

***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
TRIPURA, 2016-17***



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Sl.No.	Chapter	Page
1.	ECONOMIC SITUATION	3
2.	POPULATION	20
3.	STATE INCOME	35
4.	STATE FINANCE & PLANNING	42
	a) State Finance	42
	b) Planning	47
5.	PRICE & COST OF LIVING	49
6.	POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT	57
7.	FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS	74
8.	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	81
	a) Agriculture	81
	b) Horticulture	96
	c) Animal Resources	100
	d) Fisheries	113
9.	FORESTRY	120
	a) Forestry	120
	b) Rubber	134
10.	CO-OPERATION	142
11.	PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	157
	a) Panchayat	157
	b) Rural Development	159
12.	URBANISATION	165
13.	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	172
	a) Power	173
	b) Irrigation	178
	c) Transport	183
	d) Communication	185
	e) Vehicle	186
	f) Banking	189
14.	INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE	191
	a) Industries	191
	b) Handloom Handicrafts & Sericulture	214
	c) Informaiton Technology	220
	d) Tourism	226
15.	EDUCATION	238
	a) School Education	238
	b) Higher Education	247
	c) Social Education	258
	d) Sports & Youth Affairs	274
16.	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	290
	a) Health	290
	b) Family Welfare	298
	c) Drinking Water & Sanitation	302
17.	WELFARE	306
	a) Tribal Welfare	306
	b) Schedule Caste Welfare	321
18.	HOUSING	347
19.	FUTURE ASSESSMENT & OUTLOOK	351
	PART- II	358
20.	STATISTICAL TABLES	359

PART-I

1) ECONOMIC SITUATION

Background:

Economic performances, development strategies and achievements of the State's economy during the fiscal year 2016-17 have been focused and analysed in this "Economic Review of Tripura, 2016-17". It is the 18th un-interrupted time-series analysis, which put forward the chapters, especially for the fiscal year 2016-17, with previous year's references and data as far as possible.

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

State profile:

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

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

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

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura, connected to the country's railway network in 2008 through a meter gauge track. Broad-Gauge conversion work from Lumding to Agartala via Badarpur has been completed. On 31st July 2016 the Railway Minister of India inaugurated the Agartala-New Delhi 'Tripura Sundari Express', linking the broad gauge with the rest of the country. Railway Minister of India, on 25th January 2017, also flagged off a train to inaugurate a new broad-gauge railway line to connect Agartala with Udaipur, the district headquarter of Gomati, by video-conferencing from Delhi.

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

The Government of Tripura has reorganised the administrative units in 2012 by creating 4-new Districts, 6-new Sub-Divisions and 5-new Blocks in-order to further decentralise the administration for better and effective delivery of services and effective implementation and monitoring of the development programmes. The State has now 8-Districts, 23-Sub-Divisions, 58-Blocks and 1-Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) created under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

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

Tripura has a tropical climate and receives adequate rainfall during the monsoons. The State is situated between latitudes 22°56' and 24°32' North, and longitudes 90°09' and 92°20' East. It has an area of 10,491.69 sq. km. It has diverse range of topography, people, flora and fauna. Local flora and fauna bear a very close affinity and resemblance

with floral and faunal components of Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese sub-regions. The State is located in the bio-geographic zone of 9B-North-East hills and possesses an extremely rich bio-diversity. There are 266-species of medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Moreover, there are 50-species endemic to Tripura. 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are also found in Tripura. There are 90 mammal species in Tripura.

Effect of the partition of the country on Tripura:

The partition of India in 1947 had an enormous and enduring impact on the process of social and economic development of Tripura. The partition was perhaps the largest movement of evicted people in modern history. It witnessed a heavy influx of refugees into Tripura from erstwhile East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, who arrived with little wealth in hand. On the otherhand, the partition resulted in a huge infrastructural and economic set- back for Tripura. The State's resources came under severe strain due to heavy influx of refugees into the State from erstwhile East Pakistan, mainly due to its long international border. It lost all its rail-heads-to the west, south and north-as they fell in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, and the State was then cut off from India's railway network. The distance by road from Agartala to Kolkata was less than 350 km before partition. After partition, the route to Kolkata via Siliguri land corridor became 1,700 km long. The partition thus aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura and indeed, of the entire north eastern region.

Demographic profile:

The population of Tripura as per Census 2011 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, 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 then they lived a decade ago. The population density for all India in 2011 was 324.

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

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

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

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

Tripura has achieved a high level of literacy at all India level and ranked third among the States after Kerala and Mizoram in 2011. As per study conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, the literacy rate stands at 95.16 percent in 2013. The ISI, Kolkata, has also appreciated the level of literacy including the women literacy in the State.

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

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

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

Table : 1.1.

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

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

Table : 1.2.

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

NR=Not released.

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

Vital rates:

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

Life expectancy:

The 1st Tripura Human Development Report-2007 indicates that in 2001 the life expectancy at birth for males and females in the State was

71 and 74 years, which is higher than the national average of 61 years for males and 62.5 years for females, respectively.

Economy :

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

The latest Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) with a more recent new 2011-12 base with the revised methodology, data base and additional area coverage shows that contribution of primary sector has been increased to 45 percent in 2015 – 16 (First Revision), although the land available for agricultural cultivation is relatively restricted in the State. This trend is observed in both the estimates prepared by Central Statistics Office, New Delhi and the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at new 2011-12 prices or in real terms for 2015-16 (First Revision) was 9.3 percent in 2015-16. There is no denying the fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable growth during last couple of years by augmenting better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which has also been appreciated by the Government of India. The State's economy anticipated similar growth trends of over 9 percent in real terms during 2016-17 also.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices with a recent new 2011-12 base at current prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.21,663.20 crore in 2012-13 and to Rs.25,592.83 crore in 2013-14, to Rs.27,422.39 crore in 2014-15 and to Rs.34,368.32 in 2015 – 16 (1st Revision).

The per capita income of the State with a recent new 2011-12 base also rose steadily from Rs.47,079 in 2011-12 to Rs.52,434 in 2012-13 and to Rs.61,570 in 2013-14 and to Rs.63,969 in 2014-15 and to Rs.80,027 in 2015-16(First Revision).

Tripura is industrially backward and main reasons for its backwardness are geographical isolation as well as poor road and railway connectivity with the main land of India. Low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development and decentralized ion extremely difficult in the State. The un-organised

manufacturing and service activities are only dominant and high in the State compare to the ecentral segment.

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

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

Although, overall performance of the State's real economy remained impressive despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks and geographical isolation as well as higher inflationary pressure, but due to slow down of the national economy, the economy of the State has come under further fiscal stretch during the period 2012-17.

Socio-economic scenario:

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

The State is ecentralized 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 ecentralized ion and high level of un-employment.

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

About 74 percent of the State's population lives in rural areas. The upliftment of rural poor as well as improvement in the quality of life of

the economically weaker section of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development of planning and policy decisions in the State.

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

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

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

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

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

Local Self Governance:

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

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

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

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

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

The detail status in 2016-17 by districts is presented in the following Table.

Table-1.3.

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

Opportunities:

Low availability of infrastructure, as indicated above, has made the process of economic development extremely difficult. The State has the strengths, which are required to be exploited for ensuring sustained economic development by increasing the gainful employment. The North Eastern Region of India is close to the South East Asian Region, which

has seen rapid economic growth in the last decade in the global economic environment and their experiences may be utilized for faster pace of economic development with gainful employment opportunities. Development of infrastructure and creation of conditions conducive for economic development are essential for tapping the investment opportunities in the State. The promising sectors of the State's economy are presented below.

i) Natural Gas:

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

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

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

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

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

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

iii) Rubber and tea: Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber after Kerala. It is estimated that about 1,00,000 hectares can be brought under the rubber plantations in the State. Infact, this sector holds considerable potentiality for the development of the State especially in hilly rural areas. The productivity of rubber in the State is around 1200 kg/ha/year, which is quite high. The production of rubber in 2016-17 was 56,380 MT in the State. In 2016-17, the area under rubber was 83,280 hectares.

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

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

iv) Border Trade with Bangladesh: Tripura has 84 percent of its border common with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Trade with Bangladesh includes cement, fish, stone pipes, PVC pipes, furniture, jute, ginger, agarbatti, iron oxide, fruits etc. The total volume of trade has increased manifold from meager Rs.4.12 crores during 1995 – 96 to about Rs.305 crores during 2016 – 17. Agreements and joint dialogues are on between India and Bangladesh for promotion of sustainable larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the 8- Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

v) Tourism: Tourism based on wildlife, forest and Hindu/Buddhist religious places have good potential in the State. Presently, promotion of tourism has been affected by inadequate infrastructure. The development of tourism related infrastructure facilities are essential and prerequisite for promotion of tourism in the State. Earning of revenue from Tourist Lodges, Cafeteria, Package Tours, etc. is increasing day by day. Revenue of Rs.169.88 lakhs was earned from Tourism during the year 2012 – 13, which rose to Rs.229.41 lakhs during the year 2016 – 17 (up to February, 2017), showing an increase of about 35 percent in 5 years.

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

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

Weakness:

Partition of India in 1947 choked off Tripura's major lines of transport and communication viz. roadways, inland waterways and railway networks and thus made Tripura a remote place of India. Though, Tripura is now connected by railway network up to Udaipur, the district headquarter of Gomati District, and work is in progress to connect the State's last border town 'Sabroom' with railway network, but still road network is not up to the mark. The State is connected with the rest of the Country by a lone National Highway-44. More alternative highways should be developed to provide economic development of the state.

River siltation is one of the major problems of the State which is affecting aquatic life in several ways and thus effecting economic development of the state. Steps should be taken to overcome this problem.

State's economy is characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation, inadequate use of forest as well as mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem.

Industrialization in the State is yet to take off and industry sector is not able to overcome un-employment problem at the desire level despite the State Government's efforts for creation of a comprehensive base for industrialization. On the other hand, agriculture sector has become stagnant and is not ready to absorb the growing demand for employment though the economy of the State continues to remain agrarian.

Fiscal management:

The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2016-17 in-terms of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Finance Commission as well as targets fixed under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005.

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

Minister has been placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly during 2016-17.

The State Budget for 2015-16 envisages expenditure of Rs.11525.62 crore comprising Rs.7868.47 crore of revenue expenditure and Rs.3657.15 crore of capital expenditure, Rs.447.28 crore public debt and Rs.21.84 crore payment of loans and advances. Receipts are expected to be Rs.10887.71 crore including Rs.9426.74 crore of revenue receipts and Rs.1460.97 crore of capital receipts in 2015-16(Actual).

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

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

Power sector reforms:

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

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

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

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

Public Private Partnership (PPP):

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

Development Review, 2016-17:

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2016-17 shows that the total production of rice has been increased to 8,21,055 MT in 2016-17 against 7,99,437 MT in the previous fiscal of 2015-16. The total food grain production has also increased to 8,59,023 MT in 2016-17 from 8,25,384 MT in 2015-16. The cropping pattern in Tripura acquires typical character of hill agriculture as a part of North Eastern Region, where two distinct and parallel farming system viz. i) shifting or jhum cultivation and ii) settle farming cultivation exists in Tripura. The cropping pattern of the State shows that about 98 percent area is utilized for food crops and remaining 2 percent area only is under non-food crops.

Tripura has a total cultivable land of 2,72,330 hectares and irrigation potential of 1,40,383 hectares. Out of the available water resources 79,933 hectares net potential area utilized under the assured irrigation against the total potential created upto 1,15,845 hectors till 2016-17.

The total fish production in the State was 68,331.14 MT in 2016-17, which were 69,055 MT in 2015-16 and 64,780 MT in 2014-15. The necessary stress was given to raise fish seeds by adopting hypophysation technique, as there was no reverine and other sources in the State for collection of fish seed.

Number of fair price shops in the State has also increased to 1,798 in 2016-17, from 1,794 in 2015-16. Total 9,23,428 families of the State are covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

There are at present 8-Zilla Parishads, 35-Panchayat Samities and 591-Gram Panchayats under the Tripura Panchayats Act 1993. Considering the rapid urbanization, the State Government has expanded the Urban Local Bodies to 20. On 21st January 2014, Agartala Municipal Council has been upgraded to Agartala Municipal Corporation and 10 - Nagar Panchayats at Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Melagarh, Udaipur and Belonia have been upgraded as Municipal Councils. Later on, three more Nagar Panchayats at Kumarghat, Ranirbazar and Santirbazar have been upgraded as Municipal Councils.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) has been implemented in all the eight districts of the State. Till March 2017, the number of job card issued was 6,02,195 under MGNREGA. The mandays generated was 461.16 lakh in 2016-17.

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

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004- 05 which rose to 1,778 in 2014-15 and further to 1,795 in 2016-17. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.37 lakh in 2004-05 which rose to 8.32 lakh in 2014-15, 8.33 lakh in 2015-16 and 8.34 lakh in 2016-17. There were 142 Co-operative Societies in the State which were run by women.

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

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

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

The State has 2,381- Primary Schools, 1,268- Senior Basic Schools, 620- High Schools, 417-Higher Secondary Schools and 180- Madrassas during 2016-17. Total 4,87,738 children of primary (Class I - Class V) and upper primary (Class VI - Class VII) stages have been benefited under Mid-Day-Meal scheme during 2016-17.

In 2016-17, there were 23-Hospitals, 22-Rural Hospitals/Community Health Centres, 94-Primary Health Centres, 1113-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (of allopathy, homeopathy & ayurvedic), 10- Blood Banks and 8-Blood Storage centers, through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to all the sections of society. In addition to these facilities, the State government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially to the poor in the rural areas.

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

Table- 1.4. : Health indicator

Sl.No.	Category	All India	Tripura
1	Birth Rate, 2016	20.4	13.7
2	Death Rate, 2016	6.4	5.5
3	Natural Growth Rate, 2016	14.0	8.2
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2016	34	24
5	Couple Protection Rate (CPR), NFHS - 3	56.03	65.08
6	TFR (Total Fertility Rate), NFHS - 3	2.34	2.22
7	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP - 2000	4.37	4.00
8	Sex Ratio, Census - 2011 ('000' males)	943	960

The installed capacity was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 666.168 MU and power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 1981.413 MU respectively during the year 2016-17. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of state in 2016-17 was 1189.794 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic Consumers, which was 474.967 MU followed by 118.082 MU

for Irrigation / Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 78.662 MU and Industrial 45.096 MU. Peak demand during 2016-17 of the State was 284 MW. Own generation from three Generating Stations is 113 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 292 MW at the end of 2017 – 18. Plan, as proposed in 19th Electric Power Survey Report, considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization of the State, which would be met from the up-coming projects in the region.

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

2) POPULATION

Population Census is the single largest source of data relating to demography, economy, literacy, education, housing, household amenities, urbanisation, fertility, mortality, schedule caste, schedule tribes, language, religion, migration, disability etc. attributes of the society. It also provides trends of the various socio-economic indicators for further planning.



Census-2011: Census-2011 is the fifteenth in the unbroken series since 1872 and is the seventh after independence, which was done as per provisions of the Census Act, 1948 in-collaboration with the respective State Governments.

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

The final population of Tripura as on 1st March, 2011 was 36,73,917, out of which 18,74,376 were males and 17,99,541 were females. The salient features of Census-2011 as per final data are as follows:

- i) The population of Tripura has increased 4,74,714 during the decade 2001-2011. The final population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,73,917.
- ii) The All India population has increased by more than 181 millions during the decade 2001-2011. The total population of India was 1,21,05,69,573 .

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

- iii) Decadal growth of population in the State during 2001-2011 was 14.8 percent and males growth was 14.1 percent and females was 15.6 percent, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 17.7 percent, out of which males decadal growth rate was 17.1 percent and females was 18.3 percent.
- iv) The proportion of ST population was 31.8 percent and similar proportion of SC population was 17.8 percent in 2011.
- v) The total number of children in the age-group 0-6 in Tripura was 4,58,014.
- vi) The proportion of child population in the age group of 0-6 years to total population in Tripura was 12.5 percent while the corresponding figure in 2001 was 13.6 percent.
- vii) The sex ratio has increased by 12 points in the State and reached to 960 in 2011 as against 948 in 2001. On the otherhand, the similar sex ratio at the national level has increased by 10 points and reached to 943 in 2011 as against 933 in 2001.
- viii) Literacy rate in the State has gone up from 73.2 percent in 2001 to 87.2 percent showing an increase of 14.0 percent. The similar literacy rate for All India has gone up from 64.8 percent in 2001 to 73.0 percent in 2011 showing an increase of 8.2 percentage points.
- ix) In Tripura, literacy rate has improved sharply among females as compared to males. While the effective literacy rate for males rose from 81.0 to 91.5 percent making a rise of 10.5 percent during 2001-2011 as against 17.8 percent for females, which stood at 82.7 percent.
- x) Ten States and Union Territories including Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have attained literacy rate of above 85 percent.
- xi) Density of population has increased by 45 points and reached to 350 in 2011 as against 305 in 2001.

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

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

Table- 2.1.: Demography.

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

Source: Census-2001 & 2011, RGI.

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

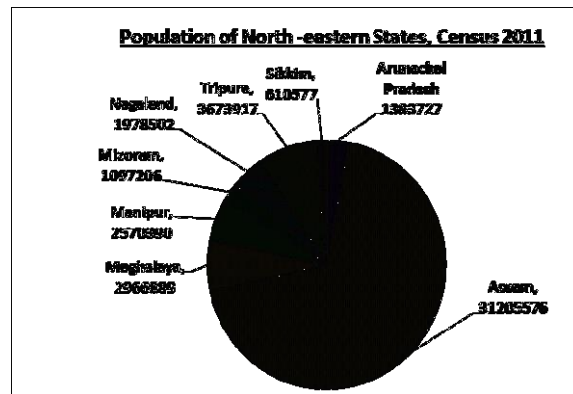
Population profile of North Eastern States:

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

Table- 2.2.: Area & population of NE States

States	Area(sq.km.)	Population	Decadal growth rate (1991-2011)
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,83,727	26.0
Assam	78,438	3,12,05,576	17.1
Meghalaya	22,429	29,66,889	27.9
Manipur	22,327	25,70,390	18.6
Mizoram	21,081	10,97,206	23.5
Nagaland	16,579	19,78,502	(-) 0.6
Tripura	10,492	36,73,917	14.8
Sikkim	7,096	6,10,577	12.9

Source: - RGI &CSO, New Delhi



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

Table- 2.3.: Vital rates of NE States

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

Source: SRS-2016, RGI

Density of population:

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

Rural population:

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

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

Urban population:

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

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

Sex composition:

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

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

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

Child population:

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

Table- 2.4.: Child Population

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

Source: Census-2011, Publication.

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

Table- 2.5.: Demography by districts

Districts	Total Population			Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density per sq.km.)
	Male	Female	Persons		
West Tripura	4,66,152	4,52,048	9,18,200	970	974
South Tripura	2,20,162	2,10,589	4,30,751	957	281
North Tripura	2,12,650	2,04,791	4,17,441	963	289
Dhalai	1,94,544	1,83,686	3,78,230	944	158
Shepahijala	2,47,829	2,35,858	4,83,687	952	463
Khowai	1,67,401	1,60,163	3,27,564	957	326
Unokati	1,40,210	1,36,296	2,76,506	972	467
Gomati	2,25,428	2,16,110	4,41,538	959	290
Tripura	1,874,376	17,99,541	36,73,917	960	350

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

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

Religion:

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

Table- 2.6 : Religion.

Religious/ Communities	2001		2011	
	Tripura	All India	Tripura	All India
Hindu	27,39,310 (85.62%)	827578868 (80.46%)	3063903 (83.40%)	966257353 (79.80%)
Muslims	2,54,442 (7.95%)	138188240 (13.43%)	316042 (8.60%)	172245158 (14.23%)
Christians	1,02,489 (3.20%)	24080016 (2.34%)	159882 (4.35%)	27819588 (2.30%)

Buddhists	98,922 (3.09%)	7955207 (0.77%)	125385 (3.41%)	8442972 (0.70%)
Sikhs	1,182 (0.04%)	19215730 (1.87%)	1070 (0.03%)	20833116 (1.72%)
Jains	477 (0.01%)	4225053 (0.41%)	860 (0.02%)	4451753 (0.37%)
Others	1,277 (0.04%)	6639626 (0.65%)	1514 (0.04%)	7937734 (0.66%)
Religion not stated	1,104 (0.03%)	727588 (0.07%)	5261 (0.14%)	2867303 (0.24%)

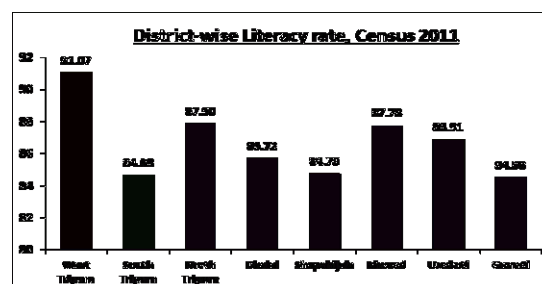
Source: Census-2011, RGI.

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

Table : 2.7. : Literacy rate by districts

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

Source: Census-2011 publication.



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

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

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

The ST population of the State was 11,66,813 that consist 31.8 percent of the total population in 2011. Out of this, 5,88,327 were ST males and remaining 5,78,486 the ST females. The total literacy rate of ST population was 56.48 percent, out of which male- ST literate was 67.97 percent while female- ST literate was 44.60 percent in 2001. The literacy data ST/SC are yet release in Government of India.

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

Broad age structure for General, SC and ST population:

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

Table : 2.8. : Distribution of population.

Age structure	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
0-14 years	30.0	34.0	39.4
15-59 years	61.9	58.8	54.2
60+ years	7.9	7.1	6.3

Source: SRS, RGI

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

State Population Policy:

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

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

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

Households by possession of assets:

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

Table : 2.9. : Availability of assets.

Districts	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of households	8,42,781	6,07,779	2,35,002	100.0	100.0	100.0
Radio/Transistor	1,07,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
Television	3,77,988	2,05,683	1,72,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
Computer/Laptop						
-with internet	8,612	2,489	6,123	1.0	0.4	2.6
Computer/Laptop						
-without internet	53,344	1,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1
Landline only	4,05,115	2,33,957	1,71,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
Mobile only	3,60,143	2,14,022	1,46,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
Both	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
Bi-cycle	3,31,560	2,23,872	1,07,688	39.3	36.8	45.8
Scooter/ Motorcycle/						
Moped	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
Car/Jeep/Van	18,443	7,839	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
None of the specified assets	2,34,638	2,09,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

AADHAR: The Unique Identification number (AADHAAR), which identifies people on the basis of their demographic information and biometrics. The AADHAR project of UIDAI was launched in Tripura on 18

November 2010. Over 90 percent of total population has so far been covered under UIDAI.

National Population Register: The Government of India has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) to have a comprehensive database and initial data are already captured during 1st phase operations of Census-2011. The NPR envisages-i) collection of personal details of all residents in the country and ii) capturing of photographs and finger prints of all residents who are of age 15 years and above.

Variation of population during 1901 to 2011:

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

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

Table : 2.10.: ST & SC population

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

Source: Census Reports.

Vital rates: Considerable progress has been made by the State in respect of socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate etc. Data from the Sample Registration Survey (SRS)

indicates that these rates have not only declined for Tripura but these are also well below the all India level.

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

Table : 2.11.: Vital rates.

(Per thousand)

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

Source: SRS-2016, RGI

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

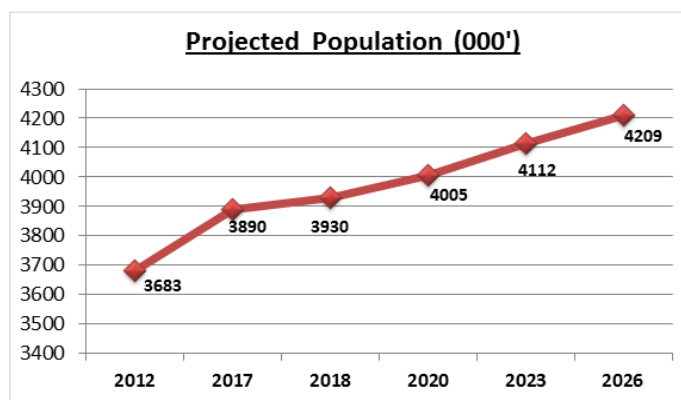
The population of Tripura is expected to be 38,90,000 in 2017, 40,05,000 in 2020 and 42,09,000 in 2026. The following table shows the projected mid-year population as on 1st October till 2026.

Table : 2.12.: Projected Population.

(‘000)

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

Source: CSO, Govt. of India.



Differently able:

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

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

Table : 2.13. : Differently-able population.

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

Source: Census-2011, RGI

Immunisation:

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

A Pulse-Polio Immunization Programme are given below:

Table : 2.14.: Pulse-polio immunisation

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

	2 nd Round	4,16,006	0-5 years
2008-09	1 st Round	4,11,555	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,11,848	0-5 years
2009-10	1 st Round	4,06,248	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,724	0-5 years
2010-11	1 st Round	4,07,551	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,318	0-5 years
2011-12	1 st Round	4,07,932	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,05,352	0-5 years
2012-13	1 st Round	4,03,238	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,04,522	0-5 years
2013-14	1 st Round	4,00,536	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,01,415	0-5 years
2014-15	1 st Round	3,94,475	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	3,94,106	0-5 years
2015-16	1 st Round	3,80,025	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	3,77,546	0-5 years
2016-17	1 st Round	3,75,620	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	3,66,506	0-5 years

Source: State Health Department

Concluding remarks:

The State has achieved higher literacy rate of 87.75 percent in 2011. The gap in male-female rate in the State reduced to 8.15 percent in 2011 as against 17.01 percent in 2001, which yielded positive result in reducing growth of population during the census decades of 2001-2011.

On the otherhand, migration to the State including cross border migration especially from neighbouring Bangladesh has also reduced.

The density of population of the State has increased to 350 per sq. km. in 2011. On the other hand, net area available for agriculture is about 27 percent, which is far below the national level of 43.40 percent. The State, therefore, needs to implement successfully the already taken "Perspective Plans for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry and Irrigation" to address the future demands of food, effectively and efficiently. The data of Sample Registration Survey (SRS) reveals that natural growth rate of population has remained low in the State over more than one decade or so as compared to all India, which also indicates the reason for reduced population growth in the State.

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

3) STATE INCOME

The Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) 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.



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

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

- ***State's economy achieved annual average growth rate of 9.3 percent in real terms during 2015-16 (1st Revision).***
- ***Per-capita income of the State reached to Rs.80,027/- in 2015-16 (1st Revision).***
- ***Gross State Domestic Product estimated to be 34,368.32 crore in 2015-16 (1st Revision).***

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

Guiding principles for new 2011-12 series:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At current prices:

According to new base of 2011-12 with revised methodology and data base, GSDP at current prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.21,663.20 crore in 2012-13 and Rs.25,592.83 crore in 2013-14, Rs.27,422.39 crore in 2014-15 and Rs.34,368.32 crore in 2015-16 (1st Revision).

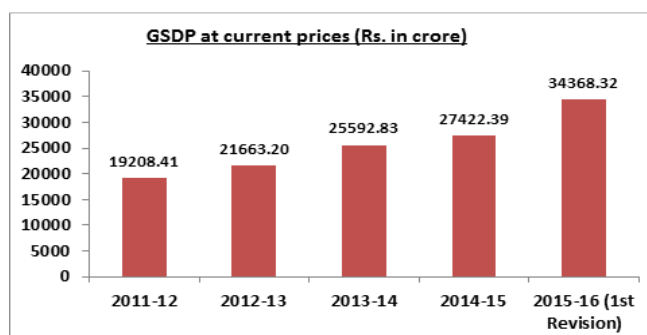
On the other hand, the NSDP at current prices increased from Rs.17,419.05 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.19,631.14 crore in 2012-13 and Rs.23,328.98 crore in 2013-14, Rs.24,532.28 crore in 2014-15 and Rs.31,058.33 crore in 2015-16 (1st Revision).

Table- 3.1.

(Rs. in crore)

_Year	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	27,422.39	24,532.28
2015-16 (1st Revision)	34,368.32	31,058.33

Source: DES, Tripura.

**At constant prices:**

The GSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.20,872.97 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.22,819.11 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.24,814.24 crore in 2014-15 and Rs.27,820.30 crore in 2015-16 (1st Revision). The NSDP at constant prices has also increased from Rs.17,419.05 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.18,857.21 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.20,623.06 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.22,255.63 crore in 2014-15 and Rs.24,905.59 crore in 2015-16 (1st Revision).

Table- 3.2.

(Rs. in crore)

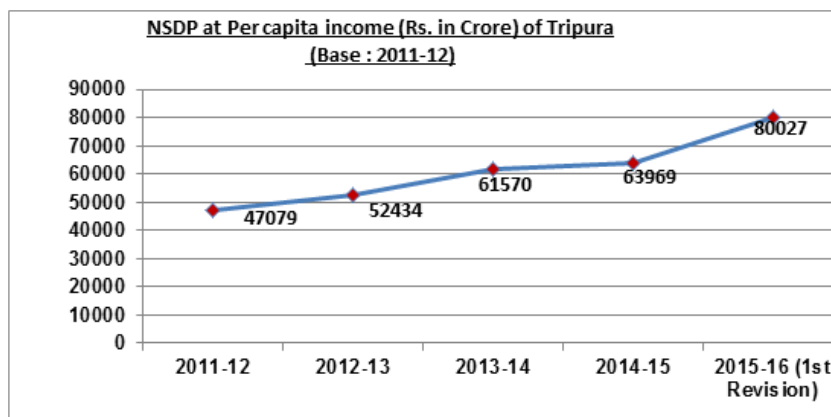
Year	GSDP at constant prices	NSDP at constant prices
2011-12	19,208.41	17,419.05
2012-13	20,872.97	18,857.21
2013-14	22,819.11	20,623.06
2014-15	24,814.24	22,255.63
2016-17(1st Revision)	27,820.30	24,905.59

Source: DES, Tripura

Per Capita Income with new 2011-12:

The per capita income at current prices has been increased from Rs.47,079 in 2011-12 to Rs.52,434 in 2012-13 and Rs.61,570 in 2013-14, Rs.63,969 in 2014-15 and to Rs.80,027 crore in 2015-16 (1st Revision) with new base of 2011-12.

The Per Capita National Income at current prices during the said period rose from Rs.63,462 in 2011-12 to Rs.70,983 in 2012-13, Rs.79,118 in 2013-14, Rs.86,454 in 2014-15 and Rs.94,130 in 2015-16.



Performances of GSDP with 2011-12 base:

Estimates of GSDP for 2011-12 to 2014-15(P) for Tripura with new base of 2011-12 by industry of origin at current prices are presented in the Table-3.5.

Table- 3.3.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	511201	567087	702979	799825
1.1	Crops	318959	339064	375086	397591
1.2	Livestock	33664	42223	70541	88176

1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	119262	133116	145096
1.4	Fishing	48815	66538	124236	168961
2.	Mining & Quarrying	118123	128413	130634	142391
A)	<i>Sub-total of Primary Sector</i>	<i>629324</i>	<i>695500</i>	<i>833613</i>	<i>942216</i>
3.	Manufacturing	72651	117529	125869	228625
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	44297	55855	55022	77870
4.1	Electricity, Gas & Other Utility Services	35922	48611	40662	54894
4.2	Water Supply	8375	7244	14360	22976
5.	Construction	148327	151630	174411	177899
B)	<i>Sub-total of Secondary Sector</i>	<i>265275</i>	<i>325014</i>	<i>355302</i>	<i>484393</i>
6.	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	226839	265292	333695	390423
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	108895	121265	155956
7.1	Railways	224	261	261	305
7.2	Transport by means other than	46677	63696	65236	88721
7.3	Storage	151	187	205	254
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	37264	44751	55563	66676
8	Financial Services	57103	67963	72348	86094
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional services	119572	135500	168765	190704
10	Public Administration	241678	270564	302004	338244
11	Other Services	255446	260210	316948	323287
C)	<i>Sub-total of Tertiary Sector</i>	<i>984954</i>	<i>1108424</i>	<i>1315025</i>	<i>1484709</i>
12	State Value added at basic prices	1879553	2128938	2503940	2911319
13	Product Taxes (+)	103607	118636	149345	149345
14	Product Subsidies (-)	62319	81254	94002	94002
15	Gross State Domestic Product	1920841	2166320	2559283	2966662
	Population	37000	37440	37890	38350
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	51915	57861	67545	77358

P = Provisional Estimate,

Source: DES, Tripura

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2014-15 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country even due to recent

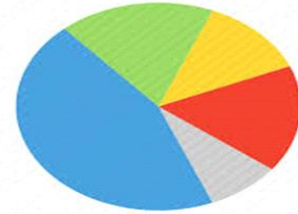
effects on the national economy as well as price rise. The economy of the State may come under pressure due to under assessment of the committed requirements of the State Government. As a result, State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain. Therefore, some strong steps are required to keep the present development process by efficient use of the available resources and curtailing the revenue expenditure among others.

The average annual growth rate in real terms or constant prices of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for 2014-15(P) was 9.2 percent. The similar growth trend is also anticipated in 2015-16. The Government of India Ministries and NITI Aayog are also appreciated the efforts of the State Government for efficient fiscal management and persuing the higher growth rate.

The level of investment from private sector is yet to gear-up, which is evident from the fact that the contribution of the manufacturing sector is to the total NSDP at current prices. Therefore, there is need for higher private investment in the State which would also mitigate the unemployment and poverty to a large extent. The future investment possibilities as well as the trade with the Bangladesh may improve the trade and transport sub sectors in particular.

4) STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

The State Government, while presenting the Budget in the Tripura Legislative Assembly, focus 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 18 Departments has been included at Statement No.14 in the Budget At- A Glance for 2017-18.



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 of the country.

Apart from fiscal corrections, improving the quality of expenditure through expenditure prioritisation, serve 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 2016-17, the total expenditure was Rs.12688.61 crore, out of which revenue expenditure was Rs.8855.13 crore, capital expenditure was Rs.3293.57 crore, public debt Rs.512.63 crore and payment of loans and advance was Rs.27.28 crore.

On the other hand, in 2016-17 the total receipt was Rs.11187.56 crore, out of which revenue receipt was Rs.9645.46 crore and capital receipt was Rs.1542.10 crore.

Fiscal Indicator:

The overall budgetary position in-terms of development and non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2016-17 (Provisional) and 2017-18 (BE) are presented in the following table.

Table- 4.1.

(Rs in crore)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Disbursement</i>	<i>2016-17 (Provisional)</i>	<i>2017-18 (B.E.)</i>
<i>I.</i>	<i>Development expenditure</i>		
A.	Economic services of which	3139.32	3967.13
i)	Agriculture and allied services	732.18	906.96
ii)	Rural development	870.98	1296.38
iii)	General economic services	125.93	419.42
iv)	Water and power development	179.38	316.28
v)	Industry and minerals	101.37	112.54
vi)	Transport and communication	1074.70	848.46
vii)	Others	54.78	67.09
B.	<i>Social services of which</i>	<i>5103.74</i>	<i>6135.45</i>
viii)	<i>Education, sports, art and culture</i>	<i>1983.19</i>	<i>2498.50</i>
ix)	Medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation	1048.87	1173.20
x)	Social Security and Welfare including S.C., S.T., OBC & Minority Welfare including Social Service	1241.42	1494.12
xi)	Housing and urban development	798.84	935.88
xii)	Information and publicity	31.42	33.75
	Total: development expenditure (A+B)	8243.06	10102.58
<i>II.</i>	<i>Non-development expenditure</i>		
a)	Revenue expenditure under general services	3503.16	4649.84
i)	Organs of States	94.88	147.28
ii)	Fiscal services	63.08	86.23
iii)	Interest payment and servicing of debt	794.31	1054.98
iv)	Administrative services	1342.22	1861.34
v)	Pension and miscellaneous general services	1208.67	1500.01
(b)	Compensation and assignment to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions	197.93	210.00
C)	Capital expenditure	744.16	994.14
i)	General services	204.55	240.98

ii)	Discharge of internal debt	481.01	582.95
iii)	Repayment of loans of Govt. of India	31.62	155.73
iv)	Loans and advance to Govt. servants etc.	27.28	14.48
v)	Others	0.00	0.00
	Total: Non-development expenditure	4445.55	5853.98
III.	Aggregate expenditure (I + II)	12688.61	15956.56
IV.	Development expenditure as a % of total expenditure	64.96	63.31

Budget in brief:

The following table shows the State's budget in brief for 2016-17 (Provisional) and 2017-18 (BE).

Table-4.2.

Sl. No.	Receipts / Expenditure	2016-17 (Provisional)	2017-18 (B.E.)
		<i>(Rs in crore)</i>	
A.	1. Receipt		
	1.1. Revenue receipt	9645.46	13552.56
	1.2. Capital receipt	1542.10	2206.00
	1.3. Total: A (1.1+1.2)	11187.56	15758.56
B.	2. Expenditure		
	2.1. Revenue expenditure	8855.13	11750.56
	2.2. Capital expenditure	3293.57	3452.84
	2.3. Public debt	512.63	738.68
	2.4. Payment of loans and advance	27.28	14.48
	2.5. Total: B (1+2+3+4)	12688.61	15956.56

The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2016-17 (Provisional) and 2017-18 (BE).

Table-4.3.

Sl No	Item	2016-17 (Provisional)	2017-18 (B.E.)
		<i>(Rs in crore)</i>	
I.	Receipt under revenue account:		
A)	Total tax revenue: [A (i)+(ii)+(iii)]	5331.13	5950.00
	a) Agriculture income	0.10	0.20
	b) Professional tax	41.96	45.00
	c) Land revenue	13.32	20.00

d) Stamps and registration fees	41.83	50.00
e) Taxes on immovable property other than agriculture	0.02	1.00
f) States excise	163.19	170.00
g) Tax on sales, trade etc.	1112.89	1110.00
h) Taxes on vehicles	43.60	45.00
i) Taxes and duties on electricity	0.02	0.05
j) Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	5.08	8.75
i) Total State own tax revenue:	1422.01	1450.00
ii) Share in central taxes	3909.12	4500.00
B. Non-tax revenue: [B=(i)+(ii)]	4314.33	7602.56
i) State's non-tax revenue	218.85	290.00
ii) Grants received from centre	4095.48	7312.56
Total revenue receipt (A+B)	9645.46	13552.56
II. Receipt under capital account :		
i) Loans from Govt. of India	3.61	3.00
ii) a) Internal debt-open market loan & NSSF	990.32	1091.00
b) Net negotiated loan	145.62	200.00
iii) Recoveries of loans and advances	0.91	2.00
iv) Net of State provident funds	396.01	310.00
v) Contingency fund	0.00	0.00
vi) Opening balance	5.63	600.00
Total II: capital receipts (i) to (vi)	1542.10	2206.00
III. Aggregate receipts (I+II)	11187.56	15758.56
% of state's own tax revenue to total receipts:	12.71	9.20

The following Table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2016-17 (Provisional) to 2017-18 (BE).

Table- 4.4.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>(Rs in Crore)</u>	
		<u>2016-17</u> <u>(Provisional)</u>	<u>2017-18</u> <u>(B.E.)</u>
1.	Tax revenue	5331.13	5950.00
1a	State's own tax revenue	1422.01	1450.00
1b	Share in central taxes	3909.12	4500.00
2	Non-tax revenue	4314.33	7602.56
2a	State's own non-tax revenue	218.85	290.00
2b	Grants	4095.48	7312.56
3	Total revenue receipts	9645.46	13552.56
4	Non-debt capital receipts	0.91	2.00

5	Total receipts	9646.37	13554.56
6	Revenue expenditure	8855.14	11750.57
7a	Plan expenditure	2258.56	2628.76
7b	Non-plan expenditure of which	6596.58	9121.81
i)	Interest payments	794.32	1054.98
ii)	Pensions	1208.67	1500.00
iii)	Salaries & wages	3528.11	5191.66
iv)	Others	1065.48	1375.17
8	Capital expenditure	3293.56	3452.83
8.a	Plan expenditure	3274.65	3436.95
8.b.	(i) Non-plan Expend (excluding re-payment of loan)	18.91	15.88
9	Capital outlay	3833.47	4205.99
9a	Plan	3301.23	3449.93
9b	Non-plan (incl. repayment of loan)	532.24	756.06
10	Loans & advances	27.28	14.48
10a	Plan	26.58	12.98
10b	Non-plan	0.70	1.50
11	Total expenditure	12688.61	15956.56
11a	Plan	5559.79	6078.69
11b	Non-plan	7128.82	9877.87
12	Revenue deficit (-)/surplus+(3-6)	790.32	1801.99
13.	Fiscal deficit(-)/surplus {(3+4) - (6+8+10)}	- 2529.61	- 1663.32
14.	Primary deficit(-) {(13+7) (b)(1)}	- 1735.29	- 608.34
15.	Total Outstanding Liabilities (as at the end of the year)	11259.28	11541.87

Financial constraints:

The most important fiscal constraint in Tripura is the State's dependence on Central government for revenues. The Centre provided about 85 percent of the State's Receipts. The fiscal condition of the State is determined to a large extent by the level of Central transfers.

In recent years, there has been a tendency on the part of Finance Commissions to link central transfers with fiscal policy of States. The legislation of Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act was made in June, 2005 is one of the example of such linkages.

PLANNING:

The State Planning Machinery was set up in 1973 to help in formulation of the State Plan and monitoring the plan programmes/schemes. Later, it was elevated to the Directorate of Planning Coordination on 1st May, 1987.

Functions:

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

- * Formulation of Five Year Action Plans, NEC Plans etc.;
- * Monitoring and implementation of State Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), North Eastern Council (NEC) Schemes, Special Development Scheme (SDS), Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP), Twenty Point Programme etc.;
- * Matters related to the State Planning Board;
- * Project Planning and monitoring of Special Development Scheme, Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources, NEC, Externally Aided Projects etc.;
- * Reference department for allocation, diversion and utilisation of plan funds;
- * Preparation of background papers for important meetings like National Development Council, NEC;
- * Correspondence with NITI Aayog, Ministry of DoNER, NEC and different Ministers of Government of India regarding plan schemes/projects of various departments of the State Government.

Concluding remarks:

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

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

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

5) PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

Inflation has always been one of the most closely monitored macro-economic indicators. The inflationary trends highlight the need to have an appropriate price index. The changes in prices over a period of time can be gauged by the statistical device of index number of prices. The price index can be either at the wholesale price index (WPI) or at the level of the retail end of marketing channel or consumer Price Index (CPI).



The changes in prices affect a wide range of economic activities and also purchasing power of people. Therefore, constant monitoring of price behavior becomes imperative for the regulation of macro-economic policies. It is said that stability in price level has a direct impact on the economic development of the State. Rising prices or inflation lead to increase in the inequalities of income. It also affects the fixed income groups of the society.

For last couple of years, the state in particular and the country as a whole is experiencing high price rise. Infact, price influences both quantum and pattern of consumption.

It therefore, becomes crucial for policy makers, planners, economists and other decision-making authorities to obtain reliable data on price movements over the period of time and also to get projection for future price movements. Price stability is essential for sustaining economic growth and also ensuring equitable distribution of goods and services to all section of the people.

Index number is compiled on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean according to the Laspeyre's formula, which has fixed base year weights operating through the entire life span of the series.

- ❑ ***Overall inflation in the Sate during 2016-17 remained high in both rural and urban areas due to increase in prices of primary articles and petroleum products.***
- ❑ ***Annual inflation in the State based on CPI-IW was 4.11 percent in May, 2017.***

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

Overall price-situation in the country:

Overall inflation in the country during 2016-17 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation.

Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

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

The All India WPI (2004-05=100) has moved gradually from 176.1 in March, 2016 to 175.4 in January, 2016 and it stood at 183.1 in November, 2016. Finally, it ended-up at 113.2 in March, 2017.

Rural price behavior:

The general price behavior in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Laborers (CPI-AL), 1986-87=100. The CPI- AL has increased from 870 in April, 2017 and 748 in July, 2017. The year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 2.57 percent in 2016-17 year-on basis at all India level, which was quite high.

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

Price-situation in the State:

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

(5.21 percent), and Mizoram, 109 Km (10.71 percent). The rest 84 percent (856 Km) long bordering area of the State lies with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh.

The price situation in the State is actually influenced by the overall price behaviour of the country, since the state is highly depends on Central Government for revenue as a special category states. The price situation in the State during 2016-17 was in the State and shows high inflationary trend compared to 2015-16.

Retail price behavior of essential commodities in rural areas:

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

A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the State for the months of December-2015 and December-2016, reveals that retail prices of only three essential commodities declined out of 19 commodities, which were sugar, mustard oil (loose) and fish. The declined rate was (+)18.77 percent, (+)1.50 percent, (+)13.83 percent, respectively in 2016-17 as compare to preceding year of 2015-16.

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

Table- 5.1.

Average rural retail prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In rupees) during		Percentage variation (+,-) in Dec. '2015 over, Dec.' 2016	
			Dec. 2015	Dec. 2016	6	7
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	27.44	27.96	+1.89	
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	25.08	25.58	+ 1.99	
iii)	Atta	Kg.	34.77	30.78	- 1.47	
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	113.00	98.76	- 12.60	
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	118.18	113.26	- 4.16	
vi)	Potato	Kg.	19.17	18.12	- 5.47	
vii)	Onion	Kg.	32.29	24.36	- 24.55	
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	69.17	67.27	- 2.74	

ix)	Pumpkin (Sweet)	Kg.	23.96	22.30	- 6.92
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	31.44	27.17	- 13.58
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	206.04	234.55	+ 13.83
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	502.57	551.71	+ 9.77
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	39.21	39.88	+ 1.70
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	44.38	49.62	+ 11.80
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter	110.49	112.15	+ 1.50
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	38.08	45.23	+ 18.77
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	55.39	56.40	+ 1.82
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	22.45	22.23	- 0.97
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	19.48	19.19	- 1.48

Source: - Rural Retail Price, DES-Tripura.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index:

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

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers:

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

The inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) captures the retail price movement for different sections of consumers. The inflation based on the CPI-IW (2001=100) was also high and it was 3.67 percent in July year-on-year basis.

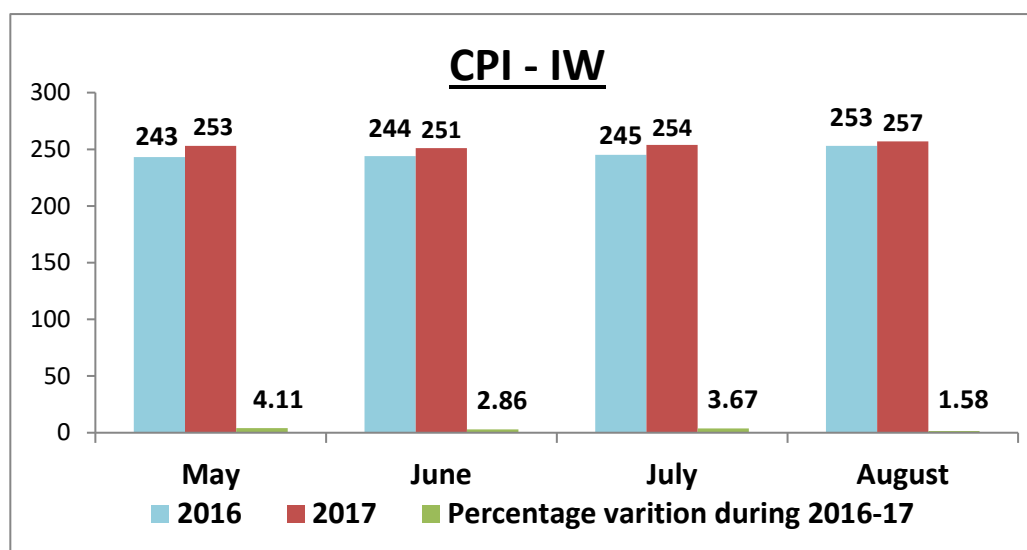
The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2016-17. It gradually moved from 253 in May, 2017 to 257 in August, 2017 without any sign of declining tendency.

The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2016 and 2017.

Table- 5.2.

Sl. No.	Months	2016	2017	Percentage variation during 2016-17
i)	May	243	253	4.11
ii)	June	244	251	2.86
iii)	July	245	254	3.67
iv)	August	253	257	1.58

Source: - Labour Bureau- Shimla.



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

Rural price behavior:

The rural price behaviour of the State can be explained with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL). The CPI for Agricultural Labourers has moved from 744 in June 2017 and it thereafter increased and stood at 748 in July, 2017 and 760 in January, 2017. Finally, it ended with 754 in October, 2017.

The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 4.98 percent in March, 2016, which was 5.24 percent in the preceding year. At all India level, the inflation rate on year-on-year basis based on CPI-AL was 2.57 percent in April, 2017.

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during April-2010 to April-2017 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
CPI-Agri.	April 2010	490	469	545	538
Labour	April 2011	526	534	587	587
	April 2012	568	554	622	614
	April 2013	628	620	695	711
	April 2014	690	690	751	771
	April 2015	731	737	805	772
	April 2016	777	769	848	817
	April 2017	757	759	870	831
Percentage increased during	2010 to 2011	11.91	13.85	7.70	9.10
	2011 to 2012	7.98	3.75	5.96	4.60
	2012 to 2013	10.56	11.91	11.73	15.80
	2014 to 2015	5.94	6.81	7.19	0.13
	2015 to 2016	6.29	4.34	5.34	5.83
	2016 to 2017	2.57	1.30	2.59	1.71
CPI-Rural Labour	April 2010	464	464	546	538
	April 2011	524	528	587	585
	April 2012	552	542	614	610
	April 2013	620	624	697	711
	April 2014	677	680	753	773
	April 2015	722	725	809	776
	April 2016	773	781	854	824
April 2017	752	752	876	836	
Percentage increased during	2010 to 2011	12.93	13.79	7.51	8.74
	2011 to 2012	5.34	2.65	4.60	4.27
	2012 to 2013	12.31	15.13	13.52	16.56
	2013 to 2014	9.19	8.97	8.03	8.72
	2014 to 2015	6.65	6.62	7.44	0.39
	2015 to 2016	7.06	7.72	5.56	6.18
2016 to 2017	2.71	3.71	2.57	1.45	

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Middle Class Employees of Agartala:

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 5625 in September, 2016 and it decreased to 5691 in October, 2016. In November, 2016, it increased to 5697. In December, 2016 it was increased to 5749. In January, 2016, it was increased to 5771. In February, 2016 it stood at 5749, showing on inflation of 8.30 percent year on year basis.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined:

The Central Statistics Office, Government of India has introduced a new series of consumer price index for all India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from January, 2017.

Table- 5.4.

Category	Year	Tripura	All-India
CPI-Combined:			
January	2017	137.1	130.3
February	2017	137.5	130.6
March	2017	130.9	137.1
April	2017	138.1	131.1
May	2017	138.1	132.1
June	2017	138.1	132.0
July	2017	134.2	139.8
August	2017	139.6	135.2
September	2017	14.08	135.2
October	2017	142.4	136.1
CPI-Urban:			
January	2017	132.7	127.8
February	2017	132.7	128.2
March	2017	133.4	128.7
April	2017	129.1	134.2
May	2017	134.3	129.3
June	2017	135.2	129.9
July	2017	134.3	129.3
August	2017	132.7	135.4
September	2017	136.4	132.4
October	2017	138.0	135.5
CPI-Rural:			
January	2017	138.6	132.4
February	2017	132.6	139.2
March	2017	138.4	132.8
April	2017	139.4	132.9
May	2017	140.0	133.3
June	2017	133.7	133.9
July	2017	140.2	136.2
August	2017	141.0	137.8

September	2017	142.2	137.6
October	2017	143.9	138.3

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Concluding remarks:

Price situation during 2016-17 in the State was not favourable and shows up-ward trends in both rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation. The increasing price trend of the State is greatly influenced by the price behaviour of the country as a whole.

All major retail prices like rice (medium), rice (coarse), atta, moong dal, masur dal, mustard oil, fish (small), egg(duck), milk, gur, sugar, onion, tea-leaf, green chillies noticed an increasing trend in 2016-17 over 2015-16.

6) POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

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



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

Inclusive growth must create adequate livelihood opportunities commensurate with the expectations of a growing labour force. The late 2007 onwards shows that the entire world economies including the developed nation are suffering from serious employment crisis as an impact of economic recession, although the Indian economy did not crunch much due to earlier inherited pattern of the planned economic development initiated since 1st Five Year Plan, 1950-51. Moreover, the process of economic development could not be much effective as the contemporary pattern of growth of Indian economy is jobless especially for the Northeastern States and the growth of GSDP do not necessarily imply an equivalent growth of employment.

In 12th Plan, 2012-13 to 2016-17, emphasise has been given for generation of productive and gainful employment on a sufficient scale to achieve the inclusive growth.

- ❑ **Total job seekers registered in the Live Register in the State was 7,16,550 in March, 2017.**
- ❑ **As per Census 2011, out of total workers (main and marginal) 75.95 percent were in rural areas.**
- ❑ **MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the state and 461.16 lakh mandays generated in 2016-17.**
- ❑ **Average daily factory employment in the State was 64,162 in 2016-17.**

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

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

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

The MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the State for reducing the rural poverty and performances in 2016-17 shows that rural mandays were generated 461.16 lakhs days with an expenditure of Rs.120101.94 in lakhs.

Workforce as per Census-2011:

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

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

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

Composition of main workers:

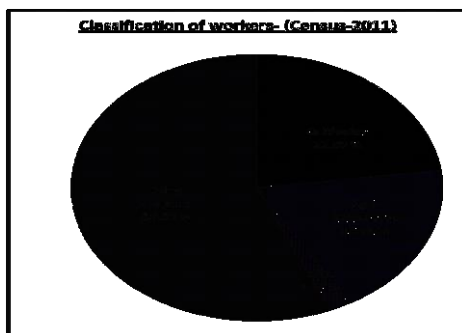
The percentage distribution of main workers according to economic classification as per 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses is presented in the table below:

Table- 6.1.: Classification of workers.

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

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

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



Work participation rate:

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

Male work participation rate:

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

Female work participation rate:

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

Main and marginal workers:

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

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

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

Male workers:

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

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

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

Female workers:

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

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

Employment as per 5th and 6th Economic Censuses:

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

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

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

Table : 6.2.

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

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

Table : 6.3.

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	No. of Persons employed (5th EC), 2005	No. of persons employed (6th EC), 2013
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i.	Male-Hired	167296	108352
ii.	Male- not Hired	157833	217604
iii.	Total Male (i+ii)	325129	325956
iv.	Female-Hired	38101	47909
v.	Female- not Hired	22478	30159
vi.	Total Female (iv+v)	60579	78068
vii.	Total-Hired (i+iv)	205397	156261
viii.	Total- not Hired (ii+v)	180311	247763
ix.	Total (iii + vi)	385708	404024

Table : 6.4.

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

Poverty:

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

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

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

Implementation, Government of India. These surveys are normally conducted quinquennial basis.

Poverty Estimates for 2004-05 and 2011-12:

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

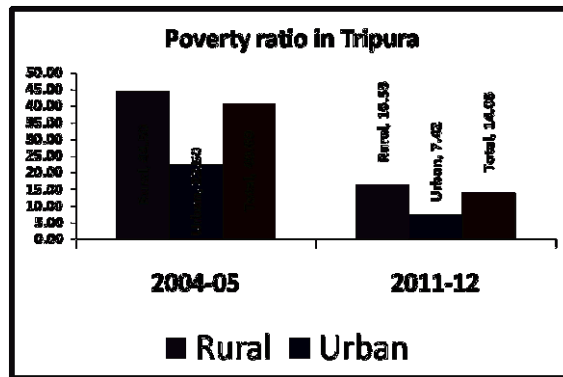
Based on the estimates of the Tendulkar Committee, the final set of new poverty ratio for Tripura in 2004-05 comes about 44.5 percent for rural areas and 22.55 percent for urban areas. The all India similar poverty ratio of 41.8 percent for rural areas and 25.7 percent for urban areas, respectively.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

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

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

Table : 6.5.: Poverty Ratio

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



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

Poverty alleviation programmes:

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

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):

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

Initially, NRLM is being implemented in six resources blocks (Ambassa, Dumburnagar, Killa, Matabari, Jolaibari and Satchand Block)

for creation of model institutions and social capital (trained and experienced community resource persons) for scaling up the mission in other blocks and districts of the State in a phased manner. The works have been expanded to another 6 (six) new blocks of Dhalai, Gomati and South Tripura District. It has been decided that TRLM shall start implementing in another 12 (twelve) blocks during FY 2016-17 i.e. additional 4 (four) blocks in each NRLM districts namely, Dhalai, Gomati and South Tripura.

Table- 6.6.

Sl. No.	Districts	SHG Type		Sub Total	Social Category wise SHGs				Total Members
		New NRLM	Revived/Pre Type		SC	ST	Minority	Other	
1	Dhalai	525	47	572	65	376	12	119	4168
2	Gomati	608	4	612	122	290	61	139	6019
3	South	659	10	669	114	304	8	243	5775
	Grand total	1792	61	1853	301	970	81	501	15962

Source: - RD (NRLM)Department, Tripura.

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

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provided them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. DDU-GKY seeks to fill this gap by imparting specific set of knowledge, skills and attitude needed by the poor to access fulltime jobs in the formal sector. The programme is executed with the help of Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). The preference is on placement linked skill development courses which are no longer duration. PIAs are require to place a minimum of 75% of those who trained within the jobs having regular monthly wages.

Table- 6.7.

Status of DDU-GKY for FY 2016-17

PIAs	Total target	Target for FY 2016-17	Completed On job training (OJT) during FY 2016-17	Participants placed in job during 2016-17
IKYA Human Capital Solution	2660	1389	627	62
M'Cons Media Marketing	784	170	26	0
Apollo Medskills	933	600	394	78
Orion Edutech	3181	1190	455	163

IL&FS skills Development Corporation Ltd.	4750	198	NA	NA
Total	12308	3547	1502	303

Source: - RD (NRLM)Department, Tripura.

Status of fund release and expenditure for the FY 2016-17 under NRLM (in lakh) (Provisional)

Table- 6.8.

Component	<i>(in lakh)</i>						
	Opening balance	Central share	State share	Other receipts	Total	Expendt.	Closing balance
NRLM main	413.06	1576.44	175.16	306.54	2471.20	1649.05	822.15
RSETIs	4.41	84.33	-	-	88.74	28.65	60.09
SARAS	-	26.25	-	-	26.25	22.51	3.74
DDU-GKY (Skill Development)	-	3657.16	481.10	4.74	4143.00	62.59	4080.41
PPE-II	0.87	2.05	-	-	2.92	2.88	0.04
Total	418.34	5346.23	656.26	311.28	6732.11	1765.68	4966.43

Source: - RD (NRLM)Department, Tripura.

North East Rural Livelihood Project:

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

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

The NERLP has four major components namely;

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

Economic Empowerment: Increase livelihood through diversification of income and employment opportunities by supporting SHGs/SHG federation with investment support, supporting Community

Development Plan (CDG), supporting POs for business activities based on value chain and youth for skill development training and placement.

Partnership Development: Development of partnership with various service providers including technical support institutions, public and private sector organisations, financial institutions etc. with the aim of dovetailing further resources required for the success of the project.

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

Table- 6.9.

Status of NERLP during FY 2016-17

Women SHGs Registered with NERLP

District	SHG type			Social category wise SHGs			
	New	Revived/ Pre NRLM	Sub Total Type	SC	ST	Minority	Other
North Tripura	340	8	348	640	1140	850	850
Unakoti	1095	18	1113	264	270	257	322
Khowai	2087	74	2161	4803	11753	5307	1023
West Tripura	367	0	367	95	130	81	61
Sepahijala	2599	535	3134	669	957	688	820
Total	6488	635	7123	6471	14250	7183	3076

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The financial achievement under NERLP in five Districts in FY 2016-17 is presented in the following table (Provisional).

Table- 6.10.

(in lakh)

Project Component	Fund released	Expenditure	Percentage of fund utilisation
Social Empowerment	7998.86	723.03	97.07
Economic Empowerment		6877.52	
Partnership Development		7.49	
Project Coordination		156.79	
Total	7998.86	7764.84	97.07

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The physical achievements of MGNREGA in 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.11.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Total No. of HHs issued job card	Total No. of HHs demanded employ- ment	Total No. of HHs provided employ- ment	Total mandays generated	Average mandays	Total No. of HHs comple- ted 100 days	Persondays generated for women	% of women partici- pation	Expenditure
West	90851	90375	89430	7283807	81	14572	3730368	51	
Sepahijala	82705	79871	77391	6305867	81	19487	3298851	52	
Khowai	63754	62738	61903	4929288	80	8920	2295961	47	
Gomati	85355	82189	81168	7039820	87	26887	3616448	51	
South	87379	84232	83294	6838927	82	14424	3417351	50	
North	64217	62458	61511	4123933	67	9335	1695750	41	
Unakoti	50556	48046	46878	3149693	67	4715	1243909	39	
Dhalai	77378	76551	75771	6445094	85	18214	3320108	52	
Total	602195	586460	577346	46116429	80	116554	22618746	49	

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Manpower & Employment:

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

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

Online Registration:

w.e.f. 1st November, 2016, registration and other allied activities like updation of qualification, renewal etc. has shifted from National Employment Service portal to National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in). Henceforth, intending job-seekers as well as Employers, Training Providers, Service Providers etc. can able to register

their names in the NCS Portal through online and could also avail the services provided by the NCS Portal.

State Government has also recently released a notification directing all the Departments/ PSUs/TTAADC etc. under State Government to post advertisement relating to fill up of vacancies in their respective Departments/ Organisation at the National Career Service Portal apart from publicity in other electronic and print media so that unemployed youths registered in national Career Service Portal can also utilize the scope.

Total job-seekers in the Live Register as on 31st March, 2017 in Tripura is 7,16,550 break up is as follows:

Table- 6.12.: Job-seekers by category

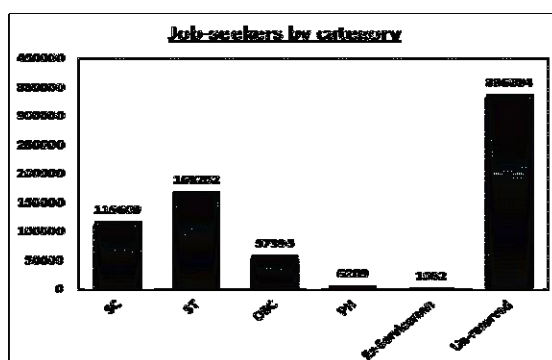
UR	ST	SC	OBC	RM	Ex-Serviceman	PH	Total
336994	168252	116609	57995	29439	1052	6209	716550

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.

Table- 6.13.: Physically Handicapped

Ortho	Visually	Hearing	Mental	Multiple	Total
4287	958	774	137	53	6209

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.



Model Career Centre:

In the initiative of this Directorate, one Model Career Center (MCC) has been set up at District Employment Exchange, Agartala under National Career Service Project on 30.04.2016. It is also contemplated by this Directorate to set up one Model Career Center in each of the District Employment Exchange of the State. Second Model Career Centre would be set-up at the District Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar very shortly. Career Center would also be set up in all rest Employment Exchanges in this financial year.

National Career Service is a bridge to fill up the gap between people those who need jobs and those who want to employ them, between

people seeking career guidance and training and those who can provide the counseling and training. Bringing Job Seekers, Employers, Counselors, Trainers and Placement Organizations together on one platform by offering convergence of information that enlightens minds and empowers people.

At present Model Career Center, Agartala is providing the following services to the job-seekers:-1.Career Counseling, (2)Parents counseling, (3) individual counseling, (4) organization of job fair (5) Providing career and job related information etc.

Career Counselling & Career Exhibition Programme: Careers talks on career guidance and motivational programme for new generation have been conducted by this Directorate in different schools, community halls and colleges. 85 (eighty five) programme have been conducted in between April, 2016 to March, 2017. In the career talks programme at schools the students/ Teachers/ guardians are invited. Public representatives are also participating. The Departmental Officers explain unemployment scenario, of the State, the Country, avenues for future employment, the need for skill upgradation etc. In this ongoing financial year, 8 (eight) Career Exhibition also conducted in four HS level Schools of the State.

Joint Entrance Examination: The Directorate has set up free coaching centres for Joint Entrance Examination for all categories of students at the H.S.(+2) stage School. As a result, besides the Tripura Joint Entrance many students also come out successful from rural areas in AIEEE, WB Joint Entrance etc. In this financial year 8 (eight) Coaching Centers set up one each in all the eight Districts of the State.

Career Coaching Center: That apart, in 2016-17 this Directorate has also set up eight Career Coaching Centre one each in all the eight Districts of the State to provide qualitative coaching in General English, Science, Mathematics, Physical Education, health Care & General Knowledge, so that intending students may come out successful through competition in their future chosen career paths. In the ongoing financial year (2017-18) Career Coaching Center would be set up one each in all the 58 (fifty-eight) Blocks of the State.

Coaching Centre to appear Competative Examinations: This Directorate has set up coaching center at Agartala and Kumarghat to assist intending candidates to get job in different establishments of Government of India as Income Tax Inspector, Auditor, Tax Assistant, Inspector of Excise etc. posts through the open competitive examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission in the financial year 2016-17. In the financial year 2016-17, altogether 144 (one hundred forty four) candidates got coaching. Another coaching center set up at Agartala to train aspirant candidates intend to appear Combined Miscellaneous

Examinations conducted by Tripura Public Service Commission wherein 297 (two hundred ninety-seven) candidates got training.

Publication of Career Literature: The Department has published various Career Literature. These books are very help-full to the students/ young 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 2016-17 this Directorate has published 12 (twelve) leaflets on career job opportunities available in the State as well as in the country.

Skill Development Training under DoNER sponsored: In regard to the Skill Development Training under DoNER sponsored scheme, the Directorate has arranged nomination of candidates from Tripura in different Training centers outside Tripura so that candidates may become more employable and can able to get job in the State as well as in the country in different sectors. In 2016-17, 101 candidates got training.

Army Recruitment Rally: In the initiative of this Directorate and with active participation of West Tripura District Administration, Army Recruitment Rally for selection of Soldier General Duty, Soldier Tradesmen, Soldier Technical and Soldier Clerk in Indian Army were held successfully at Dasarath Deb State Sports Stadium, Badharghat, Agartala w.e.f 10-14th March, 2016 wherein candidates exclusively from Tripura had participated.

New coverage of factories under the Factories Act:

59 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 898 workers.

With this additional coverage, number of total registered and licensed factories under the Factories Act comes to 1,702 up to March, 2017 and number of total workers benefited comes to 64,162.

The district-wise average number of workers employed and factories there-in during the year 2016-17 are as follows:

Table : 6.14 : Factory employment.

