



# ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA 2021-22

Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
Planning (Statistics) Department  
Government of Tripura, Agartala  
Website: <https://ecostat.tripura.gov.in>





23<sup>rd</sup> ISSUE

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Jitendra Kumar Sinha, IAS  
Chief Secretary



Chief Secretary  
Government of Tripura  
New secretariat complex  
Tripura, Agartala, 799010

## **MESSAGE**

The Economic Review of Tripura is a unique publication that captures the socio-economic changes took place in the State since beginning of the financial year. The report presents the growth performance of the State under key economic indicators and social performance through physical outcomes resulting from implementation of various programmes/schemes during the year. The publication of "Economic Review of Tripura 2021-22" is prepared by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics under Planning (Statistics) Department, Government of Tripura. This present publication is the 23<sup>rd</sup> issue in the series. This publication provides an overview of the State's Economy, sectoral contribution to GSVA, current development interventions in fulfilling the basic necessities of citizens like access to housing, drinking water, education etc. Reliable data are highly required to taking sound decision for development activities. The publication provides different data/information in respect of all sectors. Hence, I hope that this publication will be very helpful for policy planners, administrators, economists and individuals who are interested in analyzing the economic development of the State.

Date: 02-03-2023

  
(Jitendra Kumar Sinha)



Mohd Zubair Ali Hashmi, IAS  
Secretary



Secretary  
Planning (Statistics) Department  
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## **FORWARD**

The Economic Review of Tripura 2021-22 reviews the economic development in the state over the previous financial year. It provides deep insight into statistical data on all the major sectors i.e., social, agricultural, industrial, banking, employment, prices etc. As per advance estimates, Tripura economy is expected to witness real GDP expansion of 8.5% in 2021-22 after contracting by (-) 3.2% in 2020-21.

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning (Statistics) Department, Tripura has been published "Economic Review of Tripura" annually. It presents the information on Government policies and Flagship programmes and analysis their performance. The current edition of "Economic Review of Tripura 2021-22" depicts the latest developments and trends in sectorial performance of the State economy. As the publication carries information on various-socio-economic aspects of the State, it will be quite beneficial and helpful in understanding the scenario of the economy of Tripura. This publication will also be useful for experts, research scholars and students in their respective fields.

Date: 02-03-2023

(Mohd Zubair Ali Hashmi)



Suresh Chandra Das, TCS,SSG  
Director



## **P R E F A C E**

"Economic Review of Tripura 2021-22" is a concerted endeavour of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning (Statistics) Department, Government of Tripura. The latest available information related to various socio-economic sectors of the economy along with indicators and trends are provided in this publication.

The Directorate expresses its sincere gratitude to the concerned line Departments and Offices of the State and Central Government for providing useful information in time that enabled us to bring out this publication.

I extend sincere appreciation for the efforts made by the officers and staff of this Directorate who are associated in compilation and designing this publication.

Any suggestion for improvement of future edition of "Economic Review of Tripura" is most welcome.

Date: 02-03-2023

(Suresh Chandra Das, TCS,SSG)  
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# 01 CHAPTER ECONOMIC SITUATION

**Background:** Economic performances and achievements of the State during the fiscal year 2021-22 have been focused and analysed in this "Economic Review of Tripura 2021-22". It is the 23<sup>rd</sup> uninterrupted time-series analysis, which put forward in the chapters with reference to previous year's data as far as possible.

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

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 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 % of its total border), while it has 53 km border with Assam and 109 km border with Mizoram. Forest area is over 60 % of its land use statistic and the net area cropped in the State is only 255466 (P) hectare (24% of geographical area). A large part of the land is up-land / tilla land and hilly, with altitudes varying from 15 to 940 meters above sea level, though majority of the population lives in the plains. Tripura 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.

The prominent hill ranges of the State are Jampui, Sakhantang, Longtharai, Atharamura, Baramura, Deotamura, Belkum and Kalajhari. BetlingShib (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 is connected with the rest of the Country by National Highway-8, which runs through the hilly terrains to Cachar District in Assam followed by zigzag roads of hilly regions of Meghalaya and then to Guwahati, Assam. Agartala, the capital city of Tripura, connected to the country's railway network through a broad-gauge track. Broad-gauge railway network has extended up to Sabroom,



the southernmost tips of the State, has completed, which is close to Chittagong seaport in Bangladesh. The State Government has been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for getting attractive benefits of the railway service. Government of India and Government of Bangladesh laid the foundation stone for a project on 31st July 2016 for a new rail link to ease surface transport. India will build a 15-km railway track linking Agartala, the capital of Tripura with Akhaura, a border town and an important railway junction of Bangladesh connected to Chittagong seaport. The Indian Railway Construction Company would lay the new railway tracks on both sides of the border. Out of the 15 km rail line, 5 km of tracks fall in the Indian Territory.

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

**Demographic profile:** Tripura is the second most populous State in North-Eastern Region after Assam. The estimated population of the State in 2022 is 41,28,000, out of which male population is 20,99,000 and female population is 20,29,000. As per Census 2011 population was 36,73,917, out of which 18,74,376 males and 17,99,541 females. The data of Census-2011 shows that Tripura ranks 18th in terms of density of population at all India level. Among the North-Eastern States, in terms of density, Tripura remained the second highest populous State after Assam.

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

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

**Scheduled Tribe Population:** The population of Tripura is characterized by diversity. The people of the Scheduled Tribes (ST) comprises of about one-third of the total population of the State. As per Census-2011, ST population of the State was 11,66,813 which is 31.8% of the total population of the State. The total Scheduled Tribes male was 5,88,327 and Scheduled Tribes female was 5,78,486.

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

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

Tripura has achieved a high level of literacy at all India level and ranked third among the States after Kerala and Mizoram in 2011. As per report of 71<sup>st</sup> National Sample Survey (State Sector), the literacy rate of the State is 91.1 % in 2014. The ISI, Kolkata, has also appreciated the level of literacy including the women literacy in the State.

**Scheduled Tribe Literacy:** The Census-2011 data reveals that the overall Schedule Tribe literacy rate reached to 79.05 % from earlier 56.5 % in 2001. The Schedule Tribe literacy rate has

significantly increased during intra-census period of 2001-2011 in the State, i.e., about 22.55 %, which is quite impressive.

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

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

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

Source: Derived data of Census-2011

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

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

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

**Vital Rates:** The data of latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) of Registrar General of India for 2020 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 12.6 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 19.5 per thousand population. In 2020, the estimated death rate of the population was 5.7 per thousand population against similar rate of 6.0 at all India level. The estimated Infant Mortality Rate 18 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 28 per thousand population at all India level.

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

**Economy Profile:** Economy of Tripura is agrarian with more than 44 % of workforce of the State now directly depends on agriculture & allied activities. Only about 26% of the land is cultivable, rest being hilly and forested. Rice is the major crop in the State. The climate of the State is suitable for a variety of horticultural/ plantation crops, including pineapple, jackfruit, tea, Rubber, bamboo etc. A section of the indigenous population practices jhum (slash and burn) method of cultivation. Geographical isolation and communication bottleneck are hindrances of development process.

The latest Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) with a more recent new 2011-12 base with the revised methodology, data base and additional area coverage shows that contribution of primary sector has been to 40.15 % in 2017-18 and 41.43 % in 2018-19 and 43.25 % in 2019-20 , 45.02 % in 2020-21 and 44.92 % in 2021-22 (Advance), although the land available for agricultural cultivation is relatively restricted in the State. This trend is observed in both the estimates prepared by Central Statistics Office, New Delhi and the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura. The Average

Annual Growth Rate of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant prices for 2019-20 (2<sup>nd</sup> RE) is 3.03 %, 2020-21 (1<sup>st</sup> RE) is -3.2 % and 8.5 % is in 2021-22(Adv).

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices with a recent new base 2011-12 increased from Rs. 19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 21,663.20 crore in 2012-13 ,Rs. 25,592.83 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 29,533.46 crore in 2014-15, Rs. 35,937.73 crore in 2015-16 to Rs. 39,479.40 crore in 2016-17, Rs. 43,715.80 crore in 2017-18 to Rs. 49,823.32 crore in 2018-19 and Rs. 54151.12 crore in 2019-20 (2<sup>nd</sup> RE) to Rs. 54415.12 crore in 2020-21 (1<sup>st</sup> RE) and Rs. 64778.09 crore in 2021-22 (Adv).

The Per Capita Income of the State with a recent new 2011-12 base also rose steadily from Rs. 47,155 in 2011-12 to Rs. 52,574 in 2012-13 , Rs. 61,815 in 2013-14 to Rs. 69,857 in 2014-15, Rs. 84,267 in 2015-16 to Rs. 91,596 in 2016-17, Rs. 1,00,444 in 2017-18 to Rs. 1,13,016 in 2018-19 and Rs. 1,21,456 in 2019 -20 (2<sup>nd</sup> RE) to Rs 1,19,789 in 2020-21(1<sup>st</sup> RE) and Rs. 1,40,803 in 2021-22 (Adv).

Tripura is industrially backward and main reason for its backwardness is geographical isolation. Low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development and decentralization extremely difficult in the State. The un-organised manufacturing and service activities are only dominant and high in the State.

### **The Promising Sectors of the State's Economy are presented below:**

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

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

The natural gas is available in non-toxic form, with about 97 % methane. Availability of natural gas provides scope for setting up units for producing power, chemicals and fertilizer based industries in the State.

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

The major crops grown in plantations are Tea, Rubber, Cashew, Orange, Pineapple. Jackfruit, Banana, Lemon, Coconut and Areca Nut are largely grown on the homestead. Fruits grow very well in Tripura. The quality of Jackfruit, Orange and Pineapple is widely recognized.

Tripura grows large quantities of vegetables with potato as the major field crop. The yield of Potato per hectare of land in Tripura is the highest in the North-Eastern region. Infected, all vegetables



grow well in the State. Therefore, the State has potential for high value horticultural crops and food processing.

**iii) Rubber and Tea:** Tripura is the second largest producer of natural Rubber after Kerala. Infact, this sector holds considerable potentiality for the development of the State especially in hilly rural areas. The production of Rubber in 2021-22 was 93371.19 MT in the State and area under Rubber was 89264.23 hectares.

