017, the estimated death rate of the population was 5.2 per thousand population against similar rate of 6.3 at all India level. The estimated Infant Mortality Rate 29 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 33 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 26% 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 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 to 43.01 percent in 2016-17 and 39.88 percent in 2017-18 and 39.40 percent in 2018-19 (Advance), 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 2017-18 was 9.5 percent and 9.5 percent in 2018-19 (Advance). 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.39514.28 in 2016-17 and to Rs.44161.08 in 2017-18 and to Rs. 50544.52 in 2018-19(Advance).

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.90915 in 2016-17, to Rs.100331 in 2017-18 and to Rs 113467 in 2018-19 (Advance).

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.

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 has a small market, which is also not effectively integrated with the national market.

- c) Problems of marketing infrastructure: Due to geographical and transportation bottlenecks, Tripura has poor infrastructure for marketing its products, resulting in non-realisation of remunerative prices for its agricultural/ horticultural and industrial products.
- d) High unemployment: Inadequate 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 periods of 80's & 90's, 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 up-liftment 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 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 26 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-8, 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.

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 6th Panchayat General Elections were held in 27th July, 2019 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 2018-19 by districts is presented in the following Table.

Table-1.3.

Districts	Sub-Divisions	Blocks	Panchayats	Revenue Circles	Revenue Mouja	TTAADC	MC/ NP
West Tripura	3	9	87	5	112	85	4
Shepahijala	3	7	111	6	118	58	3
Khowai	2	6	54	4	79	69	2
Gomati	3	8	70	7	130	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	88	60	2
Tripura	23	58	591	45	897	587	20

Source :Revenue Department& Panchayat Department, Tripura

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 97 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 North-Eastern 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. Infact, this sector holds considerable potentiality for the development of the State especially in hilly rural areas. The production of rubber in 2018-19 was 74,139 MT in the State. In 2018-19, the area under rubber was 85,038 hectares.

The suitable land and climate conditions offer good potential for development of tea industry in the State. There are 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 23 Tea Processing Factories, of which 4 are in Co-operative sector, 2 in Public sector and 17 in Private Sector. There are 54 Tea Estates and 4346 small Tea Growers producing over 10.19 million KG of Tea every year.

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 a meagre Rs.4.12 crores during 1995 – 96 to about Rs.537.08 crores during 2018-19. 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.345.73 lakhs during the year 2018-19, showing an increase of about 70 percent in 6 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 2018-19 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.

During the State Budget 2018-19, the total Expenditure was Rs.13869.24 crore, out of which Revenue Expenditure was Rs.11889.20 crore, Capital Expenditure was Rs.1480.87 crore, Public Debt was Rs. 498.05 crore and Payment of loans and Advance was Rs. 1.12 crore. Whereas, the total Receipt was Rs.14198.40 crore, out of which Revenue Receipt was Rs.12030.89 crore and Capital Receipt was Rs.2167.51 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 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.

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, 2018-19:

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2018-19 shows that the total production of rice has been marginally declined to 7,93,511 MT (Provisional) in 2018-19 against 8,10,673 MT in the previous fiscal of 2017-18. The total food grain production has also marginally declined to 8,37,000 MT in 2018-19 (Provisional) from 8,54,562 MT in 2017-18. 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 2,55,241 hectares and irrigation potential of 1,17,544 hectares. The State Government has taken objective for bringing 55% of the cultivable land i.e. 1,40,383 ha. Under irrigation coverage. Net potential created up to 31st March, 2019 is 1,17,544 hectares, out of which potential utilized is 80,701 hectares.

The total fish production in the State was 75886.74 MT in 2018-19 , which were 77,227.69 MT in 2017-18 and 68,331.14 MT in 2016-17. The necessary stress was given to raise fish seeds by adopting hypophysation technique, as there was no riverine and other sources in the State for collection of fish seed.

Number of fair price shops in the State has also increased to 1,809 in 2018-19, from 1,806 in 2017-18. Total 9,09,058 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 September, 2019, total number HHs issued job card was 6,23,721 under MGNREGA. The mandays generated was 2,53,08,683 in 2018-19.

The State has 5-industrial estates, 1- Industrial area, 2-growth centre, 1- export promotion industrial park, 1-mega food 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 and to 2015 in 2018-19. 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, 8.36 lakh in 2017-18 and 8.39 lakh in 2018-19. There were 141 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, 2- 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 and 1- 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 graduate and postgraduate 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.

Including Madrassas the State has 2,578- Junior Basic Schools, 1,245- Senior Basic Schools, 669- High Schools, 453-Higher Secondary Schools during 2018-19.Total 2,72,412 children of primary and 1,73,814 upper primary .Total 4,46,226 students are have been benefited under Mid-Day-Meal scheme during 2018-19.

In 2018-19, there were 24-Hospitals, 22-Rural Hospitals/Community Health Centres, 113-Primary Health Centres, 1025-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (of allopathy, homeopathy & ayurvedic), 11- 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, 2017	20.2	13.0
2	Death Rate, 2017	6.3	5.2
3	Natural Growth Rate, 2017	13.9	7.8
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2017	33	29
5	TFR (Total Fertility Rate), NFHS - 4	2.2	1.7
6	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP - 2000	4.37	4.00
7	Sex Ratio, Census - 2011 ('000' males)	943	960

Source : SRS Bulletin 2017 & NFHS -4

The installed capacity of power generating stations of the State was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 642.99 MU and power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 2683.17 MU respectively during the year 2018-19. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of state in 2018-19 was 1344.41 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic Consumers, which was 846.93 MU followed by 93.70 MU for Irrigation/ Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 57.20 MU and Industrial 40.10 MU. Peak demand during 2018-19 of the State was 293 MW. Own generation from three Generating Stations is 80-85 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 342 MW at the end of 2019-20. 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 North-eastern 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 has 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) house listing & 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 population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,73,917 as it is estimated that the population of Tripura is expanded at to be 40,71,000 in 2020.
- ii) The All India population has increased by more than 181 million during the decade 2001-2011. The total population of India was more than 1,25,05,69,573 approximately.
- iii) Decadal growth of population in the State during 2001-2011 was 14.8 percent and male growth was 14.1 percent and female was 15.6 percent, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 17.7 percent; out of which male decadal growth rate was 17.1 percent and female was 18.3 percent.
- iv) The proportion of ST population in the was 31.8 percent and 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 as in 2011.
- 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 960 in 2011 as against 948 in 2001. On the other hand, the similar sex ratio at the national level has increased by 10 points and reached 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 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. It is estimated that literacy rate in the State is 95.5% as in 2020.
- ix) In Tripura, literacy rate has improved sharply among females as compared to males. While the effective literacy rate for male rose from 81.0 to 91.5 percent making a rise of 10.5 percent

during 2001-2011 as against 17.8 percent for female, 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 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:

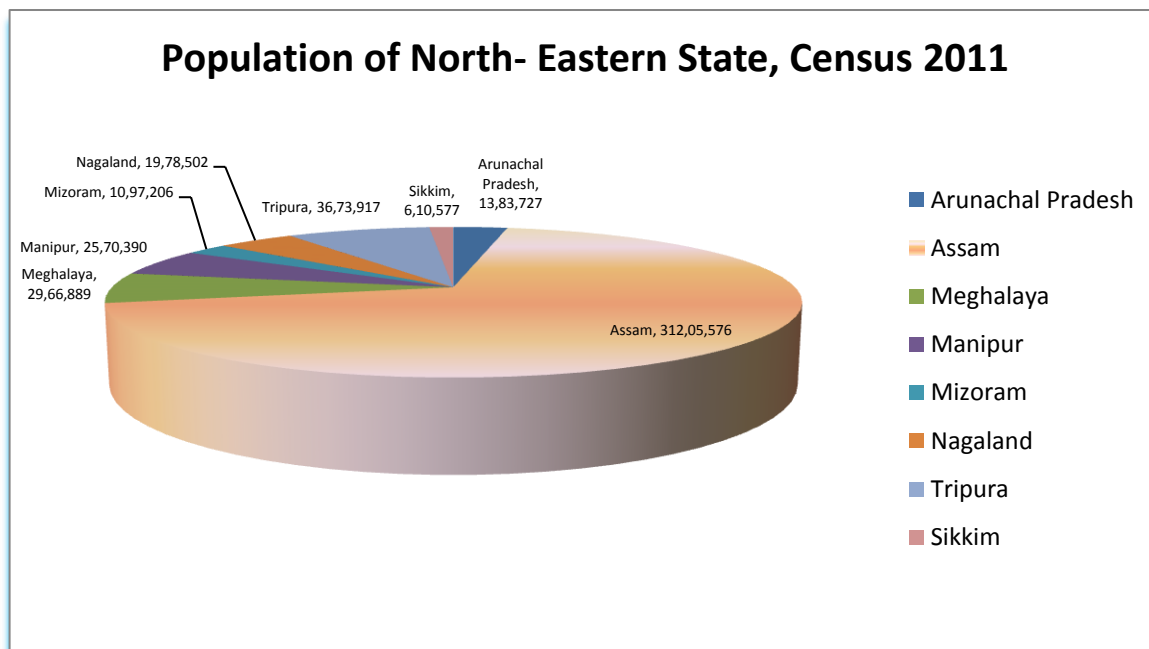
A comparative picture of area and population of the North Eastern States based on Census-2011 is presented below.

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 2017 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	21.2	6.5	44
Arunachal Pradesh	18.3	6.1	42
Manipur	14.6	5.3	12
Meghalaya	22.8	6.1	39
Mizoram	15.0	4.0	15
Nagaland	13.5	3.6	7
Sikkim	16.4	4.5	12
Tripura	13.0	5.2	29

Source: SRS-2017, 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: Derived data of Census-2011

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: Derived data of Census-2011

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.

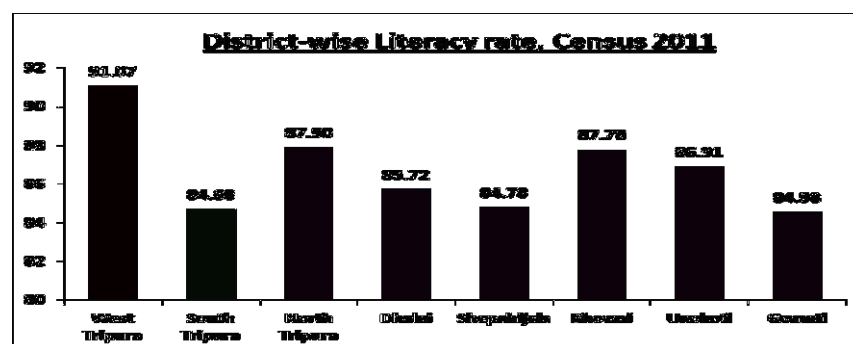
Literacy rate: Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. The literacy rate for Tripura in 2011 works out to 87.22 percent for the population 7 years and above,

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
Shepahijala	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: Derived data of Census-2011



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 endeavour 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.

AADHAAR: The Unique Identification number (AADHAAR), which identifies people on the basis of their demographic information and biometrics. The AADHAAR project of UIDAI was launched in Tripura on 2 December, 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 attained 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 2017 are presented below.

Table : 2.11.: Vital rates.

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant mortality rate	
	India	Tripura	India	Tripura	India	Tripura
	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
2017	20.2	13.0	6.3	5.2	33	29

Source: SRS-2017, RGI

Projected Population (as on 1st October) till 2021:

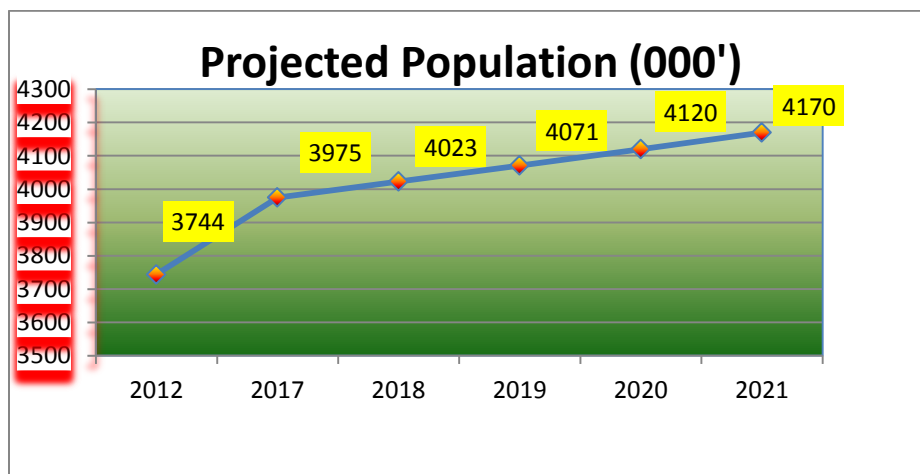
The population of Tripura is expected to be 40,71,000 in 2019, 41,20,000 in 2020 and 41,70,000 in 2021. The following table shows the projected mid-year population as on 1st October till 2021.

Table : 2.12.: Projected Population.

Year	('000)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
2011	3,700	2,712	988
2012	3,744	2,710	1,034
2013	3,789	2,708	1,081
2014	3,835	2,706	1,129
2015	3,881	2,703	1,178
2016	3,927	2,700	1,227
2017	3,975	2,696	1,279
2018	4,023	2,692	1,331

2019	4,071	2,687	1,384
2020	4,120	2,682	1,438
2021	4,170	2,677	1,493

Source: CSO, Govt. of India.



Differently able:

The Census- 2011 collected information on differently abled 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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Round</i>	<i>O.P.V. given</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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
2017-18	1 st Round	3,62,212	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	3,57,996	0-5 years
2018-19	1 st Round	3,53,265	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 26 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 other hand, cross boarder migration to the State, especially from neighbouring Bangladesh, has also been reduced substantially.

3) STATE INCOME

The Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) provides a comprehensive, conceptual and accounting framework 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 database 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 9.5 percent in real terms during 2018-19 (Advance).***
- ***Per-capita income of the State reached to Rs.1,13,467/- in 2018-19 (Advance).***
- ***Gross State Domestic Product estimated to be 50,544.52 crore in 2018-19 (Advance).***

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) NSS 76th round (2018) - Survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition and also Disabled Person.

- (vii) Study on yield rates of meat products & by-products of different livestock species conducted by National Research Centre on meat, Hyderabad;
- (viii) Study on the inputs in the construction sector by Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee; and
- (ix) 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 Government 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 Research & 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:

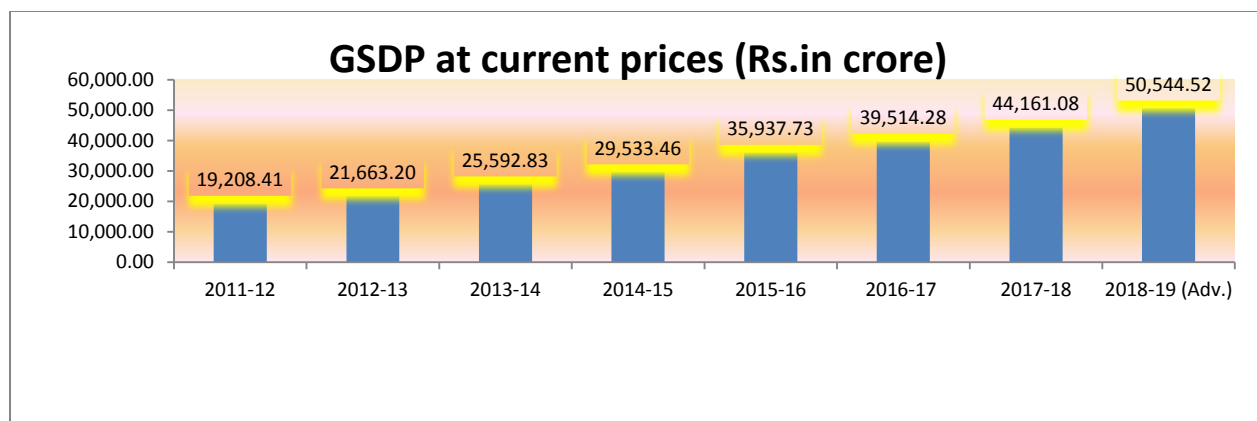
According to new base of 2011-12 with revised methodology and data base, GSDP at current prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.21,663.20 crore in 2012-13 and Rs.25,592.83 crore in 2013-14, Rs.29,533.46 crore in 2014-15, Rs.35,937.73 crore in 2015-16, Rs. 39,514.28 crore in 2016-17 Rs. 44,161.08 crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 50,544.52 crore in 2018-19 (Advance).

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, Rs. 35,702.46 crore in 2016-17 Rs. 39,881.73 crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 45,647.79 crore in 2018-19 (Advance)

Table- 3.1.

<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	39,514.28	35,702.46
2017-18	44,161.08	39,881.73
2018-19 (Advance)	50,544.52	45,647.79

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, Rs. 30,578.17 crore in 2016-17 and Rs.33,601.29 crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 37,465.44 crore in 2018-19 (Advance). 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 , Rs.27,244.18 crore in 2016-17, Rs.29,952.86 crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 32,779.67 crore in 2018-19 (Advance)

Table- 3.2.

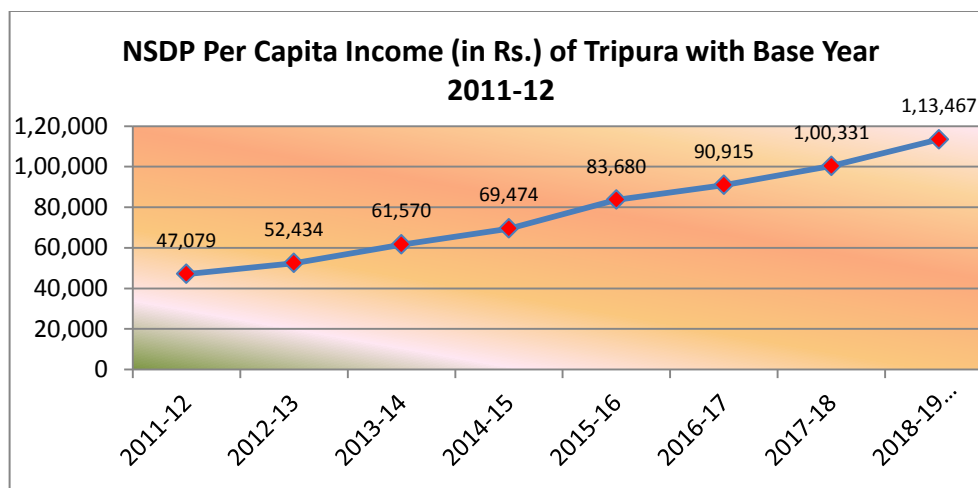
Year	GSDP at constant prices	NSDP at constant prices
2011-12	19,208.41	17,419.05
2012-13	20,872.97	18,857.21
2013-14	22,819.11	20,623.06
2014-15	26,965.21	24,406.60
2015-16	26,786.90	23,745.31
2016-17	30,578.17	27,244.18
2017-18	33,601.29	29,952.86
2018-19(Adv.)	37,465.44	32,779.67

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, to Rs.90,915 in 2016-17, Rs.1,00,331 in 2017-18 and Rs. 1,13,467 in 2018-19 (Advance) 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.94,797 in 2015-16, Rs.1,04,659 in 2016-17, Rs.1,14,958 in 2017-18 and Rs. 1,26,406 in 2018-19 (Advance)



Performances of GSDP with 2011-12 base:

Estimates of GSDP for 2011-12 to & 2018-19 (Advance) 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.

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18	(Rs in lakhs) 2018-19 (A.)
	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	511201	1234078	1308682	1512442
1.1	Crops	318959	738728	767663	892332
1.2	Livestock	33664	128974	160990	211117
1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	180045	195079	211466
1.4	Fishing	48815	186331	184950	197527
2.	Mining & Quarrying	118123	390133	386810	401046
A)	Sub-total of Primary Sector	629324	1624211	1695492	1913488
3.	Manufacturing	72651	150940	160719	172773
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	44297	149092	176840	219378
4.1	Electricity, Gas & Other Utility Services	35922	130610	155248	193061
4.2	Water Supply	8375	18482	21592	26317
5.	Construction	148327	215067	241370	263930
B)	Sub-total of Secondary Sector	265275	515099	578929	656081
6.	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	226839	409969	468371	545226
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	158975	170697	196506
7.1	Railways	224	1097	1002	1167
7.2	Transport by means other than	46677	80729	92469	106617
7.3	Storage	151	305	172	187

7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	37264	76844	77054	88535
8	Financial Services	57103	105673	128599	150075
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional services	119572	199380	226437	260176
10	Public Administration	241678	394389	520990	601743
11	Other Services	255446	368778	461457	532983
C)	<i>Sub-total of Tertiary Sector</i>	<i>984954</i>	<i>1637164</i>	<i>1976551</i>	<i>2286709</i>
12	State Value added at basic prices	1879553	3776474	4250972	4856278
13	Product Taxes (+)	103607	234857	234961	270718
14	Product Subsidies (-)	62319	59903	69825	72544
15	Gross State Domestic Product	1920841	3951428	4416108	5054452
	Population	37000	39270	39750	40230
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	51915	100622	111097	125639

A = Advance Estimate,

Source: DES, Tripura

Concluding remarks:

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 has 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 governance, best practices, technology interventions 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(1st Revision) was 9.5 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 perusing 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 concept of 'Gender Budget' was introduced from the fiscal year 2006-07. The information on 'Gender Budget' on 16 Departments has been included at Statement No.14 in the Budget AtAGlance for 2018-19 and 2019-20 (BE).



Tripura as a special category State deserves special attention, as the developmental efforts in the State remains mainly dependent upon transfer from Central Government like other ten special category States in the country.

Apart from fiscal corrections, improving the quality of expenditure through expenditure prioritization, 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 2018-19, the total Expenditure was Rs.13869.24 Cr., out of which Revenue Expenditure was Rs.11889.20 Cr., Capital Expenditure was Rs.1480.87 Cr., Public Debt Rs.498.05 Cr. and Payment of loans and Advance Rs.1.12 Cr.

During 2018-19, the total Receipt was Rs.14198.40 Cr., out of which Revenue Receipt Rs.12030.89 Cr. and Capital Receipt Rs.2167.51 Cr.

Fiscal Indicator :

The overall Budgetary position in-terms of Development and Non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2018-19 (Provisional) and 2019-20 (BE) are presented in the following table.

Table : 4.1

(Amount Rs. in Cr.)

Sl. No	Receipts/Disbursement	2018-19 (Provisional)	2019-20 (BE)
I	DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		
A.	Economic Services of which	2119.95	3865.56
i)	Agriculture & Allied Services	763.18	1085.10
ii)	Rural Development	528.39	1673.16
iii)	General Economic Service	133.64	142.99
iv)	Water & Power Development	149.29	175.02
v)	Industry and Minerals	95.37	73.55
vi)	Transport and Communication	417.25	663.08
vii)	Others	32.83	52.66
B	Social Services of which	5805.00	6999.24
viii)	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	2454.04	2738.44
ix)	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply & Sanitation	1348.15	1441.28
x)	Social Security & Welfare including SC,ST, OBC & Minorities Welfare including Social Services	1466.08	1635.75
xi)	Housing & Urban Development	504.63	1147.96
xii)	Information & Publicity	32.10	35.81
	TOTAL DEV. EXPENDITURE (A+B)	7924.95	10864.80
II.	NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		
a)	Revenue Expenditure under General Services	5113.53	5651.29
i)	Organs of States	187.64	237.04
ii)	Fiscal Services	73.15	92.50
iii)	Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt.	1018.95	989.81
iv)	Administrative Services	1797.30	2041.57
v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	2036.49	2290.37
(b)	Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	233.94	268.00
C	Capital Expenditure	596.82	746.37
i)	General Services	97.65	108.80
ii)	Discharge of Internal Debt	466.21	605.21
iii)	Repayment of Loans to G.O.I.	31.84	30.33
iv)	Loans & Advance to Govt. Servants etc.	1.12	2.03
v)	Others	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL : NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE	5944.29	6665.66
III.	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE (I+II)	13869.24	17530.46
IV	DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE	57.14	61.98

Source: Finance Department(Budget Branch), Tripura

Table - 4.2

The following table shows the State Budget in brief for 2018-19 (Provisional) and 2019-20 (BE)

<i>(Amount Rs.in Cr.)</i>			
Sl. No.	Receipts/Expenditure	2018-19 (Provisional)	2019-20 (BE)
A	1. RECEIPT		
	1.1. Revenue Receipt	12030.89	15098.46
	1.2. Capital Receipt (including net GPF & Opening Balance)	2167.51	2432.00
	1.3. TOTAL: A (1.1+1.2.)	14198.40	17530.46
B	2. EXPENDITURE		
	2.1. Revenue Expenditure	11889.20	14061.32
	2.2. Capital Expenditure	1480.87	2831.57
	2.3. Public Debt	498.05	635.54
	2.4. Payment of loans and Advance	1.12	2.03
	2.5. TOTAL : B (1+2+3+4)	13869.24	17530.46

Source: Finance Department(Budget Branch), Tripura

The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2018-19 (Provisional) and 2019-20(BE)

Table : 4.3

(Amount Rs.in Cr.)

Sl No.	Item	2018-19 (Provisional)	2019-20 (BE)
I	Receipt under Revenue Account :	-	-
A)	Total Tax Revenue : [A=(i)+(ii)]	6654.86	8704.95
a)	Agricultural Income	0.15	0.11
b)	Professional Tax	52.73	46.00
c)	Land Revenue	5.29	10.00
d)	Stamps and Registration Fees	51.32	55.00
e)	Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agriculture	0.00	0.10
f)	States Excise	214.35	231.00

g)	Tax on Sales, Trade etc.	361.95	407.00
h)	Taxes on Vehicles	83.50	80.00
i)	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	0.01	0.00
j)	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	19.17	4.94
k)	State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	977.44	1149.74
h)	Road Development Cess		65.06
i)	Total State Own Tax Revenue :	1765.91	2048.95
ii)	Share in Central Taxes	4888.95	6656.00
B	NON-TAX REVENUE: [B=(i)+(ii)]	5376.03	6393.51
(i)	State's Non-tax Revenue	372.20	285.21
(ii)	Grants received from Centre	5003.83	6108.30
	Total Revenue Receipt (A+B)	12030.89	15098.46
II.	<u>Receipt under Capital Account :</u>		
i)	Loans from Govt. of India	13.04	3.00
ii)	a) Internal Debt-Open Market Loan & NSSF	1542.83	2177.00
	b) Net Negotiated Loan	151.70	200.00
iii)	Recoveries of Loans & Advances	0.60	2.00
iv)	Net of State Provident Funds	459.34	50.00
v)	Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00
vi)	Opening Balance	0.00	0.00
	Total II Capital Receipts (i) to (vi)	2167.51	2432.00
III	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS (I+II)	14198.40	17530.46
	% of State's Own Tax Revenue to Total Receipts :-	12.44	11.69

Source: Finance Department(Budget Branch), Tripura

The following Table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2018-19 (Provisional) and 2019-20 (B.E.)

Table: 4.4

(Amount in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	Item	2018-19 (Provisional)	2019-20 (BE)
1	Tax Revenue	6654.86	8704.95
1a	State's Own Tax Revenue	1765.91	2048.95
1b	Share in Central Taxes	4888.95	6656.00
2	Non-Tax Revenue	5376.03	6393.51
2a	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	372.20	285.21
2b	Grants	5003.83	6108.30
3	Total Revenue Receipts	12030.89	15098.46
4	Non Debt Capital Receipts	0.60	2.00
5	Total Receipts	12031.49	15100.46
6	Revenue Expenditure	11889.20	14061.32
7a	Plan Expenditure	#	#
7b	Non-Plan Expenditure of which	#	#
i)	Interest Payments	1018.95	989.81
ii)	Pension	2036.49	2290.37
iii)	Salaries & Wages	5606.85	6105.27
8	Capital Expenditure	1480.87	2831.57
8a	Plan Expenditure	#	#
8b(i)	Non-Plan Expend (excluding Repayment of Loan)	#	#
9	Capital Outlay	1980.04	3469.14
9a	Plan	#	#
9b	Non-Plan (including Repayment of Loan)	#	#
10	Loans & Advances	1.12	2.03
10a	Plan	#	#
10b	Non-Plan	#	#
11	Total Expenditure	13869.24	17530.46
11a	Plan	#	#
11b	Non-Plan	#	#
12	Revenue Deficit(-)/Surplus (+)(3-6)	141.69	1037.14

13	Fiscal Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) {(3+4)-(6+8+10)}	-1339.70	-1794.46
14	Primary Deficit {13+7(b)(i)}	-320.75	-804.65
15	Total Outstanding Liabilities (as at the end of the year)	14779.52	16038.63

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura

The amount could not reflected due to merger of Plan and Non-Plan

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 Years Action Plans, NEC Plans, 100 Days Action Plan etc. & Tripura Model State.
- * Monitoring and implementation of State Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), North Eastern Council (NEC) Schemes, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP), Twenty Point Programme(TPP), North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS), Aspirational Block Programme.
- * Matters related to the State Planning Board.
- * Project Planning and Monitoring of Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, NEC, Externally Aided Projects etc.,
- * Preparation of background papers for important meetings like NITI Aayog, NEC.
- * Correspondence with NITI Aayog, Ministry of DoNER, NEC and different Ministries 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 purchasing power of people. Therefore, constant monitoring of price behaviour 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 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).



In fact, 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 leads 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 movement over the period of time and also to get projection for future price movement. 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 State during 2018-19 remained high in both rural and urban areas due to increase in prices of primary articles and petroleum products.***
- ❑ ***Annual inflation rate in the State based on CPI-IW was (-) 0.77 percent in March 2019.***

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 116.3 in March, 2018 to 116.0 in January, 2018 and it stood at 121.6 in November, 2018. Finally, it ended-up at 119.9 in March 2019.

Rural price behaviour:

The general price behaviour in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), 1986-87=100. The CPI- AL has increased from 913 in Dec. 2018 and 924 in March 2019. The year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was (+) 1.20percent in 2018-19 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 2016-17. The prices of primary articles were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2016-17. Besides, prices of fuel including LPG and petroleum products also posed upward pressures for higher inflation in 2018-19.

Price-situation in the State:

The State is located in the North-Eastern 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 2018-19 was in the State and shows high inflationary trend compared to 2017-18.

Retail price behaviour 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-2017 and December2018, 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 (-)7.13 percent, (+)1.23 percent, (+)6.10 percent, respectively in 2017-18 as compare to preceding year of 2016-17.

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 2016-17 as compared to 2017-18.

Table- 5.1.
Average rural retail prices of essential commodities in
Tripura during 2017 and 2018

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In rupees) during		Percentage variation (+,-) in Dec.'2017 over, Dec.' 2018
			Dec. 2017	Dec. 2018	
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	29.41	30.36	3.23
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	27.13	27.62	1.81
iii)	Atta	Kg.	30.26	30.75	1.62

iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	92.04	83.44	(-)9.34
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	95.09	80.08	(-)15.79
vi)	Potato	Kg.	15.98	17.63	10.33
vii)	Onion	Kg.	37.26	27.47	(-)26.27
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	106.34	78.03	(-)26.62
ix)	Pumpkin (Sweet)	Kg.	25.92	28.10	8.41
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	40.71	29.02	(-)28.72
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	231.40	245.52	6.10
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	587.61	694.38	18.17
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	40.20	43.68	8.66
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	49.74	50.57	1.67
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter	104.98	106.27	1.23
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	48.21	44.58	(-)7.53
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	57.78	57.66	(-)0.21
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	23.21	20.88	(-)10.04
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	20.17	20.00	(-)0.84

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 behaviour 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 (-)0.77 percent in March year-on-year basis.

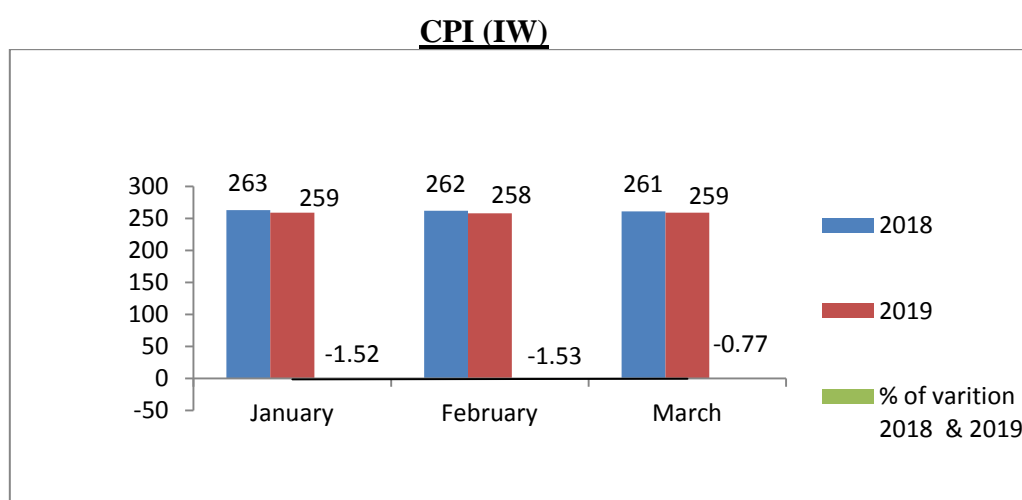
The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2017-18. It gradually moved from 259 in January 2019 to 259 in March 2019.

The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2018 and 2019.

Table- 5.2.

Sl.	Months	2018	2019	Percentage variation during 2018-19
i)	January	263	259	(-)1.52
ii)	February	262	258	(-)1.53
iii)	March	261	259	(-)0.77

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 behaviour:

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 894 in June 2018 and it thereafter increased and stood at 902 in July 2018. Finally, it ended with 915 in January 2019.

The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 2.23 percent in January, 2019, 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 4.17 percent in March, 2019.

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during March-2016 to March-2019 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
CPI-Agri. Labour	March 2016	768	793	843	838
	March 2017	754	751	866	826
	March 2018	771	795	887	830
	March 2019	826	858	924	865
CPI-Rural Labour	March 2016	753	785	848	821
	March 2017	748	743	872	831
	March 2018	781	789	894	835
	March 2019	839	854	932	870

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Middle Class Employees of Agartala:

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 6569 in January 2019 and it increased to 6598 in February, 2019. In March, 2019, it increased to 6647. The showing on inflation of 8.97 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	2019	147.7	139.6
February	2019	147.7	139.9
March	2019	148.5	140.4
CPI-Urban:			
January	2019	144.0	138.0
February	2019	143.5	138.6
March	2019	144.3	139.5
CPI-Rural:			
January	2019	149.0	141.0
February	2019	149.2	141.0
March	2019	150.0	141.2

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Concluding remarks:

Price situation during 2018-19 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, wheat, potato, pumpkin, fish(small), meat (goat), egg(duck), milk (cow) etc. noticed an increasing trend in 2018-19 over 2017-18, except moong dal, masoor dal and sugar etc.

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 5th 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 North-Eastern 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 7,85,678 in March, 2019.**
- ❑ **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 253.08 lakh mandays generated in as on 7th September 2019.**
- ❑ **Factory employment in the State was 68,454 in 2018-19.**

The State may face serious problem in coming years for solving the issue of un-employment in-particular due to lack of private investment, low level of capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck 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 mal 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 vis modest. On the other hand, the high price rise started since 2007, the people of the State in general have also come under severe stretch and strain. The Centre provided about 85 percent of the State's existing revenue. 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 2018-19 shows that 253.08 lakhs rural mandays were generated with an expenditure of Rs.555.21 Crore.

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:

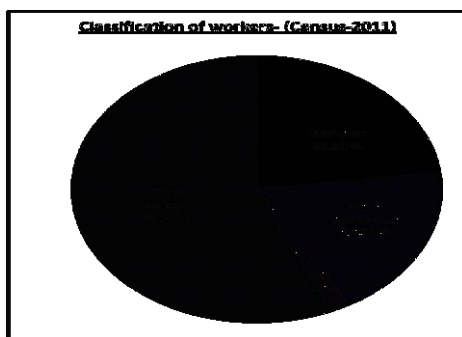
The percentage distribution of main workers according to economic classification as per 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses is presented in the table below:

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 percent in 1991 to 50.6 percent 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

Source: 5th& 6th Economics Census, DESTripura.

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

Source: 5th& 6th Economics Census,DES Tripura

Table : 6.4.

Sl. No.	Indicators	(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

Source: 5th& 6th Economics Census,DESTripura

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.

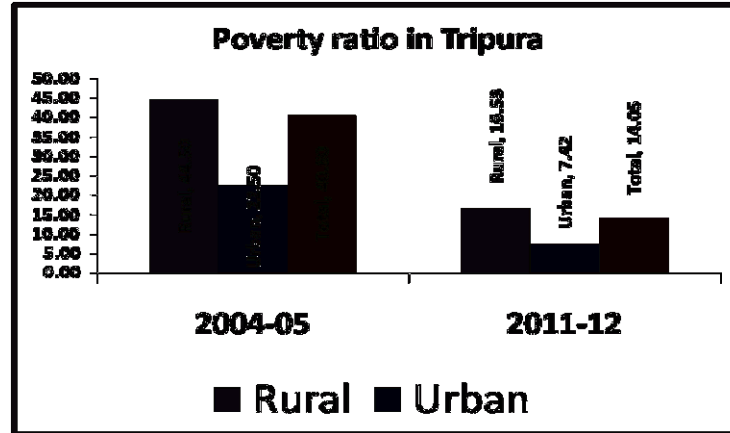
The new expert group has also given the final poverty lines for all the states including the North-Eastern states. The final poverty line for Tripura was Rs.450.49 for rural areas and Rs.555.79 for urban areas as against Rs.446.68 for rural areas and Rs.578.8 for all India in 2004-05.

The next large scale survey of household 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

Source : Planning Commission, India



Since several representations 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. Rangarajan to once again review the methodology for the measurement of poverty Report& findings.

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.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):

(DAY-NRLM):

Selp Help Group: Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) is continuously working on many dimension of poverty to enhance the well

being of rural poor by empowering women under the ambit of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission in the State. Since 2014, 78135 rural poor women have mobilized into 8800 Self Help Groups (SHGs) in 18 Blocks of 3 Districts. Further, these SHGs have been federated into Village and Cluster level Federation. Capacity of these institutions is being developed through demonstration, exposure visits within and outside the States, training and continuous hand holding supports. The continuous effort of TRLM is to enable these institutions as self-manage and self-sustained institutions. Activities for enhancement of income of rural poor families through sustainable livelihood interventions with diversifying livelihood portfolios have already been initiated by TRLM.

Community Institutions developed by TRLM.

Cluster Level Federation (CLF)

Apex body with 2 representative from each of the VOs

All the financial inflows and out flows happens through the CLF

Has its own organizational structure with paid community cadre and staffs

Planning, Input augmentation, credit support, monitoring, review, evaluation and strategy.

Village Organisation (VO)

Village level organization with 5 or more SHGs

2 representatives from each of the member of SHGs

Having subcommittees to look after functions of SHGs

Earlier the mode of channelization of CIF, RF and livelihood fund

Planning, Input augmentation, monitoring and review roles.

Self Help Group (SHGs)

8-12 members in a group from same hamlet belonging to homogenous community.

Thrift and credit activities, place for all the activities (bank linkage, CIF, MCP, livelihood fund)

Women from Poorest of the poor families

Belonging to the weaker socio-economic strata.

Vulnerable households with widow, single mother.

Daily wage labourers.

These institutions are based on three pillars i.e. its Governance, Operations and Members. In order to make the community self-reliant in a way so that they can take informed decisions about their future on their own, it becomes vital to build a care of people from the

community who would take responsibilities to ensure better living not only for themselves but also their villages.

Being a part of phased implementation, during FY 2014-15 NRLM starts in 35 GP/VC in 3 districts. With saturation approach it has reached to 2029 habitations of 359 GP/VC of 18 Blocks of Dhalai, Gomati and South Tripura District. After entering into village 1st activity is to orient the panchayat representative about the mission and after that gradually mobilization takes place in a very systematic approach. Different PRA Tools are being used to ensure peoples participation.

Table : 6.6

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
District Covered	3	0	0	0	0	3
Block Covered	6	0	6	6	0	18
GP/VC Covered	35	64	78	96	86	359
Habitation Covered	115	272	453	443	746	2029

Source: R.D.(NRLM), Department, Tripura.

After closure (March,2013) of SGSY no quality SHGs have been found in rural areas. SHGs were mostly formed to get the revolving fund and capital subsidy. So, to overcome these challenges TRLM developed a new protocols for creation of strong sustainable base of women SHG's. For this TRLM also did partnership with SERP, Andhrapradesh for learning good SHG practices, so that after certain period these institution should manage themselves without any external support. Till March, 2019, 78135 women member have been mobilized and formed 8800 SHG's. These SHGs are actively functioning in rural areas. The driving principle of SHGs are to maintain panchasutras, which include Weekly Meeting, Weekly Savings, Regular Internal lending, Timely Repayment and upto date Books of Records.

Table : 6.7

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
SHG formed/Revived	152	914	1849	1713	4172	8800
Household covered	1348	8409	15940	15914	36524	78135
CLF formed	0	0	0	9	9	18

Source: R.D.(NRLM), Department, Tripura.

Revolving Fund

Over a period by generating corpuses SHG's become a women led micro credit group in villages. Further to enhance the strength of the corpus of these women SHG's around Rs. 7.70 crore has been given for the SHG's from the mission as revolving fund. During 2018-19, a significant growth has been observed where the highest number of SHG's became eligible for receiving revolving fund. SHG's has to qualify certain quality parameters to become eligible for revolving fund from the Mission. The field staffs of TRLM and community professionals is continuously handholding and building the capacity of the women member of SHGs.

Table: 6.8

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
RF disbursed	87	623	1239	1599	2781	6329
Amt. of RF disbursed (lakhs)	9.45	74.95	145.95	196.85	343.6	770.8

Source: R.D.(TRLM), Department, Tripura.

As on March, 2019 total capitalization done for Rs. 99.00 Cr. For social and economic empowerment of women SHGs. This capital is regularly growing through micro lending between the SHG and their members.

Community Investment Fund (CIF)

Community investment funds (CIF) is a support from the Mission to the federation of SHG's. So that the financial demand of the women, SHG's can be supported. It is a grant to the SHG Federation but loan to the SHG and subsequently its members. So far, around Rs. 43 Cr CIF has been given to the SHG federations, which is being given to women SHG's as loan @ 9%. So far the repayment within the SHG ecosystem is more than 95% , This kind of good financial management and repayment records have been encourage banks to extend credit support to these woman SHG's. So far, around Rs. 33 Crore loan has been obtained by the 2635 women SHG's of which around Rs. 25.17 crore has been received during 2018-19. For this significant growth, the State Cooperative Bank (TSCB) and Tripura Gramin Bank (TGB) received the National Award from GoI.

Table: 6.9

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
No of SHGs received CIF	244	444	695	1348	2731

Amount of CIF received by SHGs	145.2	392.95	1785.4	2039.68	4363.23
No. of SHGs provided Bank Loan	13	172	657	1793	2635
Amt. of loan provided to SHGs	9.67	151.75	685.81	2517.03	3364.26

Source: R.D.(TRLM), Department, Tripura.

Bank Sakhi

Rural Women Self Help Group (SHG) members with a relatively low educational background require guidance and support to carry out banking transactions. To ensure this support, Bank Sakhis have been identified from among the members of SHGs by Village Organisation (VOs)/Cluster Level Federation (CLFs) and placed in different rural bank branches after adequate training. The placement of Bank Sakhis are not only ensuring the support to the SHGs on Banking transactions but also providing support for credit linkage, timely repayment of loan, effective functioning of Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM), Insurance linkages etc. The Bank Sakhis are being paid by their institutions. The average income of the Bank Sakhi is Rs. 6000-7500 per month. During the FY 2018-19 in the three District of Dhalai/ Gomati & South Tripura a total no. of 63 Bank Sakhis has been placed in different rural bank branches as given below:-

Table: 6.10

Districts	Total no. of Bank Sakhis in rural bank branches placed during the FY 2018-19
Dhalai	18
Gomati	17
South Tripura	28

Source: R.D.(TRLM), Department, Tripura.

The financial report under MGNREGA in 2018-19 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.11.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Actual OB as on 01.04.18	Central share released	Miscellaneous	State released	Total fund availability	Total expenditure (as per MIS) report dated 07/09/2019
Dhalai	2785.91	43543.49	128.01	7315.87	53773.28	8762.82
South						8701.92
West						6400.41
North						4864.82
Unakoti						4289.32
Khowai						5768.35
Gomati						9061.93

Sepahijala						7403.86
State Cell						268.33
Total	2785.91	43543.49	128.01	7315.87	53773.28	55521.76

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

District wise physical performance report under MGNREGA in 2018-19 as per MIS report (as on 07/09/2019).

Table- 6.12.

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	83198	80165	78135	4342164	56	2717	2020453	47
South	89693	84460	82686	3772184	46	817	1712387	45
West	93359	81813	79997	2804069	35	390	1329580	47
North	66836	55730	54121	2267000	42	2626	944233	42
Unakoti	51496	43844	43012	2101846	49	2206	894475	43
Khowai	66233	63607	62070	2570106	41	473	1148913	45
Gomati	87404	81428	79906	4029452	50	2832	2000518	50
Sepahijala	85502	73361	69429	3421862	49	2921	1639798	48
Total	623721	564408	549356	25308683	46	14982	11690357	46

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 District, Kailashahar.
4. District Employment Exchange, Dhalai District, Ambassa.

5. District Employment Exchange, North Tripura, Dharmanagar.
6. Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Agartala.

During the period in between April, 2018 to March, 2019, the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges was 44373 among them, there were 19633 Female and 24740 Male, 16087 un-reserved, 8332 scheduled caste, 11029 scheduled tribes, 8867 other backward class persons, 53 Differently Able Persons, 5 Ex-servicemen.

Model Career Centre:

Under the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Government of Tripura, 2(Two) Model Career Centers have been functioning at Agartala and Dharmanagar. 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 Notional Career Service provides a national platform where job seekers can register, search employment opportunities and apply for jobs posted by employers. Presently, both the MCCs and Career Centers have also been conducting counselling session and organize job fairs both directly and through the NCS.

Job- fair:

The one of the focus areas of the Model Career Center (MCC) under National Career Service (NCS) Project is to organize 'Job Fair' with an aim to enhance employment opportunities for the Skilled and un-skilled job seekers. In this financial year, 2018-19, three Job-fair held at Agartala and Udaipur.

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, 85 (eighty five) career counselling programme conducted covering all the Blocks, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats of the State. This apart 17 (seventeen) Career Exhibition programme also held in the financial year 2018-19 in various HS level schools of the State.

Career Coaching Center: In the financial year, 2018-19, this Directorate has set up 57 (fifty-seven) Career Coaching Centre in 57 (fifty-seven) School 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. In total 6542 students admitted in these centers.

Joint Entrance coaching Center & Coaching Centre for competitive Examination: The Directorate has set up free coaching centres for Joint Entrance Exam for all categories of students at the H.S. (+2) STAGE SCHOOLS. In the financial year,2018-19, 16 (sixteen) Coaching Centers set up in different HS level School. In total 764 (Seven hundred sixty four) students admitted in these coaching centers.

In the financial year,2018-19, the Directorate has set up 3(three) coaching centers at Agartala,Udaipur and Dharmanagar to assist intending candidates aspiring to appear “ PSBs-Common written Examinations(CWE)Clerk-VIII,2018” conducted by Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) and altogether 316 (three hundred sixteen) candidates have got coaching.

Publication of Leaflets: The Department has published various Career Literature. Career guidebooks/literatures are published by this Directorate for the aspirant students / youths of the State for their guidance in future career planning. In the financial year 2018-19, this Directorate has published 11(eleven) leaflets on career job opportunities available in the state as well as in the country.

New coverage of factories under the Factories Act:

151 factories have been brought under the enforcement coverage and granted Factory license during the period of 2018-19 and thereby extending statutory benefits on safety, health and welfare to additional 2,319 workers.