District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total factories	Average No. of Workers employed
West	299	47	522	868	25320
Sepahijala	40	10	88	138	4676
Khowai	32	06	35	73	4047

Gomati	57	11	151	219	7032
South	58	04	52	114	7025
Unakoti	36	08	30	74	4249
North	78	01	48	127	5753
Dhalai	51	04	34	89	6060
Total	651	91	960	1702	64162

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

Approval of plan for construction of new factories:

66 numbers of plans and machinery layout drawings for construction of new factories were received during the year. Out of these, 59 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:

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

De-registration and De-licensing of factories:

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

Inspections:

In total 1,109 inspections have been conducted throughout the State during the year.

Accident Investigations & Workmen's Compensation:

Accidents and dangerous occurrences have reduced and there have been only 1(one) Fatal and 3 (three) Non-Fatal accidents during the year. The matter for compensation has already referred to employees compensation commissioner to settle the issue.

Prosecutions:

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

Non-Tax Revenue earned:

Rs.34.10 lakh has been realized from factory license fee, renewal fee and boilers testing fee, during the period under report.

Financial achievement:

Rs.13.92 lakh has been spent under plan budget allocation of Rs.14.50 lakh. Rs.2.76 lakh has been spent under Non-Plan against budget allocation of Rs.3.00 lakh

Concluding remarks:

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

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme requires to be implemented for the creation of the rural assets also.

The adoption of modern agricultural techniques, high quality breeds for animal husbandry and horticultural sectors as well as irrigation facilities may able to improve the productivity and reduce the rural poverty and un-employment to a large extent in the State.

7) FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Tripura, a landlocked state located at the extreme end of NE region, shares a long International Border with Bangladesh which virtually encircles the State with a small window i.e. NH-44 connecting to main land through Assam. The State largely depends on surface transport for induction of food grains, essential commodities etc. as the State is



deficit in production of food grains and other essential items. The average open market prices of food grains and essential commodities etc. in the State are found to be about 10% more than the national average of open market prices. Hence, Public Distribution System/ Targetted Public Distribution System/ Other Welfare Schemes (PDS/TPDS/OWS) play a major role in providing food security to the people of the State where a large section of the population belongs to BPL category.

Objectives:

Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department plays an important role in Government's economic policy by making availability of food grains to public at affordable prices to ensure food security to them. It is an important programme for poverty abatement & safeguards a large number of vulnerable people suffering from nutritional deficiencies. The entitlements of persons belonging to Priority Groups including households under Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) as fixed by the Govt. of India are considerably shorter than the actual requirement of the State. Moreover, the Prices of essential commodities such as rice, pulses, M.oil etc. in the open market are increasing abruptly day by day causing hardship to common people of the State. Under these circumstances the State Government is extending some relief to the people through PDS within its limited resources as far as availability and prices of food grains and selected essential commodities are concerned.

- **Total number of Fair Price Shop in the State is 1,798 in 2016-17.**
- **Total rationing families in the State was 9,23,428 as on 31st March, 2017.**
- **Total godowns in the State is 123 as on March 2017.**

State Initiatives:

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

- a) To bring about reformation in the PDS all ration cards have been digitized with Aadhar seeding.
- b) The entire supply chain starting from induction of food grains from Food Corporation of India (FCI), lifting of these to State godowns to allocation of food grains & essential commodities to FPS has been digitized.
- c) As a part of the programme of computerization of PDS operation, electronic Point of Sale (ePOS) devices are being made operational at all Fair Price Shops having facilities for Aadhar based biometric authentication of beneficiaries. Hopefully this programme will be completed within August, 2017.
- d) All the relevant information regarding PDS is provided for common people in the Departmental website.
- e) A toll-free call centre with No-1967 has been started where people can lodge their complaints to get redress regarding PDS & any issue related to consumer affairs & also ask for any information regarding these.
- f) As a part of consumer awareness, monthly entitlement of ration cardholders is published in the local print media in the 1st week of every month for general information & the supply of rations to FPS is ensured within 10th of every month.
- g) Statutory inspection of FPS is made by public bodies including Fair Price Shop level Vigilance Committee.

Public Distribution System (PDS)

To ensure food security to eligible households under The National Food Security Act, 2013, every person belonging to priority group is entitled 5 kgs of Rice per month at Rs.2.00 per kg instead of Rs.3 per kg (with a State subsidy of Rs.1 per kg) & each family covered under Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) gets 35 kgs of Rice per month at Rs.2 per

kg instead of Rs.3 per kgs (with a State subsidy of Rs.1) under TPDS. AAY, a central scheme, is under implementation since 01-09-2001. As per the guidelines of the Govt. of India Priority Groups including AAY are selected by PRIs/ULBs. Besides these following ration commodities are distributed to the entire population of the State.

- a) For an APL cardholder family each member is entitled with 5 kgs of Rice provided maximum entitlement of 20 kgs per month at Rs.13 per kg.
- b) 1 kg of sugar in AMC areas & 600 grams of that in other than AMC areas are distributed per head per month at Rs.26 per kg.
- c) 1 kg of whole meal Atta per head per month is distributed at Rs.7 per kg for all categories.
- d) 500 grams of salt per head per month is distributed at Rs.7 per kg for all categories.
- e) In AMC areas 500 ml kerosene oil per head per month for APL cardholders & 750 ml per head per month for others. In areas except AMC areas 750 ml kerosene oil per head per month is supplied for all. The issue price of kerosene oil in AMC areas is 16.69/ liter (July 2016).

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

Table : 7.1:

Ration Card strength and rationing population in the state as on 31st March, 2017

Sl. No.	Name of district	Ration Card Details				Rationing Population				No. of beneficiaries under Annapurna Scheme
		Tide Over (APL)	Priority Group	AAY	Total Ration Cards	Tide Over (APL)	Priority Group	AAY	Total population	
1	North	36273	50819	11980	99072	146504	223021	56821	426346	201
2	Unakoti	25303	36701	7355	69359	98258	157421	34270	289949	543
3	Dhalai	28500	53383	16407	98290	109289	219234	73866	402389	749
4	Khowai	31117	41197	11529	83843	116840	169804	50847	337672	758
5	West	98632	123948	15544	238124	375833	500978	71556	948367	902
6	Sepahijala	40110	63874	13389	117373	158680	274106	63390	496176	769
7	Gomati	34408	56086	17486	107980	131934	227956	78269	438159	1051
8	South	39522	53997	15868	109387	142742	211067	68458	422369	767
	Total	333865	480005	109558	923428	1280080	1983587	497477	3761427	5740

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

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

Table : 7.2 :

Sl. No.	Year	Total Allocation (for APL/BPL/Ad-hoc BPL, AAY)		Total Lifting/ Offtake (for APL/BPL/Ad-hoc BPL, AAY)	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2013-14	301185	31143	301170	31143
2	2014-15	297540	28659	297540	28659
3	2015-16	266433	27429	266433	27429

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

Table : 7.3 :

Sl. No.	Year	Total Allocation (for Tide over, PG, AAY)		Total Lifting/ Offtake (for APL/BPL/Ad-hoc BPL, AAY)	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2016-17	252150	18850	251865	18850

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

District wise no of FPS in the State as on March, 2017 is as follows :

Table : 7.4:

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of fair price shop
1	North	163
2	Unakoti	124
3	Dhalai	210
4	Khowai	180
5	West	460
6	Sepahijala	219
7	Gomati	209
8	South	233
	Total	1798

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

District wise no of godowns in the State is as follows:

Table : 7.5 :

District wise No. of Godowns in the State

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of rice godown	No. of salt godown	Total no. of godown
1	North	19	0	19
2	Unakoti	5	2	7
3	Dhalai	13	6	19
4	Khowai	5	3	8
5	West	16	5	21
6	Sepahijala	9	5	14
7	Gomati	9	5	14

8	South	15	6	21
	Total	91	32	123

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

Table : 7.6:

Average monthly requirement of PDS items in the state

i)	Average monthly requirement of rice for PDS (in MT)	:	20,227
ii)	Average monthly requirement of wheat for PDS (in MT)	:	2,356
iii)	Average monthly requirement of salt for PDS (in MT)	:	1,600
iv)	Average monthly requirement of sugar for PDS (in MT)	:	2,600
v)	Average monthly requirement of kerosene oil for PDS(in KL)	:	2,796

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

Table : 7.7:

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

i)	No of Agencies for Petrol /Diesel in the State	:	61
ii)	No of Agencies for Kerosene oil in the State	:	28
iii)	No of LPG Agencies in the State(including 7 LPG Agencies of ARMY/AR/BSF/CRPF)	:	62
iv)	No of LPG Consumers in the State	:	4,23,497
v)	Monthly requirement of LPG cylinders in the State (60% of total Consume)	:	2,54,098

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

The difference between market price & PDS price of rice in the State in the last few years is as follows :

Table : 7.8:

Sl. No.	Year	Price of PDS rice under different category (Rs. Per Kg.)				Average retail market price in the month of June each year at Agartala Market		
		Tide Over	BPL	AAY	Ad-hoc BPL	Medium/ Common	Fine	Superfine
1	2011	10.35	6.15	3	NA	21	22	25
2	2012	10.35	2	2	6.15	21	23	32
3	2013	10.35	2	2	6.15	22	32	34
4	2014	10.35	2	2	6.15	27	29	35
5	2015	10.35	2	2	6.15	27	29	35

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

Table : 7.9:

Sl. No.	Year	Price of PDS rice under different category (Rs. Per Kg.)			Average retail market price in the month of June each year at Agartala Market		
		Tide Over	BPL	AAY	Medium/ Common	Fine	Superfine
1	2016	13	2	2	27	30	35

ACTIVITIES ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS

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

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

i) Case for compensation claimed up to Rs.20.00 lakh can be filled in the District Forums.

ii) Case for Compensation claimed up to Rs.1.00 crore can be filed in the State Commission.

iii) Case for Compensation claimed above Rs.1.00 crore can be filed in National Commission.

2. The achievements of consumer courts are given below :

Table : 7.10.

Particulars	District Fora	State Commission
No. of cases filed	206	63
No. of cases disposed	206	52
% of Disposal	100%	82.53%

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organization:

Activities of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organization are primarily aimed at eliminating any possible scope of cheating of the consumers by the unscrupulous section of the business community. With a view to achieve this objective, the organization undertakes

verification of commercial weights or measures periodically with the help of official standard equipments to ensure accuracy of the commercial weights or measures etc. Besides, the organization contributes handsome amount of non-tax revenue to the state exchequer collected from the sources like verification fees and fine imposed on the defaulters. Moreover, the Legal Metrology Officers have been authorized to file complaint in the consumer forums on behalf of the aggrieved consumers.

An achievement during the year 2016-17 is depicted in the following Table :

Table : 7.11.

Parameters	Total	% increase over previous year
No. of traders whose weights, measures etc. verified	20,587	(-) 29.13%
Nos. of inspection	16,209	(+) 8.9%
Raids conducted	740	(+) 2.06%
Revenue collection (Rs. In lakhs)	98.10	(-) 7.33%

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura

Concluding remarks:

The State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has successfully implemented various Central schemes and distributed food grains and other ration commodities at lower and affordable prices to the entire population of the State covered under PDS during the year 2016-17.

8) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

8.1. Agriculture:

Tripura is primarily an agrarian economy. More than 42% of population of the state now directly depends on agriculture & allied activities and its contribution to the GSDP is about 27% in 2014-15. Small and marginal farmers constitute about 96% of the total farmers in the state against 78%, that of country. Agriculture and allied activities are still the backbone of the State's economy.



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

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

Around 60 percent of the geographical area (GA) is under forest. During 2015-16, the net cropped area in the State is only 2.55 lakh ha (24% of GA) with gross cropped area of 4.86 lakh ha. The main agricultural crops grown in the State are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds etc. Fragmentation of land holding is still continuing as a part of social phenomenon. Average size of holding has been declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-1977 to 0.49 hectares in 2010-11 against all India average of 1.15 hectares.

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

Perspective Plan & Post Perspective plan "Road Map".

The State Government formulated a ten year Perspective Plan with the ultimate objective of achieving self-sufficiency in food grain production. Implementation of the Perspective Plan was initiated in 2000-01, which was further extended for two years, upto 2011-12 and from 2012-13, a four years road map was conceived by the government, mainly to consolidate the gains of Perspective Plan achievement. The Perspective Plan for self-sufficiency in food production has led to significant increase in foodgrain production, which has been consolidated by the efforts of 'Agricultural Development Roadmap'. Till 2015-16, the food grain production had increased to 8.23 lakh tons from 5.13 lakh tons in 1999-2000 against the requirement of 8.92 lakh tons. Thus, the gap in foodgrain production during 2015-16 was 0.69 lakh tons. As per records, it is found that foodgrain production of Tripura during the periods, 1999-2000 to 2015-16 has increased with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.99%, which is more than double in comparison to all India level (1.1%). Similarly, rice production of Tripura is also increased with annual growth rate of 3.06%, while in case of all India, it is only 1.02%.

Increase of foodgrain production has mainly been attributed by increasing of the productivity of rice through practice of SRI method of cultivation with hybrid, application of chemical fertilizer, maintaining seed replacement rate at optimal level (33%), increasing area of coarse cereals (Maize) and Pulses. As per 2014-15, productivity level of foodgrain of Tripura was 2783 kg/ha, which is 34% more than all India level (2070 kg/ha) and productivity of rice is 2903 kg/ha, which is 21% more than all India level (2390 kg/ha).

The demand for foodgrains in Tripura is projected at 9.05 lakh tons for the year 2016-17 and the production of food grains is estimated to reach 8.59 lakh tons (3rd advance estimate), during 2016-17 as against 8.23 lakh tons during 2015-16.

Achievements under Perspective Plan:

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

a) Certified HYV seeds production and seed replacement rate :

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

b) Increasing use of bio-fertilizer: There is one central bio-fertilizer laboratory in Agartala to monitor the quality of products in various laboratories within the State. There are bio-fertilizer production centers at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Ambassa also. Ten more mini bio-fertilizer production units are coming-up in ten blocks through the support of Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojona (RKVY). Besides, one bio-fertilizer production center had already started production under private management. As a result, distribution of bio-fertilizer have increased manifold from a meager 1.4 MT in 1999-2000 to 1120 MT in 2016-17.

c) Use of chemical fertilizers: Use of chemical fertilizers has increased from 25 kg per ha to 62 kg per ha in 2016-17 in terms of NPK.

d) Increasing flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC): The state government is used to give special thrust on agricultural credit and keep on persuading the banks continuously for achieving the targets of KCC. It is targeted that 50,000 farmers will be issued KCC during 2017-18. The details of year wise sanction and agricultural loan disbursment is as follows:

Table : 8.1.

Components	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*
Kisan Credit Card							
which got sanction for credit (Nos.)	50290	114872	126911	142507	146616	162851	264916
Amount disbursed							
(Rs. in lakhs)	6080.22	17523.17	59094.45	87242.43	97728.60	142478.07	160901.54

* incl. crop & trem loan.

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

e) Increase irrigation potential:

Area under assured Irrigation increased from 52,197 ha in 1999-2000 to 2016-17 is 1,15,845 Ha.

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

Table : 8.2.

Components	Status in base year 1999-2000	Achievement in 2012-13	Achievement in 2013-14	Achievement in 2014-15	Achievement in 2015-16	Achievement in 2016-17(P)
Production of food grains (lakh tons)	5.13	7.25	7.27	7.62	8.23	8.59
HYV paddy seed replacement rate(%)	2.80	33	33	33	33	33
HYV certified paddy	Not	4000	4000	4000	4000	4221

seed production(MT)	introduced					
Per ha use of chemical	25	60	60	60	61.40	62.0
fertilizer (kg/ha)						
Bio-fertilizer	1.4	859	1116	1344	1182	1120
distribution (MT)						
Area coverage under	Not	87978	92341	85300	108388	101000
SRI method (ha)	introduced					
Area under assured	52197	111744	112806	113597	114842	115845
irrigation (ha)*						
Kisan Credit Card	Not	126911**	142507**	146589**	162851**	264916**
issued (KCC) (Nos) #	introduced					
Cropping intensity(%)	169	186	186	189	190	192

P= Provisional, NA= Not Available.

* Source: - PWD (WR) Department.

* Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

** Crop & Trem Loan.

Major achievement during perspective plan and post perspective plan "Road Map"for development of Agriculture:

Production of food grains (in lakhs tons) :

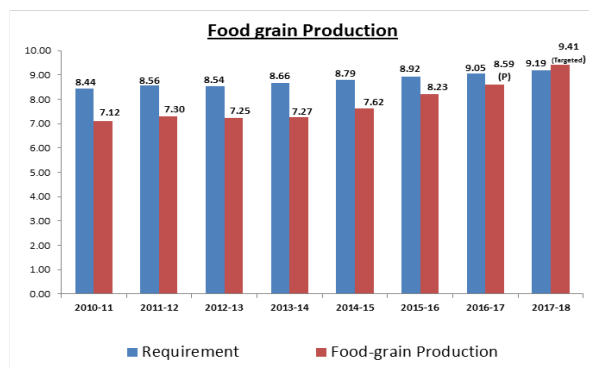
The improvement in food grains production during the Perspective Plan period can be depicted in the following table.

Table : 8.3.

Year	Requirement in lakh MT	Food grains production in lakh MT	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) in lakh MT
2004-05	7.66	6.12	(-) 1.54
2005-06	7.77	6.14	(-) 1.63
2006-07	7.88	6.30	(-) 1.58
2007-08	8.00	6.49	(-) 1.51
2008-09	8.12	6.35	(-) 1.77
2009-10	8.22	6.48	(-) 1.74
2010-11	8.44	7.12	(-) 1.32
2011-12	8.56	7.30	(-) 1.26
2012-13	8.54	7.25	(-) 1.29
2013-14	8.66	7.27	(-) 1.40
2014-15	8.79	7.62	(-) 1.05
2015-16	8.92	8.23	(-) 0.69
2016-17	9.05	8.59(P)	(-) 0.46
2017-18	9.19	9.41 (Targeted)	(+) 0.22

P= Provisional.

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.



It is observed that after implementation of perspective plan in the State, till 2015-16, 3.10 lakh tons of food-grain production has been increased with an average annual growth rate of 2.99%.

Production of HYV certified paddy seed:

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

Table : 8.4.

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

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Use of Fertilizer:

The distribution of chemical fertilizers as well as use of chemical fertilizers are depicted during the years 2010-11 to 2016-17 (P) in following Table.

Table : 8.5.

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

P=Provisional Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Bio Fertilizer production:

The following table shows the bio-fertilizer production in the State during 2010-11 to 2016-17 (P).

Table : 8.6.

Components	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)
Bio-fertilizer production(MT)	1069	1500	859	1116	1344	1182	1120

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 upto the level of wholesale markets and from whole sale markets to the retail markets of different parts, the cultivators will not get remunerative price and naturally they will lose interest to cultivate crops. It is, therefore, imperative that qualities of farm produces as well as marketing facilities are required to be improved for the betterment of the farming community of the State under a legal framework of marketing.

The market development work for the years 2011-12 to 2016-17 are presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.7.

Sl. No.	Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Micro management, Nos. of market	Nil	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	State Plan/RKVY, Nos. of market	12	Nil	44	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	RIDF, Nos.of market	Nil	Nil	Nil	40	Nil	41

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

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

All out efforts have been made to issue Kisan Credit Cards to all eligible farmers. As reported by lead bank, the detail bank wise sanction and disbursement is shown for the years 2004-05 to 2016-17 in the following Table.

Table- 8.8.

Bank-wise distribution of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC), 2005-06 to 2016-17, in Nos.

Year	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	Other Commercial Bank	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
2004-05	2735	3018	185	29	0	4373	2307	12647
2005-06	2471	3813	205	4	0	4921	510	11924
2006-07	4597	3729	36	6	0	5681	294	14343
2007-08	6748	5682	89	30	0	6389	260	19198
2008-09	6717	5398	110	25	0	14763	261	27274
2009-10	8804	8818	50	2	0	12362	380	30416
2010-11	15969	10420	139	7	3	18295	5457	50290
2011-12	22099	18391	1411	100	284	52175	20412	114872
2012-13*	25511	17412	1525	324	3727	54884	23528	126911
2013-14*	19008	19134	2536	206	4616	77773	19234	142507
2014-15*	20833	15822	1451	286	8218	83523	16483	146616
2015-16*	15825	11970	1142	211	33702	56399	43602	162851
2016-17*	19376	15249	1630	67	152017	66921	9656	264916

The following Table shows the amount disbursed through banks for KCC during 2004-05 to 2016-17 in the State.

Table- 8.9.

Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)

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

* Crop & Term Loan

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

The bankwise position of disbursement of credit through Kisan Credit Card (KCC) during 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.10.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Banks	Crop		Term Loan		Total	
		A/c	Amount	A/c	Amount	A/c	Amount
1	Allahabad Bank	30	7.50	73	361.48	103	368.98
2	Andhra Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Bank of Baroda	28	8.40	47	13.23	75	21.63
4	Bank of India	96	135.27	145	601.17	241	736.44
5	Bank of Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Bharatiya Mahila Bank	11	5.35	20	10.14	31	15.49
7	Canara Bank	176	86.45	703	274.72	879	361.17
8	Central Bank of India	15	4.44	52	129.30	67	133.74
9	Corporation Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

10	Dena Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Indian Bank	0	0.00	3	12.92	3	12.92
12	IDBI BANK	108	39.88	1478	525.32	1586	265.20
13	Indian Overseas Bank	0	0.00	3	3.50	3	3.50
14	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	Punjab & Sind Bank	19	10.0	26	22.00	45	32.00
16	Punjab National Bank	0	0.00	29	39.00	29	39.00
17	State Bank of India	6670	4316.89	8579	14734.11	15249	19051.00
18	Syndicate Bank	28	8.93	62	69.27	90	78.20
19	Union Bank of India	106	23.80	282	387.23	388	411.03
20	United Bank of India	8483	3075.88	10893	19288.09	19376	22363.97
21	UCO Bank	1184	646.36	446	1582.64	1630	2229.00
22	Vijaya Bank	0	0.00	136	195.66	136	195.66
A	Sub Total of Public Sec. Bank	16954	8369.15	22977	38249.78	39931	46618.93
22	AXIS Bank	76	38.00	104	145.00	180	183.00
23	Bandhan Bank	0	0.00	131953	60241.08	131953	60241.08
24	Federal Bank	0	0.00	3	5.00	3	5.00
25	HDFC	475	2624.04	7791	2474.96	8266	5099.00
26	ICICI	41	9.12	3534	1470.17	3575	1479.29
27	Indusind Bank	0	0.00	71	176.62	71	176.62
28	IDFC Bank	0	0.00	4349	869.10	4349	869.10
29	South Indian Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	YES Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
B	Sub Total of Pvt. Sec. Bank	592	2671.16	147805	65381.93	148397	68053.09
31	Tripura Gramin Bank	22503	9973.20	44418	31960.66	66921	41933.86
C	Sub Total of RRB	22503	9973.20	44418	31960.66	66921	41933.86
32	ACUB	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
33	TCARDB	0	0.00	11	27.27	11	27.27
34	TSCB	8565	2965.57	1091	1302.82	9656	4268.39
D	Sub Total of Coop.Banks	8565	2965.57	1102	1330.09	9667	4295.66
	GRAND TOTAL	48614	23979.08	216302	136922.46	264916	160901.54

* Crop & Trem Loan.

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme:

a) National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS):

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

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

Table : 8.11(A).

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

* Only Rabi Crops.

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

b) Pradhan mantra Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):

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

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

- a) Providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events.
- b) Stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
- c) Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.

- d) Ensuring flow of credit to the agriculture sector which will contribute to food security, crop diversification and enhancing growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector besides, protecting farmers from production risks.

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

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

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

Table : 8.11(B)

Year	Season	Farmers (in Nos.)	Area (in Ha)	Gross Premium (Rs. in Lakhs)	Claims settled	
					Farmers (in Nos.)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
2016-17	Kharif	1881	845.71	5.04	502	8.34
	Rabi (P)	14526	5810.37	39.37	692*	36.80*
	Total	16407	6656.08	44.41	1194	45.14

Note - *Crop losses against localised perils.

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Training to Farmers:

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

Table : 8.12.

Components	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)
Farmers' Trained (Nos.)	55000	75000	86560	69721	7640	31923	32660

New technology to farmers:

New hybrids of paddy have been identified like Arize Tej, NK 5251, KRH-4, VNR-2111 and trials in the farmers' field also have shown promising results under S.R.I method of cultivation with higher dose of nutrients than normal S.R.I. One new short duration HYV paddy CO-51 introduced by KVK, Salema has performed very well in farmers' field.

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

Table : 8.13.

Year	Area covered under total paddy excluding jhum paddy (in ha)	Area covered in SRI (in ha)	Percentage in lakh MT
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	108388	42
2016-17	258386	101000	39.1

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 14,500 MT for Potato and 3500 MT for vegetables & fruits. There are more 7 (seven) nos Cold Stores under private sectors and 2 nos. under MARKFED. Out of which 3 (three) nos private cold stores are in working condition during 2016-17, making storage capacity of 11,000 MT available. In 2016-17 the available storage capacity was 29,000 MT in total.

Table : 8.14. : Fuctioning Cold Stores.

Sl. No.	No. of Cold Storage	Capacity (in MT)		Total (in MT)
		Potato	Fruits & vegetable	
A. Government				
1.	Baikhora	1500	500	2000
2.	Satchand	750	250	1000
3.	Amarpur	750	250	1000
4.	Belonia	1500	500	2000
5.	Teliamura	500	Nil	500
6.	Melaghar	2500	1000	3500
7.	Kumarghat	2000	Nil	2000
8.	Udaipur	2000	Nil	2000
9.	Ambassa	750	250	1000
10.	Dharmanagar	1500	500	2000
11.	Khowai	750	250	1000
	Total	14500	3500	18000
B. Private				
1.	Half Long	5000	Nil	5000
2.	Sherowali	4500	500	5000
3.	Annapurna, Dharmanagar	750	250	1000
	Total	10250	750	11000

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Farm Mechanization:

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

Table : 8.15.: Agricultural machinaries

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Power Tiller	1281	1000	1000	950	500	1627	1596

distribution

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Land Use Statistics, 2016-17 (Provisioinal):

The following Table depicts the Land Use Statistics of the State for the year 2015-16 & 2016-17(P).

Table : 8.16.

Indicator	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)
Geographical area	1049169	1049169	1049169
Forest Area	629426	629426	629426
Land Not Available for Agri Use	146155	146920	147413
Land under Misc.tree Crops & groves not including in net Area sown	11213	10684	10525
Permanent pasture & other grazing land	1130	1077	944
Culturable Waste land	3020	2878	2878
Current Fallow	1150	1096	898
Fallow Land Other than Current fallow	1715	1635	1595
Net Cropped area	255360	255450	255490
Gross cropped Area	483488	485677	490540
Cropping Intensity (%)	189	190	192
Cultivable Land	273588	272823	272330

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Area, production & yield of crops, 2016-17 (P):

The area, production and yield of crops for the year 2016-17 (P) is depicted in the following Table.

Table : 8.17.

Name of the Crops	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	38136	101060	2650
Aman	150250	471785	3140
Jhum	16843	18190	1080
Total Kharif Rice	205229	591035	2880
Maize (Kharif)	12196	16465	1350
Foxtail/Kaon & Sorghm	1035	828	800
Arhar	5350	3686	689
Moong	2228	1172	526
B/ Gram	2590	1425	550

Other (cow pea, Assam valley etc.)	3886	2429	625
Rajmash	23	22	957
Total Kharif Pulses (including Arhar)	14077	8734	620
Total Kharif foodgrains	232537	617062	2654
Sesamum	5590	3326	595
Kharif Ground nut	833	1046	1.26
Total Kharif Oilseed	6423	4372	681
Jute *	590	5145	8.72
Mesta *	583	4926	8.45
Total Jute & Mesta	1173	10071	8.59
Cotton **	870	1357	1.56
Sugarcane	822	43936	53450
Rabi			
Boro rice	70000	230020	3286
Wheat	200	460	2300
Rabi Maize	2500	3813	1525
Moong	1200	734	612
Black gram	1250	969	775
Lentil	3800	2470	650
Pea	3200	2832	885
Gram	250	195	780
Other	550	468	851
Total Rabi Pulses	10250	7668	748
Rape & Mustard	7500	6188	825
Rabi Grount nut	1000	1340	1340
Flax seed	150	105	700
Soyabean	300	264	880
Total Rabi Oilseed	8950	7897	882
Rabi foodgrains	82950	241961	2917
Total Foodgrains	315487	859023	2723

* indicates production in bales of 180 kg each.

** indicates production in bales of 170 kg each.

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

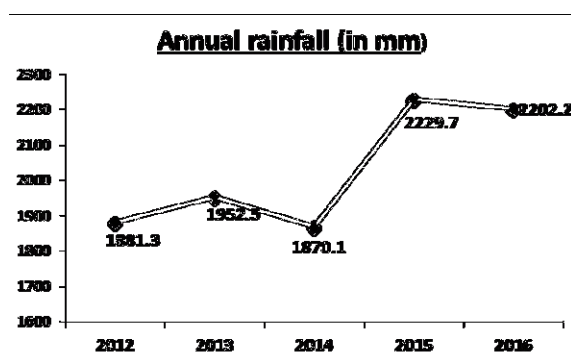
Rainfall:

The following Table depicts the rainfall by month during 2012 to 2016 in the State.

Table : 8.18.

Month	<i>Rainfall pattern (mm)</i>					
	Normal	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	9.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8
February	21.3	9.5	3.4	7.8	12.2	49.8
March	67.5	14.8	6.4	17.9	14.7	98.2
April	181.8	270.2	85.2	67.0	318.0	184.2
May	346.7	178.9	637.2	341.8	333.6	431.0
June	456.3	493.4	256.1	445.3	282.2	247.8
July	377.5	243.1	232.1	255.4	514.7	330.9
August	316.9	301.7	325.2	338.2	338.8	329.5
September	260.9	165.6	262.0	324.7	296.9	246.4
October	166.2	159.2	144.2	66.8	105.3	119.6
November	32.0	31.1	0.0	5.2	3.9	162.3
December	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.6
Annual Rainfall	2241.8	1881.3	1952.5	1870.1	2229.7	2202.2

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.



HORTICULTURE

Tripura in spite of being a small hill locked State, has ample scope for development of horticultural sector due to presence of congenial agro-climatic condition, deep fertile soil with abundance of rainfall, horticultural sector mainly deals with cultivation of fruits, plantation crops, vegetables, spices, flowers and processing and preservation of different fruits & vegetables. Among important Horticultural crops pineapple grown in Tripura is considered to be the best in the country in terms of its taste & flavor despites



production of good quality orange, banana, jackfruit, mango (amrapalli) and cashew nut. The State is still the largest producer of True Potato Seed (TPS) in the country and is surplus in several vegetables crops like kakrol, patal, cabbage, cauliflower and different other cucurbitaceous crops.

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

Keeping the above in view the department has adopted some strategies for sustainable development of fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers and value addition in the state during 2016-17.

Fruits & Plantation Crops Sector:

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

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

- Production of quality planting materials.
- encouragement for coming up private nursery man under Horticulture Nursery Act, 2013.
- High density plantation for selected crops (pine apple, banana, mango, citrus etc.)
- Rejuvenation of old orchards.
- Staggering of pineapple.
- Cultivation of off season watermelon.
- Creation of captive garden of pineapple.
- Popularisation of Micro irrigation.

The area, production and productivity of major fruits in Tripura during 2016-17 (Provisioinal) are tabulated below:

Table : 8.19.

Crops	Area (hec)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT /hec)
Mango	10640	57035	5.36
Pineapple	8848	128971	14.58
Orange	6342	29352	4.63
Jackfruit	6096	150117	24.63
Banana	10804	115274	10.67
Litchi	2372	8710	3.67
Lime/Lemon	5041	25805	5.12
Papaya	2821	28775	10.20
Sapota	173	1275	7.37
Mosambi	1258	3165	2.52
Guava	881	4557	5.17
Others	1659	15098	9.10
Total	56935	568135	9.98

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

The area, production and productivity of major plantation crops in Tripura during 2016-17 (Provisioinal) are given below:

Table : 8.20.

Crops	Area (hec)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT /hec)
Coconut	4610	13163	2.86
Arecanut	5943	20934	3.52
Cashewnut	2211	1519	0.69
Total	12764	35615	2.79

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

Vegetable Sector:

There is an immense scope for the state for expansion of area under vegetables. For the purpose seasonal fallow land under paddy may easily be utilized for cultivation of different kinds of vegetables. The state has already been surplus in producing vegetables. Due to advancement of railway connectivity the surplus vegetables may easily be exported to the neighboring states. Attempts have been taken to produce vegetables in

off-season through protected structure with a view to make them available round the year.

Major thrust areas for development of vegetables in the state:

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

The area, production and productivity of summer and winter vegetables in the State during 2016-17 (Provisional) are given below.

Table : 8.21.

Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Summer vegetables	19402	292198	15.06
Winter vegetables	20009	397438	19.86
Total	39411	689635	17.50
Potato	7948	143577	18.06

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

Spices Sector:

Spices are generally grown in the state mostly as intercrop. Spices grown in the state include ginger, turmeric, chilli, onion, black pepper and betel vine.

Table : 8.22.

Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Ginger	2042	17410	8.53
Turmeric	1800	11069	6.15
Chilli	3057	7208	2.36
Balck Pepper	380	1242	3.27
Onion	226	1518	6.72
Betel Vine	620	8479	13.68

Total 8125 46926 5.78

Source: Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Tripura

Major achievement during 2016-17:

- * New plantation created 2424 Ha by fruits & nut.
- * Area expanded under hybrid vegetables for 2000 Ha.
- * Production of Tuber let using TPS is under taken in 200 Ha area through cooperative farming-system.
- * 965 MT of tuber let has been distributed among the potato growers involving THCL.
- * Power Tiller distributed 1300 Nos.
- * Flower cultivation under protection for 200 units (200 Sqm) has been undertaken.
- * Area expanded under flower cultivation in open field for 107 Ha.
- * Pineapple staggering done for 1000 Ha.
- * Different planting materials produced 25 lakh in Govt. orchard & private nurseries.
- * 36000 nos of mushroom spawn have been distributed at subsidized rate.

Assistance provided through WDC-PMKSY:

- * 653 Nos. of rain water harvesting structure have been created.
- * 286 Nos. of old water harvesting structure have been renovated.
- * 774 Nos. of SHG have been assisted for livelihood support such as piggery, poultry etc.

584 Nos. of assetless persons have been assisted for micro enterprise activities.

Animal Resources:

Background:

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



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

and enhance contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

To achieve the goal, the Animal Resources Development Department of the State has been providing animal health care service and breed improvement facilities through 16 Nos. Veterinary Hospitals, 60 Nos. Dispensaries, 11 Nos. Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 Nos. ICDP Centre, 4 Nos. Frozen Semen Banks, 435 Nos. Vety. Sub-Centres, 4 Nos. Vety. Medicine Store, 4 Nos. Disease Investigation Laboratories, 5 Nos. Hatcheries, 4 Nos. Poultry Breeding Farms, 10 Nos. Pig breeding Farms, 2 Nos. Goat breeding Farms, 2 Nos. Duck Farms, 1 No. Cattle farm, 2 Nos. Rabbit Farms and 7 Nos. Fodder multiplication Farms etc. The increased emphasis has resulted in the growth of animal and bird population and economic value of animal wealth and its products over the year which is as follows:

Table : 8.23.

Estimated Livestock Population & Valuation during the year 2016-17						
Species	Sl. No.	Estimated Livestock Population as on 2016 -17		Valuation (in Rs.)	Unit Cost	Value (Rs. in lakh)
Cattle	A	CB Male	Adult	16631	18250	3035.14
	B		Young	20154	13000	2620.05
Total C.B Male				36785		
Cattle	C	CB Female	Young (under 1 year)	26758	11250	3010.25
			Heifer (above 1-3 year)	34360	33500	11510.62
			In Milk	29572	57750	17077.68
			Dry	17747	43375	7697.67
Cattle	D		Others (Kull)	1838	0	0
			Total C.B Female	110275		
Total C.B Cattle				147060		
Cattle	e	ND (Male)	Adult	103943	12875	13382.61
	f		Young	218426	18375	40135.85
Total N.D Male				322369		
Cattle	g	ND Female	Young (under 1 year)	105177	8250	8677.13
			Heifer (above 1-3 year)	168362	15750	26517.05
			In Milk	137259	26375	36202.14
			Dry	99519	18125	18037.86
Cattle	h		Others (Kull)	7972	0	0
			Total N.D Female	518289		
Total N.D Cattle				840659		
Buffalo	i	Buffalo Male	Adult	3101	38200	1184.41
	j		Young	1596	24800	395.74
Total Buffalo male				4697		
Buffalo	k	Buffalo Female	Young (under 1 year)	1320	18400	242.83

		Heifer (above 1-3 year)	2138	31400	671.29	
		In Milk	1806	55000	993.30	
		Dry	1682	42600	716.64	
1		Others (Kull)	193	0	0	
		Total Buffalo Female	7139			
Total Buffalo			11836			
Pig	m	Pig	Improved Pig	234116	10800	25284.53
	n		Deshi Pig	160601	8600	13811.69
Total Pig (Imp+Deshi)			394717			
Others	o	Sheep		3162	2500	79.05
	p	Goat		659370	3000	19781.10
	q	Poultry (Fowl)		5093352	418	21290.21
	r	Duck		1097165	380	4169.23
Total						276524.07

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

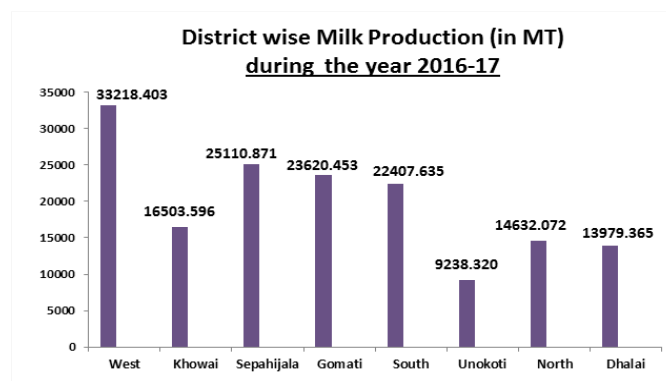
The following Table depicts the major livestock sector produces in the State during 2016-17.

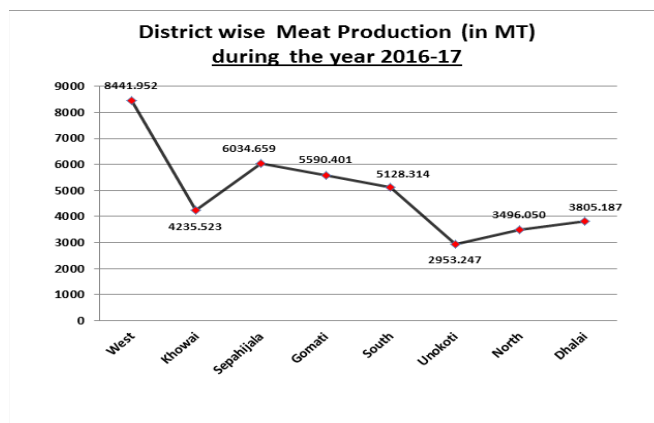
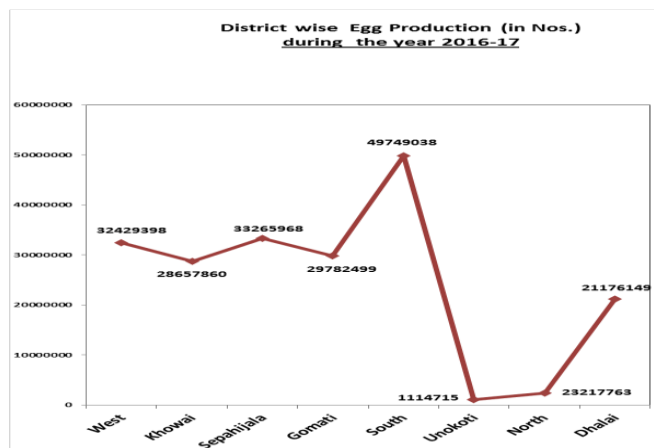
Table : 8.24.

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Unit price (in Rs.)	Value (Rs in lakh)	% of Total
1	Milk (in Ltrs)	158715720	44.00	69834.92	37.18
2	Meat (Chevon) (in kg)	1771827	606.00	10737.27	5.72
3	Meat Pig (in kg)	12433242	274.00	34067.08	18.14
4	Meat (Broiler)(in kg)	25306870	189.00	47829.98	25.47
5	Meat (Desi Fowl & Duck) (in kg)	173396	380.00	658.90	0.35
5	Eggs (Hen) in Nos.	178892004	10.80	19320.34	10.29
6	Eggs (Duck) in Nos.	50533822	10.60	5356.59	2.85
7	Skin (Sheep & Goat) in Nos.	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
Total output Value:				187805.08	100

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

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





Strategies:

Milk sector:

- i. Increasing the number of cross breed population through intensification of Artificial Insemination (AI),
- ii. Setting up of credit linked Mini/ Micro dairy unit.
- iii) Organization of awareness camp.
- iv) Mass de-worming and supply of mineral mixture for female cattle.
- v) Popularization of castration.
- vi) Incentivizing "Door Step AI Workers".
- vii) Conducting Milk yield competitions and Calf rally.
- viii) Supply of Calf Growth Meal (CGM) for crossbred female calves for maintenance of reproductive health.
- ix) Fertility management camp for improving conception rate.

- x) Training of private AI workers and provision of logistic support for all AI service at farmers'doorstep.
- xi) Induction of high yielding variety of milch cattle from out side state.
- xiii) Development of perennial fodder crops through convergence with MGNREGA.
- xiv) Cultivation of Azolla as animal feed supplement through convergence with MGNREGA.
- xv) Capacity building of farmers on managerial aspect of learning.
- xvi) Development of pasture land through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.

Egg sector:

- i) Establishment of Block Level Brooder Houses (BLBHs) and satellite hatcheries.
- ii) Massive promotion of back yard poultry including patta-holders under FRA.
- iii) Introduction of Low Input Technology (LIT) poultry birds.

Meat sector:

- i) Setting up of beneficiary oriented piggery demonstration unit for pig multiplication including FRA.
- ii) Tuber (Tapioca) cultivation through convergence of fund under MGNREGA in FRA and other areas.
- iii) Improving productivity of goats under conventional small holder/pastoral system.

Impact of perspective plan (covering two plans (10th & 11th) periods on Per Capita Availability of meat, egg & milk:

The interventions made by the department have resulted in steady increase over the years. The per capita availability of meat which has increased in the period 2002-03 to 2016-17 from 2.26 to 10.32 Kg/year. In respect of Egg and Milk which has grown over in the same period from 31 to 60 Nos./year and 67.51 to 113.03 Grams/day respectively.

Per Capita availability of meat, egg & milk during two plan (10th& 11th) periods:

Table : 8.25.

Year	Meat (kg./year)	Egg (nos./year)	Milk (gm./day)
2001-02 i.e., before 10th Plan (also before introduction of Perspective Plan)	2.26	30	67.93

10th Plan	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
11th Plan	2007-08	4.01	38	71.23
	2008-09	5.38	39	73.41
	2009-10	5.82	40	76.08
	2010-11	6.38	43	78.53
	2011-12	6.81	45	82.32
12th Plan	2012-13	8.53	42	86.82
	2013-14	8.77	47	94.01
	2014-15	9.08	52	101.03
	2015-16	9.60	56	106.87
	2016-17	10.32	59.63	113.03

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

An approach has been taken in 12th 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,

Accordingly, year wise Target of 12th Plan for the period - 2012-13 to 2016-17, has been fixed, based on the field reality.

Target of 12th Plan :

Table : 8.26.

Sl. No.	Parameters	Unit	Achievement		Target
			10th Plan (2006-07)	11th Plan (2011-12)	12th Plan (2016-17)
1	2	3	4	5	6
01	Production of meat	MT	14098	25000	39503
02	Production of milk	MT	91312	110300	167965
03	Production of egg	crore	13.2	16.50	22.83
04	Per capita availability of meat	Kg/Year	3.65	6.81	10.00
05	Per capita availability of milk	Gm/day	70.30	82.32	116.50
06	Per capita availability of egg	Nos./year	35	45	67

Achievements in 2016-17:

Veterinary services and animal health:

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

Table : 8.27.: Veterinary & animal health.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Animal Health Coverage (animal+per 100 birds is considered as on treatment)	588732	571079	638180	644847	606603	606940
2	Vaccination (other than F.M.D.,Nos.	5041435	5032104	6140788	5915491	6896597	8017784
3	Vaccination against F.M.D.,Nos.	612679	714015	554228	561628	593362	565841

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Cattle and Buffalo Development:

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

Table : 8.28. : Cattle development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Animal castrated	11,139	9010	10,324	10,157	9,068	7,955
2	Artificial Insemination	1,25,280	128749	1,43,692	1,54,780	1,52,224	1,67,441

3 Calf born 48,146 47413 53,235 59,734 62,078 60,558

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Other Extension activities:

Table : 8.29.

Sl.No.	Activities	Achievement during 2015-16
1.	No. of fertility camps organized	400 Nos.
2.	Qty. of Calf Growth Meal (CGM) supplied	579.525 MT
3.	No. of Milch Cow exhibition & Crossbred calf (She) rally organized	100 Nos.

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Poultry Development:

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

Table : 8.30. : Poultry development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of hen's egg (Nos.)	394438	69645	879705	1126281	1075639	452420
2	Production of chicks (Nos.)	175650	31455	317005	451883	407989	233697
3	Distribution of chicks (Nos.)	170687	187221	306687	423468	407085	231088
4	Production of K.C. duck eggs	10099	50209	117659	123381	156265	168551
5	Production of VSM eggs (Nos.)	30414	6921	2930	3165	8737	4436
6	Production of white pekin eggs	Not in stock	Not in stock	Not in stock	9202	10823	7535
7	Production of K.C. duckling	735	10850	17241	22719	1605	27284
8	Production of vigova super - M Duckling	755	52	29	0	0	0
9	Production of white pekin duckling	0	0	0	945	180	2865
10	Distribution of Duckling (Nos.)						
	KC Duckling	270	3183	11671	15893	8066	16525
	Vigoba Super- M	0	0	0	0	80	0

White pekin 0 0 0 157 1157 2959

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Goat development:

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

Table : 8.31. : Goat development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of goat kids (Nos.)	172	168	133	171	162	165

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Piggery development:

Pig rearing is now the most popular economic activity in the state under ARD sector. Now it is the endeavor of the Deptt. to make this sector economically more viable through enhancing the productivity & value addition for ensuring sustainability. It is also planned to promote pig rearing by the forest dwellers through beneficiary oriented scheme.

Table : 8.32. : Piggery development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of piglets (Nos.)	4169	4721	4281	4870	6398	3791
2	Distribution of piglets (Nos.)	3283	3429	3250	3898	4945	3318

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Other livestock development:

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

Table : 8.33. : Other livestock development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of milk from R.K. Nagar F.C. (Kg.)	65,508	92,008	1,15,111	1,07,033	1,11,333	92,353.61
2	Production of rabbit kid (Nos.)	1,184	1,541	840	3,496	1,306	935

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Feeds & Fodder Development

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

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

Table : 8.34. Diary development

SL. No.	Name of Development Activities	Unit	Achievement 2016-17
1	2	3	4
1	No of fodder seed/fodder production farms:		
a)	Government	No.	07
b)	Private	No.	Nil
2	Production of fodder seeds annually	Mt.	0.15
3	Requirement of fodder seed/cutting annually	Mt/Nos	1.0 (Seed)
4	Area under Fodder crops in Govt. Farms:		
a)	Area under Kharif/Perennial	Ha.	18.32
b)	Area under Rabi/Annual	Ha.	2.18
c)	Area under Pasture;	Ha.	30
5	Production of Fodder in Govt. Farms:		
i)	Green Fodder	Mt.	1605.83
ii)	Dry Fodder	Mt.	36
iii)	Silage	Mt.	191.26
6	Requirement of fodder in Govt. Farms:		
i)	Green Fodder	Mt.	1605.83

ii)	Dry Fodder	Mt.	36
7	Fooder Minikit Distribution	Nos.	2500
8	Seed Distribution	Mt.	5.0
9	Tapioca Plantation	Ha.	67.28
10	Tapioca Production	Mt.	1682
11	Silage Production & supplied	Mt.	360
12	Area under Grain	Ha.	191.26
13	Revenue earned (by cash selling)	Rs.	2.97625
14	Revenue earned (by supply value)	Rs.	37.50922

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Utilisation of MGNREGA fund for fooder development activities during the year 2016-17.

Table : 8.35. : fooder development

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Actual expenditure	Mandays generation	No. of units undertaken	Area covered(Ha)	Estimated production
1	West	44.15212	33399	203	19.88	Prennial
2	Khowai	25.10654	10511	223	15.008	Grass -
3	Shipahijala	20.5824	11600	163	20.8	8733 MT
4	South	46.3166	19137	482	27.44	Topica
5	Gomati	55.43548	21659	629	31.7772	Tuber -
6	North	14.008	4776	190	9.6	1682 MT.
7	Unakoti	-	-	-	-	Azolla- 2.5
8	Dhalai	24.34132	10614	203	19.88	MT.
	TOTAL	229.94246	111696	2093	144.3852	

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Extension and Training:

The main objective of this scheme is to render modern technical knowhow of animal husbandry practices and to upgrade skill development of the professionals of the department and also of the A.H farmers in respect of Dairy Development, Cattle Development, Poultry development, Duck development, Goat development, Piggery development, Rabbit development. Such training will help overall augmentation of milk, meat and egg production of the state.

1. *The College of Vety. Science & A.H.* :- The College of Vety. Science & A.H. at R.K. Nagar had started functioning in 2009-10 with the admission of 20 students in 1st year of BVSc & AH course and sponsored 8 students to outside state institution during 2015-16. During 2016-17, total 32 students admitted in the College of Vety. Science & AH at RK Nagar and total 8 students have been sponsored to outside the State (i.e. Mizoram). This has created scope for research and education on recent advances in veterinary science and Animal Husbandry in the State.

2. *Veterinary Training Institute (VTI)* :- The Veterinary Training Institute Astabal Agartala has been imparting training for Animal Resources Development Asstt and Unemployed youth for Door step A.I workers.

3. *Statistics:*The main objective of this scheme is to undertake sample survey on regular basis to assess growth in different A.H. produces and also to assess proportionate contribution of A.H. sector to state GDP and so on. Under this scheme, Dept. is to undertake livestock census on every five years interval under centrally sponsored scheme to calculate livestock and birds population of the state.

The result of the survey for the year 2016-17 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.

Integrated sample survey report & synopsis of milk, meat and egg production for the year 2016-17.

Table : 8.36.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	For the year	Milk (in MT)	Egg. (in Nos.)	Meat (in MT)
1	West District	2016-17	33218.403	32429398	8441.952
2	Khowai District	Do	16503.596	28657860	4235.523
3	Sepahijala District	Do	25110.871	33265968	6034.659
4	Gomati District	Do	23620.453	29782499	5590.401
5	South District	Do	22407.635	49749038	5128.314

6	Unokoti District	Do	9238.320	1114715	2953.247
7	North District	Do	14632.072	23217763	3496.050
8	Dhalai District	Do	13979.365	21176149	3805.187
	Grant total of		158715.716	229425826	39685.334

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

1. Per capita availability of local Milk is approx 113.03 gms. daily during the year 2016-17.
2. Per capita availability of local Egg is approx 60 nos. during the year 2016-17.
3. Per capita availability of Meat is approx 10.32 Kg. during the year 2016-17.

* Population Considered - 38,47,225 Nos.

Assistance to Co-operative Societies:

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

The following were the achievement of GCMPUL during the year 2016-17.

Table : 8.37.

Sl. No	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2016-17)
1	2	3	4
	Procurement of Milk from:-		
1	i) Milk Producers Co-op Societies	Kg	18,21,027.37
	ii) Government Farm	Kg	78,906.76
2	Marketing of Milk	Lts.	41,57,096.40
3	Ghee Sold	Kg	1,235.10
4	Paneer Sold	Kg	15,748.00
5	Ice Cream Sold	Lts.	1,587.08
6	Misty Dui (Sweet-Curd) Sold	Kg	15,599.20
7	New Society organized	Nos.	-
8	No. of MPCS functioning at present	Nos.	99

9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	5867
10	Supply of milch Ration	MT.	1,803.68
11	Training of milk Producers	Nos.	225
12	Distribution of Crossbred Heifers	Nos.	--
13	Other (milk cooling station)	Nos.	1 (capacity 2000 Ltr.)

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

8.4. Fisheries:

Fish remains an important favored food commodity as well as provides a great source of nutrition, income and livelihoods for nearly one lakh eighty two thousand people in Tripura. Besides, fish being an important constituent of daily diet of more than 95% of its populace, the role played by Fisheries Department of Tripura towards meeting the



food security of State's population is significant. The per capita consumption of fish in the State is reported to be highest among the Inland States of the country. Our State has made considerable achievements with regard to carp seed production. Presently, Tripura is surplus in fish seed production. This is the first state in the North East, rather one of the very few land locked States of the country, to produce seed of fresh water prawn in artificial sea water on a commercial scale.

However, though there is tremendous potential of available aqua resources in the state, the local production of fish can meet only 18.91 kg against actual per capita fish consumption demand of 22.28 kg at the end of 2015-16. Further, other factors have also influenced to raise consumption demand of fish due to population growth, rising incomes, urbanization and improved marketing distribution channels. Thus, the Department has given much emphasis to reduce the gap between consumption demand and local production and to fulfill the consumption requirement of fish in coming years for its populace through implementation of various schemes in the State.

Development in fisheries sector during 2016 - 17:

Towards development of sector & thus to build a hub of "Blue-growth" in Tripura, the Department has implemented various frontline demonstration technologies by procuring fund under State Plan, NEC, RKVY, NFDB, JICA, VKY, SCA to SCP, Blue Revolution etc during 2016-17. Resultant to that, the per capita availability of fish from local

production has increased to 18.91 kg as against 18.21 kg in 2015-16. Besides, a class of progressive farmers were developed in the State who are obtaining fish productions of even above 6 tons per ha. Thus total fish production could be raised to 71981.28.MT in 2016-17.

Table : 8.38.

Particulars	Unit	Name of District								
		North	Unakoti	Dhalai	Khowai	West	Spjala	Gomati	South	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population as per Census-2011.	Lakhs	4.16	2.77	3.78	3.27	9.18	4.84	4.37	4.34	36.71
Present Population (as per growth)	Lakhs	4.53	3.01	4.14	3.57	10.02	5.29	4.78	4.74	40.08
Population of Fish eater (95%)	Lakhs	4.30	2.86	3.93	3.39	9.52	5.03	4.54	4.50	38.07
a) Nutritional Demand @ 11 Kg/head/year	M.T	4730	3146	4323	3729	10472	5533	4994	44950	41877
b) Demand as per Consumption	M.T	8170.11	5720.20	10619.00	9036.74	25104.25	11266.00	13166.15	9450.00	92532.45
Number of culture Fisheries	Nos.	25112	16600	24351	22930	21680	28371	28421	31036	198501
Area of Culture Fisheries	Ha.	3208.99	2162.86	3875.08	2924.84	2499.29	3696.59	4777.92	3392.61	26538.18
Area of Capture Fisheries	Ha.	337.00	254.33	2651.18	625.32	260.02	737.30	2716.15	297.46	7878.76
Total area	Ha.	3545.99	2417.19	6526.26	3550.16	2759.31	4433.89	7494.07	3690.07	34416.94
Fish production from Culture Fisheries	M.T	7910.20	5408.27	10054.43	8634.40	7119.08	9961.17	12264.95	8898.33	70247.83
Fish production from Capture Fisheries	M.T	116.75	110.88	480.52	56.13	154.47	198.90	536.98	78.82	1733.45
Total fish production	M.T	8026.95	5519.15	10534.95	8687.53	7273.55	10160.07	12801.93	8977.15	71981.28
Imported of Fish										
a) From Bangladesh	M.T	82.09	115.28	48.19	200.24	10224.42	634.14	208.84	270.37	11783.27
b) From Others State	M.T	61.07	85.77	35.86	148.97	7606.58	471.79	155.38	202.48	8767.90
Total of Fish Imported	M.T	143.16	201.05	84.05	349.21	17830.70	1105.93	364.22	472.85	20551.17
Total availability of Fish (Production + Import)	M.T	8170.11	5720.20	10619.00	9036.74	25104.25	11266.00	13166.15	9450.00	92532.45
Productivity/hac./year.										
a) Culture Fisheries	Kgs	2554	2632	2728	3092	2975	2836	2717	2776	2783
b) Capture Fisheries	Kgs	346	436	181	90	594	270	198	265	220
Production of Prawn	Kgs	1.514	4.715	1.369	0.631	2.175	1.542	1.762	6.443	20.151
Requirement of Fish seed										
a) For Culture Fisheries @ 10,000/hac.	Lakhs	320.90	216.29	387.51	292.48	249.93	369.66	477.79	339.26	2653.82
b) For Capture Fisheries @ 500/hac.	Lakhs	1.69	1.27	13.26	3.12	1.30	3.68	13.58	1.49	39.39
Total Requirement of Fish seed	Lakhs	322.59	217.56	400.76	295.61	251.23	373.34	491.37	340.75	2693.21
Production of Fish seed	Lakhs	232.64	252.02	1197.33	343.78	218.37	496.55	1336.27	205.96	4282.92
Production of Prawn Seed	Lakhs	3.54	0	0	0	2.30	0	2.00	0	7.84
Per capita Consumption of local Fish	Kg	18.67	19.30	26.81	25.63	7.64	20.20	28.20	19.95	18.91
Per capita Consumption of Imported Fish	Kg	0.96	1.50	0.07	1.38	12.63	1.96	0.29	2.26	4.07

Per capita Consumption of total Fish	Kg	19.00	20.00	27.02	26.66	27.37	22.40	29.00	21.00	24.30
Gap between production and consumption	Kg	0.33	0.70	0.21	1.03	19.73	2.20	0.80	1.05	5.39
New water area created										
a) Nos.	Nos.	446	482	961	580	538	975	960	898	5840
b) Area	Hac.	72.70	32.92	152.68	83.28	70.77	157.70	177.55	130.15	908.66
for Fish production										
a) Area utilized	Hac.	3096.64	2054.47	3685.46	2791.39	2392.64	3512.76	4514.72	3195.62	25243.70
for Fish seed production										
b) Area utilized for	Hac.	26.81	27.63	46.02	44.85	28.92	36.54	98.98	27.28	337.03
Total Area utilised for pisciculture										
Total Area utilised	Hac.	3123.45	2082.10	3731.48	2836.24	2421.56	3549.30	4613.70	3222.90	25580.73
Nos. of Farmers including Govt., SHGs, Fisheries Co.op, JFM etc.										
Nos. of Farmers including Govt., SHGs, Fisheries Co.op, JFM etc.	Nos.	23413	15357	22210	21160	20937	26744	26113	28846	184780

Achievements of the important schemes implemented during 2016-17 are outlined below:

i. AUGMENTING QUALITY FISH SEED PRODUCTION:

Considering availability of adequate number of quality seed for stocking in water bodies is of paramount importance for enhancement of fish production in the State and also the environmental hazards and drawbacks for commercial seed production in hapa system, the Department initially established Circular Chinese eco-hatchery at different Government Farms and encouraged the same to farmers for production of fish seed. Since that period, the Department started encouraging private farmers also for commercial production of carp seed through induced breeding technique in circular cisterns with running water. Presently, there are eighteen numbers of Eco hatchery units in the State and are running in full swing both in both sectors. But, in the recent past considering the involvement of fund for establishing a eco-hatchery is about Rs 25.00 lakhs or more and the inability of poor farmers to afford the cost of eco-hatchery the department looked forward for a low cost alternative with FRP hatchery. As mentioned above, installation of Chinese circular eco-hatchery requires a huge capital cost nearly Rs.25-30 lakhs/unit and once it is installed, the cement structured hatcheries can-not be shifted any other place. Thus to ensure availability of seed in door steps of farmers specially that of remote blocks, the Department popularized installation of Fiber Reinforced Plastic (FRP) carp hatcheries in private sector in most of remote Blocks of the state with required financial and technical support for quantitative and qualitative increase of carp fish seed production to the desired level through replacement of hapa hatcheries by modernized FRP hatcheries and for more income generation. Till date twenty one numbers of such

type hatcheries were established in Tripura and running in full swing in different pockets of State, besides another thirteen numbers of FRP hatcheries are being installed with the assistance of RKVY, CSS & State Plan during 2017-18.

ii. FRESHWATER PRAWN CULTURE IN TRIPURA:-

In the recent times, the food consumption trend has shifted towards fisheries product away from cereals as evidenced from higher demand for animal protein products. As a part of this, Tripura has been putting a continuous effort for sustaining the fish and prawn production. Emphasis is also been given on popularizing prawn farming in the State due to its high market demand. Towards production of Prawn Juveniles eight numbers hatcheries in the State have been utilized on regular basis for production of prawn seeds.

Last year seven lakh eighty four thousand prawn juveniles were produced in the Govt. sector and supplied to the farmers of remote areas of the State for cultivation. It is expected during the current Financial Year, that the production of prawn seed would cross eight lakhs.

iii. ESTABLISHMENT OF INPUT STORAGE CENTRE :-

Department has been extending coverage of scientific fish culture in Tripura through demonstrating frontline technologies in farmers' plots. To encourage the farmers, different critical inputs are being distributed among them to show the impact in raising fish production and productivity as a whole. To facilitate storage and delivery of various fishery inputs viz. quick lime, Mustard Oil Cake, floating fish feed, sinking fish feed etc. to farmers, fifty five numbers of Input Storage Centre has been constructed in different pockets of Tripura.

iv. HIGHER PRODUCTION THROUGH PISCICULTURAL ASSISTANCE:-

Fisheries sector has been witnessing radical changes and challenges at national and global level. The demand for fish is steeply rising; food preferences of the next-generation consumers are changing; and fisheries sector is struggling with decelerating profitability which is dragging its performance. The emerging challenges and opportunities call for a paradigm shift in the innovation-driven fisheries extension vis-a-vis development system to connect inventions with all the stakeholders in the entire food supply chain. As a priority program of Dept. dissemination of different scientific fish culture technologies including required input support are being extended to the farmers, in the form of demonstration on 'Feed based intensive fish culture', 'Cage culture in Dumbur reservoir and other big water bodies', 'fish culture in Small and

Non perennial water bodies' and 'Feed and seed support', 'Use of aerator in Fish Pond for increasing productivity', 'Integrated fish farming with animal husbandry' etc for development of this sector.

v. DIVERSIFICATION OF AQUACULTURE THROUGH HIGH VALUE SPECIES:

Department has taken into account the developments within the framework of its own "Blue Growth Initiative" to accelerate its work in support of sustainable management of aquatic resources, balancing their use and conservation in an economically, socially and environmentally responsible manner. Accordingly, an initiative for promotion and conservation of *Ompok bimaculatus*, (Pabda – the State fish of Tripura) has been taken up during 2006-07. As a part of this novel approach, Government has established three numbers Pabda hatchery in the sector. More than 1.13 lakhs seeds are produced from those hatcheries. Side by side, towards intensification on production and culture of alternative species in aquaculture, 0.11 lakhs *Chitala (N. chitala)* seeds, 46,000 numbers *Sor punti (Puntius sarana)* and 10,132 numbers Ornamental fishes have been produced in the Govt. hatcheries in experimental basis and distributed among the farmers for its culture.

vi. STOCK CONSERVATION IN OPEN WATER BODIES THROUGH RANCHING:

Intensive use of pesticides, insecticides in paddy field are washed out to rivers, rivulets. As a resultant of this our natural germplasm of indigenous stock is under threat. For enhancing fish production in open water bodies 30.40 lakh big sized (7 cm and above) fingerlings have been ranched in open water bodies during 2016-17. As a result of that, the production of fish in open water bodies has increased considerably to 1733.45 M.T.

vii. ASSISTANCE TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES & SHGS IN FISH CULTURE :

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

viii. TRAINING AND MOTIVATION PROGRAMME:

Imparting training to farmers remains the key to success in promotion and penetration of technological baskets in the field. As a part of Human Resource Development of the farmers, Department has been organizing training and motivational campaign in various corners of the State. Towards coverage of more farmers under training and motivation program on commercial fish farming, one day workshop on scientific pisciculture and 5 days training camps on value addition of fish have been organized in the training centers of the Dept at different blocks and imparted training to nearly twenty thousand farmers and encouraged them for adoption of scientific fish culture.

Concluding Remarks:

As some important issues and challenges concerning the Indian farmers for both production and marketing side especially for North-East States remained unresolved and therefore, there is need for sufficient protection of these farmers in North-East Region since entire economy and its employment are heavily depends upon the agriculture and allied activities.

The State is basically an agrarian and rural based. Agriculture and allied sector is the main backbone for generation of income and employment opportunities. As the population will be increasing and is estimated to reach over 39.27 lakhs by 2017, the requirement of food-grains, fruits and vegetables, milk, meat, fish, egg etc including animal feeds would also naturally be increased. If the present deficit trends of food, fruits and vegetable, fish, egg etc. continues, the State would definitely face more deficits by 2018 due to more demand and insufficient supply.

More action is required to overcome the weakness of the State agriculture which includes low productivity, limited utilization of irrigation facilities, limited storage facilities, and complete non-existence of organized retail trade especially for fruits and vegetables, quality control as well as adoption of modern farming techniques.

The opportunities available from the favourable agro-climatic condition for horticultural crops, including medical and herbs in the State should be fully utilised. The growing middle class of the State increases the demand for the horticultural produce both fresh and processed, which need to be tapped by the local entrepreneurs.

The adoption of modern agricultural techniques, higher quality breeds for animal husbandry and horticultural sectors as well as

irrigation facilities would be able to solve the problems of rural poverty and employment to a large extent in the State. Moreover, use of better quality of seeds for higher productivity per acre in agriculture is also needed. The State may directly approach for such techniques and breeds as well as know-how suitable for the State from abroad particularly from the South-East Asian countries.