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 (two are non-functioning).

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

**iv) Border Trade with Bangladesh:** Tripura has 84 % of its border common with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meagre Rs.4.12 crores during 1995-96 to about Rs.1008 crores during 2021-22. Agreements and joint dialogues are on between India and Bangladesh for promotion of sustainable larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the 6-Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

**v) Irrigation:** The annual run off in the state from the 6 rivers viz., Gomati, Howrah, Dhalai, Muhuri, Feni and Juri. There is 2,55,241 hectare of cultivable land in the state, out of which 1,18,664 hectare cultivable land has been brought under assured irrigation as on 31.03.2022 by different Department which is 46.49% of the cultivable area.

**vi) Power :** of the two major sources of power generation, gas based thermal power accounts for 93% while remaining 7% is generated from hydel power (Gomati Power Project). The Unit – I of palatana power project, a gas based thermal power project, has been commissioned by OTPC (ONGC Tripura Power Corporation) Tripura. The project, with an initial production capacity of 726.6 MW, is one of the biggest projects in NER and is expected to stimulate economic growth of the region.

**vii) Infrastructure:** There is prime need for basic infrastructure because of the geographical location as well as low availability of infrastructure. The state is isolated with is the country and needs modern and reliable methods of communication and transport facilities to remain connected with the rest of the country, and particularly with trade centers such as Kolkata and Guwahati. So far, NH-8 is the lifeline for the state and introduction of three long distance trains namely Rajdhani Express, Humsafar Express and Tripura Sundari Express connecting Agartala to New Delhi and Bengaluru is the silver line. Doubling of rail tracks and access to Akhaura & Sabroom and thereby access to the port city of Chittagong in Bangladesh, has the potential to alter the economic scenario of the state. So far road connectivity is the only dependable/reliable means of communication.

**viii) Tourism :** Tourism based on wildlife, forest and Hindu/Buddhist religious places have good potential in the State. Presently, promotion of tourism has been affected by inadequate infrastructure. The development of tourism related infrastructure facilities are essential and prerequisite for promotion of tourism in the State. Earning of revenue from Tourist Lodges, Cafeteria, Package Tours, etc. is increasing day by day.

**Fiscal Management:** The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2019-20 in-terms of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Finance Commission as well as targets fixed under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005. During 2021-22 the total Expenditure was Rs.18204.61 Cr., out of which Revenue Expenditure was Rs.16125.24 Cr., Capital Expenditure was Rs.1368.95 Cr., Public Debt Rs.656.34 Cr. and Payment of loans and Advance Rs.54.08 Cr.

During 2021-22 the total Receipt was Rs.19273.44 Cr. including Public Account & Opening balance, out of which Revenue Receipt Rs.17613.95 Cr. and Capital Receipt Rs.1047.96 Cr.

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

- a) **Geographical and Climate Conditions:** The geographical isolation of the State has seriously hampered the development process of the State, the climate condition of Tripura in terms of long rainy season result in very limited working season of 4-6 months. The combined impact of these factors is that projects take longer time to complete and costs increase substantially.
- b) **Level of Industrialisation :** Industrialisation is very low in Tripura due to lack of infrastructural facilities, transportation bottlenecks and other constraints like difficult topography, etc. Tripura has a small market, which is also not effectively integrated with the national market.
- c) **Marketing Infrastructure :** Due to geographical and transportation bottlenecks, Tripura has poor infrastructure for marketing its products, resulting in non-realisation of remunerative prices for its agricultural/ horticultural and industrial products.
- d) **Unemployment:** Inadequate economic development of Tripura has a natural fall-out in terms of its capacity to generate employment opportunities. The organised private sector employment is practically missing.
- e) **Resource base :** The result of low level of development is low-income levels of people and high level of unemployment. This has resulted in a very low tax base and therefore, limited scope for internal resource generation.
- f) **Availability of land area other than forest:** Tripura has 0.32% of the geographical area of the country, but accounts for 0.90% of the total forest carbon stock of the country. States like Tripura, with a large forest cover, provide huge ecological benefits, but there is an opportunity cost in terms of area not available for other economic activities and this also results in development and fiscal disability.
- g) **Use of area beyond border fencing along international border:** Management of long international border imposes huge administrative and financial costs. The State is required to maintain high level of security forces. The construction of border fencing has imposed huge additional costs, inter-alia, for rehabilitation of people living within 150 yards of the international border.

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

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

another 104-MW gas based thermal power project at Monarchak in Sepahijala District has been taken-up by NEEPCO.

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

The maximum numbers of workers were found engaged in retail trade, followed by education, manufacturing, other services, transport, accommodation and storage and other community and personal services in the non-agriculture segment of the State.

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

The 6<sup>th</sup> Panchayat General Elections were held in 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2019 and constituted 591 Gram Panchayats, 35- Panchayat Samities and 8- Zilla Parishads in reorganized areas of the State.

The Block Advisory Committee (BAC) has also increased from 37 to 40 under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas.

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

**Table-1.3 The detail status in 2021-22 by districts is presented :**

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

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura.

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

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

**Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:** The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (ROFR) Act, 2006 had been successfully implemented in the State. Under this Act, so



far 1, 30,904 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 2,00,350 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers.

**Development Review, 2021-22:** During 2020-21, 72020 ha of area covered through SRI, which is 29% of total paddy area (excluding Jhum paddy) in the State. SRI area is covered with 23274 ha High Yield Variety (HYV) and 48746 hectare Hybrid area. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) insured 52858.38 hectare area in 2021-22. Pineapple productivity rate is 14.58 MT.

There is 2,55,241 hectare of cultivable land in the state, out of which 1,18,664 hectare cultivable land has been brought under assured irrigation as on 31.03.2022 by different Department which is 46.49% of the cultivable area. During 2021-22 economic value of Animal Wealth and its products is Rs. 28989160299.

Production from Governmental Fish farms during (2021-22) (i) Fish spawn produced in Government hatchery: 1238.80 liters carp spawn, (ii) Produced 79.30 lakh IMC fingerlings and (iii) Produced 20.17 MT fish.

Forest is a complex, eco system providing a variety of ecological and other valuable goods & services like timber, food, fodder, beauty of landscape, wilderness, peace and solitude. Efficient management and use of this precious resource for welfare of the State and its people is of utmost importance. The revenue from forestry sector during 2021-22 is around Rs.2134.604 lakhs, which is the highest in recent years.

The installed capacity was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 572.97 MU and power purchased from Central Sector was 2625.78 MU respectively during the year 2021-22. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of State in 2021-22 was 1553.81 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic consumers was 640.38 MU followed by 147.28 MU for Irrigation / Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 68.12 MU and Industrial 52.09 MU.

The total number of Registered Vehicles in 2021-22 is 45883. The Target of Revenue Collection is Rs.111.6 crore during 2021-22, the Achievement upto March, 2022 is Rs. 90,34,49,420. Out of Rs.43,93,81,030 is Tax, Rs. 46,40,68,390 Non-Tax and Rs. 9,10,08,994 is Enforcement .

Number of Fair Price Shops in the State has also increased to 1908 in 2021-22, from 1822 in 2020-21. In 2021-22, total 37,11,106 persons are covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

The Administrative set-up of the State comprises 8-Zilla Parishads, 35-Panchayat Samities and 591-Gram Panchayats under the Tripura Panchayats Act 1993. Considering the rapid pace of urbanization in Tripura, Agartala Municipal Council has been upgraded to Agartala Municipal Corporation. Presently there are thirteen (13) Municipal Councils namely Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Melaghar, Udaipur, Rabirbazar, Santirbazar, Kumarghat and Belonia have been constituted and 6(six) Nagar Panchayats namely Panisagar, Kamalpur, Jirania, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) has been implemented in all the eight districts of the State. Till 02-09-2022, total number HHs issued job card was 6,61,461 under MGNREGA. The mandays generated was 42617778 in 2021-22 as per MIS Report.

In 2021-22, total Investment in Industrial Sector is about Rs. 2131.65 crore. Total Employment in Industrial Sector is about 1,90,298 person as per MSME Register. In 2021-22, Foreign Trade Value is Rs. 1008.40 crore, out of which Export value is Rs.241.40 crore and Import value is Rs.767.00 crore.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004-05, which rose to 1,793 in 2017-18 and further to 2,015 in 2018-19 and to 2,599 in 2019-20. In 2021-22, Co-operative Societies

increased from 2882 to 2984. Total membership of these Co-operative Societies was 5.37 lakhs in 2004-05, which rose to 8.36 lakhs in 2017-18 and to 8.39 lakhs in 2018-19 and to 8.40 lakhs in 2019-20 and to further rose to 8.43 lakhs in 2020-21 and 8.45 in 2021-22. There were 232 Co-operative Societies in the State, which were run by women.

The State has three Universities namely Tripura University (Central), MBB University (State) and a Private University namely ICFAI University. There are 4 Engineering Colleges namely NIT, Agartala (Central), TIT (State), ICFAI University Engineering College (Private) and Techno College of Engineering (Private), 22- General Degree Colleges, 3- Private General Degree Colleges, 1- Government Law College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Music College, 6- B. Ed Programme (State & private) , 6- Polytechnics, 2- Medical Colleges, 1-Agriculture College, 1- Fisheries College, 1- Veterinary College, 2- Pharmacy (Government & Private), 1- Paramedical College, 1- Physical Education College, 1- Tribal Folk Music College, 1- National School of Drama, 1- CIPET, 1-National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology, 1- Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, 1- National Forensic Science University, 1- Bhavan's Tripura College of Science & Technology, 11- Nursing Institutes (Government & Private), 1- State Museum, 1- State Archives and 26- Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

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

Category & management wise total 4929 school in Tripura. Out of which 2522 Junior Basic Schools, 1226 Senior Basic Schools, 702- High Schools, 479-Higher Secondary Schools during 2021-22.

In 2021-22 there were 26-Hospitals, 21-Rural Hospitals/ Community Health Centres, 118-Primary Health Centres, 999-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Allopathy), 66-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Homeopathy), 26-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Aayurvedic), 14-Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to the all section of society.