With this additional coverage, number of total registered and licensed factories under the Factories Act comes to 1,938 up to March, 2019 and number of total workers benefited comes to 68,454.

The district-wise number registered factories with number of workers employed there-in during the year 2018-19 are as follows:

Table : 6.13 : Factory employment.

District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85	Total factories	No. of Workers employed
West	361	49	604	1014	27753
Sepahijala	49	10	100	159	5360
Khowai	36	6	42	84	4227
Gomati	61	11	168	240	7260
South	63	4	52	119	7181
Dhalai	54	4	43	101	6348
North	81	1	55	137	5557

Unakoti	42	8	34	84	4768
Total	747	93	1098	1938	68454

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

Approval of plan for construction of new factories:

135 numbers of plans and machinery layout drawings for construction of new factories were received during the year. Out of these, 124 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:

23 plan and layout drawings were approved for extension of existing factories.

De-registration and De-licensing of factories:

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

Inspections:

In total 1,640 inspections have been conducted throughout the State during the year.

Accident Investigations & Workmen's Compensation:

Accidents and dangerous occurrences have reduced and there have been only 2 (two) fatal and 6 (six) non-fatal accident during the period. The matter of compensation has already referred to employees compensation commissioner to settle the issue.

Prosecutions:

16 prosecutions have been launched against the factory-management for violations during the period.

Non-Tax Revenue earned:

Rs.54.87 lakh has been realized from factory license fee, renewal fee and boilers testing fee, during the period under report.

Financial achievement:

Rs.9.36 lakh has been spent under Revenue Head (non-salary) against allocation of Rs.15.63 lakh. Rs.2.56 crores has been spent so far under Revenue Head (salary) against budget allocation of Rs.2.56 crores.

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, emphasis 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 requires to be implemented for the creation of the rural jobs and assets also. The Deendayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) 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. Being located in a geographically isolated area, the State is connected to the rest of India through NH-08 and rail link through Assam. In order to meet its demand for foods, the State mostly depends on other States as the agricultural productivity of the State is still not sufficient enough. Besides, the average open market prices of food grains and other essential commodities in the State is more than that of the National level. However, the State Government has taken various effective measures to increase the agricultural production of the State so that the State can become self-sufficient to meet its growing demand for food.



2. OBJECTIVES: - Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department plays an important role in Government's economic policy by supplying food grains & other rationing commodities such as Atta, Masoor dal, Sugar, Kerosene Oil etc. to all ration cardholder families at highly subsidized and affordable prices through the Public Distribution System. The Department also supplies food-grains to different Government institutions at a subsidized price under Other Welfare Schemes. The Department is also entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring and analyzing retail & wholesale prices of essential commodities on daily basis for taking preventive measures to keep the prices under control as well as keeps monitoring to normalize the supply of petrol, diesel, LPG cylinders etc. Hence, the Department plays a major role in ensuring food security to the people of the State through PDS/TPDS/OWS as well as provides some relief to consumers by controlling the prices of the necessary commodities & ensuring the availability of fuels.

- ❑ **Total No. of Fair Price shop in the State is 1,809 in 2018-19.**
- ❑ **Total rationing families in the State is 9,09,058 as on March, 2019.**
- ❑ **Total godowns in the State is 133 as on March, 2019.**

3. INITIATIVES: - With an aim to bring effective transparency & stability in the Public Distribution System the Department has taken some effective initiatives which are as follows:

A. End to End Computerization programme: As per the provisions of the "National Food Security Act, 2013, to bring about much needed reforms in the PDS, all sorts of ration cards / beneficiaries related information have been digitized with Aadhaar seeding under end-to-end computerization of TPDS operations & the Department has already achieved the target of 100 % Aadhaar seeding at the ration card level.

2. The entire supply chain management system of PDS food grains comprising procurement from FCI, lifting & transportation to State Godowns, as well as allocation and dispatch to FP Shops has been automated.

3. To ensure rightful delivery of subsidized food grains to the eligible beneficiaries through PDS without any leakage or diversion, sales transaction is made by means of electronic Point of Sale (e-POS) devices through finger-print based Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries in all Fair Price Shops. Presently, 1783 out of total 1809 number of Fair Price Shops are run by ePOS devices functioning in online mode & remaining 26 Shops are run by offline based devices. The Department has also decided to introduce the IRIS based biometric/ Aadhaar authentication mechanism as an alternate method for ensuring Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries in all FP Shops

4. There is also provision of SMS facility to the registered phone number of consumers for receiving information about arrival & lifting of their entitled ration.

5. All sorts of information regarding PDS including list of beneficiaries under NFSA are available in the Departmental web portal for public access.

B. Paddy procurement Programme: As a part of its new initiatives for farmers' comprehensive welfare, the State Government decided to procure paddy from the farmers of the State at a Minimum Support Price of Rs. 1750 per quintal. In accordance with this decision, the Food, CS & CA Department in association with the FCI, procured paddy from the local farmers during Kharif Marketing Season: 2018-19. After successful completion of this programme, the Department has decided to procure the same during Rabi Marketing Season 2019-20 as well. Hopefully, such steps are going to boost the farmers to produce paddy in large scales resulting in increase in farmers' income contributing towards the enrichment of the State Economy.

C. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana: With an aim to replace the unclean cooking fuels mostly used in the rural India with the clean and more efficient LPG, the Govt. of India decided to distribute security deposit free 4.26 lakhs connections to women members of BPL families of the State. Under this programme, cumulatively total 2,32,092 families have been provided with new LPG connections since inception (August, 2017) to 31st March, 2019, with a total of 1,87,278 new LPG connections provided during year : 2018-19.

D. Construction of Food Godowns: In order to increase the storage capacity of food grains, 6(six) new godowns with total storage capacity of 4,160 MT have been constructed at Mandai (500MT), Madhabbari(1660MT), Boxanagar (500MT), R.C.Ghat (500MT), Padmabil (500MT), Amarpur(500MT) during the year 2018-19 and 3(three) more godowns are under construction, which has strengthened the buffer stock maintaining capacity of the Department.

4.PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: Under the NFS Act, 2013, the monthly-entitled scale of rice for priority household families is 5 Kg per head & that for AAY cardholder families is 35 Kg per card at Rs.2.00 per kg. Priority household and AAY beneficiaries are selected by PRIs/ULBs as per the criteria fixed by the State Govt.

a) Apart from NFSA beneficiaries (PHH& AAY) remaining population are covered under Tide Over & each member of this category is entitled to get 5 kg of rice with a ceiling of 20 kg per card per month at Rs.13 per kg.

b) The Department has started distributing Masoor dal through the PDS among all families irrespective of their categories at the monthly scale of 1 Kg per card at Rs. 40 per Kg w.e.f. January 2019.

c) As per the policy of Govt. of India, Sugar has been issued to only AAY cardholder families at the monthly scale of 1 kg per card at Rs 26 per kg during 2018-19. However, in accordance with the decision of the State Government, the Department has decided to supply sugar to all families irrespective of their categories at the monthly scale of 1 Kg per card at Rs. 23 per Kg w.e.f. April 2019.

c) Presently, the Department is issuing to all families salt at the monthly scale of 500 grams per head at Rs.7/ Kg as well as Atta @ 1 Kg/ per head at Rs.13/ Kg.

d) Subsidized Kerosene Oil is also distributed through PDS among all ration cardholders as per their monthly-entitled scale. In AMC areas, the monthly scales are 500 ml per head for APL cardholders & 650 ml per head for others and apart from AMC area, the scale is 650 ml per head irrespective of any category.

5. District wise ration card strength and rationing population in the State are as follows:

Table: 7.1

RATION CARD STRENGTH AND RATIONING POPULATION IN THE STATE AS ON 31st MARCH, 2019										
Sl no	Name of District	Ration card details				Rationing population				No of beneficiaries under Anna purna Scheme
		Tide Over	Priority House Hold	AAY	Total no of Ration cards	Tide Over	Priority House Hold	AAY	Total no of population	
1	North	31716	49166	11655	92537	127677	225597	55034	408308	201
2	Unakoti	24703	36098	7264	68065	95357	158474	33509	287340	543
3	Dhalai	29904	51,756	16,264	97924	109983	212348	71,923	394254	749
4	Khowai	32758	40337	11319	84414	118529	162244	47904	328677	758
5	West	95976	121854	15350	233180	357875	492642	69582	920099	902
6	Sepahijala	39743	63105	13250	116098	158188	272918	62163	493269	769
7	Gomati	36627	55246	17303	109176	137393	223832	76298	437523	1051
8	South	38870	53142	15652	107664	142204	209632	67481	419317	767
Total		330297	470704	108057	909058	1247206	1957687	483894	3688787	5740

Source:FCS & CA Department,Tripura

Total allocation of Rice & Wheat against various schemes in last 3 financial years:

Table: 7.2

Sl no	Year	Total Allocation (Tide Over, PHH, AAY)		Total distributed quantity (Tide Over, PHH, AAY)	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2016-17	2,52,150	18,850	2,51,865	18,850
2	2017-18	2,33,533	37,466	2,31,912	37,466
3	2018-19	2,33,533	37,466	2,33,533	37,466

Source:FCS & CA Department,Tripura

District wise no of godowns in the State as on March, 2019 is as follows:

Table: 7.3

District wise Storage status in the State							
Sl no	Name of District	No of Rice Godowns	Storage capacity of rice 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	7	4,550	4	400	11	4,950
5	West	19	15,720	5	1300	24	17,020
6	Sepahijala	9	6,950	6	750	15	7,700
7	Gomati	10	8,700	5	780	15	9,480
8	South	16	7,150	6	400	22	7,550
Total		99	69,870	34	4,630	133	74,500

Source:FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

District wise no FP Shops in the State as on March, 2019 is 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	469
6	Sepahijala	219
7	Gomati	209
8	South	233
Total		1809

Source:FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Average monthly requirement of PDS items in the state:

Table: 7.5

i)	Average monthly requirement of rice for PDS (in MT)	:	19461.1
ii)	Average monthly requirement of wheat for PDS (in MT)	:	3122.2
iii)	Average monthly requirement of Masoor dal for PDS (in MT)	:	910
iv)	Average monthly requirement of sugar for PDS (in MT)	:	910
v)	Average monthly requirement of Salt for PDS (in MT)	:	1845
vi)	Average monthly requirement of kerosene oil for PDS (in KL)	:	2,448

Source:FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Some basic information related to Petrol/Diesel & LPG in the State:

Table: 7.6

i)	No of Agencies for Petrol /Diesel in the State	:	65
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)	:	71
iv)	No of LPG Consumers in the State (As on May, 2019)	:	6,97,310
v)	Monthly requirement of LPG cylinders in the State (60% of total Consumers)	:	4,18,386

Source:FCS & CA Department,Tripura.

ACTIVITIES ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS

In order to ensure the rights and safety of the consumers under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the State Rules, 1987, presently, 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 in the State. Any cheated consumer can lodge/file a complaint about the deception in the respective consumer court of jurisdiction in plain paper without any lawyer for redress. Moreover, a Call Centre with no 1967 is functioning in the State through which consumers can collect any information as to Public Distribution system as well as can lodge any complaint about any deceptive matter.

1. Jurisdiction of different Consumer Redressal Courts are as follows:

- Cases for compensation claimed up to Rs.20.00 lakhs can be filled in the District Forums.
- Cases, where the value of compensation claimed exceeds Rs. 20.00 Lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 1.00 crore can be filed in the State Commission.
- Case for Compensation claimed above Rs.1.00 crore can be filed in National Commission.

2. The achievements of consumer courts are given below:

Table: 7.7

Particulars	Status during 2018-19	
	District Forum	State Commission
No. of cases filed	151	44
No. of cases disposed	149 (including spillover)	49 (including spillover)

Source:FCS & CA Department,Tripura.

LEGAL METROLOGY (WEIGHTS & MEASURES) ORGANIZATION

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 equipment 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 like verification fees and fine on the defaulters.

Achievements during the year 2018-19

Table: 7.8

Parameters	Total	% increase over previous year
No. of traders whose Weights, Measures etc. verified	30,761	3.39 %
Nos. of Inspection	17,090	1.82 %
Raids conducted	779	5.84 %
Revenue collection (Rs. In lakh)	136.9	17.44 %

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, distributed food grains, and other ration commodities at lower and affordable prices.

8) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

8.1. Agriculture:

Tripura is primarily an agrarian economy. More than 42% of population of the state now directly depends on agriculture & allied activities and its contribution to the GSDP is about 29% in 2017-18. Small and marginal farmers constitute about 96% of the total farmers in the state against 78%, that of country. Agriculture and allied activities are still the backbone of the State's economy.



The State's favourable agro-climatic conditions, fertile soils, sub-tropical climate, large tillable 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.

- ❑ ***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.***

Around 60 percent of the geographical area (GA) is under forest. During 2018-19, the net cropped area in the state is only 2.55 lakh ha (24% of GA) with gross cropped area of 4.88 lakh ha. The main agricultural crops grown in the state are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds etc. Fragmentation of land holding is still continuing as a part of social phenomenon. Average size of holding has been declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-1977 to 0.49 hectares in Agri. census 2010-11 against all India average of 1.15 hectares.

Perspective Plan & Post Perspective plan “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 2018-19 food grain production in the state is 8.37 lakh MT. Thus, shortfall in production during 2018-19 is 0.72 lakh tons.

As per 2018-19, productivity level of food grain of Tripura was 2666 kg/ha, which is 27% more than all India level (2101 kg/ha) and productivity of rice is 2936 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 surplusproducer 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. Distribution of bio-fertilizer has increased manifold from a meager 1.4 MT in 1999-2000 to 75 MT (Powder) and 18750 Lt. (Liquid) in 2018-19.
- c) Use of Chemical Fertilizer:** Use of chemical fertilizers has increased from 25 kg per ha to 62.00kg per ha in 2018-19 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 pursuing the banks continuously for achieving the targets of KCC. It is targeted that 55,000 farmers will be issued KCC during 2019-20. The details of year wise sanction and agricultural loan disbursement is as follows:-

Table: 8.1

Components	2012-13	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18*	2018-19*
Nos. of Kisan Credit cards which got sanction for credit.	126911	142507	146616	162851	264916	327785	362455
Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)	59094.45	87242.43	97728.60	142478.07	160901.54	231530.22	287913.39

*including Crop & Term Loan

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

- 5. Increasing irrigation potential:** Area under assured Irrigation increased from 52,197 ha in 1999-2000 to 2018-19 is 117544 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 2014-15	Achievement 2015-16	Achievement 2016-17	Achievement 2017-18	Achievement in 2018-19(P)
Production of food grains(Lakh tons)	5.13	7.62	8.23	8.53	8.55	8.37
HYV paddy seed replacement rate (%)	2.80	33	33	33	33	33
HYV certified paddy seed production (MT)	Not introduced	4000	4000	4221	3674	4120
Per ha use of chemical fertilizer (Kg/Ha) (NPK)	25	60	61.40	62.0	45.50	62.00
Bio-fertilizer Distribution(MT)	1.4	1344	1182	1120	54.43 MT (Govt. Channel)	75 MT (Powder) and 18750 Lt.(Liquid)
Area coverage under SRI method (Ha)	Not introduced	85,300	1,08,116	1,01,255	93,345	81,130
Area under assured irrigation (Ha) *	52,197	1,13,597	1,14,842	1,15,845	1,16,659	1,17,544
Kisan Credit Card (KCC) issued (Nos) #	Not introduced	146589**	162851**	264916**	327785**	362455**
Cropping intensity (%)	169	189	190	192	191	191

* Source = PWD (WR) Department, # Source : Lead Bank (UBI), ** Crop & Term Loan.

P=Provisional, NA = Not Available,

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

Production of food grains (in Lakhs Tons): The year wise status of food grains production is 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 (-))
1999-00	7.18	5.134	2.046	-28%
2007-08	8.09	6.49	1.600	-20%
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%
2018-19(P)	9.09	8.37 (P)	0.720	- 8%

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

In trend analysis over last 10 years (2007-08 to 2017-18), it is revealed that the food grain production is increased by 2.7 lakh ton with an average annual growth rate of 3.13 percent, which is more than double compare to All India Level (1.1%). Similarly, Rice production also increased with annual growth rate of 3%, while all India, it is only 1.02%.

Increase of food grain 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.
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	3674	0
2018-19 (P)	4120	0

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Use of Chemical fertilizer:

Distribution of chemical fertilizers as well as use of chemical fertilizers is depicted during the years 2011-12 to 2018-19(P) in following table.

Table: 8.5

Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Distribution of chemical fertilizer(MT)	54,287	52,070	48,892	56,784	65,897	79,275	47236	67346
NPK Per Ha. (consumption of chemical fertilizer in kg/ha)	55	60	60	60	61.40	62.0	45.50	62.00

P= Provisional Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Bio-fertilizer Production:

The following table shows the bio-fertiliser production in the State from 2011-12 to 2018-19(P).

Table: 8.6

Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Bio-fertilizer Distribution (MT)	1500	859	1116	1344	1182	1120	54.43(Govt Channel).	75 MT(Powder) and 18750 Lt. (Liquid)

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

P= Provisional

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 2013-14 to 2017-18 are presented in the following Table.

Table: 8.7

Sl.	Name of scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Macro management, (Nos. of market)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	State plan/RKVY, (Nos. of Market)	44	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
3.	RIDF (Nos. of Market)	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 2012-13 to 2018-19 in the following Table.

Table: 8.8

Bank-wise distribution of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC), 2012-13 to 2018-19 (in (Nos.))								
Year	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	Other Commercial Bank	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
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
2018-19*	43751	15032	5364	290	224076	70547	3395	362455

Source: Lead Bank (UBI). *Crop & Term Loan

The following table shows the Crop and Term Loan disbursed through banks for KCC during 2012-13 to 2018-19 in the State.

Table: 8.9

Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)								
Year	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	Other Commercial Bank	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
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
2018-19*	29749.52	24200.00	3327.83	720.52	138523.14	70539.56	20852.82	287913.39

Source : Lead Bank (UBI). *Crop & Term Loan

The following table shows the Crop and Term Loan disbursed through banks for KCC during 2012-13 to 2018-19 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
2018-19	56040	36321.91	0.65	306415	251591.48	0.82	362455	287913.39	0.79

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

Performance of Banks in Crop Loan & Term Loan to Agriculture during the year 2018-19.

Table: 8.11

Sl.No.	BANKS	Crop		Term loan		Total	
		A/c. (Nos.)	Amt. (Lacs)	A/c. (Nos.)	Amt. (Lacs)	A/c. (Nos.)	Amt. (Lacs)
1	Allahabad Bank	27	15.00	2	1.96	29	16.96
2	Andhra Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Bank of Baroda	21	19.25	18	69.00	39	88.25
4	Bank of India	479	708.45	25	22.67	504	731.12
5	Bank of Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Canara Bank	121	72.53	139	130.33	260	202.86
7	Central Bank of India	251	441.29	39	279.23	290	720.52
8	Corporation Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Dena Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Indian Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Indian Overseas Bank	76	39.94	0	0.00	76	39.94
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5	6.00	0	0.00	5	6.00
13	Punjab & Sind Bank	9	3.30	0	0.00	9	3.30
14	Punjab National Bank	21	18.93	0	0.00	21	18.93
15	State Bank of India	9350	5807.52	5682	18392.48	15032	24200.00
16	Syndicate Bank	89	61.05	61	100.77	150	161.82
17	Union Bank of India	255	126.27	25	149.17	280	275.44
18	United Bank of India	9857	6685.91	33894	23063.61	43751	29749.52
19	UCO Bank	2503	1296.19	2861	2031.64	5364	3327.83
20	Vijaya Bank	70	68.49	18	17.54	88	86.03
A	Sub Total of Public Sec. Bank	23134	15370.12	42764	44258.40	65898	59628.52
21	AXIS BANK	4	21.20	97	100.23	101	121.43
22	Bandhan Bank	0	0.00	175873	117827.53	175873	117827.53
23	Federal Bank	0	0.00	32	61.20	32	61.20
24	HDFC	2212	2768.34	8616	3813.25	10828	6581.59
25	ICICI	38	32.62	3580	1577.46	3618	1610.08
26	IDBI BANK	125	51.58	68	108.01	193	159.59
27	IDFC First Bank	0	0.00	9387	2832.85	9387	2832.85
28	Indusind Bank	226	827.19	687	214.87	913	1042.06
29	Kotak Mahindra Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31	YES Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32	Ujjivan Bank	6362	2932.83	15308	3723.33	21670	6656.16
B	Sub Total of Pvt. Sec. Bank	8967	6633.76	21364	130258.73	222615	136892.49

				8			
33	Tripura Gramin Bank	21586	13647.16	48961	56892.40	70547	70539.56
C	Sub Total of RRB	21586	13647.16	48961	56892.40	70547	70539.56
34	ACUB	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35	TCARDB	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
36	TSCB	2353	670.87	1042	20181.95	3395	20852.82
D	Sub Total of Coop. Bank	2353	670.87	1042	20181.95	3395	20852.82
Grand Total		56040	36321.91	30641 5	251591.48	362455	287913.39

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme:

1 Pradhan Mantri 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 from Kharif 2016-17. During Kharif, Aush paddy & Aman paddy is being notified under PMFBY. And during Rabi, Boro paddy, Potato, Cauliflower, Brinjal, Tomato and water melon crops is being notified under PMFBY.

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

1. Providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events.
2. Stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
3. Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
4. 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) Localized Calamities: - Loss/damage resulting from occurrence of identified localized 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 in Tripura is as follows:

Table: 8.12

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	8.34	46.63	54.97	26.96	72.67	99.63

	lakhs)						
Claim Disbursed	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
Remarks							

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Training to Farmers:

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

Table: 8.13

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 technologies to farmers:

System of Rice intensification (SRI) Cultivation:

1. During 2018-19, 81130 ha of area covered through SRI, which is 30% of total paddy area (excluding Jhum paddy) in the State. Out of which 37080 ha covered during Kharif season and 44050 ha during Rabi season. These SRI area is covered with 40318 ha HYV and 40813 ha Hybrid area.

2. New hybrids of paddy have been identified like Arize 6444, Rajlaxmi, PHB 71, KRH-4, VNR-2111 and trials in the farmers' field also have shown promising results under S.R.I method of cultivation. Year wise area under SRI method of paddy is given below.

Table: 8.14

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
2018-19	254765	81130	32

Source : Agriculture Department, Tripura

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 Paramparagat 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 3 (Three) nos. Cold Stores under private sectors having a total capacity of 11,000 MT out of which 9750 MT for Potato and 1250 MT for vegetables & Fruits. Almost 84 % of the storage capacity is used for storing potatoes while remaining 16 % is used for storing fruits and vegetables. In 2018-19 the available storage capacity was 29,000 MT in total.

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

Table 8.15

Sl.No	Name of Cold Storage	Capacity (in MT)		Total (in MT)
		Potato	Fruits & Vegetable	
A				
1.	Baikhora	2000	0	2000
2.	Satchand	750	250	1000
3.	Amarpur	750	250	1000
4.	Belonia	1700	300	2000
5.	Teliamura	500	0	500
6.	Melaghar	2500	1000	3500
7.	Kumarghat	2000	0	2000
8.	Udaipur	1500	0	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
3.	Sherowali	4000	1000	5000
3.	Annapurna,Dharmanagar	750	250	1000
	Total	9750	1250	11000

Source : Agriculture Department, Tripura

Farm Mechanization:

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

Table: 8.16.

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Power Tiller distribution(nos.)	1000	1000	950	500	1627	1596	1034	2315

Source : Agriculture Department, Tripura

Land Use Statistics:

The following table depicts the Land Use Statistics (area in ha) of the state for the year 2016-17 to 2018-19 (P).

Table: 8.17.

Indicator	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)
Geographical area	1049169	1049169	1049169
Forest Area	629426	629426	629426
Land Not Available for Agri Use	147413	147979	148304
Land under Misc.tree Crops & groves not including in net Area sown	10525	10423	10125
Permanent pasture & other grazing land	944	944	944
Culturable Waste land	2878	2878	2578
Current Fallow	898	890	1055
Fallow Land Other than Current fallow	1595	1534	1189
Net Cropped area	255490	255095	255548
Gross cropped Area	490540	486770	488500
Area sown more then once	235050	231675	232952
Cropping Intensity (%)	192	191	191

Cultivable Land	272330	271764	271439
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Source : Agriculture Department, Tripura

Area, Production & Yield of crops, 2018-19 (P):

The area, production and yield of crops for the year 2018-19 (P) are depicted in the following table.

Table: 8.18.

Area, Production & Yield of Agricultural Crops during 2018-19 (Provisional)			
Name of Crops	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	35765	92453	2585
Aman	147900	450799	3048
Jhum	15500	16198	1045
Total Kharif Rice	199165	559450	2809
Maize (Kharif)	13552	18634	1375
Sorghm	658	526	800
Foxtail / Kaon	559	447	800
Total Foxtail / Kaon & Sorghm	1217	973	800
Arhar	5633	4028	715
Moong	2082	1166	560
B/Gram	2529	1391	550
Other (Cow pea, Assam valley etc)	4145	3283	792
Rajmash	123	117	950
Total Kharif Pulses	14512	9985	688
Kharif Foodgrains	228446	589042	2578
Sesamum	6969	4356	625
Kharif Ground nut	1257	1823	1450
Soyabean	56	42	750
Total Kharif Oilseed	8282	6221	751
Jute *	656	5806	8.85
Mesta *	498	4034	8.10
Total Jute & Mesta	1154	9840	9.00
Cotton **	810	1215	1.50
Sugarcane	750	40688	54250
Rabi season			
Boro Rice	71100	234061	3292
Wheat	157	314	2000
Rabi Maize	2483	4469	1800
Sorghum (R)	397	318	800
Moong	1961	1265	645
Black gram	2334	1751	750
Lentil	2515	1723	685

Pea	3393	2884	850
Gram&Keshari	285	225	790
Other	0	0	0
Rajmash	857	814	950
Total Rabi Pulses	11345	8662	764
Rape & Mustard	7729	6686	865
Rabi Groundnut	934	1518	1625
Flax Seed	43	30	700
Soyabean	53	42	800
Total Rabi Oilseed	8759	8276	945
Rabi Foodgrains	85482	247824	2899
Total Foodgrains	313928	836866	2666
Total Rice	270265	793511	2936

Source : Agriculture Department, Tripura

* indicates Production in Bales of 180 Kg each.

** indicates Production in Bales of 170 Kg each.

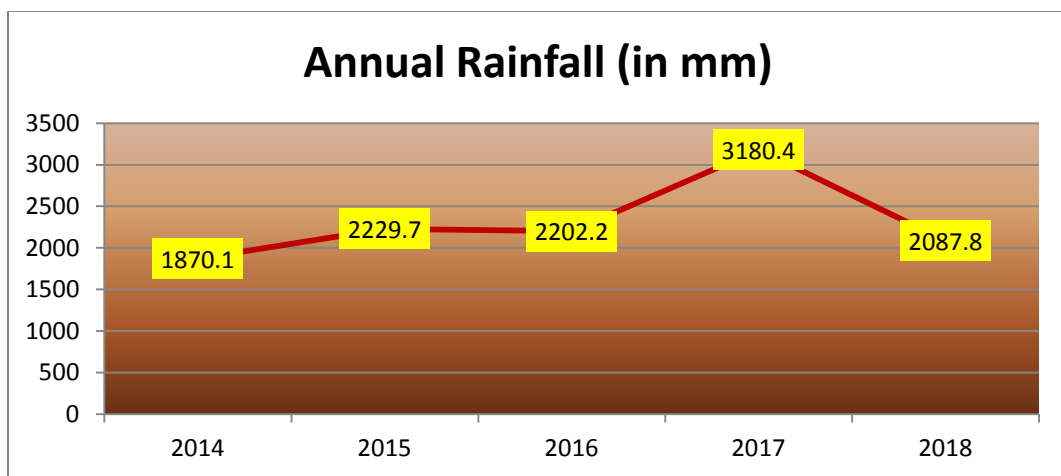
Rainfall pattern:

The following table depicts the month wise rainfall, during 2014 to 2018 in the state.

Table: 8.19

Rainfall (in mm)						
Month	Normal	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	9.6	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.0	3.3
February	21.7	7.8	12.2	49.8	16.7	8.9
March	65.4	17.9	14.7	98.2	185.2	35.7
April	179.1	67.0	318.0	184.2	392.5	190.6
May	339.6	341.8	333.6	431.0	225.9	601.2
June	452.0	445.3	282.2	247.8	617.6	519.9
July	367.5	255.4	514.7	330.9	442.8	258.3
August	316.7	338.2	338.8	329.5	516.2	222.3
September	257.8	324.7	296.9	246.4	358.4	135.1
October	165.6	66.8	105.3	119.6	334.4	80.1
November	33.2	5.2	3.9	162.3	2.2	14.8
December	5.6	0.0	10.0	0.6	88.5	17.6
Annual Rainfall	2213.4	1870.1	2229.7	2202.2	3180.4	2087.8

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 2018-19 (Provisional) are tabulated below:

Table : 8.20.

Crops	Area (000*Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /hec)
Mango	10.065	0.53141	5.28
Pineapple	8.800	1.28110	14.56
Orange	4.500	0.20150	4.48
Jackfruit	5.542	1.34661	24.30
Banana	10.590	1.12634	10.64
Litchi	0.931	0.03206	3.45
Lime/Lemon	5.250	0.26752	5.10
Papaya	3.105	0.31361	10.10
Sapota	0.133	0.00831	6.25
Mosambi	1.142	0.02676	2.34
Guava	0.665	0.03117	4.69

Others	2.188	0.19036	8.70
Total	52.911	5.35673	10.12

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

The area, production and productivity of major plantation crops in Tripura during 2018-19 (Provisional) are given below:

Table : 8.21.

Crops	Area (000*Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /hec)
Coconut	4.607	0.12669	2.75
Arecanut	6.500	0.21427	3.30
Cashewnut	0.400	0.0008	0.20
Total	11.507	0.34176	2.97

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 neighbouring 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 filed.

The area, production and productivity of summer and winter vegetables in the State during 2018-19 (Provisional) are given below.

Table : 8.22.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Summer vegetables	19.310	2.90776	15.06
Winter vegetables	20.032	3.96530	19.79
Total	39.342	6.87307	17.47
Potato	8.005	1.44935	18.11

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, 2018-19(P).

Table : 8.23.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Ginger	1.855	0.15582	8.40
Turmeric	1.658	0.10080	6.08
Chilli	2.797	0.06377	2.28
Balck Pepper	0.294	0.00916	3.12
Onion	0.152	0.00973	6.40
Betel Vine	0.595	0.08074	13.57
Total	7.351	0.42002	5.71

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

8.(c) Animal Resources:

Introduction:

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-



- To provide health coverage to all the livestock and poultry of any breed in respect of contagious and non-contagious diseases.
- 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 Nos. Veterinary Hospitals, 60 Nos. Dispensaries, 11 Nos. Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 Nos. ICDP Centre, 4 Nos. Frozen Semen Banks, 458 Nos. Vety. Sub-Centres, 4 Nos. Vety. Medicine Store, 4 Nos. Disease Investigation Laboratories, 5 Nos. Hatcheries, 4 Nos. Poultry Breeding Farms, 10 Nos. Pig breeding Farms, 2 Nos. Goat breeding Farms, 2 Nos. Duck Farms, 1 No. Cattle farm, 2 Nos. Rabbit Farms and 7 Nos. 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 :-

Present status of economic value of animal wealth and its products

Table-8.24

<u>Estimated Livestock Population & Valuation during the year 2018-19</u>							
Species	Sl. No.	Estimated Livestock Population as on 2018-19			Valuation (In Rs.) Unit Cost	Value (Rs. in lakh)	
Cattle	A	CB Male	Adult	16737	21,550	3606.82	
	B		Young	19680	12,275	2415.72	
			Total C.B Male	36417		6022.54	
	C	CB Female	Adult	64499	32,350	20865.43	
	D		Young	54920	23,550	12933.66	
			Total C.B Female	119419		33799.09	
		Total C.B Cattle			155836		39821.63
	e	ND (Male)	Adult	236328	15,750	37221.66	
	f		Young	117588	8,650	10171.36	
			Total N.D Male	353916		47393.02	
	g	ND Female	Adult	339021	20,650	70007.84	
	h		Young	244078	15,250	37221.90	

			Total N.D Female	583099		107229.73
			Total N.D Cattle	937015		154622.75
Buffalo	I	Buffalo Male	Adult	3310	15,575	515.53
	j		Young	1684	9,585	161.41
			Total Buffalo male	4994		676.94
	k	Buffalo Female	Adult	4850	30785	1493.07
	l		Young	2900	15525	450.23
			Total Buffalo Female	7750		1943.30
		Total Buffalo	12744		2620.24	
Pig	m	Pig	CB Pig	230434	10,500	24195.57
	N		ND Pig	155037	10,500	16278.89
			Total Pig (CB+ND)	385471		40474.46
Others	o	Sheep		3162	1,500	47.43
	p	Goat		707115	1,600	11313.84
	q	Poultry (Fowl)		5444601	220	11978.12
	r	Duck		1155243	250	2888.11
Total						263766.58

Source: Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura

Table-8.25

Livestock Sector output Value during the year - 2018-19					
Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Unit price (In Rs.)	Value (Rs in lakh.)	% of Total
1	Milk (in kg.)	183514581	47	86251.85	37.53
2	Meat (Chevon) (in Kg)	1847361	610	11268.90	4.90
3	Meat Pig (in Kg)	14472462	280	40522.89	17.63
4	Meat from Fowl & Duck (in Kg)	153249	380	582.35	0.25
5	Meat from Broiler,(in Kg)	31926747	200	63853.49	27.79
6	Eggs (Hen) in Nos.	183336599	11	20167.03	8.78
7	Eggs (Duck) in Nos.	56446480	12	6773.58	2.95
8	Skin (Sheep & Goat) in Nos.	386043	100	386.04	0.17
Total output Value				229806.13	100.00

Source: Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura

NB: Unit price shown in above table based on the Market Study conducted during the year 2017-18

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 2018-19 from 2.26 to 12.45 Kg/year. In respect of Egg and Milk which has grown over in the same period from 31 to 71 Nos./year and 67.51 to 128.00 Grams/day respectively.

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

Table: 8.26

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
13 th Plan period	2017-18	11.64	67	123
	2018-19	12.45	71	129

Source: Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura

An approach has been taken in 13th Five Year Plan, pertaining to Animal Resources Sector to ensure food security inclusive of animal origin food for the people of the state and sustainable upliftment 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:8.27

S.L No	Parameters	Achievement			
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2018-19
1	2	4	5	6	7
1	Production of Meat, in MT	12.637	25,000	39,69	48,40
2	Production of Milk, in MT	88,683	1,10,300	1,59,590	1,83,514
3	Production of Egg, in Crore	11.93	16.50	22.94	27.60
4	Per capita availability of Meat, kg/year	3.65	6.81	10.32	12.45
5	Per capita availability of Milk, gm/day	70.30	82.32	114	129
6	Per capita availability of egg, nos/year	35	45	60	71

Source: Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura

Major Achievement under following Development schemes 2018-19:

Vety. Services and Animal Health :-

This is a priority scheme of the department. Veterinary services are rendered through a network of Vety. Hospitals, Vety. Dispensaries, Vety. 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/ Vety. Dispensary repairing, remodelling, extension and up taking of new constructions for field level Vety. Institutions with a view to maintain proper working condition & 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 :8.28

Sl. No	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2018-19
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	6,88,006
02	Vaccination other than FMD (Nos.)	11,24,671	50,41,435	68,96,597	57,79,436

03	Vaccination against F.M.D. (Nos.)	1,50,102	6,12,679	5,93,362	8,81,605
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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:8.29

SL. No	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2018-19
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
01	Animal Castrated. (in Nos.)	7,499	11,139	7,955	8,029
02	Artificial Insemination (in Nos.)	89,618	1,25,280	1,67,441	1,49,912
03	Calf Born (in Nos.)	26,159	48,146	60,558	59,051

Source: Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura

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

Table :8.30

Sl.	Activities	Achievement during 2018-19
1.	No. of Infertility camps organized (Nos.)	406
2.	Qnty. of Calf Growth Meal (CGM) supplied (in Kg.)	5,78,865
3.	No. of others extension programme organized (Nos.)	
	(i) Administrative Camp	132
	(ii) Animal Health Camp	3992
	(iii) Vaccination Camp	722
	(iv) Awareness Camp	4045
	(v) Infertility Camp	406
	(vi) Dewarming Camp	88530

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 ARD.

Table:8.31

Sl. No.	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2018-19
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
01	Production of Hen's Egg (Nos.)	4,06,487	3,94,438	452420	6,10,793
02	Production of Chicks (Nos.)	1,81,599	1,75,650	233697	2,74,754
03	Distribution of Chicks (Nos.)	1,76,314	1,70,687	231088	2,58,989
04	Production of Duck's egg (Nos.)	5,82,823	41,513	1,80,522	80,165
05	Production of Duckling (Nos.)	95,203	1490	30,149	5981
06	Distribution of Duckling (Nos.)	29,428	19,484	19,484	109

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:8.32

SL. NO	Particulars.	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 th plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2018-19
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
01	Production of Kids (Nos.) (Goat)	99	172	165	243

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 endeavour 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: 8.33

Sl NO	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 th Plan 2006 - 07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2018-19
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
01	Production of Piglets (in Nos.)	4754	4169	3791	4138
02	Distribution of Piglets (in Nos.)	3341	3283	3318	3868

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 8.34

Sl. No	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2018-19
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
01	Production of Rabbit Kid (Nos.)	0	1,184	935	281

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 7 Nos. of Fodder Seed production Farm under State Govt. 1) R. K. Nagar Fodder Farm, 2) Devipur Fodder Farm, 3) B. C. Manu Fodder Farm, 4) Nalicharra, 5) Nalkata Fodder Farm, 6) SPF Gandhigram and 7) Pig Farm Hawaibari.

Details Fodder development activities under Govt. Farms & in farmer's field.

Table : 8.35

Sl No	Name of items / Development Activities	Unit	Achievement 2018-2019
1.	Area under Fodder crops in Govt. Farms :		
	(i) Kharif/ Perennial	In Ha.	26.82
	(ii) Annual/Seasonal (Kharif+Rabi)	In Ha.	1.76
	(iii) Area under Pasture;	In Ha.	40
	(iv) Area under Tapioca plantation	In Ha.	5.5
2.	Production of Fodder in Govt. Farms.		
	(i) Green Fodder production (Perennial+Annual)	In Mt.	2438.92
	(ii) Dry Fodder production	In Mt.	13.2
	(iii) Azolla production	In Mt.	1.293
	(iv) Raw Tapioca production	In Mt.	4.2
	(v) Silage production	In Mt.	410
	(vi) Hay production	In Mt.	13.2
3.	Other Achievement in Govt. Farms.		
	(i) Green Fodder supplied	In Mt.	1215.72
	(ii) Dry Fodder supplied	In Mt.	13.2
	(iii) Distribution of perennial cuttings annually	in Lakh	1.04575
	(iv) Distribution of Tapioca cuttings annually	in Lakh	0.09
	(v) Silage supplied	In Mt.	246.7
	(vi) Revenue earned (by cash selling)	Rs. In Lakh	2.35822
	(vii) Revenue earned (by Supply value)	Rs. In Lakh	39.0318
4.	Achievement in Farmers field.		
	(i) Tapioca Plantation	In Ha.	0.8
	(ii) Tapioca production(estimated)	In Mt.	16.0
	(iii) Perennial Fodder plantation (MGNREGA+NLM)	In Ha.	25.68
	(iv) Perennial Fodder production (MGNREGA+NLM) (estimated)	In Mt.	1540.8
	(v) Fodder Minikit distribution	In Nos.	2685
	(vi) Seed distribution under minikit distribution	In Mt.	9.9
	(vii) Area covered under minikit distribution	In Ha.	214.8
	(viii) Seasonal fodder production	In Mt.	3222
	(ix) Azolla cultivation unit	In Nos.	116
5	Total Achievements on green grass cultivation		
	(i) Area covered under Perennial & Seasonal Fodder grass	In Ha.	309.06
	(ii) Production of Perennial & Seasonal Fodder grass	In Ha.	7201.72

Source: Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura

Utilisation of MGNREGA fund for fodder development activitie during 2018-19.

Table : 8.36

Name of Districts	Fund Involved (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)	Mandays Generation	Remarks
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			(In Nos.)	
West Tripura	9.00353	9.00353	2177	Perennial Grass (Combo Napier & Para) -56 Nos. Tapioca-10 Nos. Total-66 Units: Area: 3.64 Ha.
South Tripura	5.2156	5.2156	680	Azolla: 136 nos. Area: 544 m2
North Tripura	9.38945	9.38945	2485	Perennial Grass (Combo Napier)71Nos. Area: 3.64 Ha.
Grand Total	23.60858	23.60858	5342	Total of implementation works undertaken perennial Grass-127, Azolla-136Nos. Tapioca-10 nos. Total-253 Units, Area: 6.48 Ha. (Grass & Tapioca) &544m2 (Azolla)
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.				

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 A.H farmers in respect of 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.

1. **The College of Vety. Science & A.H.** :- The College of Vety. Science & A.H. at R.K. Nagar had started functioning 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 2018-19, total 50 students admitted in the College of Vety. Science & AH at R.K Nagar and total 15 students has been sponsored to outside the State (i.e. Mizoram & Nagaland). This has created scope for research and education on recent advances in veterinary science and Animal Husbandry in the State.

2. **Veterinary Training Institute (VTI) :-** The Veterinary Training Institute Astabal Agartala has been imparting training for Animal Resources Development Asstt. and Unemployed youth for Door step A.I workers.
3. **Statistics:** The main objective of this scheme is to undertake sample survey on regular basis to assess growth in different A.H. produces and also to assess proportionate contribution of A.H. sector to state GDP and so on. Under this scheme, Dept. is to undertake livestock census on every five years interval under centrally sponsored scheme to calculate livestock and birds population of the state.

The result of the survey for the year 2018-2019 showed a positive impact on implementation of livestock developmental programmes in the state. The various elements reflected are definitely the indicators of progress of Animal Husbandry programmes efficiently worked out by the Department.

The following table shows integrated sample survey report & synopsis of milk, meat and egg production For the year 2018- 2019

Table:8.37

Sl No	Name of the District	Milk (in Kg)	Egg (in Nos.)	Meat (in Kg)
1	West	36717733.206	39353301.732	10009492.569
2	Khowai	19109918.533	33564388.176	5242390.420
3	Sepahijala	28947330.521	40941931.747	7459198.179
4	Gomoti	26734873.405	34868088.783	6866238.641
5	South	25939920.069	61218858.630	6316270.964
6	Unokoti	11203811.791	13101563.681	3773143.543
7	North	17642019.038	27314808.935	4241797.313
8	Dhalai	17218974.334	25594132.742	4491287.196
		183514580.897	275957074.426	48399818.825

Source: Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura

1. Per capita availability of Milk is 129 gm per day during the year 2018-19.
2. Per capita availability of local Egg is approximately 71 Nos. during the year 2018-2019.
3. Per capita availability of Meat is approximately 12.45 Kg. during the year 2018-2019.

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 GCMPUL During the year 2018 – 2019.

Table:8.38

SL. No	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2018-19)
1	2	3	4
Procurement of Milk from:-			
1	i) Milk Producers Co-op Societies	Kg	1974841.20
	ii) Government Farm	Kg	77299.20
2	Marketing of Milk	Lts.	48,30,094.0
3	Ghee Sold	Kg	957.6
4	Paneer Sold	Kg	11,304.4
5	Ice Cream Sold	Lts.	--
6	Misty Dui (Sweet-Curd) Sold	Kg	13,116.4
7	New Society organized	Nos.	35
8	No. of MPCs functioning at present	Nos.	81
9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	7200
10	Supply of milch Ration	MT.	1,867.34
11	Training of milk Producers	Nos.	95
12	Distribution of Crossbred Heifers	Nos.	No
13	No. of Milk Chilling Centre with capacity		2 Nos. of BMC, 1KL & 2KL capacity respectively at Sepahijala, District.

Source: Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura

8.(d) Fisheries:

Fishery sector plays a great role in nutritional security and employment potential. Inland Aquaculture has grown in Tripura although the development in terms of its potential is yet to be realized. The role



played by Fisheries Department of Tripura is significant towards meeting the food security of State's population. The per capita consumption @ 25 Kg. of fish in the state is reported to be highest among the Inland States of the country. Tripura has made a considerable achievement with regard to carp seed production; Pabda and Freshwater prawn seed production and is surplus in fish Indian Major Carp seed production. The Total fish production in the state is expected to be 75886.74 MT (*Provisional*) in 2018-19. In Tripura the total culturable/culture Fisheries water area as per survey 2017-18 is 27380.44 Ha. Important Fisheries Schemes implemented by the Department of Fisheries during 2018-19 is highlighted below:

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN:

1. Promoting aquaculture of high value indigenous varieties of fish with a special thrust to:
 - a) Conservation aquaculture of Pabda (State fish of Tripura) in carp polyculture system.
 - b) Aquaculture of Freshwater Giant prawn.
 - c) Breeding & production of seeds of catfish viz. Magur (*Clarias batrachus*) / Singhi (*Heteropneustes fossilis*) etc.
 - d) Production of *Chitala, puntius, labeo bata, Cirrhinus reba* etc.
 - e) Seed production of prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergil*).
2. Developing Gene bank facility for potential species in Tripura:
 - a) Enriching live gene bank for endangered, vulnerable species at Lembucherra FSC with pabda, Chital, Minor-medium carp, *Puntius* spp., *Labeo* spp., *Cirrhinus* spp. etc.
 - b) Establishing Gene Bank for threatened species like catfish *Tengra (Mystus spp.)*, Magur, Singhi etc at Sarma farm, Gandacherra with stock enhancement, grow-out culture etc.
3. Dumbur reservoir programs:
 - a) Sustainable development of fishery in natural/ open water bodies of Dumbur reservoir with ranching of quality fingerlings.

- b) Organizing training for unemployed youth /SHGs/ Co-operative members on production of value added fish product of local fish (Moka, Chingri, etc.)
- 4. Support with mini-kit for Hygienic Shidal preparation: an approach for supplementary livelihood of unemployed educated youth in hilly areas.
- 5. Entrepreneurship development of Co- operative Societies, self Help Groups.
- 6. Approaches for Doubling the income of farmers .
 - a) Integrated fish farming among the farmers having pig in ADC areas
 - b) Production of Fingerlings in remote area
 - c) Demonstration of feed based intensive fish culture
 - d) Polyculture of prawn/pabda
 - e) Production of stunted growth fingerling in perennial nature of water bodies
 - f) Carp polyculture with pengba
- 7. Pisciculture support in newly created/ reclaimed water bodies in RoFR & Non- RoFR area as a convergence program of MGNREGA etc.
- 8. Extension – human Resource Development programs:
 - a) Training on scientific pisciculture, breeding, seed production , conservation aquaculture of indigenous fish species for Coop, SHG, JFMC,NGO members, farmers
 - b) Block level workshop on National Fish Farmers Day (10th July, 2018) & World Fisheries Day(21st November,2018)
 - c) Hands on training in Shidal preparation technology, value added fish product, processing, Fish silage preparation etc. cum awareness on use of harmful adulterants (formalin etc.),
 - d) Training on promotion of Pengba culture and its propagation.
- 9. Demonstration on

- a) Low cost input Composite fish culture technology.
 - b) Feed & Seed support to the farmers for culture of fish in scientific line.
 - c) Supply of basic inputs to small tank holders for culture.
 - d) Short- term fish culture in seasonal/ non-perennial water bodies.
10. Interest subvention against KCC loan on fisheries activities.
 11. Welfare of fishers.
 12. Ranching with fish seed in big /open water bodies.
 13. Feed & seed Support to SC Fish Farmers under SCA to SCSP.
 14. Assistance to Flood affected fish farmers: Under NDRF/SDRF.