Sustainable development in fisheries is always linked with policy support and proper strategies for technology transfer with adoption of effective resource utilization, market linkage, post-harvest processing, etc. and it is hoped that with the strategies and plans taken by the Department, it would yield a greater success. It revealed from the result of concerted efforts that, more and more water bodies have come up under scientific fish culture and new water areas have been created, gradual increase in no. of fisheries/ fish farmers/SHGs has been taken place. Among those farmers some have gone for establishment of fish feed manufacturing plant and prawn seed hatchery with financial assistance from Banks. Side by side, confidence building and entrepreneurship development have also been observed among the farmers. People in general have come to believe that fish culture is the most profitable of all activities under agriculture and allied sectors. All the aforesaid aspects clearly indicate that Department would be capable of addressing forthcoming challenges and realistic targets in the sector. Through different interventions of scientific technology, optimal utilization of water resources, diversified aquaculture systems including Integrated fish farming system, it would certainly ensure augmentation of fish production in the State with adequate food supply, livelihood security, sustainability and strengthening of the state economy as a whole.

9) FORESTRY & RUBBER

Introduction:

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



The state has a geographical area of 10,491 sq. km. of which 6,294 sq. km. (60%) is the forest area as per legal classification in the state. As per Report of the Forest Survey-2015 of India, total forest cover in the state is 7866 sq. km. i.e. 74.97 % of the total geographical area. Due to 856 Km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces and jhum are among the most serious problems leading to degradation of these forests. 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, there are 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.1100.73 lakh in 2016-17.**
- ◆ **Till 2016-17, 1005 Joint Forest Management groups have been formed involving 1, 00,200 families.**
- ◆ **The State is the 2nd largest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala.**

Inventory report published by the Forest Survey of India in the year 2015 gives the account of forest cover of Tripura as follows:

Table : 9.1

Stratum	Area in sq. km.	Forest area (%) of Geo. area)
Very Dense Forest	109	1.04
Moderately Dense Forest	4641	44.23
Open Forest	3116	29.70
Grand Total	7866	74.97

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

2. Contribution of Forestry sector to rural economy:

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

The revenue from forestry sector during 2016-17 has been around Rs. 1100.73 lakh. And the contribution of the forestry sector during 2015-16 (1st Revision) to the Net State Domestic Product which also includes the ecological services is estimated at Rs. 5700.00 crore which is placed before the 14th FC as well.

3. Activities:

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

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

4. Achievements during 2016-17:

(i) To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation over around 3177.50 ha was taken up on degraded forestland during 2016-17. Further 77.04 lakh nursery seedlings have been raised up to March, 2017 by the Forest Department for plantation on public and forest land.

(ii) An innovative scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakalpa' has been in existence for productive use of fallow land in private holdings, implemented by the Forest Department since 1996-97. Under the scheme, it was envisaged to provide technical inputs and guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forestry species on private wasteland. Till 2016-17, 24,150 hectare has been covered under the project involving around 79,257 beneficiaries.

(iii) For the purpose of active participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests, JFM is undertaken in the state on a large scale based on resolution of the State Government dated 16-01-2002. Till 2016-17, 1005 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 2,61,512.67 hectare involving 1,00,200 families. The details are presented in the following table.

Table : 9.2.

Name of Sub-Division	No. of JFMC's formed			Project Area (in ha)	Afforested area (in ha)	No. of families involved				
	JICA	Other scheme	Total			ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
Kanchanpur	73	88	161	37700.00	8498.87	7916	4205	2951	3487	18559
Kailashahar	44	30	74	18465.96	7316.75	2165	1400	1372	1440	6377
Manu	0	39	39	8654.00	4484.92	3265	59	10	53	3387
Ambassa	0	54	54	9988.21	7415.21	4529	678	14	322	5630
Teliamura	85	64	149	70215.68	25874.39	7328	4037	3145	3131	17641
Sadar	54	30	84	32352.71	16758.38	4546	3990	2916	4074	15526
Sepahijala	0	8	8	1280.00	1056.42	220	115	0	100	435
Wildlife		(EDCs)								
Udaipur	54	82	136	24647.72	15629.89	3712	2879	2682	3162	12435
Gumti	62	38	100	16140.00	19904.87	4456	2032	1745	1747	9980
Bagafa	74	73	147	27214.79	10918.14	2878	1547	1398	1359	7182
Trishna	17	24(JFMCs)	53	14853.60	2038.04	1147	743	521	637	3048
Wild Life		12 (EDCs)								
Grand Total	463	542	1005	261512.67	119895.88	42162	21685	16754	19512	100200

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

(iv) To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, JFM has been made an integral part of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Intensification of Forest Management (90:10), Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), Assistant to States for Development of National Park & Sanctuaries, Project Elephant, National

Bamboo Mission, National Afforestation Programme, Central Zoo Authority. During the year 2016-17 no fund was received from Government of India for implementation of the scheme National Afforestation Programme.

5. Revenue:

Although the scope of regular harvesting of timber from state managed forests is limited, yet the forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produces of different category in the state during the year 2016-17 is as mentioned below:

Table- 9.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Sand	Other	Total
2016-17	316.56	11.52	35.84	318.81	418.00	1100.73

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

6. Plan Expenditure:

The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and man days generated on account of implementation of such programmes in the State during the year 2016-17 is given below :-

Table : 9.4.

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programmes <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			Mandays Generated <i>(lakhs)</i>	Area of afforestation <i>(Ha)</i>
	State Budget	CSS/ NEC	Total		
2016-17	5298.75	209.86	5508.61 (P)	11.00	3177.50

Source : Forest Department, Tripura.

7. Protected Area (PA) Network :

Considering the need for in situ conservation and development of bio-diversity resources, a network of 4 Sanctuaries and 2 National Parks has been established in the State. The PAs represent diverse ecosystems and wildlife habitats spread across the State. These are prioritized for protection and Conservation of bio-diversity resource, both floral and faunal. PA-wise positions with targeted species for conservation are tabulated below:-

Table : 9.5.

Name of the sanctuary	Area in sq.km2	Important flora and fauna found
1. Clouded Leopard National Park at Sepahijala	5.08 sq.km.	Fauna: Clouded Leopard, Barking deer, Wild boar,

	(core area of Sepahijala WLS)	Wild cat, Crab eating mongoose, Mongoose, Pocupine, Leopard Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Pig tailed macaque, Spectacle Langur, Capped Langur, Common Palm Civet, Himalayan Palm Civet, Indian Large Civet, Indian Small Civet, Oriental pied hornbill etc.
		Flora: Moist deciduous to semi ever green types, of forests with intermittent bamboo brakes.
2. Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary	18.533 sq.km.	Fauna: Clouded Leopard, Barking deer, Wild boar, Wild cat, Crab eating mongoose, Mongoose, Pocupine, Leopard Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Pig tailed macaque, Spectacle Langur, Capped Langur, Common Palm Civet, Himalayan Palm Civet, Indian Large Civet, Indian Small Civet, Oriental pied hornbill etc.
		Flora: Moist deciduous to semit ever green types of forests with intermittent bamboo brakes.
3. Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.54 sq.km.	Fauna: Capped langur, Spectacle langur, Pangolin, Hoolok Gibbon, Indian elephant, Leopard cat, Slow Lorries, Rhesus macaque, Wild dog, Barking deer, Wild boar, Indian porcupine, Indian Civet etc.
		Flora: Moist deciduous to semit ever green types of forests with intermittent bamboo brakes.
4. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	194.708 sq.km.	Trees: Moist deciduous to semit ever green types of forests with intermittent bamboo brakes.
5. Bison National Park, Trishna	31.63 sq.km. (core area)	Flora: Moist deciduous to semit ever green types of forests with intermittent bamboo brakes.
6. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	85.85 ha.	Fauna: Slow loris, Phayres langur, Leopard cat, Rhesus macaque, Small Indian mangoes, Common mangoes, Common otter Barking deer, Indian porcupine, Three striped squirrel, Falvous fruit fox, Shortnosed fruit bat etc.

Total: 640.349
sq.km.

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Notification under Section 26(A) of WL (P) Act, 1972 is yet to be issued for 3 Sanctuaries (Sl. No. 2, 3 & 4) 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. The PAs are prone to real and potential conflicts with surrounding population, unauthorized collection of timber, fuel wood, NTFP beyond sustainable limits have been identified and efforts are on to have a harmonious balance. The above list however is only indicative as no authentic study has been undertaken so far.

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 2016-17. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more challenging.

Table : 9.6.

Year	Nature of Cases			Adjudicated Departmentally	Court Cases	Timber size(cum)
	Illegal felling	Others	Total			
2016-17	207	329	536	477	10	800.661

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

9. Miscellaneous:

- i) Eco-tourism programmes are under active consideration of the State Government. Efforts are being made to attract tourists to scenic places of the state having ecological importance. Tourism infrastructure is being created under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
- ii) Research activities have been geared up towards better socio-economic contribution of bio-diversity; implication of climate change; activities that adversely affect economy due to deforestation, fertilizers, pesticides; use and inventory of medicinal important plants; rural energy, marketing etc. A State Medicinal Plant Board was constituted by the State Government with DFO, Research as its Chief Executive Officer.
- iii) Special focus is being given to value addition to non-timber forest produce and promotion of the bamboos for giving more economic return to rural people.

- iv) A new project proposal for funding under the ODA of Japanese Bank of International Cooperation namely Development of River Catchment in Tripura for climate Change Adoption, Conservation of Biodiversity and sustained livelihood by Harnessing the Landscape for an amount of about Rs. 800 crore in under process. This project shall be implemented in the entire State by the Forest Department

10. Indo-German Development Bi-lateral Cooperation Project:

“Participatory Natural Resource Management in Tripura” project funded by the German Development Cooperation (KfW) was launched during 2008-09. The objectives of the project has been to “Improve natural resource condition supporting enhanced livelihood of forest dependent communities “through” equitable improvement in the general standard of living of all section of population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Minorities and Backward Classes”.

The project implementation spans over a period of six year starting from 2008-09 involving project cost of Euro 20.51 million (around Rs 120.00 crore) and cover a project area of 3,431 sq.km area comprising 65 percent of total forest area in Dhalai and North Tripura District. The target group is 70 villages covering 48,608 households.

11. Implementation of Tripura Forest Environment Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project (TFIPAP) with JICA Assistance:

i) Project Overview

- Project Period: 10 years from 2007-08.
- Project Area: 7 Districts of West Tripura, Sepahijala, Khowai, South Tripura, Gomati, Unakoti and North Tripura (Partly).
- 8 Division Management Unit (DMUs), (Now 7 DMUs) 40 Range Management Unit (RMUs)/Range.
- Target villages/ hamlets=463 (417 JFMCs +30 EDCs+16 Re-grouped Villages).
- Total budget: JPY 9.2 billion (Rs. 365.70 Crore approx, this 90% is grant from Government of India and 10% is loan. JICA Portion is Rs. 306 Crore).

ii) Target and Achievement of the Project.

A. Formation of JFM Committees:

Table : 9.7.

Project target (Nos)	Formed (Nos.)	Micro Planning Completed	GPS Survey of JFMC	Total Households Targeted	Forest area managed	Socio-Economic Baseline

	(Nos.)	boundary completed	till date (Nos.)	by JFMCs (Ha)	Survey completed
456/463 (Revised)	463(JFMC)-417. EDC-30 & RGV-16)	463	463	35,593	79,538
					Survey completed incl. 61 control villages.

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

B. Afforestation Activities, AR and ANR:

Table : 9.8.

Activity	Project target(Ha)	Cumulative Achievement (Ha)	Remarks
Artificial renegeration and Aided renegeration	5300 (AR: 16,200, ANR: 6,800)	53668.2 (Bamboo plantions: 23,039.37 HA and Miscellaneous plantation: 30628.23 (Ha)	Total targets achieved.

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

C. Agroforestry:

Table : 9.9.

Activity	Project target (Ha)	Cumulative Achievement(Ha)	Remarks
Agro-forestry plantations	8,297	8753.64	Total targets achievements.

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

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

Table : 9.10.

Activity	Year	Target (Ha)	Achievement (Ha)
Enrichment of Plantation through NTFP Species via. Broom Grass, Gandhaki, Large Cardamom, Black Pepper etc.	2015-16	500	507.49
	2016-17	500	632.5

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

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

Table : 9.11.

Activity	Achievement (Nos. of DCPNs)	Seedlings raised (Nos. in Lakh)	Target for 2015-16 in lakhs)	Remarks
Seedlings raised in DCPNs	134 in 2012-13 236 in 2013-14 43 in 2014-15	12.60 (in 2012-13) 17.05 (in 2013-14) 5.39 (in 2014-15)	5.00	SHGs are earning handsome

incomes.

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

F. PMU Infrastructure Development:

Table : 9.12.

Project target (Nos. of buildings)	Achievement (Nos.)	Remarks
65	65	Infrastructure includes office buildings of PMU DMU, RMUs and staff quarters in the field.

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

G. Employment generation:

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

H. Vocational Training Centres/Multy-Utility Centres:

Table : 9.13.

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

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

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

Table : 9.14.

Project target (Nos.)	Check Dam	Cumulative	Water	Annual
2419 (of which 1745 are small structures less than 0.5 ha; 454 are of < 1 ha; 220 are large structure > 1 ha.)	74 (M I structures 3, M II structures 3, M III structures 68)	2513 (M I structures 1350, M II structures 1072, M III structures 101)	1452.03 Ha	2802 MT

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

J. Regrouped Villages (RGV):

Table : 9.15.

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

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

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

Table : 9.16.

Project Target (No. of participants)	Achievements up to 2015-16 (No. of participants)	Target for 2016-17 (No. of participants)	Achievements during 2016-17 (No. of participants)	Cumulative Achievements upto March, 2017 (No. of participants)
90,147	85,969	12,000	13,504	99,473

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

L. SHG and income generation activities:

Table : 9.17.

Project Target	SHG formed till Dec.'13	SHG taken loan	No. of activities running in the field	Amount of loan taken (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans recovered (Rs. in lakhs)	Activities initiated
1,400	1545 (1500 SHGs registered 1st Gradation completed for 1451-SHG and 2nd Gradation completed	1254 first loans, 403 second loans 59 third loans & 7 fourth loans.	3051	574.52 from JICA project & 172.04 from others.	224.97 by 904 SHG	Fishery, Piggery, Poultry, Duckery, Mushroom, Honey Broom Grass, Agarbatti Stick & folling, Ghandhaki, Bara Elaichi etc.

for 446 SHGs)

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

M. Bamboo Agarbati Stick and Rolling:

Table : 9.18.

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

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

N. Broom Grass:

Table : 9.19.

Activity	Status up to 2014-15	Achievements during 2015-16	Achievements during 2016-17
Collection and sale of Broom	2114 MT of Broom Grass worth of Rs.10.09	771 MT of Broom Grass collected. Worth of Rs.402	459 MT

Grass.	Crore was collected by JFMC families from 2011 to 2015.	Crore was collected by JFMC families 200 MT of of Broom Grass of value added.
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Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

O Other activities of the Project:

- GIS based project Area Mapping Completed.
- Bamboo resource mapping of Tripura completed using Remote Sensing and GIS.
- JFMC area mapping of 463 JFMCs using high resolution Cartosat-I satellite images was completed.
- Digitization of Forest boundaries, Mouza, Beat, Range and Division boundaries completed.
- Digitization of Road, railway and rivers completed.
- Preparation of GIS Database on project activities like SWCs, VTCs completed. Digitization of plantations under progress.
- Web enables Management Information System software was developed and being used in the project.
- Website of the project was hosted and updated regularly at address www.tripurajica.com
- For monitoring of 1529 SHGs technology based monitoring system called 'IGA Monitoring Cell' was set up at the PMU.
- Project is conducting people's health camps, livestock health camps in remote areas.
- Regularly participating in district and state-level fairs for promoting SHGs.
- Developing 500 skilled artisans in bamboo-based crafts such as lathe turning products, bamboo basketry, bamboo ornaments, bamboo furniture and bamboo mats.
- Developed artisans in handloom and fabric designing involving the women SHGs.
- Organized 6-week computer, English speaking and soft skill training for members, sons and daughter of the JFMC members.
- 7 Community Common Facility centers (CCFC) and 49 Mini CCFC were constructed for value addition, training storage and sale of Bamboos and other NTFPs.

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

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malaysia. Tripura is the second largest

producer of Natural Rubber in the country. Incidentally TFDPC is the single largest owner of rubber estate in the country. TFDPC is the 2nd public sector company in the country and only one in the North East region to get FSC certificate. In Tripura rubber plants (*Hevea brasiliensis*) were initially introduced for soil and moisture conservation by Forest Department in 1963. Rubber is a tropical crop and grows well in Tripura. The species has proved excellent for permanent settlement of Tribal Jhumias. Till date Corporation owns 7087.74 ha rubber plantations and besides created 2120.22 ha plantation for SC/ST families, and created 233.70 ha Bamboo Plantation. Total area of plantation done by TFDPC Ltd. is 9441.66 ha. The production for 2015-16 was 2861 MT Rubber.

The study conducted by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, as a part of exploratory study for the World Bank Assistance revealed that approximately 1.00 lakh ha (85094 ha) of land in the State is suitable for rubber cultivation. This offers tremendous scope for expansion of cultivation of this crop. Apex Bodies of Industries and Commerce like CII etc. have also realized the importance the potential of rubber cultivation in the State.

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

A. Other notable achievements of the Corporation are:

- i) Rubber production for the year 2016-17 is 3276 MT.
- ii) A profit making PSU with Turnover for the year 2016-17 is Rs. 61.73 crore approximately.
- iii) 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.
- iv) 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 1200 MT.
- v) Industrial Estate at Anandanagar under the management of the Corporation is producing high quality Solid Rubber Wood Board, Treated timber and high quality furniture from rubber wood since 1999 with annual capacity of 2,24,000 cubic feet of Rubber Wood.
- vi) An export oriented door making unit with funding under Export Development Fund-NER, Department of Commerce, Govt. of India, has been established and now under

operation with the production capacity of 40 doors/per day started by the end of 2013.

- vii) Industrial Estate at Anandanagar Provides direct employment to 109 people and also creates 7.73 lakh man days annually, besides self employment to another 200 people and creates enormous number of indirect employment.
- viii) *Upcoming activities:* (a) Two more units of Timber Treatment Plant (TTP) is proposed to set up one in Ratacherra under Northern Division, and another one in Sachirambari under South-I Division. (b) One more unit of TTP is proposed at Bodhung Nagar Industrial Estate for furniture making in which apart from rubber, other timber species also will be used.

B. Achievement made during 2016-17

a. Status of Plantation

Table : 9.20.

Sl. No.	Species	Total plantation available (in Ha.)	Achievement 2015-16 (in Ha.)	Target for 2016-17 (in Ha.)
1	Rubber	11749	227.40 ha	281.85 (replanting)
2	Bamboo	243.19	34.50 ha	38.0

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

b. Status of nursery

Table : 9.21.

Sl. No.	Type of Nursery	Target during 2016-17	Achievement during 2016-17
1	Seedling Nursery (Bed)	2080	2857
2	Ploybag Nursery (Nos.)(Rs.in lakh)	2.725	2.568

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

c. Status of rubber production

Table : 9.22.

Source of plantation	No. of Tapping Block	Target during 2016-17 (in Mt.)	Production 2016-17 (in Mt.)
Corporation Plantation	3026	2806	2468
Resettlement Plantation	819	785	808
Total	3845	3591	3276

NB: There is increase of - 420 Mt. production over last year.

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

d. Production of Centrifuging Factory and Crepe Mill, Takmacherra

Table : 9.23.

Name of factory	Product	Annual target (in Mt.)	Achievement during 2016-17 (in Mt.)
Latex Centrifuging factory	Cenex	450	592.23
Crepe mill	Crepe rubber	150	129.41
ISNR Factory	ISNR	1000	427.32

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

e. Production in TFDPC IE, Anandanagar

Table : 9.24.

Sl. No.	Unit	Product	Yearly Production target	Production during 2016-17
1	Tripura Rubber Wood Factory (TRWF)	Board	7200	2682
		Timber	3000	1530
2	TTP	Timber	1200	1200
3	Furniture units	Furniture	14000	14555
4	Door factory	Door	200	291

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

f. Status of revenue and expenditure

Table : 9.25

Financial Year	Revenue earned	Expenditure	Net Profit
2016-17	49.29	61.43	(-) 12.14

(Rs. in crores)

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

g. Regular Employment provided and expenditure

Table : 9.26.

Type of Worker	No. of Worker
Leave Card Holder	1147
Factory Worker Takmacherra	45
Factory Worker-IE	104
Total	1296

(Rs. in crore)

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

h. Mandays generation

A total of 7.62 lakh mandays was generated during 2016-17.

Rubber Plantation:

The history of rubber in Tripura dates back to 1963 when the State Forest Department, with the technical support of the Rubber Board, introduced rubber as a measure for soil conservation. In 1976 Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation (TFDPC) has been set up which brought a big leap in expansion of rubber mostly in denuded forest land. Laying special emphasis for the rehabilitation of the "Jhumia" tribal, Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation (TRPC) was established in 1983.



The Rubber Board started its activities in the state by opening a one man office at Agartala in 1967 for undertaking development and extension activities. This office was upgraded to the status of Regional Office in 1979. A regional research station aiming at location specific R&D was also established in the same year in an area of 85 ha at Taranagar.

Subsequently, Nucleus Rubber Estate and Training Centre (NRETC), under a Joint Rubber Production Commissioner, was established in 1984 within the scheme of "Accelerated Development of Rubber in the North East". In 1986, a nursery cum demonstration plot was established at Tulakona in an area of 14.32 ha, with the objective of generating quality planting material and for demonstration of scientific cultivation.

Later, a Zonal office was set up at Agartala for monitoring and coordinating all activities of Rubber Board in Tripura state. At present there are Six Regional Offices under the zone, located at Agartala, Udaipur, Dharmanagar, Ambassa, Bishramganj & Santirbazar. Under the regional offices, ten Field Stations at various strategic locations were also established to cater the need of the rubber growers.

Until late 70s, despite of all efforts, the level of acceptance of rubber was poor mainly because of grower's skepticism. It was, at this juncture, NRETC had intervened and educated the stakeholders in rubber culture. Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) and State's Tribal Welfare Department have also lent a hand in spreading of rubber cultivation.

The Rubber Board has taken up spectacular achievements in extension development schemes, took the rubber concept out of estate sector and went on domesticating the crop for the rural mass. Today the vast majority of the rubber plantations in Tripura pertain to very small to marginal growers. By now, Tripura has emerged as the second largest rubber growing state of the country, next to Kerala.

The Rubber Block Plantation Scheme has made dramatic changes in the socio-economic development of the rural sector. The scheme had been visualizing a 5- pronged strategy.

- * To rehabilitate the Jhumia families who had been destroying the forest wealth on massive scale by adopting a cultural practice called Jhuming.
- * Afforestation of denuded areas with a long term economic crop.
- * Livelihood development of rural tribal communities with a crop of sustainable income.
- * Provide employment to rural youth in general & to the tribal community in particular.
- * Organising and empowering the rural farmers under the banner of Rubber Producers Society and thereby developing vibrant marketing channel.

The National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning has estimated that approximately one lakh hectare is available for rubber cultivation in the State. Rubber Board has already chalked out various development schemes so as to bring the entire area under rubber cultivation. The other agencies involved in the promotion of Rubber Plantation industry in the state are TFDPC, TRPC, TTAADC, and State Government Departments like Tribal Welfare Dept.

Extent of Achievement:

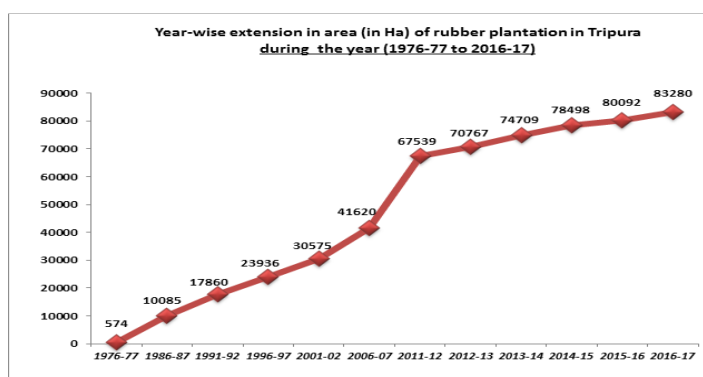
The following table shows the year wise extension in area of rubber plantation in Tripura till during 1976-77 to 2015-16.

Table : 9.27.

Year of Planting	Area (in Ha)
1976-77	574
1981-82	3,590
1986-87	10,085

1991-92	17,860
1996-97	23,936
2001-02	30,575
2006-07	41,620
2011-12	67,539
2012-13	70,767
2013-14	74,709
2014-15	78,498
2015-16	80,092
2016-17	83,280

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.



The following table shows the district wise area and production in the State during 2016-17.

Table : 9.28. : District wise area and Production during -2016-17

Sl. No.	District	Total area (in Ha.)	Mature area (in Ha.)	Immature area (in Ha.)	Production (MT)
1	West Tripura	16394	9243	7149	11091
2	Sepahijala	17758	10013	7745	12015
3	Gomati	11042	6737	4305	8085
4	South Tripura	15249	9304	5945	11165
5	Dhalai	5520	2616	2904	3139
6	Khowai	4000	1896	2104	2275
7	Unakoti	3728	2009	1719	2411
8	North Tripura	9589	5166	4423	6199
	Total	83280	46986	36294	56380

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

Activities and social commitments of Rubber Board in Tripura:

Extension and Development:

The Rubber Board is promoting rubber cultivation in Tripura by extending technical as well as financial assistance to the small and marginal farmers. Under north-eastern package; Rubber Board offers multifaceted assistances to its farmers. Many of these schemes are very unique, suiting to the location specific obligations. Major extension activities of Rubber Board are

1. Expansion and renovation of rubber plantations through promotion of new planting in NE region adopting region specific technology and creating awareness for replanting of old and senile plantations with high yielding clones.
2. Extending free technical expertise through advisory visits, demonstrations, trainings, plantation development, productivity enhancement and quality up-gradation.
3. Quality planting material generation in Boards own nurseries and certification of planting material in private Nurseries for ensuring quality.
4. Distribution of critical inputs at concessional price for enhancing productivity.
5. Conducting skill development and skill improvement trainings in rubber plantation related activities such as tapping, processing, Plantation Management, Nursery management, budding, etc.
6. Bringing in convergence with schemes of other agencies, such as MGNREGS, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), PMKVY, etc., for plantation development, group empowerment, skill Development Training etc.
7. Conducting exposure visits, 'Sasthra-darsan', seminars and exhibitions as promotional activities.

Human Resource Development

Rubber Board has been playing a pivotal role in familiarizing very alien rubber culture with the resource and intellect poor growers through its training modules. A Regional Rubber Training Centre was instituted in 2000 at Agartala, for enlightening the stakeholders of rubber, where training programmes on Estate Management, Crop Harvesting, Apiculture, etc have been offered to the growers.

In addition, on farm practical training programmes on tapping and processing and regular village level meetings and promotional campaigns

also contributed for the improvement of proficiency and adoption of innovative technology by the growers.

Community Development

Another endeavour of Rubber Board which gathered acclamation from all over the state is the empowerment of rubber producers through group formation under the umbrella of Rubber Producers' Societies (RPSs). Now the total number of registered Rubber Producers' Societies is 186.

As most of the growers are small and marginal producers, it is necessary to make them self-reliant in managing their plantations starting from planting and maintenance to harvesting, processing and marketing. RPSs can also ensure better prices for their crop through collective bargain. These societies have developed a vibrant rubber market in Tripura by monitoring the market trends and updating the market intelligence. The services rendered by the Rubber Board could also be transmitted to the individual growers through these RPSs. The RPSs can also mediate between Rubber Board and growers as technology transfer centers.

At present, all the RPSs in Tripura are rendering commendable service to the rubber growing community of the state.

Processing and Quality up-gradation

Processing of rubber in to marketable form of rubber is very complex requiring infusion of much capital, which is often unaffordable to small growers. Moreover it is difficult to maintain Quality of the produce during domestic processing.

In order to overcome these problems Rubber Board promoted community processing centres by RPS's. At present there are 95 community processing centres (50 group and 45 block) in the state which were set up with financial assistance from Rubber Board.

Generation of Quality Planting Material

Rubber Board is maintaining its own Nurseries to produce and distribute Quality Planting Materials and genuine budwood materials. The regional Nursery under NRETC Agartala at Tulakona distributed around 49413 nos. Budded stumps during 2016-17.

Market support

In fact, compared to any other commodity in the state, Rubber is the only crop which enjoys a farm gate price above 95%. This is attributed to the network of dealers distributed through out the state coupled with the bargaining power of the RPSs and market intervention of Rubber Board

through its companies like M/S Manimalayar Rubbers (P) Ltd and Tripura Latex Pvt Ltd.

M/S Manimalayar Rubbers (P) Ltd, a company registered under companies act with Head office at Kottayam in Kerala, which is a joint venture of Rubber Board and Rubber Producers Societies. The company has been incorporated with the sole objective of strengthening of the RPS sector by acting as an apex body of RPS's and assisting them in marketing of their crop ensuring better price. The company is also involved in the distribution of almost all estate inputs required by growers at reasonable price. The total rubber traded by this company during 2016-17 is 5108 MT.

With the objective of further strengthening of this sector, a new company namely *M/S Tripura Latex (P) Ltd* has been established exclusively with 17 Rubber Producers Society of Tripura and two Rubber Boards companies with registered office at Agartala since 2008. Now the company is actively involved in generating quality planting material and marketing of field latex. During 2016-17, the company produced & distributed 43,268 nos budded stumps & 3,12,722 nos of polybag plants. They also have traded latex equivalent to 1402 Metric Ton dry rubber during 2016-17.

Rubber Research

In order to evolve location specific rubber clones suitable for Tripura and to develop appropriate agro-management practices, scientific research is highly essential. With these objectives, Rubber Board has established a Regional Research Station (RRS) at Agartala for investigations on various aspects of rubber cultivation specific for this region. Research on crop improvement and field trials for the development of clones suitable for Tripura, other income sources like intercropping in Rubber Plantation to tide over the uneconomic period of rubber cultivation etc are also being undertaken by the research station.

Licensing

The NRETC is equipped with a licensing Department with the posting of Excise Duty Inspector started functioning with effect from 1st May 2015, to cater the needs of Dealers , processors and Manufacturers. Earlier the function of this department was operated from Rubber Board Sub Office, Kolkata. At present there are about 650 registered rubber dealers who are actively doing rubber businesses. There are also 5 nos. of ISNR processing units , 3 nos of CENEX processing units and 2 nos. of rubber goods manufacturing units in the State. As rubber production in the state is going up the prospective applicants for dealership and processing & manufacturing licenses are also rapidly increasing.

Marketing

Considering the long pending demand from various stakeholders in Rubber sector in the north eastern region, Rubber Board has started an office of Marketing Division with the posting of Asst. Marketing Officer in this region. The main objective of opening of an office related to Marketing which is now attached to the NRETC, is for collection and dissemination of the price of different grades of Natural Rubber in the north east. It is a new attempt in this region since so far rubber prices have been collected and disseminated based on the Kottayam and Kochi markets which are the two terminal markets for rubber in India. Now, from January 2017 onwards, Agartala market price of RSS-4 and RSS-5 grade rubber has also started published mainly in the local newspapers along with Kottayam/Cochi terminal market price for the benefit of stakeholders in the rubber sector.

Rehabilitation Programme for tribals

Apart from its commercial value, rubber has been playing a vital role in the rehabilitation projects for shifting cultivators (Jhumias) for their social and economic uplift and for the forestation of denuded forest lands.

Keeping this in mind, Rubber Board has been implementing Block Plantation Scheme since 1992. The plantations are raised in compact land possessed by tribals under the direct technical supervision of the Board with financial support from the state government and Rubber Board. During the immaturity period the beneficiaries earn wages for the work rendered by them in their own plantations. On attaining tappability, the beneficiaries are empowered to undertake harvesting, processing and marketing of the produce by forming Rubber Producers' Societies.

This scheme has so far adopted 3546 jhumia families by raising 3800.56 ha rubber plantation in 59 villages and ensured permanent settlement for the nomadic community. The social change and economic uplift brought about by this scheme has helped in wiping out social evils to some extent. The extent of plantations raised from 1992 to 2017 is as follows:

Table : 9.29.

Phase	Phase Year	Area Planted (Ha.)
I	1992-96	1500.00
II	1997-2001	1000.00
III	2002-2006	751.23

IV	2007-2012	473.64
	2013 onwards	75.69
	Total	3880.56

Liaison work

NRETC also facilitate liaison between the Rubber Board and various stakeholders of rubber plantation industry. The Jt. Rubber Production Commissioner, Agartala represents Rubber Board in the Development committees and Director Board of state Government agencies like TFDPC, TRPC, Rubber Park, etc.

Rubber Industries in Tripura

As Rubber is a vital raw material for more than 50000 products, there is ample scope for Rubber based industries in the state, which can generate much needed employment opportunities.

Rubber Park

India's second Rubber Park has been set up in Tripura at Bodhjungle, which is jointly promoted by Tripura Industrial Development Corporation and Rubber Board. The Rs.230 million Rubber Park will provide state of the art plug and play infrastructure facilities with centralized quality control and product development Laboratory, Latex and carbon black master batch etc. The park is expected to house 20 medium and small scale industries.

Concluding remarks:

The State is endowed with rich flora and fauna and therefore, growing of medical plants and herbs as well as other forest based industries including traditionally rich handloom and handicrafts industries have an immense potential to develop. Besides, there is ample scope for development of eco-tourism in the State.

The soil erosion beyond the permissible limit especially in the river catchments, draining out of the rain water as run-off water with out recharging the ground water table causes frequent floods as well as of water during the dry month, which need to be tackled in a phased manner for better environmental conservation.

10) CO-OPERATION

The main object of the Department of Cooperation is to facilitate all round development of Cooperatives with special emphasis on the backward classes including tribal's by the creation of self-employment opportunities especially in the rural areas and to provide additional source of income for farmers and rural artisans. The movement



acquired a comprehensive character with the enactment of Tripura Cooperative Societies Act, 1974 and the Tripura Cooperative Societies Rules 1976. Most recently 2nd amendment to TCS Act and TCS Rule 1976 has been done in the year 2009 and 2012 respectively. Besides, amendment of bye-Laws of the credit societies has been done for giving more autonomy to the Management of Cooperatives based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-I for revival package of STCCS, i.e. LAMPS/PACS/FSS.

" The Tripura Cooperative Societies (Third Amendment) Act, 2015 " :

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 1,795 Co-operative Societies out of which 142 are women cooperative societies in 2016-17.***
- ◆ ***Total membership was 8.34 lakhs in 2016-17.***
- ◆ ***Working capital was Rs.997.85 crores during 2016-17.***

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".

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

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

The status of the co-operative societies in the State is depicted in the following table for the year 2015-16& 2016-17.

Table : 10.1.

Sl. No.	Items	Units	2015-16	2016-17
i)	Societies	Numbers	1796	1795
ii)	Membership	Lakh	8.33	8.34
iii)	Share Capital	Rs. Crore	125.15	0.78
iv)	Working Capital	Rs. Crore	947.67	997.85
v)	No. of Societies per lakh of population	Numbers	47.26	47.27

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,696 in 2010-11 which increased to 1,720 in 2011-12, 1,732 in 2012-13 and further to 1,748 in 2013-14, 1,778 in 2014-15 and 1,796 in 2015-16 from which registration of 10 Nos. Societies has been cancelled and also 9 Nos. Societies has been newly registered i.e. Total No. for 2016-17 is stand 1,795 Nos. and total membership of these Cooperative Societies to 8.34 lakh in 2016-17.

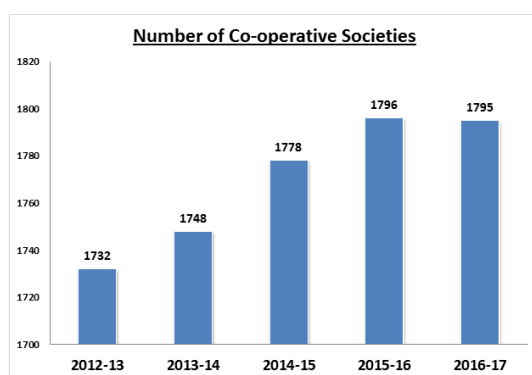
The total share capital of these societies stood Rs.0.78 Crore in 2016-17. The amount of working capital of these Societies in the State stood at Rs.997.85 Crore during the year 2016-17.

The different types of Cooperative Societies in the State during the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are presented in the following table:

Table : 10.2.

Sl. No.	Types of Co-operative Societies	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
i)	Agriculture	414	427	432	434
ii)	Non Agriculture	19	19	19	19
iii)	Marketing	14	14	14	14
iv)	Milk Supply	113	113	116	114
v)	Apex Society	11	11	11	11
vi)	Weavers	203	203	207	208
vii)	Consumers	219	230	231	229
viii)	Housing	3	3	4	4
ix)	Farming	2	2	2	3
x)	Non Agricultural Non Credit	260	260	261	262
xi)	Fishery	150	151	152	155
xii)	Industries	305	310	312	312
xiii)	Others	35	35	35	30
	TOTAL	1748	1778	1796	1795

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.



Co-operative Societies in districts:

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

The following table shows the detail co-operative societies at the districts in 2016-17.

Table : 10.3.

Sl. No.	Types of Coop.- Societies	West	Shipa-hijala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unokati	North	Total
1.	Apex Societies	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
2.	Agri Credit Societies									
	a. LAMPS	6	6	6	11	9	9	4	5	56
	b. PACS	28	41	22	19	32	21	27	21	211
	c. FSS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	d. Service	12	14	7	8	4	10	3	6	64
	e. Multipurpose	23	4	1	4	2	13	13	11	71
	f. Small farming	6	4	4	3	8	1	2	4	32
3.	Other industries									
	a. Tailoring	12	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	21
	b. Multipurpose industry	19	6	5	3	2	9	1	1	46
	c. Rubber	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	6
	d. Brick kiln	5	2	5	2	4	5	4	4	31
	e. Cinema	0	2	1	1	0	6	0	0	10
	f. Tea plantation	7	1	3	0	6	8	7	0	32
	g. Carpentry	8	3	6	2	1	2	2	2	26
	h. Bamboo & cane	18	8	3	7	6	8	3	3	56
	i. Pottery	4	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	15
	j. Cobblers	4	3	1	2	0	1	2	1	14
	k. Paddy husking	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	7
	l. Other Misc.	20	0	4	6	3	5	3	7	48
4.	Non agri-non credit									
	a. Transport	46	9	32	6	3	3	0	3	102
	b. Labour	19	3	4	9	5	3	11	5	59
	c. Forest labour	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
	d. Rickshwa pullar	10	5	3	6	2	5	5	2	38
	e. Press Coop	13	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	16
	f. Agri-engineering	3	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	10
	g. Supplier Coop	12	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	15

h. Other social	10	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	15
5. Weavers									
a. Handloom	70	36	14	18	16	18	17	11	200
b. Khadi	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
6. Non-agri credit									
a. Urban bank	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
b. Employees/others	14	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	18
7. Housing Coop	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
8. Pry. marketing	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	14
9. Fishery Coop.	38	23	11	25	21	14	14	9	155
10 Milk supply	33	21	18	6	2	1	17	18	116
11 Piggery Coop	5	1	2	2	5	4	1	1	21
12 Poultry Coop	4	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	12
13 Farming Coop	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
14 Processing Coop	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
15 Consumer Coop	119	11	19	15	6	27	22	13	230
Total Co-op societies	596	223	185	167	142	191	169	132	1795

Source: - Co-operation Department, Tripura.

Others Co-operatives:

Co-operative Societies falling under the category of other Cooperatives are Labour, Press, Housing Cobbler, Rickshaw puller etc. who are being financially supported by the department for economic amelioration of the members. During the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs was provided as share capital to other cooperative Societies.

Women Co-operative Societies:

There were 142 No. of Women Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31.3.2017. Out of this, 58- Societies were in West Tripura District, 8- Societies were in Khowai District, 15- Societies in Shipahijala District, 17- Societies in Gomati District, 7- Societies were in South Tripura District, 9- Societies were in North Tripura District, 12- Societies in Unokoti District, and remaining 16- Societies were in Dhalai District.

The total share capital and working capital of these 142 Nos. Women Co-operative Societies in 2015-16 were Rs.43.05 lakhs and Rs.161.87 lakhs, respectively, and Rs.33.15 lakhs and 161.87 lakhs in the year 2016-17.

New Initiatives:

i) Implementation of integrated cooperative 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 in undivided South Tripura District.

Keeping in view the successful implantation of ICD Project in undivided South Tripura District. The State Govt. has given its consent for implantation of another 03 (three) ICD Projects in Dhalai, North and Unakoti Districts of Tripura. Accordingly, 03 (three) fresh ICD Projects for an amount of Rs.26.61 Crores were approved by NCDC, New Delhi with a Project span 04 years. The aforesaid Project has already been started. Project implantation Team (PIT) and State & District level Monitoring Committee are constituted. TSCB Ltd. Is responsible for overall implantation of the Projects. During the Financial year 2016-17 an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been incurred for the stated Project purpose and the aforesaid amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs has already been reimbursed by NCDC, New Delhi.

Consumer Sector:

At present Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has been dealing in consumers goods, distribution of LPG cylinders, essential commodities (both PDS & Non-PDS), K oil, Stationery articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. In addition, the TSCCF Ltd. is also engaged in the supply of dietary items to the Hospital and Jails etc. Supply of office stationery and other office equipment are also being made available on requisition by different Government depts. The state Govt. has been extending financial support as Share Capital for strengthening the TSCCF. As such The State Government has provided Rs.167.00 lakhs towards Share Capital for strengthening the TSCCF during the year 2016-17.

Details of performance of the TSCCF LTD Agartala, as on 31st March, 2017.

Table- 10.4.

01	Membership	1023 Nos.
	A class - 130 Nos.	
	C class - 892 Nos.	
	Government - 1 No.	
02	Share Capital Total	Rs.26,84,77,748.00
	Govt. -	Rs. 26,84,09,518.00
	Individual -	Rs. 19,360.00
	Others -	Rs. 48,870.00

03	Working Capital	Rs.6,13,71,921.00
04	Business Turnover	Rs.9,96,58,828.00

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Credit Sector:

i) Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd.(TSCBL):

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

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

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

Details of performance of the TSC Bank as on 31st March, 2017.

Table- 10.5.

1.	Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i.	Total	1,74,116	
ii.	Societies	428	
iii.	Individuals	1,73,687	

iv.	Government	1	
2.	Share Capital		
i.	Total		2654.65
ii.	Societies		169.92
iii.	Individuals		1643.20
iv.	Govt.		841.53
3.	Working capital		272826.73
4.	Loan advanced	No. of beneficiaries	
i.	Total	12,128	14480.13
ii.	S.T.	145	728.50
iii.	M.T. & IRDP/SGSY	3375	10689.06
iv.		97	97.00
v.	K.C.C.	8565	2965.57
vi.	L.T.		NIL
5.	Loan Recovered		
i.	Total	19875	17267.77
ii.	S.T. & M.T.	169	569.78
iii.		15521	15072.14
iv.	IRDP /SGSY	1007	95.61
v.	L.T.	189	9.48
vi.	KCC	2989	520.76
6.	Loan outstanding		
i.	Total	168318	120274.64
ii.	S.T.	8509	62629.28
iii.	M.T.	78590	49217.87
iv.	IRDP/SGSY	6076	2552.04
v.	L.T.	2134	299.02
vi.	KCC	73009	5576.43
7.	Loan overdue		3930.82
8.	Profit (+)/Loss(-)		3500.51
i.	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)		(+) 7770.29
ii.	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2015-16		(+) 976.49
9.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i.	Share Capital		841.53
ii.	Grant-in-aid		Nil
iii.	Re- Capitalization Assistance Received		95.48

a. GOI	Nil
b. GOT	Nil
10. Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected
11. Total No. of Employees -	381
of which trained	288
12. Total No. of Branches -	60+4*

extension counter.

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

ii) *Tripura Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (TCARDB):*

Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank was registered on 26th February, 1960. Presently it has 5 (five) branches with head office at Agartala. The Bank is mainly serving the credit needs of small and marginal farmers and for development of Agriculture and allied activities in the state. Besides, the Bank is also financing non-farm sector activities like small transport loans, self-employment trades, and small business based trades in rural areas. It is worthwhile to mention that it is the sole long term Cooperative credit agency functioning in the State. With the increase in demand for loans and advances, the bank is expecting more refinance from NABARD in the days to come. Special debentures floated by TCARDB are subscribed by NABARD, State Government and Government of India under various schemes for the development of rural areas. The performance parameters of TCARDB for the year 2016-17 is given in the table below.

Table- 10.6.

1. Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i. Total	22,584	
ii. Societies	4	
iii. Individuals -	22,579	
iv. Govt.	1	
2. Share Capital		
i. Total		1029.94
ii. Societies		.0004
iii. Individuals -		182.42
iv. Govt.		847.52
3. Working Capital		2446.97
4. Loan advanced		

i.	Total		63.25
ii.	S.T.		-
iii.	M.T.		-
iv.	IRDP/SGSY		-
v.	L.T.	32	63.25
5.	Loan Recovered		
i.	Total		592.49
ii.	S.T.		-
iii.	M.T.		-
iv.	IRDP/SGSY		-
v.	L.T.		592.49
6.	Loan outstanding		
i.	Total		1935.01
ii.	S.T.		-
iii.	M.T.		-
iv.	IRDP/SGSY		-
v.	L.T.	2895	1935.01
7.	Loan overdue		-
8.	Profit (+)/Loss (-)		
i.	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		(-)1665.07
ii.	Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2016-17	-	(-) 627.72
iii.	Audit position	-	2016 - 17
9.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i.	Share Capital	-	55.00
ii.	Grant-in-aid	-	
iii.	Re- Capitalization Assistance Received	-	
	a. GOI		-
	b. GOT		- 200.00
10.	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected	-
11.	Total No. of Employees		29 -
	of which trained	-	- -
12.	Total No. of Branches		5

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

iii) Agartala Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd. (ACUB):

ACUB is governed by an elected Board of Management with 11 Nos. of Board of Directors and the bank has been functioning since 1979. It has now 3 (three) branches. The Bank raises deposits from members and

non-members and also advances loans. The Bank has been disbursing short-term loans for different purpose like - education, medical treatment, house repairing, repayment of old debts and purchase of durable goods etc. In addition, it provides M.T. Loans for the purchase of Scooter/Motor bike and for Medical treatment outside Tripura. The Bank also provides long term (L.T) loan for purchase of houses/flats, Vehicles, Auto Rickshaws, Vans, Jeep, and Buses etc. Also it does other banking services for the interest of urban people. The Management of the bank is taking lot of initiative and interest for improving the recovery of loan and interest accrued thereon from the defaulting members. It is expected that the NPA position of the Bank would be brought down significantly in the near future. Now the Bank is running in accumulated net loss and the position of accumulated profit as on 31.3.2017 is Rs.1.72 lakhs.

Detailed performance of the A.C.U.B Ltd. as on 31/03/2017.

Table- 10.7.

1.	Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i.	Total	7738	146.39
ii.	Societies	0	0
iii.	Individuals -	7737	45.30
iv.	Govt.	1	101.09
2.	Working Capital		4938.67
3.	Loan advanced	No. of beneficiaries	
i.	Total	170	286.36
ii.	S.T.	53	49.54
iii.	M.T.	116	229.82
iv.	L.T (SC/ST)	SC-1	7.00
4.	Loan Recovered		--
i.	Total		556.72
ii.	S.T.		68.63
iii.	M.T.		366.61
iv.	L.T.		121.48
5.	Loan outstanding		
i.	Total	774	1561.02
ii.	S.T.	243	254.86
iii.	M.T.	456	824.91
iv.	L.T.	75	481.25
6.	Loan overdue	301	347.97

7.	Profit (+)/Loss(-)	--
i.	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)	(+) 1.72
ii.	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2016-17	(+) 2.93
8.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.	
i.	Share Capital in 2016-17	10.00
ii.	Grant-in-aid	0
9.	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected
10.	Total No. of Employees -	21
	of which trained	14
11.	Total No. of Branches -	03

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Education, Training and Research:

Tripura State Cooperative Union (TSCU):-

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

TSCU also organizes Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops and observance of cooperative week at District and Sub-divisional levels with necessary financial assistance from Cooperative Societies and the Deptt. of Cooperation. More than 90% of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is met by the Deptt. of Cooperation. During the year 2016-17, Rs.77.00 Lacs has been provided to TSCU as Grant-in-Aid.

Apart from conducting the self designed training courses for cooperative societies, some Special training courses are also organized in collaboration with NCUI, New Delhi, and, faculty support from Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Kalyani, West Bengal. TSCU also organizes Sit & Draw competitions, Quiz competitions, extempore speech, Debate etc. as part of mass awareness programme. In order to support TSCU, recently 120 seated three storied hostel building "Samabayeeek Milan Tirtha" at a cost of Rs.5.89 crore was constructed and work is still in progress. 50% seat will be reserved for women. The Hostel building will be inaugurated in this year.

Details of performance of the TSCU A. D. Nagar, Agartala, as on 31st March, 2017.

Table- 10.8.

(Rs. in lakh)

1	Membership (Nos)	No.
i.	Total	385
ii.	Societies	385
iii.	Individuals -	-

iv.	Govt.	-	
2.	Training Programme		
a.	Leadership Dev. Progrm	09	
b.	Management Dev. Program/Agri	02	
c.	Functional course	07	
d.	Refresher Course	0	
e.	Oriental Course(Farmer Awariness Course)	08	
f.	Diploma in Coop. in Management	-	
	for Govt. staff (Auditor/ Investigator) 4 month	-	
g.	Training for Coop. Deptt. Officer	05	
h.	Women leadership Dev. Course	1	
	Total No. of person trained	32 / 906	
3.	Seminar held		
	State Level	1	
	Sub- Divisional/Block/ Municipal	78	
	TOTAL-	79	
4.	Mass education programme		
a.	No. of Class held	32	
b.	No. of trained staff/members	989	
c.	Other if any	-	
5.	Assistance received		
a.	State Government in 2015-16		
b.	Under Central Sector Scheme		
	Total		
6.	Staff Position		
	Trained staff	4	
	Un-trained staff	15	
	Other if any	2	
	TOTAL-	21	
7.	Audit position		2016-17
8.	Financial Assistance received from State Govt.		
i.	Share Capital		-
ii.	Grant-in-aid		77.00
	Total-		77.00
9.	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected	
10.	Total No. of Branches -	3	

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Marketing Sector:

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

Marketing is also an important thrust area in the Cooperative Movement of Tripura. Tripura Apex Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. as a State level Apex Society is functioning since 1957. There has been a substantial growth of marketing of Agricultural and minor forest produces (MFP). It procures agricultural produce and forest produce under price support operations through different LAMPS/PACS and Primary Marketing Co-op. Societies in the State. On the other hand, it sells fertilizers (IFFCO area) through LAMPS and PACS. Apart from this, it also runs business like - distribution of LPG, sale of agri. Inputs, distribution of Consumer goods etc. It is because of the dominant role of the marketing cooperatives, the farmers are getting remunerative prices of their produce, and middlemen have less scope for depriving the farmers from realising the actual price.

The State Government has provided Rs.50.00 lakhs towards Share Capital for strengthening the TMARKFED during the year 2015-16. Ministry of Tribal Welfare, Govt. of India has been providing funds as grant-in-aid to Tripura MARKFED since 2007-08 for procuring Arjun flowers etc. In addition, Tripura MARKFED also procures Bamboo, Incense stick, Bamboo mat etc. with their own funds.

Details of performance of the TMARKFED LTD. Agartala as on 31st March, 2017.

Table- 10.9.

(Rs. in lakh)

1	Membership	No.	
i.	Total	257	712.63
ii.	Societies	218 Nos. 'A'Class	00.71
iii.	Individuals -	38 Nos. 'B' Class	0.05
iv.	Govt.	1 No. Govt.	711.87
2.	Share Capital		
i.	Total		712.63
ii.	Societies		0.71
iii.	Individuals		0.05
iv.	Govt.		711.87
3.	Working Capital		28.93
4.	Business Turnover		3185.81
i.	Office Stationary		2121.77

ii	LPG Supply		692.37
iii.	Fertilizer		120.81
iv.	Forest Produce		--
v.	Agri. Produce		--
vi.	Other if any(medicine & surgical cloth)		250.86
5.	Borrowings		Nil
i.	Term Loan		Nil
ii.	Cash Credit		Nil
iii.	Other if any		Nil
6.	Cold Storage		Not functioning
i.	Capacity		3000 MT
ii.	Income from Cold Storage		Nil
7.	Expenditure on Salary		138.60
	Other Expenditure		107.00
8.	Profit (+)/Loss (-)		
i.	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		(-) 1053.86
ii.	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2015-16		(+) 4.13
9.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i.	Share Capital in 2016-17		60.00
ii.	Grant-in-aid		486.68
10.	No. of Go down with capacity	20	50,000 MT
11.	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected	Elected
12.	Total No. of Employees -	78 Nos.	78 Nos.
	of which trained	10 Nos.	10 Nos.
13.	Total No. of Branches/ Generic medicine counter	8 Nos.	8 Nos.

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

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

11) PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tripura has set an exemplary record in implementing Panchayati Raj System in India. Tripura attained the Statehood in the year 1972 but the journey towards the Panchayat system started before the attainment of statehood of Tripura. With a view to decentralizing power at village level, in 1994, the seats of 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 were also reserved for women. At present the percentage of reservation of women is up to 50 percent. The first General Election of the 3-tier Panchayats took place in 1994. Since then, elections for three-tier Panchayati Raj were held in 1999, 2004, 2009 and lastly in 2014 .In the last election of 2014, 50% women reservation has been ensured for better participation of women at the grass root level. Tripura made an example of devolution of power involving people in implementation of grass root level works and making rural level planning in place with their suggestions. Due to proper functioning of the three-tier Panchayati Raj comprising Elected Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad the entire socio-Economic condition of the people has changed significantly.



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Panchayat Award

For holding Gram Sabha effectively in order to take decisions conducting social audit, transparency, considering the women leadership and for the overall performance of Panchayati Raj System in the State, the following local bodies have been awarded by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India on the occasions of National Panchayat Raj Day held in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh on 24.04.2017.

- ◆ ***Tripura is one of the leading states to increase the women's participation in PRIs up to 50 percent.***
- ◆ ***The number of Gaon Panchayats has increased to 591 in 2014 & TTAADC village council has been increased to 587 in 2016.***
- ◆ ***An amount of Rs.1201.01 crore was spent on MGNREGA in 2016-17 as per MIS Report.***
- ◆ ***Total 24,190 houses have been sanctioned under rural housing.***

i. Panchayat Sashaktikarn Puraskar:

- a) South Tripura Zilla Parishad
- b) Khowai Panchayat Samiti.
- c) South Charilam Gram Panchayat under Charilam RD Block.
- d) Chantail Gram Panchayat under Chandipur Block.

ii. Rashtriya Gourav Gram Sabha Puraskar:

- a) East Barjala Gram Panchayat under Jirania RD Block.

Construction of Auditorium and one Gent's Hostel under Special Plan Assistance/ Special Development Scheme / RGPSA:

A 700-Seated Auditorium is being constructed in the Panchayat Raj Training Institute(PRTI) at A.D. Nagar, Agartala under Special Plan Assistance/ Special Development Scheme for conducting various training to develop the capacity of Elected Representatives and Panchayat Functionaries with an estimated cost of Rs.10.01 crore, while construction of one Gent's hostel is also going on at PRTI, AD Nagar, Agartala under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) with an estimated cost of Rs.4.50 crore for accommodating the trainees.

Construction of District Panchayat Resource Centre under Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA):

Construction of two more District Panchayat Resource Centre (Training Centre) one at Khowai and another at Belonia have been taken up under Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA) Scheme during 2016-17 for conducting district level training of the Elected Representatives, Functionaries of Panchayats and all line departments for which Rs.2 crore for each Training Institute has already been placed to the Chief Engineer, Rural Development Department.

Panchayat Development Fund (PDF) & 14th Finance Commission grants:

An amount of Rs.65.00 crore under Panchayat Development Fund and Rs.56.76 crore as 14th Finance Commission Basic Grants have been received and transferred to the rural local bodies during this year. By utilising this fund various development activities for providing basic services to the people living in the rural areas have been done namely- improvement of road-5212.86 km, distribution of agri equipments-62765 nos., self employment scheme- 28288 nos., creation of Drinking Water Sources- 15978 nos., extension of Pipe line for house hold drinking water supply-3064.11 km, construction of channel- 1240 nos., extension of overhead LT Power line - 2647.21 km., mandays generation-1927415 nos. upto 31st March, 2017.

In our State, out of 591-Gram Panchayats, 301-Gram Panchayats have got 14th Finance Commission Performance Grant for Rs. 6.58 crores during the year 2016-17 for fulfilment of the criteria as prescribed by the 14th Finance Commission, which is being utilised for providing basic services to rural people.

Rural Development:

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



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

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGREGA):

The financial achievements of MGNREGA in eight districts during 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 11.1.

<i>(Rs in Lakhs)</i>								
Actual OB as on 01.04.16	Central share released	Misce.	State released	Advance release by State against Central Share	Last year advance adjusted	Total fund availability	Total expd. (as per MIS)	Percentage of expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4652.22	103086.65	384.37	11875.17	10000	4000	125998.41	120101.94	95.32

Source: RD Department, Tripura.

District wise physical performance report under MGNREGA during 2016-17 (as per MIS report) is presented in the following Table.

Table- :11.2.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Total No. of HHs issued job card	Total No. of HHs demanded employ- ment	Total No. of HHs provided employ- ment	Total mandays generated	Average mandays	Total No. of HHs completed 100 days	Persondays generated for women	Percentage of women participation
West	90851	90375	89430	7283807	81	14572	3730368	51
Sepahijala	82705	79871	77391	6305867	81	19487	3298851	52
Khowai	63754	62738	61903	4929288	80	8920	2295961	47
Gomati	85355	82189	81168	7039820	87	26887	3616448	51
South	87379	84232	83294	6838927	82	14424	3417351	50
North	64217	62458	61511	4123933	67	9335	1695750	41
Unakoti	50556	48046	46878	3149693	67	4715	1243909	39
Dhalai	77378	76551	75771	6445094	85	18214	3320108	52
Total	602195	586460	577346	46116429	80	116554	22618746	49

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):

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

Initially, NRLM is being implemented in six resources blocks (Ambassa, Dumburnagar, Killa, Matabari, Jolaibari and Satchand Block) for creation of model institutions and social capital (trained and experienced community resource persons) for scaling up the mission in other blocks and districts of the State in a phased manner. The works have been expanded to another 6 (six) new blocks of Dhalai, Gomati and South Tripura District. It has been decided that TRLM shall start implementing in another 12 (twelve) blocks during 2016-17, i.e. additional 4 (four) blocks in each NRLM districts namely, Dhalai, Gomati and South Tripura.

The status of SHGs during 2016-17 presented in the following table

Table : 11.3.

Sl. No.	District	SHG Type			Social Category wise SHGs				Total Members
		New	Revived / Pre NRLM	Sub Total	SC	ST	OBC	Other	
1	Dhalai	525	47	572	65	376	12	119	4168
2	Gomati	608	4	612	122	290	61	139	6019
3	South	659	10	669	114	304	8	243	5775
	Grand total	1792	61	1853	301	970	81	501	15962

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

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

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provided them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. DDU-GKY seeks to fill this gap by imparting specific set of knowledge, skills and attitude needed by the poor to access fulltime jobs in the formal sector. The programme is executed with the help of Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). The preference is on placement linked skill development courses which are no longer duration. PIAs are require to place a minimum of 75% of those who trained within the jobs having regular monthly wages.

Status of DDU - KKY for 2016 - 17

Table : 11.4.

Project Implementing Agencies	Total target	Target for FY 2016-17	Completed On Job Training (OJT) during 2016-17	Participants placed in job during 2016-17
IKYA Human Capital Solution	2660	1389	627	62
M'Cons Media Marketing	784	170	26	0
Apollo Medskill	933	600	394	78
Orion Edutech	3181	1190	455	163
IL&FS Skills Dev. Corp. Ltd.	4750	198	NA	NA
Total	12308	3547	1502	303

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

Status of fund released and expenditure incurred during 2016-17 under NRLM (provisional) is as follows.

Table :11.5.

(Rs.in lakh).

Component	Opening balance	Central share	State share	Other receipts	Total	Expend.	Closing balance
NRLM main	413.06	1576.44	175.16	306.54	2471.20	1649.05	822.15
RSETIs	4.41	84.33	-	-	88.74	28.65	60.09
SARAS	-	26.25	-	-	26.25	22.51	3.74
DDU-GKY (skill devp.)	-	3657.16	481.10	4.74	4143.00	62.59	4080.41
IPPE-II	0.87	2.05	-	-	2.92	2.88	0.04
Total	418.34	5346.23	656.26	311.28	6732.11	1765.68	4966.43

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

North East Rural Livelihood Project:

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

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

The NERLP has four major components namely;

1. *Social Empowerment:* This initiative seeks to empower rural communities by creating sustainable community institutions, improve inclusiveness equity in social, gender and environment.
2. *Economic Empowerment:* Increase livelihood through diversification of income and employment opportunities by supporting SHGs/SHG federation with investment support, supporting Community Development Plan (CDG), supporting POs for business activities based on value chain and youth for skill development training and placement.
3. *Partnership Development:* Development of partnership with various service providers including technical support institutions, public and private sector organizations, financial

institutions etc. with the aim of dovetailing further resources required for the success of the project.

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

The physical achievements under NERLP in five districts in 2016-17 is presented in the following table.

Table : 11.6.

Women SHGs registered with NERLP

Name of Districts	SHG type			Social category			
	New	Pre- NRLM	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others
North Tripura	340	8	348	640	1140	850	850
Unakoti	1095	18	1113	264	270	257	322
Khowai	2087	74	2161	4803	11753	5307	1023
West Tripura	367	0	367	95	130	81	61
Sepahijala	2599	535	3134	669	957	688	820
Grand total	6488	635	7123	6471	14250	7183	3076

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

The financial achievements under NERLP (provisional) in five districts in 2016-17 is presented in the following table.

Table : 11.7.

Project component	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Percentage of fund utilisation
Social empowerment		723.03	
Economic empowerment	7998.86	6877.52	97.07
Partnership development		7.49	
Project co-ordination		156.79	
Total	7998.86	7764.84	97.07

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

Rural Housing:

As per the ratification of the data of Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) approximately 54,008 beneficiaries have been found eligible for rural housing. Besides this, a survey was taken to identify beneficiaries that have been found eligible for housing assistance but, not included in SECC-2011. As per the scheme guidelines, beneficiaries for Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) will be selected based on SECC-2011 data.

23,730 houses have been sanctioned under PMAY-G during 2016-17 & 460 houses have been sanctioned under Tripura State Government House Scheme (TSGHS) during 2016-17.

Physical achievement for 2016-17 under PMAY-G & TSGHS schemes is given below:

Table : 11.8.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
2016-17	PMAY-G	23,730
	TSGHS	460
	Total	24,190

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

The PRIs and ADC local bodies may function efficiently for the poor, who otherwise bear the greatest burden of any institutional failure. Emphasis should be given for timely utilization of funds and creation of rural employment by generating assets including irrigation, land improvement for sustainable rural development and poverty alleviations.

Development of rural sustainable infrastructure like road, electrification, market facilities as well as providing safe drinking water especially through Bharat Nirman, need to be implemented for augmenting economic development in rural and hilly areas.

12) URBANISATION

The objective of Urban Development is to make every settlement a safe, healthy and sustainable place in which every family has adequate shelter, safe drinking water, street lightning, sanitation, drainage and disposal of solid wastes and to provide roads, housing for poor and employment to urban youths.



At the state level, this is primarily the function of Urban Development Department, which has under its administrative control, the Directorate of Urban Development, Town & Country Planning Organization and 20 - Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Considering the rapid pace of urbanisation in Tripura, Agartala Municipal Council has been upgraded to Agartala Municipal Corporation. As on today there are 13 (thirteen) Municipal Councils namely Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Melagarh, Udaipur, Ranirbazar, Santirbazar, Kumarghat and Belonia have been constituted and 6 (six) Nagar Panchayats namely Panisagar, Kamalpur, Jirania, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom.

- **In 2017, about 8,88,010 persons resides in urban areas of the State.**
- **There are one Agartala Municipal Corporation, 13-Municipal Councils and 6-Nagar Panchayats in the State in 2017.**

Details of the urban areas and the total urban population of the State as per Census-2011 and as on 31.03.2017 are given below.

Table : 12.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the Local Body	Area (in sq. km).	Population on Census-2011	Population as on 31.03.2017
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	76.504	4,38,408	522613
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	10.690	40,677	45887
3	Kailashahar Municipapl Council	6.190	24,049	25001
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	3.500	14,409	15189
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	14.772	16,978	16407
6	Khowai Municipal Council	5.819	18,339	21387
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	3.750	20,778	23038
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	2.795	13,117	15830
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	18.050	18,478	18604
10	Bishalgarh Municipiapal Council	9.150	21,075	23532
11	Melagarh Municipal Council	17.930	18,970	19944
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	6.100	33,708	38781
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council	26.940	12,594	15647
14	Belonia Municipal Council	5.740	19,820	21176
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	3.000	10,578	11073
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	10.160	10,868	11212
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	4.000	11,423	11938
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	4.130	11,141	12592
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	8.550	10,634	11525
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.060	7,235	6634
	Total	242.83	7,73,279	888010

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Table- 12.2.

Budget estimates, 2016-17:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2016-17	32741.50	7005.50	39747.00

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Revised estimates during 2017-18:

Table- 12.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2017-18	61264.60	11034.50	72299.10

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Achievements made during 2016-17 under above stated Schemes:

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):

There are two project under PMAY(U) being implemented under supervision of Urban Development Department under the vertical of beneficiary led construction (BLC). The Scheme is being implemented in the ratio of 90:10 (Central Government: state government) financial norms. The selected beneficiaries are entitled to avail central assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh and Rs.16,666/- from state government for construction of houses. Under first DPR, 33,810 beneficiaries have started construction of houses and 4,794 beneficiaries have already completed their houses. The second proposal of Government of Tripura has also been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for construction of 32,876 pucca houses. All the 20 Urban Local Bodies of Tripura are actively implementing the project.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY):

4 (four) Projects for the town of Khowai, Kumarghat, Amarpur and Sabroom are being implemented. There was a provision of 2,027 new dwelling unit and 978 numbers of toilet constructions. Part from that related infrastructure like water supply, drainage, street lighting, solid waste management are also a part of the project. 2,348 dwelling units are nearing completion along with the related infrastructure.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) :

All ULBs are making suitable publicity so that eligible families may avail benefit of Rs.12,000/- for construction of individual household toilet. ULBs also are taking steps for construction of community toilet also. Total approved cost is Rs.98,000/- per seat in which Rs.39200/- per seat in which Rs.39200/- per seat is available as Central Government Share.