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

Sl.No.	Category	All India	Tripura
1	Birth Rate, 2020	19.5	12.6
2	Death Rate, 2020	6.0	5.7
3	Natural Growth Rate, 2020	13.5	6.9
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2020	28	18
5	TFR (Total Fertility Rate), NFHS – 5	2.0	1.7
6	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP – 2000	4.37	4.00
7	Sex Ratio, Census - 2011 ('000' Males)	943	960

Source : SRS Bulletin 2020 & NFHS -5

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

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## POPULATION

Population of a country is its most important asset and resource for all kinds of development. In terms of size of population, Tripura is the second most populous State in the North East Region after Assam. Population of Tripura comprises 0.30% of the total population of India. It comprises 8.03 % of North-Eastern States. As per Census-2011, Tripura had a population 36,73,917, out of which 18,74,376 were males and 17,99,541 were females. There has been positive improvement in sex ratio from 948 in 2001 to 960 in 2011. In terms of literacy rate, Tripura ranked third after Kerala and Mizoram in 2011 having literacy of 87.22%. The latest National Sample Survey State Sample Report for 71<sup>st</sup> Round, 2014-15 shows the literacy rate of 91.1 % in the State. The people of the Scheduled Tribes (ST) comprises about 31.8% of the population and Scheduled Castes (SC) comprises about 17.8% of the total population. The projected population of Tripura is estimated to be 41,28,000 in 2022, out of which male is 20,99,000 and female is 20,29,000.



**Table-2.1 The following table depicts projected population of the State from 2020 to 2030: ('000)**

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

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

The birth rate of the State is 12.6 per thousand population, whereas the death rate is 5.7 in 2020. Therefore, the natural growth rate of population stood at 6.9 in the State against All India similar growth rate of 13.5 per thousand population. The All India birth rate was 19.5 per thousand population and death rate is 6.0.

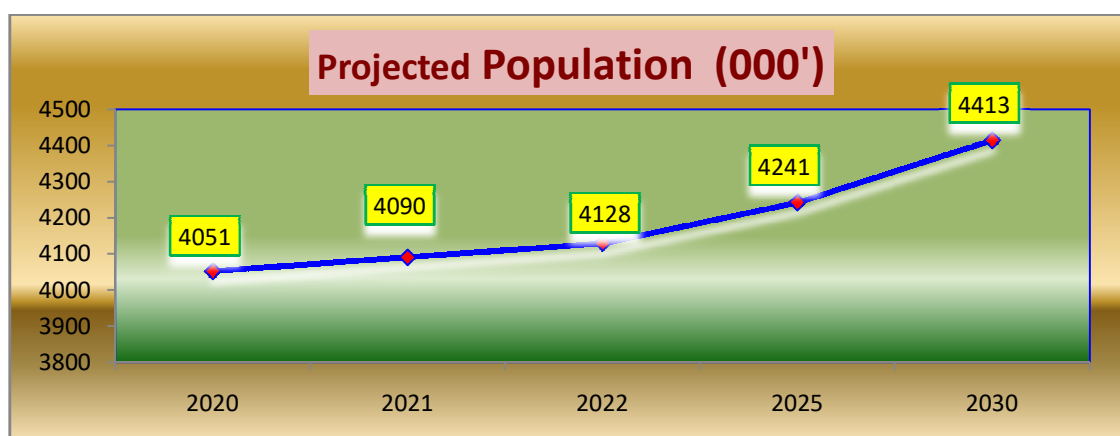
- Total population in Tripura 36,73,917 as per Census 2011.
- Estimated population of the State is 41.28 lakhs in 2022.
- Literacy rate has gone up to 87.2 (%) as per Census 2011.
- Sex ratio is 960 as per Census 2011 (per thousand male).
- Density (per sq.km) of population 350 as per Census 2011.
- Rural population 27,12,464 as per Census 2011.

**Table-2.2 The Birth Rate, Death Rate as well as infant mortality rate of Tripura and all India during the years 2010 to 2020:**

*(Per thousand)*

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
	India	Tripura	India	Tripura	India	Tripura
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2010	22.1	14.9	7.2	5.0	47	27
2011	21.8	14.3	7.1	5.0	44	29
2012	21.6	13.9	7.0	4.8	42	28
2013	21.4	13.7	7.0	4.7	40	26
2014	21.0	14.9	6.7	4.7	39	21
2015	20.8	14.7	6.5	5.2	37	20
2016	20.4	13.7	6.4	5.5	34	24
2017	20.2	13.0	6.3	5.2	33	29
2018	20.0	13.0	6.2	5.5	32	27
2019	19.7	12.8	6.0	5.5	30	21
2020	19.5	12.6	6.0	5.7	28	18

Source: SRS-2020, RGI



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

**Rural population:** The present rural population forms about 73.8 % in 2011 against 82.9 % in 2001 and 84.70 % 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 % of the State's population was in urban areas as against about 17.1 % in 2001 and 15.30 % in 1991. Total urban population was 9,61,453 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 4,87,203 and 4,74,250 respectively, as per data of Census-2011.

**Sex composition:** The Census- 2011 data reveals that the sex ratio was 960 as against 948 (per 1000 males). This is a positive improvement in sex ratio in the State and it rose from 945 (per 1000 males) in 1991 to 948 (per 1000 males) in 2001 and further to 960 in 2011. The all India sex ratio in 2011 was of 943 (per 1000 males). The Census-2011 data reveals that the total male and female population was 18,74,376 and 17,99,541 respectively in the State.

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

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

- (i) The population of Tripura has increased 4,74,714 during the decade 2001-2011. The population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,73,917 as it is estimated that the population of Tripura is expended at to be 40,90,000in 2021.
- (ii) The All India population has increased by more than 181 million during the decade 2001-2011. The total population of India was more than 1,25,05,69,573 approximately.
- (iii) Decadal growth of population in the State during 2001-2011 was 14.8 % and male growth was 14.1 % and female was 15.6 %, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 17.7 %; out of which male decadal growth rate was 17.1 % and female was 18.3 %.
- (iv) The proportion of Scheduled Tribe population was 31.8 % and proportion of Scheduled Caste population was 17.8 % in 2011.
- (v) The total number of children in the age-group 0-6 in Tripura was 4,58,014 as in 2011.
- (vi) The proportion of child population in the age group of 0-6 years to total population in Tripura was 12.5 % while the corresponding figure in 2001 was 13.6 %.
- (vii) The sex ratio has increased by 12 points in the State and reached 960 in 2011 as against 948 in 2001. On the other hand, the similar sex ratio at the national level has increased by 10 points and reached 943 in 2011 as against 933 in 2001.
- (viii) Literacy rate in the State has gone up from 73.2 % in 2001 to 87.2 % in 2011 showing an increase of 14.0 %. The literacy rate for All India has gone up from 64.8 % in 2001 to 73.0 % in 2011 showing an increase of 8.2 % points.
- (ix) In Tripura, literacy rate has improved sharply among female as compared to male. While the effective literacy rate for male rose from 81.0 to 91.5 % making a rise of 10.5 % during 2001-2011 as against 17.8 % for female, which stood at 82.7 %.
- (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 %.
- (xi) Density of population has increased by 45 points and reached 350 in 2011 as against 305 in 2001.

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

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2001 Census		2011 Census	
			Tripura	India	Tripura	India
1.	Population	in lakhs	31.99	10287	36.73	12105
2.	Decadal growth rate	%	16.0	21.5	14.8	17.7
3.	Density	per sq. km.	305	325	350	382



4.	Sex-rate	per'000 males	948	933	960	943
5.	Literacy rate	%	73.2	64.8	87.2	73.0
6.	Scheduled Tribe population	%	31.1	8.2	31.8	8.6
7.	Scheduled Caste population	%	17.4	16.2	17.8	16.6

Source: Census-2001 & 2011, RGI.

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

**Table-2.4 Population profile of North Eastern States as per Census- 2001 and 2011:**

States	Area (sq.km.)	Population		Decadal growth rate (2001-2011)	Density (per sq.km) in 2011
		2001	2011		
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	10,97,968	13,83,727	26.03	17
Assam	78,438	2,66,55,528	3,12,05,576	17.07	398
Manipur	22,327	22,93,896	28,55,794	24.50	128
Meghalaya	22,429	23,18,822	29,66,889	27.95	132
Mizoram	21,081	8,88,573	10,97,206	23.48	52
Nagaland	16,579	19,90,036	19,78,502	(-) 0.58	119
Sikkim	7,096	5,40,851	6,10,577	12.89	86
Tripura	10,492	31,99,203	36,73,917	14.84	350

Source: - RGI , New Delhi.

**Table-2.5 The comparative socio-demographic parameters (Vital Rates)of the North-Eastern States of India for the year 2020:**

(per thousand population)

North-Eastern States	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Assam	20.8	6.2	14.5	36
Arunachal Pradesh	17.3	5.7	11.6	21
Manipur	13.3	4.3	9.0	6
Meghalaya	22.9	5.3	17.6	29
Mizoram	14.1	4.2	10.2	3
Nagaland	12.5	3.7	8.8	4
Sikkim	15.6	4.1	11.6	5
Tripura	12.6	5.7	6.9	18

Source: SRS-2020, RGI.

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

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

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

The Census-2011 data also reveals that total Scheduled Caste population was 6,54,918 which consists 17.8 % of the total population in the State. Out of this, total Scheduled Caste males were

3,34,370 and remaining 3,20,548 Scheduled Caste females. The total literacy rate of Scheduled Caste population was 74.68 %, out of which male- Scheduled Caste literate was 81.85 % while female- Scheduled Caste literate was 67.24 %.

**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 % in 2011 as against 13.6 % in 2001.

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

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

Source: Derived data of Census-2011.

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

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

Source: Derived data of Census-2011.