GOVERNMENT FISH FARMS

- e) A total of 36293.05 Kg fishes and 82.84 lakhs fingerlings have been produced from Government farms.
- f) A total of 712 lt. Spawns have been produced from different Govt.farms.
- g) A total of 1,20694 Pabda seeds have been produced from different Govt.farms.
- h) A total of 3.56 lakhs Freshwater prawn juveniles have been produced from different Govt.hatcheries.
- i) A total of 29.21 fingerlings have been stocked in different rivers and reservoirs of the state.

BLUE REVOLUTION SCHEMES (Central Sector Scheme):

Blue Revolution, the Neel Kranti Mission has the vision to achieve economic prosperity of the country, the Fishers and Fish Farmers as well as contribute towards food and nutritional security through full potential utilization of water resources for Fisheries development in a sustainable

manner. Important Fisheries Schemes implemented by the Department of Fisheries during 2018-19 is highlighted below:

1. Excavation of new ponds for fish culture:

The Department has successfully undertaken the construction of new ponds in 50 ha. area in the land of the beneficiaries. These water bodies are now used for fish culture.

2. Renovation of old ponds:

The Department has successfully renovated 79 ha. existing old ponds of the beneficiaries to revitalize the ponds for fish culture.

3. Fish culture in water areas created with MGNREGA fund:

Fish culture schemes were implemented in 312.78 Ha. water area created with MGNREGA fund in different sub-divisions of the state.

4. Fish seed production in water areas created with MGNREGA fund:

Major Carp fish seed production schemes were also implemented in 75.0 ha. water area created with MGNREGA fund in different sub-divisions of the state.

5. Establishment of IMC Chinese Hatcheries in Govt. farm & Private farm:

Two Indian Major Carp Chinese hatcheries have been approved to be established in Avanga Fish Seed Centre Kamalpur and in Salgora Udaipur.

6. Establishment solar power in Government Fish farms:

Fours solar power units has been established in four Govt. fish farms viz. Chakmaghat FSC, Teliamura, Lembucherra FSC, Mohanpur, Regional Fish Breeding Farm, Kumarghat and Dhanisagar PU.

7. Cage culture in Dumbur Reservoir: Installation of 64 units cages for fish culture has been approved.

8. Training to Fish farmers: Under Blue Revolution 200 fish farmers have been trained on scientific fish culture.

9. National Welfare of Scheme of Fishermen families:

Under National Welfare of Scheme of Fishermen families 113 nos. houses have been constructed for fishermen families out of the target 250 nos. house. The construction of the rest 137 nos. houses is going on.

RASHTRYA KRISHI VIKASH YOJONA (RKVY):

Under Rashtrya Krishi Vikash Yojana, the following schemes have been implemented:

- a) Demonstration of Scientific Fish culture technology as convergence programme in the tanks created/ reclaimed under MGNREGA” 2018-19, under this scheme 133.20 Ha. has been covered.
- b) Distribution of Aerator machines for hi-tech fish culture, under this scheme 50 aerators will be distributed to fish farmers.

Confidence building and entrepreneurship development have been observed among the farmers of the State. People in general have come to believe that fish culture is the most profitable activity and many entrepreneurs are coming up in Fisheries sectors. Thus, it can be said that development of fisheries sector, in recent past has played an important role in the overall economic Development of Tripura State.

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 require 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:

Forest is an integral part of the culture and tradition of Tripura. It also maintains 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, total 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 forest produce is vulnerable to smuggling leading to degradation of this forests. In the forests of the State, 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, 50-species endemic to Tripura. 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are 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.1195.654 lakhs in 2018-19.**
- ◆ **Till 2018-19, 1052 Joint Forest Management groups have been formed involving 93,512 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:

Forests are a complex, eco system providing a variety of ecological services and other valuable goods & services like soil and moisture conservation, 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 2018-19 has been around Rs. 1195.654 lakhs, which is the highest in recent years.

3. Activities:

The State Forest Department manages the recorded 6294.287 sq. km. of forest area. Besides managing the forest area, it promotes extension of tree cover to outside forest area for better environmental management. The following are the aims and objectives of the Department:-

- 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 2018-19:

- To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation of around 5464.236 ha. (NAP 2571.48 ha, CAMPA 178.12 ha, MGNREGA 2596.52 ha, NMOOP 10.1 ha, IWMP 77.66 ha & CSSPE 29.92 ha) was taken up on degraded forest land 2018-19. Further

52.73 lakh seedlings have been distributed up to March, 2019 by the Forest Department for plantation on public and forest land.

- There is thrust on raising bamboo seedling under NBM during 2018-19 and 17.36 lakhs seedlings has been raised. Besides these, roadside plantation over 92 km. and river bank plantation over 176.80 km. area has been carried out under MGNREGA fund during 2018-19.
- 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 2018-19, 1052 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 2,26,534.07 hectare involving 93,512 families of tribal and rural poor. The details are presented in the following table.

Table : 9.2

Name of FDA	No. of JFMC/EDC				Project area (in ha.)	Afforestation area (in ha.)	No. of families involved				
	NAP	GIM	JICA	Total			ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
Ambassa	54	-	-	54	18924.50	3225.00	5047	101	-	116	5264
Manu	56	-	-	56	17572.00	7243.00	3567	32	20	30	3649
WLW, Gomati	40	-	-	40	21774.90	7854.28	2498	-	-	-	2498
Dharmanagar	25	-	9	34	8336.25	2791.11	1423	48	123	81	1675
Kanchanpur	57	-	32	89	22028.00	7186.00	6509	35	15	11	6570
Sadar	2	24	-	26	4376.00	2683.10	2354	55	15	11	2435
Mandai	26	8	9	43	9365.90	3417.10	3604	164	123	13	3904
Kailashahar	9	-	12	21	4388.00	2995.00	918	37	8	243	1206
Kumarghat	12	-	54	66	11944.40	8768.61	4048	180	221	117	4566
Khowai	6	-	18	24	5712.85	1801.30	2247	17	-	8	2272
Teliamura	20	-	38	58	11771.80	6777.15	5787	994	-	494	7275
Sonamura	27	-	9	36	5292.88	2050.71	969	1081	1374	1735	5159
Bishalgarh	8	-	22	30	5201.06	2829.41	3969	258	110	3435	7772
Sepahijala	11	-	-	11	1662.00	536.00	129	163	210	508	1010
Trishna	49	-	26	75	11278.00	5324.90	1815	896	100	1321	4132
Bagafa	24	-	39	63	11967.08	7584.00	4003	87	124	1797	6011
Sabroom	23	-	24	47	10271.62	2283.00	4067	37	110	57	4271
Amarpur	24	10	53	87	15904.43	6493.14	5678	14	21	-	5713
Udaipur	81	-	40	121	17340.40	11250.00	5708	826	487	2090	9111
Karbook	17	-	54	71	11422.00	6526.66	8897	70	-	52	9019
Total	571	42	439	1052	226534.07	99619.47	73237	5095	3061	12119	93512

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

Out of 1052 JFM/EDC committees there are 70 EDCs (Trishna-40, Sepahijala-11, WLW Gomati -19)

- To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, JFMs/EDCs has been made an integral part of

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of afforestation. During the year 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 386.86 lakhs (including Rs. 386.86 lakhs unspent balance of previous years) has been utilised for implementation of the scheme National Afforestation Programme. Plantation over 2572.02 ha. has been raised under National Afforestation Programme during 2018-19.

In CSS FPM (90:10) funding status and activities done is as follows, Rs. 65.40 lakhs + Rs.1.09 lakhs (including unspent balance Rs.1.09 lakhs) (activities carried out under FPM funds are :-Making of the fire line 180 km., maintenance of the fire line 100 km., construction of :- FGs barrack 2 nos., inspection hut 1 no. water storage structure 3 nos., watch tower 1 no., SMC Structure 1 no., purchase of GPS Device-eTrex 2 nos., engagement of fire watcher 50 nos. etc.)

• **Miscellaneous :**

i. The project proposal submitted to Japanese Bank of International Cooperation for Sustainable Catchment & Forest Management in Tripura (SCATFORM) for an amount of Rs. 1000 crores has been approved by the bank for funding. The Project shall be implemented in 7 territorial District under the Forest Department. IGDC project worth Rs. 173 crores will be launched during 2019-20 for Dhalai and North District.

ii. Mandays generation.

Table: 9.3

Year	Mandays Generated (lakhs)	Area of Afforestation
2018-19	3.70 lakhs	5464.236 ha

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

5. Revenue:

Although the scope of regular harvesting of timber from State managed forests are limited, yet the forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produces of different category in the State during the year 2018-19 is as mentioned below:

Table: 9.4

(Rs Rs.in lakh)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Sand	Other	Total
2018-19	317.156	7.675	33.348	366.105	471.37	1195.654

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

6. Plan Expenditure:-

The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and mandays generated on account of implementation of such programmes in the State during the year 2018-19 is given below :-

Table: 9.5

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programme (Rs Rs.in lakh)		
	State Plan	CSS	Total
2018-19	171.715	107.90	279.615

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

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 across the State. These are prioritized for protection and conservation of bio-diversity resource, both flora and fauna. Sanctuary wise positions for conservation are tabulated below:-

Table: 9.6

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

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

Notification under section 26(A) of WL (P) Act is yet to be issued for 4 Sanctuaries. Proclamation by Collector under Section 21 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. Areas 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 2018-19. Due to use of better communication facilities including mobile phones by the offenders, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more challenging.

Table: 9.7

Year	Nature of Cases			Adjudicated Departmentally	Court Cases	Timber seized (cum)
	Illegal felling	Others	Total			
2018-19	379	1069	1448	1166	29	1307.246

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

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 to value addition to 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. Status of Earlier project (IGDC-I) and preparation for (IGDC-II):

The Project Indo-German Development Cooperation Project (IGDC-I) namely Natural Resource Management society of Tripura (NRMST) was started on February , 2009 over 70 villages spread across 11 development Block under the Dhalai and North Tripura District through a register society and the project was completed on March 31st 2018. Thereafter, it was extended up to November, 2018. The Project, as a part of the Indo-German Bilateral Cooperation (IGDC-I), was 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).

Achievements/Assets created by IGDC-I Project:- Some of Important achievements are (A) Institutional Achievements: 70 VDPICs (Village Development Planning and 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), (B) IGA Achievement: 3-tier plantation of 9198.14 ha. (8398.41ha. over patta land), Soil and Moisture Conservation (Check dam) created : 810 number of water area=2422 ha, QPM Nursery: 13 no. (C) Community assets like: 31 MPUCs (Multi Purpose Utility Centres), 01 no. CBCA (Community Biodiversity Conservation Area), 70 RFs (Revolving Fund).

The IGDC- II Project, is named as “Climate Resilience of Forest Ecosystems, Biodiversity Adaptive Capacities of Forest Dependent Communities in Tripura” with total Project cost of EUR 33.2 million (Approx), out of which EUR 23 million loan & EUR 1 million grant.

Feasibility Study (FS) of the project was completed in August, 2018 followed by the Appraisal Mission of KfW, Germany and the FS report was approved by the KfW on 18th January, 2019. There-after Preliminary project proposal report (PPR) was uploaded online by the TFD and copy sent to MoEF & CC, DEA, MoDoNER, NITI Yayog, that was approved by DEA, GoI, on 26th February, 2019.

Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the project is approved by GoT and sent on 23rd May, 2019 to DEA, GoI with a copy to the MoEF & CC, for approval. Tender Agent has been selected by KfW for Global tendering for selection of Project Implementation Consultants (PICs) which has also be floated on 13th May, 2019 evaluation is in progress. Total 191 villages of 11 Blocks under Dhalai and North Tripura District are to be registered under this project.

Goals and objectives: The overall objective of the Project is investment in sustainable community forest models, to improve natural

resources, to minimize climate related risk and increase rural productivity and income for the local population. The proposed measure shall serve to improve rehabilitation, protection, and sustainable use of forest, their productivity and water resources as well as to developed and strengthen the resilience of forest dependent and vulnerable population against climate change.

Outputs: Major output of the Project shall include-

- 191 participatory village development plans (VDPs), 191 nos. BMCs, 191 village level workers.
- Aided Natural Regeneration (ANR)= 2000 ha.
- Enrichment planting (of high value timber trees)=2500 ha.
- High-density bamboo plantation =1200 ha.
- 3-tier plantation =2850 ha.
- Soil and water conservation =1600 ha.
- Check dams=420 nos.
- Community conservation area=2000 ha.
- Cluster level Farm & Forest Products Centre (FFCPs) =11 nos.

The major outputs of the Project include:

- (i) Participatory village- based landscape planning system developed and implemented
- (ii) Climate resilient forest land management implemented
- (iii) Measures for mitigating adverse climate impacts on biodiversity applied
- (iv) Natural resources processing and marketing supported
- (v) Forest sector enabling environment supported.

Achievement of Tripura JICA Project during 2018-19:

- (i) Local community living in and around forests in Tripura had been facing problem in accessing forest resources and water due to soil erosion caused by forest degradation. So the quality of forest needs improvement, undertaken through a catchment-based approach. To address this issue, a new JICA Project titled “Project for Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in Tripura” with an outlay of Rs.1000 core was formulated by Tripura Forest Department and submitted to JICA through Government of India. The Project was sanctioned at a cost JPY 16,274 million (about Rs. 1000 crore) with JICA portion JPY 12,287 million (about Rs. 753.80 crore) and loan agreement was signed between JICA and Government of India on 29th October 2018, during the visit of Hon’ble Prime Minister of India to Japan. The Project was launched by Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tripura on 16th January 2019, in a mage event at State Forest Academy Ground, Agartala, Project Operation Manual and logo were also released on the same day. The loan has become

effective from 20th February 2019. The Project will be implemented over a period of 10 years from 2018-19 .

- (ii) *Aims & Objectives of the Project:* The Project aims to improve quality of forest in the targeted catchment with main focus on catchment protection through: (i) sustainable forest management,(ii) soil and moisture conservation,(iii) livelihood development and (iv) Institutional strengthening . The project shall be implemented mainly in upper catchments where forest degradation and soil erosion are severe and livelihood improvement needs are high. In order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of project activities in such area, the project shall be implemented at Forest Beat wise; Forest Beat is the smallest administrative unit of Tripura Forest Department (TFD) with which JFMC makes agreement for managing allocated forestlands.
- (iii) *GIS based planning:*In order to address the issues strategically within the upper catchment with comprehensive manner, Beat Forest Basic Plan (BFBP) shall be prepared for all selected Beats as per socio-economic and topographical conditions. Its objective is implementation of appropriate activities in order to solve the issues based on the site specification for the purpose of catchment protection. Throughout the BFBP preparation process, the Project will identify the potential area of project intervention and JFMCs to be targeted at the Beat level. The Project activities are identified as per forest land potential, socio economic conditions of the villages, and current conditions of existing JFMCs. BFBP is prepared as the first document in order to initiate project activities. The validity period of BFBP is for ten years and can be revised as required during the project period. In the course of micro planning process, while BFBP shall be the foundation as a framework of catchment protection within the Beat for consideration of project intervention, the finalization of project activities shall be done based on the Micro Plan.
- (iv) *Implementation and monitoring mechanism:* The project activities shall be implemented in selected forest Beats. The Project will be divided into three phase, Preparatory Phase, Implementation phase, and Phase-Out. Seven target Districts are: North Tripura, Unakoti, Khowai, West Tripura, Sepahijala, Gomati and South Tripura (Gomati Wildlife Sanctuary in Dhalai District). The Project area is located in 15 Territorial Sub-Divisions below and Gomati Wild Life Sanctuary: Udaipur, Karbook, Amarpur, Khowai, Teliamura, Dharmanagar, Kanchanpur, Bishalgarh, Sonamura, Kumarghat, Bagafa, Sabroom, Mandai and Kailashahar. The area covers 33 Ranges in Territorial Sub-

Divisions and 3 Ranges in Gomati Wildlife Sanctuary. These are under 135 Beats in Territorial Ranges and 13 Beats in Wildlife Ranges. DFOs, SDFOs, ROs have been designated and notified as Chiefs of District Management Units (DMUs), Sub-Divisional Management Units (SDMUs), Range Management Units (RMUs) respectively for overall monitoring of the Project activities at their respective levels. Chief Executive Officer and Project Director at DMU has the overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring. A State level High Power Steering Committee (HPSC) headed by Chief Secretary is the highest decision making body for the Project.

(v) Major components of the Project are:

Table:9.8

	Main Components	Details
1	Sustainable Forest Management	1. Improvement of Forest nurseries – 10 Nos. 2. Decentralized people’s nursery – 150 Nos. 3. Artificial Regeneration – 5000 ha 4. Aided Natural Regeneration – 21000 ha 5. Teak Plantation Management – 15000 ha 6. Silvi-pastoral Plantation – 1000 ha 7. Filter Strip Development – 96 km 8. River Bank Plantation – 100 km 9. Bandaling to control bank erosion – 222 Nos. 10. Fruit tree plantation in Gomati Sanctuary – 600 ha 11. Grassland development in Gomati Sanctuary – 375 ha 12. Invasive Weed Eradication in Gomati Sanctuary – 330 ha 13. Fire line making in Gomati Wildlife Sanctuary – 40 km 14. Microplan creation in JFMCs/EDCs – 450 Nos.
2	Soil & Moisture Conservation	1. Construction of Earthen Check Dam (model 1) – 900 Nos. 2. Construction of Earthen Check Dam (model 2) – 450 Nos. 3. Construction of Earthen Check Dam (model 3) – 85 Nos. 4. Gully plugging – 1269 Nos. 5. Contour trenches – 1125 ha 6. Mulching and plantation – 846 ha
3	Livelihood Development	1. Support to NTFP Centre of Excellence – for 5 years 2. NTFP Collection/Primary Processing Centre – 45 Nos. 3. Advanced Processing and value Addition unit – 4 Nos. 4. Plantation of Agro-forestry crops – 8880 ha (917760 beneficiaries)

		5. Number of JLG to be formed – 740 Nos.
		6. Support to JFMC/EDCs for livestock farming
		7. Support to JFMC/EDCs for fish farming
		8. Support to JFMC/EDCs for Organic farming
		9. Support for Ecotourism policy Arrangement
		10. Upgrading Eco-parks – 3 Nos.
4	Institutional Strengthening	1. Establishment of DMUs/SDMUs/RMUs – 7 DMUs/16 SDMUs/ 36 RMUs
		2. Enhancement of GIS/MIS facility – 1 set
		3. Construction of Multi-Utility Centre – 450 Nos.
		4. Preparation of Beat Forest Basic Plans – 135 plans
		5. Preparation of microplans by JFMC/EDC – 450 plans
		6. Supporting staff – as planned
5	Project Management Consultancy	1. International experts – 2
		2. National expert – 10

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

(vi) Progress of preparatory activities: Preparatory activities for implementation of the project have progressed as per Schedule. Selection process for Project Management Consultant comprising national and international experts has been undertaken as planned. Selection of manpower agencies has also been initiated as planned. A new Society named Tripura SACTFORM Society has been registered under Societies Registration Act. with its own by laws for implementation of the project in Society mode. NTFP Centre of Excellence has been registered as autonomous society for systematic development of Bamboo and other non-timber forest produce and has started functioning. Procurement of high resolution satellite imagery from national Remote sensing agency was initiated for GIS-based planning and monitoring in the Project area. Workshop on Beat level planning exercise was conducted for field staff. State Level High Power Steering Committee and field implementation units i.e. 7 District Management Units (DMUs), 16 Sub-Divisional Management Units (SDMUs) and 36 Range Management Units (RMUs) have been notified for taking up construction activities.

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, TFDPC is the 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 creation of 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.

The 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.

Other notable achievements of the Corporation are:

- i) Rubber production for the year 2018-19 is 3350.453 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 woods 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 1983 leave cardholders and permanent workers, TFDPC Ltd provides total of 6.71 lakhs mandays annually.
- viii) Upcoming activities:

One more units of Timber Treatment Plant (TTP) are proposed to be set up in Ratacherra under Northern Division.

A. Achievement made during 2018-19

a. Status of Plantation

Table No.: 9.9

Sl. No.	Species	Total plantation available in Ha	Target for 2018-19	Achievement during 2018-19 in ha.
1	Rubber	9207.96	301.5 ha (Replanting)	142.659 ha
2	Bamboo	233.70 ha	2.50 ha	2.50 ha

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

b. Status of rubber production

Table No.: 9.10

Source of Plantation	No. of Tapping Blocks	Production during 2018-19 in MT
Corporation Plantation	2962	2601.122
Resettlement plantation	711	749.331
Total	3673	3350.453

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

c. Production of Centrifuging Factory and Crepe Mill, Takmacherra

Table No.: 9.11

Name of Factory	Product	Annual Target in MT	Production during 2018-19 in MT
Latex Centrifuging Factory	Cenex (Barrel)	2500 Barrels	667.66
ISNR Factory	ISNR	1250	461.625

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

d. Production in TFDPC IE, Anandanagar

Table No.: 9.12

Sl. No	Unit	Product	Production during 2018-19
1	Tripura Rubber wood Factory (TRWF)	Board	2982
		Timber (cum)	400.0932
2	TTP	Timber(cum)	318.9573
3	Furniture units	Furniture(Nos)	9104
4	Door factory	Door(Nos)	496

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

e. Status of nursery

Table No.: 9.13

Sl. No.	Type of nursery	Achievement during 2018-19
1	Seedling Nursery (Bed raised)	1270 nos. bed
2	Poly bag Nursery (Nos) in lakh	1.091

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

f. Status of revenue and expenditure (unaudited)

Table No.: 9.14

FY	Revenue earned Rs. in crores	Expenditure Rs. in crores	Income over Expenditure Rs. in crores
2018-19	56.20	55.34	0.86

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

g. Division wise positions of leave cardholder workers during 2018-19

Table No.: 9.15

Sl. No	Name of Division	Male	Female	Total	Permanent Worker
1.	Sadar	225	24	249	-
2.	South-I	598	56	654	-
3.	South-II	223	7	230	-
4.	North	370	34	404	-
5.	Factory	170	17	187	48
6.	TFDPC IE	103	4	107	104

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

h. Mandays generation :

Table No.: 9.16

Mandays generation during 2018-19 (No.)	Value of Mandays generation during 2018-19 (Rs. in lakh)
6.71 lakhs	1781.07

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

Rubber Plantation:

Area Under Rubber (in ha) in Tripura (Revised) 2018-19

Table No.: 9.17

Sl.No.	District	01.04.2018	2018 Planting	Total Area	Mature Area	Immature Area	Production (MT)
1	West Tripura	16439	107	16546	13261	3285	18543
2	Sepahijala	17803	49	17852	14367	3485	18232
3	Gomati	11327	211	11538	8943	2595	11150
4	South Tripura	15477	204	15681	12350	3331	11822
5	Dhalai	5699	36	5735	3880	1855	3233
6	Khowai	4135	26	4161	2811	1350	2344
7	Unakoti	3798	64	3862	2879	983	2468
8	North Tripura	9630	33	9663	7402	2261	6347
Total		84308	730	85038	65893	19145	74139

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

Rubber Area (in ha) and Production (in MT) in Tripura from 2004 to 2018

Table No.: 9.18

Year	Planted Area	Cumulative Total Area	Mature Area	Immature Area	Production
2004	1516	34630	21952	12678	24147
2005	2232	36862	23612	13250	25973
2006	4758	41620	25469	16151	30563
2007	5364	46984	26900	20084	32280
2008	7455	54439	28145	26294	33774
2009	5103	59542	29507	30035	35408
2010	3881	63423	30872	32551	37046
2011	4114	67537	31747	35790	38096
2012	3228	70765	33114	37651	39737
2013	3944	74709	34630	40079	42491

2014	3788	78498	36862	41635	46815
2015	2482	80980	41620	39359	52025
2016	2300	83280	46986	36294	56380
2017 (Rev)	1028	84308	54441	29861	65330
2018 (P)	730	85038	65893	19145	74139
Note – Part of 2011 planted area & planting from 2012 onwards has been included under immature area.					

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

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 Department of Cooperation is to facilitate all round development 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, and 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 Cooperative 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 women. 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 2015 Co-operative Societies out of which 141 are women co-operative societies in 2018-19.***
- ***Total membership is 8.39 Lakhs in 2018-19.***
- ***Working capital is Rs. 3538.44 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 Department is mandated to strengthen the Co-operatives Societies to make them viable and efficient for improvement of socio economic conditions of common people. There are 2015 different categories of Co-operatives Societies working with 8.39 lakhs members in the state.

2. The Co-operative set-up in the state is of 2 (two) tier system –Apex Co-operatives Societies (functioning at the State level) and the Primary Co-operatives (working at primary level). Out of 2015 Societies, there are predominantly 56 LAMPS, 212 PACS and 14 Primary marketing Co-operatives Societies at the primary level playing a pivotal role for the economic up-liftment of the rural people in general and farmers in particular. All these societies are having Elected Boards. LAMPS and PACS are the most effective a functional Rural Credit Co-operatives units.

3. Following are the some of the activities attendant by these primary level co-operatives 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, throughout the year.

b) Distribution / supply of Agriculture inputs like seeds , fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, Custom Hiring Centre and ensuring supply of other Agricultural equipment / Machineries to members.

c) Procurement of Farmers produces of Agri. & Allied sectors.

d) Storage of farmers produces in the Rural godowns owned by the Co-operatives.

e) Marketing arrangement for farmers for their produce in the local markets.

f)Transportation of members produces etc.

4. Presently, 2558 Joint Liability Group (JLG) having a total women membership strength of 12,682 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 Co-operative bank.

5. The Tripura State Co-operative 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 Agriculture practices of farmers do not suffer.

6. Most of the primary Rural Co-operatives in the State have readymade basic infrastructure alongwith Market Stalls/Selling outlets in the nook

&corners of the State. As many as 215 go-downs (50 MT to 200 MT capacity each) owned by these Co-operatives Societies and functional in rural areas for the benefit of farmers.

7. Many of the primary level Co-operatives 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 centres etc.

8. Tripura State Co-operatives Union, Agartala provides training for leadership development of Board of Directors, Skill development on Accounts and business development of Co-operatives and etc. Besides, special courses on Farming, Pisciculture, Diary, processing, Agro-industry etc. may also be conducted with the support from the Nodal Departments i.e. Agriculture, Fishery, ARDD etc.

9. Department of Cooperative 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 statutory activities taken up by the Department during 2019-20, which is an under:

Table : 10.1.

Sl No	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Activities covered under this Programme	Annual Work Plan 2019-20
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.	1154 unit
2	Annual Return Collection	Collection of Annual Return	1027 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 .	1027 units
5.	Inspection of Cooperative Societies	Statutory Inspection of Coops Societies are conducted by the Officers & Staff of the Deptt.	950 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.	30 nos.
7.	Election of Societies	Election is conducted as and when the tenure of a Board expires. Normal tenure of Board is 05(Five) Years.	All pending/New societies
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 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 approach involving with the line Departments such as Agriculture, Fisheries, ARDD etc. The reimbursement of fund will be made from National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi to the State Government. The work of the project has been started in 2016-17.

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 Department of Cooperation:

a) *Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP)*: 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 basis of successful project completion and 100% recovery of loan portion, it is to be glad to know that NCDC recently sanctioned ICDP for the new 03(three) Districts namely West Tripura, Sepahijala & Khowai districts after the prior approval of State Government which is yet to be take necessary initiative for implementation of ICD Projects.

b) *Paddy Procurement*: Recently the State Government has approved the proposal of the Department for involvement of PACS/LAMPS/PMCS in the paddy procurement instead of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumers Affairs Department. Initially the identified PACS/LAMPS/PMCS would be started the paddy procurement in-coming Kharif Season under Mohanpur, Jirania and Teliamura Block on the pilot basis.

c) Proposal Submitted for Computerization of 56 LAMPS & 212 PACS to GOI at a cost of Rs. 804.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 804.00 lakhs would be involved for implementation of the GOIs Project i.e. Computerization of 268 Nos. PACS & LAMPS 80% share i.e. 643.00 lakhs will be borne by NABARD & 20% share i.e.

161.00 Lakhs will be borne by State Government has already given consent for implementation of the Project.

d) *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 Government is necessary which is being under progress.

Details of statutory activities/ Scheme wise achievement by the Department during 2019-20, which is an under:

Table : 10.2

Sl No	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Activities covered under this Programme	Annual Work Plan 2019-20
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.	1323 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.	825 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.	46 nos.
7.	Election of Societies	Election is conducted as and when the tenure of a Board expires. Normal tenure of Board is 05(Five) Years.	All pending/New societies
8.	Non-Tax Revenue collection(Audit fees/Registration fees)	Collection of Audit & Registration fee	Rs.23.33 lakhs

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

2) Formation of Cooperative Societies During 2018-19: The Department of cooperation has taken initiative to formed more number of

Cooperative societies in our State. During the year 2018-19 the Cooperative societies were formed 257 nos. in various sectors like Agri-4 nos., Fishery-11 nos., Multipurpose -118 nos., Consumers-11 nos., Dairy-19 nos., Tea -4 nos., Tourism- 2 nos., Rubber -3 nos., Piggery & Goatery -23 nos., Women-35 nos. (in various sector) and Others -27 nos. which is very remarkable figure with respect to society formation in previous years. These societies would be playing the vital role in economic growth of the state.

Formation of Societies (NGO) during 2018-19: During the year, 2018-19 there are 337 nos. societies has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 also it stands 8,125 nos. as on 31st March 2019.

Structure of Societies in the State: In Tripura, 2-tier Co-operative Movement is followed i.e. Apex (State) level and Primary level. The dominant sector of Co-operative 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.

Fisheries, animal husbandry, village and cottage industries cooperatives are also playing a significant role in the rural economic of the State.

Co-operative Societies 2018-19

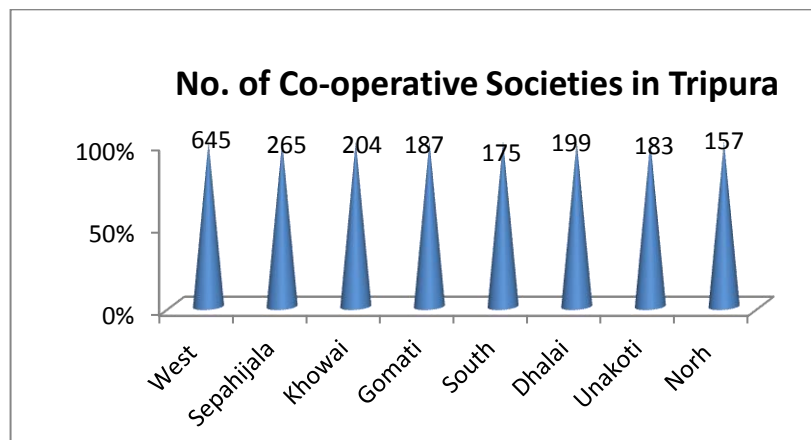
Table-10.3.

a	Co-operative Societies(Number)	2015
b	Members (in lakh)	8.39
c	Working Capital (Rs.in crore)	3538.44
d	Societies per lakh population.	51.27
e	Women Co-operative Societies	141
f	Share Capital (Rs.in crore)	197.31

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

The total share capital of these societies stood Rs.197.31Crore in 2018-19. The amount of working capital of these Societies in the State stood at Rs.3538.44 crore during the year 2018-19.

District wise Graphical representation of number Co-operative Societies:



The different types of Cooperative Societies in the State during the year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 also during the last year 35 nos. of defunct societies registration has been cancelled are shown in the following table :-

Table No : 10.4

The number of Co-operative Societies in Tripura last three(3) years.

Sl. No.	Types of Societies	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	APEX SOCIETIES	11	11	11	11
2	AGRI CREDIT	363	364	364	335
3	OTHER INDUSTRIES	312	310	306	287
4	NON AGRI Non-Credit	261	258	258	255
5	WEAVERS	207	208	208	191
6	NON AGRI-CREDIT	19	19	19	22
7	MULTIPURPOSE	69	71	72	224
8	FARMING	2	2	5	51
9	HOUSING COOP.	4	4	4	4
10	PRY.MARKETING	14	14	14	14
11	FISHERY COOP.	152	155	156	162
12	MILK SUPPLY	116	114	114	139
13	PIGGAR COOP	21	21	20	31
14	POULTRY COOP	12	12	12	14
15	PROCESSING COOP	2	2	2	5
16	CONSEMER COOP	231	230	228	219
17	CATTLE FARM	0	0	0	15
18	SERICULTURE	0	0	0	17
19	TOURISM	0	0	0	2
20	OTHERS Misc.	0	0	0	17
	TOTAL SOCIETIES	1796	1795	1793	2015

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.

District and type wise list of Cooperative Societies in Tripura as on 31-03-2019.

Table No :10.5.

SL No	TYPE OF SOCIETIES		WEST DISTRICT	SHIPAHJA LA DISTRICT	GOMATI	SOUTH TRIPURA	KHOWAI 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	11	9	6	9	4	5	56
		b. PACS	28	41	20	32	22	21	27	21	212
		c. SERVICE	16	17	6	2	9	8	5	4	67
03	OTHER INDUSTRIES	a. TAILORING	13	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	25
		b. MULTIPURPOSE IND.	25	7	5	4	1	6	6	6	60
		c. RUBBER	0	4	0	2	0	2	2	0	10
		d. BRICK KILN	6	3	2	5	5	2	4	4	31
		e. CINEMA	0	2	1	0	1	5	0	0	9
		f. TEA PLANTATION	7	1	0	7	4	9	10	0	38
		g. CARPETARY	7	3	0	1	6	2	1	2	22
		h. BAMBOO & CANE	17	11	7	5	3	5	3	3	54
		i. POTTERY	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	0	15
		j. COBBLERS	3	5	2	0	1	2	2	1	16
		k. PADDY HUSKING	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	7
04	NON-AGRI-CREDIT	a. TRANSPORT	43	9	3	1	31	7	9	3	106
		b. LABOUR &. FOREST LABOUR	21	5	10	5	6	3	5	4	59
		c. RICKSHAW PULLAR	9	4	5	1	3	6	2	2	32
		d. PRESS COOP	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
		e. AGRI- ENGINEERING	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		f. SUPPLIER COOP	14	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	20
		g. OTHER SOCIAL	13	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	19
05	WEAVERS	a. HANDLOOM	68	37	16	14	11	13	17	9	185
		b. KHADI	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
06	NON-AGRI-CREDIT	a. URBAN BANK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		b. EMPLOYEES/OTHERS	17	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	21
7	MULTIPURPOSE		87	7	19	22	14	35	20	20	224
8	SMALL FARMING		6	11	3	9	6	1	4	11	51
9	HOUSING COOP		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
10	PRY. MARKETING		2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	14
11	FISHERY COOP.		36	23	29	23	14	14	14	9	162
12	MILK SUPPLY		31	27	5	3	18	6	18	31	139
13	PIGGAR COOP		5	3	12	6	2	1	1	1	31
14	POULTRY COOP		4	1	2	0	1	2	2	2	14
15	PROCESSING COOP		1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	5
16	CONSUMER COOP		111	10	15	5	23	22	22	11	219
17	CATTLE FARM		0	6	1	8	0	0	0	0	15
18	SERICULTURE		2	4	2	3	1	4	0	1	17
19	TORISUM		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2

20	OTHERES MISC.	7	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	17
	TOTAL SOCIETIES	645	265	187	175	204	199	183	157	2015

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 Department for economic amelioration of the members. During the year 2018-2019, an amount of Rs. 7.99 lakhs was provided as share capital to other cooperative societies.

Women Co-operative Societies:

There were 141 numbers of Women Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31st March 2019. Out of this, 62 are active societies, in which 21nos. in West Tripura District, 7 societies in Khowai District, 5 societies in Shipahijala District, 10 societies in Gomoti District, 3 societies in South Tripura District, 1 society in North Tripura District, 7 societies in Unokoti District, and 8 societies in Dhalai District.

New initiatives:

1. Implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development Project:

The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a central sector scheme under National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), was first introduced in West Tripura District. With this experience, for the second time one more projects for undivided South Tripura District having a total project cost of Rs.14.80 crores, which includes 30% subsidy component has been sanctioned and successfully completed on 2016-17 in undivided South Tripura District.

ICDP is a reimbursable project sponsored by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi with an intent to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers and other weaker section of societies focusing on a district based integrated approach embracing the line department such as Agriculture, Fisheries, ARDD etc. The thrust of the project is designed to increase productivity through generation of self-employment of the rural youth in various economic ventures.

Bases on the above multi-fold objectives of the ICD project, the department of cooperation expects to introduce the project in remaining 3(three) districts in the State. At present, ICD project with a total project outlay of Rs. 26.61 crores are being implemented in 3(three) districts viz. Dhalai, Unakoti & North Tripura to develop the infrastructure & working capital if Agri-credit/others cooperative societies. Under this project, there is a scope to develop the Dairy, Weavers etc. cooperatives and make them self-efficient.

Year wise fund utilize under ongoing ICDP status in Dhalai, Unakoti & North Tripura are as under

Table :- 10.6

Year	Name of District	Loan Portion (in Lakh)	Subsidy Portion (in Lakh)	Total (in Lakh)
2016-17	Dhalai	33.00	17.00	50.00
	Unakoti	33.00	17.00	50.00
	North Tripura	33.00	17.00	50.00
	Total	99.00	51.00	150.00
2017-18	Dhalai	55.01	28.35	83.36
	Unakoti	55.00	28.32	83.32
	North Tripura	54.99	28.33	83.32
	Total	165.00	85.00	250.00
2018-19	Dhalai	16.505	8.50	25.005
	Unakoti	16.495	8.50	24.995
	North Tripura	16.50	8.50	25.00
	Total	49.50	25.50	75.00
2019-20	Dhalai	30.26	11.60	41.86
	Unakoti	30.12	11.45	41.57
	North Tripura	30.12	11.45	41.57
	Total	90.50	34.50	125.00

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Recently NCDC sanction ICDP for the new 03 (three) district namely West Tripura, Sepahijala & Khowai district after the period approval of State Government.

The Department is taking necessary initiatives for implementation are of this ICD project.

Outlay of newly sanctioned 3(three) ICD projects in West Tripura, Sepahijala & Khowai districts:-

Table :- 10.7

Sl.no.	Name of projects	Name of scheme	Fund to be utilize (in lakh)	Sources of funding
01	ICDP West Tripura	136	983.34	State Government Assistance
02	ICDP Khowai	120	915.73	
03	ICDP Sepahijala	162	910.66	
Total		418 nos.	2809.73	

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd.

At present, Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has been dealing in consumer goods, distribution of LPG cylinders, essential commodities kerosene oil, stationery articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. 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.242.32 lakh towards share capital for strengthening the TSCCF during the year 2018-19.

Details of performance of the TSCCF. LTD. Agartala as on 31st March, 2019.

Table : 10.8

01	Membership	No.	Rs. in Lakh
	i Total	267	
	ii Societies	96	
	iii Individuals -	170	
	iv Govt.	1	
02	Share Capital		
	i Total		3084.83
	ii Societies		0.53
	iii Individuals -		0.21
	iv Govt.		3084.08
03	Working Capital		731.71
04	Business Turnover		1125.76
	i Office Stationary		364.36
	ii LPG Supply		517.72
	LPG parts		3.21
	Medicine		36.63
	iii Fertilizer		Nil
	iv Forest Produce		Nil
	v Agri. Produce		
	vi Other if any (S. K. Oil)		203.83
05	Borrowings		188.42
	i Term Loan		Nil
	ii Cash Credit		Nil
	iii Other if any (from Govt.)		188.42
06	Cold Storage		Nil
	i Capacity		Nil
	ii Income from Cold Storage		Nil
07	Expenditure on Salary		151.85
	Other Expenditure		127.05
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)		(-) 4078.84
	i Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		(-) 4078.84
	ii Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2018-19		(-) 214.10
	iii Audit position		2017-18
09	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		242.32
	i Share Capital in 2018-19		242.32
	ii Grant-in-aid		Nil
10	No. of Go down with capacity	1 no. 120 MT	
11	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected	
12	Total No. of Employees M-39,F-14	53 nos.	

	of which trained	Nil	
13	Total No. of Branches -	3 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 guidelines 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 66 Branches 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. However, they became debt free due to revival package and started credit business by the formation of Joint Liability Group (JLG) through the LAMPS / PACS. The 56 nos. 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, 2019.

Table : 10.9.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	i	Total	584425	
	ii	Societies	169932	
	iii	Individuals -	414492	
	iv	Govt.	1	
02	Share Capital			
	i	Total		2954.93
	ii	Societies		169.93
	iii	Individuals -		1943.47
	iv	Govt.		841.53

03	Working Capital			17029.02
04	Loan advanced		No. of beneficiaries	
	i	Total	50227	36957.59
	ii	S.T.	41175	22059.12
	iii	M.T.	6164	14592.3
	iv	KCC	2871	217.45
	v	L.T.	17	88.72
05	Loan Recovered			
	i	Total	17699	17563.24
	ii	S.T.	8937	3243.12
	iii	M. T.	7349	13533.22
	iv	IRDP/SGSY/TSSPS	874	90.35
	v	L.T.	118	372.24
	vi	KCC	4121	324.31
06	Loan outstanding			
	i	Total	85189	168113.53
	ii	S.T.	46974	79588.58
	iii	M.T.	24973	79763.16
	iv	IRDP/SGSY/TSSPS	1055	1998.25
	v	L.T.	117	1410.16
	vi	KCC	12070	5353.38
07	Loan overdue		3007	22536.18
08	Profit (+)/Loss(-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)		(+) 8730.84
	ii	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2018-19		(+) 1559.46
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- of which Male- 275nos.& Female-80nos.		355	
	of which trained		115	
12	Total No. of Branches -		66	

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 2018-19 are given in the table below:

Table – 10.10.

	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
01	i	Total	134860	
	ii	Societies	4	
	iii	Individuals -	134855	
	iv	Govt.	1	
02	Share Capital			
	i	Total		1000.40
	ii	Societies		0.0004
	iii	Individuals -		134.86
	iv	Govt.		865.54
03	Working Capital			
04	Loan advanced			
	i	Total		
	ii	S.T.		
	iii	M.T.		
	iv	L.T.		
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	2292	779.94
	ii	S.T.		

	iii	M.T.		
	iv	L.T.	2292	779.94
07	Loan overdue			
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		(-) 1946.11
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2018-19		(-) 300.73
	iii	Audit position	2016-17 completed	
09	Financial Assistance received from Govt.			
	i	Share Capital		
	ii	Grant-in-aid		24.82
	iii	Re-Capitalisation Assistance Received		1401.67
	a.	GOI		
	b.	GOT		1401.67
10	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		ELECTED	
11	Total No. of Employees -		26	
a)	of which male-		20	
b)	of which female-		3	
c)	Contingent worker of which trained		3	
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 31.3.2019 is Rs.5.96 lakhs.

Detailed performance of the A.C.U.B Ltd. as on 31/3/2019.

Table : 10.11.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	i	Total	7721	189.61
	ii	Societies	0	0
	iii	Individuals -	7720	66.17
	iv	Govt.	1	123.44
02	Working Capital			5049.64
03	Loan advanced		No. of beneficiaries	
	i	Total	786	1703.48
	ii	S.T.	122	61.78
	iii	M.T.	580	1070.41
	iv	L.T	84	571.29
04	Loan Recovered			
	i	Total	403	419.59
	ii	S.T.	28	85.50
	iii	M.T.	310	241.54
	iv	L.T.	65	92.55
05	Loan outstanding			
	i	Total	786	1703.48
	ii	S.T.	122	61.78
	iii	M.T.	580	1070.41
	iv	L.T.	84	571.29
06	Loan overdue		212	475.12
07	Profit (+)/Loss(-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)		
	ii	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2018-19		(+) 5.96
08	Financial Assistance received from Govt.			
	i	Share Capital in 2018-19		123.44
	ii	Grant-in-aid		0
09	Whether Board Elected/Nominated			Elected
10	Total No. of Employees -		20 (male-19 & female- 1)	
	of which trained		13	
11	Total No. of Branches -		3	

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 undertakes publicity on cooperation throughout the State with necessary support from the Department of Cooperation. The TSCU is managed by an elected Board of Management with 13 (thirteen) Directors, of which, 3 (three) members are nominated. The TSCU runs a training institute - 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.

The 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 Department of Cooperation. More than 90% of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is met by this Department of Cooperation. During the year 2018-19, 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 A.D.nagar , Agartala, as on 31st March, 2019

Table : 10.12.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	i	Total	398	
	ii	Societies	398	
	iii	Individuals -	-	
	iv	Govt.	-	
02	Training Programme		46	
	a	Leadership Dev. Programme	8	
	b	Business Dev. Programme	5	
	c	Computer Awareness Programme	10	
	d	Online Treasury functional Course	2	

	e	Common Accounting system Programme	8	
	f	Programme On TDS & Income Tax	1	
	g	Financial Inclusion Programme	1	
	h	Programme on Legal Aspects	7	
	i	Women Leadership Dev. Course	4	
	j	Total No. of person trained	342	
03	Seminar held			
		State Level	1	
		District Level	7	
		TOTAL-	8	
04	Mass education programme			
	a	No. of Class held	20	
	b	No. of trained staff/members	413	
	c	Other if any		
05	Assistance received			
	a	State Government in 2018-19		
	b	Under Central Sector Scheme		
		Total		
06	Staff Position.			
		Trained staff.	4	
		Un-trained staff.	13	
		Other if any		
		TOTAL-	17	
07	Audit position		2016-17	
08	Financial Assistance received from State Govt.			
	i	Share Capital		
	ii	Grant-in-aid		56.95
		Total-		56.95
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 through Primary marketing Societies.

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 8 (eight) members, who are the authority of policy making and monitoring of activities of this organization.

The Chief Executive of this organisation is the Managing Director. It is a TCS Cadre post but since a few years, officers for the Co-operation department are deputed to work as MD.

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 equipment 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 equipment at discounted rate. It is also engaged in supply of Office stationeries and equipment as per the requisition of different Government department /PSU through enlisted suppliers on 5% service charge as per Government norms. 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 Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Tripura.

Tripura MARKEFED was also entrusted to undertake the construction of 10 numbers Multipurpose Training Centres under the TRP & PGT Department Government of Tripura. There are 5 (Five) construction worked has been completed and handed over to the Department and 2 (two) nos. has completed and ready to handover and remaining 2 (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 nos. godowns, out of which 2 (two) nos. 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

equipment, distribution of LPG and office supply etc. and also implementing Government schemes/ services as and when directed by the Government. 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 T-MARKFED LTD. as on 31st March, 2019.

Table : 10.13.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total	257	
	ii	Societies	218 Nos. 'A' Class	
	iii	Individuals -	38 Nos. 'B' Class	
	iv	Govt.	1 No Govt. 'C' class	
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			2458.87
	I	Office Stationary		1338.11
	ii	LPG Supply		779.16
	iii	Fertilizer		77.76
	Iv	Forest Produce		
	v	Agri. Produce		
	vi	Other if any (Generic Medicine)		234.00
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/Godown		29.84
07	Expenditure on Salary			201.92
	Other Expenditure			46.57
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-) 17-18		(-) 163.84
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2017-18		(+) 69.42

09	Financial Assistance received from Govt.			
	i	Share Capital		44.16
	ii	Grant-in-aid (2017-18)		201.48
10	No. of Go down with capacity		20Nos.	4200Sq.ft.
11	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected	
12	Total No. of Employees -		75 Nos.	(Regular-46, Cont-29).
	of which Male & female		Regular (M-41 &F-5)	Contg. (M-19& f-10)
13	Total No. of Branches - / G. Medicine Counter		10 Nos.	10 Nos.

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Attention and emphasis would be 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 cooperative institutions would not only be the income generating agencies but would also reduce the poverty to a large extent.

11) 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.

Panchayat Award

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has awarded 1(one) Zilla Parishad, 1(one) Panchayat Samity and 3(three) Gram Panchayat in different category for overall performance of the RLBs including organizing Gram Sabha.