All Urban Local Bodies are taking appropriate steps in making cities open defecation free (ODF). Jirania Nagar Panchayat and Santirbazar Municipal Council have already declared ODF by this time.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-N ational Urban Livelihood Mission DAY-NULM :

DAY - NULM started in 7 District Headquarters Urban Local Bodies but now is extended to all 20 Urban Local Bodies. The programme has 5 components namely, Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID), Employment through skill training and placement (EST&P), Self Employment Programme (SEP), Survey for Urban Street Vendor (SUH) and Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH).

Tripura Urban EmPLOYMENT Programme (TUEP):

The ULBs are implementing a State Scheme, namely Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP). The Scheme is fully funded by the State Government, from its own budget. It is modeled on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The vision of this scheme is to provide 75 days wage employment to one adult family member of every BPL and listed BPL families of all the ULBs. Apart from mandays generation, under this scheme, public Assets also created for greater benefits of the citizens. During 2016-17 Financial Year State Govt. had released Rs. 8250.00 Crores and total 33,43,883 mandays were generated under the Scheme. During 2016-17, average 52 days of work have been provided. Apart from manday generation, under this scheme, public Assets also created from greater benefits of the citizens. A status in this scheme, ULB- wise, is given below -

TUEP status during the financial year 2016-17

Table : 12.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Total job card issued	Fund placed during 2016-17	Expen. incurred during 2016-17	Total mandays during 2016-17	Average mandays during 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agartala Municipal Corporation	31335	3960.00	3960.00	1630460	54
2.	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	2024	247.50	247.50	78782	71
3.	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	820	107.25	107.25	43478	53
4.	Kailashahar Municipal Council	1448	189.75	189.75	76966	53
5.	Kumarghat Municipal Council	1089	140.25	140.25	60878	61
6.	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1619	206.25	206.25	83456	54
7.	Ambassa Municipal Council	1657	206.25	206.25	54716	43
8.	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	1331	173.25	173.25	66505	50
9.	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	2305	297.00	297.00	104450	50
10.	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1316	173.25	173.25	35379	51
11.	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	1631	206.25	206.25	93604	60
12.	Mohanpur Municipal Council	3254	412.50	412.50	204508	63
13.	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	2345	305.25	305.25	143324	62
14.	Melaghar Nagar Panchayat	2313	297.00	297.00	143791	62
15.	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1680	214.50	214.50	73688	44
16.	Udaipur Municipal Council	1699	255.75	255.75	98542	58
17.	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1166	156.75	156.75	50125	43
18.	Santirbazar Municipal Council	1962	247.50	247.50	112779	57
19.	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	1036	132.00	132.00	51990	54
20.	Belonia Municipal Council	2458	321.75	321.75	136462	62
	Total	64488	8250.00	8250.00	3343883	52

Status of revenue collection indicating property and water tax of Agartala Municipal Corporation, 13-Municipal Council and 6- Nagar Panchayats during the financial year 2016-17.

Table- 12.5.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Revenue collection during 2016-17 including property tax, water tax & other tax	Collection of Property tax during 2016-17	Collection of water tax during 2016-17
1.	Agartala Municipal Corporation	2823.09977	367.49093	62.48132
2.	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	119.67255	17.65175	23.19677
3.	Kailashahar Municipal Council	80.90616	12.05188	11.98980
4.	Kumarghat Municipal Council	55.30798	0.60189	3.44803
5.	Ambassa Municipal Council	33.26789	3.97707	6.27593
6.	Khowai Municipal Council	39.90446	0.95188	4.81947
7.	Teliamura Municipal Council	28.46251	3.01657	6.29654
8.	Ranibazar Municipal Council	25.47745	4.48449	2.63413
9.	Mohanpur Municipal Council	4.21333	0	0.55180
10.	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	36.76570	8.71880	1.25860
11.	Melaghar Municipal Council	17.71320	0	1.25130
12.	Udaipur Municipal Council	155.77912	23.52295	18.73535
13.	Santirbazar Municipal Council	38.24925	0.29249	2.93732
14.	Belonia Municipal Council	103.14553	18.52997	11.96199
15.	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	5.06573	0.11357	0
16.	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	28.62499	0.96189	1.00378
17.	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	11.07897	0	1.15890
18.	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	49.43365	2.69967	5.06812
19.	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	51.65618	1.05186	6.81160
20.	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	26.13225	1.23675	5.06190
	Total	3733.95667	467.35441	176.94265

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Cities and towns of Tripura are visibly deficient in the quality of services they provide, to the present population. Current service levels are too low relative to the needs of urban households. They are also low relative to what will be required to sustain the economic productivity for cities and town of the State.

The public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads and storm water drains, markets, and street lights

must be accessible to one and all to achieve the goals of inclusive growth. To achieve inclusive growth however, requires shifting the focus of policy from creating physical infrastructure to delivery services. The challenge is to focus on reforming governance for service delivery, without this, additional capital investments in urban infrastructure will not result in improvements in service delivery.

The scarcity of affordable housing drives the poor and some non-poor to slums and most of these settlements lack even basic water and sanitation facilities. Therefore, it is a felt need for providing job opportunities to the urban poor.

13) ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The need for basic infrastructure is intense on account of the historical under development of infrastructure, the setback at the time of partition as well as physical location of the State. The importance of infrastructure for sustainable economic development is well recognized. Inadequate and inefficient infrastructure can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential regardless of the progress on other fronts.



The State is isolated within India, and to overcome this hardship, the State needs modern, reliable, quick and cheap methods of communication and transport facilities with the rest of India, and particularly with trade hubs such as Kolkata and Guwahati. The economic infrastructure includes the roads, railways, air-links, power, telecommunications, banking institutions etc. that is the pre-requisite for development and growth of the economy.

Infrastructure also determines the effect of growth on poverty reduction. It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

Infrastructure covering power, transportation and communication, besides facilitating economic growth, have direct impact on better life. The visible signs of shortfalls in capacity and inefficiencies include increasing power failures, load shedding, congested roads etc., which illustrate the widening-up gap between demand and supply of the infrastructure sector.

- ***There are two gas (installed capacity 105 MW) and one hydal (installed capacity 10 MW) power generation station of the State.***
- ***Revenue collected from power was Rs.492.83 crore in 2016-17 which was Rs.432.59 crore in 2015-16.***
- ***The State has irrigation potential area of 1,15,845 hectares.***
- ***There were 445 Commercial Bank branches in the State in 2016-17.***

From 2008-09, the railway has emerged as an alternative mode of transportation for connecting the North, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts with the capital city of Agartala through a 153Km meter-gauge line. Unlike Assam, Tripura does not have facilities for inland water transport system.

Road transport is not only dependable means of transport but also lifeline of the State through its hostile-hilly terrain. The National Highway (NH-44) is the only link road with rest of the country which passing-through neighbouring states of Meghalaya and Assam. International bus service between Agartala and Dhaka was introduced on 19th September 2003 and now, people of the State enjoys road transport facility to Kolkata via Dhaka, which saves money as well as time for the people.

POWER:

Electricity plays an important role in the economic & social development of a country. The progress in Power Sector in Tripura despite geographical, economic and infrastructural hindrances has been quite encouraging. Performance of all important sectors, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry, as also the performance of social sectors like health, depends largely on the desired availability of quality and quantity power. In the modern scientific world, consumption of electricity is the index of development or standards of living of the citizens.

The State has two sources of generation mainly, hydro and thermal. The State is endowed with natural gas, which enhances potentially for thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for 94% while remaining 6% is generated from Hydel Power (namely Gumti Power Project).

Peak demand of the State during 2016-17 was 284 MW. Own generation from three Generating Stations is 113 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 292 MW at the end of 2017-18. Plan as proposed in 19th Electric Power Survey Report considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization of the State, which would be met from the up-coming projects in the region.

The installed capacity was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 666.168 MU and power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 1981.413 MU respectively during the year 2016-17.

The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of state in 2016-17 was 1189.794 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic consumers was 474.967 MU followed by 118.082 MU for Irrigation / Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 78.662 MU and Industrial 45.096 MU.

The revenue collection was Rs.492.83 Crores in 2016-17 which was Rs.432.59 Crores during 2015-16 resulting a rise of 13.92%.

The demand and supply situation of the power sector in Tripura during 2016-17 can be seen from the following table.

Table- 13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation	2016-17
1.	System Demand	: - 284 MW
2.	Availability	
2.1	From Own Sources	: - 87.92 MW
2.2	From Central Sector	: - 250 MW - 270 MW
3.	Shortfall	: - Nil

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table- 13.2.

Sl. No.	Situation	2016-17
1.	No. of Power Generating Station	
1.1	Hydel (No)	1 No.
1.2	Gas (No)	2 Nos.
2.	Installed Capacity (MW)	
2.1	Hydel (MW)	10.00
2.2	Gas (MW)	105.00
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
3.1	Hydel (MU)	40.796
3.2	Gas (MU)	625.373
3.3	Auxiliaries (MU)	6.539
3.4	Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	716.473
4. 4.1	Purchase from Central Sector Grid (MU)	1981.413
5. 5.1	Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	2641.042

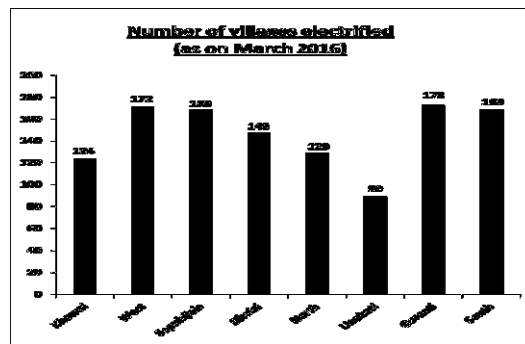
Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The status of electrified and un-electrified Gram Panchayat and Vilage Committee areas in Tripura as on 31st March, 2016 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 13.3.

Sl. No.	District-wise source of lighting	Total Gram Pancyayat			Electrified Gram Panchayat		
		Gram	ADC	Total	Gram	ADC	Total
1.	Khowai	55	69	124	55	69	124
2.	West Tripura	87	85	172	87	85	172
3.	Sipahijala	111	58	169	111	58	169
4.	Dhalai	41	110	151	41	107	148
5.	North Tripura	69	60	129	69	60	129
6.	Unakoti	59	32	91	59	31	90
7.	Gomati	70	103	173	70	103	173
8.	South Tripura	99	70	169	99	70	169
	Total	591	587	1178	591	584	1175

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.



Ongoing projects for Development of Power Sector in Tripura:

Following Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been taken up for development of state power supply system for providing quality & reliable power to all consumers of State:

R-APDRP

Tripura received sanction for Part-A (for establishment of Baseline IT System) and Part-B of R-APDRP Schemes (for Strengthening of Regular Distribution System) for 16 Towns. Sanctioned project value is Rs.35.19 Crores for Part-A Schemes and Rs.165.10 Crores for Part-B Schemes. The work under Part-A has been completed in Mar'2015 and all the Towns declared "Live". The works under Part-B is completed in 14

Towns and near completion in remaining 2 Towns. The objective of the scheme is to bring down the AT&C Loss in 16 Towns through enablement of Baseline IT System and strengthening of regular distribution system for supply of quality & reliable power.

RE-DDUGJY (12th Plan RGGVY):

8 nos. Schemes have been sanctioned under 12th Plan RGGVY at Project cost of Rs.316.22 Crores. The objective of the project is to achieve 100% intensification/ electrification of Villages / Habitations / Households with special dispensation for all rural households of below poverty line (BPL) and also to have suitable back stream infrastructure & connectivity to provide sustainable electricity in the rural area. Work is in progress all 8 Districts i.e. West, North, South, Sipahijala, Khowai, Unakoti, Dhalai & Gumti. Around 90% works completed.

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):

Government of India has approved IPDS Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs.73.87 Crores for 20 Towns. As per scheme guidelines Tripartite Agreement has been signed and Project management Agency appointed. Preparatory works for tendering are in progress.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):

Government of India has approved DDUGJY Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs.74.12 Crores for 8 Districts. As per scheme guidelines Project management Agency appointed and Tripartite Agreement was already signed on 28-10-2016. Preparatory works for tendering is in progress.

North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERSIP):

North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project Funding under World Bank of Rs.1372 Crores for Tripura has been approved. The Scheme provides scope for strengthening Intra-State Transmission and Sub-Transmission System of NER, improving power network in the NE States and to improve reliability, service delivery and reduce system losses. PGCIL has been assigned as Project Implementing Agency for implementation of the project in Tripura. Works already awarded.

Monthly (Average) and Annual Income & Expenditure during 2016 - 17 of TSECL is presented in the following table:-

Table- 13.4.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Monthly (approx) (Rs.in crore)	Yearly (approx) (Rs.in crore)
1	Pay & allowances	11.13	133.512
2	Gas Purchase	12.78	153.324
3	Power Purchase	47.98	575.808

4	Power Distribution & Maintenance		03.39	040.680
	Total		75.28	903.324
5	Revenue	In State	41.07	492.830
		Inter State	35.67	428.064
		Total	76.74	920.894

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

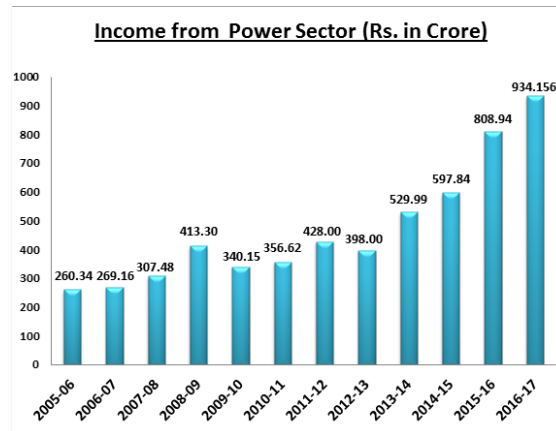
The income & expenditure status of the power sector in Tripura up to 2016-17 can be seen from the following Table.

Table- 13.5.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Remarks
2005-06	260.34	225.01	Income and expenditure shown as on company account considering revenue for sale of energy both within the State & Outside the State including Government subsidy received against Consumer Tariff.
2006-07	269.16	229.28	
2007-08	307.48	235.25	
2008-09	413.30	293.84	
2009-10	340.15	279.91	
2010-11	356.62	410.16	
2011-12	428.00	548.33	
2012-13	398.00	530.26	
2013-14	529.99	605.46	
2014-15	597.84	719.47	
2015-16	808.94	858.10	
2016-17	934.156	903.324	

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.



The following Table shows the power sold to ultimate consumers in the State during 2005-06 to 2016-17.

Table- 13.6.

(In MU)

Year	Sold to ultimate consumer	Domestic light & fan	Commer- cial	Industrial power	Public lighting	Irrigation public water & sewage	Tea garden balk & supply Mobile Tower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2005-06	370.69	208.65	34.20	21.26	18.31	21.15	67.13
2006-07	394.60	222.10	36.40	22.63	19.49	22.51	71.46
2007-08	397.81	223.91	36.70	22.82	19.65	22.70	72.04
2008-09	450.85	241.85	41.02	31.80	22.27	68.67	45.25
2009-10	494.56	262.24	46.65	30.21	24.43	84.12	46.92
2010-11	568.83	308.82	54.23	30.76	28.10	85.64	61.29
2011-12	624.17	341.06	60.35	31.39	30.85	76.52	84.03
2012-13	683.05	365.48	67.18	37.99	33.74	98.81	79.85
2013-14	712.27	390.40	64.66	37.07	34.75	97.06	88.34
2014-15	786.11	430.87	71.36	40.91	38.35	107.12	97.50
2015-16	813.06	439.79	74.92	43.01	39.71	113.26	102.37
2016-17	866.56	474.96	78.66	45.09	42.28	118.08	107.48

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation is an important input for enhancing production and productivity in Agriculture Sector. Accelerated growth of agricultural production for population in Tripura has created need for multiple crops with the help of irrigation.

Since its merger with India in 1949, area brought under irrigation in Tripura till 1972 was only 1956 ha. With moderate rate of irrigation expansion total 4383 ha. of agricultural land could be brought under irrigation up to 1978. From 1978 concrete steps were taken for expansion of irrigation to strengthen the agro-economy. Besides minor irrigation schemes, initiative were taken for



implementation of 3 (three) medium irrigation projects in the state. The area brought under irrigation by the end of March 1998 was 40383 ha.

Thereafter the State Government has given high emphasis for accelerated growth in irrigation ensuring co-operation of the PRI bodies and by concerted effort of the Department for Water Resource, Rural Development, Agriculture, Forests and Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council.

With a view to expand irrigation facility to the area under different crops, the Government has implemented various irrigation schemes like Lift Irrigation, Deep Tube Well, Diversion Scheme, Medium Irrigation Project, Artesian Wells, Shallow Tube Wells, Tanks, Pick-up weirs, small pumps, Watershed Management etc though various Departments.

The command area brought under irrigation as on 31.03.2017 by different Department is 115845 ha., which is 45.39% of the cultivable area of 255241 ha.

Total cultivable land in the state is 2,55,241 Ha. The State Government has taken objective for bringing 55% of the cultivable land i.e 1,40,383 ha. under irrigation coverage. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2016-2017 is presented in the following Table:

Table- 13.7.

Sl. No.	Plan	Period	Command area (hec)	Cumulative CA (hec)
1	I-Plan	1952-57	0	0
2	II-Plan	1957-62	0	0
3	III-Plan	1962-67	346	346
4	IV-Plan	1967-72	1610	1956
5	V-Plan	1972-77	2427	4383
6	VI-Plan+	1977-85	9353	13736
7	VII-Plan	1985-90	7184	20920
		1990-92	3919	24839
8	VIII-Plan	1992-97	4599	29438
9	IX-Plan	1997-2002	37840	67278
10	X-Plan	2002-07	23575	90853
11	XI-Plan	2007-12	19671	110524
12	XII-Plan	2012-13	1220	111744
		2013-14	1062	112806
		2014-15	792	113598
		2015-16	1245	114843

2016-17 1002 1,15,845

Source : PWD (WR) Department.

Net potential created up to 31st March, 2017 is 1,15,845 Ha., and utilisation achieved up to 79,933 Ha. Department wise break up are as follows:

Table- 13.8.

Departments	Total potential created (hec)	Net potential utilised (hec)
PWD (Water)	79,655	61,333
Agriculture	3,594	1,880
TTAADC	1,069	510
R.D.D.	30,642	16,210
Forest	885	-
Total	1,15,845	79,933

Source : PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

The scheme wise details of 79655 ha. as achieve by Water Resource are:

Table : 13.9.

1.	Lift irrigation Schemes	1592 Nos.	56025 ha.
2.	High Power Lift irrigation Schemes	7 Nos.	943 ha.
3.	Deep Tube Well Schemes	257Nos.	6039 ha.
4.	Diversion Schemes	47 Nos.	5648 ha.
5.	Low Height Pick-up weir	4 Nos.	32 ha.
6.	Medium irrigation Projects	3 Nos.	10608 ha.
7.	Extension of distribution system		360 ha.
	Total	1910 Nos.	79655 Ha.

Source: - PWD(WR) Department, Tripura.

As the Irrigation development in relation to dry month's surface discharge available is nearing optimum, there is minimum scope of further utilisation of surface flow for increasing irrigation coverage. Future emphasis would be on the storage of rain water and deep tube wells.

Water Resource Department has planned to bring around 29,400 ha. of more area under irrigation in the next 5 (five) years by constructing 18 LI schemes, 2 High Power LI, 420 DTW schemes, 7 Diversion schemes, 75 MI storage schemes and by extension of distribution system of old schemes.

13 Minor Irrigation Storage projects are under different stages of construction, 8 of them are expected to be commissioned by 2017-18.

Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC):

The TRTC was established in October 1969 under Road Transport Corporation Act. 1950. The Corporation has 47-buses and 7-trucks as on March, 2016. Tripura is a hilly and landlocked State with communication barriers. Road Transport plays an important role for providing transportation Public Sector Transport Organisation in the State. The State has only 153 km railway track to connect it with the neighbouring State of Assam. The air transport is also very costly.

The general people of the State mainly depend on Road transport to solve their transportation problems. The State Government has some social obligation for providing transportation facilities to the people of Tripura especially for those people who are living in the remote and interior places of the State. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) is operating the following services in the interior places of the State.

Table- 13.10

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Distance (km)	Service per day
i)	Agartala-Dharmanagar	195	1
ii	Kamalpur-Kanchanpur	182	1
iii)	Agartala-Kailashahar (PPP)	178	1
iv)	Agartala-Chawmanu	157	1
v)	Agartala-Kamalpur via Ambassa	125	1
vi)	Agartala-Kamalpur via Khowai(PPP)	95	1
vii)	Agartala - Jampuijala via Khumulwng	35	1
viii)	Agartala-Gandacherra via Palatana	116	1
ix)	Battala - Sabroom	137	1
x)	Battala - New Secretariat via High Court	30	2
xi)	ISBT - New Secretariat via High Court	30	2
xii)	Udaipur - Silachari	84	1
xiii)	Udaipur - Killa	16	1
xiv)	Kamalpur - Jaharnagar	44	2
xv)	Ambassa- Raishyabari via Gandacherra	85	1
xvi)	Dharmanagar - Anandabazar	70	1
xvii)	Battala - Srinagar (PPP)	138	1
xviii)	Battala - Chelagang (PPP)	109	1

xix)	Battala - Karbook (PPP)	112	1
xx)	Krishnanagar - SM Nagar - GBP Hospital	30	1

The international bus service between Agartala and Dhaka is operated in the following schedule. TRTC bus is being operated in two days in a week (Wednesday and Friday) and BRTC (Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation) bus is being operated in two days in a week (Tuesday and Saturday).

The Corporation had the following inter-state routes.

Table : 13.11.

- i) Agartala - Guwahati Service.
- ii) Agartala - Silchar Service.
- iii) Dharmanagar - Karimganj Service.
- iv) Dharmanagar - Silchar Service.

Source: TRTC

As per decision of the State Government all the Inter-State buses of the private operators of Tripura are being operated under the banner of Tripura Road Transport Corporation.

The kilometer charge being paid by the private operators to Tripura Road Transport Corporation are in the following rates:

Table : 13.12.

1)	District Type (ordinary bus) -	Rs. 1.25 per km.
2)	Deluxe bus -	Rs. 1.35 per km.
3)	Mini bus -	Rs. 1.00 per km.

Source: - TRTC.

Inspite of several constraints, the Tripura Road Transport Corporation received many awards from Association of State Road Transport Undertaking, New Delhi on type performance and highest Km / PL road safety etc. in hilly area services. The railway reservation ticket counter, Indian Airlines ticket counter, Helicopter ticket counter are functioning in the TRTC, Krishnanagar.

The basic statistics for 2014-15 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table : 13.13.

Ordinary bus service	:	40.30 paise per passenger per km.
Express bus service	:	45.45 paise per passenger per km.
Deluxe bus service	:	69.34 paise per passenger per km.

Mini bus service : 49.79 paise per passenger per km.

Source: - TRTC

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

The basic statistics for 2016-17 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table- 13.14.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Truck</i>
i)	Total fleets	54	
ii)	Bus	47	
iii)	Truck	7	
iv)	No. of routes operated	7	
v)	Average number of daily passenger carried	650	
vi)	Quality of Goods Carried (MT)	10	
vii)	Passenger travelled by Agartala to Kolkata via Dhaka	3,848	
viii)	Passenger travelled by Kolkata to Agartala via Dhaka	2,400	
ix)	Passenger travelled by helicopter services	861	
x)	No. of staff	315	

Source: - TRTC.

TRANSPORT:

Railway: - From 2016, the rail connectivity has extended to the capital city of Agartala through broad gauge. In the year 2016, a train 'Tripureswari Express' is running weekly from Agartala to New Delhi and 'Kanchanjungha Express' is running weekly between Agartala to Kolkata. Another train service towards Agartala - Dimapur and Agartala - Silchar has already started.



The work for further extension of railway line from Agartala to Sabroom into broad gauge has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Railway, Government of India.

Air Services:

The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent years air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also

been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

Presently, the Air India then Indian as well as private sector airlines like Spice Jet and Indigo are operating their flights to and from Agartala to Kolkata and Gauhati.

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.

Helicopter service was introduced in October, 2002 to connect Kailashahar and Dharmanagar to Agartala. The service being operated by Pawan Hans has subsequently been extended to connect remote locations like Kanchanpur and Gandacherra.

Road connectivity:

The present road scenario in 2016-17 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table- 13.15.

Sl. No.	Category	Length (in km.)
i)	National highway	853
ii)	State highway	329
iii)	Major district road	90
iv)	Other district road	1,099
v)	Village roads (RD/ADC)	8,159 (P)
vi)	Village-roads (PWD)	10,472
vii)	IBP roads (BRO)	834 (P)
	Total:	21,836
viii)	Major RCC bridge	285
ix)	Bailey bridge	431
x)	SPT bridges (Nos.)	26
xi)	Railway road	201

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

Out of the total road length of 21,836 km in 2016-17, there were 12,432 km of black topped road, 5,905 km brick soled road and remaining 3,499 km roads were earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table- 13.16.

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2016-17 Length (in km.)
i)	Black topped	12,432
ii)	Brick soled	5,905
iii)	Earthen	3,499
iv)	Total :	21,836

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

Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. Communication facilities in the State have been growing steadily in recent years, one is due to innovation in communication technology. The telecommunication facilities in the State have expanded in the remotest areas.



Table- 13.17.

i)	BSNL Telephone exchanges	-	86
ii)	BSNL Telephone connections	-	25115
iii)	WLL exchanges	-	57
iv)	WLL connections	-	32008
v)	STD booth's	-	584
vi)	BSNL Broadband connection	-	9235
vii)	Cellular Service of BSNL		
	a. Prepaid	-	319304
	b. Post paid	-	28204
viii)	Cellular Towers of BSNL	-	388
viii)	BSNL Internet Connections	-	25115

Source: - BSNL, P&T Department, Tripura.

VEHICLE:

The number of registered vehicles (all categories) was 45,199 in 1999-2000, which rose to 50,139 in 2000-01, 57,428 in 2001-02, 65,948 in 2002-03, 75,921 in 2003-04, 90,454 in 2004-05, 1,01,691 in 2005-06, 1,12,746 in 2006-07, 1,26,690 in 2007-08, 1,52,357 in 2008-09, 1,87,673 in 2010-11, 2,44,106 in 2011-12, 2,72,909 in 2012-13, 2,76,423 in 2013-14, 3,13,051 in 2014-15 and 3,47,093 in 2015-16. It stood at 3,82,047 in 2016-17.



Categorywise vehicles registered in different districts of Tripura upto the year 2016 - 17 is given in the following table:-

Table- 13.18.

Sl. No.	Type of vehicles	Name of District (2016-17)								Total
		West	Sepa-hijala	Gomati	South	Khowai	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1	A. Passenger vehicles:									
	Bus /Mini Bus	2194	78	290	107	63	79	90	72	2973
2	Cars	31289	1116	6294	981	801	2088	3106	3886	49561
3	Jeep/Taxi/Van/LMV/ Three wheeler	15192	2850	6021	2617	1208	2852	4430	3153	38323
4	Two Wheeler	152472	7567	41710	6364	5194	9059	15218	20459	258043
5	Total (A)(1+2+3+4)	201147	11611	54315	10069	7266	14078	22844	27570	34890
6	B. Goods vehicles:	16227	1716	3552	1150	921	1195	2635	2484	29880
7	C. Others:	2111	87	303	133	39	128	268	198	3267
8	Grand Total (A+B+C) :	219485	13414	58170	11352	8226	15401	25747	30252	382047

Source: - Transport Department.

Policy issues for Economic Infrastructure with Bangladesh:

The State is yet to revive its geographical isolation from the main land after so many years of independence of the country, which it had enjoyed before partition till 1947. The State is hilly and has 84 percent long common-border with neighboring country of Bangladesh with a length of 856 Km., which creates geographical isolation from main land of the Nation that occurred after partition in 1947 and also creates weak economic infrastructures.

To overcome the bottlenecks and geographical isolation of the State, efforts for improving the economic infrastructure through Bangladesh forming the part of 'Joint Communiqué' signed by India and Bangladesh since January, 2010.

i) Agartala-Akhaura Rail Link: A joint team of Indian and Bangladesh Railway Officials had visited Agartala during 2010 and submitted report suggesting alignment for the proposed rail link.

Pursuant to the visit, the Bangladesh Government has communicated their concurrence for the alignment proposed by the joint team. In June, 2011, an Inter-Ministerial Team led by Additional Member (Planning), Railway Board, visited Tripura, to assess the requirement of various Departments with respect to the proposed railway line between Agartala and Akhaura. The requirement has also been indicated by the State Government. The tentative cost for the project works out to about Rs.251 crore, of which Rs.146 crore will be on Bangladesh side and 105 crore will be on Indian side. The entire expenditure shall be borne by Government of India, through Ministry of External Affairs on Bangladesh side and Department of North Eastern Region (DoNER) on Indian side.

The project has been included in the Railway Budget for the year 2013-14. It is expected that the Ministry of Railway will take further steps for implementation of the project during coming years.

ii) Operationalisation of Ashuganj Port for Multi-modal Connectivity:

An Addendum to the IWTT protocol has been signed between India and Bangladesh on 30.05.2010 declaring Ashuganj in Bangladesh as Port-of-Call. The movement of ODCs (over-dimensional consignments) for Palatana Power Project in Tripura has taken place via Ashuganj smoothly. The effort now is to use this transit facility for movement of other commodities including foodgrains, fertilizers, bitumen etc. through Bangladesh. In fact, the agreement between India and Bangladesh is already having the enabling provision for such movement. The Bangladesh Government has also notified the rates for transportation of other commodities through Bangladesh. Movement of some consignments of HR Coils for an industrial unit in Tripura has already taken place using this mechanism. Effort is now being made to commence movement of essential commodities like foodgrains with the involvement of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI).

iii) Use of Chittagong Port for Indian Cargo:

Chittagong Port is located at a distance on only about 75 km. from Sabroom in Tripura and therefore, access to Chittagong Port is critical from the viewpoint of Tripura as well as the North East Region. As per information available, a draft of the suggested modalities for use of Chittagong Port has been submitted by the Government of India to the Government of Bangladesh through Indian High Commission, Dhaka. The matter needs to be followed up by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) with the Bangladesh Government.

iv) Construction of a bridge over Feni River and Operationalisation of Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS:

Construction of a bridge over Feni river is essential for full operationalisation of the Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS. In this connection, a Joint Team of Indian and Bangladesh officials had visited Sabroom to suggest alignment for the proposed bridge. A tentative location/alignment for the bridge was agreed upon. The State Government had agreed to bear the cost of construction of the bridge. However, when the State Government tried to start the work of initial technical survey to firm-up the design and estimates of the bridge, the Bangladesh Border Guards did not permit the exercise on the plea that they have no instructions on this issue.

v) Setting up of Border Haats:

An MOU containing the modalities/ mechanism of setting up and operation of Border Haats has been signed between India and Bangladesh. Initially, Srimantapur Border Hatt has been developed on Tripura-Bangladesh border. The Government of Tripura had sent a proposal for setting up of eight border Haats.

vi) Other Issues:

Agartala-Kolkata Direct Bus Service:

Currently, the people of Tripura have to first go to Dhaka by bus and then, board another bus from Dhaka for Kolkata. The proposal for a direct bus service was taken up with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), who had, in turn, taken up with Ministry of External Affairs. The issue came up in the Foreign Secretary level Talks also between the two countries.

Air connectivity between Agartala (Tripura) and Dhaka/ Chittagong (Bangladesh):

The movement of people between Tripura and Bangladesh has increased so much that there is a strong case for direct air connectivity of Agartala to Dhaka and Chittagong. The Government of Bangladesh also appears to be keen on such connectivity. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism had also appreciated the need for such connectivity during their recent visit to Agartala.

Waterways connectivity between Tripura and Bangladesh:

The State Government had earlier proposed for establishing Gumti-Meghna river network (Gumati in Tripura and Meghna in Bangladesh). The matter was taken up with Inland Water Authority of India (IWAI). The Ministry of Shipping has included in Action Plan for North East Vision-2020.

Energy Cooperation with Bangladesh:

The Bangladesh Government is keen to get some share from the power to be generated by Palatana Power Project in Tripura. The State

Government is willing to share 100 MW power with Bangladesh which now at final stage of agreement.

Issues relating to Sharing of River Waters:

The issues directly concerning Tripura are regarding sharing of waters of Feni, Muhuri, Gumti, Khowai and Manu rivers, which flow from Tripura into Bangladesh. As per decision of the 27th Meeting of Joint River Waters Commission held on 19th March, 2010, Secretaries of Water Resources of both countries shall finalise the Work Plan and initiate the formulation of sharing arrangements of the waters of these rivers. Meanwhile, it has been agreed upon to implement the drinking water supply scheme of Sabroom Town by drawing 1.82 cusec water from Feni river.

Telecom Connectivity through Bangladesh:

At present, the telecom/ internet connectivity for Tripura and other North Eastern States with the international gateway is through the mainland via Guwahati. Because of the terrain, there has been frequent disruption in the connectivity. This limitation can be overcome by having international connectivity through Bangladesh. The matter is under consideration with the Bangladesh Government.

BANKING:

Banking is one of the important instruments for economic development. A network of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more efficiently. Financial institutions input banks, insurance companies, provident and pension funds, mutual funds, savings banks and security markets.



The institutional structure of the financial system in the State is not well developed. The financial institutions are mainly base on public sector banks, provident and pension funds and insurance companies. Public sector banks have also expanded their network particularly during last two to three decades. In 1969, there were five Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches, which served an average population of 2,76,000 per bank branch. In March 2007, there are 186-Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State serving an average population of 18,655 per commercial bank branches.

The Census-2011 data reveals that proportion of households availing banking services in the State was 26.5 percent that is low compare to all India level of 35.5 percent.

The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by type as on 31st March, 2017.

Table- 13.19.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Type of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
A.	Nationalised Bank	180
B.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank	71
C.	Tripura Gramin Bank (Regional Rural Bank)	144
D.	Private Sector Bank	50

Source: - Institutional Finance, Tripura.

Total deposit was Rs.22341.99 crore against total credit of Rs.9586.33 crore as on 31st March, 2017. There are no Foreign Banks in Tripura.

The credit-deposit ratio at the end of March, 2017 was 43 percent.

There is a lone RRB named as Tripura Gramin Bank having 144 branches, covering all the eight districts of the State.

Concluding remarks:

Poor level of infrastructure facility needs to be improved to deliver better economic services for sustainable development through setting-up of the manufacturing units. Overall connectivity in all aspects needs to be improved immediately for speedy development of the State. It will augment generation of employment opportunities.

The railway link between Agartala to Sabroom, the extreme southern part of the State, needs to be completed soon.

14) INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

Industrial development always remains a thrust area in the State Government's economic policies. The State's endeavour is to provide efficient and cost effective infrastructure, skilled human resources, stable environment and good governance which are the pre-requisites for creating a proper investment environment for sustainable industrial growth. Unfortunately, Tripura has not been able to attract desired private investments in this industrial sector from rest of the country and therefore, remained an industrially backward state due to its unique economic disadvantages arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly terrain, weak resource base, poor infrastructure, as well as shallow markets.



The State has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State. One of the main thrust areas of the State Industries & Commerce Department is to promote and develop the rural, micro, small and medium enterprises, agri based food processing industries and also promoting export and import business with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Tea and rubber based industries are taken into consideration for the development of industrial base in Tripura. Although the State is backward in industrilisation but has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State.

The State Industries & Commerce Department has been developing industrial area and infrastructure in different parts of the State. Entrepreneurship development and skill development programmes are also being conducted in the State.

- ***The number of registered MSME units is 4,870.***
- ***Total 6,455.30 lakhs were sanctioned for Swabalamban in 2016-17.***
- ***Total 7,328.12 lakhs were sanctioned for PMEGP in 2016-17.***
- ***The State Government has launched IT-Policy in 2000.***

Industrial-strategies:

- o Facilities/ promoting industrial investment,
- o Development of infrastructure,
- o Attracting incentive package,
- o Efficient and responsive administration,
- o Facilitating /promotion self- employment,
- o To create at least 3,500 new venture per year through Self Employment Programme,
- o Skill development through EDP and Swabalamban,
- o Promotion of resources- based industries,
- o Promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo,
- o Promotion of Handloom, Handicrafts as well as promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.

The result of 6th Economic Census-2013 reveals that there were 2,36,773 establishments in Tripura engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation in the State. Out of them, 1,45,295 (61.36 percent) establishments were in rural areas and remaining 91,478 (38.64 percent) establishments in urban areas. Around 2,15,170 (53.26 percent) persons engaged in the establishments which are run without any hired workers and remaining 1,88,854 (46.74 percent) persons engaged in the establishment which are run with at least one hired workers in the State.

Table- 14.1.

Establishments as per Fifth and Sixth Economic Census by type of establishment (Rural+Urban)

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	Establishments (5th EC-2005)	Establishments (6th EC-2013)
1	Outside and Inside the household with fixed structure	135049	189758
2	Outside household without fixed structure	54374	47015
3	Total(1+2)	189423	236773

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

Table- 14.2.

Persons engaged between Fifth and Sixth Economic Census by type of workers (Rural+Urban)

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

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

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

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 1905 under Udyog Adhar increasing the total number of registered units to 4870.

Composition of the industrial activity in Tripura:

The industrial units in the State can be broadly classified in the following categories:

- a) *Resource-based industrial units*, like tea processing (21 units), fruit processing, milk processing, cashew nut processing, spice processing, jute bag manufacturing, saw mills, bamboo processing (handicrafts, mechanised bamboo-stick units and agarbatti-making units), silk reeling/ weaving, rubber-based units (rubber thread, rubber compound, tread rubber, rubber band, etc), brick kilns (about 300 units), coir units, modern rice mills, packaged drinking water etc.
- b) *Service Sector units*, like hotels, printing presses, automobile repair/ servicing/ tyre re-treading, nursing homes/ diagnostic centers, cold storage etc.
- c) *Units catering to Govt. requirement*, like PVC pipes, spun pipes, ACSR conductors, cables, PCC poles, steel tubular poles, TMT bars/rods/flats, GCI Sheets, steel re-rolling mill products, alum, cement, etc.
- d) *Other units*, like roller flour mills, bakeries/ biscuit manufacturing units, handlooms, steel fabrication, distillery, tobacco units, LPG bottling, PU foam, water tanks, etc.

A) Self-employment Programmes:

1) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

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

The Programme was launched during 2008-09, but due to late allocation of targets to the State, the process could be started in January, 2009 only. Hence, not much progress could be achieved during 2008-09. The Performance so far is as follows:

The following Table shows the status of PMEGP in the State till 2016-17.

Table- 14.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2008-09	393	377	1687.59	42	147.24	22	73.01
2009-10	393	937	3392.62	446	1709.32	386	1340.46
2010-11	1000	1901	8725.96	1041	4753.32	947	3859.22
2011-12	1500	3084	13505.53	1648	7097.41	1545	5858.87
2012-13	1500	4191	20013.70	1678	7663.69	1587	6165.71
2013-14	1500	4276	21925.01	1572	7720.33	1477	5259.94
2014-15	1500	4474	24959.15	1447	7109.63	1358	4690.57
2015-16	1500	3947	21214.95	1371	6652.01	1221	4647.77
2016-17	1692	4073	21016.68	1419	7328.12	1375	7041.52
Total	10978	27260	136441.19	10663	50179.28	9918	38937.07

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Swavalamban:

Swavalamban is a Self-employment Generation Programme (SEGP) initiated by the State Government with the objective to ensure that a sizeable number of unemployed youth and SHGs are developed as potential individual or group entrepreneurs so that they can take up gainful self-employment. The Programme was initially launched in July 2001, but has since been expanded in its scope in 2005-06. For financial assistance under Swavalamban, there is no upper ceiling on Project Cost. The borrower's contribution should be minimum 5%. The subsidy admissible is 30% of the Project Cost (for women 35%), Subject to ceiling of Rs.75,000 per case for all cases. The maximum limit of subsidy has been enhanced to Rs.1,00,000 per case from 2017-18 onwards.

The following Table shows the status of Swavalamban in the State till 2016-17:

Table- 14.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
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	6248	18632.34	2546	6455.30	548	1266.93
<i>(upto March'17)</i>							
Total	22600	38317	89481.10	19361	38723.66	15103	26068.83

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Constant efforts are being made to closely monitor the implementation of the Programme, so that the desired objectives are achieved.

B) Industrial Infrastructure:

The status of implementation of various projects are as follows:

Table- 14.5.

<i>(Rs.in crores)</i>			
Sl. No.	Project	Area (acres)	Total Investment
1	Industrial Growth Centre (incl. Extended Growth Centre)	320.80	40.27
2	Food Park	30.00	12.95
3	Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	126.12	21.31
4	Rubber Park	58.81	25.52
5	Bamboo Park	135	24.28
6	Textile Park	23.00	0.00
7	R.K.Nagar Industrial Park	68.16	0.00
Total		761.89	124.33

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

As on March 2017, out of 90 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjungle, 44 units have been set up and are

functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs.739.19 crores and total direct employment generated is about 1857.

Foreign Trade

The import-export trade of Tripura is mainly with Bangladesh. The official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started in 1995-96 through Agartala LC Station. Presently, there are 8 notified Land Custom (LC) Stations, namely, Agartala, Srimantpur, Muhurighat, Khowaighat, Dhalaighat, Manughat, Old Ragnabazar and Sabroom. Dhalaighat LCS is operational for immigration purposes only and Sabroom LCS is yet to become operational.

The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meagre Rs. 4.12 crores during 1995-96 to about Rs.305 crores during 2016-17. The trade volume during last few years has been as follows:

Table- 14.6.

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	1.72	257.60
2011-12	329.05	1.55	330.60
2012-13	342.65	0.41	343.06
2013-14	229.83	0.41	230.24
2014-15	357.65	1.02	358.67
2015-16	381.76	1.96	383.72
2016-17	300.23	4.60	304.83

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

The volume of trade, LC Station-wise during 2016-17 are as follows:

Table- 14.7.

Sl. No.	Name of LC Station	Import value	Export value	Total trade value
1.	Agartala LCS	189.66	0.64	190.30
2.	Srimantapur LCS	56.42	2.45	58.87

(Rs. in crore)

3.	Muhurighat LCS	43.55	0	43.55
4.	Manughat LCS	9.37	1.40	10.77
5.	Khowaighat LCS	0.80	0.04	0.84
6.	Old Ragnabazar LCS	0.43	0.07	0.50
	TOTAL :-	300.23	4.60	304.83

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Composition of Imports-commodity-wise 2016-17:

Table- 14.8.

Sl. No.	Commodity	Total Value (Rs. in cr.)
1	Variety of fish - Hilsa, Dry fish	84.76
2	Cement	115.37
3	Broken/crushed stones	30.33
4	Food items/Soft drinks	15.06
5	Plastic goods	13.68
6	Other commodities	41.03
	Total	300.23

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Composition of Exports-commodity-wise 2016-17:

Table- 14.9.

Sl. No.	Commodity	Total Value (Rs. in cr.)
1	Citrus fruits	1.49
2	Electronics	0.64
3	Spices	2.46
4	Other commodities	0.01
	Total	4.6

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Sales in Border Haats (2016-17):

Table- 14.10.

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Border Haat	Date of inauguration	Sales in indian side	Sales in Bangladesh side	Total sales
Srinagar - Chhagalnaiya	13.01.2015	3.11	1.10	4.21
<u>Border Haat, South Tripura</u>				
Kamalasagar-Tarapur Border	15.06.2015	5.88	0.59	6.47

*Commodities sold in Border Haats :**Indian side :*

- o Local handicrafts item, fruits like Banana, Jackfruit etc. Cosmetics, Steel utensils, Saree, cloth material etc

Bangladesh side:

- o Dry fish, Bakery items, Saree, Plastic goods, Fruits like Green apple, Water melon, Local vegetables etc.

C) Industrial Training Institute (ITI):

Presently, there are 13-ITIs in the State. The summary of status of these 13-ITIs in 2016-17 is as under:

Table : 14.11.

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Total Capacity	
		No. of Trades	No. of Trainees
1.	ITI, Indranagar	13	250
2.	Women's ITI, Indranagar	07	140
3.	ITI, Kailashahar	12	260
4.	ITI, Jatanbari	09	180
5.	ITI, Udaipur	07	135
6.	ITI, Belonia	07	135
7.	ITI, Ambassa	07	195
8.	ITI, Dharmanagar	07	135
9.	ITI, Khumulwng	04	160
10.	ITI, Manubankul	04	160
11.	ITI, Boxanagar	04	160
12.	ITI, Khowai	04	160
13.	Pvt. ITI Ramkrishna Mission	03	120
Total			2190

Source: - Industries & Commerce Department.

D) Incentives for Setting up Industries:1. *Central Incentives*

The Govt. of India, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) has announced new incentive package called "North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007", effective

from 01.04.2007. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in the North East Region:

- * 100 percent Exemption from Payment of Excise Duty and Income Tax for 10 years from the date of commercial production.
- * Freight Subsidy @ 90% of transport costs of raw materials and finished goods calculated between Siliguri/ New Jalpaiguri and Factory site and 50% of transport costs of finished goods movement within the North-East Region, for a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production.
- * Central Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30% on Plant and Machinery.
- * Reimbursement of 3percent Interest paid on working capital loan for a period of 10 years from the date of commercial production.
- * Comprehensive Insurance Scheme – 100% reimbursement of Insurance Premium paid.

2. State Incentives:

The State Govt. has also announced new incentive package called “Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentives Scheme, 2012”, effective from 01.04.2012 and valid up to 31st March,2017. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in Tripura:

A) State Capital Investment Subsidy @25% on Fixed Capital Investment on Land and Civil works (with additional subsidy @2.5% to ST, SC and Women Enterprises), subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 Lakhs per unit. For service sector units capital investment subsidy @25% on land, civil works and equipments with in the overall ceiling of Rs.50 lakhs.

B) State Capital Investment Subsidy for Thrust Sector industrial units @35% on Fixed Capital Investment on Land, Civil works & Plant & Machineries / Equipments, subject to a ceiling of Rs.60 Lakhs per unit (w.e.f 01/04/2016).

* *Employment Cost Subsidy for Thrust Sector industrial units :*

(a) 100% reimbursement of expenditure for Micro & Small Enterprise on account of contribution towards ESI and EPF Schemes subject to employment of 20 and more skilled and semi-skilled workers who are domicile of the State.

(b) 50% reimbursement for large enterprise on account of contribution towards ESI and EPF Schemes for a period of 5(five) years subject to employment of more than 50 skilled and semi-skilled workers who are domicile of the State.

- Industrial Promotion Subsidy equal to the net amount (net of input taxes) of the Tripura Value Added Tax (VAT), Central Sales Tax (CST) and any other commodity tax actually paid by an enterprise to the State Government on sale of finished goods, subject to overall ceiling of Rs.50 lakhs per enterprise per annum. The subsidy shall be given to an eligible enterprise for 5 years from the date of commercial production.
- 15% Procurement Preference to local Industrial enterprises after comparison on landed price of all bidders. This benefit is available only to enterprises achieving minimum 20% value addition within the state.
- Reimbursement of Interest on term loans actually paid to banks/ financial institutions to the extent of @3% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.50 lakhs per annum for 5 years.
- Reimbursement of Power Charges for 5 years @15% of the power charges actually paid by the enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs.12 lakhs per year.
- State Transport Subsidy for transportation of raw materials and finished products on the pattern of Central Transport Subsidy for 5 years. The State Subsidy shall cover the portion for which Central Subsidy is not available. For instance, if Central Subsidy is 90%, State Subsidy shall be 10%.
- 85% Exemption from the payment of Earnest Money and Security Deposits to local enterprises on tenders floated by State Govt. Agencies.
- One-time full Reimbursement of Standard Certification Charges/Fees.
- Partial Reimbursement of floor space rentals for IT Industries (employing a minimum of 15 persons) for 5 years @20% to the rentals actually paid by the enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12 lakhs per unit.
- The Scheme is valid up to 31st March, 2017.

There is a State Level Committee (SLC) under the Chairmanship of State Industry Secretary to recommend the cases. NEDFi, Guwahati is disbursing the subsidy/incentives under Central Scheme and the State Directorate of Industries & Commerce is disbursing the

subsidy/incentives under State scheme. Efforts are made to hold SLC meetings regularly in order to recommend eligible cases in a timely manner.

Performance so far:

The following Table shows the status of subsidies under Central and State packages of incentives in the State:

Table : 14.12.

Year	No.& Amt. of claims recommended by SLC				Total Amount
	Central Incentives		State Incentives		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
2003-04	24	67.34	50	190.61	257.95
2004-05	31	129.1	42	135.76	264.86
2005-06	20	170.24	50	186.44	356.68
2006-07	61	714.01	17	103.45	817.46
2007-08	25	312.02	17	125.34	437.36
2008-09	62	295.62	28	109.55	405.17
2009-10	25	157.75	18	80	237.75
2010-11	86	441.96	38	59.68	501.64
2011-12	55	359.65	33	215.26	574.91
2012-13	41	432.62	27	101.61	534.23
2013-14	23	178.19	46	339.63	517.82
2014-15	50	2451.79	39	101.74	2553.53
2015-16	40	657.16	93	335.99	993.15
2016-17	68	937.77	107	596.51	1534.28
Total	611	7305.22	605	2681.57	9986.79

Source: - Industries & Commerce Department.

Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence (CoE):

The Govt. of India has introduced this Scheme for upgrading each ITI into a Centre of Excellence (CoE) in any one of the 21 identified sectors. Currently, 8 ITIs (excluding the 4 new ITIs started in Dec. 2012) are covered under the Scheme. The current status of implementation of the Scheme is as follows:

Table : 14.13.

Sl.No	Name of ITI (with Sector)	Present Status
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1.	ITI, Indranagar (Automobile)	The Project was sanctioned under the "Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) under World Bank Assistance". Project completed. Training Courses started from August, 2010.
2.	Women's ITI, Indranagar	The Project was sanctioned under the Scheme "Up-gradation of 1,396 ITIs" to be implemented in PPP mode. Project completed. Training Courses started from August, 2011.
3.	ITI, Udaipur (Bamboo Technology)	The Project was sanctioned under the Scheme "Up-gradation of 1,396 ITIs" to be implemented in PPP mode. Project completed. Training Courses started from February, 2014.
4.	ITI, Dharmanagar (Electrical)	The Project was sanctioned under the Scheme "Up-gradation of 1,396 ITIs" to be implemented in PPP mode. Project completed. Training Courses started from Feb. 2012.
5.	ITI, Kailashahar (Electronics)	The Project was sanctioned under the Scheme "Up-gradation of 1,396 ITIs" to be implemented in PPP mode. Project completed. Training Courses started from August, 2015.
6.	ITI, Belonia	The Project was sanctioned under the Scheme "Up-gradation of 1,396 ITIs" to be implemented in PPP mode. Civil Works completed and 3 new trades namely Fitter, Mechanic (RAC) and Surveyor would be started in the ITI from next academic session.
7.	ITI, Jatanbari (Fabrication Fitting & Welding)	The Project was sanctioned under the Scheme "Up-gradation of 1,396 ITIs" to be implemented in PPP mode. Project completed. Training Courses started from August 2014.
8.	ITI, Ambassa (Food Processing)	The Project was sanctioned under the Scheme "Up-gradation of 1,396 ITIs" to be implemented in PPP mode. Project completed. Training Courses started from August, 2015.

Source: - Industries & Commerce Department.

The total additional intake capacity under each CoE shall be 144 seats. Thus, additional capacity of 1,152 seats shall be created in the 8

ITIs when the Scheme is fully implemented. At present intake capacity is 1020.

Establishment of new ITIs:

3.1 4 new ITIs under SPA:

4 new ITIs are being set up at Bishramganj, Teliamura, Kamalpur and Longtarai Valley at a cost of Rs. 12 crores each. Construction work of Academic and Workshop Block, 50 seated hostels and other infrastructure work has been completed. Procurement process for tools, equipments and furniture is under progress and likely to be completed shortly. The total intake capacity of these ITIs would be 1,280 candidates.

3.2 3 new ITIs under ESDI.

3 new ITIs are sanctioned by Govt. of India under the project ESDI at Kanchanpur, Gandacherra and Santirbazar at a cost of Rs. 950.00 lakhs each with five trades in each ITI. RDD, Govt. of Tripura is engaged for construction works of Academic and Workshop Block and other infrastructure works and works are in progress. The total intake capacity of these ITIs would be 600.

Industrial Promotion:

Resource-based Industries

Rubber:

1.1 Tripura is the second largest rubber producer in the country, after Kerala. The total area under plantation was about 74,335/(as on 28/02/2017)75,000 hectares (as on 31.03.2016), with potential to go upto 1,00,000 hectares. The Rubber production was about 48,000 MT during 2015-16 (upto 31.03.2016) with value of Rs. 536.0 crores and about 50,000 MT during 2016-17 (as on 31/01/2017). Present rubber production is 50,740.8 MT. The same is likely to increase with more and more plantations reaching yielding stage.

1.2 Rubber-based industrial units for products like rubber thread, tread rubber, rubber compound, rubber band etc. have already come up in the State. Presently, about 12,000 TPA of Rubber is being utilised within the State which is about 24% of total rubber production.

1.3 In order to further accelerate the process of setting up of rubber-based industries in the State, a Rubber Park with a project cost of Rs.23.00 crores has been established at Bodhjungle Nagar over an area of about 60 acres of land with technical support from Rubber Board. 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.

1.4 The response from potential entrepreneurs has been very encouraging so far. 11 units have got land allotment in Rubber Park and 4 units are located at Growth Centre and EPIP, Out of 11 units at Rubber Park, 4 units have started functioning, 2 units have installed machineries and are ready for commencement, 4 units are under implementation and 1 unit has been closed due to fire accident. Total investment made is Rs.203.18 Crores and total employment generated in the Rubber based units inside and outside the Rubber Park is 618 nos. which 6 units are functioning and 3 units are under implementation.

Bamboo:

2.1 Tripura is endowed with rich and diverse bamboo resource, with about 21 bamboo species being available in the State. Bamboo has been in use in Tripura traditionally for various domestic purposes as well as commercial uses like for making bamboo mats, agarbatti sticks, handicrafts etc. Cane & Bamboo Handicrafts of Tripura have been among the best in the country. There is huge potential for manufacture of bamboo-based industrial products.

2.2 Tripura Bamboo Mission (TBM):

The State Govt. has launched Tripura Bamboo Mission in PPP mode, for integrated development of Bamboo sector in Tripura. The implementation of the Project started in August 2007. The Mission is focused on development of 4 sub-sectors, namely, Bamboo Plantations, Bamboo Handicrafts, Bamboo Incense Sticks and Bamboo Industrial Applications. The catalytic role played by TBM has resulted in increased turnover as well as livelihood generation. Value addition is taking place in Agarbatti sector, new handicraft products have been designed and launched, marketing of products has been organized. Some significant achievements of the Mission during 2014-15 are as follows:

Turnover increase:

The total turnover of the bamboo sector across the identified sub-sectors in the State has increased from the base levels of Rs. 27.90 crores in 2006-07. The turnover was 83.7 crore during the FY 2015-16 which has increased to over Rs. 96.53 cr. during 2016-17.

Institution Development:

The artisans & producers are being organized to form their own grassroot institutions. So far, more than 1000 SHGs, 60 Producer Societies/ Cooperatives and community owned institutions have been supported and promoted by TBM since 2007. Around 100 new Bamboo Farmer's Groups are also being promoted under the bamboo plantation activity in new areas.

Capacity Building:

Over 45,000 artisans have been trained by TBM on various aspects of bamboo plantation to production to marketing. Now TBM is following NSDC model of skill training and getting active support Director of Skill Development. Govt of Tripura

Technology Induction:

The Project has introduced technologies in bamboo treatment, dyeing, use of Japanese Juki machines/ Taiwanese stick-making machines/ Power tools/ Semi-mechanized/ mechanized Agarbatti Rolling/ Finishing machines/ semi-mechanized tools for bamboo stick-making, etc. Induction of improved techniques & tools has greatly helped the producers to enhance their product quality & productivity.

Common Facility Centers (CFCs):

21 cluster CFCs have been set up in state. Also more than 50 small village level units owned by the artisan community have been established and promoted/ supported under various interventions by TBM.

Design & Product Development:

An exclusive "Design & Product Development Cell" has been set up by TBM at AD Nagar I.E., Agartala. Dedicated team of designers, Master artisans & Marketing Experts has been deployed to develop very trendy yet user friendly craft ideas and prototyping of the same. The designs are tested in the market and transferred to potential producers/entrepreneurs after prototyping. By partnering with eminent design institutes & designers, TBM has created a large range of contemporary designs, especially in handicraft & furniture that has resulted in complete facelift from low value age old products to high value utility products that have wider market in the urban areas. Apart from product development, standardizing the production process on lean manufacturing technique is integral to the activities of TBM's Design & Product Development Cell.

Private Investment:

With establishment of Bamboo Park, many investors are showing keen interest to set up bamboo based units in the state. Investors from outside as well as from within the state are also setting up high technology intensive bamboo industrial units. The Mutha Industries Ltd has commenced commercial production and marketing the bamboo tile and other products outside the country. Many small bamboo based units have also taken the shed on rent at the Bamboo park developed by TIDC.

Trade facilitation and Market Linkage:

TBM Trade Facilitation Cell is working to establish market linkages. The cell is supporting the grassroot producers through central supply

chain management between buyers & producers. Major steps taken by TBM Trade Facilitation for improvement of marketing of bamboo product are- a) Marketing Tie up with NEHHDC, THHDC, ITC, NRRS, Mother Earth, Giskaa and many other private players, b) B2C marketing through eBay.in, flipkart, snapdeal, realshoppee.com etc. c) B2B marketing through Indiamart.com, Tradeindia.com, Indiatradezone.com, d) Launch of revamped TBM portal with payment gateway facilitating direct online selling of products. One private Limited Company, namely "Simanta Handicraft Products Pvt Ltd" represented by the producer groups, has been registered to facilitate the marketing of bamboo products outside the state. The company has taken over the business activities managed by the TBM trade facilitation cell for sustainable operation.

Agarbatti Sector:

TBM has made very significant impact in 'agarbatti sticks' sector. TBM has been promoting 'polishing of agarbatti sticks' and 'rolling of agarbatti sticks', which increases the value of the product manifold, on a massive scale. TBM has introduced Mechanization in Incense sector by adopting the globally acceptable technology. TBM's interventions have resulted in extensive level value addition of bamboo stick to Raw & Perfumed Agarbatti. More than 900 agarbatti rolling machines are being installed by TBM across various Agarbatti clusters in the state. Tripura is gradually transforming itself from manual stick producer to mechanized stick producer reciprocating to the change in global business regime and market demand. Similarly the demand for round bamboo stick has forced TBM to promote bamboo round stick units across the state with active support of the various state govt and central govt schemes like Swabalaban, PMEGP etc. One round bamboo stick unit has been set up at Kumarghat with 50 round stick making machines with monthly production capacity of 60 MT.

Bamboo plantation:

Resource is the backbone of the bamboo based activities of the state. Under the TBM resource generation program, the focus has been to address the resource requirement of the various bamboo value addition clusters. While Bamboo Plantation in the state is being undertaken by the Forest department in forest areas, TBM is implementing Bamboo Plantation in private lands, mostly RoFR lands through cluster development approach. TBM plantations are being recognized in the state due to the fact that, it has adopted High Density Bamboo Plantation (HDBP) technology for the first time. Besides its limited scope, TBM is organizing the bamboo growers & farmers engaged in commercial bamboo plantation & nursery into Bamboo Producers' Societies. TBM has so far implemented plantation of around 1500 Ha of commercially important bamboo species across various rural development Blocks of Tripura till 2016 and during the current plantation season 2017, it has

planned 1000 ha of bamboo plantation with support from MGNERGA. It has also mobilized CSR funding from ITC Ltd towards technical support and creation of planting material focusing on Tulda bamboo. TBM has promoted around 10 women SHGs for creation of quality bamboo planting material in the plantation area and one central nursery at the Bamboo park to meet the requirement of planting material in the coming years.

Bamboo Park:

In order to facilitate setting up of technology intensive bamboo-based industries in the State, a Bamboo Park has been set up at Bodhjungle industrial growth center, on the outskirts of Agartala, covering an area of about 135 acres. This is India's only Bamboo Industrial Park. One Bamboo Floor Tiles unit has already been set up at Bamboo Park while 3 more units on bamboo round stick, briquette etc. are coming up shortly.

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 *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.

3.3 *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 nearing to completion. The SPV has invited application from the interested entrepreneurs for shed/land in order to start their unit at the designated food park.

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. Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PEL) have been issued for 2 Blocks to ONGC (out of which one Block is under NELP-III), for one Block to the Consortium of GAIL and M/s Jubilant Oil & Gas Pvt. Ltd. (under NELP-IV). The exploration work by both ONGC and the GAIL Consortium Consortium is going on. Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) is being issued to ONGC as per requirement from time to time.

4.2 *Current Utilisation/ Future Demand:*

The current production rate is about 3.64 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 Govt. gets revenue in the form of Licence/ Renewal Fees on PEL/ PML, Dead Rent, Surface Rent, etc. The total revenue (including Royalty) received during last few years has been as follows:

Table : 14.14.

Year	Total Revenue (Royalty plus Other Receipts) (Rs. lakhs)
2007-08	934.13
2008-09	947.01
2009-10	1,174.48
2010-11	3,062.73
2011-12	3,979.56
2012-13	4,762.28
2013-14	5348.80
2014-15	6504.00
2015-16	9644.00
2016-17	9347.00

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

4.4 *Promotion of CNG and PNG by TNGC:*

TNGC is a Joint Venture Project of GAIL, TIDC and AGCL, engaged in supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for Vehicles. As on 31.03.2017, total 9438 nos. (Car-5,617; Auto Rickshaw - 3,751; Bus-70) were running on CNG and there were total 28,669 domestic, 366 commercial and 50 industrial consumers. The company supplies gas to

industrial consumers in Bodhjungnagar Industrial Complex. The Company is currently operating CNG stations at A.D. Nagar, Radhanagar, TRTC complex and Udaipur and Khayerpur. The company has plans to set up additional CNG stations at Khowai, Bishalgarh and Teliamura. Similarly, the domestic gas supply network is also gradually being expanded.

Tea Industry

Introduction:

Tripura is a traditional tea-growing State with history of tea plantations dating back to 1916. Presently, there are 54 Tea Estates and 4,346 small tea growers, producing over 9.95 million kg. of tea every year. This makes Tripura the 5th largest State among the 16 tea-producing States, after Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu & Kerala. Some Tea Estates also produce Green Tea (Golakpur and Fatikcherra). Tea produced in Tripura mostly sells in Guwahati/ Kolkata Auction, although some portion of production is also sold locally or through marketing channels in Northern and Western India. Tea produced in Tripura is also being exported. Average Sale price realised by Tripura Tea in auction market is about Rs. 109/- per kg.

Tea Estates:

There are total 54 Tea Estates in the State, of which 3 Tea Estates are in Public Sector (TTDC), 12 Tea Estates in Co-operative Sector and 39 Tea Estates are in Private Sector. There are total 23 tea processing factories, of which 4 are in co-operative sector, 2 in public sector and 17 in private sector.

Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDC):

The TIDC was set up in 1974 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956. Presently, TIDC is an ISO 9001:2008 certified organisation. The main activities of TIDC are:

- o Providing terms loans to small/ medium-scale projects and promoting joint sector projects, equity participation etc.
- o Development and maintenance of industrial infrastructure.

The paid-up share capita of TIDC as on 31.03.2017 was Rs.16.16 crores. The Corporation started term-lending activities in 1984-85. TIDC has a small administrative set-up. As on 30.09-2017 total working strength was 41 only.

The key performance indicators of TIDC during 2013-14 to 2016-17 are depicted in the following Table.

Table- 14.15.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Sanction	Rs. Lakh	177.00	144.00	91.40	171.10
2.	Disbursements	Rs. Lakh	267.77	124.73	93.66	117.74
3.	Recoveries	Rs. Lakh.	173.98	200.40	182.74	193.50
4.	Infrastructure Projects:					
a)	Capital Expenditure	Rs. Lakh.	1312.81	1499.63	684.47	5072.56
b)	Revenue	Rs.in lakh	432.64	258.56	496.28	979.49
5.	Cash profits	Rs. Lakh.	247.49	27.10	208.78	604.69
6.	Share capital from					
	State Govt.	Rs. Lakh.	NIL	NIL	NIL	Nil

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Some important aspects of TIDC functioning are as follows:

- o Over last 33 years (1984-85 to 2016-17) total sanctions by TIDC have been Rs.50.31 crores, against which total disbursement has been Rs.35.09 crores and total recovery has been Rs.38.28 crores (Principal Amount plus Interest). As on 31.03.2016, total principal amount of Rs.10.89 crores was outstanding (Principal amount only).
- o Over last about a decade, the thrust/ focus of TIDC activities has gradually shifted to development of infrastructure Projects. TIDC has developed infrastructure at Bodhjungle for a Growth Centre (320.80 acres), an EPIP (126.12 acres), a Rubber Park (58.81 acres) and a Food Park (30.00 acres). TIDC has also developed 226.16 acres infrastructure at R.K. Nagar Industrial Area which includes a Bamboo Park (135.00 acres) and a Textile Park (23.00 acres), IOCL(40.00 acres) and R.K. Nagar Industrial Park (28.16) with an investment of Rs. 24.28 crores. Total about 535.73 acres of land has been developed with investment of about 101.97 crore.
- o TIDC is now a profit-making PSU. The Corporation has declared 1% dividend for 2004-05 (Rs.12.19 lakhs), 2008-09 (Rs.14.39 lakhs), 2010-11 (Rs.16.12 lakhs) and 2011-12 (Rs.16.12 lakhs). In addition, TIDC paid an interest of Rs.36.39 lakhs to the Government for 2011-12 and Rs.39.36 lakhs for 2012-13 and Rs. 1,38,83,600/- for 2013-14 and 2014-15 and Rs. 64.20 lakhs for FY 2015-16 in respect of soft loans given by the State Government to TIDC for infrastructure projects. Further, TIDC is no longer availing Share Capital Support from State Govt.

from the year 2010-11 onwards. In fact, during 2012-13, TIDC has bought back the Shares from IDBI amounting to Rs.1.63 crores at par value.

Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd (TSIC)

1. Activities:

TSIC was set up in 1965 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective of promotion of small-scale industries in State, by providing support in various ways including marketing support to small entrepreneurs. The main activities of TSIC are as follows:

- a) Marketing/ Trading of items like Furniture, Auto parts etc., distribution of Country Liquor to licensed vendors.
- b) Manufacturing activities like Brick Manufacturing, Fruit Canning, running Departmental Production units, etc.
- c) Other activities like managing infrastructural facilities such as LC Stations, disposal of scrap material, etc.

