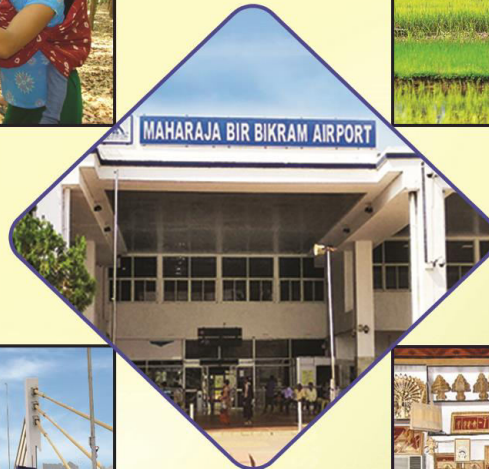




ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA 2020-21



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

22nd Issue

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OF
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Biplab Kumar Deb



**CHIEF MINISTER OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA - 799010**

M E S S A G E

The publication of “The Economic Review of Tripura 2020-21” has been prepared by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning (Statistics) Department for presentation in the Budget Session of the State Assembly. It presents a profile of key socio-economic activities and achievements in different sectors of the State economy for the year 2020-21. The analysis and data contents of this publication are based on the responses received from various departments and official sources. I believe this publication will be very useful to all those readers who are interested in the study of the socio-economic development of the State.

(Biplab kumar Deb)



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FOREWORD

“The Economic Review of Tripura” is prepared and published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Tripura. The Economic Review of Tripura 2020-21 contain descriptive and statistical parts. The descriptive part carries out a comprehensive review of the performance of programmes / schemes and statistical part contains the data relating to different sectors of the State’s economy.

It is hoped, that this publication will be found very useful for General Public, Government Departments, Various Organizations, Economists, Academicians and all those who are analysing the socio-economic scenario of the State.


(Jishnu Dev Varma)



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PREFACE

Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura has been publishing annually the Economic Review of Tripura. This publication provides the different information of Tripura for the year 2020-21. The availability of State Level information relating to geographical, social and economic situation of the State.

Efforts have been made to incorporate up-to-date data/information for the benefit of interested individuals, Administrator, Planners, Policy-makers, Academicians as well as Researchers and Tourists.

(Mohd Zubair Ali Hashmi, I.A.S.)
Secretary
Planning (Statistics) Department
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Suresh Chandra Das, TCS, SSG
Director

P R E F A C E

The Economic Review of Tripura, 2020-21, present the recent trends and prospects of State's Economy. This publication is briefly noted the status and progress of socio-economic development of the State.

I am thankful to all concerned Departments/Organisations of Central and State Governments for extending their co-operation by providing the required statistical data as inputs in this publication.

I also appreciate the sincere efforts rendered by the officers and officials of Publication Unit of this Directorate for the preparation and publication of this edition.

I believe this publication will be of immense use of meet the requirement of Planners, Policymakers, Academicians as well as Researchers and Tourists.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, with the date '03/03/22' written below it.

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ECONOMIC SITUATION

Introduction: Economic performances and other achievements of the State during the fiscal year 2020-21 have been focused and analysed in this "Economic Review of Tripura 2020-21". It is the 22nd un-interrupted time-series analysis which put forwarded in the chapters with reference to previous year's data as far as possible.

State Profile: Tripura, erstwhile princely State, merged with the Indian Union after independence on 15th October 1949 and became a Union Territory without a legislature with effect from November 1, 1956 and a popular ministry was installed in Tripura on 1st July, 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 percentage of its total border), while it has 53 km border with Assam and 109 km border with Mizoram. Forest area is over 60 percentage of its land use statistic and the net area cropped in the State is only 255548 hectare (24% of geographical area). 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, Assam. Agartala, the capital city of Tripura, connected to the country's railway network through a broad-gauge track. Broad-gauge railway network has extended up to Sabroom, the southernmost tips of the State, has completed, which is close to Chittagong seaport in Bangladesh. The State Government has been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for getting attractive benefits of the railway service. Government 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 seaport. The Indian Railway Construction Company would lay the new railway tracks on both sides of the border. Out of the 15 km rail line, 5 km of tracks fall in the Indian Territory.

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 biogeographic 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.

Demographic profile: Tripura is the second most populous State in North-Eastern Region after Assam. The estimated population of the State in 2021 is 40,90,000, out of which male population is 20,80,000 and female population is 20,10,000. 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 31.8percentage of the total population of the State. The total Scheduled Tribes male was 5,88,327 and Scheduled Tribes female was 5,78,486.

Schedule Caste Population: The Census-2011 data shows that Scheduled Caste population of the State was 6,54,918 (17.8 percentage). The total Scheduled Caste male was 3,34,370 and Scheduled Caste female was 3,20,548. The demography of Scheduled Castes in the State is not confined to any particular location, '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 percentage against the population group consisting 7 years and above, which were 73.20 percentage in 2001 and 60.44 percentage in 1991. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 91.5 percentage and 82.7 percentage, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female ratio with respect to literacy has been reduced to 8.8 percentage in 2011 as against 17.01 percentage 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 report of 71st National Sample Survey (State Sector), the literacy rate of the State is 91.1 percentage in 2014. 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 percentage from earlier 56.5 percentage in 2001. The Schedule Tribe literacy rate has significantly increased during intra-census period of 2001-2011 in the State, i.e., about 22.55 percentage, which is quite impressive.

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

Table: 1.1 The following table shows tentative district wise area, population, literacy, sex ratio and density based on Census-2011 final data:

Districts	Area in sq.km.	Population	Literacy	Sex Ratio (Females Per 1000 Males)	Density (per sq.km)
West	942.55	918200	91.07	970	974
Sepahijala	1044.78	483687	84.68	952	463
Khowai	1005.67	327564	87.78	957	326
Gomati	1522.80	441538	84.53	959	290
South	1534.20	430751	84.68	956	281
Dhalai	2400.00	378230	85.72	944	158
Unakoti	591.93	276506	86.91	972	467
North	1444.50	417441	87.90	963	289
Tripura	10486.43	3673917	87.22	960	350

Source: Derived data of Census-2011

Table : 1.2 The Vital Statistics of the State during 1951-2011:

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, Government of India.

Vital Rates: The data of latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) of Registrar General of India for 2019 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 12.8 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 19.7 per thousand population. In 2019, the estimated death rate of the population was 5.5 per thousand population against similar rate of 6.0 at all India level. The estimated Infant Mortality Rate 21 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 30 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:

Economy of Tripura is agrarian with more than 44 percentage of its population now directly depends on agriculture & allied activities. 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. Geographical isolation and communication bottleneck are hinders of development process.

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 40.15 percentage in 2017-18 and 41.43 percentage in 2018-19 and 43.03 percentage in 2019-20 and 43.02 percentage in 2020-21 (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 of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant prices for 2017-18 is 8.5 percentage, 2018-19 (2nd RE) is 10.8 percentage, 2019-20 (1st RE) is 9.47 percentage and 3.59 percentage is in 2020-21(Adv).

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices with a recent new base 2011-12 increased from Rs. 19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 21,663.20 crore in 2012-13 ,Rs. 25,592.83 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 29,533.46 crore in 2014-15, Rs. 35,937.73 crore in 2015-16 to Rs. 39,479.40 crore in 2016-17, Rs. 43,715.80 crore in 2017-18 to Rs. 49,823.32 crore (2ndRE) in 2018-19 and Rs. 55,856.94 crore in 2019-20 (1st RE) to Rs.58879.53 crore in 2020-21(Adv).

The Per Capita Income of the State with a recent new 2011-12 base also rose steadily from Rs. 47,155 in 2011-12 to Rs. 52,574 in 2012-13 , Rs. 61,815 in 2013-14 to Rs. 69,857 in 2014-15, Rs. 84,267 in 2015-16 to Rs. 91,596 in 2016-17, Rs. 1,00,444 in 2017-18 to Rs. 1,13,016 in 2018-19 (2ndRE) and Rs. 1,25,674 in 2019 -20(1st RE) to Rs 1,29,995 in 2020-21(Adv).

Tripura is industrially backward and main reason for its backwardness is geographical isolation. 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.

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 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 percentage 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, 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 2020-21 was 90711.54 MT in the State and area under Rubber was 86891.71 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 04 are in Co-operative sector, 2 in Public sector and 17 in Private Sector

The Rubber and Tea Plantation activities have a special socio-economic significance in rehabilitation of shifting cultivators, i.e., jhum cultivation done by the tribal of the State.

iv) Border Trade with Bangladesh: Tripura has 84 percentage of its border common with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meagre Rs.4.12 crores during 1995-96 to about Rs.675.12 crores during 2019-20. 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.

Fiscal Management: The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2019-20 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. The State Budget during 2020-21, the total Expenditure was Rs. 15944.03 crore, out of which Revenue Expenditure was Rs.

14367.82 crore, Capital Expenditure was Rs. 832.08 crore, Public repayment of Debt Rs. 741.24 crore and Payment of Loans and Advance Rs. 2.89 crore.

Whereas, the total Receipt Rs. 15991.13 crore including Public Account & Opening Balance, out of which Revenue Receipt Rs.13292.40 crore and Capital Receipt Rs. 2849.60 crore.

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) **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) **Level 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) **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) **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) **Resource base:** 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) **Availability of land area other than forest:** 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) **Use of area beyond border fencing along 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.

Socio-economic scenario:

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 Baramura 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 percentage 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.

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 Parishads.

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 percentage 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.

Table-1.3 The detail status in 2020-21 by districts is presented :

Districts	Sub-Divisions	Revenue Circles	Revenue Mouja	Tehsil
West Tripura	3	6	112	39
Sepahijala District	3	6	118	37
South Tripura	3	6	138	35
Gomati District	3	7	130	29
North Tripura	3	7	88	27
Unakoti District	2	3	78	12
Dhalai District	4	7	154	24
Khowai District	2	4	79	19
Tripura	23	46	897	222

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura

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.

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

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 1,30,903 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 2,00,696 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers.

Development Review, 2020-21:

During 2020-21, 72020 ha of area covered through SRI, which is 29% of total paddy area (excluding Jhum paddy) in the State. SRI area is covered with 23274 ha High Yield Variety (HYV) and 48746 hectare Hybrid area. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) insured 39180 hectare area in 2020-21. Pineapple productivity rate is 14.58 MT. There is 2,55,241 hectare of cultivable land in the State, out of which 1,17,968 hectare cultivable land has been brought under assured irrigation as on 31.03.2021 by different Department which is 46.218% of the cultivable area. Estimated Economic Value of Animal Wealth and it's products is Rs. 285719.69 Lakhs.

Total Fish production (including prawn) recorded was 77003.09 MT during the year 2019-20. The Fish production for year 2020-21 is expected to be 82000 MT (P) expecting 6.5% annual growth over 2019-20.

Forest is a complex, eco system providing a variety of ecological and other valuable goods & services like timber, food, fodder, beauty of landscape, wilderness, peace and solitude. Efficient management and use of this precious resource for welfare of the State and it's people is of utmost importance. The revenue from forestry sector during 2020-21 is around Rs.1561.93 lakhs, which is the highest in recent years.

The installed capacity was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 542.13 MU and power purchased from Central Sector was 2458.79 MU respectively during the year 2020-21. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of State in 2020-21 was 1460.72MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic consumers was 588.22 MU followed by 113.94 MU for Irrigation / Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 72.00 MU and Industrial 43.44 MU.

The total number of Registered Vehicles in 2020-21 is 46455. The Target of Revenue Collection is Rs. 101.22 Crore during 2020-21, the Achievement upto March, 2021 is Rs.98,95,25,286. Out of Rs. 41,25,90,678 is Tax, Rs. 47,27,18,088 is Non-Tax and Rs. 10,42,16,520 is Enforcement.

Number of Fair Price Shops in the State has also increased to 1822 in 2020-21, from 1813 in 2019-20. In 2019-20, total 37,04,366 persons are covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the State and in 2020-21, total 37,03,767 persons are covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

The Administrative set-up of the State comprises 8-Zilla Parishads, 35-Panchayat Samities and 591-Gram Panchayats under the Tripura Panchayats Act 1993. Considering the rapid pace of urbanization in Tripura, Agartala Municipal Council has been upgraded to Agartala Municipal Corporation. Presently there are thirteen (13) Municipal Councils namely Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh,

Melaghar, Udaipur, Rabirbazar, Santirbazar, Kumarghat and Belonia have been constituted and 6(six) Nagar Panchayats namely Panisagar, Kamalpur, Jirania, Sonamura, Amarapur and Sabroom.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) has been implemented in all the eight districts of the State. Till May, 2020, total number HHs issued job card was 639181 under MGNREGA. The mandays generated was 43723354 in 2020-21 as per MIS Report.

In 2020-21, total Investment in Industrial Sector is about Rs. 1925.52 crore and total Employment in Industrial Sector is about 1,06,325 person. In 2020-21, Foreign Trade Value is Rs. 733.26 crore, out of which Export value is Rs.16.39 crore and Import value is Rs.716.87 crore.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004-05 which rose to 1,793 in 2017-18 and further to 2,015 in 2018-19 and to 2,599 in 2019-20 and 2882 in 2020-21. Total membership of these Co-operative Societies was 5.37 lakhs in 2004-05, which rose to 8.36 lakhs in 2017-18 and to 8.39 lakhs in 2018-19 and to 8.40 lakhs in 2019-20 and to further rose to 8.43 lakhs in 2020-21. There were 160 Co-operative Societies in the State, which were run by women.

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 College(Private) and Techno India College of Eng.(Private), 22- General Degree Colleges, 3-Private General Degree Colleges, 1- Government Law College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Music College, 2- Teachers Training(State) , 6- Polytechnics, 2- Medical Colleges, 1-Agriculture College, 1- Fisheries College, 1- Veterinary College, 2- Pharmacy(Government& Private), 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 Education, 1- Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech., 10- Nursing Institutes (Government & private), 1- State Museum, 1- State Archives and 26- Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

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

Including Madrassas the State has 2,547 Junior Basic Schools, 1,230 Senior Basic Schools, 688- High Schools, 469-Higher Secondary Schools during 2020-21.

In 2020-21 there were 24-Hospitals, 23-Rural Hospitals/ Community Health Centres, 117-Primary Health Centres,998-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Allopathy), 73-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Homeopathy) & 39 Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Aayurvedic), 13-Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2020-21 through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to the all section of society.

Table- 1.4 The following table shows the major health indicator of the State vis-à-vis all India.

Sl.No.	Category	All India	Tripura
1	Birth Rate, 2019	19.7	12.8
2	Death Rate, 2019	6.0	5.5

3	Natural Growth Rate, 2019	13.8	7.4
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2019	30	21
5	TFR (Total Fertility Rate), NFHS – 5	2.0	1.7
6	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP – 2000	4.37	4.00
7	Sex Ratio, Census - 2011 ('000' Males)	943	960

Source : SRS Bulletin 2019& NFHS -5

Concluding Remarks 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. Other North-Eastern States of country are also getting benefit from that internet bandwidth.

POPULATION

Tripura is the second most populous State in the 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. 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%. The latest National Sample Survey State Sample Report for 71st Round, 2014-15 shows the literacy rate of 91.1 percentage in the State. The people of the Scheduled Tribes (ST) comprises about 31.8% of the population and Scheduled Castes (SC) comprises about 17.8% of the total population.



The projected population of Tripura is estimated to be 40,90,000 in 2020, out of which male is 20,80,000 and female is 20,10,000.

Table 2.1 The following table depicts projected population of the State from 2020 to 2030:

(‘000)

Year	Total	Male	Female
2020	4051	2061	1990
2021	4090	2080	2010
2022	4128	2099	2029
2023	4165	2116	2049
2024	4203	2135	2068
2025	4241	2153	2088
2026	4277	2171	2106
2027	4311	2187	2124
2028	4345	2203	2142
2029	4379	2220	2159
2030	4413	2236	2177

Source: National Commission on Population Ministry of Health & Family Welfare , Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

- **Estimated population of the State is 40.90 lakhs in 2021.**
- **State ranks eighteenth in terms of density of population in the Country although it is third smallest State as per Census 2011.**
- **Literacy rate has gone up to 91.1 percentage in 2014.**
- **Sex ratio is 960 as per Census 2011 (per thousand male).**

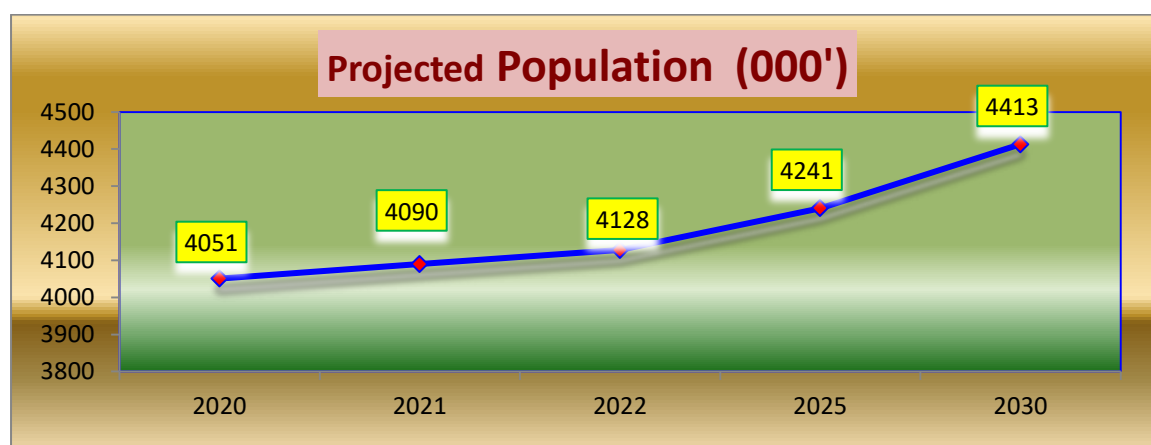
The birth rate of the State is 12.8 per thousand population, whereas the death rate is 5.5 in 2019. Therefore, the natural growth rate of population stood at 7.4 in the State against All India similar growth rate of 13.8 per thousand population. The All India birth rate was 19.7 per thousand population and death rate is 6.0.

Table: 2.2 The Birth Rate, Death Rate as well as infant mortality rate of Tripura and all India during the years 2010 to 2019:

(Per thousand)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
	India	Tripura	India	Tripura	India	Tripura
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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
2018	20.0	13.0	6.2	5.5	32	27
2019	19.7	12.8	6.0	5.5	30	21

Source: SRS-2019, RGI



Density of population: The population density of Tripura in census 2011 was 350 persons per sq. km. and the population density for all India was 382 in Census 2011. The State ranks 18th in terms of density of population at national level although, it is the third smallest State in terms of area in the country after Goa and Sikkim as per last Census 2011. Among the North-Eastern States, Tripura remained the second highest Population State after Assam. The estimated density of population in 2021 is 389 per sq. km. in the State.

Rural population: The present rural population forms about 73.8 percentage in 2011 against 82.9 percentage in 2001 and 84.70 percentage 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 percentage of the State's population was in urban areas as against about 17.1 percentage in 2001 and 15.30 percentage 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.

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).

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 expended at to be 40,90,000 in 2021.
- (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 percentage and male growth was 14.1 percentage and female was 15.6 percentage, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 17.7 percentage; out of which male decadal growth rate was 17.1 percentage and female was 18.3 percentage.
- (iv) The proportion of Scheduled Tribe population was 31.8 percentage and proportion of Scheduled Caste population was 17.8 percentage 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 percentage while the corresponding figure in 2001 was 13.6 percentage.
- (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 percentage in 2001 to 87.2 percentage in 2011 showing an increase of 14.0 percentage. The literacy rate for All India has gone up from 64.8 percentage in 2001 to 73.0 percentage in 2011 showing an increase of 8.2 percentage points.
- (ix) In Tripura, literacy rate has improved sharply among female as compared to male. While the effective literacy rate for male rose from 81.0 to 91.5 percentage making a rise of 10.5 percentage during 2001-2011 as against 17.8 percentage for female, which stood at 82.7 percentage.
- (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 percentage.

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

Table: 2.3 Comparative key demographic features of Tripura and All India as per Census 2001 and 2011.

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	Percentage	16.0	21.5	14.8	17.7
3.	Density	per sq. km.	305	325	350	382
4.	Sex-rate	per'000 males	948	933	960	943
5.	Literacy rate	Percentage	73.2	64.8	87.2	73.0
6.	Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage	31.1	8.2	31.8	8.6
7.	Scheduled Caste population	Percentage	17.4	16.2	17.8	16.6

Source: Census-2001 & 2011, RGI.

The population growth rate has declined to 14.8 percentage during the intra-census period of 2001-2011 from earlier 16.0 percentage in 1991-2001. The population growth rate has also declined at all India level to 17.7 percentage from 21.5 percentage in 1991-2001.

Table: 2.4 Population profile of North Eastern States as per Census-2011.

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.

Table: 2.5 The comparative socio-demographic parameters (Vital Rates) of the North-Eastern States of India for the year 2019.

(per thousand population)

N-E States	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Assam	21.0	6.3	40
Arunachal Pradesh	17.6	5.8	29
Manipur	13.6	4.3	10
Meghalaya	23.2	5.6	33
Mizoram	14.5	4.0	3
Nagaland	12.7	3.5	3
Sikkim	16.5	4.2	5
Tripura	12.8	5.5	21

Source: SRS-2019, RGI.

Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Caste Population: There are 19-Scheduled Tribes in the State with their own cultural identity, which includes Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma, Lushai, Mog, Garo, Kuki, Chaimal, Uchai, Halam, Khasia, Bhutia, Munda, Orang, Lepcha, Santal, Bhil and Noatia.

The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste 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 Scheduled Tribe population of the State was 11,66,813 that consist 31.8 percentage of the total population in 2011. Out of this, 5,88,327 were Scheduled Tribe males and remaining 5,78,486 the Scheduled Tribe females. The total literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe population was 56.5 percentage, out of which male- Scheduled Tribe literate was 67.97 percentage while female- Scheduled Tribe literate was 44.60 percentage in 2001. The literacy data Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Caste are yet to release by Government of India.

The Census-2011 data also reveals that total Scheduled Caste population was 6,54,918 which consists 17.8 percentage of the total population in the State. Out of this, total Scheduled Caste males were 3,34,370 and remaining 3,20,548 Scheduled Caste females. The total literacy rate of Scheduled Caste population was 74.68 percentage, out of which male- Scheduled Caste literate was 81.85 percentage while female- Scheduled Caste literate was 67.24 percentage.

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 percentage in 2011 as against 13.6 percentage in 2001.

Table: 2.6 The child population of eight districts in Tripura based on Census-2011.

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

Source: Derived data of Census-2011.

Table: 2.7 The total population, sex ratio, density as well as decadal growth rate of all eight Districts of Tripura based on Census-2011.

Districts	Total Population			Sex ratio (females per1000 males)	Density (per sq.km.)
	Male	Female	Persons		
West	4,66,152	4,52,048	9,18,200	970	974
South	2,20,162	2,10,589	4,30,751	957	281
North	2,12,650	2,04,791	4,17,441	963	289
Dhalai	1,94,544	1,83,686	3,78,230	944	158
Sepahijala	2,47,829	2,35,858	4,83,687	952	463
Khowai	1,67,401	1,60,163	3,27,564	957	326
Unakoti	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.

Table: 2.8 Religious communities of Tripura and India based on Census 2011.

Religions/ 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%)

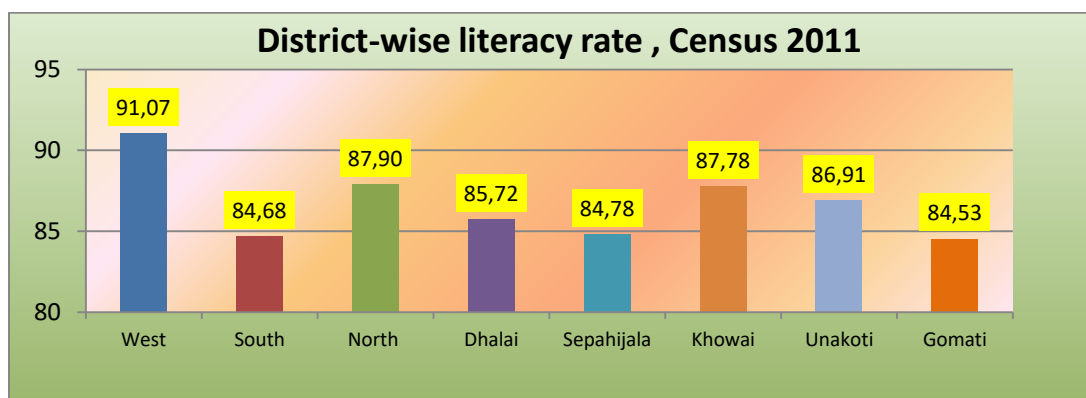
Source: Census-2011, RGI

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 percentage for the population 7 years and above, which was 73.2 percentage in 2001 and 60.44 percentage in 1991. The latest National Sample Survey State Sample Report for 71st Round 2014 shows the literacy rate of 91.1 percentage. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 91.53 percentage and 82.73 percentage, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female literacy rate in the State reduced to 8.80 percentage in 2011 as against 16.1 percentage in 2001.

Table: 2.9 District- wise Literacy rate of Tripura.

Districts	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
West	3,93,423	3,57,973	7,51,396	94.04	88.01	91.07
South	1,72,705	1,45,274	3,17,979	89.96	79.16	84.68
North	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
Sepahijala	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
Unakoti	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.



Source: Derived data of Census-2011

On the other hand, literacy rate at all India level stood at 73.0 percentage in 2011 as against 64.8 percentage in 2001.

Table: 2.10 Age-wise proportion of distribution for General, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of Tripura as per Census 2011.

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

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 up-liftment of the people.

Table: 2.11 Availability of assets to the households like radio/transistor, television, computer, mobile, scooter/moped etc. based on Census-2011.

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 2nd December, 2010.

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 percentage), which went further down to 14.8 percentage during 2001-2011.

Table: 2.12 The Variation of Population of Tripura during hundred years period of 1901 to 2011:

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.

Table: 2.13 The differently abled population by type for Rural and Urban areas of the State of Tripura:

Sl.NO.	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.

Table: 2.14 Pulse-Polio Immunization Programme of Tripura from the year 2010-11 to 2019-20:

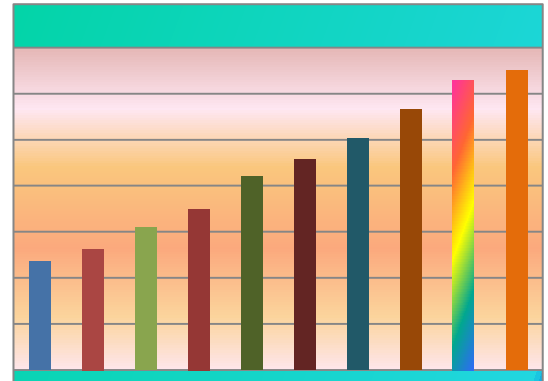
Year	Round	O.P.V. given	Remarks
2010-11	1 st Round	4,07,551	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,318	0-5 years
2011-12	1 st Round	4,07,932	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,05,352	0-5 years
2012-13	1 st Round	4,03,238	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,04,522	0-5 years
2013-14	1 st Round	4,00,536	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,01,415	0-5 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
2019-20	1 st Round	3,43,551	0-5 years
January	2021	340331	0-5 years

Source: State Health Department, Tripura

Concluding Remarks: The density of population of the State has increased to 350 per sq. km. in 2011. The State has achieved higher literacy rate of 87.22 percentage in 2011. The gap in male-female literacy rate in the State reduced to 8.15 percentage in 2011 as against 17.01 percentage in 2001, which yielded positive result in reducing growth of population during the census decades of 2001-2011.

STATE INCOME

The general methodology for compiling the estimates of State income is to first compile the estimates at disaggregated level for each economic activity and then aggregating them for the whole Region/State. The estimates for commodity producing sectors like Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, etc. are prepared using the production approach i.e. measuring the value of output and deducting there from the cost of material inputs used in the process of production. In the services sectors (non-public segments etc., the estimates are prepared by income approach, specially, by multiplying the value added per worker by the number of workers, for the benchmark estimates and extrapolating these benchmark estimates with suitable indicators for the annual estimates. The information on value added per worker is obtained from the relevant Enterprise Survey conducted for the purpose. The estimates of workforce are obtained using the results of large-scale Sample Surveys on Employment & Unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and decennial population census carried out in the country by the Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) and Census Commissioner.



The estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) can be prepared by adopting income originating and income accruing approach. In the income originating approach, the measurement corresponds to income originating to the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the State and represents gross/net value of goods and services produced within the State. Thus the current concept of compiling the Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) is similar to that of compiling the GDP/NDP of the entire economy i.e., measuring the volume in monetary terms, the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of 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.

- **State's economy achieved Annual Average Growth Rate of 3.59 percentage in Real Terms during 2020-21(Adv.).**
- **Per-Capita Income of the State reached to Rs. 1,29,995/- in 2020-21 (Adv.)**
- **Gross State Domestic Product at current prices estimated Rs. 58879.53 Crore in 2020-21 (Adv.).**

State Domestic Product is a reflection of economic development of the State and its derivative Per Capita Income is a suitable measure of the well-being of its People. The Directorate of Economics of Statistics, Tripura has bringing out estimates of State Domestic Product on regular basis and making them up to date from time to time as per guidelines and methodology provided by National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.

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.

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.

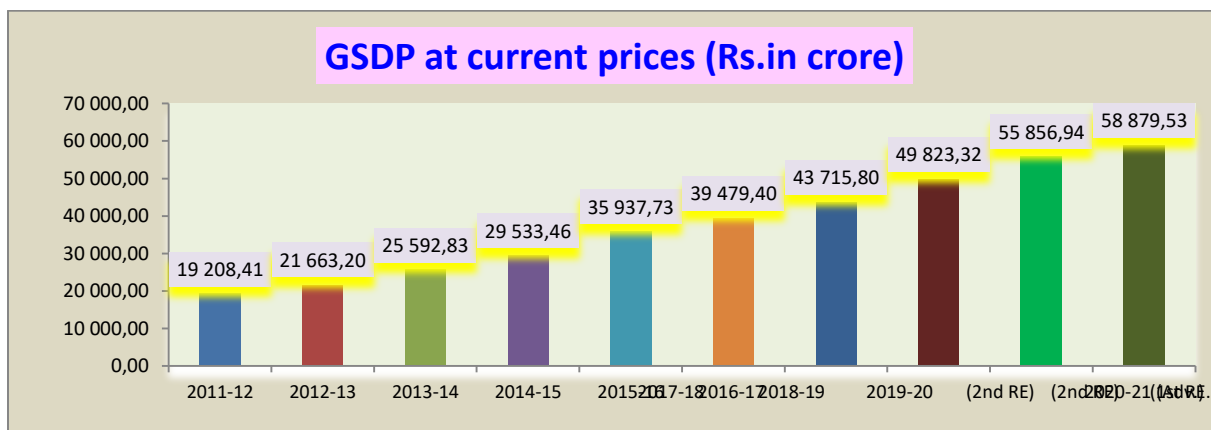
The estimates of SDP are prepared for all sectors of economy both in terms of Gross and Net basis. The difference between the two estimates is that in the Gross Estimates, no deduction is made for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) which takes place in the process of production, whereas in the Net Estimates, Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is subtracted from the gross value figure. Per Capita State Income is obtained by dividing the NSDP at current prices by mid-year projected population of the State.

Gross State Domestic Product with 2011-12 base: Gross State Domestic Product is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of volume of all the goods and services produced within the boundary of the State during the given period of time, accounted without duplication. The estimates Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) prepared at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at current prices prevailing during the year. It is expected that GSDP estimates is affected due to lockdown and slowdown of the economy in COVID-19 pandemic during 2020-21.

Table: 3.1 Gross/ Net State Domestic Product at current prices with base year (2011-12)

Year	<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>	
	GSDP at Current Prices	NSDP at Current Prices
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	39,479.40	35,667.59
2017-18	43,715.80	39,504.63
2018-19 (2 nd Revision)	49,823.32	44,901.06
2019-20(1 st Revision)	55,856.94	50,420.66
2020-21 (Advance)	58,879.53	52,661.15

Source: DES, Tripura.



At constant prices: In order to eliminate the effect of price changes/ inflation, the estimates of GSDP are also prepared by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the fixed year known as base year and are known as the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices.

Table: 3.2 Gross/ Net State Domestic Product at constant prices with base year (2011-12):

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	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	30,537.59	27,203.60
2017-18	33,092.78	29,505.18
2018-19 (2 nd RE)	36,753.96	32,703.15
2019-20 (1 st RE)	40,207.13	35,800.85
2020-21 (Advance)	41,799.48	37,085.81

Source: DES, Tripura.

Per Capita Income with new 2011-12: The Per Capita Income (PCI) is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product at current prices by the mid-year's total population of the State. The Per Capita Income (PCI) is a pointer for standard of living and the well-being of people. Following the Chart shows the Per Capita Income of the State.

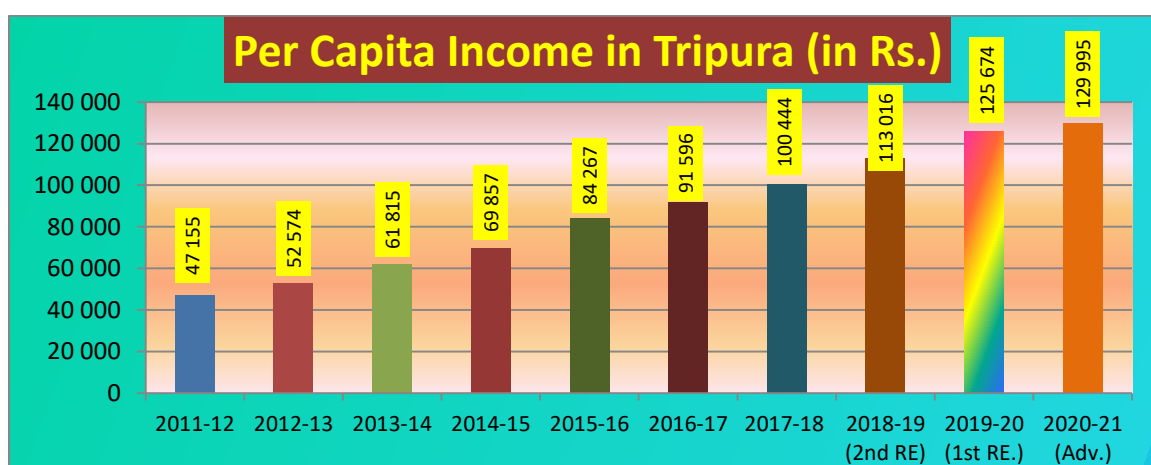


Table: 3.3 Per Capita Income of Tripura and All India (Base: 2011-12):

Sl. No.	Year	Per Capita Income (in Rs.)	
		Tripura	India
1.	2011-12	47,155	63462
2.	2012-13	52,574	70983
3.	2013-14	61,815	79118
4.	2014-15	69,857	86647
5.	2015-16	84,267	94797
6.	2016-17	91,596	103870
7.	2017-18	1,00,444	115224
8.	2018-19 (2 nd RE)	1,13,016	125883
9.	2019-20 (1 st RE)	1,25,674	134186
10.	2020-21 (Adv.)	1,29,995	128829

Adv.=Advance Estimate

Source: DES-Tripura.

NB: The expected growth in Per Capita Income is affected due to lockdown and slowdown of the economy in COVID-19 pandemic during 2020-21.

Table: 3.4

GSDP at current prices 2011-12 to 2020-21 (advance) estimates of Tripura (base 2011-12)(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (2 nd RE)	2019-20 (1 st RE)	2020-21 (Adv)
1	Agriculture, Livestock ,Forestry & Fishing	511201	567087	702979	831809	1134780	1234078	1312985	1536514	1840581	1910384
1.1	Crops	318959	339064	375086	461208	622218	738728	745449	932024	1177914	1103722
1.2	Livestock	33664	42223	70541	73292	92760	128974	169187	169610	194137	283445
1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	119262	133116	147358	245404	180045	213400	239239	261482	297327
1.4	Fishing	48815	66538	124236	149951	174398	186331	184949	195641	207048	225890
2	Mining & Quarrying	118123	128413	130634	358124	364495	390133	387618	448403	460520	514310
Sub-Total of Primary		629324	695500	833613	1189933	1499275	1624211	1700603	1984917	2301101	2424694
3	Manufacturing	72651	117529	125869	153164	120890	150940	147140	141287	136761	123676
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	44297	55855	55022	129811	130459	149092	173612	189906	167224	168768
4.1	Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services	35922	48611	40662	111483	109865	130610	155532	167673	143294	142570
4.2	Water Supply	8375	7244	14360	18328	20594	18482	18080	22233	23930	26198
5	Construction	148327	151630	174411	150174	198252	215067	250384	312325	321177	319554
Sub-Total of Secondary		265275	325014	355302	433149	449601	515099	571136	643518	625162	611998
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	226839	265292	333695	327682	382389	409969	467036	538393	580600	595176
6.1	Trade & Repair	218359	255639	322714	317026	370696	397188	452769	522022	562470	575641
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8480	9653	10981	10656	11693	12781	14267	16371	18130	19535
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	108895	121265	125743	146942	159684	171840	185874	212539	230280
7.1	Railways	224	261	261	1119	1303	910	1083	3883	10282	11892
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	46677	63696	65236	60660	68609	80729	91801	101631	110653	118196
7.3	Storage	151	187	205	234	217	305	172	356	404	441
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	37264	44751	55563	63730	76813	77740	78784	80004	91200	99751
8	Financial Services	57103	67963	72348	85950	125921	101476	135767	118086	135594	148871
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	119572	135500	168765	166248	178869	199380	260240	281577	314982	341159
10	Public Administration	241678	270564	302004	305548	351997	394389	486964	618076	718933	794692
11	Other Services	255446	260210	316948	252249	337331	368778	441682	420821	458415	489796
Sub-Total of Tertiary		984954	1108424	1315025	1263420	1523449	1633676	1963529	2162827	2421063	2599974
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1879553	2128938	2503940	2886502	3472325	3772986	4235268	4791262	5347326	5636666
13	Product Taxes	103607	118636	149345	154355	206549	234857	187832	241642	290457	304404
14	Product Subsidies	62319	81254	94002	87511	85101	59903	51520	50572	52089	53117
15	Gross State Domestic Product	1920841	2166320	2559283	2953346	3593773	3947940	4371580	4982332	5585694	5887953
	Population('00)	36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	51999	58016	67814	77434	93248	101385	111151	125405	139225	145346

Adv.=Advance Estimate Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 3.5

NSDP at current prices 2011-12 to 2020-21 (Advance) estimates of Tripura (BASE 2011-12)(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (2 nd RE)	2019-20 (1 st RE)	2020-21 (Adv)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing	492245	544703	672566	798223	1097810	1197178	1275820	1497466	1798204	1853176
1.1	Crops	307680	326089	360432	444503	604305	720137	725687	911299	1155742	1075740
1.2	Livestock	32929	41288	69382	71964	91429	127265	167188	167697	192115	278626
1.3	Forestry & Logging	108559	117928	131591	145921	243110	178634	211496	236694	258536	292591
1.4	Fishing	43077	59398	111161	135835	158966	171142	171449	181776	191811	206219
2	Mining & Quarrying	103863	112836	112707	335775	304967	327594	327643	378161	381656	432846
Sub-Total of Primary		596108	657539	785273	1133998	1402777	1524772	1603463	1875627	2179860	2286022
3	Manufacturing	62462	106951	114857	140209	107475	136802	132290	124559	118688	105603
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	29486	36806	36313	84062	87894	99305	120530	129135	115086	114362
5	Construction	142979	146091	165932	141365	186551	201877	238238	299469	303455	301832
Sub-Total of Secondary		234927	289848	317102	365636	381920	437984	491058	553163	537229	521797
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	211298	245477	308508	299127	348609	370783	419904	479946	515123	519172
6.1	Trade & Repair	203030	236093	297870	288824	337678	358824	406113	464607	498130	500918
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8268	9384	10638	10303	10931	11959	13791	15339	16993	18254
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	60456	81859	92847	86902	105626	110720	110987	111918	121357	131064
7.1	Railways	142	179	151	589	647	174	302	1037	2667	2754
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	29943	44788	45722	37409	45031	51700	55909	58726	60279	64372
7.3	Storage	129	162	174	200	182	257	145	325	386	398
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	30242	36730	46800	48704	59766	58589	54631	51830	58025	63540
8	Financial Services	56201	66780	70994	84365	123347	99144	132836	115398	132417	140362
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	106856	120198	151269	145776	157262	175234	233349	248777	277558	294211
10	Public Administration	190140	215255	238822	241702	283126	319109	399293	510375	599860	655047
11	Other Services	244631	248776	312740	239985	323520	354059	423261	403832	440294	467152
Sub-Total of Tertiary		869582	978345	1175180	1097857	1341490	1429049	1719630	1870246	2086609	2207009
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1700617	1925732	2277555	2597491	3126187	3391805	3814151	4299036	4803698	5014828
13	Product Taxes	103607	118636	149345	154355	206549	234857	187832	241642	290457	304404
14	Product Subsidies	62319	81254	94002	87511	85101	59903	51520	50572	52089	53117
15	Net State Domestic Product	1741905	1963114	2332898	2664335	3247635	3566759	3950463	4490106	5042066	5266115
	Population('00)	36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	47155	52574	61815	69857	84267	91596	100444	113016	125675	129995

Adv.=Advance Estimate Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 3.6
GSDP at constant prices 2011-12 to 2020-21 (Advance) estimates of Tripura (BASE 2011-12) (Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (2 nd RE)	2019-20 (1 st RE)	2020-21 (Adv)
1	Agriculture, Livestock ,Forestry & Fishing	511201	550569	646611	670462	720113	748871	775492	855217	941287	1097461
1.1	Crops	318959	337685	367407	371854	368133	393209	423660	471732	538477	620299
1.2	Livestock	33664	36718	69506	50981	54781	76956	75954	82147	89521	126841
1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	109650	131213	125044	165183	142786	140236	158861	167318	186892
1.4	Fishing	48815	66516	78485	122583	132016	135920	135642	142477	145971	163429
2	Mining & Quarrying	118123	123568	124916	357953	345942	372460	364670	422308	434198	470141
Sub-Total of Primary		629324	674137	771527	1028415	1066055	1121331	1140162	1277525	1375485	1567602
3	Manufacturing	72651	115351	107836	146293	110593	146648	129820	120953	116965	95210
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	44297	53862	45538	126970	109633	134409	165033	170698	147701	142251
4.1	Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services	35922	46618	37313	109124	92428	116622	150718	153829	130608	124731
4.2	Water Supply	8375	7244	8225	17846	17205	17787	14315	16869	17093	17520
5	Construction	148327	149833	167203	134256	164624	203153	206984	259019	267054	220965
Sub-Total of Secondary		265275	319046	320577	407519	384850	484210	501837	550670	531720	458425
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	226839	262147	250939	318626	241102	279845	384131	452552	488851	492084
6.1	Trade & Repair	218359	252605	241152	308161	233724	268364	371657	438746	473522	476494
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8480	9542	9787	10465	7378	11481	12474	13806	15329	15590
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	76271	79274	108141	123047	135064	137659	140930	155059	158000
7.1	Railways	224	248	817	981	1109	700	819	2872	7112	7807
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	46677	62940	64414	51847	57312	68177	73466	76950	80681	81649
7.3	Storage	151	182	193	201	181	273	150	297	332	338
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	37264	12901	13850	55112	64445	65914	63224	60811	66934	68206
8	Financial Services	57103	65436	69287	82174	116704	94142	117322	94330	102356	104301
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	119572	133892	144245	161915	123383	144582	177105	213854	283061	287024
10	Public Administration	241678	264358	273604	297515	291630	377456	385561	468950	545473	560746
11	Other Services	255446	257379	325136	245756	240464	252672	350457	320957	349904	356902
Sub-Total of Tertiary		984954	1059483	1142485	1214127	1136330	1283761	1552235	1691573	1924704	1959057
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1879553	2052666	2234589	2650061	2587235	2889302	3194234	3519768	3831909	3985084
13	Product Taxes	103607	109905	128765	125375	168003	220766	158525	196820	230062	236936
14	Product Subsidies	62319	75274	81443	78915	76548	56309	43481	41192	41258	42073
15	Gross State Domestic Product	1920841	2087297	2281911	2696521	2678690	3053759	3309278	3675396	4020713	4179948
Population('00)		36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	51999	55900	60464	70701	69504	78422	84141	92509	100217	103183

Adv.=Advance Estimate Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 3.7

NSDP at constant prices 2011-12 to 2020-21 (Advance) estimates of Tripura (base 2011-12) (Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (2 nd RE)	2019-20 (1 st RE)	2020-21 (Adv)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing	492245	529771	620483	642173	689647	718865	745988	825154	909602	1045707
1.1	Crops	307680	325726	355107	358415	354370	379442	409401	457178	523447	587611
1.2	Livestock	32929	35852	68484	49838	53588	75458	74305	80666	87962	122335
1.3	Forestry & Logging	108559	108412	129871	123810	163156	141568	138682	156900	165068	184397
1.4	Fishing	43077	59781	67021	110110	118533	122397	123600	130410	133125	151364
2	Mining & Quarrying	103863	108737	108667	338706	296124	320971	316541	367741	374595	415343
Sub-Total of Primary		596108	638508	729150	980879	985771	1039836	1062529	1192895	1284197	1461050
3	Manufacturing	62462	105242	96542	134735	98503	133964	116936	107009	102039	80611
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	29486	35502	28047	86075	71504	89800	118618	119237	103601	100493
5	Construction	142979	144549	156328	126086	153713	190569	195452	247156	250477	201544
Sub-Total of Secondary		234927	285293	280917	346896	323720	414333	431006	473402	456117	382648
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	211298	243486	228139	293559	210882	245122	344132	405184	436283	437083
6.1	Trade & Repair	203030	234197	218662	283404	204185	234367	332061	392208	421863	422519
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8268	9289	9477	10155	6697	10755	12071	12976	14420	14564
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	60456	42273	52689	72917	86021	91465	84518	77901	79400	80300
7.1	Railways	142	158	718	520	538	68	170	606	1049	1086
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	29943	36889	46393	30189	35331	41604	41410	39332	38555	38941
7.3	Storage	129	158	165	171	150	230	127	272	317	321
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	30242	5068	5413	42037	50002	49563	42811	37691	39479	39953
8	Financial Services	56201	64289	67995	80769	114469	92102	114823	92125	99756	100953
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	106856	119548	128499	144434	105051	124284	155423	188634	254301	256844
10	Public Administration	190140	211209	214771	239770	228919	309069	308204	377341	445907	454825
11	Other Services	244631	246484	312824	234976	228243	239692	334839	307205	335320	340014
Sub-Total of Tertiary		869582	927289	1004917	1066425	973585	1101734	1341939	1448390	1650967	1670020
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1700617	1851090	2014984	2394200	2283076	2555903	2835474	3114687	3391281	3513718
13	Product Taxes	103607	109905	128765	125375	168003	220766	158525	196820	230062	236936
14	Product Subsidies	62319	75274	81443	78915	76548	56309	43481	41192	41258	42073
15	Net State Domestic Product	1741905	1885721	2062306	2440660	2374531	2720360	2950518	3270315	3580085	3708581
	Population('00)	36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	47155	50501	54645	63992	61612	69860	75020	82313	89234	91547

Adv.=Advance Estimate Source: DES-Tripura.

For the purpose of estimating of GSDP and to understand the sectoral contribution to GSDP, the Economy of the State is divide into three sector, i.e. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector.

Primary Sector:

The Primary Sector comprises of all occupation exploiting natural resources. It includes Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging, Fishing & Aquaculture and Mining & Quarrying. The Primary Sector is generally dominant in Less Development States and typical activities are undertaken to a smaller extent in Industrialised States.

Secondary Sector:

The Secondary Sector comprises of all those Economic activities which transform one goods into another goods. It includes Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Service and Construction. This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods.

Tertiary Sector:

The Tertiary Sector comprises of all those Economic activity that provides services. It includes activities like Transport, Storage and Communication; Trade, Repair, Hotel & Restaurant; Banking & Insurance; Real Estates etc. Over the years, the Tertiary Sector has become the most prominent sector in term of percentage contribute GSDP at constant prices.

Table: 3.8 Sector wise Percentage Contribution of the GSDP at current prices with base year 2011-12

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (2 nd RE)	2019-20 (1 st RE)	2020-21 (Adv)
Primary	33.48	32.67	33.29	41.22	43.18	43.05	40.15	41.43	43.03	43.02
Secondary	14.11	15.27	14.19	15.01	12.95	13.65	13.49	13.43	11.69	10.86
Tertiary	52.41	52.06	52.52	43.77	43.87	43.30	46.36	45.14	45.28	46.13

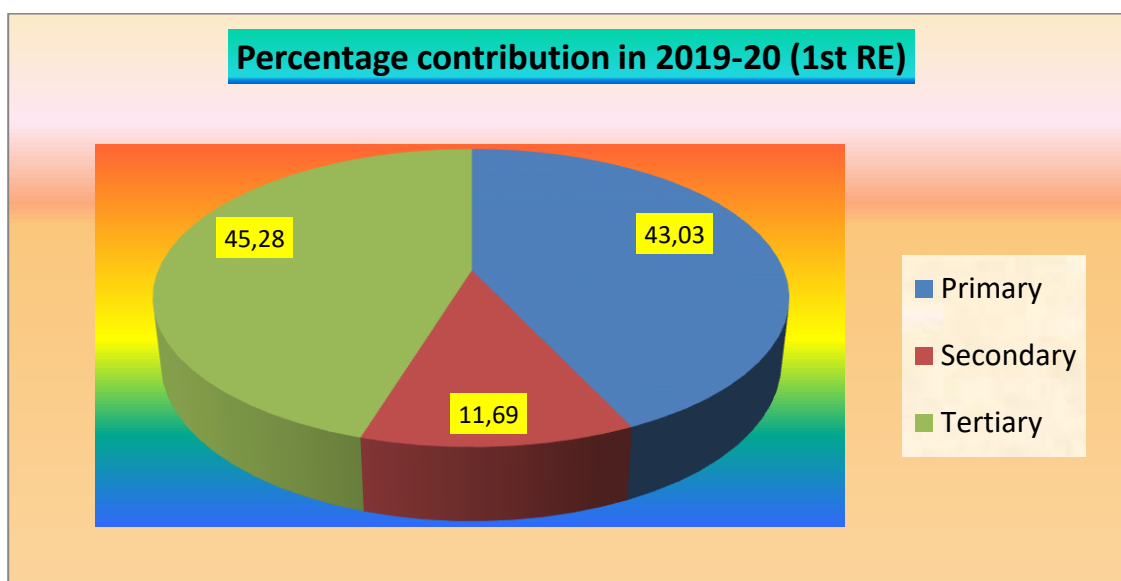


Table: 3.9 The Average Annual Growth Rate in Real Terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) with base year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Year	Growth rate of NSDP at constant prices	CARGR
1	2017-18	8.5	9.2
2	2018-19 (1 st RE)	10.8	9.4
3	2019-20 (2 nd RE)	9.47	9.4
4	2020-21 (Adv)	3.59	8.8

CONCLUDING REMARKS: The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) reflect the overall performance of Economic situation of the State. GSDP generally known as “State Income” is a key measure to assess the economic performance of the State during a specific period of time and it reveals the extent and direction of the changes in the levels of economic development.

The Average Annual Growth Rate at Constant Prices of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for 2019-20 (1st Revision) was 9.47 percentage and growth rate declined in 2020-21(Adv.) is 3.59 percentage due to lockdown and slow down of the economy for COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21.

The State has opportunities to augment investment from neighbouring country Bangladesh for further generation of income and employment opportunities.

STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

a. 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 17 Departments has been included at Statement No. 15 in the Budget At A Glance for 2021-22.



Tripura as a special category State deserves special attention, as the development efforts in the State remain mainly dependent upon transfers from Central Government like other 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 2020-21, the total Expenditure was Rs. 15944.03 Cr., out of which Revenue Expenditure was Rs. 14367.82 Cr., Capital Expenditure was Rs. 832.08 Cr., Public Debt Rs. 741.24 Cr. and Payment of loans and Advance Rs.2.89 Cr.

During 2020-21, the total Receipt was Rs. 15991.13 Cr. including Public Account & Opening balance, out of which Revenue Receipt Rs. 13292.40 Cr. and Capital Receipt Rs. 2849.60 Cr.

Fiscal Indicator:

Table: 4.1 The overall Budgetary position in-terms of Development and Non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2020-21 (Provisional) and 2021-22 (BE) are presented in the following table.

(Amount Rs. in Cr.)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Receipts/Disbursement</i>	<i>2020-21 (Provisional)</i>	<i>2021-22 (BE)</i>
I	DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		
A.	Economic Services of which	2709.63	4225.23
i)	Agriculture & Allied Services	822.04	1335.32
ii)	Rural Development	807.07	1156.11
iii)	General Economic Service	129.92	272.32

iv)	Water & Power Development	189.39	346.00
v)	Industry and Minerals	92.07	139.34
vi)	Transport and Communication	582.71	883.63
vii)	Others	86.43	92.51
B	Social Services of which	6258.92	9207.99
viii)	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	2405.70	3086.02
ix)	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply & Sanitation	1396.86	2055.05
x)	Social Security & Welfare including SC,ST, OBC & Minorities Welfare including Social Services	1563.73	2503.44
xi)	Housing & Urban Development	852.70	1515.15
xii)	Information & Publicity	39.93	48.33
	TOTAL DEV. EXPENDITURE (A+B)	8968.55	13433.22
II.	NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		
a)	Revenue Expenditure under General Services	5859.20	7982.63
i)	Organs of States	140.01	214.59
ii)	Fiscal Services	75.06	108.24
iii)	Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt.	1329.81	1473.60
iv)	Administrative Services	1989.94	3022.20
v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	2324.38	3164.00
(b)	Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	286.55	278.00
(C)	Capital Expenditure	829.73	1030.65
i)	General Services	85.60	337.32
ii)	Discharge of Internal Debt	708.41	653.91
iii)	Repayment of Loans to G.O.I.	32.83	33.07
iv)	Loans & Advance to Government Servants etc.	2.89	6.35
v)	Others	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL : NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE	6975.48	9291.28
III.	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE (I+II)	15944.03	22724.50
IV	DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE	56.25	59.11

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

Table : 4.2 The following table shows the State Budget in brief for 2020-21 (Provisional) and 2021-22 (BE)

(Amount Rs.in Cr.)

Sl.No.	Receipts/Expenditure	2020-21 (Provisional)	2021-22 (BE)
A	1. RECEIPT		
	1.1. Revenue Receipt	13292.40	18356.09
	1.2. Capital Receipt (including Public Debt & Loan and Advances)	2849.60	3094.98
	1.3 Net Public Accounts	-490.72	400.00
	1.4 Opening Balance	339.85	100.00
	TOTAL : A.1 (1.1+1.2.+1.3+1.4)	15991.13	21951.07
B	2. EXPENDITURE		

2.1. Revenue Expenditure	14367.82	20073.24
2.2. Capital Expenditure	832.08	1957.93
2.3. Public Debt	741.24	686.98
2.4. Payment of loans and Advance	2.89	6.35
2.5. TOTAL : B (1+2+3+4)	15944.03	22724.50

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

Table : 4.3 The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2020-21 (Provisional) and 2021-22(BE)

(Amount Rs. in Cr.)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>2020-21 (Provisional)</i>	<i>2021-22 (BE)</i>
I	Receipt under Revenue Account :		
A)	Total Tax Revenue : [A=(i)+(ii)]	6550.89	7075.00
a)	Agricultural Income	0.04	0.08
b)	Professional Tax	40.99	46.38
c)	Land Revenue	9.85	16.50
d)	Stamps and Registration Fees	69.53	70.69
e)	Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agriculture	0.13	0.20
f)	States Excise	287.36	287.28
g)	Tax on Sales, Trade etc.	403.19	393.98
h)	Taxes on Vehicles	97.41	110.00
i)	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	112.09	116.00
j)	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0.03	0.11
k)	State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	1056.01	1122.67
h)	Road Development Cess	255.81	248.11
i)	Total State Own Tax Revenue :	2332.44	2412.00
ii)	Share in Central Taxes	4218.45	4663.00
B	NON-TAX REVENUE: [B=(i)+(ii)]	6741.51	11281.09
(i)	State's Non-tax Revenue	285.49	349.00
(ii)	Grants received from Centre	6456.02	10932.09
	Total Revenue Receipt (A+B)	13292.40	18356.09
II.	Receipt under Capital Account :		
i)	Loans from Government of India	527.98	3.00
ii)	a) Internal Debt-Open Market Loan & NSSF	2013.27	2690.98
	b) Net Negotiated Loan	307.10	400.00
iii)	Recoveries of Loans & Advances	1.25	1.00
	Total II Capital Receipts (i) to (iii)	2849.60	3094.98
III	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS of Consolidated Fund (I+II)	16142.00	21451.07
IV	Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00
V	Net of Public Accounts	-490.72	400.00
VI	Opening Balance	339.85	100.00
	TOTAL RECEIPTS (including net Contingency Fund, Net Public Account & Opening Balance (III+IV+V+VI))	15991.13	21951.07
	% of State's Own Tax Revenue to Total Receipts :-	14.45	11.24

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

Table : 4.4 The following Table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2020-21 (Provisional) and 2021-22 (B.E.)

(Amount in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	Item	2020-21 (Provisional)	2021-22 (BE)
1	Tax Revenue	6550.89	7075.00
1a	State's Own Tax Revenue	2332.44	2412.00
1b	Share in Central Taxes	4218.45	4663.00
2	Non-Tax Revenue	6741.51	11281.09
2a	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	285.49	349.00
2b	Grants	6456.02	10932.09
3	Total Revenue Receipts	13292.40	18356.09
4	Capital Receipts	2849.60	3094.98
a)	Non Debt Capital Receipts	1.25	1.00
b)	Public Debt Receipts	2848.35	3093.98
5	Total Receipts	16142.00	21451.07
6	Revenue Expenditure	14367.82	20073.24
a)	Interest Payments	1284.81	1373.60
b)	Pension	2321.61	3160.99
c)	Salaries & Wages	5240.57	6995.00
d)	Other Revenue Expenditure	5520.83	8543.65
7	Capital Disbursement (8+9+10)	1576.21	2651.26
a)	Capital Expenditure	832.08	1957.93
b)	Repayment of Public Debt	741.24	686.98
c)	Loans & Advances	2.89	6.35
8	Total Expenditure	15944.03	22724.50
9	Revenue Deficit(-)/Surplus (+)(3-6)	-1075.42	-1717.15
10	Fiscal Deficit(-)/Surplus(+){(3+4a)-(6+7a+7c)}	-1909.14	-3680.43
11	Primary Deficit {10+6(a)}	-624.33	-2306.83
# The amount could not be reflected due to merger of Plan and Non-Plan			

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura

b.PLANNING:

The State Planning (P&C) Department has been playing a vital role in the State and as Nodal Department/Coordinator oversees the following development activities:

- * Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources
- * North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme
- * North Eastern Council
- * North East Road Sector Development Scheme
- * Special Plan Assistance (SPA), Special Central Assistance (SCA) and Special Development Scheme (SDS).
- * Member of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes
- * Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa

The Department also undertakes the some major activities, prominent among them are:

- Preparing background materials in connection with meetings of NITI Aayog, as and when held.
- Monitoring on the progress of implementation of the Flagship programmes as and when held.
- Organising Review Meeting of Chief Secretary with Secretaries- in- charge of different Departments on different issues that needs urgent attention and issuing Record Note.
- Reviewing infrastructures projects of Rs. 150 crore & above under Central Sector periodically.
- Monitoring of issues under Act East Policy including Indo-Bangladesh issue.
- Holding of AGRAGATI Meetings issuing Record Note.
- Collection of materials from concerned departments for holding PRAGATI Meeting and to upload status of projects in e-Samiksha portal.
- Preparation of speeches of the Hon'ble Chief Minister in different forums such as NEC meetings, Act East Policy, ASEAN Conclave etc.
- Reviewing the Vision Document of the State Government.
- Reviewing the Announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the 72nd 73rd and 74th Independent Day.
- Reviewing the Three Years Action Plan on Primary Sector.

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).

PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

In the economic development of a country, price plays a very important role and is the prime mover of the wheels of the economy namely production, consumption, distribution and exchange. Price affects the living standards of the society, regulates business profit and allocates the resources for the optimum output and distribution. Thus, it acts as a powerful agent of sustained economic development.



Price Index is a statistical device to measure the relative change in price level with reference to time, geographical location and other characteristics. It is considered as a barometer of economic activities. 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 ensuring equitable distribution of goods and services to all section of the people.

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 statistical device of index number of prices can gauge the changes in prices over a period. 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).

For last couple of years, the State in particular and the country as a whole is experiencing stable price rise. It is therefore, becomes crucial for policy makers, planners, economists and other decision-making authorities to obtain reliable data on price movement over the period and 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.

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 inflation in the State during 2020-21 remained high in both rural and urban areas due to increase in prices of Primary Articles and Petroleum Products.
- Year-on-year inflation in the State based on CPI-IW was 2.95 percentage in March 2021.
- The All India WPI (2011-12=100) has moved gradually from 120.4 in March, 2020 to 129.9 in March, 2021.

Overall Price-Situation in the Country:

Overall inflation in the country during 2020-21 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 based on year-on-year variations in WPI.

The All India WPI (2011-12=100) has moved gradually from 119.9 in March, 2019 to 120.4 in March, 2020 and For the month of March, 2021, the final WPI and inflation rate for All Commodities (Base: 2011-12=100) stood at **129.9 and 7.89%** respectively.

Table- 5.1 Index Numbers & Annual Rate of Inflation (Y-o-Y in %) * March 2021:

All Commodities/Major Groups	Weight (%)	Index	Inflation
All Commodities	100.0	129.9	7.89
I Primary Articles	22.6	147.4	7.28
II Fuel & Power	13.2	109.2	9.75
III. Manufactured Products	64.2	127.9	7.84
Food Index	24.4	153.9	5.63

Source : Ministry of Commerce & Industry

* Annual rate of WPI inflation is calculated over the corresponding month of previous year.

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 (CPI-IW):

CPI-IW is the most well-known index as it is used for wage indexation in Government and in the organised sectors. Apart from this, these index numbers are also utilised for measuring inflationary trend for policy formulations in the country.

Since inception in 1946, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, Shimla has been compiling and maintaining Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers. This series is the most representative in character as it is based on working class family income and expenditure surveys and thus reflects the latest consumption pattern of Industrial Workers.

The CPI-IW (2016=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 inflation rate based on CPI-IW is accepted as an appropriate index to determine the impact of price rise on the cost of living of the common person, as it is based on retail prices. That is why, the Index used to determine Dearness Allowances (DA) of employees in public and private sectors. The inflation based on the CPI-IW (2016=100) was also high and it was 2.95 % in March 2021 year-on-year basis.

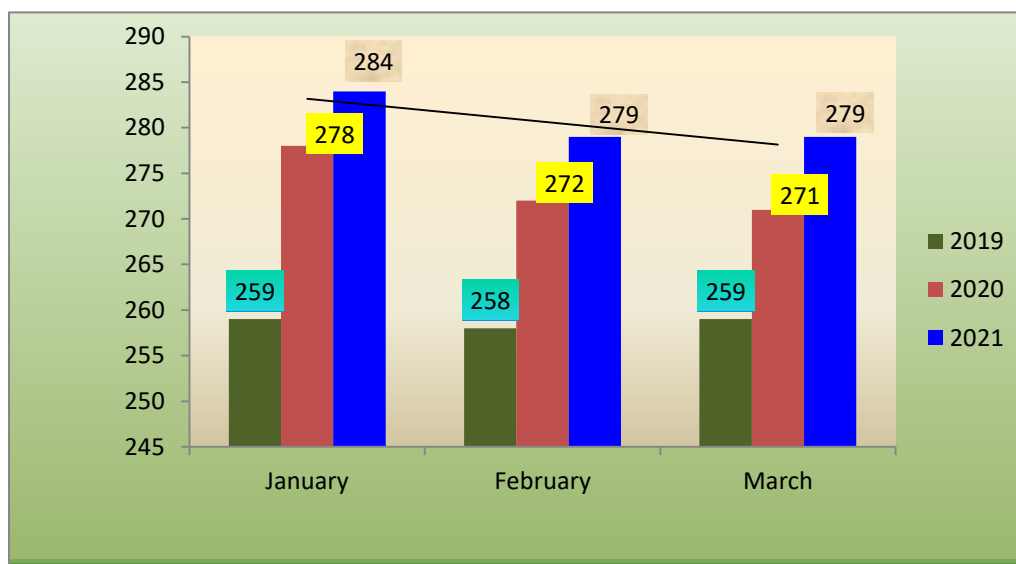
The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2020-21. It gradually moved from 259 in March 2019, 271 in March 2020 to 279 in March 2021.

Table- 5.2 The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 (with base 2016=100):

Sl. No.	Months	2019	2020	2021	Percentage variation during 2020-21
i)	January	259	278	284	2.16
ii)	February	258	272	279	2.57
iii)	March	259	271	279	2.95

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Consumer Price Index (Industrial Worker) [CPI (IW)]



The prices for CPI-IW are being collected from 11 (eleven) different markets of Tripura viz., Battala (Agartala), Mohanpur, Jirania, Kmalghat, 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.

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 percentage of its area as forest area. The State has only bordering area with two States namely Assam, 53 Km (5.21%), and Mizoram, 109 Km (10.71 percentage). The rest 84.08 percentage (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 State. The price situation in the State during 2020-21 shows high inflationary trend compared to 2019-20.

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-2019 and December 2020 reveals that Retail Prices of six essential commodities increased more than 10 % out of 19 commodities, which were Moong Dal, Potato, Pumpkin, Meat (Goat), Mustered oil and Tea Leaf.

Table- 5.3 Average Rural Retail Prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2019 and 2020:

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In Rupees) during		Percentage variation (+,-) in Dec.'2019 over, Dec.' 2020
			December 2019	December 2020	
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	29.70	30.45	2.53
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	27.18	27.57	1.43
iii)	Atta	Kg.	32.14	31.12	-3.17
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	97.11	107.31	10.50
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	99.83	108.45	8.63
vi)	Potato	Kg.	27.63	36.47	31.99
vii)	Onion	Kg.	123.23	56.66	-54.02
viii)	Green Chillies	Kg.	102.92	96.04	-6.68
ix)	Pumpkin (Sweet)	Kg.	32.26	36.67	13.67
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	39.58	39.43	-0.38
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	265.10	259.38	-2.16
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	808.85	900.00	11.27
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	49.11	52.40	6.70
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	54.06	55.78	3.18
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter	109.44	127.869	16.84
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	45.56	44.34	-2.68
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	58.11	58.65	0.93
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	21.11	24.79	17.43
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	22.82	21.92	-3.94

Source: DES-Tripura

Rural Price Behaviour:

All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural (CPI-AL) and Rural Labourers (CPI-RL):

The general price behaviour in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL). The CPI-AL has increased from 924 in March 2019 and 1007 in March 2020 and then increased 1035 in March 2021. At all India level the year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 8.98 percentage in 2019-20 and which was quite high but 2.78 percentage inflation in 2020-21.

All India the CPI-RL has increased from 932 in March 2019 and 1013 in March 2020 and then increased 1043 in March 2021.

It is revealed from the above analysis that retail prices at all India level behaved an upward trend during the fiscal 2020-21. The prices of primary articles were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2020-21. Besides, prices of fuel including LPG and petroleum products also posed upward pressures for higher inflation in 2020-21.

Tripura Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural (CPI-AL) and Rural Labourers (CPI-RL):

The Rural Price behaviour of the State of Tripura can be explained with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL). In Tripura the CPI for Agricultural Labourers has moved to 826 in March 2019 and it thereafter increased and stood at 871 in March 2020 and it stood at 897 in March 2021. The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 2.99 percentage in March, 2021.

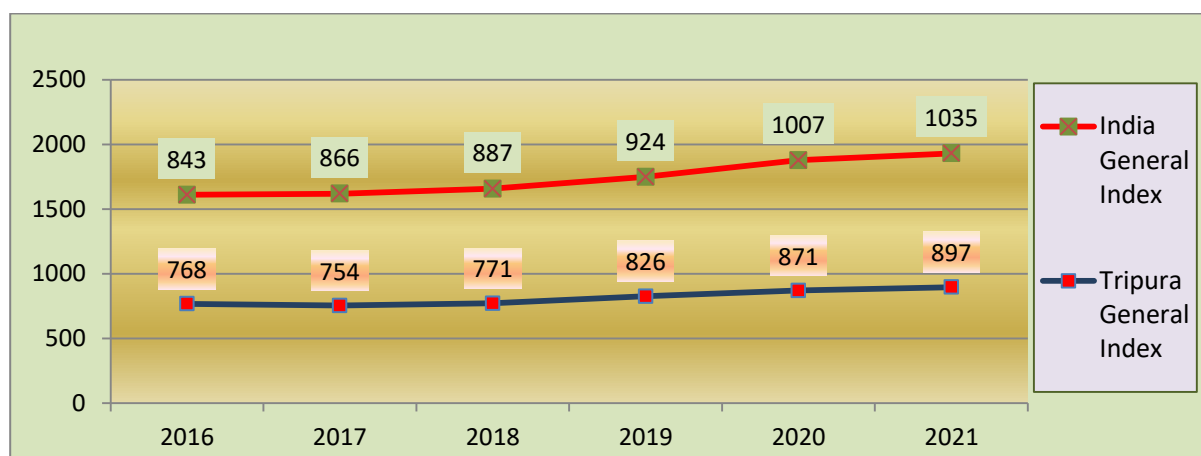
In Tripura, the CPI-RL has increased from 839 in March 2019 and 889 in March 2020 and then increased 916 in March 2021.

Table- 5.4 The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during March-2016 to March-2021 is as follows:

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
CPI-Agri. Labour	March 2016	768	739	843	838
	March 2017	754	751	866	826
	March 2018	771	795	887	830
	March 2019	826	858	924	865
	March 2020	871	908	1007	961
	March 2021	897	931	1035	977
CPI- Labour Rural	March 2016	753	785	848	821
	March 2017	748	743	872	831
	March 2018	781	789	894	835
	March 2019	839	854	932	870
	March 2020	889	906	1013	966
	March 2021	916	927	1043	984

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

General Consumer Price Index For Agricultural Labourers



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 6896 in January, 2020. The inflation showing of about 5 percentage 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 2021. A comparison Table between Tripura and India is given below:

Table- 5.5 General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined in 2021:

Name of Month	Tripura			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
January	175.0	163.9	172.1	156.8	155.8	156.3
February	173.5	164.0	171.0	156.7	156.5	156.6
March	172.2	163.8	170.0	156.7	156.9	156.8

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Concluding Remarks: In the State, the price increase of all consumption articles in 2020-21. Price increase of all 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 wheat, Moong Dal, Potato, Pumpkin, Mustered Oil, Meat (Goat), Tea) etc. noticed an increasing trend more than 10% in 2020-21 over 2019-20.

POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT, FACTORY & BOILERS AND LABOUR

Well nurtured and productive labour force contributes to achieve inclusive growth. However, 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.



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.

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.

Employment as per 5th and 6th Economic Censuses: 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 percentage) were in rural areas and remaining 1,70,588 (42.22 percentage) were in the urban areas. As per the report, the total hired workers in 2013 were 1,56,261, i.e. 38.68 percentage of the total workers.

- 2,33,112 active job-seekers of Tripura registered in the National Career Service Portal as on 30th June 2021.
- As per Census 2011, out of total workers (main and marginal) 75.95 percentage were in rural areas.
- Number of Worker in Registered Factories is 64647 as on 30th March 2021.
- 43248 nos. beneficiaries benefitted under Tripura Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (TB & OCWW) for the year 2020-21.

Table 6.1: The following table depicts the establishment with fixed structure by different categories in the State:

Sl. No.	Type of establishments	No. of Establishments (6th EC), 2013
i.	Primary	19848
ii.	Manufacturing	37047
iii.	Electricity, Gas & water supply	991
iv.	Construction	5493
v.	Trading	96116
vi.	Services	77278
Total		236773

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 percentage) were in rural areas and 3,53,445 (24.05 percentage) 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 percentage in 2001.

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

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

Male Work Participation Rate: Male work participation rate for State as a whole increased from 47.6 percentage in 1991 to 50.6 percentage in 2001 Census and further to 55.77 percentage in 2011.

Female Work Participation Rate: Female work participation rate increased from only 13.8 percentage to 21.1 percentage in 2001 and further to 23.57 percentage in 2011.