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.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):-

During the period 5,213 elected representatives (ERs) including newly nominated Chairperson of Block Advisory Committee, newly elected members and officer bearers of PRIs, 18,076 Functionaries were imparted training by the Department.

- ◆ ***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.555.21 crore was spent on MGNREGA in 2018-19 as per MIS Report.***
- ◆ ***Total 24,989 houses have been sanctioned under PMAY(G).***

Panchayat Development Fund (PDF) & 14th FC grants; 2018-19 & 2019-20:

An amount of Rs.43.94 crore under PDF and Rs.67.07 crore as 14th FC basic grants have been received and transferred to the rural local bodies during 2018-19 for providing basic services and implementation of development projects and 7,52,940 mandays generated under PDF.

An amount of Rs. 11.00 crore under PDF and Rs. 45.31 crore under 14th FC basic grants have been received and transferred to Rural Local Bodies during the year 2019-20 till date.

People's Plan Campaign:-

The People's Plan Campaign for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for the year 2019-20 – “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” which was commenced from 2 October 2018 throughout the country in a mission mode to observe the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi the father of nation. Tripura stand first in execution of over all activities under the campaign in the country. All the GPs /VCs prepared comprehensive development plan incorporating the plan of all other department and uploaded in the portal.

Creation of Website and Apps:-

Panchayat Monitoring System(PMS) is a web-based platform for reporting various issues by the Panchayat Secretaries, Village Secretaries, Rural Programme Secretaries, Rural Programme Managers etc. relating to the line departments of Government of Tripura including departments under TTAADC for effective implementation of State and Central Govt. Schemes at the Gram Panchayat and Village Committee level along with efficient monitoring by the users at all the level- Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Ministers, Chief Secretary, Principal Secretaries, Secretaries, HoDs, DMs,BDOs, departmental users etc. with provision of auto transmission of SMSs as summary reports to users at highest levels based on the duration and number of pendencies.

Cleaning of school Toilets:

The RD (Panchayat) Department has taken an initiative by modification of the PDF guideline so as to arrange payment of wages for the labourers / cleaners to be engaged for school toilets by concerned Headmaster /Headmistress out the Panchayat Development Fund on Master Roll basis by the Gram Panchyats / Village Committees.

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 2018-19 is presented in the following Table.

Table :11.1.

(Rs in Lakh)

District	Actual OB as on 01.04.2018	Central share released	Miscellaneous	State released	Total fund availability	Total expenditure (as per MIS) report dated 07/09/2019
Dhalai	2785.91	43543.49	128.01	7315.87	53773.28	8762.82
South						8701.92
West						6400.41
North						4864.82
Unakoti						4289.32
Khowai						5768.35
Gomati						9061.93
Sepahijala						7403.86
State Cell						268.33
Total						2785.91

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The District wise physical performance report under MGNREGA in 2018-19 as per MIS report as on 07/09/2019.

Table :11.2.

District	Total No. of HHs issued job card	Total No. of HHs demanded employment	Total No. of HHs provided employment	Total mandays generated	Average mandays	Total No. of HHs completed 100 days	Persondays generated for women	Percentage of women participation
Dhalai	83198	80165	78135	4342164	56	2717	2020453	47
South	89693	84460	82686	3772184	46	817	1712387	45
West	93359	81813	79997	2804069	35	390	1329580	47
North	66836	55730	54121	2267000	42	2626	944233	42
Unakoti	51496	43844	43012	2101846	49	2206	894475	43
Khowai	66233	63607	62070	2570106	41	473	1148913	45
Gomati	87404	81428	79906	4029452	50	2832	2000518	50
Sepahijala	85502	73361	69429	3421862	49	2921	1639798	48
Total	623721	564408	549356	25308683	46	14982	11690357	46

Source: - RD 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 @ of Rs. 1,30,000/- for 24,989 houses were sanctioned under PMAY (G) during 2016-17 to 2018-19.

Table :11.3.

Cumulative Progress report of PMAY-G as on 17/09/2019						
Year	Physical report			Financial report		
	No of Houses			Rs. in Crore		
	Target	Sanctioned	Completed	Total Fund Allocation	Fund Received	Expenditure incurred
2016-17 to 2018-19	24,989	24,989	24,164	337.85	337.85	328.31

Source: R.D.Department, Tripura.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):

(DAY-NRLM):

Self Help Group

Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) is continuously working on many dimension of poverty to enhance the well-being of rural poor by empowering women under the ambit of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission in the State. Since

2014, 78135 rural poor women have mobilized into 8800 Self Help Groups (SHGs) in 18 Blocks of 3 Districts. Further, these SHGs have been federated into Village and Cluster level Federation. Capacity of these institutions is being developed through demonstration, exposure visits within and outside the States, training and continuous hand holding supports. The continuous effort of TRLM is to enable these institutions as self-manage and self-sustained institutions. Activities for enhancement of income of rural poor families through sustainable livelihood interventions with diversifying livelihood portfolios have already been initiated by TRLM.

Community Institutions developed by TRLM.

Cluster Level Federation (CLF)

Apex body with 2 (two) representatives from each of the VOs
All the financial inflows and out flows happens through the CLF
Has its own organizational structure with paid community cadre and staffs
Planning, Input augmentation, credit support, monitoring, review, evaluation and strategy.

Village Organisation (VO)

Village level organization with five or more SHGs
Two representatives from each of the member of SHGs
Having subcommittees to look after functions of SHGs
Earlier the mode of channelization of CIF, RF and livelihood fund
Planning, Input augmentation, monitoring and review roles.

Self Help Group (SHGs)

8-12 members in a group from same hamlet belonging to homogenous community
Thrift and credit activities, place for all the activities (bank linkage, CIF, MCP, livelihood fund)

Women from Poorest of the poor families

Belonging to the weaker socio-economic strata
Vulnerable households with widow, single mother
Daily wage labourers

These institutions are based on three pillars i.e. its Governance, Operations and its Members. In order to make the community self-reliant in a way so that they can take informed decisions about their future on their own, it becomes vital to build a cadre of people from the community who would take responsibilities to ensure better living not only for themselves but also their villages.

Being a part of phased implementation, during FY 2014-15 NRLM starts in 35 GP/VC in 3 districts. With saturation approach, it has reached to 2029 habitations of 359 GP/VC of 18 Blocks of Dhalai, Gomati and South Tripura District. After entering into village, 1st (first) activity is to orient the panchayat representative about the mission and after that gradually mobilization takes place in a very systematic approach. Different PRA Tools are being used to ensure peoples participation.

Table :11.4.

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
District Covered	3	0	0	0	0	3
Block Covered	6	0	6	6	0	18
GP/VC Covered	35	64	78	96	86	359
Habitation Covered	115	272	453	443	746	2029

Source : R.D.(TRLM) Department, Tripura.

After closure (March2013) of SGSY no quality SHGs have been found in rural areas. SHGs were mostly formed to get the revolving fund and capital subsidy. Therefore, to overcome these challenges TRLM developed a new protocols for creation of strong sustainable base of women SHG's. For this TRLM also did partnership with SERP, Andhrapradesh for learning good SHG practices, so that after certain period these institution should manage themselves without any external support. Till March, 2019, 78135 women member have been mobilized and formed 8800 SHG's. These SHGs are actively functioning in rural areas. The driving principle of SHGs are to maintain panchasutras, which include Weekly Meeting, Weekly Savings, Regular Internal lending, Timely Repayment and upto date Books of Records.

Table:11.5

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
SHG formed/Revived	152	914	1849	1713	4172	8800
Household covered	1348	8409	15940	15914	36524	78135
CLF formed	0	0	0	9	9	18

Source : R.D. (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

Revolving Fund

Over a period by generating corpus SHG's become a women led micro in villages. Further to enhance the strength of the corpus of these women SHG's around Rs. 7.70 crore has been given for the SHG's from the mission as revolving fund. During 2018-19, a significant growth has been

observed where the highest number of SHG's became eligible for receiving revolving fund. SHG's has to quality certain quality parameters to become eligible for revolving fund from the Mission. The field staff of TRLM and community professionals are continuously handholding and building the capacity of the women member of SHGs.

Table:11.6

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
RF disbursed	87	623	1239	1599	2781	6329
Amt.of RF disbursed (lakhs)	9.45	74.95	145.95	196.85	343.6	770.8

Source : R.D. (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

As on March 2019 total capitalization done for Rs. 99.00 Cr. For social and economic empowerment of women SHGs. This capital is regularly growing through micro lending between the SHG and their members.

Community Investment Fund (CIF)

Community investment funds (CIF) is a support from the Mission to the federation of SHG's. So that the financial demand of the women SHG's can be supported. It is a grant to the SHG Federation but loan to the SHG and subsequently its members. So far, around Rs. 43 Cr CIF has been given to the SHG federations, which is being given to women SHG's as loan @ 9%. So far, the repayment within the SHG ecosystem is more than 95%. This kind of good financial management and repayment records have been encourage banks to extend credit support to these woman SHGs. So far, around Rs. 33 crore loan has been obtained by the 2635 women SHG's of which around Rs. 25.17 crore has been received during 2018-19. For this significant growth, the State Cooperative Bank (TSCB) and Tripura Gramin Bank (TGB) received the National Award from Gol.

Table:11.7

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
No of SHGs received CIF	244	444	695	1348	2731
Amount of CIF received by SHGs	145.2	392.95	1785.4	2039.68	4363.23
No. of SHGs provided Bank Loan	13	172	657	1793	2635
Amt. of loan provided to SHGs	9.67	151.75	685.81	2517.03	3364.26

Source : R.D. (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

Bank Sakhi

Rural Women Self Help Group (SHG) members with a relatively low educational background require guidance and support to carry out banking transactions. To ensure this support, Bank Sakhis have been identified from among the members of SHGs by Village Organisation (VOs)/Cluster Level Federation (CLFs) and placed in different rural bank branches after adequate training. The placement of Bank Sakhis are not only ensuring the support to the SHGs on Banking transactions but also providing support for credit linkage, timely repayment of loan, effective functioning of Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM), Insurance linkages etc. The Bank Sakhis are being paid by their institutions. The average income of the Bank Sakhi is Rs. 6000-7500 per month. During the FY 2018-19 in the three District of Dhalai/ Gomati & South Tripura a total no. of 63 Bank Sakhis has been placed in different rural bank branches as given below:-

Table:11.8

Districts	Total no. of Bank Sakhis in rural bank branches placed during the FY 18-19
Dhalai	18
Gomati	17
South Tripura	28

Source : R.D. (TRLM) 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 are given below.

Table : 12.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the Local Body	Area (in sq. km).	Population on Census-2011
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	76.504	4,38,408
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	10.690	40,677
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council	6.190	24,049
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	3.500	14,409
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	14.772	16,978
6	Khowai Municipal Council	5.819	18,339
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	3.750	20,778
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	2.795	13,117
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	18.050	18,478
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	9.150	21,075
11	Melagarh Municipal Council	17.930	18,970

12	Udaipur Municipal Council	6.100	33,708
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council	26.940	12,594
14	Belonia Municipal Council	5.740	19,820
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	3.000	10,578
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	10.160	10,868
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	4.000	11,423
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	4.130	11,141
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	8.550	10,634
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.060	7,235
	Total	242.83	7,73,279

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Budget estimates, 2018-19:

The following table shows the budget estimates of the Urban Development Department (UDD) in the State.

Table- 12.2.

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
Financial year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2018-19	17338.994	59602.0060	76941.00

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Revised estimate during 2018-19

Financial year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2018-19	19210.50	64455.98	83666.48

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura

Achievements made during 2018-19 under above stated Schemes:

*Progress of PMAY, Urban within the period April, 2018 to March, 2019:
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):*

Background:

- (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.

b) 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.

(c) Status of progress under BLC: There are three projects (3 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 4th 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, 13200 houses completed in all respect, 545 houses completed foundation level, 2170 houses completed lintel level and 4401 houses completed roof level within the time period of April, 2018 to March, 2019.(attached at Annexure-1)
- 1.2 2nd DPR: Under BLC (for EWS Category) out of approved 32876 beneficiaries, 768 houses completed in all respect, 9849 houses completed foundation level,6400 houses completed lintel level and 3408 houses completed roof level within the time period of April, 2018 to March, 2019. (attached at Annexure-2)
- 1.3 3rdDPR: The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Govt.of India in its 38th meeting of The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) on 26th September,2018 and vide Memorandum F.N-N-11011/70/2018-HFA-III-UD(E. File 9050903) dated 24th October, 2018 accorded approval for 19

BLC (New) projects for construction of 9778 houses in EWS category. Construction of houses under 3rd DPR is already started.

- 1.4 4th DPR: Government has decided to prepare 4th phase of DPR to cover balance demand in Urban areas in Tripura. Application will be invited after receiving of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) (as per demand survey) report being prepared by WAPCOS Limited.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY):

4 (four) Projects for the town of Khowai, Kumarghat, Amarpur and Sabroom are being implemented. There was a provision of 2027 new dwelling unit and 978 numbers of toilet constructions. Apart from that related infrastructure like water supply, drainage, street lighting, solid 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-National Urban Livelihoods Mission DAY- NULM :

DAY - NULM started in 20 Urban Local Bodies in Tripura. The programme has 5 major 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 :12.3.

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, 1328 candidates trained, 889 candidates assessed, 476 candidates certified, 283 candidates placed & self-employed. Remaining Placement / Self-employment of certified candidates are going on.
3	SEP	Under this component, 70 loans have been disbursed to individual. 18 loans has been disbursed to SHGs.
4	SUSV	Under this component, 9269 Street Vendor has been identified through Survey in all the ULBs of the state.
5	SUH	Under this component, construction of shelter houses is completed 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 and shelter house is under Construction.

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

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 3 (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.196.00 crore has been received. Under this scheme, pump sets along with delivery pipelines are being set up in Banamalipur, Orient Chowmuhani, Paradise Chowmuhani, Bhuturaia 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 (F.Y.2018-19):

Under ADB Project, infrastructure for drinking water supply is being strengthened in Agartala City. 20 km. New pipeline have been laid under ADB project. 4 (four) numbers Water Treatment Plant have been commissioned and the work of construction of the 3 (three) numbers water treatment plants are in completion stage. 17,260 numbers Household water connection have been given in under ADB project.

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP):

The vision of this scheme is to provide 20 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 2018-19 financial year State Government had released Rs. 4395.23 lakhs and total 1388500 numbers mandays were generated under the scheme. During 2018-19, average 26 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 on this scheme, ULB wise is given below:-

Table :12.4.

Sl.no	Name of ULBs	Existing job card (in nos.)	Total fund placed during year 2018-19 (Rs. In lakh)	Total mandays created 2018-19 (in nos.)	Average mandays generated during the year 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	31355	2124.08175	564390	18
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	2024	135.44977	18662	18
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council	1448	99.89267	42078	29
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	1089	74.71887	22261	23
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	1657	111.55745	33364	25
6	Khowai Municipal Council	1331	91.34172	56056	42
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	2305	157.50966	73538	34
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	1631	110.59926	25433	18
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	3261	220.95907	84786	26
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	2346	160.94688	60016	28
11	Melaghar Municipal Council	2313	157.74931	72289	32
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	1944	124.99466	30169	18
13	Santirbazar	1962	132.81498	39456	20

	Municipal Council				
14	Belonia Municipal Council	2701	169.25826	56930	22
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	847	56.41942	15912	19
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1619	110.12022	41092	27
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1278	91.10225	18504	17
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1680	114.27596	64254	38
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1182	81.11418	42790	36
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	1036	70.32366	26520	23
	Total	65009	4395.23	1388500	26

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Status of revenue collection indicating property and water tax of Agartala Municipal Corporation, 13-Municipal Council and 6- Nagar Panchayats during the financial year 2018-19:

Table :12.5.

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>				
Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Total Revenue collection during 2018-19 including property tax, water tax & other tax	Collection of Property tax during 2018-19	Collection of water tax during 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agartala Municipal Corporation	2577.26	655.66	127.43
2.	Dharmanagar Municipal	146.24	23.69	34.51

	Council			
3.	Kailashahar Municipal Council	65.69	9.40	11.51
4.	Kumarghat Municipal Council	51.53	1.79	3.32
5.	Ambassa Municipal Council	44.48	18.07	7.66
6.	Khowai Municipal Council	73.60	9.15	10.88
7.	Teliamura Municipal Council	56.11	13.89	5.93
8.	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	30.55	5.56	3.10
9.	Mohanpur Municipal Council	20.83	0.93	1.16
10.	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	34.97	10.24	1.67
11.	Melaghar Municipal Council	32.47	8.45	3.01
12.	Udaipur Municipal Council	178.23	33.24	24.82
13.	Santirbazar Municipal Council	38.42	1.76	3.85
14.	Belonia Municipal Council	112.05	20.79	16.56
15.	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	6.93	0.78	0
16.	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	28.78	7.97	3.56
17.	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	15.51	1.99	2.35
18.	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	49.48	2.81	6.17
19.	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	70.75	1.99	8.49
20.	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	43.05	5.40	7.60
	Total	3676.93	833.56	283.58

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Important Achievement under Urban Development Department within the last year .i.e. F.Y-2018-19

1. **Best Performance in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban)** : The State of Tripura has been acclaimed as 1st best performing state in the category of North-Eastern States in India and second best performing state in overall country after Tamil Nadu.As per the performance of Pradhan Mantri Awas yojana(Urban) is concerned it is to mention that total 85550 houses under PMAY(Urban) has been sanction under 3DPRs out these more than 18000 houses have been completed till date and around 15000 are expected to be completed very shortly as they are mostly at roof level. Remaining houses are in various stages of completion.
2. **Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**:All the 20 urban local bodies in Tripura including Agartala Municipal corporation have declared ODF on 31/12/2018 as per the target given by the State Government.
3. **Online Building plan Approval System in all ULBs**:Tripura has been among the very few states in the country to start on line building plan approval system in all the 20 Urban Local Bodies in the state.
4. **Online property taxation system**: Online property taxation system has been started 20 urban local bodies of the state recently.
5. **Enactment of Tripura Urban Planning & Development Act - 2018**: In order to ensure planned development of Agartala city and various towns in the state of Tripura, Tripura Urban Planning & Development Bill has been passed in the last Assembly Session in November 2018 and same was notified in the Tripura Gazette on 17th December 2018 as the Tripura Urban Planning &Development Act-2018. As the provision of the Tripura Urban Planning & Development Act -2018, Tripura Urban Planning & Development Board and Tripura Urban Planning & Development Authority has been notified on 30th January 2019. Further necessary action for development of the plan townships has been taken.
6. **Amendment of Tripura Building Rules 2017**:In order to reduce the burgeoning land prices in Agartala city and other urban local bodies, in order to allow high rise construction of buildings with all the safety and security standards and to ensure individual seismic retrofitting of old and vulnerable buildings from earthquake in Agartala and other towns, the Tripura Buildings Rules-2017 have been amended recently by Council of Ministers and the new Tripura Buildings(Amendment) Rules-2019 have been enacted .

ULB wise progress between April 2018 to March -2019 (Nos.) 1st DPR

Table :12.6.

Annexure-I

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Total nos. of houses as per DPR	Foundation completed	Lintel completed	Roof completed	Completion completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ambassa Municipal Council	2178	28	150	221	877
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	976	12	59	112	416
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1152	8	89	160	302
4	Udaipur Municipal Council	1726	14	28	83	322
5	Khowai Municipal Council	1314	25	102	210	487
6	Teliamura Municipal Council	1626	8	41	103	438
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	1587	14	128	276	379
8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	498	0	8	44	75
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	1250	2	40	144	620
10	Melaghar Municipal Council	1660	7	79	133	583
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1115	4	43	88	269
12	Belonia Municipal Council	1748	54	97	171	415
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	560	5	33	46	76
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council	1091	1	125	161	551
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council	2095	6	96	277	1408
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	1028	2	64	151	388
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	17368	238	690	1449	4446
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1138	3	30	95	182
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council	2117	114	250	404	706
20	Ranibazar Municipal Council	669	0	18	73	260
	Total	42896	545	2170	4401	13200

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Table :12.7.

Annexure-II

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Total nos. Of houses as per DPR	Foundation completed	Lintel completed	Roof completed	Completion completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ambassa Municipal Council	687	366	376	310	117
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	902	447	182	80	9
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	438	138	103	74	22
4	Udaipur Municipal Council	457	165	123	86	20
5	Khowai Municipal Council	81	22	13	7	4
6	Teliamura Municipal Council	938	351	274	225	86
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	1340	293	205	78	7
8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	251	96	42	12	2
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	722	250	183	77	17
10	Melaghar Municipal Council	1259	359	290	221	55
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1051	356	245	157	19
12	Belonia Municipal Council	1053	624	413	227	81
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	272	173	132	94	22
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council	648	204	164	113	21
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council	1395	404	127	17	3
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	333	257	204	141	59
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	19847	4841	3006	1326	195
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	102	34	30	26	6
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council	567	281	169	88	17
20	Ranibazar Municipal Council	533	188	119	49	6
	Total	32876	9849	6400	3408	768

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 streetlights 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 to both 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.472.96 crore in 2018-19.***
- ***The State has irrigation potential area of 1,17,544 hectares.***
- ***There were 553 Commercial Bank branches in the State in 2018-19.***

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 Belonia. 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 enjoy 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 94.53% while remaining 5.47% is generated from Hydel Power (namely Gumti Power Project).

Peak demand of the State during 2018-19 was 293 MW. Own generation from three Generating Stations is 80-85 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 342 MW at the end of 2019-20 as per 19th EPS. 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 642.99 MU and power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 2683.17 MU respectively during the year 2018-19. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of state in 2018-19 was 1344.41 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic

consumers was 486.93 MU followed by 93.70 MU for Irrigation / Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 57.20 MU and Industrial 40.10 MU.

The revenue collection was Rs.472.96 crores in 2018-19 which was Rs.459.72 crores during 2017-18 resulting a rise of 2.88%.

The demand and supply situation of the power sector in Tripura during 2018-19 can be seen from the following table.

Table- 13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation	2018-19
1.	System Demand	: - 293 MW
2.	Availability	
2.1	From Own Sources	: - 80-85 MW
2.2	From Central Sector	: - 250 MW - 270 MW
3.	Shortfall	: - Nil

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table- 13.2.

Sl. No.	Situation	2018-19
1.	No. of Power Generating Station (State owned):-	
1.1	Hydel	1 No.
1.2	Gas	2 Nos.
2.	Installed Capacity (MW)	
2.1	Hydel	10.00 MW
2.2	Gas	105.00 MW
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
3.1	Hydel	35.50 MU
3.2	Gas	613.87 MU
3.3	Auxiliaries	6.39 MU
3.4	Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	642.98 MU
4.	4.1 Purchase from Central Sector Grid	2683.17 MU
5.	5.1 Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	3326.15 MU

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

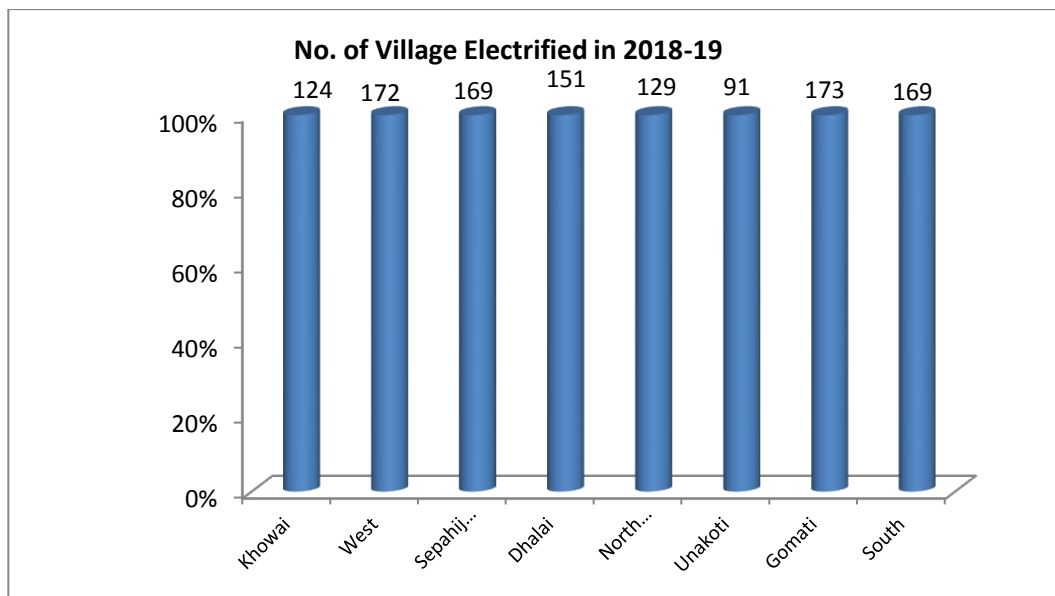
The status of electrified and un-electrified Gram Panchayat and Village Committee areas in Tripura as on 31st March, 2019 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 13.3.

Sl.No.	District-wise	Total Gram Panchayat & ADC Village			Electrified Gram Panchayat & ADC Village		
		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	110	151
5.	North Tripura	69	60	129	69	60	129
6.	Unokati	59	32	91	59	32	91

7.	Gomati	70	103	173	70	103	173
8.	South Tripura	99	70	169	99	70	169
	Total	591	587	1178	591	587	1178

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 March2015 and final closure report will be submitted by Sept'19.The works under Part-B is also completed in all 16 Towns and final closure report submitted and approved.

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. Around 95% works completed. Closure for 2 districts (i.e.Sepahijala & South Tripura) already submitted to REC by NEEPCO (PIA).Closure for remaining 6 Districts will be submitted by Sept'2019 subject to

commissioning of 3 Nos. 33/11 KV Substations at North Tripura, Unakoti and Gomati. Final claim will be submitted along with closure.

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):

Government of India has approved IPDS Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs.203.02crores for 20 Towns.As per scheme guidelines, Tripartite Agreement has been signed and Project management Agency appointed. 36% works have been completed and balance works will be completed by Mar’2020.

Deendayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):

Government of India has approved DDUGJY Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs.74.12crores for 8 Districts. As per scheme guidelines, Project management Agency appointed and Tripartite Agreement was already signed on 28-10-2016. All works under the scheme like Construction of new 11 KV lines, New LT lines, New DT, augmentation of existing 11KV lines,BPL Service connections etc. are completed except the “Metering” part. Tender floated for procurement and installation of Meters.

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) Sanctioned Cost Rs. 417.53 Cr.

Government of India has approved SAUBHAGYA Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs. 417.53 crores for 8 Districts. As per guideline, targeted Household Connections achieved by 30-11-2018. Some infrastructure works have been completed by 31-03-2019. Remaining infrastructure development works like construction of HT/LT Line. DT etc. is under progress and targeted to be completed by Mar’2020.

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 in progress and targeted to be completed by Aug’2020.

The financial status of TSECL is presented in the following table:-

Table- 13.4.

Monthly (average) and Annual Income & Expenditure during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Particulars	Monthly (approx.) (Rs.in crore)	Yearly (approx.) (Rs.in crore)
1	Pay & allowances	13.80	165.60
2	Gas Purchase	14.53	174.36
3	Power Purchase	80.57	966.84
4	Power Distribution & Maintenance	3.40	40.80

	Total	112.30	1347.60
5	Revenue	114.45	1373.40

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

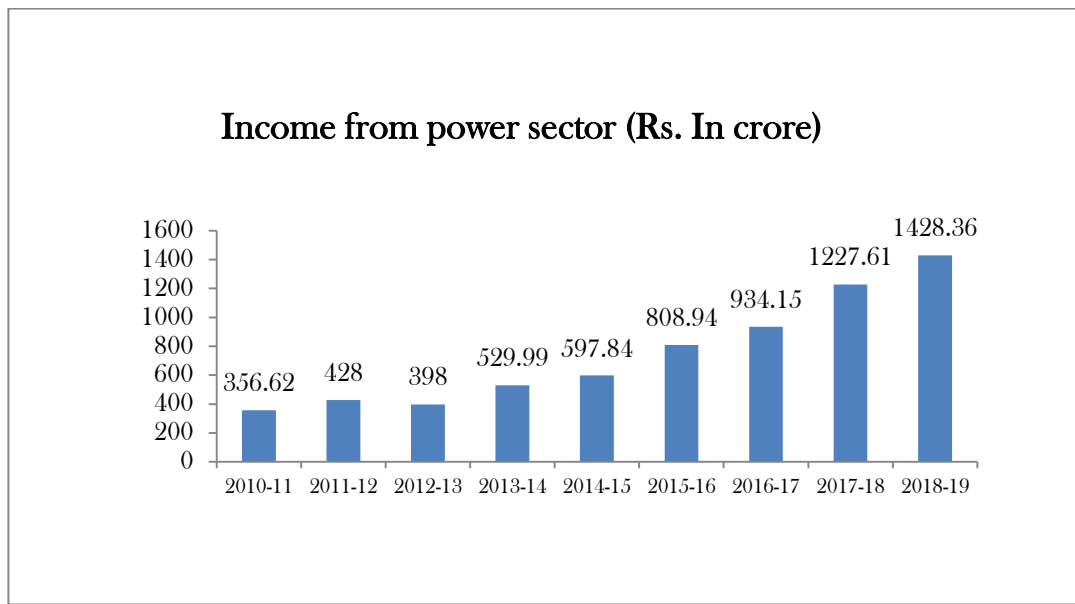
The income & expenditure status of the power sector in Tripura up to 2018-19 can be seen from the following Table.

Table- 13.5.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Remarks
2005-06	260.34	225.01	Income and expenditure shown as on company account considering revenue for sale of energy both within the State & Outside the State including Government subsidy received against Consumer Tariff.
2006-07	269.16	229.28	
2007-08	307.48	235.25	
2008-09	413.30	293.84	
2009-10	340.15	279.91	
2010-11	356.62	410.16	
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	934.156	903.324	
2017-18	1227.61	1253.43	
2018-19	1428.36	1394.12	

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.



The following Table shows the power sold to ultimate consumers in the State during 2005-06 to 2018-19.

Table- 13.6.

(In MU)

Year	Sold to ultimate consumer	Domestic light & fan	Commer- cial	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
2018-19	868.23	486.93	57.20	40.10	53.73	93.70	136.57

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the power at a glance as on March 2019.

Table- 13.7.

1	Consumers	=	8,25,938 Nos. (as on 31 st March, 2019)
2	132 KV Line	=	572 CKm (approx.)
3	66 KV Line	=	408 CKm. (approx.)
4	33 KV Line	=	894 CKm(approx.)
5	11 KV Line	=	17,667 CKm(approx.)
6	LT Line	=	29,302 CKm (approx.)
7	Total	=	48,843 CKm (approx.)

8	Distribution Sub Station	=	Total – 15,538 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

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

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. though various Departments.

The command area brought under irrigation as on 31.03.2019 by different Department is 1,17,544 ha. which is 46.05% 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. irrigation coverage. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2018-2019 is presented in the following Table:-

Table: 13.8

Sl. No	Plan	Period	Command Area (Ha.)	Cumulative CA(Ha.)
			Total	Total
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	2002-2007	23575	90853
11	XI-Plan	2007-2012	19671	110524
12	XII-Plan	2012-2017	5321	115845
13		2017-2018	814	116659
14		2018-2019	885	1,17,544

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Tripura

Net potential created up to 31st March, 2019 is 1,17,544 ha., out of which potential utilised is 80,701 Ha. Department wise break up is given in the table below.

Table: 13.9

Departments	Total potential created (Ha)	Net potential utilised (Ha)
PWD (Water Resources)	81,354	62101
Agriculture	3,594	1,880
TTAADC	1,069	510
R.D.D.	30,642	16,210
Forest	885	0
Total	117,544	80,701

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Tripura

The total area irrigated in the State is 1,17,544 ha., in which the contribution of PWD(WR) is 81,354 ha. The scheme wise details achievement of PWD(WR) are given below:

Table: 13.10

1	Lift irrigation Schemes	1594 Nos.	56901 ha
2	High Power Lift irrigation Schemes	7 Nos.	943 ha
3	Deep Tube Well Schemes	275 Nos.	6416 ha
4	Diversion Schemes	48 Nos.	6351 ha
5	Low Height Pick-up weir	4 Nos.	32 ha
6	Medium irrigation Projects	3 Nos.	10711 ha.
	Total	1931 Nos.	81354 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 rainwater and on small board tube well schemes based on ground water.

Water Resource Department has planned to bring around 3,376.00 ha. of more area under irrigation in the next 5 (five) years by constructing 18 LI schemes, 2 High Power LI, 12 Diversion schemes, 143 pick –up-weir , 72 MI storage schemes & 3500 SBTW 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 2019. 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) is 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 Kamalpur via Subalsingh	95	1
ii	Agartala to Belonia	98	1
iii)	Agartala to Bishramgang	33	1
iv)	Jogendranagar to Narshingar	21	1
v)	Contract Servic Agartala to G.B. Hospital	06	2
vi)	Battala to Sabroom	137	1
vii)	Battala to New Secretariat	07	1
viii)	Udaipur to Killa	16	1
ix)	Kamalpur to Dharmanagar	44	1
x)	Ambassa to Raishyabari via Gandacherra	85	1
xi)	Krishnanagar to S.M. Nagar to G.B. Hospital	30	1

Source: T.R.T.C., Tripura

The international bus service between Agartala and Dhaka is operated in the following schedule. TRTC bus is being operated in two

days in a week (Wednesday and Friday) and BRTC (Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation) bus is being operated in two days in a week (Tuesday and Saturday).

In spite of several constraints, the Tripura Road Transport Corporation 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, Krishnagar, TRTC, Taking 51 Nos. Motor Stand in all over Tripura.

Table- 13.12

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, Tripura

The Railway reservation ticket counter, Indian Airlines ticket counter, Helicopter ticket counter are functioning properly in the TRTC, Krishnanagar.

The basic statistics for 2018-19 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table- 13.13

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Measuring</i>	<i>unit</i>
i)	Total fleets	Nos.	56
ii)	Bus	Nos.	49
iii)	Truck	Nos.	07
iv)	Routes operated	Nos.	11
v)	Average number of daily passenger carried	Nos.	550
vi)	Quantity of Goods Carried	MT	2000
vii)	Passenger travelled by Agartala to Kolkata via Dhaka	Nos.	1288
viii)	Passenger travelled by Dhaka to Kolkata via Dhaka	Nos.	1700
ix)	Passenger travelled by Kolkata to Agartala via Dhaka	Nos.	1212
ix)	Passenger travelled by helicopter services	Nos.	652
x)	Employees	Nos.	248

Source: - TRTC., Tripura

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 Belonia. The work for further extension of railway line from Belonia to Sabroom is likely to be complete October 2019.

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 Guwahati.

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 Public works Department has a glorious history in the state. It is mainly entrusted with construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and Government buildings. The roads & bridges wing of PWD is mainly responsible for setting up infrastructure both in the shape of roads and bridges in the state. The Department is also involved for up keeping of the existing infrastructure mainly roads and bridges within its jurisdiction in the State.

The present road scenario in 2018-19 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table- 13.14.

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)	11,107
vii)	IBB roads	834 (P)
Total		22471

viii)	Major RCC bridges (Nos.)	351
ix)	Bailey bridges (Nos.)	439
x)	SPT bridges (Nos.)	14
xi)	RCC slab culverts (Nos.)	3101
xii)	Box culverts (Nos.)	2372
xiii)	Railway road	234

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

Out of the total road length of 22,471 km in 2018-19, 13562 km is black topped road, 5,808 km brick soled road and remaining 3,101 km roads earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table- 13.15.

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2018-19 Length (in km.)
i)	Black topped	13,562
ii)	Brick soled	5,808
iii)	Earthen	3,101
iv)	Total :	22,471

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

Public Works Department:

Under (PMGSY) habitation wise Action plan & Achievement of works of PMGSY-I as on February,2019.

Table : 13.16

Category of Habitation	1000+	500-999	250-499	Less than 250	Total
Total habitations connected up to February,2019	453	1469	2163	3298	7383
Works in Progress/Awarded	2	10	69	249	330
Tendering stage /Tender to be invited	0	0	14	19	33
Habitation beyond the scope of PMGSY	2	7	7	370	386

Source: PWD(R & B) Department ,Tripura

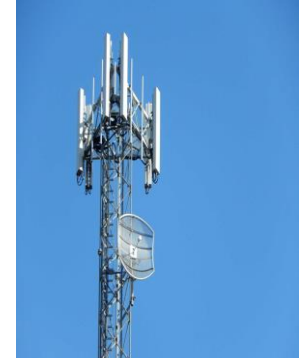
Completed works: New connectivity works completed for a length of 3476.62 Km and up gradation works completed for a length of 803.13 Km.

Details status of works under PMGSY-II

DPR for gradation 310.00 Km roads under PMGSY-II is under preparation.

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.



Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)

The prime service of BSNL :

1. LANDLINE and BROADBAND through Landline by ADSL technology:

There are 86 exchanges in Tripura state. Almost all blocks headquarters and urban areas are connected with the Landline services. The exchanges in these areas serve the people with the voice facility as well as Broadband services through Landline by ADSL technology.

The following figures give outline of Landline and Broadband services in Tripura SSA as on 31.03.2019

Table: 13.17

1	Telephone exchanges	86 Nos.
2	Landline telephone connections	20515 Nos.
3	Broadband connections	8283 Nos.

Source : BSNL, Tripura.

2. CELLULAR MOBILE telephone services using GSM platform:

It is the fastest growing cellular services with post-paid and prepaid services bring cellular telephony to the masses.

The following figures give brief outlook on cellular services in Tripura SSA as on 31.03.2019

- No. of Prepaid and Post-paid customers (2G) : 214359
- No. of Prepaid and Post-paid customers (3G) : 239565
- No. of cellular towers of BSNL : 505

3. Point to Point Internet leased lines & MPLS services to Banks and other corporate companies

- Multi Protocol Label Switching circuits : 612
- Point to Point leased circuits : 216
- Internet Leased Line circuits : 102

4. Very high speed Broadband Services through FTTH:

BSNL is providing Very High speed Broadband for some Business clients and for residential customers demanding higher bandwidth through FIBER TO THE HOME technology.

Total number of high-speed Broadband services through FTTH in Tripura as on 31.03.2019 are 1402.

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, 3,82,047 in 2016-17 and 4,34,168 in 2017-18 . It stood at 5,01,046 in 2018-19.



Achievements during the year ,2018-19 are as follows:

- App based passenger Services namely ‘JUGNOO’ and ‘RIDZOO CABS’ had been introduced at Agartala and Udaipur for the benefits of commuters and also to provide last mile connectivity.
- Pre-Paid Auto Service at MBB Airport has been introduced for the benefits of the passengers and tourists.
- Vahan- 4.0 service had been introduced in all districts of the State.
- Volvo Bus Services have been introduced from MBB Airport to Matabari route for the benefits of the Tourists and general public.
- Hamsafar Express and Deoghar Express have been introduced from Agartala Railway Station for the benefits of the people.

- Agartala-Belonia Rail Service has been started.
- Process of on line payment System (e-Gras) has already started and so now people can easily pay road tax/fees etc. without attending the office physically.
- Policy for the E-Rickshaws/E-Carts had been framed and started registration of E-Rickshaws/E-Carts and driving license issued to Driver of E-Rickshaws /E-Carts.
- Re-named Agartala Airport as MBB Airport as MBB Airport in the name of erstwhile king of Tripura Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur.
- The following 19 (nineteen) Services of VAHAN (Registration Portal) has been made available On Line for the benefit of the citizens:
 1. Pay our MV Tax for Transport Vehicle,
 2. Transfer of Ownership,
 3. Change of Address,
 4. Pay balance fees,
 5. Re-assignment of vehicle,
 6. RC (Cancellation/Surrender/Release)
 7. Application of NOC.
 8. RC particulars.
 9. Application for Fitness Certificate,
 10. Duplicate Fitness,
 11. Application Withdrawal,
 12. Check pending Transport,
 13. Hypo (Addition Termination),
 14. Duplicate RC,
 15. Renew of Registration,
 16. Alternation of Vehicle,
 17. Mobile Number Update,
 18. Reprint Receipt/from,
 19. Check Application Status.

❖ The following 26 (twenty six) of SARATHI (Driving License Portal) has been made available On line for the benefit of the citizens:

1. Issuing Learner's License.
2. Issuing Driving License.
3. Issuing Conductor License.
4. Issue of Learners License for Expire class of vehicle.
5. Service on Conductor License.

6. Issue of NOC of DL.
7. Replacement of DL.
8. DL Extract.
9. Change of name in DL.
10. Surrender of Cov(s)/Pay Badge(s).
11. Change of Address in DL.
12. Additional Endorsement to DL.
13. Change of Date of birth in DL.
14. Issue of Duplicate DL.
15. Change of Biometrics in DL.
16. Change of Address in DL.
17. Change of name in LL.
18. Duplicate LL.
19. Application Status.
20. Search Related Application.
21. Find Application Number.
22. Cancel Application.
23. Camp Registration .
24. DSL Candidate Enrolment.
25. DL Club.
26. New Driving School License.

❖ In the year 2017-18, the total revenue collected was 56.38 crores whereas in 2018-19 it has raised to 83.94 crores.

❖ Special awards related to road safety were introduced from Road Safety Week, 2019 viz. Best Driver, Best Road User, Best Good Samaritan, Best Police Officer etc.

❖ Driving License has been mandated to purchase any Two Wheeler Motor Cycle.

❖ Without the use of Protective Headgear (Helmet), no Two Wheelers are allowed to get Petrol.

Category wise vehicles registered in different districts of Tripura upto the year 2018-19 is given in the following table:

Table- 13.18.

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)	2329	90	299	81	74	74	82	125	3154
2	Cars	36640	3753	7477	2777	4644	1381	2365	1814	60851
3	Jeep/Taxi/Van/LMV/ Three wheeler	17899	4555	6410	3422	3265	1524	3463	3015	43553
4	Two Wheeler	191804	20675	53167	13036	27774	13071	20219	14927	354673
5	Total (A)(1+2+3+4)	248672	29073	67353	19316	35757	16050	26129	19881	462231
6	(B) Goods vehicles	18785	3053	3968	1519	2966	1241	2222	1552	35306
7	(C) Others:	2260	283	331	136	207	42	95	155	3509
8	Grand Total (A+B+C)	269717	32409	71652	20971	38930	17333	28446	21588	501046

Source: - Transport Department, Tripura

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 neighbouring 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 bottleneck 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 South-Eastern 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 food grains, 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 food grains 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 on 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 Hatt 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 cu.sec 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 2019, there are 238-Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State.

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, 2019.

Table- 13.19.

<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.	No. of branches of Nationalised Bank (except SBI)	170
B.	No. of branches of SBI	68
C.	No. of branches of Co-operative Banks	73
D.	No. of branches of Tripura Gramin Bank	148
E.	No. of Bank branches in Private Sector Banks	74
F.	Total no. of Bank branches	533

Source: - Institutional Finance, Tripura.

Total deposit was Rs.26587.06 crore against total credit of Rs.14411.38 crore as on 31st March 2019. There are no Foreign Banks in Tripura.

The credit-deposit ratio at the end of March 2019 was 54 percent.

Small Savings,2018-19

Table: 13.20

a.	Target of Small Savings Collection	Rs. 400.00 crore
b.	Gross Collection	Rs. 2265.6 crore
c.	Net Collection	Rs. 518.71 crore

Source: Institutional Finance Department, Tripura,

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.

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 industrialisation 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.

- ***The number of registered MSME units is 7,045.***
- ***Total Rs.55,776.50 lakhs were sanctioned for Swabalamban upto 2018-19.***
- ***Total Rs.5536.36 lakhs were sanctioned for PMEGP in 2018-19.***
- ***The State Government has launched IT-Policy in 2000.***

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 (vi+vii)	385708	404024

Source: - 5th & 6th Economic Census, Tripura.

Industrial Sector in Tripura

1. During last about a decade, a number of initiatives have been taken and concerted efforts have been made, resulting in significant growth in the industrial sector. 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 4080 under Udyog Adhar

increasing the total number of registered units to 7045 (as on 31.03.2019).

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, 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 , 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, alum, 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 Programme:

A. Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

- 1.1 The Government of India, Ministry of MSME launched a new Credit- linked Subsidy Programme called PMEGP for generation of employment opportunities for first generation entrepreneurs through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas.
- 1.2 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 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.

- 1.3 Second financial assistance for expansion of existing successful PMEGP/Mudra units upto Rs.1.00 crore for mfg sector & Rs.25 lakhs for service sector with subsidy of 20%, max. Rs.20.00 lakh & Rs.5 lakhs respectively (w.e.f 2018-19).
- 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.
- 1.5 Application for financial assistance under this scheme have to be submitted through “online” process (www.kvic.online.gov.in).

2. Performance so far:

2.1 Up to 2018-19 (March,2019), total financial support of about Rs.517.40 crores has been provided to 12,210 entrepreneurs under PMEGP in the form of Bank loan, on an average of Rs.4.23 lakhs per enterprise.

2.2 Achievement under PMEGP since inception:

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
2018-19*	1500	4290	28544.60	980	5536.36	1176	6943.51
Total	14083	36107	190227.98	12786	62039.13	12210	51740.29

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

*As on 31/03/2019 as per online report. Amount of loan calculated @33% of average MM. Disbursement including backlog cases of 2017-18.

B. Swavalamban:

1.1 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.

1.2 Any individual within the age group of 18 to 50 years can apply for loan. Only one person from one family is eligible for financial assistance. There is no income bar and qualification bar for availing of financial assistance under this programme. Projects promoted under partnership category, SHG and Cooperative are also eligible for assistance under the programme.

1.3 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.

1.4 Overall Year-wise Performance (since inception) is as follows: (Rs. in lakhs)

Table : 14.4

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	21371.42	2960	8279.44	2370	6542.71

2018-19*	4000	7357	26615.11	2347	7472.03	653	1618.00
Total	30600	52333	137474.61	25193	55776.50	20107	38875.93

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

* Progress up to 31/03/2019.

Industrial Infrastructure:

1. The status of implementation of various Projects is as follows:

Table :14.5

(Rs. in crores)			
SL. No	Project	Area (acres)	Total Investment
1	Industrial Growth Centre (incl. Extended Growth Centre)	320.80	40.27
2	Food Park	30.00	12.95
3	Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	126.12	21.31
4	Rubber Park	58.81	25.52
5	Bamboo Park	135	27.37
7	R.K. Nagar Industrial Park	91.16	0.00
Total		761.89	127.42

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

As on 31.03.2019, out of 109 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjunnagar, 51 units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs. 831.63 crores and total direct employment generated is about 2062.

2. Dukli Industrial Area:

Currently, Dukli Industrial Area is spread over 44.88 acres of land. Considering the demand from prospective entrepreneurs and the suitable location of this Industrial Area, steps have been initiated to acquire additional land adjacent to the existing land.

3. Industrial Estates:

There are 5 industrial estates under the Department which are currently being managed by TIDC. These are A D Nagar, Badharghat, Dhajanagar, Dharmangar and Kumarghat. Total Area under these Industrial Estates is about 95.35 acres. Most of the plots of land/ sheds are already allotted/ utilized. Some Sheds have been used for setting up ITIs as well.

4. Following projects are recently sanctioned by Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India.

- i) Up-gradation of A.D.Nagar Industrial Estate, Agartala, Tripura(West). Total Project Cost Rs. 1053.74 lakhs(Central Share:- Rs.842.992 lakh and State Share:- Rs.210.748 lakh).
- ii) Integrated Infrastructure Development of Badharghat Industrial Estate,Agartala, Tripura. Total Project cost Rs.570.82 lakhs (Central Share Rs.456.66 lakhs and State Share Rs.114.16 lakhs)
- iii) Setting up of Infrastructure Development Project for Industrial Complex at Mission Tilla, Dharmanagar, North Tripura. Total Project Cost Rs.1019.85 lakhs (Central Share Rs.815.88 lakhs and State Share Rs.203.97 lakhs).
- iv) Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme of R.K.Nagar Industrial Estate. Total Project Cost is Rs.1021.95 lakhs (Central Share Rs.817.56 lakhs and State Rs.204.39 lakhs).