1.2 The paid-up Share Capital of TSIC was about Rs.59.56 crores as on 31.03.2017. As on 31.03.2017, total sanctioned staff strength was 305 and working strength was 162.

2. Key Performance Indicators:

2.1 Some key performance indicators of TSIC are as follows:

Table- 14.16.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actuals during				
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
A. Turnover:							
1.	Trading Activities	Rs. Lakhs	1200.00	979.68	963.79	895.56	
2.	Brick Manufacturing	Rs. Lakhs	200.00	370.30	349.71	678.47	
3.	Other Activities	Rs. Lakhs	170.00	19.84	31.39	16.41	
Total (A)			Rs. Lakhs	1570.00	1369.82	1344.89	1590.44
B. Other Parameters							
4.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs	150.00	109.59	107.59	97.34	
5.	Salaries & wages	Rs. Lakhs	355.00	480.00	532.23	504.00	
6	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	370.00	400.00	350.00	450.00	

Source: - Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

2.2 *Some other important aspects of TSIC functioning are as follows:*

- o 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 three kilns during 2016-17.

- o TSIC is also playing an important role by managing the infrastructure created by the Department.

Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd. (TTDC):

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:

- o Management of 3 Tea Gardens, namely Kamalasar, 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.
- o Running of a Central Tea Processing Factory (CTPF) at Durgabari.

The paid-up Share Capital of TTDC was about Rs.40.67 crores as on 31.03.2017. As on 31.03.2017, total sanctioned staff strength was 47 and working strength was 49. Besides this, there are about 650 workers in the CTPF/ tea garden owned by the Corporation.

2. Key Performance Indicators:

2.1 Some key performance indicators of TTDC are as follows:

Table- 14.17.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Gree Leaf Production	Lakh Kg.	18.63	17.77	17.98	14.50
2	Production of made Tea	lakh Kg.	3.70	3.89	3.89	2.00
3	Turnover	Rs. lakhs	349.93	451.75	480.98	488.69
4	Average Sales Realisation (Made Tea)	Rs./Kg.	82.50	101.38	105.25	130.00
5	Packaged Tea	Kg.	14,500	1,35,000	1,45,750	1,41,000
2	Gross margin	Rs. lakhs	(-) 45.97	(-) 36.25	(+) 20.6.	(+) 54.19
3	Salary/Wages	Rs. lakhs	149.35	168.46	189.90	177.29
4	Share capital from State Govt.	Rs. lakhs	258.00	280.00	300.00	300.00

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Tripura Jute Mills Ltd (TJML):

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 a very low capacity utilisation since inception. The manpower strength went upto 2,068 in 1984-85 and has been declining since then. As on 31.03.2017, total sanctioned staff strength was 1,614 and working strength was 691 only. The retirement profile of the staff shows that a large number of staff/workers (about 440) shall retire between the years 2017 and 2020.

TJML produces gunny bags used for carrying foodgrains, tea bags, seed bags etc. The gunny bags for carrying foodgrains are supplied against DGS&D rate contracts. Tea bags, a finer product, are supplied to tea gardens in the State. TJML also meets the entire requirements of seed bags of the Agriculture Deptt. TJML also produces 80-100 MT of jute twine annually to meet the requirement of Tripura market. Besides, TJML also produces number of diversified products, namely, carpet, mat, hessian cloth, pack sheet etc.

2. Key Performance Indicators:

2.1 Some key performance indicators of TJML are as follows:

The performance status of TJML during 2012-13 to 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.18.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years				
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Production	MT	1350	1249	993	925	584
2	Gross margin	Rs. lakh	120	118	87	233.00	140.00
3	Salary/wages	Rs. lakh	1715.55	1453.50	2079.00	2036	2700
4	Staff strength	Nos.	1025	994	912	803	691
5	Share capital	Rs. lakh	1867.50	1900.00	2100.00	2000.00	3110.99

State Govt.

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board (TKVIB):

Activities/ Performance:

TKVIB was set up 1966 through TKVIB Act, 1966. The Act provides that the Establishment Expenditure of the Board shall be met by the State Govt. Accordingly, the State Government releases Establishment Grant to TKVIB from State Plan. As on 31.03.2017, total sanctioned staff strength was 123 and working strength was 80. During 2016-17, (up to March, 2017) a total amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been provided to the Board for payment of Establishment Grant.

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

Manufacturing/ Trading Activities:

TKVIB is engaged in production and marketing of various khadi and village industry products. Total turnover during 2016-17 (up to March, 2017) was about Rs.264.18 lakhs.

a) Implementation of PMEGP:

TKVIB is one of the implementing agencies for PMEGP in the State since 2008-2009.

b) Development of Bee-keeping Cluster under SFURTI Scheme:

SFURTI: TKVIB is implementing the Scheme of SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries) through which 6(six) numbers Block, namely Hezamara, Mohanpur, Jirania, Mandai, Jampuijala and Dukli, the AMC area and the Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat area were covered and set up a Honey Processing Plant at Jail Ashram Road, Dhaleswar, Agartala out of the fund for Rs.51.39 lacs sanctioned & released by the KVIC which has been utilized fully.

HMNEH Scheme:

TKVIB is implementing the Scheme of HMNEH covering 58 blocks, in the State and providing beekeeping equipments free of costs since 2012-13 still continuing. The funds are received for Rs.45.50 lacs for 2013-14 and Rs.65.60 lacs for 2014-15 through the Department of Horticulture, Govt. of Tripura under the Technology Mission, Govt. of India.

Skill Development Training:

The TKVIB also conducting different kinds/types of Skill Development Training on Dressmaking & Fashion Designing, Professional Beautification Course, Electrical Wiring & Maintenance, Fresher's Training on Beekeeping, Weaving & Spinning, Capacity Building Etc.

Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:

Handloom:

In Tripura there are 1, 37,177 nos Handloom weavers as per the National Handloom Census conducted by the Government of India. 25,816 nos weavers are in 60 nos of Handloom Clusters. Out of 50nos Handloom Clusters 17 nos in West Tripura District, 7in Khowai District, 9 in Sepahijala District, 7 in Gomoti District, 8 in South District, 5 in Dhalai District, 3 in Unnakoti District and 4 in North District. The State Tripura has some unique traditional design and arts in Handloom Textiles. These earliest skillful arts have its own place of pride, even today these arts are survived despite of all odds. The Handloom Industry plays a dominant role in the economic development of rural people of Tripura.



Handloom weaving in Tripura may be classified into two broad sectors.

- *Commercial Weavers:* - The Bengali weavers are the main commercial weavers of the State. The weavers are used to weave handloom Fabrics likes Silk Saree, Acrylic Shirting, Bed cover, Bedsheet, Gamcha, Lungi, Naga Types of Shawl, Ladies Scarf, Gauge & Bandages etc. The Manipuri Community is also mostly weaving their fabric in commercial manner.

- *Domestic or non commercial weaver:* - The tribal women weave their fabrics for domestic or ritual purpose. The Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture has taken Efforts to bring the weavers for commercial weaving so that they can generate some income to increase their livelihood for last few years. The Government has extended various supports and provides backward – forward linkage to the weavers by State Plan Scheme and Centrally Sponsored Project/Schemes for upliftment of socioeconomic condition of weavers' community.

The following Schemes are being implemented in the State with fund of State and Central Governments:-

Mahatma Gandhi Bima Bunkar Yojana(MGBBY):

This is a welfare Scheme for providing general Insurance to the weaver. During the year 2015-16, 3542 nos weavers have been enrolled under the Scheme. Action has been taken to cover more no of weavers under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana.

Marketing Promotion Scheme:

This is centrally sponsored Scheme and under the Scheme the Government organizes Fair/Expo on sale of Handloom products produced by the weavers of the State. The weavers of Cooperative Societies, participate directly in the event, they sale their own product and interact with the buyers and thus they acquired with forecasting of market trend for their future years. During 2016-17, 4 nos District Level Handloom Fairs, 2 Nos Special Handloom Expos and 2 nos National Handloom Expos have been organized in the State.

Handloom cluster Development Project under North Eastern Textiles Promotion Scheme:

During 2016-17, implementation of 17 nos of Cluster Development Projects have been started in 17 nos weavers concentrated areas of the state. Total project cost is Rs 8.48 Crores. Out of Rs 8.48 crores. An amount of Rs 1.7135 crores has been released by the Government of India as 1st installment. So far 240 nos weavers have been provided benefit of the project. Utilization Certificate along with Physical and

Financial report have been sent to the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi. As a installment the Govt. of India has released fund for an amount of Rs. 2.1482 Lakhs for implementation of Cluster Development Project under NERTPS during the Month of March 17. Implementation of the Project will be taken up during the financial year 2017-18.

Block Level Handloom Cluster :

The implementing agencies have been asked to submit Physical & financial report along with Utilization Certificate. So that the same may be sent to the O/o the D.C (Handlooms) for releasing of balance fund. Under the Project total 420 nos weavers have been Provided Skill up-gradation training Programme & 60 nos weavers have been Provided looms & accessories.

Skill up-gradation Training Programme :

Adoption of latest technical know-how for sustaining the activity for better returns of the unskilled and semi skill weavers are up-graded by imparting training on new techniques and designs for Four months. During training, the trainees are being paid loss of wages and after training they are being equipped with Frame Handloom with accessories at free of cost. During this financial year-2016-17, 60 nos weavers have been trained on weaving of fabrics on Frame loom with the fund of state plan Scheme at Handloom Development Programme.

Turn Over of Handloom:

The turnover of Handloom Fabrics have been increased of Rs.20.50 lakhs during the year 2016-17. The turn over in the year 2016-17 of Handloom fabrics is Rs.430.50 lakhs.

Handicrafts:

Tripura is enclosed with rich and diverse bamboo resources. Bamboo has been traditionally used in Tripura for various domestic purposes as well as commercial use like marketing of bamboo mats, agarbati sticks, handicrafts etc. Cane and bamboo handicrafts of Tripura are considered to be among the best in the country for their exquisite designs, wide range of products and artistic appeal. The handicrafts have also been exported to some countries. During the year 2016-17, 160 nos. new artisans have been given training and provided necessary tools and kits after completion of training.

Over the years, efforts have been made to organize the handicrafts artisans to the cluster with a view to provide the necessary support, including forward and backward linkages, so that, the sector can grow and realize its full potential. Till 2016-17, 19 Clusters have been formed. The products of Handicrafts artisans are marketed through 16 Sales

outlets of THHDC (within the State and outside) as well as through the private traders and also participated in Indian International Trade Fair, New Delhi and Panacea World Trade Center in Mumbai.

Working Capital provided to the Primary Handicrafts Cooperative Societies as working capital:

- During 2016-17, from the State Plan Budget, 19 nos. Primary Handicrafts Cooperative Societies have been provided financial assistance as working capital to continue production and marketing of the product produced by the artisans.

Skill Up-gradation Training under State Plan Fund:

- During 2016-17, under State Plan 60 nos. beneficiaries have been covered and Rs. 9.70 lakhs was spent for the purpose.
- Department is Continuing for Skill up-gradation training with the Financial support of Skill Development Directorate and Completed 60 nos. And the artisans are able to produce marketable products.
- As per the request of the Department the Welfare for Scheduled Caste Department has placed fund Rs.32.56 lakhs to the Department for imparting training on handicrafts activities to the new SC beneficiaries and 180 nos. beneficiaries have been covered.
- Similarly, the Welfare for Scheduled Tribe Department has placed fund Rs. 24.42 lakhs for imparting training on handicrafts activities to the new ST beneficiaries and 120 nos. beneficiaries have been covered with this fund. During training programme beneficiaries have been provided stipend and after completion of training programme they have been given required tools and kits, so that they will be able to produce marketable products.
- The TTAADC was provided Rs.8.30 lakh for development of Handicrafts activities so that the Tribal artisans may convert traditional artisans to commercial artisans for generating income through handicrafts activities. Total 110 nos. artisans have been benefitted. The total beneficiaries all together various sources of fund under skill up gradation programme is 1079 no beneficiaries covered.
- Department has participated in collaboration with Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation THHDC Ltd. (Purbasha) in different International Fairs like-Indian International Trade Fair (IITF), New Delhi. Besides 15 nos.

various fair like Dewali Mela, Rajarshi fair, Handloom fairs also participated by artisans in the State.

Sericulture:

In Tripura, Mulberry Sericulture was started during 5th five-year plan with the recommendation of NEC with small infrastructure. Initially Sericulture was confined only in the Govt. Farm. Gradually extension of Sericulture was intensified in the villages with interested beneficiaries under State Plan fund. The same practice was continued upto 1994-95. Later in order to increase the productivity of cocoons and to boost up the income generation by the beneficiaries cluster approach was adopted for implementation of Sericulture scheme during 1995-96. At present there are 20 Clusters are functioning in 8 District of the State. In Tripura about 90% of mulberry farmers are women. The progress of area coverage and cocoon productivity is achieved to a significant level.

Table : 14.19.

Year	Coverage of beneficiaries (Nos.)	Coverage of mulberry plantation acres (ha)	Achiv. of cocoon production (Mt)	Raw silk production (Mt)
2016-17	1,165	580	56.0	7.2

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Organization of Sericulture:

Sericulture in Tripura comes under the Department of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture (HHS) and controlled by the Principal Secretary, Industries & Commerce (HHS), Govt. of Tripura, Agartala at the top. The Director, HHS being the Head of the Department is monitoring the Head Quarter, District Offices and Sericulture Clusters. At the base, it is run by Primary Mulberry Rearers Co-operative societies (MRCS) which is taking active participation for development of Sericulture. In society, farmers representations is must as Board of Directors and one of the official from Department act as Managing Director. The Apex Body of the society (BOD) takes all the decisions for development of the schemes which is being implemented by the Managing Director. The Managing Director implements the scheme with the help of the Cluster-incharge and other field functionaries. Thus, the Managing Director maintaining forward and backward linkages between offices as well as to the member farmers.

State Plan Schemes:

State Plan Schemes are meant for to supplement the efforts being made under the Central Schemes. Total budget provision for 2016-17 was Rs.42.62 lakh out of which Rs. 42.59 lakh LOC received and

expenditure was Rs. 42.59. The fund mainly utilized for providing support to societies for purchase of planting materials, plant protection components, organizing awareness programmes, infrastructure support to construction/ renovation of buildings at Clusters level, Reeling, Grainage, purchase of machineries & equipments, Sericulture Training Institute, Powelooms and development of Sericulture in TTAADC.

MGNREGA fund is also being utilized for taking up of Mulberry Plantation and development of existing garden. Under MGNREGA, total 5245 nos. beneficiaries have been benefitted. Total expenditure of MGNREGA fund was Rs. 531.53 lakhs for 2016-17.

Centrally Sector Scheme:

Integrated Sericulture Development Programme (ISDP) under NERTPS: The project ISDP is sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India during 2014-15 for development Sericulture in west Tripura. For the year 2016-17 total amount of Rs. 996.00 lakhs was released for implementation of the ISDP Project. Under the programme, assistance is provided for entire range of activities from Mulberry plantation to cocoon production, an assistance of Rs. 750.05 lakh is utilized for implementation of project.

Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP) under NERTPS:

The project IBSDP is sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India during 2016-17 for development Bivoltine Sericulture in Dhalai District. Duration of the project is 3 years commencing from 2016-17. For the year 2016-17, total an amount of Rs. 949.00 lakh was received for implementation of different components of the project. Total Rs. 731.55 lakh is utilized.

Income of beneficiaries by selling of Cocoons:

The Cocoon production of the State for the year 2016-17 is 56.00 MT. The value of Cocoons comes to Rs. 151.2 lakh which directly earned by the beneficiaries

Production of Silk Sarees and marketing:

The entire raw silk of the State is being utilized for production of silk fabrics through 5 nos. Handloom Cluster and 2 nos. Powerloom units. During 2016-17, total 9923 pieces silk saree has been produced. The value of finished products comes to Rs. 297.69 lakh.

IT IN TRIPURA

Background:

In Tripura, IT activities were initiated in a serious manner in April, 1999, with setting up of a separate State Directorate of Information Technology (DIT).

IT Directorate has taken several initiatives to improve the IT infrastructure and e-Governance applications in Tripura. Some major initiatives are given below:



State's IT Policy

2.1 Tripura IT/ ITES Policy and IT Roadmap 2017 and Tripura IT Incentive Scheme 2017 has been notified keeping in vision "Development of infrastructure and human capital for one-stop-service delivery in a simplified and convenient manner for the benefit of citizen and catalyzing IT based employment generation by positive interventions".

2.2 The Tripura IT Incentive Scheme 2017 shall be applicable to all micro, small, medium and large IT/ ITeS enterprises which commence their commercial production in the State, on or after the first day of April 2017, but before or on thirty-first day of March 2022, in the private sector, co-operative sector, self-help-groups, joint sector and also companies owned or managed by the State Government.

Setting up two Software Technology Parks (STP) and Incubation Centres at Agartala:

Two software parks have been taken up with State's resources, which once complete will offer over 40,000 sq. feet space to the start-ups companies and the SMEs. The STP at Lichubagan Market Complex is ready and the other one at IT Bhavan, Indranagar is also almost ready. The operation of both of these STPs will start in collaboration with Software Technology Park of India (STPI).

An MOU has been entered into with STPI to further develop these parks, bring in IT industry and give employment to local youth. Government is incentivizing the IT/ITeS promotional schemes for promoting STPI within the state. This will create IT/ITeS investor friendly environment within the state and also will encourage the employment of the local talents within the state. IT Bhavan has been inaugurated on 24/04/2017.

Digital Connectivity status across the State:

Agartala City Area Network (ACAN):

Under ACAN, 23 office complexes at Agartala have been connected through optical fiber cable having backbone with minimum 1 Gbps capacity. Till date 67 directorate level offices at various departments have been connected. Plan is being prepared to connect left out offices with ACAN to provide high speed NICNET internet services.

SWAN Coverage All DMs:

SDMs and BDOs offices were initially connected through 2 Mbps leased lines. However, in view of increase in usage of the network, the bandwidth has been upgraded to 4/8/10/100/1000 Mbps depending on the requirement. At present, using 72 SWAN PoPs, 77 sites (DM/SDM/BDOs) are connected through SWAN. Works is in progress to connect 12 remaining newly created blocks.

HSWAN Coverage:

Under Horizontal Extension of SWAN (HSWAN) project 88 offices have already been connected and 14 more offices would be connected with internet services. These offices have been connected for providing Data, Voice and Video services through RF (Radio Frequency), OFC (Optical fiber cable) and Ethernet Technology. Presently 232 numbers of various Departmental offices are connected with NICNET through SWAN and it is planned to connect all the remaining uncovered offices of various departments at State, District, Sub-Division and Block level. The project is financially supported by the user departments. Now, all the departments have been requested to indicate the list of offices and an action plan is being prepared.

Tehsil Connectivity:

Under e-District project, the internet connectivity will be provided to 221 Tehsils (Now 222). It was planned to provide Internet connectivity to 28 Tehsils through optical fiber cable from nearest SWAN PoP (at DM/SDM/BDO Offices) having maximum distance upto 500 meter. 23 Tehsils have been connected and remaining 5 Tehsils could not be connected because the distance is more than 500 meter. BSNL has been requested to provide Internet connectivity to 193 Tehsils. BSNL has submitted proposal for 55 Tehsils to be connected with land line broadband.

Intra District OFC Network Coverage:

Intra district OFC network (USOF Funded) project was designed to create Optical Fiber Backbone for creating intra/inter district network connecting all DHQs and SDHQs (Blocks) in the State. The program envisages to lay OFC cable (at least 24 F underground) and provide 10 Gbps bandwidth. USOF envisages to use Existing fiber and collocation facility for creation of this network to reduce CAPEX requirement. The bandwidth so created shall provide high speed connectivity within the State. In Tripura 51 PoPs were identified and presently 32 PoPs have been Commissioned by RailTel and 5 more will be commissioned by May 2017. For remaining nodes, there is dependency on BSNL dark fiber which is yet to be made available by BSNL. Further, the State Government has requested DoT to consider new 40 nodes which have come out due to administrative reorganization by the State Government.

BharatNet Coverage:

Execution of BharatNet (earlier NOFN) project in Tripura is going in advance stage. Out of 1021 GPs/VCs, 78 GP/VCs have been commissioned and 14 GP/VCs have been connected through NOFN pilot project. Government of India has been requested to consider new GP/VCs in NOFN implementation plan. NOFN has been already rolled out in Unakoti district. It is expected that by the end of April 2017, 85% of the scope of work will be completed and GPs will be connected on Duct and OFC and will be in operation after installation of terminal equipment (GPON). The project is expected to be completed by March 2018.

Wi-Fi Connectivity:

At present the Wi-Fi facility is there in Pragna Bhawan and State Guest House. For the Wi-Fi connectivity setup in the state Secretariat, the order has been placed on 7th March 2017 and the work is in progress.

Mobile Coverage:

BSNL has provided 77,487 3G connections and 2,87,833 2G (total 3,65,320) connections. BSNL is yet to provide 4G connections. Other Telecom operators namely, Reliance JIO, Idea, Airtel, Aircel, Vodafone and Reliance are having 23,22,477 mobile connections in Tripura

Tripura State Data Centre (TSDC):

TSDC is provisioned SAN Storage system with 130 TB RAW capacity. Currently, around 100 applications and websites of around 50 different State Govt. Departments / organizations are hosted and running in TSDC. Many other departmental applications and websites are in

pipeline. TSDC has implemented Cloud Technology solution in 2016 calendar year and started offering Cloud services to few State Departments and has plan to offer Cloud services to all State Departments. For the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of SDC, one LOI/Work Order issued to one vendor for 1year O&M service for TSDC. Equipment AMC scope: Non-IT and IT (partly) of existing SDC at old IT building. For Security Information & Event Management (SIEM), the new Network & Security solution of SDC: RFP would be published. The shifting process of SDC to the 1st floor of new IT Complex cum STPI building is in progress.

e-District Project:

The e-District project is being implemented for electronic delivery of citizen centric services at district and subdivision levels across the State. Total 16 Services have been commissioned. The work is in process for remaining 5 services.

Implementation of eOffice at all the directorates of Industry and Commerce:

The e-Office is a Mission Mode Project under the flagship Digital India (DI) programme. It is aimed to conduct the office procedures electronically for a simplified, responsive, effective and transparent working in government offices. It has been decided that eOffice will be implemented in all the directorates of Industry & Commerce Department (I&C) department i.e. Information Technology, Industry & Commerce, Skill Development and Handloom Handicraft & Sericulture (HHS). A Department level sensitization and Progress Review meeting has been held for eOffice implementation. The IT infrastructure Assessment Report to be submitted by all the directorates to eOffice PMU to start eOffice implementation. The Gap IT Infrastructure e.g. PC/Laptop, High Speed Scanners, NIC Email ID, DSC, Printers etc to be procured. It was decided that eOffice to be hosted in Tripura State Data Center(TSDC) and DIT will be nodal department for implementing eOffice in Tripura State.

Updates on e-ROR:

In the continuation of providing maximum G2C services through Common Service Center (CSC) outlets to the citizens, Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) has submitted a workable proposal to Revenue department for Record of Rights (RoR) like Khatian, Digital Map etc service delivery from CSC outlets. Based on the requirements finalized by DLRS, NIC has developed an online application (eJami RoR for CSC outlets) for CSC VLEs. This application has been hosted in Tripura State Data Center (TSDC) and successfully tested on Test Staging Server and GoLive! instances. The application was successfully test passed and launched at one CSC at Suryamani Nagar GP in West

district. Since SCA role in CSC 2.0 has obsolete so it has been decided in a meeting with Pr. Secretary Revenue to integrate CSC eWallet with eJami RoR application for all the VLEs working under supervision of District eGovernance Societies (DeGS). CSC eGov will offer the CSC eWallet service on 90% (for VLE) & 10 % (for CSC eGov) ratio basis of CSC charges. Besides eRoR service, It has been decided that DIT will work upon offering Digital Map service through CSC outlets. CSC wallet integration is being started and NIC will make all the necessary changes for CSC eWallet integration and DIT will facilitate and coordinate with DLRS, CSC eGov and NIC for early integration.

Update on eProcurement:

For e-Procurement, NIC has developed and deployed one solution at Tripura (<https://tripuratenders.gov.in>) which is being used by the departments namely, PWD (R&B, DWS, WR & Housing Board), RDD, FCS & CA, Health (NRHM), Tripura High Court, Transport, Industries & Commerce, TSECL (for RGGVY) & PMGSY. The ePayment solution (MOPS) integration is under progress.

Updates on CSC Setup across the State:

CSC 2.0 scheme that is launched in Dec'15 by GoI, DIT has derived an action plan and narratives for implementing this scheme in timely and effective manner in Tripura as per broader guidelines of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology(Meity), Govt of India. DIT is Nodal Department & State Designated Agency (SDA) for CSC 2.0 scheme in the state and CSC eGov India Ltd is CSC-SPV from GoI. DeGS is responsible for implementing CSC 2.0 scheme in each district and collaborating with DIT and CSC eGov India Pvt Ltd for smooth implementation of the scheme throughout the state. Total sixteen(16) district managers in 8 districts and One(1) State Manager are appointed for managing for CSC 2.0 day to day operation. CSC 2.0 district managers have started working under DeGS for implementing CSC2.0 scheme for all the GP/ADC villages. Expression of Interest (EOIs) have been floated in all the districts for covering remaining GP/ADC villages across the state. About Six Hundred (600) proposals have been received from interested VLEs out of which, around Three Hundred Fifty (350) proposals have approved by concerned DeGS in 1st round of EOI. The approved VLEs are setting up new CSCs and all the concerned officials are extending full support to VLEs for timely setup of CSC. Besides, a state level helpdesk has been setup at DIT Agartala to quickly response for any unresolved issue raised by VLE. Some DeGSs have further opened to receive fresh proposals from interested VLEs for the remaining GP/ADC villages.

Updates on Skill Development:

Setting up of District Wise ICT Training Centre is in progress. Presently 7 number of ICT Training Centres have been setup. Work in Progress for remaining 1 centre. In Skill development, the Training Partner (TP) has been selected and the award is closed for 260 data entry operators. Training program for the data entry operator has started from 07-02-2017. Out of 9 locations the training program has been started at 7 locations.

Digi Dhan Mela Organized on 21-Feb'17:

The Government of India seeks to promote digital payment methods to encourage consumers and merchants to increasingly shift to these payment modes. As per the request of NITI Aayog, the State Government has organized Digi-Dhan Mela on February 21, 2017 at Kshudiram English Medium School Ground, Opp. to Old Central Jail, Banamalipur, Agartala. The objective of Digi-Dhan Mela is to encourage, guide and engage the citizens, customers and merchants to increasingly shift towards cashless payment modes across the state. Total 37 number of stalls were organized for the participation of the Banks, Telecom Companies, Fertilizer Companies and the Oil Companies. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Hon'ble Minister of State, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt of India and Shri Babul Supriyo, Hon'ble Minister of State, Heavy Industries & Public Enterprise, Government of India have graced the programme with their presence.

Digi Gaon (Digital Village) Initiative:

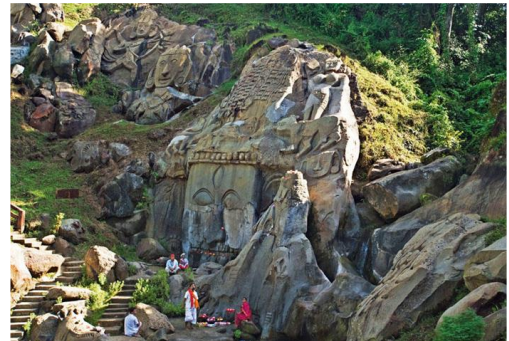
In line with the vision of Digital India, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (GoI) has initiated the mission mode project of project of DigiGaon, to be initially implemented in 1050 Gram Panchayats spread across at least 30 block in equivalent number of States and UT. The project aims to improve the delivery of health care and education through tele-medicine and tele-education services. Further, provisioning of community access to IT enabled resource centre, Wi-Fi and LED street lighting at common place in the village will create conducive environment for digital literacy, financial inclusion and digital access to knowledge and services at the citizen's end. State IT department has been actively engaged in ensuring that the pre-requisites and preparation for successful implementation are in place. Two of the blocks at Sepahijala district, Mohanbhog (No. of GPs- 13) and Nalchar (No. of GPS- 25) have been selected for the Digi Gaon Pilot implementation within the state.

National Rurban Mission (NRuM) Project:

The National Rurban Mission (NRuM) aims at development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of the rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of 'Rurban villages'. The Mission intends to simulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban clusters. Two (2) Rurban clusters namely Hrishyamukh and Nirbhoypur will be developed under South Tripura and Sepahijala Districts respectively, which have latent potential for growth in Tripura and trigger the overall development in the region. The deficiency analysis and Desired level identification exercise has been performed for identifying the IT Components and services during ICAP planning. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared by DIT, that has been approved by nodal department for implementation of Information Technology (IT) components and services identified for two NRuM clusters. Various services under two IT components viz. Digital Literacy and Smart Classes will be implementation in both the clusters.

TOURISM

Tourism has emerged as one of the most important segments of the economy with the improvement in the standard of living of people of Tripura as well as other States. Endowed with rich variety of tourist attractions consisting of archeological monuments, historical palaces, water bodies, temples, mosques & Buddhist Stupas of religious significance, forest and wild life, traditional craftsmanship, rich cultural diversity, Tripura offers vast potential for growth of tourism. Return of peace and proximity with Bangladesh provide highly advantageous conditions for development of tourism in the State. As a result the inflow of tourist traffic - both domestic and foreign is increasing day by day.



As a prominent human activity sector with positive outcomes, Tourism facilitates social integration and international understanding. It offers opportunities for economic, cultural and political exchanges, generates employment, incomes and foreign exchange and raises living standards. Today, it is the second largest and fastest growing economic activity, next only to the petroleum industry.

Tripura is a hilly North-eastern State of India nestling amid Bangladesh and Assam, with the tropic of cancer passing through its heart. The grandeur and awe-inspiring beauty of its several hill ranges, valleys and rivers amidst the moderate climate throughout the year are its perennial attractions. The state's interesting topography, stunning landscapes and wetlands make it an abode of rich floral and faunal biodiversity. Its beautiful palaces, spell-binding rock-cut sculptures of archaeological significance, Buddhist pilgrimage sites, Temples, Mosques and Churches add to its irresistible charm. The harmonious intermingling of Tripura's nineteen indigenous tribes, Bengali and Manipuri communities, their diverse cultural streams and faiths, traditional arts, music and festivals, beautiful handloom and handicrafts give Tripura its own unique identity reflected in its royal and religious ambience complemented with secular and hospitable nature of people.

Evolution of Tripura Tourism:

Earlier Tourism wing in Tripura was under Information, Cultural Affairs & Tourism (ICAT) Department. Tourism has been declared as an Industry in the State since 1987. Realizing the potential of Tourism in the socio-economic development of the State the State Government has set up Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited in November, 2008 for professional management and giving further impetus to tourism sector in the State. The Corporation has been registered under the Companies Act, 1956 on 3rd June, 2009 and since its functioning the revenue generation is continuously increasing offering a great opportunity for further expansion of this sector. On 3rd October, 2013 a separate Tourism Directorate has been set up and it acts as an administrative department of the Corporation.

For convenience of tourist the state has been divided into two tourist circuits. One is west-south Tripura circuit covering the tourist destinations of West, Sepahijala, Gomati and South Tripura Districts and the other is west-north Tripura circuits covering the tourist destinations of North Tripura, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts. The entire state is having huge potentiality in tourism specially eco-tourism, religious, heritage and cultural tourism, rural tourism, water tourism etc. The tourist locations are given below in brief

Jampui Hills: Jampui Hills, the permanent seat of eternal spring, situated at an altitude of 3000 feet above sea level, is famous for its charming landscape. The excellent climatic condition, green forests, beautiful orchids and orange gardens, view of rising and setting sun are

all wonderful sights for tourists. The hill range has 11 villages inhabited by Mizo (Lushai tribes) and by Reang tribes. The sunrise and sunset in the hill range are delights worth seeing.

Different seasons offer different pleasures to the tourists at Jampui Hills. During October to December, the orange trees are laden with fruits and the entire hill range looks orange colored. During March to May various species of orchids and other wild trees bear flowers. During rainy season, the hill range offers the feeling of walking in the clouds. Eden Tourist Lodge in Vanghmun village offers a comfortable stay to tourists. In addition, local people offer paying guest accommodation to the visiting tourists, which enable them to closely understand the life and culture of the Lushai tribes.

Unakoti, Kailasahar: Unakoti means one less than a crore. About 186 km. from Agartala, Unakoti is an important site of archaeological wonder. It is a Shiva pilgrimage attraction and dates back to 7th - 9th centuries A.D. The site consists of several huge vertical rock-cut carvings on a hillside.

Neermahal: Tripura's lovely lake palace on Lake Rudrasagar, Neermahal is the only Water Palace in eastern India. Built in 1930, it was the dream Castle of Maharaja Bir Bikram Kisore Manikya Bahadur. This floating summer palace of Maharaja took nine years to be executed to his specifications of luxury and beauty. A blend of Hindu and Muslim architecture, and about 400m in length of lend the Maharaja's summer resort has 24 rooms.

Dumboor: Dumboor Lake is a charming water body located in Amapur sub-division, 120 km. away from Agartala. The lake is tabour-shaped drum 'Dumboor' of Lord Shiva - from which the name 'Dumboor' originates. The area of the lake is 41 sq.km and there are 48 islets inside the lake. The surrounding hills and the islets and enchantingly emerald green and present a captivating scenic spectacle. Winter attracts hundreds of migratory birds of wild variety attributing the lake the status of healthy wetland habitat much to the delight of ornithologists and tourists.

Sipahijala Wildlife Sanctuary: Sepahijala Wild Life Sanctuary has an area of 18.53 sq.km. and is located at a distance of 24 km. from the capital city of Agartala. This biodiversity haven has no less than 456 plant species, many kinds of bamboo and a variety of grasses and medicinal plants. With nearly 4500 cubic meters per hectare of timber biomass. The moist, deciduous forest is the habitat of different species of

primates like rhesus macaque, pigtailed macaque, capped langur, spectacled monkey, slow loris, and several other wild animals such as the leopard, clouded leopard, jungle fowl, civets, barking deer, the wild pig and elephants.

Trishna wild life Sanctuary at Belonia: Apart from the dense forest coverage, the main attraction of this Wildlife Sanctuary is a sizeable population of Gaur or Indian Bison. Trishna also harbours a good stock of avifauna population which is integral to the prevalent ecosystem of the sanctuary.

Tripurasundari Temple, Udaipur: The 11th century temple of Tripura style architecture is located on a hilltop 56 km. away from Agartala at Udaipur (the former capital of Manikya dynasty). Tripurasundari temple occupies a place of distinction among all the Hindu religious shrines as it earns special veneration being one of 51 Shakti Peethas of worship.

Kamalasagar Kasba Kalitemple, Bishalgarh : It was built on a hilltop by Maharaja Dhanaya Manikya in the late 15th century. This popular Shakti Shrine is 28 km. away from Agartala and is located beside the international border of our neighbouring country, Bangladesh.

Chaturdash Devata Temple, Old Agartala: Old Agartala is 6 km. away from the present capital city of Agartala where the temple of fourteen Gods is located. Before 1770 A.D. the images of fourteen Gods were in Udaipur in two temples beside Tripureshwar Bhairab Temple.

Pilak, Santirbazar : Pilak is a place of attraction for its archaeological remains of 8th - 9th centuries. Pilak is situated at a distance of 113 kms. from Agartala. The place is a treasure house of Buddhist and Hindu sculptures.

Ujjayanta Palace, Agartala : The gleaming white Ujjayanta Palace located in the capital city of Agartala evokes the grandeur of Tripura Maharajas. This is the site of state Museum and presents a unique experience blending living history and royal splendor. Constructed over a hundred years ago in 1901 A.D., this Indo-Saracenic building is set amidst large Mughal-style gardens on a lakefront.

Chabimura (Devtamura), Amarpur : Chabimura is famous for its panels of rock carvings on the steep mountain wall on the bank of Gomati. There are huge images carved of Shiva, Vishnu, Kartika, Mahisasurmardini Durga and other gods and goddesses. These images date back to 15th - 16th centuries A.D.

Key Tourism products / packages:

Since Tripura is endowed with range of archeological monuments, rich cultural heritage, forests, etc. different types of tourism products are being offered to the tourists. These are listed below:

- o Archaeological sites
 - Unokoti, Pilak, Boxnagar
- o Eco-tourism sites
 - Sepahijala, Trishna, Rowa, various Eco/nature parks
 - Jampui Hills, Chhabimura
- o Religious sites
 - Tripurasundari Temple, Kasba Kalibari, Gedu Miah's mosque, Mahamuni pagoda, Mariamnagar Church.
- o Heritage sites
 - Ujjayanta Palace, Neermahal, Old Rajbari at Udaipur
- o Rural tourism sites
 - Debipur, Brahmakunda, Durgabari and Banabithi
- o Homestay tourism (Planned)
 - Experiencing home-stays provides a glimpse into the village lifestyle and culture. Ethnic cuisine and food products, organic produce, ethnic songs and dances, folktales, traditional festivals and sports, traditional dresses, handicrafts, vernacular architecture, traditional medicines, are some of the items on offer in the Homestay tourism basket.
- o Adventure tourism sites (planned)
 - Rudrasagar, Jampui hills, Dumboor lake.

Favourable connectivity environment for tourism:

Latest development in connectivity, linkages with Bangladesh and advancement in IT communications can very well lure the tourists to visit Tripura as one of the prime destinations in their itinerary. Followings are the latest developments:

- o There is regular air connectivity between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent years air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

Presently, the Air India as well as private sector airlines like Spice Jet and Indigo are operating their flights.

- o 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.
- o Airport Authority of India has taken up an ambitious Rs 427 crore project to upgrade Agartala airport as an international airport to boost the region's connectivity with Southeast Asia. After completion of the project Agartala would be connected with Bangladesh, Bangkok through flights.
- o Helicopter service was introduced to connect Kailashahar and Dharmanagar to Agartala. The service being operated by Pawan Hans has subsequently been extended to connect remote locations like Kanchanpur and Gandacherra.
- o Tripura entered the broad gauge railway map of the country on 31.07.2016. The foundation stone for the much awaited railway track to link Agartala to Akhaura in Bangladesh was laid. The Agartala-Akhaura railway link would be part of the trans-Asian rail connectivity. The rail track would be extended to Sabroom, the southern-most town in Tripura, which is only 75 km from the Chittagong port in Bangladesh. Chittagong port is the best port in Asia. Indian railways track shall be connected with Chittagong port through Sabroom.
- o Besides, the surface transportation network within the state has been radically developed.

Recently, Agartala has become the third International Internet Gateway of the country after Mumbai and Chennai through submarine cable of Cox Bazar, Bangladesh to strengthen telecom network in the North-East and Eastern India to bring investments in Information Technology sector.

Major achievements during the year 2016-17:

- i) Development of Tourism Infrastructure facilities at major tourist destinations of the state such as Sepahijala, Golaghati, Melaghar Udaipur, Chhabimura, Narikel Kunja, Baramura, etc have been started under Swadesh Darshan Project-I of Rs.99.59 crore and progress is in full swing.

- ii) A 4-Star category Hotel in PPP model is already under construction at erstwhile Rajarshi Yatriniwas Complex, Kunjaban.
- iii) Destination development of Khowai Project has been successfully completed and inaugurated.
- iv) Banabithi, a Rural Tourism project has been successfully completed and inaugurated.
- v) A new cafeteria named "Baisakhi" has been inaugurated in Amarpur.
- vi) Construction of a new Tourist Lodge at Phuldungsei, Jampui Hills is almost complete.
- vii) Construction of a cafeteria in Swetmahal complex is ready for inauguration.
- viii) Most of the Prime TTDCL Tourist Lodges have been upgraded, repaired and the remaining are in the pipeline.
- ix) Construction of Ring Road surrounding Rudrasagar lake is in progress.

Action Plan, 2017-18:

- i) Implementation of Swadesh Darshan Project-I.
- ii) Further upgradation of tourist facilities in different tourist lodges.
- iii) Target to increase tourist inflow and revenue generation.
- iv) Grading of Tourism/ TTDCL approved Tour Operators/ Hoteliers.
- v) Wide publicity of Tripura Tourism through electronic media, print media etc.
- vi) Installation of Signage's of different destinations of Tourism interest across the state as well as outside the state.
- vii) Maintenance of cleanliness at different tourist destinations.
- viii) Commencement of Academic Courses in State Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology at Anandanagar at the earliest.
- ix) Concept paper on development of tourism Infrastructure at Jampui Hills, Unakoti, Sanaiya Waterfalls, Matabari, Pilak, Bharat-Bangla Maitri Uddan, etc under Swadesh Darshan Project-II has been sent to Ministry Of Tourism, Govt. of India

and is expected to be sanctioned during current Financial Year.

- x) Declaration of all Tourist Destinations as Plastic Free Zone.
- xi) Shifting of all Municipal Waste Dumping Ground located near the High Way sides to suitable locations.

Major thrust areas for Improvement of Tourism Scenario in Tripura:

In moving towards making Tripura as highly valued and preferred Tourism Destination, the following aspects shall be strived and aimed for:

- o Identifying tourist destinations of the state and prioritizing them based on significant tourist footfalls for eventual infrastructural development.
- o Ensuring quality visitor experience
- o Promoting responsible and sustainable tourism through strategic publicity and marketing.
- o Promoting local arts and crafts
- o Developing quality human resources in tourism and hospitality sector.
- o Developing the state as a perennial tourist destination.
- o Developing a portfolio of key tourism products by utilizing its unique natural, historical, cultural, religious, archaeological assets.
- o Integrated development of tourism sector and not sporadic, stand alone and fragmented development.
- o Fully tapping the direct and indirect economic benefits of tourism by creating more employment opportunities and by dispersing tourism into the hinterland which will further the socio-economic goals of the Government.
- o Creating an investment friendly environment to attract private sector for tourism development.

Tripura Tourism at- a Glance:

Table- 14.20.

1.	Number of tourist lodge	=	30
2.	Number of tourist lodge run by TTDCL	=	15
3.	Number of tourist lodge under lease	=	09

4.	Number of tourist lodge taken by State Govt.	=	06
5.	Number of tourist information centre	=	08
6.	Number of cafeteria	=	09
7.	Number of Museum	=	01
8.	Number of tourist spot (State Govt. approved)	=	24
9.	Number of rural tourism spot	=	04
10.	Cottages	=	09
11.	Important fair & festival inside Tripura	=	11
12.	Tourist booking centre	=	02
13.	Internet connectivity in tourist lodge	=	07
14.	Wi-fi facility in tourist lodge	=	02
15.	Registered tour operator/ travel agent	=	33
16.	Registered hoteliers	=	05

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

Accommodation Facilities:

<i>Tourist Lodge run by TTDCL</i>	:	<i>15 nos</i>
<i>Tourist Lodge under Lease</i>	:	<i>9 nos.</i>
<i>Tourist Lodge under State Government</i>	:	<i>6 nos.</i>

Category of Rooms:

Total nos. of Beds under TTDCL run Tourist Lodges	:	536
AC Suit Rooms	:	6 nos.
AC Double Rooms	:	96 nos.
Double Deluxe Rooms	:	12 nos.
AC Single	:	3
Non AC double	:	62.
3 Bedded Non Ac	:	16 nos.
Dormitory Rooms	:	27 nos.

Transport Facilities:

A.C Cab: 3 nos. Mahindra Scorpio, 2 nos. Tata Sumo (Grande & Victa) and 1 no. Toyato Innova.

A.C Coach: 2 nos. SML ISUZU mini bus.

Non AC Coach: 1 no. SML ISUZU mini bus.

Tourist Flow with revenue earned:

The number of tourist visited both domestic as well as foreign and total revenue earned during 2012-13 to 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 14.21.

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Revenue Collection
2012 - 13	3,58,625	7,817	3,66,442	Rs. 169.88
2013 - 14	3,59,995	15,376	3,75,371	Rs. 189.27
2014 - 15	3,61,581	29,086	3,90,667	Rs. 203.47
2015 - 16	3,63,828	35,619	3,99,447	Rs. 207.16
2016-17 (upto Feb'17)	3,50,984	34,834	3,85,818	Rs. 229.41

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

List of important tourist spots in Tripura:

Table- 14.22.

Sl. No.	Name of Tourist spot	Address	District
1.	Tripura State Museum, Ujjayanta Palace	Sadar	West Tripura
2.	Neermahal Water Palace	Melaghar, Sonamura	Sepahijala
3.	Tripura Sundari Temple	Matabari, Udaipur	Gomati
4.	Bhubeneswari Temple	Udaipur	Gomati
5.	Unokoti Archaeological Site	Kailashahar,	Unakoti
6.	Pilak Archaeological site	Santirbazar	South Tripura
7.	Jampui Hill	Kanchanpur	North Tripura
8.	Sepahijala Wild Life Sanctuary, Clouded Leopard National Park	Bishalgarh	Sepahijala
9.	Chabimura	Amarpur	Gomati
10.	Chaturdash Devta Temple	Khayerpur	West Tripura
11.	Kasba Kali Temple	Bishalgarh	Sepahijala
12.	Trishna Wild Life Sanctuary	Belonia	South Tripura
13.	Dumboor lake	Gandacharra	Dhalai
14.	Tepania Eco Park	Udaipur	Gomati
15.	Roa Wild Life Sanctuary	Panisagar	North Tripura

16.	Mahamuni Pagoda	Manubankul, Sabroom	South Tripura
17.	Kalapania Nature Park	Kalachara, Sabroom	South Tripura
18.	Baramura Eco Park	Teliamura	Khowai
19.	Brahmakunda	Mohanpur	West Tripura
20.	Banabithi	Khowai	Khowai
22.	Maharaja Bir Bikram College	Sadar	West Tripura
22.	Gedu Miah Mosque	Sadar	West Tripura
23.	Boxanagar Archaeological Site	Sonamura	Sepahijala District
24.	Venuban Bihar	Sadar	West Tripura

Source: - Tourism Department, Tripura.

Important Package tours under Tripura Tourism Development Corporations Ltd:

Table- 14.23.

Sl. No	Name of Package tours	Approx rate per person
1.	Discover Tripura (8 days / 7 nights)	Rs. 6500/- to Rs. 8000/-
2.	Golden Tripura (4 days / 3 nights)	Rs. 3200/- to Rs. 3800/-
3.	Green Tripura (6 days /5 nights)	Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 5800/-
4.	Buddhist Circuit (3 days / 2 Nights)	Rs. 2200/- to Rs. 2900/-
5.	Eco-Tourism Package (4 days / 3 Nights)	Rs. 5000/-
6.	Weekend Package Tour (3 days / 2 Nights)	Rs. 3200/- to Rs. 3800/-
7.	Maitree Bhraman (4 days / 3 Nights)	Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 5000/-

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 fertilizers and rubber based industries. The State is second largest producer of rubber after Kerala.

The State has also tremendous potentiality for bamboo based industries including traditional handloom and handicraft industries. Moreover, the State is a traditional tea growing State, which has ample scope for improvement by adopting modern technology.

Eco-tourism is another area, where the State can expand infrastructural facilities for augmenting income and employment.

The official trade between Tripura and neighbouring Bangladesh started since 1994-95 need to be developed for exploring the greater economic prosperity.

There is need to set up a Software Technology Park (STP) to facilitate setting up of IT industries in Tripura. The STP provides infrastructure facilities to new IT entrepreneurs for augmenting investment as well as employment.

15) EDUCATION

School Education:

The Education has been acknowledged as one of the key inputs for balanced socio-economic development. It opens-up opportunities leading to both individual and society. It is the most important crucial input for empowering people with skills and knowledge. It also gives access to provide gainful employment and economic development.



The State Government has been attached highest priority to education since it attained the statehood in 1972. The State has been spending 12-14 percent of its annual budget for school education sub-sector.

The "*Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009*" has come into effect from April 2010 to provide free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school.

Developing schools as participative learning organisations to improve quality of education of building a value-based society.

Mission:

Quality - Centered education to facilitate learning and thinking for all round personality development of students in a conducive atmosphere.

Objectives:

* Providing free and compulsory education * Improving quality of education in a child friendly -teaching learning- process. * Equitable inclusion of disadvantaged and weaker sections of the society. * Formulating policy and carrying out institutional and systemic reforms to strengthen academic learning.

- ***There were 4,866 educational institutes in 2016-17 with 81 inclusive schools for girl's.***
- ***4,87,738 children of Primary and Upper Primary (I-VIII) have been benefited under Mid-day-meal Scheme during 2016-17.***
- ***The State has got two Medical Colleges, one Agriculture college and one Veterinary College.***

Expansion of School Education

Human resource development is considered as one of the critical factors in achieving economic growth of a country and has a far-reaching impact on socio-economic transformation as witnessed across the countries. More importantly; inclusive growth which is currently much talked about is an impossible proposition without education for all. In fact, no one can meaningfully participate in the developmental activities of a country nor can reap the benefit of development, unless he or she is educated. Thus, much of the development of other sectors - agriculture infrastructure, Industry and other allied sectors depends on the level of human resource development of a country.

Keeping this in view, the State Govt. is giving highest priority to education in its agenda since it attained statehood in 1972 and has been spending 12-14% of its annual budget for school education. The state School Education Department has been implementing some flagship programmes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal and Rastriya Madhyamick Shiksha Abhiyan for improving the status of elementary and secondary education in the state. Simultaneously, the state is making sincere efforts through its literacy programme to make the state fully literate. Now, the literacy rate of Tripura is 97.22%. In 2016-17, the state supplied girls' bi-cycle to 18,014 girls students of class IX belonging to poor families with an annual income upto Rs.1.25 lakhs under a scheme which is started in the financial year 2013-14 & in 2016-17, 3,04,407 children of Primary & 1,83,331 children of Upper Primary (VI-VIII) have been benefitted under Mid day Meal Scheme.

Regular inspection of schools is an important step to ensure quality education, Teachers'-pupil regular attendance and proper implementation of all programmes. Right from the Director of Secondary Education to all the officers including DM, SDM & BDOs are required to take part in inspection on various schools of the State regularly as per target.

Terming the mother tongue as a sole media of education, State Government has taken different initiatives to develop it. But, at present, study in English medium schools adds extra significance in education. But without extending English learning, it is hardly possible to uplift the position of the state in national level competitions. That is why, the state Government has decided to establish English medium schools in each administrative units (Block/MC/NP) and in some cases existing Bengali Medium schools will gradually be converted into English medium as and where needed. It will be helpful to provide free English Medium education to the all sections of the society in each administrative units. As a result, now total number of English Med. schools in Tripura is 360 (as on 30th Sep, 2016).

For reaching out more close to the public and for smooth running of administrative works, the State Govt. has segregated the Directorate of School Education into two parts. Cabinet decision in the year 2016 makes Directorate of Elementary Education for monitoring the functions of the elementary section of a school i.e from class I to Class VIII and the Directorate of Secondary Education which deals with the functions from class IX to class XII.

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)

With the objective of overall improvement of intellect, sound health and mind of children, CCE method has been introduced from the academic year 2015 for implementation at the Elementary stage of education. For this, to cope up with new method of evaluation method, teachers have also been trained accordingly.

According to this programme, the academic session has been divided into two parts(1st part -from 1st January to 30th June and 2nd part from 1st July to 31st December) and there will be six sessions of evaluation based on scholastic and co-scholastic development of students in relation to their curriculum. The assessment of a student according to the method are "Formative" and "Summative".

Recruitment Rules for appointment of teachers

Rescinding the Teacher Recruitment Rules of 1970 & 1971, the department has notified the new Recruitment Rules w.e.f 24-12-2014. For Recruitment of teachers, state Govt. constituted Teachers Recruitment Board of Tripura.

Teachers Eligibility Test(TET)

Qualifying the TET has been made imperative for recruitment in elementary level teachers (from class I -VIII). The said exam shall be held on two stages: Paper -I meant for the Undergraduate Teachers (Class I to V) and Paper -II for the Graduate Teachers (for Class VI- VIII). In this connection, 478 Elementary teachers are recruited on the basis of result of TET Exam.

In case of High and Higher Secondary level teachers, recruitment will be done on the basis of written capability tests. In this connection, there is a plan for recruitment of 1294 Secondary teachers & 821 Post Graduate Teachers is under process.

Moving Forward

As an impact of the successful implementation of state's own plan schemes as well as centrally sponsored flagship programmes, the state has witnessed a phenomenal expansion and improvement in the field of school education in terms of number of schools, enrolment, school infrastructure development and manpower. Almost all children of 6-14 years are enrolled in schools and gross enrolment at secondary stage is

also in continuous increase. Drop-out rate at elementary stage is declining sharply and is likely to touch zero position in the next few years. At secondary level "*ඡhcÉjm-u ඡg-l Q-mj*" has been started to increase the enrolment.

Major focus areas

To sustain and push forward the progress and achievements so far made, the School Education Department will focus its all-round efforts on realizing the un-fulfilled targets and goals with emphasis on -

- o Further enhancement of literacy rate to reach 100%.
- o Improvement of quality of education at all levels.
- o More facilities to access elementary and secondary education.
- o Further reduction of gender-gap in enrolment, retention and completion of education.
- o More supports to students belonging to SC, ST, RM and OBC.
- o Removal of disparity at all level and ensure equity.
- o Extension of ICT to all secondary level schools in phases.
- o Inculcating scientific temper of student

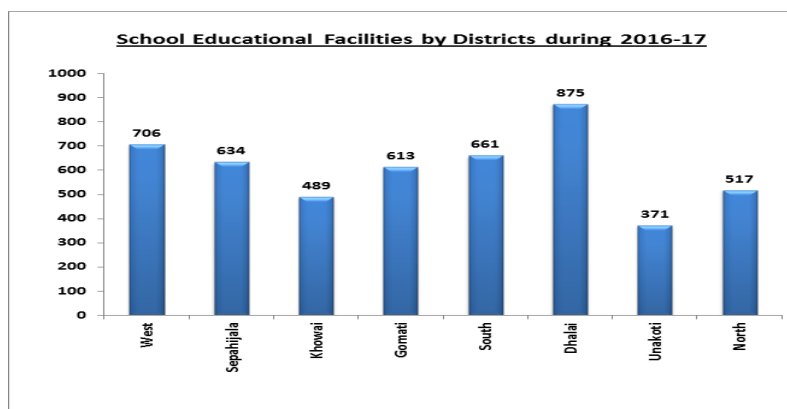
The status of school educational facilities in the State by existing eight districts in 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table No- 15.1.

Type of school	Dhalai	North Tripura	Unakoti	Gomati	South Tripura	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	West Tripura	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	524	226	177	284	336	262	259	313	2381
S.B.	258	161	82	191	161	142	124	149	1268
High	57	66	47	80	96	104	65	105	620
H.S.	33	41	31	42	64	55	39	112	417
Madrassa	3	23	34	16	4	71	2	27	180
Total	875	517	371	613	661	634	489	706	4866*

* Excluding 23 (School Educ. Deptt. Managed-08, TTAADC managed-14 & Central Govt.-01) non-functioning J.B. Schools.

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.



The status of District and type-wise total number of Madrassa in the State during 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table No- 15.2.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi- jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junior	3	19	33	15	4	64	2	27	167
Senior	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	7
High/Alim	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
H.S./Fazil	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Total	3	23	34	16	4	71	2	27	180

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The status of institutions for girls' by districts in Tripura 2016-17 is presented in the following Table:

Table- 15.3.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi- jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	8
S.B.	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	3	14
High	0	0	1	5	5	4	1	9	25
H.S.	1	3	4	3	6	2	2	13	34
Total	3	3	7	9	13	12	8	26	81

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table depicts the district and type-wise total no. of English medium schools in Tripura 2016-17 (as on 30th September, 2016).

Table- 15.4.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	27	28	19	23	3	17	6	27	150
S.B.	12	16	8	23	7	8	10	12	96
High	3	17	2	8	6	3	6	12	57
H.S.	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	27	57
Total	47	65	33	58	21	32	26	78	360

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table depicts the district and type-wise no. of higher secondary schools in Tripura 2016-17 (as on 30/09/2016).

Table- 15.5.

Type of streams	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Science	16	19	17	22	32	25	15	78	224
Commerce	6	8	7	9	13	11	6	42	102

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table depicts the district wise various facility (functioning) wise total no. of institution (inlcuidng Madrassa in Tripura) (as per UDISE, 2016-17).

Table No- 15.6.

Type of facility	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	Khowai	South	Sepahi-jala	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Institutions	875	517	371	613	489	661	634	706	4,866
Drinking Water	641	469	341	557	478	602	600	682	4,370
Boys toilet	873	517	366	607	489	657	632	700	4,841
Girls toilet	875	516	368	606	489	660	632	704	4,850
Electricity	149	175	97	187	141	157	194	324	1,424
Play ground	410	234	169	382	358	531	418	536	3,038

Ramps	223	204	179	430	308	492	238	334	2,408
Library	706	225	201	202	160	162	194	284	2,134

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the district wise number of schools having computer facility during 2016-17 (as per UDISE).

Table No- 15.7.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi- jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junior Basic	17	13	7	20	8	10	19	21	115
Senior Basic	13	9	7	15	8	7	10	18	87
High	17	33	11	30	15	28	21	55	210
H. S.	33	39	31	40	46	45	36	90	360
Total	80	94	56	105	77	90	86	184	772

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table depicts the district-wise enrolment position during 2016-17 in the State (as per UDISE).

Table- 15.8.

District	Pre-primary		Primary (I-V)		Upper primary (VI-VIII)		Secondary (IX-X)		H. S. (X-XII)		Pre primary to Class XII	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Dhalai	1,584	685	45,601	22,383	23,352	11,226	13,345	6,335	4,465	1,970	88,347	42,599
Gomati	2,378	1,063	40,306	19,583	24,394	12,084	16,869	8,324	5,994	2,601	89,941	43,655
Khowai	1,264	567	26,740	13,109	16,439	8,181	11,478	5,682	4,147	1,896	60,068	29,435
North	2,528	1,075	43,833	21,590	22,583	11,305	13,413	7,169	4,868	2,419	87,225	43,558
Sepahijala	2,472	1,051	47,161	22,842	27,053	13,394	19,103	9,725	6,767	3,111	1,02,556	50,123
South	1,422	616	39,642	19,519	25,803	12,814	16,837	8,126	7,188	3,099	90,892	44,174
Unakoti	1,049	475	30,521	15,042	15,397	7,726	10,509	5,483	3,623	1,790	61,099	30,516
West	9,340	4,211	74,115	36,140	45,135	22,211	32,209	16,187	17,662	8,509	1,78,461	87,258
Total	22,037	9,743	3,47,919	1,70,208	2,00,156	98,941	1,33,763	67,031	54,714	25,395	7,58,589	3,71,318

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the districts school wise enrollment status during 2016-17 in the State, (as per U-DISE).

Table- 15.9.

District	Junior Basic		Senior Basic		High School		H.S.(+2) stage		All Schools	
	School		School				(XI-XII)			
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhalai	18776	9312	26667	12977	18461	8992	24443	11318	88347	42599
Gomati	12225	6022	19280	9341	26667	13837	31769	14455	89941	43655
Khowai	8688	4321	12778	6217	17738	8851	20864	10046	60068	29435
North	15334	7537	20200	97772	21631	10977	30060	15272	87225	43558
Sepahijala	17219	8310	17583	8702	30645	15497	37109	17614	102556	50123
South	13932	6964	17750	8759	26363	13143	32847	15308	90892	44174
Unakoti	12312	6148	12823	6276	15884	8082	20080	10010	61099	30516
West	18954	9254	17047	8330	35614	17714	106846	51960	178461	87258
State Total	117440	57868	144128	70374	193003	97093	304018	145983	758589	371318

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the stage (class taught-wise)& district wise total no. of teachers during 2016-17 in the State, (as per U-DISE).

Table- 15.10.

District	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secon.		Total	
	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dhalai	2920	703	1391	341	373	78	350	93	5034	1215
Gomati	3157	733	1652	334	586	137	543	151	5938	1355
Khowai	3105	812	1445	405	518	101	385	117	5453	1435
North	2135	630	1268	323	555	123	436	118	4394	1194
Sepahijala	3219	707	1780	328	739	118	650	187	6388	1340
South	2288	486	1487	255	615	87	689	103	5079	931
Unakoti	1700	571	791	243	389	82	393	130	3273	1026
West	5231	2252	2628	1251	1498	636	1912	1091	11269	5230
State Total	23755	6894	12442	3480	5273	1362	5358	1990	46828	13726

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the stage & district-wise total no. of teachers during 2016-17 in the State, (as per UDISE).

Table- 15.11.

District	Junior Basic		Senior Basic		High		Higher Secondary		Total	
	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dhalai	1521	338	1769	465	866	193	878	219	5034	1215

Gomati	1299	281	1887	354	1460	356	1292	364	5938	1355
Khowai	1319	346	1753	422	1257	334	1124	333	5453	1435
North	972	232	1279	360	1043	290	1100	312	4394	1194
Sepahijala	1464	323	1615	283	1765	345	1544	389	6388	1340
South	1089	227	1368	214	1269	239	1353	251	5079	931
Unakoti	835	268	778	229	734	215	926	314	3273	1026
West	2081	858	2014	805	2299	984	4875	2583	11269	5230
State Total	10580	2873	12463	3132	10693	2956	13092	4765	46828	13726

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table depicts the drop-out rate (%) by districts during 2016-17 in the State (as per UDISE).

Table -15.12.

Name of District	Primary stage (I-V)			Elementary stage (I-VIII)			Secondary stage(IX-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dhalai	7.83	9.20	8.50	8.50	9.52	9.00	23.53	21.94	22.79
Gomati	5.93	6.57	6.24	4.59	4.93	4.76	22.20	25.48	23.85
Khowai	1.20	1.28	1.24	2.74	2.52	2.63	29.61	25.75	27.73
North	3.83	3.08	3.46	6.65	4.65	5.66	28.89	25.52	27.13
Sepahijala	4.61	4.12	4.38	4.63	3.67	4.16	28.32	27.73	28.02
South	2.76	3.00	2.88	3.70	4.04	3.87	24.73	23.90	24.33
Unakoti	5.28	6.52	5.90	6.24	6.16	6.20	29.43	27.34	28.34
West	1.63	0.94	1.29	2.09	1.35	1.73	23.49	17.85	20.69
State	4.06	4.18	4.12	4.69	4.35	4.52	25.74	23.71	24.73

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The Tripura Board of Secondary Education (TBSE) conducts examination both at secondary and higher secondary levels on regular basis. In 2017, the result of these examination is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.13.

Examination	Regular			Overall		
	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
Madhyamik	37,122	25,011	67.38	49,375	29,289	59.32
Madrassa Alim (secondary exam.)	35	22	62.86	39	23	58.97
H.S. (+2 stage) Science	3,377	2,829	83.77	4,031	3,229	80.10
H.S.(+2 stage)Commerce	808	592	73.27	1,013	684	67.52
H.S.(+2 stage) Humanities	16,958	12,924	76.21	21,464	14,720	68.58

H.S.(+2 stage) Combined	21,143	16,345	77.31	26.508	18,633	70.29
Madrassa Fazil						
(+2 stage) Arts	8	6	75.00	--	--	--
Madrassa Fazil						
(+2 stage) Theology	17	14	82.35	--	--	--

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

Higher Education:

The State Directorate of Higher Education is of vital importance for any developed country, as is it a powerful tool to build knowledge based society of the modern country.

The Department of Higher Education, Government of Tripura is responsible for the overall development of the basic infrastructure of Higher Education sector, both in terms of policy and planning under a planned development process. The Department looks after Expansion of access, Increase of Gross Enrollment Ratio and Qualitative improvement in the Higher Education through various Universities, Colleges and other Institutions.



The scope of Higher Education in Tripura started in 1947 with the establishment of Maharaja Bir Bikram College at Agartala. After that, three private Colleges namely - Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya in Kalisashahar, North Tripura; Ramthakur College in Agartala, West Tripura nad another College in Belonia, South Tripura District were set up and subsequently taken over by the State Government in 1982. The State Government's moto of higher education is to provide quality education to all groups of students irrecpective of their caste and other social status. The students are allowed to study and perform their activities in a democratic environment. For opening of new institutions, priority is given to the uncovered Sub-Divisions, Districts and rural areas where there is justified demand for enrolment in higher education.

In due course of time different General Degree Colleges were set up in Udaipur, Sonamura; Khowai, Sabroom Amarpur, Fatikroy, Kamalpur and Dharmanagar Sub-Divisions to cater the need of local students. In the last ten years, there has been significant expansion in Higher Education sector.

Growth in number of higher educational institutions in Tripura from 1972 top 2017.

Table- 15.14.

No. of Colleges/ Institutions	1972	1998	2017 (as on 31st March)
University (Govt.)	--	1- Tripura University (State)	2 (MBB University (State) & Tripura University (Central))
University (Private)	--	--	1 ICFAI University
National Level Institute	--	--	1 National Institute of Technology, Agartala
General Degree Colleges (Govt.)	3	14	22
General Degree Colleges (Pvt.)	3	--	2
Engineering Colleges (Govt.&Pvt.)	1	1	3
Polytechnic Institute	1	1	5
Medical Colleges	--	--	2
Professional Colleges (Art & Craft, Music, Law, Nursing, B.P. Ed. (Govt. & Pvt.))	2		5 10
B.Ed. College (Govt. & Pvt.)	1		1 6
Pharmacy College	--		1 1
Agricultural College	--		-- 1
Veterinary College	--	1	1
Fishery College	--		1 1
Paramedical College	--	--	1

The positive efforts taken with different supportive factors by the Department of Higher Education, Government of Tripura, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in the State has reached to 16.9% in 2015-16.

Out of 15 eligible General Degree Colleges recognized by UGC, 10 Colleges have been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

Table- 15.15.

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Grade of NAAC	Year
1	Ramthakur College, Agartala	B	2011
2	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar College, Belonia	B	2014
3	Netaji Subhash Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur	B	2015
4	RK mahavidyalaya, kailashahar	C	2015
5	Ambedkar College, Fatikroy	C	2015
6	Dasarath Deb Memorial College, Khowai	B	2016

7	Government Degree College, Dharmanagar	B	2016
8	Women's College, Agartala	B	2016
9	Maharaja Bir Bikram College, Agartala	B	2016
10	Government Degree College, Kamalpur	B	2016

Source: Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

Professional Education:

During 2010-14 construction of new three storied building for the Tripura Govt. Law College at MBB College complex has been completed and being used.

To meet growing demand of Teacher's Education programmes in the State, a new College of Teacher's Education has been set up at Kumarghat in Unokoti District which has started functioning from 2015-16 academic year with the approval of NCTE.