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

Religions/ Communities	2001		2011	
	Tripura	All India	Tripura	All India
Hindu	27,39,310 (85.62%)	827578868 (80.46%)	3063903 (83.40%)	966257353 (79.80%)
Muslims	2,54,442 (7.95%)	138188240 (13.43%)	316042 (8.60%)	172245158 (14.23%)
Christians	1,02,489 (3.20%)	24080016 (2.34%)	159882 (4.35%)	27819588 (2.30%)
Buddhists	98,922 (3.09%)	7955207 (0.77%)	125385 (3.41%)	8442972 (0.70%)
Sikhs	1,182 (0.04%)	19215730 (1.87%)	1070 (0.03%)	20833116 (1.72%)
Jains	477	4225053	860	4451753

	(0.01%)	(0.41%)	(0.02%)	(0.37%)
Others	1,277	6639626	1514	7937734
	(0.04%)	(0.65%)	(0.04%)	(0.66%)
Religion not Stated	1,104	727588	5261	2867303
	(0.03%)	(0.07%)	(0.14%)	(0.24%)

Source: Census-2011,RGI

**Table-2.9 Religions-wise Population in North-Eastern States based on Census 2011:**

Religions	Name of States							
	Sikkim	Arunachal Pradesh	Nagaland	Manipur	Mizoram	Meghalaya	Tripura	Assam
Hindu	352662	401876	173054	1181876	30136	342078	3063903	19180759
Muslims	9867	27045	48963	239836	14832	130399	316042	10679345
Christians	60522	418732	1739651	1179043	956331	2213027	159882	1165867
Buddhists	167216	162815	6759	7084	93411	9864	125385	54993
Sikhs	1868	3287	1890	1527	286	3045	1070	20672
Jains	314	771	2655	1692	376	627	860	25949
Others	16300	362553	3214	233767	808	258271	1514	27118
Religion not Stated	1828	6648	2316	10969	1026	9578	5261	50873
Total	610577	1383727	1978502	2855794	1097206	2966889	3673917	31205576

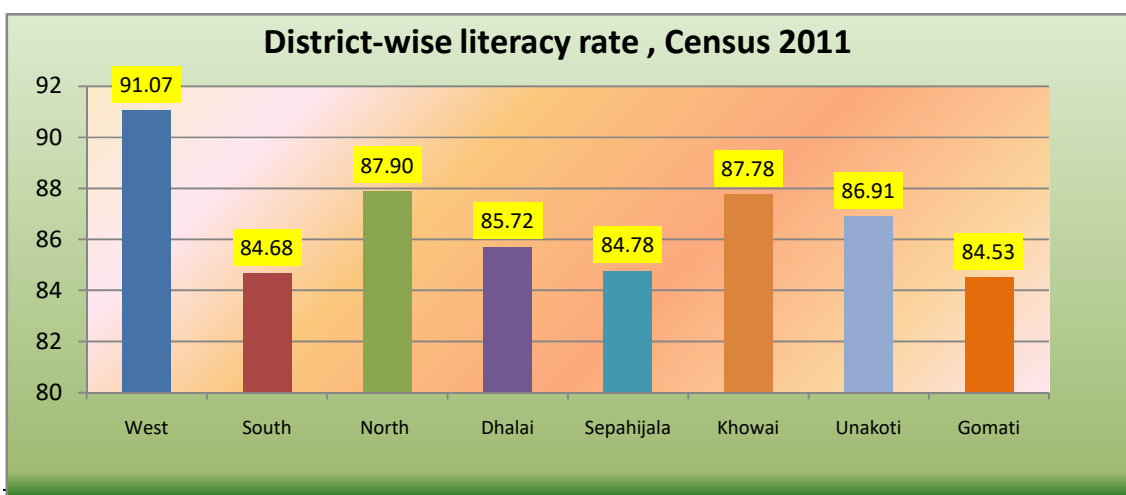
Source: Census-2011,RGI

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

**Table-2.10 District- wise Literacy rate of Tripura:**

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

Source: Derived data of Census-2011.



Source: Derived data of Census-2011.

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

**Table -2.11 Rural/Urban population of North-Eastern States of India vis a vis All India**

Sl.No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	Population			% of Total Population	
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	317369	1383727	77.06	22.94
2	Assam	26807034	4398542	31205576	85.90	14.10
3	Manipur	2021640	834154	2855794	70.79	29.21
4	Meghalaya	2371439	595450	2966889	79.93	20.07
5	Mizoram	525435	571771	1097206	47.89	52.11
6	Nagaland	1407536	570966	1978502	71.14	28.86
7	Sikkim	456999	153578	610577	74.85	25.15
8	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>2712464</b>	<b>961453</b>	<b>3673917</b>	<b>73.83</b>	<b>26.17</b>
<b>North-Eastern States</b>		<b>37368905</b>	<b>8403283</b>	<b>45772188</b>	<b>81.64</b>	<b>18.36</b>
<b>India</b>		<b>833748852</b>	<b>377106125</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>68.86</b>	<b>31.14</b>

Source: Census-2011,RGI

**Table -2.12 Percentage of Urban population of North-Eastern States according to Population Census**

Sl.No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	Population Census				
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80	20.75	22.94
2	Assam	8.82	9.88	11.10	12.90	14.10
3	Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11	29.21
4	Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60	19.58	20.07
5	Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10	49.63	52.11
6	Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21	17.23	28.86
7	Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10	11.07	25.15
8	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>10.43</b>	<b>10.99</b>	<b>15.30</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>26.17</b>
<b>India</b>		<b>19.91</b>	<b>23.34</b>	<b>25.70</b>	<b>27.81</b>	<b>31.14</b>

Source: Census-2011,RGI

**Table-2.13 Literacy Rate of North-Eastern States of India and All India 2011 Census:**

Sl.No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	Literacy Rate (%)		
		Male	Female	Person
1	Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38
2	Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19
3	Manipur	83.58	70.26	76.94
4	Meghalaya	77.95	72.89	74.43
5	Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33
6	Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55
7	Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42
8	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>91.53</b>	<b>82.73</b>	<b>87.22</b>
	<b>India</b>	<b>80.89</b>	<b>64.64</b>	<b>72.99</b>

Source: Census-2011, RGI

**Table - 2.14 Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of North -Eastern States of India as per Census 2011**

Sl.No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	% of total Population	
		Schedule Castes	Schedule Tribes
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-	68.79
2	Assam	7.15	12.45
3	Manipur	3.41	40.88
4	Meghalaya	0.58	86.15
5	Mizoram	0.11	94.43
6	Nagaland	-	86.48
7	Sikkim	2.65	19.33
8	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>17.83</b>	<b>31.76</b>
	<b>India</b>	<b>16.63</b>	<b>8.61</b>

Source: Census-2011, RGI

**Table-2.15 Age -wise proportion of distribution for General, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of Tripura as per Census 2011:**

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

Source: SRS, RGI

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

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

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



**Table -2.16 Availability of assets to the households like radio/transistor, television, computer, mobile, scooter/moped etc. based on Census-2011:**

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

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

**AADHAAR:** The Unique Identification number (AADHAAR), which identifies people on the basis of their demographic information and biometrics. The AADHAAR project of UIDAI was launched in Tripura on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2010.

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

**Table -2.17 the Variation of Population of Tripura during Hundred years period of 1901 to 2011:**

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

Source: Census Reports.

**Table -2.18 the differently abled population by type for Rural and Urban areas of the State of Tripura:**

Sl.NO.	Type of disability	Total	Rural	Urban
i)	Seeing	10828	7675	3153
ii)	Hearing	11695	8585	3110
iii)	Speech	4567	3039	1528
iv)	Movement	11707	8015	3692
v)	Mental retardation	4307	3027	1280
vi)	Mental illness	2909	1865	1044
vii)	Any other	11825	8449	3376
viii)	Multiple disability	6508	4287	2221
Total disabled persons		64346	44942	19404

Source: Census-2011, RGI

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

**Table- 2.19 Pulse-Polio Immunization Programme of Tripura from the year 2010-11 to 2019-20:**

Year	Round	O.P.V. given	Remarks
2010-11	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	4,07,551	0-5 years
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	4,08,318	0-5 years
2011-12	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	4,07,932	0-5 years
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	4,05,352	0-5 years
2012-13	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	4,03,238	0-5 years
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	4,04,522	0-5 years
2013-14	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	4,00,536	0-5 years
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	4,01,415	0-5 years
2014-15	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	3,94,475	0-5 years
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	3,94,106	0-5 years
2015-16	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	3,80,025	0-5 years
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	3,77,546	0-5 years
2016-17	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	3,75,620	0-5 years
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	3,66,506	0-5 years
2017-18	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	3,62,212	0-5 years
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	3,57,996	0-5 years
2018-19	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	3,53,265	0-5 years
2019-20	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	3,43,551	0-5 years
January	2021	340331	0-5 years

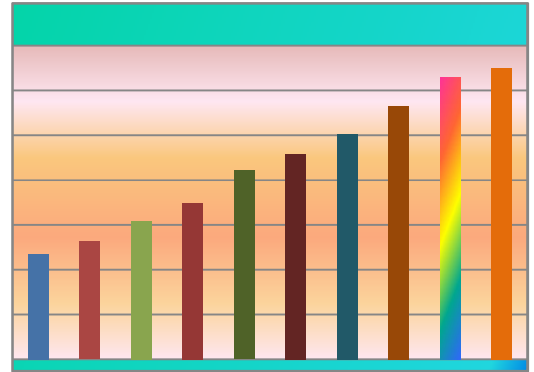
Source: State Health Department, Tripura.

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

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## STATE INCOME

The general methodology for compiling the estimates of State income is to first compile the estimates at disaggregated level for each economic activity and then aggregating them for the whole Region/State. The estimates for commodity producing sectors like Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, etc. are prepared using the production approach i.e. measuring the value of output and deducting there from the cost of material inputs used in the process of production. In the services sectors (non-public segments etc., the estimates are prepared by income approach, specially, by multiplying the value added per worker by the number of workers, for the benchmark estimates and extrapolating these benchmark estimates with suitable indicators for the annual estimates. The information on value added per worker is obtained from the relevant Enterprise Survey conducted for the purpose.



The estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) can be prepared by adopting income originating and income accruing approach. In the income originating approach, the measurement corresponds to income originating to the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the State and represents gross/net value of goods and services produced within the State. Thus the current concept of compiling the Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) is similar to that of compiling the GDP/NDP of the entire economy i.e., measuring the volume in monetary terms, the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the State, counted without duplication during a specific period, usually a fiscal year.