Foreign Trade:

1. Current Status:

- 1.1 The Export Import trade of Tripura is with Bangladesh. The official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started in 1995-96 through Agartala LC Station. Presently, there are 8 notified Land Custom Stations(LCS), namely, Agartala, Srimantapur, Muhurighat, Khowaighat, Dhalaighat, Manughat, Old Ragnabazar and Sabroom. Dhalaighat LCS is operational for immigration purposes only and Sabroom LCS is yet to become operational.
- 1.2 The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meagre Rs. 4.12 crores during 1995-96 to about Rs.537.08 crores during 2018-19.The trade volume during last few years are as follows:

Table :14.6

(Rs. In crores)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
2012-13	342.65	0.41	343.06
2013-14	229.83	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
2018-19	522.42	14.66	537.08

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

1.3 The volume of trade, LC Station-wise, during 2018-19, was as follows:

Table :14.7

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of LC Station	Export Value	Import Value	Total Trade Value
1.	Agartala LCS	0.57	355.10	355.67
2.	Srimantapur LCS	0.47	95.93	96.4
3.	Muhurighat LCS	0	45.42	45.42
4.	Manughat LCS	10.05	14.58	24.63
5.	Khowaighat LCS	0.24	2.18	2.42
6.	Old Ragnabazar LCS	3.33	9.21	12.54
Total		14.66	522.42	537.08

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

1.4 Composition of Imports – commodity-wise (2018-19):

Table :14.8

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl	Commodity	Total Value
1	Cement	68.13
2	Variety of fish – Hilsa, Dry fish	128.27
3	Broken/crushed stones	9.40
4	Food items/Soft drinks	92.43
5	Plastic goods	30.05
6	Other commodities	194.14
Total		522.42

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

1.5 Composition of Exports – commodity-wise (2018-19)

Table: 14.9

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl	Commodity	Total Value
1	Fruits	11.23
2	Electronics	0.05
3	Spices	0.32
4	Other commodities	3.06
Total		14.66

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

2. Border Haats:

Two Border Haats, namely Srinagar-Chhagalnaiya and Kamalasagar-Tarapur Border Haat has been set-up in Tripura- Bangladesh border. Both the border haats are functioning smoothly and has contributed not only in boosting the local economy as well as strengthened people to people tie between the two Countries.

Commodities sold in Border Haats:

Indian side: Local handicrafts item, fruits like Banana, Jackfruit, Cosmetics, Steel utensils, Saree, cloth material etc.

Bangladesh side: Dry fish, Bakery items, Saree, Plastic goods, Fruits like Green apple, Water melon, Local vegetables etc.

Industrial Training Institutions:

1. Existing 18 ITIs:

1.1 Presently, there are 18 ITIs in the State. 16 Government ITIs and 2 Private ITIs. Details of the ITIs are as follows :

- Prior to 2004, there were only 4 Govt. ITIs (Indranagar, Indranagar Women's ITI, Kailashahar and Jatanbari) in the State, with intake capacity of 444.
- In August, 2004, 4 new Govt. 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". With this, the intake capacity increased to 1164.
- In December, 2012, 4 new ITIs (Khumulwng, Manubankul, Boxanagar and Khowai) were started. Khumulwng and Manubankul ITIs have been set up under NLFT Package and Khowai and Boxnagar ITIs have been set up under SPA. The intake capacity of these 4 new ITIs is 580.
- In 2017, another 4 new ITIs (Bishramganj, Kamalpur, Teliamura and L.T Valley) has been inaugurated, increasing the total number of Govt. ITIs to 16. These ITIs were set-up under SPA and the total intake capacity is 1280.
- In addition, Vocational Training Center of R.K Mission, Viveknagar, Agartala has been up-graded as an ITI with financial assistance from State Government with 3 trades and intake capacity of 120 trainees. Besides, another private ITI, with intake capacity of 80 trainees has been set-up in 2017 at Industrial Growth Centre, Bodhjungnagar.

1.2 The current status of training courses in the 16 Govt. ITIs is as follows:

Table:14.10

S. No.	Name of ITI	Total Capacity	
		No. of Trades	No. of Trainees
1.	ITI, Indranagar	13	250
2.	WITI, Indranagar	07	140
3.	ITI, Udaipur	07	135
4.	ITI, Jatanbari	09	180
5.	ITI, Dharmanagar	07	135
6.	ITI, Kailashahar	12	260
7.	ITI, Ambassa	07	195
8.	ITI, Belonia	07	135
9.	ITI, Khumlung	04	160
10.	ITI, Boxanagar	04	160
11.	ITI, Manubankul	04	160
12.	ITI, Khowai	04	160
13.	ITI, Bishramganj	08	320
14.	ITI, Teliamura	08	320
15.	ITI, L.T Valley	08	320
16.	ITI, Kamalpur	08	320
	Total	117	3350

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

1.3 The current status of commencement of training courses in the 2 Private ITIs is as follows:

Table:14.11

S. No.	Name of ITI	Total Capacity	
		No. of Trades	No. of Trainees
1.	ITI, RKM, Viveknagar	3	120
2.	Swadhin Tripura Pvt. ITI	2	80
	Total	5	200

Source: Industries & Commerce 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 under “Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) under World Bank Assistance” in 1 ITI and “Upgradation of 1,396 ITIs” in 7 ITIs. Total 8 ITIs are covered under the Schemes, details of which is given below :

Table:14.12

S. No	Name of ITI (with Sector)
1.	ITI, Indranagar (Automobile)
2.	Women’s ITI, Indranagar (Information Technology)
3.	ITI, Udaipur (Bamboo Technology)
4.	ITI, Dharmanagar (Electrical)

5.	ITI, Kailashahar (Electronics)
6.	ITI, Jatanbari (Fabrication Fitting & Welding)
7.	ITI, Ambassa (Food Processing)
8.	ITI, Belonia (CTS trades)

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

3. Establishment of new ITIs under Scheme “Enhancing Skill Development Infra. in NE States and Sikkim”:

Under the Scheme, Government of India sanctioned up-gradation of ITI, Indranagar by addition of 3 new trades namely, Mechanic (Consumer Electronics Appliances), Computer Hardware and Network Maintenance and COPA. The total seating capacity in the 3 trades would be 120.

Besides Government of India has sanctioned setting up 3 new ITIs at Kanchanpur, Gandacherra and Santirbazar at a cost of Rs.950.00 lakhs per ITI out of which 10% will be State share. Govt of India has already released Rs.932.10 lakhs in two installments. Civil construction works at Kanchanpur, Gandacherra and Santirbazar is under progress. After completion of the project, there would be an additional seating capacity increase of 600.

Industrial Promotion: Resource-based Industries

1. Rubber:

1.1 Tripura is the second largest rubber producer in the country, after Kerala. The total area under plantation is about 85,038 hectares (as on 31.03.2018), tapping area 65,893 ha.. The Rubber production was about 50,740 MT during 2016-17 and the same is 74,139 MT upto March 2018 . The same would also likely to increase with more and more plantations reaching yielding stage.

1.2 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 utilized within the State which is about 24% of total rubber production.

1.4 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.

2. 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.

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 I.E. In coming months, apart from strengthening the existing industrial clusters, other industrial estates/ zones will be gradually developed to have bamboo based commercial units.

3. 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.

KISAN SAMPADA: 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. The Department has taken initiative to promote Modern Rice Mill, Dal Mill, Oil Mill, Cattle & poultry feed plant etc.

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: One Mega Food Park has been set up at Tulakona, Tripura (west) with financial assistance of the Ministry of Food Processing

Industries. The State Government has made available about 50 acres of land 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. The project was inaugurated on 20 Feb 2019 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura.

4. **Natural Gas:**

Exploration/ Mining:

Natural Gas is one of the most important natural resource in Tripura. Natural Gas is available in non-associate form with high methane content of upto 97%, which makes it suitable for use as feedstock for production of Ammonia, Urea, Methanol, etc. Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PEL) have been issued for 2 Blocks to ONGC (out of which one Block is under NELP-III), for one Block to the Consortium of GAIL and M/s Jubilant Oil & Gas Pvt. Ltd. (under NELP-IV). The exploration work by both ONGC and the GAIL Consortium is going on. Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) is being issued to ONGC as per requirement from time to time.

Current Utilisation/ Future Demand:

The current production rate is about 3.92 MMSCMD.

Royalty and other Receipts from Natural Gas:

The ONGC pays Royalty to the State Government @10% of the value at well-head, i.e., the Producer Price. In addition, the State Govt. gets revenue in the form of Licence/ Renewal Fees on PEL/ PML, Dead Rent, Surface Rent, etc. The total revenue (including Royalty) received during last few years has been as follows:

Table:14.13

Year	Total Revenue (Royalty plus Other Receipts) (Rs. lakhs)
2015-16	9644.00
2016-17	9347.00
2017-18	8018.80
2018-19	9451.00

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

Promotion of CNG and PNG by TNGC:

TNGC is a Joint Venture Project of GAIL, TIDC and AGCL, engaged in supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for Vehicles.

As on 31.03.2019, total 12000 nos. (Car – 6799; Auto Rickshaw – 3,751; Bus – 70) were running on CNG and there were total 37000 domestic, 415 commercial and 49 industrial consumers. The company supplies gas to industrial consumers in Bodhjungnagar Industrial Complex.

Promotion of Tea Industry:

1. 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 23 tea processing factories, of which 4 are in co-operative sector, 2 in public sector and 17 in private sector.

INCENTIVES & SUBSIDIES:

1. Central Incentive Scheme : The Govt. of India announced “North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS),2017 for industrial units in the North Eastern Region comprising of 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 :

Table:14.14

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.
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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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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).

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

The overall cap for benefits under all components of incentives will be of Rs. 200 crores per unit.

State Incentives:

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:

A. Brief particulars of incentives for new MSME sector are as follows :

- ❖ Capital Investment Subsidy@ 30% on fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs.60 lakhs per enterprises. For thrust sector industries, 40% with ceiling of Rs. 70 lakhs per enterprise.
- ❖ 15% Procurement Preference to local industrial enterprises subject to 20% value addition
- ❖ Industrial Promotion Subsidy subject to an overall ceiling of Rs.60 lakhs per annum.
- ❖ 25% Reimbursement of Power Charges for 5 years, maximum Rs.12 lakhs per year.
- ❖ 4% Reimbursement of Interest on Working Capital Loans for 5 years, maximum Rs.3.00 lakhs per annum.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 100% Exemption from the payment of Earnest Money and Security Deposits.
- ❖ Employment Cost Subsidy under thrust sector towards EPF and ESI contribution for 5 years on employment of 20 or more persons.
- ❖ Subsidy on fees paid for Credit Guarantee of loans
- ❖ Export Promotion Subsidy @ 10% on value of export, maximum Rs. 20 lakhs per annum.
- ❖ Subsidy for participation in fares and exhibitions thrust sector industries

B. 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 on substantial expansion @40% or 30%, maximum Rs.30 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs for thrust sector and other than thrust sector respectively.
- b. Industrial Promotion Subsidy @25%
- c. Partial re-imburement of Power charges @15% of actual power charges paid after 5 years of operation, maximum 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 with employment of 20 or more persons @ 50% of employer contribution paid towards EPF and ESI after 5 years of operation.
- e. Wages Subsidy on employment of 20 or more persons @ 20% of actual wages paid, maximum Rs. 2.50 lakhs per year.

There is a State Level Committee (SLC) under chairmanship of State Industry Secretary to recommend the cases. NEDFi is disbursing the cases on behalf of Govt. of India. Efforts are made to hold SLC meetings regularly in order to recommend eligible cases in a timely manner.

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:14.15

Year	Central Incentives (NEIIPP,2007)		State Incentives		Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
1999-2k	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	129.10	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	157.74	18	80.00	237.74
2010-11	86	441.96	38	59.48	501.44
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
2018-19*	104	1326.66	125	380.00	1706.66
Total	895	9334.44	975	3763.69	13098.13

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

Public Sector Undertakings/Boards/Societies

Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDC):

1. Activities:

TIDC was set up in 1974 as a company 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.

The paid -up Share Capital of TIDC as on 31.03.2019 was Rs. 16.16 crores. The Corporation started term-lending activities in 1984-85. TIDC has a small administrative set-up. As on 31.03.2019 total working strength was 44 only.

3. Key Performance Indicators:

Table :14.16

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actuals during		
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Sanction	Rs. Lakhs.	171.10	197.50	54.00
2.	Disbursements	Rs. Lakhs.	117.74	138.30	90.36
3.	Recoveries	Rs. Lakhs.	193.50	125.00	182.71
4.	<u>Infrastructure Projects:</u>	Rs. Lakhs.	5072.56	785.14	3301.37
	a) Capital Expenditure				
	b) Revenue		979.49	740.28	683.98
5.	Cash Profits	Rs. Lakhs.	604.69	379.60	340.19
6.	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	NIL	NIL	NIL
<u>Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura</u>					

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.
- 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.63.56 crores as on 31.03.2019. As on 31.03.2019, total sanctioned staff strength was 305 and working strength was 141.

2. Key Performance Indicators:

2.1 Some key performance indicators of TSIC are as follows:

Table :14.17

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actual during		
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
A.	<u>Turnover:</u>				
1.	Trading Activities	Rs. Lakhs	895.56	695.55	733.58
2.	Brick Manufacturing	Rs. Lakhs	678.47	621.24	0
3.	Other Activities	Rs. Lakhs	16.41	41.44	27.96
	Total (A)	Rs. Lakhs	1590.44	1,358.23	761.54
B.	<u>Other Parameters</u>				
4.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs	97.34	65.00	44.93
5.	Salaries & wages	Rs. Lakhs	504.00	525.00	644.50
6.	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	450.00	406.25	400.00

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

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 did not operate brick kilns during 2018-19.
- TSIC is also playing an important role by managing the infrastructure created by the Department.

Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd (TTDC)

1. Activities:

TTDC was set up in 1980 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective of promotion of tea industry in the State. The main activities of TTDC at present are:

- Management of 3 Tea Gardens, namely, Kamalagar, Machmara and Brahmakunda. Total Area under these Tea Gardens is about 657.33 hectares, out of which only about 260.00 hectares is under plantation.
- Running of a Central Tea Processing Factory (CTPF) at Durgabari.

1.2 The paid-up Share Capital of TTDC was about Rs.47,30,27,500/- as on 31.03.2019. As on 31.03.2019, total sanctioned staff strength was 69 and working strength was 38. Besides this, there are about 600 workers in the CTPF/ tea gardens owned by the Corporation.

2. Key Performance Indicators:

2.1 Some key performance indicators of TTDC are as follows:

Table :14.18

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actuals during			
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Green Leaf Production	Lakh Kg.	17.98	14.50	15.40	15.56
2.	Production of Made Tea	Lakh Kg.	3.89	2.00	1.72	2.98
3.	Turnover	Rs. Lakhs.	480.98	488.69	460.65	555.45
4.	Average Sales Realisation (Made Tea)	Rs./ kg.	105.25	130.00	127	138
5.	Packaged Tea	Kg.	1,45,750	1,41,000	19,500	1.20,000
6.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.	(+) 20.63	(+) 54.19	(+)40.65	(+)182.65
5.	Salaries	Rs. Lakhs.	189.90	177.29	199.5	205.21
7.	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	300.00	300.00	284.375	473.27

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

Tripura Jute Mills Ltd (TJML)

1. Activities:

1.1 TJML started commercial production in 1981. The Mill had installed capacity of 11,700 MT per annum, with 150 sacking looms and 50 hessian looms. The Mill has been operating at very low capacity utilization since inception. The manpower strength went up to 2,068 in 1984-85 and has been declining since then. As on 31.03.2019, total sanctioned staff strength was 1,614 and working strength was 448 only. The retirement profile of the staff shows that a large number of staff/workers (about 406) shall retire between the years 2019 and 2023.

1.2 TJML produces gunny bags used for carrying food grains, tea bags, seed bags etc. The gunny bags for carrying food grains are being supplied against Production Control Supply Order (PCSO) of Jute Commissioner, Ministry of Textile, Government of India. Tea bags, a finest product, are supplied to tea gardens in the State. TJML also meets the entire requirements of seed bags of the state Agriculture Deptt. TJML also produces 50-80 MT of Jute Twine annually to meet the requirement of Tripura market. Besides, TJML also produces number of diversified products, namely, carpet, mat, hessian cloth, pack sheet etc.

2. Key Performance Indicators:

2.1 Some key performance indicators of TJML are as follows:

Table :14.19

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actuals during		
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to 31.03.2019)
1.	Production	MT	584	452	506.744
2.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.	140.00	53.00	82.00
3.	Salaries/ Wages	Rs. Lakhs.	2700	3650	3218
4.	Staff Strength	Nos.	691	577	448
5.	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	3110.99	2206.25 + 800.00 grant Total 3006.25	3065

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

1. Activities/ Performance:

TKVIB was set up 1966 through TKVIB Act, 1966. Accordingly, the State Government releases Establishment Grant to TKVIB from State Plan. As on 31.03.2019 ,total sanctioned staff strength was 123 and working strength was 62. During 2018-19 up to 31-03-2019, a total amount of Rs. 355.06.00 lakh has been provided to the Board for payment of Establishment Grant.

The main activities of TKVIB and the performance of the Board thereon are as follows:

a) Manufacturing/ Trading Activities:

TKVIB is engaged in production and marketing of various khadi and village industry products. Total turnover during 2018-19 (Up to 31-03-2019) was about Rs. 37.95 lakhs.

b) Implementation of PMEGP:

TKVIB is one of the implementing agencies for PMEGP in the State.

c) Bee keeping Development activities:

TKVIB is a implementing partner of Bee-keeping Scheme under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) & Integrated Beekeeping Development Centre (IBDC) for which funds are being received through Directorate of Horticulture. During the Fy-2018-19 :Rs. 25.00 Lacs has been received for the purpose.

Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SOFED)

1. Activities:

1.1 SOFED was set up in 2001 as a Registered Society with the objective of promoting entrepreneurship in the State. The Society has set up “Entrepreneurship Development Institute of Tripura (EDIT)” for this purpose, with financial assistance from Government of India, Ministry of MSME.

1.2 The Department has assigned implementation of various Programmes to the Society from time to time. Some of these are as follows:

- Conducting EDP under various self-employment programmes like PMEGP/ Swawalamban etc.
- Conducting Skill Training as and when assigned by the various Govt. & Non-Govt. deptt./agencies.

2. Key Performance Indicators:

2.1 The Society has done well since inception. The Society is financially self-sufficient and does not require any support from the State Government.

2.2 The Society has conducted a large number of EDPs/ Training Programmes since inception. The Programmes have been conducted for Industries & Commerce Department as also under Programmes sponsored by ONGC, Coir Board, SIDBI, IL&FS, etc. During 2018-19 (as on 31/03/2019) the Society conducted 57 Programmes, the break-up of which is as follows:

Table :14.20

S. No.	Nature of Programme (with Sponsor)	No. of Programmes	No. of Trainees covered
1.	EDP under Swawalamban	46	1861
2.	EDP Under PMEGP	06	130
3.	MEDP on Handicrafts sponsored by the EDII, Ahmedabad	05	225
	Total	57	2216

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura

The Society has conducted so far total 1160 nos. of programmes since 2003-04 to 2018-19 (as on 31-03-2019) involving total 40811 nos. of trainees.

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 60nos Handloom Clusters 14 nos. in West Tripura District, 5 in Khowai District, 9 in Sepahijala District, 6 in Gomoti District, 5 in South District, 5 in Dhalai District, 2 in Unnakoti District and 4 in North District. The State Tripura has some unique traditional design and arts in Handloom Textiles. These earliest skilful 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 up-liftmen of socioeconomic condition of weavers' community.
The following Schemes are being implemented in the State with fund of State and Central Governments.

1. Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) Social Security Scheme
2. Marketing promotion Scheme,
3. Handloom Cluster Development project,
4. Block Level Handloom Cluster Development Project,
5. Skill up gradation programme for the weavers.

1. Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana: – (PMJJBY):- This is a welfare Scheme for providing general Insurance to the weaver. During the year 2018-19, 287 nos. weavers have been enrolled under the Scheme. Action has been taken to cover more no. of weavers under Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana.

2. 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 2018-19, 2 nos. District Level Handloom Fairs, 2 nos. Special Handloom Expos and 1 no. National Handloom Expos have been organized in the State.

3. Handloom Cluster Development Project under North Eastern Textiles Promotion Scheme: - 17 nos. of Cluster Development Projects are under implementation in the state. Total project cost is Rs. 8.48 crores. Out of Rs. 8.48 crores. An amount of Rs. 5.26 crores has been released by the Government of India. So far 340 nos. weavers have been provided benefit of the project.

4. Block Level Handloom Cluster Development Project:- the year 2015-16, the Ministry of Textiles, government of India has sanctioned 3 nos. Block Level Handloom cluster Development Projects for implementation in Tripura. Total Project cost is Rs. 413.64 lakhs. Out of which an amount of Rs. 177.13 lakhs has been released by the Government of India as 1st instalment to the Implementing agencies (Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies). The implementation of the Project is started. Total beneficiaries to be covered are 480 nos.

5. 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-2018-19, 60 nos. weavers have been trained on weaving of fabrics on Frame loom.

6. Turn Over of Handloom:- The turnover of Handloom Fabrics have been increased of Rs.3.975 lakhs during the year 2018-19. The turnover in the year 2018-19 of Handloom fabrics is Rs.456.00 lakhs.

Handicrafts:

Tripura is the hub of Handicrafts for the rich and diverse bamboo resources. Cane & Bamboo Handicrafts of Tripura are considered 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 the skilled artisans is in high demand in National and International market. At present, there are 19 nos. cluster in the 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 up-gradation training programme for production of marketable items as per the market demand. During 2018-19, 80 nos. beneficiaries have been provided skill up-gradation training for production of quality and value added products with the various Department/Organisation fund.
- 7 nos. awareness workshop have been organised during 2018-19
- 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.
- The total turnover is Rs.27.00 crores and artisans 1,80,000 nos.

Providing Working Capital:

To provide working capital an amount of Rs.15.58 lakhs has been provided to 18 nos. cluster Co-operative Societies.

- To provide modern tools & kits to the artisans to enable them to improve quality and productivity and access to a larger segments - 50 nos. artisans have been provided modern tools & kits with the fund of DC (Handicrafts) Govt. of India.
- Products produced by the rural artisans are sold in Urban Haat which has been set up for display & sale round the year also through Purbasha Sales Emporium.

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 organized for setting the products by local artisans and weavers during the fair. 3(three) nos. melas have been organized at Urbaan Haat during the year 2018-19.

- Development of THHDC 1st phase already 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. 2.70 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. 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. Presently there are 20 Clusters are functioning in 8 District of the State. About 90% sericulture farmers are women. Progress of area coverage and cocoon productivity achieved to a significant level.

Achievements for sericulture sector for 2018-19 is appended in the table below;

Table :14.21

Year	Coverage of beneficiaries (Nos)	Coverage of mulberry plantation (acres)	Achiv. of Cocoon production (MT)	Raw silk production (MT)
2018-19	800	400	45.2	5.6

Source : Handloom , Handicraft & Sericulture Department, Tripura

State Plan Schemes:

State Plan Schemes are meant for to supplement the efforts being made under the Central Schemes. Total budget provision for 2018-19 was Rs.45.68 lakh out of which Rs.29.49 lakh received. The fund mainly utilized for providing support to societies for purchase of planting materials, plant protecting components, organizing awareness programmes, infrastructure support for construction/ renovation of office buildings at Clusters level, Reeling, Grainage, purchase of machineries & equipment, Sericulture Training Institute, Powerlooms and development of Sericulture in TTAADC.

MGNERGA fund is also being utilized for taking up of Mulberry Plantation and development of existing garden. Under MGNERGA, total 923 nos. beneficiaries (new & old beneficiaries) have been benefited. Total expenditure of MGNERGA fund was Rs.152.36 lakhs for 2018-19.

Centrally Sector Scheme under NERTPS:

(i) Integrated Sericulture Development Project for West Tripura:

Total project cost of ISDP was Rs.47.94 crores of which GOI share Rs.33.20 crores, MGNREGA share Rs.9.84 crores, State share of Rs.2.81 crores and Beneficiary's share Rs.2.09crores. The Ministry of Textiles so far released Rs.29.58 crores for the year 2014-15 to 2017-18 under ISDP and State Govt. has also provided Rs.1.63 crores as State share. UC for 26.32 crores (89%) has been submitted and the balance UC for Rs.3.25 crores is being submitted. Total 1059 beneficiaries have been benefited.

(ii) Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project for Dhalai District:

Total project cost of IBSDP was Rs.29.43 crores of which GOI share Rs.25.95 crores and Beneficiary's share Rs.3.48 crores. The Ministry of Textiles so far released Rs.24.65 crores during 2015-16 to 2017-18. UC for Rs.21.29 crores (86%) has been submitted and balance UC for Rs.3.51 crores is being submitted. Total 1014 beneficiaries have been benefited.

(iii) Setting up of Silk Processing & Printing Unit in Tripura:

Total project cost for setting up of silk processing & Printing Unit in Tripura is Rs.3.71 crores. The Ministry so far released Rs.3.52 crores of which UC for Rs.3.49 crores (99%). Balance fund of Rs.0.03 crores (Rs.2.60 lakh) is being utilized and GoI share of Rs.0.18 crores (Rs.18.55 lakh) is yet to receive from the Ministry.

Value of cocoons and raw silk:

Cocoon production of the State for 2018-19 is 45.2 MT. The value of Cocoons comes to Rs.130.50 lakh which is directly earned by beneficiaries from conducting 5 crops and 5.6 MT raw silk utilized for production of silk fabrics which worth about Rs.375.00 lakh.

IT IN TRIPURA

Background:

In Tripura, IT activities were initiated in a serious manner in April, 1999, with setting up of a separate Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) in the State. 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 & Roadmap, 2017 and Tripura IT Incentive Scheme, 2017 have been notified keeping in vision "Development of infrastructure and human capital for service delivery in a simplified and convenient manner for the benefit of citizen and catalysing 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.

A Six Storied Information Technology (IT) Bhavan at Indranagar, Agartala has been inaugurated on 24th April 2017, having total 89,292 sq. feet carpet area. The said IT Bhavan has housed one Software Technology Park (STP) managed by STPI. 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 state. This will create IT/ITeS investor friendly environment and opportunities within the state. Another STP at Agartala Lichubagan Market Complex also is in operational. The major service engagements will be provided by the IT /ITeS companies would be:

- BPO and Call Centers services
- ESDM Innovation Center services
- Web Development – hosting, authoring & maintenance services
- Internet Service Provider with shared 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 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 organized 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.

2. Digital Connectivity status across the State:

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 April 2019, total 84 SWAN Point of Presences (PoP) has been setup to connect 91 sites (SHQ, All DMs, All SDMs, All BDOs) through SWAN. Using these SWAN PoPs, 244 numbers of various Departmental offices are also connected for providing Internet Services (NICNET). Now, in Tripura, no left out block is available to be connected under SWAN and hence we have achieved 100% SWAN coverage in Tripura up to Block level.

Under **Horizontal Extension of SWAN** (HSWAN) project 134 no. of offices have already been connected. These offices have been connected for providing data, voice and video services through RF (Radio Frequency), OFC (Optical fiber cable) and Ethernet Technology.

Under **BharatNet** Coverage (earlier NOFN), is being implemented 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 fiber 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 project in Tripura is going in advance stage. At present, there are 1178 GP/VCs and 58 Blocks in Tripura. Out of 1178 GPs/VCs, total 549 GPs/VCs (including pilot) have been connected.

Intra district OFC network (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 underground OFC cable 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 planned and presently 33 PoPs have been Commissioned by RailTel (Implementing Agency).

Tehsil Connectivity: Internet connectivity to 23 Tehsils through optical fiber cable from nearest SWAN PoP (at DM/SDM/BDO Offices) having maximum distance up to 500 meter have been covered under eDistrict. BSNL has already provided internet connectivity to 50 Tehsils with land line broadband. Therefore, total 73 Tehsils have been connected.

Under **mobile connectivity** coverage at Tripura, around 33.00 lakhs connectivity have been completed. BSNL has provided 4.10 lakhs mobile connections. Other Telecom operators namely, Reliance JIO has provided around 3.32 lakhs connections, Idea has provided around 1.15 lakhs connections, Vodafone has provided around 4.43 lakhs connections and Bharati Hexacom Ltd has provided 20.00 lakhs mobile connections in Tripura.

The **Wi-Fi connectivity** setup at Tripura Governor's Secretariat and Residence of Hon'ble Chief Justice, Tripura High Court was done in the year 2018-19.

Tripura State Data Centre (TSDC): TSDC established in December 2010, provides datacentre service to different Departments/Organizations for hosting, running and storing their applications, 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 State Departments. Around 80 applications and 120 websites are hosted and running from TSDC. Work is in progress for migration of TSDC to NIC Bhubaneswar Cloud.

3. Digital Transformation of Government Services across the State:

Digital Seva (e-District) Project: eDistrict 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. Initially 21 services were planned to launch under this platform. Currently, 23 services are operational under eDistrict online platform, including 5 services made operational in 2018-19. Work is in progress to on-board more services. SMS gateway, email gateway, payment gateway, CSC eWallet, RAS have been integrated with eDistrict services.

DigiLocker: Services of Tripura e-District and Transport Depts. have been integrated with **DigiLocker**. **UMANG:** Land Allotment Certificate, Invoices, Complaints etc. services of TIDC and 21 services of Tripura e-District platform are made available on **UMANG**.

eOffice: The eOffice 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. **eOffice** (File Tracking System) has been implemented in 11 (eleven) Offices/ Directorates/ Departments in the State. 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.

eProcurement: For this purpose, e-procurement solution developed by NIC accessible at URL: <https://tripuratenders.gov.in> is being used by all most all Departments/ Directorates of the State Government. Finance Department has issued one memo to do e-procurement mandatorily if the tender value is more than 3 lakh.

GEM Adoption within the State: GeM is an online Market Place for goods services for Government users. For the adoption of GeM and eProcurement tools within the state's departments, several workshops have been organized by DIT. The objective of the workshop was to 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. Different Departments/ Directorates of the State Government are using GeM for Government procurement.

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. **463 Common Service Centers (CSC)** have been registered and 211 new GPs have been covered in 2018-19. Presently, total 1,432 nos. of CSC's are registered and 782 nos. of GPs/VCs have been covered with at least 1 CSC. Other services achieved are:

- i. 2458 nos. of Tele law case registered.
- ii. 21,64,90 nos. of Digital Seva Transactions with Rs.4,47,11,629 Transaction value recoded during April 2018 to March 2019
- iii. 15150 nos. Digipay Transaction with Rs. 2,99,78,954/- Transaction value recorded during April 2018 to March 2019.

Digital Literacy: Under PMGDISHA four Training Partners and 610 Training Centers have been approved till date. As on 31st March 2019 around 72802 numbers of students have been registered, 71503 number of trainings are completed and certified candidates are 35638. Out of eight district, top performing district is Dhalai District with 15617 number of students registered, out of which 15535 number of training has been completed and certified candidates are around 11124.

Digital Payment: Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) has conducted several awareness programs on Digital payment and BHIM covering all State Govt. Departments and Directorates. DIT has conducted awareness program on Digital India Initiatives, Digital payment and BHIM at M.B.B College and Tripura Institute of Technology.

State has coordinated with CSC for merchant onboarding on BHIM QR. TSECL (for electricity bill) and TNGCL (for gas bill) are already onboarded on BBPS.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) : DBT Portal has been implemented across all the line department at Tripura. Presently 108 numbers of schemes are there at DBT Portal and total number of beneficiaries are around 0.12 CR+.

Capacity Building: 820 Government employees of various departments across the state were trained in IT and Digital Services (Including Digital Payments, GST and Soft Skills). Around 250 Government employees have been trained on GeM.

Software and Application Development: (Smart city, ICA, Agriculture, Horticulture, SocialAudit, Tourism, ARDD, BBMC, Bio Technology Council, TPSC, AMC, SIPARD, MBB University, Higher Education) and 5 nos. application software (100 days action plan monitoring system, Forest MIS, Complaint Management for TRED, 'OMs, Circulars, Orders of GA(P&T)' and Online request for Wi-Fi Connectivity) have been developed.

Grievance Redressal: Grievance portal for the state has been 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 from 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, newspaper 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 auditoriums like Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan, Nazarul Kalkshetra and Muktheadhara auditorium is through a society, whose activities are coordinated by the cultural wing.

The Directorate functions under the guidance of the Secretary (ICA). At the directorate level, there is a Director, 2 Deputy Directors (TCS), and 3 Assistant Director, 1 Accounts Officer. Also there are Senior Information Officers and other officers & 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 Natank Academy (SNA), National School of Drama (NSD), North-east Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Eastern 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 : 14.22

Sl. No.	Indicator	2018-19
1	Cultural Exchange Programme	9 nos.
2	National Level Programme	17 nos.
3	Fairs & Festivals	192 nos.
4	Street Drama	155 nos.
5	Jatra/ Lokjatra	105 nos.
6	Cultural Workshop	88 nos.
7	Drama staged	62 nos.
8	Book Fair	1 no.
9	Cultural Programme	2450 nos.
10	Exhibition	12 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 : 14.23

Sl. No.	Indicator	2018-19
1	Press Release	4646 nos.
2	Round-up	375 nos.
3	Press Conference	65 nos.
4	Features/ Success stories	57 nos.
5	Video coverage	92 nos.
6	Photo coverage	520 nos.
7	Training Programme with Media Person	1 no.
8	National Press Day	1 no.

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

Face book & twitter accounts of the department & 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 newspapers. After confirmation, the bills are generated and payment is done.

This section also deals with enlistment of newspapers, accreditation of journalists and welfare of journalists (through Journalist welfare fund and pension scheme). At present, there are 62 enlisted newspapers of which 3 are in A category, 11 in B category, 7 in C category- daily and remaining 41 in C category weekly papers and 13 enlisted TV channels and 6 enlisted websites.

Table : 14.24

Sl. No.	Indicator	2018-19
1	Display advertisement	1894 nos.
2	Classified advertisement	2995 nos.

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

a. 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.

b. Financial assistance amounting to Rs.2,00,000/- only under the Tripura Working Journalists Welfare Scheme, 2000 Rs 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 language, Tripura Che (Manipuri), Tripura Che (Bishnupriya Manipuri) and Tripura Today in English newsletter are being brought out by this section. Various folders on occasion of Kharchi Festival, Statehood Day etc. are also published by this section.

a. E-Sambad is a daily news bulletin brought out by the department that details all major activities happening in 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.

b. Publication of booklets on Achievement of State Government in content to 100 day's Achievement of New Government of Tripura.

c. Publication of Booklets on 15th Months Achievement of the New Government is under process.

d. Publication of 2 nos. (in Bengali & Kokborak) Folder on 15th Months Achievement of the New Government is ready to print.

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 : 14.25.

Sl. No.	Indicator	2018-19
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	1294 nos.
4	Seminar / Meeting organised	207 nos.
5	Meeting of Zilla Parishad/ Panchayat Samithi organised	1047 nos.
6	Fortnightly confidential Public Reaction Report communicated	120 nos.
7	Special Camp organised	308 nos.
8	Readers Corner (Pathachakra)	21 nos.

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

Distribution section:

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 to the state council of Ministers and senior officials.

Photography:

The photography section has 5 photographers (Among them 2 Photographers are attached to the Press Cell, Civil Secretariat) and 1 developer. This section is equipped with modern cameras training for photographers and developer on modern techniques is being planned.

Library:

This library has been started in 1975 and as on date, it consists of more than 9000 books. These are referred by researchers. Also newspapers since 1978 are being preserved in this section. They all need to be digitized.

Initiatives taken/ planned:

- a. Lalit Kala Academy organized Art Festival at Agartala in collaboration with ICA Department, Government of Tripura.
- b. On 12th November, 2018 Lalit Kala Academy & Government of Tripura jointly laid the foundation stone for setting up of Regional Centre of Lalit Kala Academy in the premises of Nazrul Kalakshetra Agartala in the Presence of Sri Biplab Kumar Deb, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura & Sri Uttam Pacharni , Chairman, Lalit Kala Academy. The planning the construction work is on the process.
- c. ICA Department in association with SRFTI, Kolkata is introducing short-term courses in the basement of auditorium S.D.Barman Govt. Music College; Lechubagan Agartala Tripura Housing & Construction Board is preparing the work of construction plan of the said basement.

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 newspapers, accreditation of journalists etc.

TOURISM

Tripura is endowed with rich variety of tourist attractions consisting of archaeological monuments, palaces, water bodies, temples, mosques and Buddhist Stupas of religious significance, forests and wild life, traditional craftsmanship and overall rich cultural diversity. Tripura offers vast potential for



growth of Tourism. The proximity with Bangladesh provide highly advantageous conditions for development of Tourism. The Government of Tripura has taken a comprehensive plan for promotion of Tourism in the State, which includes, among other things augmenting accommodation facilities and improving the existing infrastructure to enhance the attraction of major tourists' destinations, developing the communication network and strengthening the skill of the manpower engaged in this sector. As a result, domestic and foreign tourist flow and revenue earning in this sector have also exhibited on increasing trend.

Key tourism products :

- Archaeological sites
-Unakoti, Pilak, Boxanagar, Chabimura, Bhubaneswari Temple .
- **Eco-tourism sites**
-Sepahijala wild life Sanctuary, Trishna, Rowa, Baramura,Eco-Park, Jampui Hills and various Eco/nature parks.
- **Religious sites**
-Tripurasundari Temple,Jagannath Temple, Umamaheswar Temple. Kasba Kalibari, Benuban Vihar, Gadu Mia's mosque, Mahamuni Pagoda, Mariamnagar Church etc.
- **Heritage sites**
-Ujjayanta Palace, Neermahal, Old Rajbari.
- **Rural Tourism sites**
-Durgabari , Debipur, Kalapania and Banabithi.
- **Adventure Tourism sites (Planned)**
-Damboor Lake, Rudrasagar Lake, Jampui Hills.
- **Home Stay sites (Planned)**
-Jampui Hills under North Tripura, Darchoi under Unakoti, Debbari under Amarpur Sub-division.

Favourable Connectivity Environment for Tourism :

Latest developments in connectivity, linkages with Bangladesh and advancement in IT communications encourage the tourist to visit Tripura as one of the prime destinations in their itinerary.

- Tripura is regular air connectivity between Agartala –Kolkata, Agartala-Delhi 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 7500 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 South-east Asia. After completion of the project Agartala would be connected with Bangladesh, Bangkok through flights.

- A new Helicopter package will start soon in between Chabimura and Unakoti.
- 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 connecting Indian cities – Delhi /Guwahati, Bangalore- Bhupal –Deodhar. 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 has already been up to 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 may 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 2018-19:-

- International Tourism Mart 2018 has been successfully completed at Agartala for promotion of Tripura Tourism. Total 53 foreign delegates participated in the said Tourism Mart. As a result domestic and foreign tourists flow is on increasing trend this year.
- 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 core. The works are under progress. It is also added here that 16 nos. Log Hut are completed in different tourist spots for tourist attraction (Ambasha Eco-park -03, Barmura Eco-Park-05, Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary-05, Tepania Eco-Park -03).
- In 2nd Phase Swadesh Darshan Project-II also approved by MOT and amount Rs. 64.99 lakhs have been sanctioned.
- The TTDCL has sanctioned for an amount Rs.65.00 crore for upgrading of tourist amenities of some tourist destination under Swadesh Darshan Project-II.
- Efforts have been taken to make the State Institute of Hotel management (SIHM) operational from the next academic year.

- Logo of Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. had been updated incorporating rich cultural, heritage sites as well as the other significant dimensions of attraction.
- Construction of a new Tourist Lodge at Phuldungsei, Jampui Hills has been completed and ready for inauguration.
- Newly constructed cafeteria in Swetmahal complex has been started for the tourist.
- Online booking of prime TTDCCL tourist lodges through dedicated website of Tripura Tourism and Information kiosks with user interactive dynamic software have been introduced for tourist's convenience.

Action plan (2019-2020):-

- Concept Note for development of Pilgrims Destinations under 'PRASAD' Scheme has been submitted of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for consideration.
- In order to provide better facilities to the visiting tourists the road network towards Neermahal is being improved.
- Program is being taken up for creation of job through skill development in Tourism field like Guide Training, Food & Beverage, Multi cuisine chef, Front office and housekeeping etc. By this time guide training has been started and other training will be conducted soon through Skill Development.
- The home stay facilities are being created at Jampui Hills under North Tripura, Darchoi under Unakoti Tripura, Debbari under Amarpur Sub-Division A delegates comprising of 10 entrepreneurs will visit Sikkim for expose study tour at Sikkim Home Stay villages.
- A comprehensive master plan for development of Matabari has been undertaken by the Tourism Department. 51 SHAKTI Pith would be constructed at Udaipur, Banduar.
- Tourism Department, Government of Tripura have introduced a new scheme namely Parjatan Sahayak Prakalp on interest subvention scheme for promotion of Tourism sector through Home Stay Scheme and other tourism related business.
- Purchase of 4 seater, 6 seater and 11 seater Battery operated vehicle for tourist destination of the visiting tourists under progress.
- Purchase of Garbage bins of different capacities for tourist destinations have been done.
- Incentive scheme has been started under any tourism related project works.

- Up gradation of Tourist Lodges-Haveli Yatri Niwas,Old Agartala,Juri Tourist Lodge,Dharmanagar,Sagariaka Tourist odge,Amarpur,Raima Tourist Lodge,Jatanbari, Baramura Tourist Lodge, Teliamura, Manu Tourist Lodge,Manu Bazar etc. have been done.
- **Tripura Tourism at- a Glance:**

Table- 14.26.

1.	Number of tourist lodge	=	30
2.	Number of tourist lodge run by TTDCL	=	14
3.	Number of tourist information centre	=	06
4.	Number of cafeteria	=	10
5.	Number of Museum	=	01
6.	Number of tourist spot (State Govt. approved)	=	24
7.	Number of rural tourism spot	=	04
8.	Tourist Cottages	=	08
9.	Important fair & festival inside Tripura(inside-11,outside-12)	=	23
10.	Tourist Booking Centre	=	02
11.	Internet Connectivity in Tourist Lodge	=	07
12.	Wi-fi facility in tourist lodge	=	02
13.	Registered tour operator/ travel agent	=	34

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

Category of Rooms:

Total nos. of Beds under TTDCL run Tourist Lodges	:	537
AC Suit Rooms	:	6 nos.
AC Double Rooms	:	96 nos.
Double Deluxe Rooms	:	12 nos.
AC Single	:	3 nos.
Non AC double	:	62nos.
3 Bedded Non Ac	:	16 nos.
Dormitory Rooms	:	27 nos.

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura

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- 14.27.

Sl. No.	Packages	Duration
1.	Explore Tripura	8 Days / 7 Night
2.	Pilgrim Tour	4 Days / 3 Night
3.	Eco – Tourism Package	5 Days / 4 Night
4.	Weekend package tour	3 Days / 2 Night

5.	Archaeological Tour	4 days / 3 Night
6.	Conducted Tour	1 day

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

Tourist Flow with Revenue Earned:

This action provided fillip to the tourism in the State as tourism connectivity and revenue earning in the State has increased.

Table- 14.28.

Year	No. of tourist visited			Total 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. 189.27
2014-15	3,61,581	29,086	3,90,667	Rs. 203.47
2015 -16	3,63,828	35,619	3,99,447	Rs. 207.16
2016 -17	3,80,578	39,229	4,19,807	Rs. 272.05
2017-18	4,03,394	80,094	4,83,488	Rs. 300.99
2018-19	4,16,860	1,12,955	5,29,815	Rs. 345.73

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

Participation in different fairs and festivals: Outside Tripura:-

- a) In order to marketing and promoting the rich tourist destinations, Tripura Tourism participated in the following fairs and festivals outside Tripura:

- Travel and Tourism Fair, Kolkata July 6-8 - 2018.
- ABP Tourist Spot 15 to 17 June , 2018, Kolkata.
- 22nd National exhibition 3 to 6 August , 2018 at Kolkata.
- Travel and Tourism Bazar 8 to 10 Feb, 2019 (Kolkata).
- OTM-Mumbai-23 to 25 Feb, 2019.
- Bengal Travel MART 5 to 7 Feb, 2019 at Siliguri.
- Participation in Paryatan Parv-2018 at New Delhi. 21 to 24 September, 2018).
- Bharat Parv-2019 (New Delhi) 26 to 31 January, 2019.
- TTF, Kolkata 12 to 14 July, 2019.
- Tourism Salter at Varanasi 19 to 21 July, 2019.

Participation in different fairs and festivals: inside Tripura:-

- b) Attempt has also been made to popularize and brand Tripura Tourism inside Tripura by participating in various Govt. melas and festivals. Tripura Tourism has participated in the following fairs and festivals so far:
- 15th to 17th November, 2018-6th North East Youth Festival, Agartala.

- Kharchi mela, Agartala-20th to 26th July, 2018.
- Pilak Festival 2019(8-10 January-2019)-Jolaibari, South Tripura.
- 29th Tripura Industries & Commerce Fair-2019 to be held w.e.f. 29th January, 2019 to 15th February 2019.

Recognised important tourist spot in Tripura are 24 Nos.

Table- 14.29.

Sl. No.	Name of Tourist spot	Address	District
1.	Chaturdash Devta Bari (Temple of 14 Gods)	Khayerpur, Agartala	West Tripura
2.	Maharaja Bir Bikram College	Agartala	West Tripura
3.	Ujjayanta Palace	Agartala	West Tripura
4.	Brahmakunda	Mohanpur	West Tripura
5.	Jagannath Mandir	Agartala	West Tripura
6.	Benuban Bihar	Agartala	West Tripura
7.	Banabithi	Khowai	Khowai
8.	Baramura Eco Park	Teliamura	Khowai
9.	Sipahijala	Bishalgarh	Sipahijala
10.	Kamalasagar	Bishalgarh	Sepahijala
11.	Neermahal Palace	Melaghar, Sonamura	Sepahijala
12.	Tripureswari Temple	Matabari, Udaipur	Gomati
13.	Bhubeneswari Temple	Udaipur	Gomati
14.	Tepania Eco Park	Udaipur	Gomati
15.	Chabimura	Amarpur	Gomati
16.	Pilak	Jolaibari, Santirbazar	South Tripura
17.	Trishna Wild Life Sanctuary	Rajnaragar, Belonia	South Tripura
18.	Mahamuni Pagoda	Manubankul, Sabroom	South Tripura
19.	Kalapania Nature Park	Kalachara, Sabroom	South
20.	Unokoti	Kailashahar,	Unakoti
21.	Jampui Hill	Kanchanpur	North Tripura
22.	Gedu Miah Mosque	Agartala	West Tripura
23.	Damboor lake	Gandacharra	Dhalai
24.	Boxanagar	Boxanagar	Sipahijala

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

Tourism sector is one of the largest employment generators and plays a very significant role in promoting inclusive growth of the less-advanced sections of the society and poverty eradication.

The State Government is attaching due importance to promote tourism sector. A comprehensive plan for promotion of Tourism has been taken up covering augmentation of accommodation facilities, improving the existing infrastructure at major tourist destinations, developing the communication network and strengthening the skill of the manpower engaged in this sector.

Tripura has immense potential for ecotourism development as the state is endowed with all the ecotourism assets like nature, landscape, flora & fauna, culture, festivals & folktales, Dance & art forms. Ecotourism is an activity, which if properly managed can give fairly sustainable economic benefits to the local people. The ecotourism in the state has the potential to provide recreation, income and education to the people.

Prevailing Peaceful situation, improved connectivity and proximity to Bangladesh provide highly advantageous ambience for development of tourism in the State. As a Result, the inflow of tourist traffic-both domestic and foreign is increasing continuously.