Technical education:

The Government has taken a comprehensive plan to widen the scope of technical education in various fields in the State. During last 5 years, the Department has covered three uncovered Districts with Polytechnics.

Table- 15.16.

Sl. No.	Name of Polytechnic	Started during
1	Dhalai District Polytechnic	2010
2	Gomati District Polytechnic	2012
3	North Tripura District Polytechnic	2015

Source: Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

Polytechnic Institute has also been started in TTAADC H.Q. at Khumulwng from 2016-17 with the approval of AICTE. This institute is meant to cater the need of the youths of TTAADC areas.

University Education:

The State University has been converted into a Central University from 2007. After 2007, eight new General Degree Colleges and new Polytechnics have started functioning. In future there is plan to set up new colleges and Polytechnics in the State. A new State University (MBB University) has started functioning from 2016-17 in order to increase opportunities for post graduates studies in the State utilizing the new infrastructure developed within MBB College complex.

Rastriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan:

Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a holistic scheme of development for higher education in India initiated in 2013 by the

Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. Infrastructure of colleges have been notably developed under funding from RUSA. Three colleges are being developed into Model Colleges.

Private Initiatives:

Techno India Group has started an Engineering college at Dukli, Agartala from this academic session. Recently, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan and Holy Cross College have started B.Ed. course in their existing campuses with the approval of NCTE.

Turn key initiatives of the Department:

- a) Management Information System (MIS) for collection of statistical data for colleges (general and technical) and also for statistical analytical report for the said.
- i) Online Admission System for all General Degree Colleges.
- ii) Online Question Bank comprising of Questions, answers and links for audio-visual materials.

Achievements, 2016-17:

- i) Maharaja Bir Bikram University has been set up at MBB College campus which has started academic activities from 2016-17.
- ii) A new Polytechnic institute has been set up at TTAADC HQ, Khumulwng where classes have started from the 2016-17 academic session.
- iii) The mechanical and computer science building at Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT), Narsingarh have been completed and in its occupation.
- iv) Besides, procuremednt of equipments and books, training of faculties have been made by utilising fund of Rs.10.00 crores available under TEQIP-II (CSS).
- v) National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC) has accredited the Maharaja Bir Bikram College (MBBC), College Tilla, Agartala with Grade-B during 2016-17.

The following Table shows the district wise higher educational institutions during 2016-17 in the State.

Table : 15.17.

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Govt. Law College	Music College	Art College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

West	3	6	2	1	1	1
Khowai	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	3	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	2	-	-	-	-
North	-	2	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	2	-	-	-	-
Gomati	-	2	-	-	-	-
South	-	3	-	-	-	-

Total	3	22	2	1	1	1
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District	Teacher Training (IASE)	Polytechnic	Medical College	Pharmacy	Para-Medical
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<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
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West	1	3	2	1	1
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	1	-	-	-
Unokoti	1	-	-	-	-
North	-	1	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	1	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	6	2	1	1

District	Nursing College	Fisheries College	Agriculture College	Veterinary College	Regional Phy. Education
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<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>
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West	3	1	1	1	-
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	1
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	1	1	1	1

District	Holy Cross College	Bhavan's Tripura College Science & Technology	Bhavan's Tripura College of Teachers Education	Tribal Folk Music	Techno India Group
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<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>
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West	1	1	2	1	1
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2	1	1

Source: Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The district wise number of students in various higher educational institutions in 2016-17 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.18.

District	University		General Degree College		Engineering College		Govt. Law College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	72(*)	46(*)	8415	8248	639(**)	350(**)	89	110
Khowai			1938	1416				
Dhalai			1115	918	-	-	-	-
Unokoti			1537	1420				
North			1896	1640	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala			1618	1285				
Gumati			1990	1648	-	-	-	-
South			2801	1814				
Total	72	46	21310	18389	639	350	89	110

District	Music College		Art College		IASE		Polytechnic	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	58	103	119	74	139	246	539	466
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	81
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	89	106	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	79
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	161
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	58	103	119	74	228	352	1543	787

District	Medical College		Pharmacy		Para-Medical		Nursing	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

West	258(*)	214(*)	102	95	216	195	68(**)	182(**)
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	258(*)	214(*)	102	95	216	195	68(**)	182(**)

District	Fisheries College		Agriculture College		Veterinary College		Physical Edu. College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	85	78	49	46	77	62	-	-
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	17
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	85	78	49	46	77	62	30	17

District	Holy Cross College		Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech.		Bhavan's Tripura College of Teachers Education		Tribal Folk Music College		Techno India	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
West	316	221	66	51	106	94	59	45	NRA	NRA
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	311	218	64	49	58	42	89	106	NRA	NRA

(*) Data related to AGMC only.

Source: Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

(**) Data related to Tripura College of nursing only.

The district wise number of teachers in various higher educational institutions in 2016-17 in the State is presented in the following table.

Table- 15.19.

District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	University		General		Engineering	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	00 (*)	00 (*)	121	173	59(**)	15(**)
	Guest/Visiting	09	05	81	95	11	07
Khowai	Regular	-	-	34	21	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	13	16	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	37	04	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	26	12	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	53	27	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	17	14	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	41	15	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	21	14	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	23	17	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	11	12	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	38	28	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	22	15	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	68	21	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	21	28	-	-
Total	Regular	00	00	415	306	59	15
	Guest/Visiting	09	05	212	206	11	07

(*) Data related to MBB University only.

(**) Data related to TIT only.

District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	Government Law College		Music College		Art College	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	05	01	21	13	21	04
	Guest/Visiting	08	06	05	11	00	03
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	05	01	21	13	21	04
	Guest/Visiting	08	06	05	11	00	03
District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	Teachers Training		Polytechnic		Medical College	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	11	16	19	12	120(*)	23(*)
	Guest/Visiting	00	02	05	10	00	00
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	01	02	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	10	01	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	7	5	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	04	00	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	14	01	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	08	03	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	04	04	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	18	21	32	17	120(*)	23(*)
	Guest/Visiting	00	02	33	16	00	00
District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	Pharmacy		Paramedical		Nursing	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	10	01	14	13	00(**)	28(**)
	Guest/Visiting	03	00	32	09	08	05
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	10	01	14	13	00(**)	28(**)
	Guest/Visiting	03	00	32	09	08	05

District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	Fisheries		Agriculture		Veterinary College	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	18	04	21	03	44	14
	Guest/Visiting	00	00	02	00	00	00
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	18	04	21	03	44	14
	Guest/Visiting	00	00	02	00	00	00

District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	Phy. Education College		Holy Cross College		BTCST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West	Regular	-	-	06	14	06	02
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	03	07	05	03
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	10	01	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	00	00	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	10	01	06	14	06	02
	Guest/Visiting	00	00	03	07	05	03
District	Regular/ Guest/ Visiting staff	BTCTE		Tribal Fold Music College		Tecno India	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

West	Regular	06	05	02	00	NRA	NRA
	Guest/Visiting	00	01	14	08	-	-
Khowai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guest/Visiting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Regular	06	05	02	00	NRA	NRA
	Guest/Visiting	00	01	14	08	-	-

() indicates Part-time / Guest/ Contract Teachers.

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the number of schedule castes and schedule tribes students in Graduate level in degree colleges by district wise in 2016-17 is presented below.

Table- 15.20.

District	S.C. Graduate			S.T. Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	1682	1512	3194	2298	2489	4787
Khowai	306	247	553	772	584	1356
North	358	325	683	383	189	572
Unokoti	354	280	634	227	192	419
Dhalai	263	234	497	449	282	731
Sepahijala	350	255	605	165	68	233
Gumati	454	324	778	545	395	940
South	486	274	760	728	394	1122
TOTAL	4253	3451	7704	5567	4593	10160

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

Social Education:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department bears the responsibility of promoting social education activities and implementing welfare activities and various programmes.

Its objectives are to provide assistance particularly to the economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people. Besides, Department of Women & Child is one of the priority sectors of this Department.



Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS):

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced Universalization of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6(six) years of age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The following schemes have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme:

- i) ICDS (General),
- ii) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY),
- iii) ICDS (Training),
- iv) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP),
- v) Construction of Anganwadi Centre.

1. ICDS (General):

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since 2nd October, 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9911 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in Tripura. All the sanctioned 9911 Anganwadi Centers have been made operational in the State covering all eight districts.

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Project and Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.21.

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	South	Gomati	Sepahijala	Khowai	West	Total
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2016-17	Project	6	6	6	8	8	6	8	8	56
	Anganwadi Centres	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: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY Scheme was launched in September, 2000 for adolescent girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line (BPL) as well as school drop-outs in the age group of 11-18 years are selected and attached to the local Anganwadi Centres for monthly learning and training activities. If out of school girls in 11-18 years are not available at AWCs under KSY, the school going girls may be selected for KSY for coverage under the scheme.

Under KSY, multiple options are available to choose one or more interventions to improve nutritional, health, economic and social status of adolescent girls. The provision of fund is limited to Rs.1,10,000/- per project per year for 10 Nos. KSY centres (AWCS). Each KSY centre comprising 30 Nos. adolescent girls KSY girls can be given training in making plastic chatai, flower saji, mora, tailoring woolen knitting and bamboo works and knitting of pachra. Reading, writing and learning about health and nutrition are also advocated in all these KSY centres. The supplementary nutrition is also provided to the adolescent girls in the AWCs.

The Physical and financial achievement under KSY is presented in the following Table:

Table- 15.22.

Year	Benefited adolescent girls	Exp.(Rs.in lakh)
2016-17	7800 (Only at South, Gomati, Unakoti & North Tripura District as SABLA Scheme is introduced at West, Khowai, Sepahijala & Dhalai District)	28.16

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

During the year 2010-11, Government of India introduced new scheme SABLA on pilot basis for West, Khowai, Sepahijala & Dhalai District for adolescent girls.

3. ICDS training programme:

This programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the instructors and guest lecturers of the Department on job course, orientation and refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi

Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following five Anganwadi Worker's Training Centres.

Table- 15.23.

Sl. No.	Anganwadi Workers Training Centre
1.	West District AWTC, Narsingarh.
2.	Kakraban AWTC, Kakraban, Gomati District
3.	Kulai AWTC, Ambassa, Dhalai District
4.	Ramnagar AWTC, North Tripura
5.	A.D. Nagar AWTC run by NGO

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

The physical achievement in regard to training of the ICDS functionaries during 2016-17 through the above AWTC is given below:

Table- 15.24.

Name of ICDS functionaries	Job course	Refresher course	Orientation course	ECCE training
A.W.W.	630	824	-	-
A.W.H.	-	991	400	-
Supervisor(ICDS)	-	-	-	-
CDPO	-	-	-	-

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

4. 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 mother and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implemented of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

SNP is distributed in all the 9911 Anganwadi centres for 300 days a year. Through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS, Social Welfare & Social Education Department has provided Nutritional support to 314957 (91.28%) children and 67804 (93.55%) expecting & nursing mothers in the year 2016-17.

Cost and feeding norms of SNP (per beneficiary per day)

Table : 15.25.

Category	Revised SNP	Nutritional Norms	
	cost norms	Protein	Calorie
(i) Children (6-72 months)	Rs.6.00	12-15 gm.	500 K. Cal.
(ii) Severely underweight children (6-72 months)	Rs.9.00	20-25 gm.	800 K. Cal.
(iii) Pregnant women and nursing mothers	Rs.7.00	18-20 gm.	600 K. Cal.

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Special Initiatives:

- a) Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) curriculum (like nursery school) introduced; Bangla syllabus developed.
- b) Anganwadi Centers focus for 'Vibrant child friendly', Early Child Development (EDC) Center by developing 3 corners (Science Corner, Book Corner & Toy corner).
- c) 11-digit coding of all Anganwadi Centers and up-loading of AWC Monthly Progress Report through ICDS MIS.
- d) Monitoring weight & height of children under 5 of AWCs under West & Dhalai Districts through 'Jatak' software as pilot basis.
- e) Construction of 228 AWCs in convergence with MGNREGA.
- f) Construction of 9 CDPO Office buildings taken up with SCA funds- 6 completed & 3- under construction.

Women Welfare activities under Social Welfare & Socail Education Department as on March, 2017

The State Government is implementing various Act & Rules for protection of the rights of children and women.

Gender Budgeting Schemes:

The State Government is implementing Gender Budgeting in-respect of 18- Departments. During the year 2015-16, out of revised total Plan Outlay of Rs.429856.60 lakhs, provision for Gender Budgeting is Rs.123952.01 lakhs and during the year 2016-17, out of total Plan Outlay of Rs.447538.94 lakhs, provision is kept for Gender Budgeting is Rs.191573.5 lakhs.

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:

The State Government has framed the Tripura Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003. Judicial Officers attached with all 8 (eight) DM & Collectors Office have been notified as District Dowry Prohibition Officers and all 23 (twenty-three) Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been notified as Dowry Prohibition Officers to settle the dowry related complaints. Anti Dowry

Week is being observed regularly every year from 26th November to 2nd December.

Table : 15.26.

Year	Dowry cases	Dowry death
2014-15	58	Nil
2015-16	83	1

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Rules, 2006:

8 (eight) Districts Inspectors of Social Education (DISE), 3- female social activists from reputed NGOs of 3 Districts and 56- CDPOs of 56- ICDS Projects of the entire State have been appointed as Protection Officers and 24 Nos. NGOs have been registred as Service Providers under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Rules, 2006. 4 (four) NGO run Swadhar Short Stay Homes (3 in West District and 1 in North District) are declared as Shelter Homes under the PWDV Act. All Govt./ Semi Govt. Medical health centers are declared as Free Medical aid Centers under the PWDV Act.

Domestic Violence Report:

i)	No. of cases reported during 2013-14	=	538
	No. of cases reported during 2014-15	=	557
	No. of cases reported during 2015-16	=	487
ii)	No. of cases forwarded to the Court during 2013-14	=	461
	No. of cases forwarded to the Court during 2014-15	=	503
	No. of cases forwarded to the Court during 2015-16	=	44
iii)	No. of cases punished during 2013-14	=	Nil
	No. of cases punished during 2014-15	=	4
	No. of cases punished during 2015-16	=	Nil

All party meetings have been convened in order to flight crime against women, single point agenda meetings on crime against children and women with special emphasis on domestic violence are being organised across the State at Ward and Gram Panchayat level.

Tripura Commission for Women:

Tripura Commission for Women has been constituted during the year 1994 and it is relentlessly working for alleviating the condition of abused, tortured and underprivileged women. It also organises

awareness programmes on regular basis all over the State in order to combat atrocities against women.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956:

State Government has framed the Tripura Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Rules, 1985. State Coordination Committee & State Level Anti - Trafficking Unit has been set up by the Home Department. A Protective & Rehabilitation Home has been set up at Taranagar, Mohanpur by the SW & SE Department under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. At present, there are 13 destitute women in the home.

Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK):

Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) in West Tripura is being implemented by the State Commission for Women covered 1 (one) District Convergence and Facilitation Centre at Agartala, 1 (one) Block Convergence and Facilitation Centre at Mohanpur Block and 10 (ten) Village Convergence and Facilitation Centre at 10 (ten) villages under West Tripura.

One Stop Centre (OSC):

State Government has taken initiatives to operationalise a One Stop Centre (OSC) at Narsingarh in West Tripura under 100% central sponsorship. Fund in the tune of Rs.45.88 lakhs has been received from the MWDC for set-up of the OSC. Construction work of OSC has taken up with the Rural Development Department. Construction work is going on. Process is going to set up another OSC at Dharmanagar, North Tripura. OSC is operational temporarily in the office premises Tripura Commission for Women at Melarmath, Agartala, which will be shifted after construction of OSC is completed.

Universilisation of Women Help Line:

State Government has taken initiatives to operationalise Univrsilisationof Women Help Line (WHL) "181" at Narsingarh, West Tripura combined with the OSC in collaboration with the Police Department who are at present operating round o clock Women Helpline 1091. Fund inthe tune of Rs.49.70 lakh is received from GoI for setting up of WHL during the FY 2015-16.

Capacity Building for Women Scheme:

It is a State initiative scheme, is being implemented in the State since the financial year 2013-14 to create employment opportunities for women of the State. Around 2500 women are trained under this scheme

in various trades like tailoring, beautician, motor driving, chalk making, food & fruits processing, making of mat & room designing materials, embroidery, artificial flower making etc. Formed 2 (two) Women SHGs namely Manjusree with inmates to State Mahila Ashram and Sarada with inmates of Protective Home, Taranagar who are now able to earn through producing black broad chalk for Anganwadi Centres.

Working Women Hostel:

For facilitating lodging of working women, 45 seated Laxmibai Memorial Working Women Hostel at Agartala has been constructed in the heart of Agartala city. At present, 38 working women from various parts of India are residing there.

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and Rule, 2013:

Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) have been formed in all Govt. Departments and Local Complaints Committees (ICC) have been formed in all districts. All DM & Collectors have been notified as "District Officer" under provision of this Act.

Various Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

The Department is being implementing various Grant in-aid schemes of Ministry of Women & Child Development like Swadhar Greh, Ujjawala, STEP.

Celebration of International Day for Women:

Every year International Women's Day on 8th March is being observed in all over the State at State Level, District Level and Block Level in a befitting manner.

Awareness programmes are being organised regularly all over the State in collaboration with the State/ District Legal Authorities and Police Department. Workshops/Seminars at State Level, District Level and Block Level are also being organised in a regular manner.

Activities for Welfare of Senior Citizens in Tripura:

Population of Tripura is 36,71,032 as per Census-2011. Older persons comprise about 7% of total population.

In order to address the problem of the older persons the State Government of Tripura has formulated State Policy for older persons in the year 2000. The State Policy seeks to make available opportunities for development of the potential of older persons and seek their participation

in nation building work so that they themselves feel worthy and live with dignity and purpose.

The State Government is trying to extend comprehensive support for financial security, health care, shelter, welfare and other needs of the senior citizens. Following activities have been taken for the purpose -

Activities for Social Security for Senior Citizen -

Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007:

Based on the maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007, the State Government has framed the Tripura Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior citizen Rule in the year 2008.

The State Government has constituted the Appellate Tribunals with 8- DM & Collectors in 8-Districts and Maintenance Tribulas with 23 (twenty-three) SDMs of 23 (twenty-three) Sub-Divisions and Maintenance Officers with 8 (eight) District Inspectors of Social Education of 8 (eight) Districts.

Old Aged Home:

There is 1 (one) 50-seated Old Age Home run by the State Government at Narsingarh, West Tripura and 4 (four) NGO run Old Age Homes at Barjala, Bishalgarh, Dharmanagar, Kailashahar and Gandhigram.

Social Health Care of Senior Citizen:

a) Free of cost Health Care facilities are easily accessible to all categories of population of the State including the elderly in the Government run hospitals, PHCs and Sub-Centres.

b) Separate counter for senior citizens in the OPDs for older persons are available.

Other facilities for senior citizens:

Separate counter for senior citizens in the Banks, Post Office, BSNL, Gas agencies are available in the State.

Activities for Financial Security of Senior Citizen:

1,48,536 nos. older persons are being benefited with pension under the Indira Gandhil Old Age Pension Scheme (@ Rs.700/- per month for 60 years. and above and @ Rs.900/- per month for 80 years and above and 7644 nos. older persons are being benefited with pension under the State Old Age Pension Scheme (@ Rs.700/- per month for 60 years and above).

Other Activities for Senior Citizen:

a) District Grievance Redressal Cells were set-up during the year 2003 within 4 District under the Chairmanship of DM & Collector, West, South, North and Dhalai Districts where is DSE, Chaired as a Member-Secretary.

b) Pensioners' Awaas 'Ashray' to facilitate boarding and lodging of Govt. pensioners who have none to look after them and have no provisions for own boarding and lodging facility, State Govt. has set up 104- seated Pensioners' Awaas namely "nshray" at Kunjaban, Agartala since 14th March, 2016. Presently, 19- persons are vending in the Awaas.

c) Celebration of International Day for Older Pensions - every year International Older Person's Day on 1st October is being observed in all over the State at State, Sub-Divisional and Block level in befitting manner.

d) Awareness programmes in regular manner is being organised all over the State in collaboration with the State / District Legal Authorities and Police Department. Workshops/ Seminars at State, District, Sub-Divisional and Block Level are also being organised in a regular a manner.

Target and Achievement during 2016-17

Scheme for Adolescent Girls SAG (earlier name RGSEAG - Sabla)

The SAG, earlier name RGSEAG - 'Sabla' addresses multidimensional issues of adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years. There are two major components of services like i) Nutrition component and ii) Non-Nutrition Components under the scheme. Under Non-Nutrition components, an integrated package of services is provided at Anganwadi Centre level in a convergence mood with allied departments of Health, Education, I & C, ICA, Youth Affairs etc. The non-nutrition services are : Iron and folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, health check-up and Referral services, Counselling/ guidance on family welfare, Legal Rights & Entitlement, ARSH etc., Vocational training.

The scheme is being implemented in Dhalai, Khowai, Sepahijala and West Tripura District on pilot basis. During 2016-17, out of 52,742 targetted (all out of school and 14-18 yrs school going adolescent girls) 49,953 were covered (94.71%) under Nutrition Programme and 88,459 adolescent girls (all categories), out of 87,060 have been covered (98.42%) under different Non-Nutrition components.

Table : 15.27.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Component	Fund received during the year 2016-17		Expenditure during the year 2015-16	% of Exp.	Unspent balance
	Central/ State Share	Amount			
Nutrition	Central share (90%)	GoI sanctioned = 149.22 F.D. released = 149.22	676.69	100%	33.23 (unspent of 2015-16)
	State share (10%)	101.79	101.79	100%	149.22 (2015-16) (excess expen.) 33.23 (2015-16) 16.58 (2016-17) 64.68 (excess expen. 2016-17)
	Total :	251.01	778.48	100%	
Non-Nutrition	Central share (90%)	0	24.47	52.29%	46.80 (unspent of 2015-16)
	Non-nutrition				
	Total :	0	24.47	52.29%	22.33

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Physical targets:

i) Nutrition:

Category-wise estimated number of beneficiaries under Scheme for Adolscent girls in 2017-18.

Table : 15.28.

Category	AGs (11-14 yrs)		AG (14-18 yrs)		Total
	SG	OOS	SG	OOS	
SC	7,044	94	9,871	306	17,315
ST	11,856	1,228	17,303	2,177	32,564
Others	15,158	189	21,589	489	37,425
Total	34,058	1,511	48,763	2,972	87,304

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

ii) Non-Nutrition:

Activity-wise estimated number of beneficiaries under Scheme for Adolescent girls in 2017-18.

Table : 15.29.

Sl. No.	Indicators	Target (No. of beneficiaries)
1	IFA	4,160
2	Health Check-up & Referrals	87,304
3	Nutrition & health Education	87,304
4	Family Welfare, ARSH & Child Care Practices	87,304
5	Life Skill Education	87,304
6	Accessing Public Services	87,304
7	Mainstreaming OOS into School System	4,483
8	Vocational Training (16-18 years)	2,287

Social Security Pension:

Status of NSAP & State Run Pension Schemes as on March 2017:

Table : 15.30.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Introduced the scheme	Rate of pension for the FY 2016-17	Existing benfs.	Pension criteria
1	IGNOAPS (60-79 yrs - 133875)	1995	700	135895	A person belonging to BPL ration card family and who has attained the age of 60 years and above.
	IGNOAPS (80 yrs.)		900	5854 6787	
	IGNOAPS (Total)			148536	
2	IGNWPS	2009		18850	A person belonging to BPL ration card family and a widow, whose age is between 40 years to 79 yrs.
3	IGNDPS (80%)			1877	A person belonging to BPL ration card family and has 80% and above physical disability and whose age is 18-79 years and above.
	IGNDPS (100%)			903	
	NSAP			170166	
State Run Schemes					
4	State Old Age Pension (BPL)	Sept.'12	600	7644	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family and has attained the age of 60 years and above.
5	Widow & Deserted (BPL)	2006	600	58516	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family and a widow or deserted by her husband, whose age is

					between 18-59 years.
6	Deserted Women (BPL)	Dec.'13	600	2735	A person belonging to APL family and deserted women by her husband, whose age is between 18-59 years.
7	State Widow Pension Scheme	2012	600	88	A person belonging to BPL listed/Adhoc family and a widow, whose age is between 40 yrs to 59 years.
8	Pension to un-married women of age 45 yrs & above of BPL families	July'12	600	1584	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family, whose is unmarried persons and whose age is 45 years and above.
9	Blind & Handicapped Pension (BPL)	1980	600	3817	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family and whose age is between 18 years and above years.
10	Allowance for 100% Blind (BPL)	2006	1000	683	A person belonging to BPL listed/Adhoc family and has lost 100% eye sight & whose age is between 10 yrs and above.
11	Un-employment allow.for 100% Blind (APL & BPL)	2003	600/- for BPL & 1000/- for APL	28	A person belonging to APL to BPL listed/ Adhoc family who has passed the VIII std. and has been enrolled with the employment exchange office for two years. The allowance would be paid upto suitable source of income.
12	Pension to Persons who lost 100% eye sight of APL families	July'12	800	356	A person belonging to APL family & who has lost 100% eye sight and whose age is 10 yrs and above.
13	60% disability (BPL)	2008	500	5179	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family and has 60% disability and whose age is 10 yrs and above.
14	Pension to 80% & above disable person of APL families	July'2012	600	2168	A person belonging to APL family and who are 80% physically challenged and whose age is 10 yrs & above.
15	Tripura Cobbler (BPL)	2009	600	7	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family who age is 55 years & above & profe-

					ssionally a cobbler for 10 yrs.
16	Tripura Ricksw- puller (BPL)	2009	600	655	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family whose age is 55 years & above & professionally a rickswpuller for 10 years.
17	Bidi Sharamik (BPL)	2000	600	151	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family and whose age is 55 yrs to 65 yrs.
18	Motor Shramik Pension (BPL)	Nov'12	600	361	Age of applicant should be 55 years and BPL listed/ Adhoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 yrs in this sector.
19	Laundry Workers (BPL)	Nov'12	600	297	Age of applicant should be 55 years and BPL listed/ Adhoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 yrs in this sector.
20	Barber Workers (BPL)	Nov'12	600	428	Age of applicant should be 55 years and BPL listed/Adhoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 yrs in this sector.
21	Handloom Workers (BPL)	Nov'12	600	783	Age of applicant should be 55 years and BPL listed/ Ad-hoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 yrs in this sector.
22	Fishermen (BPL)	Dec'12	600	1467	Age of applicant should be 55 years and BPL listed/Adhoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 yr in this sector
23	Social Pension Scheme for Female Domestic Workers (BPL)	Aug'15	450	5758	Age of applicant should be 18 years and above female Domestic Worker & BPL listed/ Adhoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 5 years in this sector.
24	Tripura Incentive	2009	400/-	59026	A girls child born in any BPL

to Girls Child
(BPL)

family on or after 01.06.2009
is eligible for this scheme.
The child will benefit from
the scheme till she attains
the age of 16 years and only
2 (two) girl child from a family
will benefit from this schem

25	Social Pension Scheme for Person Living with HIV	Aug'2015	600/-	617	All age APL/BPL persons living with AIDS, certified by Anti Retroviral Therapy(ART) Centre
26	Social Pension Scheme for Transgender	Aug'2015	600/-	3	All age APL/BPL persons identified as Transgender must submit a medical certificate from the Govt. Medical Officer not below the rank of Tripura Health Service Grade-IV.
27	Social Pension Scheme for Grade-II Deformed Leprosy Patients	Aug'2015	600/-	12	All age APL/BPL persons affected with Leprosy, certified by State Project Officer, NLEP/TLEP.
28	Social Pension for Cancer Patients	April'16	600/-	562	All ge of APL/BPL persons identified as Cancer Patients must submit a medical certificate from the Govt./ recognised hospital/Cancer hospital, annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,50,000/- (Rupees One lakh fifty thousand) per annum & no member of the family of the person should be in Govt. service. (Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s)or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be)Annual Income certificate from SDM/DCM and from Gazetted Officer that no person in his/her family is Govt. employee.
29	Folk Artistes	April'2017	700	0	A person whose age is 55 years and above and profess-

30	Carpenter	April'2017	700	0	<p>ionally a Folk Artistes annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh) per annum and no member of the family of the person should be in Govt. service. (Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income Certificate from SDM/DCM and from Gazetted Officer that no person in his/her family is Govt. employee.</p> <p>A person whose age is 55 yrs & above and professionally a Carpenter annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh) per annum & no member of the family of the person should be in Govt. service. (Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income Certificate from SDM/DCM and from Gazetted Officer that no person in his/her family is Govt. employee.</p>
31	Blacksmith	April'2017	700	0	<p>A person whose age is 55 years and above and professionally a Blacksmiths annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh) per annum and no member of the family of the person should</p>

be in Govt. service. (Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income Certificate from SDM /DCM and from Gazetted Officer that no person in his/her family is Govt. employee.

32	Porttery	April'2017	700	0	A person whose age is 55 years and above and professionally a Porttery annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh)per annum and no member of the family of the person should be in Govt. service.(Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income Certificate from SDM/DCM and from Gazetted Officer that no person in his/her family is Govt. employee.
33	Schedules Castes traditionally connected with sanitation work (Harijan)	April'2017	700	0	A person whose age is 55 years and above and professionally a Sch. Castes traditionally connected with sanitation work (Harijan) annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh) per annum and no member of the family of the person should be in Govt. service. (Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income Certificate from

SDM/DCM and from
Gazetted Officer that no
person in his/her family is
Govt. employee.

State Total :	153005
TOTAL :	323171

Welfare of the Persons with Disabilities:

4 Districts disability Rehabilitation Centers (DDRCs) are presently functioning under the Chairmanship of the DM & Collectors in West Tripura, Gomati, Dhalai and Unakoti District. Efforts are being made to open 4 more DDRCs in the remaining districts in consultation with Department of Health and Family Welfare.

Total 76,831 nos Disability Certificates were issued in the State up to 31.03.2017. During 2016-17, total 3,884 nos. Disability Certificates were issued.

Total 8,982 nos. aids and appliances were distributed in the State by the DDRCs up to 31.03.2017. During 2016-17, total 565 nos. aids and appliances were distributed to the beneficiaries.

A one time marriage grant @ Rs.5,000/- is provided to the spouse who marry a person having 40% and above disability. Total 18 nos. couples have been provided such grant during the year 2016-17.

In collaboration with IL & FS (Skills) during 2015-16, 20 PWDs were skill training in sectors like telecom-BPO, Hospitality and IT. Out of these, 8 PWDs have been given placement.

Sports and Youth Affairs:

The Government of Tripura had formulated the sports policy "Sports for all" for the State in the year 1997. For practical implementation of the policy, the State Government undertook well planned long term scheme for all round development of an individual through participation in physical education, games & sports and other youth activities. Some important aspects of the scheme are:



- o Creation of modern infrastructure for development of games & sports.
- o Enhancement of the standard of sports performance in the state to National & international levels.

- o Giving scope to the youth to develop healthy mind and body for personality development.
- o Giving due importance to physical education & games/sports and making it an integral part of the total education system.
- o Including the spirit of integrity, unity & brotherhood among the youth.

Planning & Budget Section

Infrastructure Development:

Department took much initiative for over all development of infrastructure as indicated below:

The following major/minor works have been completed during 2016-17.

1. Construction of Grand Stand with 20 m Gallery at both side of the Grand Stand at RCPE, Panisagar.
2. Construction of District Sports Complex, Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura.
3. Construction of Lawn Tennis court at Dasarath Dev Sports State Complex (DDSSC), Badharghat.
4. Construction of three storied (G+2) Building for Sports Office at the Eastern side of Swami Vivekananda Maidan (Astabal Ground).
5. Development of Playground for construction of 400 mtr Athletic Track including Football Ground with earth-filling and Drainage System at RCPE, Panisagar.
6. Up-gradation of Regional College of Physical Education (RCPE), Panisagar - Construction of Men Hostel.
7. Construction of 2500 seating capacity Indoor and Gymnasium at NSRCC Complex at Agartala.
8. Construction Four Storied Sports Activities Building for different activities like Judo, Weight Lifting, Yoga Table Tennis at NSRCC Complex at Agartala .
9. Construction of Badminton Hall at NSRCC Complex at Agartala.
10. Remodeling and renovation of Old building of DYAS for 300 beeded girls hostel at NSRCC Complex at Agartala.
11. Construction of Swimming Pool with provision of dressing Room and 500 seating capacity Gallery at NSRCC, Agartala.
12. Construction of Gallery & Drainage System opposite to BholagiriAshram, Agartala.
13. Construction of Sub-Divn. YAS Office, Santirbazar.
14. Construction of Yuba Awas at Dhalai District Ambassa.

15. Construction of Semi permanent Structure for Sports Hall at BBI Complex, Dharmanagar.

Proposals sent to the P & C Department for providing sanction for the following proposals:

1. Construction of Sports Stadium with 22000 seating capacity with cover shed including 400 mtr Athletic Track (9 lane) and Football Ground at DasarathDev State Sports Complex, Badharghat.
2. Construction of District Sports Complex at Dharmanagar, North District.
3. Construction of District Sports Complex at Dhalabil, Khowai District.
4. Construction of District Sports Complex at Bishramganj, Sepahijala District.
5. Construction of District Sports Complex at Belonia, South Tripura.
6. Up gradation of Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar (Phase - II) for the construction of Staff Quarter, Principal Quarter & accommodation of the Staff.
7. Up-gradation of Tripura Sports School, Panisagar, North Tripura - Construction of Boys Hostel.
8. Construction of District YuvaAwas at Dharmanagar, North Tripura District.
9. Construction of District YuvaAwas at Khowai, Khowai Tripura District.
10. Construction of District YuvaAwas at Melagarh, Sepahijala Tripura District.
11. Construction of District YuvaAwasat ,Kailashahar , Unakoti Tripura District.
12. Construction of District YuvaAwas at Belonia, South Tripura District.
13. Construction of District YuvaAwas at Udaipur, Gomoti Tripura District.
14. Construction of newly created District & Sub-Divisional YAS Office.
15. Construction of District YAS Office at Bishramganj, Sepahijala District.
16. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Jampuijala.
17. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Karbook.
18. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Kamalpur.
19. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Kumarghat.
20. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Jirania.
21. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Mohanpur.
22. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Panisagar.
23. Providing of 315 KVA Distribution Transforma at RCPE, Panisagar.

24. Construction of playground opposite to Bholagiri Ashram, Agartala.
25. Construction of Multi Sports Indoor hall and Gymnasium Hall at RCPE, Panisagar.
26. Addl. fund for construction of Unakoti District Sports Complex, Kailashahar.
27. Up-gradation of NSRCC- Indoor & Gymnasium Hall and 4 stored building, Agartala.
28. Construction of Gallery, Grand Stand etc. for Khowai Govt. Boys HS School.
29. Construction of Men's Hostel at RCPE, Panisagar.

Remarkable Infrastructure existing in the in the State.

1. MBB Cricket Stadium.
2. 350 bedded ShahidBhagat Singh Yuba Awas.
3. Umakanta Min Stadium, Agartala
4. Swami Vivekananda Stadium, Agartala
5. Samar ChoudhriSmsiti Multipurpose Spports Hall at Be4lonia
6. Multipurpose Sports hall at Ambasa- Dhalai District,
7. Multipurpose Sports hall at Sonamura - Sepahijala,
8. Multipurpose Sports hall at Kanchanpur - North Tripura.
9. Multipurpose Sports hall at Chatakcherri- Sub room
10. Multipurpose Sports hall at Fatikroy Class Xii School
11. Mini Stadium at Fatikroy Class Xii School Play Ground.
12. Mini Stadium at B.K. Institution Play Ground at Belonia - South District .
13. Mini Stadium at Chandra pur Class XII School Play Ground , Udaipur.
14. Mini Stadium at Hrisyamukh Class XII School Play Ground
15. ITI Cricket Stadium at Narsinghgarhby Tripura Cricket Association.
16. District Sports Complex, Unakoti District at RamkrishnaMahavidyalaya Playground, Kailashahar.
17. Construction of gallery, grand stand with press bos, drainage system at Swami Vivekananda Maidan (Astabal Ground), Agartala.
18. Construction of Academic building at RCPE, Panisagar, North Tripura.
19. Construction of Indoor sports hall at RCPE, Panisagar, North Tripura.

20. Construction of women hostel at RCPE, Panisagar, North Tripura.
21. IRP system at Panisagar, North Tripura at RCPE, Panisagar, North Tripura.
22. Development of Playground with earth filling opposite to BholagiriAshsrma, Agartala.
23. Construction of swimming platform at Umakanta Academy, Agartala.
24. Construction of existing outer structural face of muktamanch at Swami Vivekananda Maidan (Astabal Ground), Agartala.
25. Construction of District Sports Complex with Indoor Sports Hall, Grand Stand and 3 sides gallery at Khumluwng, West Tripura

Rajib Gandhi Khel Abhijan (RGKA):

Government of India has not placed any fund under RGKA scheme for construction of 12 Nos. Block Level Sports Complex which was approved by the MoYAS, Government of India during the 2014-15. Recently, RGKA is revised as a name of "Khelo India"(National Programme for Development of Sports) by merging "Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan" (Easrtwhile PYKKA) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme and National Sports Talent Search System Programme, as a Central Sector Scheme from the financial year 2016-17 onwards.

The following proposals under Khelo-India Scheme sent to the MoYAS, Govt. of India for consideration.

- i. Construction of Synthetic Athletics Track at RCPE, Panisagar, North Tripura.
- ii. Construction of Swimming Pool at RCPE, Panisagar, North Tripura.
- iii. Construction of Multipurpose Indoor hall at Sonamura, Sepahijala.
- iv. Construction of Synthetic Football Turf at Chandrapur Football Ground, Udaipur, Gomati Tripura.

Sports Achievement for the year 2016 - 17:

Table- 15.31.

Sl.No.	Discipline	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
<i>A) National Tournament</i>					
1	Yoga	-	02	05	07
2	Chess	04	03	03	10
3	Athletics	11	05	12	28
4	Gymnastics	02	01	02	05

5	Swimming (Disable)	-	05	01	06
6	Muaythai	05	09	04	18
7	Kick Boxing	04	03	02	09
8	Strength Lifting	07	05	01	13
9	Taekwondo	02	-	-	02
10	Karate	01	-	-	01
11	Power Lifting	02	04	04	10
12	Kung-Fu	12	3	11	26
13	Judo	02	04	02	08
	Total	52	44	47	143
<i>B) International Tournament</i>					
1	Kick Boxing	-	01	01	02
2	Strength Lifting	10	-	-	10
3	Taekwondo	01	01	01	03
4	Karate	-	02	-	02
	Total :	11	04	02	17
	Grand Total (A+B)	63	48	49	160

Source: YA&S Department, Tripura.

Tripura School Sports Board

Synopsys of National medal tally of Tripura School teams for the year 2016-17 presented in the following Table:

Table- 15.32.

Sl.No.	Events	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Judo	01	--	02	03	03
2.	Yoga	02	07	04	13	29
3.	Gymnastics	03	03	04	10	10
	Total :-	06	10	10	26	46

Source: YA&S Department, Tripura.

Details statement of participants of Block to State level school sports meet during 2016-17:

Table- 15.33.

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	Event	Participants				Total
		ST	SC	Minority	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	7	8

1.	Block, N.P., M.C. & AMC level Inter School competition in the discipline of S.M. Cup Football (B) U-13 & 16 yrs. Yoga, Athletics(B&G) U-13 & 16 yrs., Kho-Kho (B&G), Kabaddi & Volleyball (B&G) U-16 yrs.)	30,315	16,658	7,329	29,002	83,304
2.	Sub-Divn. Level competition in the discipline of S.M. Cup (B&G) U-17 yrs., Football(B)U-13 & 16 yrs. Yoga, Athletics (B&G) U-13 & 16 yrs., swimming, Judo (B&G) U-13 & 16 yrs. Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Handball (B&G) U-13 & 16 yrs., Football(G)U-16 yrs.	9,086	4,543	2,272	6,815	22,716
3.	District Level competition in the discipline of S.M. Cup (B&G) U-17 yrs., Football(B)U-13 & 16 yrs., Yoga, Athletics(B)U-13 & 16 yrs., Swimming, Judo (B&G) U-13 & 16 yrs., Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Handball (B&G) U-16 yrs., Football(B) U-16 yrs., Basketball(B&G)U-16 yrs., Table Tennis, Badminton, Chess (B&G)U-13 & 16 yrs, Hockey(B) U-16 yrs., Football (G)U-16 yrs.	2,197	1,099	549	1,648	5,493
4.	State Level competition in the discipline of S.M.Cup (B&G)U-17 yrs., Football (B) U-13 & 16 yrs., Athletics (B&G)U-13 & 16 yrs., Yoga, Swimming, Judo (B&G) U-13 & 16 yrs., Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Handball (B&G) U-16 yrs., Football (G)U-16 yrs., Basketball (B&G) U-16 yrs., Table Tennis, Badminton, Chess (B&G) U-13 & 16 yrs. Hockey(B)U-16 yrs., Football(G)U-16 yrs. & Gymnastics (B&G)U-13 & 17 yrs.	1,093	547	273	820	2,733

5.	National level competition in the discipline S.M. Cup (B&G)U-17 yrs., Football (B)U-14 yrs., Athletics, Yoga, Swimming, Judo (B&G)U-14 & 17 yrs., Kho-Kho, Kabaddi (B) U-17 yrs., Volleyball (G)U-17 yrs., Chess (B&G) U-14 yrs. & Gymnastics (B&G) U-14, 17 & 19 yrs.	79	20	13	47	159
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Grand Total:- 42,770 22,867 10,436 38,332 1,14,405

Source: YA&S Department, Tripura.

Sports talent scholarship:

Table- 15.34.

Sl. No.	Name of the District/ Sub-Divisional YAS Office	General (B&G)	R.M. (B&G)	S/C (B&G)	S/T (B&G)	Total (B&G)	Total Amount (in Rs.)
01	West District YAS Office, Sadar	210	13	94	133	450	5,40,000/-
02	District YAS office, Khowai	48	00	49	37	134	1,60,800/-
03	Sepahijala District YAS office, Bishramganj	00	00	00	10	10	12,000/-
	Distt./Sub-Div. YAS Office, Bishalgarh	59	20	42	25	145	1,74,000/-
04	Sub-Divisional YAS office, Sonamura	05	54	30	35	124	1,48,800/-
05	Goumati District YAS office, Udaipur	71	29	33	43	176	2,11,200/-
06	Sub-Divisional YAS office, Amarpur	05	05	24	118	153	1,83,600/-
07	South District YAS office, Belonia	67	00	26	131	224	2,68,800/-
08	Sub-Divisional YAS office, Sabroom	35	00	12	36	83	99,600/-
09	Dhalai District YAS office, Ambasa	15	00	05	17	37	44,400/-
10	Sub-Divisional YAS office, Kamalpur	10	01	09	14	34	40,800/-
11	Sub-Divisional YAS office, LTV.	03	00	02	59	64	76,800/-
12	Unakuti District YAS office, Kailasahar	35	11	35	38	119	1,42,800/-
13	North District YAS office, Dharmanagar	46	11	23	05	85	1,02,000/-
14	Sub-Divisional YAS office, Kanchanpur	06	00	01	29	36	43,200/-
	Grant Total	615	144	385	730	1874	22,48,800/-

Source: YA&S Department, Tripura.

National Service Scheme

1. Participation in different NSS Camps outside Tripura:

i) 17 NSS Volunteers have participated in the National Integration Camp held at Guwahati University, Assam from 24th to 30th April, 2016 under the leadership of Sri Nepal Ch. Sarkar, Programme Officer, D.N. Vidyamandir, Dharmanagar. The NSS Volunteers participated in the seminars, Cultural Programmes, Sight seeing etc. during the Integration Camp.

ii) 25 NSS volunteers of Tripura participated in the North East NSS Festival held at Mizoram, Aizwal from 22nd to 26th November, 2016 under the leadership of Smt Shipra Ghosh, Programme Officer of Hariyanda Girls' H.S. School and Sri Apu Ch. Paul, NSS Programme Officer, S.B. Samatalpara H.S. School. The NSS volunteer participated in the seminars, cultural programme, sightseeing etc. during the festival.

iii) 20 NSS volunteers of Tripura participated in the Adventure Programme held at NIMS at Arunachal Pradesh from 4th to 13th December, 2016 under the leadership of Sri Prasanta Deb Roy, NSS Programme Officer of Khowai Govt. Boy's H.S. School and Sri Mithun Biswas, NSS Programme Officer of Jolaibari M.M. Girls H.S. School.

iv) 28 NSS volunteers and 2 Team Leader of Tripura participated in the NE NSS Festival held at Guwahati University, Assam from 5th to 9th January, 2017. The NSS Volunteers participated in the seminars, cultural programmes, sightseeing etc. during the integration camp.

v) 10 NSS volunteers of Tripura participated in the National Integration Camp held at Bhuj, Gujarat from 4th to 10th to January, 2017 under the leadership of Sri Ashish Kumar Bhowmik, Programme Officer, Teliamura H.S. School. The NSS Volunteers participated in the seminars, cultural programmes, sightseeing etc. during the integration camp.

vi) 28 NSS volunteers and 2 Team Leader of Tripura participated in the NE NSS Festival held at Don Bosco College, Arunachal Pradesh from 6th to 10th March, 2017. The NSS Volunteers participated in the seminars, cultural programmes, sightseeing etc. during the Integration Camp.

2. Participation in the rally of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Swacha Bharat Mission on 31-05-2016 at Agartala:

500 NSS Volunteers participated in a rally organised by Drinking Water & Sanitation Department, Govt. of Tripura at Umakanta Academy.

3. *Participation in the Anti Tobacco Day on 06-06-2016 at Astabal Ground, Agartala:*

200 NSS Volunteers participated in a rally organised by Tobacco Cell, Family & Health Department, Govt. of Tripura on 6th June, 2016 at Astabal Ground, Agartala.

4. *World Blood Donation Day:*

During the financial year 2015-16 the NSS volunteers of Tripura have donated 1916 units of Blood through organising 82 nos. of blood donation camps and achieved 3rd position among the Voluntary Blood Donors Agencies in Tripura. The State NSS Officer, Tripura received one Trophy alongwith appreciation letter during the observance of State Level Blood Donation Day organised by Tripura State Blood Transfusion Council at Nazrul Kalakshetra, Agartala on 14-06-2016 in presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura and the Hon'ble Health Minister, Tripura.

5. *International Day of YOGA, 2016:*

3,000 NSS Volunteers participated in the International Day of Yoga, 2016 organised by the Education (YAS) Department, Govt. of Tripura which was held at Agartala on 21/06/2016.

The Education (YAS) Department, Govt. of Tripura has observed International Day of Yoga on 21st June, 2016 by organising colourful Rally, Demonstration of Yoga, etc. at all the Block, Sub-Division, District and State Headquarter where 20000 (12000 Male & 8000 Female) NSS volunteers have participated throughout the State.

6. *Observance of International Day against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking Programme:*

14 Nos. of Seminar on International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking will be organised at 14 places on 8th and 9th July, 2016. Total 2000 NSS Volunteers from 55 NSS units participated in the Seminar at Agartala & Udaipur.

7. *Observance of International Youth Day, 2016 :*

Open NSS unit organised International Youth Day, 2016 held at Agnibeen Hall at Jirania on 12th August, 2016. About 900 NSS volunteers and programme officer are participated in the programme.

50 NSS Units of Tripura organised Safai Abhiyan and survey in Adopted Village and Slum area of Tripura and also organise a seminar alongwith the local Councilor.

8. *Participation in the State Level Independence Day Parade, 2016 :*

The NSS Volunteers took part in the State Level Independence Day Parade at Assam Rifles Ground, Agartala on 15th August, 2016. The NSS Contingent secured 3rd position in the Parade amongst the Non-Security Force category. Besides, the NSS Volunteers also took part in the District Level and Sub-Divisional Level Independence Day Parade, 2016 throughout the state.

9. *NSS Day, 2016 :*

To mark the 48th NSS Day, the State NSS Cell, Department of Education(YAS) organized a Seminar-cum-Cultural Programme at Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan, Agartala on 24th September, 2016. Sri Sahid Choudhury, Hon'ble Minister, YAS, Govt. of Tripura inaugurate hte programme. Sri Amit Debbarma, Director, YASM, Govt. of Tripura, Sri Dilip Chakraborty, Secretary, Tripura Sports Council and other Dignitaries were present in the programme. 1500 NSS Volunteers of Sadar Sub-Division participated in the programme and 12 NSS Units performed their cultural programme.

All the Sub-Divisional YAS Office and NSS units of own Sub-Division jointly are also observed the NSS Foundation Day on 24th September, 2016 by organising Seminar, cultural programmes, Awareness rally etc. at their respective units.

10. *National Blood Donation Day:*

The NSS Programme Officers and the NSS Volunteers have participated in the Seminar on National Blood Donation Day organised by the Tripura Stae Blood Transfusion Council at Agartala on 01-10-2016 to observe the National Blood Donation Day where 500 NSS Volunteers including NSS Programme Officer have participated.

11. *Felicitatation of Miss Dipa Karmakar & her Coach Sri Bishwasher Nandi:*

IDBI Bank and Youth Affairs & Sports Department, Govt. of Tripura felicitated to Olympian Miss Dipa Karmakar (Khel Ratna Awardee) & her Coach Sri Bishwshwer Nandi (dronacharjee Awardee) on 24th November, 2016 at 12:00 Noon. Where 1000 NSS Volunteers including NSS Programme Officer have participated.

12. *Celebration of World AIDS Day, 2016:*

To mark the World AIDS Day-2016, the State NSS Cell organised a colourful Rally on AIDS Awareness rally at Agartala on 1st December, 2016 in collaboration with the Tripura State AIDS Control Society. Hon'ble Health Minister and Hon'ble Sports Minister of Tripura, Chief Secretary of Tripura, Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Deptt., Govt. of

Tripura, Directors of Health Services and Family Welfare Deptts, State NSS Officer of NSS Tripura, Project Director, Tripura State AIDS Control Society graced the Programme and took part in the Rally.

13. *R.D. Parade Camp - 2016 (New Delhi):*

2 Nos. of Volunteers namely Ms. Barnali Bhowmik, MBB College, Agartala and Mr. Debjit Bhowmik of Dakshin Amarpur Town H.S. School have participated in Republic Day Parade, 2017 at New Delhi.

14. *National Youth Festival, 2017:*

5 NSS Volunteers of Tripura participated in the 21st National Youth Festival held at Rohtak, Haryana from 12th to 16th January, 2017 under the leadership of Sri Suman Banik, Open NSS Unit.

15. *Celebration of National Youth Day, 2017:*

To mark the National Youth Day, 2017, State NSS Cell, Directorate of YAS, Govt. of Tripura organised a Colourful Rally at Agartala and a Seminar-cum-Cultural Programme at Agartala Town Hall on 12th January, 2017 in collaboration with Tripura State Blood Transfusion Council. Sri Badal Choudhury, Hon'ble Minister of Health & Family Welfare Department, Govt. of Tripura, Sri Sahid Chudhuri, Hon'ble Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Tripura, Sri Tapas Ray, Director, Youth Affairs & Sports, Dr. Prafullajit Sinha, Mayour, Agartala, Dr. N. Darlong, Director, Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine and Dr. J.K. Devvarma, Director of Health Service graced the Programme. Sri Badal Choudhury, Hon'ble Minister of Health flagged off the rally from Swami Vivekananda Maidan and the rally cuminated at Agartala Town Hall, Agartala. 35 NSS units of Sadar Sub-Divisions participated in the rally. About 1600 participants including NSS Volunteers, Programme Officers, Head of Institutions, Teachers participated in the Rally.

16. *Participation in the StateLevel Republic Day Parade, 2017:*

The NSS Volunteers took part in the State Level Republic Day Parade at Assam Rifles Ground, Agartala on 26th January, 2017. The NSS Contingent secured 2nd position in the Parade amongst the Non-Security Force category. Besides, the NSS Volunteers also took part in the District Level and Sub-Divisional Level Republic Day Parade, 2016 throughout the state.

Scouts and Guides:

Table- 15.35.

Scout Wing:-

Name of Unit	No. of Unit	No of members including unit leader	No of unit leader
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Cub Pack	35	875	25
Scout Troop	105	2625	105
Rover Crew	20	500	20
Total	160	4000	150
<i>Guide Wing:-</i>			
Bulbul Flock	25	625	20
Guide Company	85	2125	85
Ranger Team	20	500	20
Total	130	3250	125

Source: YA&S Department, Tripura.

Total no. of School	:	140
Total no. of unit	:	290
Total no. of member	:	7250
Total unit leader	:	275
No. of new unit	:	45

Annual achievement 2016-17 (Scouts & Guides):

- 1) Sonamura district Bharat Scouts & Guides attended Social Service Camp during Ratha Jatra, a traditional festival of Triura on 6th July, 2016.
- 2) Sadar & Jirania Sub-Division 150 nos. Sr. Scouts/ Guides and Rovers/ Rangers rendered their services in the Social Service Camp during Kharchi Puja a traditional weeklong festival of Triura at Chaturdash Devatabari, Old Agartala from 12th July to 18th July, 2016.
- 3) Scouts, Guides, Rovers, Rangers of Tripura State observed the Independence Day-2016 all over the State. They have attended the ceremonial parade in their respective Sub-Division/ District Headquarter. State Level Ceremonial Parade was held at Assam Rifles Ground, Agartala) and Sadar Scouts & Guides participated in the programme and awarded the 2nd prize (Guide Section) in the parade with other parade persons.
- 4) 400 Scouts & Guide from Sadar District Scouts & Guides attended World Women Day, 2016-17.
- 5) Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides attended from their respective Sub-Division/ District Headquarter for observing World Environment Day, 2016.
- 6) Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides rendered their service in the Deepawali Social Camp-2016 at Tripureswari Mandir,

- Matabari. 150 nos. Scouts & Guides attended from Udaipur, Amarpur & Sonamura Sub-Division.
- 7) North District Bharat Scouts & Guides rendered their service during the Unakoti Social Camp held at Unakoti, Kailashahar. Scouts & Guides, Rover/ Ranger & Unit Leader rendered their service in the famous traditional festival of Tripura.
 - 8) Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides celebrated the Flag Day-2016 on 7th November (Foundation Day) all over the State in a befitting manner. a delegate team of State Bharat Scouts & Guides approached Flag Stickers to H.E. Governor of Tripura, Hon'ble Chief Minister, other Ministers, MLA(s), VIP(s) & dignitaries.
 - 9) Sadar District Bharat Scouts & Guides, Rover/ Ranger rendered their service in the National Youth Day celebration, 2016 which was held at Vivek Udyan, Agartala organised by Ramkrishna Mission, Agartala.
 - 10) Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides celebrated Thinking Day all over the State in a befitting manner on 22nd February-2017. 1500 nos. Scouts & Guides attended for this purpose.
 - 11) Scouts & Guides, Rover/ Rangers of Tripura State observed the Republic Day-2017 all over the State. They have attended the ceremonial parade in their respective Sub-Division/District Headquarter. State Level Ceremonial Parade was held at Assam Rifle ground, Agartala) and Sadar District Scouts & Guides participated in the programme and awarded the 1st prize (Guide Section) in the parade with other parade persons.
 - 12) Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides organised State Level Rajya Puraskar Selection Camp-2016 at Bidrohi Kabi Nazrul Vidya Bhavan, Jogendranagar, Agartala. 100 nos. Scouts & Guide, Rover & Ranger & Official attend at the said programme.
 - 13) Tripura State Bharat Scouts & Guides organised State Level Unit Leader Seminar-2016 at Gitabitan Hall, Khayerpur, Agartala. 50 nos. Unit Leader attended from different Sub-division & District of Tripura State.
 - 14) 18 nos. Scouts & Guides from Tripura State participate National Integration Camp held at Hyderabad.

- 15) 4 nos. Unit Leaders from Tripura State attended National Level Yoga Instructor Training Camp which was held Jammu (J&K) on 26th to 30th August, 2016.
- 16) Disaster preparedness Training Programme for senior Scouts & Guides, Rover & Ranger held at Tulakona High School, Jirania from 30-10-2016 to 02-11-2016 & 17-02-2017 to 20-02-2017 near about 100 nos participants attended in the said programme from Jirania Sub-Division under the leadership of Sri Rajib Saha, RSL. Mock drill, First aid & disaster preparedness programme also demonstrate under the help of fire service, police persons and local socials worker.
- 17) Rastripati testing Camp for Scouts & Guides, Rover & Rangers was held at Aizwal STC Mizoram (21 nos.) and NYC Gadhpur, Haryana (10 nos.) total 31 nos. participants from Tripura State attended the said camp.
- 18) 42 nos. Scouts & Guides from Tripura State attended the 17th National Jamboree, Mysuru, Karnataka which was held from 29th December, 2016 to 4th January, 2017 and awarded the prizes in the event of Colur Party 'B' Grade, Camp fir 'C' Grade, Fold dance 'A' Grade & Food Plaza 'A' Grade

Individual achievement:

- 1) Smt. Dipa Karmakar, Gymnast - For securing 4th position in gymnastics in the Olympic Games at Rio, Smt Dipa Karmakar was awarded the Khel Ratna Award and subsequently the Padmashree during 2016-17. Her Coach Sri Bishweshwar Nandi was awarded the Dronacharya Award.
- 2) Smt. Asmita Paul participated in the World School Gymnastics Championship-2016 held at Turkey in July, 2016.
- 3) Smt Priyanka Dasgupta participated in the Asian Junior Gymnastics Championship - 2016.
- 4) Sri Samir Barman, Disaled Swimmer - 4 nos. Silver medal in Para Olympics Swimming Competition, 2016-17.
- 5) Dr. Debojyoti Saskar & Smt. Purnima Sinha won the 1st prize and 3rd prize in Kathak Dance and Manipuri Dance in the National Youth Festival, 2016-17

Concluding remarks:

Although literacy rate including female literacy is high in the State, but there are numbers of habitations without any primary school. All

these habitations need to be covered under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) for universalisation of primary education. The infrastructure facilities with building, laboratory, library and sanitary facility required to be provided in all schools of the State.

The Tripura University (Central University) and MBB University (State University) require to be directed in such a manner that it can be developed as a pioneer research institute of country. The scientific and technological faculties including IT may be upgraded at national standard so that students may get early employment in private organized sector.

The vocational and job oriented technical educations should be encouraged up to various degree, diploma and certificate level courses for boosting up of self-employment.

16) HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

HEALTH:

Health is defined by the World Health Organization [WHO] as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is one of the vital elements that determines human development and progress in a given time and space. Good health and long life are valued possessions.



In the words of Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen, "Bad health is constitutive of poverty, premature mortality, escapable morbidity, undernourishment are all manifestations of poverty. I believe that health deprivation is really the most central aspect of poverty."

Tripura, being located in south-west corner of the North-Eastern Region, has suffered due to infrastructure and other bottlenecks, which has adversely affected the economic development of the State. The high incidence of poverty and backwardness are also telling on the health condition of the State. The State is also suffering due to shortage of appropriate health manpower. However, due to concerted efforts made by the State Government, there has been a positive change in the health scenario in recent years.

For most people, the realization of goals and ambitions depends on having a reasonable and healthy life span. This can in turn, provide an opportunity to develop abilities and use this innate potential in pursuit of personal goals, that will bring indirect benefits to individuals as also to the society as a whole. Good health is thus a key factor for an individual in leading an economically meaningful life. Good health is of paramount importance for a socially and economically productive life. In fact, the well being of a State depends, to a great extent, on sound health of its people. It is one of the primary functions of the Government to provide good healthcare facilities to all its citizens.

- ***There were 1,297 State run medical institutions in 2016-17.***
- ***Number of beds in these medical institutions were 4,296 in 2016-17.***
- ***The State has better sex ratio of 960 other than all India level of 943.***
- ***Total 7,42,126 children were covered under pulse-polio programme in 2016-17.***

Health finds predominant place in three of the eight goals, eight of the sixteen targets and eighteen of the forty-eight indicators of the "Millennium Development Goals of the UN". Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being.

Objectives:

Tripura is the third smallest State of the Country in the North Eastern Region with total area in 10,491 s.q. Princely, State Tripura ruled by Kings later on merged with India on 15th October, 1949. The State is surrounded by Bangladesh in South, West and North. At the East side neighboring State Mizoram and Assam. Tripura is full of natural resources like medicinal plant as well as Bamboo and Oranges are commonly nurtured in our State.

Our continuous endeavour to improve the health management system in more scientific ways. To achieve the goals set by WHO in time. We are trying to provide health care door to door and continuously awaring the people of Tripura regarding health issues specially in rural areas. We are trying to build more PHC & CHC in hilly Tribal areas. Already births & deaths registration started through online. We are giving upmost care so that every delivery should be institutional delivery. To reduce infant mortality and maternal mortality rate. Immunisation programme in ful swing so that no child should be left out without immunisation. Health and Family Welfare Department is continuously monitoring the system. Our officers and staffs are moving towards to the remotest places of Tripura so that we can easily achieve the goal.

Besides, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is a major partner and in conjugation with the State Health Department, has done effective work, especially at the grassroots level covering hilly area, giving the entire health services in the State a major boost. As a result of concerted efforts made by the State Government there is a visible improvement in the health status of the people of as per latest release of data in 2016 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 16.1.

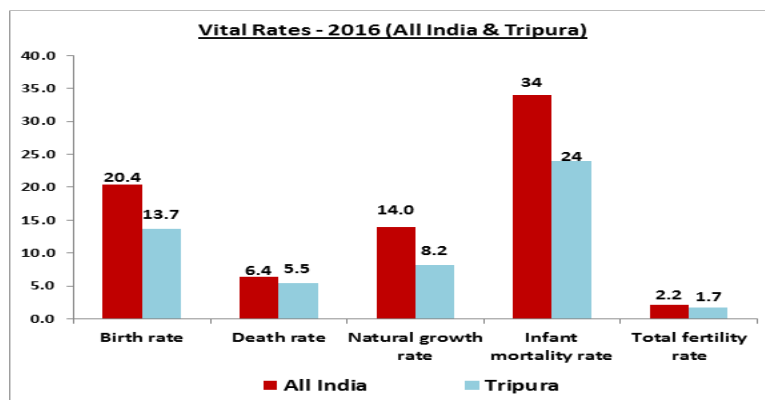
Items	All India	Tripura
Birth rate	20.4 (SRS-2016)	13.7 (SRS-2016)
Death rate	6.4 (SRS-2016)	5.5 (SRS-2016)
Natural growth rate	14.0 (SRS-2016)	8.2 (SRS-2016)
Infant mortality rate	34 (SRS-2016)	24 (SRS-2016)
Total fertility rate	2.2 (NFHS-4)	1.7 (NFHS-4)

Sex ratio (female for every 1000 males)

991 (NFHS-4)

998 (NFHS-4)

Source: Health Department.



It is evident that State Government is fully committed to deliver best possible health care services to the people with the limited financial resources, especially the primary healthcare services. Side by side special attention is being paid to preventive and promotive aspects of healthcare, in addition to the curative measures. Benefits are also given under Tripura State Illness Assistance Fund to the BPL patients for treatment of diseases like heart, kidney, brain, neurological and eye diseases requiring surgical intervention outside the state.

State Population Policy:

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) *Mid-term objective:* To bring total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement levels through rigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

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

2) Recommendation of health manpower in Tripura and shortages during 2016-17 are also presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.2.

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Man in position	Shortage
1	Laboratory technician	361	142	219
2	Radiographer	106	55	51
3	Pharmacist (allopathic)	756	282	474
4	MPS (female)	180	136	44
5	MPS (male)	181	145	36
6	MPW (female)	1437	825	612
7	MPW (male)	1232	899	333
8	Staff nurse	3269	2334	935
9	Medical Officer (Allopathic)	1480	870	610
10	Dental surgeon	81	36	45
11	Dental surgeon (ex-cadre)	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	89	36	53
13	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	58	45	13
14	Ophthalmic Assistant	53	27	26
15	Blood bank technician	95	11	84

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Health Infrastructure:

There were 23-Hospitals, 22-Rural Hospitals/ Community Health Centres, 94-Primary Health Centres, 1113-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (allopathy, homeopathy & ayurvedic), 10- Blood Banks and 8-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2016-17 through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to the all section of society.

Below mentioned table shows the allopathic medical facilities of the State during 2016-17.

Table- 16.3.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Districts								Total
		West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	
i)	State Hospitals*	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06
ii)	District Hospitals	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	01	06
iii)	Sub-Divisional Hospitals	00	02	00	02	02	03	01	01	11
iv)	Rural Hospital & CHCs	03	04	02	04	03	02	01	03	22
v)	PHCs	11	12	06	17	10	15	9	14	94
vi)	Sub-Centres/ Dispensary (Allopathic)	170	144	102	148	142	130	74	94	1004

vi)	Sub-Centres/Dispensary (Homeopathic)	22	13	5	12	10	2	5	4	73
vi)	Sub-Centres/ Dispensary (Ayurvedic)	12	5	5	5	3	3	1	2	36
vii)	Blood Banks	2	01	01	02	01	01	01	01	10
viii)	Blood Storage	01	01	00	02	00	03	00	01	8
ix)	Telemedicine Centre	03	04	02	03	03	05	02	05	27

*Including Ayurvedic and Homeopathy.

Source: - Health Department, 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.

The below mentioned table shows the status of homeopathic and ayurvedic medical facilities of the State Government in 2016-17.

Table- 16.4.: Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions

District	Homeopathy	Ayurvedic
West	22	12
Sepahijala	13	5
Khowai	5	5
South	12	5
Gomati	10	3
North	2	3
Unakoti	5	1
Dhalai	4	2
Total	73	36

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Moreover, there are one State Homeopathic Hospital and one State Ayurvedic Hospital in Tripura.

The total number of beds in medical institutions in the State is presented below for the year 2016-17.

Table- 16.5.

Items	Districts									
	No.	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
No. of beds		1579	318	196	590	452	486	355	320	4296
State Hospitals		1407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1407
District Hospitals		0	0	100	100	150	150	150	100	750
Sub-Divn. Hospitals		0	130	0	200	150	200	125	50	855
RH/CHC		90	120	60	120	90	60	30	90	660
PHC		82	68	36	170	62	76	50	80	624
Sub-Centres		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Manpower:

The status of technical manpower position under the State Health Department during the years 1998, 2013 and 2017 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.6.

Sl.No.	Category	1998	2013	2016
1	Medical Officer (allopathic)	541	731	870
2	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	43	50	45
3	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	46	49	36
4	Medical Officer (Dental)	38	49	36
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	10	10	17
6	MPW (male)	371	680	825
7	MPW (female)	603	631	899
8	Staff nurse	737	1883	2334
9	Field worker			

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Blood storage and Blood banks, 2016-17:

Table- 16.7.