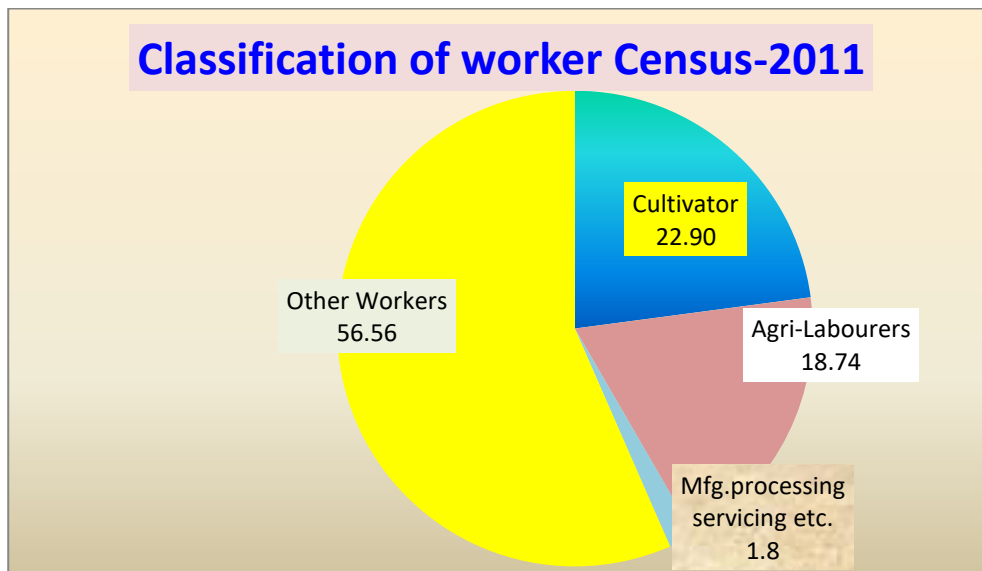
Composition of Main Workers:

Table 6.2 The percentage distribution of main workers according to economic classification as per 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census:

Sl. No.	Items	1991	2001	2011
i	Cultivator	38.09	26.88	22.90
ii	Agri-labourers	25.70	24.03	18.74
iii	Mfg. processing servicing etc.	1.42	2.90	1.8
iv	Other workers	34.79	46.19	56.56
v	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

Classification of worker Census-2011



Main and Marginal Workers: Census-2011 classified the workers 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 percentage in 2011, which were 28.41 percentage in 2001 and 29.10 percentage in 1991, respectively. The proportion of rural main workers was 28.63 in 2011 which was 28.07 percentage in 2001 as compared to 29.21 percentage in 1991. The same proportion of main workers in urban area was 31.25 percentage in 2011 as compared to 30.02 percentage in 2001 and 28.45 percentage 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 percentage of the males in the State were marginal workers, while remaining 59.88 percentage were female marginal workers. The marginal workers in rural areas was 3,39,493 i.e. 86.49 percentage 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 percentage 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 percentage in 2001 and 46.92 percentage in 1991 to the total rural male population. In urban areas, the proportion of male main workers was 51.49 percentage in 2011 which was 48.92 percentage in 2001 and 46.92 percentage 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 percentage to total workers in 2011. The proportion of main female workers was 8.95 percentage in 1981 which rose to 10.14 percentage in 1991 and 10.70 percentage in 2001 and stood 10.51 percentage 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.

a. POVERTY:

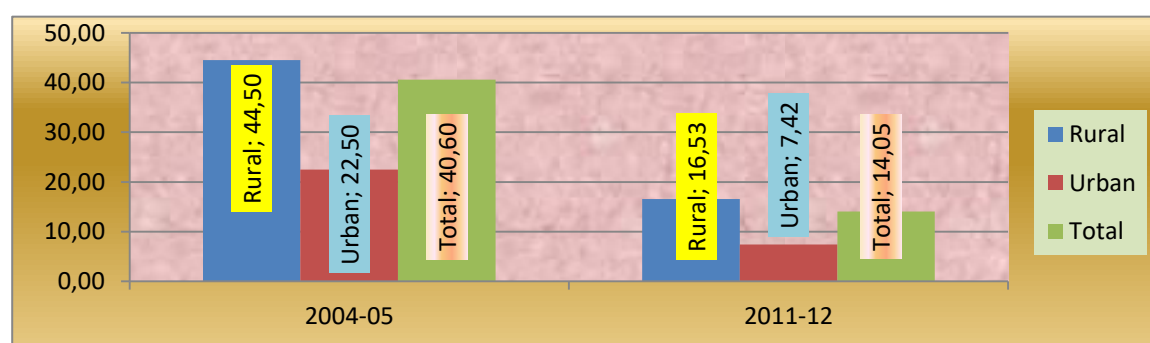
The erstwhile Planning Commission has periodically estimated poverty lines and poverty ratios on the basis of large sample surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted quinquennially by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India. Based on NSS 68th round data of 'Household Consumer Expenditure' survey, poverty estimates for the year 2004-05 and 2011-12 have been estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee. 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.

Table: 6.3 The Poverty Ratio by Tendulkar Methodology using Mixed Reference Period (MRP) for 2004-05 and 2011-12 as released by the Planning Commission:

Year		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.

Poverty Ratio in Tripura



b. MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT:

The Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning under Labour Department is implementing all its activities with its 05 (five) District Employment Exchanges and One Special Employment Exchange for Persons with Disabilities and 07(seven) nos. Employment Information and Assistance Bureaus (EI & ABs) situated in the Office of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates where no District Employment Exchange exist.

Objective of the Directorate:

1. To register names of the job-seekers through National Career Service portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and sponsoring their names to Private and Public Sector employers as per requisition.
2. To provide guidance related to education and career with all possible job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counselling to the youths and other job-seekers through the Model Career Centers.

3. Collection of Employment Market Information and Implementation of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.
4. Implementation of National Career Service Project in the State.

Live Register : As on 30.06.2021, 2,33,112 active job-seekers of Tripura registered in the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in). Out of 2,33,112 active job-seekers 1,37,367 are Male and 95,708 are Female. Among them 41,918 Scheduled Caste, 54,449 Scheduled Tribes, 49,295 Other Backward Class Persons, 64,648 Unreserved Categories and 772 Differently Able Persons job-seekers.

Table: 6.4 Educational qualification wise active job seekers of Tripura as on 30.06.2021:

Sl. no.	Educational qualification	Dhalai	Gomati	Khowai	North Tripura	Sepahijala	South Tripura	Unakoti	West Tripura	Total
1	Upto 9 th	4540	3697	2658	3141	2114	2733	2550	6646	28079
2	10 th	6074	7164	4731	6932	5323	9669	4671	15908	60472
3	11 th	103	170	109	219	309	312	100	279	1601
4	12 th	4983	7609	5955	6254	6629	9315	5095	18852	64692
5	Diploma after 10 th	134	228	106	155	209	220	88	1186	2326
6	Diploma after 12 th	215	325	215	180	242	526	171	775	2649
7	Graduate	3741	5667	4409	4673	5143	6261	3950	18139	51983
8	Post Graduate	935	1420	871	1005	1092	1692	778	5075	12868
9	PHD	7	10	4	11	4	17	11	88	152
10	No Schooling	45	48	188	89	99	20	11	557	1057
11	ITI	32	24	15	14	22	43	14	88	252
12	PG Diploma	4	5	5	6	4	15	7	26	72
13	Upto 8 th	412	225	753	817	1063	650	553	2201	6674
14	Education not specified	4	2	4	4	10	6	0	205	235
15	Total	21229	26594	20023	23500	22263	31479	17999	70025	233112
16	Percentage	9.2	11.4	8.5	10.1	9.4	13.4	7.7	30.3	100

Source: Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning.

Model Career Center under National Career Service Project: The Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Government of Tripura is implementing **National Career Service (NCS) Project** in the State. So far two Model Career Centers, one at District Employment Exchange, Agartala, West Tripura and another at District Employment Exchange (DEE), Dharmanagar, established. 3rd Model Career Center (MCC) would be set up at DEE, Kailashahar very shortly in this financial year, 2021-22.

Salient features of NCS Project : National Career Service is a Mission Mode Project. It is a one-stop solution that provides a wide array of employment and career related services to the citizens of India. National Career Service is a vibrant platform which aims to transform and strengthen the public employment services in the country. It brings together Job-seekers, Employers, Skill Providers, Career Counsellors, Local Service Providers (LSP's), Career Centers, Placement Organizations, Households and Government Departments on a common platform through the efficient use of information technology.

- Easy accessibility of employment services like staffing, placement and recruitment to all the stakeholders.
- Enhancing employability of the workforce by providing them information on training & skilling.
- Provisioning of career counselling services.
- Self-help & assessment tools of capabilities & vocational guidance services to job seekers.

- Providing information related to job profiles, career paths & employers.
- PAN verified institutions and rich database of job seekers.
- Career planning and rich career content on over 3500 occupations across 52 Sectors.
- NCS has partnerships with various private organizations like Fresher world, Monster, HireMee, etc. and the data exchange on the portal helps connecting job seekers with more number of prospective employers.

Measures taken under NCS Scheme in the State:

- Activities like Registration of Job-seekers/Employers /Local Service Providers through NCS Portal/ Individual Counselling of Job-seekers/ Group Counselling of Job-seekers/ School Counselling /Industry Visit are being done on a regular basis.

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 the financial year, 2020-21, 16 Job-fair (On-line & Off-line) held at 05 nos. District Employment Exchanges, Agartala, Udaipur, Dharmanagar, Kailashahar and Ambassa. In the financial year, 2020-21, organised 16 nos. Job-fairs. In those Job-fairs (On-line =05 nos. & Off-line=11 nos.) has conducted by this Directorate. 1569 vacancies mobilized through Job-fair.

Joint Recruitment Board of Tripura (JRBT) : As approved by the 'Council of Ministers', Joint Recruitment Board of Tripura under the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Government of Tripura is constituted for recruitment in Group-C (Non-Technical) and Group-D post for Government Departments through written examination advertisement has been published for 4,000 vacancies of LDC and Group-D/MTW and On-line submission of application has been started through the Joint Recruitment Board of Tripura (JRBT).

Vocational Guidance Programme:

h) A Vocational Guidance Programme on **Soft Skills & Spoken English** for preparation of Competitive Exams and to increase employability have been started in all the Career Centres /Model Career Centre of the State in this financial year 2020-21. 10 such programme will be conducting and 300 aspirants will be benefited from the programme.

ii) Career Counselling/Vocational Guidance to the job-seekers and students is a regular activity of the Department. In the COVID-19 pandemic situation,191 On-line Career Talk/Counselling Programme has been conducted for the job aspirants / students in different **Social Media Platform 8385 nos. of students benefited.**

iii) This Directorate has started publication of "**Weekly Career Bulletin**" from this year to provide Employment News in Job-Seekers of Tripura.

Career Corner:

02 (two) no's Career Corner set-up at Model Career Center Agartala & Dharmanagar. At Career Corner different types of books with

competitive examination are available. The objective of the concept is that there are so many aspirants who visit Model Career Center with a request to help them for competitive examination. The Centre will help those aspirants to prepare for their examination. It is not possible for all to purchase all books for preparation, so, it is expected that this Centre will help those aspirants. Since, all the Model Career Centre /Career Corner also started in-house Vocational Guidance programme, so the participants who will join that programme will also be benefited from this Career Corner.

Important Other On-going Activities:

1. **Career Counselling and Career Exhibition Programme:** Career talks on career guidance and motivational programme for new generation have been conducted by this Directorate in different schools. In the financial year, 2020-21, 544 On-line Individual Counselling, 136 Off-line Individual Counselling and 17 Off-line group Counselling conducted by this Directorate. At present Model Career Centre, Agartala and Dharmanagar have been conducting On-line Career Counselling . MCC, Agartala has regularly been uploading various Videos on different courses/jobs/daily news.
2. **Publication of Career Literature:** The Department has published various career literature. These Leaflets found to be very help-ful to the students / youths for their guidance in career. Career guidebooks / literatures are available /published by this Directorate for the aspirants / students / youths of the State for their guidance in future career planning. In the financial year, 2020-21, 11(eleven) nos. of career leaflets covering job opportunity in various fields published.
3. **Coaching center to appear Competitive Examinations:** The Department has set up coaching centers at Agartala to assist intending youth aspiring to appear in PSBs-Common Written Examination (CWE)/Clerk-VIII conducted by Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS)” and altogether 41(forty one) candidates got coaching.

C. FACTORY AND BOILERS:

New coverage of factories under the Factories Act. : 40 factories have been brought under the enforcement coverage and granted Factory license during the period and thereby extending statutory benefits on safety, health and welfare to additional 3509 workers.

With this additional coverage, number of total registered and licensed factories under the Factories Act. comes to 887 up to March, 2021 and number of total workers benefited is 64647.

Table: 6.5 The district-wise number of registered factories with number of workers employed there-in 30th March, 2021:

Name of District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85	Total Factories	Number of workers Employed
West	383	34	17	434	24961
Sepahijala	59	10	01	70	7065
Khowai	38	05	00	43	4030
Gomati	60	12	01	73	6403
South	67	04	00	71	6869

Dhalai	55	03	00	58	5941
North	84	01	05	90	5048
Unakoti	42	06	00	48	4330
Total	788	75	24	887	64647

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

- **Approval of plan for construction of new factories:** 26 numbers of plans and machinery layout drawings for construction of new factories were received during the year and brought forward from previous 14 nos. out of these, 40 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 :** Nil
- **De-registration and De-licensing of factories:** 01 factory have been de-registered and their factory licenses were cancelled during the period.
- Factories brought U/S 85 other than Factories under first schedule of the Factories Act, 1948 and Factories under Rules 160 of Tripura Factory Rule, 2007 have been rescinded vide Notification No. 7(85)/FB/MISC/96/Vol.-II/1842-55, dated 29-11-2019.
- **Inspections:** In total 552 inspections have been conducted throughout the State during the year.
- **Accident Investigations & Employee's Compensation:** Nil
- **Prosecutions:** Nil
- **Clearance of SSI Registration:** 07 nos. cases have been examined and 06 nos. of them have been issued clearance for getting SSI registration from the Department of Industries & Commerce.
- **Non-Tax Revenue earned:** Rs. 42,45,251 has been realized from Factory License fees, Renewal fees and Boilers testing fees, during the period under report.
- **Financial Achievements:** Total expenditure during the financial year 2020-21.
 - a. Salary Rs. 2,81,38,676/-
 - b. Non Salary Rs. 8,62,923/-

d.LABOUR:

- **Central Inspection System:-**

The State Government is implementing Central Inspection System through **SWAGAT Portal** for the Labour Directorate, Factory & Boilers Organization and State Pollution Control Board towards **Ease of doing business and ease of compliance of law** while ensuring simplification, transparency and accountability in Governance. This Directorate has taken several initiatives to citizens or the entrepreneur's for better delivery of services. The details feature of this system is mentioned in the below

mentioned points.

- i) Online System randomly allocate establishments to the inspecting officers and some establishment is not allocated to the some Inspector twice consecutively within one year.
- ii) Joint inspection to be made by Labour Directorate, Factory & Boilers Organization and State Pollution Control Board if necessary.
- iii) All such Inspection Report also submitted by the Inspector within 48 hour and the same report downloaded or views by the Employer/Owner.
- iv) Employer also inform inspection schedule through SMS.
- v) It has totally do away with the offline process of application and registration of Licences and business and streamlined the entire procedure.

• **End to end digitization of citizen services from Labour Directorate and TBOCWWB:-**

To provide transparent , time bound and affordable services to BOC workers, all the services of TBOCWW Board will be integrated with CSC Portal and in this regard CSC-e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC-SPV) has already developed an application for registration of the BOC workers as well as **Eight welfare schemes**.

Integration with CSC for availing Bio-metric Aadhaar authentication services of BOC Workers registered with TBOCWW Board to provide benefit of welfare schemes to the genuine construction workers through Bio-metric authentication of Aadhaar.

- CSC developed an online portal for all welfare services of BOCWWB and will be integrated with CSC Digital Seva Platform for delivery of the service through Common Services Centres (CSCs).
- After Digitization, the applicant will no longer be required to visit physically to Labour offices and banks for getting the work done .
- All services like benefit claim under NSKP, BOCW Registration and renewal of Beneficiaries will be online from 1st Jan 2022.
- Labour Directorate is being issued various registrations and Licences with online payment through SWAAGAT portal to various stakeholder in the State. The following certificates issued from the portal:-
 - Establishment registration under the Contract Labour Act
 - Establishment registration under the Inter–State Migrant Workmen Act
 - Establishment registration under the BOCW (RE &CS) Act
 - Licence for Contractor under the Contract Labour Act
 - Licence for Contractor under the Inter–State Migrant Workmen Act.
 - Licence for Contractor under the Beedi & Cigaar Act
 - Registration under the Public Motor Transport Workers Act.
 - Registration under the Plantation Labour Act
 - Auto renewal of licence under the Contract Labour Act
 - Auto renewal of licence under the Inter–State Migrant Workmen Act

• **ASSP (Asangathita Shramik Sahayika Prakalpa) Scheme:-**

The State Sponsored ASSP (Asangathita Shramik Sahayika Prakalpa) was implemented in the State from the financial year 2002-2003. In this scheme 19 un-organized and 17 self-employment sectors have been enrolled in the age group of 21-60 years. Under this scheme a beneficiary subscribes an amount of Rs.50/- per month and the State Government also subscribes matching amount of @ Rs.50/- per month. The Tripura State Co-Operative Bank is the tie-up Bank involved in the said scheme as the Nodal Bank. This is the only scheme in India where the beneficiary is getting double the amount which the beneficiary is giving along with 4.5% compound interest).

For timely and effective delivery of services scheme has been digitized with the following features:

- i. One web based MIS portal already has developed with the help of Directorate of Information Technology.
- ii. All the existing beneficiaries data like personal details, ASSP number, details of beneficiary contribution and other details of beneficiaries maintain at Block/ULB in the form ledger Register, Passbook etc. will be digitized using web base MIS portal. Data Entry process already been started.
- iii. All the beneficiaries to be deposited their monthly contribution through TSCB Ltd Bank, previously contribution was deposited.
- iv. All the active ASSP beneficiary accounts are linked to Aadhaar and one scheduled commercial bank will be involved for management and collection of beneficiary contribution against their unique ASSP account through API banking or opening of individual bank accounts.
- v. The Selected Bank should provide centralized solution for payment of matching contribution by Labour Commissioner to the unique beneficiary account and decentralized solution for payment of contribution by the beneficiaries.
- vi. The Central Bank account for matching contribution will be open facilitating bank.

Table 6.6 Achievement Report under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Scheme for the year 2018-19 and 2020-21:

1.	Total nos. of beneficiaries enrolled during the year 2018-19 (since inception)	13,733 nos.
2.	Total nos. of beneficiaries enrolled during the year 2020-21 (upto 21-06-2021) (since inception)	29,146 nos.

Source: Labour Department, Tripura.

Table: 6.7 Achievement Report under National Pension Scheme for Traders and Self-employed person (NPS) Scheme for the year 2020-21:

Total nos. of beneficiaries enrolled during the year 2020-21 (since inception) till 21-06-2021	1252 nos.
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Source: Labour Department, Tripura.

Table: 6.8 Achievement Report under Tripura Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (TB & OCWW) for the year 2020-21:

Total amount involved for beneficiaries benefited during the year 2020-21			Rs. 12,05,19,677/-
Total nos. of beneficiaries benefited during the year 2020-21			43,248 nos.
Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Spent
1.	Education	17375	Rs. 402,25,000
2.	Marriage	200	Rs. 20,00,000
3.	Maternity	07	Rs. 35,000
4.	Major Ailment	41	Rs. 3,68,077
5.	Accident	07	Rs. 17,300
6.	Pension	440	Rs. 12,75,300
7.	Death	59	Rs. 11,80,000
8.	Funeral	31	Rs. 1,55,000
BOC Workers Covid-19		25088	Rs. 752,64,000

Source: Labour Department, Tripura.

Concluding Remarks: 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 and high unemployment problem. 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.

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. The State Government initiated to improve the economic condition of labour families; traders and self-employed person by fulfil the different schemes like ASSP, PM-SYM and NPS.

FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department plays an important role in 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, NGOs etc. at a subsidized price under Other Welfare Schemes. The Department entrusted with the responsibility of taking preventive measures to keep the retail & wholesale prices of essential commodities in the open market under control and normalize the supply of petrol, diesel, LPG cylinders etc. Moreover, as part of various initiatives taken by the State Government to boost farmers economically, the Department procures Paddy from the farmers of the State at Minimum Support Price. It is important to mention here that during the year, considering the COVID-19 pandemic situation, the Department supplied relief assistance to all the NFSA and economically weaker APL families of the State under various Relief Schemes of the both Central and State Governments.



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM : In the State of Tripura, as on March 2021, there are total 9.29 lakh Ration Cards. Out of this, 5.94 lakh Ration Cards covering 24.7 lakhs population are under NFSA [(Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household (PHH)] and remaining 3.35 lakh Ration Cards covering 12.33 lakhs population are under Tide Over (APL). The details of entitlement scale and issue price of different PDS commodities distributed to NFSA (AAY & PHH) and Tide Over families of the State during the year are as under:

- a) As entitled under the NFS Act, 2013, the priority household and AAY families have been provided with Rice at the monthly scale of 5 kg per head and 35 kg per card respectively at a highly subsidized price of Rs. 2.00 per kg.
- b) All APL families have been supplied rice at the monthly scale of 5 kg per head with a ceiling of 20 kg per family per month at Rs. 13 per kg.
- c) Masoor Dal and Sugar each were distributed through PDS to all types of families at a monthly scale of 1 kg per card at Rs. 45 per kg and Rs. 23 per kg respectively.
- d) The Department has issued all families with Atta at the monthly scale of 1 kg per head at Rs. 13 per kg and Salt at the monthly scale of 500 grams per head at Rs. 7 per kg .
- e) Kerosene Oil has also been distributed through PDS among all Ration Cardholders as per the monthly-entitled scale of 500 ml per head at subsidized rate as fixed by IOCL.

- Total number of Fair Price Shop in the State is 1,822 in 2020-21.
- Total Ration Card in the State is 929293 as on 31st March, 2021.
- Total Godowns in the State is 133 as on 31st March, 2021.

Table: 7.1 District wise Ration Card strength and Rationing Population in the State:

Ration card strength and Rationing population in the State as on 31st March, 2021										
Sl. No.	Name of District	Ration card details				Rationing Population				Annapurna beneficiaries
		Tide Over	Priority House Hold	AAV	Total no. of Ration Cards	Tide Over	Priority House Hold	AAV	Total no. of Population	
1	North	33458	49344	11647	94449	131466	226372	54112	411950	201
2	Unakoti	26143	36138	7250	69531	98925	157643	32882	289450	543
3	Dhalai	29374	54576	16891	100841	104858	220225	72116	397199	749
4	Khowai	31691	43435	11285	86411	111385	170364	46432	328181	758
5	West	97825	125991	15470	239286	354462	500172	68397	923031	902
6	Sepahijala	40668	63840	13231	117739	158431	273949	61059	493439	769
7	Gomati	36951	58302	17251	112504	133485	231550	74435	439470	1051
8	South	38686	54229	15617	108532	140658	213532	66857	421047	767
Total		334796	485855	108642	929293	1233670	1993807	476290	3703767	5740

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Table: 7.2 District wise no. of Fair Price Shops in the State as on 31st March, 2021:

Sl. No.	District	No of Fair Price Shops
1	North Tripura	167
2	Dhalai	211
3	West Tripura	473
4	Gomati	209
5	Unakoti	129
6	Khowai	180
7	Sepahijala	220
8	South Tripura	233
Total		1822

Source: FCS &

CA Department, Tripura.

Table: 7.3 District wise no of Godowns under State Government with Storage Capacity (as on 31st March, 2021):

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 Tripura	19	14,350	0	0	19	14,350
2	Unakoti	6	3,550	2	250	8	3,800
3	Dhalai	12	6,600	7	750	19	7,350
4	Khowai	7	4,550	3	300	10	4,850
5	West Tripura	19	15,720	5	1300	24	17,020
6	Sepahijala	10	7,450	6	750	16	8,200
7	Gomati	10	8,700	5	780	15	9,480
8	South Tripura	16	7,150	6	400	22	7,550
Total		99	68,070	34	4,530	133	72,600

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Table: 7.4 District wise Storage Capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) during 2020-21:

Sl.No.	District	Storage Capacity (in MT)
1	North	10,210
2	Unakoti	5,000
3	West	17,880
4	Gomati	5,000
	Total	38,090

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Table: 7.5 Allocation of Rice & Wheat by Government of India & distribution under PDS during 2020-21:

Year	Total Allocation (in MT) (Tide Over, PHH, AAY)		Total distributed quantity (in MT) (Tide Over, PHH, AAY)	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
2019-20	2,33,533	37,466	2,23,015	37,466
2020-21	2,33,533	37,466	2,20,841	37,466

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Table: 7.6 Average monthly requirement of PDS items in the State:

Sl. No.	PDS Commodity	Average Monthly Requirement	
		2019-20	2020-21
1	Rice	19,260 MT	19,400 MT
2	Wheat	3,122 MT	3,122 MT
3	Masoor Dal	920 MT	930 MT
4	Sugar	920 MT	930 MT
5	Salt	1,853 MT	1,853 MT
6	Kerosene Oil	2,112 KL	2,112 KL

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Table: 7.7 Basic information related to Petrol/Diesel & LPG in the State:

Sl. No	Particulars	Numbers	
		2019-20	2020-21
i)	Agencies for Petrol /Diesel in the State	68	88
ii)	Agencies for Kerosene oil in the State	28	28
iii)	LPG Agencies in the State (including 6 LPG Agencies of ARMY/AR/BSF/CRPF)	71	75
iv)	LPG Consumers in the State	7, 38,394 (As on May, 2020)	8,57,146 (As on May, 2020)
v)	Monthly requirement of LPG cylinders in the State (considering 60% of total consumers)	4,43,036	5,14,287

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Major Initiatives of the Department: With a view to bring effective transparency & stability in the Public Distribution System (PDS) and ensure food security to the people of the State the Department has taken following initiatives:

A. Central Government declared Relief Package during Lockdown Period: The Central Government took the following effective measures as part of endeavours to provide relief from the hardship faced by the poor people during the Nationwide Lockdown caused by COVID-19 in 2020-21.

- **Free Rice under PMGKAY:** Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), all 5.79 lakh NFSA families (AAY & PHH) were provided with 95,025 MT free Rice @ 5 kg. per member per month for the period April-November, 2020 over & above the regular entitlement of Rice under NFSA.
- **Distribution of free Pulse:** All 5.79 lakh NFSA families were also distribution a total of 4416 MT Pulse (1620 MT Masoor Dal & 2796 MT Chana) at free of cost @ 1 kg per family per month under PMGKAY.
- **3 LPG Cylinder Distribute at free of cost:** Under PMGKAY all 2.72 lakhs PMUY Beneficiaries each were supplied 3 LPG Cylinder for April-June, 2020 at free of cost.

B. State Government declared Relief Packages during Lockdown Period: The State Government also announced the following Relief Packages considering COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21.

- **Distribution of regular NFSA Rice free:** All NFSA families of the State were distributed the regular entitlement of Rice for April, 2020 at free of cost which caused an expenditure of about Rs. 50 Crore from the State Exchequer.
- **Deserving Tide Over Scheme:** Moreover, the State Government distributed two months, regular entitled Rice at free of cost to 50,000 economically weaker selected APL families of the State under Deserving Tide Over Scheme, bearing an expenditure of about Rs. 6 Crore.
- **Financial Assistance to DeTO families:** Besides, the 50,000 poor APL families (DeTO) were provide Financial Assistance @ Rs. 1000 per family from Chief
- **Minister's Relief Fund of the State through DBT.**

c. Procurement of Paddy and rolling out of Online Procurement Application: In order to ensure that farmers can be relieved of the system of middlemen and get fair price for their produce and hence be economically boosted, the Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has been procuring Paddy at Minimum Support Price from Farmers of the State since KMS: 2018-19. Moreover, in a bid to be successful in the objectives of this initiative, the entire Paddy Procurement Process has been computerized since the procurement season KMS: 2020-21 (Crop-I), which enables to carry out all the procurement related activities through on-line including registration of Farmers with authentication of their land details. During the year 2020-21, a total of 19,818 MT Paddy has been procured from 12,538 Farmers of the State incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 36.56 Crores for MSP, which has been remitted directly to the respective Farmer's Bank Account.

Table: 7.8 Details of season wise procured quantity and remitted MSP during period from 2018 to 2021(March, 2021) are given below:

Procurement Season	Quantity of Procure paddy (MT)	No. of benefited Farmers	Rate of MSP (Rs./Qt)	Total MSP remitted (Rs. in Crore)
KMS: 2018-19 (Crop-I)	10406	5505	1750	18.21
KMS: 2018-19 (Crop-II)	16867	8623	1750	29.52
KMS: 2019-20 (Crop-I)	12891	7908	1815	23.40
KMS: 2019-20 (Crop-II)	8553	5694	1815	15.52
KMS: 2020-21 (Crop-I)	11265	6844	1868	21.04
Total	59982	34574		107.69

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

b. CONSUMER AFFAIRS:

In order to protect the rights of the consumers under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, 04 (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 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 number 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.

Jurisdiction of different Consumer Redressal Courts as on July, 2020 are as follows:

- Cases for compensation claimed up to Rs. 1.00 Crore can be filled in the District Forums.
- Cases, where the value of compensation claimed exceed Rs. 1.00 Crore but does not exceed Rs. 10.00 Crore can be filed in the State Commission.
- Case for Compensation claimed above Rs. 10.00 Crore can be filed in National Commission.

Table: 7.9 The Achievements of Consumer Courts are given below:

Particulars	Status during 2020-21	
	District Forum	State Commission
No. of cases filed	148	21
No. of cases disposed	172	24 (including spillover)

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

LEGAL METROLOGY (WEIGHTS & MEASURES) ORGANIZATION:

The Legal Metrology Organisation plays an important role in protecting the interest of consumers by ensuring fair deal in the field of commercial transactions involving Weights and Measures. The Organisation keeps vigil on the vast market places to safeguard the consumers against short delivery, sale of packaged goods at higher prices, sale of packages having lesser net content etc. An abstract of activities and achievements of the organization during 2020-21 is mentioned below:

Table: 7.10 Achievements during the year 2020-21:

Parameters	Total 2018-19	Total 2019-20	Total 2020-21	% increase over previous year
No. of traders whose Weights, Measures etc. verified	30761	35,558	37664	5.92
Nos. of Inspection	17090	17209	18661	8.44
Raids conducted	779	791	1010	27.69
Revenue collection (Rs. In lakh)	136.9	153.09	168.62	10.14

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

a. AGRICULTURE:

Tripura is primarily an agrarian economy. More than 44% of population of the State now directly depends on Agriculture & Allied Activities and its contribution to the GSDP is about 30% in 2019-20. 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 tilla lands and abundance of rainfall of about 2200 mm, well distributed across the season, really offer immense scope for development of Horticulture Sector comprising of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants etc. beside agricultural crops.

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

Around 60 percentage of the Geographical Area (GA) is under forest. During 2019-20, 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 ha in 1976-1977 to 0.49 ha in Agri Census

- **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) insured 39180 ha. area in 2020-21.**
- **Pineapple Productivity Rate 14.58 MT/Ha in 2020-21**
- **Per Capita availability of Milk is 142 gm per day during the year 2020-21**
- **The Fish production for the year 2020-21 is expected to be 82000 MT.**
- **Estimated Economic Value of Animal Wealth and it's products is Rs. 285719.69 Lakhs**

2015-16 against all India average of 1.08 ha.

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, up to 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 2020-21 food grain production in the State is 8.68 lakh MT. Thus, shortfall in production during 2020-21 is 0.62 lakh tons.

As per 2019.20, production of food grain is 8.53 lakh tons, productivity level of food grain of Tripura was 2770 kg/ha and productivity of rice is 3031 kg/ha.

Achievements under Perspective Plan:

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

- a) **Certified HYV seeds production and seed replacement rate:** The State has become surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds. Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) of HYV certified paddy has been maintained at the optimum level of 33 % for the last few years. In case of mustard, the SRR is 50 %. 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 centre at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Ambassa also. Distribution of bio-fertilizer have increased manifold from a meager 1.4 MT in 1999-2000 to 104.958 MT (Powder) and 26.240 Ltrs (Liquid) in 2019-20.
- c) **Use of Chemical Fertilizer:** Use of chemical fertilizers has increased from 25 kg per ha to 62.00 kg per ha in 2019-20 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.

Table: 8.1 The details of year wise sanction and agricultural loan disbursement is as follows:-

Components	2017-18*	2018-19*	2019-20*	2020-21*
Nos. of Kisan Credit Cards which got sanction for credit.	50333	56040	56651	88512
Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)	23644.08	36321.91	25700.75	32552.86

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

***Only Crop Loan.**

- e) ***Increasing Irrigation Potential:*** Area under assured Irrigation potential creation increased from 52,197 ha in 1999-2000 to 2020-21 is 117968 ha.

Table: 8.2 The comparative scenario of the Perspective Plan and Post Perspective Plan “Road Map” in the State is presented in the following table.

Components	Status in base year 1999-2000	Achievement in 2016-17	Achievement in 2017-18	Achievement in 2018-19	Achievement in 2019-20	Achievement in 2020-21 (P)
Production of food grains (Lakh tons)	5.13	8.53	8.55	8.37	8.53	8.68
HYV paddy seed replacement rate (%)	2.80	33	33	33	33	33
HYV certified paddy seed production (MT)	Not introduced	4221	3674	4120	1752	1742
Per ha use of chemical fertilizer (Kg/Ha) (NPK)	25.00	62.00	45.50	62.00	62.00	62.00
Bio-fertilizer Distribution (MT)	1.4	1120	54.43 MT (Government Channel)	75 MT (Powder) and 18750 Lt. (Liquid)	104.958 MT (Powder) and 26.240 Ltrs (Liquid)	NA
Area coverage under SRI method (Ha)	Not introduced	1,01,255	93,345	81,130	76,526	72,020
Irrigation potential created (Ha) *	52,197	1,15,845	1,16,659	1,17,544	1,17,855	1,17,968
Net Irrigated Area (Ha)	40653	85897	80090	87150	89060	89260
Kisan Credit Card (KCC) issued (Nos.) #	Not introduced	48614**	50333**	56040**	56651**	88512**
Cropping intensity (%)	169	192	191	191	191	191

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

P= Provisional, * Source: - PWD (WR) Department # Source: Lead Bank (PNB).
** Crop Loan.

Major achievement after implementation of Perspective Plan and Post Perspective Plan “Road Map”:

Production of food grains (in Lakhs Tons):

Table: 8.3 The year wise status of Food Grains Production is depicted in the following table.

Year	Food grain Requirement (in lakh MT)	Food grains production (in lakh MT)	Gap (in lakh MT)	% Gap (Surplus(+)/ Deficit (-))
1999-2000	7.18	5.13	2.046	-28%
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	9.09	8.36	0.730	-8%
2019-20	9.19	8.53	0.660	-7%
2020-21(P)	9.30	8.68	0.620	-7%

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

P= Provisional

In trend analysis over 2007-08 to 2019-20, it is revealed that the food grain production is increased by 2.19 lakh ton with an average annual growth rate of 2.31 % , which is more than double compare to All India Level (1.1%).

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).

Table: 8.4 The status of seed production for paddy and its supply to NSC over last thirteen years is presented in the following table.

Year	HYV certified paddy seed Production (in MT)	Supplied to NSC (in MT)
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	4120	0
2019-20	1752	0
2020-21	1742	0

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Use of Chemical Fertilizer:

Table: 8.5 Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers as well as use of Chemical Fertilizers is depicted during the years 2013-14 to 2020-21 in following table.

Items	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Distribution of chemical fertilizer(MT)	48,892	56,784	65,897	79,275	47,236	67,346	69,128
NPK Per Ha. (consumption of chemical fertilizer in Kg/Ha)	60.00	60.00	61.40	62.0	45.50	62.00	62.00

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Bio-fertilizer Production:

Table: 8.6 The following table shows the Bio-Fertiliser Production in the State from 2013-14 to 2020-21 (P) .

Items	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Bio-fertilizer Distribution (MT)	1116	1344	1182	1120	54.43 (Government Channel)	75 MT (Powder) and 18750 Ltrs. (Liquid)	104.958 MT(Powder) and 26.240 Ltrs. (Liquid)

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Integrated Pest Management:

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

Marketing and quality control:

It is an established fact that if quality of the product is not ensured, cultivators cannot realise remunerative price for their produces. Moreover, post-harvest technology is also important in this respect. Until marketing networks are not improved from villages where production of agricultural crops are initially made by the cultivators up to 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.

Table: 8.7 The market development work for the years 2013-14 to 2017-18 in following table:

Sl. No	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 disbursement is shown for the years 2012-13 to 2020-21 in the following Table.

Table: 8.8 The following table shows the Crop Loan disbursed through banks for KCC during 2012-13 to 2020-21 in the State.

Year	Crop Loan		
	Nos.	AMT (lac)	Avg per Capita (Rs Lac)
2012-13	102112	22174.88	0.22
2013-14	97114	32398.38	0.33
2014-15	91294	33021.21	0.36
2015-16	61453	26794.79	0.43
2016-17	48614	23979.08	0.49
2017-18	50333	23644.08	0.47
2018-19	56040	36321.91	0.65
2019-20	56651	25700.75	0.45
2020-21	88512	32552.86	0.37

Source: Lead Bank (PNB).

Table: 8.9 Bank Wise Position in implementation issuance of Crop Loan for the State of Tripura during the year 2020-21 as on 31-03-21:

Sl. No.	BANKS	Target	Proposal disbursed	
		Nos.	No.	AMT (in lakh)
1	Bank of Baroda	489	31	33.33
2	Bank of India	2582	229	96.96
3	Canara Bank	4921	179	68.87
4	Central Bank of India	1367	110	53.80
5	Indian Bank	736	79	30.09
6	Indian Overseas Bank	1423	27	19.64
7	Punjab & Sind Bank	460	15	5.29
8	Punjab National Bank	18367	15529	4453.97

9	State Bank of India	16447	16412	8214.65
10	Union Bank of India	921	205	55.40
11	UCO Bank	8977	1157	875.90
A	Sub Total of Public Sec	56690	33973	13907.90
12	HDFC	281	2512	2555.48
13	IDBI Bank	2992	76	16.92
14	Other Pvt. Sec. Bank	8091	0	0.00
B	Sub Total of Pvt Sec	11364	2588	2572.40
15	Tripura Gramin Bank	48844	33700	12815.93
C	Sub Total of RRB	48844	33700	12815.93
16	TSCB	12591	18251	3256.63
D	Sub Total of Coop Bank	12591	18251	3256.63
Grand TOTAL		129489	88512	32552.86

Source: Lead Bank (PNB).

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme:

a. 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 are 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

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

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

- a)** *Prevented Sowing/Planting risk:* - Insured area is prevented from sowing/planting due to deficit rainfall or adverse seasonal conditions.
- b)** *Standing crop (Sowing to Harvesting):*- Comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks, viz. Drought, Dry spells, Flood, Inundation, Pests and Diseases, Landslides, Natural Fire and Lightning, 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.

Table: 8.10 The status of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during 2016-17 to 2020-21 in Tripura is as follows:

Farmers Covered under PMFBY during 2016-17 to 2020-21 in Tripura									
Year	Season	Farmers covered			Insured Area in ha	Sum Insured (Rs. Lakh)	Gross Premium (Rs. Lakh)	Claim Settled (Rs. Lakh)	Claim Ratio
		Loanee	Non-Loanee	Total					
2016-17	Kharif	937	944	1881	845.70	358.84	5.05	8.34	165%
	Rabi	2465	7436	9901	1927	1380.29	33.42	62.20	186%
	Total	3402	8380	11782	2773	1739.13	38.47	70.54	183%
2017-18	Kharif	1961	359	2320	1006	603.22	15.83	26.96	170%
	Rabi	4493	4859	9352	2036	1510.97	58.30	72.67	125%
	Total	6454	5218	11672	3042	2114.19	74.13	99.63	134%
2018-19	Rabi	65	2049	2114	333.70	196.78	9.11	1.52	17%
	Total	65	2049	2114	333.70	196.78	9.11	1.52	17%
2019-20	Kharif	1917	27510	29427	5172	3116.98	81.88	70.83	87%
	Rabi	1467	5110	6577	1022.50	666.27	25.60	6.80	27%
	Total	3384	32620	36004	6194.50	3783.25	107.48	77.63	72%
2020-21	Kharif	11511	194581	206092	31235	21565.2	539.04	173.77	32%
	Rabi	1558	56809	58367	7945	5510.26	203.32	Under Process	
	Total	13069	251390	264459	39180	27075.46	742.36		

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Training to Farmers:

Table: 8.11 The year wise position of farmers training is shown in the following table:

Components	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Farmers' Trained (Nos.)	69,721	7,640	31,923	32,660	27,622	27,622	27,500

New technologies to farmers:

System of Rice Intensification (SRI) Cultivation:

1) During 2020-21, 72020 ha of area covered through SRI, which is 29% of total paddy area (excluding Jhum paddy) in the State. Out of which 64510 ha covered during Kharif season and 37510 ha during Rabi season. These SRI area is covered with 23274 ha HYV and 48746 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 SRI method of cultivation. Year wise area under SRI method of paddy is given below.

3) One new short duration HYV paddy CO-51 introduced by KVK, Salema has performed very well in farmers field.

- 4) Sorghum (Jowar) has been introduced in the cropping system as a new climate resilience crop which has higher nutrient value.
- 5) Organic farming has been initiated under MOVCDR in selected clusters.
- 6) Micro-irrigation through drip irrigation method or sprinkler is being popularised with an objective to achieve more crops per drop.

Table: 8.12

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
2019-20	252261	76526	30
2020-21	249131	72020	29

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

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 02 (Two) nos. Cold Stores under private sectors having a total capacity of 6000 MT out of which 4750 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 2019-20 the available storage capacity was 24,000 MT in total.

Table 8.13 Details of Cold Stores in functioning are given in below table.

Sl.No	Name of Cold Storage	Capacity (in MT)		Total (in MT)
		Potato	Fruits & Vegetable	
A.	Government			
1.	Baikhora	2000	0	2000
2.	Satchand	750	250	1000
3.	Amarpur	750	250	1000
4.	Belonia	1500	500	2000
5.	Teliamura	500	0	500
6.	Melaghar	2500	1000	3500
7.	Kumarghat	2000	0	2000
8.	Udaipur	1700	300	2000
9.	Ambassa	650	350	1000
10.	Bagpassa	1500	500	2000
11.	Khowai	750	250	1000
	Total	14600	3400	18000
B.	Private			

1.	Sherowali	4000	1000	5000
2.	Annapurna,Dharmanagar	750	250	1000
Total		4750	1250	6000

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Farm Mechanization:

Apart from inputs, Agricultural Machineries like Power Tillers distributed at subsidy to the Farmers of the State.

Table: 8.14 The year wise position of distribution of Power Tiller is shown in the following table:

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Power Tiller distribution (nos.)	500	1627	1596	1034	2315	2199	660

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Land Use Statistics:

Table: 8.15 The following table depicts the Land Use Statistics (area in ha) of the State for the year 2018-19 to 2020-21 (P).

LAND USE STATISTICS (AREA IN HA)					
Sl. No.	LAND USE CLASSES		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)
1	Geographical area		1049169	1049169	1049169
2	Forest Area		629426	629426	629426
3	Land Not Available for Agri Use	Land put to non Agri. use.	140091	140478	140775
4		Barren & uncultivable land	8213	8213	8213
5		Total (3+4)	148304	148691	148988
6	Land under Misc. tree Crops & groves not including in net Area sown		10125	10037	9838
7	Permanent pasture & other grazing land		944	925	888
8	Culturable Waste land		2578	2578	2478
9	Total (6+7+8)		13647	13540	13204
10	Fallow Land	Current Fallow	1055	955	896
11		Fallow Land Other than Current fallow	1189	1189	1189
12	Total (10+11)		2244	2144	2085
13	Net Cropped area		255548	255368	255466
14	Gross cropped Area		487000	487000	487400
15	Area sown more than once		231452	231632	231934
16	Cropping Intensity (%)		191	191	191
17	Cultivable land		271439	271052	270755

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Area, Production & Yield of Crops, 2020-21:

Table: 8.16 The Area, Production, and Yield of Crops for the year 2020-21 (P) are depicted in the following table:

Area, Production & Yield of Agricultural Crops during 2020-21(3 rd Advance Estimate)			
Name of Crops	2020-21 (3 rd Advance Estimate)		
	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	34881	93760	2688
Aman	147750	475016	3215
Jhum	15493	16423	1060
Total Kharif Rice	198124	585199	2954
Total Kharif Maize	13456	23548	1750
Sorghum	189	161	852
Foxtail / Kaon	978	782	800
Total Foxtail / Kaon & Sorghm	1167	943	808
Arhar	5191	4049	780
Moong	1879	1212	645
B/Gram	4856	3472	715
Cow pea, Assam valley etc.	3855	3123	810
Rajmash	13	12	923
Total Kharif Pulses	15794	11868	751
Kharif Food grains	228541	621558	2720
Sesamum	6056	4088	675
Kharif Ground nut	1075	1548	1440
Soyabean	7	5	0
Total Kharif Oilseed	7138	5641	790
Jute *	429	3754	8.75
Mesta *	255	2206	8.65
Total Jute & Mesta *	684	5960	8.71
Cotton **	589	895	1.52
Sugarcane	741	41663	56225
Boro Rice	66500	219317	3298
Wheat	150	343	2287
Rabi Maize	6000	14910	2485
Foxtail / Kaon (R)	600	510	850
Moong	2150	1613	750
Black gram	3500	2800	800
Lentil	2250	1631	725
Pea	4500	3938	875
Gram	255	159	624
Khesari	50	34	680
Rajmash	1055	897	850
Total Rabi Pulses	13760	11072	805
Rape & Mustard	8500	7242	852

Rabi Groundnut	1250	1938	1550
Total Rabi Oilseed	9750	9180	942
Rabi Food grains	87010	246152	2829
Total Food grains	315551	867710	2750
Total Rice	264624	804516	3040
* indicates Production in Bales of 180 Kg each.			
* indicates Production in Bales of 180 Kg each.			

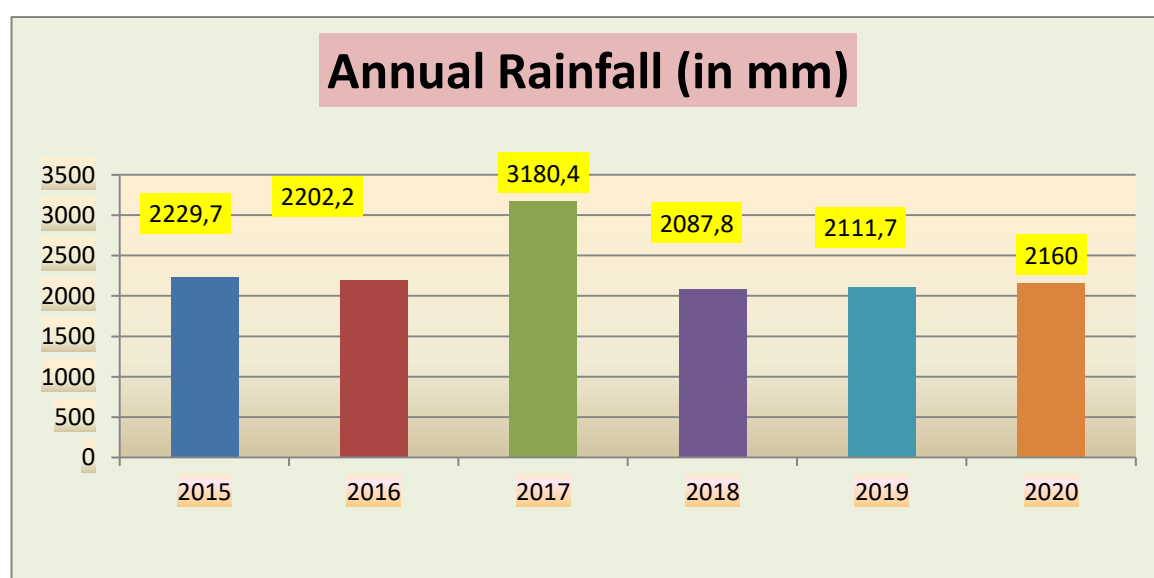
Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Rainfall Pattern:

Table: 8.17 The following table depicts the month wise rainfall during 2015 to 2019 in the State:

Rainfall (in mm)							
Name of Month	Normal	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	9.6	0.4	1.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	27.6
February	21.7	12.2	49.8	16.7	8.9	45.4	1.4
March	65.4	14.7	98.2	185.2	35.7	39.7	3.8
April	179.1	318.0	184.2	392.5	190.6	177.2	190.7
May	339.6	333.6	431.0	225.9	601.2	294.8	336.1
June	452.0	282.2	247.8	617.6	519.9	306.7	456.2
July	367.5	514.7	330.9	442.8	258.3	610.8	355.2
August	316.7	338.8	329.5	516.2	222.3	218.4	193.7
September	257.8	296.9	246.4	358.4	135.1	202.6	304.5
October	165.6	105.3	119.6	334.4	80.1	164.1	266.2
November	33.2	3.9	162.3	2.2	14.8	47.2	24.6
December	5.6	10.0	0.6	88.5	17.6	4.8	0.0
Annual Rainfall	2213.4	2229.7	2202.2	3180.4	2087.8	2111.7	2160.0

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.



b. HORTICULTURE:

Tripura is one of the States of North-East India. Agro climatic condition, soil types of Tripura and the unexploited vast area offers an immense scope for development of Horticulture in the State. The climatic condition of the State is very much congenial to grow a number of tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables. The nature has bestowed beautiful gifts to this State for raising a variety of Horticultural Crops namely fruits like Pineapple, Jackfruit, Orange, Banana, Litchi, Lemon /Limes and Plantation crops like Arecanut, Coconut, Cashew Nut, various winter and summer vegetables, Spices, Flowers etc. Topography of the State is very much suitable for horticultural crops.



Keeping in view of the favourable agro-climatic condition of the State, Horticultural development would not only suggest better land use planning but it will be the boon to the large number of Small And Marginal Farmers of the State in fetching good yield and in uplifting the socio-economic condition of the rural people of the State. The Horticultural crops are of high value commercial crops and play a unique role in State's economic, nutritional security, poverty alleviation and employment generation, crop diversification and value addition for the socio-economic development of the people.

- i)** Strategy: Identification of specific Horticultural crops in areas suitable for cultivation ensuring sustained economic return with SWANIRBHAR motive.
- ii)** Provision of improved technology and production inputs.
- iii)** Postharvest management & value addition
- iv)** Storage & marketing support for National & International.
- v)** Crop specific training support both to the farmers, officers & staff.
- vi)** Exploration of new fields viz. high-tech floriculture & olericulture, mushroom, tissue culture & organic farming, vermin-composting etc.

Fruits:- The undulating topography of the State favours the fruit cultivation. As a result of that more than 40% of area is under different fruit crops. The fruit crops identified under perspective plan are Pineapple, Banana, Mango, Orange, Jackfruit, Litchi & Papaya.

The following salient features of fruit culture depicting the potentialities.

- i)** Income is generated more by growing fruits than growing any agronomic crop like Wheat, Rice and Maize etc.
- ii)** Calorific value of food is more than cereals.
- iii)** Fruit culture provides employment to the rural people throughout the year.
- iv)** Cultivation of fruit crops helps in maintaining ecological balance and checks the pollution.
- v)** Being rich in minerals and vitamins fruit crops assume great importance as nutritional security.

Table: 8.18 The area, production and productivity of the major fruits in Tripura during 2020-21(Provisional).

Sl.No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Mango	10288	52366	5.09
2	Pineapple	9859	143744	14.58
3	Orange	4707	21087	4.48
4	Jackfruit	5491	133251	24.27
5	Banana	10677	110400	10.34
6	Litchi	933	3219	3.45
7	Lime/Lemon	5014	24167	4.82
8	Papaya	3146	31775	10.10
9	Sapota	91	569	6.25
10	Musambi	1190	2404	2.02
11	Guava	673	3156	4.69
12	Others	2208	19210	8.70
Total		54277	545348	10.05

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

Plantation Crops: Plantation crops constitute a large group of crops. The major plantation crops in Tripura include the Coconut, Arecanut, Oil Palm, Cashewnut, Tea, Coffee and Rubber. Plantation crops which are dealt by the Horticulture Department are Coconut, Arecanut & Cashewnut only.

Table: 8.19 The area, production and productivity of the major plantation crops in Tripura during 2020-21 (Provisional).

Sl No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Arecanut	7178	24621	3.43
2	Cashewnut	683	266	0.39
3	Coconut	4616	12722	2.76
Total		12477	37609	3.01

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura.

Vegetable: Tripura grows huge number of vegetables from temperate to humid tropics. Vegetables are excellent source of vitamins, particularly niacin, riboflavin, thiamin and vitamins A and C. They also supply minerals such as calcium and iron besides proteins and carbohydrates. Vegetables combat under nourishment and are known to be cheapest source of natural protective tools.

Most of the vegetables, being short duration crops, fit very well in the intensive cropping system and are capable of giving high yields and better economic returns to the growers. Moreover, it is necessary to increase the production and productivity of vegetable to meet the demand of growing population to ensure better nutrition by adopting improved technology.

Vegetables in Tripura have already shifted from tiny home stead to large scale commercial cultivation over the State. Now-a-days, hybrids are admired by most of the farmers of the State. Off-season vegetables like summer Cabbage, Cauliflower and Tomato which

provide much higher return per unit area has been introduced in the State & the progressive growers are also coming forward to adopt the production technique .

Table: 8.20 The area, production and productivity of the vegetable crops in Tripura during 2020-21(Provisional).

Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
Summer Vegetables	19898	301242	15.14
Winter vegetables	20011	398407	19.91
Total	39909	699649	17.53

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

Potato: The cultivation of potato in Tripura has already been started on a commercial scale but the present availability is slight below of our requirement .The area under potato will be increased through use of TPS seedling tuber (tuberlet) along with application of appropriate use of fertilizer and improved packages of practice.

Presently a sizable area of potato has been covered by tuber let & emphasis is on to bring more area under tuber let as well as TPS which will replace dependence on conventional seed potato procured from outside the State besides generating income to the potato farmers of Tripura involved in this activity .

Table: 8.21 The area, production and productivity of the Potato in Tripura during 2020-21 (Provisional).

Sl. No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Potato	8083	146383	18.11
	Total	8083	146383	18.11

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

Spice: A spice is a dried seed, fruit, root, bark or vegetative substances used in nutritionally insignificant quantities as a food additive for the purpose of flavouring and sometimes as a preservative by killing or preventing the growth of harmful bacteria. The important spices grown in Tripura are chilli, black pepper, turmeric and ginger.

Table: 8.22 The area, production and productivity of the major Spices in Tripura during 2020-21 (Provisional).

Sl No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Ginger	1897	16125	8.50
2	Turmeric	1682	10243	6.08
3	Chilli	2825	6698	2.36
4	Black pepper	330	1036	0.81
5	Onion	173	1112	6.43
6	Betel vine	618	8405	13.6
	Total	7525	43619	5.80

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

Floriculture: Floriculture is a sunrise sector in Tripura. Owing to steady increase in demand of cut flower, commercial approach of floriculture has become one of the important sectors in the State. The area is fast expanding and commercially produced flowers are marigold, gladiolus, tuberose, in open field condition and some exotic flowers- gerbera, orchids and anthurium are being cultivated under controlled condition.

Achievement under different scheme during 2020-21

Table: 8.23 The significant achievement under different schemes in the State during 2020-21 is presented below:

Sl. No	Component	Achievement (2020-21)
1	Mission For Integrated Development of Horticulture	
i)	Fruits(Banana-257 and Pineapple-1022),	1279 Ha
ii)	Vegetables	5100 Ha
iii)	Spices (Ginger, Chili, Turmeric, Black pepper,)	310 Ha
iv)	Flowers (Marigold , Tuberose, Gladiolus)	184 Ha
v)	Rejuvenation /Replacement of Senile Plantation	465 Ha
vi)	WHS for individuals for storage of water (20m X 20m X 3m)	409 Ha
vii)	Distribution of Power Tiller Power Tiller (8 BHP or above)	142 No
2	State Plan	
i)	Production of potato tuber let in farmers field	100 Ha
ii)	Staggering of Pineapple	100 Ha
3	SCA to SCSP	
i)	Assistance for Cultivation of vegetables	1500 unit
ii)	Cultivation of Mushroom	40 unit
4	SCA to TSS	
i)	Cultivation of Pineapple @Rs 0.85. lakh per unit(0.5 ha)	60 Ha
ii)	Cultivation of fresh Mushroom @ Rs.0.25 lakh per unit.	40 unit
iii)	Creation of plantation in 50 Ha patta land through Jackfruit, Drumstick, Arecanut plantation (Jackfruit @ 0.62 lakh/per Ha, Drumstick @ 0.74 lakh/per Ha, Arecanut @ 0.37 lakh/per Ha)[Per unit cost @Rs. 0.96 lakh]	50 Ha
i)	Cultivation of Arecanut plantation to ST farmers in the area of 0.2 Ha land in TSP areas (unit cost @ Rs. 0.38252 lakh)	44 Ha
5	MGNREGA	
i)	Area extension with fruits	243.03 Ha
ii)	Area extension with Plantation crops	1151.60 Ha
6	PMKSY-WDC (IWMP)	
i)	New rainwater harvesting structure	472 Nos.
ii)	Renovation /re-excavation of old WHS/Water bodies etc.	255 Nos.
iii)	Additional area brought under irrigation	288.23 Ha
iv)	Creation of irrigation channel	6738 mtr.
v)	Plantation crops & Bamboo	245.22 Ha
vi)	Soil & Moisture Conservation works	2016 Ha
vii)	Assistance to SHGs for livelihood	212 Nos.
viii)	Assistance to asset less persons for Fisheries, Nursery, Poultry, Duckery, Piggery tec.	478 Nos.
ix)	Institution & Capacity building	238 Nos.

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

New Initiatives:

- 09 (Nine) number of Government Orchards have been identified as Model Orchard and brought under “Tripura Farms & Orchard Research and Demonstration Society” with specific lead activity for each.
- Under the society, creation of Model Orchard on Pineapple at Balaram SCO, Dhalai District showcasing the technology on use of plastic culture integrated with micro irrigation, different methods of staggered cultivation and intercropping with Arecanut etc.
- Creation of Agri. Entrepreneur Facilitation Desk to support new and existing entrepreneurs in the Directorate of Horticulture is under process and at final stage.
- Creation of transportation means at pilot basis through attachments of Refrigerated Van with the train running from Agartala Railway Station to Delhi & Sealdah is being processed.
- Necessary steps are taken to use the Visual Identity Digital LOGO developed by National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad & Bangalore for marketing Tripura Pineapples.
- Cultivation of Commercially Important Crops like Arecanut, Black Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric, Pineapple, Lemon & Flower in clusters.
- Introduction of new crop like Dragon Fruit on pilot basis in 08 districts covering an area of 40 ha with support of MGNREGA.
- To popularize cultivation of Litchi, a pilot project covering 05 ha will be taken up in Government orchard.
- Fruit demonstration plots have been setup in HRC, Nagicherra new latest variety of fruits from VNR seeds, Raipur.

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, 02 Nos. ICDP Centre, 04 Nos. Frozen Semen Banks, 462 Nos. Veterinary Sub-Centres, 04 Nos. Veterinary Medicine Store, 04 Nos. Disease Investigation Laboratories, 05 Nos. Hatcheries, 04 Nos. Poultry Breeding Farms, 12 Nos. Pig breeding Farms, 02

Nos. Goat breeding Farms, 02 Nos. Duck Farms, 01 No. Cattle Farm, 02 Nos. Rabbit Farms and 07 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:

Table: 8 .24 Present Status of Economic Value of Animal Wealth and It's Products:

Estimated Livestock Population & Valuation during the year 2020-21							
Species	Sl. No.	Estimated Livestock Population as on 2020-21			Valuation (in Rs.) Unit Cost	Value (in Rs.)	
Cattle	A	CB Male	Adult	1717	31,211	5,35,89,287	
	B		Young	6717	19,224	12,91,27,608	
			Total of C.B Male	8434			18,27,16,895
	C	CB Female	Adult	62028	49,333	30,600,27,324	
	D		Young	66527	29,679	1,97,44,54,833	
			Total of C.B Female	128555			5,03,44,82,157
		Total of CB Cattle:			136989		5,21,71,99,052
	E	ND (Male)	Adult	55187	80,949	1,70,79,82,463	
	F		Young	48328	18,923	91,45,10,744	
			Total of N.D Male	103515			2,62,24,93,207
	G	ND Female	Adult	244793	29,475	7,21,52,73,675	
	H		Young	261131	19,800	5,17,03,93,800	
			Total of N.D Female	505924			12,38,56,67,475
		Total of ND Cattle:			609439		15,00,81,60,682
Buffalo	I	Buffalo Male	Adult	693	15,575	1,07,93,475	
	J		Young	926	9,585	88,75,710	
			Total of Buffalo male	1619			1,96,69,185
	K	Buffalo Female	Adult	4399	30,785	13,54,23,215	
	L		Young	2983	15,525	4,63,11,075	
			Total of Buffalo Female	7382			18,17,34,290
	Total of Buffalo:			9001		20,14,03,475	
Pig	M	Pig	Adult	84838	28,624	2,42,84,02,912	
	N		Young	113418	15,674	1,77,77,13,732	
		Total of Pig :		198256		4,20,61,16,644	
Others	O	Sheep		6620	1,500	99,30,000	
	P	Goat (Adult)		184060	4,956	91,22,01,360	
	Q	Goat (Young)		155081	4,384	67,98,75,104	
	R	Poultry (Fowl)		3489466	532	1,85,63,95,912	
	S	Duck		961374	500	48,06,87,000	
	Total of Others:			4789981		3,93,90,89,376	
Grand Total:						28,57,19,69,229	

Source: ARDD, Tripura

Table: 8.25 Livestock Sector output Value during the year - 2020-21:

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Unit Price (in Rs.)	Value (Rs. in lakh.)	% of Total
1	Cow Milk (in kg.)	192226771	59	113413.79	27%
2	Buffalo Milk (in kg.)	1519363	85	1291.46	0.0%
3	Goat Milk (in kg.)	12420897	77	9564.09	2%

4	Meat (Chevon) (in Kg)	2135167	1118	23871.17	6%
5	Meat Pig (in Kg)	15451066	363	56087.37	13%
6	Meat from Poultry (in Kg)	34598198	196	176450.81	42%
7	Eggs (Hen) in Nos.	234229891	12.5	29278.74	7%
8	Eggs (Duck) in Nos.	68145456	13	8858.91	2%
9	Skin (Sheep & Goat) in Nos.	449622	160 (Approx.)	719.40	0.1%
Total output Value:				419535.74	100%

Source: ARDD, Tripura

NB: Unit price shown in above table except Sl.No.9, based on the Market Study conducted during the year 2020-21.

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 breed 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. Fertility camp for improving conception rate.
9. Training of private AI workers and provision of logistic support for AI service at farmers’ doorstep.
10. Supply of breeding bulls (Indian dairy breed/cross bred) in ADC area for coverage through natural service.
11. Induction of high yielding variety of milch-cattle from outside the State.
12. Development of perennial fodder crops through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.
13. Cultivation of Azolla as animal feed supplement through convergence with MGNREGA.
14. Capacity building of farmers on managerial aspect of milch cattle.
15. 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 four plans (10th,11th,12th& 13th) 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 2020-21 from 2.26 to 13 Kg/year. In respect of Egg and Milk which has grown over in the same period from 31 to 76 Nos./year and 67.51 to 142 Grams/day respectively.

Table: 8.26 Per Capita Availability of Meat, Egg & Milk, during four plans (10th,11th,12th& 13th) periods:

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
	2019-20	12.83	74	136
	2020-21	13.00	76	142

Source: ARDD, 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 up-liftment of rural economy by creation of avenues for generation of self-employment& additional income and to bridge the gap between supply and demand of animal origin food through augmentation of production and productivity of livestock and birds.

Table: 8.27 Achievements of 10th, 11th, 12th& 13th Plan :

SL No	Parameters	Achievement			
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2020-21
1	Production of Meat, in MT	12,637	25,000	39,685	52,184
2	Production of Milk, in MT	88,683	1,10,300	1,59,590	2,06,167
3	Production of Egg, in Crore	11.93	16.50	22.94	30.23
4	Per capita availability of Meat, kg/year	3.65	6.81	10.32	13.00

5	Per capita availability of Milk, gm/day	70.30	82.32	114	142
6	Per capita availability of egg, nos./year	35	45	60	76

Source: ARDD, Tripura

Major Achievement under following Development schemes 2020-21:

➤ Veterinary Services and Animal Health :-

This is a priority scheme of the department. Veterinary services are rendered through a network of Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Dispensaries, Veterinary Sub-Centres, Disease Investigation Laboratories and also by organizing Animal Health Camps throughout the State. Under this scheme, department also undertakes opening of new centres/ Veterinary Dispensary repairing, remodelling, extension and up taking of new constructions for field level Veterinary 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 2020-21
01	Animal Health Coverage (Animal + per 100 birds is considered as an treatment)	4,97,177	5,88,732	6,06,603	5,88,753
02	Vaccination other than FMD (Nos.)	11,24,671	50,41,435	68,96,597	39,68,233
03	Vaccination against F.M.D. (Nos.)	1,50,102	6,12,679	5,93,362	6,38,514

Source: ARDD, 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 and sex-sorted Semen technologies. 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 2020-21
01	Animal Castrated. (in Nos.)	7,499	11,139	7,955	9,624
02	Artificial Insemination (in Nos.)	89,618	1,25,280	1,67,441	1,24,406
03	Calf Born (in Nos.)	26,159	48,146	60,558	47,911

Source: ARDD, Tripura

Table: 8.30 Other Extension Activities:

Sl.	Activities	Achievement during 2020-21
1.	No. of Infertility camps organized (Nos.)	43
2.	No. of others extension programme organized (Nos.)	
	(i) Administrative Camps (Nos.)	345
	(ii) Animal Health Camps (Nos.)	2,443
	(iii) Vaccination Camps (Nos.)	14,733
	(iv) Awareness Camps (Nos.)	5,220
	(v) Infertility Camps (Nos.)	43
	(vi) Dewarming Camps (Nos.)	74,766

Source: ARDD, 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. Department 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 The Farm level activities on production and distribution of Eggs, Chicks and Ducklings are as follows:

Sl. No.	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2020-21
01	Production of Hen's Egg (Nos.)	4,06,487	3,94,438	4,52,420	4,84,466
02	Production of Chicks (Nos.)	1,81,599	1,75,650	2,33,697	1,64,634
03	Distribution of Chicks (Nos.)	1,76,314	1,70,687	2,31,088	1,59,335
04	Production of Duck's egg (Nos.)	5,82,823	41,513	1,80,522	2,51,538
05	Production of Duckling (Nos.)	95,203	1,490	30,149	59,923
06	Distribution of Duckling (Nos.)	29,428	1,490	19,434	53,986

Source: ARDD, 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 The Achievement of Goat farms are as follows:

SL. NO	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 th plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2020-21
01	Production of Kids (Nos.) (Goat)	99	172	165	176

Source: ARDD, 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 Department 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 2020-21
01	Production of Piglets (in Nos.)	4754	4169	3791	4910
02	Distribution of Piglets (in Nos.)	3341	3283	3318	3822

Source: ARDD, 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 2020-21
01	Production of Rabbit Kid (Nos.)	0	1,184	935	349

Source: ARDD, 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 Government 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.

Table: 8.35 Details Fodder development activities under Government Farms & in farmer's field.

SI No	Name of items / Development Activities	Unit	Achievement 2020-2021
	Area under Fodder crops in Government Farms :		
1.	(i) Kharif/ Perennial	In Ha	44.18
	(ii) Annual/Seasonal (Kharif+Rabi)	In Ha	4.38
	(iii) Area under Pasture;	In Ha	39.75
	(iv) Area under Tapioca plantation	In Ha	5.82
	Production of Fodder in Government Farms.		
2.	(i) Green Fodder production (Perennial+Annual)	In MT.	1909
	(ii) Dry Fodder production	In MT.	6.2
	(iii) Azolla production	In MT.	2.006
	(iv) Raw Tapioca production	In MT.	2.4412
	(v) Silage production	In MT.	300
	(vi) Hay production	In MT.	6.2
	Other Achievement in Government Farms.		
3.	(i) Green Fodder supplied	In MT.	1055.97
	(ii) Dry Fodder supplied	In MT.	4.07
	(iii) Distribution of perennial cuttings annually	in Lakh	18.4447
	(iv) Distribution of Moringa greens annually	in Lakh	0.796
	(v) Silage supplied	In MT.	202.125
	(vi) Revenue earned (by cash selling)	Rs. In Lakh	8.25544
	(vii) Supply value of greens	Rs. In Lakh	49.727
	Achievement in Farmers field.		
4.	(i) Perennial Fodder plantation (MGNREGA)	In Ha.	7.242
	(ii) Perennial Fodder production (MGNREGA) estimated	In MT.	398.31
	(iii) Perennial & Seasonal Fodder production[National Livestock Mission] area	In Ha	171.12
	(iv) Perennial & Seasonal Fodder production[National Livestock Mission] production	In MT.	2405.5
	Total Achievements on green grass cultivation (Government farm + farmers field)		
5	(i) Area covered under Perennial & Seasonal Fodder grass	In Ha.	266.672
	(ii) Production of Perennial & Seasonal Fodder grass/Moringa & Azolla	In Ha.	5021.016

Source: ARDD, Tripura.

EXTENSION AND TRAINING

The main objective of this scheme is to render modern technical know-how 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 Veterinary Science & A.H.** :- The College of Veterinary 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 institutions. During 2020-21, total 43 students admitted in the College of Veterinary 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, R.K. Nagar, Agartala has been imparting training for Animal Resources Development Assistant and Unemployed youth for Door step A.I workers.
3. **Statistics:** The main objective of this scheme is to undertake Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) on regular basis to assess growth in different Animal Husbandry products and also to assess proportionate contribution of Animal Husbandry sector to State GDP and so on. The Department is also to undertake livestock census on every five years interval under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to calculate livestock and birds population of the State.

The result of the Integrated Sample Survey for the year 2020-21 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.

Table: 8.36 Integrated Sample Survey Report & Synopsis of Milk, Meat and Egg Production for the Year 2020- 2021

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Milk (in Kg)	Egg (in Nos.)	Meat (in Kg)
1	West	38502654.94	40884418.13	11209815.92
2	Khowai	22228567.92	28505696.69	5892625.55
3	Sepahijala	32158906.48	59409780.81	7536451.75
4	Gomati	26832689.38	42770589.23	7162454.65
5	South	30478022.32	54652645.71	6429142.73
6	Unakoti	14123337.25	19313220.10	4376358.10
7	North	21159923.49	26845792.24	4769810.16
8	Dhalai	20682929.93	29993204.01	4807753.30
State Total:		206167031.71	302375346.92	52184412.16

Source: ARDD, Tripura

1. Per capita availability of Milk is **142 gm** per day during the year 2020-2021.
2. Per capita availability of local **Egg** is approximately **76 Nos.** during the year 2020-21.
3. Per capita availability of **Meat** is approximately **13 Kg.** during the year 2020-21.

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.

Table: 8.37 The following were the achievement of GCMPUL During the year 2020-21.

SL. No	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2020-21)
Procurement of Milk from:-			
1	i) Milk Producers Co-op Societies	Kg	25,00,936.22
	ii) Government Farms	Kg	56,163.00
2	Marketing of Milk	Lts.	31,44,322.40
3	Ghee Sold	Kg	2,605.00
4	Paneer Sold	Kg	38,966.70
5	Ice Cream Sold	Lts.	4,053.53
6	Misty Dui (Sweet-Curd) Sold	Kg	67,386.80
7	New Society organized	Nos.	Nil
8	No. of MPCs functioning at present	Nos.	117
9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	8240
10	Supply of milch Ration	MT.	2,093.96
11	Training of milk Producers	Nos.	Nil
12	Distribution of Crossbred Heifers	Nos.	Nil
13	No. of Milk Chilling Centre with capacity		Total 5 Nos. with total capacity 13 KL. (4 Nos. of 2 KL & 1No. of 5 KL)

Source: ARDD, Tripura.

d. FISHERIES:

1. INTRODUCTION:

The Fisheries and Aquaculture sector in Tripura is a rapidly growing primary sector in the State providing livelihood opportunity and nutritional security to the people. The per capita fish consumption is recorded @ 25.30 kg/ year which is one of the highest in the Inland States of the country. The Department of Fisheries is playing a vital role to meet the protein requirement and the food security of State's Population. Along with that the Department of Fisheries has been engaged in multidimensional activities to promote the sector further to achieve self-sufficiency in fish production in terms of consumer demand and creating large scale business opportunity in the State surrounding fisheries and aquaculture activities.



2. PRESENT STATUS:

The total water area of 36682.15 ha. (Culture + Capture) was available for fish production in the State at the end of 2019-20, out of which 27393.26 ha. (Culture) had been utilized for culture of fish, from which 74434.85 MT fish was produced and 2568.24 MT fish was captured from 7878.76 ha. (Capture) area belonging to natural and open water bodies. Total fish production (including prawn) recorded was 77003.09 MT during the year 2019-20. The Fish production for the year 2020-21 is expected to be **82000 MT (provisional)** expecting 6.5% annual growth over 2019-20.

3. KEY ACTIVITIES:

➤ **Enhancement of fish production & productivity:**

- Pisciculture support to fish farmers for scientific fish farming and quality fish seed production.
- Adopting advanced techniques of fish farming such as use of aerators, cage culture, biofloc culture technique etc.

➤ **Skill development:**

- Training to fish farmers on regular basis.
- Construction of knowledge centre for technical support to fish farmers.

➤ **Aqua Ranching:**

Fish seed Stocking in rivers and reservoir.

➤ **Promoting fish business:**

- Seed production of high value fish species.
- Distribution of transport vehicle with ice box
- Construction of fish market.
- Construction of hatchery for promoting fish seed business.
- Construction of new pond and reclamation of old ponds.

➤ **Welfare activities:**

- Ban period support to fishermen of Dumbur as Saving cum relief.

4. ACTION PLAN & ACHIEVEMENT

I. Production from Governmental Fish farms (2020-21):-

- i.** Fish spawn produced in Government hatchery: 680.20 liters carp spawn.
- ii.** Produced 115.23897 lakh carp fingerlings.
- iii.** Produced 34.012 MT fish in Government farm
- iv.** Production of promising indigenous high value species (in no.) in Government hatchery:
 - a.** Prawn juvenile: 2.6002 lakh.
 - b.** Pabda seed: 1.41366 lakh.
 - c.** Magur seed: 0.41903 lakh.
 - d.** Ornamental fish: 0.18010 lakh.
 - e.** Sarputi & Chitala seed: 0.2090 lakh.

2. Total revenue generated: Rs. 95.835 lakh.

3. Departmental Annual Action Plan (2020-21):-

Table: 8.38

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of beneficiary Covered	Area (ha)	Financia l (in lakh)
1	Low cost inputs technology (Composite Fish Culture)	340	54.40	6.52
2	Demonstration on Pisciculture in seasonal/ non-perennial tanks	1533	155.04	17.50
3	Supply of fish culture inputs for the poor small tank holder having unit areas of 0.04 to 0.06 ha.	3106	170.05	13.72
4	Demonstration of feed based intensive fish culture	262	41.376	9.59
5	Aquaculture of fresh giant prawn polyculture	197	31.20	23.28
6	Conservation aquaculture of indigenous species Pabda	259	38.8	19.39
7	Production of Fingerlings (size 7cm & above) in private owned tanks of remote area where fish seed are scarce	390	29.82	11.91
8	Production of stunted growth fingerling in perennial nature of water bodies	362	52.8	14.15
9	Integrated fish farming among the farmers having Pig of ADC areas	187	21.76	4.60
10	Feed & Seed support to the fish farmers	5981	510.51	40.51
11	Entrepreneurship Development among SHG/ Group of educated youths.	249	100.26	7.10
12	Entrepreneurship Development among Co-operative Societies.	63	39.96	3.70
13.	Pisciculture in the RoFR area	1077	165.16	10.80
14.	Stocking of fingerlings in Big water bodies	132	112.0	2.97
Total:		14138	1523.136	185.74

Source: Fisheries Department, Tripura.

4. 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. Total **2170** nos. fish farmers were trained .
- b. Block level workshop on National Fish farmer’s day (10th July, 2019) & World Fisheries Day (21st November, 2019). Total **2750** nos. stake holders participated in this programme.
- c. **496** nos. Fishermen of Dumbur reservoir were given training on Cage Culture technology.

5. Ranching with fish seed in big/ open water bodies- 28.61 lakh fingerlings.

6. Blue Revolution Schemes (Central Sector Scheme):-

Blue Revolution, the Neel Kranti Mission has the vision to achieve economic prosperity of the country through the full utilization of fisheries sector and to fill up the gap of Nutritional security.