The estimates of workforce are obtained using the results of large-scale Sample Surveys on Employment & Unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and decennial population census carried out in the country by the Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) and Census Commissioner

- ▶ **Year on Year Growth Rate at Constant Prices is 8.5 in 2021-22 (Advance)**
- ▶ **Per-Capita Income of the State reached to Rs. 1,40,803/- in 2021-22 (Advance)**
- ▶ **Gross State Domestic Product at current prices estimated is Rs. 64,778.08 Crore in 2021-22 (Advance).**

The Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) estimates and related aggregates are prepared both at current and constant prices.

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

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

**Current and Constant prices:** The estimates at current prices are worked out by evaluating all goods and services produced at basic prices after adding the product taxes and subtracting the product subsidies of a particular year. The estimates at constant prices are worked out by using the base year prices to eliminate the effect of price changes/ inflation and thereby, reflect the real growth/ development of the economy.

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

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

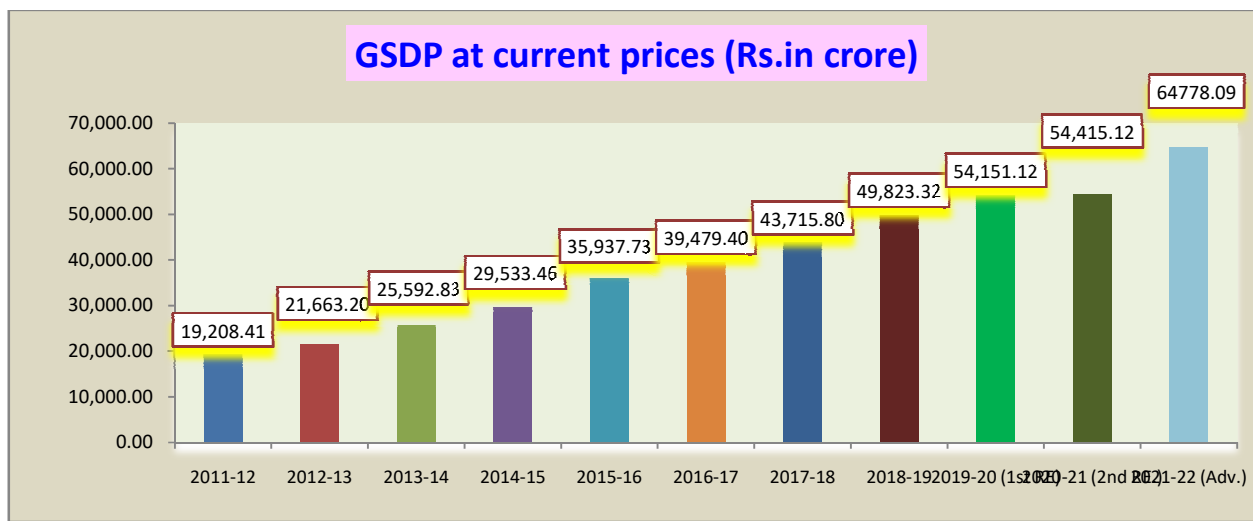
**Table-3.1 Gross/ Net State Domestic Product at current prices with base year(2011-12):**

*(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	29,533.46	26,643.35
2015-16	35,937.73	32,476.35
2016-17	39,479.40	35,667.59
2017-18	43,715.80	39,504.63
2018-19	49,823.32	44,901.06

2019-20(2 <sup>nd</sup> Revision)	54,151.12	48,728.17
2020-21 (1 <sup>st</sup> Revision)	54,415.12	48,526.65
2021-22 (Advance)	64,778.09	57,588.58

Source: DES, Tripura.



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

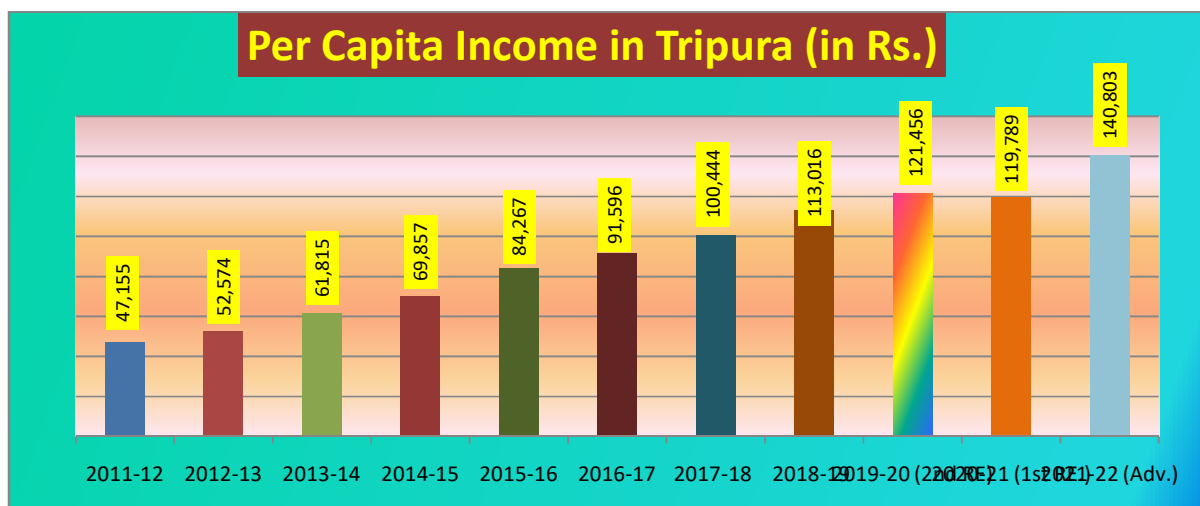
**Table-3.2 Gross/ Net State Domestic Product at constant prices with base year (2011-12):**

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	GSDP at Constant Prices	NSDP at Constant Prices
2011-12	19,208.41	17,419.05
2012-13	20,872.97	18,857.21
2013-14	22,819.11	20,623.06
2014-15	26,965.21	24,406.60
2015-16	26,786.90	23,745.31
2016-17	30,537.59	27,203.60
2017-18	33,092.78	29,505.18
2018-19	36,753.96	32,703.15
2019-20 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	38,063.35	33,694.98
2020-21 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	37,244.23	32,615.26
2021-22 (Advance)	40,480.48	35,394.60

Source: DES, Tripura.

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





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

Sl. No.	Year	Per Capita Income (in Rs.)	
		Tripura	India
1.	2011-12	47,155	63,462
2.	2012-13	52,574	70,983
3.	2013-14	61,815	79,118
4.	2014-15	69,857	86,647
5.	2015-16	84,267	94,797
6.	2016-17	91,596	1,03,870
7.	2017-18	1,00,444	1,15,224
8.	2018-19	1,13,016	1,25,946
9.	2019-20 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	1,21,456	1,32,115
10.	2020-21 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	1,19,789	1,26,855
11.	2021-22 (Advance)	1,40,803	1,50,007

**Adv. = Advance Estimate** Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 3.4

**GSDP at current prices 2011-12 to 2021-22 (Advance) estimates of Tripura (base 2011-12)(Rs.in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (2nd RE)	2020-21 (1st RE)	2021-22 (Adv.)
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture, Livestock ,Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>511201</b>	<b>567087</b>	<b>702979</b>	<b>831809</b>	<b>1134780</b>	<b>1234078</b>	<b>1312985</b>	<b>1536514</b>	<b>1773315</b>	<b>1999869</b>	<b>2330174</b>
1.1	Crops	318959	339064	375086	461208	622218	738728	745449	932024	1036205	1183612	1353602
1.2	Livestock	33664	42223	70541	73292	92760	128974	169187	169610	203171	240334	285460
1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	119262	133116	147358	245404	180045	213400	239239	327297	348654	434006
1.4	Fishing	48815	66538	124236	149951	174398	186331	184949	195641	206642	227269	257106
2	Mining & Quarrying	118123	128413	130634	358124	364495	390133	387618	448403	470190	356354	473376
<b>Sub-Total of Primary</b>		<b>629324</b>	<b>695500</b>	<b>833613</b>	<b>1189933</b>	<b>1499275</b>	<b>1624211</b>	<b>1700603</b>	<b>1984917</b>	<b>2243503</b>	<b>2356223</b>	<b>2803550</b>
3	Manufacturing	72651	117529	125869	153164	120890	150940	147140	141287	157837	145088	168862
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	44297	55855	55022	129811	130459	149092	173612	189906	168177	183184	214011
4.1	Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services	35922	48611	40662	111483	109865	130610	155532	167673	145297	158799	186988
4.2	Water Supply	8375	7244	14360	18328	20594	18482	18080	22233	22880	24385	27023
5	Construction	148327	151630	174411	150174	198252	215067	250384	312325	257473	255294	314763
<b>Sub-Total of Secondary</b>		<b>265275</b>	<b>325014</b>	<b>355302</b>	<b>433149</b>	<b>449601</b>	<b>515099</b>	<b>571136</b>	<b>643518</b>	<b>583487</b>	<b>583566</b>	<b>697636</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	226839	265292	333695	327682	382389	409969	467036	538393	582194	459998	524477
6.1	Trade & Repair	218359	255639	322714	317026	370696	397188	452769	522022	564159	452067	510334
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8480	9653	10981	10656	11693	12781	14267	16371	18035	7931	14143
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	108895	121265	125743	146942	159684	171840	185874	221812	212161	249402
7.1	Railways	224	261	261	1119	1303	910	1083	3883	16380	17030	17706
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	46677	63696	65236	60660	68609	80729	91801	101631	114095	90953	103638
7.3	Storage	151	187	205	234	217	305	172	356	206	207	279
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	37264	44751	55563	63730	76813	77740	78784	80004	91131	103971	127779
8	Financial Services	57103	67963	72348	85950	125921	101476	135767	118086	144055	150559	176974
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	119572	135500	168765	166248	178869	199380	260240	281577	256479	271732	311933
10	Public Administration	241678	270564	302004	305548	351997	394389	486964	618076	691526	751692	968827
11	Other Services	255446	260210	316948	252249	337331	368778	441682	420821	464575	447301	508590
<b>Sub-Total of Tertiary</b>		<b>984954</b>	<b>1108424</b>	<b>1315025</b>	<b>1263420</b>	<b>1523449</b>	<b>1633676</b>	<b>1963529</b>	<b>2162827</b>	<b>2360641</b>	<b>2293443</b>	<b>2740203</b>
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1879553	2128938	2503940	2886502	3472325	3772986	4235268	4791262	5187633	5233232	6241389
13	Product Taxes	103607	118636	149345	154355	206549	234857	187832	241642	276151	294376	342976
14	Product Subsidies	62319	81254	94002	87511	85101	59903	51520	50572	48672	86096	106556
<b>15</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>1920841</b>	<b>2166320</b>	<b>2559283</b>	<b>2953346</b>	<b>3593773</b>	<b>3947940</b>	<b>4371580</b>	<b>4982332</b>	<b>5415112</b>	<b>5441512</b>	<b>6477809</b>
	Population('00)	36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510	40900
<b>16</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>51999</b>	<b>58016</b>	<b>67814</b>	<b>77434</b>	<b>93248</b>	<b>101385</b>	<b>111151</b>	<b>125405</b>	<b>134973</b>	<b>134325</b>	<b>158382</b>

Adv.=Advance Estimate Source: DES-Tripura.