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:

Prosperity of a society or nation is hardly possible without development of its human resources. Education is one of the media through which human resource development can be achieved. That is why to achieve the vision of the State Government to make the state of Tripura as Model State in India, School Education should have to



play a major role. Aiming to this view, the Government 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 with utmost sincerity; School Education Department has also taken some dynamic initiatives for improvement of quality of the teaching and the learning process. In this context, introduction of NCERT Curriculum, Changing of the academic session and the programme namely “Nutan Disha” play a salient role. These add a new dimension to the School 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 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. As per Census 2011, the literacy rate of Tripura is 87.22% and as per report of SLMA the literacy rate of Tripura at present 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.

- ❑ ***There were 4,945 schools (including Madrasa) in the State in 2018-19 with 81 inclusive schools for girl's.***
- ❑ ***4,46,226 children of Primary and Upper Primary (I-VIII) have been benefited under Mid-day-meal Scheme during 2018-19.***
- ❑ ***The State has got two Medical Colleges, one Agriculture college and one Veterinary College.***

Economic performance during the year 2018-19:

The Salient achievements made by the School Education Department in the year 2018-19 so far briefly highlighted as below:

● **Introduction of NCERT Curriculum** :- The Government of Tripura has introduced NCERT syllabi / textbooks in Govt. and Govt. Aided schools for classes I to XII enabling the student communities of the State to reap benefits of its well-researched and structured syllabi/ contents and to facilitate the students participation in National competitions. The Academic session has also been changed in conformity in this respect. NCERT Books have been translated into local languages for Bengali medium schools. The process for training of 40,000 (approx..) in service teachers in the light of NCERT guideline is in progress. Distribution of textbooks for classes I to VIII in schools is completed. The change of school hours in schools of one shift school is being examined to provide more school hours to students and facilitate the students to participate in cultural activities and sports.

● **Nutan Disha** :- A Learning Enhancement Programme for improvement of learning level of children from Class-III to Class-VIII has been undertaken. A base-line survey has been conducted during 25th February to 28th February, 2019 in all Govt. & Govt. Aided schools / Madrasas where 3,16,611 students of Classes III to VIII were evaluated covering 98.53%. The outcomes of this survey is as follows :-

Table:15.1

Standard	No. of students	Bengali	Maths.
Class V	51,559	60% can't read upto Class II std.	46% can't do subtract and 81% can't do Divide.
Class VIII	54,066	36% can't read upto Class II std.	67% can't do Divide.

Source: - Education (Secondary) Department

A Mega Parents – Teachers meet has been organised on 3rd March 2019 in all Govt. & Govt. Aided schools/Madrasas where 2,22,000 (approx..) parents were attended and discussions were held to improve the learning enhancement of their children in the light of the outcomes of the survey.

● **Chief Minister's Annual State Award for Academic Excellence to school Students:-** The top five rank holders, top 5 Girls students, top 5 rank holders belonging to ST, SC, OBC and RM categories of Madhyamik and Higher Secondary Examinations, 2018 conducted by Tripura Board of Secondary Education and toppers of 23 subjects of HS Examination, has been awarded for the first time with an Apple iPad and a certificate of appreciation.

- Free Bi-cycle Distribution Scheme for Girls students:** Steps have been taken for distribution of bicycles to 28,006 girls' students reading in class IX irrespective of income bar.
- Appointment of 983 teachers** :- 862 Graduate Teachers,121 Post Graduate Teachers and 10 Elementary Teachers have been appointed in transparent way through the Selection tests . Besides, two Teacher Eligibility Tests were conducted by the Teachers' Recruitment Board, Tripura during August,2018 and December,2018.
- Establishment of Jwahr Novodaya Vidyaloy** :- The MHRD, Govt. Of India approved the proposal for establishment 2(two) Jwahr Navadata Vidyalaya in Sepahijala and South Tripura District during the current academic session i.e. 2018-19. These two Jwahr Navodaya Vidyalayas have been started temporary places. Land already identified for establishment of two others in west and Unakoti Districts.
- Establishment of RIE (Regional Institute of Education) and Sainik School**:- 50 acres land at Mohanpur has already been identified by the state Government for establishment of Regional Institute of Education. Proposal sent to NCERT for approval. For Sainik School, land has been identified in Mohanpur Sub-division under West Tripura District.
- Smart Classes**:- 309 Video classes recorded out of projected 480 classes at the Doordarshan Kendra, Agartala studio under e-classroom project by expert teachers, including Master Trainer of State Resource Group. Out of recorded 309 Video classes, 158 classes have already been telecast through Doordarshan Kendra, Agartala. Smart Classroom (off line) has been provided in 60 school by EdCIL through K-yan. Uploading of 75 episodes of e-Contents in the Youtube Channel of State Education Department-“Tripura Siksha Bandhu”.
- Introduction of Vocational Education in School** :- Notification has been issued by Tripura Board of Secondary Education for inclusion of Vocational Education in the curriculum from the Academic Year 2019-20 in class IX in 24 approved Government School of the State.
- Up-gradation of School and Introduction of Science stream**:-22 school (J.B to S.B-06,S.B to high-09 & High to H/S-07)have been up-graded and science stream has been introduced in 07 schools during the year 2018-19.
- Swachha Vidyalaya, Swachha Gram** :- A one month long awareness campaign on Swachha Vidyalaya and Swachha Gram-for Swachhata in school and villages has been organised in all the schools from 1st September to 2nd October,2018. 36 selected school have been awarded the Swachha Vidyalaya Puraskar-2018.
- Inspection portal** :-Online Inspection portal for better monitoring of schools has been launched in collaboration with NIELIT, Agartala.

●**Extension of services of Ad-hoc teachers:-** In response to the Interlocutory Application (IA) filed by the State Government for extension of ad-hoc service of 9,853 teachers the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India granted the extension of their services upto the academic session 2019-20.

●**English Medium School (By way of Conversion):** 28 schools have been converted into English Medium School starting from class I from the academic session 2019-20.

●**Kendriya Vidyaloya:** Three proposal for establishment of Kendriya Vidyaloya were sent to the Kendriya Vidyaloya Sanghatan, New Delhi for North District, Gumati District and Belonia Sub-Div. Land has already been allotted by the Revenue Department for first two. Fund for Rs. 35.71 Lakhs has sanctioned for North KV and work in progress Rs.50.68 Lakhs has been sanctioned for infrastructure development.

Initiatives for improvement of Quality of Education:

The School Education Department has taken some initiatives for improvement of quality of education. Some important points of this plan are as follows:

●**Formation of Academic Leaders group:** Formation of Academic Leaders group to improve the effectiveness of teacher trainings by providing subsequent classroom support and academic leadership, to bring the feedback from teachers to the drawing board to improve the quality of academic support material and the training modules.

● **Implementation of ICT based programme and Smart Classes :** Implementation of ICT based learning programme and Smart Classes in schools for learning in a technology-enhanced environment more stimulating and engaging than in a traditional classroom environment.

●**English Language training of Teachers and students:** Training on English Language of teachers and students for improvement of English Language Skills. This helps teachers improve their English Knowledge for use inside and outside the classrooms. Students will develop their speaking and listening skills, expand their vocabulary, improve their language accuracy and become more confident users of English.

●**Shifting of Government Schools under School Education Department from State Board (TBSE) to CBSE:** Shifting of Government Schools from State board (TBSC) to CBSE @ 20 in the first year and 40 schools subsequently , each year for better academic performance of students and to prepare the different National Level Examination like joint Entrance in Engineering , Medical etc.

●**CMs scheme for Science Talent Search Exam and Education Ministers Scheme for Maths Talent Search Exam:** Introducing CMs scheme for Science Talent Search Exam and Education Ministers Scheme

for Maths Talent Search Exam to appreciate the students for preparing in future competitive examination as it helps the students analyse where they stand, what are their strengths and weakness.

● **Starting pre-school classes across Tripura in primary schools :**

Starting pre-school classes across Tripura in primary schools for pre-schooling facilities in grooming young minds and provides dynamic and complete development of children. By creating a formal learning environment for pre-primary school education helps the students to understand the importance of learning and discipline.

● **Centralised Question Paper setting :** Following a Centralized System of setting question papers , School Education Department aims to set question paper of all the students of State Government & State Government aided school (managed by school Education Department including TTAADC managed schools) in the class of I to XII at State Level that will be based on the pattern of the CBSE.

- New Promotion Policy and Scheme of Exams for 10th and 12th with a cap on grace marks in tandem with changing trends in exams through-out the country and new NCERT curriculum.
- Rationalisation of schools scheme for schools with low enrolment, along with transportation scheme.
- Implementation of the amendment to no detention policy of the RTE Act.
- Widespread usage and dissemination of academic support material and workbooks across classes.

Samagra Shiksha Abiyan, Tripura:

Samagra Shiksha Abiyan is an integrated scheme for School Education, launched from 1st April 2018, with the aim of universalising School Education. The scheme extends from pre-school to Class XII. This scheme is launched by amalgamating the erstwhile 3 Centrally Sponsored educational schemes: Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

Major initiatives undertaken by Samagra Shiksha Abiyan, Tripura during 2018-19:

*Household Survey and Enrolment Drive Programme:

- Like every year, door-to-door Household Survey conducted during August 2018, in which 1354 out of School Children were identified.
- This year, Enrolment Drive Programme: 'Vidyalaya Chalo Abhiyan' organised for enrolment of children of 6 to 16 years age group during 1st week of April.
- Mass awareness campaign organised by involving Administrative Department of all levels, PRI Bodies, Community People and other Stakeholders.

- Only 547 children are left out, among which 182 are severely differently-abled and the remaining are migrated.

*Uddipan:

- This initiative primarily focuses on development of Foundation Skills in Reading Writing, Comprehension and Numeracy among early grade students.
- Since 2016-17, Uddipan has been implemented in 1,792 schools of 11EBBs, ST & SC dominated areas.
- 37,088 Early Grade Children have been covered.
- 2,998 Elementary Teachers have been provided training on Bengali, English and Maths separately.
- Uddipan classrooms are well decorated with child-friendly educational aids.

*Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abiyan:

- All Government Schools provided separate toilets for Girl's and Boy's. HMs instructed to give responsibility to Teachers and students to maintain sanitation and cleanliness.
- Baruakandi Colony HS School of North Tripura awarded National-Level Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar for maintaining sanitation and hygiene during 2016-17.
- This year, 19 schools of the State have been nominated for this Award at the National Level.
- The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura suggested to conduct a special awareness campaign on cleanliness with the main motto: 'Swachh School, Swachh Gram'.
- Each HS school adopted 1 neighbouring habitation / hamlet to spread the message of cleanliness.
- Teachers, Students and SMC Members were involved.
- The campaign started from 1st September and culminated on 2nd October 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

*Textbooks and Uniform Distribution:

- Free textbooks for the next academic year are distributed to all the Students of Elementary stage on the very day of declaration of result of Annual Exams.
- Similarly, Uniform Grants are disbursed to 395289 students studying in class I-VIII in the academic year 2019.

*Adoption of students by Teachers:

- Every Teacher has adopted 15 to 20 Students and has taken responsibility for their all-round development.
- Teachers / HMs are holding regular meeting with the parents regarding performance of their wards.

- The well-performing teachers will be rewarded on Independence Day/Republic Day/Teacher's Day celebration.

***Digital Initiatives:**

- An online School Inspection Portal developed for monitoring the status of inspection and taking remedial measures.
- Around 450 E-contents recorded and telecast through, Doordarshan Agartala.
- The same are uploaded in the YouTube Channel: 'Tripura Siksha Bandhu'.
- Educational Programme on various subjects are also recorded and broadcast through All India Radio, Agartala.
- Radio provided to all Govt. & Govt.aided schools for listening to Educational Programmes.

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Tripura:

In order to provide the nutritional support to the children of elementary stage alongwith enhancement of the attendance rate of the children at school, as wake of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Mid-Day-Meal Scheme was being implemented in the State from 2003 in the lower primary level(I-V), where hot cooked meal has been provided to all the children. Further in 2008, it was extended up to upper primary level (VI-VIII) as of now, 272412 children in 4402 Primary School units and 173814 children in 2127 Upper primary School units (Total-4,46,226) are being covered in Tripura under the National Programme for Mid-Day-Meal in school (MDMS). The prime objective of this scheme is to enhance enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children.

Present implementing status of the MDM Programme.

Coverage of school units under MDM Scheme:

Table:15.2

Stag0e	Govt.	Govt. Aided	Madrassa	Total
Primary	4199	34	169	4402
Upper Primary	2082	32	13	2127
Total	6281	66	182	6529

Source: - Education (Secondary) Department

Attendance of students:

Present Status of attendance of students is as follow (as on March 2019):

Table:15.3

Stage	Students Enrolled as on 31 st March,19 (MDM-MIS)	Average Attendance during 2018-19 (as on 31 st March)	
		No. of Students	Percentage
Primary	272412	208157	76.41%
Upper Primary	173814	123521	71.06%
Total	446226	331678	74.33%

Source: - Education (Secondary) Department

The Department has taken various steps to improve the attendance rate.

Cleanliness and Hygiene:

Continuous awareness is being made among the School Authorities involving parents, SMC members and Cook-cum-Helpers to take care on health & hygiene. Special Training of Cook-cum Helpers is conducted on regular basis for maintenance of hygiene before during preparation of MDM and at the time of serving of meals to the children. Students are sensitized for hand washing with soap before taking food.

Provision of LPG based cooking:

The Department has taken initiative for procurement of LPG based cooking system in all school units. However, there is no fund provision for procurement of LPG connection in schools under MDM Scheme. Although, the State Govt. has provided fund in 1711 school units for procuring LPG based cooking system in schools. However, for the first time the State has sanctioned Rs. 4.96 crore for installation of LPG based cooking system in 1967 schools and recurring refilling costs of cylinders for 3678 school unit.

Distribution of IFA & De-Worming Tablets:

All school units have been provided IFA Tablets for the students by NHM. De-worming tablets have also been provided to all the children under Elementary Stage on 10th August, 2018 followed by the MOP UP day on 18th&20th August,2018 and 8th February , 2019 followed by the “MOP UP “ day on 14th February 2019.

Automated Monitoring System (AMS):

Automated Monitoring System has been rolled out in the State to monitor proper implementation of the Scheme as per guideline of MHRD. As suggested by the Ministry of HRD, the State Government has adopted the AMS model developed by NIC, Himachal Pradesh free of cost. Presently average 82% of schools are reporting on daily basis to the server. As per

100 days action plan of the State Government, SIO, NIC, Himachal Pradesh has been requested to make provision in AMS server to monitor the teacher attendance on daily basis. Accordingly, the teacher attendance also been monitored through AMS server w.e.f. 5th May, 2018. De-worming day also been monitored through the AMS server. National De-worming day also been monitored by the Automated Monitoring System.

Testing of cooked food samples:

Only 16(Sixteen) Cooked Food Sample was collected by the Chief Medical Officers of different Districts during the year of 2018-19. All reports are found “No Pathogenic organism grown in culture”.

Grievance Redressal Cell:

The department has already put into place the Grievance Redressal Mechanism for better and effective monitoring of the MID-Day-Meal Scheme in the State. The Grievance Redressal Cell is functioning since March, 2016 (all working days from 10am to 5.30pm). Officials are engaged to function as Grievance Redressal officer at the State level and also at the District level. For close interaction with the public, mobile nos. of all the designated officers have been published in all the leading Newspapers of the State. Besides, 10(ten) leading local newspapers have also been subscribed daily in the state office so that any news covered by the media on MDM can be attended. It has been experienced that this mechanism of monitoring is very effective and result oriented. A toll free number (1800-345-3667) has also been introduced for Redressal of any sorts of grievances under MDM in Schools.

The status of school educational facilities (including Madrasa) in the State by existing eight districts as on 30thSeptember, 2018 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	532	255	216	293	267	348	336	331	2578
S.B.	253	159	74	192	118	156	141	152	1245
High	66	68	59	84	69	101	115	107	669
H.S.	36	49	32	46	42	70	62	116	453
Total	887	531	381	615	496	675	654	706	4945

Source: - Statistics Section, DSE.

The status of District and type-wise total number of Madrassa in the State as on 30thSeptember, 2018 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	14	2	4	64	28	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	15	2	4	71	28	180

Source: - Statistics Section, DSE.

The status of institutions for girls' by districts in Tripura as on September, 2018 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	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	8
S.B.	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	4	13
High	0	0	1	5	1	5	7	6	25
H.S.	1	3	4	4	2	6	2	13	35
Total	4	3	7	10	8	13	13	23	81

Source: - Statistics Section, DSE.

The following Table depicts the district and type-wise total no. of English medium schools in Tripura 2018-19.

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	36	32	29	27	13	19	28	22	206
S.B.	19	19	10	26	9	7	10	19	119
High	5	13	4	9	6	10	5	12	64
H.S.	6	11	4	6	5	5	6	29	72
Converted Eng. Med. (Primary Stage)	8	3	9	9	2	11	8	18	68
Total	74	78	56	77	35	52	57	100	529

Source: - Statistics Section, DSE.

The following table depicts the district and type-wise no. of higher secondary schools in Tripura as on 30th September, 2018.

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	21	18	23	20	38	26	82	245
Commerce	9	8	7	9	6	14	11	46	110

Source: - Statistics Section, DSE.

The following table depicts the district-wise enrolment in all management as on 30th September, 2018.

Table- 15.9.

District	Pre-primary		Primary		Upper primary		Secondary		H. S.		Total	
	Total	Girls	(I-V)		(VI-VIII)		(IX-X)		(XI-XII)		Total	Girls
			Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dhalai	2,926	1,299	43,710	21,693	22,597	11,033	13,145	6,477	4,309	2,095	86,687	42,597
Gomati	2,997	1,330	38,755	18,990	23,696	11,667	15,862	7,977	6,379	3,000	87,689	42,964
Khowai	785	346	26,520	13,005	16,263	7,983	10,347	5,152	4,746	2,284	58,661	28,770
North	1,823	796	43,253	21,271	23,111	11,703	12,504	6,599	4,668	2,409	85,359	42,778
Sepahijala	5,116	2,270	42,855	20,881	25,932	13,003	17,099	8,718	7,211	3,388	98,213	48,260
South	2,894	1,279	36,799	18,242	24,432	12,082	15,826	7,833	7,219	3,173	87,170	42,609
Unakoti	2,662	1,251	29,018	14,381	16,412	8,235	9,844	5,194	3,933	1,999	61,869	31,060
West	11,414	5,317	70,471	34,381	45,240	22,369	29,908	15,037	18,695	9,430	1,75,728	86,534
Total	30,617	13,888	3,31,381	1,62,844	1,97,683	98,075	1,24,535	62,987	57,160	27,778	7,41,376	3,65,572

Source: - UDISE, 2018-19.

The following table depicts the district-wise school enrolment in all management as on 30th September, 2018.

Table- 15.10.

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
Dhalai	18820	9275	24008	11908	19030	9491	24829	11923	86687	42597
Gomati	11497	5678	17610	8481	25815	13157	32767	15648	87689	42964
Khowai	9497	4546	10385	5155	17453	8704	21326	10365	58661	28770
North	14698	7089	19558	9482	21833	11092	29270	15115	85359	42778
Sepahijala	16981	8204	15138	7434	29495	15139	36599	17483	98213	48260
South	13420	6753	15527	7595	24972	12476	33251	15785	87170	42609
Unakoti	11968	5982	10648	5231	18320	9291	20933	10556	61869	31060
West	16030	7766	16223	7963	33034	16395	110441	54410	175728	86534
State Total	112911	55293	129097	63249	189952	95745	309416	151285	741376	365572

Source: - UDISE, 2018-19.

The following table shows the stage (class taught-wise)& district wise total no. of teachers as U-DISE 2018-19.

Table- 15.11.

District	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		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	2884	711	1387	371	438	105	403	114	5112	1301
Gomati	2818	657	1521	339	761	210	632	206	5732	1412
Khowai	2908	765	1333	384	570	142	517	174	5328	1465
North	2051	670	1090	293	658	182	473	146	4272	1291
Sepahijala	3151	732	1608	338	943	251	830	293	6532	1614
South	2153	507	1259	251	1072	218	791	146	5275	1122
Unakoti	1544	575	732	238	459	130	356	122	3091	1065
West	4908	2129	2320	1126	2056	959	2301	1399	11567	5613
State Total	22417	6746	11232	3340	6957	2197	6303	2600	46909	14883

Source: - UDISE, 2018-19.

The following table shows the type& district-wise total no. of teachers in Tripuraas per U-DISE, 2018-19.

Table- 15.12.

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	1549	347	1603	430	967	238	993	286	5112	1301
Gomati	1207	262	1605	318	1448	361	1472	471	5732	1412
Khowai	1319	368	1558	383	1200	332	1251	382	5328	1465
North	938	262	1167	343	1021	321	1146	365	4272	1291
Sepahijala	1453	321	1369	272	1901	453	1809	568	6532	1614
South	1047	258	1163	196	1441	321	1624	347	5275	1122
Unakoti	774	277	605	193	833	272	879	323	3091	1065
West	1920	825	1853	733	2433	1103	5361	2952	11567	5613
State Total	10207	2920	10923	2868	11244	3401	14535	5694	46909	14883

Source: - UDISE, 2018-19.

The Tripura Board of Secondary Education (TBSE) conducts examination both at secondary and higher secondary levels on regular basis. In 2019, the result of these examination is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.13.

Examination	Result of Schools in all area [H.S. (Final) & Madhyamik (Pre-review)]			Result of Schools under TTAADC area		
	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
Madhyamik	33583	21694	64.60	6633	3303	49.80
Madrassa Alim (secondary exam.)	61	34	55.74	-	-	-
H.S.(+2stage)Science stream	3358	3086	91.90	81	54	66.67
H.S.(+2stage)Commerce stream	686	547	79.72	05	01	20.00
H.S.(+2stage)Humanities stream	18394	14746	80.17	2876	1949	67.77
H.S.(+2 stage) Combined	22438	18379	81.91	2962	2004	67.66
Madrassa Fazil(+2 stage)Arts	11	08	72.73	-	-	-
Madrassa Fazil(+2 stage) Theology	08	07	87.50	-	-	-

Source: TBSE.

Higher Education:

Higher Education is of vital importance for any State, as it is a powerful tool to build knowledge based society with a meaningful three dimension solid circle for the development of society .The Department of Higher Education, 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 Enrolment Ratio (GER) and quantitative 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 and another College in Belonia, South Tripura District were set up and subsequently were taken over by the Government of Tripura in 1982.

With a vision of keeping in pace with demand, many General Degree Colleges were established in different Sub-Divisions as per need of Tripura e.g. Udaipur, Sonamura, Khowai, Sabroom, Amarpur, Fatikroy, Kamalpur and Dharmanagar to cater the need of local students of Tripura. For the last ten years, there has been significant expansion in Higher Education sector.

The State has three Universities namely Tripura University (Central), MBB University (State) and a Private University namely ICFAI University. There are 4- Engineering Colleges namely NIT, Agartala(Central), TIT(State), ICFAI University Engineering Colleges(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 (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- Tribal Folk Music College, 1- Bhavan's Tripura Teacher Training College, 1- Bhavan's Tripura College of Teacher Eduation, 1- Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech.,6- Nursing Institutes, 1- State Museum, 1- State Archives and 26- Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

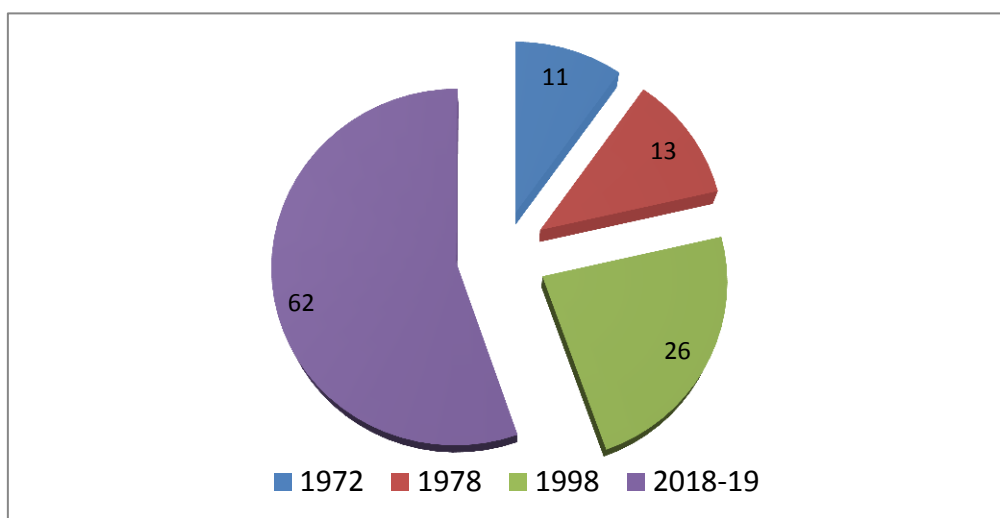
A chart showing the growth in number of higher educational institutions is appended below.

Table- 15.14.

No. of Colleges/Institutions	1972	1978	1998	2018-19
University (Govt.)	-	-	1- Tripura University(State)	2 (MBB University (State) & Tripura University(Central))
University (Private)	-	-	-	1 (ICFAI University)
National Level Institute	-	-	-	1 (NIT, Agartala)
Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)				01
No. of General Degree Colleges (Govt.)	03	03	14	22
No. of General Degree Colleges (Pvt.)	03	03	-	02
No. of Engineering Colleges (Govt.&Pvt.)	01	01	01	02
No. of Polytechnic Institutes	01	01	01	06
No. of Medical Colleges	00	01	--	02
No. of Professional Colleges (Art & Craft, Music, Law, Nursing, B.P. Ed. (Govt. & Pvt.)	02	03	05	12
No. of B.Ed. College(Govt. & Pvt.)	01	01	01	06
No. of Pharmacy College	-	-	01	01
No. of Agricultural College	-	-	-	01
No. of Veterinary College	-	-	01	01
No. of Fishery College	-	-	01	01
No. of Paramedical College	-	-	-	01
Total	11	13	26	62

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Number of Institution in Tripura



Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) as per AISHE report (18 to 23 years)

Table- 15.15.

Year	State/U Ts	All categories			Schedule Caste			Schedule Tribe		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2011-12	India	22.1	19.4	20.8	15.8	13.9	14.9	12.4	9.7	11.0
	Tripura	14.6	10.2	12.4	12.6	8.5	10.6	8.3	4.8	6.4
2012-13	India	22.7	20.1	21.5	16.9	15.0	16.0	12.4	9.8	11.1
	Tripura	16.6	11.7	14.1	14.4	9.7	12.1	10.2	6.3	8.1
2013-14	India	23.9	22.0	23.0	17.7	16.4	17.1	12.5	10.2	11.3
	Tripura	17.9	12.9	15.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9
2014-15	India	25.3	23.2	24.3	20.0	18.2	19.1	15.2	12.3	13.7
	Tripura	20.2	13.5	16.8	19.8	11.2	15.5	13.9	7.6	10.5
2015-16	India	25.4	23.5	24.5	20.8	19.0	19.9	15.6	12.9	14.2
	Tripura	19.9	14.0	16.9	18.0	11.3	14.6	12.9	9.1	10.9
2016-17	India	26.0	24.5	25.2	21.8	20.2	21.1	16.7	14.2	15.4
	Tripura	21.5	16.8	19.1	20.5	15.3	17.9	15.2	12.3	13.7
2017-18	India	26.3	25.4	25.8	22.2	21.4	21.8	17.0	14.9	15.9
	Tripura	23.7	18.8	21.2	20.2	16.2	18.2	16.3	11.7	13.9

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Table- 15.16

Year	National GER	National SC GER	National ST GER	State GER	State SC GER	State ST GER
2014-15	24.3	19.1	13.7	16.8	15.5	10.5
2015-16	24.5	19.9	14.2	16.9	14.6	10.9
2016-17	25.2	21.1	15.4	19.1	17.9	13.7
2017-18	25.8	21.8	15.9	21.2	18.2	13.9

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

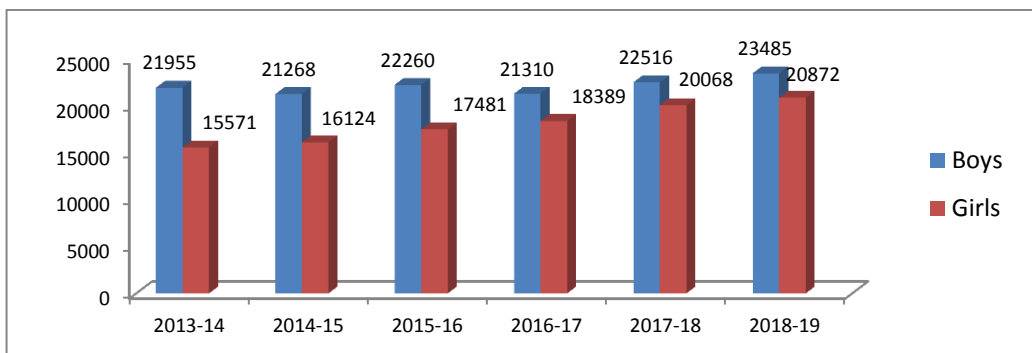
Table- 15.17.

Year wise student enrolment in General DEGREE Colleges last 5 (Five) Years.

Year	Total no. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2013-14	21955	15571	37526
2014-15	21268	16124	37392
2015-16	22260	17481	39741
2016-17	21310	18389	39699
2017-18	22516	20068	42584
2018-19	23485	20872	44357

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Student Enrolment in General Degree College.



There has been an increase of 6831 students over the last five years i.e. nearly 1300 annually; further, the gap in enrolment between boys and girls is narrowing. However, the Gender Parity Index for the State is 0.79 as against the All India average of 0.97. (Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, 2017-18)

Pupil Teacher/Teachers Students Ratio:

Table- 15.18.

Year/State	All Institutions		Universities & Colleges		University & its Constituent Units	
	Regular & distance Mode	Regular Mode	Regular & distance Mode	Regular Mode	Regular & distance Mode	Regular Mode
2017-18						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	26	23	28	25	45	19
Tripura	35	30	37	32	45	17
Bihar	70	65	75	69	119	42
Jharkhand	61	56	66	61	62	28
Puducherry	12	10	12	10	15	8

Source: AISHE

Profile of Higher Education for the year 2018-19. (Under the control of Higher Education)

Table- 15.19.

Sl. No.	Items	Districts wise No. Of Colleges								Total
		West	Khowai	Dhalai	Unokoti	North	Sepahijala	Gumoti	South	
1	Universities	02 (state-1 & Central-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
2	General Degree	06	02	03	02	02	02	02	03	22

3	Engineering (TIT)	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
4	Polytechnic	03	-	01	-	01	-	01	-	06
5	Law College	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
6	Art College	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
7	Music College	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
8	B.Ed.	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	02
Grand Total:-		16	02	04	03	03	02	03	03	36

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Basic Statistical data of Higher Education

Table-15.20

Students Enrolment:- 2018-19 (under the control of Higher Education Department)

Sl. No.	Items	No. of Institutions	Total No. of Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1.	General Degree Colleges	22	23485	20872	44357
2.	Engineering College	01	692	398	1090
3.	Polytechnic	06	1557	967	2524
4.	Professional Colleges	05	561	680	1241

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Table-15.21

Number of Teachers :- 2018-19

Sl. No.	Items	No. of Institutions	Total No. of Teachers		
			Associate/ Assistant Prof.	PGT	Guest/Visiting/ Contractual Staff
1.	General Degree Colleges	22	453	261	346
2.	Engineering College	01	68	-	19
3.	Polytechnic	06	30	-	65
4.	Professional Colleges	05	46	14	37

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Table-15.22

Teachers training:-

Sl. No.	Name of Training /Course	Number of trainees
1.	Refresher course	323
2.	Orientation training	231

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Table-15.23

GER :

Sl. No.	Year	GER in India	GER in Tripura	Highest GER
1.	2017-18	25.8	21.2	56.4(Chandigarh)

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Facilities /services being provided by the Department

General Education :-

- a) Up gradation of quality of education being imparted by Higher Education Institutions (HEIS)
- b) Facilitating recruitment of faculty & manpower planning.
- c) Support for assessment and accreditation.
- d) Financial assistance for students pursuing higher education in GDCs & Provision of various scholarships to students.
- e) Facilitating faculty development programme.
- f) Providing remedial coaching classes for weaker group of students.
- g) Reforms in curriculum and examination pattern.
- h) Encouraging private sector to set up privately managed higher education institutes in the State.
- i) Providing vocational/ add on courses for overall development and enhancing Employability of the students after completion of higher studies.
- j) Improving infrastructure in the higher education institutions.

Technical Education :-

- a) Enhancement of quality education in technical institutions by facilitating revamping of workshops, Labs and Recruitment of faculty.
- b) Accessing funding for infrastructure development under various technical education related schemes.
- c) Encouraging of Technical institutions for obtaining NBA accreditation.
- d) Encouraging of research projects for the benefit of the students and faculties.
- e) Facilitating faculty development programme.
- f) Promoting industry institution interaction.

Table-15.24

Status of NAAC

Tripura					
Sl.No.	Name of Institution	NAAC Grade	CGPA	Validity upto	Status
1	Ambedkar College, Fatikroy	C	1.52	April,2020	Validity available
2	Dasarath Deb Memorial	B	2.4	Jan,2021	Validity

	College, Khowai				available
3	GDC, Dharmnagar	B	2.79	Feb,2021	Validity available
4	GDC,Kamalpur	B	2.24	Jan,2022	Validity available
5	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar College, Belonia	B	2.19	Feb,2019	Validity expired preparing for 3 rd cycle
6	Maharaja Bir Bikram College	B	2.55	Sept,2021	Validity available
7	Netaji Subhas Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur	B	2.02	March,2021	Validity available
8	Ram Krishna Mahavidyalaya	C	1.89	May,2020	Validity available
9	Ramthakur College	B	2.27	Jan,2016	Validity expired preparing for 2 nd cycle
10	Women's College	B	2.61	Feb,2021	Validity available
11	Bir Bikram Memorial College	C	1.91	July,2023	Validity available
12	Swami Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Mohanpur				SSR completed
13	Govt. Degree College, Khumulwng				They are preparing for NAAC.
14	Govt. Degree College, Teliamura				SSR completed
15	Govt. Degree College, Gandacherra				SSR completed
16	Govt. Degree College, Longtharai Valley				SSR completed
17	Govt. Degree College, Kanchanpur	C	1.85	June,2024	Validity available
18	KNM, Sonamura	B	2.07	June,2024	Validity available
19	RTNM, Bishalgarh	B	2.15	April,2024	Received on April
20	AMBSM, Amarpur				SSR completed
21	GDC, Santirbazar				SSR rejected, preparing for resubmission
22	MMDC, Sabroom	C	1.72	March,2024	Received on March

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Rastriya Uchhatar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA):

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 classrooms 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 courses 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 Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan has played an active role in developing the infrastructure and quality of education in the Colleges of Tripura. Highly equipped Laboratories, new books, journals are bought under Infrastructure grant, which further helped to reduce the shortage of resources in the Colleges.

Higher Education guideline for the year 2018-2019:

- Infrastructure up gradation for development of smart classes in each and every college.
- Establishing connectivity of all the colleges with Internet.
- Online Admission portal developed to receive applications of students for admission in General Degree Colleges.

1. Role of RUSA in Tripura

- Improvement of the overall quality of existing State institutions by ensuring that all institutions conform to prescribed norms & standards and adopt accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework.
- Identify and fill critical infrastructure gaps in higher education by augmenting and supporting the efforts of the State Governments. Component 9 pertaining to infrastructure grants to colleges address this objective, where funds have been utilized for up gradation of the existing infrastructure by way of new construction, renovation or purchase of equipment's.
- Improved Access and Equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/STs and socially and

educationally backward classes; promote inclusion of women, minorities, and differently abled persons.

- Model Degree Colleges have been setup at GDC Kanchanpur (TTAADC area), GDC, Santirbazar (Rural area), GDC, L.T Valley (TTAADC area) locations which in turn have increased the GER of ST & SC students of the State.

- By the help of RUSA we can achieve the target of GER of 32% by expanding the institutional base of States by establishing new institutions.

- Corrected the regional imbalances in access to higher education by facilitating access to high quality institutions in urban, semi-urban and rural areas to get access to quality institutions.

IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING 2018-19:

- Steps have been taken to set up 7(seven) new General Degree Colleges at Kakraban and Karbook (Gomati District), Panisagar (North Tripura Dist.) Old Agartala, Jirania (West Tripura Dist.) Kadamtala (North Tripura) and Salema (Dhalai Dist). Land for the Colleges has been identified at Panisagar, Kakraban, Jirania and Old Agartala. Identification of land for the remaining colleges is under process. Temporary campuses are being identified to start the Colleges from the next academic year.

- IIIT has started functioning from the campus of NIT Agartala from the academic session 2018-19. Students have taken admission & classes have started.

- Steps have been taken to start B.Ed programmes in 4(four) existing General Degree Colleges of the State in composite institution mode. The locations are Women's College (for women candidates), BBM College, Agartala & GDC, Dharmanagr, ICV College, Belonia. The MoHRD and NCTE has been approached for according permission for starting B.Ed. Colleges from next academic session.

- As per decision taken in the 14th PAB meeting, funds under 'Up gradation of existing Colleges to MDC'(Component 6) has been sanctioned by RUSA, MoHRD in respect of five proposals of GDC Kamalpur, BBMC, Women College, ICV College (Belonia) & GDC, Dharmanagr. The fund approved for sanction is Rs. 4.00 cr. For each College.

- Chief Minister's B.Ed. Anuprerna Yojana has been launched for supporting the untrained and unemployed qualified youths with

educational loans with State govt. Subsidy from banks for pursuing B.Ed. course in NCTE recognized institutions. The State Govt. will provide interest subsidy equivalent to the total amount of interest during moratorium period on educational loans taken by students from Government Bank as per eligibility criteria defined in this scheme. 1597 nos. applications received by different banks under the scheme have been approved so far by the Department for sanction and release of loans per eligibility criteria.

- Tripura University conducted orientation programme Under Pandit Madam Mohan Malviya Scheme for Teachers & Teaching. The Deptt. has proposed for extending training to all the untrained faculties in a phased manner in Tripura /Universities outside the State.

- To enhance quality, Tripura Institute of Technology has applied for accreditation of National Board of Accreditation (NBA) for its three Engineering branches (Mechanical, Computer Science and Electronics & Electrical Engineering). This accreditation will ensure attainment of quality benchmarks in engineering education in the institution and enable it to attain better ranking in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF).

- The Colleges have been instructed to organize special coaching for academically weak students.

- The General Degree colleges have revamped Student's Help Desk in order to facilitate resolution of various issues concerning students.

- Sanitary vending machines have been installed in Women's College and Women's Polytechnic.

- Redesigned CMSbased Departmental web portal has been launched to provide latest information on activities under higher education sector.

The district wise data/information in 2018-19 in the higher education sector is presented the following table:

The following table showing the district wise higher educational institution during 2018-19 in the state:-

Table-15.25

District	University	General Degree college	Engineering college	Govt. Law College	Music College	Art College	Teacher Training College	Polytechnic	Medical College	Pharmacy
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West	03	06	02	01	01	01	01	03	02	01
Khowai		02								

Dhalai		03						01		
Unokati		02					01			
North		02						01		
Sepahijal a		02								
Gomati		02						01		
South		03								
Total	03	22	02	01	01	01	02	06	02	01

District	Para medica l	Nur sing	Fishery	Agri culture	Veteri nary	Region al college of Phy. educati on	Holy Cross College	BTCST	BTCTE	Tribal folk musi c	Techno India
0	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
West	01	06	01	01	01		01	01	01	01	01
Khowai											
Dhalai											
Unokati											
North						01					
Sepahij ala											
Gomati											
South											
Total	01	06	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01

Source: Education (Higher) Department, Govt. of Tripura.

The following table showing the district wise number of students in various higher educational institutions during 2018-19 in the state:-

Table-15.26

District	University		General Degree college		Engineering college (TIT)		Govt. Law College		Music College		Art College		Teacher Training College	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
West	6201	5409	9095	9268	692	398	108	137	65	148	141	92	131	184
Khowai			2035	1595										
Dhalai			1324	1097										
Unokati			1885	1655									116	119
North			2232	2035										
Sepahi jala			1454	1205										
Gomati			2583	1969										
South			2877	2048										
Total	6201	5409	23485	20872	692	398	108	137	65	148	141	92	247	303

District	Polytechnic		Medical College		Pharmacy		Paramedi cal		Nursing		Fishery		Agricul ture	
	8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boy s	girl s	boys	girl s
West	704	650	569	469	79	78	169	210	331	661	84	99	53	57
Khowai														
Dhalai	195	88												
Unokati														
North	308	79												

Sepahijala														
Gomati	350	150												
South														
Total	1557	967	569	469	79	78	169	210	331	661	84	99	53	57

District	Veterinary College		Physical education college		Holy Cross College		BTCST		BTCTE		Tribal folk music		Techno India	
	15		16		17		18		19		20		21	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
West	92	93			546	469	48	90	59	141	63	56	583	249
Khowai														
Dhalai														
Unokati														
North			39	11										
Sepahijala														
Gomati														
South														
Total	92	93	39	11	546	469	48	90	59	141	63	56	583	249

Source: Education (Higher) Department, Govt. of Tripura.

The district wise number of teachers in various higher education institutions 2018-19 in the state:-

Table-15.27

District	Regular/ Guest/ /Visiting staff	University		General Degree college		Engineering college (TIT)		Govt. Law College		Music College		Art College		Teacher Training College	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
West	Regular	85(*)	31(*)	130	174	67	16	05	01	18	13	21	04	11	16
	Guest/Visiting	07	07	69	66	14	05	15	05	05	05	01	02	01	01
Khowai	Regular			29	21										
	Guest/Visiting			16	12										
Dhalai	Regular			37	03										
	Guest/Visiting			21	15										
Unokati	Regular			54	25									07	05
	Guest/Visiting			14	11									02	-
North	Regular			39	15										
	Guest/Visiting			21	07										
Sepahijala	Regular			26	19										
	Guest/Visiting			13	08										
Gomati	Regular			35	25										
	Guest/Visiting			29	15										
South	Regular			63	19										
	Guest/Visiting			17	18										
Total	Regular	85(*)	31(*)	413	301	67	16	05	01	18	13	21	04	18	21
	Guest/Visiting	07	07	197	149	14	05	15	05	05	05	01	02	03	01

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Note (*) data related to ICFAI and MBB University only

District	Regular/ Guest /Visiting staff	Polytechnic		Medical		Pharmacy		Paramedical		Nursing		Fisheries		Agriculture	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	13	07	141(*)	27(*)	09	01	16	19	09(@)	36(@)	19	03	25	03
	Guest/Visiting	15	13	-	-	03	-	24	03	24	08	-	-	03	-
Khowai	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
Dhalai	Regular	02	02												
	Guest/Visiting	14	03												
Unokati	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
North	Regular	03	-												
	Guest/Visiting	11	03												
Sepahijala	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
Gomati	Regular	09	03												
	Guest/Visiting	04	02												
South	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
Total	Regular	27	12	141(*)	27(*)	09	01	16	19	09(@)	36(@)	19	03	25	03
	Guest/Visiting	44	21	-	-	03	-	24	03	24	08	-	-	03	-

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Note : (*) data related to AGMC only.

(@) data related to Tripura College of nursing and Tripura Sundari Nursing College.

District	Regular/ Guest /Visiting staff	Veterinary College		Physical Education College		Holy Cross College		BTCST		BTCTE		Tribal Folk Music College		Techno India	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	47	13			07	09	06	02	06	07	02	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	09	-			09	11	03	03	01	02	22	02	-	-
Khowai	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
Dhalai	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
Unokati	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
North	Regular			05	05										
	Guest/Visiting			-	-										
Sepahijala	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
Gomati	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
South	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
Total	Regular	47	13	05	05	07	09	06	02	06	07	02	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	09	-	-	-	09	11	03	03	01	02	22	02	-	-

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the number of schedule castes and schedule tribes students in Graduate level in General degree colleges by district wise in 2018-19 is presented below.

District	S.C. Graduate			S.T. Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	1918	1772	3690	2378	2410	4788
Khowai	511	318	829	740	590	1330
Dhalai	343	293	636	535	359	894
Unokoti	426	348	774	288	226	514
North	437	366	803	412	222	634

Sepahijala	292	272	564	107	75	182
Gumati	587	443	1030	780	545	1325
South	488	300	788	734	481	1215
TOTAL	5002	4112	9114	5974	4908	10882

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.



Department's Mandate:

1. CHILDREN - CHILD DEVELOPMENT & CHILD PROTECTION
2. WOMEN
3. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
4. SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS
5. SENIOR CITIZENS

Introduction

The department has been implementing the following schemes for the welfare of the above-mentioned sections of people in the state.

❖ Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services:

- I. Anganwadi Services Scheme
- II. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
- III. National Crèche Scheme
- IV. Poshan Abhiyan (NNM)
- V. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)
- VI. Child Protection Scheme

I. Anganwadi Services Scheme (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 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 been made operational in the State covering all the eight districts.

• **Administrative Structure and Infrastructure:**

District - 8, ICDS Projects -56 (Rural -24, Urban -15, Tribal -17), ICDS Sector – 436, AWCs - 9911 (Rural - 5822, Urban - 931, Tribal – 3158)

• **6 (six) Services:-**

- i. Early Childhood Education (pre-primary) ii. Supplementary Nutrition
- iii. Immunization iv. Health and Nutrition Education v. Health check-up
- vi. Referral

Beneficiaries:

- i) Children (6 months to 6 years) : 3,25,419
- ii) Mothers (Pregnant & Nursing Mothers) : 63,415

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Project and Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in 2018-19 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.29

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	Dhalai District	North District	Unakoti District	South District	Gomati District	Sepahijala District	Khowai District	West District	State Total
2018 - 2019	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

Source : Social Welfare & Social Education Department , Tripura.

• **ICDS Training Programme.**

This Programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the Instructors and guest lecturers of the Department on job related courses, orientation & refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following 4(four) Govt. run Anganwadi Workers Training Centre.

Table:15.30

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

Source : Social Welfare & Social Education Department , Tripura.

The Physical achievement in regard to training of the ICDS functionaries during 2018-19 through the above AWTC is given below: -

- **Training Status**

Table:15.31

Sl. No	Name of ICDS functionaries	Job course	Refresher Course	Orientation Course	ECCE Training
1	A.W.W.	306	378	-	-
2	A.W.H	-	-	171	-
3	Supervisor (ICDS)	-	-	-	-
4	CDPO	-	-	-	-

Source : Social Welfare & Social Education Department , Tripura.

- **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 **299644(92.08%)** children and **61069 (96.30%)** expecting & nursing mothers in the year 2018-19.

- **Cost and feeding norms of SNP (Per beneficiary per day)**

Table:15.32

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 ram	600 K.Cal

Source : Social Welfare & Social Education Department , Tripura.

New Supplementary Nutrition Menu as per enhanced rate has been introduced. Introduced 2 (two) eggs in a week (Wednesday & Saturday) along with variety of morning snacks like salty sujir Haloa, Chirar Polao, Chola / Bengal gram with Muri.

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:



- 1) Creation of modern infrastructure for development of games & sports.
- 2) Enhancement of the standard of sports performance in the state to National & international levels.
- 3) Giving scope to the youth to develop healthy mind and body for personality development.
- 4) Giving due importance to Physical Education & Games/Sports and making it an integral part of the total education system.
- 5) Including the spirit of integrity, unity & brotherhood among the youth.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:

Department took much initiative for overall development of infrastructure as indicated below :-

The Department will continue execution of the following ongoing projects during 2019-20 (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.
 1. Construction of Lawn Tennis court at Dasarath Dev Sports State Complex(DDSSC) , Badharghat .
 2. Construction of three storied (G+2) Building for Sports Office at the Eastern side of Swami Vivekananda Maiden (Astabal Ground).
 3. Up-gradation of Regional College of Physical Education (RCPE), Panisagar, North Tripura.
 4. 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 .
 5. Construction of GF, FF Vertical Extension for 300 bedded Hostel of DYAS Office at NSRCC, Agartala
 6. Construction of 100 seated capacity Men's Hostel at Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar, North Tripura.
 7. Construction of 200 bedded (G + 2) Yuba Awas (Youth Hostel) at Ambassa, Dhalai District.
 8. Construction of Badminton Hall at NSRCC Complex at Agartala.
 9. Construction of playground opposite to Bholagiri Ashram, Agartala.