Table: 8.39 The details of the projects implemented during 2020-21 is as follows:-

Sl No.	Item	Physical (nos. /ha.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Establishment of fish seed hatcheries for IMCs & Pabda.	2 nos.	50.0
2.	Installation of cages/pens in reservoirs & other open water bodies.	64 nos.	192.0
3.	Construction of new ponds/tanks.	10 ha	70.0
4.	Input cost for freshwater finfish culture for new ponds/ tanks.	10 ha	15.00
5.	Solar power support system for aquaculture	5 nos.	75.0
6.	Craft and Gear distribution to fishermen	100 nos.	100.0
7.	Distribution of Auto rickshaw with ice box to fishermen	20 nos.	40. 0
8.	Stocking of IMC fingerlings in Rudrasagar wetland	4.8 lakhs/ 240 ha	12.0
9.	Distribution of Craft and gear for fishermen of Rudrasagar Wetland	150 nos.	150.0
10.	Wetland (Rudrasagar) fisheries conservation & awareness programme	1 unit	4.00
	Grand total:		723.00

Source: Fisheries Department, Tripura

Table: 8.40 Projects implemented during 2020-21 under SCA to SCSP:

Sl No.	Item	Physical (nos./ ha)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Augmentation of Fish Production by using the stunted growth fish seed among the SC farmers of Tripura.	2816 nos./ 450.56 ha	281.6
2.	Input cost for production of Stunted fish seed in water bodies of SC farmers of Tripura.		
3.	Skill Development training on Biofloc Fish culture	160 nos. participants	6.48
	Grand total:	2967	288.08

Source: Fisheries Department, Tripura

10. KCC LINKAGE DURING 2019-20:

KCC loan amounting to Rs. 125.036 lakh was sanctioned against 160 nos. of fish farmers upto 31st March, 2020 and 32.15 ha area covered under this loan. 12307 nos. of applications were submitted to banks under KCC PM KISAN during special campaign period and 2542 nos. proposals were sanctioned by bank with a financial involvement of 563.20 lakh.

11. Celebration of World Fisheries day, 2020:

World Fisheries day, 2020 was celebrated in State level and also in District level with the financial support of National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad. Total 400 nos. stakeholders participated in the workshops.

Progressive fish farmers and entrepreneurs of the State were felicitated during the festival for their significant achievement and contribution in the field of fisheries and aquaculture in the State.

Concluding Remarks: Agriculture and Allied Sector play an important role in the State's economy. 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.

Moreover, the State Government will put priority to increase in water use efficiency of the State. The State Government will give highest emphasis for 100% coverage of soil health cards and 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.

Fisheries Department is working with a responsibility to boost the income of the Farmers and as well as the income of the State. The Doubling of farmer's income is also possible through the development of Pisciculture in the State. The Department will continue to support the fish farmers of the State and adopt suitable advanced aquaculture techniques for further augmentation of fish production in the State. New strategies will be taken to fully utilize the water bodies of the State for scientific fish farming. With spontaneous effort and planning fisheries sector will emerge as the most successful livelihood generating sector in the State and shaping the socio economic status of the people.

FORESTRY ENVIRONMENT & RUBBER

a. FORESTRY ENVIRONMENT:

1. Introduction:

Forests are 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 km² of which 6,294 km² (60%) is the forest area as per legal classification in the State. As per India State of Forest Report, 2015 of the Forest Survey of India, total forest cover in the State is 7726 km² i.e. 73.68 % of the total geographical area. Due to 856 km long international borders with Bangladesh, the forest products are vulnerable to smuggling, leading to degradation of these 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.1561.93 lakh in 2020-21.
- Till 2020-21, 1052 Joint Forest Management Committees have been formed involving 93,512 families.
- The State is the 2nd largest producer of natural Rubber in the country after Kerala.

Table: 9.1 Inventory report published by the Forest Survey of India in the year 2019 gives the account of forest cover of Tripura as follows:

Stratum	Area in sq. km.	Forest area (%) of Geo. Area)
Very Dense Forest	653.51	6.23
Moderately Dense Forest	5236.19	49.94
Open Forest	1835.89	17.51
Grand Total	7725.59	73.68
Scrub	28.79	0.28

[Source ISFR-2019]

2. Contribution of Forestry Sector to Rural Economy:

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

The revenue from forestry sector during 2020-21 is around Rs. 1561.93 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 NTFP.
- iii.** Conservation and development of resources base by introducing new technologies and encouraging people's participation through the JFM programme.
- iv.** Addressing the ever-increasing demands of the population.
- v.** To reduce pressure on forests resources.

4. Achievements during 2020-21:

- (i)** To increase the productivity of existing forests, Afforestation of around 4902 ha (NAP 91.44 ha, CAMPA 626.14 ha, MGNREGA 1988.64 ha, NPCA 135 ha, SCATFORM 2060.87 ha) was taken up on degraded forestland during 2020-21. Further 4.77758 lakhs seedlings have been distributed up to March, 2021 by the Forest Department for plantation on public and forest land.

Table : 9.2

Particulars	Numbers
Seedlings distributed of Vanmahotsava, 2020	335988 No.

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

Thrust was made on raising bamboo seedlings during 2020-21 and 12 lakhs seedlings have been raised. Besides these, Roadside plantation over 613 km and river bank plantation over 339 km have been carried out under MGNREGA funding during 2020-21.

- (ii)** 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 the resolution of the State Government dated 16-01-2002. Till 2019-20, 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.

Table : 9.3 The details Information on JFMC in Tripura

Sl. No	Name of FDA	Name of JFMC/ EDC				Project area (in ha)	Afforestation area (in ha)	Number of families involved				
		NAP	GIM	JICA	Total			ST	SC	OBC	Gen	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Ambassa	54	-	-	54	18,924.50	3,225.00	5,047	101	-	116	5,264
2	Manu	56	-	-	56	17,572.00	7,243.00	3,567	32	20	30	3,649
3	WLW, GuMTi	40	-	-	40	21,774.90	7,854.28	2,498	-	-	-	2,498
4	Dharmanagar	25	-	9	34	8,336.25	2,791.11	1,423	48	123	81	1,675
5	Kanchanpur	57	-	32	89	22,028.00	7,186.00	6,509	35	15	11	6,570
6	Sadar	2	24	-	26	4,376.00	2,683.10	2,354	55	15	11	2,435
7	Mandai	26	8	9	43	9,365.90	3,417.10	3,604	164	123	13	3,904
8	Kailashahar	9	-	12	21	4,388.00	2,995.00	918	37	8	243	1,206
9	Kumarghat	12	-	54	66	11,944.40	8,768.61	4,048	180	221	117	4,566
10	Khawai	6	-	18	24	5,712.85	1,801.30	2,247	17	-	8	2,272
11	Teliamura	20	-	38	58	11,771.80	6,777.15	5,787	994	-	494	7,275
12	Sonamura	27	-	9	36	5,292.88	2,050.71	969	1,081	1,374	1,735	5,159
13	Bishalgarh	8	-	22	30	5,201.06	2,829.41	3,969	258	110	3,435	7,772
14	Sepahijala	11	-	-	11	1,662.00	536.00	129	163	210	508	1,010
15	Trishna	49	-	26	75	11,278.00	5,324.90	1,815	896	100	1,321	4,132
16	Bagafa	24	-	39	63	11,967.08	7,584.00	4,003	87	124	1,797	6,011
17	Sabroom	23	-	24	47	10,271.62	2,283.00	4,067	37	110	57	4,271
18	Amarpur	24	10	53	87	15,904.43	6,493.14	5,678	14	21	-	5,713
19	Udaipur	81	-	40	121	17,340.40	11,250.00	5,708	826	487	2,090	9,111
20	Korbook	17	-	54	71	11,422.00	6,526.66	8,897	70	-	52	9,019
	Total	571	42	439	1,052	2,26,534.07	99,619.47	73,237	5,095	3,061	12,119	93,512

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

Out of the 1052 JFM Committees, 70 are EDCs (nothing in protected areas of the State) (Trishna-40, Sepahijala-11, WLW Gumti-19)

- (iii) During the year 2020-21 Fund received for an amount including unspent balance of previous year released by the Government of India for implementation of the following schemes during 2020-21.

Table : 9.4

Schemes	Central 90%	State 10%	Unspent balance of 2019-20
CSS NAP	132.65	14.74	24.00
CSS FPM	45.62	5.07	40.32

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

Activities carried out under FPM funds are Making of fire line 721 KM, Maintenance of fire line 567 Km, Inspection hut 01 no., Engagement of fire watcher 66 nos. water storage structures 5 nos., awareness camping 20 nos. etc.

Table : 9.5 Mandays generation (excluding TFDPC):

Year	Mandays Generated (in lakhs)	Area of Afforestation
(1)	(2)	(3)
2020-21	7.35	4902 ha

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

5. Revenue:

The scope of regular harvesting of timber from the State managed forests is limited.

Table :9.6 The forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest products of different categories in the State during the year 2020-21 is mentioned as below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Sand	Other	Total
2020-21	592.794	14.724	5.454	466.876	482.09	1561.938

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

6. Plan Expenditure:

Table : 9.7 The Expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes in the State during the year 2020-21 is given below:

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programme (Rs.in lakh)		
	State Plan	CSS	Total
2020-21	14026.73	575.564	14602.294

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 04 Sanctuaries and 02 National Parks have 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.

Table : 9.8 Sanctuary wise positions for conservation are tabulated below:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Sanctuary/ National Park	Area
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

Notifications under Section 26(A) of Wildlife Protection Act are yet to be issued for 04 Sanctuaries. Proclamation by Collector under Section 21 has been issued and required enquiries 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, area with 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 2020-21. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more challenging.

Table : 9.9

Year	Nature of Cases			Adjudicated Departmentally	Court Cases	Timber seized (cum)
	Illegal felling	Others	Total			
2020-21	213	735	948	768	39	729.161

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. The first Baramura Hornbill festival was conducted this year.
- 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 important medicinal plants; rural energy, marketing etc. A State Medicinal Plants Board was constituted by the State Government with DFO, Research as its Chief Executive Officer.
- iii)** Special focus is being given to value addition of non-timber forest produce and promotion of cultivation of bamboos for giving better 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. Tripura IGDC Project:

Background: The Forest Department of Tripura has implemented a project on ‘Participatory Natural Resource Management in Tripura i.e. IGDC-1 with the major objective to improve the

natural resource conditions for supporting enhanced livelihood of the forest dependent communities in Dhalai and North Tripura districts. In addition, the objectives were to improve the natural resources condition in the degraded land area mostly affected by shifting cultivation practices and supporting enhanced livelihood of the forest dependent tribal communities in Tripura. It was also targeted at overall improvement in the general standard of living of all sections of the population, especially Schedule Tribes, Schedule Caste, Minorities and backward Classes and ecological restoration through participatory management of natural resources in 70 selected villages across 11 blocks in Dhalai and North Tripura districts.

The Project has constituted 70 Village Development Planning and implementation Committees (VDPIC) in its 70 project villages, which were, dedicated and decentralized institutions at village level. VDPICs were responsible for overall planning and implementation of the project activities and were also the recipient of funds directly from PMA to carry out various activities. Village Development Plan (VDP) exercise was completed in all 70 project villages by 2011. As VDP is a continuous process, and ground situations and need of the villagers are dynamic in nature, yearly revisiting of VDPs are being done through Village-level General Body meetings. Efforts were made by the project officials through VDPIC meetings to continue the process of updating the plan after the project period.

Phase I Achievement:

(1) Institutional Assets:

- (1.1) 70 VDPICs (Village Development Planning and implementation Committee)
- (1.2) 460 SHGs (Self Help Group)
- (1.3) 70 RFMCs (Revolving Fund Management Committee)
- (1.4) 16 JLGs (Joint Liability Group)
- (1.5) 130 CIGs (Common Interest Group)
- (1.6) 70 BMCs (Biodiversity Management Committee)

(2) IGA Assets:

- (2.1) 3-tier plantation
 - (2.1.1) No. of families - 15112
 - (2.1.2) No. of Jhumias -13076
 - (2.1.3) No. of Patta-holders -13076
 - (2.1.4) Area. -9198.41 ha (8398.41 ha over patta land)
 - (2.1.5) Species:-
 - (2.1.5.1) Species planted for 3-tier plantation:

Lower Canopy:

Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*), Mriting bamboo (*Bambusa tulda*), Kanak kaich bamboo (*Thyrsostchys oliveri*), Banana (*Musa acuminata*), Black paper (*Piper nigrum*), Lemon (*Citrus limonium*), Betel vine (*Piper beetle*), Guava (*Psidium guajava*), Bael (*Aegle marmelos*), Orange (*Citrus sinensis*), Sajna (*Moringa olifera*), Valencia, Satkara etc.

Top Canopy:

Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Yangchak (*Parkia javanica*), Areca nut (*Areca catechu*), coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), Agar (*Aquilaria agallocha*),

Litchi (*Litchi chinensis*), Jam (*Eugenia jambolona*), Bahera (*Terminalia belirica*), Boro (*Ziziphus mauritiana*), Tetul (*Tamarindus indica*), Sundhi etc.

(2.1.5.2) Species for Cluster plantation: Black Pepper, Lemon, Ginger, Banana, Gandhaki

(2.1.6) Training given :- 13076
(2.1.7) Consolidation :- 2.18.1 Average 1411.41 ha
2.1.8.2 No. of plots – 9375 patta landless

(2.2) Check Dam:

(2.2.1) No. of Check dams - 651
(2.2.2) No. of families - 5541
(2.2.3) No. of Jhumias - 4462
(2.2.4) No. of Patta –holders - 4462
(2.2.5) Link with Fishery & other departments – 554 check dam.
(2.2.6) Training given – 1st round- 1553, 2nd round/refresher -1512
(2.2.7) Catchment area-
(2.2.7.1) Area - 68.28 ha
(2.2.7.2) No. of CDs covered - 172 nos

(2.3) QPM Nursery:

(2.3.1) No. of QPM - 13
(2.3.2) No. of families - 144
(2.3.3) No. of Jhumias - 123
(2.3.4) No. of patta –holders - 123
(2.3.5) Poly house nursery - 05

(2.4) Cluster:

(2.4.1) Product & Location of cluster:

- Turmeric cluster at Damcherra, Dumburnagar, Ambassa
- Fingerling production unit at Dasda and Dumburnagar
- Commercial fish farming unit at Dasda and Dumburnagar
- Agarbati rolling at Salema
- Agarbati stick making at Ambassa
- Mushroom cluster at Salema and Ambassa
- Bamboo toys, lamp and basketry production unit at Ambassa
- Candle making cluster at Ambassa, Dumburnagar and Salema
- Brooder House at Salema
- Fluriculture unit at Manu

(2.4.2) No. of families - 402
(2.4.3) No. of jhumias - 308
(2.4.4) No. of patta- holders - 308
(2.4.5) Training given - 402

(2.5) MSE Service Sector:

(2.5.1) Name of Trade: Tailoring, Handloom, Motor Driving, Computer-DTP, Mobile repairing, Two-wheeler repairing, Solar equipment repairing, candle making, Carpentry, Masonry, TV/Radio/Sound system repairing, handicraft, Artificial flower/ornament making, Plumbing, Welding, Electrician, Bakery, Beautician, Masonry Agarbati stick making, Agarbati machine repairing, Agarbati rolling.

(2.5.2) No. of families	-	3293
(2.5.3) No. of Jhumias	-	2724
(2.5.4) No. of patta- holders	-	2724

(2.6) MSE Livelihood: (Animal Husbandry, Fishery)

(2.6.1) No. of families	-	5066
(2.6.2) No. of Jhumias	-	4212
(2.6.3) No. of patta- holders	-	4212
(2.6.4) Activity/trade:	-	Mushroom, Piggery, Fishery, Poultry, Duckery, Goatery, Cattle farming

(3) Community asset:

- (3.1) 31 MPUCs (Multi-Purpose Utility Centre)
- (3.2) 1 CBCA (Community Biodiversity Conservation Area)
- (3.3) 70 RFs (Revolving Fund) with INR 662.29 lakh to 70 VDPICs (1423 individuals taken loan)

(4) Human Resource Asset:

(4.1) TO (Technical Officer)	-	8
(4.2) VCW (Village Community Worker)	-	71
(4.3) BLC (Block Level Coordinator)	-	11
(4.4) NO – Nodal Officer (Forester)	-	2
(4.5) VDPIC members	-	1550

(5) Infrastructure asset:

- (5.1) DPMA office building at Ambassa - 01
- (5.2) Office equipment & appliances at PMA, Agartala
- (5.3) Office equipment & appliances at DPMA
- (5.4) office equipment & appliances at 08 block offices

(3) The NRM components of the project have been executed on the patta land of given beneficiary. The frequent hand-holding coupled with enabling capacity building into the technical aspects of creation of plantations and the financial management has created a kind of ownership among the beneficiaries, who have also contributed equivalent to the 10% of the total cost. Therefore, a general perception of each of the beneficiaries is to continue with the permanent cultivation over their Patta land adopting the three-tier plantation, which has started providing economic benefits right after six months of the plantation. This has changed their past culture linkages from being Jhumia to a permanent cultivator over land given to them under RoFR Act, thus transforming them from landless to the one owning legal rights over land to cultivate for the first time. As per the study conducted in the Project area to make an assessment on Rubber plantations vs. Three-tier plantations, a general conclusion appears to be in favour of three-tier plantations, which is going to be more cost-effective and productive in the long run as compare to the Rubber based economy, which is also ecologically not found conducive in the long run. Therefore, as of now, it may be Stated that the three-tier plantation model, as adopted by IGDC beneficiaries, is going to stay and may not be replaced by Rubber plantations by the beneficiaries engaged therein.

- (5)** The Project has also helped in constitution of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) in the area where Community Biodiversity Conservation area (CBCA) has been constituted.

The BMC and VDPIC both may continue managing the CBCA even beyond the Project period.

Need of Phase II

The proposed project builds on previous experiences in Tripura with IGDC projects in the forest sector but differs significantly from the earlier project. Rather than attempting to enhance local livelihoods directly, the project focuses on the landscape components on which the target group depends with the aim of enhancing climate resilience and thus enabling forests and other lands to provide better services for dependent households. In getting better services, households are less likely to continue with practices which degrade natural resources and biodiversity and will be able to develop alternative livelihoods options which reduce their vulnerability. The project area has thus been expanded to include the entire forest landscape comprising all the 191 villages of the 11 Blocks of Dhalai and North Tripura Districts.

The project has been designed with five outputs which, when delivered, will contribute to enhancing climate resilience of forest landscapes in the project area. It is therefore able to directly contribute towards the overall objective of reducing forest degradation and increasing incomes of people in India's Northeast (NE) Region.

The five project outputs are:

1. Participatory village-based landscape planning system developed and implemented.
2. Climate resilient forest land management implemented.
3. Measures for mitigating adverse climate impacts on biodiversity applied.
4. Natural resources products processing and marketing supported.
5. Forest sector enabling environment supported.

The Main Quantitative Results Include:

- 194 participatory village level plans (VDPs) prepared or updated, including Environmental and Social safeguards that identify critical landscapes for project interventions.
- 1,600 ha treated with soil and water conservation measures.
- 420 check dams constructed and 60 springs rejuvenated.
- 2,000 ha of forest treated with assisted natural regeneration and 2,500 ha of forest treated with enrichment planting (of high value timber trees).
- 1,200 ha of high density bamboo plantation and 2,850 ha of 3-tier plantations established.
- 2,850 ha of 3-tier plantation established.
- 2,000 ha community-based conservation areas established.
- 1,000 ha of forest corridors and 500 ha of aquatic & riverine corridors established and maintained.
- 11 cluster-level Farm and Forests Products Centres (FFCPs) established.
- 43 producer/processing entities supported to get ISO 9001 certification
- 4 entities with organic certification.

In addition, the project will support the formulation of a new forest sector strategy for Tripura (developed through a deliberative process) and will strengthen stakeholder engagement across the sector in various ways including use of social media and engagement with political and other representatives and institutions (including the TTAADC).

The overall impact will be that about 130,000 climate vulnerable people (26,000 households of which about 60% are scheduled tribes) will benefit directly from the project in terms of reduced climate vulnerability, enhanced access to ecosystem services and more diversified livelihoods opportunities and greater household incomes. In addition, a further 78,000 households will indirectly benefit.

The project will enhance the climate resilience of about 18,500 ha of land in all categories including private land, patta land and reserved forest through a range of land-based investments. This represents about 90 ha per village of land that has been selected because it is particularly vulnerable or because it is particularly high biodiversity or other value. Project impacts will extend to other landscape components not directly treated- thus about 37,000 ha of land overall will be impacted by the project overall.

The project will be delivered over seven years through an implementation modality that draws heavily on the experiences of the previous IGDC I project that was implemented in Tripura- with some modifications reflecting those previous experiences.

Progress of Phase II

- The project was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura at Ambassa on 13th November, 2020.
- PMA has been established at Gandhigram.
- DPMA North Tripura has been established at Dharmanagar.
- 55 numbers of staff have been supplied by M/S SoFED and M/S Visual Securas Pvt. Ltd. On outsourcing basis.
- Computers, peripheral accessories, office equipment have been procured for PMA and DPMA.
- Governing Body Meeting has been held and DPGB meetings for both Dhalai and North Tripura held.
- 3 no. of Training/capacity building programmes conducted.
- Advance action taken for creation of 400 ha plantation in Dhalai District and 200 ha in North Tripura District.
- Site selected in Manu for establishing FFPC (farm and Forest Produce Centre).

11. Tripura, Sustainable Catchment Forest Management Project:

Background:

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is a governmental agency that delivers the bulk of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the government of JAPAN. It is chartered with assisting economic and social growth in developing countries, and the promotion of international cooperation. Under this, Government of Tripura has received two projects i.e., Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project (TFIPAP) and Tripura Sustainable Catchment Forest Management Project (SCATFORM). The TFIPAP Project has been implemented from 2007-08 to 2017-18 and it has been closed. The Second Project is under implementation since January 2019 in the State.

Phase I Achievement:

Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project (TFIPAP), was implemented in 7 districts and 40 Ranges of Tripura State from 2007-08 to 2017-18. The total outlay of the Project was 367 crores. The Project was implemented through 463 Joint Forest Management Societies and Eco Development Societies.

Some of the important achievement of the Project includes raising of 57,577 ha plantation (AR & ANR), 8752.33 ha of Agro-forestry, construction of 2513 check dams. The Project has also constructed 457 Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) – cum office building, 54 Mini Common Community Facility Centres (Mini-CCFCs) and 7 CCFCs. The CCFCs and Mini-CCFCs are the production houses for various value added products. Besides imparting training and capacity building to more than one lakh beneficiaries, the project has also developed more than 1000 artisans in various crafts involving bamboos, broom grass, handloom and terracotta and thereby created sustainable livelihoods.

The Project has also established around 1500 SHG and these are being handed over to Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission for further handholding. These SHGs were provided Income Generation Activities after necessary training and capacity building.

One of the innovations of the Project includes creation of brand and marketing wing “Crafts and More” and it is presently being continued with NTFP centre of Excellence Society.

The post evaluation of the TFIPAP project has been completed in May 2020 by an international agency and they have rated the implementation of the Project as highly satisfactory which is a matter of pride for the State.

Need of Phase –II:

Tripura is located in the mountainous area in the northeast of India bordering Bangladesh on three sides. The State has 3.67 million people (2011) and high population increase (1.5% per year from 2001 to 2011). Industrial growth in the State is not so high compared with some of the other Indian States due to limited transportation facilities and lack of better road, rail and air connectivity with other parts of India. However, abundant forest resources (which cover 60 % of the State, 2015), plentiful rainfall and fertile soil are suitable for afforestation; thus, forestry is a major source of income of the State along with agriculture. The proportion of the workforce in agriculture and forest sector as well as residents’ dependence on forests is high.

Under such circumstances, the State government has been making efforts in promoting joint forest management, transforming shifting cultivation to Agroforestry and providing alternative livelihood activities. Within the said initiative, “Tripura State Forest Environment Improvement and Poverty Reduction Project (TFIPAP)” has been implemented since 2007 with the focus on poverty alleviation as the ratio of below poverty line of Tripura (34.4%) was higher than the national average (26.1%) in 2006. TFIPAP supported 463 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) and achieved more than 52,000 ha of plantation. As a result, dense forest has increased by 04 km² during the period between 2011 and 2015. However, the State faces the third largest decline rate in forest area in India; the State forest area has declined greatly (166 km² decrease between 2011 and 2015). This change has much influence on the natural environment and the living conditions of local population. In Tripura, forest cover loss and forest degradation have been mainly caused by shifting cultivation, which increases soil erosion risks on hill slopes especially in upper catchment areas. In the area wherein the most severe soil erosion confirmed, 80 ton of soil per year has been runoff.

Furthermore, soil erosion not only reduces the capacity of irrigation facilities due to sedimentation but also decreases the access to drinking water in rural communities. To decrease these negative impacts on their living environment, appropriate interventions, such as the

improvement of degraded forests through artificial regeneration (AR) and assisted natural regeneration (ANR) and mitigation of soil erosion risks by the construction of check dams, need to be implemented in a timely manner.

In addition to these direct interventions for the increasing forest degradation and soil erosion, it is also important to address a major cause of the expansion of shifting cultivation. In Tripura, local people in rural communities still live under unfavourable socioeconomic conditions today. For example, land resources available for their income and job opportunities in rural communities are quite limited. This situation makes it difficult for local people to conduct settled agriculture especially in hilly area with steep slopes wherein agriculture water accessibility is challenging, and local people still need to depend on shifting cultivation. Under these circumstances, alternative livelihood opportunities for local people need to be introduced in order to slow the expansion of shifting cultivation and the increasing forest degradation and soil erosion.

With the above needs for the Project the SCATFORM Project is being implemented since January 2019 in the State. The project has total outlay of Rs.1000.00 crore for implementation up to 2027-28.

Phase II Project Components:

The SCATFORM Project is being implemented under following four components identified:

1. Sustainable Forest management
2. Soil and Moisture Conservation
3. Livelihood development
4. Institutional Strengthening

Activities to be taken up indifferent components are as under:

1. Sustainable Forest Management:

Sustainable Forest Management components will enable to have 3 Hi-Tech nurseries will be created at identified places besides 7 central Nurseries to improve existing central Nurseries to produce a large number of seedlings with reliable quality for plantation under the project and 150 Decentralized People Nurseries(DPNs) in areas having difficult access. Each DPN will have minimum area of 0.25 ha with minimum annual capacity of 20000 seedlings.

Under this component there is provision for taking Afforestation through AR Bamboo, ANR Bamboo, AR Misc. Silvipastoral plantation etc. covering 44305 ha in the Project.

2. Soil and Moisture Conservation:

- a) A total of 1435 check dams will be constructed under this component, three earthen check dams of Model-I in each JFMC, two earthed check dams of Model-2 in each JFMC and two RCC check dams of Model-3 for every 5 JFMC.
- b) A total of 1269 brushwood check dams will be constructed for gully plugging in the Project area.
- c) Contour trenches will be constructed on steep hillside over a total of 1125 ha as a soil and moisture conservation measure in Project area.
- d) Mulching & plantation will be carried out over 846 ha around SMC structure for effective moisture conservation in the Project area.

e) A total of 222 no. of bandalling structures will be constructed on pilot basis near erosion prone banks with low heights.

3. Livelihood Development: Community living in and around will be mobilized in the form of 1350 Self-Help Groups and 740 Joint Liability Groups. All the groups will be NRLM compliant to facilitate smooth convergence.

a) Broom grass operation shall be continued & facilitated by NCE as per process developed by NCE during TFIPAP.

b) Cluster of specific product based groups of artisans shall be established at 4 locations of high potential NTFP based livelihood activities shall be classified into 3 tiers: Collection & primary processing by SHG/JFMC members (Tier-3), Secondary processing for higher value addition by SHG/JFMC members (Tier-2) and Advanced Processing 7 value addition by entity formed by SHG/JFMC (Tier-I).

c) Agro-forestry based livelihood: The aim of this component is to provide sustainable forest cover & income generation to forest patta holders and farmers from the under-storey.

➤ The Agro-forestry models have been restructured and one range one models, based on species combination is being followed.

➤ A target of 8880 ha of plantation kept in the project.

Activities include:

➤ Planting from MGNREGA (50% cost under financial convergence, follow up from JICA 50% from SCATFORM, technical convergence with Department. of Agriculture are proposed).

➤ Agroforestry motivational campaign for JFMC will be undertaken after identifying patta holders and their land. They will be organized into JLGs and orchard management training will be imparted to them for its proper management.

➤ Trainings for Livelihood Coordinator (LC) and Community Organizer (CO) are being organized; workshops are planned for JFMC/FF.

➤ LC/CO and Crafts & more (under NCE) will form consortiums of SHGs for marketing their products and for training to them.

d) Livestock farming based livelihood: Pig farming, poultry farming, and cow rearing have emerged as the most popular options in JFMCs.

e) Fish farming based livelihood: Fishery Task Force will be formed which will also be responsible for overall component. Frequent interaction & visit by fisheries department will be arranged. LC/CO will be trained; workshops will be arranged for SHGs. Same system for marketing as in case of livestock.

f) Organic farming based livelihood: this component will provide technical skill & information on setting up “Model Organic Conservation Farms” to Agro-forestry JLGs of producers. Financial model will be like Agro-forestry component. Technical & financial convergences from mission Organic value Chain Development (MOVCD) through department of Agriculture such as Organic Certification will be explored.

g) Ecotourism development: TFD will formulate and effectuate an Ecotourism policy. The possibility /option of PPP will be explored. Four Eco parks including Tepania, Baramura, Unakoti will be improved on NLC model. New destinations like Chhabimura will be taken upon Community- based Ecotourism approach.

3. Institutional Strengthening:

Following activities will be undertaken under this component:

- Construction of various building for better implementation of the project. Vehicles for mobility. Strengthening of MIS/GIS facilities: Departmental Capacity Development.
- Development of Training Plan (national & overseas) based on TNA, by PMC Expert.
- Imparting skill development (managerial/gender) to Project staff. Refresher trainings for Project staff. Exposure visits (national & overseas).
- Research & technology transfer.
- JFM Capacity Development Multi-utility Centres/VTCs.
- Training of JFMC/EDC/SHG (1350 nos.) Refresher training of JFMC/EDC. Exposure visit (within & outside the State).

Convergence:

Project will enable to have convergence with the following department while carrying out various activities of the project. Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishery, ARDD, MGNREGA, PMUY, UC (PMJJB), TRLM (New SHGs to be NRLM compliant).

Table 9.10 Progress of Phase –II

Sl.No	Name of Activities	Unit	Cumulative Achievement	
			Project target	Achievement as on 31.03.2021
A. Sustainable Forest Management				
1.	Plantation			
	1.1 AR Plantation	Ha	5000.00	775.00
	1.2 ANR Plantation	Ha	21000.00	962.00
2.	Agroforestry Plantation			
	2.1 Area	Ha	8880.00	181.03
	2.2 Beneficiary	Nos.	-	238
3.	Fruit Tree Plantation	Ha	600.00	65.00
4.	Grass-land Development	Ha	375.00	65.00
5.	Weed Eradication	Ha	330.00	65.00
B. Soil and Moisture Conservation				
1.	Check Dam			
	1.1 Model-I	Nos.	900	71
	1.2 Model-II	Nos.	450	97
	1.3 Model-III	Nos.	85	0
2.	Brushwood Check Dam	Nos.	1269	49
3.	Contour Trenching	Ha	1125	91
4.	Bundling	Sites	222	1
5.	River Bank Plantation	Km	13.50	11.00
6.	Filter Strip	Km	21.00	2.50
C. Livelihood Development				
1.	SHG Formation	Nos.	1350	176
2.	R.F. of SHG	SHGs	1350	129
D. Institutional Strengthening etc.				
1.	Formation of JFMC	Nos.	450	166
2.	BFBP Approved	Nos.	135	56
3.	Micro-Plan Approved	Nos.	450	125
4.	Computer Procured	Nos.	40	

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malaysia. Rubber is a tropical crop and grows well in Tripura and the State is the second largest producer of Natural Rubber in the country. Incidentally TFDPC is the single largest owner of Rubber Estate in the country and 2nd public sector company in the country. 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 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 Government of Tripura for better coordination of all the agencies involved in taking up Rubber plantation and marketing of Rubber.

A. Other Notable Achievements of the Corporation are:

- i)** Rubber production for the year 2020-21 is **2772.45** 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 Rubber wood and high quality furniture from Rubber wood since 1999 with annual capacity of 1,50,000 cubic feet of Rubber Wood.
- v)** An export oriented door making unit with funding under Export Development Fund-NER, Department of Commerce, Government of India, has been established and now under operation with the production capacity of 35 doors/per day (12,000 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 1341 leave card holders workers, TFDPC ltd provides total of 6.32241 lakhs mandays annually.
- viii)** One more unites of TTP is set up in Betcherra under Northern Division during FY 2020-21 which will be operationalised during FY 2021-22.
- ix)** 08 (eight) Integrated Rubber Manufacturing Units (IRMU) with investment of Rs.36.00 lakh for each unit has been set up during 2020-21.

x) Upcoming activities:

- i.** One Latex Centrifuging Factory is proposed to be set up in Betcherra under Northern Division.
- ii.** Another one more unit of TTP is proposed to be set up under Southern Corporation Division.

Achievement made during 2020-21:

(a) Status of Plantation:

Table: 9.11

Sl. No.	Species	Total plantation available in Ha	Plantation raised during 2020-21
1.	Rubber	9207.96 ha	108.7
2.	Bamboo	233.70 ha	15.3

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

(b) Status of Rubber Production:

Table: 9.12

Source of Plantation	Production during 2020-21 in MT
Corporation Plantation	2158.217
Resettlement plantation	564.238
Total	2722.45

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

(c) Production of Centrifuging Factory and Crepe Mill, Takmacherra:

Table: 9.13

Name of Factory	Product	Production during 2020-21 in MT
Latex Centrifuging Factory	Cenex (60% DRC))	499.70
Crepe Mill	Crepe Rubber	39.0
ISNR Factory	Block Rubber	461.775

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

(d) Production in TFDPC IE, Anandanagar:

Table: 9.14

Sl.No	Unit	Product	Production during 2019-20	Production during 2020-21
1.	Tripura Rubber wood Factory (TRWF)	Board (in No.)	3499	1433
		Timber (Cum)	708.93	845.21
2.	TTP	Timber (Cum)	400.587	513.83
3.	Furniture units	Furniture (in No.)	15618	16934
4.	Door factory	Door (in No.)	939	567

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

(e) Status of Nursery:

Table: 9.15

Sl. No.	Type of nursery	Achievement during 2020-21
1.	Seedling Nursery (Bed raised) in No.	2120
2.	Polybag Nursery planted (Nos.) in lakh	1.32 lakh

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

(f) Status of Revenue and Expenditure (unaudited) Rupees in Crore.

Table: 9.16

Year	Revenue from sale of Rubber in Rs. In crores	Revenue from sale of non-Rubber	Other income	Total	Expenditure
2020-21	34.20	11.69	5.89	51.79	53.42

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

(g) Division wise positions of leave cardholder workers during 2020-21 in No.

Table: 9.17

Sl.No	Name of Division	Male	Female	Total
1.	Sadar	203	22	225
2.	South-I	417	47	464
3.	South-II	184	3	187
4.	North	199	23	222
5.	Factory	124	9	133
6.	TFDPC IE	104	6	110
Total		1231	110	1341

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

(h) Mandays generation in 2020-21 :

Table: 9.18

Manday's generation during	Value of Manday's generation
In Number	Rs. In lakh
632241	164.37

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

b.RUBBER:

1. Status of Plantation & Production

1.1 Prelude :

Rubber cultivation dates back to 1963 when State Forest Dept. had introduced this crop to Tripura aiming at soil conservation measures with the help of Rubber Board. Majority of Rubber trees is of RRIM 600 clone. Average stand per ha in mature area is less than 280 which is primarily caused by tempests/cyclones that happen almost every year. Insurgency, which overran normalcy in the State for almost 2 decades during 80s and 90s, also had devastating effects on plant health and its population. The State is blessed with least disease-pest attacks. Annual wintering is yet another external limiting factor.



1.2 Demography : Rubber plantations in Tripura have 03 types of ownerships. TFDPC Ltd has 7018 ha Rubber plantations in denuded forest areas. Estate sector has a total area of 347 ha. Rest of the areas belongs to individual growers of whom 8500 ha is developed by TRPC Ltd., 3800

ha is developed under Board's Block Plantation Project and about 3000 ha is estimated to be by TTAADC and Tribal development departments. So balance area, which is about 62100 ha, has been arranged by individual Rubber growers themselves with the support of Board's RPD Scheme. There are about 1.10 lakh individual Rubber growers most of whom hail from rural Tripura. It is estimated that 82% area under Rubber is owned by unprivileged sections of the society (ST & SC categories). Today the vast majority of the Rubber plantations in Tripura pertain to small growers. Average holding size is assessed as 0.70 ha.

Table: 9.19

Sl.No.	Entities	Forest Land	Estate Land	Individual Beneficiary Land	Total
		ha	ha	ha	ha
1	TFDPC Ltd	7018	0	2120	9138
2	Estates	0	347	0	347
3	TRPC Ltd	0	0	8500	8500
4	Block Plantation	0	0	3800	3800
5	TW Dept.	0	0	3000	3000
6	Own efforts with RPD	0	0	62107	62107
Total		7018	347	79527	86892

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

1.3 Rubber Development Agencies : Extension of Rubber plantation took momentum once Rubber Board opened up a one-man-office at Agartala in 1967. Rubber Board played a pivotal role in domesticating Rubber outside Government owned Estate sector with financial assistances what were payable through Board's RPD Scheme. In 1976 Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation (TFDPC) Ltd. was set up to get a big leap for expansion of Rubber mostly in denuded forest land. The plantations, raised between 1980 and 2010 were exclusively promoted by RPD scheme sponsored subsidy benefits. Even PSUs like TFDPC Ltd., TRPC Ltd. were given financial incentives. The one-man-office at Agartala was upgraded to the status of Regional Office during 1979 for undertaking further development and extension activities. A Regional Research Station aiming at location specific R&D was also established in 1979 with a farm of 85 ha at Taranagar, West Tripura. Laying special emphasis for the rehabilitation of the "Jhumia" tribal, Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation (TRPC) Ltd. was established in 1983. Tribal Welfare Departments have taken Rubber culture to the remotest parts of the State. Rubber Board introduced her prestigious Block Plantation Scheme to arrange permanent settlement of tribal shifting cultivators.

1.4 Socio-economic up-liftmen : Rubber has brought out a paradigm shift in socio-economic panorama in Tripura. It is now the most socially accepted and commercially viable plantation crop in the State. It has reinforced the economic value of plantation activity with its social significance. Rubber in Tripura, apart from its commercial value, has been playing an imperative role in rural development. It delivers such socio-economic activities around which rehabilitation projects for erstwhile nomadic shifting cultivators have been brought up. Land use pattern also got redefined. It is told that this crop has helped in reducing insurgency in the State.

1.5 Area & Production: Total area under Rubber in Tripura as on 31st March, 2021 is estimated to be 86892 ha out of which 70817 ha is in yielding stage. Production of Rubber has been estimated to be 90712 MT. Most of the mature area is under tapping. The State stands second in the country in terms of area and production of natural Rubber.

Table: 9.20 District-wise distributions as on 31st March, 2021:

Sl.no.	Name of the District	Immature Area (ha)	Mature Area (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Production (MT)
1	North Tripura	1792.16	7895.17	9687.33	8351.22
2	Unakoti	693.43	3054.84	3748.27	3469.65
3	Dhalai	1133.42	4993.17	6126.59	5355.57
4	Khowai	797.77	3514.47	4312.24	4102.76
5	West Tripura	3070.71	13529.95	16600.66	18507.39
6	Sepahijala	3334.04	14687.76	18021.80	16841.74
7	Gomati	2177.24	9591.62	11768.86	15441.12
8	South Tripura	3075.81	13550.15	16625.96	18642.08
Total		16074.58	70817.13	86891.71	90711.54

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

Sepahijala district is in the top in list with the highest area under Rubber with 18021.80 ha (20.74%) while Unakoti district has the lowest figure of 3748.27 ha (4.31%). Where West Tripura district has the highest of 18507.39 MT production (20.40%), Unakoti district has the lowest production of 3469.65 MT (3.82%). Productivity is highest in Gomati being 1610 kg while the same is the lowest at North Tripura being 1058 kg.

1.6 New & Re-planting Initiatives : Trends of replanting program had been very meager against potential figures of about 3000 ha/year. Recent RB-ATMA initiative with “Chief Minister’s Rubber Mission in Tripura” for new planting/re-planting on 30,000 ha over a period of next 5 years commencing from 2021 has opened up novel prospects of Rubber in Tripura once again.

2. Harvesting Procedures:

2.1 Tappers: There are about 40% plantation in the State which is tapped by hired tapper while rest 60% by self-tapping by the growers themselves or their family members. Tapping task remains around 250. They need further handholding support for up-skilling.

2.2 HRD of Tapper: Harvesting and up-keep skill among 2500+ number of growers have been arranged through the Tappers Training School at Juri, North Tripura and training modules in RSDC, as well as Rubber Board formats across the State during 2020-21.

2.3 Productivity: Average productivity remained around 1200-1260 kg/ha/year during last couple of years as constant up-skilling and sporadic productivity enhancing programs are scaling up production in one hand but old plantations gradually grow senile to suppress production capacity on the other. Average productivity in the State has been 1281 kg in 2020-21. Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs) are found to add on another 200 kg annually.

2.4 Reasons for Low Productivity: Reasons for low productivity can be identified as (1) Low stand per ha, (2) Genetic Limitation of Clone, (3) Winter spell, (4) Age of trees, (5) Tappers’

performance, (6) Absence of GAPs, (7) Poor bark regeneration and (8) Skipping of trees by hired / salaried tappers.

3. Processing Modules:

3.1 Primary Processing facilities: Marketable forms of NR in Tripura are Preserved Field Latex (PFL), Field Coagulum (FC), Sheet Rubber (RSS & ADS grades), Indian Standard Natural Rubber (ISNR), concentrated latex (Cenex) and Creep Rubbers.

Table: 9.21 Details of Consumption (Item-wise)

Particulars	Kg	MT	%
Latex for Sheet	53989597.37	53989.60	59.52
Latex for Cenex/Creep	4362213.00	4362.21	4.81
FC for ISNR	32359727.00	32359.73	35.67
Total Production	90711537.37	90711.54	100.00
Value Addition (item-wise)			
Particulars	Kg	MT	%
RSS Grades	53989597.37	53989.60	64.78
Cenex	3713409.00	3713.41	4.46
Creep	471875.00	471.88	0.57
ISNR	25173615.00	25173.62	30.20
Total Production	83348496.37	83348.50	100.00

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

3.2 Quality Up-gradation Initiative: On-going quality up-gradation initiatives have increased quantity of higher grades of sheet Rubber including tyre grade. GROW program and Integrated RSS Making Units, developed by Board's promoted Manimalayar Rubbers Pvt. Ltd. have brought paradigm shift in quality aspects in Estate, Society and PSU (TFDPC Ltd./TRPC Ltd.) sectors. Tripura Rubber is now tagged with tyre manufacturers.

3.3 Sheet Making Setups: Most of the sheet-making setups, having being with individual producers, do not have required infrastructure and potential for RSS making. This is attributed by the absence of mainly smoking facilities. Thus 45 % of the total production of sheet Rubber, produced in Tripura, is of off-grade (ADS). RSS grades come from GPCs with the private enterprises, RPSs and PSUs. Sheet making setups are spread across the State. Due to market interventions, GPCs in RPS & Corporation sectors have leaned towards supply of PFL which delivered much higher rates than RSS grades during 2020-21.

Table: 9.22

Sheet Making Units	
Individual units	11500 ^P nos.
Group Processing Units (GPCs)	212 nos.
Private Entrepreneurs	60 ^P nos.

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

P= Provisional

3.4 ISNR Making Units: There are seven ISNR making units in Tripura out of which one being closed down, other one in PSU and rest in private sector. FC of 32359.73 MT has been consumed to produce 25173.62 MT of ISNR. Major grade of ISNR produced is ISNR 20.

Table: 9.23

Sl.no.	Name	FC consumed (Kg)	ISNR produced (Kg)	Major Grade
1	TFDPC Ltd. Takmacherra, South Tripura	506809	461775	Off
2	Bright Rubber Processors (P) Ltd. Bodhjunnagar, West Tripura	5717780	4447775	20
3	Malaya Rub-Tech Industries Rubber Park, West Tripura	10044675	7981000	20
4	Ramakrishna Rubber Industry Rubber Park, West Tripura	2693774	2103525	20
5	ABM Rubber Industries Pvt. Ltd. Rubber Park, West Tripura	4364689	3174540	20
6	Palapillil Techno Rubber Rubber Park, West Tripura	9032000	7005000	20
7	Agartala Rubber Industries (Closed) Bodhjunnagar, West Tripura	0.00	0.00	
Total		32359727	25173615	

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

Malaya Rub-Tech Industries stands at the top in the list with 31.70% production of ISNR being followed by Palapillil Techno Rubber (27.83%) while TFDPC Ltd. has the lowest share of 1.83% in total ISNR production in the State. It can be mentioned here that the 8th ISNR factory (Mass Latex Industries) has come up at Bodhjunnagar Industrial Area, West Tripura and is being under test run. Any more ISNR factory might encourage producers for FC, cup-lumps instead of RSS grades, thus earn lesser.

3.5 Cenex Making Units: There are four Cenex making units in Tripura out of which one in public sector and rest three with private sector. PFL of 4362.21 MT has been consumed to produce 3713.41 MT of Cenex and 471.88 MT of skim creep. Cenex weighing of 3053.45 MT has been disposed locally.

Table: 9.24

Sl. no.	Name	PFL consumed (Kg)	Cenex produced (Kg)	Local sale (Kg)	Creep produced (Kg)
1	TFDPC Ltd. Takmacherra, South Tripura	478413	299820	298794	93375
2	Virgin Private Ltd. Simna, West Tripura	390040	346549	339216	36100
3	Season Rubbers Private Ltd. Gabardi, West Tripura	3224300	2822900	2171300	330400
4	Abhisar Buildwell Private Ltd. Bodhjunnagar, West Tripura	269460	244140	244140	12000
Total		4362213	3713409	3053450	471875

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

Season Rubbers Pvt. Ltd. stands at the top in the list with 76.02% share while Abhisar Build well has the lowest share of 6.57% in total Cenex production in the State. Unit of Abhisar Build well is now outsourced with True Max.

4. Local Consumption for Product Development

4.1 Cenex/RSS Grades:

Table: 9.25

Sl. no.	Name of the Industry	Product	Cenex consumed (Kg)	Sheet consumed (Kg)	Item produced (Kg)
1	Aristo Texcon Rubber Park, West Tripura	Thread Rubber	751760.00	0.00	985568.00
2	Abhisar Build well Private Ltd. Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura	Thread Rubber	2264330.00	0.00	3002650.00
3	NHMP Multi-production Industries Hrishyamukh, South Tripura	Rubber band	5000.00	0.00	4500.00
4	R S Footwear Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura	Hawai Chappal	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Nebel India Rubber Park, West Tripura	Gloves	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total			3021090.00	0.00	3992718.00

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

R S Footwear and Nebel India have issues with bank finance and repayment thereof.

4.2 Rubber-wood Processing : There are only two Rubber wood processing units in Tripura, one belonging to TFDPC Ltd. & other is privately owned.

Table: 9.26

Sl	Name of the Industry	Product	Rubber-wood consumed (cum)
1	TFDPC Ltd. Nagicherra, West Tripura	Processed Rubber wood	5222
2	Laxmi Wooden Treatment Plant Barjala, West Tripura	Processed Rubber wood	816
Total			6038

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

The unit, owned by TFDPC Ltd. does not entertain wood from individual Rubber growers as its installed capacity is even inadequate for own consumption. Rubber producers go with senile plantation as there is no remunerative price realization against sale of Rubber trees on felling for replanting, else they sell as firewood.

4.3 Local Consumption Scenario: Local consumers of NR in Tripura are primarily latex based. They have consumed 3.33% of total Rubber production of the State. None of these units could make full capacity running due to seasonal production cuts and in-built financial issues.

5. Marketing Procedure

5.1 Moods & Modes: Rubber marketing in Tripura is most spectacular in respect to its strengths, spirits, spreads, swings, sentiments and successes. Advance payment to the producers still remains an important tool in customer relationship management. This relationship also depends on market sentiments.

5.2 People Involved: Apart from Rubber Board promoted companies, there are about 1600 registered Rubber dealers in the State of whom 1200 are actively dealing in Rubber. Many among them have come from mainland and have measures to reach up to producer's house or farm gate on weekly or fortnightly basis along with weighing balance and logistic arrangements. Among all of the agricultural commodities, Rubber enjoys the most easy and instant access for its disposal and sales realization.

5.3 Destinations of the Produce : Most of the sheet Rubber goes to North India, some quantity even to West & South India. Non-tyre sector once had monopoly in Tripura Rubber market. Still today, large dealers are common customers while some tyre grade sheet is sent to giant tyre manufacturers, like MRF, Apollo, J K Tyre, Birla Tyre and CEAT. There was lone incidence of sheet Rubber export when Manimalayar Rubbers could send 18 MT to Nepal.

ISNR and Creep go mainly to North India. They are mostly used for agriculture implements.

Eighty-two per cent of the total Cenex produced in the State got consumed locally, mainly for Rubber thread manufacturing. Rest went to outside market with a little quantity in stock with the manufacturers.

Rubber thread is mainly marketed to North India, rest to West and East India. Last year 100 MT of Rubber thread was exported by Abhisar Buildwell (D S Group). Two-third of Rubber band is consumed locally. Rest went to Kolkata market.

Table: 9.27

Particulars	Unit	2019-20	2020-21	% Increase Decrease
New planting	ha	415.63	914.44	120.01
Production	MT	83701.23	90711.54	8.38
FC Consumed	MT	31411.37	32359.73	3.02
ISNR Produced	MT	24857.96	25173.62	1.27
PFL consumed	MT	3695.40	4362.21	18.04
Cenex/Creep produced	MT	3640.65	4185.28	14.96
Product Development	MT	1222.04	3992.72	226.73

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

Concluding Remarks: Forests maintains the environment, bio-diversity, land, soil, water & air regimes. It is part of the culture and tradition of Tripura. Any imbalance in equilibrium of the above components affects the system adversely and has an adverse impact on human life. Forests are our aid. We all depend upon forests directly or indirectly for survival. Forests provide us with a wide variety of necessities. Forests prevent some of the natural calamities. Forest reduce soil erosion and flood.

New planting of Rubber area increased by remarkable 120.01%. There has been 8.38% increase in production over previous year. Consumptions of FC and PFL also have increased out of which 18.04% significant raise in PFL was market-driven. Product development had a noteworthy increase of 226.73% and it was mainly due to revival of thread making unit, Abhisar Build well which had been idling for last couple of years.

Co-operation

The Department of Cooperation is to facilitate all round development of Cooperatives with special emphasis on the backward classes including Tribal 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 Cooperatives based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-I for revival package of STCCS, i.e. LAMPS/PACS/FSS.



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

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

Amendment of Section 6 (1)

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

- There are 2882 Co-operative Societies, out of which 160 are women cooperative societies in 2020-21.
- Total membership is 8.43 Lakhs in 2020-21
- Working Capital is Rs. 4239.37 crore.
- Annual Work Plan in 2021-22 the Non-Tax Revenue collection (Audit fees/Registration fees) is Rs. 14.20 lakhs.

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.

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 Cooperative Societies to make them viable and efficient for improvement of socio-economic conditions of common people. There are 2882 different categories of Cooperative Societies working with 8.43 lakhs members in the State.

2. The Cooperative set-up in the State is of 2 (two) tier system - Apex Cooperative Societies (functioning at the State level) and the Primary Cooperatives (working at primary level). Out of 2868 Societies, there are predominantly 56 LAMPS, 212 PACS & 14 Primary Marketing Cooperative Societies at the primary level playing a pivotal role for the economic upliftment of the rural people in general & farmers in particular. All these societies are having Elected Boards. LAMPS & PACS are the most effective & functional Rural Credit cooperative units. (Fishery, animal husbandry, village and cottage industry cooperatives - are also playing a significant role in the rural economy of the State).

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

- a) Disbursement of seasonal Agricultural loans through JLG, Short term & Medium term to members as well as to KCC holders, through-out the year.
- b) Distribution/supply of Agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, Pesticides, Custom Hiring Centre & 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 Cooperatives.
- e) Marketing arrangement for farmers for their produce in the local markets.
- f) Transportation of members produces etc.

4. During the 2020-21 financial year, 273 nos. Joint Liability Group (JLG) having total women membership strength of 1273 have been formed by the LAMPS & PACS at the primary level to promote the rural based Agri. & allied sector activities through credit disbursed amount RS. 354.46 lakh with Bank Branches of Tripura State Cooperative Bank.

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

6. Most of the primary Rural Cooperatives in the State have readymade basic infrastructure along with Market Stalls / Selling outlets in the nook & corners of the State. As many as 215 go-

downs (50 M.T to 200 M.T capacity each) owned by these Cooperative Societies and functional in rural areas for the benefit of farmers.

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

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

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

Table: 10.1 Details of statutory activities taken up by the Department during 2021-22, which is as under:

S l. N o.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Activities covered under this Programme	Annual Work Plan 2021-22
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.	1875 unit
2	Annual Return Collection	Collection of Annual Return	1875 unit
3	KCC (Kishan Credit Card)	KCC is being disbursed through TSCB Ltd.	500 Nos. of farmers
4	Annual General Meeting	Audit Report & Action Plan of current year, Budget etc. placed before AGM for discussion & approval.	1815 units
5	Inspection of Cooperative Societies	Statutory Inspection of Coops Societies are conducted by the Officers & Staff of the Department.	1250 nos
6	Training prog. & Mass education Prog. to be conducted by TSCU	Being an only Apex institution under Cooperative sector TSCU conducts training to the members of Coops.	62 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.14.20 lakhs

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

11. The status of Implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) in North, Unakoti & Dhalai 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, Unakoti & Dhalai Districts with a total outlay of Rs. 2661.70 lakhs. These 03(three) Projects are designed for comprehensive development of Cooperatives in district 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 have been started in 2016-17.

12. Online Registration of Societies under TCS Act 1974:

Online registration has commenced from 1st January, 2021 in SWAAGAT Portal. Now an Applicant has to register in the said portal at first, then user ID and Pass word to be generated. Thereafter all necessary documents are to be submitted, as well as registration process will be started.

As of now, 46 numbers application has been received out of which 26 has been registered and awarded with the certificate. The timeline for issuing the certificate i.e. completion of the process is in 30 working days.

13. Enactment of new legislation under the 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. PDS Activities:

Presently, 117 Nos. societies (PMCS, LAMPS, PACS & Others) are operating as good as 208 nos. fair price shop in the State. Had all the 268 LAMPS & PACS been allotted F.P. Shop, rural people living in remote areas could have greater access to public distribution system. The cooperation has the planning to award at least one F.P. Shop to each of the 268 LAMPS & PACS and 14 PMCS Ltd. in day to come.

15. 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, Unakoti & 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) 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 at 80% share i.e. 643.00 lacks will be borne by NABARD & 20% share i.e. 161.00 lakhs will be borne by State Government, which has already given consent for implementation of the Project.

Table-10.2 Details of Statutory Activities/Scheme wise achievement by the Department during 2020-21, which is as under:

Sl No	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Activities covered under this Programme	Annual Work Plan 2020-21
	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.	1162 unit
2	Annual Return Collection	Collection of Annual Return	1162 unit
3	KCC (Kishan Credit Card)	KCC is being disbursed through TSCB Ltd.	7050 Nos. of farmers
4	Annual General Meeting	Audit Report & Action Plan of current year, Budget etc. placed before AGM for discussion & approval .	310 units
5.	Inspection of Cooperative Societies	Statutory Inspection of Coops Societies are conducted by the Officers & Staff of the Department.	1276 nos.
6.	Training prog. & Mass Education Prog. conducted by TSCU	Being an only Apex institution under Cooperative sector TSCU conducts training to the members of Coops.	72 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.	118 nos.
8.	Non-Tax Revenue collection(Audit fees/Registration fees)	Collection of Audit & Registration fee	Rs. 16,21,009.00

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

Formation of Cooperative Societies Since March' 2018 to 31st March 2021:

The Department of cooperation has taken initiative to formed more number of Cooperative societies in our State. During the period from March' 2018 to 31st March 2021, 1358 Cooperative societies were formed in various sectors like Agri – 84, Fishery – 164, Multipurpose – 429, Consumers – 32, Dairy – 279, Tea – 5 , Tourism – 7, Rubber – 10, ARD base Cooperative (Cattle farm, Piggery, Goatery, Duckery & Poultry) – 298, and Others – 50 nos. out of this 1358 Cooperative Societies, there are 76 women cooperatives are included. These societies would be playing the vital role in economic growth of the State.

Formation of Societies (NGO) as on 31st March 2021 : During the period March 2018 to 31st March 2021, 773 societies (NGO) have been registered under the Societies Registration Act. 1860 and there have been 8,561 societies (NGO) enrolled as on 31st March' 2021.

Table- 10.3 The status of the Co-operative Societies in the State is depicted in the following table during the year 2020-21.

A	Co-operative Societies(Number)	2882
B	Members (in lakh)	8.43

C	Working Capital (Rs.in crore)	4239.37
D	Societies per lakh population	71.61
E	Women Co-operative Societies	160
F	Share Capital (Rs.in crore)	242.16

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

The total share capital of these societies stood Rs. 242.16 Crore in 2020-21. The amount of working capital of these Societies in the State stood at Rs. 4239.37 Crore during the year 2020-21.

The different types of Cooperative Societies in the State during the year 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 also during the last year 48 nos. of defunct societies registration has been cancelled are shown in the following table

Table - 10.4 The number of Co-operative Societies in Tripura last four (4) years.

Sl. No.	TYPE OF SOCIETIES	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	APEX SOCIETIES	11	11	11	11
2	AGRI CREDIT	364	335	230	316
3	OTHER INDUSTRIES	306	287	244	214
4	NON AGRI Non- Credit	258	255	214	213
5	WEAVERS	208	191	169	166
6	NON AGRI-CREDIT	19	22	19	18
7	MULTIPURPOSE	72	224	368	501
8	SMALL FARMING	5	51	90	102
9	HOUSING COOP.	4	4	4	3
10	PRY. MARKETING	14	14	14	14
11	FISHERY COOP.	156	162	249	308
12	MILK SUPPLY	114	139	344	371
13	PIGGARY COOP	20	31	107	121
14	POULTRY COOP	12	14	32	37
15	PROCESSING COOP	2	5	06	7
16	CONSUMER COOP	228	219	212	212
17	Cattle Farm	0	15	91	162
18	Sericulture	0	17	18	17
19	Tourism	0	2	05	7
20	OTHERS Misc.	0	17	83	82
TOTAL SOCIETIES		1793	2015	2599	2882

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

Category wise Co-operative Societies in Districts: The Cooperative is classified into two sectors, one-credit societies and other non-credit societies. Credit Cooperative 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.

Table –10.5 District and Type Wise List of Cooperative Societies in Tripura as on 31-03-2021:

Sl. No.	TYPE OF SOCIETIES	WEST TRIPURA	SEPAHJLA	GOMATI	SOUTH TRIPURA	KHOWAI	DHALAI	UNAKOTI	NORTH TRIPURA	TOTAL	
1	APEX SOCIETIES	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
2	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	11	17	3	1	7	4	3	2	48
3	OTHER INDUSTRIES	a. TAILORING	11	2	2	4	3	1	1	4	28
		b. MULTIPURPOSE IND.	9	5	3	2	1	3	2	1	26
		c. RUBBER	1	6	2	4	0	1	0	0	14
		d. BRICK KILN	4	2	2	4	5	2	3	3	25
		e. TEA PLANTATION	7	1	0	7	4	5	9	0	33
		f. . CARPENTRY	7	3	0	1	5	1	0	1	18
		g. . BAMBOO & CANE	17	9	6	5	3	4	1	2	47
		h. . POTTERY	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
		i.. COBBLERS	2	5	2	0	1	0	1	1	12
		j. Forest produce Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	NON AGRI Non- Credit	a. TRANSPORT	37	9	2	1	26	1	8	1	85
		b. LABOUR & Forest labour	19	8	8	3	7	0	3	3	51
		c. RICKSHAW PULLAR	9	4	5	1	2	4	1	2	28
		d. PRESS COOP	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
		e. AGRI-ENGINEERING	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		f. SUPPLIER COOP	15	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	22
		g. OTHER SOCIAL	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	9
5	WEAVERS	a. HANDLOOM	65	37	14	12	10	6	13	5	162
		b. KHADI	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
6	NON AGRI-CREDIT	a. URBAN BANK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		b. EMPLOYEES/Credit MULTIPURPOSE	14	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
7			140	44	45	35	54	100	39	44	501
8		SMALL FARMING	7	14	10	30	11	3	6	21	102
9		HOUSING COOP.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
10		PRY. MARKETING	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	14
11		FISHERY COOP.	36	64	65	38	25	32	26	22	308
12		MILK SUPPLY	45	64	40	36	46	54	37	49	371
13		PIGGERY COOP	9	4	45	26	18	5	3	11	121
14		POULTRY COOP	3	1	11	3	8	5	1	5	37
15		PROCESSING COOP/ Paddy Husking	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	7
16		CONSUMER COOP	110	12	8	5	23	23	20	11	212

17		Cattle Farm	11	37	21	27	26	16	1	23	162
18		Sericulture	1	3	3	3	1	3	0	3	17
19		Tourism	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	7
20		OTHERS Misc.	35	16	3	6	5	6	4	7	82
TOTAL SOCIETIES			702	429	338	301	327	316	217	252	2882

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

Others Co-operatives Societies in the State:

Co-operative Societies falling under the category of ‘Other Cooperatives’ are Labour, Press, Housing Cobbler, Rickshaw puller etc. which are being financially supported by the Department for economic amelioration of the members. During the year 2019-2020, an amount of Rs. 74 lakhs was provided as share capital to other cooperative Societies.

Women Co-operative Societies in the State:

There were 182 No. of Women Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31.3.2021. Out of this, 133 are active Societies, in which 38 nos. in West Tripura District, 14 Societies in Khowai District, 9 Societies in Sepahijala District, 23 Societies in Gomoti District, 15 Societies in South Tripura District, 7 Societies in North Tripura District, 7 Societies in Unakoti District, and 20 Societies are in Dhalai District.

NEW INITIATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:-

The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a Central Sector Scheme under 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 a goal 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 of Agri-credit/others cooperative societies. Under this project, there is a scope to develop the Dairy, Weavers etc. cooperatives and make them self-efficient.

Table-10.6 Year wise fund utilization position under on-going ICDP status in Dhalai, Unakoti & North Tripura:

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
2020-21	Dhalai	15.00	5.00	20.00
	Unakoti	25.00	10.00	35.00
	North Tripura	30.00	15.00	45.00
	Total	70.00	30.00	100.00

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

Recently NCDC sanctioned ICDP for the new 03 (three) Districts namely West Tripura, Sepahijala & Khowai districts with due approval of State Government. The department is taking necessary initiatives for implementation of this ICD Projects.

Table-10.7 Outlay of newly sanctioned 3 (Three) ICD Projects in West Tripura, Sepahijala & Khowai Districts :

Sl. No	Name of Projects	No. 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 Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

2. Integration and Marketing of Oranges:-

Co-operative Department, of late has taken certain initiatives for procurement and marketing of fruits specially oranges which produces mostly in the topographic areas like Jampui, Baramura, Killa etc. The Department has taken an ambitious target that the local level LAMPS and PACS of that area would undertake procurement and marketing of oranges, so that the local orange growers can get the remunerative prices and also to avoid distress sale of the

produces. It is expected, that as a result of the involvement of co-operative societies, the orange growers will be motivated for producing oranges in a large scale.

During the year 2020-21, at the tag ends, the Killa LAMPS under Gomati district started orange Business in a small way. The LAMPS authority procures oranges from the actual growers at a reasonable rate and sold the produces at a minimum profit margin in the urban areas.

In the meanwhile, the management of Killa LAMPS is fully prepared for dealing with orange business in a propound way.

CONSUMER SECTOR TRIPURA STATE COOPERATIVE CONSUMERS FEDERATION LTD.

At present Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has been dealing in consumer goods, distribution of LPG cylinders, essential commodities, Kerosin 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 Departments. The State Government has been extending financial support as Share Capital for strengthening the TSCCF. As such, the State Government has provided Rs.206.00 lakhs towards Share Capital for strengthening the TSCCF during the year 2020-21.

Table-10.8 Details of performance of the TSCCF. LTD. Agartala as on 31st March, 2021.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total	1289 nos.	3304.83
	Ii	Societies	226 nos.	0.53
	Iii	Individuals -	1062 nos.	0.21
	iv	Government	01 no.	3304.08
02	Share Capital			
	I	Total		3304.83
	Ii	Societies		0.53
	Iii	Individuals -		0.21
	iv	Government		3304.08
03	Working Capital			1171.64
04	Business Turnover			1165.32
	I	Office Stationary		374.38
	ii	LPG Supply		478.85
		LPG Parts		2.89
		Medicine		141.40
	iii	Fertilizer		Nil
	iv	Forest Produce		Nil
	v	Agri. Produce		Nil
	vi	Other if any(S. K. Oil)		167.78
05	Borrowings			132.16
	I	Term Loan		Nil
	Ii	Cash Credit		Nil
	Iii	Other if any (From Government)		132.16
06	Cold Storage			
	I	Capacity		Nil
	Ii	Income from Cold Storage		Nil
07	Expenditure on Salary			129.85

	Other Expenditure		82.30
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)		
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	Loss (-) 3761.07
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2018-19	Loss (-) 132.42
	iii	Audit Position	2019-20
09	Financial Assistance received from Government		
	i	Share Capital in 2020-21	206.00
	ii	Grant-in-aid	Nil
10	No. of Go down with capacity		Nil
11	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected
12	Total No. of Employees - M- , F -		34 nos (M-23, F-11)
		of which trained	
13	Total No. of Branches -		3 nos.

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

Special Initiatives taken by TSCCF (Aitorma) during the lock down period under COVID – 19 Pandemic:

The TSCCF as an Apex level Marketing Federation has undertaken selling of essential consumers durable items through its Mobile Van. Accordingly, amidst lock down period the mobile Van has been caring goods like Potatoes, Soyabin, Edible Oil, Tripureswari Tea etc. for selling at the doorstep of people under Agartala Municipal Corporation area. With this kind of initiatives, TSCCF has been getting tremendous responses and more demand from the consumers.

CREDIT SECTOR

1. TRIPURA STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD. (TSCB):-

Tripura State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (TSCB) being the central financing agency in the State was established on 21st January 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.

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 Government 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.

In the year 2020-21, the total business of the bank has been recorded at Rs. 5335.44 Crores (Deposit Rs. 3103.70 Crores and Advance Rs. 2231.74 Crores) involving over 9,00,000 customers as on 31-03-2021. The CD Ratio of the bank has been improved into – 72%.

Table-10.9 Details of performance of the TSC Bank as on 31st March, 2021.

01	Membership & Authorized Capital		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total		
	Ii	Societies	169932 nos.	
	Iii	Individuals -	1337988 nos.	
	iv	Government	84153 nos.	
02	Share Capital			
	I	Total		
	Ii	Societies		169.93
	Iii	Individuals -		2292.88
	iv	Nominal		0.17
	v.	Government		841.53
03	Working Capital			21995.28
04	Loan advanced			
	I	Total		36687.5
	Ii	S.T.		1048.65
	Iii	M.T.		174.76
	IV.	IRDP/SGSY		0.03
	Iv	KCC		2126.76
	v	Others.		33337.30
05	Loan Recovered			
	I	Total		2886.02
	Ii	S.T.		917.77
	Iii	M. T.		668.03
	IV.	IRDP/SGSY		6.85
	V	KCC		917.77
	VI	Others		375.60
06	Loan outstanding			
	I	Total		223173.52
	Ii	S.T.		125263.88
	Iii	M.T.		18933.31
	IV	IRDP/SGSY		1973.45
	v	KCC OTHERS		76993.13
	vI	L.T.		9.75
07	Loan overdue			5636.08
08	Profit (+)/Loss(-)			1967.02
	i	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)		
	ii	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2019-20		1967.02
09	Financial Assistance received from Government			

	i	Share Capital		0
	ii	Grant-in-aid		0
	iii	Re- Capitalization Assistance Received		0
		a. GOI		0
		b. GOT		0
10	Whether Board Elected/Nominated			Elected
11	Total No. of Employees - Of which Male- 263 nos. & Female 77nos			332 nos.
	of which trained			37 nos.
12	Total No. of Branches -			66 nos.

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

2.TRIPURA CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL & RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK (TCARDB):-

Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank was registered on 26th February, 1960. Presently it has 05 (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.

Table-10.10 The performance parameters of TCARDB for the year 2020-21 are given in table below:-

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total	105166	
	ii	Societies	5	
	iii	Individuals -	105160	
	iv	Government	1	
02	Share Capital			
	I	Total		970.705
	ii	Societies		0.005
	iii	Individuals -		105.16
	iv	Government		865.54
03	Working Capital			
04	Loan advanced			
	I	Total		0.00
	ii	S.T.		0.00
	iii	M.T.		0.00
	v	L.T.		0.00
05	Loan Recovered			
	I	Total (including Interest)		274.44
	ii	S.T.		0.00
	iii	M.T.		0.00
	iv	IRDP/SGSY		0.00
	v	L.T.		0.00

06	Loan outstanding		970.99
	I	Total	
	ii	S.T.	
	iii	M.T.	
	v	L.T.	
07	Loan overdue		970.99
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)		
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	(-)1857.66
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-)	(+) 2.60
	iii	Audit position	2019-20
09	Financial Assistance received from Government		
	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 -		23
a)	Of which male		19
b)	Of which female		4
c)	Contingent Worker		2
	of which trained		2
12	Total No. of Branches -		5

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

3. 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 03 (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 depositors.

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. The Bank has sustained accumulated Loss is Rs. 138.69 lakhs as on 31.03.2021.

Table-10.11 Detailed performance of the A.C.U.B Ltd. as on 31/3/2021

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	i	Total	9303	216.98
	ii	Societies	0	
	iii	Individuals -	9302	63.54
	iv	Government	1	153.44

02	Working Capital			298.18
03	Loan advanced			
	i	Total	66	71.51
	ii	S.T.	63	54.99
	iii	M.T.	0	0.00
	iv	L.T.	3	16.52
04	Loan Recovered			
	i	Total		586.83
	ii	S.T.		73.52
	iii	M.T.		337.37
	iv	L.T.		175.94
05	Loan outstanding			
	i	Total	478	1125.43
	ii	S.T.	117	87.72
	iii	M.T.	299	528.84
	iv	L.T.	62	508.87
06	Loan overdue			483.38
07	Profit (+)/Loss(-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)		(-) 138.69
	ii	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2019-20		(-) 19.19
	Iii	Audit Position		2019-20
08	Financial Assistance received from Government			
	i	Share Capital in 2020-21		15.00
	ii	Grant-in-aid		Nil
09	Whether Board Elected/Nominated			Elected
10	Total No. of Employees -			17
	of which trained			06
11	Total No. of Branches -			3nos.

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

EDUCATION, TRAINING & RESEARCH

1. TRIPURA STATE CO-OPERATIVE UNION (TSCU) :-

Tripura State Cooperative Union, is the State level organization associated with the Cooperative movement and playing a very important role in providing Cooperative Education, Training & undertakes Publicity on cooperation throughout the State with necessary support from the Department of Cooperation. TSCU is managed by an elected Board of Directors with 13(thirteen) Nos. of Directors, of which, 3(three) members are nominated. TSCU runs a training institute- Centre for Cooperative Management, Tripura (CCMT), which undertakes requirement based cooperative trainings on various facets of cooperation including member's awareness programme as per the guideline of NCUI.

The TSCU has got its 3 (Three) storied Hostel with the facility of 120 beds for the trainees & guests.

TSCU also organizes Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops and observance of cooperative week at District and Sub-divisional levels with necessary financial

contribution and assistance from the Cooperative Societies and the Department of Cooperation. More than 90% of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is met by the Department of Cooperation. During the year 2020-21, Rs. 32.00 Lacs has been provided to TSCU as Grant in Aid.

Table-10.12 Details of performance of the TSCU A. D. Nagar, Agartala, as on 31st March, 2021.

1	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total	407 nos.	
	ii	Societies	407 nos.	
	iii	Individuals -	Nil	
	iv	Government	Nil	
02	Training Programme		57 Nos.	
	a	Leadership Dev. Programme	15 nos.	
	b	Business Development Programme	07 nos.	
	c	Computer Awareness Programme	Nil	
	d	Refresher course	09 Nos.	
	e	Common Accounting System Programme	08 Nos.	
	f	Programme on TDS & Income Tax	03 Nos.	
	g	Financial Inclusion Programme	Nil	
	h	Programme on Legal Aspects	05 No.	
	i	Oriental course	10 Nos.	
	j	Total No. of person trained	1425 nos.	
03	Seminar held			
		State Level	1 no.	
		District level	4 nos.	
		TOTAL-	5 nos.	
04	Mass education programme			
	a	No. of Class held	15 nos.	
	b	No. of trained staff/members	447 nos.	
	c	Other if any	Nil	
05	Assistance received			
	a	State Government in 2019-20		
	b	Under Central Sector Scheme		
		Total		
06	Staff Position.			
		Trained staff.	11	
		Un-trained staff.	3	
		Other if any	Nil	
		TOTAL-	14	
07	Audit position		2019-20	
08	Financial Assistance received from State Government			
	i	Share Capital		Nil
	ii	Grant-in-aid		32.00
		Total-		32.00
09	Whether Board Elected/Nominated			Run by the Administrator
10	Total No. of Branches -			Nil

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

MARKETING SECTOR

THE STATE MARKETING FEDERATION OF TRIPURA LTD (TMARKFED):-

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 organization 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 M.D.

At present, Tripura Markfed is dealing in different business like, distribution of LPG through its Bhutoria Unit as agent of IOC, distribution of Generic Medicines as agent of BPPI under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushodhi Yojna, supply of office stationeries and equipment to different State Government Departments/ PSUs. Implementation of various projects like MFP. It is also engaged with distribution of fertilizer as agent of IFFCO. Moreover, Tripura Markfed is playing an important role by way of providing LPG Cylinders, under the scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjala Yojana' among the poor people.

As good as 13854 LPG consumers are benefited along with Government organizations like schools, hostels etc. Whenever crisis of LPG arise, Tripura Markfed deals with the matter to cope up with the situation. T – Markfed is also providing low-cost generic medicine to the poor patients through its 10 outlets at different District/ Sub-divisional Hospital along with surgical equipment at affordable rate. Besides, Markfed is also engaged in supply of office stationeries and equipment as per the requisition of different government departments/ PSU through enlisted suppliers on 5% service charge as per Government norms. Besides, Tripura Markfed is engaged as Implementing Agency of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) like distribution of Gandhaki sapling, Honey bee kit etc. under the guidance and financial assistance of Tribal Welfare Department Government of Tripura.