**Table: 3.5**  
**NSDP at current prices 2011-12 to 2021-22 (Advance) estimates of Tripura (BASE 2011-12)(Rs.in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 2nd RE)	2020-21 (1st RE)	2021-22 (Adv)
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture, Livestock ,Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>492245</b>	<b>544703</b>	<b>672566</b>	<b>798223</b>	<b>1097810</b>	<b>1197178</b>	<b>1275820</b>	<b>1497466</b>	1731338	1953504	2258478
1.1	Crops	307680	326089	360432	444503	604305	720137	725687	911299	1014006	1159540	1315413
1.2	Livestock	32929	41288	69382	71964	91429	127265	167188	167697	201012	237923	280379
1.3	Forestry & Logging	108559	117928	131591	145921	243110	178634	211496	236694	324410	345519	426693
1.4	Fishing	43077	59398	111161	135835	158966	171142	171449	181776	191910	210522	235993
2	Mining & Quarrying	103863	112836	112707	335775	304967	327594	327643	378161	386903	282187	387516
<b>Sub-Total of Primary</b>		<b>596108</b>	<b>657539</b>	<b>785273</b>	<b>1133998</b>	<b>1402777</b>	<b>1524772</b>	<b>1603463</b>	<b>1875627</b>	<b>2118241</b>	<b>2235691</b>	<b>2645994</b>
3	Manufacturing	62462	106951	114857	140209	107475	136802	132290	124559	139478	125479	145052
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	29486	36806	36313	84062	87894	99305	120530	129135	116757	123266	145384
5	Construction	142979	146091	165932	141365	186551	201877	238238	299469	242442	239443	296181
<b>Sub-Total of Secondary</b>		<b>234927</b>	<b>289848</b>	<b>317102</b>	<b>365636</b>	<b>381920</b>	<b>437984</b>	<b>491058</b>	<b>553163</b>	<b>498677</b>	<b>488188</b>	<b>586617</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	211298	245477	308508	299127	348609	370783	419904	479946	516163	387455	426522
6.1	Trade & Repair	203030	236093	297870	288824	337678	358824	406113	464607	499303	380739	414472
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8268	9384	10638	10303	10931	11959	13791	15339	16860	6716	12050
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	60456	81859	92847	86902	105626	110720	110987	111918	130903	102905	130668
7.1	Railways	142	179	151	589	647	174	302	1037	9527	3521	8356
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	29943	44788	45722	37409	45031	51700	55909	58726	61896	39004	40759
7.3	Storage	129	162	174	200	182	257	145	325	187	186	261
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	30242	36730	46800	48704	59766	58589	54631	51830	59293	67236	81292
8	Financial Services	56201	66780	70994	84365	123347	99144	132836	115398	140774	146917	173008
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	106856	120198	151269	145776	157262	175234	233349	248777	219292	229256	259329
10	Public Administration	190140	215255	238822	241702	283126	319109	399293	510375	575183	626246	812962
11	Other Services	244631	248776	312740	239985	323520	354059	423261	403832	446105	427727	487335
<b>Sub-Total of Tertiary</b>		<b>869582</b>	<b>978345</b>	<b>1175180</b>	<b>1097857</b>	<b>1341490</b>	<b>1429049</b>	<b>1719630</b>	<b>1870246</b>	<b>2028420</b>	<b>1920506</b>	<b>2289824</b>
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1700617	1925732	2277555	2597491	3126187	3391805	3814151	4299036	4645338	4644385	5522435
13	Product Taxes	103607	118636	149345	154355	206549	234857	187832	241642	276151	294376	342976
14	Product Subsidies	62319	81254	94002	87511	85101	59903	51520	50572	48672	86096	106556
<b>15</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>1741905</b>	<b>1963114</b>	<b>2332898</b>	<b>2664335</b>	<b>3247635</b>	<b>3566759</b>	<b>3950463</b>	<b>4490106</b>	<b>4872817</b>	<b>4852665</b>	<b>5758855</b>
	Population('00)	36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510	40900
<b>16</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>47155</b>	<b>52574</b>	<b>61815</b>	<b>69857</b>	<b>84267</b>	<b>91596</b>	<b>100444</b>	<b>113016</b>	<b>121456</b>	<b>119789</b>	<b>140803</b>

**Adv.=Advance Estimate** Source: DES-Tripura.

**Table: 3.6**  
**GSDP at constant prices 2011-12 to 2021-22 (Advance) estimates of Tripura (BASE 2011-12) (Rs.in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (2nd RE)	2020-21 (1st RE)	2021-22 (Adv)
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>511201</b>	<b>550569</b>	<b>646611</b>	<b>670462</b>	<b>720113</b>	<b>748871</b>	<b>775492</b>	<b>855217</b>	<b>903743</b>	<b>956676</b>	<b>1029027</b>
1.1	Crops	318959	337685	367407	371854	368133	393209	423660	471732	474002	502833	532853
1.2	Livestock	33664	36718	69506	50981	54781	76956	75954	82147	109060	114200	131569
1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	109650	131213	125044	165183	142786	140236	158861	175854	185543	203780
1.4	Fishing	48815	66516	78485	122583	132016	135920	135642	142477	144827	154100	160825
2	Mining & Quarrying	118123	123568	124916	357953	345942	372460	364670	422308	387205	321214	371966
<b>Sub-Total of Primary</b>		<b>629324</b>	<b>674137</b>	<b>771527</b>	<b>1028415</b>	<b>1066055</b>	<b>1121331</b>	<b>1140162</b>	<b>1277525</b>	<b>1290948</b>	<b>1277890</b>	<b>1400993</b>
3	Manufacturing	72651	115351	107836	146293	110593	146648	129820	120953	134991	132129	133299
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	44297	53862	45538	126970	109633	134409	165033	170698	146155	168623	183880
4.1	Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services	35922	46618	37313	109124	92428	116622	150718	153829	129812	151205	165225
4.2	Water Supply	8375	7244	8225	17846	17205	17787	14315	16869	16343	17418	18655
5	Construction	148327	149833	167203	134256	164624	203153	206984	259019	200494	199419	208917
<b>Sub-Total of Secondary</b>		<b>265275</b>	<b>319046</b>	<b>320577</b>	<b>407519</b>	<b>384850</b>	<b>484210</b>	<b>501837</b>	<b>550670</b>	<b>481640</b>	<b>500171</b>	<b>526096</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	226839	262147	250939	318626	241102	279845	384131	452552	525530	417967	439139
6.1	Trade & Repair	218359	252605	241152	308161	233724	268364	371657	438746	510541	411291	431821
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8480	9542	9787	10465	7378	11481	12474	13806	14989	6676	7318
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	76271	79274	108141	123047	135064	137659	140930	160116	149905	166690
7.1	Railways	224	248	817	981	1109	700	819	2872	9951	8359	15181
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	46677	62940	64414	51847	57312	68177	73466	76950	83159	66434	71815
7.3	Storage	151	182	193	201	181	273	150	297	169	170	201
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	37264	12901	13850	55112	64445	65914	63224	60811	66837	74942	79493
8	Financial Services	57103	65436	69287	82174	116704	94142	117322	94330	110026	114104	114389
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	119572	133892	144245	161915	123383	144582	177105	213854	230463	244194	272255
10	Public Administration	241678	264358	273604	297515	291630	377456	385561	468950	493947	536923	600743
11	Other Services	255446	257379	325136	245756	240464	252672	350457	320957	333804	321985	350094
<b>Sub-Total of Tertiary</b>		<b>984954</b>	<b>1059483</b>	<b>1142485</b>	<b>1214127</b>	<b>1136330</b>	<b>1283761</b>	<b>1552235</b>	<b>1691573</b>	<b>1853886</b>	<b>1785078</b>	<b>1943310</b>
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1879553	2052666	2234589	2650061	2587235	2889302	3194234	3519768	3626474	3563139	3870399
13	Product Taxes	103607	109905	128765	125375	168003	220766	158525	196820	218344	227953	257962
14	Product Subsidies	62319	75274	81443	78915	76548	56309	43481	41192	38483	66669	80314
<b>15</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>1920841</b>	<b>2087297</b>	<b>2281911</b>	<b>2696521</b>	<b>2678690</b>	<b>3053759</b>	<b>3309278</b>	<b>3675396</b>	<b>3806335</b>	<b>3724423</b>	<b>4048047</b>
Population('00)		36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40120	40510
<b>16</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>51999</b>	<b>55900</b>	<b>60464</b>	<b>70701</b>	<b>69504</b>	<b>78422</b>	<b>84141</b>	<b>92509</b>	<b>94874</b>	<b>91938</b>	<b>98974</b>