Blood Storage/District/Sub-Divisional Hospital/R.M./C.H.C./P.H.C.	Blood Bank/District/Sub-Divisional Hospital/R.M./C.H.C./P.H.C.
SDH, Longtarai valley, Chailenta	Bishalgarh Sub-Divisional Hospital, Blood Bank District Hospital, Khowai Blood Bank Belonia SDH, Blood Bank South District Hospital, Santirbazar

Achievement of Health Camp, 2016-17:Table- 16.8.

Activity	Achievement
No. of health camp	12323 (up to Feb'17)
Total patient treated	241418 (up to Feb'17)
No. of fever patients	30843 (up to Feb'17)
No. of diarrhea patients	15468 (up to Feb'17)

Conduction of Health camps in hard to reach areas with the help of helicopter in Tripura, 2016-17.

Table- 16.9.

Activity	Achievement
No. of total patient treated	00
No. of fever patients	00
No. of diarrhea patients	00

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control ProgrammeTable- 16.10.

Activity	Achievement
Salt sample received	50
Salt sample tested	50
No. of sample misbranded/ sub standard	NIL

PFA, 2016-17Table- 16.11.

Activity	Achievement
Samples received	424
Sample tested	424
Sample pending	00
Adulterated food	49

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor by kinds of decease (Sub-Divisional Hospital, District Hospital, State Hospital (GBP, IGM, Cancer, BRAM, Ayurvedic, NSS Homeo) and Kherenbar Hospital) in the State during 2016-17 is given in the table.

Table- 16.12.

Name of State	Tuberculosis		Syphilis		Fever		Smallpox	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	291	1688	1	52	64870	174862	0	0

Name of State	Malaria		Leprosy		Cholera		Gastroenteritis	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tripura	4052	5154	3	7	0	0	24274	65688

Name of State	Gonorrhoea		Diphtheria		Poliomyelitis		Tetanus	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Tripura	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3

Name of State	Measles		Whooping cough		Typhoid		Total	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Tripura	166	153	35	12	1853	1895	95549	249515

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor in the State during 2016-17 is given in the table.

Table- 16.13.

Year	District	Patients treated in		Total patients
		Indoor	Outdoor	
1	2	3	4	5
2016-17	West	49759	742430	792189 (except GBP & Kherengbar Hospital)
	Sepahijala	249923	38473	288396
	Khowai	10481	44137	54618
	Gomati	77811	216193	294004
	South	302620	55313	357933
	Dhalai	27442	133117	160559
	Unakoti	227662	60979	288641
	North	1778932	47926	1826858
	Total	3039441	455934	3495375

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Family Welfare:

Tripura is the third smallest State of the country in the North Eastern Region confined with total 10,491,69 square kilometer area. The State of Tripura was merged with India on 15th October, 1949 after independence of India. The state is surrounded by the neighboring country Bangladesh on its South, West and North and the East side neighboring state Assam and Mizoram. Tripura is full of natural resources like medicinal plant and other energies besides that we have put our continuous effort to improve the health management system applying more advance strategies in the State. To achieve the goal of our health care system in our state we are committed to reach the services door to door of the common people through health awareness programmes, campaigning and giving particular attention to the rural areas. To improve the health care delivery system, particularly in tribal areas we are emphasizing on establishment of more CHC/ PHC based on TSP (Tribal Sub-Plan) area, just to facilitate and motivate the people in those areas for Institutional deliveries in order to reduce IMR / MMR and also aware about the benefits of Immunisation Programme, special vaccination programme and various National Programmes conducted by Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Tripura. In spite of skilled human resources constrains we have succeeded in reducing IMR to 21 during 2015-16 against 26 during 2014-15 and other health parameters are also much better than national average. Some of the achievements we have made are illustrated briefly.



The state's performance on family planning during 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.14.

Method	Achievement/ Number
Total sterilisation	2,576
Vasectomy	43
Tubectomy	2,533
IUD insertion	3,429
CC users (Nirodh)	3,45,404
Oral pill users	1,43,800

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2016-17 is presented in following Table.

Table- 16.15.

Particulars	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
Sterilisation	1,485	307	00	270	390	13	74	37	2,576
Vasectomy	04	00	00	01	38	00	00	00	43
Tubectomy	1,481	307	00	269	352	13	74	37	2,533
IUD Insertion	2,002	48	55	336	758	120	68	42	3,429
CC Users/ distributed (Nirodh)	1,21,716	41,735	11,180	44,159	36,752	31,680	30,549	27,633	3,45,404
Oral Pill Users/ distributed (Nirodh)	24,351	12,210	11,604	25,346	21,917	16,998	16,898	14,476	1,43,800
Oral Pill Users/ distributed	20,939	16,307	12,203	20,824	29,240	18,055	14,059	14,264	1,45,891

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Immunization:

State performance on immunization and MCH during the year 2015-16 are given in the following Table.

Table- 16.16.

Name of Vaccine	Achievement/ Number
DPT 3	3431
Pent 3	41816
OPV	48284 to upto March 2017
BCG	46694
Measles	45566
DT	NA
TT (Pregnant Women)	45954
TT (10 years)	20269
TT (16 years)	15477
IFA (Large)	54087
Vit- A solution	36149
Full immunization	42273
Hepatitis B0	24522
Hepatitis B1	826
Hepatitis B2	1309
Hepatitis B3	3149

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Pulse Polio:

The national pulse polio immunization programme has been successfully implemented in the State since 1995-96. The district wise performance during 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.17.

Particulars	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1st Round	68,609	50,992	36,730	42,835	43,684	53,686	32,133	46,951	3,75,620
2nd Round	66,191	50,514	36,495	45,240	40,330	49,807	31,841	46,088	3,66,506

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary blood donation by month during the year 2016-17 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.18.

Month	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(95.41%)	1,097 (4.16)	26,375	777

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has been successfully implementing in the State. In 2016-17, the status of the scheme is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.19.

Activity	Achievement
Blood slides collected	3,23,788
Blood slide examined	3,23,788
Positive Cases	9,524
PV	832
PF	8,692

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Control of blindness and visual impairment:

The achievement of the control of blindness and visual impairment during 2016-17 is presented in the below noted table.

Table- 16.20.

Activity	Achievement
Cataract operations	9,128
School covered	402
Teachers trained	09
School children screened	42,541
Students found refractive error	1,518

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2016-17 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.21.

Activity	Achievement
Sputum examined	19,531
Sputum positive cases	1,513
Total cases detected	2,660

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2016-17 is presented in the given table.

Table- 16.22.

Activity	Achievement
Leprosy cases detected	33
Prevalence rate per 1000 population	0.19
Number of patients treated	74

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Cancer control programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2016-17 is presented in the given Table.

Table- 16.23.

Activity	Achievement
Mammography	245
Cancer patients received Chemotherapy	9,249

Cancer patients received Radiotherapy

1,154

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Mental health programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2016-17 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.24.

Activity	Achievement
Mental Patients treated at OPD	5,326
Mental Patients treated at IPD	493
Total	5,819

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Budget for 2016-17 (RE):

Table- 16.25.

Department	Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	(Rs. in lakhs)
					Total__
FW & PM	26450.91	10543.00	16595.11	--	--
Health (R)	16750.67	18184.30	12764.66	8.21	47707.84

Source: Health Department, Tripura.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

The Drinking Water & Sanitation wing of Public Works Department, Government of Tripura is responsible to provide adequate & sustainable drinking water supply in each household and also to ensure better sanitation system through NBA in the State.



Objective of PWD(DWS) :

The main objective of the department is to enhance quality of life of the people by providing sustainable safe water and sanitation facilities and services along with promoting hygiene practices among the people.

a) Water Supply :

PWD(DWS) has set the objective of providing safe and adequate drinking water to all households in all the habitations without losing much time. For this purpose a range of schemes to tap both surface and ground water are under implementation which include, surface water treatment plants, deep tube wells small bore tube wells, spot sources like ordinary hand pump(OHP), mark-II/III, RCC well, sanitary well, masonry well etc. The excessive iron content in ground water poses a major

challenge to water supply system in Tripura. The department has given priority to install iron removal plants with all deep tube wells.

As on 01.04.2017, out of 8723 rural habitations, 6076 habitations were fully covered, 2624 habitations were partially covered and 23 habitations are slip back on quantity basis. On quality basis, 3802 habitations were fully covered & 2823 habitations were partially covered and 2098 habitations are not covered.

b) Rural Sanitation :

Swachh Bharat Mission SBM(G) earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. SBM(G) as a part of reform principles was initiated in 1999 when Central Rural Sanitation Programme was restructured making it demand driven and people centered. It follows a principle of "low to no subsidy" where a nominal subsidy in the form of incentive is given to rural poor households for construction of toilets. SBM(G) gives strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Capacity Building and Hygiene Education for effective behaviour change with involvement of PRIs, CBOs, and NGOs etc. The key intervention areas are Individual household latrines (IHHL), Community Sanitary Complex, Solid & Liquide Waste Management (SLWM). The main goal is to eradicate the practice of open defecation by 2nd October 2019. The project is being implemented in rural areas taking district as a unit of implementation.

3. The brief status of PWD (DWS) as on 1st April, 2017 is presented in the following table:

Table- 16.26.

<i>A. Water Supply:</i>	
<u>ITEM</u>	<u>As On 01-04-2017</u>
Deep tube well in operation (in Nos.)	Urban- 175
	Rural- 1666
	Total - 1841
Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 65,
	Rural- 82
	Total - 147
Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 67
	Rural- 853
	Total - 920
Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1416.20
	Rural- 9619.81
	Total- 11036.01
Ground Water Treatment Plant (in Nos.)	Urban- 3

	Rural- 3
	Total- 6
Surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	Urban- 17
	Rural- 29
	Total - 46
Small Bore Tubewell (in Nos.)	Urban- 85
	Rural- 3403
	Total - 3488
Domestic connection (in Nos.)	Urban- 65025
	Rural- 21669
	Total - 86694
Road side stand posts (in Nos.)	Urban- 6693
	Rural- 55128
	Total - 61821
Functioning spot sources like as Mark-II/III/ OHP Ring/Masonry/Sanitary Well/Spring water sources etc. (in Nos) in rural areas	Urban- 243
	Rural- 24262
	Total - 24205
Innovative Scheme	Rural- 237

B. Swachh Bharat Mission:

<i>Item</i>	<i>As on 01-04-2017</i>
Individual house hold latrine (BPL)	51,577
Individual house hold latrine (APL)	79,191
Reconstruction of defunct toilet (APL & BPL)	44,965
Sanitary complex	112

The following table depicts the households main source of drinking water based on Census-2011 released data.

Table- 16.27.

Sl. No.	Households by main source of drinking	Tripura			Percentage	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Tripura	All India
1	Tap water	279,789	152,888	126,901	33.2	43.5
2	Tap water from treated source	171,167	69,003	102,164	20.3	32
3	Tap water from un-treated source	108,622	83,885	24,737	12.9	11.6
4	Well	230,576	215,219	15,357	27.4	11
5	Covered well	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.9	1.6
6	Un-covered well	206,233	194,023	12,210	24.5	9.4
7	Hand pump	152,365	102,071	50,294	18.1	33.5
8	Tubewell/ Borehole	136,980	98,270	38,710	16.3	8.5
9	Spring	15,960	15,769	191	1.9	0.5
10	River/ Canal	15,414	14,954	460	1.8	0.6
11	Tank/ Pond/ Lake	4,075	3,772	303	0.5	0.8
12	Other sources	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.9	1.5

Concluding remarks: -

State achieved well in terms of birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate in compare to national average. However, specialist health care services need to be augmented for quality life.

Setting-up of two successive Medical Colleges would definitely improve the quality treatment in the State since a good number of the patient are going outside the State for better treatment.

Moreover, attempts require to be taken for providing safe drinking water, sanitation as well as proper disposal of water to reduce the infection deseases especially in rural and hilly areas.

Providing quality water supply and proper sanitation system to the community is the priority sector of the government and accordingly the DWS wing of PWD is committed to face the challenges to ensure better satisfaction of the consumers. The list of committed work is huge and without proper community participation in both urban and rural areas it is not possible to maintain such schemes efficiently and smoothly. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all concern to understand the importance of the sector and to co-operate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply system including sanitation system in the state.

17) WELFARE

TRIBAL WELFARE:

Tripura, once a princely State acceded to the Indian Union as a 'C' category State on 15th October, 1949. The tribals formed the majority of the population till early part of the 1950s. The upshot of partition of India led the State through a marked demographic change following large-scale influx of non-tribals from across the border, the erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh.



The Tribal Welfare programmes are important components for upliftment of tribal people as well as to remove the economic backwardness of the tribals of the State. The objectives of the tribal welfare in the State are as follows:

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

The ST population as per 2001 Census was 9,93,426, which was 8,53,345 (30.95 percent) in 1991. Total ST males and females were 5,04,320 and 4,89,106, respectively as per Census-2001. The Census- 2001 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 73.20 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 56.50 percent, which was 40.37 percent in 1991. The ST males literacy rate was 68.00 percent and ST females literacy rate was 44.60 percent in 2001.

The ST population as per 2011 Census was 11,66,813 which was 31.8 percent of total population. Total ST males and females were 5,88,327 and 5,78,486 respectively as per Census-2011. The Census- 2011 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 73.20 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 79.05 percent, which was 56.50 percent in 2001. The ST literacy rate has significantly increased during intra-census period of 2001-2011.

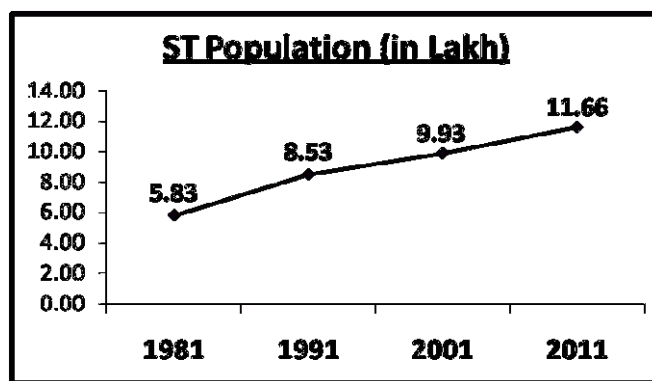
- ***ST population constitutes 31.8 percent of total population.***
- ***An account of Rs.192.92 crores has been flown to TTAADC from Tribal Welfare Department of Tripura in 2016-17.***
- ***Special development packages for SC, OBC and Religious Minorities have been announced by the State Government.***
- ***19th January is celebrated as 'Kok-borok Day' in the State.***

There are 19-ST communities, and their detailed demographic particulars are as follows:

Table- 17.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the tribes	Population (Census Years)			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
i)	Tripuri / Tripura	3,30,872	4,61,531	5,43,848	5,92,255
ii)	Reang	84,003	1,11,606	1,65,103	1,88,220
iii)	Jamatia	44,501	60,824	74,949	83,347
iv)	Noatia	7,182	4,158	6,655	14,298
v)	Uchai	1,306	1,637	2,103	2,447
vi)	Kuki	5,501	10,628	11,674	10,965
vii)	Halam	28,969	36,499	47,245	57,210
viii)	Lushai	3,734	4,910	4,777	5,384
ix)	Bhutia	22	47	29	28
x)	Lepcha	106	111	105	157
xi)	Khashia	457	358	630	366
xii)	Chakma	34,797	96,096	64,293	79,813
xiii)	Mog	18,231	31,612	30,385	37,893
xiv)	Garo	7,297	9,360	11,180	12,952
xv)	Munda / Kaur	7,993	11,547	12,416	14,544
xvi)	Santhal	2,726	2,736	2,151	2,913
xvii)	Orang	5,217	6,751	6,223	12,011
xviii)	Bhil	838	1,754	2,336	3,105
xix)	Chamal	18	26	226	549
xx)	Generic	0	0	7,098	48,356
	Total	5,83,770	8,53,345	9,93,426	11,66,813

Source: - Census-2011, RGI, New Delhi.



The Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was established in 24th October, 1970 with the objective of socio-economic development as well as over all development of the most under-privileged sections of the society namely, the Scheduled Tribes (STs) & Scheduled Castes (SCs). In 1982, the Tribal Welfare Department started functioning as a separate Department with a view to give more focused attention on the integrated socio-economic development of scheduled tribes. The State Government attaches 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. Besides, Special Package for Welfare for Scheduled Tribes was announced by the State Government during 2013-14 for five years for implementation of specified activities with the focused objectives of infrastructure development i.e. roads connectivity, electricity and safe drinking water, economic development, educational development and social development of tribals in the State.

Objectives

- o Economic development,
- o Educational development,
- o Infrastructral development,
- o Skill development,
- o Preservation & promotion of art, culture and traditions,
- o Protection from social exploitation and safeguarding the Constitutional and traditional rights.
- o Ensure the "Rights of Forest Dwelling of Scheduled Tribes "on forest lands.

Development Initiatives At-A-Glance:

- *Promotion of Education through -*
 - a. Setting up of Residential Schools.
 - b. Boarding House Stipend from Class-I to Class-X.
 - c. Pre-matric/ Post-matric/ Additive to Post-matric Scholarship.
 - d. Drop-out Coaching Centre for Unsuccessful Madhyamik students.

- e. Special Coaching in core subjects.
- f. Merit Award
- g. Sponsoring students to the job oriented courses inside & outside the State.
- h. Coaching for joint entrance examination.
- i. Pre recruitment coaching for various job oriented courses.
- j. Inter hostel competition
- k. Supply of Free text books.
- l. Supply of furniture/utensils to the hostel
- m. Construction of Hostel for ST Boys and Girls
- n. Construction of Ashram School
- *Livelihood Propagation through --*
 - a. Horticulture.
 - c. Tea plantation.
 - d. Coffee plantation.
 - e. Pisciculture
- *Entrepreneurship Development through --*
 - a. Soft loan for business in transport, poultry, piggery, Handloom, Handicraft, hotel and different service sector through Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.
- *Skill Up-gradation in-connection-with -*
 - a. Handloom, handicrafts, weaving, bamboo met, agarbati stick
 - b. Beautification, dress making, hand embroidery
 - c. Masonry, carpenter, barbender, plumber
 - d. Automobile repairing, driving, electric wearing
 - e. Stenography and computer
- *Cultural Promotion through -*
 - o Support initiatives for pujas & festivals.
 - o Workshop & Seminar.
 - o Museum.
- *Health Programme -*
 - o Screening of Sickle Cell Aneamia
 - o Nucleus Budget.

Educational Programme

To improve educational scenario among Scheduled Tribes people various schemes viz. boarding house stipend, pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarship, additive to post-matric scholarship, supply of free text books, coaching in core subjects, coaching for madhyamik drop-out students, Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, Ashram Schools and Residential Schools run and managed by the Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS), merit award and up-gradation of merit, sponsoring students for various job oriented courses i.e. nursing, physiotherapy, pharmacy, air hostess courses etc., vocational training and training for skill development, pre-induction training for recruitment to para military/army etc. are being successfully implemented in the State. Details of the schemes are given below:

Boarding house stipend:

At present Boarding House stipend @ Rs. 54/- per day per student & @Rs.1/- per day per student for sweeping & cleaning of boarding house is being provided for maximum number of 322 days in an academic year for the students from Class-I to Class-X. There are 326 nos. of Boarding Houses, out of which 111 nos. are run by the Non Governmental Organizations. There are 215 nos. Government run Boarding Houses (Boys-127, Girls-88) in State. Details of the achievement during the year 2016-17 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.2.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2016-17	3403.76	25,070

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Pre-matric scholarship:

Under this scheme, scholarship is provided @ Rs 40/- per month to the students from Class VI to VIII and @ Rs 150/- per month for Day Scholars and Rs.350/- for Hostellers to the students of Class IX and X for a period of 10 months in an academic year. Details of the achievement during the year 2016-17 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.3.

Year	Class	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Students benefited (Nos.)
2016-17	Class VI-VIII (Plan)	245.70	86,610
	Class IX-X (CSS)	426.28	16,723

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Post-matric scholarship:

Post-Matric Scholarship is provided to the students of Class XI and above for continuing higher studies for 10 months. The ST students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.2,50,000/- are eligible for maintenance allowance and fee for all courses (higher studies). Details of the achievement during the year 2016-17 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.4.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Financial achiv. (Rs.in lakh)</u>	<u>Students benefited (Nos.)</u>
2016-17	262.04	8,491

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

The rates of the stipend provided in 2016-17 under the scheme is presented in the following table.

Rate of Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS)

Table-17.5.

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Hostellers(in Rs.)</u>	<u>Day Scholars(in Rs.)</u>
Group-I	1200	550.00
Group - II	820	530.00
Group - III	570	300.00
Group - IV	380	230.00

(in Rs.)

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Merit award:

The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. Students, who secured 60% and above marks in their Annual Examination from Class-VI to IX & XI and Madhyamik and H.S (10+2) Examination from any recognized Board are awarded in cash together with a certificate. The rate of cash award ranges from Rs.400 /- to Rs.50,000/- for boys and from Rs. 500/- to Rs.50,000/- for girls. Details of the achievement during the year 2016-17 are shown in the following table:

Table- 17.6.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Financial achievement (Rs.in lakh)</u>	<u>Students benefited (Nos.)</u>
2016-17	125.97	11,485

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Rate of cash award in various level are given in the following table:

Table- 17.7.

Sl. No.	Class	Rate	
		Boys	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	5,000	5,000
9	Special Merit Award for H.S. (+2) Examination	10,000	10,000
10	Special Merit Award for Excellence	50,000	50,000

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Supply of free text books:

Under this scheme financial assistance grant in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Books for the students of Class I to VIII are being supplied under Sarva Shiksha Abhijan (SSA) by Education (School) Department, Govt. of Tripura. Rate of supply of free text books for Class IX-X is Rs. 300/-, Class XI is Rs. 350/-, Class XII is Rs. 400/- and Degree is Rs. 500/- since 2003-04. Details of the achievement during the year 2016-17 are shown in the following table.

Table : 17.8.

Year	Financial achievement (Rs.in lakh)	Students benefited (Nos.)
2016-17	93.60	45,313

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Special Coaching in Core Subjects:

Under the scheme, tutorial guidance is given to the ST boarders attached to the Government run High/ Higher Secondary Schools reading in Classes VI to XII under Education Department, Government of Tripura. Coaching is given in English, Mathematics & Science subjects for the period of 6 (six) months. The teachers are provided honorarium @ Rs.4,000/- and Group-D @ Rs.500/- per month. Details of the achievement during the year 2016-17 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.9.

Year	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievement (No of centres)	Physical achiev. (No of students)
2016-17	100.00	151	8,316

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Coaching Center for drop out (Madhyamik) 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. 41/- per student per day is provided to the hostellers for a period of 210 days (maximum). The honorarium for Teaching staff is Rs. 3000/- p.m, In-charge of the centre shall be entitled Rs 2,500/- p.m and honorarium shall be paid to Class: D staff @ Rs.1,000/- p.m. The scheme is implemented through NGOs. Details of the achievement during the year 2016-17 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.10.

Year	NGOs involved	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Students appeared madhyamik exam.
2016-17	16	121.69	732

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Coaching for Joint Entrance Examination

The Tribal Welfare Department has taken special initiatives for Scheduled Tribes students of the State so that they can do outstanding performance in all India basis Joint Entrance Examination for Technical, Medical and various courses. Special coaching is being given to the Scheduled Tribes students by the Govt. Colleges and Private Institutions for excellent performance in these examinations. During the financial year 2016-17, total Rs.1.89 lakh was spent to give training to the 84 nos. ST students.

Coaching for Civil Service, Banking & Miscellaneous Examinations

To achieve success in various Civil Service, Banking and Miscellaneous Examinations under all India and State level basis, the Scheduled Tribes students are being given coaching by the reputed educational institutions. During the financial year 2016-17, total Rs. 5.39 lakh was spent to give training to the 132 nos. ST students.

Establishment of Ashram School (Class III to V):

With the aim to provide quality and value based education among the children, hailing from poor tribal families, 3 (three) nos. Ashram Schools at were constructed namely Dakshin Karbook Ashram School

(Established on 30-07-2007), Karbook under Gomati District; Ratanmoni Memorial Ashram School (Established on 05-06-2004), Kanchanpur under North Tripura District and Radhamohan Memorial Ashram School (Established on 12-09-2003), Ambassa under Dhalai District. Medium of education in these schools is English. In these schools ST students were admitted for Class III and read up to Class V. These schools are run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII)

With the aim to provide quality and value based education, 4 nos. Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) Schools were constructed at Khumulwng, West Tripura; B. C. Nagar, South Tripura; Kumarghat, Unokoti and Rajnagar, Khowai. The Medium of education in the EMR Schools is English and the curriculum is CBSE. The schools are funded under 100% grant from Government of India under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of the India. Ekalavya Model Residential Schoolsrun under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

Table- 17.11. : AISSE (10th & 12th)

Name of School	Examination	Nos. of students			No. of students			First Division		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
EMR School, B.C. Nagar	AISSE (Class-X)	34	32	66	34	32	66	16	20	36
	AISSCE (Class-XII)	14	33	47	8	28	36	4	16	20
EMR School, Khumulwng,	AISSE Class- (X)	34	34	68	34	34	68	7	16	23
	AISSCE Class-(XII)	14	33	47	10	19	29	5	13	18
EMR School, Kumarghat	AISSE Class-(X)	23	21	44	23	21	44	14	8	22
	AISSCE Class-(XII)	22	28	50	19	13	22	3	5	8
EMR School, Rajnagar	AISSE Class-(X)	33	28	61	26	27	53	2	6	8
	AISSCE Class-(XII)	21	23	44	21	22	43	10	11	21

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Construction of School Hostels for Girls and Boys:

Construction of Hostels (Boys & Girls) was taken up with a view to extend hostel facilities to the ST students of interior areas. The scheme is under 90:10 share bases for Boys Hostel and 100% share basis for Girls

hostel between the State and Union Government. 7 (seven) nos. ST Boarding houses with 50 seats capacity for girls and boys attached to various schools were inaugurated in the year 2016-17.

Inter hostel sports competition:

Besides normal programmes of Youth Affairs & Sports Department and Tripura Sports Council, the tribal students are provided additional care for making optimal use of their excellence in sports and games. Inter hostel competitions are conducted every year in order to provide them wider exposure and scope for improving skill. During the year 2016-17, the Department had spent Rs 3.80 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Economic Development

To ensure economic development, upgradation of livelihood and self dependency of scheduled tribes is the main objective of this scheme. Various schemes like assistance to hardcore jhumia families through horti plantation, cultivation of vegetables and pisciculture are being implemented successfully for economic development of scheduled tribes. During 2016-17, total 173 nos. hardcore jhumias have been provided Rs. 146.61 lakh financial assistance for horti plantation (Pineapple & Bananana). During 2016-17, financial assistance of Rs. 297.68 lakh have been provided to 2030 nos. beneficiaries including hardcore jhumias for composite fish culture in seasonal/ non-perennial water bodies:

Skill Development:

The main objective of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of the tribal youths in various traditional/ modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential. The emphasis is to develop skills among tribal youths which would enable them to gain suitable employment. Under this scheme training, support and guidance for all occupations like carpentry, welding, motor driving, masonry, tailoring, weaving, mobile repairing, computer training, beautician etc are provided. During the financial year Rs. 470.39 lakhs were provided to the implementing agencies for development of skill up-gradation of 2,025 nos. ST youths.

Promotion of tribal art & culture and fairs & festivals:

Kok-Borok Day Celebration

Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of 8 (eight) indigenous tribes of Tripura having its separate identity is a rich language from time immemorial and over and above it is the language of major tribal communities residing in Tripura and its neighboring states, including people residing in present Bangladesh.

On 19th January, 1979 Tripura Government recognized this language as State language after a prolonged struggle of Kok-Borok speaking communities and different democratic organizations. Thus on

19th January of each year, Kok-Borok Day is being celebrated since 2005. Seminar, recitation, cultural programme and exhibition etc has been organized on this occasion. The activists in Kok-Borok and scholars in other field are conferred with different awards on this day.

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 the year 2016-17, total Rs. 46.97 lakhs financial assistance has been provided to 185 nos. Govt./ NGOs for organizing various melas, festivals, pujas, exhibitions, seminars etc.

Health Programme

Nucleus Budget

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor tribals for medical treatment and purchase of medicine. The SDMs, BDOs and DWOs had been authorized to sanction financial assistance not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- only per patients; DM & Collector had been authorized to sanction financial assistance not exceeding Rs.1,500/- only per patients only per patients, Director Tribal Welfare Department had been authorized to sanction not exceeding Rs.5,000/- per patients; Secretary/Commissioner, Govt. of Tripura is competent to sanction not exceeding Rs. 8,000/- only per patients and in special circumstances Government may sanction up to Rs. 12,000/- only per patient for treatment outside the State under this scheme. During the financial year 2016-17, total Rs.40.00 lakh was spent to give financial assistance to the poor ST patients.

Sickle Cell Aneamia

The screening program of Sickle Cell Aneamia (SCA) among the tribal students of age 6-18 years has been started from 1st January, 2016 in 8 districts of Tripura. Total 2,42,041 nos. ST students have been screened (as on April, 2017). So far total 63 ST students have been found positive.

Implementation of Sch. Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (ROFR) Act, 2006 had been successfully implemented in the State. Under this Act, so far 1,27,157 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 1,98,238 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers (as on 31st March, 2017). Details of implementation of RoFR Act, 2006 are given below (as on 31st March, 2017):

Table : 17.12.

Total no of forest rights so far vested (Nos)	: 1,27,157
Total no of forest rights so far vested to S.T families(Nos)	: 1,27,155
Total no of forest rights so far vested to OFD(Nos)	: 2
Quantum of land involved (ha.)	: 1,76,332.56
Quantum of land involved (for ST families)(ha)	: 1,76,332.08
Quantum of land involved for OFD (ha)	: 0.48
Demarcation of land completed through GPS(Nos)	: 1,21,108
Pillaring completed (Nos)	: 1,19,322

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

The State Government is alive to the need for ensuring the economic upliftment of the Forest Dwellers vested with the rights under the Act and has taken initiative in this direction for dovetailing various schemes of the line Departments and MGNREGA. The State Government constituted District Level Committee with the DM & Collector as Chairman and State Level Committee with the Chief Secretary as Chairman to take effective steps for taking up activities for economic upliftment of Forest Dwellers. So far, 93,349 nos. ST families have been provided assistance under the program with financial involvement of Rs.134.11 crore. Moreover, 28,406 nos. ST forest dwellers have been provided IAY houses (up to 31st March, 2017).

Strategy for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

A special strategy was adopted during the 5th five-year plan (1975-79) for accelerated development of the Scheduled Tribes. This strategy is called Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). It is a mechanism under which each development department of the State Government is required to quantify and set apart an amount of their plan budget provision under Demand No. 19 for implementation of schemes exclusively for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura.

The fund so quantified shall not be less than the percentage of S.T. population in the State. In Tripura each development Department has to quantify at least 31% of their plan fund towards Tribal Sub-plan.

Statement showing Department wise financial achievement of Plan, CSS, NEC, NLCPR and others fund during the year 2016-17 as per Departmental Report (Provisional).

Table : 17.13.

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Total Outlay (Revised)	Flow to TSP (Revised)	% of TSP	<i>(in families)</i>		
					Total Expen. in	Expen- diture in TSP	% of TSP expendt. with

		2015-16	2015-16		2015-16	2015-16	total
							expend.
1	Agriculture	20015.42	6804.45	34.00	11253.64	3729.22	33.14
2	Animal Resources Dev.	4649.31	1847.03	39.73	2562.41	701.59	27.38
3	Co-operation	1359.24	460.52	33.88	1357.57	460.52	33.92
4	Employment & M.P	53.16	16.30	30.66	47.28	15.70	33.21
5	Factories & Boilers Org.	9.16	3.02	32.97	8.25	2.88	34.91
6	Family Welfare & P.M.	15863.27	5110.76	32.22	11098.23	3698.20	33.32
7	Fisheries	3099.45	1338.97	43.20	2947.65	1237.97	42.00
8	Food	1180.82	365.17	30.93	1149.88	354.10	30.79
9	Forest	9897.67	3111.51	31.44	7760.06	2617.30	33.73
10	H. H & S	2509.65	795.19	31.69	1165.71	362.66	31.11
11	Health Services	19285.48	7000.54	36.30	13451.23	4802.78	35.71
12	Higher Education	6963.63	2158.83	31.00	6930.36	2029.79	29.29
13	Horticulture	5975.79	1975.87	33.06	4518.57	1545.97	34.21
14	I.C.A	859.51	296.55	34.50	483.24	180.16	37.28
15	Industries & Commerce	9987.20	3281.53	32.86	9914.75	3266.17	32.94
16	Information Technology	2395.34	916.08	38.24	1314.31	916.08	69.70
17	Kok Borok & OML	26.13	26.13	100.00	24.35	24.35	100.00
18	Labour	2253.00	697.11	30.94	2250.25	696.87	30.97
19	Panchayat	719.94	223.18	31.00	719.94	223.18	31.00
20	Planning	1350.00	418.50	31.00	1350.00	418.50	31.00
21	Power	22240.00	7033.76	31.63	8938.36	6554.78	73.33
22	Prisons (Jail)	1382.10	428.45	31.00	1117.34	346.39	31.00
23	PWD (DWS)	21187.13	6938.11	32.75	20309.73	7119.32	35.05
24	PWD (R&B)	77383.32	24443.98	31.59	70053.47	22174.10	31.65
25	PWD (Water Resource)	4847.58	1270.71	26.21	3105.28	902.95	29.08
26	Revenue	8641.69	2271.70	26.29	4554.27	1298.37	28.51
27	Rural Development	153612.87	87167.30	56.74	155867.94	47115.07	30.23
28	School (Secondary)	20631.28	6595.73	31.97%	12745.59	3711.99	29.12
29	Science & Technology	2420.66	739.78	30.56%	1497.62	455.90	30.44
30	SW & SE	37294.61	11643.78	31.22	27477.72	8385.92	30.52
31	TTAADC	1277.75	1277.75	100.00	1277.75	1277.75	100.00
32	Transport	3114.35	965.45	31.00	1712.62	488.47	28.52
33	TR & CI	34.25	34.25	100.00	32.71	32.71	100.00
34	Tribal Welfare	16476.78	16476.78	100.00	11010.96	11010.96	100.00
35	TRP & PVGP	1427.55	1427.55	100.00	1427.55	1427.55	100.00
36	Urban Development	206.40	63.89	30.95	173.69	54.41	31.33
37	Youths Affairs & Sports	2153.77	838.22	38.92	2002.55	835.81	41.74
	Total	482785.26	206464.43	42.77	403612.83	140476.44	34.80

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Budget of Tribal Welfare Department for 2016-17 & 2017-18:

Detailed Budget Estimate & Revised Budget Estimate of 2016-17, Expenditure in 2016-17 and Budget Estimate for 2017-18 under Plan and Non-Plan Schemes of Tribal Welfare Department.

Table : 17.14.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Demand No.	Particulars	BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	Reconciled Expenditure in 2016-17	BE 2017-18
19	DIVISIBLE POOL	6875.00	20805.22	19709.68	20734.78
19	A: SALARY				
19	B: NON-SALARY	6875.00	20805.22	19709.68	20734.78
	Of which				
19	i. Grants to PSUs/ Boards/ Home/ Bodies	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
19	ii. Local Bodies	100.00	12500.00	12500.00	12500.00
19	iii. Electricity Charges	35.00	35.00	9.65	37.00
19	iv. State Share/ State's contribution	815.00	851.72	603.41	657.65
19	v. Scholarship/ Stipend	4500.00	4700.00	4630.43	5884.93
19	vi. Grants-in-aid for Edu. Instt.	500.00	500.00	300.00	500.00
19	vii. Repayment (NSTFDC Loan)	200.00	300.00	184.42	180.00
19	viii. Maintenance Hostels	125.00	125.00	104.97	140.00
19	ix. Special Development Scheme	0.00	987.50	626.49	35.20
19	ix. Others	500.00	706.00	650.31	700.00
19	NON-DIVISIBLE POOL	22845.50	27995.68	25560.24	8373.80
	Of which				
19	a) State Plan Non Divisible Pool	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	i. TFC/ 14th FC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	ii. NABARD	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	b) CSS under CASP	22345.50	27582.68	24836.37	8373.80
19	i. Grants under Article 275(1)	1250.50	2200.00	2112.04	2582.80
19	ii. SCA to TSP	1400.00	2467.50	2262.01	2535.00
	iii. Special Assistance of Central Plan Schemes for TTAADC areas	17595.00	17595.00	17595.00	100.00
19	iv. SCA (untied)	0.00	103.00	103.00	0.00
19	v. SPA (tied)	0.00	614.91	514.91	0.00
19	vi. NLCPR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	vii. NEC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	viii. Umbrella Scheme for education of ST students	2100.00	4602.27	2249.41	3156.00
19	c) CSS - Other than CASP	0.00	413.00	723.87	0.00
19	i. Minor Forest Produce	0.00	0.00	310.90	0.00

		Operation (MFPO)			
19	ii. Vanbandhu Kalyan	0.00	413.00	412.97	0.00
		Yojana (VKY)			
Total: (Div+ Non-Div)		29720.50	48800.90	45269.92	29108.58

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council:

With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribals to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up January, 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1st April 1985.

The activities of the Council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, Agricultural Development, Soil Conservation, Flood Control, Supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks under taken by the TTAADC. Special drive to bring high lands under horticultural corps, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of Agriculture, Horticulture, Pisciculture, Animal Husbandry to the tribal families, extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit, supply of safe drinking water will also be geared up and arranged for the S.T. Villages. An amount of the flow of fund to TTAADC during the year 2016-17, Grants to TTAADC (Plan) is Rs.12500.00 lakhs and Share of Taxes (Non-Plan) is Rs.6792.95 lakhs.

Tripura Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

The Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. was established under the Cooperative Societies Act. 1974. The Corporation was registered in the year 1979.

The main objectives of the Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. is development of economic condition of the poor unemployed tribal people of the state by extending financial help through providing loan under various scheme with easy terms and condition at a low rate of interest. Besides, soft loan is also provided to the ST students for higher studies.

During the year 2016-17, Rs.1006.72 lakhs was provided to the 379 nos. ST youths as loan under transport, business and agriculture sector for self employment.

Table : 17.15.

(in families)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Sources of fund for State Plan and Non-Plan during 2015-16
1	2	3
1	Grants to TTAADC (Plan)	12000.00
2	Share of Taxes (Non-Plan)	6792.95
	Total	18792.95

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

SCHEDULE CASTE WELFARE:

A striking feature of Scheduled Castes demography of Tripura is that the Sch. Castes are not confined exclusively to "Paras" or "Bastis". They live intermingled with other communities in the same village spread all over the State. The social gap between the Scheduled Castes and other communities in Tripura is minimum.

As per 2011 Census, the Scheduled Casts (SC) population of the State is 6,54,918 (17.82%). Total SC male is 3,34,370 whereas SC female is 3,20,548.

The fact remains that the Scheduled Castes here are at the lowest rung of the social ladder and almost at the bottom in the scale of poverty. About 70% of the Scheduled Caste population of the State are engaged in Agricultural activities either as small and marginal farmers or share croppers or agricultural labourers. Practically, all fishermen families in the State belong to Scheduled Castes.

The development of Scheduled Castes took a new turn with the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan strategy adopted during the 12th five year plan for their accelerated development.

As already stated Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan villages are considered to be the prime target area for the implementation of the programme of development of Sch. Castes. At the same time, attention is also being given to the Sch. Caste population who are living outside Special Component area. The responsibility for implementing the development plans, rests with various development departments of the State. The Sch. Caste Welfare Department monitors and coordinates such activities. The Sch. Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. is a special body created to promote economic development of the Sch. Castes.

In 2015-16 the Total State Plan expenditure (35 SCSP Concern Deptts.) was Rs.1978.09 Crores while the SCSP expenditure was Rs.321.60 Crores which constitutes 16.25% of the total State Plan expenditure.

For the year 2016-17 the SCSP outlay is Rs.412.06 Crores as against the total state plan outlay of Rs.2361.73 Crores. This is 17.44% of the state plan outlay.

Schedule Castes Sub-Plan

The Scheduled Castes Sub Plan strategy for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes introduced during the 12th plan period is a special device under which various development Departments of the State Government are required to quantify and set apart an amount of their own plan budget provision for various welfare activities of the Scheduled Castes. The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of scheduled castes population in the State. It is a drive to expedite and ensure well coordinated development of the Scheduled Castes communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres. The Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes had been declared as the Nodal Agency and is responsible for coordinating and supervising all Scheduled Castes Welfare activities under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP).

The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the State. It is drive to expedite and ensure will co-ordinate development of the Scheduled Castes communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres.

For implementation of the programme 404 revenue villages in the State have been declared as Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) village. The state Government has identified 236 SCSP villages where SC population is 40% or above and 168 villages where SC population is 20% or above but less than 40%.

In order to ensure proper and 100% utilization of the SCSP funds the State Government has issued specific directions not to divert the amount quantified in the annual plan Budget of the respective Department. In January, 1996, at decision was taken by the Government to book SCSP fund of all other Department against the budget head of the Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

SC population for 8 (eight) Districts of Tripura based on Census - 2011.

Table : 17.16.

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Type	Scheduled Castes Population			% of SC population
			Population	Male	Female	
1	West Tripura District	Rural	57516	29390	28126	20.96
		Urban	134959	68297	66662	
		Total	192475	97687	94788	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	73328	37836	35492	17.07
		Urban	9230	4690	4540	

		Total	82558	42526	40032	
3	Khowai District	Rural	55620	28559	27061	19.25
		Urban	7442	3751	3691	
		Total	63062	32310	30752	
4	South District	Rural	57020	29225	27795	15.26
		Urban	8717	4480	4237	
		Total	65737	33705	32032	
5	Gomati District	Rural	54443	28110	26333	16.86
		Urban	19987	10196	9791	
		Total	74430	38306	36124	
6	North Tripura	Rural	45665	23353	22312	14.51
		Urban	14889	7605	7284	
		Total	60554	30958	29596	
7	Unakati District	Rural	43862	22172	21690	19.98
		Urban	10552	5245	5307	
		Total	54414	27417	26997	
8	Dhalai District	Rural	50539	25853	24686	16.31
		Urban	11149	5608	5541	
		Total	61688	31461	30227	
	Tripura	Rural	437993	224498	213495	17.82
		Urban	216925	109872	107053	
		Total	654918	334370	320548	

Source : SC Welfare Department, Tripura

Tripura Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura Sch. Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. was created in 1979. Its authorized Share Capital is Rs.20.00 crores.

Vision: To be the leading catalyst in systemic reduction of poverty, through socio-economic development of scheduled castes living below double the poverty line, working in an efficient and responsive manner.

Mission: Promote prosperity among scheduled castes improving flow of financial assistance and awareness campaign

New Initiatives: The Board of Directors approved Annual Action Plan for an amount of Rs.3594.4972 lakh for assisting 1515 SC families living below the double the Poverty Line.

The achievement and the target of Tripura SC, SAFAI & PWDs Co-operative Development Corporation Limited for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as follows:

Table- 17.17.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Target of 2015-16		Achievement 2015-16		Target of 2016-17		Achievement 2016-17	
		No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount
		unit		unit		unit		unit	
1	NSFDC sponsored Small Business (Ari. & allied sector), Small Business Sector, Transport sector, Micro Credit Finance, Mahila Samridhi Yojana & Education (Higher study) loan.	1665	3041.85	530	1033.99	1770	2658.06	715	1493.68
Total		1665	3041.85	530	1033.99	1770	2658.06	715	1493.68

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

B. Tripura Sch. Castes (SAFAI) Coop. Dev. Corporation Ltd.

Table- 17.18

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Target of 2015-16		Achievement 2015-16		Target of 2016-17		Achievement 2016-17	
		No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount
		unit		unit		unit		unit	
1	NSKFDC sponsored small Business (Agri. & allied sector), Small Business Sector, Transport sector, Micro Credit Finance, Mahila Samridhi Yojana & Edu. (Higher study) loan.	355	765.30	244	377.82	355	765.30	252	451.61
Total		355	765.30	244	377.82	355	765.30	252	451.61

Table- 17.19

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Target of 2015-16		Achievement 2015-16		Target of 2016-17		Achievement 2016-17	
		No. of unit	Amount	No. of unit	Amount	No. of unit	Amount	No. of unit	Amount
		1	NHFDC sponsored small Business sector, Agri Sector & Transport sector	98	195.30	23	48.60	98	195.30
Total		98	195.30	23	48.60	98	195.30	22	55.12
Grand Total (A+B+C)		2118	4002.45	797	1460.41	2223	3618.66	989	2000.41

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

OBC WELFARE:

The OBC Welfare Directorate under the OBC Welfare Deptt. Govt. of Tripura has come into being w.e.f 9th Oct. 2013 as per notification No.F.8 (107)/OBC/SCW/PLG/13/12822-60 dated, 9th Oct. 2013 after bifurcation from SC Welfare Directorate.

The Activities of OBC Welfare of OBC Department, Govt. of Tripura are as follows:

i) Educational Development:-

a) *Pre-Matric Scholarship* - OBC Students of Class vi to viii get this scholarship @Rs. 40/- per month and students of ix to x @Rs. 50/- per month for a period of 10 months in a year.

b) *Post-Matric Scholarship* - Student pursuing studies from class xi onwards under different categories are provided this scholarship for 10 months in a year and the income bar for eligibility is annually not exceeding Rs. 100000/- per annum as per Govt. of India Guideline.

c) *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Gold Medal Award* - OBC students securing 1st to 10th position in the Madhyamik/HS (+2 Stage) Exam. under TBSE are given the award for their outstanding academic performance.

d) *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Merit Award* - OBC students securing 60% and above in the Madhyamik/HS (+2 Stage) Exam. under different recognized board are given this award by cheque for Rs. 1500/- per student.

e) *GNM Course* - OBC meritorious students of different stream having financially poor background get the opportunity to do this job oriented training program directly under sponsorship of this Deptt.

f) *B.Sc Nursing Courses* - OBC meritorious students with Science background having financially poor background get the opportunity to do the job oriented training program directly under sponsorship of this Deptt.

g) *Joint Entrance Coaching* - OBC meritorious students with Science background having financially poor background get the opportunity to take participation in TBJEE & AIEEE coaching program conduct by this Deptt. free of cost for better performance in the respective fields.

h) *TCS/TPS Coaching* - TCS/TPS coaching is being provided to eligible candidate for appearing in these Exams. for success by this Deptt. free of cost.

ii) Economic Sector:-

a) *Development of Market* - Department is also taking initiative for development of market stalls in different OBC dominated areas.

iii) Social Sector:-

a) *Nucleus Budget* - Financially poor OBC families are being provided financially assistance for treatment by this scheme.

b) *Vidya Sagar Socio Cultural Award* - Eminent personalities from OBCs who contributes substantially towards development of socio cultural sector, literature, folk, sports etc. are honored with this prestigious award.

c) *Socio/Cultural Activities* - Deptt. Financially supports various socio cultural activities like rash, Chaitra mela etc. to organize these type of activities successfully.

OBC Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura OBC Co-operative Dev. Corporation Ltd. was established in the year 1996 and Registered under the Tripura Co-Operative Societies Act 1974. The main object of the Corporation is to assist the poor OBC people of Tripura by providing loan with a low rate of interest to establish micro enterprise/generate to attain self sufficiency.

Share Capital :-

Authorized share capital of the Corporation is Rs.50.00 crores. The Corporation received share capital from the Govt. is Rs.763.68 lakhs upto 2016-17.

The Corporation provide financial assistance to the poor unemployed OBC youth in the shape of loan with low rate of interest on the following schemes :-

Small Business - RS.2.00 lakhs to Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Agri & Allied - RS.2.00 lakhs to Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Transport sector - cost of vehicle as per show room & up to Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Shilpasampada - (small scale industry) up to Rs.5.00 lakhs.

SayamSaksham - up to Rs.5.00 lakhs. (Doctor, Lawyar, Farmasist etc. for business, chamber etc)

Education loan - For technical Education yearly Rs.1.00 lakhs & up to Rs.5.00 lakhs

The Corporation received fund from NBCFDC since inception up to 2016-17 (Year wise breakup is Annexed as Annexure-A) Rs.101.35 crores the Corporation disbursed Rs.105.10 crore to 7856 nos. beneficiaries out of which 508 nos. Education loan schemes disbursed to poor OBC students for prosecution of Higher Studies amounting to Rs.7.84 crore. The Corporation received Govt. guarantee Rs.84.00 crores. Repayment made to NBCFDC Rs.30.86 crores. Recovery made from beneficiary Rs.35.33 crores. The repayment to National Corporation is 100%. No outstanding dues lying to National Corporation.

Year wise target & achievement for last 4 (Four) year are given bellow:-

Table- 17.20

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Crore)	Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Crore)
2013-14	1000	12.00	973	15.69
2014-15	1250	25.00	1307	25.76
2015-16	1250	25.00	1163	24.96
2016-17	1250	25.00	1329	28.10
2017-18	1500	30.00	Projection	

Source: - OBC Corporation Ltd, Tripura.

It is pertinent to mention here that the Tripura OBC Coop. Dev. Corporation Ltd. was given National level *BEST PERFORMANCE AWARD* from Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India during 2016-17.

MINORITY WELFARE:

The Government of Tripura in the Minorities Welfare Department is working with a mandate to ensure a focused approach towards issues relating to minorities and to facilitate the formulation of overall policy, planning, coordination, evaluation and review of the regularity frame work and development, programmers for their benefit. To accomplish the mandate, the development runs various programmed/ Schemes for Welfare and development of Minorities, some of which are:



1. The State Government has announced 28-Points Special Package for the socio-economic development of minorities and will be implemented over the period of five years from 2013-14 to 2017-18.
2. The Multi Sectoral Development programme (MSDP) has been conceived to address the development deficits in minorities concentration blocks of Tripura. Actual expenditure and sanctioned Rs.3591.17 lakhs during the year 2016-17. The MsDP will be continued during the entire 12th Five Year Plan period. Identified development deficits would be made up through a District specified plan for provision of better infrastructure for School and secondary education, sanction, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes for creating income generation activities. Absolutely critical infrastructure linkages like connection road, basic health infrastructure, ICDS centres, skill development and marketing growth process would also be eligible for inclusion in the plan.

Educational sector:

During the year 2016-17, 41550 nos. minority students covered under stipend/ scholarship schemes like pre-matric, post-matric, special incentive, boarding house stipend, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad Memorial Award, Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award for muslim topper in madhyamik and H.S. (+2), GNM/ B.Sc. Nursing/ B-Pharma, Engineering course and TCS/TPS/JEE etc. and financial involvement Rs.700.00 lakhs.

Education Sector: (under Centrally Sponsored Scheme):

Achievement during the year 2016-17:

- o *Pre-matric Scholarship/Stipend:* 1 No. minority students covered under the scheme and fund transfer through DBT mode by Govt. of India.
- o *Post-matric Scholarship/Stipend:* 850 Nos. minority students covered under the scheme and fund transfer through DBT mode by Govt. of India.
- o *Merit-cum-Means Scholarship/Stipend:* 134 Nos. minority students covered under the scheme and fund transfer through DBT mode by Govt. of India.

Economical sector:

During the year 2016-17, financial assistance given to 42,170 minority families for starting small business under Group Village Scheme, Settlement Scheme, Nucleus Budget (NB) Scheme for patients, protection of Wakf properties and financial involvement Rs.700.00 lakhs.

150 seated Nazrul Chatrabash phase-I is completed and Phase-II is going and construction of Haj House cum- Musafir Khana at Agartala work started.

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.:

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. (TMCDCL) was established on 28th February, 1997. Since beginning this corporation helps people from the religious minorities like Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist (non-Scheduled tribes), Christian (non-Schedule tribes) and Jain communities permanently residing in Tripura for their socio-economical-educational and entrepreneurship development following the promises made by Government of Tripura. It provides easy conditional loan with simple interest taking credits from National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation for setting up any positive businesses.

Achievement during the year 2016-17:

Term Loan: The corporation disbursed for an amount of Rs.1978.28 lakhs under term loan to the 834 Nos. minority beneficiaries.

Table- 17.21.

Sl.No.	Loan	Sector	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
1	Term Loan	Small Business & Agri allied	570	1456.35
2		Auto rickshaw	203	306.53
3		Other vehicles	21	104.82
Total			794	1867.70
4	Education Loan		40 new & 100 subsequent intall	110.58
Total			834	1978.28

Source: - MinorityWelfare, Tripura.

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.

It objectives is to provide assistance particularly to the economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people. Besides them, welfare of Women & Child is one of the priority sector of this Department.

Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS):

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced Universilisation of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6 (six) year of

age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The following schemes have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

- i) ICDS (General),
- ii) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY),
- iii) ICDS (Training),
- iv) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP),
- v) Construction of Anganwadi Centre.

ICDS (General):

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since 2nd October 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9,911 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Tripura. All the sanctioned 9,911 Anganwadi Centres have made operational in the State covering all eight districts.

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 17.22.

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	South	Gomati	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	West	Total
2016-17	Project	6	6	6	8	8	6	8	8	56
	Anganwadi Centres	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: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY Scheme was launched in September, 2000. The adolescent girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line (BPL) as well as school drop-outs in the age group of 11-18 years are selected and attached to the local Anganwadi Centres for monthly learning and training activities. If out of school girls in 11-18 years are not available at AWCs under KSY, the school going girls may be selected for KSY for coverage of the Scheme.

Under KSY, multiple options are available to choose one or more interventions to improve nutritional, health, economic and social status of Adolescent Girls. The provision of fund is limited to Rs.1,10,000/- per project per year with 10 nos. KSY centre (AWCs). Each KSY centre

comprising 30 nos. adolescent girls, KSY girls can be given training in making plastic chatai, flower saji, mora, tailoring, woolen knitting and bamboo works & knitting of pachara. Reading, writing and learning about health & nutrition are also advocated in all these KSY centers. Supplementary nutrition is also provided to the adolescent girls in the AWCs.

The Physical and financial achievement under KSY is presented in the following Table:

Table : 17.23.

Year	Benefited adolescent girls	Exp.(Rs.in lakh)
2016-17	7800 (only at South, Gomati, Unakoti & North Tripura District as SABLA Scheme is introduced at West, Khowai, Sepahijala & Dhalai District)	28.16

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

During the year 2010-11, Government of India introduced new scheme SABLA on pilot basis for West, Khowai, Sepahijala & Dhalai District for adolescent girls. Therefore, presently KSY Scheme has implemented in South, Goamti, Unakoti & North Tripura District only.

ICDS training programme:

This programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the instructors and guest lecturers of the Department on job course, orientation and refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following five Training Centres.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Sl. No. | Anganwadi workers training centre |
| 1 | West District AWTC, Narsingarh. |
| 2 | Kakraban AWTC, Kakraban, Gomati District |
| 3 | Kulai AWTC, Ambassa, Dhalai District |
| 4 | Ramnagar AWTC, North District |
| 5 | A.D.Nagar AWTC run by NGO |

The physical and financial achievements for the training of the ICDS functionaries during 2016-17 through the above AWTC is given below:

Table : 17.24.

Name of ICDS functionaries	Job course	Refresher course	Orientation course	ECCE training
A.W.W.	630	824	-	-

A.W.H.	-	991	400	-
Supervisor(ICDS)	-	-	-	-
CDPO	-	-	-	-

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

4. **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 mother and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implemented of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

SNP is distributed in all the 9911 Anganwadi centres for 300 days a year. Through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS, Social Welfare & Social Education Department has provided Nutritional support to 314957 (91.28%) children and 67804 (93.55%) expecting & nursing mothers in the year 2016-17.

Cost and feeding norms of SNP (per beneficiary per day)

Table : 17.25.

Category	Revised SNP cost norms	Nutritional Norms	
		Protein	Calorie
(i) Children (6-72 months)	Rs.6.00	12-15 gm.	500 K. Cal.
(ii) Severely underweight children (6-72 months)	Rs.9.00	20-25 gm.	800 K. Cal.
(iii) Pregnant women and nursing mothers	Rs.7.00	18-20 gm.	600 K. Cal.

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Special Initiatives:

- Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) curriculum (like nursery school) introduced; Bangla syllabus developed.
- Anganwadi Centers focus for 'Vibrant child friendly', Early Child Development (EDC) Center by developing 3 corners (Science Corner, Book Corner & Toy corner).
- 11-digt coding of all Anganwadi Centers and up-loading of AWC Monthly Progress Report through ICDS MIS.
- Monitoring weight & height of children under 5 of AWCs under West & Dhalai Districts through 'Jatak' software as pilot basis.

- e) Construction of 228 AWCs in convergence with MGNREGA.
- f) Construction of 9 CDPO Office buildings taken up with SCA funds- 6 completed & 3- under construction.

Women Welfare activities under Social Welfare & Socail Education Department as on March, 2017:

The State Government is implementing various Act & Rules for protection of the rights of children and women.

Gender Budgeting Schemes:

The State Government is implementing Gender Budgeting in-respect of 18- Departments. During the year 2015-16, out of revised total Plan Outlay of Rs.429856.60 lakhs, provision for Gender Budgeting is Rs.123952.01 lakhs and during the year 2016-17, out of total Plan Outlay of Rs.447538.94 lakhs, provision is kept for Gender Budgeting is Rs.191573.5 lakhs.

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:

The State Government has framed the Tripura Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003. Judicial Officers attached with all 8 (eight) DM & Collectors Office have been notified as District Dowry Prohibition Officers and all 23 (twenty-three) Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been notified as Dowry Prohibition Officers to settle the dowry related complaints. Anti Dowry Week is being observed regularly every year from 26th November to 2nd December.

Table : 17.26.

Year	Dowry cases	Dowry death
2014-15	58	Nil
2015-16	83	1

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Rules, 2006:

8 (eight) Districts Inspectors of Social Education (DISE), 3- female social activists from reputed NGOs of 3 Districts and 56- CDPOs of 56- ICDS Projects of the entire State have been appointed as Protection Officers and 24 Nos. NGOs have been registred as Service Providers under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Rules, 2006. 4 (four) NGO run Swadhar Short Stay Homes (3 in West District and 1 in North District) are declared as Shelter Homes under the PWDV Act. All Govt./ Semi Govt. Medical health centers are declared as Free Medical aid Centers under the PWDV Act.

Domestic Violence Report:

Table- 17.27

i)	No. of cases reported during 2013-14	=	538
	No. of cases reported during 2014-15	=	557
	No. of cases reported during 2015-16	=	487
ii)	No. of cases forwarded to the Court during 2013-14	=	461
	No. of cases forwarded to the Court during 2014-15	=	503
	No. of cases forwarded to the Court during 2015-16	=	44
iii)	No. of cases punished during 2013-14	=	Nil
	No. of cases punished during 2014-15	=	4
	No. of cases punished during 2015-16	=	Nil

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

All party meetings have been convened in order to fight crime against women, single point agenda meetings on crime against children and women with special emphasis on domestic violence are being organised across the State at Ward and Gram Panchayat level.

Tripura Commission for Women:

Tripura Commission for Women has been constituted during the year 1994 and it is relentlessly working for alleviating the condition of abused, tortured and underprivileged women. It also organises awareness programmes on regular basis all over the State in order to combat atrocities against women.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956:

State Government has framed the Tripura Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Rules, 1985. State Coordination Committee & State Level Anti - Trafficking Unit has been set up by the Home Department. A Protective & Rehabilitation Home has been set up at Taranagar, Mohanpur by the SW & SE Department under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. At present, there are 13 destitute women in the home.

Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK):

Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) in West Tripura is being implemented by the State Commission for Women covered 1 (one) District Convergence and Facilitation Centre at Agartala, 1 (one) Block Convergence and Facilitation Centre at Mohanpur Block and 10 (ten) Village Convergence and Facilitation Centre at 10 (ten) villages under West Tripura.

One Stop Centre (OSC):

State Government has taken initiatives to operationalise a One Stop Centre (OSC) at Narsingarh in West Tripura under 100% central sponsorship. Fund in the tune of Rs.45.88 lakhs has been received from the MWDC for set-up of the OSC. Construction work of OSC has taken up with the Rural Development Department. Construction work is going on. Process is going to set up another OSC at Dharmanagar, North Tripura. OSC is operational temporarily in the office premises Tripura Commission for Women at Melarmath, Agartala, which will be shifted after construction of OSC is completed.

Universilisation of Women Help Line:

State Government has taken initiatives to operationalise Univrsilisationof Women Help Line (WHL) "181" at Narsingarh, West Tripura combined with the OSC in collaboration with the Police Department who are at present operating round o clock Women Helpline 1091. Fund inthe tune of Rs.49.70 lakh is received from GoI for setting up of WHL during the FY 2015-16.

Capacity Building for Women Scheme:

It is a State initiative scheme, is being implemented in the State since the financial year 2013-14 to create employment opportunities for women of the State. Around 2500 women are trained under this scheme in various trades like tailoring, beautician, motor driving, chalk making, food & fruits processing, making of mat & room designing materials, embroidery, artificial flower making etc. Formed 2 (two) Women SHGs namely Manjusree with inmates to State Mahila Ashram and Sarada with inmates of Protective Home, Taranagar who are now able to earn through producing black broad chalk for Anganwadi Centres.

Working Women Hostel:

For facilitating lodging of working women, 45 seated Laxmibai Memorial Working Women Hostel at Agartala has been constructed in the heart of Agartala city. At present, 38 working women from various parts of India are residing there.

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and Rule, 2013:

Inernal Complaints Committees (ICC) have been formed in all Govt. Departments and Local Complaints Committees (ICC) have been formed in all districts. All DM & Collectors have been notified as "District Officer" under provision of this Act.

Various Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

The Department is being implementing various Grant in-aid schemes of Ministry of Women & Child Development like Swadhar Greh, Ujjawala, STEP.

Celebration of International Day for Women:

Every year International Women's Day on 8th March is being observed in all over the State at State Level, District Level and Block Level in a befitting manner.

Awareness programmes are being organised regularly all over the State in collaboration with the State/ District Legal Authorities and Police Department. Workshops/Seminars at State Level, District Level and Block Level are also being organised in a regular manner.

Activities for Welfare of Senior Citizens in Tripura:

Population of Tripura is 36,71,032 as per Census-2011. Older persons comprise about 7% of total population.

In order to address the problem of the older persons the State Government of Tripura has formulated State Policy for older persons in the year 2000. The State Policy seeks to make available opportunities for development of the potential of older persons and seek their participation in nation building work so that they themselves feel worthy and live with dignity and purpose.

The State Government is trying to extend comprehensive support for financial security, health care, shelter, welfare and other needs of the senior citizens. Following activities have been taken for the purpose -

Activities for Social Security for Senior Citizen -

Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007:

Based on the maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007, the State Government has framed the Tripura Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior citizen Rule in the year 2008.

The State Government has constituted the Appellate Tribunals with 8- DM & Collectors in 8-Districts and Maintenance Tribulas with 23 (twenty-three) SDMs of 23 (twenty-three) Sub-Divisions and Maintenance Officers with 8 (eight) District Inspectors of Social Education of 8 (eight) Districts.

Old Aged Home:

There is 1 (one) 50-seated Old Age Home run by the State Government at Narsingarh, West Tripura and 4 (four) NGO run Old Age Homes at Barjala, Bishalgarh, Dharmanagar, Kailashahar and Gandhigram.

Social Health Care of Senior Citizen:

a) Free of cost Health Care facilities are easily accessible to all categories of population of the State including the elderly in the Government run hospitals, PHCs and Sub-Centres.

b) Separate counter for senior citizens in the OPDs for older persons are available.

Other facilities for senior citizens:

Separate counter for senior citizens in the Banks, Post Office, BSNL, Gas agencies are available in the State.

Activities for Financial Security of Senior Citizen:

1,48,536 nos. older persons are being benefited with pension under the Indira Gandhil Old Age Pension Scheme (@ Rs.700/- per month for 60 years. and above and @ Rs.900/- per month for 80 years and above and 7644 nos. older persons are being benefited with pension under the State Old Age Pension Scheme (@ Rs.700/- per month for 60 years and above).

Other Activities for Senior Citizen:

a) District Grievance Redressal Cells were set-up during the year 2003 within 4 District under the Chairmanship of DM & Collector, West, South, North and Dhalai Districts where is DSE, Chaired as a Member-Secretary.

b) Pensioners' Awaas 'Ashray' to facilitate boarding and lodging of Govt. pensioners who have none to look after them and have no provisions for own boarding and lodging facility, State Govt. has set up 104- seated Pensioners' Awaas namely "Ashray" at Kunjaban, Agartala since 14th March, 2016. Presently, 19- persons are vending in the Awaas.

c) Celebration of International Day for Older Pensions - every year International Older Person's Day on 1st October is being observed in all over the State at State, Sub-Divisional and Block level in befitting manner.

d) Awareness programmes in regular manner is being organised all over the State in collaboration with the State / District Legal Authorities and Police Department. Workshops/ Seminars at State, District, Sub-Divisional and Block Level are also being organised in a regular a manner.

Target and Achievement during 2016-17

Scheme for Adolescent Girls SAG (earlier name RGSEAG - Sabla)

The SAG, earlier name RGSEAG - 'Sabla' addresses multidimensional issues of adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years. There are two major components of services like i) Nutrition component and ii) Non-Nutrition Components under the scheme. Under Non-Nutrition components, an integrated package of services is provided at Anganwadi Centre level in a convergence mood with allied departments of Health, Education, I & C, ICA, Youth Affairs etc. The non-nutrition services are : Iron and folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition and Health Education (NHE), Life Skill Education and accessing public services, Counselling/guidance on family welfare, Legal Rights & Entitlement, ARSH etc., Vocational training.

The scheme is being implemented in Dhalai, Khowai, Sepahijala and West Tripura District on pilot basis. During 2016-17, out of 52,742 targetted (all out of school and 14-18 yrs school going adolescent girls) 49,953 were covered (94.71%) under Nutrition Programme and 88,459 adolescent girls (all categories), out of 87,060 have been covered (98.42%) under different Non-Nutrition components.

Table : 17.28.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Component	Fund received during the year 2016-17 Central/State Share	Amount	Expenditure during the year 2015-16	% of Exp.	Unspent balance
Nutrition	Central share (90%)	GoI sanctioned =149.22 F.D. released =149.22	676.69	100%	33.23 (unspent of 2015-16) 149.22 (2016-17) 582.10 (excess expend)
	State share (10%)	101.79	101.79	100%	20.53 (2015-16) 16.58 (2016-17) 64.68 (excess expen. 2016-17)
<hr/>					
Nutrition					
Total :		251.01	778.48	100%	
<hr/>					
Non- Nutrition	Central share (100%)	0	24.47	52.29%	46.80 (unspent of 2015-16)
<hr/>					
Non-nutrition					
Total :		0	24.47	52.29%	22.33

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Physical targets:

i) Nutrition:

Category-wise estimated number of beneficiaries under Scheme for Adolscent girls in 2017-18.