Tripura MARKFED is also got the scope of earning rental income from its 20 (Twenty) Godowns.

Tripura MARKFED is dedicated to the service of common people of the State in many ways. 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 the guidance of the Government

Table-10.13 Details of performance of the T-MARKFED LTD. as on 31st March, 2021.

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total	258	
	Ii	Societies	218 Nos. 'A' Class	
	Iii	Individuals -	39 Nos. 'B' Class	
	iv	Government	1 No. Government 'C' Class	
02	Share Capital			

	I	Total		652.63
	Ii	Societies		0.71
	Iii	Individuals -		0.05
	iv	Government		651.87
03		Working Capital		28.93
04		Business Turnover		2170.45
	I	Office Stationary		
	Ii	LPG Supply		670.52
	Iii	Fertilizer		2.49
	Iv	Forest Produce		1170.80
	v	Agri. Produce		199.74
	vi	Other if any (Generic Medicine)		56.73
05		Borrowings		
	I	Term Loan (O.D from TGB)		150.00
	Ii	Cash Credit		NIL
	Iii	Other if any		NIL
06		Cold Storage		
	I	Capacity		3000 MT
	Ii	Income from Cold Storage/Godown		43.67
07		Expenditure on Salary		20.86
		Other Expenditure		25.01
08		Profit (+)/Loss (-)		
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-) 19-20		Loss (-) 333.22
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 19-20		Loss (-) 141.38
	iii.	Audit position		2019-20
09		Financial Assistance received from Government		
	i	Share Capital in (2020-21)		19.50
	ii	Grant-in-aid (2020-21)		12.50
10		No. of Go down with capacity	18 Nos. 40,500 Sq. ft.	
11		Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected	
12		Total No. of Employees -	66 Nos. (Regular-36, Contg.-30).	
		of which Male & female	Regular (M-33 & F-3) Contg. (M- 21 & F-9)	
13		Total No. of Branches - / G. Medicine Counter	10 Nos.	

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

Special Initiatives taken by T-Markfed during Lockdown for COVID-19 Pandemic situation:

Based on the report published in local dailies, T-Markfed has taken a pivotal role for procurement and marketing of Lemon through the local LAMPS & PACS. As a result of co-operative intervention as was reported Lemon have been saved from getting spoiled and also the farmers have got relieved from the huge losses. In the same line of action T-Markfed with a view to maintain buffer stock of goods and to control the price fluctuation in market. By this

time, vending of essential items from door to door has been ensured under Agartala Municipal Corporation area.

Special Activities taken by the Department through the Cooperative Societies during Lockdown Period w.e.f. 01-04-2020.

Cooperation Department has taken appropriate steps at the need of hour during lockdown imposed for containing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. The Coop. societies opened vegetable sale outlets for distribution of essential goods throughout the State. The main target was to stabilize the rural economy by way of procurement and marketing of the agricultural produces at reasonable prize. Such initiatives of the department have been appreciated by the government as well as general people.

Table-10.14 District wise mapping of vegetable sale counters /Outlets:-

SL. No	No. of Societies opened Veg. Sale Counters/Outlets.	Business Turnover (Sale) in Rs.	District Covered
1.	15 Nos.	11,63,727.00	West Tripura
2.	16 Nos.	2,72,800.00	Sepahijala
3.	13 Nos.	2,58,928.00	Gomati
4.	15 Nos.	11,36,063.00	South Tripura
5.	34 Nos.	9,70,000.00	Khowai
6.	21 Nos.	2,95,891.00	Dhalai
7.	11 Nos.	1,90,717.00	Unakoti
8.	18 Nos.	5,89,200.00	North Tripura
Total	143 Nos.	48,77,326.00	

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

Table-10.15 Societies deposited to PM Care Fund / CM Relief Fund during the lockdown period caused by COVID – 19 pandemic :-

SL. No	No. of Societies.	District Covered	Amount Contributed (in RS)	Remarks
1.	6 Nos.	West Tripura	2,77,000.00	
2.	14 Nos.	Sepahijala	1,92,000.00	
3.	26 Nos.	Gomati	3,23,700.00	
4.	4 Nos.	South Tripura	1,27,200.00	
5.	8 Nos.	Khowai	1,57,007.00	
6.	4 Nos.	Dhalai	45,000.00	
7.	12 Nos.	Unakoti	1,05,000.00	
8.	13 Nos.	North Tripura	1,05,000.00	
Total	87 Nos.		13,31,907.00	

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

Table-10.16 Distribution of Essential Commodities including Foods items etc. at free of cost during lockdown period is:

SL. No	No. of Societies	District Cover.	No. of Poor Families Benefitted	Remarks
1.	6 Nos.	West Tripura	460 Nos.	
2.	6 Nos.	Sepahijala	620 Nos.	
3.	9 Nos.	Gomati	514 Nos.	
4.	15 Nos.	South Tripura	1163 Nos.	
5.	5 Nos.	Khowai	390 Nos.	
6.	10 Nos.	Dhalai	1529 Nos.	
7.	1 No.	Unakoti	37 Nos.	
8.	17 Nos.	North Tripura	706 Nos.	
Total	69 Nos.		5,419 Nos.	

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

Table-10.17 Essential Service provided to the general Masses by TSCCF/ T-Markfed during the lockdown period:-

SL. no	Name of the Society	Area Cover.	No. of Family Benefitted		Remarks
			LPG	Consumers Items	
1.	Tripura State Cooperative Consumers federation (TSCCF)	Agartala	3500 Nos.	100 Nos.	
2.	T-Markfed	Agartala	5500 Nos.	-	

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tripura.

Concluding Remarks: The Department is mandated to strengthen the Cooperative Societies to make them viable and efficient for improvement of socio-economic conditions of common people.

Effective and responsive co-operative institutions would not only be the income generating agencies but would also reduce the poverty largely. 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.

PANCHAYAT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT & REVENUE**a. PANCHAYAT:**

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.

**Achievement of the Panchayat Department during 2020-21****1. Introduction of new schemes:**

i) Chief Minister's Swanirbhar Parivar Yojana (CMSPY): The objective of the scheme is to encourage people for taking up backyard activities to ensure self-sufficiency for household nutritional needs and for holistic development of the State. Under this scheme 6.0 lakhs rural families will be covered from 2021-22 to 2023-24, out of which 1.50 lakh families will get benefit from the Fishery Department and 1.23 lakh families will get benefit from ARD department and the rest will get benefit from Agriculture/Horticulture/ Forest Department.

An amount of Rs. 117.367 Crore has been projected for implementation of this scheme out of which Rs. 69.84 Crore will be met from the State Budget.

- Rs. 115246.14 lakh expenditure on MGNREGA in 2020-21 (as per provisional UC).
- Amount of Rs. 6526.00 lakh Community Investment Fund (CIF) received by SHGs in 2020-21.
- Total persondays generated under MGNREGA during 2020-21 is 43723354 as per MIS report as on 15-05-2021.
- Total Bank Sakhis in Rural Bank Branches is 118 in 2020-21.

ii) Chief Minister's Model Village Scheme (CMMVS): The Chief Minister's Model Village Scheme (CMMVS) is to generate model of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayat /Village Committee to learn and adapt.

The MLA will identify one backward or any Gram Panchayat /Village Committee of his/her choice to be taken up in his /her respective Assembly Constituency and develop it to a model village by implementation of different Central and State Schemes convergence mode in order to improve the Socio-economic condition for better livelihoods of the rural people. The scheme will be implemented in 3 stages of which 1st stage from 1st April to 31st July, 2021, 2nd stage from 1st September, 2021 to 28th February, 2022 and 3rd stage from 1st April, 2022 to 28th February, 2023.

Best three performance GPs/VCs will be awarded Rs. 50 lakhs, Rs. 30 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs after first evaluation and Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs after 2nd evaluation.

iii) Mukhyamantri Swanirbhar Yojana (Rural):- For recovery of business losses by rural shopkeepers, it is proposed that maximum shopkeepers be brought in formal channel of economy by providing registrations under Trade License, avail insurance coverage and benefits of financial assistance under Central and State Government schemes. Government of India has also extended certain benefits to the shopkeepers as a part of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

In the first instance, total 2500 shopkeepers have been targeted to bring under the purview of the Yojana and till date 1755 shopkeepers already brought under the purview of the Yojana.

2. Adoption of online/e-digital activities

i) Ease of Living Survey (EoL):- An assessment of deprived households captured under SECC 2011 data would be done regarding their ease of living on 16 household parameters on which Government flagship programmes have focused. This will capture the change in deprivation status of the household at local bodies' level. Till 10th March, 99% survey have been completed. Now, the reasonability of surveyed data is being checked by the officer of the concerned line department.

Adoption of Public Financial Management System (PFMS):-All the 1260 Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) i.e. 589 Gram Panchayats, 587 Village Committees, 35 Panchayat Samitis, 40 Block Advisory Committees, 8 Zilla Parishad and TTAADC, HQ have been onboarded in PFMS and also initiated payments through PFMS.

iii) People's Plan Campaign (PPC):-The people's plan campaign (PPC) along with Survey of Mission Antyodaya (MA) data commenced throughout the State w.e.f. 2nd October, 2020.

A series of activities such as MA survey, conduct of Gram Sabha, uploading of images of Gram Sabha, Public Information Board (PIB) etc. have been carried out during the entire process of PPC with active involvement of line departments whose subjects were devolved to PRIs as per XI schedule of Indian Constitution in order to formulate a realistic plan at each level of RLBs.

During the period, 1178 Gram Panchayats / Village Committees have uploaded their plan in the eGramSwaraj portal.

iv) Adoption of Audit Online:-The Audit Online application was launched with aim to facilitate audit of accounts of all tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in a uniform and timely manner to bring in transparency and accountability in their mandated activities utilizing Finance Commission Grants.

In the State of Tripura, 591 Gram Panchayats got fund under 14th FC and as per above norms 120 Gram Panchayats as 20% of FFC receiving GPs need to be audited through Audit Online application and the audit of the same already completed by the Audit Directorate, Government of Tripura.

3. Financial Status of Schemes implemented:

i) Panchayat Development Fund (PDF):- An amount of Rs.53.53 Crore have been transferred to the RLBs for taking up of development works including administrative expenses.

ii) XV Finance Commission Grants (XV FC):-An amount of Rs.191.00 Cr as received from the Ministry of Finance, Government of India which have been transferred to all the RLBs including TTAADC, HQ and all the expenditure are being captured through PFMS.

iii) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):-An amount of Rs.2.53 Cr has been received from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, for taking up of different activities as per approved plan. The amount received is for capacity building of Elected Representatives by the Panchayati Raj Training Institutes (PRTIs) and setting up of infrastructures e.g. Panchayat Bhawan construction/repairs and procurement of computers along with accessories by the districts.

4. Panchayat Awards:-The following Rural Local Bodies were honoured by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, in different categories for their outstanding performance on the eve of celebration of National Panchayati Raj day during the year 2020-21 (Appraisal year-2019-20):-

Table : 11.1

SL. No.	Name of Awards	Year	Awarded RLBs
1	Deen Dayal Upadhyay	2020-21	Gomati Zilla Parishad
2	Panchayat Sashaktikaran		Dukli Panchayat Samiti

3	Puraskar (DDUPSP)		Charilam Panchayat Samiti
4			North Charilam Gram Panchayat of Charilam RD Block
5			Tuichindrai Gram Panchayat of Teliamura RD Block
6	Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gourav Sabha puraskar (NDRGGSP)		Rowa Gram Panchayat of Panisagar RD Block
7	Child Friendly Gram Panchayat		KadaMTala Gram Panchayat of KadaMTala RD Block
8	GPDP Award		Nakful Village Committee of Salema RD Block.

Source: Directorate of Panchayat, Tripura.

b. RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Focus of the Government on rural development is well reflected by the fact that a separate Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development Programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA) etc.

The Programmes/Schemes basically aim to reduce poverty, increase infrastructure facilities etc. in rural areas to 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.



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 28,838 houses were sanctioned under PMAY (G) during 2019-20.

Table :11.2 Cumulative Progress report of PMAY-G during 2019-21:

Year	Physical report			Financial report		
	No. of Houses			Rs. in Crore		
	Target	Sanctioned	Completed	Total Fund Allocation	Fund Received	Fund Expenditure
2019-21	28838	23546	21579	381.15	381.15	304.25

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA):

Table :11.3 The financial achievement of MGNREGA in 2020-21:

(Rs in Lakh)

District	Actual OB as on 01.04.2020	Central share released	Miscellaneous	State released	Total fund availability	Total expenditure (as per provisional UC)
Dhalai	563.72	119534.96	435.66	4850.07	125384.41	115246.14
South						
West						
North						
Unakoti						
Khowai						
Gomati						
Sepahijala						
State Cell						
Total	563.72	119534.96	435.66	4850.07	125384.41	115246.14

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Note: Rs. 10000.00 lakh adjusted by State FD which released in 2016-17 against central share as advance for paid up the committed wage liability.

Table: 11.4 The District wise physical performance report under MGNREGA in 2020-21 as per MIS report as on 15/05/2021:

District	Total no. of HHs issued job card	Total no. of HHs demanded employment	Total no. of HHs provided employment	Total persondays generated	Average mandays	Total no. of HHs completed 100 days	Persondays generated for Women	% of Women participation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Dhalai	86989	84614	83690	8490258	101	43996	3973168	47
South	91934	84807	83530	5895807	71	6076	2756459	47
West	95564	85931	84816	4388627	52	3099	2206268	50
North	67309	64573	64057	4951564	77	15106	2154040	44
Unakoti	53340	45624	45208	2967138	66	5288	1351864	46
Khowai	69374	65791	64701	4872300	75	8534	2205271	45
Gomati	91620	85765	84430	6452525	76	19780	3282135	51
Sepahijala	83051	76817	75163	5705135	76	13993	2892455	51
Total	639181	593922	585595	43723354	75	115872	20821660	48

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (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 (DAY-NRLM) in the State. Under NRLM, a total of 2,51,666 rural poor women have mobilized into 27,009 Self Help Groups (SHGs) in 58 Blocks of 8 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.

Self Help Group (SHG):

- 5-15 members in a group from same hamlet belonging to homogenous community
- Regular Meeting, Saving, internal loaning, timely repayment of loan.
- Individual level livelihood activities.

Village Organisation (VO):

- Village level organization with 5 (five) or more SHGs
- 2(two)representatives from each of the member of SHGs
- Having sub-committees to look after functions of member SHGs
- Channelization of SHGs through CIF, RF and livelihood fund
- Planning, linkage, monitoring and review roles.

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.

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

Revolving Fund: NRLM would provide a Revolving Fund (RF) support to SHGs in existence for a minimum period of 3/6 months and follow the norms of good SHGs , i.e. they follow “Panchasutra”- regular meetings ,regular savings, regular internal lending, regular recoveries and maintenance of proper books of accounts. Only such SHGs that have not received any RF earlier will be provided with RF, as corpus, with minimum of Rs. 10,000/ and up to a maximum of Rs. 15,000/ per SHG. The purpose of RF is to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build a good credit history within the group.

Over a period of time by generating corpuses SHG’s become a led micro banks in villages. Further to enhance the strength of the corpus of these women SHG’s are being provided revolving fund from the mission. The status for are given below:

Table:11.5

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
RF disbursed	87	623	1239	1599	2875	2894	3832
AMT. of RF disbursed (Rs. In lakhs)	9.45	74.95	145.95	196.85	355.95	336.55	431.65

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

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 SHGs and subsequently its members. Further bank loan are also being provided.

Table: 11.6

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
No. of SHGs received CIF	244	444	695	1371	1573	3205
Amount of CIF received by SHGs	145.2	392.95	1785.4	2336.38	2575.50	6526
No. of SHGs provided Bank Loan	13	172	657	4142	7978	8607
AMT. of loan provided to SHGs	9.67	151.75	685.81	2791.29	8220.56	10687.68

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

After implementation of **DAY-NRLM** NPA on SHG Bank loan in the State has reduced and it is given below:

NPA on SHG bank loan during 2018-19 = 9.25%

NPA on SHG bank loan during 2019-20 = 5.01%

NPA on SHG bank loan during 2020-21 = 2.61%

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. During 2020-21 8 (eight)Districts of Tripura a total number of 118 new Bank Sakhis has been placed in different Rural Banks branches as given below:

Table: 11.7 Total no. of Bank Sakhis in rural bank branches placed

	2020-21
Dhalai	8
Gomati	12
South	17
West	11
Sephijala	16
Khowai	9
Unakoti	22
North	23
Total	118

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

Other achievement of TRLM during 2020-21:

- a. For spreading the financial literacy among villagers, a total of 112 Bank Sakhis have been trained on financial literacy models. A total of 118 new Bank Sakhis have been deployed from among the good women SHG members. They are

supporting Women SHGs and other villagers to access Banking Services in rural area.

- b. MoU have been signed between State Bank of India (SBI) and TRLM for Bank loan and financial service to women SHGs.
- c. Enrolment of SHG members under various Insurance Scheme in which the target was 12000 SHG members for PMJJBY and PMSBY of which 13102 SHG member have been enrolled under PMJJBY and 19359 has enrolled under PMSBY.
- d. Aajeevika Gramin Express Yojana (AGEY) is a special scheme of MoRD where vehicles are to be provided to women SHGs for easy access to transportation in interior villages in better market. Project proposal have been prepared and submitted from TRLM to MoRD and approval obtained for 20 vehicles. The programme have launched and 20 vehicles are in operation in rural areas.
- e. During Covid-19 Pandemic Community Resource Persons (CRPs) from SHGs have spread Covid-19 awareness among 3 lakhs rural families.
- f. More than 2 lakh mask have been prepared and distributed to Covid Warriors and Health Workers.

c. REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Land Reforms, Restoration of Aliedbated Tribal Land

Table : 11.8 Monthly Progress Return of Restoration Cases up to the month of March 2019

Name of District	Petition received from the inception till the beginning of the month		Petition received in the month		Total Petition received		<u>Area in acres</u>			
							Disposal			
							Order Passed		Restoration order Passed during the month	
Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
West	3818	2335.57	0	0.00	3818	2335.57	1271	610.70	0	0.00
South	3154	3096.75	0	0.00	3154	3096.75	1279	1122.21	0	0.00
Gomati	3606	5025.65	0	0.00	36	5052.65	2552	3801.866	0	0.00
Khowai	11207	7926.54	6	5.00	11213	7931.54	1877	1195.88	1	0.83
Sepahijala	2327	1828.11	0	0.00	2327	1828.11	1169	684.33	0	0.00
North	1082	1653.48	0	0.00	1082	1653.48	1082	1653.48	0	0.00
Unakoti	897	1302.99	0	0.00	897	1302.99	324	325.05	0	0.00
Dhalai	2236	1939.22	0	0.00	2236	1939.22	2125	1794.02	0	0.00
Total	28327	25108.31	6	5.00	24763	25113.31	11679	11187.54	1	0.83

Area in acres

Name of District	Disposal		Rejected	Pending for disposal	Pending for disposal			
	Total order Passed				Cases	Area	Cases	Area
	Cases	Area						
(0)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
West	1271	610.70	2529	1642.52	18	85.153		
South	1279	1122.21	1814	1921.790	61	52.747		
Gomati	2553	3804.45	1024	1188.06	3	12.29		
Khowai	1877	1196.71	9313	6684.00	19	41.59		
Sepahijala	1169	684.330	1158	1143.78	2	4.29		

North	1082	1653.48	0	0.00	0	0
Unakoti	324	325.050	572	973.22	1	4.72
Dhalai	2125	1794.020	106	141.52	5	3.68
Total	11680	11190.950	16516	13694.89	109	204.47

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura.

Table : 11.9

Sl.no.	State	No. of cases field in the Court		Cases disposed by the Court		Cases pending for disposal	
		Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Tripura	28327	25108.31	11679	11187.54	109	204.47

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura.

Table : 11.10

Sl.no.	Particulars	unit
a)	Land allotted to landless families	45 nos.
b)	Land allotted to homeless families	80 nos.
c)	Land allotted to both landless and homeless families	282 nos.
d)	Area of land allotted to landless families	2.7 (acres)
e)	Area of land allotted to homeless families	4.245 (acres)
f)	Area of land allotted to landless	10.48 (acres)

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura.

Concluding Remarks: For 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 etc. the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) function efficiently.

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.

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 lighting, 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, (i) the Directorate of Urban Development, (ii) Town & Country Planning Organization (iii) 20 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Tripura, (iv) Urban Engineering Wing, (v) Tripura Urban Planning & Development Authority (TUDA), Tripura Real Estate Regulatory Authority and (vii) Tripura Jal Board.



Considering the rapid pace of urbanization in Tripura, Agartala Municipal Council has been upgraded to Agartala Municipal Corporation. As on today there are thirteen (13) Municipal Councils namely Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Melaghar, Udaipur, Rabirbazar, Santirbazar, Kumarghat and Belonia have been constituted and 6(six) Nagar Panchayats namely Panisagar, Kamalpur, Jirania, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom.

Table : 12.1 Details of the urban areas and the total urban population of the State as per 2011 census and as on 31.03.2020 are given below:

SL. NO.	Name of the Local Body	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Total Population as per 2011 Census.	Total Population as on 31.03.2020 (on the basis of R.O.R)
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation.	90.214	4,38,408	539839
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	10.690	40,677	47891
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council	6.190	24,049	23751
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	3.500	14,409	15189
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	14.772	16,978	16215
6	Khowai Municipal Council	6.819	18,339	21652
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	4.450	20,778	23350
8.	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	3.595	13,117	16153
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	19.775	18,478	18549
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	9.150	21,075	22152
11	Melagarh Municipal Council	17.9907	18,970	19944
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	6.100	33,708	38917
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council	9.78	12,594	15285
14	Belonia Municipal Council	5.740	19,820	21376
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	3.000	10,578	11073
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat.	10.10	10,868	12096
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	4.450	11,423	12745
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	4.130	11,141	13166
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat.	8.550	10,634	11887
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.0996	7,235	6844
	Total	244.0953	7,73,279	908074

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Table : 12.2**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Budget Estimate during 2020-2021	
Financial Year	Revenue
2020-21	87062.00
Revised Estimate during 2020-21	
2020-21	103846.00

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Table: 12.3 Status of Revenue Collection of Agartala Municipal Corporation, 13 Municipal Council and 6 Nagar Panchayats during 2020-21:**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Corporation/Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayats	Property Tax	Water Tax	Total Trade License fees	Other Revenue collection	Total Tax	Total Revenue collection during 2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	624.25	126.66	283.94	1650.85	1034.85	2685.70
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council.	90.68	36.10	18.85	90.70	145.63	236.33
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council.	26.05	13.11	1.02	49.30	40.18	49.48
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	17.38	5.81	7.99	73.91	31.18	105.09
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	18.70	8.73	4.59	18.60	32.02	50.62
6	Khowai Municipal Council	10.80	9.07	9.07	74.50	28.94	103.44
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	15.60	1.09	5.11	21.94	21.80	43.74
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	4.81	3.42	3.05	20.62	11.28	31.90
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	6.66	1.87	2.62	31.55	11.15	42.70
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	27.84	0.61	9.62	28.65	30.07	58.72
11	Melaghar Municipal Council	21.75	3.09	6.52	4.85	31.36	36.21
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	52.02	24.89	14.85	111.76	91.76	203.52
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council	16.86	6.95	3.41	23.56	27.22	50.78
14	Belonia Municipal Council	32.15	17.54	4.21	74.90	53.90	128.80
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	4.11	1.15	2.52	5.11	7.78	12.89
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	5.73	2.80	1.48	13.60	10.01	23.61
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	9.39	3.13	6.79	6.64	19.31	25.95
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	3.46	7.12	5.46	25.97	16.04	42.01
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	9.83	8.29	2.83	43.80	20.95	65.75
20	Sabroom Nagar panchayat	10.07	4.82	1.25	32.17	16.14	48.31
Total		1008.14	286.25	395.18	2402.98	1681.57	4045.55

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Achievement made during 2020-21 under different Schemes.

(a) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana–Urban (PMAY-U): Considering the immense importance of urban housing, “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY”-U)” as envisioned by Hon’ble Prime Minister of India was launched on 25th June, 2015 aiming at “Housing for all” Mission. This Flagship Programme is being implemented by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India in order to address urban housing shortage among Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group categories including the slum dwellers by ensuring a “Pucca” house to all eligible households by the year 2022.

The Mission is being implemented in 20 (twenty) Urban Local Bodies in Tripura since its inception to provide Pucca houses to the urban poor. Under the scheme financial assistance

amounting Rs. 1.66666 lakh is being provided to the individual beneficiary for construction of a dwelling unit not less than 30 sqm. The share is 90:10. Government of India is providing assistance @ Rs. 1.5 lakh for each Dwelling Units and the State Government is contributing Rs. 0.16666 lakh per Dwelling Units.

Till date Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, has sanctioned 85,736 Dwelling Units for 20 Urban Local Bodies of Tripura. Out of which 45,394 Dwelling Units have already been completed (53%) and the rest are in different stages of constructions.

MoHUA has released fund amounting to Rs. 900.956 Cr. and the State Government has released an amounting of Rs. 99.94 Cr. by this time.

There are 04 (four) vertical for extending benefit to the beneficiaries as per Mission guidelines viz:-

1. Subsidy for Beneficiary Led 'Individual house' construction or Enhancement (BLC).
2. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).
3. Affordable housing in Partnership (AHP).
4. "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR).

In Tripura mainly Urban Development Department [Mission Director (PMAY-U), Tripura] is implementing the BLC-New Component. Status is shown below:

Total number of houses sanctioned-85736
Total number of houses grounded -55,509
Total number of houses completed-41600

DPR –wise achievement during 2020-21 are shown in Annexure i to iv.

(b) *Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)* : 04 (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 along with the related infrastructure being completed.

(c) *Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)*: The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) launched 2nd October, 2014 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister which envisions an India free from Open Defection and with 100% scientific management of Solid waste.

The key objectives of the mission are highlighted below:

- ✚ Elimination of open defection.
- ✚ Eradication of Manual Scavenging by converting insanitary toilets to sanitary.
- ✚ Modern & scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management.
- ✚ Effecting behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices.
- ✚ Awareness generation about sanitation and its linkage with public health.
- ✚ Capacity Augmentation for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to create an enabling environment for private sector participation.

Table : 12.4 Important Achievement:

Sl. No	Component	Achievement
1	Individual House Hold Latrine	19464
2	Community Toilet/ Public Toilet	822
3	Door to Door waste Collection	323 out of 334 wards

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

• **CT & PT** –Additionally 198 seats of CT & PT construction are taken up recently which is under construction at (AMC- 80 seats, Udaipur MC-28 seats, Sephajala- 30 seats & South Tripura- 60 seats). Further, construction of 500 nos. CT & PT are going on in 20 ULBs of Tripura from IOCL CSR fund. Additionally, an amount of Rs. 28 lakh is being placed to Udaipur MC for construction of CT & PT as demanded by them.

ODF +: Melaghar MC, Dharmanagar MC , Kumarghat MC, khowai MC, Jirania NP and Sabroom NP are certified ODF+.

Solid Waste Processing:

The State has given priority towards implementation of Solid Waste management in 20 ULBs of Tripura. Accordingly, decentralized SWM DPR of 52.01 cr. is approved by MoHUA. The State share for the same is 33.81 crore, for which NABARD is approached. As of now NABARD has sanctioned 13.023 Crore towards the same. The implementation of DPR has started during 2020-21 and is under implementation. The following activities are taken up in accordance with the DPR:

- **Setting up of Tertiary Waste Treatment Plant:** Total target for setting up of Tertiary Waste Treatment Plant is **17 nos.** out of which construction work has started in **15 nos.** and construction work is yet to start in 2 nos.
- **Setting up Secondary Waste Sorting & Segregation Centre:** Total target for setting up of Secondary Waste Segregation Centres is **95 nos.** out of which **50 nos.** already operationalized and remaining **45 nos.** centers under construction which will be operationalized shortly for waste segregation.

Procurement of SWM Equipment:

An initiative has been taken to procure SWM equipment centrally through Mechanical Wing of AMC. A sum of Rs. 7.76 Crores already been placed to AMC for this purpose.

Procurement status of SWM equipment are as follows:

- I. **Cesspool emptier-** 10 nos. cesspool emptier already distributed to ULBs
- II. **Tricycle-** Rickshaw-1276 Nos., currently being supplied, assemble and distributed batch wise.
- III. **E-rickshaw-** 100 nos. is being procured, distribution is going on.
- IV. **Wheel Barrow-** 930 nos. already distributed to ULBs
- V. **Colored Bins-** 1848 nos. required out of which 1000 nos. are being procured now.
- VI. **E-rickshaw-** 100 nos. is being procured, distribution is going on.
- VII. **Shredder-** 23 nos. will be procured after tendering.

IEC Activities in 20 ULBs: IEC activities have been carried out in 20 ULBs. Status are as detailed below:

An amount of Rs. 3.2941 Crore has been distributed among 20 ULBS for carrying out IEC activities of SBM-U. the ULBs have been taken up the following activities under IEC:

- Nukkar Natak, PrabhatPheri, Women SHG (welfare, training and interpersonal skill development) and Wall paintings etc. are going on in large scale in 20 ULBs of Tripura.
- Total 249002 sq. ft. of wall is already painted with various SBM-U themes across 20 ULBs.
- Total 177 nos. Nukkadnatak and 110 nos. Road shows organised for public.
 - Awareness against open defecation, open urination, spitting, banning of single use plastic along with various slogan to make Swachh Tripura.
 - Total 192 nos. of Women SHGs related IEC activities organised to aware citizen through women SHG to achieve 100% door to door collection and 100 % source segregation.

IEC activities taken up centrally for all 20 ULBs of Tripura from Urban Directorate through empanelled Agency are detailed below:

- ✓ Auto Branding in - 500 Auto Rickshaws + 500 more will be given now.
- ✓ Bus Branding in- 50 Buses.
- ✓ Canter Van Activity – 5 Canter Vans will ply across 8 districts to cover every ward of 20 ULBs in 3 months' duration.
- ✓ Building Wrap- 2 Buildings initially selected .
- ✓ Unipole – 14 Nos.
- ✓ Radio Jingles – 5 numbers (2 nos. in Hindi & Bengali each & 1 in Kokborok language).
- ✓ Documentary 1 no.
- ✓ Theme Song 1 no.

(d) Tripura Urban Livelihoods Mission (TULM): The Aims and objective of the Mission is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.

The Mission would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skill to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

The mission is registered under Society registration Act 1860 as a Tripura Urban Livelihood Mission (TULM)

The scheme is implementing with 5 (five) major objectives and these are mentioned in below:

- i. SM & ID: Social Mobilisation and Institution Development.
- ii. SEP: Self Employment Programme.
- iii. EST & P: Employment through Skill Training and Placement
- iv. SUSV: Support to Urban Street Vendors
- v. SUH: Shelter for Urban Homeless.

During the Financial Year 2020-21 376 nos. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were formed through which 4136 number of women covered under SHGs.

Total 20 nos. Area Level Federations (ALF) were formed & Registered under Co-operative Society Act 1974.

All the groups are involved in suitable productive activities to support their families to be self-sufficient under the component. SHGs are involved in the activities like Tailoring, Beauty Parlour, Paver Making, File Cover, Board Cover, Pickels, Papad and Spices Masala, Soft Toys, Mask, Apron and Cap Making, Agriculture, Floriculture, Fisheries, Pottery Work, Biofloc Fish Farming etc.

Total 398 Individual beneficiaries availed loan and they have started various businesses like E-Rickshaw, Stationery Shops, Garments Business, Dairy Farming, Agriculture, Pan Shop after getting loan under the component of Self Employment Programme (SEP). In Financial Year 2020-21, total 185 SHGs have been benefitted through Bank-Linkage. 135 nos. unemployed youths have been trained in different trade like Beauty Therapist, Mason, Tailoring, Driver cum Mechanic etc.

Total 8666 nos. Street Vendors have been identified through Third Party Survey. Certificate of Vending and Vending Identity Card have been issued to in favour of all the identified street vendors.

Target of setting up of 12 Shelter Houses in different ULBs have been setup. The purpose of the Shelter House is to arrange Healthy Shelter for the Urban Homeless. 05 Shelter Houses construction have already been completed and handed over to the ULBs.

Table 12:5 Status of Achievement of Tripura Urban Livelihoods Mission (TULM):

Achievement on TULM Scheme for the FY 2020-21			
Social Mobilization & Institution Development (SM & ID)			
Particulars	Target	Achievement	Amount Disbursed
Self Help Group (SHG) formed	260	376	Rs. 37,60,000
Revolving Fund @Rs.10,000/- to SHGs	260	460	Rs.46,00,000
Area Level Federation Formed	50	21	Rs. 52,500
Revolving Fund @ Rs.50,000/- to ALFs	50	12	Rs. 6,00,000
Training to be conducted	385	497	Rs. 12,42,500
Self-Employment Programme (SEP)			
Particulars	Target	Achievement	Amount Disbursed
Individual Loan @Rs.2 Lakh under SEP	1024	398	Rs.4,33,06,862
Bank Linkage to SHGs	270	185	Rs.2,09,21,325
Employment Through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P)			
Particulars	Target	Achievement	Amount Disbursed
Candidate Trained	5000	0	0
Shelter For Urban Homeless (SUH)			
Shelter Constructed	3 (Sabroom, Khowai, Belonia)		Rs.5,82,00,000
New Shelter House approved	2 (Agartala, Ambassa)		Rs.7,48,00,000
Shelter Houses Under Construction	5 (Udaipur, Mohanpur, Dharmanagar,		Rs.9,70,00,000

	Kumarghat & Amarpur)	
Urban Homeless Identified through 3 rd party Survey	328	Rs.44,66,607.98

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

(e) Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi): The scheme was launched in the State on 10/07/2020 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Tripura. The main objective of the scheme is to provide working Capital loan @ Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 20,000/- to the Identified Street vendors to revive their Livelihood effective due to COVID-19 pandemic situation.

4110 Street Vendors submitted application for obtaining loan from 20 ULBs of Tripura in different Banks. 2634 Loan cases has been disbursed by various Bank which involved an amount Rs. 2.634 crore Agartala Municipal Corporation is selected among 125 cities for Socio economic profiling of Street Vendors and their families.

(f) Mukhyamantri Swanirbhar Yojana (MSY): MSY was launched on 10.07.2020 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura. The purpose of the scheme was to speedy recovery of the business of Urban shopkeepers affected due to COVID-19 situation.

The compositions of the schemes are as follow:

- Insurance /renewal of Trade license in a simplified manner.
- Providing Loan assistance to the Shopkeepers belonging to SC/ST/OBC/RM community.
- GST registration through easiest way.
- Covering of eligible Shopkeepers under National Pension Scheme (NPS).
- Payment of first time premium not exceeding @ Rs. 1000/- by the Government to cover all the Shopkeepers (having turnover upto 20 lakh) under insurance.

Total 32,901 nos. shopkeepers are already covered under Insurance in MSY out of total no. of 62749 Urban Shopkeepers.

(g) AMRUT Scheme: Atal Mission for rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in June 2015 with the following objectives:

- Ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection.
- Increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks).
- Reduce pollution by switching to public transport or construction facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling)

Under the above AMRUT scheme 10 (ten) nos. projects have been under taken by the Mission Director (Director, Directorate of Urban Development) and the total project cost is Rs. 160.305 Crore. Out of 10 (ten) projects 5 (five project) have been completed by this time. Details of progress of projects during 2020-21 are given in Annexure – VI.

(h) Agartala Smart City : A total of 78 projects have been under taken under **Smart City Mission** amounting to Rs. 1027.30 Crore including A & OE. Till date 49 projects have been completed amounting to Rs. 176.80 Crore.

Key Priorities During The Current Year:

- Agartala Smart City has taken up the work of construction 4 lane of Airport Road from Lichu bagan to Airport Terminal with an estimated cost of Rs. 91.67 Crore.
- Construction of Smart roads across the Agartala city with total length of 23.562 km with a cost estimated around Rs. 439.80 crore.
- Beautification of Junctions with smart Elements at various places of Agartala City.
- Albert Ekka Park & Post Office Chowmuhani.
- 8 MLD Sewerage treatment Plant, ICP, Akhaura Rs. 24.73 Crore – ASCL (Convergence – Rs. 20.20 Crore ; SCM : 4.53 Crore).
- Construction / Improvement of road from Fire Brigade Chowmuhani to Integrated Check post under Smart City Mission, Agartala.
- Development of Children Park, Maharajgang Bazar Pond, Dimsagar Pond, Jagannathbari Pukur Park, three pond near M.B.B. College .
- GIS based Property Tax application and implementation.
- Multi-level Car Parking at Old Motor Stand.

Important Policy and Decision Taken

Agartala Smart City has been striving efficiently to provide better quality of life to the people of the city by construction footpath, drainage pump house and delivery pipeline, plastic roads and most importantly the Integrated & Command Control Centre that provides 24*7 city surveillance and monitoring of the flood water during the rainy season.

New Initiatives Taken

- (i) ***Nutrition Neighbourhood Challenges (NNC)***: The Nutrition Neighbourhood Challenges is hosted by the Smart City Mission, Ministry Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India in collaboration with Bernard van Leer Foundation and with the technical support of WRI India. This challenges aims to incorporate a focus on neighbourhood-level improvement in India to promote healthy early childhood development (0-5) years in the Planning & Management of Indian cities.
- (ii) ***CITIIS 2.0***: Ministry Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India suggested to prepare a proposal for CITIIS 2.0. Accordingly, Agartala Smart City is working on it.

Important Achievement during the Current Year:

Various works have been taken up and also been completed by Agartala Smart City during the current year.

- Beautification of Rani Pukur Pond.
- Construction of 40 nos. smart Bus shelter across Agartala city.
- Beautification of Bodhjung Girls Pond.
- Construction of exiting B. K. Road using plastic waste.
- Construction of Drain utility Trench & Footpath from North Gate to Bhuturia via Bodhjung Chowmuhani.

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP):

The vision of this scheme is to provide 50 days wage employment to one adult family member of every BPL and listed BPL families of all the ULBs subject to availability of fund. Apart from mandays generation, under this scheme, public Assets also created for greater benefits of the citizens. During 2020-21 State Government had released amounting to Rs. 5000.00 lakh and total 1149577 numbers mandays were generated under the Scheme .During 2020-21 average 23 days of work have been provided. Apart from mandays 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 12:6

Sl. No	Name of ULBs	Existing Job Card (in numbers)	Total fund placed during the financial year 2020-21 (Rs. in lakh)	Total Mandays Created during the financial year 2020-21 in numbers	Average mandays generated during the financial year 2020-21
1.	Agartala Municipal Corporation	31355	2671.09343	452416	16
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council.	2024	140.04062	38144	37
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council.	1448	100.36732	25162	17
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council.	1089	75.59679	19616	20
5	Ambassa Municipal Council.	1657	114.75049	59226	38
6	Khowai Municipal Council.	1331	92.2455	51358	39
7	Teliamura Municipal Council.	2305	159.75051	52941	24
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council.	1631	112.96012	38047	27
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council.	3261	225.87018	68481	21
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council.	2346	162.4611	19567	9
11	Melaghar Municipal Council.	2313	160.21561	47633	21
12	Udaipur Municipal Council.	1944	134.82842	37520	21
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council.	1962	135.90018	27415	14
14	Belonia Municipal Council.	2701	186.84102	61697	23
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat.	847	57.00081	14596	17
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1619	112.04988	54866	34
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1278	88.6347	2306	19
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	1680	116.20031	20570	19
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1182	81.90818	27079	23
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	1036	71.28483	30937	30
	Total	65009	5000.00	1149577	23

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Achievement of Tripura –RERA during 2020-21

Tripura-RERA: The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 is a Central Act, and came into force on 26th March 2016. Under Section 84 of this Act the State Government made the Tripura the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2017 and came into force on 26th November 2017.

Accordingly, to the provision of Act and Rules Advocate Tapas kumar Das has been appointment as the Chairman of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority. The office of the Chairman is at Urban Development Bhawan.

Purpose of the Act:

- For regulation and promotion of the Real Estate Sector.
- To ensure transfer of promotion of the Real Estate in an efficient and transparent manner.
- To promote the interest of consumers in real Real Estate Sector.
- To establish an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute Redressal.
- To establish the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals.

Applicability : Any development projects beyond certain limit (land area 500 sq.MT or number of apartment 8) needs registration from Real Estate Regulatory Authority. There is also a provision for registration of Real Estate Agents.

Present Status: Developer /Agent apply on line and approval is also given online by the Chairman with the assistance of nodal officer (TCP). The software and website are being maintained by DIT. As on date 63 projects has been approved and few projects were returned back due to the deficiency in the application. Five Real Estate Agents have been registered till date.

k) **Achievement and new initiative of Online Reforms.**

Achievements of Online Reforms during F.Y 2020-21 are as follows :

- ❖ All 20 ULBs are providing Online Trade License (New & Renew) to Traders. There should be no physical touch point with any applicant. Traders can apply Trade License application through online mode only. There also facility for Online Payment through payment gateway. Applicant also payment the fees through Common Service Centre (CSC) also. Certificate also generate through online mode.
- ❖ All 20 ULBs are providing permission of Online Application of Signage/ Hoarding to applicants. There should be no physical touch point with any applicant. Applicant can apply Trade License applicant through Online mode only. There also facility for Online Payment through payment gateway. Certificate also generate through Online mode. Applicant also payment the fees through Common Service Centre (CSC) also.
- ❖ The Urban Development Department already on-boarded in ‘SWAAGAT’ portal introduces by Industry and Commerce Department. Any interested industrialist can avail the Municipal Services through the Single Window System under ‘SWAAGAT’.

Following new Initiatives of Online Reforms have been initiated during F.Y 2020-21 for facilitating Urban Citizen.

1. Renting of Market Stall Software.
2. Requisition of Water Tank.
3. Obtaining of Sewer Connection.
4. Water Tax Payment.
5. Septic Tank Clearance.

Table: 12.7 Physical Progress of PMAY(U)1ST DPR during 2020-21:
(Annexure-I)

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	As per DPR	Found	Lintel	Roof	Total completed
1	Ambassa Municipal Council.	1629	6	10	34	90
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	901	3	13	26	76
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	788	4	15	24	61
4	Udaipur Municipal Council.	1447	8	10	17	55
5	Khowai Municipal Council.	1101	9	39	52	49
6	Teliamura Municipal Council.	1261	3	8	29	65
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council.	1447	13	15	32	32
8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat.	466	1	1	5	28
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council.	1079	2	2	9	45
10	Melaghar Municipal Council.	1522	7	12	25	85
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	1070	13	15	23	24
12	Belonia Municipal Council..	1336	1	12	23	53
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	488	0	7	8	49
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council.	997	9	12	23	61
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council.	2014	0	13	37	67
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	993	0	2	11	23
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	12629	6	101	255	532
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1018	1	9	28	213
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council.	1832	3	31	91	293
20	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	616	0	1	11	24
	Total	34634	89	328	763	1925

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Table: 12.8 Physical Progress of PMAY(U) 2ND DPR during 2020-21:
(Annexure-II)

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	As per DPR	Foundation	Lintel	Roof	Total completed
1	Ambassa Municipal Council.	609	15	44	47	72
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	809	16	151	232	291
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	206	18	16	29	50
4	Udaipur Municipal Council.	283	24	33	35	46
5	Khowai Municipal Council.	43	2	3	6	4
6	Teliamura Municipal Council.	543	34	41	57	86
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council.	866	131	145	160	227
8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat.	172	8	33	32	39
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council.	394	48	74	78	81
10	Melaghar Municipal Council.	626	69	121	124	148
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	619	36	99	118	136
12	Belonia Municipal Council..	876	42	72	121	165
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	194	4	13	13	34
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council.	579	79	70	73	89
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council.	1267	179	314	392	435
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	310	11	26	31	41
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	15643	1008	1594	1858	2009
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	57	1	10	15	23
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council.	525	3	31	91	293
20	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	326	21	39	59	69
	Total	24947	1749	2929	3571	4338

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Table: 12.9 Physical Progress of PMAY (U) 3RD DPR during 2020-21:

(Annexure-III)

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	As per DPR	Foundation	Lintel	Roof	Total completed
1	Ambassa Municipal Council.	186	48	60	67	44
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	381	281	259	182	94
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	60	31	28	21	10
4	Udaipur Municipal Council.	175	45	57	69	62
5	Khowai Municipal Council.	178	94	54	38	22
6	Teliamura Municipal Council.	69	27	28	24	9
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council.	272	186	155	120	50
8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat.	72	24	38	31	14
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council.	186	62	115	90	52
10	Melaghar Municipal Council.	160	79	78	77	52
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	84	44	67	65	35
12	Belonia Municipal Council..	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	115	31	44	46	44
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council.	259	73	71	71	45
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council.	464	325	297	244	132
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	265	12	68	67	27
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	3068	757	891	783	434
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	40	7	15	19	18
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council.	551	232	224	243	179
20	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	115	54	58	61	37
	Total	6700	2412	2607	2318	1360

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Table: 12.10 Physical Progress of PMAY (U) 4RD DPR during 2020-21:

(Annexure-IV)

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	As per DPR	Foundation	Lintel	Roof	Total completed
1	Ambassa Municipal Council.	628	43	13	5	0
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1107	10	0	0	0
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	131	11	1	0	0
4	Udaipur Municipal Council.	536	70	22	5	0
5	Khowai Municipal Council.	0	0	0	0	0
6	Teliamura Municipal Council.	389	38	8	3	0
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council.	1021	20	9	1	0
8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat.	155	0	0	0	0
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council.	307	46	2	0	0
10	Melaghar Municipal Council.	578	67	15	5	0
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	451	0	0	0	0
12	Belonia Municipal Council..	569	47	6	0	0
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	160	12	3	2	0
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council.	303	14	3	1	0
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council.	429	12	0	0	0
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	304	0	0	0	0
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	3669	185	26	1	0
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	371	62	14	1	0
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council.	1052	71	6	0	0
20	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	595	81	18	6	0
	Total	12755	789	146	30	0

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Table: 12.11 Mukhyamantri Swanirbhar Yojana (MSY) Report during 2020-21:

(Annexure-V)

Sl. no.	ULB Name	Total no. of shopkeeper	Trade Licence issued	Trade Licence Renewed	Total Trade Licence	Insurance Coverage	% of Insurance Coverage	GST Registration	Total amount of loan disbursement (for Swabalamban, SC, ST, OBC, Minority, Labour NPS & Mudra)(Rs.in crore)
A	b	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
WEST DISTRICT									
1	Agartala	27558	7889	6112	14001	9278	67.33	746	96.97
2	Ranirbazar	1344	249	390	639	190	28.27		
3	Mohanpur	811	104	45	149	397	97.78		
4	Jirania	1800	554	547	1101	273	30.33		
SEPAHIJALA DISTRICT									
5	Bishalghar	2481	278	275	553	376	30.30	229	20.19
6	Sonamura	1250	380	390	770	180	28.80		
7	Melaghar	978	778	186	964	400	81.80		
GOMATI DISTRICT									
8	Udaipur	4683	876	853	1729	977	41.72	201	37.67
9	Amarpur	509	220	281	501	211	82.75		
SOUTH DISTRICT									
10	Santirbazar	1129	104	243	347	471	83.36	194	52.91
11	Belonia	4068	244	862	1106	1074	52.96		
12	Sabroom	747	126	236	362	205	54.81		
NORTH DISTRICT									
13	Dharmanagar	6112	720	340	1060	1231	40.28	205	38.48
14	Panisagar	617	101	158	259	131	42.39		
UNAKOTI DISTRICT									
15	Kumarghat	1621	217	1219	1436	325	40.57	118	19.79
16	Kailashahar	1590	879	333	1212	384	48.30		
DHALAI DISTRICT									
17	Kamalpur	2186	97	165	262	340	31.11	157	24.09
18	Ambassa	1460	99	308	407	427	58.57		
KHOWAI DISTRICT									
19	Khowai	3343	263	453	716	430	26.16	29	18.6
20	Teliamura	2914	165	1042	1207	739	50.72		
Total		67201	14343	14438	28781	18039	53.75	1879	308.7

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Table: 12.12

Sl.no	Works taken up	Project Cost (Rs. crore)	Physical Progress
1	Improvement and Beautification of the Bodhjung Girls School Pond in Word no. 22 of AMC Area.	0.95	Completed (21/02/2021)
2	Development and Beautification of Park and open space Sathlakhi pond under Word no. 32 within AMC area/SH: construction of protection wall, walkway, sitting arrangement, toilet, fountain, illumination, park equipment etc. under AMRUT Scheme.	1.225	Completed (23/10/2019)
3	Improvement and Beautification of Kamar Pukur Pond under Word no. 24 AMC (2 nd call)	1.52	Completed (20/02/2021)
4	Construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Agartala /Laying of Sewerage Pipe Line in/c. Lifting & Pumping station etc. complete for uncovered area of North Zone (Old Word No. 1 & 2) at Agartala . under AMRUT scheme	11.42	31% work Completed during 2020-21

5	Survey, Investigation, Design and Build Water Supply Improvement scheme to achieve 135 Lpcd in Agartala Municipal Corporation Area (Panchamukh) and Operate & Maintain (O&M) the Built System for 5 years under AMRUT.	59.55	47% work Completed
6	Survey, Investigation, Design and Build Water Supply Improvement scheme to achieve 135 Lpcd in Agartala Municipal Corporation Area (Ushabazar) and Operate & Maintain (O&M) the Built System for 5 years under AMRUT.	78.04	45% work Completed
7	Sinking and Commissioning of Deep Tube Wells with pump houses in the premises of Chandrapur JB School and Sangeeta AWC Centre (Nandanagar) in Agartala Municipal Corporation Area .	0.80	Completed
8	Sinking and Commissioning of Deep Tube Wells at Charipara Dev Tilla , Netaji Palli, Dilip Palli and Vivekananda Palli.	2.00	Completed
9	Sinking and Commissioning of Deep Tube Wells at Ushabazar , South Narayanpur , Roy Para , Panchayat Para, Majumder Para, Paschim Bhubanban , at the site of the WTP , (Paschim Bhubanban Acharjee Para), Chinaihani .	3.20	55% work Completed
10	Sinking and Commissioning of Deep Tube Wells at Karaimura , Adaesha Para, Shayama Palli, at the site of the Panchamukh WTP	1.60	45% work Completed
Total		160.305	

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Concluding Remarks: The projects under taken under Smart City project will fulfil the aspiration of urban citizen of Tripura. The public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads and storm water management, markets, and streetlights must be accessible to all to achieve the goals of inclusive growth.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Good physical infrastructure not only helps in creation of jobs but ensures sustainable economic growth. The Government has taken various initiatives for having better infrastructure for transportation, energy and communication.



a. 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 of power. In the modern scientific world, consumption of electricity is the index of development and standards of living of the citizens.

The State has two sources of generation of electricity mainly, hydro and thermal. The State is endowed with natural gas, which enhances potentially of thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for **98.54%** while remaining **1.46%** is generated from Hydel Power (namely Gumti Power Project).

Peak demand of the State during 2020-21 was **314.80 MW**. Own generation from three Generating Stations is **80-100 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 **381 MW** at the end of 2021-22 as per 19th EPS (Electric Power Survey). Report considering the demand arising out of DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and industrialization of the State, which would be met from the upcoming projects in the region.

- ➔ State's own electricity generation is 542.13 MU during 2020-21.
- ➔ Revenue collected from power is Rs. 602.15 crore in 2020-21.
- ➔ The State has irrigation potential area of 1,17,968 hectares in 2020-21.
- ➔ Total Revenue Collected by the State Transport Department during 2020-21 is Rs. 98,95,25,286.

The installed capacity was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 542.13 MU and power purchased from Central Sector was 2458.79 MU during the year 2020-21. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of State in 2020-21 was 1460.72 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic consumers which was 588.22 MU followed by 113.94 MU for Irrigation / Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 72.00 MU and Industrial 43.44 MU.

The Revenue collection was Rs. 602.15 Crores in 2020-21 which was Rs. 562.49 Crores in 2019-20 resulting a rise of 7.05%.

Table No:-13.1 The demand and supply situation of the power sector in Tripura during 2020-21 can be seen from the following table:

SL. NO.	SITUATION		2020-21
1.		System Demand	:- 314.80 MW
2.		Availability	
	2.1	From Own Sources	:- 80-100 MW
	2.2	From Central Sector	:- 380 MW - 400 MW
3.		Shortfall	:- NIL

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table No:-13.2

SL. NO.	SITUATION		2020-21
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	:- 7.97 MU
	3.2	Gas	:- 539.61 MU
	3.3	Auxiliaries	:- 5.45 MU
	3.4	Total Own Generation[(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	:- 542.13 MU
4.	4.1	Purchased from Central Sector Grid(MU)	:- 2458.79 MU
5.	5.1	Total available Power[3.4+4.1]	:- 3000.92 MU

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table No:-13.3 Status of Electrified and Un-electrified Gram Panchayat and Village Committee Areas in Tripura as on 31.03.2021.

Sl. No.	District-wise	Total Gram Panchayat & ADC Villages			Electrified Gram Panchayat & ADC Villages		
		Gram Panchayat	ADC Village	Total	Gram Panchayat	ADC Village	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.	Unakoti	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.

On-going 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:-

1. **Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):** Government of India has approved IPDS Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs. 203.02 Crores for 20 Towns. As per scheme guidelines Tripartite Agreement has been signed and Project management Agency appointed. Physical Achievement is 82.00%. Remaining works are in progress and target for completion of work is December, 2021.
2. **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% intensive electrification of Villages & Habitations with special dispensation for all rural households of below poverty line (BPL) and also to have suitable back stream infrastructure & connectivity to provide sustainable electricity in the rural area. Work under this project is completed in all respect. Closer proposals for all 8 districts have already been submitted to REC. Out which closer proposal of 5 district have been approved so far.
3. **Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY Phase-I):** Government of India has approved DDUGJY Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs. 74.12 Crores for 8 Districts. As per scheme guidelines Project management Agency appointed and Tripartite Agreement was already signed on 28-10-2016. Physical Achievement is 100% and closer proposal will be submitted by September, 2021.
4. **Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) Sanctioned Cost Rs. 417.53 Crore :** Government of India has approved SAUBHAGYA Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs. 417.53 Crores for 8 Districts with an aim to electrify 100% Households through out the State. Accordingly Tripura achieved 100% Households connectivity within the scheduled time line of Dec'2018. Remaining infrastructure development works has been completed and closer proposal has already been submitted on August, 2021.
5. **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY Phase - II) Scheme:**To strengthen distribution network in rural areas as well as for creation of additional infrastructure to accommodate increased load due to electrification of 100% Households under SAUBHAGYA Scheme, Government of India has approved additional sanction of Rs.358.64 Crores and named the project as **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (Additional Infra / Phase - II).** Presently works under this project is in progress Physical Achievement is 65% and target for completion of work is December 2021.

6. **North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP):** 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 & Sub-Transmission System of NE, improving power network in the NE States & to improve reliability, service delivery and reduce system losses. PGCIL has been assigned as Project Implementing Agency for implementation of the project in Tripura. Implementation of the project is in progress and target for completion of work is 31st December, 2021.
7. **Tripura Power Generation Up-gradation & Distribution Reliability Improvement Project:** Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India in July 2019 approved the Project titled “Tripura Power Generation Up-gradation & Distribution Reliability Improvement Project” for total Project Cost of Rs. 1925 Crores under Externally Aided Project (EAP) with ADB funding. Target date for completion of the total project is March’ 2024.
8. **Up-gradation of Surjyamaninagar 132 KV Sub-station into 400 KV Substation:** Ministry of DONER, Government of India in Oct’2019 has approved the Project titled “Up gradation of Surjyamaninagar 132 KV Sub-station into 400 KV Substation” with a total project cost of Rs.171.38 Crores for funding under North Eastern Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS). LOA issued to the agency on January, 2021 but terminate the agency on 18/06/2021 for non-compliance of condition as stipulated in LOA. Fresh tendering is under process.
9. **Setting up of Smart Customer Care Centre System on SaaS (System as a Service) basis:** In order to improve consumer’s satisfaction level by providing better services through single window system for assured and timely resolution of consumer complaints/grievances a State of Art Smart Customer Care Centre System on SaaS (System as a Service) basis has been made operational.
10. **Input Based Distribution Franchisee:** In order to reduce the AT&C Losses to 15%, improving the performance of consumer services and increasing cash-flows & cost savings, Input based Distribution Franchisees have been appointed for 5 Nos. loss making electrical divisions i.e. at Mohanpur, Sabroom, Ambassa, Manu & Kailashahar Electrical Divisions.
11. **Prepaid Metering:** Installation of 1,84,228 Nos. single phase pre-paid meters under DDUGJY & IPDS Scheme is in progress out of which 1,75,681 have already been installed in different Districts throughout the State and expected to be completed by end of September, 2021. Installation of Pre-paid meter will ensure proper billing & collection in advance and substantially reduce commercial losses and improve Revenue Income.

The Financial Status of TSECL is presented in following table:

Table No:-13.4 Monthly (Average) and Annual Income & Expenditure during 2020-21.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Monthly(approx.) (Rs. in Crore)	Yearly (approx.) (Rs. in Crore)
1	Pay & allowances	14.26	171.10
2	Gas Purchase	10.71	128.47
3	Power Purchase	86.87	1,042.46
4	Power Distribution & Maintenance	7.20	86.41
	Total	119.04	1,428.44
5	Revenue	122.35	1,468.23

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table No:-13.5 The Income & Expenditure status of the Power Sector in Tripura up to 2020-21 can be seen from the following Table:

Year	Income (Rs. In Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)	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	
2019-20	1397.89	1456.15	
2020-21	1468.23	1448.64	

Source: Power Department , Tripura

The Income status of the Power Sector in Tripura from 2015-16 to 2020-21 can be seen from the following Chart:

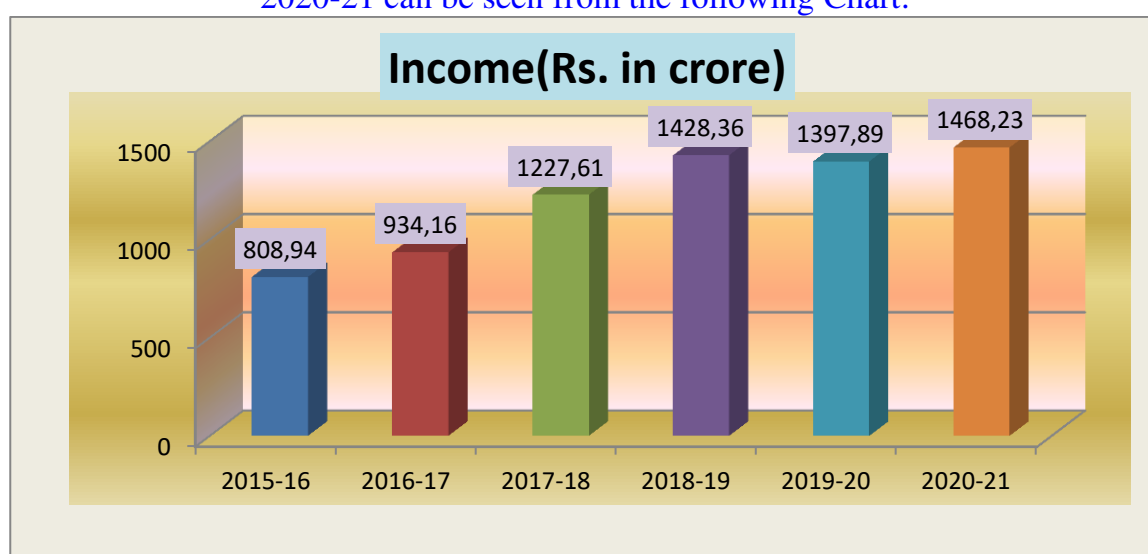


Table No:-13.6 The following table shows the Power sold to ultimate consumers in the State during 2005-06 to 2020-21 (In-MU)

Year	Sold to ultimate consumers	Domestic Light & Fan	Commercial	Industrial Power	Public Lighting	Irrigation Public water & sewage	Tea garden, BALK Supply & Mobile Tower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2005-06	370.69	208.65	34.20	21.26	18.31	21.15	67.13
2006-07	394.60	222.10	36.40	22.63	19.49	22.51	71.46
2007-08	397.81	223.91	36.70	22.82	19.65	22.70	72.04
2008-09	450.85	241.85	41.02	31.80	22.27	68.67	45.25
2009-10	494.56	262.24	46.65	30.21	24.43	84.12	46.92
2010-11	568.83	308.82	54.23	30.76	28.10	85.64	61.29
2011-12	624.17	341.06	60.35	31.39	30.85	76.52	84.03
2012-13	683.05	365.48	67.18	37.99	33.74	98.81	79.85
2013-14	712.27	390.40	64.66	37.07	34.75	97.06	88.34
2014-15	786.11	430.87	71.36	40.91	38.35	107.12	97.50
2015-16	813.06	439.79	74.92	43.01	39.71	113.26	102.37
2016-17	866.56	474.97	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
2019-20	914.22	531.07	71.83	40.12	48.09	100.86	122.25
2020-21	982.33	588.22	72.00	43.44	46.07	113.94	118.66

Source: Power Department , Tripura

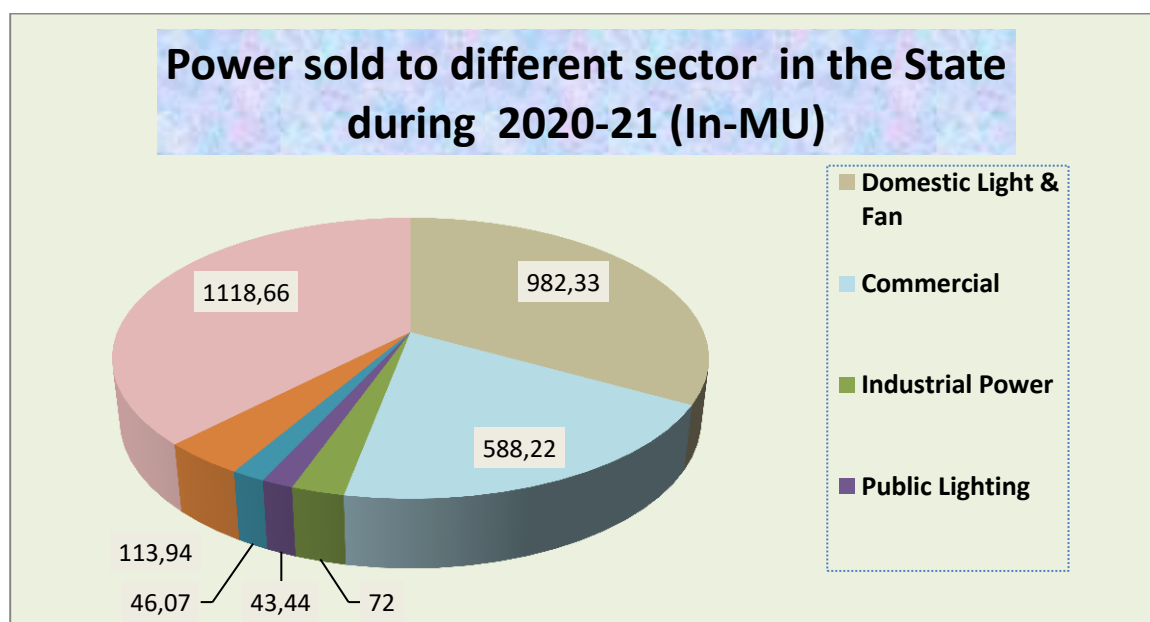


Table No:-13.7 Power At a Glance (As on March, 2021)

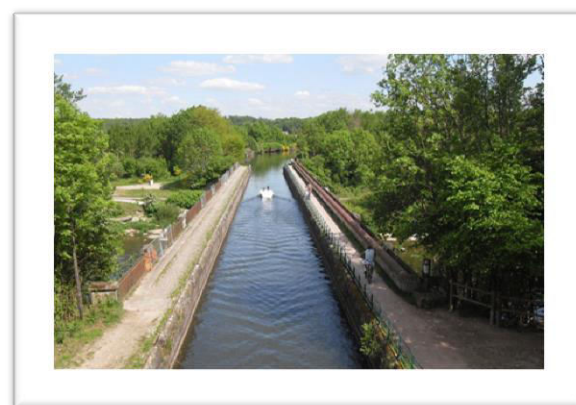
1	Consumers	→	9,32,715 Nos. (as on 31 st March, 2021)
2	132 KV Line	→	Approx. 572 CKm.
3	66 KV Line	→	Approx. 408 CKm.
4	33 KV Line	→	Approx. 911 CKm.
5	11 KV Line	→	Approx. 18,577 CKm.
6	LT Line	→	Approx. 32,443 CKm.
7	Total	→	Approx. 52,911 CKm.
8	Distribution Sub Station	→	Total – 16,862 Nos.
9	132 KV Sub Station (in nos.)	→	13 nos.
10	66 KV Sub Station (in nos.)	→	14 nos.
11	33 KV Sub Station (in nos.)	→	48 nos.

** CKm= Circuit Km

Source: Power Department , Tripura

b.IRRIGATION:

Irrigation is an important input for enhancing production and productivity in Agriculture Sector. With a view to expand irrigation facility to the area under different crops, the Government of Tripura 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. To bring more area under irrigation, 3(three) medium irrigation projects have also been constructed in the State and through these projects a considerable area has been brought under irrigation.



There is 2,55,241 hectare of cultivable land in the State, out of which 1,17,968 hectare cultivable land has been brought under assured irrigation as on 31.03.2021 by different Department which is 46.218% of the cultivable area.

Table No:-13.8 The Status of Irrigation up to 31st March'2021:

Sl.No	Plan	Period	Command Area (Ha.)	Cumulative CA(Ha.)
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	774	116619
14		2018-2019	885	1,17,504
15		2019-2020	350	1,17,854
16		2020-2021	114	1,17,968

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

Net potential created up to 31st March, 2021 is 1,17,968 hectare, out of which potential utilised is 81,398 hectare.

Table No:-13.9 Department wise break-up is given in the table below.

Departments	Total potential created (Ha)	Net potential utilised (Ha)
PWD (Water Resources)	81,778	77,778
Agriculture	3,594	360
TTAADC	1,069	107
R.D.D.	30,642	3065
Forest	885	88
Total	117,968	81,398

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

The total area irrigated in the State is 1,17,968 ha., in which the contribution of PWD(WR) is 81,778 ha.

Table No:-13.10 The scheme wise achievement of PWD (WR):

No	Type of Schemes	Nos.	CCA Covered
1	Lift irrigation Schemes	1595 Nos.	56920.66 ha
2	High Power Lift irrigation Schemes	7 Nos.	943 ha.
3	Deep Tube Well Schemes	290 Nos.	6716.40 ha.
4	Diversion Schemes	48 Nos.	6446.50 ha.
5	Low Height Pick-up weir	4 Nos.	32 ha.
6	Small Bore Tube Well	3 Nos.	9 ha
7	Medium irrigation Projects	3 Nos.	10711 ha.
	Total	1950	81778.56

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

The Present State Government has given highest emphasis on accelerated growth in irrigation. Accordingly “Chief Minister’s Assured Irrigation Programme” has been launched to bring 56,000 hectare additional area under assured irrigation within the 05 (Five) years with effect from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Financial resources for this purpose will be pooled from various sources i.e. PMKSY, State Resources, RIDF and Externally Aided Project (EAP) etc.

Out of the 56,000 hectare target, PWD (WR) Department shall bring 36,000 hectare command area under assured irrigation within the year 2024-25. Remaining 20,000 hectare shall be brought under assured irrigation jointly by Agriculture, TTAADC and Rural Development Department.

As the Irrigation development in respect of dry month's surface discharge available has reached almost to its optimum level, there is little scope for construction of new Lift Irrigation Schemes in the State. On the other hand rain water harvesting cum MI Storage Reservoir is more suitable option for irrigation and ground water recharging. Another viable option for irrigation is through Small Bore/Deep Tube Wells.

Accordingly Public Works Department (Water Resource) has planned to construct 122 (one hundred twenty two) MI Storage Schemes, 13(thirteen) L.I schemes, 7(seven) Diversion schemes, 25(twenty-five) Pick-Up-Weirs, 5000(five thousand) SBTW Schemes & 200(two hundred) DTW Schemes by the year 2024-25.

In the meantime PWD(WR) already got sanction of 1121 Small Bore Tube Wells, 93 DTWs, 24(Twenty Four) MI Storage Schemes and 4(Four) Diversion Schemes. In addition to these, Project proposals for construction of 2310 SBTWs and 05 (Five) LI Schemes is under consideration of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. Besides these, DPR for construction of 119 Deep Tube Wells has been submitted for sanction under RIDF Scheme of NABARD. DPR for remaining projects are under preparation.

In view of the COVID-19 Pandemic situation, PWD (WR) could not achieve the target set in the Annual Action Plan 2020-21 and could brought 114 hectare land under assured irrigation during the year 2020-21. However, all of the incomplete works have been carried forward to the 2021-22.

In the annual action plan 2021-22 PWD(WR) has decided to complete construction of 5 (Five) MI storage schemes, 5(five) L.I schemes, 2(two) Diversion scheme, 1728(One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty eight) SBTW Schemes & 70(Seventy) DTW Schemes to bring 7705 hectare of cultivable land under Assured Irrigation during the year 2021-22.

Table No:-13.11 The details of Annual Action Plan 2021-22 of PWD (WR):

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Physical Target 2021-22		Financial Target
		in Nos.	in ha.	(Rs. in Crore)
1	Surface Water			
i)	MI Storage Scheme	5	678	10.053
ii)	Diversion Scheme	2	455	2.9371
iii)	L.I Scheme	5	138	2.4945
iv)	Command Area Development- Kalashi Barrage	1	150	11.450
2	Ground Water			
i)	SBTW	1728	5184	94.6562
ii)	DTW	70	1100	22.420
	Total	1811	7705	144.0112

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

Table No:-13.12 District Wise Break up of Annual Action Plan 2021-22 of PWD (WR):

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Physical Target 2020-21	
		in Nos.	in hectare
1.	Surface Water		
i)	MI Storage Scheme		
a)	West Tripura District	1	678
b)	Sepahijala District	2	
c)	Gomati District	1	
d)	South District	1	
	Total	5	
ii)	Diversion Scheme		
a)	West District	1	455
b)	North District	1	
	Total	2	
iii)	L.I Scheme		
a)	Unakati District	2	138
b)	North District	3	
	Total	5	
iv)	Command area Development		
a)	Kalashi Barrage/ others (South District)	1	150
	Total	1	
2	Ground water		
i)	SBTW		
a)	West Tripura District	266	5184
b)	Sepahijala District	253	
c)	Gomati District	200	
d)	South District	593	
e)	Dhalai District	211	
f)	Unakati District	143	
g)	Khowai District	62	
	Total	1728	
ii)	DTW		
a)	West Tripura District	15	1100
b)	Sepahijala District	8	
c)	Gomati District	14	
	South District	10	
d)	Dhalai District	9	
e)	Unakati District	5	
f)	North District	9	
	Total	70	
	Grand Total	1811	7,705

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

Major initiative of PWD(WR):- In keeping with the above target a DPR for construction of 2 major dam on the upstream of Haora river at Champaknagar and Champaibari over Champaicherra to create 2(Two) Rain Water Harvesting Reservoirs on the upper catchment of Haora river is under preparation. On completion, this project will create irrigation facility to

approximately 700 hectare Land and will also recharge the ground with water. These 2 (Two) Dams will minimize flood in the Agartala city to some extent. In addition, the Water Reservoirs thus created will provide drinking water to the people of Agartala and will boast Pisciculture.

In the Flood Management Sector PWD (WR) implements Flood Management works of the State to save and protect Government and Private properties from floods by protection of river bank by providing revetment structure such as lurching apron and slope pitching by cement concrete / sand cement blocks. Submergence/ inundation of flood prone area is protected by construction of embankments.

PWD (WR) has constructed 154.41 Km of embankment and 98.00 Km of anti-erosion to protect 28000 hectare of land from flood submergence and to protect important towns, habitations, public utilities and important agricultural land from river erosion.

During the year 2019-20 NABARD has sanctioned a project of Flood Protection /Anti Erosion work along the bank of different rivers for protection of vulnerable location of Tripura under RIDF-XXV at an estimated cost of Rs.67.49 Crores to protect 10.580 Km of embankment. The project is almost completed.

During the year 2020-21 NABARD has sanctioned a project of Flood Protection /Anti Erosion work along the bank of different rivers for protection of vulnerable location of Tripura under RIDF-XXVI at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.3474 Crores to protect 35.165 Km of embankment.

Table No:-13.13 District Wise Break up of Anti-erosion work under RIDF-XXVI :

SL. No	Name of District	Physical Target of anti-erosion work during 2021-22		
		in Nos.	in Km	Amount in Crores
1	West Tripura District	23	3.735	9.6242
2	Khowai District	7	0.600	2.9431
3	Sepahijala District	1	0.100	0.4931
4	Dhalai District	1	1.980	1.0167
5	Unakati District	7	4.550	5.6630
6	Gomati District	16	22.200	8.8936
7	South Tripura	3	2.000	0.7137
	Total	58	35.165	29.3474

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

In addition to the above the following 03(Three) works has been sanctioned by the Government of India under the Scheme for Special Assistance to State for Capital Expenditure:

Table No:-13.14

SL. No.	Name of Projects.	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
Sepahijala District		
1	Construction of Sluice Gate with vertical Steel shutter at Battali in Sonamura- Agartala NH over Kachi Cherra under Melagarh MC.	1241.160

Gomati District		
2	Special repairs of Maharani barrage including both canal/SH : Maintenance of Barrage Gates, Bearing and Electric panel board etc. along with both the canal by providing new lining on damage portion & providing RCC cell by replace of narrow/damage spun pipe etc.	332.270
North Tripura District		
3	Construction of flood water disposal drain near steel bridge at Sunarerbasa in the eastern side river Juri spanning over the land of Lt. Upendra Ch. Nath under Dharmanagar, North Tripura.	72.91

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

C. TRANSPORT:

Railway: - Transport system is one of the key indicators of economy and development of a State. From 2016, the rail connectivity has been extended to the capital city of Agartala through broad gauge.

Broad-gauge railway network has extended up to Sabroom. Railway road in Tripura is 263 km.

Air Services:

The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

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 OF PWD (R&B):

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.

Table: 13.15 The present road scenario in 2020-21 in the State:

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)	12,428
vii)	IBB Roads	834 (P)
Total		23792
viii)	Railway Road (km)	263
ix)	Major RCC Bridges (Nos.)	475
x)	Bailey Bridges (Nos.)	451
xi)	SPT Bridges (Nos.)	9
xii)	RCC Slab Culverts (Nos.)	3597
xiii)	Box Culverts (Nos.)	2860

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

Out of the total length of 23792 km in 2020-21, 13886 km is black topped, 6750 km brick soled and remaining 3156 km roads earthen as detailed in the following table:

Table: 13.16 Road lengths by type of road:

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2020-21 Length (in km.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
i)	Black topped	13886
ii)	Brick soled	6750
iii)	Earthen	3156
Total :		23792

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

VEHICLE:

The total number of Registered Vehicles in 2020-21 is 46455. The Target of Revenue Collection is Rs. 101.22 Crore during 2020-21, the Achievement upto March, 2021 is Rs. 98.95 crore. Out of Rs. 41.26 crore is Tax, Rs. 47.27 crore Non-Tax and Rs. 10.42 crore is Enforcement .