**Adv.=Advance Estimate** Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 3.7

**NSDP at constant prices 2011-12 to 2021-22 (Advance) estimates of Tripura (base 2011-12) (Rs.in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (2nd RE)	2020-21 (1st RE)	2021-22 (Adv)
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture, Livestock ,Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>492245</b>	<b>529771</b>	<b>620483</b>	<b>642173</b>	<b>689647</b>	<b>718865</b>	<b>745988</b>	<b>825154</b>	<b>872414</b>	<b>923095</b>	<b>994018</b>
1.1	Crops	307680	325726	355107	358415	354370	379442	409401	457178	458961	487206	516786
1.2	Livestock	32929	35852	68484	49838	53588	75458	74305	80666	107391	112389	129751
1.3	Forestry & Logging	108559	108412	129871	123810	163156	141568	138682	156900	173651	183215	201121
1.4	Fishing	43077	59781	67021	110110	118533	122397	123600	130410	132411	140285	146360
2	Mining & Quarrying	103863	108737	108667	338706	296124	320971	316541	367741	324489	267077	310343
<b>Sub-Total of Primary</b>		<b>596108</b>	<b>638508</b>	<b>729150</b>	<b>980879</b>	<b>985771</b>	<b>1039836</b>	<b>1062529</b>	<b>1192895</b>	<b>1196903</b>	<b>1190172</b>	<b>1304361</b>
3	Manufacturing	62462	105242	96542	134735	98503	133964	116936	107009	119861	116256	128746
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	29486	35502	28047	86075	71504	89800	118618	119237	102872	119354	119951
5	Construction	142979	144549	156328	126086	153713	190569	195452	247156	186642	184907	192309
<b>Sub-Total of Secondary</b>		<b>234927</b>	<b>285293</b>	<b>280917</b>	<b>346896</b>	<b>323720</b>	<b>414333</b>	<b>431006</b>	<b>473402</b>	<b>409375</b>	<b>420517</b>	<b>441006</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	211298	243486	228139	293559	210882	245122	344132	405184	472639	361240	389777
6.1	Trade & Repair	203030	234197	218662	283404	204185	234367	332061	392208	458586	355512	383597
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8268	9289	9477	10155	6697	10755	12071	12976	14053	5728	6180
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	60456	42273	52689	72917	86021	91465	84518	77901	85486	63933	80684
7.1	Railways	142	158	718	520	538	68	170	606	4614	7250	6218
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	29943	36889	46393	30189	35331	41604	41410	39332	39531	25535	27603
7.3	Storage	129	158	165	171	150	230	127	272	154	154	190
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	30242	5068	5413	42037	50002	49563	42811	37691	41187	45494	46673
8	Financial Services	56201	64289	67995	80769	114469	92102	114823	92125	107381	111203	111333
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	106856	119548	128499	144434	105051	124284	155423	188634	202139	212325	227825
10	Public Administration	190140	211209	214771	239770	228919	309069	308204	377341	396680	434239	487832
11	Other Services	244631	246484	312824	234976	228243	239692	334839	307205	319034	306613	318992
<b>Sub-Total of Tertiary</b>		<b>869582</b>	<b>927289</b>	<b>1004917</b>	<b>1066425</b>	<b>973585</b>	<b>1101734</b>	<b>1341939</b>	<b>1448390</b>	<b>1583359</b>	<b>1489553</b>	<b>1616443</b>
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1700617	1851090	2014984	2394200	2283076	2555903	2835474	3114687	3189637	3100242	3361810
13	Product Taxes	103607	109905	128765	125375	168003	220766	158525	196820	218344	227953	257962
14	Product Subsidies	62319	75274	81443	78915	76548	56309	43481	41192	38483	66669	80314
<b>15</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>1741905</b>	<b>1885721</b>	<b>2062306</b>	<b>2440660</b>	<b>2374531</b>	<b>2720360</b>	<b>2950518</b>	<b>3270315</b>	<b>3369498</b>	<b>3261526</b>	<b>3539458</b>
	Population('00)	36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510	40900
<b>16</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>47155</b>	<b>50501</b>	<b>54645</b>	<b>63992</b>	<b>61612</b>	<b>69860</b>	<b>75020</b>	<b>82313</b>	<b>83985</b>	<b>80512</b>	<b>86539</b>

Adv.=Advance Estimate Source: DES-Tripura.



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

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

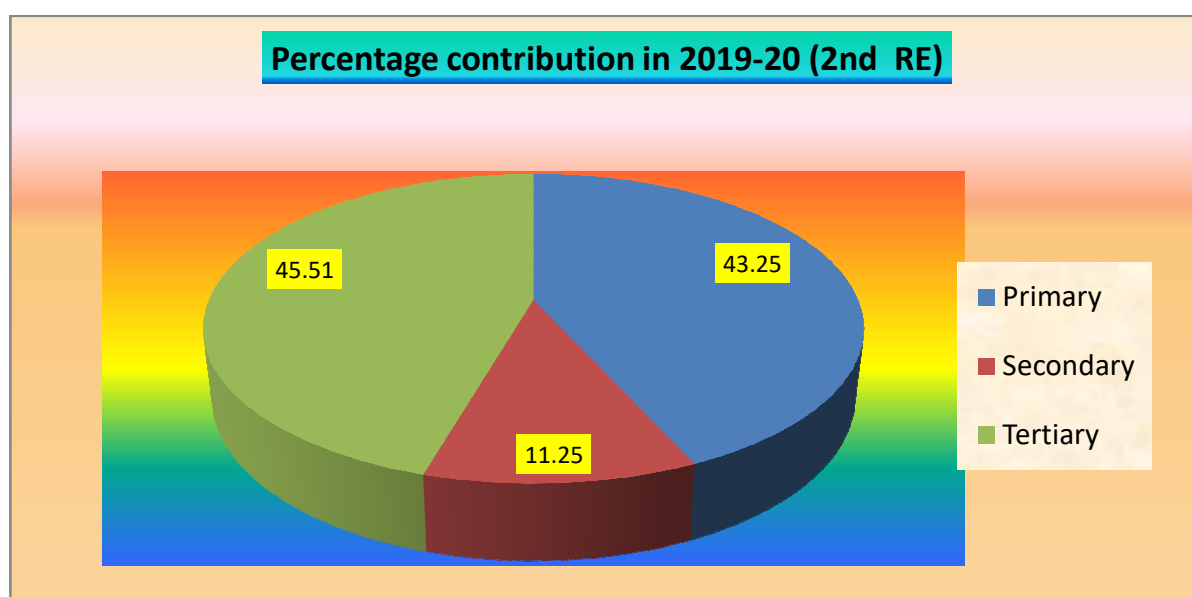
**Secondary Sector :** The Secondary Sector comprises of all those Economic activities which transform one goods into another goods. It includes Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Service and Construction. This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures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

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

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

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	2020-21 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	2021-22 (Adv)
Primary	33.48	32.67	33.29	41.22	43.18	43.05	40.15	41.43	43.25	45.02	44.92
Secondary	14.11	15.27	14.19	15.01	12.95	13.65	13.49	13.43	11.25	11.15	11.18
Tertiary	52.41	52.06	52.52	43.77	43.87	43.30	46.36	45.14	45.51	43.82	43.90

Source: DES-Tripura.



**Table-3.9 The Year on Year Growth Rate in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant prices with base year 2011-12**

Sl. No.	Year	Growth rate of NSDP at constant prices
1	2017-18	8.5
2	2018-19	10.8
3	2019-20 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	3.03
4	2020-21 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	-3.2
5	2021-22 (Adv)	8.5

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

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

The Average Annual Growth Rate at Constant Prices of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for 2019-20 (2<sup>nd</sup> RE) was 3.03 % and growth rate declined in 2020-21(1<sup>st</sup> RE) is -3.2 due to lockdown and slow down of the economy for COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21 and 2021-22 growth rate 8.5 %. The State has opportunities to augment investment from neighbouring country Bangladesh for further generation of income and employment opportunities.

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# STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

## **A. STATE FINANCE**

### **Background:**

Like previous years, State Government focused on fiscal correction and consolidation with due emphasis on allocating expenditure on social sectors. With a view to focus on the welfare and empowerment of women and girl child, the concept of 'Gender Budget' was introduced from the fiscal year 2006-07. The information on 'Gender Budget' on 17 Departments has been included. Finance Department, Government of Tripura acknowledges the contribution of Social Welfare & Social Education Department, for its cooperation and providing necessary information for preparation of Gender Budget.



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

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

During 2021-22 the total Expenditure was Rs.18204.61 Cr., out of which Revenue Expenditure was Rs.16125.24 Cr., Capital Expenditure was Rs.1368.95 Cr., Public Debt Rs.656.34 Cr. and Payment of loans and Advance Rs.54.08 Cr.

During 2021-22 the total Receipt was Rs.19273.44 Cr. including Public Account & Opening balance, out of which Revenue Receipt Rs.17613.95 Cr. and Capital Receipt Rs.1047.96 Cr.

***Fiscal Indicator :***

**Table-4.1 The overall Budgetary position in-terms of Development and Non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2021-22 (Provisional) and 2022-23 (BE) are presented in the following :**

(Amount Rs. in Cr.)