The following projects proposal has 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. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Dharmanagar, North Tripura District
8. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Khowai, Khowai District.
9. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Melargarh, Sepahijala District.
10. Construction of District Yuva Awas at, Kailashahar, Unakoti District.
11. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Belonia South Tripura District.
12. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Udaipur, Gomoti District.
13. Construction of newly created District and Sub-Divisional YAS Office
14. Construction of District YAS Office at Bishramganj, Sepahijala District.
15. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Jampuijala
16. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Karbook
17. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Kamalpur
18. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Kumarghat
19. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Jirania
20. Construction of Sub-Divn.YAS Office, Mohnapur
21. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Panisagar.
22. Providing of 315 KVA distribution Transforma at RCPE, Panisagar
23. Construction of Multi Sports indoor Hall and gymnasium Hall at RCPE, Panisagar.
24. 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 Shahid Bhagat Singh Yuba Awas.
3. Umakanta Mini Stadium, Agartala
4. Swami Vivekananda Stadium, Agartala
5. Samar Choudhri Smriti Multipurpose Sports Hall at Belonia
6. Multipurpose Sports hall at Ambassa, 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 at Belonia – South District .
13. Mini Stadium at Chandrapur Class XII School.
14. Mini Stadium at Hrisyamukh Class XII School.
15. Indoor & Gymnasium Hall at NSRCC, Agartala

SPORTS TALENT SCHOLERSHIP PROVIDING DURING THE YEAR 2018-19

Table:15.33

Year	General (Boys & Girls)	S/C (Boys & Girls)	S/T (Boys & Girls)	Total
2018-19	298 Nos.	116 Nos.	160 Nos.	574 Nos.

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

ACHIEVEMENT REPORT OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR, 2018-19

Table:15.34

S L. NO.	ACTIVITY / PROGRAMME	ACHIEVEMENTS	BENEFICIARY
1	Organization of State level Swimming competition at Jaganath Dighi, Agartala on 26/07/2018.	4 nos. Participants have been selected for participation in National Level Swimming Competition at Murshidabad, W.B.	25 nos.
2	Participation in National level Swimming Competition in Ganga, Murshidabad, W.B. w.e.f. 25 th to 26 th August,2018.	Sri Nagbar Hossein Podder has achieved 2 nd position in 19 KM and followed by other swimmers achieved 4 th , 5 th and 7 th Position.	4 nos.
3	Organization of State Level Display of Bharatiyam programme on observation of Independence Day at AR Ground, Agartala on 15 th August,2018.	300nos. School students were participated on display of Bharatiyam during Independence Day, 2018 at AR Ground, Agartala.	300 nos.
4.	Seminar on Formation of State Youth Policy w.e.f. 9 th to 10 th October,2018 at SBS Youth Hostel, Khejurbagan, Agartala.	100nos. NGO officials and representative from different Departments had take part in this seminar.	100 nos.
5.	Participation in the Youth Conclave at Gangtok, Sikkim, from 27 th to 31 st October,2018	Sri Sayan Naha achieved 3 rd position in Quiz Competition. Total 25 nos. (Including officials) participants were represented from the State in this Youth Conclave.	25 nos.
6.	Selection trial cum competition prior to participation in the 6 th North East Youth Festival, 2018 at Agartala w.e.f. 6 th to 7 th October,2018.	300 nos. participants from different Districts had participated in this selection trial cum compt.	300 nos.
7.	Organization of 6 th North East	This year, 6 th North East Youth	

	level Youth Festival at Agartala w.e.f.15 th to 18 th November,2018.	<p>Festival 2018 was organized by Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Tripura in collaboration with Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India with the theme “Youth for Drug Free North East.”Around 800 youth from all Northeastern States had participated in Inter-state competitive and non-competitive cultural events, Folk Dance, Folk Song, Rock Band performances, One Act Play, Motivational Talk, Instrumental Guitar Competition, Yuva Kriti (Painting, Clay Modeling & Handicrafts) Adventure activities (Kayaking & Tracking), Martial Arts and Food Festival.</p> <p>In competitive event categories like in Folk Dance: Tripura declared 1st position. In One Act Play competition; Tripura stood 1st position, In Rock Band Competition; Tripura stood 3rd position.</p> <p>In painting competition; Host State Tripura took 1st position. In clay modeling competition; Tripura stood 3rd position and in photography competition; Tripura was adjudged 1st position.</p>	800 nos.
8.	Organization of 3 days Residential training programme on Youth Employability Skill, Leadership and Personality Development w.e.f. 5 th to 7 th March,2019 at SBS Youth Hostel, Agartala.	150 nos. unemployed youths and NSS volunteers from different districts had taken part in this training programme.	150 nos.
9.	State Level Bharatiyam Programme on observation of Republic Day, 26 th January,2019 at Assam Rifle Ground	300 nos. School students had taken part in this event.	300 nos.

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

KHELO-INDIA SCHEME

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.

Table:15.35

SL No.	Name of Project	Location	Project Cost Rs. in Crore
1	(i)Construction of Synthetic Athletics	Dasarath Dev State Sports Complex, Badharghat, Agartala, West Tripura	12.00
2	Track (Rs.7.00 Crore)	Bholagiri Playground, near State Guest House, West District, Agartala	12.00
3	and		
4	(ii)Construction of Football Turf(Rs.5.00 Crore)	Dhalai District Sports Complex, Kekmacharra, Ambassa, Dhalai District	12.00
5	Construction of Multipurpose Hall	Gomati District Sports Complex, Udaipur, Gomati District	12.00
6	Construction of Synthetic Football Turf	Harerkhola, Kamalpur, Dhalai District	8.00
7	Construction of Synthetic Football Turf	Khowai Government H.S (Boys) School playground, Khowai District	5.00
8	Construction of Swimming Pool	Kirtantali, near Bimal Sinha Academy School, Kailashahar, Unakoti District.	5.00
	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track	Regional College of Physical Education (RCPE), Panisagar, North Tripura	7.00
		Total Rs. :-	73.00

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

ACHIEVEMENT REPORT OF TRIPURA STATE BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES DURING THE YEAR 2018-19

1. 21st June 2018 Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides attended in the 4th International Yoga Day in their respective Sub-Division/ Dist. Headquarter total 1000 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.

2. 25th June 2018 Sonamura Dist. Bharat Scouts & Guides attended Social Service Camp during Ratha Jatra, a traditional festival of Tripura at Melaghar. total 100 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.
3. 20th to 27th July 2018,150 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.
4. 10th to 14th August 2018, 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
5. Scout Master Sri Bijoy Krishna Acharjee from Tripura State attended in the “Messenger of Peace” Coordinator Course at NHQ, New Delhi 2018.
6. Scouts, Guides, Rover, Rangers of Tripura State attended in the Independence 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 1st prize (Scout Section) in the parade with other parade persons. Total 1400 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.
7. 15th to 19th October 2018, Tripura Bharat Scouts & Guides rendered their service in the Durgapuja Social Camp 2018 at Jirania. 100 nos. Scouts & Guides attended from Jirania Sub-Div
8. 7th November 2018 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.
9. 18 no’s Scouts & Guides from Tripura State participate National Integration Camp held at Maligoan, Assam on 14th to 20th December 2018.
10. Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides organized the Advance Course for Scout Master & Guide Captain 30th December 2018 to 5th January 2019. 40 nos. Scouts/ Guides from Tripura State attended the programme.

11. 8 no's Scouts & Guides from Tripura State participate 3rd State level Scouts & Guides Jamboree 2017-18 at Raipur, Chhattisgarh on 28th December 2017 to 02nd January 2018.
12. Sadar Dist. Scout & Guides, Rover / Ranger render their service in the National Youth Day celebration on 12th January 2019 which was held at Vivek Udyan, Agartala organized by Ramakrishna Mission, Agartala. Total 200 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.
13. Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides Celebrated the Flag Day –2019 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.
14. Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides organized State Level Rajya Puraskar Selection Camp on 7th to 11th February at Agartala. 80 nos. Scouts & Guide, Rover Ranger & Official attend at the said programme.
15. Scouts, Guides, Rover, Rangers of Tripura State observed the Republic Day-2019 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 2nd 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.
16. Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides Celebrated Thinking day all over the State in a befitting manner on 22nd February 2019. 1500 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose. Sadar Dist. Scouts & Guides Unit leaders Distributed sweets & fruit for old age home at Barjala, Agartala.
17. Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides organized the Annual Training Camp 2019 for Scout, Guide Rover & Ranger Captain 19th to 23rd February 2019. 180 nos. Scouts/ Guides from Tripura State attended the programme.

Achievement Report of Yoga during the year 2018-19

1. Organized 4th International Yoga day on 21-06-2018 at Khumlung. There are 10 Nos. participant participated in the said programme.

2. Organized School games of Yoga (Sub-Junior Girls) at Maharashtra.
3. Organized India Yoga Federation at Tamilnadu.
4. All India Yoga Sports Championship 23rd November to 25th November, 2018
5. Yoga Teachers Training programme .
6. B.S.F Yoga Training programme.

Table:15.36

SLNo.	Name of Programme	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1	School games of Yoga	2 Nos.	1 No.	Nil
2	India Yoga Federation	1 No.	Nil	2 Nos.
3	All India Yoga Sports Championship	2 Nos.	1 No.	Nil

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

Annual Performance Report for the year 2018-2019

Tripura State NSS Cell

Table:15.37

Male	Female	Total	Gen	SC	ST	Minority	OBC
16240	16360	32600	12340	5550	10110	2550	3050

Allocation	32600
Total NSS Unit	336
Total NSS P.O.	336
Total NSS Volunteers	32600
Actual enrolment at the University College Level:	
Total No. of Colleges having NSS Unit and P.O.	33 Nos.
i) Male:	1520
ii) Female :	1660
iii) Total :	3180
iv) SC/ST :	980/610
Actual enrolment at + 2 level	
Total No. of H.S. Schools	303 Nos.

having NSS Unit and P.O.	
i) Male:	14320
ii) Female :	15100
iii) Total :	29420
iv) SC/ST :	9100/4900

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

Central Share 2018-2019 :

1st Instalment Rs. 1,39,36,500/- (Sanctioned and distributed to the different units in Tripura)

2nd Instalment (Central Share and State Share) is due.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

1. Participation in different NSS Camps outside Tripura:

- i) 11 NSS Volunteers and one NSS Programme Officer of Tripura participated in the Adventure camp, 2018 held at Bhalukpong, AP w.e.f. 30th October, 2018 to 8th November, 2018.
- ii) 23 NSS Volunteers and Two NSS Programme Officer of Tripura participated in the Adventure camp, 2018 held at Dirang, West Kemang Dist. Arunachal Pradesh w.e.f. 15th to 24th November, 2018.
- iii) 5 NSS Volunteers and one Team Leader of Tripura participated in the Adventure camp, 2018 held at Dirang, West Kemang Dist. Arunachal Pradesh w.e.f. 25th November 2018 to 4th December 2018.
- iv) 6 NSS Volunteers and one NSS Programme Officer of Tripura participated in the National Integration Camp, 2018 held at Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra w.e.f. 15th to 21st December 2018.
- v) 10 NSS Volunteers and One NSS Programme Officer of Tripura participated in the National Integration Camp, 2019 at Don Bosco University, Assam from 8th to 14th March 2019
- vi) 58 NSS Volunteers and two NSS Programme Officers of Tripura participated in the North East NSS Festival, 2019 at Don Bosco University, Assam from 18th to 22nd March, 2019.

2. **Seminar on PFMS** : This Seminar was organized by the Tripura State NSS Cell Department of Youth Affairs & Sports on 18th& 19th April 2018 at Shaheed Bhagat Singh Yuba Awas, Khejurebagan, Agartala where 300 NSS Programme Officers from throughout the State have participated. Hon'ble Minister, YAS, Govt. of Tripura Inaugurate the Seminar on 18th April, 2018. The Account Officers of SPMU, PFMS, Govt. of Tripura took the classes on PFMS.
3. **Participation in the Parade of Road Safety Week at Agartala** : The NSS Volunteers took part in the State Level Road Safety Week Parade at Swami Vivekananda Maidan, Agartala on 23rd April, 2018. Besides the parade programme, 1500 NSS Volunteers are also participated in the said programme.
4. **World Blood Donors Day**: 800 NSS volunteer have participated in Seminar during the observance of World Blood Donor Day held on 14/06/2018 at Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan, Agartala. The Hon'ble Health Minister of Tripura graced the programme as Chief Guest.
5. **Mega Blood Donation Camp**: A Mega Blood donation Camp-cum-seminar was organized at Agartala Town Hall on 18th June, 2018. Hon'ble Health Minister of Tripura, Hon'ble Minister, YAS, Secretary, YAS were present in the Blood Donation Festival. 53 Units of Blood were collected in the Blood donation Camp.
6. **Observance of International Day of Yoga**: The Education (YAS) Department, Govt. of Tripura has observed 4th State Level International Day of Yoga on 21st June, 2018 by organising Demonstration of Yoga, etc. at all the Block, Sub-Division, District and State Headquarter where 15000 NSS Volunteers have participated throughout the State.

Smt. Anupriya Patel, Hon'ble Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, Sri Biplab Kumar Deb, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura, Sri Monoj Kanti Deb, Hon'ble Minister, Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Govt. of Tripura and other dignitaries were present in the 4th State Level International Day of Yoga, 2018. 2000 NSS Volunteers have participated in this programme.
7. **State Level NSS Festival**: The State Level NSS Festival was organised by the State NSS Cell, Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Tripura from 16th to 18th July, 2018. Sri Biplab Kumar Deb, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura Inaugurated the Festival at Agartala Town Hall, Agartala on 17/07/2018 at 11:30 a.m. in presence of Sri Manoj Kanti Deb, Hon'ble Minister, Youth Affairs & Sports, Sri Samarjit Bhowmik, Secretary, Youth Affairs

&Sports, Sri Dipak Kumar, Asstt. Programme Advisor, NSS Regional Centre Guwahati, and Sri Udayan Sinha, Director, Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Tripura.

About 1,000 NSS Volunteers of different NSS Units of throughout the State including Cultural Troupes was present during the Opening Ceremony.

The Agartala Town Hall was used for organization of Seminar, Motivation classes and Quiz competition, etc during the Festival period.

8. Participation in the State Level Independence Day Parade, 2018

: The NSS Volunteers took part in the State Level Independence Day Parade at Assam Rifles Ground, Agartala on 15th August, 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 Independence Day Parade, 2018 throughout the state.

9. Swachhta Pakawara and Swachhta Hi-Seva: Different NSS Units of Tripura organized the Programme of Swachhta Pakawara and Swachhta Hi-Seva.

10. Pre-RD Selection Trial:- For selection of NSS Volunteers for participating in the NSS Pre-Republic Day Parade Camp of 2018, a State Level Selection Trial was held at the Umakanta Academy Ground, Agartala on 23/09/2018. Total 80 nos. of NSS volunteers from all over Tripura participated in the Trial out of which 16 NSS volunteers (9 Male & 7 Female) have been selected.

11. NSS Day, 2018: To mark the 50th NSS Day, the State NSS Cell, Department of Education(YAS) organized a Bi-Cycle Rally and Seminar-cum-Cultural Programme at North Gate, Agartala and Agartala Town Hall on 24th September, 2018. Sri Sudip Roy Barman, Hon'ble Minister, Health & Family Welfare Department, Govt. of Tripura Flag Off the Rally and Sri Asish Kumar Saha, Hon'ble MLA, Tripura Legislative Assembly Inaugurate the Seminar-cum-Cultural Programme. 1500 NSS volunteers of Sadar Sub-division participated in the programme and 8 NSS Units performed their cultural programme.

All the NSS Units of Tripura observed the NSS Foundation Day on 24th September 2018 by organizing Seminar, Cultural Programmes, and Awareness Rally etc at their respective Units.

12. **National Voluntary Blood Donors Day:** 500 NSS Volunteers (including NSS POs) have participated in the Awareness Programme on National Voluntary Blood Donors Day organized by the Tripura State Blood Transfusion Council at Agartala Town Hall on 1st October 2018 in presence of Sri Sudip Roy Barman, Hon'ble Health Minister of Tripura and other dignitaries.
13. **Pre-Republic Day Parade:** 13 NSS Volunteers and One NSS Programme Officer from different NSS Units of Tripura have been sponsored for participation in the N.E. Region Pre-Republic Day Parade Camp, 2018 held at University of Science & Technology Meghalaya (USTM) w.e.f. 4th to 13th November, 2018
14. **North East youth Festival:** 100 nos. of NSS Volunteers have been performing Volunteers duty from 15th to 18th November, 2018 for helping the participants coming from different NE States of North East Youth Festival, 2018 held at Agartala organized by Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Govt. of Tripura.
15. **7th International Tourism Mart-2018:** 115 Nos. of NSS Volunteers have been performing Volunteers duty from 19th to 24th November, 2018 for helping the successful organization of 7th International Tourism Mart-2018 held at Agartala.
16. **National School Games (Football & Gymnastic):** 1700 Nos. of NSS Volunteers participated in the Opening Ceremony of National School Games (Football & Gymnastic) at Agartala on 9th December 2018 and 16th December 2018 respectively.
17. **Celebration of World AIDS Day, 2018:** To mark the World AIDS Day-2018, the State NSS Cell organised a Colourful AIDS Awareness programme at Agartala on 1st December 2018 in collaboration with the Tripura State AIDS Control Society. Hon'ble Health Minister 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.
18. **Participation in the State Level Republic Day Parade, 2019 :** The NSS Volunteers took part in the State Level Republic Day Parade at Assam Rifles Ground, Agartala on 1st January, 2019. The NSS Contingent secured 3rd 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, 2019 throughout the state.
19. **R.D. Parade Camp:** 2 Nos. of Volunteers namely Ms. Antara Naha, Govt. College of Art & Craft, Agartala and Sri Surajit Datta of Bir

Bikram Memorial College, Agartala have participated in Republic Day Parade, 2019 at New Delhi.

- 20. District Level Youth Parliament Programme :** The NSS Units of Dhalai Dist. Polytechnic, SD Memorial Govt. Music College, Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar and NS Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur as per directives of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India has successfully organize District Level Youth Parliament, 2019 (4 districts namely Dhalai, West, North & Gomati) on 24th January, 2019 at own Districts.
- 21. State Level Youth Parliament Programme, 2019 at Tripura:** The State NSS Cell, Education (YAS) Department, Govt. of Tripura as per directives of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India has successfully organize State Level Youth Parliament, 2019 on 5th February, 2019 at the Auditorium Hall of SDM Govt. Music College, Agartala.
- 22. National Youth Parliament, 2019:** 2 Nos. of Participants and 4 Nos. of Delegates from Tripura have participated in the National Youth Parliament, 2019 at Delhi from 26th to 27th February, 2019.
- 23. Reception of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India at Agartala on 9th February 2019:** 1000 NSS Volunteers participated in the Reception programme on 9th February 2019 at different places of Agartala with banner and National Flag.
- 24. Participation of 4 days Training Programme:** 35 NSS Programme Officers of Tripura participated in the 4 days Training Programme on Youth & Sustainable Development Goals w.e.f. 25th to 28th February 2019 at Tripura State Co-operative Union, Agartala Tripura.
- 25. Role of Youths in Building Glorious India :** 300 NSS volunteers participated in the Special Seminar on Role of Youths in Building Glorious India on 15th February, 2019 at R.S. Bhawan, Agartala organized by Prajapita brahma Kumaris Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya in collaboration with Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Govt. of Tripura.
- 26. Peace Rally:** 300 NSS Volunteers participated in the Peace Rally of Pulwama attacked by the terrorist and 40 nos. CRPF are dead on 18th February, 2019 in collaboration with Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Govt. of Tripura.

100 Nos. NSS Units of Tripura participated in the Peace Rally of Pulwama attacked by the terrorist and 40 nos. CRPF are dead at their respective sub-divisions and their units.
- 27. Training Programme on Youth Employability Skills, Leadership and Personality Development for Youth & NSS Volunteers :** 120 Nos. of NSS Volunteers of Tripura participated in the 3 (three) days

residential Training Programme on Youth Employability Skills, Leadership and Personality Development at SBS Yuba Awas, Khejurbagan, Agartala from 5th to 7th March 2019 organised by Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Govt. of Tripura in collaboration with Directorate of Skill Development, Govt. of Tripura.

- 28. International Women's Day :** 1000 NSS Volunteers participated in the Rally at Agartala on 07/03/2019 as a part of the programme of observance of State Level International Women's Day, 2019.
- 29. 49th Gymnastic Programme:** 250 Nos. of NSS Volunteers participated in the opening ceremony of 49th Gymnastic programme at NSRCC Agartala on 29th March 2019 at NSRCC, Agartala. His Excellency Governor of Tripura graced the occasion as Chief Guest.
- 30.** Tripura state NSS Cell organized **85** Nos. of Blood donations Camp in the every nook of the Tripura State through different NSS Units of H.S. School, Colleges, University& Open NSS Unit where **2278** units of Blood collected in the year 2018-19.

LIST OF THE MEDAL WINNERS IN 64TH NATIONAL SCHOOL GAMES, 2018-19

Table:15.38

Sl. No	Name of the participants & School	School name with postal address	Discipline	Event	Team/ Individual	Position	Competition name	Date & Venue of the Meet / Competition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Sari Molsom D/o. Rejimenhori Molsom	St. James HS School, Gongrai, Sepahijala	Football	U-17 Girls	Team	Champion	64 National School Games	8th Dec. - 13th Dec. 2019 Agartala, Tripura
2	Sunali Debbarma D/o. Budhurai Debbarma	Jampuijala Girls High School, Sepahijala	do	do	Team	Champion		
3	Sunita Debbarma D/o. Nirranjan Debbarma	Mungia bari HS School, Teliamura, Khowai	do	do	Team	Champion		

4	Anjali Debbarma D/o. Adhin Ch Debbarma	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
5	Hena Debbarma D/o. Binoy Debbarma	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
6	Ratanmala Debbarma D/o. Sanat Kr Debbarma	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
7	Jarna Debbarma D/o. Dilip Debbarma	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
8	Sabnam Debbarma D/o. Lt. Ratiranjan DB	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
9	Sefali Debbarma D/o. Sanjit Debbarma	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
10	Elisa Jamatia D/o. Dhaja Kr. Jamatia	TSS, Badhar ghat	do	do	Team	Champion		
11	Biporung Reang D/o. Soronjoy Reang	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
12	Anita Jamatia D/o. Ananda Sadhan Jamatia	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
13	Anjana Tripura D/o. Rajendra Tripura	do	Football	U-17 Girls	Team	Champion	64 National School Games	8th Dec. - 13th Dec. 2019 Agartala, Tripura
14	Sijanti Reang D/o. Ratnajoy Reang	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
15	Uma Devi Jamatia D/o. Samrat Jamatia	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
16	Khasmaiti Reang D/o. Khabiram Reang	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
17	Lasmita Reang D/o. Nabiratan Reang	TSS, Panisa gar, North Dist.	do	do	Team	Champion		
18	Dhanita Reang D/o. Tapanjoy Reang	do	do	do	Team	Champion		
19	Priyankax Dasgupta D/o. Swapan Dasgupta	Sankar yacharj ya Vidyayan atan	Gymnastics U-17 Girls (Artistics)	Floor Exercise	INDV.	1st	64 National School Games	15th Dec. - 19th Dec. 2019 Agartala
				All Round Championship	INDV.	2nd		

				B. Beam	INDV.	3rd		a, Tripura
				Table Vault	INDV.	3rd		
				Team Championship	Team	3rd		
20	Rishita Saha D/o. Udit Saha	Assam Rifles Public HS School, Sadar	do	do	Team	3rd		
21	Souravita Das D/o. Rakesh Das		do	do	Team	3rd		
22	Sharmili Chakraborty D/o. Sekhar Charkaborty		Gymnastics U-17 Girls (Artistics)	Team Championship	Team	3rd	64 National School Games	15th Dec. - 19th Dec. 2019 Agartala, Tripura
23	Lisha Debbarma D/o. Narendra Debbarma		do	do	Team	3rd		
24	Debashree Sarkar D/o. Dipak Sarkar		do	do	Team	3rd		
25	Asmita Paul D/o. Arun Chandra Paul	M.G.M. HS School, Agartala	Gymnastics U-19 Girls (Artistics)	All Round Championship	INDV.	1st		
				Table Vault	INDV.	1st		
				B. Beam	INDV.	1st		
				Floor Exercise	INDV.	1st		
				Unevan Bar	INDV.	3rd		
26	Sahar Mahammed S/o. Swapan Miah	TSS, Badhar ghat, Sadar	Gymnastics U-14 Boys (Artistics)	H. Bar	INDV.	1st		
				P. Bar	INDV.	2nd		
				Table Vault	INDV.	2nd		
				R. Ring	INDV.	2nd		
27	Joydeb Ghosh S/o. Gopal Kumar Ghosh	Umakanta Academy, Agartala	Gymnastics U-19 Boys (Artistics)	Table Vault	INDV.	3rd		
28	Rima Begam D/o. Harun Miah	T.S.S, Badhar ghat, Sadar	Yoga Girls U-14	Yoga	INDV.	1st	64 National School Games	29th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 2019 at Aurang
					Team	2nd		
29	Sheli Debnath D/o. Dipankar Debnath	N.S.Vidyaniketan,	Yoga Girls U-17	Yoga	INDV.	1st		

		Sadar						abad, Mahara shtra
30	Tanmoy Das D/o. Biswajit Das	Assam Rifles HS School, Sadar	Yoga Boys U- 17	Yoga	INDV.	2nd		
31	Puja Saha D/o. Ajoy Saaha	M.T.B. Girls HS School	Yoga Girls U- 14	Yoga	Team	2nd	64 National School Games	29th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 2019 at Aurang abad, Mahara shtra
32	Puja Bhattacharjee, D/o. Lt. Partha Bhattacharjee	T.S.S, Badhar ghat, Sadar	do	Yoga	do	2nd		
33	Puja Saha D/o.Swapan Saaha	Ramtha kur Pathsal a Girls HS School	do	Yoga	do	2nd		
34	Sneha Roy D/o. Biswajit Roy	N.S.Vid yaniket an, Sadar	do	Yoga	do	2nd		
35	Priti Paul D/o. Ranjit Paul	Singich hara No-2 High School, Khowai	KURASH GIRLS U-17	- 48 KG	INDV.	3rd		
36	Jeneki Molsom D/o. Narotmoni Molsom	Taidub ari HS School, Amarp ur, Gomati	do	- 52 KG	INDV.	3rd		29th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 2019 at Aurang abad, Mahara shtra
37	Somraj Dasgupta S/o. Bhabesh Dasgupta	Mekhli Para DinaDa yal High School, Old Agartal a	KURASH BOYS U-17	- 60 KG	INDV.	3rd		
38	Bondon Kumar Kaipeng S/o. Amring Lal Kaipeng	Taidub ari HS School, Amarp ur, Gomati	do	- 50 KG	INDV.	3rd		
39	Chaman Sing Gour S/o. Punau Gour	Kamalp ur HS School, Kamalp ur, Dhalai	VOVINA M U-19 (B)	50-55 KG	INDV.	2nd		26th Dec. to 31st Dec. 2019 at Indore,

40	Ajoy Das S/o. Hare Krishna Das	Pallima ngal HS School,	VOVINA M U-19 (B)	45-50 KG	INDV.	3rd	Madhy a Prades h 27th - 31st Dec. 2018 at Ranchi, Jharkh and
41	Iman Debbarma S/o. Lt. Shyampada DB	Kabiraj tilla HS School, Badhar ghat, Sadar	JUDO Boys (U- 14)	- 40 KG	INDV.	3rd	

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

LIST OF THE MEDAL WINNERS IN 2ND EDITION KHELO INDIA YOUTH GAMES,

2018-19

Table:15.39

Sl. No	Name of the participants & School	School name with postal address	Discipline	Event	Team/ Individual	Position	Competition name	Date & Venue of the Meet / Competition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Asmita Paul D/o. Arun Ch. Paul	M. G. M. HS School, Sadar	Gymnastics (Artistics) U-21 Girls	Table Vault	INDV.	1st	2nd Edition Khelo India Youth Games	9th Jan. - 20th Jan. 2019 at Pune, Mahara shtra
				B. Beam	INDV.	3rd		
2	Priyanka Dasgupta D/o. Swapan Dasgupta	Sankaryacha rjya Vidyayatan, Sadar	Gymnastics (Artistics) U-17 Girls	Table Vault	INDV.	2nd		
				B. Beam	INDV.	2nd		
				Floor Excercise	INDV.	2nd		
3	Debanjali Nath D/o. Dilip Ch. Debnath	Tripura Sports School, Badharghat	Judo Girls U- 17	- 40 KG	INDV.	3rd		

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

S Y N O P S I S

Table: 15.40

		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
(A)	64TH NATIONAL SCHOOL GAMES 2018-19	9	7	11	27
(B)	KHELO INDIA YOUTH GAMES 2018-19	1	3	2	6
GRAND TOTAL		10	10	13	33

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

**MEDAL TALLY OF TRIPURA SCHOOL SPORTS BOARD IN NATIONAL
COMPETITION DURING 2018-19**

(A) IN 64TH NATIONAL SCHOOL GAMES 2018-19

Table: 15.41

Sl. No.	Discipline	Date & Venue	Medal won			Total
			Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1	Football (Girls) U-17 Yrs	9th - 13th Dec. 2018 at Agartala, Tripura	1	0	0	1
2	Gymnastics (B & G) U-14, 17, 19 Yrs	16th - 20th Dec. 2018 at Agartala, Tripura	6	4	5	15
3	Yoga (B & G) U-14 & 17 Yrs	15th - 20th Dec. 2019 at Aurangabad, Maharashtra	2	2	0	4
4	Judo (Boys) U-14 Yrs	27th - 31st Dec. 2018 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	0	0	1	1
5	Vovinam (Boys) U-19 Yrs	26th - 31st Dec. 2018 at Indore, Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	2
6	Kurash (B & G) U-17 Yrs	29th Jan. 2018 - 2nd Feb. 2019 at Aurangabad, Maharashtra	0	0	4	4
TOTAL			9	7	11	27

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

(B) IN KHELO INDIA YOUTH GAMES 2018-19

Table: 15.42

Sl. No.	Discipline	Date & Venue	Medal won			Total
			Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1	Gymnastics (Artistics) Girls U-21 yrs.	9th Jan. - 20th Jan. 2019 at Shiv Chhatrapati Sports Complex, Pune, Maharashtra	1	3	1	5
2	Judo Girls U- 17 yrs.		0	0	1	1
TOTAL			1	3	2	6

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

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 2018-19.***
- ***Number of beds in these medical institutions were 4,377 in 2018-19.***
- ***The State has better sex ratio of 998 other than all India level of 991.***
- ***Total 3,53,265 children were covered under pulse-polio programme in 2018-19.***

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 10,491.69sq.km. Princely State Tripura merged with India on 15th October 1949. The State is surrounded by Bangladesh in South, West & North and at the East side neighbouring States Mizoram and Assam. Tripura is full of natural resources like medicinal plants. Bamboo and Oranges are commonly nurtured in our State.

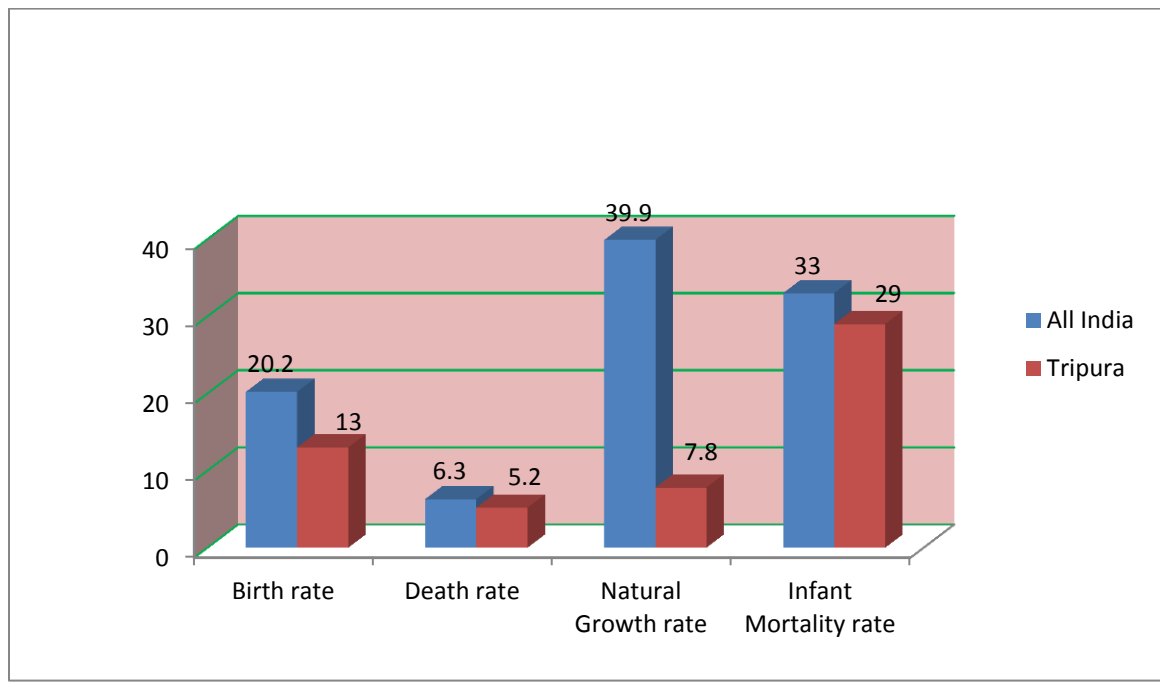
The Health & Family Welfare Department is continuous endeavour to improve the health management system in more scientific ways. To achieve the goals set by WHO in time, the Department is trying to provide health care door to door and continuously aware the people of Tripura regarding health issues specially in rural areas. The Department is trying to build more PHC & CHC in hilly Tribal areas. Already registration of births & deaths started through online. The Department is giving utmost care so that every delivery should be institutional delivery. To reduce infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, immunisation programme in full swing so that no child left out without immunisation. The Department is continuously monitoring the system. The officers and staffs of the Department are moving towards the remotest places of Tripura so that the goal can easily achieve.

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 as per latest release of data in 2017 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 16.1.

Items	All India	Tripura
Birth rate	20.2	13.0
Death rate	6.3	5.2
Natural growth rate	13.9	7.8
Infant mortality rate	33	29
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-2017 & 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 2018-19 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	228	133
2	Radiographer	106	80	26
3	Pharmacist (allopathic)	756	299	457
4	MPS (female)	180	107	73
5	MPS (male)	181	127	54
6	MPW (female)	1437	838	599
7	MPW (male)	1232	1002	230
8	Staff nurse	3269	2271	998
9	Medical Officer (Allopathic)	1823	1050	773
10	Dental surgeon	81	34	47
11	Dental surgeon (ex-cadre)	105	22	83
12	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	89	25	64
13	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	58	47	11
14	Ophthalmic Assistant	52	32	20
15	Blood bank technician	95	51	44

Source: - Health & F.W. Department, Tripura.

Health Infrastructure:

There were 24-Hospitals, 22-Rural Hospitals/ Community Health Centres, 113-Primary Health Centres, 1133-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (allopathy, homeopathy & ayurvedic), 11- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2018-19 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 2018-19.

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	18	15	09	18	12	16	11	14	113
vi)	Sub-Centres/ Dispensary (Allopathic)	179	147	104	152	147	130	70	96	1025
vii)	Sub-Centres/Dispensary (Homeopathic)	23	12	05	12	10	03	05	03	73
viii)	Sub-Centres/	12	06	04	04	04	03	00	02	35

Dispensary (Ayurvedic)										
ix)	Blood Banks	02	01	01	02	01	02	01	01	11
x)	Blood Storage	01	01	00	02	00	02	00	01	07
xi)	Telemedicine Centre	03	04	02	06	04	05	02	05	31
xi	Referral hospital (FRU in Tripura) 8 (eight) nos.									

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 2018-19.

Table- 16.4.: Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions

District	Homeopathy	Ayurvedic
West	23	12
Sepahijala	12	06
Khowai	05	04
South	12	04
Gomati	10	04
North	03	03
Unakoti	05	00
Dhalai	03	02
Total	73	35

Source: - BO, DHS Govt.of Tripura

The total number of beds in medical institutions in the State is presented below for the year 2018-19.

Table- 16.5.

Items	Districts								
	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
No.									
No. of beds	1597	390	240	570	430	510	280	360	4377
State Hospitals	1407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1407
District Hosptials	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	140	60	170	90	100	50	120	830
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 2019 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.6.

Sl.No.	Category	1998	2013	2019
1	Medical Officer (allopathic)	541	731	1050
2	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	43	50	47
3	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	46	49	25
4	Medical Officer (Dental)	38	49	55
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	10	10	17
6	MPW (male)	371	680	1002
7	MPW (female)	603	631	838
8	Staff nurse	737	1883	2271
9	Field worker(Total MPW)	974	1311	1840

Source: - Health & FW Department.

Blood storage and Blood banks, 2018-19:

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	Sabroom Sub-Divisional Hospital	AGMC & GBP hospital, Tripura (West)
2	Amarpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	IGM hospital, Agartala, West Tripura
3	Melagarh Sub-Divisional Hospital	RGM Hospital, Kailashahar, Unakoti.
4	Kanchanpur, Sub-Divisional Hospital	District Hospital, Gomati Tripura
5	Kherangber hospital, Khumulwng	Santirbazar District Hospital , South Tripura
6	Longtharai Valley Sub-Divisional Hospital	Belonia S.D. Hospital South Tripura
7	Gandacharra, Sub-Divisional Hospital	Bhishalgarh S.D. Hospital, Sepahijala Tripura
		District Hospital, Dharmanagar, North Tripura
		BSM Hospital, Kamalpur, Dhalai Tripura
		District hospital, Kulai,Dhalai District
		Khowai District Hospital, Khowai

Source: - TSBTC (State), Agartala.

Achievement of Health Camp, 2018-19:

Table- 16.8.

Activity	Achievement
No. of health camp	12875
Total patient treated	280306
No. of fever patients	47627
No. of diarrhea patients	13154

Source : PH, DFWPM

Conduction of Health camps in hard to reach areas with the help of helicopter in Tripura, 2018-19.

Table- 16.9.

Activity	Achievement
No. of total patient treated	Nil
No. of fever patients	Nil
No. of diarrhea patients	Nil

Source: - PH , DFWM.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

Table- 16.10.

Activity	Achievement
Salt sample received	Nil
Salt sample tested (by S.T. Kits)	Nil
No. of sample compiles with PFA standard	Nil

Source: - NIDDCP.

FSSA, 2018-19

Table- 16.11.

Activity	Achievement
Samples received	259
Sample tested	259
Sample pending	Nil
Adulterated food	30 (sub-standard -21& unsafe -9)

Source: - FSSA.

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 2018-19 (April 2018 to March 2019) is given in the table.

Table- 16.12.

Year	District	Patient treated in		Total patients	Total No. of beds
		Out-door	Indoor		
2018-19	West Tripura	1612955	438141	2051096	1597
	Sepahijala Tripura	565271	65813	631084	390
	Khowai	310015	39450	349465	240
	Gomati	508095	95322	603417	430
	South	521388	95202	616590	570
	Dhalai	423744	94388	518132	510
	Unakoti	312632	40624	353256	280
	North	444172	61702	505874	360
	Total	4698272	930642	5628914	4377

Source: HMIS,

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 neighbouring country Bangladesh on its South, West and North



and the East side neighbouring 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 upmost 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 2018-19 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.13.

Method	Achievement/ Number
Total sterilisation	3072
Vasectomy	59
Tubectomy	2528
IUD insertion	484
CC users (Nirodh)	78651
Oral pill users	34119

Source: - HMIS Portal.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2018-19 is presented in following Table.

Table- 16.14.

Particulars	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
Sterilisation	1677	205	39	299	497	96	175	83	3072
Vasectomy	4	8	0	0	42	0	5	0	59
Tubectomy	1557	194	34	78	421	0	165	79	2528
IUD Insertion	116	3	5	221	34	96	5	4	484
CC Users/ distributed (Nirodh)	28430	4566	2013	13800	5289	6355	7988	10123	78651
Oral Pill Users/ distributed	8029	2355	1837	6625	2702	5194	3585	3792	3 4119

Source: - HMIS Portal.

Immunization:

State performance on immunization and MCH during the year 2018-19 are given in the following Table.

Table- 16.15.

Name of Vaccine	Achievement/ Number
DPT	49953
OPV	50071
BCG	48383
Measles 1/MR 1	48489
DT (5yrs)	31919
TT(Pregnant Women)	48166
TT (10 years)	21303
TT (16 years)	15368
IFA (Large)	41187
Vit- A solution (1 st Dose)	37855
Full immunization	47675
Hepatitis B0	34895
Hepatitis B1 (in Pent 1)	54460
Hepatitis B2 (in Pent 2)	52171
Hepatitis B3 (in Pent 3)	49953

Source: - SPI ,Immunization ,SHFWS.

Pulse Polio:

The national Pulse Polio immunization programme has been successfully implemented in the State since 1995-96. The district wise performance during 2018-19 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.16.

Month	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
2019	68319	48524	36164	38098	37988	50941	27835	45396	353265

Source: - SIO, SHFWS

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary blood donation by month during the year 2018-19 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
2018-19	26,745	5,676	32,421	777

Source: - TSBTC .

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in the State during the year 2018-19, the status of the scheme is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.18.

Activity	Achievement
Blood slides collected	500489
Blood slide examined	490600
Positive Cases	13183
PV/Mixed Cases	480

Source: NVBDCP .

Control of blindness and visual impairment:

The achievement of the control of blindness and visual impairment during 2018-19 is presented in the below noted table.

Table- 16.19.

Activity	Achievement
Cataract operations	9534
School covered	261
Teachers trained	-
School children screened	23367
Students found refractive error	789

Source: - NPCB.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

The achievement of the National Tuberculosis Control Programme under in the State during 2018-19 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.20.

Activity	Achievement
Sputum examined	26238
Sputum positive cases	1463
Total cases detected	2675

Source: - NIKSHAY.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2018-19 is presented in the given table.

Table- 16.21.

Activity	Achievement
Leprosy cases detected	26
Prevalence rate per 1000 population	0.06
Number of patients treated	37

Source: - NLEP.

National Cancer control programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2018-19 is presented in the given Table.

Table- 16.22.

Activity	Achievement
Mammography	Machine is condemned
Cancer patients received Chemotherapy	2364
Cancer patients received Radiotherapy	1143

Source: - Medical Superintendent, Cancer Hospital.

National mental health programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2018-19 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.23.

Activity	Achievement
Mental Patients treated at	OPD 1204(New OPD)+4717(Old OPD)5921
Mental Patients treated at IPD	598
Total	6519(IPD-OPD)

Source: - NMHP.

Budget for 2018-19 (RE):Table- 16.24.*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Department	Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total___
FW & PM	-	26564.26	26888.16	--	5345242
Health (R)	-	50318.21	1500.00	--	5181821

NLCPR-387.97

Source: H& FW Department, Tripura.

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor, in the State during 2018-19 is given in the table.

Table- 16.25.

2018-19	District	Patients Treated in	
		Indoor	Out-Indoor
	West	438141	1612955
	Sepahijala	65813	565271
	Khowai	39450	310015
	Gomati	95322	508095
	South	95202	521388
	Dhalai	34388	423744
	Unakoti	40624	312632
	North	61702	444172
	Total	930642	4698272

Source: HMIS, Poratal.

The number of patients treated by kinds of (Health Sub-Centre, PHC, CHC, Sub-Divisional Hospital, District Hospital), in the State during 2018-19 (April 2018 to March 2019.) is given in the following table.

Table- 16.26.

Name of the State	Tuberculosis	Syphilis	Fever	Smallpox
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	289	166	39617	Eradicated

Name of the State	Malaria	Leprosy	Cholera	Gastroenteritis
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	4701	--	--	25932

Name of the State	STI	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Tetanus
1	2	3	4	5

Tripura	166	3	--	--
Name of the State	Measles	Whopping cough	Typhoid	
1	2	3	4	
Tripura	237	7	2193	

Source: HMIS, Portal.

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 01.04.2019, out of 8723 rural habitations, 6147 habitations were fully covered, 2562 habitations were partially covered and 14 habitations are slip back on quantity basis. On quality basis, 4829 habitations were fully covered, 1225 habitations were partially covered and 2669 habitations are not covered.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION –GRAMIN :

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 behavioural 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 based on Baseline survey 2012 all the toilets 2,99,654 for the household without toilet has been constructed and all the 1,22,206 dysfunctional toilets as per Baseline survey 2012 have been reconstructed. State (Rural) including all GP/VC and Blocks has also declared as ODF as on 02-03-2019.

3. The brief status of PWD(DWS) as on 1st April, 2019 is presented in the following table:

A. Water Supply:

Table:16.27

ITEM	As On 01-04-2019
Deep tube well in operation (in Nos.)	Urban- 174, Rural- 1811 Total - 1985
Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 65, Rural- 82 Total - 147
Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 59, Rural- 864 Total - 923
Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1518.50, Rural- 10040.61 Total- 11559.11
Ground Water Treatment Plant (in Nos.)	Urban - 4, Rural - 35 Total - 39
Surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	Urban - 18, Rural - 36 Total - 54
Small Bore Tube Well (in Nos)	Urban- 84, Rural-3571 Total - 3655
Domestic connection (in Nos.)	Urban- 93218, Rural- 32406 Total - 125624
Road side stand posts (in Nos.)	Urban- 6613, Rural- 45336 Total - 51949
Functioning spot sources like as Mark-II/III/OHP Ring/Masonry/Sanitary Well/ Spring water sources etc. (in Nos) in rural areas	Urban- 1970, Rural- 16078 Total - 18048
Innovative Scheme	Rural - 249

Source; PWD (DWS) Department, Tripura.

B. Swachh Bharat Mission:

Table:16.28

ITEM	Achievement as on 31-03-2019 since 2012
Individual house Hold Latrine (BPL)	1,40,346
Individual house Hold Latrine (APL)	1,59,308
Community Sanitary complex	135
Reconstruction of defunct IHHL (APL&BPL)	1,22,206

Source; PWD (DWS) Department, Tripura.

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. IEC & HRD activities are also been conducted throughout the year in the State by the Department in Different school, Anganwadi Centre etc. to aware the people.

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 is 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 diseases' especially in rural and hilly areas.

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.