Table 13.17 Road Traffic Accident for the year 2020:

Heads	Name of District								Total
	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	Gomati	South	North	Unakoti	Dhalai	
Fatal	54	24	16	28	21	15	11	10	179
Non-Fatal	89	36	20	50	38	21	12	21	287

Total	143	60	36	78	59	36	23	31	466
Killed	57	25	16	28	22	19	13	12	192
Injured	136	60	28	67	65	29	26	60	471

Source: - Transport Department, Tripura

TRIPURA ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (TRTC):

Sl.No.	Particulars	Numbers
1)	Fleets	35
	a) Bus	33
	b) Truck	2
2)	Routes operated	12
3)	Average number of Daily Passenger carried	180
4)	Passenger travelled by Helicopter Service	412
5)	Employees	206

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

d.COMMUNICATION:

Telecommunication is one of the prime support services needed for rapid growth and modernization of various sectors of the economy. It has become more important in recent years because of the rapid growth of information technology and its significant impact on the economy.

The total number of Post Offices in the State is 711 at the end of March, 2021.



Table 13.19 Status of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) as on March, 2021:

Sl.No.	Parameters	Numbers
1	BSNL Telephone Exchanges	79
	Customer Service Center	14
2	BSNL Telephone Connection (land line)	15381
	Bharat Air Fiber	3
	OLTs	77
3	Broadband Connections of BSNL	6198
4	Cellular Service of BSNL (pre-paid)	423063
5	Cellular Service of BSNL (post-paid)	18839
6	Cellular Towers of BSNL	840
7	Internet Connections BSNL	
	(a) Broadband on copper	6198
	(b) Broadband on FTTH	5364

	(c)	Broadband on GSM	152995
	(d)	Internet Leased Line	68
8	Leased Circuits		835

Source : BSNL, Tripura.

e. 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 are 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 2021, there are 237-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 % that is low compare to all India level of 35.5 percentage.

Table- 13.20 The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by type as on 31st March, 2020-21:

Sl. No.	Type of the Bank	No. of branches
(1)	(2)	(3)
i)	No. of Branches of Nationalised Bank (except SBI)	168
ii)	No. of Branches of SBI	69
iii)	No. of Branches of Co-operative Banks	73
iv)	No. of Branches of Tripura Gramin Bank	148
v)	No. of Bank Branches in Private Sector Banks	92
Total no. of Bank branches		550

Source: - Institutional Finance Department, Tripura.

Total deposit was Rs. 31487.43 Crore, credit of Rs. 16884.65 Crore and the Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio at the end of March 2021 was 54 percentage.

SMALL SAVINGS, 2020-21:

Table: 13.21

Sl. No	Particulars	Total
a.	Gross Collection	Rs. 2704.50 Crore
b.	Net Collection	Rs. 706.94 Crore

Source: Institutional Finance Department, Tripura.

Table: 13.22 Report of Gross & Net collection of the Small Savings of the State for the year 2020-21:

Name of District	Target (Rs. in Crores)	Gross collection (Rs. in Crores)	Net collection (Rs. in Crores)
West	450	1710.28	450.61
Sepahijala	33	161.17	35.4
Gomati	28	91.13	31.17
South	34	141.49	34.3
Khowai	39	108.91	39.34
Dhalai	32	140.79	29.88
Unakoti	28	144.7	29.52
North	56	206.03	56.72
State	700	2704.5	706.94

Source: Institutional Finance Department, Tripura.

Concluding Remarks: 110% GP/VC of Tripura is electrified. Government is planning to cover total cultivable area under assured irrigation in coming years. Remaining Brick soled and earthen roads will be covered into black topped road in phase manner. Overall Connectivity and communication is need of the hour for development of the State. It will augment generation employment opportunity.

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

a. INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE:

Profile of Industrial Sector in Tripura:

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 of now, there is one large-scale units (excluding power sector) in Tripura, namely, a Rubber Thread unit investment of which is about Rs.80 crores at Bodhjungle. There are some medium-scale units like a TMT Bars/Rods/Flats unit, Bamboo Floor Tiles, some Tea Processing Factories, Rice mills, Flour Mill, Rubber based industries etc. Besides these, there are a



number of small and micro enterprises. 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 8582 under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum & Udyam Registration websites increasing the total number of registered units to 11547) units (as on 31-03-2021). Total Investment in Industrial Sector is about Rs. 1925.52 cr. Total Employment in Industrial Sector is about 1,06,325 persons .

1. **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.

- The total revenue (royalty and other receipts) from Natural Gas during 2020-21 is Rs. 9114.26 lakhs.
- Made Tea Production in Tripura 8234720.91 kg in 2020-21.
- Total investment in Industrial sector is about Rs. 1925.52 crore.
- Total Employment in Industrial Sector is about 1,06,325 people.

- c) **Units catering to Government 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.

A. Self-employment Programmes:

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

1. Scheme Guidelines:

- 1.1 The Government of India, Ministry of MSME launched a new Credit-linked Subsidy Programme called PMEGP, by merging two Schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008, namely, Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), for generation of employment opportunities for first generation entrepreneurs through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas.

Table No. 14.1 Achievement under PMEGP since inception:

(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
2019-20	1500	5228	32692.53	1039	5912.94	958	5469.42
2020-21	2000	3354	26636.7	1034	6855.24	1035	6571.02
Total	17583	44689	249557.21	14859	74807.31	14203	63780.73

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Swavalamban:

A Programme for Creation of Self-Employment Opportunities.

Table No.: 14.2 Overall Year-wise Performance (since inception) is as follows:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Upto 2003-04	--	316	312.87	161	128.71	67	51.85
2004-05	--	425	420.79	239	191.07	184	142.40
2005-06	500	300	533.05	194	172.40	164	145.30
2006-07	1000	1373	1999.51	499	572.75	377	353.56
2007-08	600	1067	1635.62	448	522.04	439	426.68
2008-09	1000	1034	1589.33	595	853.24	466	569.68
2009-10	1000	1887	3259.38	1119	1708.99	904	1062.02

2010-11	1500	2681	5394.53	1660	2919.62	1442	2117.07
2011-12	2000	3428	6670.74	2075	3757.56	1859	2910.04
2012-13	2000	3916	8311.17	2022	3918.42	1798	3102.62
2013-14	2500	4681	10708.15	2332	4867.09	2038	3927.58
2014-15	3000	5232	14156.95	2508	5685.64	2223	4490.20
2015-16	3500	5729	15856.65	2963	6970.83	2594	5502.90
2016-17	4000	6250	18639.34	3071	7756.67	2529	5913.32
2017-18	4000	6657	21371.42	2960	8279.44	2370	6542.71
2018-19	4000	7311	26415.35	2535	8056.9	2100	6422.65
2019-20	4000	6642	33119.56	2411	7944.35	1963	5311.29
2020-21	6000	10932	57688.88	2678	9050.4	1082	2688.5
Total	40600	69861	228083.29	30470	73356.12	24599	51680.37

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

A) Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

1. State initiatives under Ease of Doing Business (EODB)

State Reform Action Plan-2020

- 1.1 The “Tripura Industries (Facilitation) Act, 2018” has been enacted to provide legal backing to the endeavour of the State Government on reducing the compliance burden and thereby improving the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) index of the State.
- 1.2 A single window portal for the State <https://swaagat.tripura.gov.in> has been launched by Hon’ble Chief Minister, Tripura on 14th August, 2020 for online single window clearance for the investors. The portal caters to the Industrial fraternity with the primary objective to simplify the processes and accelerate investment in the State which will in turn ensure economic development and employment generation in the State.
- 1.3 Already 60 + services of 16 Departments/Organizations have been made live. NOC/Licenses/Clearances are being issued by concerned Departments without any physical touch point.
- 1.4 State has already taken necessary action for fulfilling of the State Reform Action Plan-2020 by implementing online services across Departments.
- 1.5 Out of total 301 reform points, the State has submitted 262 reform points, which are currently under evaluation by DPIIT.

District Reform Action Plan-2020 – The State has completed the 1st phase of the Reforms including development of online systems, Auto renewals and Central Inspection System and have been recommended by DPIIT, Government of India for additional borrowing of Rs. 148 Crores for completion of Ease of Doing Business Reforms.

B) Industrial Infrastructure

Table : 14.3 The status of implementation of various Projects is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

SL. No	Project	Area (acres)	Total Investment	Progress in Implementation
1	Industrial Growth Centre (incl. Extended Growth Centre)	320.80	40.27	Project has been implemented. The initial assistance of Rs.15 Crores from GOI has been supplemented by further investment of Rs 25.27 Crores. The common infrastructure includes internal roads, 132 KV sub-station, natural gas supply network, water supply system and telecom network.
2	Food Park	30.00	12.95	Project has been implemented.
3	Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	126.12	21.31	Project has been implemented.
4	Rubber Park	58.81	25.52	Project has been completed.
5	Bamboo Park	135	27.37	Project implementation is completed
7	R.K. Nagar Industrial Park	91.16	0.00	Land measuring 40.00 acres has been allotted to IOCL for setting up of LPG plant and Project Implementation would be done by the unit itself.
Total		761.89	127.42	

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Table :14.4 The current status of utilization of the infrastructure at Bodhjunnagar and R.K. Nagar are as follows:

Bodhjunnagar Industrial Area								
Sl. No	Project	Total Allotable Land (Area in Acre)	Land Allotted (Area in Acre)	No. of Units	Total No. Sheds available	Total No. of allotable sheds	Shed Allotted	Total Investment
1	Industrial Growth Centre (Inclusive Extended Growth Centre)	166.695	135.65	64	12	10	9	474.97
2	Food Park	15.265	10.35	7	1	1	1	45.00
3	Export Promotional Industrial Park	80.173	57.95	21	10	10	10	126.12
4	Rubber Park	33.513	29.62	16	0	0	0	88.60
Sub- Total		295.646	233.57	108	23	21	20	734.69
R.K. Nagar Industrial Area								
1	Bamboo Park	38.83	11.66	8	9	9	7	31.01
2	R.K. Nagar Industrial Park	108.118	57.75	14	9	9	9	105.52
Sub-Total		146.948	69.41	22	18	18	16	136.53
Grand Total		442.594	302.98	130	41	39	38	871.22

As on **31-03-2021**, out of **130** units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjungle, **64** units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs. **871.22** Crores and total direct employment generated is about **2757**.

1.2 Special Economic Zone :

- A Multi-sector Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is being set up at Sabroom which would further boost the export and import by providing conducive infrastructure to the investors.
- The Foundation Stone of SEZ was laid on 11th September 2020.
- Phase I Project cost: Rs. 60.57 Crores; Investments : Rs. 635.5 Crores ; Employment : 4920;
- TIDC is the developer and another co-developer is being selected for establishing the SEZ. Works has started for land development and boundary wall.
- The Industries proposed are: Rubber based Industries – Tyres, Threads etc.; Textile and Apparel Industries; Bamboo Industries; Agri-Food Processing Industries.

1.3 Logistic sector in Tripura :

- Vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister is to develop the North Eastern States following the **HIRA Model** i.e. development of Highway, Internet way, Roadways and Airways ;
- Among the Northeastern States, Tripura has been adjudged as the top performer in the logistics ease across different States (LEADS) index published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries in Sept, 2019.
- One Logistic Hub is being set up at Sabroom in an area of 84 acres with investment of Rs.118 cr. Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (TIDC) – Implementing Agency; Provision of 12 Ware houses; Terminal Yard (10 acres); Solid Waste plant etc.
- The State would be linked with the Bangladeshi ports, roadways and railway networks in near future making the State as a "logistic hub" in the entire northeastern region of India.

C) Foreign Trade

1. Current Status:

- 1.1** The foreign 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, Srimantpur, 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.733.26 crores during 2020-21. The trade volume during last few years are as follows:

Table No.: 14.5 Volume of Trade- Imports and Exports (year –wise)
(Rs.in Crores)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
2006-07	48.69	0.87	49.56
2007-08	84.15	1.51	85.66
2008-09	125.94	0.26	126.20
2009-10	162.88	0.42	163.30
2010-11	255.88	1.71	257.59
2011-12	329.05	1.55	330.6
2012-13	342.65	0.41	343.06
2013-14	229.89	0.41	230.24
2014-15	357.65	1.02	358.67
2015-16	381.76	1.96	383.72
2016-17	300.23	4.60	304.83
2017-18	384.22	6.46	390.68
2018-19	522.42	14.66	537.08
2019-2020	644.78	30.34	675.12
2020-2021	716.87	16.39	733.26

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Table No: 14.6 Volume of Trade – LCS-wise during 2020-21:

Sl. No.	State	Export value (Rs. in cr.)	Import value (Rs in cr.)	Total trade value (Rs. in cr.)
1.	Agartala LCS	1.46	580.17	581.63
2.	Srimantapur LCS	7.30	73.52	80.82
3.	Mhurighat LCS	0	35.59	35.59
4.	Manughat LCS	2.77	24.29	27.06
5.	Khowaighat LCS	0	1.98	1.98
6.	Old Ragnabazar LCS	4.86	1.32	6.18
Total		16.39	716.87	733.26

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Export : Rs.16.39 Cr.
Import : Rs. 716.87 Cr.
Total Trade value : Rs 733.26 Cr.

Table No: 14.7 Composition of Imports – Commodity-wise (2020-21):
(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Total Value
1	Variety of fish – small fish,	248.61
2	Food items	157.67
3	Cement	130.13
4	Dry fish	47.31
5	Steam Coal	42.37
6	Plastic Items	19.72
7	Steel Sheet	14.47
8	PVC Pipes/ Tube	12.05

9	Flavour Drinks	9.84
10	M.S Rod	6.94
11	Other commodities	27.76
Total		716.87

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Table No: 14.8 Composition of Exports – commodity-wise (2020-21):

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Total Value
1	Fresh Ginger	4.51
2	Seeds of cumin	4.34
3	Grapes	2.31
4	Pomegranate	1.73
5	Citrus	1.51
6	Dry fish	0.88
7	Wood apple	0.36
8	Onion	0.08
9	Fresh orange	0.07
10	Tamarind	0.07
11	Other commodities	0.53
Total		16.39

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

2. Border haat

Two Border Haats, namely Srinagar-Chhagalnaiya and Kamalasagar-Tarapur Border Haat have 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.

Name of Border Haat	Date of inauguration
Srinagar - Chhagalnaiya	13.01.2015
Kamalasagar – Tarapur Border	15.06.2015

2.1 Srinagar

Table No.: 14.9 Commodities sale & purchase by Indian and Bangladesh side at Srinagar Border Haat (year –wise):

Sl No.	Financial Year	Sale by Indian side. (Rs. in crores)	Sale from Bangladesh side. (Rs. in crores)	Total AMT.(Rs. in crores)
1.1	2014-15	0.18	0.09	0.27
2.1	2015-16	1.81	0.70	2.51
3.1	2016-17	7.39	3.81	11.20
4.1	2017-18	4.28	3.29	7.57
5.1	2018-19	0.94	0.63	1.57
6.1	2019-20	0.83	4.61	5.44
Total		15.43	13.13	28.56

Major commodities sales in Indian side: Spices, Kitchen, Jackfruit, local vegetables, Cosmetics, Plastic, toiletries, Fruits, Saree, cloth materials (Lungi/Gamcha) etc.

Major commodities sales in Bangladesh Side: Dry fish, Bakery items, Plastics goods, Fruits like green apple, Water melon, Local Vegetables etc.

1.2 Kamalasagar

Table No: 14.10 Commodities sale & purchase by Indian and Bangladesh side at Kamalasagar Border Haat (year –wise).

Sl No.	Financial Year	Sale by Indian side. (Rs. in crores)	Sale from Bangladesh side. (Rs. in crores)	Total AMT. (Rs. in crores)
1.	2015-16 (Start 11.06.2015)	2.96	0.55	3.51
2.	2016-17	5.88	0.59	6.47
3.	2017-18	4.25	1.21	5.46
4.	2018-19	3.17	0.91	4.08
5.	2019-20	8.39	0.98	9.37
Total		24.65	4.24	28.89

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Major commodities sales in Indian side: Fruits, Tea leaf, Steel, Garments, Bakery, Masala (Spices), Baby Food, Toiletries, Tricos. Kst (Central Jail) etc.

Major commodities sales in Bangladesh Side: Dry fish, Bakery items, Plastics goods, Fruits like green apple, Water melon, Local Vegetables etc.

N.B: No sales proceed in both Boarder Haats in F.Y. 2020-21 due to CIOVID-19 Pandemic.

D) Industrial Training Institutions

1. Existing 18 ITIs:

- 1.1 Presently, there are 18 ITIs in the State. These ITIs has been set up as follows:
- Prior to 2004, there were only 04 Government ITIs (Indranagar, Indranagar Women’s ITI, Kailashahar and Jatanbari) in the State, with intake capacity of 444.
 - In August, 2004, 04 new Government ITIs (Dharmanagar, Ambassa, Udaipur and Belonia) were started and the 04 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, 04 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 04 new ITIs is 580.

- In 2017, another 04 new ITIs (Bishramganj, Kamalpur, Teliamura and L.T Valley) has been inaugurated, increasing the total number of Government ITIs to 16. These ITIs were set-up under SPA and the total intake capacity is 1280.
- In 2019, 2 (two) new ITIs under ESDI have been inaugurated and started functioning accordingly. One more ITI at Santirbazar have been inaugurated in 2021.
- 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, Bodhjungle.

Table No: 14.11 The current status of training courses in the 18 Government ITIs is as follows:

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, Kailasahar	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, Bishramgan	08	320
14.	ITI, Teliamura	08	320
15.	ITI, L.T Valley	08	320
16.	ITI, Kamalpur	08	320
17.	ITI, Gandacherra	05	200
18.	ITI, Kanchanpur	05	200
	Total	127	3750

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Table No: 14.12 The current status of commencement of training courses in the 2 Private ITIs is as follows:

Sl. 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. CoE trades running at six ITIs have been converted to new CTS trades and affiliated by DGT (Directorate General of Training), New Delhi in the year 2019. Converting CoE trades in those ITIs, 15 (fifteen) new CTS trades with intake capacity of 40 in each trade have been started. Admission in those new CTS trades may commence from August 2020 session.

Table No: 14.13 After converting CoE trades, the new CTS trades those have been introduced are tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	CoE Sector	Converted CTS Trades
1	Government Women's ITI, Indranagar	Information Technology	i. Information Technology
			ii. Desktop Publishing Operator (DTPO)
			iii. Stenographer Secretarial Assistant (English)
			iv. Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA)
2	Government ITI, Udaipur	Bamboo Technology	i. Bamboo Works
3	Government ITI, Jatanbari	Fabrication	i. Welder
			ii. Basic Fitting & Measurement
			iii. Basic Sheet Metal Worker & Fastening
4	Government ITI, Ambassa	Food Processing	i. Agro Processing
			ii. Food Beverages
			iii. Baker & Confectioner
5	Government ITI, Kailashahar	Electronic	i. Mch. Consumer Electronic Appliances
			ii. Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA)
6	Government ITI, Dharmanagar	Electrical	i. Electrician
			ii. Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA)

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

In the above mentioned 15 new CTS Trades, intake capacity would be increased by 600 (six hundred) (40 candidates in each trade).

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 had 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. 2565 lakhs. ITI, Gandacherra and ITI, Kanchanpur were inaugurated in August, 2019 and started functioning. ITI, Santirbazar is also inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura on 11/02/2021. Now application to NCVT is to be filed for obtaining affiliation for 5 (five) trades with 200 (two Hundred) intake capacity.

4. Upgradation of Women's ITI into Model ITI:

Upgradation of WITI, Indranagar into Model ITI at a cost of Rs. 800 lakh at 90:10 ratio was sanctioned by GoI during 2016-17 and central share of Rs. 360 lakh (out of 720 lakh) has

been released. Civil construction work is completed. E-tender for procurement of tools and equipment has been finalized and now the proposal is to be placed before HPC for approval.

5. Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE), Government of India has sanctioned a Skill Strengthening and Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project during 2018, which is fully funded. Accordingly MoU was signed between State & Central Government for its implementation in Tripura. In the 1st phase, three ITIs namely, ITI, Dharmanagar, ITI, Belonia and WITI, Indranagar has been selected under STRIVE.

Under this project, fund for establishment of State Apprenticeship Monitoring Unit (SAMC) and fund under Result Area-2 amounting to Rs. 32.00 lakhs and Rs. 183.00 lakhs respectively has been released to the State Government.

Presently, Launch of Scale up phase of Industry Apprenticeship Initiative (IAI) under World Bank assisted STRIVE project has been initiated and advertisement for Call for application from Industry Clusters (IC) to implement the Industry Apprenticeship Initiative (IAI) is under process.

SSC approved indicative procurement plan for FY 2021-22 for RA-1 and RA-2 and intimated to DGT/NPIU. Accordingly, some proposed activities as included in the Procurement Plan have been under taken for implementation.

6. Linking of Skill Training with the Main Stream education in Tripura:

Government of Tripura has approved the following for the ITI pass out trainees in Tripura for equivalency of Madhyamik and Higher Secondary (+2) certificate.

- a) **Linking the ITI pass outs for Madhyamik equivalency:** Candidates having completed two years or more courses recognized by NCVT with basic qualification of Class- VIII on their own volition have appeared and passed Vernacular language (Bengali/Hindi/ Kokborok/ Mizo) and English prescribed for Madhyamik Examination of TBSE would be considered equivalent to have passed Madhyamik Examination.
- b) **Linking the ITI pass outs for Higher Secondary (+2) Equivalency:** Candidates having completed two years or more duration courses in ITIs recognized by NCVT with basic qualification of Madhyamik on their own volition have appeared and passed English prescribed for Higher Secondary would be considered equivalent to have passed Higher Secondary (+2) Examination of TBSE.

E) Industrial Promotion: Resource-based Industries

1. Rubber:

- *Tripura – second Rubber capital of India.*
- *Total Plantation Area: 85,453.65 ha*
- *Production: 65,000 MT*
- *Projected are : 1,25,000 ha in next 5 years*
- *Estimated production : Over 1,00,000 MT*
- *No. of growers engaged in cultivation: 1 lakh*

- *Annual Income to States Economy: 600 crore*
- Rubber-based industrial units for products like Rubber thread, tread Rubber, Rubber compound, Rubber band etc. have already come up in the State. Presently, about 12,000 TPA of Rubber is being utilised within the State which is about 24% of total Rubber production.
- In order to further accelerate the process of setting up of Rubber-based industries in the State, a **Rubber Park** with a project cost of Rs.23.00 crores has been established at Bodhjungle over an area of about 60 acres of land with technical support from Rubber Board. All common facilities including Centralised Quality Control Laboratory, Training Centre, Tool Room, Centralised Latex & Carbon Black Master batch Unit, Warehouse for Raw Material Storage, Common Effluent Treatment Plant etc. have been created for Rubber-based industries.

The Government of India has undertaken a massive programme for Rubber plantation in 200,000 ha. in the North Eastern States during next 5 years starting from 2021-22. For Tripura, the estimated area would be about **30,000 ha plantation**. Automotive Tyre Manufacturers' Association (ATMA) would invest Rs.1100 crore for 2 lakh hector as interest subvention during the initial seven years;

In addition, Modern Smoke Houses are being promoted through PMEGP/Swabalamban schemes. Already 305 cases have been sanctioned in last two years and loan disbursed to 214 no. of cases.

- The response from potential entrepreneurs has been very encouraging so far. 11 units have got land allotment in Rubber Park and 6 units are located at Growth Centre and EPIP (3 are functioning , Out of 12 units at Rubber Park, 5 units have started functioning, 1 under trial run , 5 units are under implementation.
- The response from potential entrepreneurs has been very encouraging so far. 11 units have got land allotment in Rubber Park and 6 units are located at Growth Centre and EPIP (3 are functioning , Out of 12 units at Rubber Park, 5 units have started functioning, 1 under trial run , 5 units are under implementation.

2. Tripura Bamboo Mission (TBM):

- **Bamboo:** The Tripura Bamboo Mission is implementing the scheme of National Bamboo Mission for integrated development of bamboo sector since 2018-19. So far, total amount of **Rs. 29.79 cr.** is received from the Government of India alongwith matching State Share.
- One Agarbatti manufacturing cluster has been set up at Kumarghat Industrial Estate, where 6 (six) nos. of mechanized agarbatti stick making units are functioning and additional 5 (five) numbers of units will start commercial production by September 2021.
- Under National Bamboo Mission, 2 (two) Bamboo Depot set up at Chakmaghat and Kumarghat and functioning of the depot will commence through PPP mode by September 2021.

- 42 units based on bamboo resources like agarbatti, round stick, handicrafts, shoot processing, waste utilisation, with back-ended credit-linked subsidy (@60%) are being set up under National Bamboo Mission throughout the State and commercial production of these units will also commence from September 2021.
- 500 artisans are provided with 4 module Tool kits to facilitate enhancement of production level of Handicraft sector.
- 500 beneficiaries provided with Tool kits to establish homestead bamboo strip making unit to ensure easy availability of semi-finished raw bamboo strip for the round stick making units in the Agarbatti manufacturing clusters at Bamboo Park, Bodhjungle and Kumarghat Industrial Estate.
- 500 beneficiaries would be provided with credit support under Swabalamban/PMEGP scheme during the current year to establish homestead round stick making unit so as to ensure buy back arrangement for strip making units.
- Special emphasis has been given for skill upgradation in manufacturing of bamboo bottles, bamboo cookies etc. BCDI in collaboration with Tripura Bamboo Mission are organising training programme where the participants get hands on training on making Muli Bamboo Cookies so that they can start their own production of cookies.
- To enhance skill of bamboo bottle making, BCDI, TRPC have been assisted with financial grant under National Bamboo Mission for training of beneficiary/cluster on bamboo bottle manufacturing and also infrastructure for bamboo bottles.
- The activity finalized under NBM for the current year (2021-22) are as under:

Projected Fund Rs.8.50 Crores

A. Propagation & Cultivation:

1. Total certified Planting Material available through nursery raising - 14.00 lakhs
2. New nursery(small)- 2nos.
3. High density Bamboo Plantation – 152.50 ha.
4. 2nd year maintenance of bamboo plantation – 114.66 ha.

B. Product Development & Processing (60% subsidy) :

1. Agarbatti/Value added product unit –11 no's
2. Handicrafts industries – 17no's
3. Incense Stick Making – 14 no's
4. Bamboo shoot processing- 3nos.
5. Furniture unit- 4 nos.
6. Bamboo waste management unit: 2 nos*.
7. Common facility centre-2 Nos.*

C. Skill Development & Awareness:

1. Training of Farmers & Artisans: 160 nos.
2. Participation in 32nd Industries Fair at Agartala : 1 no.
3. Investor meet on Agarbatti Sector at Bengaluru :1 no.
4. Workshop/ seminar: 9 nos.

3. Food Processing:

- 3.1** 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.
- 3.2** The State Government has prioritized value addition in food processing sector utilizing the locally available natural resources like pineapple, jackfruit, cashewnut etc., by creating required infrastructure of Food Park, Cold Storage, Food Testing Lab etc.
- 3.3** Queen pineapple has been declared as “State Fruit”. Food Processing sector is prioritized as “Thrust sector” for investment.
- 3.4** In addition to the Self-employment schemes of the State Government, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) and Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM FME) are being implemented in the State for promotion of food processing sector.
- 3.5** Under PMKSY, already 5 (five) projects have been sanctioned with project cost of about Rs. 37 cr. These are as follows : Fruit & Vegetable processing at Kumarghat ; Modern Rice Mill units at Belonia and Dharmanagar ; Mustered Oil unit at Mega Food Park, Agartala.
- 3.6** Under PM FME scheme, total budget for next 5 years i.e upto 2024-25 is Rs. 126 cr. Under this scheme, One District One Product (ODOP) has been identified. Industrial units would be provided grant @35% with maximum Rs. 10 lakhs per unit for setting up new units/ upgradation of existing units. Also, Self Help Groups would be provided grant under this scheme.
- 3.7** **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.
- 3.8** **Food Park:** In order to give further boost to setting up of food processing industries, a modern Food Park has been set up at Bodhjungle. 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.
- 3.9** **Mega Food Park:** The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has approved setting up of a Mega Food Park through a private developer. The State Government has made available about 50 acres of land at Tulakona (near Agartala) to the developer. The total project cost is about Rs. 87 crores, out of which grant from the Ministry of Food

Processing is about Rs.50 crores. The work of the Mega food park project is completed. The project was inaugurated on 20th Feb 2019 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura.

4. Natural Gas:

4.1 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.

As of date (June 2021) there are 24 E&P Blocks the ONGC holds (total 19 Blocks) 17 Mining/Production Blocks & 2 Exploration Blocks, Jubilant –GAIL (total-2 Blocks) holds 1 Mining and 1 Exploration Block, Vedanta (total-1 Blocks) holds 1 Exploration Block, Oil India Ltd (total-2 Blocks) holds 1 Exploration and 1 Production Block.

In the above mentioned the newly awarded (after 2018) Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PEL) /Mining Lease are 6 Blocks. 2 Blocks to ONGC (one PML Block is under NELP–III and other PEL Block is AA-ONHP-2018/4, OALP Bid Round –III), one PML Block to the Consortium of GAIL and M/s Jubilant Oil & Gas Pvt. Ltd. (under NELP–IV), One PEL Block to Vedanta Ltd (AA-ONHP-2017/6, OALP Bid Round –I) and 1 PEL Block to Oil India Ltd (AA-ONHP-2018/5, OALP Bid Round –III) & 1PML Block to Oil India Ltd under Round-II of Discovered Small Field (DSF) Bidding-. The exploration work by both ONGC and the GAIL Consortium is going on.

4.2 Current Utilisation/ Future Demand:

The current production rate is about 4.02 MMSCMD.

4.3 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 Government gets revenue in the form of Licence/ Renewal Fees on PEL/ PML, Dead Rent and Surface Rent in accordance with the MoPNG Rule 1959.

Table No: 14.14 The total revenue (including Royalty) received during last few years has been as follows:

Year	Total Revenue (Royalty plus Other Receipts) (Rs. lakhs)
2015-16	9644.00
2016-17	9347.00
2017-18	8018.80
2018-19	9450.00
2019-20	10201.81
2020-21	9114.26

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

4.4 Promotion of CNG and PNG by TNGCL:

Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited is a Joint Venture Company 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.

Presently PNGRB has allotted 3 authorized area (Geographical Area) to TNGCL for CGD network. These are namely Agartala GA, West Tripura GA and Gomati GA and allocation of South Tripura is in the pipeline.

As on June 2021, total 21710 were running on CNG and there were total 44761 domestic, 430 commercial and 51 industrial consumers. The company supplies gas to industrial consumers in Bodhjungnagar Industrial Complex. The Company is currently operating 3 CNG Mother Stations and 12 CNG Daughter Stations. stations at A. D. Nagar (MS), Radhanagar (DS), TRTC (MS) complex and Udaipur (DS) and Khayerpur (MS), Khowai (DS), Teliamura (DS), Bishramganj (DS), Bishalgarh (DS) Ranirbazar (DS), Badharghat (DS), Maharani (DS), Maa shantoshi Jirania (DS), Melaghar (DS), Kalabagan (DS). The company is continuously expanding CNG stations and domestic gas supply network.

F) Promotion of Tea Industry

Current Status:

1.1 Introduction:

Tripura is a traditional tea-growing State with history of tea plantations dating back to 1916. Presently, there are 54 Tea Estates and 2755 small tea growers, producing over 83 lakh kg. of tea every year. This makes Tripura the 6th largest State among the 16 tea-producing States, after Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka & 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. 200/- per kg. Also, Tripura Tea is being supplied through Ration Shops in some areas of the State.

1.2 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 04 are in co-operative sector, 2 in public sector and 17 in private sector (two are non-functioning).

Table No: 14.15 According to a Survey of all the Tea Estates, the performance of the Tea factories during the year 2020 is as follows:

Sl no	Name of Manufacturing Unit	Made tea production 2020 calendar year (in kgs)	Made tea production 2020-21 financial year (in kgs)
1	LUDHUA TEA	109568.91	110224.91
2	LEELAGARH TEA	286425	277510
3	BASUMATI K.C.U.S.W SOCIETY	166007	166292
4	HARISHNAGAR TEA	399729	398938

5	CENTRAL TEA PROCESSING FACTORY	437762	442898
6	DURGABARI T.E. W. Co-Op. SOCIETY LTD	478280	478280
7	FATIKCHERRA TEA	84724	85186
8	HARENDRANAGAR TEA	95617	96325
9	BRAHMAKUNDA TEA	286589	288195
10	NARENDRAPUR TEA	587911	600880
11	RAMDURLABHPUR TEA	410351	421532
12	MAHABIR TEA	116597	116597
13	DHALAI TEA PROCESSING Co-op. FACTORY	200005	200005
14	MANU TEA FACTORY	2191695	2225412
15	MURTICHERRA TEA	204565	207757
16	SOVA TEA	286019	287422
17	GOLOKPUR TEA	465044	458726
18	HUPLONGCHERRA TEA	348882	356388
19	MAHESHPUR TEA	508691	509228
20	SARALA TEA FACTORY	25089	28708
21	RANIBARI TEA	469616	478217
TOTAL		8159166.91	8234720.91

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Small Tea Growers (STG):

Tea plantation by small tea growers started in Tripura in late 1980s. At present, there are about 2755 small tea growers having 1398 hectares of land under cultivation of Tea. The district-wise position is as follows:

Table No: 14.16 Details of STGs in 2020:

Sl No	District	No.	Area (HA)
1	Dhalai	685	348.684
2	North Tripura	356	175.47
3	Unakoti	1073	578.59
4	West Tripura	363	163.95
5	Gomati	0	0
6	Sepahijala	194	95.13
7	Khowai	0	0
8	South Tripura	84	36.76
Total		2755	1398.584

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

The small tea growers produced about 61.53 lakhs kg. of green leaf during 2017, which works out to about now contribute over 14% of total Green Leaf production of the State.

1.3 Recent achievements:

Tea produced in Tripura is also being exported. Average Sale price realised by Tripura Tea in auction market is about Rs. 200/- per kg. Also, Tripura Tea is being supplied through Ration Shops in some areas of the State. A Logo with brand has been launched

for Tripura Tea in the year 2018 to familiarize Tripura Tea among the domestic and international buyers.

1.4 Role/ interventions of the State Government:

The main interventions are to rejuvenate Tripura Tea sector on a holistic basis. As a part of it the problems of Tea Sector are addressed on regular basis The Tea Promotion Board, headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister is regularly reviewing the progress of Tea sector. Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd. is the sole agency of the State government look after tea related issues.

- As a part of it, DPR has been sent to NEC for modernization of two TTDC owned Tea Factories in Brahmakunda and Durgabari.
- Dhalai Tea Processing Factory, which was commissioned under guidance of the Department is running successfully after leasing out to Manuvalley Tea Estate..
- Another Tea factory has recently started operation in Panchamnagar, Kailashahar using the green leaves of the local tribal small tea growers.
- In the next year, TTDC Ltd. is planning to commission another Mini Tea factory in their own Tea garden in Machhmara, Pecharthal.
- The non-functional Tea Estate kland have been declared as Khas and soon to be rejuvenated through forming Co-operative gardens.

G) INCENTIVES & SUBSIDIES:

The Government 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 :

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.
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 Government 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).

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

State Incentives:

The State Government 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. Incentives/Subsidies under TIIPIS,2017:

B. a) State Capital Investment Subsidy @30% on Fixed Capital Investment (with additional subsidy @2.5% to ST, SC and Women Enterprises), subject to a ceiling of Rs.60 Lakhs per unit. For thrust sector units capital investment subsidy @40% on Fixed Capital Investment within the overall ceiling of Rs.70 lakhs. Wherever an enterprise is eligible for capital investment subsidy under North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017, the enterprise shall have to mandatorily apply for the subsidy under NEIDS,2017. The amount of subsidy to be provided under the clause shall stand reduced to the extent of subsidy entitlement under NEIDS, 2017.

1. Industrial Promotion Subsidy (reimbursement of GST) subject to an overall ceiling of Rs.60 Lakhs per annum per enterprise. In case of Thrust Sector Industries, the annual upper ceiling of payment of Industrial Promotion Subsidy shall be Rs. 100 Lakhs per enterprise. The aggregating limit of entitlement of an enterprise for 5 years shall not be exceed to 100% value of investment made in plant and machinery.
2. 25% Reimbursement of Power Charges (50% for all eligible industrial enterprises under various Industrial Areas of TIDCL), maximum of Rs. 12.00 Lakhs per annum per enterprise. In case of Thrust Sector industries, the maximum amount of reimbursement of power charges shall be Rs.20 Lakhs per annum per enterprise.
3. 4% Reimbursement of Interest on Term Loans maximum of Rs.3.00 Lakhs per annum. In case of Thrust Sector industries, partial reimbursement of interest paid on term loan shall be provided @ 5% with an upper ceiling to Rs.10 Lakhs per annum per enterprise.

4. Reimbursement of Standard Certification Charges/ fees/ expenses to eligible enterprises in 10 selected areas issued by National and Inter-national Bodies.
5. 20% Procurement Preference to Local industrial enterprises subject to 20% value addition.
6. 100% Exemption from the payment of Earnest Money and Security Deposits on tenders floated by the State Government/Departments/Agencies.
7. Employment Cost subsidy under Thrust Sector towards EPF and ESI contribution on employment of 20 or more persons skilled and semi-skilled workers who are domiciled of the State.
8. 100% reimbursement on fees paid for CGTMSE coverage on loans granted by Banks/ NBFCs.
9. Export Promotion Subsidy @10% on value of export of goods with ceiling of Rs.20.00 Lakhs per annum.
10. Subsidy for participation in fares and exhibition (Thrust sector only) @50% of actual expenditure for one person and transportation cost of goods for display/sale with maximum ceiling of Rs.50000/- per annum (max. of 2 fares).
11. State Transport Subsidy @10% of transportation cost incurred for movement of finished goods by rail from the railway station nearest to the location of industrial unit to the railway station nearest to the location of the buyer.

C. 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.30.00 Lakhs and Rs.25.00 Lakhs for Thrust Sector and other than thrust sector respectively subject to increase in the value of fixed capital investment by not less than 25% for the purpose of expansion of capacity/ modernization/ diversification.
- b) **Industrial Promotion Subsidy** @ 25% of GST actually paid (net of input tax) subject to the condition that the aggregate payment of subsidy from the date of commencement of production shall not exceed 100% of investment in plant and machinery.
- c) **Partial Reimbursement of Power charges** @ 15% of actual power charges paid after 5 years of operation, maximum Rs.6.00 Lakhs for enterprises with employment of 20 to 50 persons, Rs.9.00 Lakhs with employment of 51 to 100 persons and Rs.12.00 Lakhs with 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 annum after 5 years of operation. 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 Government of India. Efforts are made to hold SLC meetings regularly in order to recommend eligible cases in a timely manner.

Performance so far :

Table No: 14.17 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:
(Rs.in Lakhs)

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	128	467.81	1794.47
2019-20	145	1723.86	179	1200.95	2924.81
2020-21	47	616.86	183	682.21	1299.07
Total	1087	11675.16	1340	5734.66	17409.82

H) Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

I) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), 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 9001:2015 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 31-03-2021 was Rs. 16.16 crores. The Corporation started term-lending activities in 1984-85. TIDC has a small administrative set-up. As on 31-03-2021 total working strength was 41 only.

Table No: 14.18 Key Performance Indicators:

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actuals during			
			2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1.	Sanction	Rs. Lakhs	197.50	54.00	143.75	Nil
2.	Disbursements	Rs. Lakhs	138.30	90.36	120.34	55.19
3.	Recoveries	Rs. Lakhs	125.00	182.71	158.40	107.83
4.	<u>Infrastructure Projects:</u>					
	a) Capital Expenditure	Rs. Lakhs	5785.14	3301.37	2570.08	2322.71
	b) Revenue		740.28	683.98	737.00	679.50
5.	Cash Profits	Rs. Lakhs	379.60	340.19	167.17	119.20
6.	Share Capital from State Government	Rs. Lakhs	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Some important aspects of TIDC functioning are as follows:

- Over last 36 years (1984-85 to 2020-21), total sanctions by TIDC have been Rs. 54.25 crores, against which total disbursement has been Rs.39.12 crores and total recovery has been Rs. 44.02 crores (Principal Amount plus Interest). As on 31.03.2020 , total principal amount of Rs.10.57 crores was outstanding (Principal Amount only).
- Over last about a decade, the thrust/ focus of TIDC activities has gradually shifted to development of infrastructure Projects.
- TIDC has developed 535.73 acres infrastructure at Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area for a Growth Centre (320.80 acres), an EPIP (126.12 acres), a Rubber Park (58.81 acres), and a Food Park (30.00 acres) with an investment of Rs. 101.97 crores.
- TIDC has also developed 226.16 acres infrastructure at R.K. Nagar Industrial Area which includes a Bamboo Park (135.00 acres) , IOCL(40.00 acres) and R.K. Nagar Industrial Park (51.16 Acres) with an investment of Rs. 24.28 crores.
- As on31-03-2021, out of 130 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjungnagar Industrial area, 55 units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs. 734.69 crores (approximately) and total direct employment generated is about 2147.
- As on 31-03-2021, out of 22units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at R.K. Nagar Industrial area, 9 units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs. 106.53 crores and total direct employment generated is about 539.
- Besides the above, development of industrial infrastructure at Dukli Industrial Area (44.88 acres) with an investment of Rs. 15.00 crores is complete (except road and that is due to difficulty in land acquisition).
- As on 31-03-2021, out of 17 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Dukli Industrial area, 7 units have been set up and are functioning.
- There are 5(five) Industrial Estates at A.D.Nagar, Badharghat, Dhajanagar (Udaipur), Dharmanagar & Kumarghat , 4(four) Industrial Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC) at Dewanpassa, Sarasima, Lalchhari&Jalefa and 1(one) Industrial Park/area at Shantirbazar and Sonamukhi (Kailashahar) which are managed by TIDC Ltd.

- Infrastructure Projects are also an important source of revenue for TIDC Ltd. During 2013-14 to 2018-19, TIDC earned an amount of about Rs. 3815.21 lakhs through initial lease premium, lease rentals, agency charges etc.
- During 2019-20, TIDC earned an amount of about Rs. 553.71 lakhs through initial lease premium, lease rentals, agency charges etc. The amount is being used for maintenance and development of infrastructure, after meeting the administrative expenditure.
- TIDC Ltd. holds equity share in the ratio of 25.51% in Tripura Natural Gas Company Ltd.(TNGCL) and TNGCL is a joint venture of TIDC Ltd. (25.51%), Assam Gas Company Ltd.(25.51%) and Gail (India) Ltd. (48.985). TIDC Ltd. had invested Rs. 1 crore till FY 2018-19 and in the FY 2019-20 TIDC Ltd. has invested Rs. 6.65 crores in TNGCL and total investment in TNGCL is Rs. 7.65 crore as on 31-03-2021.

Table No: 14.19 The profit/loss (before tax) made by the Corporation during the last 5(five) years are as follows:

Financial Year	Profit/Loss (Rs. in crores)
2014-15	(16.28)*
2015-16	(5.24)*
2016-17	2.36
2017-18	3.23
2018-19	(15.47)
2019-20	122.46
2020-2021 (Provisional)	(3.81)

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

***Huge Loss due to high depreciation value of fixed assets.**

It will be pertinent to mention here that TIDC was making losses only till FY 2002-03 and cumulative loss was Rs. 553.26 lakhs . However, TIDC started making profit from FY 2003-04 onwards and cumulative loss was overcome by TIDC in the FY 2011-12.

The Corporation has declared dividend for the following Financial Year.

Table No: 14.20 Details of dividend payment to State Government:

Sl No.	Year	Amount paid (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	2004-05	12.19
2.	2008-09	14.39
3.	2010-11	16.12
4.	2011-12	16.12

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Table No: 14.21 In addition, TIDC paid an interest in the following Financial Years in respect of soft loans given by the State Government to TIDC for infrastructure projects :

Sl No.	Financial Year	Amount paid (Rs.In lakhs)
1.	2011-12	37.88
2.	2012-13	54.56
3.	2013-14	57.96
4.	2014-15	64.21
5.	2015-16	64.21
6.	2016-17	64.21
7.	2017-18	64.21

8.	2018-19	64.21
9.	2019-20	64.21
10	2020-21	64.21 (Due and will be paid soon)

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Further, TIDC is no longer availing Share Capital Support from State Government from the year 2011-12 onwards. In fact, during 2012-13, TIDC has bought back the Shares from IDBI amounting to Rs.1.63 crores at par value. Entire amount of refinance availed from IDBI/SIDBI have been repaid along with interest during FY: 2006-07. Perhaps, TIDC Ltd may be the only Development Finance Institutions in the North East to have done this.

TRIPURA SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD (TSIC)

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.67.90 crores as on 31.03.2021. As on 31.03.2021, total sanctioned staff strength was 305 and working strength was 97.

2. Key Performance Indicators:

Table No: 14.22 Some key performance indicators of TSIC are as follows:

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actual during		
			2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Provisional)
A.	<u>Turnover:</u>				
1.	Trading Activities	Rs. Lakhs	733.58	363.19	689.12
2.	Coal Distribution	Rs. Lakhs	0	0	360.62
2.	Brick Manufacturing	Rs. Lakhs	0	78.25	90.90
3.	Other Activities	Rs. Lakhs	27.96	30.34	23.36
	Total (A)	Rs. Lakhs	761.54	471.78	1,164.00
B.	<u>Other Parameters</u>				
4.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs	44.93	23.00	58.00
5.	Salaries & wages	Rs. Lakhs	644.50	472.26	506.00
6	Share Capital from State Government	Rs. Lakhs.	400.00	434.00	576.16

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 operated only one brick kiln during 2020-21 at Mainama, Dhalai Tripura.
- 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 and Brahmakunda Tea Processing Factory, Simna.

1.2 The paid-up Share Capital of TTDC was about Rs.53,80,57,500/- as on 31-03-2021. As on 31-03-2021, total sanctioned staff strength was 69 and working strength was 31. Besides this, there are about 600 workers in the Factory/ Tea Gardens owned by the Corporation.

2. Key Performance Indicators:

Table No: 14.23 Some key performance indicators of TTDC are as follows:

Sl. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1.	Green Leaf Production	Lakh Kg.	15.40	15.56	16.50	15.17
2.	Production of Made Tea	Lakh Kg.	1.72	2.98	4.02	7.34
3.	Turnover	Rs. Lakhs.	460.65	555.45	605.25	1256.53
4.	Average Sales Realisation (Made Tea)	Rs./ kg.	127	138	125.69	186.00
5.	Local Sale	Kg.	19,500	1,20,000	1,07,176	2,14,588
6.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.			(+)101.62	(+) 200.06
5.	Salaries	Rs. Lakhs.	(+)40.65	(+)182.65	223.97	215.75
7.	Share Capital from State Government	Rs. Lakhs.	199.5	205.21	300.00	350.00

So Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

2.1 Some other important aspects of TTDC functioning are as follows:

TTDC is the promotional agency for facilitating TEA industry in the entire State besides managing its own gardens and factories.

TTDC has increased the production of Made Tea of CTPF and BTPF under its control.

TTDC needs to make efforts to gradually increase the area under tea plantations.

TTDC needs to make efforts to increase production of Packaged Tea. This will give TTDC better sales realisation per kg. of Made Tea.

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 31.03.2021, total sanctioned staff strength was 1,614 and working strength was 228 only. The retirement profile of the staff shows that a large number of staff/workers (about 207) shall retire between the years 2021 to 2024.

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 Department. TJML also produces 40-50 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:

Table No: 14.24 Some key performance indicators of TJML are as follows:

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actuals during the year		
			2018-19	2019-2020	2020-21
1.	Production	MT	506.744	377.03	263.668
2.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.	96.00	72.00	52.37
3.	Salaries/ Wages	Rs. Lakhs.	3218	3097	2575
4.	Staff Strength	Nos.	448	325	228
5.	Share Capital from State Government	Rs. Lakhs.	3065	2980	2520.89

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

2.2 Some other important aspects of TJML functioning are as follows:

- The performance of TJML has remained lacklustre. The capacity utilization is about 2.89% only. The average production per day is 0.95 MT only.
- The availability of Jute/ Mesta within the State has gone down over the years. Present availability is around 50 MT per annum only. The remaining requirement has to be

met through imports from Assam at a high cost. This puts a constraint on increasing production and also increases the cost of production.

- The manufacturing activities of Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. are totally stopped from 15th March, 2021 due to shortage of manpower. It is calculated that minimum 250 skilled workers are needed to run the required numbers of jute machineries for at least 1.5.MT production per day. As on 31.03.2021 this number is 190 only. Similarly, at supervisory level, there are only 1(one) officer and 3(three) Jr. Supervisors as against requirement of 45, as a number of such officers have retired or left for alternative opportunities. Such a situation is not congenial for keeping up the production activities of the mill.

TRIPURA KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (TKVIB)

1. Activities/ Performance:

1.2 TKVIB was set up 1966 through TKVIB Act, 1966. Accordingly; the State Government releases Establishment Grant to TKVIB from State Plan. As on 31.03.2021, total sanctioned staff strength was 123 and working strength was 50. During 2020-21 up to 31-03-2021, a total amount of Rs. 360.00lakhs has been provided to the Board for payment of Establishment Grant.

1.3 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.

Table No: 14.25 Total turnover during 2020-21 (Up to 31-03-2021) was about Rs.51.66 lakhs.

Sl No	Performance in	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Spinning	2.12
2	Weaving	1.46
3	Sale of Khadi & Vi Goods	20.98
4	Sale and Supply of Woollen Blankets	27.10
Total		51.66

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

b) Implementation of PMEGP:

Table No: 14.26 TKVIB is one of the implementing agencies for PMEGP in the State:

PMEGP	SANCTIONS	DISBURSEMENT
2020-21	247 Nos.	206 Nos.

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

C) Bee Keeping Development activities: TKVIB is a implementing partner of Bee-Keeping Scheme under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) & Integrated Bee

Keeping Development Centre (IBDC) for which funds are being received through Directorate of Horticulture.

Table No: 14.27 During the Fy-2020-21, KVIB has taken up 3 (three) training programme for Bee Keeping to the below mentioned area/locality:-

Sl No	Area/ Locality	R D Block	No of beneficiaries trained
1	Tapania	Tapania R D Block	09
2	Kakraban	Kakraban R D Block	25
3	Champamurah	Bishalghar R D Block	27
	Total		61

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

After completion of the Training, Bee Boxes and other equipment were distributed free of cost.

c) OTHER ACTIVITIES.

1. Participated in the TICF 2020-21 AT Hapania.

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. The main activities of the Society have been as follows:

- Promoting Self-employment and Entrepreneurship through conduct of Awareness Generation Programmes, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs), Skill Development Programmes, Management Development Programmes (MDPs) etc.
- Preparation of Business Plan/ Project Reports at reasonable charge.
- Conducting Surveys on Business and related activities.

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. dept/agencies.

1.3 As on 31.03.2020, total sanctioned staff strength was 8 and working strength was 5 only.

1.4 The society is also working as Manpower Supplying Agency to the various Government Departments and Organizations up to 19-01-2021.

2. Key Performance Indicators:

- 2.1 The Society has done an excellent job 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 and also under Programmes sponsored by MoMSME, KVIC, JSS, ULBs, etc. During **2020-21 (as on 31/03/2021)** the Society conducted **42** Programmes, the break-up of which is as follows:

Table No.: 14.28

S. No.	Nature of Programme (with Sponsor)	No. of Programmes	No. of Trainees
1.	EDP on PMEGP (KVIC)	02	58
2.	EDP on Swavalamban (Dept. of I&C)	76	3230
3.	EDP under NSSH (MSME-NSIC)	04	101
4.	Awareness under NSSH (MSME-NSIC)	08	616
5.	EDP for SHGs (TULM- ULBs)	02	45
6.	EDP for SHGs (SANKALP- DSD)	02	48
7.	Book Keeping Training for SHGs (TULM-	13	404
8.	Skill Development Training for SHGs (TULM)	04	86
9.	Awareness under PMFME (Dept of I&C)	04	556
10.	EDA under SANKALP (Dist. Administration)	03	107
	Total	118	5251

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

The Society has conducted so far total **1325** nos. of programmes since 2003-04 to 2020-21 (as on 31-03-2021) involving total **48487** nos. of trainees.

- 2.3 The Society is also managing the funds of the Department under various Schemes like subsidy fund of Swawalamban, funds of SDI, ESDI as State society. The Society is also entrusted as State Society (Nodal Agency) for implementation of NSSH by MSME and STRIVE by MoSDE, Government of India.

2.4

b. HANDLOOM, HANDICRAFTS & SERICULTURE

HANDLOOM:

In Tripura there are 1,37,440 nos. Handloom weavers as per the National Handloom Census conducted by the Government of India. 22,500 nos. weavers are in 61 nos. of Handloom Clusters. Out of 61 nos. Handloom Clusters 17 nos. in West Tripura District, 07 in Khowai District, 09 in Sepahijala District, 07 in Gomoti District, 08 in South District, 05 in Dhalai District, 04 in Unakoti District and 04 in North District. The State Tripura has some unique traditional design and arts in Handloom Textiles. These earliest skillful arts have its own place of pride, even today these arts are survived despite of all odds. The Handloom Industry plays a dominant role in the economic

development of rural people of Tripura. Handloom weaving in Tripura may be classified into two broad sectors.

- **Commercial Weavers:** The Bengali weavers are the main commercial weavers of the State. The weavers are used to weave handloom Fabrics likes Silk Saree, Acrylic Shirting, Bed cover, Bedsheet, Gamcha, Lungi, Naga Types of Shawl, Ladies Scarf, Gauge & Bandages etc. The Manipuri Community is also mostly weaving their fabric in commercial manner.
- **Domestic or non-commercial weaver:** The tribal women weave their fabrics for domestic or ritual purpose. The Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture has taken Efforts to bring the weavers for commercial weaving so that they can generate some income to increase their livelihood for last few years. The Government has extended various supports and provides backward—forward linkage to the weavers by State Plan Scheme and Centrally Sponsored Project/ Schemes for upliftment of socio-economic 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 Bina Yojana – (PMJJBY):-** This is a welfare Scheme for providing general Insurance to the weaver. During the year 2020-21, 1380 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 2020-21, 3 nos. National Level Handloom Expo under North Eastern Region Textile promotion Scheme have been organized by the THHDC at Amarpur, Gomoti District, Agartala & New Delhi.
3. **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-2020- 21, total 140 nos. weavers have been trained on weaving of fabrics on Frame loom. The training have been organised at Asharambari, Champahour, Ganki,

Gournagar & Padmabil Handloom Cluster under BADP, and at Machmara, Unakoti District and Amarpur, Gomati District under State Plan Scheme.

HANDICRAFTS:

Tripura's handicrafts have a rich cultural heritage and tradition. Large varieties of artifacts, unique in design are handcrafted by the indigenous people all over the State. The items are mostly made up of bamboo and cane and considered to be one of the best in the country for exquisite designs, and artistic appeal. Handicrafts items produced by the artisans are in high demand in domestic and international market. At present, there are 19 handicrafts cluster in the State.

For the development of Handicrafts sector of the State, several programmes has been initiated. The prominent ones are as follows:

i. Skill Up-gradation training programme:

The Department is continuously up-grading the skills of artisans through training programme by development of new designs, techniques and production of niche items as per the market demand. During 2020-21, 200 beneficiaries have been provided skill up-gradation training for production of quality and value added products.

ii. Providing Working Capital:

The Department has provided grants-in-aid of Rs.12.33 lakhs to 10 Co- operative Societies in Handicrafts clusters. The fund is utilized as working capital by the handicrafts artisans associated with the clusters.

iii. Infrastructure Development Projects:

Development of infrastructure for production and marketing of handicrafts products is one of the major functions of the Directorate. Towards these objective, the State Government has established Urban Haat at Agartala with the aim to establish a marketing platform by creating an urban recreational Hub. Project is already completed and fairs/exhibitions being held regularly. Besides, Development of THHDC Complex (2nd phase) at a cost of Rs.6.90 crores is under progress and likely to be completed within 2021. Also, new initiatives like setting-up of Fabric Jewellery Unit, up gradation of Common Facility Centre (CFC) and Handicrafts Cottage Industry has been taken up with financial assistance from Bamboo Mission.

SERICULTURE:

Tripura is a promising State in Mulberry Sericulture in the North-East region. It has got a plenty opportunities to create self-employment in the households of rural areas. The marginal or small farmers those are having 1 acre flat/ table land can easily earn about Rs.50,000 to Rs.60,000 per annum. To boost up the income of the farmers and to sustain the sericulture activities amongst the rural people cluster approach is introduced. Presently, 21 Sericulture Clusters are functioning in 8

District. About 14,500 families are involved with sericulture scheme of which about 95% are women folk.

Table: 14.29 The achievement for 2020-21 in respect of new beneficiary coverage, area of plantations and cocoon production is Stated below:

Year	Beneficiary	Mulberry Plantation	Cocoon production	Raw silk production
2020-21	1526 nos.	720.2 acres	40.2 MT	3.6 MT

Source: HHS , Tripura.

Value of cocoons and Silk fabric: Total cocoon production for 2020-21 is 40.2 MT. The value of Cocoons comes to Rs.112.00 lakh which directly earned by beneficiaries conducting 5 crops and 3.6 MT raw Silk utilized for production of Silk fabrics which worth about Rs. 252.00lakh.

State Plan Schemes: State Plan Schemes are meant for to supplement the efforts being made under the Central Schemes. Total budget provision for 2020-21 was Rs.23.95 lakh out of which Rs.20.76 lakh was received and expenditure incurred Rs.20.76 lakh. The fund mainly utilized for providing support to beneficiaries for purchase of planting materials, plant protection components, organizing awareness programmes, renovation of office buildings, stipend for training through 11 Mulberry Rearers Societies and development of Sericulture in TTAADC areas.

Implementation of Sericulture Scheme through MGNREGA: During 2020-21, total 322 acres plantation was raised under MGNREGA and 677 beneficiaries have been benefited. Total an amount of Rs. 235.73 lakhs was utilized.

Implementation of Centrally Sector Scheme (CSS):

Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project for Sepahijala District (IBSDP) under NERTPS: The project IBSDP Sepahijala District was sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India during 2019-20. Total project cost is Rs.31. 11 Crores out of which Rs.12.37 Crores is released for plantation development, construction of rearing house Kissan nursery and training for field functionaries and beneficiaries.

C. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN TRIPURA:

1. 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 to leverage ICT for the State’s overall Development. 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.



The DIT has undertaken various projects/initiatives to materialize the objective and vision set forth by the Government through the adoption of ICT tools. Since its inception, DIT has been framing policy, planning, implementing and monitoring of Information &

Communication Technologies and e-Governance projects etc. in Tripura. The achievements of the projects/initiatives undertaken during the financial year 2020-21 are given below:

2. Digital Connectivity status across the State:

Under SWAN (State Wide Area Network) coverage, all DMs, SDMs and BDOs offices were initially connected through 02 Mbps leased lines. However, in view of increase in usage of the network, the bandwidth has been upgraded to 4/10 Mbps depending on the requirement. As on date, total 84 SWAN Point of Presences (PoP) has been setup to connect SHQ, All DMs, all SDMs, all BDOs through SWAN. Bandwidth up- gradation to 4/10 Mbps in 68 SWAN PoPs (SDHQs, BHQs) completed. Further, it has been planned to replace old equipment at all SWAN PoPs and necessary work is in progress.

Under **Horizontal Extension of SWAN (HSWAN)** project around 407 no. of offices have already been connected for providing data, voice and video services through RF (Radio Frequency), OFC (Optical fiber cable) and Ethernet Technology and last financial year about 25 offices have been connected under HSWAN.

BharatNet (earlier NOFN) is being implemented by Bharat Broadband Network Ltd. (BBNL), a Government 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). Out of 1178 GPs/VCs in the State, 707 GPs/VCs (including pilot) have been commissioned under BharatNet.

3. Tripura State Data Centre (TSDC):

TSDC established in December 2010, provides data centre service to different Departments/Organizations for hosting, running and storing their applications, etc. for delivering services to citizens. TSDC has implemented Cloud Technology solution in 2016 calendar year and started offering Cloud services to State Departments. Around 105 websites and 62 applications are hosted in TSDC. Work is in progress to shift TSDC to new Data Center at IT Bhawan.

4. 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, 46 services are operational under e-District online platform out of which 22 nos. services are onboarded in the year 2020-21. e-District services are integrated with Digital Signature (DSC), SMS gateway, email gateway, payment gateway, CSC, CSC wallet, UMANG, DigiLocker etc. Work is in progress to on-board more services.

e-Office: e-Office is one of the Mission Mode Project under the flagship Digital India (DI) programme. This application is launched with a vision to achieve a simplified, responsive, effective and transparent working of all government offices. The implementation of e-Office has been completed in 15 Departments/Directorates/Offices in the State so far. At present, the Departments/Offices are mostly using File tracking module and few departments using File Management System. Work is progress to on board more departments/offices in the coming years.

Software and Application Development: Development of Websites/Software /applications is one of the key functions of this Directorate. DIT has developed about 100 websites and 17 applications of various Departments/Organisations of the State. More numbers of development of websites and applications are also in progress.

Capacity Building: Government of India (GoI) is providing support for Capacity Building (CB) to the States for building their own capabilities. Different Training Programmes is being conducted under this project for capacity building of Government Employees. Under this scheme, specialized trainings are imparted to the government officials every year in various sectors like Information Security, DPR/ RFP Preparation, Project Management, e-Office, Digital Payment and also in the field of emerging technologies. In the financial year 2020-21, about 200 government officials were imparted training in e-Office.

Common Service Center (CSC): To empower the rural community and catalyze social changes through ICT and to deliver the services at their doorstep Government of India launched a CSC (Common Service Centre) programme in 2006. In the State, there are 1060 CSCs operational at present. These CSCs are being run by Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE) . These CSCs are supported by CSC SPV. Work is in progress to deliver more citizens centric services of different departments through these CSCs and also cover all 1178 GPs/VCs.

5. Software Technology Park:

With a view to promote the IT/ITeS industries in the State and create employment avenues for the IT educated youths, the Government of Tripura is incentivizing the IT/ITeS promotional schemes for promoting STPI (Software Technology Park, India) within the State. 2 (two) STPs has been setup in Tripura; one is at IT Bhavan Indranagar and another at Lichubagan Market Complex. Both STPs are providing business incubation facilities for IT/ITeS, BPO and KPO enterprise development by facilitating infrastructural support. It also provides high-speed internet connection, 24 X 7 powers supply and other basic facilities to attract the IT entrepreneur. Currently, 4 (four) IT Companies with about 52 employees are working in STP Indranagar.

6. New Initiatives:

Grants for Smart Phones: The State Government has provided a grant of Rs.5000/- each to final year college Students under **Mukhyamantri Yuba Yogayog Yojana** to empower them digitally. Total 8,893 final year college students of 39 Colleges/Institutes/ Tripura University from across the State applied for the scheme. Out of 8893 applicants, 7274 applications have been approved in the National Scholarship Portal as per the eligibility criteria and payment was made to 7274 students during the financial year 2020-21.

Implementation of Start-up policy: With a vision to create support ecosystem for setting up of IT Start-up industries in the State and thereby encouraging the youth of the Tripura to become entrepreneur and create employment avenues, the State Government has framed and notified Tripura IT/ITeS Start-up scheme-2019. Further, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been published in the websites for disbursement of Incentive under IT/ITeS Start-Up Scheme, 2019. Applications in the prescribed format have been received from 5 Start-ups during the financial year 2020-21. 3 Start-Ups have been approved and incentives of Rs.1.5 lakh each have already been disbursed. Besides, webinar has been conducted at regular interval with the students of NIT, TIT, ICFAI University along with local entrepreneurs and NASSCOM. With this Plan, the Government hopes to accelerate spreading of the Start-up movement.

d. INFORMATION & CULTURAL AFFAIRS:

The Information & 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 a part of this Department and in 2013 Tourism has been bifurcated into a separate Department.

Mandate :

The mandate of the Department is twofold. One is to provide clear and precise information to the people, in regard to policies, public welfare decisions, schemes of the Government and other departmental activities. This is done through Publications, Short Films, News Papers, Advertisements, Press releases, Feature etc. To ensure the maximum reach, the other mandate of the Department is to preserve, propagate and promote the diverse aspects of rich culture of Tripura. This is done through organization of various cultural programmes, cultural exchanges, theme based festivals etc.

Organizational set up:

To implement the above mentioned mandate, the Department is primarily divided into two wings, Information and Cultural Affairs. News Bureau, Advertisement, Publication, Distribution, Photography etc. are part of Information Wing. The Cultural Affairs wing consists of Culture, Art & Exhibition. The management of different auditoriums like Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan, Nazarul kalakshetra and Muktheadhara is done 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 Director, 2 (Two) Deputy Directors, 4(Four) Assistant Directors, 2(Two)Senior Information Officer. Also there are Information Cultural Officer and other officers and staff who work for the smooth functioning of the Directorate.

At the field level, there are 8 District Offices and 23 Sub-Division Offices. Apart from this, there are 8 nos. Information-Cum-Facilitation Centre and 371 nos. of 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 organizing various Festivals and Fairs, Street Drama, Workshops, Seminars and so on in which Loka Ranjan Sakhas and local cultural organizations play a vital role. This Section coordinates with Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), National School of Drama (NSD), North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC).

Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Ministry of Culture etc. to promote and organize various cultural exchange programmes.

The Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan, Nazarul Kalakshetra and Muktheadhara Auditorium run under the Society namely, “Management for Society of Cultural Complexes” under ICA Department are also managed by this Section.

Table No : 14.30

Sl. No.	Indicator	2020-21
1	Cultural Programme	348 nos.
2	Fair & Festivals	24 nos.
3	Cultural Workshop	13 nos.

4	Book Fair	1 no.
5	Exhibition	14 nos.
6	Sending of Cultural troupes for outside Tripura	1 no.

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

News Bureau: News Bureau deals with press releases, news briefs and press conference, covering Government programme etc. In order to assist the News Bureau, a Press Cell is functioning in the Secretary Building to cover all news and programme held at the Secretariat. The In-Charge officer, Press Cell also acts as the Information Officer to the Chief Minister.

Table No : 14.31

Sl. No.	Indicator	2020-21
1.	Press Releases	4642 nos.
2.	Press Round up	720 nos.
3.	Features / Success Stories	42 nos.
4.	Video Coverage	110 nos.
5.	Photo Coverage	439 nos.
6.	Training programme with Media Person	Nil
7.	National Press Day	Nil

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

Facebook and Twitter account of the Department and Districts have been activated for instant dissemination of information regarding various activities of ICA Department.

Advertisement: Advertisement Section deals with the release of classified and display advertisements. It receives requisition of advertisement from various Departments, Districts and as per the requirement forwards it of 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 Journalists Welfare Fund and Pension Scheme. At present, there are 63 enlisted newspapers of which 2 are in 'A' Category, 13 in 'B' category, 9 in 'C' category (Daily), 38 in C category (weekly papers), 1 in "c" category Fortnight and 14 nos. enlisted Cable Channels and 7 nos. enlisted websites.

Table No : 14.32

Sl. No.	Indicator	2020-21
1	Display advertisement	1744 nos.
2	Classified advertisement	3521 nos.

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

A. The Government has decided to increase the pension for retired journalists from Rs.1000/- to Rs.10,000/- 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 Rs. 2,00,000/- only under the Tripura Working Journalists Welfare Scheme, 2000 was given in favour of Biswajit Sharma, Journalist, Tripura Times for better treatment.

Publication: This unit is responsible for publishing newspapers/ periodicals including publicity materials. Monthly publications like Natun Tripura and Tripura Sambad in Bengali

language, Tripura Koktoon in Kokborok, Tripura Sadak in Chakma language, Tripura Che (Manipuri), Tripura Che (Bishnupriya) and Tripura Today in English are being brought out by this section. Various folders on the occasions like Kharchi Puja, Statehood Day etc. are also published by this section.

- a. E-sambad is a daily news bulletin brought out by the Department that highlights required upto date all major activities happening in the State. It is uploaded on the departmental website. Initially this news bulletin was in Bengali, it has been introduced in English and shortly it will be introduced in Kokborok.
- b. Leaflets on Hon'ble Chief Minister's appeal to the senior Citizens of the State i/c/w COVID-19.
- c. Leaflets on Directives of Health Department to the Home Quarantined families i/c/w COVID-19.
- d. Publication of 2 nos. (In Bengali and Kokbrok) leaflets of Hon'ble Prime Minister address to the citizen of India i/c/w achievement of 1 (One) year of the Central Government.
- e. Booklet on the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Speech delivered on 15th August.
- f. Hon'ble Chief Minister letter appealing to the Professor, College faculties and Head Master/Mistress to aware the student about COVID-19 .
- g. Flexes during Durga Puja for awareness programme.
- h. Printing of Stickers related to awareness campaign on COVID-19.
- i. Leaflet on Awareness Campaign for COVID-19.
- j. Printing of Folder i/c/w Statehood Day.
- k. Folder on completion of 2 and Half years achievement of Government of Tripura.
- l. Publication of literary magazine "Gomati" " on Agartala Book Fair.
- m. Publication of "Souvenir" on Agartala Book Fair.
- n. Folder on completion of 3 years achievement of Government of Tripura.
- o. Leaflets on Hon'ble Chief Minister's appeal to the senior citizens regarding awareness of COVID-19 vaccination.

Rural Publicity :

This Section through various media like information cum Facilitation Centers, Lok Ranjan Sakhas, Readers Corners, takes the policies and welfare decisions of the State to the rural people.

Table No: 14.33

Sl.No	Indicator	2020-21
1	Lok Ranjan Sakhas	371 nos.
2	Information cum Facilitation Centre	8 nos.
3	Group talk / Group meeting Organized	2022 nos.
4	Seminar / Meeting Organized	148 nos.
5	Meeting of Zilla Parishad /Panchayat Samitee Organized	566 nos.
6	Fortnightly Confidential Public Reaction Report Communication	170 nos.
7	Special Camp Organized	268 nos.
8	Readers Corner (Patha Chakra)	21 nos.

Source: ICA Department, Tripura.

Distribution: This unit is responsible for distribution of Government Newsletters, Books, Booklets, Folders, Leaflets, Pamphlets and other publications among the media, institutions

and common people throughout the State. Also Newspapers are supplied to the members of the State Council of Ministers and Senior Officials.

Photography: The Photography Section has 5 nos. Photographers (among them 2 Photographers are attached to press Cell (Civil Secretariat) and 1 Developer. This Section is required for various occasions like inauguration of projects, official functions, election related matters, developmental activities, sports and cultural events etc. to the local & outside newspapers.

Research & Reference Library: The Research & Reference Library is an integral part of the Department. This Library was established in 1974-75. A large number of books on different subjects ranging from literature, languages, tourism, culture religion, folk culture and various editions of different local and national newspapers have been preserved in this Library since – 1978.

Initiative taken / Planned

a) Application invited for Policy for Screening and Empanelment of Cultural Artist / Organization for maintenance of a database in the Department of ICA. The last date of application received extended up to 31st March, 2021. Total 4371 nos. of applications has been received for empanelment. The process is in progress.

b) ICA Department has organized Statehood Day Award Giving Ceremony held on 21st January, 2021 at Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan, Agartala, 5 (Five) nos. Civil Award for extra ordinary contribution in various field and 10 nos. Statehood Day Awards also given for the year.

c) ICA Department has provided financial assistance among the 1289 nos. cultural artistes @Rs.1,000/- each from all over the State during COVID-19 Pandemic. Total amount of Rs.12,89,000/- (Rupees twelve lakh eighty nine thousand) only incurred as received from CM's Relief Fund.

d) ICA Department has been organizing India's 75 years of Independence "Azadika Amrit Mahotsav" India @75 Calendar programme for 3 month from June to August as approved by the State Government and circulated to concerned District and Department to take necessary action.

e) A Regional Centre of Lalit Kala Academy to be set up at Nazrul Kalashetras, Agartala. On 12th November, 2018 Lalit Kala Academy & Government of Tripura jointly laid foundation stone for setting up of the Regional Centre. State Government handed over a land to Lalit Kala Academy measuring 0.2522 acres at Nazrual Kalakshetra on January, 2021.

e. TRIPURA TOURISM :

Introduction: Tripura has a rich variety of tourist attractions consisting of archaeological monuments, water bodies, temples, mosques and Buddhist Stupas of religious significance, forest and wild life besides a rich cultural diversity. Government has taken a comprehensive plan for promotion of tourism in the State, which includes inter alia accommodation facilities, improving the existing infrastructure to develop major tourist destination, developing of communication network and strengthening the skills of the manpower engaged in this sector. Major tourist destinations such as Agartala, Sepahijala, Neermahal, Udaipur, Chabimura, Dumboor Lake, Ambassa, Baramura are targeted to be provided better tourist facilities under **Swadesh Darshan-I**. Apart from Tourist Destinations at Saniya Waterfalls under Saikarbari, Jampui Hills Unakoti, Bharat Bangla Moitree Udyan, Chottakhola, Sahid Dhananjoy Smiti Eco- Park, Avangcherra and Boxonagar etc. have been identified for coverage under second phase of **Swadesh Darshan scheme -II** and the development work under progress.



2. Key Tourism Products:

- **Archaeological Sites:**
 - Unakoti, Pilak, Boxanagar, Chhabimura, Bhubaneswari Temple.
- **Eco-tourism Sites:**
 - Sepahijala wild life Sanctuary, Trishna, Rowa, Baramura Eco –Park, Jampui Hills, and Tepania Eco parks etc.
- **Religious Sites:**
 - Tripurasundari Temple, Jagannath Temple, Umamaheswar Temple, Kasba Kalibari, Benuban Vihar, Gedu Mia’s Mosque, Mahamuni Pagoda, Mariamnagar Church etc.
- **Heritage Sites:**
 - Ujjayanta Palace, Agartal; Neermahal Palace, Melaghar; Old Rajbari, Udaipur.
- **Rural Tourism Sites:**
 - Durgabari, Debipur, Kalapania and Banabithi,
- **Adventure Tourism sites (Planned):**
 - Damboor Lake, Rudrasagar Lake, Jampui Hills, Chhabimura.
- **Home Stay Sites (Planned):**
 - Jampui Hills under North Tripura, Darchoi under Unakoti , Debbari under Gomati District.

3. Major achievements of Tripura Tourism during last two years:

Tourism Department has taken many **Policy level initiatives** to promote tourism in the State. These are as follows:

- a. Tripura Tourism Policy 2020-25, was introduced in the State in February 2020. This details the mission and vision of tourism in the State, details the priorities of State in promoting tourism and also provides a suitable system for promoting public private partnerships (PPP) in Tripura.