Table : 17.29.

Category	AGs (11-14 yrs)		AG (14-18 yrs)		Total
	SG	OOS	SG	OOS	
SC	7,044	94	9,871	306	17,315
ST	11,856	1,228	17,303	2,177	32,564
Others	15,158	189	21,589	489	37,425
Total	34,058	1,511	48,763	2,972	87,304

ii) Non-Nutrition:

Activity-wise estimated number of beneficiaries under Scheme for Adolescent girls in 2017-18.

Table : 17.30.

Sl. No.	Indicators	Target (No. of beneficiaries)
1	IFA	4,160
2	Health Check-up & Referrals	87,304
3	Nutrition & health Education	87,304
4	Family Welfare, ARSH & Child Care Practices	87,304
5	Life Skill Education	87,304
6	Accessing Public Services	87,304
7	Mainstreaming OOS into School System	4,483
8	Vocational Training (16-18 years)	2,287

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Social Security Pension:

Status of NSAP & State Run Pension Schemes as on March 2017:

Table : 17.31.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Introduced the scheme	Rate of pension for the FY	Existing benfs.	Pension criteria
---------	----------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	-----------------	------------------

1	IGNOAPS (60-79 yrs - 133875)	1995	700	135895	A person belonging to BPL ration card family and who has attained the age of 60 years and above.
	IGNOAPS (80 yrs.)		900	5854	
	IGNOAPS (Total)			6787	
				148536	
2	IGNWPS	2009	--	18850	A person belonging to BPL ration card family and a widow, whose age is between 40 years to 79 yrs.
3	IGNDPS (80%)	--	--	1877	A person belonging to BPL ration card family and has 80% and above physical disability and whose age is 18-79 years and above.
	IGNDPS (100%)	--	--	903	
	NSAP	--	--	170166	
<i>State Run Schemes</i>					
4	State Old Age Pension(BPL)	Sept.'12	600	7644	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family and has attained the age of 60 years and above.
5	Widow & Deserted (BPL)	2006	600	58516	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family and a widow or deserted by her husband, whose age is between 18-59 years.
6	Deserted Women (BPL)	Dec.'13	600	2735	A person belonging to APL family and deserted women by her husband, whose age is between 18-59 years.
7	State Widow Pension Scheme	2012	600	88	A person belonging to BPL listed/Adhoc family and a widow, whose age is between 40 yrs to 59 years.
8	Pension to un-married women of age 45 yrs & above of BPL families	July'12	600	1584	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family, whose is unmarried persons and whose age is 45 years and above.

9	Blind & Handicapped Pension (BPL)	1980	600	3817	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family and whose age is between 18 years and above years.
10	Allowance for 100% Blind (BPL)	2006	1000	683	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family and has lost 100% eye sight and whose age is between 10 yrs and above.
11	Un-employment allow.for 100% Blind (APL & BPL)	2003	600/- for BPL & 1000/- for APL	28	A person belonging to APL to BPL listed/Adhoc family who has passed the VIII std. & has been enrolled with the employment exchange office for two years.The allowance would be paid upto suitable source of income.
12	Pension to Persons who lost 100% eye sight of APL families	July'12	800	356	A person belonging to APL family & who has lost 100% eye sight and whose age is 10 yrs and above.
13	60% disability (BPL)	2008	500	5179	A person belonging to BPL listed/Adhoc family and has 60% disability and whose age is 10 yrs and above.
14	Pension to 80% & above disable person of APL families	July'2012	600	2168	A person belonging to APL family and who are 80% physically challenged and whose age is 10 yrs & above.
15	Tripura Cobbler (BPL)	2009	600	77	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family who age is 55 years and above and professionally a cobbler for 10 years.
16	Tripura Ricksw-puller (BPL)	2009	600	655	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family whose age is 55 years & above & professionally a rickswpuller for 10 years.
17	Bidi Sharamik (BPL)	2000	600	151	A person belonging to BPL listed/ Adhoc family and whose age is 55 yrs to 65 yrs.

18	Motor Shramik Pension (BPL)	Nov'12	600	361	Age of applicant should be 55 years and BPL listed/ Adhoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 yrs in this sector.
19	Laundry Workers (BPL)	Nov'12	600	297	Age of applicant should be 55 years and BPL listed/ Adhoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 yrs in this sector.
20	Barber Workers (BPL)	Nov'12	600	428	Age of applicant should be 55 years and BPL listed/Adhoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 yrs in this sector.
21	Handloom Workers (BPL)	Nov'12	600	783	Age of applicant should be 55 years and BPL listed/ Ad-hoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 yrs in this sector.
22	Fishermen (BPL)	Dec'12	600	1467	Age of applicant should be 55 years and BPL listed/Adhoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 yr in this sector
23	Social Pension Scheme for Female Domestic Workers (BPL)	Aug'15	450	5758	Age of applicant should be 18 years and above female Domestic Worker & BPL listed/ Adhoc families persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 5 years in this sector.
24	Tripura Incentive to Girls Child (BPL)	2009	400/-	59026	A girls child born in any BPL family on or after 01.06.2009 is eligible for this scheme. The child will benefit from the scheme till she attains

					the age of 16 years and only 2 (two) girl child from a family will benefit from this schem
25	Social Pension Scheme for Person Living with HIV	Aug'2015	600/-	617	All age APL/BPL persons living with AIDS, certified by Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centre
26	Social Pension Scheme for Transgender	Aug'2015	600/-	3	All age APL/BPL persons identified as Transgender must submit a medical certificate from the Govt. Medical Officer not below the rank of Tripura Health Service Grade-IV.
27	Social Pension Scheme for Grade-II Deformed Leprosy Patients	Aug'2015	600/-	12	All age APL/BPL persons affected with Leprosy, certified by State Project Officer, NLEP/TLEP.
28	Social Pension for Cancer Patients	April'16	600/-	562	All ge of APL/BPL persons identified as Cancer Patients must submit a medical certificate from the Govt./ recognised hospital/Cancer hospital, annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,50,000/- (Rupees One lakh fifty thousand) per annum & no member of the family of the person should be in Govt. service. (Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income certificate from SDM/DCM and from Gazetted Officer that no person in his/her family is Govt. employee.
29	Folk Artistes	April'2017	700	0	A person whose age is 55 years and above and profess-

30	Carpenter	April'2017	700	0	<p>ionally a Folk Artistes annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh) per annum and no member of the family of the person should be in Govt. service. (Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income Certificate from SDM/DCM and from Gazetted Officer that no person in his/her family is Govt. employee.</p>
30	Carpenter	April'2017	700	0	<p>A person whose age is 55 yrs & above and professionally a Carpenter annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh) per annum & no member of the family of the person should be in Govt. service. (Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income Certificate from SDM/DCM and from Gazetted Officer that no person in his/her family is Govt. employee.</p>
31	Blacksmith	April'2017	700	0	<p>A person whose age is 55 yrs & above and professionally a Blacksmiths annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh) per annum and no member of the family of the person should</p>

32	Porttery	April'2017	700	0	<p>be in Govt. service. (Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income Certificate from SDM /DCM and from Gazetted Officer that no person in his/her family is Govt. employee.</p> <p>A person whose age is 55 years and above and professionally a Porttery annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh)per annum & no member of the family of the person should be in Govt. service.(Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income Certificate from SDM/DCM and from Gazetted Officer that no person in his/her family is Govt. employee.</p>
33	Schedules Castes traditionally connected with sanitation work (Harijan)	April'2017	700	0	<p>A person whose age is 55 years and above and professionally a Sch. Castes traditionally connected with sanitation work (Harijan) annual income of the person should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh) per annum and no member of the family of the person should be in Govt. service. (Family for this purpose would mean father, mother, son(s) or unmarried daughter(s), as the case may be) Annual Income Certificate from SDM/DCM and from</p>

State Total :	153005
TOTAL :	323171

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Welfare of the Persons with Disabilities:

4 Districts disability Rehabilitation Centers (DDRCs) are presently functioning under the Chairmanship of the DM & Collectors in West Tripura, Gomati, Dhalai and Unakoti District. Efforts are being made to open 4 more DDRCs in the remaining districts in consultation with Department of Health and Family Welfare.

Total 76,831 nos Disability Certificates were issued in the State up to 31.03.2017. During 2016-17, total 3,884 nos. Disability Certificates were issued.

Total 8,982 nos. aids and appliances were distributed in the State by the DDRCs up to 31.03.2017. During 2016-17, total 565 nos. aids and appliances were distributed to the beneficiaries.

A one time marriage grant @ Rs.5,000/- is provided to the spouse who marry a person having 40% and above disability. Total 18 nos. couples have been provided such grant during the year 2016-17.

In collaboration with IL & FS (Skills) during 2015-16, 20 PWDs were skill training in sectors like telecom-BPO, Hospitality and IT. Out of these, 8 PWDs have been given placement.

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 rubber plantation need to be implemented in a manner that it may augment the livelihood these jhumia families. The participation of these families in JFMCs and SHGs for their long term benefits may be utilized for their gainful activities.

The SC and OBC as well as minorities section of people are required better agricultural, horticultural, fishing quality breeds and techniques in rural areas for productivity and therefore, generating more income. Participation in SHGs for gainful activities may be encouraged for their sustainable income.

18) HOUSING

Housing deserves significant attention in the context of developing policies and strategies for human development. The housing sector has been globally used as an engine to propel the economic growth as it generates employment and demand in the market for building materials etc. On the other hand, shortage of housing is a big impediment in the healthy development of an individual and consequently the society, and the State. Housing, alongwith food and clothing comprise the basic necessity of human survival. Housing is a reflection of nation's economic and social well-being. The basic human need that housing provides shelter or protection. Adequate housing facility increses the productivity of labour. When a massive programme of housing is launched, its multiplier effects, especially in changing the labour situation and income are quite impressive.



The basic amenities relating to housing includes safe drinking water, latrine, drainage, electricity, number of living rooms etc. apart from many other things like nature of the drainage system, presence of animal shed in the vicinity, availability of motorable approach road to the dwelling unit, and occurrence of floods during monsoon.

The basic amenities relating to housing includes safe drinking water, latrine, drainage, electricity, number of living rooms etc. apart from many other things like nature of the drainage system, presence of animal shed in the vicinity, availability of motorable approach road to the dwelling unit, and occurrence of floods during monsoon.

Housing as per Census- 2011:

The following table shows the condition of Census houses in the State.

Table- 18.1.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total	840,105	605,637	234,468
2	Liable	455,986	306,777	149,209
3	Dispidated	341,600	266,252	75,348

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

- ***As per Census-2011, total household was 8,55,556.***
- ***Proportion of pucca houses was 80.7 percent in the State.***
- ***73 percent household having drinking water facilities.***
- ***86 percent households have latrine facility as per Census-2011 in the State.***

The following table shows the number of occupied Census houses in 2011 in the State.

Table- 18.2.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of occupied Census house	1,024,903	726,303	298,600
2	Occupied Census houses used as residence	826,686	595,865	230,821
3	Residence-cum- other use	13,419	9,772	3,647
4	Shop/ Office	85,950	44,422	41,528
5	School/ College etc.	10,692	8,999	1,693
6	Hotel/Lodge/Guest house etc.	1,855	1,097	758
7	Hospital / Dispensary etc.	2,214	1,342	872
8	Factory/Workshop/Workshed etc.	5,412	3,117	2295
9	Place of worship	10,366	8,034	2332
10	Other non-residential use	66,052	52,661	13391
11	No. of occupied locked census houses	2,257	994	1263

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Housing shortage in the State:

The HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.) made an exercise based on the results of Census- 2001 and estimated statewide housing shortages.

The housing shortages in the State for the year 2001 is presented in the table below.

Table : 18.3.

TRIPURA	H-I	H-II	H-III
Rural	11,077	3,05,873	1,98,047
Urban	3,001	27,009	23,869
Total	14,078	3,32,882	2,21,916

Source: - Estimation of Economics Cell, HUDCO, using Census- 2001 tables on housing.

a) *Housing shortage-I* : Number of households No. of Census houses.

- b) *Housing shortage-II*: Housing shortage-I + No. of Kutcha (serviceable + Non-serviceable) + Congestion and requirement of additional room or house for married couple + obsolescence and replacement of old houses.
- c) *House shortage-III* : House shortage-II - serviceable kutcha houses.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board:

Tripura Housing and Construction Board (erstwhile Tripura Housing Board) came to bring under Tripura Act -2 of 1979. Its specific mandate has been to construct Housing Schemes around the capital city and District Headquarters.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board (THCB) is executing number of social housing schemes namely for the i) Economic Weaker Section (EWS) ii) Lower Income Group (LIG) iii) Middle Income Group (MIG). The State Government has also entrusted construction works to the Tripura Housing Construction Board.

Besides this, land improvement and ownership flats are also undertaken by the Tripura Housing and Construction Board with no profit and no loss basis.

The following table depicts the number of construction activities undertaken on housing sector by the THCB during 1990-91 to 2016-17 in the State.

Table : 18.4.

Sl. No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Common for all	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	<i>Housing Scheme :</i>						
	A. Housing Scheme at Nandannagar, Agt.	25	55	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed
	B. Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	Nil	Completed
	C. Housing Scheme at Rajarbag, Udaipur	Nil	Nil	20	15	Nil	Completed
	D. Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla.	Nil	Nil	24	48	Nil	Completed
	E. Construction of Model Village Sarashima, Belonia.	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed
	F. Construction of Housing Scheme at Subhasnagar	51	93	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed
	Total:	166	148	44	111	Nil	
2.	<i>Cash Loan Housing Scheme:</i>						
	A. Cash Loan Scheme for Govt. Employees	Nil	48	245	252	Nil	Completed
	B. Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Urban Poor	627	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed
	Total:	627	48	245	252	Nil	
3.	Sites & Service: (Sale of developed land)	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil	Completed
	Total:	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil	
4.	Ownership flats	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	In progress
	Total :	Nil	Nil	Nil	224	Nil	

Concluding remarks:

Basic planning are required for safe drinking water, drainage facilities as well as construction of the pucca houses covering backward rural areas of the State. The State lacks in turn of the basic amenities of housing sector and require to put efforts particularly in the districts through the PRIs to settle these issues on sustainable basis.

19. Future Assessment and Outlook

The State's economy is characterized by high incidence of poverty, low per capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities and geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, low progress in industrial field as well as high un-employment problem. On the other hand, low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult in the backward state of Tripura.

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 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.

It is, therefore, a prerequisite to provide priority in the areas for infrastructural improvements as well as to create a sustainable climate for attracting investments for sustaining inclusive pro-people growth in the State.

Challenges and problems

1. Roads and highways:

1.1. Conversion of National Highway-44 into four lanes in Tripura

Conversion of National Highway-44, which terminates at Sabroom in Tripura, to a four lane highway, is required. Benefits to be derived from this improvement would be immense in view of increase in trade and commerce as well as removal of feeling of psychological isolation of the local people.

Further, the National Highway needs to be aligned along the railway tracks. This will not only straighten the highway but also make both the railway line and the national highway secure. It should be a part of the golden quadrilateral.

1.2. Alternative national highway:

An alternative National Highway from Kukital in Assam to Sabroom (310 kms) in Tripura need be considered as national project. This would

take care of most of tribal population as well as underdeveloped areas of the state, which in turn would provide economic development in the interior areas of the state.

Since the road alignment and basic formation already exists, the cost of construction of the alternative National Highway (NH) would be reduced to a great extent. It is also to mention that total length of NH in Tripura including the Tripura part of Manu-Syrang National Highway (yet to be completed) is only 468 Km which hardly works out to 9.74 percent of total length of NH in North Eastern States.

1.3. Trans-Asian Highway/Railway:

The Trans-Asia Highway & Railway should pass through Tripura to connect East/South East Asian countries so that the entire North-Eastern Region becomes a hub for promotion of South-East Asia Growth quadrangle as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India.

1.4. Direct railway service between Agartala and Kolkata through Bangladesh:

Proposal for introducing a direct railway service between Agartala and Kolkata through Bangladesh should be submitted to get the full benefit of the agreement signed between Government of India and the Republic of Bangladesh against issue of double entry visa to the Indian Nationals. This will reduce journey time vis-à-vis the cost of travel.

2. Linking of state capital with rails and airports:

2.1. Rail:

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura is now connected with railway link through broad gauge. Presently, railway route is connected upto Udaipur, the district headquarter of Gomati district of the State.

The State, however, cannot reap the benefit of railways unless it is extended to the southernmost border town of Sabroom with broad gauge standard. Railway line up to Sabroom will provide the much desired accessibility with the nearest sea port of Chittagong in Bangladesh which would ultimately promote trade of large volume not only with Bangladesh but also with the main land and South East Asian countries as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India. The entire North Eastern Region would be benefited with such railway connectivity.

2.2. Airports:

As road and rail infrastructure of the State is not up to the mark, the people in the State are dependent mainly on air services for traveling to the main land of the country. Though the runway at Agartala Airport has been extended including night landing facilities, additional

infrastructure are required to be created for availing better and latest aviation facilities including cargo handling.

3. Conversion of Agartala airport into international airport:

The State Government has requested the Government of India to consider up-gradation of Agartala airport into an international airport to facilitate movement of foreign tourists especially in Tripura as well as other North Eastern States. Initially, the air connectivity will be made with Dakha and Chittagang of Bangladesh. Airport Authority of India has already started upgrading the Agartala Airport to international standards. The up gradation work is targeted to be completed by financial year 2019-20.

4. Border trade with Bangladesh and development of Land Customs Stations:

4.1. Border trade with Bangladesh:

The State had transport links with and through Bangladesh, before partition of India in 1947, which have since been snapped.

Official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh has been going-on mainly through Akhaura check post. Trade with Bangladesh includes cement, fish, stone pipes, PVC pipes, furniture, jute, ginger, agarbatti, iron oxide, fruits etc. Agreements and joint dialogues are on between India and Bangladesh for promotion of sustainable larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

In fact, the markets in towns of Tripura and the bordering towns of Bangladesh affect each other. However, since the trade presently goes on informally, it causes a lot of difficulties and distortions at present and puts a lot of strain even on security forces, who are to work to prevent such trade.

Facilities for "Border Haats" have been identified for trade in the State at Kamalasagar, Boxanagar and Bamutia in West Tripura; Simantapur, Srinagar and Ekinpur in South Tripura; Pal basti (Raghna) in North District and Hirachera (Kailashahar) in Unokati District and Kamalpur in Dhalai District since the State has 84 percent of its border with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Currently two border haats are functional in Tripura - one at Kamalasagar in Sepahijala district and another at Srinagar in South Tripura district.

4.2. Development of Land Customs Station at Akhaura for Passenger Services and Srimantapur Land Custom Station for Goods Traffic:

Both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station are notified Customs Stations. In Bangladesh side, Akhaura Land Customs Station is opposite to Agartala Land Customs

Station in Tripura and Bibirbazar Land Customs Station in Bangladesh is opposite to Srimantapur Land Customs Station in Tripura. Land Customs Station in Tripura and also in Bangladesh mentioned above are operational at present and deals with passengers and cargo traffic.

Volume of trade through Agartala Land Customs Station is increasing day by day. The major two constraints of Agartala Land Customs Station are namely its proximity (just 2 Kms. away) to the Agartala city which is the hub of all important activities of the State and paucity of vacant land at or near Agartala Land Customs Station for any future expansion. In view of increasing volume of trade and the constraint faced at Agartala Land Customs Station, it is suggested that while both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Agartala Land Customs station, passenger traffic would be encouraged more than cargo traffic in this Customs Station in the coming years.

Srimantapur Land Customs Station (LCS) at present is handling both the cargo and passenger traffic and opposite to this Station Bangladesh is having Bibirbazar Land Customs Station. The strategic advantage of this Station is that the nearest city in Bangladesh from Srimantapur Land Customs station is Comilla at a distance of just 12 Kms. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'Viswa Road' in Bangladesh passes through Comilla and it connects Chittagong port and Dhaka in Bangladesh, which gives natural access to important city and port in Bangladesh from Srimantapur LCS. As land near the Srimantapur LCS is available, future expansion is feasible at this Customs station. It may also be mentioned here that all the standard parameters proposed at Agartala LCS are also proposed at Srimantapur LCS in the pre-feasibility study prepared by IL & FS. While both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, cargo traffic would be encouraged more than passenger traffic in this Customs station in the coming years.

In regard to Rail connectivity it may be mentioned here that the proposed railway link between Akhaura in Bangladesh and Agartala in Tripura passes near by the Agartala Land Customs Station. In addition, the proposed railway link between Agartala to Sabroom (southernmost town of Tripura) shall have a railway station at Bishramganj (a point of extended National Highway - 44) which is just 28-30 Kms. from the Srimantapur Land Customs Station. The above mentioned link once established, shall connect both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station with all the important towns of Tripura. It shall translate into reality to the vision to make Tripura as a gateway to other North Eastern States for Bangladesh and South East

Asian Countries. It may also be mentioned here that it is proposed to have waterways route through Gomti River (adjacent to Srimantapur LCS) to Haldia in West Bengal via Bangladesh.

All the user agencies like BSF, Customs and 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.

5. *Optimized use of Natural Gas in the State:*

Tripura has significant natural gas reserve. However, these natural gas reserves are yet to be commercially developed due to low industrial demand in the State. Optimized use of natural gas reserve should be highly emphasized. Endeavor should be given to set up natural gas based industries and projects.

6. *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.

7. *Economic structure and Un-employment:*

Economy of Tripura is basically agrarian and characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities, geographical isolation, communication bottleneck, inadequate use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem. A large portion of the State's population is still directly depends on agriculture & allied activities.

It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of

infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

The State is facing serious problems in the issue of unemployment, 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.

8. *Land constraint*

The reorganisation of the administration by creation of four new Districts, six new Sub-divisions and five new Blocks in 2012 need to focus, especially, the problems of regional underdevelopment within the State. The income per capita of the districts, literacy level, health facilities and proportion of household with a primary school within 1 km of their habitation (a measure of the dispersal of school infrastructure) would definitely give the basic of the district level disparities within the State, based on which the future assessments and policy decisions for inclusive pro-people macro-economic growth would be attained by the State.

9. *Regional Disparties*

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 follwed by improvements in the supply of drinking water, investment in the construction of basic drainage and better housing.

Special infrastructural plan should be prepared to solve the problem of transport and communication between Tripura and the rest of

India. The Central Government should play a leading role in implementing this plan.

Employment strategies have to be developed to ensure growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods. The strategy must aim to reduce youth un-employment, and to equip young men and women with modern skills. It should also develop new rural-based farm and nonfarm livelihoods, including forest-based livelihoods. The employment growth must be based on growth in production-that is, economic growth that involves a growth of agricultural and agriculture-related production, rural non-agricultural production, and different types of industrial production. A transformation of the scientific and technological basis of the economy must be a medium- and long-term objective of State policy.

Empowering the women, minorities, SC, ST and OBC communities as well as economically weaker section to meet the current social and economic challenges need to be emphasized for more inclusiveness and pro-people macro-economic growth.

PART – II

Table - 1.

Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population - 2011

India/State/Union Territory	Area in Sq. Kms	Male	Population Female	Persons	Density	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India (1) + +	3287263	623121843	587447730	1210569573	382	933
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	42442146	42138631	84580777	308	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	713912	669815	1383727	17	893
Assam	78438	15939443	15266133	31205576	398	935
Bihar	94163	54278157	49821295	104099452	1106	919
Chhattisgarh	135191	12832895	12712303	25545198	189	989
Goa	3702	739140	719405	1458545	394	961
Gujarat	196024	31491260	28948432	60439692	308	920
Haryana	44212	13494734	11856728	25351462	573	861
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3481873	3382729	6864602	123	968
Jammu & Kashmir(1)+ +	222236	6640662	5900640	12541302	124	892
Jharkhand	79714	16930315	16057819	32988134	414	941
Karnataka	191791	30966657	30128640	61095297	319	965
Kerala	38863	16027412	17378649	33406061	860	1059
Madhya Pradesh	308245	37612306	35014503	72626809	236	919
Maharashtra	307713	58243056	54131277	112374333	365	922
Manipur +	22327	1290171	1280219	2570390	115	978
Meghalaya	22429	1491832	1475057	2966889	132	972
Mizoram	21081	555339	541867	1097206	52	935
Nagaland	16579	1024649	953853	1978502	119	900
Orissa	155707	21212136	20762082	41974218	270	972
Punjab	50362	14639465	13103873	27743338	551	876
Rajasthan	342239	35550997	32997440	68548437	200	921
Sikkim	7096	323070	287507	610577	86	875
Tamil Nadu	130058	36137975	36009055	72147030	555	987
Tripura	10492	1874376	1799541	3673917	350	948
Uttar Pradesh	240928	104480510	95331831	199812341	829	898
Uttaranchal	53483	5137773	4948519	10086292	189	962
West Bengal	88752	46809027	44467088	91276115	1028	934
Union Territory						
A. & N. Islands	8249	202871	177710	380581	46	846
Chandigarh	114	580663	474787	1055450	9258	777
D. & N. Haveli	491	193760	149949	343709	700	812
Daman & Diu	112	150301	92946	243247	2191	710
Delhi	1483	8987326	7800615	16787941	11320	821
Lakshadweep	32	33123	31350	64473	2149	948
Pondicherry	479	612511	635442	1247953	2547	1001

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

* The area figures of States and UTs do not add up to area of India because:

(i) The shortfall of 7 square km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 square km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.

(ii) Disputed area of 13 square km. between Pondcherry and Andhra Pradesh is neither included in Pondicherry nor in Andhra Pradesh.

(1) The population figures excludes population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. illegal occupation of China.

+ The population of India, Manipur State and Senapati District by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division, as the census results for 2001 Census for these sub-divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Table - 2

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION BY CENSUS

State / Union Territory	1901-1911	1911-1921	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	5.75	-0.31	14.22	13.31	21.51	+24.80	+24.66	+23.87	+21.54	17.61
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	12.49	-0.13	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00	25.92
Assam++	16.99	20.48	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92	16.93
Bihar	1.52	-0.97	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62	25.07
Chhatisgarh	24.15	1.41	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27	22.59
Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21	8.17
Gujarat	7.79	3.79	19.25	18.69	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.17
Haryana	-9.70	1.95	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.81
Jammu & Kashmir**	7.16	5.75	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	26.69	30.89	29.43	23.71
Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36	22.34
Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51	15.67
Kerala	11.75	9.16	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43	4.86
Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26	20.30
Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73	15.99
Manipur+++	21.71	10.92	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86	18.65
Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65	16.93
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82	22.78
Nagaland***#	46.76	6.55	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53	-0.47
Orissa	10.44	-1.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25	13.97
Punjab	-10.8	6.26	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10	13.73
Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41	21.44
Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06	12.36
Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72	15.60
Tripura	32.48	32.59	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03	14.75
Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85	20.09
Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41	19.17
West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77	13.93
Union Territory:										
A. & N. Islands #	7.34	2.37	14.61	-8.28	105.13	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90	6.68
Chandigarh #	-16.07	-1.65	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28	17.10
D. & N. Haveli #	19.52	6.99	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22	55.50
Daman & Diu #	1.45	-3.26	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73	53.54
Delhi #	1.98	18.03	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02	20.96
Lakshadweep #	4.85	-6.31	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30	6.23
Puducherry #	4.39	-5.06	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62	27.72

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

+ One village Ramtapur (code No.217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukhal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951. (ii) The total population of all districts of Andhra Pradesh for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the state. The differences between the figures for the state total and the totals of all districts are 21599 for 1901, (-) 70,744 for 1911, (+) 16,456 for 1921 and (+) 8,240 for 1931. The difference is due to an error that has occurred in Table A-2 of 1941, when the population data of Medak and Nizamabad districts were recast in accordance with certain inter district transfers that had taken place between Medak and Nizamabad districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad state during the decade 1931-1941.

* Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

++ The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Intrepotation'.

+++ The population of Manipur state by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for Census 2001.

*** In working out 'decade variation' and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,441) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only in 1961 censused areas of Tuensang district of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq.km. 2. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the back decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961. 3. In working out 'decade variation and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

@The distribution of population of Pondicherry by sex for 1901 (246,654) and 1931 (285,011) is not available.

Table - 3

Estimated Birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate, 2016.

Indian / State/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	20.4	22.1	17.0	6.4	6.9	5.4	14.0	15.2	11.7	34	38	23
Bigger states												
Andhra Pradesh	16.4	16.7	15.8	6.8	7.7	4.9	9.6	9.0	10.9	34	38	24
Assam	21.7	22.8	15.0	6.7	7.1	4.9	14.9	15.8	10.1	44	46	22
Bihar	26.8	27.7	21.1	6.0	6.1	5.5	20.8	21.6	15.6	38	39	29
Chhatisgarh	22.8	24.3	18.1	7.4	7.8	6.2	15.4	16.5	11.9	39	41	31
Delhi	15.5	17.0	15.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	11.5	12.5	11.5	18	24	17
Gujarat	20.1	22.0	17.7	6.1	6.5	5.5	14.0	15.5	12.2	30	38	19
Haryana	20.7	22.0	18.3	5.9	6.3	5.1	14.8	15.7	13.3	33	35	27
Jammu & Kashmir	15.7	17.4	11.9	5.0	5.2	4.4	10.8	12.2	7.5	24	25	23
Jharkhand	22.9	24.5	18.4	5.5	5.8	4.7	17.4	18.7	13.6	29	31	21
Karnataka	17.6	18.5	16.2	6.7	7.9	4.9	10.9	10.6	11.3	24	27	19
Kerala	14.3	14.3	14.4	7.6	7.3	7.8	6.8	7.0	6.5	10	10	10
Madhya Pradesh	25.1	27.1	19.5	7.1	7.6	5.7	17.9	19.5	13.8	47	50	33
Maharashtra	15.9	16.3	15.5	5.9	6.9	4.6	10.1	9.4	10.9	19	24	13
Odisha	18.6	19.6	13.7	7.8	8.1	6.1	10.8	11.4	7.6	44	46	36
Punjab	14.9	15.6	14.1	6.0	6.6	5.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	21	23	18
Rajasthan	24.3	25.2	21.6	6.1	6.4	5.2	18.2	18.8	16.3	41	45	30
Tamil Nadu	15.0	15.1	15.0	6.4	7.1	5.7	8.7	7.9	9.3	17	20	14
Telangana	17.5	17.8	17.0	6.1	7.1	4.6	11.4	10.7	12.5	31	35	24
Uttar Pradesh	26.2	27.3	22.8	6.9	7.3	5.5	19.3	20.0	17.3	43	46	34
Uttarakhand	16.6	16.8	16.0	6.7	7.0	5.9	9.9	9.	10.1	38	41	29
West Bengal	15.4	16.9	11.8	5.8	5.7	6.1	9.6	11.3	5.7	25	25	22
Smaller States:												
Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	19.5	16.1	6.2	6.5	4.5	12.7	13.0	11.6	36	38	23
Goa	12.9	12.1	13.5	6.7	7.6	6.1	6.1	4.5	7.4	8	10	7
Himachal Pradesh	16.0	16.5	10.5	6.8	7.0	4.3	9.2	9.4	6.2	25	25	19
Manipur	12.9	13.2	12.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	8.4	8.8	7.6	11	12	10
Meghalaya	23.7	25.9	14.0	6.6	7.0	5.0	17.1	18.9	9.0	39	40	26
Mizoram	15.5	18.2	12.6	4.2	4.4	4.1	11.3	13.8	8.5	27	35	14
Nagaland	14.0	14.4	13.3	4.5	5.6	2.8	9.5	8.8	10.5	12	11	14
Sikkim	16.6	15.5	18.5	4.7	5.5	3.4	11.9	10.0	15.1	16	18	13
Tripura	13.7	14.6	11.3	5.5	5.2	6.1	8.2	9.4	5.2	24	21	32
Union Territory:												
A.& N. Islands	11.7	12.5	10.6	5.2	5.7	4.6	6.5	6.8	6.1	16	12	22
Chandigarh	13.9	19.2	13.8	4.5	1.6	4.6	9.4	17.7	9.2	14	6	14
D. & N. Haveli	24.5	20.4	27.7	4.0	5.0	3.2	20.5	15.5	24.6	17	24	12
Daman & Diu	24.0	16.7	25.8	4.6	6.1	4.2	19.5	10.6	21.6	19	18	19
Lakshadweep	18.9	24.0	17.6	6.0	7.9	5.5	12.9	16.1	12.1	19	16	20
Puducherry	13.9	13.6	14.0	7.2	7.8	6.9	6.7	5.8	7.1	10	16	8

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller states and union territories are based on three-years period 2014-16.

Table - 4

Total Workers and Work Participation Rate by residence: 2011 (Males)

States/Union	Total Workers 2011			Work participation rate					
	Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Territory	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	331865930	226763068	105102862	51.7	52.1	50.6	53.3	53.0	53.8
State:									
Andhra Pradesh+	24185595	16498189	7687406	56.2	58.3	50.8	57.0	58.4	54.1
Arunachal Pradesh*	350273	264790	85483	50.6	50.7	50.5	49.1	48.5	50.9
Assam++	8541560	7257852	1283708	49.9	49.4	52.9	53.6	53.1	56.8
Bihar	25222189	22436685	2785504	47.4	48.0	41.7	46.5	46.7	44.9
Chhatisgarh	7133866	5522258	1611608	52.8	54.1	47.8	55.6	56.4	53.1
Goa	419536	152986	266550	54.6	54.5	54.7	56.8	55.5	57.5
Gujarat	18000914	10171584	7829330	54.9	55.5	53.9	57.2	57.1	57.2
Haryana	6806636	4392214	2414422	50.3	50.7	49.2	50.4	50.1	51.1
Himachal Pradesh	2043373	1836358	207015	54.6	54.7	54.2	58.7	59.0	55.7
Jammu & Kashmir**	3195090	2212006	983084	50.0	49.5	51.4	48.1	46.3	52.7
Jharkhand	8424769	6484142	1940627	48.0	49.6	42.4	49.8	50.8	46.7
Karnataka	18270116	11311426	6958690	56.6	58.1	53.8	59.0	59.8	57.8
Kerala	8451569	4507501	3944068	50.2	50.1	50.6	52.7	53.6	51.8
Madhya Pradesh	20146970	14741977	5404993	51.5	53.0	47.4	53.6	54.3	51.7
Maharashtra	32616875	17887071	14729804	53.3	53.9	52.4	56.0	56.7	55.2
Manipur+++	665463	460140	205323	48.1	49.2	44.9	51.6	52.4	49.9
Meghalaya	703709	561812	141897	48.3	49.4	43.8	47.2	47.0	47.7
Mizoram	290740	145091	145649	57.3	59.7	54.8	52.4	53.9	50.9
Nagaland***#	547357	403912	143445	46.7	47.3	43.8	53.4	55.7	47.9
Orissa	11902655	9941574	1961081	52.5	53.2	49.1	56.1	56.5	54.1
Punjab	8074157	4995819	3078338	53.6	53.9	53.1	55.2	54.9	55.5
Rajasthan	18297076	13775469	4521607	50.0	50.7	47.4	51.5	51.7	50.8
Sikkim	194358	148186	46172	57.4	57.7	55.5	60.2	61.0	57.5
Tamil Nadu	21434978	11214535	10220443	57.6	59.1	55.8	59.3	60.0	58.5
Tripura	1045326	767767	277559	50.6	50.4	51.6	55.8	55.3	57.0
Uttar Pradesh	49846762	38352879	11493883	46.8	47.4	44.6	47.7	47.4	48.9
Uttaranchal	2551921	1726674	825247	46.1	45.7	47.4	49.7	49.1	51.0
West Bengal	26716047	18211180	8504867	54.0	54.1	53.7	57.1	57.2	56.8
Union Territory:									
A. & N. Islands #	120889	74670	45219	56.6	56.9	55.9	59.6	59.1	60.4
Chandigarh #	328159	10664	317495	56.1	63.9	55.1	56.5	62.2	56.3
D. & N. Haveli #	119293	55803	63490	62.3	61.3	65.6	61.6	56.8	66.5
Daman & Diu #	107434	18862	88572	65.5	70.8	53.8	71.5	58.2	75.1
Delhi #	4762026	111500	4650526	52.1	49.4	52.3	53.0	49.3	53.1
Lakshadweep #	15318	3787	11531	42.4	40.6	44.6	46.2	52.3	44.6
Puducherry #	332931	105705	227226	53.1	54.4	52.5	54.4	54.2	54.4

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 5
Tentative population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No	Name of District	Type	Area in sq.km.	Population					0-6 child population			Density
				No. of HH	Population	Male	Female	P-06	Male	Female	Sex ratio	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	West District	Rural	942.55	77247	329466	168689	160777	38261	19560	18701	953	974
		Urban		146301	588734	297463	291271	54817	28213	26604	979	
		Total		223548	918200	466152	452048	93078	47773	45305	970	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	1044.78	98407	434341	222461	211880	54449	27956	26493	952	463
		Urban		11963	49346	25368	23978	5333	2731	2602	945	
		Total		110370	483687	247829	235858	59782	30687	29095	952	
3	Khowai District	Rural	1005.67	67407	288006	147524	140482	35077	17836	17241	952	326
		Urban		9977	39558	19877	19681	3582	1821	1761	990	
		Total		77384	327564	167401	160163	38659	19657	19002	957	
4	South District	Rural	1534.20	94051	391692	200409	191283	51746	26364	25382	954	281
		Urban		10632	39059	19753	19306	3497	1809	1688	977	
		Total		104683	430751	220162	210589	55243	28173	27070	957	
5	Gomati District	Rural	1522.80	81442	357566	182424	175142	47720	24546	23174	960	290
		Urban		21265	83972	43004	40968	8317	4333	3984	953	
		Total		102707	441538	225428	216110	56037	28879	27158	959	
6	North District	Rural	1444.50	71671	337986	172066	165920	53092	26986	26106	964	289
		Urban		18623	79455	40584	38871	8611	4334	4277	958	
		Total		90294	417441	212650	204791	61703	31320	30383	963	
7	Unakoti District	Rural	591.93	51953	235676	119827	115849	33393	16956	16437	967	467
		Urban		10108	40830	20383	20447	4108	2103	2005	1003	
		Total		62061	276506	140210	136296	37501	19059	18442	972	
8	Dhalai	Rural	2400.00	74404	337731	173773	163958	51571	26196	25375	944	158
		Urban		10105	40499	20771	19728	4440	2264	2176	950	
		Total		84509	378230	194544	183686	56011	28460	27551	944	
	Tripura	Rural	10486.43	616582	2712464	1387173	1325291	365309	186400	178909	955	350
		Urban		238974	961453	487203	474250	92705	47608	45097	973	
		Total		855556	3673917	1874376	1799541	458014	234008	224006	960	

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 6
Tentative SC & ST population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No.	Name of District	Type	Schedule Caste Population				Schedule Tribe Population			
			Population	Male	Female	% of SC population	Population	Male	Female	% of ST population
1	West District	Rural	57516	29390	28126	20.96	149847	75531	74316	19.23
		Urban	134959	68297	66662		26749	12992	13757	
		Total	192475	97687	94788		176596	88523	88073	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	73328	37836	35492	17.07	118385	59825	58560	24.69
		Urban	9230	4690	4540		1016	557	459	
		Total	82558	42526	40032		119401	60382	59019	
3	Khowai District	Rural	55620	28559	27061	19.25	138104	69544	68560	42.60
		Urban	7442	3751	3691		1433	666	767	
		Total	63062	32310	30752		139537	70210	69327	
4	South District	Rural	57020	29225	27795	15.26	151329	76261	75068	35.45
		Urban	8717	4480	4237		1362	673	689	
		Total	65737	33705	32032		152691	76934	75757	
5	Gomati District	Rural	54443	28110	26333	16.86	184007	92143	91864	42.70
		Urban	19987	10196	9791		4547	2260	2287	
		Total	74430	38306	36124		188554	94403	94151	
6	North Tripura	Rural	45665	23353	22312	14.51	109696	55679	54017	28.05
		Urban	14889	7605	7284		7410	3815	3595	
		Total	60554	30958	29596		117106	59494	57612	
7	Unakoti District	Rural	43862	22172	21690	19.68	60561	30678	29883	22.54
		Urban	10552	5245	5307		1759	944	815	
		Total	54414	27417	26997		62320	31622	30698	
8	Dhalai	Rural	50539	25853	24686	16.31	205637	104247	101390	55.68
		Urban	11149	5608	5541		4971	2512	2459	
		Total	61688	31461	30227		210608	106759	103849	
Tripura		Rural	437993	224498	213495	17.82	1117566	563908	553658	31.76
		Urban	216925	109872	107053		49247	24419	24828	
		Total	654918	334370	320548		1166813	588327	578486	

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table No : 7
Tentative literates & Illerates population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No.	Name of District	Type	Literates population			% of population			Illerates population		
			Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
1	West District	Rural	253477	136704	116773	87.04	91.67	82.19	75989	31985	44004
		Urban	497919	256719	241200	93.26	95.35	91.13	90815	40744	50071
		Total	751396	393423	357973	91.07	94.04	88.01	166804	72729	94075
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	319152	173770	145382	84.01	89.34	78.42	115189	48691	66498
		Urban	40192	21223	18969	91.32	93.75	88.74	9154	4145	5009
		Total	359344	194993	164351	84.78	89.80	79.49	124343	52836	71507
3	Khowai District	Rural	219350	118708	100642	86.72	91.53	81.66	68656	28816	39840
		Urban	34241	17475	16766	95.18	96.78	85.96	5317	2402	2915
		Total	253591	136183	117408	87.78	92.17	83.17	73973	31218	42755
4	South District	Rural	284456	155334	129122	83.68	89.25	77.83	107236	45075	62161
		Urban	33523	17371	16152	94.27	96.81	91.68	5536	2382	3154
		Total	317979	172705	145274	84.68	89.96	79.16	112772	47457	65315
5	Gomati District	Rural	255453	139885	115568	82.45	88.60	76.05	102113	42539	59574
		Urban	70401	36891	33510	93.06	95.40	90.61	13571	6113	7458
		Total	325854	176776	149078	84.53	89.94	78.90	115684	48652	67032
6	North Tripura	Rural	245871	130763	115108	86.30	90.13	82.33	92115	41303	50812
		Urban	66810	34737	32073	94.31	95.83	92.71	12645	5847	6798
		Total	312681	165500	147181	87.90	91.27	84.39	104760	47150	57610
7	Unakoti District	Rural	173196	92699	80497	85.62	90.11	80.97	62480	27128	35352
		Urban	34525	17447	17078	94.02	95.44	92.60	6305	2936	3369
		Total	207721	110146	97575	86.91	90.92	82.79	68785	30064	38721
8	Dhalai	Rural	241818	133640	108178	84.50	90.56	78.06	95913	40133	55780
		Urban	34399	18003	16396	90.40	97.28	93.41	6100	2768	3332
		Total	276217	151643	124574	85.72	91.31	79.79	102013	42901	59112
Tripura		Rural	1992773	1081503	911270	84.90	90.07	79.49	719691	305670	414021
		Urban	812010	419866	392144	93.47	95.51	91.38	149443	67337	82106
		Total	2804783	1501369	1303414	87.22	91.53	82.73	869134	373007	496127

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 8

Number of percentage of Census houses by different types:

Sl. No.	Houselist Item	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of census houses	330,835,767	100	1,066,863	748,686	318,177	100	100	100
2	Total number of occupied census houses	306,162,799	100	1,024,903	726,303	298,600	100	100	100
<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 9

Number of percentage of source of water by different types:

Sl. No.	Houselist Item	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Tap water	107,407,176	43.5	279,789	152,888	126,901	33.2	25.2	54
2	Tap water from treated source	78,873,488	32	171,167	69,003	102,164	20.3	11.4	43.5
3	Tap water from un-treated source	28,533,688	11.6	108,622	83,885	24,737	12.9	13.8	10.5
4	well	27,185,276	11	230,576	215,219	15,357	27.4	35.4	6.5
5	Covered well	3,895,409	1.6	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.9	3.5	1.3
6	Un-covered well	23,289,867	9.4	206,233	194,023	12,210	24.5	31.9	5.2
7	Hand pump	82,599,531	33.5	152,365	102,071	50,294	18.1	16.8	21.4
8	Tubewell / Borehole	20,916,074	8.5	136,980	98,270	38,710	16.3	16.2	16.5
9	Spring	1,314,556	0.5	15,960	15,769	191	1.9	2.6	0.1
10	River / Canal	1,550,549	0.6	15,414	14,954	460	1.8	2.5	0.2
11	Tank / Pond /Lake	2,075,181	0.8	4,075	3,772	303	0.5	0.6	0.1
12	Other sources	3,644,324	1.5	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.9	0.8	1.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 10.
Number of household by main source of lighting:

Sl. No.	Household by main source of lighting	India		Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Electricity	165,897,294	67.2	576,787	361,573	215,214	68.4	59.5	61.6
3	Kerosene	77,545	31.4	245,373	228,953	16,420	29.1	37.7	7
4	Solar	1,086,893	0.4	15,868	13,368	2,500	1.9	2.2	1.1
5	Other oil	505,571	0.2	1,798	1,470	328	0.2	0.2	0.1
6	Any other	493,291	0.2	349	268	81	0	0	0
7	No lighting	1,164,584	0.5	2,606	2,147	459	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 11.
Number of household by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet:

Sl. No.	Households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet	India		Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3
3	Open drainage	81,423,941	33	192,834	84,283	108,551	22.9	13.9	46.2
4	No drainage	120,524,914	18.9	618,947	509,545	109,402	73.4	83.8	46.6
5	Cooking inside house	215,412,336	87.3	763,705	532,946	230,759	90.6	87.7	98.2
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 12.

Number of households by fuel used for cooking by type:

Item No.	Households by fuel used for cooking	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of housesholds	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Fire - wood	120,834,388	49	678,178	566,977	111,201	80.5	93.3	47.3
3	Crop residue	21,836,915	8.9	6,573	5,105	1,468	0.8	0.8	0.6
4	Cowdung cake	19,609,328	7.9	1,173	763	410	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	3,577,035	1.4	694	528	166	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	Kerosene	7,164,589	2.9	5,294	1,100	4,194	0.6	0.2	1.8
7	LPG / PNG	70,422,883	28.5	148,637	31,920	119,717	17.6	5.3	49.7
8	Electricity	235,527	0.1	299	223	76	0	0	0
9	Bio-gas	1,018,978	0.4	589	264	325	0.1	0	0.1
10	Any other	1,196,059	0.5	705	559	146	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	No cooking	796,965	0.3	639	340	299	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 13.

Number of households by poses on of different assets:

Sl. No.	Households by poses on of assets	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of housesholds	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Radio/ Transistor	49,018,595	19.9	107,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
3	Television	116,493,624	47.2	377,988	205,683	172,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
4	Computer/ Laptop with Internet	7,708,521	3.1	8,612	2,489	6,123	1	0.4	2.6
5	Computer/ Laptop without Internet	15,654,325	6.3	53,344	31,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1
6	Telephone	155,880,849	63.2	405,115	233,957	171,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
7	Telephone/Mobile Phone-Landline only	9,919,641	4	17,491	9,979	7,512	2.1	1.6	3.2
8	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Mobile only	131,202,021	53.2	360,143	214,022	146,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
9	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Both	14,759,187	6	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
10	Bicycle	110,567,433	44.8	331,560	223,872	107,688	39.3	36.8	45.8
11	Scooter/ Motorcycle / Moped	51,862,242	21	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
12	Car/ Jeep/ Van	11,473,587	4.7	18,443	78,939	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
13	None of the specified assets	43,950,672	17.8	234,638	209,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 14.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT**RURAL**

State / UT	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	599	602	406	445	500	522
Arunachal Pradesh*	482	483	273	278	380	383
Assam++	537	540	81	122	322	343
Bihar	468	473	32	53	263	275
Chhatisgarh	549	557	357	415	454	486
Delhi	493	493	146	146	342	342
Goa	547	547	210	210	378	378
Gujarat	598	599	212	278	414	447
Haryana	515	518	62	162	309	356
Himachal Pradesh	530	541	462	524	496	533
Jammu & Kashmir**	525	547	42	255	290	405
Jharkhand	520	533	95	198	313	370
Karnataka	611	612	274	287	443	450
Kerala	543	565	161	221	339	382
Madhya Pradesh	558	561	187	239	379	405
Maharashtra	569	576	305	388	443	486
Manipur+++	498	510	154	262	331	389
Meghalaya	519	527	375	391	447	459
Mizoram	586	591	341	394	467	496
Nagaland***#	461	504	171	312	319	410
Orissa	586	592	138	246	360	417
Punjab	562	566	48	234	315	406
Rajasthan	489	495	235	347	366	424
Sikkim	580	580	483	487	532	534
Tamil Nadu	590	595	300	378	443	485
Tripura	552	562	120	228	345	402
Uttarakhand	439	452	208	308	324	381
Uttar Pradesh	474	491	87	177	286	338
West Bengal	572	586	107	189	342	390
A.& N. Islands #	587	592	199	261	399	432
Chandigarh #	567	567	42	47	347	349
D. & N. Haveli #	488	488	152	161	321	325
Daman & Diu #	694	694	34	34	425	425
Lakshadweep #	545	548	63	105	299	322
Puducherry #	515	517	207	221	355	363
ALL INDIA	535	543	176	248	359	399

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 15.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT**URBAN**

State / UT	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	551	554	160	170	358	364
Arunachal Pradesh*	457	457	119	127	299	303
Assam++	538	542	84	90	324	329
Bihar	414	421	28	45	241	253
Chhatisgarh	486	496	213	240	358	376
Delhi	529	530	100	104	334	337
Goa	511	511	155	157	336	337
Gujarat	601	603	114	133	375	384
Haryana	512	514	85	97	311	318
Himachal Pradesh	599	600	188	212	404	416
Jammu & Kashmir**	532	539	81	117	316	337
Jharkhand	473	480	53	66	275	284
Karnataka	575	579	158	163	372	376
Kerala	540	552	161	191	341	363
Madhya Pradesh	516	520	99	115	315	325
Maharashtra	545	549	146	166	353	365
Manipur+++	455	456	151	182	306	322
Meghalaya	502	503	202	202	340	340
Mizoram	487	487	249	249	366	367
Nagaland***#	397	412	95	144	256	287
Orissa	577	579	135	155	370	381
Punjab	568	570	95	136	348	368
Rajasthan	488	490	95	141	303	326
Sikkim	609	609	273	273	452	452
Tamil Nadu	583	587	190	201	385	392
Tripura	525	525	107	113	316	319
Uttarakhand	502	506	65	86	293	305
Uttar Pradesh	504	511	73	102	300	317
West Bengal	589	602	124	174	369	400
A.& N. Islands #	596	607	181	200	384	399
Chandigarh #	547	547	114	121	351	354
D. & N. Haveli #	576	576	111	115	365	367
Daman & Diu #	594	595	134	148	347	355
Lakshadweep #	537	550	84	116	325	347
Puducherry #	536	548	132	147	336	350
ALL INDIA	542	546	125	147	342	355

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 16.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

State / UT	RURAL + URBAN					
	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	583	586	326	356	453	470
Arunachal Pradesh*	477	478	245	250	365	368
Assam++	537	540	81	119	322	341
Bihar	463	468	32	52	261	273
Chhatisgarh	535	543	327	378	434	463
Delhi	527	527	103	107	335	337
Goa	529	529	183	184	357	358
Gujarat	599	601	173	221	398	422
Haryana	514	517	69	141	309	344
Himachal Pradesh	538	548	434	492	486	520
Jammu & Kashmir**	526	545	51	223	296	389
Jharkhand	509	521	86	170	304	351
Karnataka	598	600	233	243	417	423
Kerala	542	562	161	213	340	377
Madhya Pradesh	547	551	165	207	363	385
Maharashtra	558	564	232	286	402	431
Manipur+++	487	496	153	241	324	372
Meghalaya	516	523	338	351	425	435
Mizoram	538	541	295	321	417	432
Nagaland***#	438	471	145	254	297	367
Orissa	585	590	137	233	362	412
Punjab	564	568	65	199	327	392
Rajasthan	489	494	202	299	351	400
Sikkim	585	585	447	450	518	519
Tamil Nadu	587	591	251	300	417	443
Tripura	548	556	118	209	340	388
Uttarakhand	456	466	172	252	316	361
Uttar Pradesh	481	495	84	161	289	333
West Bengal	577	590	112	185	349	392
A.& N. Islands #	590	597	192	238	394	420
Chandigarh #	548	548	109	116	351	354
D. & N. Haveli #	529	529	135	142	341	344
Daman & Diu #	668	668	71	77	401	403
Lakshadweep #	541	549	72	110	312	334
Puducherry #	529	537	161	176	343	355
ALL INDIA	537	544	161	219	354	386

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 17.

Age- specific WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for each State/ UT**Rural person**

State/ UT	Age group (in years)													
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & above	All (0+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh+	0	38	254	559	810	864	867	883	884	831	713	654	362	522
Arunachal Pradesh*	1	5	142	478	595	690	773	721	824	783	802	566	295	383
Assam++	0	9	171	394	460	597	617	624	669	620	582	410	228	343
Bihar	0	12	161	328	464	502	530	572	581	598	606	447	355	275
Chhatisgarh	2	16	267	685	775	865	900	890	884	823	870	627	339	486
Delhi	0	0	4	451	467	623	435	795	777	65	579	527	0	342
Goa	0	0	164	496	703	625	523	618	647	625	312	116	40	378
Gujarat	0	43	334	640	675	700	776	694	744	685	668	565	346	447
Haryana	0	4	99	448	592	650	617	702	672	658	630	425	263	356
Himachal Pradesh	0	4	136	600	846	913	929	943	918	877	854	801	450	533
Jammu & Kashmir**	0	16	199	478	689	721	684	669	740	758	640	595	352	405
Jharkhand	0	67	258	457	591	654	735	733	725	689	673	527	356	370
Karnataka	0	30	216	554	671	710	776	721	791	793	661	541	288	450
Kerala	0	0	57	406	508	612	640	708	683	650	548	482	290	382
Madhya Pradesh	0	13	277	579	708	713	699	761	741	753	639	598	371	405
Maharashtra	0	31	225	584	762	842	836	858	862	809	765	578	346	486
Manipur+++	0	18	132	395	626	627	690	772	746	771	733	543	393	389
Meghalaya	0	1	183	581	811	871	919	922	882	903	920	747	657	459
Mizoram	0	2	361	726	793	842	842	835	840	820	831	585	382	496
Nagaland***#	3	18	103	382	488	669	645	790	818	755	889	598	579	410
Orissa	0	24	318	559	615	600	712	767	705	720	658	593	261	417
Punjab	0	24	217	521	629	682	700	756	674	687	602	528	322	406
Rajasthan	0	31	254	600	748	782	835	822	853	757	727	700	355	424
Sikkim	3	3	132	722	888	931	875	952	875	923	949	741	313	534
Tamil Nadu	0	8	237	515	677	795	823	823	816	815	675	566	398	485
Tripura	0	1	155	443	534	654	715	729	697	803	687	603	329	402
Uttarakhand	0	21	161	418	634	792	722	820	794	705	732	484	165	381
Uttar Pradesh	1	41	270	483	570	601	690	710	760	654	621	605	398	338
West Bengal	3	36	265	476	623	669	641	710	676	646	591	470	254	390
A.& N. Islands #	0	0	236	521	594	739	682	658	777	771	611	382	215	432
Chandigarh #	0	0	18	753	612	654	503	685	425	870	124	292	767	349
D. & N. Haveli #	0	0	56	302	696	762	667	660	683	860	435	658	224	325
Daman & Diu #	0	0	0	671	442	740	777	872	568	381	890	0	220	425
Lakshadweep #	0	0	156	315	533	547	560	780	674	517	471	27	0	322
Puducherry #	0	0	90	240	398	677	792	575	635	785	704	302	359	363
ALL INDIA	0	27	236	510	637	688	721	745	753	715	660	567	339	399

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 18.

Age- specific WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for each State/ UT**Urban person**

State/ UT	Age group (in years)													
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & above	All (0+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh+	0	10	130	344	553	655	687	668	687	632	470	262	135	364
Arunachal Pradesh*	0	1	28	199	482	539	564	636	848	723	816	381	136	303
Assam++	0	13	89	192	506	494	575	726	542	702	601	247	78	329
Bihar	0	9	98	310	442	417	557	559	546	588	487	330	218	253
Chhatisgarh	0	18	167	441	605	672	718	676	765	669	543	333	137	376
Delhi	0	2	102	347	577	594	611	613	540	665	535	362	165	337
Goa	11	0	41	423	632	419	593	537	695	601	547	176	9	337
Gujarat	0	22	213	512	666	625	633	576	695	576	493	250	125	384
Haryana	0	4	50	347	539	587	575	644	641	553	426	193	91	318
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	159	379	750	723	733	674	744	668	405	367	157	416
Jammu & Kashmir**	0	7	86	381	482	576	584	613	591	665	461	320	194	337
Jharkhand	0	21	128	222	390	497	650	592	608	421	647	281	129	284
Karnataka	0	6	138	378	626	662	680	657	591	564	520	268	224	376
Kerala	0	4	90	376	555	683	634	656	593	591	523	359	161	363
Madhya Pradesh	1	6	118	324	543	597	597	634	631	641	544	341	142	325
Maharashtra	0	6	131	387	621	642	643	663	632	594	512	254	126	365
Manipur+++	0	1	36	263	428	510	570	633	662	737	777	559	259	322
Meghalaya	4	5	69	282	470	610	738	733	762	772	713	454	208	340
Mizoram	0	0	106	366	584	636	653	760	726	827	798	668	243	367
Nagaland***#	0	0	33	102	234	533	639	625	715	719	583	89	104	287
Orissa	0	41	164	420	565	649	655	600	706	558	546	272	219	381
Punjab	3	10	182	404	659	599	620	652	580	560	530	318	179	368
Rajasthan	0	12	184	375	548	613	643	595	625	548	602	316	122	326
Sikkim	0	24	89	501	761	701	729	675	856	550	974	614	105	452
Tamil Nadu	0	3	130	409	561	659	672	716	678	604	510	352	193	392
Tripura	0	14	98	237	421	544	585	611	566	608	425	296	137	319
Uttarakhand	1	9	126	362	600	450	580	646	545	480	554	291	134	305
Uttar Pradesh	4	44	240	393	507	526	606	600	613	528	545	351	260	317
West Bengal	0	126	229	418	600	596	593	696	632	568	594	277	183	400
A.& N. Islands #	0	0	84	548	626	706	577	744	684	634	549	193	141	399
Chandigarh #	9	5	77	355	635	572	585	600	629	648	771	262	76	354
D. & N. Haveli #	0	0	164	246	696	705	679	769	687	886	0	377	25	367
Daman & Diu #	0	6	40	445	653	514	600	578	796	404	532	488	0	355
Lakshadweep #	0	0	23	322	522	529	569	595	622	519	437	440	258	347
Puducherry #	0	0	86	375	525	568	651	645	601	658	450	171	116	350
ALL INDIA	1	22	158	384	575	610	635	646	636	586	529	299	168	355

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 19

Number of females (per 1000 females of age 5 years and above usually engaged in domestic duties in the usual principal status) who carried out specified activities

RURAL + URBAN

1	Specified activities work	Tripura			All India		
		with ss ss work	without	all work	with ss ss work	without	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Maintenance of kitchen garden etc.	401	290	311	225	179	185
2.	Work in hh. Poultry, dairy, etc.	426	240	275	354	127	156
3.	either item 1 or 2	503	333	365	443	232	259
4.	free collection of fish etc.	308	207	226	204	125	135
5.	free collection of fire wood etc.	444	267	301	540	284	316
6.	either item 4 or 5	462	280	314	558	301	334
7.	any of items 1,2,4 or 5	621	435	470	712	393	433
8.	husking of paddy (own produce)	32	39	37	65	34	38
9.	grinding foodgrain (own produce)	0	3	2	41	29	30
10.	preparation of gur (own produce)	0	0	0	0	1	1
11.	preservation of meat (own produce)	0	5	4	6	5	5
12.	making basket etc. (own produce)	21	18	18	21	11	13
13.	any of items 8 to 12	52	61	60	105	59	65
14.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8 - 12	630	452	486	718	402	442
15.	husking of paddy (acquired)	28	42	39	25	32	31
16.	grinding foodgrain (acquired)	32	34	34	42	39	39
17.	preparation of gur (acquired)	0	2	2	17	22	22
18.	preservation of meat (acquired)	0	11	9	24	27	26
19.	making basket etc. (acquired)	22	14	15	23	27	26
20.	any of items 15 to 19	61	59	59	61	63	63
21.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8 - 12, 15-19	639	468	501	727	424	462
22.	preparing cowdung cakes	85	27	38	523	263	296
23.	sewing, tailoring etc.	237	128	149	290	257	261
24.	free tutoring of own / others' children	78	99	95	58	88	84
25.	bringing water from outside hh premises	633	533	552	381	220	241
26.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8-12, 15-19, 22-25	752	732	736	872	630	660

Source: NSS Report No. 559: Participation of Women in Specified Activities alongwith Domestic Duties.

Table : 20.

District-wise percentage distribution of Establishments & Employment by location is given below:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	54,703 (37.65%)	58,947 (64.44%)	1,13,650 (48.00%)	90,984 (38.98%)	1,14,851 (67.33%)	2,05,835 (50.94%)
2.	South Tripura	46,195 (31.79%)	14,960 (16.35%)	61,155 (25.83%)	71,225 (30.51%)	24,965 (14.64%)	96,190 (23.81%)
3.	Dhalai	16,251 (11.19%)	4,256 (4.65%)	20,507 (8.66%)	26,819 (11.49%)	6,796 (3.98%)	33,615 (8.32%)
4.	North Tripura	28,146 (19.37%)	13,315 (14.56%)	41,461 (17.51%)	44,408 (19.02%)	23,976 (14.05%)	68,384 (16.93%)
	All Tripura	1,45,295 (100%)	91,478 (100%)	2,36,773 (100%)	2,33,436 (100%)	1,70,588 (100%)	4,04,024 (100%)

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table : 21.

District-wise total number of establishments by their location is shown below:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	OAE	%age	EST	%age	Total	%age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	87,913	46.91	25,737	52.14	1,13,650	48.00
2.	South Tripura	49,789	26.57	11,366	23.02	61,155	25.83
3.	Dhalai	16,582	8.85	3,925	7.95	20,507	8.66
4.	North Tripura	33,124	17.67	8,337	16.89	41,461	17.51
	All Tripura	1,87,408	100	49,365	100	2,36,773	100

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table - 22.

District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups are presented.

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				Total
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	218	332	35	107	692
2	Livestock	4,951	6,157	1,638	1,820	14,566
3	Forestry and Logging	1,004	541	202	374	2,121
4	Fishing and aquaculture	875	581	565	397	2,418
5	All agricultural activities	7,048	7,611	2,440	2,698	19,797
6	Mining and Quarrying	13	14	4	20	51
7	Manufacturing	17,001	10,509	3,239	6,298	37,047
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	185	124	30	102	441
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	202	131	72	145	550
10	Construction	2,747	1,271	379	1,096	5,493
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	1,712	698	197	668	3,275
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,182	736	126	563	3,607
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46,035	21,041	7,411	14,747	89,234
14	Transportation and Storage	9,027	3,599	1,125	3,476	17,227
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	6,138	3,431	1,064	2,281	12,914
16	Information and Communication	478	245	95	197	1,015
17	Financial and insurance activities	932	464	77	377	1,850
18	Real Estate Activities	538	222	128	298	1,186
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,171	547	158	579	2,455
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	825	355	78	260	1,518
21	Education	7,414	4,923	1,968	3,372	17,677
22	Human health and social work activities	1,155	572	228	497	2,452
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	374	170	26	125	695
24	Other service activities not else where classified	8,473	4,492	1,662	3,662	18,289
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,06,602	53,544	18,067	38,763	2,16,976
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	1,13,650	61,155	20,507	41,461	2,36,773

Source: DES-Tripura

Table - 23.

District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural employments by major activity groups are presented.

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				Total
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	325	449	42	141	957
2	Livestock	7,080	8,667	2,454	2,624	20,825
3	Forestry and Logging	1,118	675	244	455	2,492
4	Fishing and aquaculture	1,342	818	822	609	3,591
5	All agricultural activities	9,865	10,609	3,562	3,829	27,865
6	Mining and Quarrying	1,038	21	7	23	1,089
7	Manufacturing	33,679	16,241	5,274	10,813	66,007
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	1,925	666	261	623	3,475
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	400	187	114	249	950
10	Construction	5,005	2,129	499	1,486	9,119
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	3,903	1,251	301	1,293	6,748
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,593	1,285	241	1,103	7,222
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	59,462	24,445	8,414	18,221	1,10,542
14	Transportation and Storage	11,925	4,709	1,411	4,368	22,413
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	9,952	4,693	1,683	3,530	19,858
16	Information and Communication	1,109	405	154	390	2,058
17	Financial and insurance activities	3,658	1,162	319	991	6,130
18	Real Estate Activities	663	255	161	313	1,392
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,065	875	234	864	4,038
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,833	492	98	342	2,765
21	Education	35,930	18,296	7,859	12,665	74,750
22	Human health and social work activities	5,623	2,061	776	1,851	10,311
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	747	264	59	222	1,292
24	Other service activities not else where classified	12,460	6,144	2,188	5,208	26,000
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,95,970	85,581	30,053	64,555	3,76,159
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	2,05,835	96,190	33,615	68,384	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura

Table : 24.

District-wise number of establishments & employments:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		OAE	Estt. with hired workers	Total	OAE	Estt. with hired workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	West Tripura	87,913	25,737	1,13,650	99,620	1,06,215	2,05,835
2	South Tripura	49,789	11,366	61,155	57,074	39,116	96,190
3	North Tripura	16,582	3,925	20,507	19,685	13,930	33,615
4	Dhalai	33,124	8,337	41,461	38,791	29,593	68,384
	All Tripura	1,87,408	49,365	2,36,773	2,15,170	1,88,854	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura.

Note : (i) OAE : Own Account Establishment, Estt. : Establishments
(ii) Percentage total may not tally with the all India due to rounding off.

Table : 25.

District-wise handloom/handicrafts establishments & employments by sector in Tripura:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	West Tripura	2,728	2,835	5,563	4,521	5,302	9,823
2	South Tripura	2,105	705	2,810	3,021	1,212	4,233
3	Dhalai	394	141	535	621	252	873
4	North Tripura	1,377	640	2,017	2,043	1,228	3,271
	All Tripura	6,604	4,321	10,925	10,206	7,994	18,200

Source: DES-Tripura.