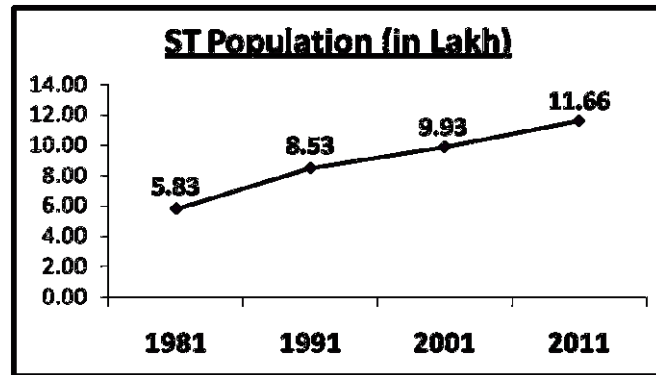
- ***ST population constitutes 31.8 percent of total population.***
- ***Special development packages for SC, OBC and Religious Minorities have been announced by the State Government.***
- ***19th January is celebrated as 'Kok-borok Day' in the State.***

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 people. The State Government attaches topmost priority for over all development of scheduled tribes people and 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/EMDB Schools/Ashram Schools
- *Livelihood Propagation -*
 - a. Horticulture.
 - b. Agriculture
 - c. Tea plantation.
 - d. Rubber plantation.
 - e. Pisciculture
- *Entrepreneurship 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. Beautician, Mason, Bar binder, Plumber
 - b. Carpenter, Motor Driving
 - c. Plastic Engineering
 - d. Tourism & Hospitality Management
- *Cultural Promotion through*
 - o Support initiatives for pujas & festivals.
 - o Workshop & Seminar.
 - o Museum.
- *Health Programme -*
 - o Screening of Sickle Cell Anaemia
 - 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, special 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 B.Ed, D.El.Ed 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.65/- 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 327 nos. of Boarding Houses, out of which 112 nos. are run by the Non Governmental Organizations. There are 215 nos. Government runs Boarding Houses (Boys-126, Girls-89) in State. Details of the achievement during the year 2018-19 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.2.

District	Achievement	
	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (Nos. of students)
North	308.11	2220
Unakoti	146.45	1036
Dhalai	467.59	3493
Khowai	247.33	1760
West	656.98	5020
Sepahijala	254.42	1732
Gomati	309.05	2324
South	326.17	2352
TTAADC	588.19	3670
TTWREIS	301.04	2291
Total	3605.33	25.898

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Pre-Matric scholarship:

Under this scheme, scholarship is provided @ Rs.40/- per month to the ST students from Class VI to VIII under State share for a period of 10(ten) months in a academic year. For the students of Class: IX to X, scholarship is provided @ Rs. 350/- for Hosteller and @ Rs. 150/- for Day Scholars per month under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for a period of 10 (ten) months in a academic year. Book and Ad hoc Grants is @ Rs. 1,000/- per annum for Hosteller and @ Rs.750/- per annum for Day Scholars. The ST students whose annual family income does not exceed

Rs.2,00,000/- are eligible for getting this Scholarship. Details of the achievement during the year 2018-19 are shown in the following table:

Table- 17.3.

Year	Class	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (Nos. of students)
2018-19	Class VI-VIII	135.71	35,536
	Class IX-X	318.77	10,798

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 2018-19 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.4.

Year	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (Nos. of students)
2018-19	3906.32	22,896

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

The rates of the stipend per month provided in 2018-19 under the scheme is presented in the following table.

Table-17.5.

Groups	Hostellers	Day Scholars	<u>(in Rs.)</u>
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 2018-19 are shown in the following table:

Table- 17.6.

District	Achievement	
	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (Nos. of students)
North	4.55	530
Unakoti	3.03	395
Dhalai	13.00	1401
Khowai	11.36	1304
West	40.71	2665
Sepahijala	10.80	1333
Gomati	15.87	1764
South	8.12	974
Total	107.44	10366

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 textbooks:

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) Education Department, Govt. of Tripura. Rate of supply of free textbooks 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 2018-19 are shown in the following table.

Table : 17.8.

District	Achievement	
	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (Nos. of students)
North	4.48	1203
Unakoti	4.56	759
Dhalai	6.15	2828
Khowai	9.15	3527
West	11.52	3380
Sepahijala	4.84	1966
Gomati	3.75	565
South	8.32	2624
Total	52.77	16,852

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 2018-19 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)
2018-19	43.44	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.65/- 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 2018-19 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
2018-19	14	34.33	649 Nos.	466 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 competitive examination.

Table- 17.11.

Year	Examination	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (Nos. of students)
2018-19	JEE	72.61	133 Nos.
	IAS		53 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	Course Name	Physical achievement (Nos. of students)	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)
2018-19	B.Ed, D.El.Ed	209 nos.	209.52
	GNM, ANM,Paramedical course	77 nos.	195.29

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 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):

To ensure quality education to all ST students by increasing enrolment ratio as well as reducing in ST dropout rates, new EMR School may be setup in all tribal dominated R.D Blocks. At present, 4 nos. EMR schools are functional at B.C. Nagar under South District, Rajnagar under Khowai District, Khumlwng under West Tripura and Kumarghat under Unakoti District. 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. 2 (two) nos. New EMR schools are being set up at East Nalicherra under Ambassa R.D. Block and East Daluma under Amarpur R.D. Block.

Results of the students of EMR schools in AISSE (Class-X) & AISSCE (Class-XII) in 2019 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)	17	24	41	13	12	25	2	6	8
	AISSCE (Class-XII)	2	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
EMR School, Khumulwng,	AISSE Class- (X)	29	26	55	25	22	47	13	11	24
	AISSCE Class-(XII)	2	11	13	0	6	6	0	1	1
EMR School, Kumarghat	AISSE Class-(X)	16	19	35	12	15	27	2	6	8

	AISSCE	5	3	8	2	0	2	1	0	1
	Class-(XII)									
EMR School, Rajnagar	AISSE	27	22	49	18	10	28	7	3	10
	Class-(X)									
	AISSCE	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	1	1
	Class-(XII)									

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Construction of Hostels for ST 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 basis for Boys Hostel and 100% share basis for Girls hostel between the State and Union Government. 1 (one) no. 100 seated ST Boarding houses for boys attached to B.K. Institute and 1 (one) no. 100 seated ST Boarding house for girls attached to Belonia girls high school were completed and inaugurated in the year 2018-19.

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 2018-19, the Department had spent Rs.3.80 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Kitchen Garden in ST Boys & Girls Hostel:

During the year 2018-19, Kitchen Garden had been provided to 215 nos. ST Boys and Girls Hostel within financial involvement of Rs. 21.50 lakh.

Economic Development

To ensure economic development, up gradation of livelihood and self-dependency of scheduled tribes is the main objective of this scheme. Various schemes like assistance to hardcore jhumia families through Rubber plantation, Bamboo Plantation, ARD Activities (Piggery, Goatery, and Poultry), Horti activities(Pineapple, Banana, Areca nut) are being implemented successfully for economic development of scheduled tribes. During the year 2018-19, total 1672 nos. Beneficiaries have been provided Rs. 927.00 lakh financial assistance for the above mentioned purpose.

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 qualifications, 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, motor

driving, beautician, mason, bar binder, plumber, plastic engineering, tourism & hospitality management etc. are provided. During the financial year 2018-19, Rs.100.00 lakh were provided to the implementing agencies for development of skill up-gradation of 528 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 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. It is a rich language from time immemorial and over and above, it is the language of major tribal communities residing in Tripura and its neighbouring 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, Conferences of tribal leaders etc. are also held under the scheme.

Table- 17.14.

Year	Physical achievement (Nos. of Organisation)	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)
2018-19	76	35.76

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; Principal Secretary/ Secretary, 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 2018-19 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.15.

Year	Physical achievement (Nos. of patient)	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)
2018-19	2307	38.31

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Screening Sickle Cell Anaemia:

The screening program of Sickle Cell Anaemia (SCA) among the tribal students of age 6-18 years had been started from 1st January 2016 in 8 districts of Tripura. Total 2,49,539 nos. ST students have been screened (as on March 2019). 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 1,30,799 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 2,00,358 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers (as on 31st March, 2019). Details of implementation of RoFR Act, 2006 are given below (as on 31st March 2019):

Table : 17.16.

Total no of forest rights so far vested	: 1,30,799
Total no of forest rights so far vested to S.T families	: 1, 30,797
Total no of forest rights so far vested to OFD	: 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.

To ensure the economic upliftment of the Forest Dwellers vested with the rights under the Act the State Government has taken initiative in this direction by 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. Initiative has been taken for incorporation of patta land in Forest Khatian.

Budget of Tribal Welfare Department for 2018-19 & 2019-20:

Detailed Budget Estimate & Revised Budget Estimate and Expenditure for the year 2018-19 of Tribal Welfare Department.

Table : 17.17.

Demand No.	Particulars	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
		BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	Expenditure 2018-19 (provisional)
19	1) TOTAL SALARY	1883	1815.48	1777.795
	of which			
19	1) Wages	11.00	12.00	9.97
19	2) TOTAL NON-SALARY			
	of which	40142.55	41009.51	47418.714
19	1) Electricity Charges	15.00	15.00	15.00
19	2) Share of taxes	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00
19	3) Transfer fund to TTAADC	13500.00	13500.00	13388.67
19	4) Special Assistance of Central Plan Schemes for TTAADC areas.	0.00	0.00	5720.00
19	5) Election	5.00	0.00	0.00
19	6) Village committee Election	0.00	100.00	10.08
19	7) Professional Service	20.00	16.00	2.94
19	8) Medical Reimbursement	8.00	5.00	0.52
19	9) Grants to PSUs/Boards/ Home/Bodies	75.00	75.00	75.00
19	10) State Share /State's Contribution	160.00	189.34	188.97
19	11) Scholarship/Stipend	4500.00	4500.01	4497.30
19	12) Grants-in-aid for Educational Institution	400.00	300.00	262.00
19	13) Repayment (NSTFDC loan)	100.00	0.00	0.00
19	14) Maintenance Hostel (minor work)	70.00	84.75	76.63
19	15) Others	475.00	380.00	363.764
19	16) Special development scheme	0.00	34.79	29.74
19	17) NABARD	169.55	269.55	169.55

19	18) NABARD (Interest)	0.00	12.34	8.08
19	19) Grants under Article 275(1)	1926.00	2174.20	2147.01
19	20) SCA to TSS	1907.00	1868.72	1669.34
19	21) Construction of Boys & Girls Hostel	100.00	100.00	0.00
19	22).Post Matric Scholarship	3047.00	3716.47	5705.71
19	23).Pre Matric Scholarship	539.00	539.00	59.99
19	24. Institutional support for marketing & development of Tribal Product (MFPO)	100.00	100.00	0.00
19	25) Protection of civil rights Act,1955 and Prevention of atrocities Act,1989	26.00	29.34	28.42
Grand Total		42025.55	42824.99	49206.479

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura

Detailed Budget Estimate for the year 2019-20in respect ofTribal Welfare Department.

Table : 17.18.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Demand No.	Particulars	Budget Estimate	
		2019-20	
19	1) Total Salary	1984.21	
	of which		
19	1)Wages	12.80	
19	2) TOTAL NON-SALARY	41595.90	
	of which		
19	1. Electricity Charges	15.00	
19	2. Share of Taxes	14300.00	
19	3. Transfer of fund to TTAADC	13500.00	
19	4. Special package for Tribal	0.00	
19	5. Village committee Election	100.00	
19	6. Professional Services	1.00	
19	7. Medical Reimbursement	5.00	
19	8. Outsourcing of Services	1.00	
19	9. Grants to PSUs/Boards/Home/Bodies	75.00	
19	10. State Share/State's Contribution	160.00	
19	11. Scholarship /Stipend	4500.00	
19	12. Grants-in-aid for Educational Institutions	300.00	
19	13. Repayment (NSTFDC Loan)	0.00	
19	14. Maintenance Hostels (Minor works)	56.00	
19	15. Nucleus Budget	45.00	

19	16. Others	335.00
19	17. Special Development Scheme (SDS)	0.00
19	18. NABARD	150.00
19	19. NABARD (Interest)	20.00
19	20. Grants under Article 275(1)	2000.00
19	21. SCA to TSS	2000.00
19	22. Construction of Boys & Girls Hostel	200.00
19	23. Post Matric Scholarship	3100.00
19	24. Pre Matric Scholarship	592.90
19	25. Institutional support for marketing & Development of Tribal Products (MFPO)	100.00
19	26. Protection of civil rights Act,1955 and Prevetion of atrocities Act,1989	40.00
Grand Total		43580.11

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC):

With a view to fulfil 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. During the year 2018-19, Rs.13388.67 lakhs was placed to TTAADC under Grants to TTAADC and Rs.13000.00 lakh under Share of Taxes.

Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative 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 schemes 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 2018-19, Rs.837.90 lakhs was provided to the 306 nos. ST youths as loan under transport, business and agriculture allied sector for self-employment and Rs.49.48 lakhs was provided to the 21 nos. ST youths as Education Loan.

Some important initiatives of the Government are as follows:

1. During 2018-19, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has sanctioned 2(Two) nos. new Ekalavya Model Residential Schools to be set up at Jampuijala R.D. Block and Chawmanu RD Block. 15.22 acres of land has been identified at Prabhapur Mouja for construction of new EMRS at Jampuijala Block and foundation stone for the same has been laid on 4th March 2019. Land measuring 15.40 acres has been identified at Manikpur for construction of new EMRS at Chawmanu RD Block and foundation stone for the same has been laid on 3rd March, 2019.
2. During 2018-19, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has sanctioned a new Ekalavya Model Day Boarding School (EMDBS) to be set up at Killa RD Block and 14.93 acres of land has been identified at Raiyabari TK.
3. Help Line Centre for NSP Portal: State Level Help Line for National Scholarship Portal (NSP 2.0) has been setup at the Directorate of Tribal Welfare for providing technical support to ST, SC, OBC & Minorities students and all stake holders.
4. Incentive to ST candidate qualified in IAS (Pre) Examination: ST candidate who will qualify in the IAS (Preliminary) Examination will be given Rs. 1.00 lakh as incentive for study materials for preparation of Main Examination.
5. Construction of College Hostels for Tribal students: Initiatives have been taken for construction of hostels in Guwahati, Shillong, Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata for the ST students from Tripura pursuing higher studies in various colleges. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI has approved Rs. 3.50 crore for construction of a 100 seated ST Boys Hostel at Shillong. For construction of remaining hostels fund, required has been sought under the 15th Finance Commission grant.

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 Castes (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 as either small and marginal farmers or sharecroppers 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 is a special body created to promote economic development of the Sch. Castes.

In 2018-19 the Total State Plan expenditure (34 SCSP Concern Deptts.) was Rs.3201.81 Crores while the SCSP expenditure was Rs.391.46 Crores which constitutes 12.22% of the total State Plan expenditure.

For the year 2019-20 the SCSP outlay is Rs.1133.38 Crores as against the total state plan outlay of Rs.10044.04 Crores. This is 11.28% of the state plan outlay.

Schedule Castes Sub-Plan

The Scheduled Castes Sub Plan(SCSP) 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 respect. 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 co-ordinating and supervising all Scheduled Castes Welfare activities at 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 well co-ordinated 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 direction not to divert the amount quantified in the annual plan budget of the respective Department. In January 1996, at decision was taken by the Government to book SCSP funds of all other Department against the budget head of the Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Sector wise plan expenditure of SCSP for 2018-19 and allocation for 2019-20.

Table : 17.19.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of sector	Total State Plan expenditure (2018-19)	Exp. Against SCSP during (2018-19)	Total State Plan Divisible Outlay for (2019-20)	Flow SCSP for (2019-20)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sector-I Agri allied services	17135.59	2452.89	103869.79	10433.33
2	Sector-II Rural Development	38139.69	1901.74	231762.74	28906.31
3	Sector-III Spl. area programme	--	--	--	--
4	Sector-IV Irrigation and Flood Control/DWS	24172.28	1271.94	64420.59	8277.82
5	Sector-V Energy	2432.20	422.25	2841.98	298.18
6	Sector-VI Industries & Minerals	8224.69	1785.11	15719.99	614.21
7	Sector-VII PWD (R&B)	43178.03	4421.71	88051.03	10706.43
8	Sector-VIII Communication	--	--	--	--
9	Sector-IX Science & Technology	693.20	132.39	682.42	39.25
10	Sector-X General Economic Services	--	--	--	--
11	Sector-XI Social Services	154578.57	21904.69	388826.24	40928.66
12	Sector-XII				

General Services	31626.79	4854.21	108229.94	13134.37
Grant Total	320181.04	39146.93	1004404.72	113338.56

Source: Welfare of SCs Department, Tripura.

The Total Plan Outlay for 2019-20 is Rs. 10044.04 Crores. Estimated flow of fund to SCSP according to B.E for 2019-20 is Rs. 1133.38 Crores, which constitutes 11.28% of the total State Plan outlay.

Loan and grant disbursed to economically weaker section by purpose and source in Tripura

Table : 17.20.

Rs.in Lakh

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
2018-19 (SC Corporation)						
Agri Sector	-	-	-	-	0	0
Small Business sector	-	-	-	-	28	79.80
Micro (NSFDC)	-	-	-	-	0	0
Micro (State)	-	-	-	-	0	0
Transport Sector	-	-	-	-	2	8.70
Education (NSFDC) 1 st instalment	-	-	-	-	33	41.66
Part instalment	-	-	-	-	-	144.65
Education (NSFDC) part instalment	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total	-	-	-	-	63	274.81
2018-19 (Safai Corporation)						
Agri Sector					0	0
Small Business sector					0	0
Transport sector					2	3.02
Total					2	3.02
2018-19 (PWDs)						
Agri Sector					0	0
Small Business sector					1	2.70
Transport sector					0	0
Education loan					0	0.67
Total					0	3.37
Grand total					66	281.20

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 : Derived data of Census 2011.

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 erstwhile SC& OBC Welfare Directorate.

The Activities of OBC Welfare Department, Govt. of Tripura are as follows:

i) Educational Development:-

a) *Pre-Matric Scholarship* - OBC Students of Class I to 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.150000/- 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) *B.Ed/D.El.Ed Courses* - OBC meritorious students 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) *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.

g) *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.

h) *Paramedical Courses* - OBC meritorious students of different stream having financially poor background get the opportunity to do the job oriented different training program directly under sponsorship of this Deptt. as per decision of the Govt. time to time.

i) *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.

j) *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 honoured with this prestigious award.

c) *Socio/Cultural Activities* – Department financially supports various socio cultural activities like rash, Chaitra mela etc. to organize these type of activities successfully.

The achievement for the year 2018-19 on core sectors as above are given below:-

Table: 17.22

Activities		Achievement for the year 2018-19	
		Physical	Financial (in lakhs)
Awarding of Scholarship / Stipend			
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship (50:50 Central/ State)	53158	531.58
2	Post -Martic Sclarship (100% Central)	17711	2450.00
3	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Memorial Merit Award (State fund)	14	2.00
4	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Memorial Gold Medal Award (State fund)	1873	28.09
Sponsord Courses (State fund)			
1	B.Ed Course	60	63.60
2	D.E1.Ed Course	40	38.40
3	G.N.M.Course	4	5.23
4	Para-Medical	40	69.70
Other Social activities			
1	Vidya Sagar Award	2	0.20

Source: Welfare of O.B.C. Department, Tripura

OBC Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura OBC Co-operative Development 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. 831.00 lakhs upto 2018-19.

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:

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, Lawyer, Pharmacist 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 2018-19 Rs.154.35 crores the Corporation disbursed Rs.150.03 crore for 10280 nos. beneficiaries out of which Rs. 11.21 crores for Education loan schemes to cover 963 nos. Poor OBC students for prosecution of Higher Studies. Repayment was made to NBCFDC an amount of Rs.64.78 crore. The Corporation recovered Rs.55.52 crores from beneficiaries.

The target & achievement for the year 2018-19. In different sectors are given below :-

Table:17.23

Sl · N o	Activities	2018-19	
		Physical	Financial (in lakhs)
1	Small Business & Agriculture	662	1568.35
2	Transport	52	73.40
3	Shilpa Sampada	231	769.10
4	Micro Finance & Mahila Samridhi Yojana	191	38.60
5	Education	191	166.95
Total		1327	2616.4

Source: Welfare of O.B.C. Department, Tripura

It is pertinent to mention here that the Tripura OBC Coop.Dev.Corporation Ltd.was given National level **BEST PERFORMAANCE AWARD** from Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt.of India during 2016-17.

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MINORITY WELFARE:

The Government of Tripura in the Minorities Welfare Department is working with a mandate to ensure overall development of the Minorities in Tripura. For which the Government has implemented various projects / schemes viz. Educational, economical schemes and development of cultural activities. For the socio-economic development of the Minorities over the period of 2018-19 like construction of additional class rooms, taking-up computer laboratory, science laboratory in school, extension of drinking water facilities, construction of Madrassa School building, Health sub-centre etc. The entire amount spent in the Minority concentrated areas under multi-sectoral Development Programme has spent Rs. 3337.90 lakhs.



The Minorities Welfare Department provided pre-matric, post-matric scholarship and special incentive awards to Minorities girls students, Boarding House stipend, free coaching, vocational training in GNM / B.Sc (N), B.Pharm/Paramedical and Engineering, B.Ed. and D.El.Ed courses to the Minorities students. To inspire the students Moulana Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award and Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award for the Minorities students has been introduced. For implementation of the above scheme, Minorities Welfare Department has spent 832.007 lakhs for 11,499 numbers students upto 31st March, 2019 during the financial year 2018-19.

The Minorities Welfare Department implementing group village scheme, settlement scheme and medical treatment scheme under Nucleus Budget for poor Minorities patients etc. has spent Rs. 162.93 lakhs.

Development and protection of Wakf Properties are also other sectors of the Minority Welfare Department. Total 8 numbers Wakflands have been identified and measures taken to protect graveyards and Dargah etc.

The Minority Welfare Department constructed a Haj Bhavan in Melarmath, Agartala to provide accommodation of Haj Pilgrims those who are going to perform Holy Haj in every year.

Soft loans have been disbursed by the TMCDC Ltd. to 487 numbers unemployed youth for self employment schemes for Rs. 1317.17 lakhs during the year 2018-19 for economic upliftment of Minorities.

Table:17.24

Minority population in the State (Census 2011) : 6,03,239 nos.

Muslim	Christian	Buddhist	Sikhs	Jain	Total
3,16,042	1,59,882	1,25,385	1070	860	6,03,239
8.60%	4.35%	3.41%	0.029%	0.023%	16.42%

Source: Welfare of Minorities Department, Tripura

Table:17.25

Target & Achievements for 2018-19 & Action Plan for the year 2019-20

Sl.	Name of the Schemes	Target for the 2018-19		Achievement for the year 2018-19		Target for the year 2019-20	
		Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Rs. In lakh)	Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Rs. In lakh)	Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Rs. In lakh)
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship.Class-VI to VII @ Rs. 400/- per year.Class-IX-X @ Rs. 500/- per year	9500	40.00	9159	39.75	10000	42.00
2	Post-Matric Scholarship.Class-XI & XII @ Rs. 650/- per year.	1000	7.00	1020	6.63	1200	10.00
3	Special incentive for Minority Girls students.	300	1.75	312	1.83	325	2.00
4	Boarding House Stipend	350	68.00	355	68.49	370	70.00
5	Pre-Matric Schilarship by Tripura Board of Wakf (Class III to V @ Rs.500/- per student)	3000	15.00	3000	15.00	3000	15.00
6	Outfit Allowance	10	0.50	9	0.45	10	0.50
7	Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award for Madhyamik passed students (60% mark).	175	4.40	181	4.53	143	3.58
8	Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award for H.S (+2 stage) Passed students (60% mark).	160	4.80	170	5.95	180	6.30
9	Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award (Madhyamik-1 & H.S-1)	2	0.30	2	0.42	2	0.42
New Award namely 'Begam Rokeya Topper Gold Medal Award' worth Rs.25000/- introduced for Muslim Girls students ranking in Top 10 in the Board examination from the financial year 2019-20.							
10	B.Ed Course (Outside the State).	150	260	168	287.99	150	338.00 (for 2 year)
11	D.El.Ed Course (Outside the State).	150	325	102	221.88	150	300.00
12	Paramedical (BMLT/BMRIT/BHM/BPT/ANM)	25	88	21	73.20	25	80
13	Financial Assistance to Minority patients under NB scheme.	250	13.33	274	13.33	270	13.00
14	Settlement Schemes for construction of houses.	80	60.00	48	36.00 (RE rededed)	48	36.00
15	Minority Group Village scheme for income generation.	3000	300.00	1200	120.00 (RE rededed)	1200	120.00
16	Haj Pilgrims	150	20.00	150	20.00	150	20.00
						106 Nos. Applied for the year 2019	
17	Fund placed for development & protection of Wakf Properties	25	30.00	23	30.00	25	30.00
18	Loan provided by TMCDC (Education & Term loan)	800	2000.00	487	1317.77	1000	3000.00
19	Pre-Matric, Post Matric & Merit cum MEANS Scholarships (CSS)	4500	200.00	4357	193.26	5600	229.00
20	Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) (erstwhile MsDP)	145	2083.00	48	1836.00	Block plan proposal not yet finalized & tentative allocation Rs. 2600.00	

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 Matri Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) :

This scheme is implemented in all the 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) instalments (1st -Rs.1000/, 2nd - Rs.2000/- & 3rd - Rs.2000/-) subject to fulfilling specific conditions relating to maternal child health and nutrition. During 2018-19, 18,532 nos. beneficiaries have been benefitted through this scheme.

II. National Crèche Scheme :

Taken over from GoI since 1st January 2017. Presently 201 nos. crèches are functional run by NGOs/VOs. Funds provided for manpower and supplementary nutrition in the centers.

III. National Nutrition Mission – Poshan Abhiyaan:

National-e-Governance Programme. Aims at prevention of stunting, low birth weight and anaemia amongst children & also reduction of anaemia amongst adolescent girls and women. The mission provides for recording accurate height and weight data and uploading it in an online portal by providing funds for procurement of mobile phones and equipment. This scheme is implemented in all the 8(eight) Districts.

IV. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) :

The Scheme has been revised in March' 2018, extended to all the 8 districts, covering of Adolescent Girls in age group of 11-14 years out of School,

providing supplementary nutrition, Iron Folic Acid and life skills , also to provide guidance of Health & Nutrition Education, family welfare, ARSH & Child Care Practice, accessing Public Service & Vocational Training to 11-14 years age adolescent girls. During 2018-19,2115 nos.adolescent girls have been benefitted under nutrition component of SAG.

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 Child Protection Scheme.

The Child Protection Scheme 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.

There are 8(Eight) Child Welfare Committee, 8(Eight) Juvenile Justice Boards, 30 (12 Govt., 18 NGOs) Children Homes & 9 (6 Govt., 3 NGOs) Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA). There are 765 (Govt. - 365, NGOs -400) Children resided in the children homes. There are 52 (Govt. -26, NGOs-26) children in SAAs.

- 8 children are adopted during 2018-19.
- 19 children from homes provided rehabilitation grant of Rs.50,000/-.
- **Sponsorship & foster care grants** @ Rs.2000/- per month sanctioned for 313 & 27 children, respectively.
- **Juvenile Justice fund** – Rs.1,49,96,322 /- provided to 107 children for treatment and education till date , out of sanctioned amount of Rs.1,56,70,000/-.
- 3 counselling programmes organized for 25 street children (19 are rehabilitated in Children Homes.

- 18 nos.& 3 nos. children rescued from Bodh Gaya & West Bengal respectively and restored to their families through concerned Child Welfare Committees.
- One new children Home with Special Needs has set up at Gakulnagar of Bishalgarh Block under Sepahijala District.

VI. Welfare of Persons with Disabilities:-

4 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (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 82836 nos Disability Certificates were issued in the State up to 28thFebruary 2019.

Total 642 nos Aids and Appliances were distributed to the beneficiaries in the West Tripura District by ALIMCO (Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India) during the year 2018-19.

An one time marriage grant @ Rs.50,000/-(Rupees fifty thousand) is 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.

VII. Women Welfare :-

1. 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 observed regularly in every year from 26th November to 2nd December.

2. 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 make complaint against the domestic violence to the concerned Protection Officer. The Protection Officer, thereafter reports 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 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.

Last three years Report

Table:17.27

2016-17		2017 - 18		2018 - 19(upto Dec,2018)	
No. of cases reported	No. of cases forwarded to the Magistrate	No. of cases reported	No. of cases forwarded to the Magistrate	No. of cases reported	No. of cases forwarded to the Magistrate
455	442	420	401	410	402

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

3. 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 are 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.

Table:17.28

2014- 15		2015-16		2016-17	
Complaints registered	Action taken	Complaints registered	Action taken	Complaints registered	Action taken
569	569	540	540	501	501

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

4. 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. A Protective Home is run by the SW & SE Dept. at Taranagar, Mohanpur under provision of this Act. At present, there are 13 inmates in the Home. A good number of inmates have returned to their families. Inmates are being provided with shelter, clothing, fooding, medical care, legal aids, vocational training etc. on free of cost . State Level Anti Trafficking Unit has been set up by the Home Department. SP(CID) is the Nodal Officer of AHTU. Superintendent of Polices have been appointed as Special Police Officers under ITP Act in all the Districts in this regard. One Non-Official Advisory Body has also been constituted.

5. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place(Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and Rule,2013:- Internal Complaints Committees(ICC) have been constituted in all Govt. Departments under 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. Nodal Officers in Block/Taluka/MC/NP areas have been notified by the District Officers in 5 district for the purpose.

Status Report regarding formation of ICC and LCC .

Table:17.29

No. of Departments formed ICC	Govt. where	No. of Districts where formed LCC	No. of Districts where Nodal officer have been declared
53		8	5

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

B. Implementation of various Programmes /Schemes (Central/State):-

1.Gender Budgeting Scheme :- The State Government is implementing Women Component Plan (Gender Budgeting)Scheme in respect of 16 (sixteen) identified Departments to ensure adequate expenditure for Women Development and Empowerment .

Last three years Statement

Table:17.30

Rs. in lakh

2017 - 18			2018 - 19			2019 - 20		
Total outlay	Dev.	Revised Provision for Gender Budget	Total outlay	Dev.	Revised Provision for Gender Budget	Total outlay	Dev.	Provision for Gender Budget
Rs. 210465.39		Rs. 45865.80	402824.19		126278.34	445306.61		146951.18

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

2. State initiativeCapacity BuildingScheme for Women:- The Department is implementing a skill development training scheme for women namely- Capacity Building for Women since 2013. Under this Scheme, Training are being provided to the unemployed and victim women/girls in various trades like- Tailoring, Beautician, food & fruit Processing, chalk making , motor driving etc. At present process is going on to provide training for inmates of various Govt./Non-govt. institutions through Skill Development Department, Govt. of Tripura.

3.Working Women Hostel Scheme :- Under this Centrally sponsored Scheme , a 45-seated WWH namely, Laxmibai Working Women Hostel at Krishnanagar, Agartala is being run by the SW & SE Dept. since October, 2010. A Society has been formed for smooth running of the Hostel. At present there are 40 inmates in LMWWH. Initiative is taken for opening another WWH at Agartala .

C. Various Schemes of GOI for Welfare of Women under Central :State share ratio 90:10:-

I.The Department is implementing various GIA schemes of GOI for welfare and development of women: –

i.Swadhar Greh - Financial assistance are being provided by the Ministry of Women & Child Development ,Govt. of India to the implementing agencies/ NGOs for Swadhar Grehs (30 inmates capacity Shelter Homes for distress women) under the scheme. Following 4 (four) Swadhar Grehs run by NGOs are functional in the State at present.

Table:17.31

Sl. No.	Name of Swadhar Greh	Name of implementing organization
1.	Kalyani Home at Dharmanagar	Blind & Handicapped Association, Dharmanagar, North Tripura
2.	Amanikhuri Home at Shyamalibazar, Agartala.	Tripura Adibasi Mahila Samiti, Agartala, West Tripura
3.	Mangalalok NariNiketan at Jagatpur, Agartala.	Association for Social Health in India, Tripura Branch, Agartala, West Tripura
4.	Jogendranagar Home at Jogendranagar, Agartala.	Tripura Council for Child Welfare, Agartala, West Tripura

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

ii. Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) – Newly introduced Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme envisages to empower rural women through community participation by engagement of College Student Volunteers Process who will play an instrumental role in awareness generation regarding various important government schemes/ programmes as well as social issues. District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) will serve as a link between village, block and state level in facilitating women centric schemes and also give foothold for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme at the district level.

Process is going on in regard to implementation of the newly introduced Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme in the State. State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme at State Level; District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) at West, Dhalai, South Districts and Block Level MSK at Dhalai District are going to be functional very soon. Funds have already been placed to the concerned DM & Collectors for the purpose.

D. 100% Centrally sponsored Schemes-

i. One Stop Centre (OSC) – The objectives of the OSC Scheme are: (i) To provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof. (ii) To facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women.

ii. Temporary OSC in West District is in operational since 2017 in the premises of Tripura Commission for Women . Construction work of permanent OSC Building at Narsingarh is completed. Process is going to shift the OSC in West District at Narsingarh shortly. DM & Collectors have already been provided with necessary fund to set up OSCs in rest of 7(seven) Districts. OSCs in temporary building at Dhalai ,Khowai, Sepahijala are also in operational. OSCs in temporary building will start in the rest of the districts shortly. Construction work of permanent OSC Buildings in the identified land will be started very soon.

iii. Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) – The Scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital) and

information about women related government schemes programs across the country through a single uniform number 181. Women Helpline (WHL) will be integrated with One Stop Centre Scheme (OSC) under which one OSC shall be established in every State/UT to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof. Women affected by violence and in need of redressal services will be referred to OSC through WHL. Process is going on to set up Women Helpline adjacent to OSC at Narsingarh, West Tripura.

E. Organizing Observance Programme at State/District/Block Level

- i) Observance of International Women’s Day on 8th March every year.
- ii) Observance of Anti – Dowry Week w.e.f. 26th Nov. to 2nd Dec. every year.

F. Organizing Workshop/Seminar/Awareness programme on women related issues at State/District/Block Level

Last three years achievement

Table:17.32

Sl. No.	Workshop/Seminar/Awareness programme organized on Crime Against Women	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Domestic Violence Act,2005	10	09	08
2.	Dowry Prohibition Act,1961	60	56	56
3.	Sexual Harassment Act,2013	02	01	00
	TOTAL	72	66	64

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

Apart from this, following Cells and Committees are formed during March 2018, very recently in connection with direction of Hon’ble Supreme Court of India –

A. Formation of Widows’ Cell vide judgment in WP(Civil) No. 659/2007 filed by Environmental & Consumer Protection Foundation Vs. Union of India & Others in the month of March,2018:-

1. Formation of **District Level Widows’ Cell** headed by Secretary, District Legal Services Authority in all 8(eight) districts to execute the services and schemes relating to widows at concerned District;
2. Formation of **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.

1. Formation of **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.

B. Formation of Special Cell vide judgment dated 27.03.2018 in WP(Civil) No. 231/2010 in the matter of Shakti Vahini Vs. Union of India & Others.

Formation of **District Level Special Cell** in each district headed by Superintendent of Police in regard to receive complaints of harassment and threat to couples from victims of Honour Killing & Inter- Caste Marriage.

Activities for welfare of Senior Citizens in Tripura

Population of Tripura is 36,73,917 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 part of their 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 –

I. 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 & Senior citizen Rule in the year 2008 .

The State Government has constituted the Appellate Tribunals headed by 8 D.M.& Collectors in 8 Districts and Maintenance Tribunals headed by 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 4(four) old age homes - 1(one) 50-seated Old Age Home run by the State Government at Narsingarh, West Tripura and 3(three) NGO run govt.-

aided Old Age Homes namely - Abalamban at Barjala for women, , Abhoymision at Sekerkote and Sanghadip at Dharmanagar.

Social Health Care of Senior Citizen:-

a) Free of cost Health Care facilities are easily accessible to all categories of population of the State including the elderly persons in the Govt. run Hospitals, PHCs and Sub-Centers.

b) Separate counter for senior citizens in the OPDs for older persons are available.

c) There are 10(ten) earmarked bed for older persons in the Hospitals 5 each for male and female.

Other facilities for senior citizens:-

Separate counter for senior citizens in the Banks, Post Office, BSNL, Gas Agencies are available in the State.

II. Activities for Financial Security of Senior Citizen :-

1, BPL older persons are being benefited with pension under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (@ RS. 1000/- per month for 60 yrs. and above and @ Rs. 1200/- per month for 80 yrs. and above .

III. Other Activities for Senior Citizen

a) **District Grievance Redressal Cells** were set up during the year 2003 with the following -personnel:-

- i) Chairmen - DM & Collector, West, South, North and Dhalai Dist.
- ii) Member- Secretary – DISE, West/South/North/Dhalai Dist.

b) Pensioners' Awaas "Ashray"

To facilitate boarding and lodging of State Govt. Pensioners who may have none to look after them and who may have no provisions for own boarding and lodging facility, 104-seated Pensioners' Awaas namely "Ashray" at Kunjaban, Agartala is operational since 14th March, 2016.

c) Celebration of International Day for Older Persons :-

Every year International Older Person's Day is being observed on 1st October in all over the State in befitting manner. State Level, District Level and Block Level programmes/seminars are being conducted on that day.

d) Awareness programmes in regular manner is being organized in all over the State in collaboration with the State / District Legal Services Authorities and Police Department. Workshops/Seminars at State Level, District Level and Block Level are also being organized in a regular manner.

Social Security Pension

- 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:17.33

SL.N O.	Name of Scheme.	Rate of pension for the F/Y 2018-19	Payment No. benfs.	Pension Criteria	Ration Card
1	IGNOAPS (60-79 Yrs)	1000/- (Central Share -200/-& State share -800/-)	113596	A person belonging to BPL Ration Card family and who has attained the age of 60 years and above.	BPL
	IGNOAPS (80yrs)	1200/- (Central Share-500/-& State Share-700/-)	8997		BPL
	IGNOAPS (Total)		122593		BPL
2	IGNWPS	1000/- (Central Share-300/-& State Share-700/-)	9675	A person belonging to BPL Ration Card family and a widow, whose age is between 40 yrs to 79 yrs	BPL
3	IGNDPS (80%)	1000/- (Central Share-300/-& State Share-700/-)	1139	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)	1500/- (Central Share-300/-& State Share-1200/-)	741		BPL
NSAP			134148		

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

Table:17.34

State Run Schemes					
SL. NO.	Name of Scheme.	Rate of pension for the F/Y 2018-19	Payment No. benfs.	Pension criteria	Issuing Authority of Income certificate
4	State Old Age Pension	1000/-	53422	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 60 years and above.	SDM/ DCM
5	Widow & Deserted	1000/-	66533	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 18-59 years	SDM/ DCM
6	Deserted Women	1000/-	4207	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 18-59 years	SDM/ DCM
7	State Widow pension scheme	1000/-	1087	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 40-79 years	SDM/ DCM
8	Pension to Un-married women of the age 45 yrs & above	1000/-	2094	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 45 years and above.	SDM/ DCM

9	Blind & Handicap Pension	1000/-	4267	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 18 years and above.	SDM/DCM
10	Allowance for 100% Blind	1100/-	699	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 10 years and above.	SDM/DCM
11	Un-Employment Allowance for 100% Blind	1100/-	24	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 10 years and above.	SDM/DCM
12	Pension to Persons who lost 100% Eye sight	1000/-	386	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 10 years and above.	SDM/DCM
13	60% Disability	1000/-	6246	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 10 years and above.	SDM/DCM
14	Pension to 80% & above Disable person	1000/-	2592	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 10 years and above.	SDM/DCM
15	Tripura Cobbler	1000/-	128	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
16	Tripura Rickswa puller	1000/-	1304	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
17	Bidi Sharamik	1000/-	547	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
18	Motor Shramik Pension	1000/-	648	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
19	Laundry Workers	1000/-	527	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
20	Barber Workers	1000/-	696	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
21	Handloom Workers	1000/-	1981	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
22	Fishermen	1000/-	3680	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of 55 years and above.	SDM/DCM
23	Social Pension Scheme for Female Domestic Workers	1000/-	25320	Not exceeding Rs 1 Lakh, Age of applicant should be 18 years and above female Domestic Worker Persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 5 years in this sector	SDM/DCM
24	Tripura Incentive to Girl Child(BPL)	500/-	69385	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 from this scheme	BPL

25	Social Pension Scheme for Person Living with HIV	1000/-	908	No income criteria, all age persons living with AIDS, certified by Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centre	No. Need
26	Social Pension Scheme for Transgender	1000/-	7	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	1000/-	17	All age APL /BPL persons affected with Leprosy, certified by State Project Officer, NLEP/TLEP	No. Need
28	Social Pension For Cancer Patients	1000/-	1366	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 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.	SDM/DCM
29	Folk Artistes	1000/-	2578	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)	SDM/DCM

				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 respective Jurisdictions.	
30	Carpenter	1000/-	2910	.DO.	SDM/ DCM
31	Blacksmith	1000/-	275	.DO.	SDM/ DCM
32	Porttery	1000/-	435	.DO.	SDM/ DCM
33	Schedules Castes traditionally connected with sanitation work (Harijan)	1000/-	150	.DO.	SDM/ DCM
State Total			254419		
Grand Total			388567		

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

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, along with 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 increases 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.

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	Liabile	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/Work shed 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 state wise 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 kutchha 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 2018-19 in the State.

Table : 18.4.

Sl. No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Common for all	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	18	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)						
	Total:	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil	Completed
4.	Ownership flats	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	Completed
	Total :	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	
	Grand Total:	957	196	289	590	Nil	

Source: - THCB, Tripura.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board Has taken up the work for construction of housing flats at New Capital Complex, Agartala in the year 2006. Accordingly, a land of 16.40 acre has been purchased through PWD and LA Collector, West Tripura.

As a first phase, the work of 72 nos. of flats (24 Nos. 1BHK & 48 Nos. 2BHK) was constructed in the year 2009 and distributed to the allottees as first come first serve basis. In the next phase, during the year 2012, 12 nos. 3BHK with one study room flats & 12 nos. 2BHK with one study room flats with lift facility & 12 nos. 2BHK modified flats without lift facility were constructed and handed over to the allottees. Subsequently in the year 2014, 12 nos. 3BHK plus one study room flats & 12 nos. 2BHK plus one study room with lift facility & 64 nos. 2BHK modified flats without lift facility were constructed and handed over to the allottees through lottery.

At present Tripura Housing & Construction Board has decided to take up construction of ownership flat at New Capital Complex for construction of (B+G+14) storied one or two apartment tower, accommodating tentatively 140 Nos 2BHK and 3BHK flats.

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 milestones in this arduous journey. The first of these milestones 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. It implies embracing new technologies, fostering innovation and upskilling. Focus must be on necessary modernization of agriculture and mainstreaming of backward region including the Aspirational District, Dhalai. Third, the strategy when implemented, will bridge the gap between public and private sector performance.

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 bottlenecks and other constraints 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 inward and production has been limited to local consumption.

These 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-08 into four lanes in Tripura

Conversion of National Highway-08, 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-Asian 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:

Broad-gauge railway network has extended up to Belonia. The work for further extension of railway line from Belonia to Sabroom, the southernmost tip of the State, is likely to be completed October 2019, which is closed to Chittagong seaport in Bangladesh.

The State, however, cannot reap the benefit of railways until it is run full-fledged 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 travelling to the main land of the country. However, 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.

Since, the trade presently goes on informally in border haat, 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 constrains of Agartala Land Customs Station are namely its proximity (just 2 km. 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 Commilla at a distance of just 12 Kms. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'Viswa Road' in Bangladesh passes through Commilla 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 -08) 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.

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

State / Union Territory	1901-1911	1911-1921	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
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 'Intrepotation'.

+++ 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.

Table1:EstimatedBirthrate, Deathrate,Naturalgrowthrateand Infantmortalityrate, 2017

1	India/States/ Union Territories	Birthrate			Deathrate			Natural growthrate			Infantmortalityrate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	India	20.2	21.8	16.8	6.3	6.9	5.3	13.9	15.0	11.6	33	37	23
	Bigger States												
1.	AndhraPradesh	16.2	16.5	15.5	7.2	8.1	5.3	8.9	8.4	10.2	32	36	23
2.	Assam	21.2	22.4	14.7	6.5	6.7	5.3	14.7	15.7	9.4	44	46	21
3.	Bihar	26.4	27.2	20.9	5.8	5.9	5.4	20.6	21.3	15.6	35	36	31
4.	Chhattisgarh	22.7	24.1	18.0	7.5	8.1	5.6	15.1	16.0	12.4	38	40	32
5.	NCTofDelhi	15.2	16.5	15.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	11.5	12.4	11.5	16	12	16
6.	Gujarat	19.9	21.8	17.6	6.2	6.9	5.5	13.7	14.9	12.1	30	36	22
7.	Haryana	20.5	21.9	18.2	5.8	6.3	5.0	14.7	15.6	13.2	30	32	25
8.	Jammu& Kashmir	15.4	17.1	11.6	4.8	5.1	4.3	10.5	12.0	7.4	23	24	19
9.	Jharkhand	22.7	24.2	18.2	5.5	5.8	4.6	17.2	18.3	13.6	29	30	24
10.	Karnataka	17.4	18.2	16.1	6.5	7.6	4.9	10.9	10.6	11.3	25	27	22
11.	Kerala	14.2	14.1	14.2	6.8	7.2	6.5	7.3	6.9	7.7	10	9	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24.8	26.8	19.4	6.8	7.3	5.5	18.0	19.5	13.9	47	51	32
13.	Maharashtra	15.7	16.0	15.4	5.7	6.6	4.6	10.1	9.4	10.9	19	23	14
14.	Odisha	18.3	19.3	13.5	7.4	7.7	6.0	10.9	11.6	7.5	41	42	32
15.	Punjab	14.9	15.5	14.1	7.0	7.7	6.0	7.9	7.8	8.1	21	22	19
16.	Rajasthan	24.1	25.0	21.5	6.0	6.3	5.1	18.1	18.7	16.3	38	42	28
17.	TamilNadu	14.9	15.0	14.9	6.7	7.6	5.9	8.3	7.4	9.0	16	19	14
18.	Telangana	17.2	17.5	16.8	6.6	8.0	4.5	10.6	9.5	12.3	29	33	23
19.	UttarPradesh	25.9	27.0	22.6	6.7	7.2	5.4	19.2	19.9	17.2	41	44	33
20.	Uttarakhand	17.3	17.6	16.4	6.7	7.1	5.6	10.6	10.5	10.8	32	33	30
21.	WestBengal	15.2	16.7	11.7	5.8	5.7	6.0	9.4	11.0	5.7	24	24	22

SmallerStates

1.	ArunachalPradesh	18.3	18.8	15.5	6.1	6.4	4.9	12.1	12.4	10.6	42	44	34
2.	Goa	12.5	12.1	12.9	6.2	7.2	5.4	6.4	4.9	7.5	9	10	8
3.	HimachalPradesh	15.8	16.3	10.3	6.6	6.8	4.0	9.2	9.4	6.3	22	23	15
4.	Manipur	14.6	14.8	14.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	9.3	9.5	8.8	12	13	9
5.	Meghalaya	22.8	24.8	13.7	6.1	6.3	4.8	16.7	18.5	8.8	39	41	25
6.	Mizoram	15.0	17.7	12.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	11.0	13.8	8.0	15	20	7
7.	Nagaland	13.5	14.0	12.7	3.6	4.2	2.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	7	7	7
8.	Sikkim	16.4	15.2	18.3	4.5	5.3	3.4	11.9	9.9	14.9	12	13	9
9.	Tripura	13.0	14.1	10.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.8	9.0	5.1	29	28	32

UnionTerritories

1.	Andaman&Nicobar	11.4	12.1	10.3	5.1	5.8	4.2	6.2	6.4	6.1	14	12	18
2.	Chandigarh	13.5	19.1	13.4	4.5	2.7	4.5	9.1	16.4	8.9	14	3	14
3.	Dadra & NagarHaveli	23.6	20.4	26.0	4.4	5.7	3.4	19.3	14.8	22.6	13	19	10
4.	Daman&Diu	20.2	16.1	21.1	4.7	5.7	4.5	15.4	10.4	16.6	17	18	17
5.	Lakshadweep	15.0	18.4	14.1	6.5	8.3	6.0	8.5	10.1	8.1	20	16	21
6.	Puducherry	13.2	13.7	13.1	7.3	7.8	7.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	11	13	10

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period 2015-17. Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

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 households	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	OAE	Establishments		OAE	Employment	
			Estt. with hired workers	Total		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	Rural	Establishments		Rural	Employment	
			Urban	Combined		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.