- b. To provide better experience to tourists, a decision has been taken to allow the tourism department assets to be managed in PPP mode. Accordingly Sagar Mahal Tourist lodge was leased out to Hotel Polo Towers.
- c. **External Aid Projects in Tourism department:** The Department has sent a proposal to Asian Development Bank through State Government, for an amount of Rs.500 Cr, to develop the tourism infrastructure in the State. This has been considered and project readiness finance has been approved.
- d. **Paryatan Sahayak Prakalp**, an interest subvention scheme to promote entrepreneurship in tourism sector has been introduced. The applicant can avail an loan up to Rs. 5.00 lakh for any tourism related projects from banks. The interest on the loan up to 8%, will be borne by the State Government. So far 101 nos. applications are recommended for sanction of loan.

4. Tourist Friendly Initiatives:- For tourists, the experience is what matters.

Hence many steps were taken to improve the tourist stay in Tripura. These are as follows:

- a. **Audio-Guide service** has been introduced at Ujjayanta Palace & Neermahal which has become quite popular among the Tourists.
- b. **Tourist Information Centre (TIC)** inaugurated in Guwahati Airport and Integrated Check Post Akahura, Agartala for providing better service to the tourist.
- c. **Replica of Matabari and Neermahal** has been set up at Agartala Airport which has become a major attraction for the tourist.
- d. **Guide Service** have been introduced from MBB Airport for the benefit of tourist.
- e. Three (3) Nos. of **New Packages** have been introduced for providing better facilities to the tourist. These are: (a) one day tour - Sepahijala – Matabari –Neermahal (b) one day tour - Agartala – Baramura – Khumulwng (c) Weekend Package to Chabimura.
- f. **Battery Operated vehicles (BOV)** are introduced at different tourist destinations (Ujjayanta Palace, Akhura Check Post, Sepahijala Wild Life Sanctuary, Tepania Eco –Park, New Secretariat complex) of the State for providing better tourist facility.
- g. **Floating Jetty** have been commissioned at Neermahal, Chabimura and Doombur as a part of Modernization of the Tourist locations.
- h. **A Child Care Room** has been introduced in Neermahal for providing better facilities to the visiting tourists.
- i) **16 nos. Log hut** were introduced in different tourist spots for tourist attraction (Ambasha Eco-park - 03, Barmura Eco-Park - 05, Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary- 05, Tepania Eco–Park - 03
- j) **Water Scooter** has been introduced at Doombour Lake to provide better service to the visiting tourists. And also introduced **Speed boats** are Chabimura Doombur and Kalapania Lake for visiting tourists.
- l. Construction of a new Cafeteria namely “**Salka**”at Rung Thung Eco-park, Pathaliaghat under Sepahijala District, has been inaugurated.

5. Tourism Promotion Events and activities:

- a. **Bharat-Bangla Paryatan Utsav** has been celebrated on 20-21 Feb, 2020 at Ujjayanta Palace. Artists, Journalists, Travel & Tour Operators, Travel Bloggers of India and Bangladesh from both the Countries Participated in the Festival which made it a grand success.

b. Week end Cultural program has been introduced at **Neermahal Palace** to enhance tourist attraction.

c. Advertisement with the major tourist locations of Tripura has been started at **Imphal Airport and Kolkata airports**.

6. Capacity Building :

a. Skill Development training have been arranged in different Trades related to hospitality and tourism sector. Total 201 Youths are already trained in Multi Cuisine Cook, House-keeping, and Front office Assistance, Food & Beverage service etc. with the help of Skill development Directorate.

b. District Wise Guide Training has been conducted and so far 87 Nos. Guides are trained for providing better professional service to the visiting tourists.

c. An exposure tour have been arranged to Sikkim with 10 Nos. of potential entrepreneurs **for Home Stay**.

d. Department has conducted **Capacity building** and Sensitization programme for Tour Operators and Cab drivers.

Table No : 14.34 The details of Tourist flows are as follows :

Year	No. of tourist visited		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2017 -18	4,03,394	80,094	4,83,488
2018-19	4,16,860	1,12,955	5,29,815
2019 -20	4,31,142	1,54,993	5,86,135
2020-21	74,344	01	74,345

Source: Tourism Department, Tripura.

8. Action Plan:

a. Rope way Project: Ropeway of length **1.17 Km** with two stations, one at Udaipur Railway Station and another at Mata Bari Tripura Sundari Temple is being planned to attract more tourists in Matabari.

b. Development of Way side amenities all along the National High way. The potential sites have been identified in consultation with PWD-NH Dept. and way side amenities including cafeteria, wash room and souvenir shops will be developed in PPP mode.

c. A comprehensive Master plan for development of Matabari has been undertaken by the Tourism Department. 51 Shakti Pith would be constructed at Udaipur. DPR for development of Pilgrims Destinations under '**PRASAD**' Scheme has been sanctioned an amount of Rs.3780.00 Lakh by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

d. A proposal has been sent to **NEC** for sanction of fund for development of Six Lakes in Udaipur, Gomati District, Neermahal & Rudrasagar, Melaghar under Shepahijala District and Tea Tourism comprising Durgabari (west Tripura District) and Ludhua Tea Estate (South Tripura District).

8. Tripura Tourism At A Glance:

- Number of Tourist Lodge = 31
- Number of Tourist Lodge run by TTDCL = 14
- Number of Tourist Information Centre = 06
- Number of Cafeteria = 13

- Number of Museum = 02
- Number of Tourist spot (State Government approved) = 25
- Number of Rural Tourism spot = 04
- Number of Tourist Cottage = 09
- Number of Log hut = 16
- Tourist Booking Centre = 02
- Internet Connectivity in Tourist Lodge = 07
- Wi-Fi facility in Tourist Lodge = 02
- Registered Tour Operator/ Travel Agent = 40

9. Category of Rooms:

- ❑ Total nos. of Beds under TTDCL runs Tourist Lodges: **430 nos.**
- ❑ AC Suit Rooms: **10 nos.**
- ❑ AC Double Rooms: **76 nos.**
- ❑ Double Deluxe Rooms: **05 nos.**
- ❑ AC Single: **02 nos.**
- ❑ Non AC double: **47**
- ❑ 3 Bedded Non Ac: **15 nos.**
- ❑ Dormitory Rooms: **12 nos.**

10. Transport Facilities:

- ❑ A.C Cab: 3 nos. Mahindra Scorpio, 2 nos. Tata Sumo (Grande & Victa) and 1 no. Toyota Innova.
- ❑ A.C Coach: 2 nos. SML ISUZU mini bus.

Table : 14.35 Package & conducted Tours of TTDCL:

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 – 2 nos.	1 day

Source: Tourism Department, Tripura.

Table: 14.36 Recognized important tourist spot in Tripura are 25 Nos.

Sl.No	Name of the Tourist spot	Name of the Sub - Division	Name of the District
1.	Chaturdash Debata Bari (Temple of 14 Gods)	Sadar	West
2.	Maharaja Bir Bikram College	Sadar	West
3.	Ujjayanta Palace	Sadar	West
4.	Brahmakunda	Mohanpur	West
5.	Jagannath Mandir	Sadar	West
6.	Benuban Bihar	Sadar	West
7.	Banabithi	Khowai	Khowai
8.	Baramura Eco Park	Teliamura	Khowai

9.	Sipahijala,	Bishalgarh	Sipahijala
10.	Kamalasagar	Bishalgarh	Sipahijala
11.	Neermahal Palace	Sonamura	Sipahijala
12.	Tripureswari Mandir	Udaipur	Gomati
13.	Bhubeneswari Mandir	Udaipur	Gomati
14.	Tepania Eco Park	Udaipur	Gomati
15.	Chabimura	Amarpur	Gomati
16.	Pilak	Santirbazar	South
17.	Trishna Wild Life Sanctuary	Belonia	South
18.	Mahamuni Pagoda	Sabroom	South
19.	Kalapania Nature Park	Sabroom	South
20.	Unakoti	Kailashahar,	Unakoti
21.	Jampui Hill	Kanchanpur	North
22.	Gedu Mia Mosque	Sadar	West
23.	Damboor lake	Gandacharra	Dhalai
24.	Boxanagar	Sonamura	Sipahijala
25.	Saibaba Temple	Sadar	West

Source: Tourism Department, Tripura.

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 fertilizer 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.

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.

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.

EDUCATION

a. SCHOOL EDUCATION:

Prosperity of a society or a nation is hardly possible without development of its human resource. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world as a whole. That is why the State Government has given highest priority to education in its agenda for development programme.



The vision of the department is to developing schools as participative learning organizations to improve quality of education for building a value-based society. To fulfil the vision, the School Education Department fixed a mission to develop schools as a participative learning organizations to improve quality of education. Directorate of Elementary Education, Directorate of Secondary Education, Directorate of Kokborok & Other Minority Languages, SCERT & Tripura Board of Secondary Education are contributing their scienceer efforts to achieve the goal by introducing Comprehensive Learning Enhancement Programme, framing dynamic syllabus, new examination system, training of in-service teachers, taking digital initiatives, introducing vocational education, appointing of qualified teachers etc. Further, so many developing programme for improvement of quality of education are being implemented through Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day-Meal & State Literacy Programme.

- ▶ There are 4,934 schools (including Madrasa) in the State in 2020-21 with 1,630 schools managed by TTAADC.
- ▶ 4,25,345 students of Primary and Upper Primary have been benefited under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme during 2020-21.
- ▶ There are 7,06,003 student enrolment (including Madrasa) in the State during 2020-21 with 55,187 enrolment in TTAADC managed schools.
- ▶ There are 53,305 student enrolment in General Degree College during 2020-21, out of which 26,063 are girls and 27,242 are boys.

Achievement of Education (School) Department in 2020-21

01. Shifting of schools from TBSE to CBSE :- Government of Tripura had switchover 09 more English Medium Schools from TBSE to CBSE in **2020-21** .As a result total 29 English Medium School had switchover from TBSE to CBSE in last two years.

02. NUTAN DISHA :-Nutan Disha—a comprehensive Learning Enhancement Programme for students of class III to VIII was launched in 2019-20 . In 2019-20 the basic language and arithmetical skill of all the students of III-VIII was increased under this programme and a sizeable number of Schools declared as Non Reader Free Schools.

In **2020-21** Interim Assessment started to assess the learning level of the students of class III-IX after closure of school for a prolonged period from 8th February, 2021 to 13th February, 2021. With a view to discuss allied issues and outcomes of such interim assessment a Parent Teachers meeting has been organised on 14th February, 2021. In the Interim Assessment 63% found able to read and 38% to do division. To overcome such a loss, a 100 days mission was initiated under `Nutan Disha 2.0'. But duo to resurgence of COVID-19 Pandemic Situation the process planned could not accomplish.

03. Conduction of Neighbourhood Classes during School Closure Period Pertaining to Covid-19 Pandemic :- Due to COVID-19 Pandemic Situation the Schools of the State were closed since 17th March, **2020** and got reopened in January, **2021**. Again due to resurgence of COVID-19 Pandemic situation in **2nd** Phase, the Schools of the State again closed since last fortnight of April, **2021** to till date.

A survey in rural and tribal areas carried out by Education Department which revealed that only approximately 35% of the students had access to a smart device and internet availability. Thus emerged the concept of neighbourhood **classes** were conceived. To implement the programme Groups were formed consisting of not more than 5 students of a class and from the same locality. Teacher went to localities for taking classes on notified reduced syllabus to take 2(two) classes a day with duration of 1.5 to **2** hours . Weekly Target of classes was fixed at each level e.g. 10 hours at Primary level (I-V) ; **12** hours at Upper Primary Level (W-WII) and 15 hours at Secondary Level (IX-XII) . Each Teacher provided fund for procurement of TLM.

Neighbourhood Classes were conducted in open spaces only ensuring all the Stated **safety measures**. Classes conducted under the open shed, varandah etc. maintaining social distancing. All students and teachers were directed to compulsorily wear protective masks and to wash with soap, / sanitize hands at regular intervals. No Child with fever or illness allowed to attend the classes and consent of parents made mandatory to attend such classes All the HM were requested to visit the classes and with sharing of photographs in Whats App group along with linking of particulars of students & assigned teacher in the Shiksha Darpan App of the State government, while DEO/ IS /Academic Leaders entrusted to monitor the activities.

Neighbourhood classes were first started from **20-08-2020**, but due to increasing COVID-19cases suspended after few weeks only. In last week of

September, 2020 Neighbourhood classes for Elementary level resumed subject to unanimous decision taken by the SMC in consultation with the local elected representatives.

04. Ektu Khelo Ektu Padho:- Natun Disha Cell of Directorate of Elementary Education's started 'Ektu khelo Ektu Padho' Intervention on 25th June, 2020 specially for Elementary Students of the State. It is an Intervention specially designed for learning through Text SMS and WhatsApp Videos during the Covid-19 pandemic situation via SMS / WhatsApp via Smart or Normal keypad cell phone. This Intervention was very much helpful in this lockdown period.

The Objectives of the programme is to support the students to build their reading and writing skills, establish a regular communication between students and teachers since schools were closed down, build communication with parents as well as the community in order to understand the effect of Covid-19 pandemic situation, keep students mentally occupied with fun learning activities so that they can learn easily as well as enjoy during the lockdown period, engage students in educational tasks on daily basis, create awareness about technology based learning among parents. As a result Department can Engaging all the teachers in this program, connecting with all the elementary level students of the State, build up a strong communication channel of Students/Parents — Teachers—HM/TIC— KRP/BRP/CRP—IS—AC—DEO-Directorate, enabling a continuous learning process even in Covid-19 Pandemic situation, so as to ensure that every child is learning well.

05. Development of Pre-primary Curriculum:- SCERT developed curriculum for the pre-primary stage for Nursery, KG-I, KG-II following the guidelines of NEP-2020 for 03 years instead of earlier 02 years. While preparing the curriculum, SCERT maintained proximity with the pre-school curriculum developed by NCERT in 2019. The documents are also based on the development of appropriate approaches and define the vital role of pre-school teachers and parents for the achievement of early learning outcomes. SCERT, Tripura also developed Teachers' Handbook, Weekly lesson Plan for the students of Nursery, KG-I, KG-II. The books are being developed both in English and Bengali. 32 (Thirty-two) KRPs are also trained on transaction of the aforesaid curriculum.

06. Conversion of Bengali Medium schools in to English Medium schools:- To extend the benefits of English Medium Schools the students of far-flung areas total 34 no. Bengali Medium Schools (under School Education & Grant-in-aid) has been converted into English Medium.

07. Reform in TBSE Examination system : Pass marks raised from 30 to 33 marks . Facilities for Divyang and sports persons - Additional time of 1 hour for every three hours of duration w.e.f. 2020. Facility for Sports participation for National level sports candidate failing to fill up forms in due time - Will be allowed to submit forms beyond due date. Facility for Sports participation for International level sports candidate failing to appear in Examination . Online Registration for Class XI has been started from 10th December, 2020.

8. Bacchar Bachao :-In order to give facility of re-examination to the unsuccessful candidates of Madhyamik and Higher Secondary Examinations the State

Government has introduced the system of "Bacchar Bachao ", under which students who failed up-to two subjects can get chance to sit for examination again within two months time. In 2020 under the system of 'Bachhar Bachao' examination, 3277 student passed in Madhyamik & 1194 student passed in Higher secondary examination.

09. Initiatives during Lockdown Period :Telecast of e-classes through various local cable TV channels and uploaded classroom videos (class I to XII) in departmental youtube Channel 'Tripura Shiksha Bandhu'. WhatsApp & Telegram Group formation in schools to deliver recorded classes, task & other instruction. All the textbooks of classes I to XII were digitized and uploaded in the website of SCERT i.e. www.scerttripura.org for the students and teachers. To learn Science & Mathematics of class VI to VII in DIKSHA App (by scanning through QR code). Audio-video lectures on hard topics for the classes IX to XII are being developed in the in-house production studio of SCERT and those are being broadcast though different local TV channels. Food Security Allowances has been provided to 4.32 lakhs eligible students both for Primary and Upper Primary level including food grains under Mid-day-Meal Scheme. Ensuring proper sanitization and hand washing facilities for the students, sanction according for soaps, sanitizer for students and hand gloves mask for Cook-cum-Helper. Initiatives taken to install the water reservoir in 2563 schools where running water is not available with adequate number of taps. To engage the students with their studies during Lockdown & Unlock period of Covid-19 pandemic situation, Neighbourhood classes are taken. Further different local TV channels are telecasting live classes free of cost which is highly appreciated by the students & guardian. Students all over the State is reaping benefits from these classes.

10. Chief Minister Meritorious Awards for the Children of Police and TSR personnel: Under this scheme 3 (three) top performing Children of Police and TSR personnel of the rank of Head Constable , Havilder, Constable, Rifleman and equivalent posts in H.S (+2 Stage) Examination, one from Science, one from Commerce and one from Arts stream in the State level and 3(three) top performing children viz 1st Rank,2nd Rank and 3rd Rank in State level in Madhyamik Examination conducted by TBSE, CBSE and ICSE Board are being awarded. Similarly, 2(two) top performing children one from Science & Commerce and one from Arts Stream in H.S (+2 Stage) Examination in the District level and 2(two) top performing children 1st Rank and 2nd Rank from District level in Madhyamik Examination are being awarded. 19 nos. eligible candidates who passed the Madhyamik & H.S(+2 stage) Examination conducted by the CBSE, TBSE & ICSE has been awarded on 15.01.2020 by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

11. Development and distribution of Work Books for students :-

To help the students in solving & learning simpler and even more difficult cognitive tasks and to help them in creating a natural process of thinking through various activities related to their textbooks, the State Government has launched a new scheme namely "PRAYAS". Under this new scheme, SCERT, Tripura is developing following workbooks for the academic session-2021-22. Workbooks are being developed on Science, Mathematics, English, Bengali and S.St. for the students of classes VI to VIII. For the students of class IX and X, workbook are being developed on

Mathematics, Science, English and Bengali. English, Bengali, Accountancy, physics, Chemistry, Biology, Economics and Mathematics workbooks are being developed for the students of Classes XI & XII.

Alternative Academic Calendar is being published regularly for classes III to VIII and X and XII. Beside, for students with Learning Gap special initiatives were taken through blended mode for making them class appropriate. Rationalised syllabus was published.

As envisaged by the NEP-2020 to create an opportunity to learn through mother tongue SCERT is preparing Tri-lingual (Kokborok, Bengali and English) for the students of the Aspirational District (Dhalai).

12. Centralized Examination Unit: Two Centralized examination units for Elementary Stage (Class III to VIII) and Secondary Stage (Classes IX and XI) have been set up at the Directorate level for questioning of Half-yearly and Annual examinations for all Government and Government aided schools to maintain a common standard in questioning and preparation for future Board examination etc. From 2020-21 Pre-Board Examination system has been introduced for the student of Class X & XII instead of Test Examination. But the outbreak of Covid-19 has adversely affected the academic activities during the current academic session 2020-21.

13. Tripura Science and Maths Talent Search Exam:-To encourage students to appear in NTSE etc. and study science in senior classes, talent search examination in Science and Mathematics for students of class IX has also been introduced. Each of 400 successful students will get Rs. 500/- per month as scholarship for 15 months. All students of government schools who enrol for the examination will get special coaching free of cost, for 8 weeks, by a teacher chosen by the parents, to prepare the students for the exam. Guidelines for selection of teachers who will provide coaching to the students have been issued. The examination was held on 20th Dec., 2020. 8753 no. students have appeared in Science Talent Search Examination & 8018 no. students have appeared in Math Talent Search Examination.

14. Super 30 :- School Education Department, Government of Tripura has launched a new scheme namely '**Super 30**' for class X (Madhyamik) passed out students w.e.f. academic session **2020-21** onwards. As per this scheme , top 30 (thirty) Madhyamik passed out students of TBSE maintaining proportionate reservation quota are being allowed to avail coaching facilities for JEE/NEET Entrance Examination from the reputed & established Coaching Institutions. In **2020-21** out of 30 selected students, 27 have chosen Aakash Institute. Delhi-South Extension, part-I, Ring Road, Near Defence Colony Flyover, New Delhi and 03 have chosen Allen Career Institute, CP-6, India Vihar, Kota, Rajasthan-324005.

15. Spoken English for Students:- For better fluency in Spoken English , State Government has introduced spoken English classes for **120** hours per child, as pilot project for 4000 students in West District, through nationally reputed private institutions at government cost. Macmillan Education & British Council selected as implementing agency. Spoken English class started online mode on **01/12/2020**. In online mode less students attend and it is also stopped with the permission of the

authority. Training project for faculty also could not be started face to face mode due to upsurge of Covid-19.

16. Appointment of Qualified Teachers : Government has notified a new recruitment Policy for all establishment under the administrative control of Government of Tripura. An educate no. of qualified teachers appointed through Teachers Eligibility Test conducted by Teachers Recruitment Board of Tripura(TRBT) for providing quality education in the State. The Selection process is completely transparent and appointment is being made through merit basis. During **2020-21**, **02** nos. PGT, 69 nos. GT (VI-VIII) & 33 nos. UGT (I-V) have appointed.

17. Training of all teachers : For training of teachers on transactional methodology of NCERT textbooks and to acquaint the teachers with the new digital platforms like Zoom, Google Meet, Google classroom etc. for taking online classes during the Covid-19 pandemic situation, SCERT undertook the following training programmes:-

- 1177 elementary science and Math teachers are enrolled in **12** month online certificate course of NCERT, New Delhi.
- 17400 Elementary Teachers and HMs of Elementary stage have been enrolled in the 03 months online certificate course of **NISHTHA** of MoE, GoI through **DIKSHA app** in English /Bengali Medium. NISHTHA course is also translated in Bengali for Bengali medium Teachers .
- On request, SCERT, Tripura has already shared the Bengali medium courses of NISHTHA developed by SCERT, Tripura with ASSAM , SCERT. The Bengali Speaking elementary teachers and HMs of Assam are doing the Bengali Medium course.
- Around 6000 secondary teachers have already been trained on transactional methodology of NCERT Curriculum in collaboration with **EdIndia Foundation (a national level NGO)**.
- Apart from this, SCERT has already adopted the Gurushala course developed by

Pratham Education Foundation.

- In the pilot phase, all the secondary and higher secondary teachers (2500 nos.) of west Tripura District are already completed **02** days online course.
- National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi has declared **SCERT, Tripura** as **State Leadership Academy (SLA)** , Apex Institute in the State empowered to train all School Heads of all stages on School Leadership and Management .
- During the Covid-19 pandemic situation, around **200** Head Teachers (High/HS Stage) were trained on different aspects of National Education Policy **2020** and the challenges of School Heads in implementation of NEP components.
- 30 HMs Completed the 01 month certificate course in School Leadership & Management.

18. Chief Minister's Merit Award for academic excellence :-Chief Ministers' Annual State Award for Academic Excellence to meritorious students of Madhyamik & H.S.(+ 2 stage) Examinations conducted by Tripura Board of Secondary

Education(TBSE) have been introduced to encourage the students for quality education. 95 students of different categories have been awarded with an Apple i-Pad and a certificate of appreciation by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during the year **2020-21**.

19. Opening of Pre-school Education in selected schools:- Pre-school education is introduced in selected 19 schools in Tripura during **2020-21**. Present in 88 schools, pre-primary section is running.

20. Free Bi-cycle distribution to all Girls' students of Class-IX : This year total 26,530 Bi-Cycles have been distributed to the all-girls students reading in Class-IX (State Government & State Government Aided Schools) of academic year 2019-20.

21. Online portal for Privately managed schools: Introduction of Online Portal for Privately Managed Un-Aided Schools to apply for opening, New Registration of Play School, Elementary School under RTE & for No Objection Certificate for setting up CBSE School.

22. Declaration of 20 Specified Category Schools : Government of Tripura in the Education (School) Department has decided to declare the **20** newly affiliated State Government CBSE schools as **Specified Category Schools** so that children from all over the State can get admission into the schools.

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Tripura

In order to provide the nutritional support to the children of elementary stage along with 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, 259556 children in 4346 Primary School units and 165789 children in 2129 Upper primary School units (Total — 425345) are being covered in Tripura under the National Programme for Mid-Day-Meal in School (MDMS).

The cooking costs (w.e.f 1st April, 2020) of MDM is Rs.4.97 (CSS: Rs.4.47 State Share: Rs. 0.50) for primary level and Rs.7.45 (CSS: Rs.6.70 State Share: Rs. 0.75) for upper primary level.

The prime objective of this scheme is to enhance enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children.

Table No : 15.1 Coverage of school units under MDM Scheme:

Stage	Government	Government Aided	Madrassa	Total
Primary	4142	33	171	4346
Upper Primary	2084	32	13	2129
Total	6226	65	184	6475

Table No : 15.2 Present Status of attendance of students is as follows:

Stage	Students Enrolled as on 31st March, 2021(MDM-MIS)	Average coverage during 2020-21	
		No. of Students	Percentage
Primary	259556	249877	99%
Upper Primary	165789	157999	98%
Total	425345	407876	98%

Source: Education (Secondary) Department, Tripura.

3. Provision of Dining Hall : Total 340 nos. dining halls have already been constructed in different school premises of the State in convergence with Rural Development Department through States own resources and 16 nos. dining halls are under construction. The Ministry of Education, GoI has appreciated this on-going practice of the State and termed as unique practice in the Country.

4. Kitchen Garden: 1639 nos. kitchen gardens have been raised up in different school premises with the help of Agriculture and Horticulture Department. Various plants and seeds are provided by the Horticulture Department during **2020-21**. Fresh vegetables are used in preparation of Mid-Day-Meal. Instruction has been given for growing more Kitchen Gardens in Schools. The Agriculture and Horticulture Departments are also requested to provide drumsticks, seeds, and plants for growing more Kitchen Garden in Schools during **2020-21**.

5. Sanction of Food Security Allowance: All schools of the State were closed since 17th March, **2020** due to COVID-19 pandemic situation. As advised by the Ministry of Education Food Security Allowance have been provided through **DBT** and in kind mode to the children.

Further, all schools of the State were being closed from 17th April, **2021**. The fund of cooking cost has been transferred to the account of the Students / parents for the period of summer vacation for 28 days during the year **2021** as one time measure of Food Security Allowance.

Food grains and Masoor Dal (pulse) also been sanctioned for 31 school working days as Food Security Allowance during the period 17th April, **2021 to 30th June, 2021** (excluding summer vacation period). Further, instructions has also been issued to provide Food grains and Masoor dal (equivalent to cooking cost) for 47 days for primary and 42 days for upper primary during the period of 1st July, **2021 to 31st August, 2021**.

6. Repairing of Kitchen Shed: Sanction received for construction of 2884 Kitchen Shed in the year 2018-19 to **2020-21** for repairing of such 2884 Kitchen Shed @ Rs. 10,000/- total Rs. 288.40 Lakhs received and repairing work has already been completed.

7. Replacement of Kitchen Devices :In the year 2018-19 to **2020-21**, Sanction received for replacement of kitchen devices in 3905 as per the prescribed scale with reference to the enrolment

totalRs.539.64Lakhs received and necessary measures taken for replacement of devices in concerned schools.

8. Provision of LPG based cooking: During the year 2018-19, a budgetary provision was made for installation of LPG based cooking system in schools along with the recurring refilling cost of the cylinders. Accordingly, LPG based cooking system installed in 1528 school units.

9. Cook cum Helper: Presently there are 10981 cook cum helpers engaged under Mid-Day-Meal Programme. The honorarium for the cook cum helpers has already been released up to March, **2021**. To ensure safety in COVID-19 Pandemic situationRs.162.47 Lakhs sanctioned for procurement of Masks, sanitizer, soap etc. from MME fund under MDM.

10. Distribution of IFA & De-Worming Tablets: All school units have been provided IFA Tablets. But it has been observed during the inspection that in some area students are not taking these tablets willingly. So Steps are taken for awareness regarding consumption of IFA Tablets with coordination with NHM.

11. Food Testing: During the year **2021-21**, since 17th March, **2020** to 31st December, **2020**, all school were closed due to pandemic situation. After re-opening of schools, 12nos. cooked food samples has been tested. Pertinent to be added here that due to closure of schools pertaining to COVID-19 Pandemic over the considerable portion of the **2020-21** the scale of Food Testing found very low. Measures already taken to escalate the same.

12. Training of Cook cum Helper :10,127cook-cum- helpers have been trained out of 10981by the resource persons from the Health Department to maintain the safety and hygiene in Mid-Day-Meal Programme till date. During the year **2021-22**, initiative has been taken up to provide training to the untrained Cook-cum-Helpers.

13. 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. Moreover, an amount of Rs.162.47 lakhs have been provided to all schools for procurement of Sanitizer, gloves for CCH.

14. 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.
- Officers have been appointed to function as Grievance Redressal Officer at the State level and also at the District level.
- News items in local newspapers continuously monitored in State office so that any news covered by the media on MDM can be attended.
- A Toll Free number (**1800-345-3667**) has also been introduced for redressal of any sorts of grievances under MDM in Schools.

Table No : 15.3

Period	No. of Complaint	Action Taken
2020-21	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 nos. grievances have been enquired and found baseless.• Show Cause Notices issued: 1 no.• 9 nos. grievance are still under process.

Source: Education (Secondary) Department, Tripura.

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN — STATE PROJECT

1. UP-GRADATION OF SCHOOL : Under Samagra Shiksha Tripura there are only 4(Four) up-gradation JB to SB Schools, 01(One) up-gradation SB to High, 2(Two) up-gradation of High to Higher Secondary Schools with Arts and Commerce Stream, 6(Six) addition of Science stream and 01(One) Commerce Stream in existing HS Schools has been introduced during the year 2019 & 2020.

2. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION : During the year **2019-20**, for the 1st time Vocational Education Subject has been introduced in 24 Government schools of the State with 3 sectors namely; IT & ITes, Electronics & Hardware and Agriculture. Later, during **2020-21**, the same has been notified for introduction in more 56 schools with 4 sectors namely; IT & ITes, Electronics & Hardware, Agriculture and Retail.

Further, more 55 Government schools has been added in the list for implementation of Vocational Education Subject from this Academic year i.e. **2021-22** with 3 sectors namely; IT & ITes, Electronics & Hardware and Agriculture.

TBSE has also included Vocational Education in its curriculum as a Compulsory Additional Subject.

This year (2021-22), it has been recommended in the PAB of Samagra Shiksha, MoE, Government of India for approval of more 70 schools for implementation of Vocational Education Program.

3. 'ICT in School' Project : Implementing agency has been selected through e-tender process for implementation of 'ICT in School' project in 365 Government Schools of the State. Delivery and setting up of ICT lab equipment has been completed in all such schools. Moreover, appointment of 365 ICT instructors has also been completed.'

Classes on 'ICT in School' project from 6th standard onwards will start from this Academic year **2021-22** after opening of schools.

This year (2021-22), it has been recommended in the PAB of Samagra Shiksha, MoE, Government of India for approval of more 239 schools for introduction of 'ICT in School' project.

4. Text Book and Uniform Distribution :

- Free textbooks for the next academic year are being distributed to all the Students of Elementary stage on the very day of declaration of results of Annual Exams.
- Similarly, Uniform Grants are disbursed to 379317 students studying in Class I-VIII in the academic year **2020-2021**.

5. 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 all the Government Schools in the State.
- 96,891 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.

6. Swachha Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan :

- All Government Schools provided separate toilets for Girls and boys. HM instructed to give responsibility to teachers and students to maintain sanitation and cleanliness.
- Inauguration of Rashtriyo Swachhata Kendra(RSK) and launching of "Gandagi Mukh Bharat" campaign special week long campaign for Swachhata from 8th August to 15th August **2020**.
- The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura suggested to conduct a special awareness campaign on cleanliness with the motto: "Swachha School Swachha Gram".
- During COvid-19 pandemic situation State has been installed Handing Washing Unit in 2368 schools.

7. Digital Initiative :

- Distributed 400 laptops to Academic leaders, Academic Coordinators, Inspector of Schools - State & ADC, Block / Urban Resource Centres (BRCs/ URCs), District Project Coordinators (DEOs), **20** State Government Schools affiliated by CBSE.
- Distributed 500 Desktops to District Project Offices, Office of the Inspector of Schools, Cluster Resource Centers (CRCs).
- Telecast recorded classes in various local TV Channels
- Uploaded recorded classes in departmental You Tube Channel 'Tripura Shiksha Bandhu'.

- Educational Programme on various subjects are also recorded and broadcasted through All India Radio, Agartala.

Some basic Statistics of Education(School) Department

Table No: 15.4 Type and Management- wise total number of Schools (including Madrasa) in Tripura as on 30th September 2020:

Type of school	School Edu. Department.	TTAAD C	Private Aided	T.W. Department.	S.W.& S.E. Department.	Youth Affairs & Sports Department.	Central Government	GIA Madrasa	SPQ EM	Private Un-aided	Un-recognised	Total
Junior Basic	724	1418	8	3	0	0	0	40	126	148	80	2547
Senior Basic	902	211	2	1	0	1	2	4	2	98	7	1230
High	598	0	4	1	0	0	2	3	0	80	0	688
H.S. (+2 stage)	381	1	29	4	2	1	13	4	0	34	0	469
Total	2605	1630	43	9	2	2	17	51	128	360	87	4934

Source: Education (Secondary) Department, Tripura.

Table No: 15.5 Type and Management- wise total number of Students (including Madrasa) in Tripura as on 30th September 2020:

Type of school	School Edu. Department.	TTAAD C	Private Aided	T.W. Department.	S.W.& S.E. Department.	Youth Affairs & Sports Department.	Central Government	GIA Madrasa	SPQ EM	Private Un-aided	Un-recognised	Total
Junior Basic	33787	38462	355	714	0	0	0	1619	4035	18201	6733	103906
Senior Basic	76454	15326	303	161	0	115	152	504	248	19242	1234	113739
High	136300	0	2229	308	0	0	536	269	0	38713	0	178355
H.S. (+2 stage)	222596	1399	23984	1680	104	211	8419	1264	0	50346	0	310003
Total	469137	55187	26871	2863	104	326	9107	3656	4283	126502	7967	706003

Source: Education (Secondary) Department, Tripura.

Table No: 15.6 District & Stage-wise Enrolment in all management (As on 30th September 2020):

District	Pre-primary		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary		Total	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Dhalai	2525	1151	40775	20054	20571	10199	10552	5331	5428	2688	79851	39423
Gomati	2985	1393	37914	18558	21971	10792	13220	6862	7693	3835	83783	41440
Khowai	719	320	25364	12542	15107	7429	9154	4628	5199	2691	55543	27610
North Tripura	2432	1107	41882	20653	22222	11205	11330	6055	5960	3215	83826	42235
Sepahijala	4316	1980	40948	20078	23913	12020	14709	7509	8237	4094	92123	45681

South Tripura	2374	1072	36325	18225	22389	10968	13482	6800	8580	4153	83150	41218
Unakoti	2578	1232	26886	13536	15271	7587	8230	4393	4707	2463	57672	29211
West Tripura	10545	4909	68363	33512	42820	21126	27273	13680	21054	10743	170055	83970
State Total	28474	13164	318457	157158	184264	91326	107950	55258	66858	33882	706003	350788

Source: Education (Secondary) Department, Tripura.

Table No: 15.7 Stage & Management wise total number of Teachers as per classes taught (as on 30th September 2020):

Management	No. of School	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
State Government	2605	7873	4940	5537	4284
Government aided	43	182	112	340	510
TTADC	1630	4588	446	5	13
Tribal Welfare Dept.	9	21	30	23	40
Social Welfare Dept.	2	4	6	3	5
Sports	2	0	5	2	4
Central Government	17	57	61	109	104
Un-aided	360	3086	1576	919	480
GIA Madrassa	51	106	40	22	14
SPQEM Madrassa	128	307	4	0	0
Un-recognised	87	618	58	0	0
Total	4934	16842	7278	6960	5454

Source: Education (Secondary) Department, Tripura.

b. HIGHER EDUCATION:

The Higher Education Department is assiduous for coordinating and implementing activities pertaining to the implementation of the Government policies and performances by the Directorate of Higher Education. The Department also formulates policy guidelines for proper implementation of education facilities in the State. Technical and professional education is also responsible for promoting/developing human resources. Department is also responsible for escalation and modernization of the existing Higher & Technical Educational institutes and also to overture of new and relevant courses for the betterment of the State.



In Tripura, government has been quite alive to the requirement, improvement and expansion of education in the State. The State government has followed policies and decisions taken at the national level for implementation in the State. The University Grants Commission and National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) plays a major role in the quality aspect of it.

The Higher Education Department is a successor to the erstwhile Department of Education. The Directorate of Higher Education is entrusted with the task of providing opportunities to the students of the State for pursuing higher studies ranging from general

education to technical education and also for promotion of Art & Culture in the State. Keeping pace with the technological development in the country, modern smart classroom facilities with provision of internet connectivity has been created in almost all the colleges and technical institutions to facilitate face to face mode of teaching and exchange of expertise between different institutions for betterment of the students.

To improve the academic infrastructure facilities, technical/Professional colleges were provided with modern equipment teaching aids. Efforts are also in process for introduction of job oriented new courses/specialized subjects in phases based on students demand.

The main features of Higher Education are as follows:-

1. To create better infrastructural facilities and also provide better education in the society.
2. Improving access to Higher and Technical Education for making inclusive growth.
3. Reorientation of course curriculum and introduction of new courses.
4. Faculty Development.

Quality Education should consist of training the intelligence, widening the mind and enlarging its interest and teaching the technique on which modern evolution is based. Education demands discipline of reasoning and discipline of emotions. This discipline should help us to rise in society and focus our creative instincts.

Education is a versatile process, which not only inculcate social, economic and cultural awareness in humanity, but is also an important medium for desirous and promoting life ornamental values among human beings. Value Education propels mind and soul towards achieving equilibrium which enhances the personality and promotes mental and devout strength as well as clarity and resolution in one's aims. Actually, education is an ever enduring and open ended process and its factual objective is to refine human race. Keeping this intent in mind, the department has made remarkable progress in the field of education.

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 College (Private) and Techno India College of Eng.(Private), 22- General Degree Colleges, 3-Private General Degree Colleges, 1- Government Law College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Music College, 2- Teachers Training(State) , 6- Polytechnics, 2- Medical Colleges, 1-Agriculture College, 1- Fisheries College, 1- Veterinary College, 2- Pharmacy(Government & Private), 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 Education, 1- Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech., 10- Nursing Institutes(Government & private), 1- State Museum, 1- State Archives and 26- Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

Table No -15.8 Educational Institute run by Central/State Government/Private Sector under Higher Education Sector in Tripura State:

Sl. No.	Item	State Government	Central Government	Private	Total
a)	Universities	01	01	01	03
b)	National Level Institute(NIT)	-	01	-	01
c)	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	-	01	-	01
d)	No. of General Degree Colleges	22	-	03	25

e)	No. of Engineering College	01 (TIT)	-	01 (Techno India)	02
f)	No. of Polytechnic Institutes	06 (including TIT in Diploma Level)	-	-	06
g)	No. of Medical College	01	-	01	02
h)	No. of Professional Colleges (Art & Craft, Music, Law, Nursing, B.P.Ed)	09	-	06	15
i)	No. of B.Ed. Colleges	02	-	04	06
j)	No. of Pharmacy College	01	-	01	02
k)	No. of Agriculture College	01	-	-	01
l)	No. of Veterinary College	01	-	-	01
m)	No. of Fishery College	-	01	-	01
n)	No. of Paramedical College	-	-	01	01
o)	CIPET		01		01
Total		45	05	18	68

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura

Table No -15.9 Number of higher educational institutions below:

No.of Colleges/Institutions	1972	1978	1998	2020-21
University (Government)	-	-	1 Tripura University (State)	2 MBB University (State) & Tripura University (Central)
University (Private)	-	-	-	1 ICFAI University
National level Institute(NIT)	-	-	-	1 (NIT, Agartala)
Indian Institute of Information Technology(IIIT)	-	-	-	01
No. of General Degree Colleges (Government)	03	03	14	22
No. of General Degree Colleges (Pvt.)	03	03	-	03
No. of Engineering Colleges (Government & 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. (Government & Pvt.)	02	03	05	15
No. of B.Ed College (Government & Pvt.)	01	01	01	06
No. of Pharmacy College	-	-	01	02

No. of Agricultural College	-	-	-	01
No. of Veterinary College	-	-	01	01
No. of Fishery College	-	-	01	01
No. of Paramedical College)	-	-	-	01
No. of CIPET				01

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura

Table No: 15.10 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) India and Tripura as per AISHE Report for last 6 years (18-23 years):

Year	State/UTs	All Categories			Schedule Caste			Schedule Tribe		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
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
2018-19	India	26.3	26.4	26.3	22.7	23.3	23.0	17.9	16.5	17.2
	Tripura	21.1	17.4	19.2	19.2	15.5	17.4	15.9	12.3	14.2
2019-20	India	26.9	27.3	27.1	22.8	24.1	23.4	18.2	17.7	18.0
	Tripura	22.5	18.0	20.2	19.6	14.8	17.2	15.5	10.7	13.0

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura

Table No: 15.11 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) India and Tripura as per AISHE Report for last 6 years (18-23 years):

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
2018-19	26.3	23.0	17.2	19.2	17.4	14.2
2019-20	27.1	23.4	18.0	20.2	17.2	13.0

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura

Comparison between National GER & State GER

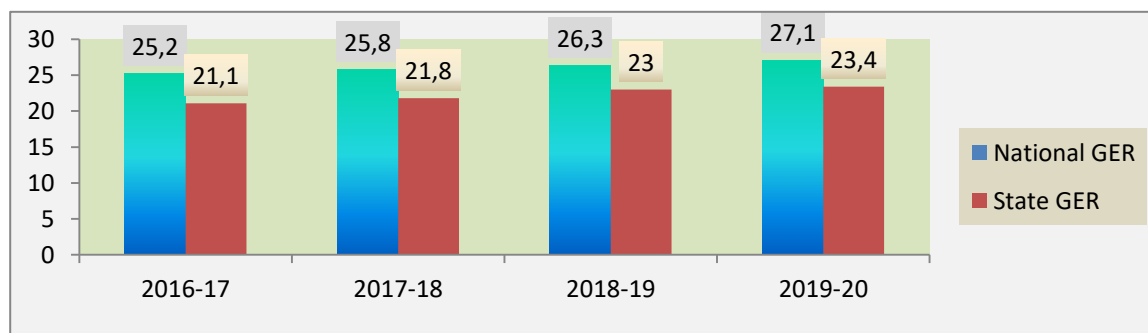


Table No: 15.12 Year wise student enrolment in General Degree Colleges last 06 (six) Years:

Year	Total No. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2015-16	22260	17481	39741
2016-17	21310	18389	39699
2017-18	22516	20068	42584
2018-19	23485	20872	44357
2019-20	24438	22811	47249
2020-21	27242	26063	53305

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

There has been an increase of 11791 students over the last six years i.e. nearly 1965 annually. Further, the gap in enrolment between boys and girls is narrowing. However, the Gender Parity Index for the State is 0.80 as against the All India average of **1.01**. (Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, 2019-20).

Table No: 15.13 Pupil Teacher/ Teachers Students Ratio:

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
India	26	23	32	28	38	18
Tripura	36	30	44	37	59	25

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Table No: 15.14 Profile of Higher Education for the year 2020-21.
(under the control of Higher Education Department):

Sl. No	Items	District wise No. of Colleges								
		West	Khowai	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Sepahijal	Gomat	South	Total
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.

Table No: 15.15 Students Enrolment in 2020-21 (under the control of Higher Education Department only):

Sl. No	Items	No. of Institutions	Total No. of Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1.	General Degree Colleges	22	27242	26063	53305
2.	Engineering College	01	687	428	1105
3.	Polytechnics	06	1268	731	1999
4.	Professional Colleges	05	534	784	1318

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Table No: 15.16 Number of Teachers during 2020-21

Sl. No	Items	No. of Institutions	Number of Teachers			
			Associate/ Assistant Prof.	PGT	Others Supporting Staff.	Guest/Visiting/ contractual Staff.
1.	General Degree Colleges	22	419	239	0	389
2.	Engineering College	01	64	2	17	15
3.	Polytechnics	06	22	1	13	64
4.	Professional Colleges	05	53	14	39	42

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Table No: 15.17 Gross Enrolment Ratio :

Sl. No.	Year	GER in India	GER in Tripura	Highest GER
1.	2019-20	27.1	20.2	75.8 (Sikkim)

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Trend in Gender Parity Index:

There is an increase in Gender Parity Index (GPI) for all the categories. In India it has increased during the last 6 years, from 0.92 in 2014-15 to 1.01 in 2019-20. For SC, GPI has increased from 0.91 to 1.05 and for ST, it has increased from 0.81 to 0.97 during the period. GPI

has also increased marginally across all the States. Category wise Gender Parity Index during last 6 years is given in the Table:

Table No: 15.18 Gender Parity Index during last 6 years in Higher Education (18-23 Years):

Year	State/UTs	All Categories	SC Students	ST Students
2014-15	India	0.92	0.91	0.81
	Tripura	0.67	0.56	0.54
2015-16	India	0.92	0.91	0.83
	Tripura	0.70	0.63	0.70
2016-17	India	0.94	0.93	0.85
	Tripura	0.78	0.75	0.81
2017-18	India	0.97	0.96	0.87
	Tripura	0.79	0.80	0.72
2018-19	India	1.00	1.02	0.92
	Tripura	0.83	0.81	0.77
2019-20	India	1.01	1.05	0.97
	Tripura	0.80	0.76	0.69

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 Educational 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.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN TRIPURA – AN OVERVIEW

1. Introduction:

In the year 1958, with the establishment of ‘Polytechnic Institute Narsingarh’, the seed of technical education was planted in the soil of Tripura. Thereafter, the significant growth in the number of new technical educational institutions in the State has been noticed for last 20 years after a prolonged ‘status quo period’.

In the meantime, first Polytechnic Institute of the State was upgraded into a degree institute as Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT) from 2007 imparting both degree and diploma education; whereas, first Engineering College of the State ‘Tripura Engineering College’, established on 1965, was converted into a National Institute of Technology (NIT) in 2006.

Presently, there are 7- Engineering Colleges namely NIT Agartala (Central), IIIT (PPP) Agartala (Central), NIELIT Agartala (Central), CIPET Agartala (Central), TIT(State), ICFAI University Engineering College (Private) and Techno College of Engg.(Private), and 6 – Polytechnic Institutes in the State. Among them, 1- Engineering College (TIT) and 6- Polytechnic Institutes are running under the State Government.

These 6 (six) State Government run-Polytechnic Institutes are -- (1) TIT (erstwhile Polytechnic Institute) Narsingarh, (2) Women’s Polytechnic (WPTI) Hapania, (3) Dhalai District Polytechnic (DDP) Ambassa, (4) Gomati District Polytechnic (GDP) Udaipur, (5) North Tripura District Polytechnic (NTDP) Dharmanagar and (6) TTAADC Polytechnic Institute (TPI) Khumulwng.

Apart from them, there are two Government of India Polytechnic Institution in the State, namely, (1) National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) Agartala, under the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India, running Diploma courses from the year 2017-18; and (2) Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET) Agartala, under the aegis of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India, running Diploma courses from the year 2020-21.

In addition to the above, though Government of India decided to establish one Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Agartala in Tripura in the year 2011, IIIT (PPP) Agartala had started its journey from the year 2018 in the campus of NIT Agartala, and stilling running from the NIT campus. Initially, State Government was contributed in the establishment of IIIT (PPP) Agartala in the form of allotting one plot of land measuring 52.08 acres in Bodhjung Nagar. Later, on demand from the Ministry of Education under GoI, State Government again allotted another plot of land measuring 42.60 acres in Khowai Chowmuhani, West Tripura to construct the permanent campus of the IIIT (PPP) Agartala on 02nd June, 2021.

2. Academic seats to be allocated through the Department:

A] Department through Technical Education is facilitating students by allocating following seats in Diploma and Degree module engineering courses running in the State-run Engineering Institutes including Polytechnic Institutes through entrance examinations conducted by the Department:

- i.** Total number of seats in Diploma Engineering courses for allocation: 1030.
- ii.** Total number of seats in Degree Engineering courses for allocation: 300.
- iii.** Total number of seats in P.G. Engineering courses for allocation: 54.

B] Total number of seats available for allocation in the Private Engineering Institutes (Degree module) in the State,

- i. Total number of seats at Techno College of Engineering for allocation: 300.
- ii. Total number of seats at ICFAI University Engineering College for allocation: 600.

State Government has its share of seats in these Institutes, which are allocated through entrance examination conducted by the Department.

C] Besides, 50 number of Degree Engineering seats are allocated every year by the Ministry of Education, GoI, to Tripura in different courses at different institutes approved by AICTE located in different States/Union Territories. These seats are distributed through Central Seat Allocation Board (CSAB) from the eligible candidates of Tripura domicile through JEE (Main) Examination.

D] There are four Centrally funded Technical Educational Institution situated in Tripura. Seats of these institutes are not allocated by the Department. Details of the seats are as follows:

- i. Total number of seats available at NIT Agartala in UG level is 1059 and PG level is 342.
- ii. Total number of seats available at IIIT (PPP) Agartala in UG level is 38.
- iii. Total number of seats available at NIELIT Agartala in Diploma level is 120.
- iv. Total number of seats available at CIPET Agartala in Diploma level is 120.

3. SWOT Analysis on Technical Education in Tripura:

‘Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat’ (SWOT) Analysis on technical education is required to discuss to understand the schemes initiated by the Technical Education Section of the Higher Education Department.

Table No: 15.19 SWOT Analysis on Technical Education:

<u>STRENGTH</u>	<u>WEAKNESS</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination among Technical Institutes. 2. Adoption of AICTE pay scale. 3. Young faculty pool. 4. Location of the State. 5. Qualitative development of Institutes. 6. Transparent academic system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training need of faculties. 2. Courses offered by Institutes are same. 3. Vacant faculty positions. 4. Gap between technical and vocational courses. 5. Lack of research environment. 6. Alumni relationship.
<u>OPPORTUNITY</u>	<u>THREAT</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globalization. 2. Ever changing technologies. 3. Tripura as a ‘Developing State’. 4. Internal Revenue Generation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of major Industry. 2. Socio-economic condition of students. 3. Underdeveloped student training eco-system. 4. Placement of students.

Source: Education (Secondary) Department, Tripura

In the Technical Institutes have developed an environment of symbiosis, other than which growth in the field of faculty development and sharing of infrastructure may not be achieved. As faculties are predominantly young, so any investment on them will be beneficial in long run as they are going to serve for another two decades at least.

Throughout the India, other Technical Institutes, even IITs and IIMs also, are struggling to fill vacant faculty posts. To attract talented ones as faculties and to retain existing faculties, pay scale is also a factor; which has been addressed by adopting 7th CPC as par the AICTE

notification dated 01/04/2019 by the State. As a consequence, Faculty Recruitment Rules are being upgraded after long years.

Considering the geographical positioning of North Eastern States, there are many funding policies devised by the Government of India, yielding infrastructural developments in our institutes; specially, TECHAD-III project, TEQIP-II & III projects, AICTE funding, NEC Schemes, etc.

One such growth has been realized in TIT Narsingarh (Degree Module). With the help of regular funding received from both State Government and Union Government after its inception in the year 2007. Four of the five running courses in institute got NBA accreditation in the AY 2019-20, resulting the opening of M.Tech. courses in three courses from the AY 2020-21 with the approval from AICTE. VLSI Laboratory of TIT has already been developed as 'Centre of Excellence'.

State Government has been accorded the Institute to get Academic Autonomy and also to start Ph.D. courses after getting due approval from other authorities. Meanwhile, planning is going on to convert TIT campus into a complete residential complex for all and ultimately to develop the Institute into a center of excellence in the entire North East region.

Strategy to Grow Forward:

In order to strengthen Technical Education in the State a number of focus area are to be taken care of.

Impact of RUSA in Higher Education Institutions in the State of Tripura

Rastriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has played an active role in developing the infrastructure and quality of education in the Colleges of Tripura. RUSA funding supported the following objectives in management of higher education sector in the State :-

- To provide access to Higher Education, with equity, to the students in the State. This includes improvement in the capacity of existing higher educational institutions as well as establishment of new institutions in unserved and underserved areas.
- To promote quality of Higher Education by investing in infrastructure and faculty, promoting academic reforms, improving governance and institutional restructuring.

The Higher Education System of the State supports the resident Institutions for its development works like construction of new academic and administrative buildings, increasing space of class rooms and other ancillary components like Auditorium, Boy's and Girl's common room, Canteen, Playground etc. Highly equipped Laboratories, new books & journals, I.T. items etc. are bought under Infrastructure Grant which helped to reduce the shortage of resources in the Colleges. During the last 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 increase in growth of enrolment of the students during the 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 and soft-skill development courses

side by side the graduation courses, so that with such dual qualifications the students become more competent for facing job interviews.

The State Government is committed to high standard of performance and development of institutional environment. The Department is therefore, 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.

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 Government Degree College, Kanchanpur (TTAADC area), Government Degree College, Santirbazar (Rural area), Government Degree College, 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.

Accreditation

- Out of 17 General Degree Colleges accredited by NAAC so far, 13 Colleges are accredited by NAAC after implementation of RUSA in the State.
- The State Higher Education Department has taken an all-out approach for ensuring accreditation of all non-accredited colleges in Tripura.
- All the non-accredited colleges have registered and have submitted their SSR's in the NAAC portal.
- The RUSA funds have proved beneficial for several colleges for better upgrading the Colleges to facilitate in getting better NAAC CGPA gradation.

Table No: 15.20

SI No	Name of the Institution	NAAC Grade	CGPA	Validity Upto
1	Government Degree College, Dharmanagar	B++	2.79	February, 2021
2	Ambedkar College, Fatikroy	B+	2.69	April, 2020
3	Women's College, Agartala	B	2.61	February, 2021
4	Maharaja Bir Bikram College, Agartala	B	2.55	September, 2021
5	Dasarath Deb Memorial College, Khowai	B	2.4	January, 2021
6	RaMThakur College, Agartala	B	2.31	February, 2026
7	GDC, Kamalpur	B	2.24	January, 2022
8	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar College, Belonia	B	2.19	February, 2019
9	RNT Mahavidyalaya, Bishalgarh	B	2.15	April, 2024
10	KNM, Sonamura	B	2.07	June, 2024
11	SVM, Mohanpur	B	2.06	January, 2025
12	Netaji Subhash Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur	B	2.02	March, 2021
13	BBM College, Agartala	C	1.91	July, 2023
14	Ram Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar	C	1.89	May, 2020
15	GDC, Kanchanpur	C	1.85	June, 2024
16	Government Degree College, Teliamura	C	1.79	November, 2024
17	MMDC, Sabroom	C	1.72	March, 2024
18	GDC, Khumulwng	---	---	Under Process
19	GDC, Gandacherra	---	---	Under Process
20	Government Degree College, LT Valley	---	---	Under Process
21	AMBSM, Amarpur	---	---	---
22	GDC, Santirbazar	---	---	---

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Governance

- Development Committees have been formed in RUSA beneficiary Colleges to look after various parameters of proper utilization of fund for up gradation of quality and academics in the Colleges.
- Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) has been formed in the Colleges to monitor various reforms activities for up gradation of quality of teaching learning in the Colleges.
- Inputs from IQAC cell are then implemented by utilization of RUSA funds.
- Women Grievance Redressal Cells have been set up in the colleges. Colleges take up campaigns alongside programs, discussion, debates to discuss and sensitize issues on Gender discrimination.

Academic (Examination and Curriculum)

- Semester System vis-a-vis examination system has been introduced from 2014.
- Assignment and project work has been introduced in case of all programmes of study.

- Digitization of examination process from filling up of application form up to announcement of result.

Affiliation

1. Employability: Centralized placement cells have been setup at the Directorate level to co-ordinate with students and identify willing and employable candidates for placements.
2. Faculty Improvement Programs : Taken up by Tripura University.

Digitization of libraries and implementation of e-learning aspects in education.

1. Equipping the Colleges with better IT infrastructure. Enabling access of students to journals, e books and audio/visual aids have better equipped the students as well as faculties to tackle the current situation of lockdown. Students are provided access learning materials and online classes are being taken by faculties wherever possible. Pre-recorded lectures are also being shared with the students.
2. The teaching faculties of different Colleges are taking online classes as per Semester/ Department wise with the assistance of different Video conferencing platforms, Swayam and other platforms e-learning are also being encouraged.

SOME SIGNIFICANT WORKS DONE UNDER RUSA.

- Infrastructure Grant of Rs. 26 crore was given to 13 nos. of colleges.
- Computer Labs & Science labs were upgraded in all beneficiary Colleges.
- Construction of Toilets, Common rooms for the students of Ramthakur College, Agartala, Dasharath Deb Memorial College, Khowai and Government Degree College, Kamalpur.
- Playgrounds and gardens were also curated and upgraded in some institutions.
- Books and Journals were bought by all beneficiary Colleges under Infrastructure Grant.
- Physical Education Departments were provided with ample amount of supplies and resources in all the Colleges and in some of the Colleges, Gymnasiums were also set up.
- Each and every College benefitted under Infrastructure Grant has set up Smart Classrooms, which in turn has resulted in more number of students attending the classes and an increase in attendance.
- Digitization of Library Management System completed in Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailasahar, Women's College, Agartala, Government Degree College, Kamalpur and Government Degree College, Dharmanagar.
- Online Library and E-journal resource center has been developed for the benefit of the students in Women's College, Agartala.
- Smart classrooms were set up in all beneficiary colleges, which has enabled these colleges to access quality teaching material.
- Physical Education Departments were equipped with sports and gym equipment's in the RUSA beneficiary Colleges.
- Procurement of IT equipment for RUSA works.
- Arranging for Capacity Building programs through Workshops & Seminars on wide variety of topics and themes like "Revamping Higher Education in Tripura", "Emerging trends in Teacher Education", "Review on NAAC accreditation", "National Education Policy", "Reforms in Examination" etc.

- Setting up of Technical Support Group in SPD, RUSA for revamping RUSA activities.
- Human Resource management through Manav Sampada software by NIC.
- Setting up of new RUSA Conference Hall at the Office of the SPD in the Directorate of Higher Education at Shiksha Bhavan, Agartala.
- Publicity of RUSA activities.
- Exposure visits by officers outside the State to understand the activities / initiatives taken up by other States.
- Implemented a unified single Online Admission web portal for all General Degree Colleges of Tripura. There are lots of students pursuing Higher Education in General Degree Colleges in comparison to the professional or technical colleges. Therefore, there is always a huge activity associated with the enrolment of such huge number of students and proper management of their admission related issues.

Moreover, students opt for different colleges with variety of Honours / General courses. With the introduction of Semester System in Colleges the work load of taking examination (internal & external) has increased manifold. Also, with a limited number of faculty members, it becomes very difficult to control the Admission process along with various other works.

Therefore, Online Admission System was introduced in the General Degree Colleges to suitably manage the admission process and also for the sake of keeping the digitized record of all admission related data of the students which later on can be re-utilized for fetching information on different parameters.

Rastriya Uchchar Shiksha 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 class rooms and other ancillary component like auditorium, boys and girl's common room, canteen, playground etc. During the last one decade there has been substantial progress in building up physical infrastructure of the general as well as professional and technical degree Colleges in the State.

However, there has been increasing growth of enrolment of the students during last few years hitting the need of further development of the institutions and increase of capacity in the Colleges. Introduction of new Computer/IT related courses, soft skill development side by side the general graduation degree 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 Uchchar 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.

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.

Financial Management:

i. Introduction of PIRSA: An Internal Fund Management System namely Process for Internal Restructuring of System of Accounting (PIRSA) has been implemented in all the institutions under its control of the Education (Higher) Department to ensure efficient management of Accounting and generating additional source of revenue for the institutions. As per the new system, all non- treasury fees collected from the students are synchronised in a particular account to facilitate proper monitoring and utilisation.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

i. Rastriya Uchchar Siksha Abhiyan(RUSA) has been a constant source of fund for quality improvement and infrastructure development in Higher educational sector in Tripura. The fund is being utilised for ensuring quality education by enabling the colleges get accreditation, Physical infrastructure development, upgrading existing colleges into Model Colleges, etc. In the last one year 7 colleges have been accredited under NAAC. During last one year two accredited colleges- KNM, Sonamura and RTM, Bishalgarh have got sanction of fund of Rs.2.00 Crores each in the 16th PAB of RUSA. The infrastructure grants will help these 2(two) Colleges to develop their basic infrastructure, which will create congenial facility for quality teaching-learning in the institutions.

IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING 2020-21.

Quality Certifications:

i. NBA Accreditation to Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT): There are 05 (FIVE) Engineering branches in TIT, Out of which, 4(four) Engineering branches namely Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering and Electrical Engineering received NBA accreditation so far . Electrical

Engineering has received NBA accreditation in the year 2020-21. NBA accreditation ensures quality benchmark of the institution and also enables it to attain better ranking in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF).

ii. NAAC Accreditation to GDCs: Out of total 22 GDCs, 17 have been accredited so far. In the last one year, two colleges have been accredited by NAAC. Self- Study Report (SSR) has been submitted by four colleges (GDC, Gandacherra, Santirbazar, Khumulwng and AMB Mahavidyalaya, Amarpur). The remaining college is preparing for submission of SSR.

iii. NIRF Ranking: All the 22 (twenty-two) Government (General) Degree Colleges have participated in NIRF (National Institutional Ranking Framework) ranking frame work for 2020-21.

New Scheme

i. 'Lakshya' scheme has been implemented for young aspirants of IAS examination in the State. Two candidates have been awarded scholarship for the year 2020-21 and one of the candidates, SMT. Shatabdi Majumder has cleared the UPSC exam and selected in IAS Cadre.

Initiative in Admission Process:

i. Centralised Online Admission for GDCs: As a part of regular admission process in 22 Government (General) Degree Colleges, a centralised online admission system for all colleges has been developed and introduced for the academic session 2020-21.

ii. Diploma Engineering Entrance Exam (DEET): As a part of regular admission process in Diploma Level Technical Institutions (Polytechnics) under Higher Education Department, Entrance Examination for the first time has been introduced during 2020-21. This has been implemented to ensure transparent merit based admission in Polytechnic Institutions in Tripura.

iii. Online Counselling for TBJEE: Counselling for allotment of seats through Tripura Board of Joint Entrance (TBJE) for the academic session 2020-21 in different disciplines in higher educational Institutions has been conducted in online mode for the first time in the State.

iv. IMD Course in MBB University: Integrated Master's Degree Programme (IMD) in Chemistry and Commerce has been started under MBB University in academic session 2021 involving MBB and BBM Colleges.

Workshop /Seminar:

i. During the lockdown period arising out of Covid-19 pandemic, 82 (15 International and 67 National level) Webinars have been conducted where participants from across the country and abroad took part. The webinars on issues of National importance is being conducted by the colleges on regular basis.

Activities during Covid-19 situation

1. The Department has taken all steps to use online tools for continuation of teaching-learning during Covid-19.

2. All the Colleges under the Department has started the online classes and sharing of study materials, online lectures to the students.
3. The teaching faculties of different Colleges are also taking online classes as per Semester/Department wise with Swayam and other platforms.

Table No : 15.21 The district wise data/information in 2020-21 in the Higher Education Sector is presented below:

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Government Law College	Music College	Art College	Teacher Training	Polytechnic	Medical College	Pharmacy	Paramedical
<i>0.</i>	<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>4.</i>	<i>5.</i>	<i>6.</i>	<i>7.</i>	<i>8.</i>	<i>9.</i>	<i>10.</i>	<i>11.</i>
West	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
Khowai		2									
Dhalai		3						1			
Unakoti		2					1				
North		2						1			
Sepahijala		2									
Gumati		2						1			
South		3									
Total :-	3	22	2	1	1	1	2	6	2	1	1

District	Nursing	Fisheries College	Agriculture College	Veterinary College	Regional College of Phy. Education	Holy Cross College	BTCST	BTCTE	Tribal Folk Music	Techno College of Eng.
<i>0.</i>	<i>12.</i>	<i>13.</i>	<i>14.</i>	<i>15.</i>	<i>16.</i>	<i>17.</i>	<i>18.</i>	<i>19.</i>	<i>20.</i>	<i>21.</i>
West	7	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Khowai										
Dhalai										
Unakoti	1									
North					1					
Sepahijala	1									
Gumati	1									
South										
Total :-	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Contd....

District	BTTTC	Tripura State Academy of Tribal Culture	NIEIT	Bharath Pharmaceutical Tech	CIPET
0.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26
West	1	1	1	1	1
Khowai					
Dhalai					
Unakoti					
North					
Sepahijala					
Gumati					
South					
Total :-	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Higher Education Department: Tripura.

Table No: 15.22 District wise number of Students in various Higher Educational Institutions in 2020-21:

District	University		General Degree Colleges		Engineering College(TIT)		Government Law College		Music College		Art College		Teachers Training	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
West	110	138	8616	10142	677	428	117	152	47	137	141	102	106	228
Khowai			2447	2163										
Dhalai			1447	1249										
Unakoti			2874	2733									123	165
North			2967	2927										
Sepahijala			2216	1697										
Gomati			2966	2473										
South			3709	2679										
Total	110(*)	138	27242	26063	677	428	117	152	47	137	141	102	229	393

(*) Data related to MBB University only.

Contd.....

District	Polytechnic		Veterinary College		Phy. Education College		BTCTE		BTTTC		Tripura State Academy of Tribal Culture		Bharath Pharmaceutical Tech	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
West	640	494	100	120			39	116	29	90	39	42	129	56
Khowai														
Dhalai	182	67												
Unakoti														
North	193	44			58	29								
Sepahijala														
Gomati	253	126												
South														
Total	1268	731	100	120	58	29	39	116	29	90	39	42	129	56

Source: Higher Education Department: Tripura.

Table No: 15.23 District wise number of teachers in various Higher Educational Institutions in 2020-21:

District	Regular/Guest/ Visiting staff	University		General Degree Colleges		Engineering College(TIT)		Government Law College		Music College		Art College		Teachers Training(B.Ed)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
West	Regular	6	2	107	161	51	15	4	0	17	13	21	4	16	19
	Guest/Visiting	5	3	52	66	25	7	10	8	7	5	4	3	2	0
Khowai	Regular			25	21										
	Guest/Visiting			18	14										
Dhalai	Regular			37	7										
	Guest/Visiting			34	22										
Unakoti	Regular			47	18									7	5
	Guest/Visiting			17	17									1	2
North	Regular			36	16										
	Guest/Visiting			34	9										
Sepahijala	Regular			22	28										
	Guest/Visiting			18	12										
Gomati	Regular			34	22										
	Guest/Visiting			18	12										
South	Regular			58	18										

	Guest/Visiting			31	15										
Total	Regular	6	2	366	291	51	15	4	0	17	13	21	4	23	24
	Guest/Visiting	5	3	222	167	25	7	10	8	7	5	4	3	3	2

District	Regular/Guest/ Visiting staff	Polytechnic		Veterinary College		Phy. Education College		BTCTE		BTTTC		Tripura State Academy of Tribal Culture		Bharath Pharmaceutical Tech	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
West	Regular	1	4	33	11			9	6	7	5	1	2	6	3
	Guest/Visiting	15	16	0	0			1	1	1	2	13	7	3	0
Khowai	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
Dhalai	Regular	3	1												
	Guest/Visiting	13	6												
Unakoti	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
North	Regular	3	0			10	0								
	Guest/Visiting	17	2			6	2								
Sepahijala	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
Gomati	Regular	8	3												
	Guest/Visiting	5	3												
South	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
Total	Regular	15	8	33	11	10	0	9	6	7	5	1	2	6	3
	Guest/Visiting	50	27	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	2	13	7	3	0

(*) Data related to MBB University only.

Source: Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Table No:15.24 District-wise number of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Students in under Graduate level in General Degree Colleges by in 2020-21 is presented below:-

District	Schedule Castes Graduate			Schedule Tribes Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>4.</i>	<i>5.</i>	<i>6.</i>	<i>7.</i>
West	1797	2103	3900	1966	2528	4494
Khowai	524	392	916	829	647	1476
Dhalai	375	338	713	568	378	946
Unakoti	465	384	849	259	226	485
North	772	676	1448	590	474	1064
Sepahijala	447	377	824	122	93	215
Gumati	619	491	1110	893	772	1665
South	619	413	1032	908	657	1565
Total :-	5618	5174	10792	6135	5775	11910

Source: Higher Education, Tripura.

C. 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) : 3,29,305
- ii) Mothers (Pregnant & Nursing Mothers) : 64,203

Table No. 15.25 District wise operationalisation of ICDS Project and Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in 2020-21 is presented below:

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	South	Gomati	Sepahijala	Khowai	West	State Total
2020 - 21	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: SW & SE 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) Government run Anganwadi Workers Training Centre.

Table No: 15.26

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: SW & SE Department, Tripura.

The Physical achievement in regard to training of the ICDS functionaries during 2020-21 through the above AWTC is not done due to community transmission of COVID-19.

Table No: 15.27 The Training Status is as follows:

Sl. No	Name of ICDS functionaries	Job course	Refresher Course	Orientation Course	ECCE Training
1	A.W.W.	-	-	-	-
2	A.W.H	-	-	-	-
3	Supervisor (ICDS)	-	-	-	-
4	CDPO	-	-	-	-

Source: SW & SE 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 maternal 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 **329305** children(6m-6years) and **64203** expecting & nursing mothers in the year 2020-21.

Table No: 15.28 Cost and feeding norms of SNP (Per beneficiary per day)

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: SW & SE 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.

d.SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS:

The Government of Tripura had formulated the Sports Policy "Sports for all" for the State in the year 1997. 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, for practical implementation of the policy. Some important aspects of the scheme are as follows:



- 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, including the spirit of integrity, unity & brotherhood among the youths.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:

Department took much initiative for over all development of infrastructure as indicated below:

The Department will continue to execute the following on-going projects during 2021-22 under different Scheme:

- 1) Construction of District Sports Complex at Udaipur, Gomati District.
- 2) Construction of District Sports Complex at Ambassa, Dhalai District.
- 3) Construction of 100 seated capacity Men's Hostel at Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar, North District.
- 4) Construction of 200 bedded (G + 2) Yuba Awas (Youth Hostel) at Ambassa, Dhalai District.
- 5) Construction of Swimming Pool at Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar, North District.
- 6) Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Dasarath Deb State Sports Complex, Badharghat, West District.
- 7) Construction of Synthetic Football Turf at Khowai Government (Boys) Higher Secondary School Playground, Khowai District.

Remarkable Infrastructure existing in the State.

- 1) NSRCC Sports Complex, Agartala.
- 2) Synthetic Football Turf Ground at Chandrapur, Udaipur, Gomati District.
- 3) MBB Cricket Stadium, Agartala.
- 4) District Sports Complex at Kailashahar, Unakoti District.
- 5) Shahid Bhagat Singh Yuba Awas (350 bedded), Agartala.
- 6) Umakanta Mini Stadium, Agartala.
- 7) Swami Vivekananda Maidan, Agartala.
- 8) Football Stadium & Grand Stand at RCPE, Panisagar, North District.
- 9) Samar Choudhri Smsiti Multipurpose Sports Hall, Belonia, South District.
- 10) Multipurpose Sports hall, Ambassa, Dhalai District.
- 11) Multipurpose Sports hall, Sonamura, Sepahijala District.
- 12) Multipurpose Sports hall, Kanchanpur, North District.
- 13) Multipurpose Sports hall, Chatakcherri, Subroom, South District.
- 14) Mini Stadium at Fatikroy Class XII School Play Ground, Kumarghat, Unakoti District.
- 15) Mini Stadium at B.K. Institution, Belonia, South District.
- 16) Mini Stadium at Hrisyamukh Class XII School, Belonia, South District.
- 17) Indoor Hall at Badharghat, Agartala.
- 18) Raima Swimming Pool, Badharghat, Agartala.
- 19) Tennis Court at Badharghat, Agartala.

Table No: 15.29 Achievement Report of Youth Activities for the year :2020-21:

Sl. No.	Activity / Program	Achievement	Beneficiaries
1.	Organization of State, District and Sub-Divisional Level Youth Festival : 2020 which was held in last week of December: 2020	About 7885 nos. Youths had taken part in this festival from Sub-Division to State Level.	7885 nos.
2.	Participation in the 24th National Youth Festival through virtual mode w.e.f. 12th to 16th January :2021	41 nos. Youth participated in this festival	41 nos.
3.	Skill Based Residential Training Program relating to Mushroom cultivation, Fruit processing, Floriculture and Nursery management in food crops was held at HRC, Nagicharra, Agartala w.e.f. 21st to 27th February : 2021.	50 nos. Youth from different District had participated in this training programme.	50 nos.
4.	State Level Bicycle Race was held on 23.03.2021 at Swami Vivekananda Maidan (Stabal ground), Agartala.	99 nos. Youth from different district have participated in this competition	99 nos.
5.	State Level Cross Country Competition was held on 24.03.2021 at U.K. Academy premises, Agartala	260 nos. Youth selected from different district have participated in this competition	260 nos.

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

Table No: 15.30 Name of the Winners in connection with 24th National Youth Festival through virtual mode from 12th to 16th January : 2021

Sl.no.	Name of Winners	Event	Position
1.	Ms. Sanghamitra Sarkar	Classical Vocal	3 rd
2.	Ms. Anusha Chakraborty	Bharat Natyam	2 nd
3.	Mr. Sourajit Gope & Group	Folk Song	3 rd

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

Table No: 15.31 Achievement Report of Yoga Activities during 2020-21

Sl.no.	Activity / Program	Achievement
1.	1 st International Olympic Yoga competition : 2020	Gold : 03 nos. Silver : 01 no. Bronze : 02 nos.
2.	Organized International Yoga Day on 21.06.2020 at 8 Nos. District Head Quarters	400 nos.(approximate) participants participated in the programme

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Tripura.

Major Achievement during the year . 2020-21

- i)** 03 (three) nos. " Synthetic Tennis Court " has been constructed at DDSS. Complex, Badharghat, Agartala.
- ii)** A " Multipurpose Hall " for Judo, Weightlifting, Table Tennis, Karate etc. and a separate " Badrninton Hall " has been constructed at NSRCC. Complex, Agartala.
- iii)** 8 (Eight) nos. Outdoor Fitness " Open Gym.", has been Installed , in 8 nos. District Head Quarter.
- iv)** First time in Tripura , 206 nos. " Sports Coaching Centers " established all over the State (in two phases) for systematic coaching curriculum. Accordingly 615 Physical Instructors were assigned, in 18 nos. different Sports disciplines, involving 5920 nos.(approx.) participants & started functioning w.e.f 01.01.2020.
- v)** Organized successfully the 65th School National Games : 2020, at Tripura the discipline of Football (Boys) under 17 Yrs. Tripura Boys Football Team achieved Champion Position.

Concluding Remarks: 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.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

a. 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."



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.

Good health is of paramount importance for 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. Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being.

The Health & Family Welfare Department is giving 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 especially 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 is being implemented in full swing so that no child left out without immunisation.

- In 2020-21 there are 1,277 Medical Institutions run by the State Government.
- 574 Blood Donation Camps have been organised during 2020-21.
- The State has better sex ratio of 1011 as per NFHS-5 in 2019-20 against 998 as per NFHS-4 in 2015-16.
- 1,57,935 patients are treated in 7,332 health camps during 2020-21.

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.

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.

Table- 16.1 Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletins 2019:

...	All India	Tripura
Birth Rate	19.7	12.8
Death Rate	6.0	5.5
Natural Growth Rate	13.8	7.4
Infant Mortality Rate	30	21
Total Fertility Rate (NFHS-5)	2.0	1.7
Sex Ratio (Female For Every 1000 Males) (NFHS-5)	1020	1011

Source: SRS-2019 and NFHS-5.

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.

Table- 16.2 Recommendation of Health Manpower and shortages during 2020-21:

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned strength	Man in position	Shortage /Vacancy
1	Laboratory technician	361	218	143
2	Radiographer	106	78	28
3	Pharmacist (allopathic)	756	261	495
4	MPS (female)	180	70	110
5	MPS (male)	181	109	72
6	MPW (female)	1437	781	656
7	MPW (male)	1232	986	246
8	Staff nurse	2678	2193	485
9	Medical Officer (Allopathic)	1472	959	513
10	Dental surgeon	85	31	54
11	Dental surgeon (ex-cadre)	186	22	164
12	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	89	18	71
13	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	58	38	20
14	Ophthalmic Assistant	52	29	23
15	Blood bank technician	-	-	-

Source: - Health & F.W. Department, Tripura.

Health Infrastructure:

There were 24-Hospitals, 23-Rural Hospitals/ Community Health Centres, 117-Primary Health Centres, 1001-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Allopathy), 73-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Homeopathy) & 39 Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Aayurvedic), 13-Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2020-21 through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to the all section of society.

Table- 16.3 The Medical facilities of the State during 2020-21:

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
i	State Hospital	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ii	District Hospital	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
iii	Sub-Divisional Hospital	-	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	12
iv	Rural Hospital & CHCs	3	4	1	6	3	2	1	3	23
v	PHCs	20	15	10	19	11	16	11	15	117
vi	Sub Centre Dispensary (Allopathic)	171	145	104	145	146	121	70	99	1001
vii	Sub Centre Dispensary (Homeopathy)	23	12	05	12	10	04	05	02	73
viii	Sub Centre Dispensary (Ayurvedic)	14	05	05	05	04	02	01	03	39
ix	Blood bank	4 (2 Government & 2 Non-Government)	01	01	02	01	02	01	01	13
x	Blood Storages	01	01	-	01	01	02	-	01	07

Source: - Health & FW Department, Government of Tripura.

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.

Table: 16.4 The status of Homeopathy and Ayurvedic Institution in Tripura 2020-21:

District	Homeopathy	Ayurvedic
West	23	14
Sepahijala	12	05
Khowai	05	05
South	12	05
Gomati	10	04
North	02	03
Unakoti	05	01
Dhalai	04	02
Total	73	39

Source: - AYUSH Cell.

Table- 16.5 The total number of Beds in Medical Institutions for the year 2020-21.

		Name of District								
Sl.No.	Item No.	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	No. of Beds	1819	390	240	610	430	520	280	370	4659
2	No. of Beds in State Hospitals	1609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1609
3	No. of Beds in District Hospital	-	-	100	100	150	150	150	100	750
4	No. of Beds in Sub-Divisional	-	130	50	150	100	200	50	50	730

	Hospital									
5	No. of Beds in R.H/ CHC	90	120	30	180	90	60	30	90	690
6	No. of Beds in PHC	120	140	60	180	90	110	50	130	880
7	No. of Beds in Sub Centre	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: - Health & FW Department, Government of Tripura.

Table- 16.6 The status of Technical Manpower position under the State Health Department during the years 1998, 2013, 2019, 2020 and 2021:

Sl.No.	Category	1998	2013	2019	2020	2021
1	Medical Officer (Allopathic)	541	731	1050	990 (Regular) 61 (Ad-hoc) 42 (Re-employment)	959
2	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	43	50	47	42	38
3	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	46	49	25	20	18
4	Medical Officer (Dental)	38	49	55	53	31
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	10	10	17	18	17
6	Multi-Purpose Worker (MPW) (male)	371	680	1002	994	986
7	Multi-Purpose Worker (MPW) (female)	603	631	838	806	781
8	Staff Nurse	737	1883	2271	2236	2193
9	Field Worker	974	1311	1840	1847	39

Source: - DFWPM Office, Government of Tripura..

Table- 16.7 Total number of Patient treated both In-door and Out-door in Medical Institution during the year 2020-21:

Out-door Patient	In-Patient Head Count at mid night
3026760	705428

Source:- HMIS Portal, Government of Tripura.

Table- 16.8 Total number of Patient treated by kinds of disease Medical Institution in the State during the year 2020:

Sl.No.	Name of Disease	Number of patient
1	Tuberculosis	1921
2	Syphilis	0
3	Fever	91157
4	Smallpox	0
5	Malaria	3253
6	Leprosy	26
7	Cholera	0
8	Gastroenteritis	39918
9	STI	0
10	Diphtheria	0
11	Poliomyelitis	0
12	Tetanus	0
13	Measles	3
14	Whooping Cough	60
15	Typhoid	2383

Source: HMIS/SBHI Section/SPO,NVBDCP/SPO,NLEP, Government of Tripura.

Table- 16.9 Blood Storage and Blood Banks in Tripura 2020-21:

Sl. No.	Name of Blood Storage District/Sub-Divisional Hospital/R.H/CHC/PHC.	Name of Blood Bank State /District/Sub-Divisional Hospital/R.H/CHC/PHC
1	Melaghar Sub-Divisional Hospital	District Hospital North, Dharmanagar (Government Blood Bank)
2	Subroom Sub-Divisional Hospital	District Hospital, Gomati (Government Blood Bank)
3	Chailengta Sub-Divisional Hospital	BSM Hospital, Kamalpur, (Government Blood Bank)
4	Amarpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	Hospital, Unakoti Bhagabannagar, Kailashahar, (Government Blood Bank)
5	Kanchanpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	IGM Hospital, Agartala (Government Blood Bank)
6	Gandacharra, Sub-Divisional Hospital	AGMC & GBP Hospital, Agartala (Government Blood Bank)
7	Kherengbar Sub-Divisional Hospital	District Hospital Khowai (Government Blood Bank)
		District Hospital , South, Santirbazar (Government Blood Bank)
		Bishalgarh, Sub-Division Hospital (Government Blood Bank)
		Belonia, Sub-Division Hospital (Government Blood Bank)
		District Hospital, Dhalai, Kulai (Government Blood Bank)
		Dr.B.R Ambedkar Teaching Hospital(Non-Government Blood Bank)
		ILS Hospital, Agartala (Non-Government Blood Bank)

Source: - MS, T.S.B.T.C. Government of Tripura.

Table- 16.10 Achievement of Health Camp in Tripura 2020-21:

Activity	Achievement
No. of Health Camp	7332
Total Patient Treated	157935
No. of Fever Patients	16749
No. of Diarrhea Patients	7170

Source: - PH, DFWPM Office. Government of Tripura.

Table- 16.11 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme 2019-20:

Sl.No.	Activity	Achievement			Remarks
1	Salt sample received	96220			Household Iodine level test through ASHA
2	Salt sample tested (by S.T. Kits)	96220			
3	All sample compiles with PFA standard	No. of salt samples with adequate Iodine (Above 15 ppm)	No. of salt samples with inadequate Iodine (less than 15 ppm)	No. of salt samples with nil Iodine.	Total 97 nos. of Awareness Programme conducted across the State for 100%
		84022 nos.	11737	461	

Source: - NIDDCP.

Table- 16.12 FSSA, 2020-21:

Sl.No.	Activity	Achievement
1	Samples received	233
2	Sample tested	233
3	Sample pending	Nil
4	Adulterated food	33(Unsafe-7, Non-Confirming-0, Sub-Standard -17, Misleading Claims-8)

Source: - FSSA.DFWPM Office.

b.FAMILY WELFARE:

Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the State with the objective of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child death. Immunisation programme is being implemented in full swing so that no child should be left out without immunization. Health and Family Welfare Department is continuously monitoring the system.



Table: 16.13 The State's performance on Family Planning during 2020-21. is presented in the following Table:

Sl.No.	Method	Achievement/Number
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Total Sterilization	2147
2	Vasectomy	4
3	Tubectomy	763
4	IUD insertion	660
5	CC users (Nirodh)	189019
6	Oral pill users	125815

Source: -MS.SHFWS, Tripura.

Table: 16.14 The District wise performance of Family Planning in the State during 2020-21 is presented in the following Table:

Sl.No	Particulars	Name of District								Total
		South	Gomat	Sepahija	West	Khow	Dhal	Nort	Unako	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Sterilisation	173	167	104	1569	0	32	14	88	2147
2	Vasectomy	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
3	Tubectomy	114	164	81	383	0	7	14	0	763
4	IUD Insertion	158	19	18	371	39	47	3	5	660
5	CC Users/distributed (Nirodh)	40298	20161	30776	44821	6248	10206	16150	20359	189019
6	Oral Pill Users/distributed	24319	13560	14601	21318	10187	18132	9911	13787	125815

Immunization**Table: 16.15** State's performance on Immunization and MCH during the year 2020-21:

Sl.No.	Name of the Vaccine	Achievement/ Number
1	DPT (Penta 3)	47625
2	OPV3	48622
3	BCG	44129
4	Measles 1/MR 1	46229
5	DT (5yrs)	31382
6	TT2 & TT Booster/TD(Pregnant Women)	49215
7	TT (10 years)	20123
8	TT (16 years)	10243
9	IFA (Large)	27044
10	Vit- A solution (1 st Dose)	40544
11	Full Immunization	46105
12	Hepatitis B0	39065
13	Hepatitis B1 (in Pent 1)	51113
14	Hepatitis B2 (in Pent 2)	49319
15	Hepatitis B3 (in Pent 3)	47625

Source: - SIO, Tripura

Pulse Polio: The National Pulse Polio Immunization programme has been successfully implemented in the State since 1995-96.

Table: 16.16 The district wise Pulse Polio performance during 2020-21:

Name of District										
Sl.No	Month	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	January 2021	65217	47164	32231	37125	37117	50124	26381	44972	340331

Source: - SIO, Tripura.

Voluntary Blood Donation:**Table: 16.17** The achievement under voluntary blood donation camp:

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
2019-20	25,051	8,186	33,237	693
2020-21	18227	11696	29923	574

Source: - MS.TSBTC.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:**Table: 16.18** The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in the State during the year 2020-21:

Activity	Achievement
Blood Slides Collected	716354
Blood Slide Examined	710631
Positive Cases	3253

PV/Mixed Cases	258
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Source: SPO.NVBDCP.

Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment:

Table: 16.19 The achievement of the Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment during 2020-21 is presented in the below noted table:

Activity	Achievement
Cataract operations	5637
School Covered	86
Teachers Trained	Nil
School Children Screened	6282
Students found Refractive error	225

Source: - SPO, NPCB

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

Table: 16.20 The achievement of the National Tuberculosis Control Programmed in the State during 2020-21:

Activity	Achievement
Sputum Examined	15591
Sputum Positive Cases	897
Total Cases Detected	1921

Source: - NTCP

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

Table: 16.21 The achievement under the programme in the State during 2020-21:

Activity	Achievement
Leprosy Cases Detected	20
Prevalence rate per 1000 Population	0.04
Number of Patients treated	26

Source: - SPO, NLEP

National Cancer Control Programme:

Table: 16.22 The achievement of the National Cancer Control Programme in the State during 2020-21:

Activity	Achievement
(1)	(2)
Mammography	Nil
Cancer Patients received Chemotherapy	1783
Cancer Patients received Radiotherapy	986

Source: - Medical Superintendent, Cancer Hospital.

National Mental Health Programme:

Table: 16.23 The achievement of the National Mental Health Programme in the State during 2020-21:

Activity	Number
(1)	(2)
Mental Patients treated at OPD	6560
Mental Patients treated at IPD	393
Total	6953

Source: - Programme Officer, DMHP(W), Tripura

Table: 16.24 Budget for 2020-21 (RE):

(Rs. in lakhs)

Department	Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total
FW & PM	0.00	28775.76	28775.76	0.00	54433.76

		Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total
Health (R)	49369.47	1908.44	1142.75	0	52420.66

Source: Health & FW Department, Tripura.

Patients treated:

Table: 16.25 Total number of Patients treated both Indoor and Outdoor in the State during 2020-21:

Year	Name of District	In-Patient Head Count at midnight	Out-door
2020-21	Dhalai	41406	315828
	Gomati	58978	255187
	Khowai	34593	189625
	North	40921	225958
	Sepahijala	28326	298337
	South	54246	424613
	Unakoti	30430	207211
	West	416528	1110001
	Total	705428	3026760

Source: HMIS, Portal.

c. 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.

Government of India has restructured and subsumed the ongoing National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Har Ghar Nal Se Jal (HGNSJ) to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household with service level at the rate of 55 liters per capita per day (lpcd) i.e. by 2024 but in Tripura it will be implemented by 2022.



ACHIEVEMENT OF PWD (DWS) DURING 2020-2021.

1. Vision-

Water is a basic necessity of every living being. In this backdrop, **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)** has been launched in partnership with States, to enable every rural household in villages to have Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024. It is envisaged that with FHTC, each household will have potable water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long term basis.

Keeping the objectives, State Government has announced a new mission called '**Atal Jaldhara Mission**' on **28th November, 2018** under which **Functional Household Tap Water Connection (FHTC)** are to be provided to all households in the State **within 2022**.

2. Key activities of the Department-

DRINKING WATER-

- Extension of functional household tap connection (FHTC) to every rural and urban household.

- Construction of Deep Tube Wells where suitable water bearing strata is available.
- Commissioning of Deep Tube Wells, laying of pipeline and extension of domestic connection (FHTC) to individual household under JJM, Niti Aayog within TTAADC areas, etc.
- Sinking & Commissioning of Small Bore Tube Well (SBTW) in small habitations with less population and in isolated locations.
- Construction of Iron Removal Plants in conjunction with Deep Tube Wells and Small Bore Tube Wells where the iron content is beyond permissible limit i.e. more than 1mg/litre.
- Retrofitting and augmentation of completed and ongoing water supply schemes.
- Regular operation, maintenance and repairing of existing drinking water supply schemes.
- Multi Village Schemes comprising with Ground Water reservoir along with 4/5 nos. DTW/SBDTWs.

Sanitation SBM(G)

- Construction of left out Individual Household Latrine (IHHL).
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complex (CSC).
- Works under Solid and Liquid Waste Management.
- Information Education Communication (IEC) & Human Resource Development (HRD) activities.

3. Status of Drinking Water Supply as on 31.3.2021

Table: 16.26 Status of Functional Household Connection (FHTC):

Sector	Total Household (in nos.)	FHTC Prior to Atal Jaldhara Mission (in Nos.) (as on 27.11.2018)	FHTC after implementation of Atal Jaldhara Mission (in Nos.)(28.11.2018 to 31.03.2021)	Total FHTC provided (in Nos.) (As on 31-03-2021)
Rural	8,00,997	19,251 (2.40%)	1,93,218 (24.12%)	2,12,469 (26.52%)
Urban	2,23,177	91,464 (40.98%)	7,650 (3.42%)	99,114 (44.41%)
Total	10,24,174	1,10,715 (10.81%)	2,00,868 (19.61%)	3,11,583 (30.42%)

Source: PWD(DWS), Tripura.

Table: 16.27 Status of Water Supply Schemes:

Sl. No	Details of Scheme	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Deep Tube Well (DTW) in Nos.	2025	174	2199
2	Small Bore Tube Well (SBTW) in Nos.	2750	84	2834
3	Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) in Nos.	36	18	54
4	Iron removal plant(IRP) in Nos.	902	59	961
5	Ground Water Treatment Plant (GWTP) in Nos.	35	4	39
7	Innovative Scheme (in Nos.)	260	0	260

8	Pipe Line (in km)	11327.83	1518.50	12846.33
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Source: PWD(DWS), Tripura.

Table: 16.28 Status of Swachh Bharat Mission [SBM(G)] as on 31.3.2021

ITEM	Achievement as on 31.03.2021 since 2012
Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)	4,36,353
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	180

Source: PWD(DWS), Tripura.

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.

‘Safe and Potable’ water is bare minimum essential amenity of life. Providing quality water to the community is one of the top most priority sector of Government. Accordingly, Drinking Water & Sanitation (DWS) wing of Public Works Department (PWD), Government of Tripura is responsible to provide adequate water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis, to all 10,24,174 households. 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 consumer services. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all concern to understand the importance of this sector and to co-operate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply systems including proper sanitation system in the State.

WELFARE

a. TRIBAL WELFARE:

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 also implementing various developmental initiatives in a more systematic manner. Multifaceted new developmental programmes are being implemented in the State to meet up new challenges. Besides, existing schemes are also being reviewed and modified to suit the demand of time.

Objective

- Educational development
- Economic development
- Infrastructural development
- Skill development
- Preservation and promotion of art, culture and traditions
- Promotion and Development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare
- Protection from social exploitation and safeguarding the Constitutional & Traditional Rights
- Ensure the Rights of Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes on forest lands.

- During 2020-21 Boarding House Stipend have been spent Rs. 1466.302 lakh for 26,481 nos. Scheduled Tribes students.
- During 2020-21, Rs. 80.61 lakhs Pre-Matric Scholarship provided for 21,867 nos. Scheduled Tribes students.
- During 2020 -21 an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakh has been spent under Nucleus Budget scheme.

Development Initiatives – At a glance

➤ Promotion of Education

- Boarding House Stipend from Class-I to Class –X
- Pre-Matric / Post-Matric / Additive to Post Matric Scholarships
- Drop out Coaching for Madhyamik Failed students
- Special Coaching in Core Subjects
- Merit Award to meritorious students
- One time Financial Assistance to meritorious ST students.
- Coaching for Joint Entrance Examination
- Inter hostel sports competition
- Supply of free text books
- Construction of hostels for ST Boys and Girls
- Setting up of EMR Schools/ Residential Schools/ Ashram Schools

➤ Livelihood Propagation

- Agri & Allied Activities
- Horticultural Activities
- ARDD Activities
- Plantation
- Pisciculture
- Procurement & value addition of Marketing of Forest produces

➤ Entrepreneurship Development

- Soft loan for small business, transport business and Agri. & Allied etc. through Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.

➤ Skill Development

- Foreman, Quality Technician, Store Keeper
- Junior Software Developer, web developer,
- Food Processing Technician, Machine Operator Assistance, Injection Moulding, Plastic Recycling
- Pre-induction training

➤ Cultural Promotion through

- Support initiatives for Pujas & festivals
- Workshop & Seminar
- Museum

➤ Health Programme

- Nucleus Budget

❖ Educational Program

To improve educational scenario among Scheduled Tribes people various schemes 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. Merit Award, Sponsoring students for various job oriented

courses i.e. nursing, coaching, B.Ed, D.El.Ed, coaching for various competitive examinations etc. are being successfully implemented in the State. Details of the schemes are given below:-

1. 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 344 nos. of approved Boarding Houses, out of which 187 nos. are run by the Non-Governmental Organizations. There are 157 nos. Government runs Boarding Houses (Boys-98, Girls-59). During 2020-21 Boarding House stipend have been provided to 26,481 nos. Scheduled Tribes students involving an amount of Rs. 1466.302 lakh.

2. Pre-Matric Scholarship:

i. Under this scheme, scholarship is provided @ Rs 40/- per month to the Scheduled Tribes students from Class: VI to VIII under State share for a period of 10 (ten) months in an academic year. During 2020-21, 21,867 Nos. students were provided Scholarship with an amount of Rs. 80.61 Lakhs.

ii. For the students of Class: IX to X, Scholarship is provided @ Rs. 525/- for Hosteller and @ Rs. 225/- for Day Scholars per month under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for a period of 10 (ten) months in an academic year. Book and Adhoc Grants @ Rs. 1,000/- per annum for Hosteller and @ Rs. 750/- per annum for Day Scholars are also provided. The Scheduled Tribes students whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000/- are eligible for getting this Scholarship. Pre-metric Scholarship (IX-X) are being implemented through National Scholarship Portal (NSP 2.0). Pre-Matric Scholarship are being given to 9,404 students of against application of 2020-21.

3. 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 Post-Matric Scholarship (higher studies). The rate of the stipend per month provided in 2020-21 under the scheme is presented in the following table:-

Table: 17.1

Groups	Hostellers (in Rs.)	Day Scholars (in Rs.)
I	1200.00	550.00
II	820.00	530.00
III	570.00	300.00
IV	380.00	230.00

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

The scholarship also includes maintenance allowance, provision for students with disabilities, reimbursement of compulsory & Non-refundable fees, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges and book allowance for students perusing correspondence courses, for complete duration of the course. The Scheme is implemented through National Scholarship Portal (NSP 2.0).

4. **Merit Award:** The meritorious Scheduled Tribes 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. The rates of Merit award in various levels are given in the following table:

Table: 17.2

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 the Madhyamik/ H.S (+2) Examination	50,000	50,000

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

During 2020-21 Merit Award have been provided to 9,008 nos. Scheduled Tribes students amounting to Rs.133.30 lakhs.

5. **Supply of Free Text Books:** Under this scheme financial assistance in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Rate of supply of free text books for Class: IX-X is Rs. 300/-, Class: XI is Rs. 350/-, Class: XII is Rs. 400/- and Degree is Rs. 500/- . During 2020-21 Free Text Books have been provided to 23,811 nos. ST students amounting to Rs.80.00 lakhs.
6. **Special Coaching in Core Subjects:** Under the scheme, tutorial guidance is given to the Scheduled Tribes boarders attached to 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. During 2020-21, Special coaching in core subject has been provided to 8,249 ST Boarding students amounting to Rs. 52.55 lakh.
7. **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. 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 Group-D staff and Cook man @ Rs.1,000/- p.m. The scheme is implemented through NGOs. During 2020-21 coaching have been provided to 553 nos. Scheduled Tribes students amount involvement of Rs. 39.96 lakh.

- 8. 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) at Karbook under Gomati District; Ratanmoni Memorial Ashram School (Established on 05-06-2004) at Kanchanpur under North Tripura District and Radhamohan Memorial Ashram School (Established on 12-09-2003) at Ambassa under Dhalai District. Medium of education in these schools is English. In these schools ST students were admitted in Class III and read up to Class V. These schools are run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).
- 9. Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII) :**To ensure quality education to all Scheduled Tribes students by increasing enrolment ratio as well as reducing in ST Drop-out rates, new Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) School are being 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, Khumlung 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.

16 nos. new EMRS are being setup in different tribal dominated blocks of Tripura. Among these, responsibility for construction of 6 (six) nos. schools given to CPWD, Agartala, while 7(seven) nos. schools to MANIDCO and 3(three) nos. schools to State Government Agencies. Apart from this Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI has approved for sanctioning of one more EMRS at Dasda by 2022. Construction work of Ekalavya Model Day Boarding School (EMDBS) in Killa is in progress. EMDBS Killa has been started functioning from the academic year 2019-20 temporarily at Dasharath Deb Memorial English Medium High School.

10. Construction of ST College Hostels:

1. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India has sanctioned 3 (three) College hostels namely (i)100 seated Girl's hostel at Women's College, Agartala; (ii) 50 seated Girls Hostel at Ambedkar College, Fatikroy and (iii) 50 seated Boys Hostel at Gandacherra. An amount of Rs. 8.00 Cr. has been approved by the MoTA, GoI for construction of following 3(three) college hostels. Out of which Rs.4.80 Cr has been released in February, 2020. Construction work is in progress.

2. Another ST boys hostel for college students are being setup in Shillong. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.384.53 cr. has been placed to Implementing Agency for construction of 100 seated Boys College Hostel at Shillong.

11. Inter hostel sports competition & distribution of Sports Goods:

Besides normal programmes of Youth Affairs & Sports Department Government of Tripura 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.

❖ Economic Development

1. Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana: During 2020-21, 15 nos. Van Dhan Vikas Kendra Clusters (VDVKs) has been sanctioned which are being made functional for procurement and value addition of Minor Forest Produces like Broom Grass, Amla, Tamarind, Gandhaki etc. Total approved fund for the 15 nos. VDVVKs are Rs. 210.70 lakh, out of which Rs. 105.35 lakh have been released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

2. Employment cum income generation: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has sanctioned recently an amount of Rs 366.53 lakhs under income generating activities (like Agri/Horti/ ARDD/ Fisheries/ Plantation activities) for 727 nos. ST beneficiaries under SCS to TSS. An amount of Rs. 366.53 lakh has been sanctioned and fund drawn and placed to concern IAs.

3. Jhum Chas Sahajya Prakalpa: Under Jhum Chas Sahajya Prakalpa, jhum seed have been supplied to 6,979 Hardcore Jhumia families and cost towards sowings and weeding @ Rs. 202/- per man-day for 6 days has also been provided.

❖ Skill Development

4. 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 Foreman, Quality Technician, Store Keeper, Junior Software Developer, Web Developer, Food Processing Technician, Machine Operator Assistance, Injection Moulding, Plastic Recycling, other various trades and Pre-induction training to unemployed Tribal youths under SCS to TSS. During 2020-21 training have been provided to 285 Scheduled Tribes youths for an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh under SCA to TSS.

❖ Promotion of Art & Culture and Fairs & Festivals

1. 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 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. Fund have been provided to 22 nos. Sub-Division office for celebration of Kok-Borok Day.

2. **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. During 2020-21 amount of Rs. 41.596 lakh have been spent for organization of 13 nos. Festivals/ Mela etc.

❖ **Health Programme**

1. **Nucleus Budget**

Nucleus Budget scheme guideline have been revised, financial assistance provided to the poor tribals for medical treatment and purchase of medicine. The BDOs have been authorized to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs. 800/- only per patients; The SDWOs have been empowered to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- only per patients; The SDMs, and DWOs have been authorized to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs. 1,500/- only per patients; DM & Collector have been authorized to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs.2,000/- only per patients; Director, Tribal Welfare Department have been authorized to sanction not exceeding Rs. 6,000/- per patients only for treatment inside the State; Principal Secretary/Secretary, Government of Tripura may sanction not exceeding Rs. 9,000/- only per patients In special circumstances Government may sanction up to Rs. 15,000/- only per patient for treatment outside the State. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakh has been spent under Nucleus Budget scheme.

❖ **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, 30,903 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 2, 00,696 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers.

Table: 17.3 Details of implementation of RoFR Act, 2006 are given below
(as on 31st March, 2021):

1	Total no. of forest rights so far vested	1,30,903
2	Total no. of forest rights so far vested to S.T families	1,30,901
3	Total no. of forest rights so far vested to OFD	2
4	Quantum of land involved (hectare)	1,86,229.50
5	Quantum of land involved for ST families (hectare)	1,86,229.02
6	Quantum of land involved for OFD (hectare)	0.48
7	Demarcation of land completed through GPS (in nos.)	1,24,980
8	Pillaring completed (in nos.)	1,22,422

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

❖ **Budget of Tribal Welfare Department for 2020-21 & 2021-22:** Detailed Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Expenditure for the year 2020-21 and Budget Estimate for the year 2021-22 in respect of Tribal Welfare Department (under Demand No: 19).

Table: 17.4

Sl.	Particulars	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Expenditure 2020-21	BE 2021-22
	A) Total Salary	1960.17	1950	1871.62	2217.00
1	Salary	1947.17	1937	1861.57	2203.00

2	Wages	13	13	10.05	14.00
	B) Total Non-Salaries	38360.42	38128.59	34699.36983	41111.89
3	Electricity charges	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
4	Others	84.93	107.80	107.48	150.00
5	Professional Services	1.00	1.00	0.47	1.00
6	Medical Reimbursement	6.00	5.00	1.70	6.00
7	Outsourcing of Services	0.00	7.00	3.92	20.00
8	Advertising & Publicity	1.00	2.00	0.51	5.00
9	Grants in aid for Educational Institutions	500.00	500.00	500.00	550.00
10	Share of Taxes	14300.00	16497.12	16497.11	15000.00
11	Local Bodies	13500.00	13530.00	13530.00	14000.00
12	Village Committee Election	0.00	0.00	0.00	1100.00
13	ADC Election	980.00	800.00	798.69	500.00
14	Grants to PSU-ST Development Corporation	75.00	75.00	75.00	80.00
15	Scholarship/ Stipend	6986.00	4250.22	1801.22	7031.00
16	Coaching to Drop out Madhyamik	113.01	90.42	36.45	131.00
17	Coaching & Allied Scheme	56.00	44.80	44.80	56.00
18	Special Coaching in core subject	114.15	91.33	49.80	120.00
19	Supply of free text books	80.00	80.00	75.56	90.00
20	Folk Arts, Culture etc.	41.60	41.60	41.50	50.00
21	Supply of furniture and Utensils	23.35	72.00	70.83	100.00
22	State Share/ State's Contribution	1224.90	1458.43	648.96	931.89
23	Rehabilitation of Surrendered Extremists (Pre-1998)	14.48	14.48	8.69	10.00
24	Rehabilitation of Pre-1998 Surrendered Extremists (Special Package-55.00 Cr.)	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00
25	Maintenance of Hostel (Minor Works)	200.00	200.00	166.51	300.00
26	Major Works (ST hostel in Shillong)	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
27	Chief Minister's Swanirbhar Parivar Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
28	Jhum Chas Sahajya Prakalpa	0.00	89.50	89.31	90.00
29	NABARD	0.00	85.89	85.88	0.00
30	NABARD (Interest)	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
31	Nucleus Budget	24.00	24.00	24.00	50.00
	C. CASP/CSS	10728.96	20329.29	13117.993	9445.00
1	Grant under Articles 275(1)	2967.00	1272.17	1070.43	1304.84
2	Special Central Assistance to TSS (SCA to TSS)	2533.96	1183.99	1183.64	1290.63
3	Special Assistance to Central Plan to TTAADC	0.00	5720.00	5720.00	0.00
4	Post Matric Scholarship-CSS	4239.00	10750.99	4678.99	5826.73
5	Pre-Matric Scholarship (IX- X)-CSS	699.00	930.00	407.43	508.00
6	Institutional support for marketing & development of Tribal Products-CASP	250.00	431.63	57.00	474.80
7	Protection of Civil Right Act. 1955 and prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 (CSS)	40.00	40.51	0.51	40.00
	Grand Total:-(A+B+C)	51049.55	60407.88	49688.98	52773.89

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

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 objective 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 Scheduled Tribes students for higher studies.

During the year 2020-21, Rs.643.91 lakhs was provided to the 290 Scheduled Tribes youths as loan under Transport, Business and Agriculture Allied etc. for self-employment and Rs. 107.65 lakhs was provided to the 54 Scheduled Tribes youths as Education Loan.

b. SCHEDULE CASTE WELFARE:

The striking feature of Scheduled Castes demography of Tripura is that the Scheduled 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 (17.8%). Total Scheduled Caste male is 3,34,370 whereas Scheduled Caste 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 is 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 Scheduled Castes. At the same time, attention is also being given to the Scheduled Castes population who are living outside Special Component area. The responsibility for implementing the development plans, rests with various development departments of the State. The Scheduled Castes Welfare Department monitors and coordinates such activities. The Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation is a special body created to promote economic development of the Scheduled Castes.

In 2019-20 the Total State Plan expenditure (34 SCSP Concern Departments) was Rs.3992.91 crores while the SCSP expenditure was Rs.544.18 crores which constitutes 13.62% of the State Plan expenditure.

For the year 2019-20 the SCSP outlay is Rs.928.01 crores as against the total State plan outlay of Rs.6204.74 crores. This is 14.95% 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 Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes had been declared as the Nodal Agency and is responsible for coordinating and supervising all Scheduled Castes Welfare activities 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-coordinated development of the Scheduled Castes communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres.

For the 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 Scheduled Castes population is 40% or above and 168 villages where Scheduled Caste population is 20% or above but less than 40%.

In order to ensure proper and 100% utilization of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (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, a 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.

Table : 17.5 Sector wise plan expenditure of SCSP for 2018-19 and allocation for 2019-20:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of sector	Total State Plan expenditure (2019-20)	Exp. Against SCSP during (2019-20)	Total State Plan Divisible Outlay for (2020-21)	Flow SCSP for (2020-21)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sector-I Agri allied services	41668.22	3954.22	104909.71	11428.06
2	Sector-II Rural Development	103760.19	12456.78	231751.08	27490.59
3	Sector-III Spl. Area programme	--	--	--	--
4	Sector-IV Irrigation and Flood Control/DWS	10431.67	1375.73	76978.20	9005.52
5	Sector-V Energy	4359.18	741.06	10021.29	961.53
6	Sector-VI Industries & Minerals	8088.03	445.64	13935.47	339.93
7	Sector-VII PWD (R&B)	24760.62	6345.41	116372.24	15330.94
8	Sector-VIII Communication	--	--	--	--
9	Sector-IX Science & Technology	10992.65	2247.50	822.812	143.25
10	Sector-X General Economic Services	--	--	--	--
11	Sector-XI Social Services	165258.47	22724.39	418441.61	47005.92
12	Sector-XII General Services	29972.12	4127.82	113150.77	13333.63
	Grant Total	399291.15	54418.55	1086383.18	125039.37

Source: Welfare of SCs Department, Tripura.

Table : 17.6 Loan and grant disbursed to economically weaker section by purpose and source in Tripura:

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
2019-20 (SC Corporation)						
Agri Sector	-	-	-	-	0	0
Small Business Sector	-	-	-	-	194	581.10
Micro (NSFDC)	-	-	-	-	0	0
Micro (State)	-	-	-	-	0	0
Transport Sector	-	-	-	-	44	80.61
Education (NSFDC) 1 st	-	-	-	-	17	38.97

instalment						
Part instalment	-	-	-	-	59	57.74
Education (State) part instalment	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total	-	-	-	-	314	758.42
2018-19 (Safai Corporation)						
Agri Sector	-	-	-	-	2	4.00
Small Business Sector	-	-	-	-	4	11.00
Transport sector	-	-	-	-	3	4.53
Total	-	-	-	-	9	19.53
2018-19 (PWDs)						
Agri Sector	-	-	-	-	0	0
Small Business Sector	-	-	-	-	7	21.00
Transport sector	-	-	-	-	1	5.40
Education loan	-	-	-	-	0	00
Total	-	-	-	-	8	26.40
Grand total	-	-	-	-	331	804.35

Source : SC Welfare Department, Tripura

Table : 17.7 Statement showing department wise State plan allocation and SCSP allocation for 2019-20 and SCSP up to 4th Qtr. (as on 31th March. 2020) Expenditure:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total State Plan outlay 2019-20	Total State Plan exp. 2019-20	Fund allocated under SCSP - 2019-20	Funds actually released for SCSP -2019-20	Cumulative Expenditure (SCSP) 2019-20	% of SCSP EXP. out of total Exp.
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture Department.	2699.33	14818.41	5124.63	3760.69	1823.89	
2	Horticulture Department.	15410.88	9122.07	2220.05	487.11	483.32	
3	Forest Department.	13494.03	12414.86	466.24	453.24	360.79	
4	A R D Department.	1257.11	1193.31	796.65	776.350	268.38	
5	Fisheries Department.	4058.69	3061.23	1372.64	1087.71	882.79	
6	Register of Co-Operative Society	1211.54	1058.34	135.05	86.83	135.05	
7	R.D. Department.	163584.56	55425.91	27811.75	9438.86	9438.86	
8	Panchayat Department.	34037.58	32349.66	7.99	4.99	4.99	
9	Revenue Department.	39531.3	15984.62	6907.76	4449.72	3012.93	
10	P W D (WR)	00	00	232.01	232.01	610.56	
11	P W D (DWS)	30418.23	10431.67	814.91	814.91	765.17	
12	Power (TSECL)	5669.84	4359.18	963.88	788.80	741.06	
13	Industries & Commerce Department.	7402.11	6758.43	452.46	434.33	434.21	
14	H.H & Sericulture	1734.40	1329.60	27.70	13.70	11.43	
15	P W D (R&B)	45417.69	24760.62	7682.43	6345.41	6345.41	
16	Science Technology & Environment	11583.00	10992.65	2247.50	2247.50	2247.50	
17	School Education	31209.00	24685.01	6241.80	4456.94	4415.35	
18	Sports & Youth Affairs	745.66	658.26	127.99	113.29	112.09	
19	Health Service	51039.47	46896.99	2217.41	1518.05	1240.82	
20	F W & P M	46646.86	42346.25	6562.35	5752.48	5525.81	
21	S C Welfare	1468.19	1456.61	1468.19	1468.19	1456.61	
22	Social Welfare & Social Education	42228.41	42124.85	9163.56	9119.34	9119.27	
23	I C A	4400.87	4261.74	400.22	376.21	372.44	
24	Higher Education	3936.30	2828.76	482.00	482.00	482.00	
25	Planning & Coordination	1075.41	1075.41	309.40	179.00	179.00	
26	Food & Civil Supply	7317.91	3092.65	237.64	231.72	136.59	
27	Urban Development Department.	46950.34	21117.30	7981.55	3589.94	3589.94	
28	Prison (Jail)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
29	Transport Department.	3337.01	2875.46	156.66	156.66	98.21	
30	Labour Organization	1315.81	1272.53	43.51	38.93	37.30	
31	Factories & Boiler organization	10.15	9.41	1.56	1.44	1.21	
32	Employment Service & Manpower	61.22	17.5	4.05	2.67	2.67	
33	Information Technology	832.08	503.86	138.73	138.73	81.91	
34	Tourism	389.39	8.00	1.10	1.10	0.99	
	Total	620474.37	399291.15	92801.37	59048.85	54418.55	20.35

Source : SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

c. OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITY (OBC) WELFARE:

The Other Backward Community (OBC) Welfare Directorate under the OBC Welfare Department, Government of Tripura established on 9th October 2013 after bifurcation from erstwhile SC & OBC Welfare Directorate.

The Activities of OBC Welfare Department, Government 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 provided this scholarship for 10 months in a year and the income bar for eligibility is annually not exceeding Rs.1.5 lakh per annum as per Government 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) Examination 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) Examination under different recognized board are given this award by cheque for Rs.1500/- per student.

e) One time financial support for economically weaker meritorious OBC students (New Scheme in replacement of different sponsorship courses) - Eligible OBC students passed class X, XII and above with at least 50% marks, pursuing different professional and other courses in the Government recognized institutes/colleges, enrolled under Post-Matric Scholarship may get the assistance strictly on merit basis in addition to Post-Matric Scholarship as per decision of the Government.

f) 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 Department at free of cost for better performance in the respective fields as per decision of the Government time to time.

g) TCS/TPS Coaching - TCS/TPS coaching is being provided to the eligible candidate for appearing in these examination for success by this Department at free of cost as per decision of the Government time to time.

ii) Economic Sector:

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 supports financially various socio cultural activities like rash, Chaitra Mela etc. to organize these type of activities successfully.

The Department is working sincerely to implement all its economic activities in a time bound manner towards the economic development of OBCs in the State. During 2020-21 the following achievement have been made by the Department as well as OBC Corporation under different schemes as noted below:

Table: 17.8 The achievements for the year 2020-21 are given below:

Activities		Achievement for the year 2020-21	
		Physical	Financial (in lakhs)
Sl.no.	Awarding of Scholarship / Stipend		
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship (50:50)State : Central	38315	3.8315
2	Post –Martic Scholarship (100% Central)	12491	2151.4795
3	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Gold Medal Award	20	50.65
4	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Merit Award	2970	
5	General Nursing & Midwifery Course	Scheme converted to one time financial support for economically weaker OBC students	
6	Bachelor in Education (B.ED)		
7	Diploma in Elementary Education		
8	Para-Medical Courses		
9	Financial Assistance for medical treatment (Nucleus Budget)	61	3.443 (Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been allocated to 4 DWO and 4 SDMS)
10	One time financial support for economically weaker OBC students (New scheme)	200 (1 st year)	Under process
11	Construction of Multi Storyed Market Stall at Mohanpur Market area	Construction work is in progress	
		54057	2209.404

Source: Welfare of O.B.C. Department, Tripura.

TRIPURA OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES CO-OPERATIVE (OBC) DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

The Tripura OBC Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. established in the year 1996 and Registered under the Tripura Co-Operative Societies Act 1974.

The main objective 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 to attain self-sufficiency.

Table:17.9 The Achievement for the year 2020-21 in different sectors:

Sl.No	Activities	Target for the year 2020-21		Achievement (upto 15 th February, 2021)	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Small Business	500	1706	185 (including spill over)	262.75
2	Agriculture	50	170	0	0
3	Shilpa Sampada	200	1000	35 (including spill over)	77.25
4	Transport	250	514	37	51.70
5	Education	100	300	59 (including spill over)	55.23
6	Micro Finance	500	100	0	0
7	Mahila Samridhi Yojana	100	120	0	0

Total	1700	3810	316 (including spill over)	446.93
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Source: Welfare of O.B.C. Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. Tripura.

d. MINORITY WELFARE:

The principal focus of the Minority Welfare Department is to empowering the Minority communities for their upliftment to bring them at par with other communities of the State. To achieve these objectives the Department has been implementing various schemes/projects in the State. These are targeted at creation of Infrastructure, promotion of Education, Health care, Socio-economic growth etc. for Minorities in the State. Specifically, the following Schemes are under implementation.



PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIAKS KARYAKRAM:

Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India renamed the Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) as Pradhan Mantri Vikas Karyakram (PMJK) in the year 2018-19. Ministry provide fund for 6 (six) Minority concentrated Districts viz. Sepahijala, Gomati, South, Dhalai, Unakoti & North Tripura for infrastructural development under Education, Health Sector such as Construction of additional class room, Computer Lab, School Building, Health Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre etc. & Skill Development of Minority communities. From 2013-14 to 2020-21, 5049 Nos. various projects has been sanctioned with total project cost of Rs. 21787.56 lakhs and till date 4912 Nos. projects have been completed. During the financial year 2021-22, Minorities Welfare Department submitted total 132 Nos. of projects with total project cost of Rs.11947.01 lakhs to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for the State of Tripura.

The Minorities Welfare Department provide Pre-Matric, Post Matric scholarship and Special Incentive to Minority Girls students, Boarding House Stipend, Outfit Allowance, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award, Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award etc. to Minorities students & during the financial year 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 99.00 lakhs were provided to 12131 nos. students. During 2020-21, total 206 Nos. of students were benefited under the One Time Financial Support to the Meritorious Minority Students for pursuing Professional Courses and for which an amount of Rs. 183.40 lakhs has been spent.

The Minorities Welfare Department implementing various schemes for economic development of the poor Minorities of the State. These are settlement of Minority families (financial assistance for construction of dwelling houses), financial assistance for medical treatment under Nucleus Budget etc. During the year 2020-21 total Rs.36.00 lakhs were spent & 48 Minority beneficiaries were assisted.

The Minorities Welfare Department provide fund for development & protection of Wakf properties & during 2020-21 total 12 Wakf properties such as Graveyard & Dargah etc had been taken up for development.

Haj Bhawan at Melarmath is constructed to provide accommodation of Haj pilgrims those who are going to perform Holy Haj every year.

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited provides soft loans under various self-employment schemes as well as for pursuing higher studies.

Table: 17.10 Minority population in the State (Census 2011):

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: 17.11 Target & Achievements for 2020-21 & Action Plan for the year 2021-22:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.no.	Name of the Schemes	Target for the 2020-21		Achievement for the year 2020-21		Target for the year 2021-22	
		Physical (Nos.)	Financial	Physical (Nos.)	Financial	Physical (Nos.)	Financial
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship. Class-VI to X	10000	42.00	8950	39.01	10000	44.00
2	Post-Matric Scholarship. Class-XI & XII	1200	10.00	597	3.88	1200	7.80
3	Special incentive for Minority Girls students.	1200	9.00	1353	7.64	1500	9.00
4	Boarding House Stipend	500	104.00	417	23.2	500	104.00
5	Outfit Allowance	10	0.50	3	0.15	10	0.50
6	Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award for Madhyamik Passed Students	200	5.00	394	9.85	300	7.50
7	Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award for H.S (+2 stage) Passed Students	200	7.50	412	14.42	300	10.50
8	Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award (Madhyamik-1 & H.S-1)	2	0.42	2	0.42	2	0.42
9	Chief Minister Meritorious Award	4	1.00	1	0.25	1	0.25
10	One Time Financial support to Meritorious Minority Students for pursuing higher studies in Professional & Technical Courses.	-	-	206	103.00	300	150.00
11	Additive Financial Assistance to the Meritorious Minority Students for pursuing Professional Courses.	-	-	201	80.40	300	120.00
12	Financial Assistance to Minority patients under NB scheme.	250	13.00	136	9.79	300	15.00
13	Settlement Schemes for construction of houses.	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00
14	Haj Committee	250	20.00	0	20.00	250	35.00
15	Fund placed for development & protection of Wakf Properties	15	30.00	12	20.00	15	50.00
16	Loan provided by TMCDC (Education & Term loan)	300	900.00	Fresh: 284 Install: 75	831.74	1443	4084.60
17	Pre-Matric, Post Matric & Merit cum Means Scholarships (CSS)	6000	250.00	6640	174.00	9183	160.00
18	Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJKV) (erstwhile MSDP)	-	-	182	1327.00	132	11947.01
19	Construction of 305 nos. Market stalls at 6 nos. location of the State	305	1115.70	305	305.95 released by FD as 1 st instalment	-	-
20	B. Ed. Course (Outside the State)	300	300.00	From 2020-21 onwards schemes suspended			
21	D. El. Ed Course (Outside the State)	100	100.00	From 2020-21 onwards schemes suspended			
22	Paramedical Course (BMLT/BMRIT/BHM/BPT/BOPTM/ ANM)	30	110.00	From 2020-21 onwards schemes suspended			

Source: Welfare of Minorities Department, Tripura.

e. SOCIAL WELFARE:

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.

1) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) :

Achievement of Financial Year 2020-21	New Initiatives
13,751 nos. beneficiaries are benefited under the scheme in the State during the financial year 2020-21.	Intensive activities to cover all eligible beneficiaries and provide the benefit in time.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) :

Achievement of Financial Year 2020-21	New Initiatives
AGs (11-14 years out of School) : Total beneficiary during the Financial Year-2020-21= 386 nos.	Target to mainstream all out of School AGs into formal Schooling in addition to benefit under the scheme

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) :

Achievement of Financial Year 2020-21	New Initiatives
It is a multi sectoral Awareness generation & outreach activities implemented in South Tripura District with objective to improve child sex ratio, celebrate girl child and enable her education and empowerment, During F/Y 2020-21, Sex Ratio at Birth is 969 Girls per 1000 Boys in South Tripura District.	a) Mass Awareness generation on value of girl child, her education and empowerment. b) Effective implementation of preconception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT)Act.

Tripura Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (TBBBP) :

Achievement of Financial Year 2020-21	New Initiatives
A similar initiative by the State Government has been launched on 8 th July 2020 for implementation in rest 7 Districts of the State with 100% State Government funding.	a) Mass Awareness generation on value of girl child, her education and empowerment. b) Effective implementation of preconception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT)Act.

2) CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME (CPS)

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-2015 . The Scheme 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.

Table : 17. 12 Infrastructure of CPS : Year 2020-21

Sl No.	Name of Body/institutions	Strength
1	State Child Protection Society	1 No.
2	State Adoption Resource Agency	1 No.
3	Child Welfare Committee	8 Nos.
4	Juvenile Justice Board	8 Nos.
5	Children Home	Government- 6 nos. NGO-11 Nos.
6	Children Home with Special need	Government- 3 Nos. NGO- 2 Nos.
7	Open Shelter	Government- 1 No. NGO- 3 Nos.
8	Observation Home	Government- 1 No. NGO- 2 Nos.
9	Special Home	Government- 1 No. NGO- 2 Nos.
10	Place of Safety	1 No. (Government Run)
11	Sate Adoption Agency (SAA)	Government -6 Nos. NGO- 3 Nos.

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

Table: 17.13 Status : Year 2020-21

Sl No.	Particulars	Strength
1	Children are adopted during the year 2020-21	In Country- 12 Nos. Inter Country- Nil
2	Sanctioned Sponsorship & Foster Care grants @ Rs. 2,000/-	Sponsorship- 210 Nos. Foster Care –17 Nos.
3	Provide Juvenile Justice Fund to the children for Medical treatment and education during the year.	14 Nos. Children
4	Children resided in the Children Homes	793 Nos. (in Government Home- 358 nos. , in NGO Home- 435 nos.)
5	Children in SAAs	39 Nos.(in Government Run SAA- 25 Nos., In NGO Run SAAs-14 Nos.)

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

3) Welfare of Persons with Disabilities:-

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 4969 Disability Certificates issued in 2020-21 and 91,124 till date.

Total 1810 nos. Aids and Appliances were distributed to the beneficiaries in Tripura during the year 2020-21.

An one time marriage grant @ Rs.50,000/-(Rupees fifty thousand) is being provided to the newly married couples, if a marriage is performed between a person with disability and an able-bodied person.

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.

4) Women Welfare :-

i. 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.

ii. 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,2006,23(twenty three) SDMs, 8 (eight) District Inspectors of Social Welfare & Social Education (DISEs) and CDPOs of 56 ICDS Projects have been notified as Protection Officers and 25 Nos. NGOs have been registered as Service Providers in 4 districts of Tripura under the provision of the Act. An aggrieved Woman or any person on behalf of the aggrieved woman may complaint against the domestic violence case to the concerned Protection Officer. The Protection Officer, thereafter 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.

iii. Tripura Commission for Women Act,1993 and Rules, 2008 :- On the basis of the Tripura Commission for Women Act,1993 the State Government has constituted the Tripura Commission for Women. The Tripura Commission for Women is working for the destitute and tortured women. Commission is organizing awareness programmes on women related issues in different areas of the State to combat down the atrocities against women.

iv. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and Rule,2013:- Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) have been

constituted in all Government 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 each District 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.

iv. Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act,2019:- Tripura Transgender Welfare Board for Rehabilitation and Welfare of Transgender Persons has been constituted under the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act,2019 to make a comprehensive guideline for rehabilitation and welfare of the Transgender Persons in the State and to protect their best interest.

B. Implementation of various Programmes /Schemes (Central/State):-

i) State Initiative Capacity Building Scheme for Women:- The Department is implementing a skill development training scheme for women namely- Capacity Building for Women since 2013. Under this Scheme, training is being provided to the unemployed and victim women/girls in various trades like- Tailoring, Beautician, food & fruits Processing, chalk making, motor driving etc. 51 nos. inmates of 04 nos. Swadhar Grehs have been provided skill development training on Manufacture of Agarbatti during 2020-21. At present process is going on to provide life skill training to 240 nos. women throughout the State.

ii) State initiative various Social Security Pension Schemes for women:- The Department implementing various Social Security Pension Schemes for women as below :

Table: 17.14

Name of Pension Scheme	Amount	No. benefited under the scheme (April,2021)
Deserted Women (APL)	1000	4159
Greh Sahayika Bhata	1000	23869
Widow & Deserted Pension	1000	65043
Tripura Incentive for Girl Child	500	69420
Pension to un-married Women of 45 yrs.	1000	2110
State Widow Pension	1000	1148

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Tripura.

iii) 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 35 boarders in the Hostel. Initiative is taken for another WWH at Agartala and one each in all uncovered districts.

C. Various Schemes of Government of India I for Welfare of Women under Central: State share ratio 90:10:-

I. The Department is implementing various GIA schemes of Government of India for welfare and development of women: –

i. Swadhar Greh –

Financial assistance are being provided by the Ministry of Women & Child Development ,Government 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: 17.15

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,Agt.	Tripura Adibasi Mahila Samiti,Agartala,West Tripura
3.	Mangalalok NariNiketan at Jagatpur,Agt.	Association for Social Health in India, Tripura Branch, Agartala, West Tripura
4.	Jogendranagar Home at Jogendranagar, Agt.	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 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.

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. In our State One Stop Centre is functional in all the eight districts.

ii. Women Helpline (WHL) – The Scheme Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours tele link for 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”. Process of setting up of Women Helpline (WHL) adjacent to the “112” ERSS of the Home Department has been completed.

Activities for welfare of Senior Citizens in Tripura

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 process so that they themselves feel worthy and live the last phase of life with dignity and purpose.

The State Government through Social Welfare & Social Education Department 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 Rules in the year 2008 .

The State Government has constituted 8(eight) Appellate Tribunals headed by 8 D.M.& Collectors in 8 Districts and 23(twenty three) Maintenance Tribunals headed by S.D.Ms of 23(twenty three) Sub-Divisions. District Inspector of Social Education of 8(eight) Districts have been notified as Maintenance Officers.

Old Age Home :-

There are 4(four) old age homes –

1. 50-seated Old Age Home run by the State Government at Narsingarh, West Tripura
2. 3(three) NGO run Government- aided Old Age Homes namely
 - i. Apnagarh (for women) run by NGO Abalamban at Barjala , West Tripura
 - ii. Abhoyashram run by NGO Abhoymission at Sekerkote, Sepahijala
 - iii. Prantik run by NGO Sanghadip at Dharmanagar, North Tripura

II. Activities for Financial Security of Senior Citizen :-

One Older person is being benefited with pension under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (@ Rs. 1000/- per month for 60 years and above and @ Rs. 1200/- per month for 80 years and above) & State Old Age Pension Scheme (@ RS. 1000/- per month for 60 years and above).

At present the total No. of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme is 97514 and 13686 as per report of April, 2021.

The total No. of beneficiaries under the State Old Age Pension Scheme is 62778 (April, 2021).

Grand Total :- 1,73,978 nos. senior citizens are benefited as per report of April, 2021.

III. Other Activities for Senior Citizen

a) Pensioners’ Awaas “Ashray” at Kunjaban, Agartala:-

To facilitate boarding and lodging of State Government Pensioners who may have none to look after them and who may have no provisions for own boarding and lodging facility, a 104-seated Pensioners’ Awaas namely “Ashray” at Kunjaban, Agartala is operational since 16th March,2016.

IV) 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: 17.16

S L. N. O.	Name of Scheme.	Monthly Payment Amount	Number of Beneficiary March,2021	Monthly Expenditure in Rs.
1	Indira Gandhi national Old Age Pension (IGNOAPS) 60-79 Yrs	1000	97723	97723000
	80yrs & above	1200	13840	16608000
2	Indira Gandhi national Widow Pension (IGNWPS)	1000	16433	16433000
3	Indira Gandhi national Disable Pension (IGNDPS)(80% or above)	1000	1234	1234000
	IGNDPS (100% Blind)	1500	733	1099500
NSAP Total			129963	133097500
State Run Schemes				
4	Pension to Persons who lost 100% Eye sight	1000	415	415000
5	Allowance for 100% Blind	1100	682	750200
6	60% & above Disability Allowance	1000	6863	6863000
7	Pension to 80% & above Disable person	1000	2798	2798000
8	Barber Workers	1000	626	626000
9	Blind & Handicap Pension	1000	3896	3896000
10	Bidi Shramik	1000	437	437000
11	Blacksmith	1000	239	239000
12	Carpenter	1000	2683	2683000
13	Tripura Cobbler	1000	117	117000
14	Deserted Women	1000	4153	4153000
15	Greha Shahayika Bhata (GSB)	1000	23813	23813000
16	Fishermen	1000	3249	3249000
17	Folk Artistes	1000	2281	2281000
18	Handloom Workers	1000	1728	1728000
19	Laundry Workers	1000	478	478000
20	Motor Shramik Pension	1000	646	646000
21	Porttery	1000	411	411000
22	Tripura Rickswapuller	1000	1210	1210000
23	Schedules Castes traditionally connected with sanitation work (Harijan)	1000	115	115000
24	State Old Age Pension	1000	62602	62602000
25	State Widow pension scheme	1000	1131	1131000
26	Tripura Incentive to Girl Child(BPL)	500	69142	34571000
27	Un- Employment Allowance for 100% Blind	1100	17	18700
28	Pension to Un-married women of the age 45 years	1000	2107	2107000
29	Widow & Deserted (WDP)	1000	65010	65010000
30	Social Pension For Cancer Patients	1000	2006	2006000
31	Social Pension Scheme for Person Living with HIV	1000	1166	1166000
32	Social Pension Scheme for Grade-II Deformed Leprosy Patients	1000	17	17000

33	Social Pension Scheme for Transgender	1000	7	7000
State Total			260045	225543900
Grand Total			390008	358641400

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 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.

TRIPURA TRIBAL AREAS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL (TTAADC)

With a view to fulfil the aspirations of the Tribal to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in 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 total geographical area of TTAADC is 7132.56 sq.km. which is about 68% of the State's geographical area (10,491.69 sq.km) with 20% of the State's populations.

Agriculture Department, TTAADC

Agriculture Department, TTAADC mainly formulates annual plan on **both Agriculture and Horticulture** derived from the budget allocation of the State plan (transfer fund) schemes on Agriculture and Horticulture and implements and monitors such schemes. Sometimes fund are available under central sector schemes such as Special Central Assistance to TSS/TSP, RKVY etc. based on the project approval by the Agency.

Apart from above, some funds are allocated/placed to the Agriculture department, TTAADC under ADC plan fund /Panchayet Development Fund etc. for implementation of Agricultural and Horticultural schemes and miscellaneous works.

Name of Major Activities / Schemes under Agriculture:-

- 1. Paddy cultivation by SRI:-** This method aimed at increasing in production of more Rice to achieve the self-sufficiency in food grain production in TTAADC areas. An amount of Rs. 18.75 lakhs were earmarked during 2020 -21.
- 2. Rain fed upland farming including jhum:** In TTAADC good number of jhumia families are directly involved with traditional jhum cultivation. To assist the hardcore Jhumias, paddy seed @ 10 kg and Rs.1000/- for inter culture operation per beneficiary was provided.
- 3. Demonstration on improved packages of practices on maize/ foxtail/millet:** To encourage the farmers for cultivation of maize, foxtail etc. assistance is provided through seed, fertilizer and some cultivation charges with an aim to increase production of food grains along with main crop Rice.
- 4. Block demonstration on Oilseed crops:**To take advantage of favourable climate & topography of TTAADC area farmer are encouraged to undertake oilseeds crops cultivation like mustard, sesamum as single crop.
- 5. Distribution of chemical fertilizers (Government supply only) with admissible subsidy:** Crop production can be enhanced through application of chemical fertilizers. Thus farmers are supplied chemical fertilizers at subsidy rate from the departmental VLW stores.



6. Distribution of electric operated pump sets, paddy weeder and sprayer on subsidy: -Mechanization increases the yield of land/crops per unit of area with lower cost of work hence increasing farm income.

7. Production bonus for HYV paddy certified seed & pulses crops :HYV certified paddy seeds & pulses seeds are produced in the farmers field and bought/purchased back from their own produce for which farmers are given bonus. To undertake pulses crops cultivation like arhar (Muimasing), cowpea etc. some schemes are kept in the action plan.



8. Farmer forum at RD Block and plant health camp at Agriculture Sub-division level: TTAADC has given more emphasis for skill up gradation of the farmers on modern cultivation both Agriculture & Horticulture through farmers forum training etc. Beside that plant health camps are organized at Agri. Sub-division level to solve the problem faced by the farmers.

Table-18.1: Scheme-wise Financial & Physical Achievement in Agriculture Sector:

Rs. In lakhs.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Source of Fund	2020-21 (Up to March, 2021)			
			Fin.		Phy.	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
A. AGRICULTURE						
1	SRI Demonstration on HYV Paddy	Agriculture State Plan (Transfer Fund to TTAADC)	18.750	18.750	250	250
2	Demonstration improved package & practices on Maize, foxtail, Sorgham etc.		5.00	5.00	100	100
3	Block Demonstration on oil seeds(Mustard, Sesamum)		4.32	4.32	144	144
4	Cash assistance for seeds & intercultural operations in Jhum for hard core Jhumias		28.00	28.00	2800	2800
5	Subsidy for distribution of different Agri Seeds , fertilizers etc.		39.75	29.069	-	-
6	Internal Carrying of Agri inputs		38	35.10	-	-
7	Subsidy for production Bonus for HYV Certified Seeds (Paddy, Pulses)		11.05	5.05	25.50	22.88
8	Repair & Maintenance of SA offices, Agri. Sector Offices etc.		54.093	14.33	-	-
9	Development of identified Government Farms		4.00	4.00	4	4
10	Distribution of Agri. Implements & Machinaries (Pumpsets, Paddy weeder , HC Sprayers etc.)		20.75	20.75	1450	1450
11	Human resource Development (Farmers Forum, Rabi/Kharif campaign, surveillance, plant health camp etc.)		12.55	12.35	62	62
12	Development of Market & Marketing Facilities		77.917	46.7499	2	2
TOTAL OF AGRICULTURE			314.18	223.4689	4837.5	4834.88

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Name of Major Activities / Schemes under Horticulture & Soil Conservation:-

1. Mixed Horticulture, Fruit Plantation programme: The Agro-climatic condition of Tripura is suitable for cultivation of different fruits & plantation crops like

Pineapple, Lemon, Banana, Arecanut etc. Mixed horticulture Plantation is done by taking up more than one crops on a piece of land to generate the income of the farmers from the 2nd year itself by utilizing the hillock/ tilla land of TTAADC.

2. **Assistance for maintenance of 2nd year onwards fruits & plantation crops:** Assistance for maintenance of 2nd year onwards plantations created on the land of marginal and small farmers are provided. It encourages and helps the farmers to take care of their plantations created as many of the farmers cannot take proper care of their plantations due to financial problem.
3. **Area expansion of pineapple:** Pineapple is one of the most important economic fruit of Tripura under prevailing agro-ecological & economic condition of Tripura. It can stand even with minimum care of plantations except regular weeding. Interested farmers are assisted for new area expansion of pineapple.
4. **Pineapple production through staggering technique:** Farmers are assisted for staggering cultivation for getting raw pineapples in round the year with an aim of doubling the growers income.
5. **Distribution of mushroom spawn:** Distribution of Mushroom spawns are taken at free of cost for encouraging production of vegetable mushroom round the year and also encourages to develop women entrepreneurship in TTAADC, areas.
6. **Cultivation of winter and summer vegetables with improved/ hybrid seed:** Assistance are being provided for cultivation of winter and summer vegetable with improved/ hybrid seed specially among the tribal farmers with an aim to get high yield & permanent income round the season from a piece of land in spite of Jhum cultivation.
7. **Watermelon cultivation in off-season:** To enhance the availability of production round the year & fetch market value besides the season farmers are assisted with good quality Seeds & motivated for off-season watermelon cultivation in non-traditional area of TTAADC.
8. **Development of Government Orchard & Nursery Production Programme:** Department also taking an effort for production of quality planting materials at Government Sources to benefit the farmers with quality planting materials at low price. Subsequently earning good revenue for the TTAADC.

Table-18.2: Scheme-wise Financial & Physical Achievement in Horticulture Sector

Rs. In lakhs.

Sl. no	<i>B. Horticulture & Soil Conservation</i>	Source of Fund	2020-21 (Up to March, 2021)			
			Fin.		Phy.	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Area expansion programme on Mixed fruit plantation(Arecanut, banana, lime/lemon)@ Rs. 1.62 lakh/Ha	Horticulture State Plan (Transfer Fund)	61.560	59.940	38	38
2	Area expansion Pineapple@ Rs./1.71 lakh/Ha		8.55	5.130	5	5
3	Demo on Pineapple Stagering @0.10 lakh/ Ha		0.80	0.10	8	6
4	Maintenance of 2 nd year old plantation orchard@ Rs. 0.40lakh/Ha		24.40	17.00	61	61
5	Distribution of Mushroom Spawn @ 10Nos of pkt/beneficiary		6.00	2.03	2000	1800
6	Development of Mushroom production unit at HQ, PO(Agri)		3.8060	0.50	2	2
7	Distribution of Coconut Seedling @ 10		3.90	0.65	650	100

	nos./ beneficiary					
8	Assistance for vegetable crops in jhum for hardcore jhumias @Rs.1000/beneficiary	Horticulture State Plan (Transfer Fund)	26.30	26.30	2630	2630
9	Assistance for upland cluster vegetable cultivation with improved/hybrid/certified seeds in winter & summer season @ Rs. 25000/ Ha		17.5	8.75	70	70
10	Assistance for Cultivation of spices(Ginger) & other crops in non-traditional upland areas @ Rs. 3000/unit		6.684	0	142	142
11	Assistance for off-season water melon cultivation through seed distribution @ Rs.3000/unit size 0.04ha		9.00	4.10	300	300
12	Extension & human resource development through Vegetable show, Farmers training etc.		11.50	7.00	17	12
13	Scheme for development of Orchard & production of quality planting materials		30	15.90	11	11
14	Scheme for soil & Water Management		5	1.00	5	1
15	Direction & Administration	9.00	9.00			
Total of Horticulture & Soil Conservation			224.00	157.40	5939	5178

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Table-18.3: Source of fund under MGNREGA

Rs. In lakhs.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Source of Fund	2020-21 (Up to March, 2021)			
			Fin.		Phy.	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	MGNREGA					
1	Areca nut plantation	MGNREGA	432.633	296.034	297	291
2	SCENTED Lemon		37.493	23.485	35.7	35.7
3	Mango		9.033	4.321	8.32	4.32
4	Dragon fruit		13.515	0.615	1	1
5	Sweet orange (Mosambi)		15.229	9.723	14.32	14.32
6	Cashewnut		4.876	3.823	5	5
	Total of new plantation		512.779	338.001	361.34	351.34
7	Maintenance of old plantation		7.554	4.684	17.34	15

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

Achievement (2020-21 up to March, 2021):

- 1) Financial Achievement:**
- Agriculture : Allocation :Rs. 288.00 Lac Achievement : Rs 267.4419 Lac
Horticulture : Allocation :Rs. 224.00 Lac Achievement : Rs 157.40 Lac
- 3) Physical Achievement :**
Agriculture : 4834.88 units (Ha/Nos./MT) Achievement : 4834.88 (Ha/Nos./MT)
Horticulture : 5178 units (Ha/Nos./MT) Achievement : 5178.00 (Ha/Nos./MT)
- 4) Financial Achievement :**
MGNREGA: Adm, Approval : Rs. 520.333 lac Achievement ; 342.685 lac.
- 5) Physical Achievement :**
MGNREGA: Adm, Approval : Rs. 378.683 hac. Achievement; 366.34 hac.

[Animal Resources Development Department \(ARDD\), TTAADC](#)

Animal Resources Development Department, TTAADC, has been implementing various socio-economic programmes for promoting economic activities based on Animal Resources in extensive manner in rural areas under TTAADC through various developmental schemes.

Objectives of the Department:

- Animal health coverage, mass prophylaxis & disease containment;
- Improvement of genetic quantum of livestock for improved production;
- Hastening people awareness and training regarding advances in Animal Husbandry Practices & economic activities; Contribution in boosting milk, meat & egg production & per capita availability of animal protein of the ADC areas.
- Intervention in income generation, self-employment, gross domestic product & social uplift of the mass.

Table-18.4: Scheme wise Financial & physical Achievement of ARDD

(Rs. In lakhs)

Name of Activities/ Scheme	2020-21 (Up to March 2021)			
	Fin.		Phy.	
	Target	Ach	Target	Ach
Mal mata Backyard poultry scheme with 10 nos. 45 day old LIT birds @ 1000/- per unit for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.	31.25	31.25	3125	3125 no's beneficiaries benefited
Mal mata broiler scheme for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas	3.00	3.00	10	10 no's beneficiaries benefited
Malmata Piggery Scheme (1F+1M) for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas	3.75	3.75	25	25 no's beneficiaries benefited
Poultry scheme under ST welfare for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.	36.50	36.50	73	73 no's beneficiaries benefited
Duckery scheme under ST welfare for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.	12.30	12.30	123	123 no's beneficiaries benefited
FRA - Piggery Scheme for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas	52.20	52.20	870	870 no's beneficiaries benefited
Kadaknath Chicken scheme for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.	2.40	2.40	80	80 no's beneficiaries benefited
Duckery Scheme for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.	0.80	0.80	80	80 no's beneficiaries benefited
Goatery Scheme for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas	2.64	2.64	66	66 no's beneficiaries benefited
Downstream LIT Poultry Scheme for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.	4.95	4.95	495	495 no's beneficiaries benefited
Piggery Scheme for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas	9.90	9.90	66	66 no's beneficiaries benefited
Spl.Piggery Scheme for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas	45.00	45.00	180	180 no's beneficiaries benefited

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Table-18.5: Major Activities/ Schemes under ARDD

Rs. In lakhs.

Name of Activities/ Scheme	2020-21 (Up to March 2021)			
	Fin.		Phy.	
	Target	Ach	Target	Ach
Establishment of Pig rearing units under RKVY for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas	91.18	91.18	94	94 no's beneficiaries benefited
Establishment of Poultry rearing units RKVY for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.	34.50	34.50	690	690 no's beneficiaries benefited
Construction of 5 no's Veterinary Sub-Centres under NEC for healthcare of Animals & birds in TTAADC areas	34.00	34.00	5	3 nos. Veterinary Centre completed and 2 nos. ongoing.

Construction of VD, Mungiakami (RKVY) for healthcare of Animals & birds in TTAADC areas	59.00	59.00	1	1 nos.
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Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Department of Co-operation, TTAADC

Schemes under the Department of Co-operation, TTAADC:-

- Grant-in-aid towards working capital:-** The LAMPS undertaken diversified activities like supply of essential commodities / running of F.P. Shop / dietary items to hospital and stationary articles of offices etc. They are also dealing consumer stores in the remote and hilly areas within its jurisdiction. LAMPS play an important role especially in the hilly ensuring supply of essential commodities at reasonable price for the benefit of the local folk.
- Renovation of Go-down / Office building / Sale stall etc.:-** This scheme is intended to provide infrastructures development for smooth and proper functioning of LAMPS by repairing of office building / Go-down / Sale stall etc.
- Observation of Co-operative week:** The Co-operative Department, TTAADC is to arrange for observance of co-op week in every year within its limited fund to disseminate the Co-operative movement amongst the general member of LAMPS.
- Seminar / Awareness / Mass education programme:** To make awareness the tribal members about the meaning and role of the Co-operative movement in our society, the Department of Co-operation, TTAADC is to arrange Seminar / Awareness and Mass Education programme as and when required.
- Study tour for B.O.D & M.D of LAMPS:-** The object of the scheme is to arrange for study tour for encouraging the B.O.D and M.D of 18 (eighteen) nos. LAMPS. The scheme helps the B.O.D and M.D of LAMPS to acquire improved technique and knowledge about the business activities and also get the scope to exchange their views.

Table-18.6: Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievement

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2020-21 (up to March'2021)			
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
A	Grant-in-aid	18.00	6.40	18 nos. LAMPS	08 nos. LAMPS
B	Administrative expenses				
1	Vehicle	3.72			
2	Contingency	1.00			
3	T.A	2.00			
4	Furniture	1.00			
5	M.R	1.00			
6	Seminar / Awareness	1.00			
	Grand Total	27.72	6.40	18 nos. LAMPS	08 nos. LAMPS

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Fishery Department, TTAADC

According to survey in 2018-19, there were 1,81057 fish farmers in the State out of which 83,824 fish farmers were in TTAADC areas. 53 % water area of the State are in TTAADC, but the average fish production in TTAADC area is 2456 Kg/Ha/Yr which is less than the State average production of 2671kg/ha/year.

After introduction of MGNREGA in the State, new water bodies are increasing every year which results in increasing good number of new fish farmers who are coming forward for opting Pisciculture in their newly created water bodies. New fish farmers are needed to motivate for adopting scientific fish culture by organising different demonstrative programs on scientific fish culture in their water bodies, through skill up-gradation programme by providing training for scientific fish culture and by providing Fishery inputs support to the poor tribal fish farmers for uplifting their Socio- Economic condition.

It is recorded that about 7 to 8 % of total available cultural water areas could be covered under various Fishery Schemes by assisting through ADC Plan Fund/ State Plan Fund on scientific fish culture and other fund support which is commonly available every financial year.

Table-18.7: Achievement of Fishery Department, TTAADC during 2020-21

Rs. In lakhs.

Sources of Fund	Amount (in lakh)	Name of Programme/Scheme	Target		Achievement	
			Fin. (Rs. In lakh)	Phy.	Fin. (Rs. In lakh)	Phy. Nos.
1) State transfer fund	A	Comprehensive Programs to increase Level of productivity.				
	94.40	a. Demonstration of low cost input technology @ Rs, 0.20660/ Unit	2.6858	13 Unit	2.6858	13 Unit
		b. Demonstration of Pisciculture in non-perennial/seasonal water body 2 Rs. 0.1528/ unit.	5.0424	33 unit	5.0424	33 unit
		c. Pisciculture in small tank holder having water area 0.04 -0.06ha. @ 0.10160/ unit	10.7696	106 unit	10.7696	106 unit
		d. Demonstration of Feed based intensive fish culture @ 0.5196/ Unit	6.2352	12 unit	6.2352	12 unit
		e. Distribution of prawn seed 10 farmers of each block	3.35142	90 unit	3.35142	90 unit
		f. Production of fingerling in private owned tank of remote area where fish seed are scarce @ Rs, 0.0802/ unit	5.145	27 unit	5.145	27 unit
		g. Integrated Fish farming among the farmers having pig of ADC areas	1.872	12 unit	1.872	12 unit
		h.. Demonstration of feed and seed support to the fish farmers @ Rs, 0.10 ha/ unit	2.318	38 unit	2.318	38 unit
		I .initial support of inputs for 2 months towards adoption of scientific fish culture.	2.4081	4.6	2.4081	4.6(24)
		j. initial support for adoption of scientific fish culture in water of ROFR area.	1.51944	13 unit	1.51944	13 unit
		k. Production of prawn (Macrobrachium rosenbergi, etc.) Juveniles in Govt. Hatcharies/farm	0.4	1.0004	0.4	1.0004
		L. Ranching of quality fish seed in reservoir/River(nos. in lakh)	4.82	20 lakhs	4.82	20 lakhs
		m. Farm management	10.83304	2000	10.83304	2000
	Total	57.4		57.4	335	
1) State transfer fund	B	Fisheries Extension, Information, Education and Training				
	1	a. Organizing 3 days training programme	8.9375	1430	8.9375	1430
		b. Organizing 1(one) day workshop	2.88	1800	2.88	1800
		c. Organizing 4 days training programme	0.1825	15	0.1825	15

		Total	12	3245	12	3245
	c	Strengthening of Fisheries Organization				
		a. Office expenditure	10.835	4	10.835	4
	D	Minor work				
		a. Repairing & maintenance of 4 Nos. S/F	14.165	10		
		Grand total	94.4	3584	80.235	3584

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Name of major activities/schemes & Comprehensive Programmes to increase level fish productivities.

1. Demonstration of low cost inputs technology:

During the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs, 2.6858 lakhs was sanctioned to cover 13 farmers under the above scheme and achieved success fully.

2. Supply of fish culture inputs for the poor small tank holder: This Scheme has been introduced by the State Fisheries Department, TTAADC to provide fish culture inputs support to those who are having small water bodies of size ranging from 0.05-0.07 ha and accordingly during the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.10.7696 lakh was sanctioned to cover 106 farmers under the above scheme and achieved satisfactorily.

3) Fish Seed production at Government tank and Private tank owner in remote area:

Under this scheme target of total 5,00,000 numbers of Fish seeds production was taken up with the fund support of TTAADC, out of which 98000 numbers of seed production achieved and in addition to that, the Fishery wing of TTAADC also provided technical and material support like Lime, MOC, Rice bran, IMC Spawn etc. to 27 Farmers of remote areas for production of Fish seed with the fund support of State Government and their achievement was also found good. For that purpose an amount of Rs 5.145 lakhs has been spent during the year 2020-21.

4. Demonstration of Scientific Fish Culture: Under this scheme a total 13 programs were organised at different villages of TTAADC.

5) Distribution of Giant Fresh water prawn Juvenile: Under this scheme, an amount of Rs 3.35142 lakh was sanctioned and 36,000 giant fresh water prawn juvenile was distributed to 90 farmers @ 200 per farmer.

6) Ranching/ Stocking of Fish Fingerlings in Open Water Body like Dumbur reservoir/ river etc.: Like previous year, in the current year (2020-21) also 20.61 Lakh IMC fish seeds were stocked in the Dumber & few big river of ADC areas with financial involvement Rs 4.82 lakh.

Forest Department, TTAADC

The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) constitutes with its forest area of about 82.79% of the total TTAADC area.

The Forest Department of TTAADC has taken up approved activities with fund provided under Plan Fund of TTAADC, Transferred Fund from Forest Department of the State and MGNREGA scheme from District Administration.

Table-18.8: Scheme wise financial achievement during 2020-21 is given below:

Financial Year	Name of Scheme (Rs. In lakh)		
	Plan Fund	Transfer Fund	MGNREGA
2020-21	27.45	64.00	701.70

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Table-18.9: Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievement: (Source of Fund: Plan Fund):
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Source of fund	2020-21 (up to March 2021)			
			Financial		Physical	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Additional fund for 15 nos. Casual Workers due to enhancement of rate @ Rs.230/- per day w.e.f. January, 2020 to March, 2020.	Plan Fund	0.49	0.49	15 nos. Casual Worker	15 nos. Casual Worker
2	Wages for day to day cleaning of jungle/Hedge cutting/up-keeping watch & wards.		11.18	11.18	4860 DLs	4860 DLs
3	Purchase of Bolero vehicle for Forest Department.		15.78	15.78	02 nos. vehicles.	02 nos. vehicles.
	Total		27.45	27.45		

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Table-18.10: Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievement: (Source of Fund: Transfer Fund):
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Source of fund	2020-21 (up to March 2021)			
			Financial		Physical	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Observance of Vanamohatsava.	Transfer Fund	0.80	0.80	03 nos.	03 nos.
2	Agro-forestry plantation		12.09	12.09	20 hac.	20 hac.
3	Avenue/Ornamental plantation.		0.92	0.92	2600 nos.	2600 nos.
4	Bamboo plantation		1.11	1.11	3 hac.	3 hac.
5	Areca nut nursery.		14.98	14.98	2.14 lakhs.	2.14 lakhs.
6	Teak nursery.		6.85	6.85	1200 beds	1200 beds
7	Ornamental poly bag nursery.		0.45	0.45	7000 nos.	7000 nos.
8	Improvement/up-keeping of Central nursery.		1.90	1.90	01 no.	01 no.
9	Maintenance of Older plantation.		1.08	1.08	13 hac.	13 hac.
10	Mntc. of Sub-mergible Pump.		0.41	0.41	03 nos.	03 nos.
11	Maintenance of Range Office.		0.60	0.60	02 nos.	02 nos.
12	Mntc. of nursery.		0.52	0.52	02 nos.	02 nos.
13	Production of Vermin compost.		0.37	0.37	01 unit	01 unit
14	Const. of Khumulwng Range office.		11.72	11.72	01 no.	01 no.
15	Raising of Truss at Bithilwng.		1.12	1.12	01 no.	01 no.
16	Addl. fund for Teak seeds.		0.36	0.36	1200 beds.	1200 beds.
17	Others(P.O.L. & contingencies)		8.72	8.72	04 nos. office.	04 nos. office.
	Total		64.00	64.00		
1	Agro-forestry plantation.	Excluded fund (14 th F.C.)	2.68	2.68	04 hac.	04 hac.
1	Agro-forestry plantation	MGNREGA	430.68	343.15	536 hac.	529 hac.
2	Bamboo plantation.		78.80	70.76	85 hac.	81 hac.
3	AR Misc. plantation.		45.46	40.79	50 hac.	50 hac.

4	Roadside plantation.		10.37	5.61	2 KM	2 Km
5	Creation of Block plantation.		5.12	4.22	4 unit	4 unit
6	Misc. Tall, Bamboo poly bag nursery.		144.13	92.35	9.12 nos.	8,06,050 nos.
7	Construction of Earthen Check Dam.		279.68	122.82	74 nos.	64 nos.
8	Maintenance of older plantation.		28.78	21.04	100 hac./ 21 KM/ 3.33500 nos,	8 hac/ 4 KM
9	Construction of Vermin compost unit.		0.96	0.96	02 nos.	02 nos.
	Total		1026.66	704.38		
	Grand Total		1118.11	795.83		

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura .

Name of Major Activities/schemes during 2020-21 under Forest Department, TTAADC:-

- a) **Social Forestry Plantation (Agro-Forestry):** Under Social Forestry programme, commercially valuable species like Yungchak, Areacanut, Pineapple & Bamboo etc. in the name of Agro-Forestry plantations have been done in RoFR land or private land with the aimed of earning sources by hard-core farmers or growers in TTAADC.
- b) **Bamboo Plantation:** This is exclusively to promote planting of economically viable of Bamboo species in private land with 3 (three) years maintenance. Under this, the poly bag seedlings of desired species or selected species are distributed to the beneficiaries with fixed amount of financial assistance or created the bamboo plantation by the Forest Department as per the scheduled estimate.
- c) **Soil & Moisture Conservation:** Under this programme earthen/RCC Check Dams have been constructed for soil & moisture regime in low land area and by doing that fishery activities are also being taken up which is an additional source of income generation of rural people in remote places.

Table-18.11: Achievement (up to March 2021)

Sl. No.	Name of item	Financial Achievement 2020-21(Rs. in lakh)	Physical Achievement 2020-21
1	Creation of Agro-forestry plantation.	445.45	560 hac.
2	Bamboo plantation	79.91	84 hac.
3	AR Misc. plantation.	40.79	50 hac.
4	Misc. Tall poly bag	92.35	8,06,050 nos.
5	Areca nut poly bag nursery.	14.98	2.14 lakhs.
6	Teak nursery.	6.85	1200 beds
7	Construction Check dam	122.82	64 nos.
	Total	803.15	

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Health Department, TTAADC

The Health Department of TTAADC has proposed to take up the following schemes during 2020-21.

- Hospital Management including recurring Expenditure:** Recurring expenditure of an amount of Rs. 450.00 lakhs is being utilized for daily expenditure of Hospitals like sweeping & cleaning, hiring of vehicle etc.
- Diet and medicine supply at Hospital:** Considering the poor people living in TTAADC areas, diet and medicine supply at free of cost has been made operationalised in hospital. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in proposed for diet supply at Kherengbar CHC & Twikarmao Hospital.
- Repairing & maintenance of Kherengber Hospital & Twikarmo Hospital:** The staff quarters need repairing time to time. Moreover few quarters has become old & damaged which need immediate maintenance. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed.
- Repairing and maintenance of equipment of furniture:-** As the 2 hospitals are run by the TTAADC, the amount of the scheme may be raised from Rs. 5.00 lakh to Rs. 35.00 lakh for purchases and maintenance of furniture, machinery equipment etc. to maintain smooth functioning of Hospital. An amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed.
- Conduction of Health Camps:** Incentives are provided for medical professional and staff attending in health camps. Keeping this in view, an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed. For medicine supply at Hospitals and for conduction of Health Camps, fund is being provided by the Health & Family welfare Department, Government of Tripura to Health Department of TTAADC for procurement of Medicine every year. An amount of Rs. 28.87 lakh is proposed.

Table-18.12: Scheme wise Financial & Physical targets & achievements:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Financial 2020-21		Physical 2020-21	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Hospital management including recurring expenditure	450.00	13.75	2	
Diet supply to Kherengbar hospital and Twikarma Hospital	10.00	2.00		
Repairing & maintenance of Quarters at Kherengbar Hospita.	25.00			
Repairing & maintenance of equipment and furniture	35.00			
Health camps conduction including publication of pamphlets, poster etc. related to Health awareness	14.00		40	
Total	534.00	15.75		
Transfer Fund				
Procurement of Medicine	28.87	12.20	2 hospital	

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Hospitals under the administrative control of Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council:-

- Kherengber Hospital, West Tripura.
- Twikarmo Hospital, Birchandra Manu, South Tripura.

Services of Kherengber Hospital: Kherengber Hospital was inaugurated in the year 1997 and later on it was upgraded to 50 bedded hospital with the aim to provide better health care services specialty in maternity and child care services. Accordingly, the services were provided by engaging 1 obstetrician, 1 child specialist and 1 Anaesthetist from 2010. The

service of Kherengber Hospitals includes general OPD, in-patient service, operative & emergency services, ambulance services, dietary services etc.

Table-18.13

Number of patients treated at Kherengber Hospital				
Year	No. of OPD patients	No. of Indoor patients	ANC	Total
2020-21	17922	4580	714	23216
Status of Institutional Delivery				
Year		No. of Delivery		
2020-21		263		
No. of Major Operation				
Year		No. of major operation		
2020-21		Caesarean-67 and Gynae-11		
Blood slide Examination			Pv	Pf
2020-21			1856	2
				nil

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Services of Twikarmo Hospital:-

Twikarmo Hospital was inaugurated in the year 2007 with the aim to provide Health Care services in the remote areas of South District. The services are given below:-

Table-18.14

No. of Patients treated at Twikarmo Hospital			
Year	No. of OPD patients	No. of Indoor patients	Total
2020-21	2538	722	3260

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Organization of Health Camps And awareness on HIV: Organization of the Health camps is a significant feature in reaching vulnerable & marginalized group of people in TTAADC areas. To extend health services, health camps are being conducted as common consensus. Health awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea, dysentery & malaria are also being conducted.

Table-18.15

Number of Health Camps, Health Awareness Programme and School Health Programme				
Year	No. of Health Camps	No. of pts. Trated at Health Camps	No. of Awareness programme on HIV/AIDS	School Health Programme
2020-21	19	800		

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Sports & Youth Programme Department, TTAADC

Table-18.16: Scheme wise Financial and Physical Achievements during the year 2020-21

Rs.in lakhs.

Sl. No	Name of scheme	Source of fund	2020-21 (Up to March'2021)			
			Financial		Physical	
			Target.	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Judo coaching for 60 students-players (30 boys+30 girls) at H/Q level, khumulwng including remuneration for 3 Nos Judo coach & Tiffin etc.	Transfer fund	2.00	-	63 students	-
2	Football coaching for 17 players-students at H/Q level, khumulwng including remuneration for 1 No coach and tiffin, lunch, accommodation cost etc.		9.00	9.00	20 players	20 players
3	Gymnastic coaching for 45 students-players at H/Q level, khumulwng including remuneration for 2 Nos Gymnastic coach & Tiffin etc.		3.00	-	47 students	-
4	Weight lifting coaching for 10 students-players at H/Q level, khumulwng including remuneration for 1 No Weight lifting coach & Tiffin etc.		1.00	-	11 students	-
5	Organizing Sikla phan (Youth Awareness) programme at zonal level (5 Nos.)		5.00	-	5 Zones	-
6	Organizing indigenous tribal games & sports at zonal level (5 Nos.) (Kaldun, phan salaimani, phan dagarlaimani. Takgala tanlaima, teer koklaimani, kutkut, kabadi etc.)		4.00	-	5 Zones	-
7	Organizing schools level football tournament at Boys & girls (U-17) at TTAADC H/Q level, khumulwn		3.00	-	160 players	-
8	Purchase of Sports Materials/ good like football, volleyball, volley ball net Sports dress etc. and distribution at zonal level		10.00	-	1000	-
9	Development of playground (3 Nos.)		3.00	-	3 nos.	-
Total			40.00	9.00	-	20 players

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

The Sports & Youth Programme Department supplies football to all the ADC villages in TTAADC areas. The Sports & Youth Programme Department is also organizing special coaching camps for football for 4 (Four) months and participate to the schools level football competition in Head quarter complex during-2020-21.

JUDO

60 (Sixty) students (Boys and Girls) are undergoing training at Khumulwng Judo Centre. They are being provided daily Tiffin @ Rs.20/- per trainee and necessary dresses also providing time to time.

Achievement: A State meet Judo Championship competition held at Udaipur Gomati District from 8th January to 10th January,2021. This competition Organised by All Tripura Judo Association. 11 (eleven) Nos. players are participate to that competition and

09 (Nine) Nos. players are own prizes. Among them 05 Nos. Gold, 01 No. Silver and 03 Nos. Bronze. Rojami Malsom declared best player in the West District.

GYMNASTICS

45(Forty Five) Students Boys and Girls under 10, 14 and 17 years undergoing training at Khumulwng Gymnastics Centers. They are being provided Tiffin daily @ Rs.20/- per trainee and necessary dresses for Gymnastics trainees are being providing time to time.

Achievement: 48th State Level Gymnastics Championship 2020-21 held at NSRCC Agartala from 25th and 26th March,2021. In this competition 03 Nos. players are won 06 Medals. This Achievement was very hard due to after COVIT-19.

WEIGHT LIFTING

10(Ten) Students Boys undergoing training at Khumulwng Weight Lefting Centres. They are being provided Tiffin daily @ Rs.20/- per trainee and also providing necessary dresses for Weight Lifting trainees time to time.

Achievement : 3rd Youth (Men and Women) Weight Lifting Championship 2020-21 held at BKI School Groud Belonia South Tripura from 26th to 28th February,2021. This Championship competition Organized by Tripura Weight Lifting Association. 03 nos. players participate in that competition and 02 players own Prizes 01 Gold and 01 No. Silver.

FOOTBALL

04 (four) months Special Football coaching Camp organizing by the Sports & YOUTH PROGRAMME Department TTAADC, Khumulwng Head Quarter Complex during the year 2020-21. This coaching camp going on till now. There are 19 Nos players training by the expert coach engaged from Manipur.

OTHERS ACHIEVEMENT:

Shikla phan (Youth Power) Youth Awareness Programme was conducted in all 05 Zones during 2020-21. In average 500 Youth participated in each Zone with enthusiasm and also Indigenous games conducted in all Zones. The Sports & Youth Programme Department, TTAADC also work the Development of play Ground to the different School field in the TTAADC areas during the year 2020-21.

Industries Department, TTAADC

The sole object of Industries department of TTAADC is to provide opportunity to the unemployed youths within TTAADC for self-employment by making them skilled on different trades. It also emphasises on the improvement of small and village/cottage Industries including sericulture.

Table-18.17: Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievements

Rs.in lakhs.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Source of Fund	2020-21 (Up to March'2021)				Remarks
			Financial		Physical		
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mulberry plantation & Rearing house	Transfer Fund (H.H & S Departme	12.80	13.12	35 Nos. benef.	10 Nos. Beneficiary & 1 No. Rearing house	Rs. 3.70 lakhs received from excluded areas fund

		nt.)					
2	Handloom (Pachra production)	-do-	15.70	8.80	1600 Nos. benef.	110 Nos. Beneficiary	
3	Handicrafts	-do-	14.30	8.19	150 Nos. benef.	80 Nos. Beneficiary	
	Total:-		42.80	30.11	1785 Nos.	200 Nos. benef.	

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

Major Activities/Schemes:-

TTAADC has taken up Mulberry plantation in 2 hector land at Belbari composite farm for the year of 2020-21. The financial and technical helps are extended to the villagers for taking up mulberry plantation and rearing house is incurred Rs. 13.12 lakhs during 2020-21 (transfer fund).

Table-18.18: Achievement (up to March'2021):

Rs.in lakhs.

Name of Scheme	2015-16	
	Financial	Physical
Mulberry plantation & Rearing house	13.12	10 Nos. Beneficiary & 1 No. Rearing house

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

Science, Technology & Environment, TTAADC

The Science, Technology & Environment Department, TTAADC has been created with a greater objective of providing knowledge & benefits of Science, Technology & Environment and to create awareness on environment & science to the general public of the remotest areas of TTAADC. Scheme wise financial achievement during 2020-21 is given below:

Table-18.19

Financial Year	Name of scheme (Rs. in lakh)	
	Plan Fund	Transfer Fund
2020-21	1,69302	0.00

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

Table-18.20: Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Source of fund	2020-21 (up to March 2021)			
			Fin.		Phy.	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Additional fund for 02 nos. Casual Workers due to enhancement of rate @ Rs.230/- per day w.e.f. January, 2020 to March, 2020.	Plan Fund	0.09222	0.09222	02 nos.	02 nos.
	Wages for day to day cleaning of jungle/Hedge cutting/up-keeping watch & wards.		1.60080	1.60080	696 DLs	696 DLs
	Total		1.69302	1.69302		

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

Village Committee Department, TTAADC,

The State Government had allocated fund under 15th Finance Commission Grants total Rs. 10611.11 lakhs under TTAADC, Out of the fund of Rs. 7427.77 lakhs will be directly placed to 587 nos. Village Committee, Rs. 2652.72 lakhs to the BAC and Head Quarter has received fund of Rs. 397.92 lakhs from RD, Panchayet Department, Government of Tripura.

Table-18.21

Rs.in lakhs.

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2020-21 (up to March 2021)			
		Financial		Physical	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Extension of existing Drinking water line / connection and maintenance of existing sources of the Village Committee, TTAADC (Tied Grants)	Rs. 212.224	Rs. 106.14	1174 nos.	239 nos.
2	For Sanitation and maintenance of Open Defection Free (ODF) status of the Village Committee, TTAADC, (Tied Grants)	Rs. 53.056	Rs. 26.50	587 nos.	6 nos.
	Sub-total Tied Grants	Rs. 265.28	Rs. 132.64	1761 nos.	245 nos.
3	For location specific felt needed except for salary or other establishment expenditure of the Village Committee, TTAADC, Basic Grants (Untied)	Rs. 265.28	Rs. 265.28	-	-
	Total	Rs. 530.56	Rs. 397.92	1761	245

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

- 15th Finance Commission (Tied) Grants:-**The Tied Grants of 15th Finance Commission mainly consist of Drinking Water and Sanitation Drinking water includes; Const of MDTW, Const. of Shallow Tube Well, Extension of pipe line and maintenance of existing water sources and Sanitation consist of Construction of Public Toilet and const. of Drain etc.

Financial Achievement:- The TTAADC had received fund of Rs. 132.64 lakhs under Tied Grants of 15th Finance Commission during the year 2020-21.

Physical Achievement:- 245 nos. (239 for Drinking water purpose and 6 for Sanitation purpose).
- 15th Finance Commission Basic Grants (Untied):**The Basic Grants (Untied) consist of extension of class Room, maintenance of School / Hostel, maintenance of Market shed and const of cremation ground.

Financial Achievement:- TTAADC had received fund of Rs. 265.28 lakhs under Untied Grants of 15th FC.

Physical Achievement: - 80 nos.

Tribal Welfare Department, TTAADC

The Tribal Welfare Department of TTAADC operates the schemes like NB Scheme, CWR/CW Scheme, Nukhung hamari housing scheme, Siklaham Scheme, Rubber Plantation, Re-naming of existing place village, Construction of Tribal rest house, Customary Laws etc.

Table-18.22: Scheme wise Financial and Physical Achievements:-

(Rupees in lakhs)

SL. No.	Name of Scheme	2020-21(Up to March'2021)			
		Financial		Physical	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
01	Gratuitous Relief to Jobless Jhumia families @ Rs.500/-	15.00	15.00	3000 Nos.	3000 Nos.
02	Financial assistance to Hard Core Jhumia families(CM relief fund).@ Rs.1000/-	69.79	69.79	6979 Nos.	6979 Nos.
03	Financial assistance to Hard Core Jhumia families(Cost of sowing and weeding)@ Rs.1212/-	84.58	84.58	6979 Nos.	6979 Nos.
04	Nucleus Budget Scheme	2.00	1.35	200Nos	90 Nos.

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

Name of Major Activities / Schemes:-

- 1. Hard Core Jhumias Families:** A joint survey was organised by the State Government and TTAADC authority during the year 2015 for Hard core jhumia families. After joint survey 6979 hard core jhumia families have been found. In the pandemic period of Covid-19, 2(two) time financial assistance were provided to the said families @ Rs.1000/- per family under Chief Minister Relief Fund and @ Rs.1212/- per family under Jhum Chas Sahajya Prokalpa (Revenue transfer fund).

Table-18.23: Achievement (upto March, 2021), Plan Fund (Revenue)

(Rupees in lakhs)

SL. No.	Name of Scheme	2020-21(Up to March'2021)			
		Financial		Physical	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
01	Financial assistance to jhumia families	266.00	266.00	26,600 Nos.	26,600 Nos.
02	Financial assistance to Cyclone effected families C W R Scheme.	12.50	12.50	2556 Nos.	2556 Nos.

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

- 2. Financial assistance to normal Jhumia families:** The TTAADC authority has desired to provide financial assistance to total 26,600 normal Jhumia families @ Rs.1,000/-per family through on line payment by the concerned ZDO during the pandemic period of Covid-19 during the year 2020.

Rural Development, TTAADC.

Rural Development Department has been implementing various programmes such as conducting training programme for skill up gradation among the un-employed ST youths on different trade ii) Wage employment under MGNREGA through Zonal/Sub-Zonal Office and different line Departments iii) Development activities under Transfer fund like Panchayat Development fund.

Table-18.24: Scheme-wise financial and physical Target & Achievement (Up to March'2021)

Rs.in lakhs.

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Target		Ach.		Remarks
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	
1	Training & Financial assistance for catering business	100.00	50 unit			No fund allocated during 2020-21
2	Assistance for Electrician business/Plumbing/ Motor Mechanics	72.26	36 unit			
3	Const. of mini-Deep Tube-well	30.00	12 nos.			
4	MTc. of Existing drinking water source	31.14	100 nos.			

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

Table-18.25: Transfer fund: PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT FUND (PDF)

Rs.in lakhs.

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Target		Ach		Remarks
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	
1	Imp. of Road, School ground maintenance			26.21275	Road-7Nos, School-1 no,	
2	Sports & Cultural activities				Nil	
3	Agri. & Allied sector			18.00	Areca-nut Nursery-1Nos	
4	MTc. of Existing Assets			101.49693	MTc. Of Pipe line-1, MTc. Of MDTW-1, MTc of class room-1, MTc. Of Qtr-26nos, MTc .of water tank-6nos, Open shed-2nos, Drain-1nos, Dam-1nos, Fish Farm-1nos, Tea Estate-1nos, Hostel-3nos, Masrom-1nos, Earth cutting-1nos, Lake-2nos, Health-1	
	Total			145.70968		

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

MGNREGA: The TTAADC has emphasized to create assets through plantation, formation of roads, creation of water bodies etc. and the programmes are being implemented by the Zonal Development Officers and other Line Departments of TTAADC on receiving of fund from the District Magistrate & Collectors and Block Development Officers. During the year

2020-21, Administrative Approval of total Rs. 6811.70 lakhs were received out of which expenditure incurred was Rs. 5529.92 lakhs.

The schemes/activities wise achievement is follows:-

Table-18.26

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Target		Achievement		
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Area	BF covered
1	1st Year Rubber Plantation	3395.92	2250 ha	1576.97	935 ha	2198
2	Areca nut Plantation	5797.02	4569 ha	2997.26	2127 ha	4478
3	Mango Plantation	9.03	6 ha	4.32	4.32 ha	6
4	Lime/Sented Lemon	143.37	397 ha	42.25	52 ha	152
5	Musambi Plantation	23.56	45 ha	9.49	14 ha	29
6	Cashewnut Plantation	4.88	10 ha	3.82	5 ha	10
7	Box Culvert	534.76	0	18.39	0	0
8	Palasiding of Road	132.40	0	15.53	0	0
9	Brick solling	1176.32	0	93.49	0	0
10	Creation of Water bodies	188.43	2	3.85	1 No.	1
11	Const. of Pucca Channel	476.00	0	3.00	0	0
12	MTc. 2nd year Plantation	78.81	30 ha	4.68	15 ha	30
13	Others Plantation & MTc.	138.73	2 ha	2.61	0	2
14	Road side plantation	15.40	2 KM	10.35	2 KM	
15	Agro Forestry plantation.	455.38	682 ha	375.93	424 ha	548
16	Bamboo plantation.	129.38		115.77	0	0
17	Tall/Bamboo poly bag & Misc. Poly Bag Nursery etc.	190.21		108.35	448050	0
18	Check Dam	556.71	108 nos.	122.82	64 nos.	64
19	MTc. of older plantation (1st,2nd,3rd)	28.78	20 ha	21.04	0	0
	Total	13475.09	8121	5529.92		7518

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Plantation under MGNREGA during the year 2020-21

Under MGNREGA, total 935-hectare plantation was created and 2198 families were covered during the year 2020-21 with an involvement of about Rs. 1576.97 lakhs.

Rubber Plantation under MGNREGA during the year 2020-21

During the year 2020-21, total 2127-hectare plantation created and 4478 families covered with an involvement of about Rs. 2997.26 lakhs.

Information, Cultural Affairs & Tourism Department, TTAADC

The main objective of ICAT Department, TTAADC is to promote the Tribal Cultural, collection and dissemination of information of various social issues as well as developmental matters among the people and to promote the tourism within TTAADC areas.

Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievement:

TRANSFER FUND 2020-21

Table-18.27

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2020-21 (Up to March-2021)			
		Financial		Physical	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Cultural Academy/ Management of Folk Music College	1.00	0	3 Unit	0
2.	Publication of Dairy & Calendars	7.00	5.74	5000 Unit	3312 Unit
3.	Display of Tender	1.00	1.00	10 Unit	10 Unit

4.	Musical Instrument	5.00	0	50 Unit	0
5.	Sub-Zonal, Zonal Level and H/Q Level Cultural Competition	5.00	0	5 Unit	0
6.	Other miscellaneous scheme including contingency of ICA Offices.	3.00	3.00	7 Unit	7 Unit
7.	Development of existing TTFMC, Khumulwng	7.00	5.00	1 Unit	1 Unit
8.	Development of existing Museum, Khumulwng.	3.00	3.00	1 Unit	1 Unit
	Grand Total:-	32.00	17.74	5077 Unit	3331 Unit

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Major Activities/Schemes:-

TRANSFER FUND

- 1. Cultural Workshop/Mela/Festival:** Cultural workshop is organised involving the tribal youths to make them awareness about their own culture.
- 2. Cultural Academy/Management of Folk Music College:** In order to promote and protection of tribal culture especially the tribal folk song, folk dance and tribal instruments i) Tripura Tribal Folk Music College has been set up at Khumulwng ii) Patichari Cultural Academy under South Zone, TTAADC iii) South Twiwandal under West Zone, TTAADC for achieving the said objectives.
- 3. Awareness Programme/Documentary Film Show:** In order to retain the tribal culture and language, as well as restoration of traditional culture, the mass people specially the young generation should be made aware and conscious. Documentary film show is being conducted in rural areas for awareness generation of the public.
- 4. Publication of Diary and Calendars:** The aims of the scheme is to Display Advertisements and printing of diary Calendars etc.
- 5. Display of Tender:** Display of Advertisement and Tender of all the departments of TTAADC are done by ICAT Department, TTAADC.
- 6. Musical Instrument:** After completion of the workshop the cultural team will be provided musical instruments for practice.
- 7. Sub-Zonal, Zonal Level and HQ level Cultural Competition:** To encourage the tribal artists/students such programmes are organised in colourful manner and through this the nation's culture develops and reach higher level.
- 8. Other miscellaneous scheme including contingency of ICA office:** Some amounts are too be required for P.O(ICA&T) and 6 others ICA offices which are transferred subject for meeting up the contingency nature of expenditure and administrative expense.

Achievement (up to March-2021):-

- Financial Achievement: RS.17.74 lakhs
- Physical Achievement :3331 units

Social Welfare & Social Education Department, TTAADC

The Social Welfare & Social Education Department in TTAADC started its journey in 1986 with 474 Social Education Centres having 385 Jr. SEO & 270 School Mothers.

Subsequently the TTAADC also appointed 10 Social Education Organizer (SEO), 360 Jr. SEO and 348 School Mother.

On 1st July' 2007 the management of the Social Education Centres was taken back by the State Government. Again, in November 2010, the State Government handed over the management of 6 ICDS projects namely 1. Damchara 2. Jampuihill and 3. Kanchanpur under North Tripura District and 4. Chawmanu, 5. Manu and 6. Dumburnagar under Dhalai District.

Allocation of funds:-

1) Transferred fund received from the State Government:-

A. Schemes under Transfer fund:



1. Social Security Pension:- Financial assistance provided to 27032 pensioners under 33 various schemes through ECS model administered by the Directorate, SW&SE, Government of Tripura during 2020-21 out of which 12462 beneficiaries were under NSAP(Central Scheme) scheme and 13844 beneficiaries under State run schemes totaling to 26306 covering 6 ICDS projects administered by the TTAADC under North & Dhalai Districts.

2. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):-

Nutrition has been provided to the children of 6 months to 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers for supplementary nutritional support during 2020-21. Total children of 43832 out of 43832 (target) enrolled were provided SNP (100%) while 8302 mothers (pregnant/nursing.) out of 8303 enrolled (target) were covered which was 100 % .



3. Poshan Abhiyaan:- The ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India has taken a major challenge to combat the mal-nourished child and an anemic mother by fashion of “Poshan Abhiyaan” under National Nutrition Mission. The ICDS projects of TTAADC are actively taking part in it covering North & Dhalai districts considered to be most backward in the State. Under this project, opportunities like 472 Nos. LPG connection to AWCs have been connected internet connectivity, drinking water and toilet facilities & training of Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers under ICT-RTM were also undertaken.

4. PMMVY (Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandhana Yujna) Pregnant and Nursing mothers of two children are being provided conditional money benefit @ Rs. 5000/ mother in 3 instalments under central scheme. This scheme aims at mothers for awareness and imparts the importance of immunization and projection of nuclear family to be a happy family. A total of 12133 mothers had been benefited under this scheme as per 1st instalment covering 5390 nos. @ Rs. 1000/, 2nd instalment 4312 nos. @ Rs. 2000 and 3rd Instalment 2431nos @ Rs. 2000/- up to March'21.

5. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG):- Nutrition component through Hot Cooked Meal and Take Home Ration is being provided to the Adolescent Girls of 11 to 14 years (out of School). This scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1st April 2018 and to cover 11-14 years out of school instead of 11-18 years as was implemented earlier. After following this new provision, a total of 362 beneficiaries were covered during the financial year 2020-21. In

case of non-nutrition component, few sakhi saheli trainings were conducted during this period.

B. Schemes under Transfer Grant:-

1. On receipt of fund, action plans were prepared for various development activities especially on development of women and children. Observance various special days like International Literacy Day, Children's day, International Women day, Old Age Day etc. are being observed in every year to aware the rural women and mothers on health & education and to encourage the children to take part in educational activities/quiz and games. Total 48 programmes such as Children Day-7 units, International Women Day-12 units, observance of international Literacy Day-7 units, mother awareness programme-11 units and Old Age Day -11 units were observed during 2020-21.

2. **Construction of Kitchen Shed:** - Construction of 30 pucca kitchen shed have been undertaken during 2020-21 by ZDOs of North & Dhalai Zone.

3. **Maintenance of AWCs:** - ICDS as an integral part of education and nurturing of children and mothers, proper infrastructure is basically important. Keeping this in mind, the department took efforts to maintain/repair as many as 120 AWCs during 2020-21 covering 6-ICDS projects under North district,TTAADC. Necessary fund have been placed to CDPOs and works are in progress.

4. **Distribution of nail cutter/soap:-** For the purpose of maintaining hygiene in AWCs, the Department of SW&SE, TTAADC has taken special drive to provide Distribution of nail cutter/soap during 2020-21. This is successfully undertaken at all 1250 AWCs of TTAADC.

5. **Distribution of Hawai Chappal:-** All 1250 AWCs have been provided Hawai Chappal for children enrolled at Anganwadi Centres of TTAADC during 2020-21.

6. **Drinking water & Sanitation facilities:** As many as 175 AWCs have been allocated for providing Sanitation nad Drinking water facilities respectivley during 2020-21 under 6 ICDS Projects of TTAADC.

7. **Observance of Old Age Day:** The main aim of this day is to generate awareness amongst people about issues which affects the elders, as well as to appreciate their contribution towards the society. As many as 11 programmes have been observed by 6-ICDS projects & 5-ZDOs, TTAADC during the year 2020-21.

8. **Chwrai Sakham (a programme for healthy child):** TTAADC has taken up a nobel project known as "Chwrai Sakham" (a programme for healthy child). Two programmes have been successfully completed so far at Kanchanpur, North & Chawmanu ,Dhalai Tripura. Total of 65 mal-nourished children have been treated under this special camp who are now in the State of normal health. Dumburnagar ICDS project & Manu ICDS project will undertake this special camp during 2020-21 shortly.

Land Records Settlement (LRS), TTAADC.

In absence of the TTAADC Land Allotment & Use Act, the work of the LRS Department, TTAADC is confined to give concurrence only towards allotment of Khas land initiated by the Revenue Department, Government of Tripura.

In accordance with the Government of Tripura Revenue Department Memo.No.F.4(1)-RCC/81, Dated 25.03.1982 the allotment proposal are being sent to the District Council by the DM & Collectors and SDMs for obtaining concurrence from TTAADC. Allotment of land to Non-Tribal within ADC areas are considered if names of Non-Tribal's exist in the 1971 electoral rolls and such non-tribes have been in continuous

occupation on land in TTAADC areas since 6th March 1971 in pursuance of the Government of Tripura Revenue Department Memo. No. F.4 (1)-RCC/81, Dated 21.08.1985 & No.F.4 (19)-RCC/84, Dated 02.09.1989.

The concurrence given from the TTAADC towards land allotment proposal initiated by the DM & Collector and SDMs for the year 2020-21 (up to March 2021) is specified here under:-

Table-18.28: Scheme wise Financial and Physical

(Rs. In lakhs)

Name of Scheme	2020-21 (up to March – 2021)			
	Financial		Physical	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Computerized Land Records Systems (CLRS)	Fund was not allocated		Fund was nor allocated	
Awareness on Land right Seminar				
Survey equipment				

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

Table-18.29 Achievement Report of Fund Allotment or the year 2020-21 (up to March – 2021)

2020-21 (up to March – 2021)		
Family	Department / NGO	Area in acres
260 nos.	48 nos.	358.373

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

Language Wing (Education) Department, TTAADC.

Table-18.30: Achievement Report of the Language Wing under Education Department, TTAADC, During the Year 2020-21

Sl. No	Particulars
1	Observation OF 43 rd Kokborok Recognition Day on 19 th January, 2021 at Nuai Auditorium Hall, Khumulwng, TTAADC with the 450 nos. teachers of 3 nos. School Inspectorates namely Khumulwng, Jampuijala and Mandwi Inspectorate an amount of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand) only has been incurred in this purpose.
2	13 nos. title Kokborok books has been released in the programme of 43 rd Kokborok Recognition Day 2021 at Nuai Auditorium Hall, Khumulwng.
3	The Language Wing has participate in Agartala Book Fair 2021 for books display and sale from 26 th February to 11 th March, 2021 at Hapania, Tripura West and an amount Rs. 65,000/- (Rupees sixty five thousand) only has collected by book sales.

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Public Works Department (PWD), TTAADC.

ACTIVITIES:-

- Road Connectivity in TTAADC areas
- Construction of Different Office Buildings of PWD & Other Departments of TTAADC
- Construction of Utility Buildings for the interest of Public of TTAADC
- Beautification & Development of Towns
- Creation of Sources of Drinking Water
- Creation of Minor Irrigation Sources
- Internal Electrification in different offices & buildings

ROAD CONNECTIVITY: During the financial year 2020-21, TTAADC has completed 11 roads from Excluded Area Development Fund of Rs. 645.84.00 lakhs. 24 small roads from PWD transfer fund of Rs. 334.21 lakhs received from State PWD during 2019-20 & 2020-21.

Table-18.31

SI No	Scheme/ project/work	EXCLUDED AREA DEV. FUND		TRANSFER FUND(PWD)	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
1	Road formation	3.90 Km	16.00 lakhs	2.50 KM	15.00 lakhs
2	Flat Brick Soling	3.55 KM	52.50 lakhs	13.19 KM	167.50 lakhs
3	Metalling Carpeting	1.92KM	425.00 lakhs	0.25 KM	27.91 lakhs
4	Small Culverts	04 Nos.	76.00 lakhs	9 nos.	101.20 lakhs
5	Other works	02 Nos.	76.34 lakhs	01 Nos.	22.60 lakhs
Total			645.84 lakhs		334.21 lakhs

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

Table-18.32: NITI AAYOG (2016-17): Project wise Physical & Financial Progress.

Rs. in Lakhs

SI No	Name of Activity	Fund receipt for State	Target		Achievement		Beneficiaries covered
			Physical	Financial (In lakhs)	Physical	Financial (In lakhs)	
1	Road Connectivity	4780.00	87 nos.	4780.00	86 – completed earlier 1 nos in progress	4573.91	40495 people
2	Up gradation of School Building	2000.00	64 nos	1995.86	64 – completed earlier	1932.02	2300 student
3	Up gradation of Market	800.00	09 nos.	800.00	09- Completed earlier	800.00	18000 people
4	Up gradation of I.S Building	110.00	02 nos.	110.00	Completed - 02	110.00	3000
5	Up gradation of Kherengbar Hospital, Khumlng	1000.0	01 nos.	977.00	Completed in earlier FY	768.26	5000
6	Develoment of Sports complex, at Khumulwng	611.00	01 nos.	611.00	Completed in This FY	520.75	Youth of whole ADC areas
7	Up gradation of Folk Music College	150.00	01 no.	150.00	Completed earlier	150.00	whole ADC areas
8	Up gradation of Tribal Museum at Khumulwng	250.00	01 no	250.00	Completed earlier	230.00	Whole ADC areas
9	Up gradation of Council Bhawan	300.00	01 nos.	300.00	Completed in this F.Y	280.50	whole ADC area

10	Construction of Public Toilet at different location	200.00	12 nos.	187.70	Completed in this F.Y	187.70	-do-
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Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

OTHER MAJOR WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Table-18.33

SL No.	Name of Work	Head of fund	Financial Achievement
1	Construction of Market stall at Lalit Bazar, Mandwi, West District	RKVY	Rs. 101.00 Lakhs
2.	Up gradation of Pig Farm at B.C Manu	RKVY	Rs. 97.50 lakhs
3.	Construction of Veterinary Sub Centre at Rupaicherri , South Tripura	RKVY	Rs. 63.52 lakhs
4.	Improvement of Road from Bidyachandra Para high School to ZDO (W) office (RL- 2.70KM) Gr-II	Excluded area fund	Rs. 439 .00 lakhs

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura.

Education Department, TTAADC

The Education Department, TTAADC is looking after 1633 Schools (Junior Basic–1420, Senior Basic–212 & Higher Secondary–1 namely Khumpui Academy) and 42 Residential School / Hostel (Ashram / Residential School – 21 & Hostel – 21) with number of students is 55476 (3700 Hostellers). There are 25 Inspector of Schools & 72 AIS offices for administrative work and for monitoring the activities of education department. There are 20 residential schools and 22 boarding houses in which 3700 inmates are taking study by staying in hostels.

For the financial year 2020-21, financial achievement of a sum of Rs. 104.00 lakhs was incurred. Details of the Schemes are given below:-

- Repairing of School building:** In this connection Rs. 41.46 lakhs was spent during the financial year 2020-21 against 3 schools & 2 Hostel at Khumpui Academy. Decoration of Computer Lab with Aquistic System at Khumpui Academy at TTAADC.
- Supply of school Furniture:** Steps were taken for providing adequate furniture in few School/Residential School. Rs 14.21 lakhs was incurred for the financial yeas 2020-21.
- Electric bill/ Contingency of PO (Edn) & Residential Schools./Hostel:** An amount of Rs. 48,33,256/- (Rupees forty eight lakh three thousand two hundred fifty six) only was spent in connection with payment of Electric bill, contingency etc. against 23 Residential Hostels, office of the PO Education, TTAADC Khumulwng.

Table-18.34: Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievement

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Fund Source	2020 – 21 (up to March'2021)			
			Financial		Physical	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	School building Repairing	Non – Salary Transfer Fund (Fund placed by Director of Elementary Education, Agartala)	41.46	41.46	8	8

2	Supply of School Furniture	Do	14.21	14.21	373	373
3	Electric bill / Contingency of PO (Edn) & Residential School / Hostel	Do	48.33	48.33	47	47
Total			104.00	104.00	428	428

Source: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, (TTAADC), Tripura

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

“Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs) have been evolved through a long inclusive process at the level of United Nations to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by the year 2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit meet 25-27 September 2015, in which India was represented at the level of Hon’ble Prime Minister. These SDGs are expected to stimulate, align and accomplish action over the next 15-year period in areas of critical importance for the humanity and the planet. NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate the task. NITI Aayog clearly highlights the need of context-specific strategies from the States for Transforming India as per SDGs Vision, so that “Sankalp” (Commitment) is translated into “Siddhi” (Achievement). NITI Aayog has advised the State Governments to prepare the State-level SDG vision documents for examination of the targets under various goals and subsequent analysis within and overall national framework.

The State Government has formulated & published the “Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy, 3 Year Action Plan & Indicators” document and uploaded the same in the <https://ecostat.tripura.gov.in/>. The document is based on the 16 SDGs out of 17 SDGs (excluding ‘SDG-14: Life Below Water’, which is not relevant to the State) with an objective of “*no one is left behind*”.

The Vision 2030 of Tripura is based on the following 16 SDGs:-

- i)** SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- ii)** SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- iii)** SDG-3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- iv)** SDG-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- v)** SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- vi)** SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- vii)** SDG-7: By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- viii)** SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- ix)** SDG-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
- x)** SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- xi)** SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- xii)** SDG-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- xiii)** SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- xiv)** SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- xv)** SDG-16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

- xvi)** SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Tripura shares the vision set out by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India which needs to be taken forward and implemented by the State Government at the district and local levels, in order to fructify Tripura's SDG Vision 2030.

The work has been done under the four Working Groups on SDGs namely i) Social Sector (SDGs 1 to 6) ii) Economic Sector (SDGs 7 to 11) iii) Environment Sector (SDGs 12 to 15, except SDG-14:Life below water, which is applicable only for coastal States) and (iv) Peace, Justice & Partnership (SDGs 16 & 17), who have consulted with all the line Departments for the inputs required for inclusion in the Vision 2030 document.

Vision 2030 of Tripura envisages a transformed future for the people of the State free from all forms of deprivation, hunger, inequality, insecurity with housing, clothing and peace for all as to be achieved by 2030. It also envisages status of robust system where there is no poverty, where education is accessible to all children with considerable reduced drop-outs, where girls and women have equal opportunities and remain free from violence with up-liftment of ST, SC, OBC & minorities at par with others and where all people have access to affordable health care, nutrition and hygiene.

Goals of Vision 2030 of Tripura:-

SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere: Poverty would be brought down from 24.90 per cent to 12.45 per cent by the end of 2030. Proportion of total Government spending on essentials services like education, health and social protection will be increased from 28.5 per cent to 38.5 per cent by 2030.

SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture: A dynamic agricultural sector would be developed through improved practices, assured irrigation, adoption of HYV, efficient use of technology and natural resources for doubling the farmers' income. Children under 5 years who are underweight (stunting age) will be brought down from 24.3 per cent to 5 per cent by the end of 2030. Total cropped area under irrigation will be increased from 44.5 per cent to 75 per cent by 2030. The percentage of farmers issued soil health card will be increased from 29.60 per cent to 100 per cent in 2030.

SDG-3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages: The health sector would be enabled for providing adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care and ensuring affordable quality health care to all. Existing Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh population) will be brought down from 87 in 2016 to 25 by 2030. The Under 5 Mortality Rate (per one thousand) will also be brought down from 33 in 2015-16 to 20 by 2030.

SDG-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all: Access to quality education will be ensured up to 10th standard through better curriculum, using improved teaching, adequate training and

recruitment of qualified teachers. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for both primary and upper primary levels will be increased to 100 per cent by 2030 from existing 97.04 per cent for primary and 89.95 per cent for Upper Primary levels in 2015-16 respectively. The public expenditure on education as a percentage of GSDP will be increased from 6.14 per cent to 10.5 per cent by 2030.

SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls: Gender equality will be ensured in education, health and other social sector by 2030. Workforce participation rate for women will be raised from 23.6 per cent (Census-2011) to 40 per cent by 2030. The proportion of crime against women will be reduced from 25.75 per cent to 5 per cent by 2030.

SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all: Safe drinking water and safe sanitation will be provided to all by 2020. The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services will be raised to 75 per cent from 20.3 per cent (Census-2011). Percentage of population using basic sanitation services will be increased from 86 (Census-2011) to 100 by 2020.

SDG-7: By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency: The State would implement 24X7 'Power for All' (PFA) programme with the objective to connect the unconnected areas before 2030. Proportion of population with access to electricity will be increased from 68.4 per cent (Census-2011) to 100 per cent by 2030. Energy GSDP ratio will be increased from 2.60 per cent to 5.5 per cent by 2030.

SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all: Accelerated economic growth will be achieved in a sustained manner from 9 per cent to 13 per cent. Annual growth rate of real GSDP per capita will be increased from 9.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 13 per cent by 2030.

SDG-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation: Infrastructure of transport, connectivity, irrigation, energy and banking sectors will be expanded. Length of national and State highways per 1000 sq. km. will be increased from 112.65 km to 238 km by 2030. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment will be increased from 1.79 per cent (Census 2011) to 4.5 per cent by 2030.

SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries: Inequalities will be minimized in terms of human development across different segments of population including ST, SC, OBC, Minorities, disabled people as well as women for providing basic services to achieve quality of life. Percentage of disabled student getting scholarship will be increased from 14.74 per cent to 18.50 per cent by 2030.

SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable: All urban areas will be made inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by providing access of 100 per cent urban population to efficient pollution free transport system, proper sewerage, storm water drainage, underground electric lines and net connectivity. The percentage of slum population will be reduced from 16.49 per cent in 2014-15 to 8.50 per cent in 2030.

SDG-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns: Sustainable consumption and production patterns will be ensured through efficient management of natural resources, especially surface water and underground water and reasonable disposal of toxic wastes. The per cent change in water-fed area will be increased from 1 per cent to 14 per cent by 2030.

SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: Action will be taken to combat Climate Change through afforestation in denuded forest land, arresting soil erosion as well as restoration in affected areas and maintaining eco-system. Per capita forest and tree cover will be increased from 0.22 ha to 0.33 ha in 2030.

SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss: Tripura State will have a comprehensive sustainable management system in place for restoration, conservation and proper usage of ecosystems such as forests, rivers, wetlands and mountains by 2030. Forest area as a proportion of total land area will be increased to 62 per cent in 2030 from 60 per cent through social forestry.

SDG-16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels: By 2030, State would ensure justice for all by strengthening the institutional arrangements, fast tracking of court cases, arranging Lok Adalats to reduce pendency and by empowering people. The proportion of un-sentenced detainees to overall prison population will be reduced from 38.50 per cent to 10.50 per cent by 2030.

SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development: Tripura will build meaningful and workable collaboration, networking and partnerships among neighbouring States of North East as well as the neighbouring country of Bangladesh on a long-term basis. With further strengthening of connectivity through Bangladesh, Tripura is proposed to become gateway to South-East Asia. The proportion of budget funded by the State's own revenue will be increased from 12.14 per cent to 17.57 per cent in 2030.

Implementation of SDGs is incomplete without constant measuring of the progress of actual outcomes under each Goal. Towards this end, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index, 2018 (baseline report). The Index which was very well received, has served as an advocacy tool to trigger needed action by State Governments. The Index has reinforced the spirit of competitive good governance among the States and Union Territories, which are ranked on the basis of their achievements on the SDGs and their targets. The positive feedback on the SDG India Index, 2018 from all stakeholders and the media has encouraged to continue the effort and bring out the SDG India Index, 2019-20 and the SDG India Index, 2020-21. During the preparation of the SDG India Index 2020-21 (third edition of the index) efforts have been made to address the concerns raised by the various commentators on the first and second editions. The SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, which is more refined and comprehensive than the first & second editions, not only gives an assessment of the progress made by States and UTs towards the attainment of SDGs but also attempts to measure the incremental progress since 2018.

While Government programmes contribute towards the progress in achieving the SDGs, it is equally essential to put in place a coordinating and monitoring mechanism.

In the SDG India Index, 2018 (baseline report) (Index-1.0), the composite score was computed for each State and UT of India based on their aggregate performance across 13 of the 17 SDGs (except Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17). The value of the score indicates the average performance of the State/UT towards achieving the 13 SDGs and their respective targets.

In the SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 (Index-2.0) and in the SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21 (Index-3.0), the composite score for each State/UT was computed by aggregating their performance across 15 of the 17 SDGs (excluding SDG14 - life below water, which applies only to nine coastal States and SDG17 - partnerships for the goals, which is qualitatively analysed), by taking the arithmetic mean of individual goal scores.

In all the above SDG India indices (Index-1.0, Index-2.0 & Index-3.0), the composite score ranges from '0' to '100' and denotes the overall achievement of the State/UT in achieving the targets under the Goals. A score of '100' implies that the State/UT has achieved the targets set for 2030; a score of '0' implies that the particular State/UT is at the bottom of the table.

Based on the SDG India Index Score, States and UTs were classified into 4 (four) categories under each of the SDGs, as stated below:-

SCORE	CATEGORY
100	Achiever
65-99	Front Runner
50-64	Performer
0-49	Aspirant

Performance of Tripura and All India in SDG India Indices

SDG India Index	Composite SDG Index Score	
	TRIPURA	ALL INDIA
Index-1.0 (2018)	55	57
Index-2.0 (2019-20)	58	60
Index-3.0 (2020-21)	65	66

Source: SDG India Index (2018, 2019-20 & 2020-21) of NITI Aayog

In 2020-21, **Tripura** graduated to the category of **Front Runner State**.

Performances of Tripura and All India, as per indicators in SDG India Index 2020-21, prepared and published by NITI Aayog, are as under:

<i>SDG-1: No Poverty</i>			
End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Percentage of population living below National Poverty line	14.05	21.92	10.96
Head count ratio as per the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (%)	20.30	27.90	13.95

Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	58.10	28.70	100
Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA	96.38	84.44	98.95
Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	86.58	91.38	100
Percentage of households living in katcha houses	2.60	4.20	0
SDG-1 Index Score	82	60	100
<i>SDG-2: Zero Hunger</i>			
End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013	99.96	99.51	100
Percentage of children under five years who are under weight	23.80	33.40	1.9
Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	31.90	34.70	6
Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are Anemia	54.40	50.40	25.2
Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic	41.40	28.40	14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (kg/Ha)	2943.91	2995.21	5322.08
Gross Value Added (constant prices) in Agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	1.26	0.71	1.22
SDG-2 Index Score	52	47	100
<i>SDG-3: Good Health and Well-being</i>			
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	113	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	36	25
Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	95	91	100
Total cases notification rate of Tuberculosis cases per 1,00,000 population	70	177	242
HIV incidence per 1000 uninfected population	0.11	0.05	0
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	18.2	10.4	3.5
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	5.97	11.56	5.81
Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	93.5	94.40	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	14.20	13.00	7.83
Total physicians, nurses and mid wives per 10,000 population	22	37	45
SDG-3 Index Score	67	74	100
<i>SDG-4: Quality Education</i>			

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in Elementary education (Class 1-8)	100	87.26	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	29.55	17.87	8.8
Gross enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	38.62	50.14	100
Percentage of students in grade VIII achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of the grade	71.3	71.9	100
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education (18-23 years)	19.2	26.3	50
Percentage of persons with disability who have completed at least secondary education (15 years and above)	13.4	19.3	100
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Higher Education (18-23 years)	0.83	1	1
Percentage of persons who are literate (15 years and above)	89.90	74.6	100
Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)	57.12	84.76	100
Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	45.80	82.62	100
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	18	21	30
SDG-4 Index Score	42	57	100
<i>SDG-5: Gender Equality</i>			
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Sex Ratio at Birth	Null	899	950
Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	0.72	0.74	1
Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 1,00,000 Female Population	54.5	62.4	0
Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	22.94	19.54	0
Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State legislative assembly	5.00	8.46	50
Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)(15-59 years)	0.23	0.33	1
Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	190	245
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have the in demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	57.2	72	100
Operational land holdings gender wise (Percentage of	12.30	13.96	50

female operated operational holdings)			
SDG-5 Index Score	39	48	100
<u>SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation</u>			
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	63.05	51.36	100
Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water	84.84	97.44	100
Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM (G))	100	100	100
Percentage of districts verified to be Open Defecation Free (ODF) (SBM(G))	100	100	100
Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	88.18	95.33	100
Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/grossly polluting/red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	100	88.40	100
Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability	8.06	63.33	70
Percentage of blocks/mandals /taluka over-exploited	0	17.24	0
SDG-6 Index Score	82	83	100
<u>SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy</u>			
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Percentage of households electrified	100	99.99	100
Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	82.40	92.02	100
SDG-7 Index Score	83	92	100
<u>SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</u>			
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	8.84	5.1	7
Ease of doing business score (EODB) Score (feedback score)	0	71	50
Un-employment rate (%) (15-59 years)	10.5	6.2	3
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)	50.8	53.6	68.3
Percentage of regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	33.2	51.9	0
Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	100	99.99	100
Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	14.60	11.69	31.26
Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	14.65	17.31	42.65
Percentage of women account holders in PMJDY	50.99	55.34	50
SDG-8 Index Score	57	61	100
<u>SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</u>			

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	95.87	97.65	100
Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	2.95	3.18	5
Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	3.31	16.1	25
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	6.38	12.07	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	12.84	35.59	100
Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (Mobile Tele density)	75.78	84.38	100
Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	52.34	55.41	100
SDG-9 Index Score	35	55	100
<i>SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities</i> Reduce inequality within and among countries			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Percentage of population in the lowest two wealth quantities	55.7	40	4.67
Percentage of elected women over total seats in the States/UT(Lok Sabha elections)	50	14.39	50
Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	45.23	45.62	33
Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies	50	28.35	
Ratio of Transgender to male Labour force participation rate (LFPR)(15 years and above)	Null	0.64	1
Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0	22.8	0
Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0.2	7.9	0
SDG-10 Index Score	85	67	100
<i>SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</i> Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses	2.20	0.80	0
Percentage of urban households with drainage facility	44.4	87.6	100
Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM (U))	101.00	105.00	100
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas(per 1,00,000 population)	5.69	12.20	7.05
Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM (U))	96.13	96.77	100
Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	62.8	68.1	100

Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	88.71	78.03	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas	4.57	38.86	100
SDG-11 Index Score	67	79	100
<i>SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production</i>			
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Per capita fossil fuel consumption(in Kg)	64.0	157.3	64.1
Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	0	64.39	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metrictonnes /Annum)	0.07	8.09	4.04
Quantity of hazardous waste recycled /utilized total hazardous waste generated (%)	93.17	44.89	100
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population(Tonnes /Annum)	0.01	2.54	1.27
Percentage of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	100	86.91	100
Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Bio Power per 100000 population	Null	7.62	21.81
SDG-12 Index Score	99	74	100
<i>SDG-13: Climate Action</i>			
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Numberofhumanliveslostper10,000,000populationduetoextr emeweatherevents	55.51	15.44	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	22.5	19.20	50
Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	12.41	36.37	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	27.04	28.24	103.22
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3598	3469	1442
SDG-13 Index Score	41	54	100
<i>SDG-15: Life on Land</i>			
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	73.68	21.67	33
Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area	2.20	2.89	
Combined(Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area + Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area)	75.88	24.56	
Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	0.46	0.51	2.74
Percentage of degraded land over total land area	9.80	27.77	5.46

Percentage increase in area of desertification	33.55	1.98	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected of protected area	33	15	0
SDG-15 Index Score	69	66	100
<i>SDG-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</i>			
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.6	2.2	1
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	25.1	33.2	0
Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 Lakh population	0.50	4.95	0
Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	13.63	16.41	0
Number of courts per 1,00,000 population	3.10	1.85	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act & related sections of IPC per 10 Lakh population	1.50	3.17	0.19
Percentage of births registered	100.0	89.3	100
Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	94	93.24	100
SDG-16 Index Score	80	74	100
Composite SDG Index Score	65	66	100

Source: SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21 of NITI Aayog

TRIPURA vis-à-vis All India in SDG

Particulars			SDG INDEX SCORE- 2020-21	
			TRIPURA	All India
Goal-1	No Poverty:	End Poverty in all its forms everywhere	82	60
Goal-2	Zero Hunger:	End hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	52	47
Goal-3	Good Health and Well-being:	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	67	74
Goal-4	Quality Education:	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	42	57
Goal-5	Gender Equality:	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	39	48
Goal-6	Clean Water and Sanitation:	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	82	83
Goal-7	Affordable and Clean Energy:	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	83	92
Goal-8	Decent Work and Economic Growth:	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	57	61
Goal-9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure:	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	35	55
Goal-10	Reduced Inequalities:	Reduce inequality within and among countries	85	67
Goal-11	Sustainable Cities and Communities:	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	67	79
Goal-12	Responsible Consumption and Production:	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	99	74
Goal-13	Climate Action:	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	41	54
Goal-15	Life on Land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	69	66
Goal-16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all level	80	74
SDG	Overall Sustainable Development Goals Index		65	66

Source: SDG India Index, 2020-21, NITI Aayog(www.niti.gov.in)



FUTURE ASSESSMENT & OUTLOOK

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are collection of 16- global goals are expected to stimulate, align and accomplish action over the next 15-year period in areas of critical importance for the humanity and the planet. NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate the task at National level. The State Government has formulated, published and uploaded in the www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in the “Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy and 3 Year Action Plan & Indicators” document. The document is based on the 16 SDGs (excluding SDG:14) with an objective of “no one is left behind”. It also envisages status of robust system where there is no poverty, where education is accessible to all children with considerable reduced drop-outs, where girls and women have equal opportunities and remain free from violence with up-liftment of ST, SC, OBC, minorities at par with others 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 up skilling. 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 percentage of its land use statistics and net cropped area is 24% of total geographical area. 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 percentage 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.

Maitri Setu, also called **Gateway of Northeast**, is a 150-metre (490 ft) bridge on Feni River which links Tripura in India with Chittagong port in Bangladesh, thus providing a shorter and more economical alternate land route between India's Eastern and Western States compared to the longer route through Assam. On 9th March 2021, it was officially opened to public by the Prime Minister of India, Hon'ble Sri Narendra Modi.

The bridge place a very important economic role as a major trade route to Northeast India, with access to Chittagong Port, which is just 80 kilometres (50 mi) from the border. Land route between Agartala and Kolkata Port through this bridge is just 450 km via Bangladesh compared to the 1600 km land route via Siliguri Corridor. Logistics cost from Agartala to Kolkata Port will be 80% lower, as compared to the Siliguri Corridor, if the goods are sent through this bridge via Chattogram Port 200 km away.

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 percentage 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 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.

4.5. 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 Sabroom, which is closed to Chittagong seaport, Bangladesh. Railway line up to Sabroom provides 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. The newly built terminal of Maharaja Bir Bikram (MBB) Airport. The new integrated terminal building, with all modern facilities, A range of high-end facilities has been installed, While the new airport terminal will boost the State's trade, commerce and tourism besides establishing international air connectivity,

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.

Feasibilities for "Border Haats" have been identified for trade in the State at Kamalagar, Boxanagar and Bamutia in West Tripura; Simantapur, Srinagar and Ekinpur in South Tripura; Pal basti (Raghna) in North District and Hirachera (Kailashahar) in Unakoti District and Kamalpur in Dhalai District since the State has 84 percentage of its border with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Currently two border haats are functional in Tripura - one at Kamalagar 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 Comilla at a distance of just 12 Km. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'Viswa Road' in Bangladesh passes through Comilla and it connects Chittagong port and Dhaka in Bangladesh, which gives natural access to important city and port in Bangladesh from Srimantapur LCS. As land near the Srimantapur LCS is available, future expansion is feasible at this Customs station. It may also be mentioned here that all the standard parameters proposed at Agartala LCS are also proposed at Srimantapur LCS in the pre-feasibility study prepared by IL & FS. While both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, cargo traffic would be encouraged more than passenger traffic in this Customs station in the coming years.

About 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 km. 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 Gomati River (adjacent to Srimantapur LCS) to Haldia in West Bengal via Bangladesh.

All the user agencies like BSF, Customs and Immigration 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 Customs 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. Endeavour should be given to set up natural gas based industries and projects.

9. *Economic structure and Un-employment:*

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 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 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.



STATISTICAL TABLES

Table: 1 Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population – 2011:

India/State/ Union Territory	Area in Sq. Kms	Population		Persons	Density	Sex ratio
		Male	Female			
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 Pondicherry 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:

Stat/Union Territory	1911-1901	1911-1921	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1981-1971	1991-1981	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
Chhattisgarh	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 RaM Tapur (code No.217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukhal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951. (ii) The total population of all districts of Andhra Pradesh for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the State. The differences between the figures for the State total and the totals of all districts are 21599 for 1901, (-) 70,744 for 1911, (+) 16,456 for 1921 and (+) 8,240 for 1931. The difference is due to an error that has occurred in Table A-2 of 1941, when the population data of Medak and Nizamabad districts were recast in accordance with certain inter district transfers that had taken place between Medak and Nizamabad districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State during the decade 1931-1941.

* Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

++ The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Intrepolation'.

+++ The population of Manipur State by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for Census 2001.

*** In working out 'decade variation' and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland State, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,441) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only in 1961 censused areas of Tuensang district of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq.km. 2. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the back decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961. 3. In working out 'decade variation and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland State, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

@ The distribution of population of Pondicherry by sex for 1901 (246,654) and 1931 (285,011) is not available.

Table: 3 Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Growth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate, 2019

Sl. No.	India/States/ Union Territories	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Natural Growth Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	India	19.7	21.4	16.4	6.0	6.5	5.0	13.8	14.9	11.4	30	34	20
Bigger States/Union Territories													
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.9	16.2	15.2	6.4	7.1	4.8	9.5	9.1	10.4	25	28	19
2	Assam	21.0	22.1	14.5	6.3	6.4	5.2	14.7	15.6	9.3	40	42	19
3	Bihar	25.8	26.5	21.2	5.5	5.6	5.2	20.2	20.9	16.0	29	29	27
4	Chhattisgarh	22.2	23.6	17.6	7.3	7.7	6.2	14.9	15.9	11.4	40	41	34
5	NCT of Delhi	14.4	15.8	14.4	3.2	3.8	3.2	11.2	11.9	11.2	11	NA*	11
6	Gujarat	19.5	21.3	17.3	5.6	6.0	5.2	13.9	15.4	12.0	25	29	18
7	Haryana	20.1	21.4	17.9	5.9	6.6	4.8	14.2	14.9	13.1	27	30	23
8	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	14.9	16.5	11.3	4.6	4.9	4.0	10.3	11.6	7.3	20	21	17
9	Jharkhand	22.3	23.7	17.8	5.3	5.6	4.4	17.0	18.1	13.4	27	28	23
10	Karnataka	16.9	17.8	15.4	6.2	7.1	4.6	10.7	10.6	10.8	21	23	18
11	Kerala	13.5	13.4	13.7	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	6	7	5
12	Madhya Pradesh	24.5	26.4	19.0	6.6	7.0	5.6	17.9	19.4	13.4	46	50	32
13	Maharashtra	15.3	15.6	15.0	5.4	6.2	4.4	10.0	9.5	10.5	17	22	12
14	Odisha	18.0	19.0	13.2	7.1	7.4	5.8	10.8	11.5	7.5	38	39	30
15	Punjab	14.5	15.0	13.8	6.6	8.0	4.7	7.9	7.0	9.1	19	19	18
16	Rajasthan	23.7	24.7	21.1	5.7	6.0	4.9	18.0	18.7	16.2	35	38	25
17	Tamil Nadu	14.2	14.3	14.0	6.1	7.4	4.9	8.1	7.0	9.1	15	17	12
18	Telangana	16.7	17.0	16.1	6.1	7.2	4.3	10.6	9.8	11.8	23	26	18
19	Uttar Pradesh	25.4	26.4	22.3	6.5	6.9	5.3	18.9	19.6	17.1	41	44	31
20	Uttarakhand	17.1	17.5	16.1	6.0	6.4	5.1	11.0	11.1	10.9	27	28	26
21	West Bengal	14.9	16.4	11.5	5.3	5.2	5.5	9.6	11.2	6.1	20	21	18
Smaller States													
1	Arunachal Pradesh	17.6	18.1	15.2	5.8	6.0	4.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	29	30	24
2	Goa	12.3	11.9	12.6	5.9	6.7	5.2	6.4	5.2	7.3	8	8	8
3	Himachal Pradesh	15.4	15.9	10.1	6.9	7.1	3.9	8.5	8.8	6.2	19	20	15
4	Manipur	13.6	13.9	13.1	4.3	4.1	4.8	9.3	9.8	8.4	10	10	8
5	Meghalaya	23.2	25.5	13.0	5.6	5.8	4.5	17.7	19.7	8.5	33	35	18
6	Mizoram	14.5	17.1	11.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	10.5	13.2	7.7	3	3	2
7	Nagaland	12.7	13.3	12.0	3.5	4.1	2.6	9.2	9.2	9.3	3	4	NA*
8	Sikkim	16.5	14.8	19.0	4.2	4.7	3.4	12.3	10.2	15.7	5	7	3
9	Tripura	12.8	13.6	11.0	5.5	5.0	6.6	7.4	8.6	4.4	21	22	20
Union Territories													
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.0	11.7	10.1	5.3	5.9	4.6	5.7	5.8	5.5	7	10	3
2	Chandigarh	13.0	18.3	12.9	4.0	2.2	4.0	9.1	16.1	8.9	13	5	13
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.9	19.3	24.0	3.7	4.4	3.1	18.2	14.9	20.9	11	17	8
4	Daman & Diu	18.6	15.2	19.3	4.1	5.9	3.7	14.5	9.3	15.6	17	18	17
5	Lakshadweep	14.8	20.2	13.4	5.6	7.6	5.1	9.2	12.6	8.3	8	10	8
6	Puducherry	13.3	13.4	13.3	6.8	7.8	6.5	6.5	5.6	6.9	9	9	8

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period 2017-19.* Not Available as no infant death was recorded in the respective sample units for the year 2019.

Table: 4 Number per 1000 persons hospitalized (excluding childbirth) in broad age group during last 365 days by gender:

Age - group	Number per thousand of persons hospitalized (EC)								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-14	43	41	42	28	41	34	40	41	41
15-29	14	43	27	30	25	27	17	39	27
30-44	31	51	42	23	44	32	30	50	40
45-59	44	66	52	72	50	61	50	62	54
60+	99	108	104	72	59	66	93	99	96
all	36	53	44	38	40	39	36	50	43

Source: State Sample NSS 71st Round: Report on Health in Tripura, January –June, 2014

Table: 5 Proportion (per 1000) of ailing persons during last 15 days for different age group for short duration ailment:

age-group	PAP(in 1000)								
	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-4	37	102	66	47	41	44	39	94	63
5-9	47	5	30	-	-	-	38	4	24
10-14	4	55	29	-	99	47	3	62	32
15-19	-	13	5	7	-	3	1	10	4
20-24	9	-	4	34	5	21	15	1	8
25-29	6	5	5	-	24	15	5	9	7
30-34	1	6	4	-	-	-	1	5	3
35-39	1	66	30	22	47	34	5	61	31
40-44	67	54	59	27	2	18	58	48	52
45-49	8	17	10	7	90	43	7	35	16
50-59	21	-	12	54	8	31	28	2	17
60-64	27	81	45	14	81	65	25	81	50
65-69	20	2	9	109	-	81	45	2	21
70+	8	8	8	4	24	15	7	11	10
60+	20	20	20	58	50	54	28	25	27
all	18	30	24	23	27	25	19	29	24

Source: State Sample NSS 71st Round : Report on Health in Tripura, January –June, 2014.

Table: 6 Percentage distributions of aged persons by type of living arrangement for 71st round:

Living arrangement	% distribution of aged persons by type of living arrangement for 71 st round								
	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Living alone	0	0	0	4.3	0.6	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.5
With spouse only	15.0	8.7	11.5	23.2	3.5	12.5	16.7	7.7	11.7
with spouse & other	60.9	7.4	31.0	63.5	21.7	40.9	61.5	10.2	33.0
Living without spouse but with children/other relatives/ non-relatives	24.1	83.8	57.5	8.9	74.3	44.2	20.9	82.0	54.9
all	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: State Sample NSS 71st Round: Report on Health in Tripura, January –June, 2014.

Table: 7 Comparison of literacy rates (%) for persons in different age-groups for Rural & Urban population:

Age	Literacy rate (%)								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	male	female	person	Male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Age 5 & above	93.9	86.0	90.2	98.6	93.7	96.2	94.8	87.7	91.5
Age 7 & above	93.6	85.5	89.8	98.5	93.4	96.0	94.6	87.2	91.1
Age 15 & above	92.0	83.3	87.7	98.3	93.0	95.6	93.4	85.5	89.5
All age (age 0 & above)	85.7	80.6	83.4	91.6	89.2	90.4	86.9	82.4	84.8

Source: State Sample NSS 71 Round: Report on Education in Tripura, January–June, 2014.

Table: 8 Percentage distribution of current enrolment status of persons (aged 5-29 years):

Status	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Currently not enrolled	14.6	26.2	22.2	31.3	16.0	27.2
Currently enrolled						
attending	65.0	47.0	64.1	52.0	64.9	48.0
not attending	20.4	26.8	13.8	16.8	19.2	24.7
all (incl.n.r.)	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: State Sample NSS 71 Round: Report on Education in Tripura, January–June, 2014.

Table: 9 Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on GAR and NAR for different levels of attendance:

Level of Education	GPI based on GAR			GPI based on NAR		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Primary	1.09	0.83	1.04	1.07	0.95	1.05
Upper Primary	0.89	1.2	0.94	1.11	1	1.09
Secondary	1.24	0.57	1.05	1.32	0.82	1.19
Higher Secondary	1.1	0.87	1.1	2.08	1.09	1.52
Above Higher Secondary	0.67	1.08	0.86	0.67	1.08	0.86

Source: State Sample NSS 71 Round: Report on Education in Tripura, January–June, 2014.

Table: 10 Percentage distribution of overnight trips by leading purpose:

Statement 3.3: Percentage distribution of overnight trips by leading purpose			
Leading purpose	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Completed during last 365 days			
holidaying, leisure & recreation	7.4	14.1	8.9
Health & medical	90.7	85.5	89.4
shopping	1.9	0.4	1.6
All (incl.n.r.)	100	100	100
Completed during last 30 days			
business	0.6	1.9	0.9
social	91.3	89.0	90.9
Religious & pilgrimage	4.3	4.8	4.4
Education & training	0.2	1.9	0.6
others	3.6	1.9	3.3
All (incl.n.r.)	100	100	100

Source: State Sample NSS 72nd Round: Report on Domestic Tourism in Tripura, July 2014-June 2015.

Table: 11 Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by main destination (within State and outside State) for each sector:

Duration	Sector	Within the district	Outside the district but within the State	Within country	All
Completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping	Rural	34.0	49.5	16.5	100
	Urban	42.0	20.5	37.6	100
	All (Rural +Urban)	36.0	42.2	21.8	100
Completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others.	Rural	65.7	32.9	1.4	100
	Urban	69.3	28.2	2.5	100
	All (Rural +Urban)	66.3	32.1	1.6	100

Source: State Sample NSS 72nd Round: Report on Domestic Tourism in Tripura, July 2014-June 2015.

Table : 12 Tentative population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011:

Sl.No	Name of District	Area in sq.km.	Type	Population				Age group 0-6 child population				
				No. of HH	Population	Male	Female	0-6	Male	Female	Sex	Density
1	West Tripura District	942.55	Rural	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	1044.78	Rural	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	1005.67	Rural	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 Tripura District	1534.20	Rural	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	1522.80	Rural	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 Tripura District	1444.50	Rural	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	591.93	Rural	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 District	2400.00	Rural	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	10486.43	Rural	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: - Derived data Census-2011, RGI.

Table: 13 Tentative SC & ST population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011:

Sl.No.	Name of District	Type	Schedule Caste Population			% of SC population	Schedule Tribe Population			% of ST population
			Population	Male	Female		Population	Male	Female	
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: - Derived data Census-2011, RGI.

Table No : 14 Tentative literate & Illiterate 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: Derived data Census-2011, RGI.

Table: 15 Number of percentage of Census houses by different types:

Sl. No.	House list Item	India		Tripura					
		Total	% age	Absolute number			Percentage		
				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
<i>Condition of census houses</i>									
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:16 Number of percentage of source of water by different types:

Sl. No.	House list Item	India		Tripura					
		Total	% age	Absolute number			Percentage		
				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: 17 Number of household by main source of lighting:

Sl. No.	Household by main source of lighting	India		Tripura					
		Total	% age	Absolute number			Percentage		
				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: 18 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		Tripura					
		Total	% age	Absolute number			Percentage		
				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: 19 Number of households by fuel used for cooking by type:

Item No.	Households by fuel used for cooking	India		Tripura					
		Total	% age	Absolute number			Percentage		
				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: 20 Number of households by poses on of different assets:

Sl. No.	Households by poses on of assets	India		Tripura					
		Total	% age	Absolute number			Percentage		
				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	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: 21 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	58,947	1,13,650	90,984	1,14,851	2,05,835
		(37.65%)	(64.44%)	(48.00%)	(38.98%)	(67.33%)	(50.94%)
2.	South Tripura	46,195	14,960	61,155	71,225	24,965	96,190
		(31.79%)	(16.35%)	(25.83%)	(30.51%)	(14.64%)	(23.81%)
3.	Dhalai	16,251	4,256	20,507	26,819	6,796	33,615
		(11.19%)	(4.65%)	(8.66%)	(11.49%)	(3.98%)	(8.32%)
4.	North Tripura	28,146	13,315	41,461	44,408	23,976	68,384
		(19.37%)	(14.56%)	(17.51%)	(19.02%)	(14.05%)	(16.93%)
All Tripura		1,45,295	91,478	2,36,773	2,33,436	1,70,588	4,04,024
		(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 22 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: 23 District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups are presented.

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				
		West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
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: 24 District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural employments by major activity groups are presented:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				
		West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
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: 25 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: 26 District-wise handloom/handicrafts establishments & employments by sector in Tripura:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	West Tripura	2,728	2,835	5,563	4,521	5,302	9,823
2	South Tripura	2,105	705	2,810	3,021	1,212	4,233
3	Dhalai	394	141	535	621	252	873
4	North Tripura	1,377	640	2,017	2,043	1,228	3,271
	All Tripura	6,604	4,321	10,925	10,206	7,994	18,200

Source: DES-Tripura.