Sl.No	Receipts/Disbursement	2021-22 (Provisional)	2022-23 (BE)
<b>I</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>A.</b>	<b>Economic Services of which</b>	<b>3218.52</b>	<b>4768.57</b>
i)	Agriculture & Allied Services	889.02	1448.51
ii)	Rural Development	933.68	1312.58
iii)	General Economic Service	218.44	220.38
iv)	Water & Power Development	272.35	583.17
v)	Industry and Minerals	100.70	188.73
vi)	Transport and Communication	726.72	875.47
vii)	Others	77.61	139.73
<b>B</b>	<b>Social Services of which</b>	<b>7165.86</b>	<b>10778.84</b>
viii)	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	2364.19	3480.19
ix)	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply & Sanitation	1634.24	1855.04
x)	Social Security & Welfare including SC,ST, OBC & Minorities Welfare including Social Services	1551.07	3093.34
xi)	Housing & Urban Development	1571.36	2277.38
xii)	Information & Publicity	45.00	72.89
	<b>TOTAL DEV. EXPENDITURE (A+B)</b>	<b>10384.38</b>	<b>15547.41</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>a)</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure under General Services</b>	<b>6576.31</b>	<b>8108.99</b>
i)	Organs of States	166.64	242.98
ii)	Fiscal Services	76.26	118.22
iii)	Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt.	1664.63	1499.18
iv)	Administrative Services	2148.43	2863.34
v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	2520.35	3385.27
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions</b>	<b>307.99</b>	<b>310.00</b>
<b>( C )</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>935.93</b>	<b>2926.27</b>
i)	General Services	225.51	1896.78
ii)	Discharge of Internal Debt	623.40	990.85
iii)	Repayment of Loans to G.O.I.	32.94	32.27
iv)	Loans & Advance to Govt. Servants etc.	54.08	6.37
v)	Others	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL : NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>7820.23</b>	<b>11345.26</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE (I+II )</b>	<b>18204.61</b>	<b>26892.67</b>
<b>IV</b>	DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE	57.04	57.81

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

**Table -4.2 The following table shows the State Budget in brief for 2021-22 (Provisional) and 2022-23 (BE)**

(Amount Rs. in Cr.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Receipts/Expenditure</i>	<i>2021-22 (Provisional)</i>	<i>2022-23 (BE)</i>
A	<b>1. RECEIPT</b>		
	1.1. Revenue Receipt	17613.95	21047.15
	1.2. Capital Receipt ( including Public Debt & Loan and Advances)	1047.96	3776.00
	1.3 Net Public Accounts	564.44	850.00
	1.4 Opening Balance	47.09	650.00
	<b>TOTAL : A.1 (1.1+1.2.+1.3+1.4)</b>	<b>19273.44</b>	<b>26323.15</b>
B	<b>2. EXPENDITURE</b>		
	2.1. Revenue Expenditure	16125.24	21606.89
	2.2. Capital Expenditure	1368.95	4256.29
	2.3. Public Debt	656.34	1023.12
	2.4. Payment of loans and Advance	54.08	6.37
	<b>2.5. TOTAL : B (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>18204.61</b>	<b>26892.67</b>

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

**Table-4.3 The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2021-22 (Provisional) and 2022-23(BE)**

(Amount Rs. in Cr.)

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>2021-22 (Provisional)</i>	<i>2022-23 (BE)</i>
I	<b>Receipt under Revenue Account :</b>		
<b>A)</b>	<b>Total Tax Revenue : [A=(i)+(ii)]</b>	<b>8693.83</b>	<b>8629.57</b>
	a) Agricultural Income	0.04	0.05
	b) Professional Tax	41.75	42.26
	c) Land Revenue	8.94	11.00
	d) Stamps and Registration Fees	89.66	94.60
	e) Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agriculture	0.19	0.16
	f) States Excise	319.60	322.30
	g) Tax on Sales, Trade etc.	463.12	487.57
	h) Taxes on Vehicles	103.22	107.80
	i) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	33.73	39.00
	j) Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0.04	0.00
	k) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	1282.69	1425.58
	h) Road Development Cess	273.33	317.37
<b>i)</b>	<b>Total State Own Tax Revenue :</b>	<b>2616.31</b>	<b>2847.69</b>
<b>ii)</b>	<b>Share in Central Taxes</b>	<b>6077.52</b>	<b>5781.88</b>
<b>B)</b>	<b>NON-TAX REVENUE: [B=(i)+(ii)]</b>	<b>8920.12</b>	<b>12417.58</b>
	(i) State's Non-tax Revenue	274.11	386.06
	(ii) Grants received from Centre	8646.01	12031.52
	<b>Total Revenue Receipt (A+B)</b>	<b>17613.95</b>	<b>21047.15</b>
II.	<b>Receipt under Capital Account :</b>		
i)	Loans from Govt. of India	526.30	3.00
ii)	a) Internal Debt-Open Market Loan & NSSF	301.88	2292.00
	b) Net Negotiated Loan	218.91	500.00
iii)	Back to back loan in lieu of GST Compensation	0.00	220.00
iv)	Special Assistance (Loan)	0.00	760.00



v)	Recoveries of Loans & Advances	0.87	1.00
	<b>Total II Capital Receipts (i) to (iii)</b>	<b>1047.96</b>	<b>3776.00</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>AGGREGATE RECEIPTS of Consolidated Fund (I+II)</b>	<b>18661.91</b>	<b>24823.15</b>
<b>IV</b>	Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00
<b>V</b>	Net of Public Accounts	564.44	850.00
<b>VI</b>	Opening Balance	47.09	650.00
	Total Receipts (including net Contingency) Fund, Net public Account and Opening Balance (III+IV+V+VI)	19273.44	26323.15
	% of State's Own tax Revenue to Total Receipt	14.02	11.47

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

**Table-4.4 The following Table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2021-22 (Provisional) and 2022-23 (B.E.)**

(Amount in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	Item	2021-22 (Provisional)	2022-23 (BE)
1	Tax Revenue	8693.83	8629.57
1a	State's Own Tax Revenue	2616.31	2847.69
1b	Share in Central Taxes	6077.52	5781.88
2	Non-Tax Revenue	8920.12	12417.58
2a	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	274.11	386.06
2b	Grants	8646.01	12031.52
3	Total Revenue Receipts	<b>17613.95</b>	<b>21047.15</b>
4	Capital Receipts	<b>1047.96</b>	<b>3776.00</b>
a)	Non Debt Capital Receipts	0.87	1.00
b)	Public Debt Receipts	1047.09	3775.00
	i) Back to back loan in lieu of GST Compensation **	401.37	220.00
	ii) Special Assistance (Loan) **	118.54	760.00
	iii) Market Loan & Other Borrowings	527.18	2795.00
5	<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>18661.91</b>	<b>24823.15</b>
6	<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>16125.24</b>	<b>21606.89</b>
a)	Interest Payments	1664.63	1499.18
b)	Pension	2516.49	3382.26
c)	Salaries & Wages	5733.17	7694.57
d)	Other Revenue Expenditure	6210.95	9030.88
7	<b>Capital Disbursement [8(a)+8(b)+8 (c)]</b>	<b>2079.37</b>	<b>5285.78</b>
a)	Capital Expenditure	1368.95	4256.29
b)	Repayment of Public Debt	656.34	1023.12
c)	Loans & Advances	54.08	6.37
8	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>18204.61</b>	<b>26892.67</b>
9	Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (3-6)	1488.71	-559.74
10	Fiscal Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) [ {(3+4a)-(6+7a+7c)} + {4b(i)+4b(ii)} ]	586.46	-3841.40
11	Primary Deficit {10+6(a)}	2251.09	-2342.22

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

N.B.:- Back to back loan in lieu of GST Compensation and Special Assistance (Loan) are not to be considered for yearly net borrowing ceiling of the State.

## **B. PLANNING:**

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

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

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

- Preparing background materials in connection with meetings of NITI Aayog,
- Monitoring on the progress of implementation of the Flagship programmes
- Organising Review Meetings of Chief Secretary with Secretaries- in-charge of different Departments on different issues that needs urgent.
- Reviewing infrastructures projects of Rs. 150 crore & above under Central Sector Projects periodically.
- Monitoring of issues under Act East Policy including Indo-Bangladesh issue.
- Holding of AGRAGATI Meetings.
- Collection of materials from concerned departments for holding PRAGATI Meeting and to upload status of projects in e-Samiksha portal.
- Preparation of speeches of the Hon'ble Chief Minister in different forums such as NEC meetings, Act East Policy, ASEAN Conclave etc.
- Reviewing the Vision Document of the State Government.
- Reviewing the Announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the Independence Day speeches.
- Reviewing the Three Years Action Plan on Primary Sector.
- Coordination between the Department of Economics affairs GOI and the concerned departments of the state regarding public private partnership (PPP) projects.

Planning (P&C) Department has brought out an executable resolve document 'Lakhsya 2047' for Tripura in connection with Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav converging 6 (Six) broad Sectors, Viz. (i)

Primary (ii)Infrastructure Connectivity & Logistics (iii) Industry & Investment (iv) Social (v) Governance and (vi)Environment, Forest & Climate Change. The 'Lakhsya 2047' documents is a roadmap of development for the state to achieve parity with the mainstream state of the Country in the centenary year of India's Independence. On the Occasion of Tripura's 50<sup>th</sup> Statehood day, i.e. on 21<sup>st</sup> January,2022, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, launched the Vision Document to transform the frontier State on the path of holistic development.

This Department has brought out a Coffee Table Book titled '**Glimpses of Tripura's Development since 1949**' which is an endeavor to describe lucidly the State Government's sincere efforts with colourful photographic glimpses of the spectacular transition of the State from 1947 till date in the areas of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors highlighting the effort made by the Maharajas of Manikya Dynasty and the State Government. Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister released the Coffee Table Book on 30-08-2022.

**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).

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## **PRICE AND COST OF LIVING**

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



Price Index is a statistical device to measure the relative change in price level with reference to time, geographical location and other characteristics. It is considered as a barometer of economic activities. In fact, Price influences both quantum and pattern of consumption. It is said that stability in price level has a direct impact on the economic development of the State. Rising prices or inflation leads to increase in the inequalities of income. It also affects the Fixed Income Groups of the society. Price stability is essential for Sustaining Economic Growth and ensuring equitable distribution of goods and services to all section of the people.

Inflation has always been one of the most closely monitored macro-economic indicators. The inflationary trends highlight the need to have an appropriate price index.

The statistical device of index number of prices can gauge the changes in prices over a period. The price index can be either at the wholesale Price Index (WPI) or at the level of the retail end of marketing channel or Consumer Price Index (CPI).

- Overall inflation in the State during 2021-22 remained high in both rural and urban areas due to increase in prices of Primary Articles and Petroleum Products.
- Year-on-year inflation in the State based on CPI-IW was 2.95 % in March 2021.
- Year-on-year inflation in the State based on CPI-IW was 10.04 % in March 2022.
- The All India WPI (2011-12=100) has moved gradually from 129.0 in March, 2021 to 148.9 in March, 2022.

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

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

**Overall Price-Situation in the Country:** Overall inflation in the country during 2020-21 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation.

**Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI):** The WPI is the most widely used and accepted index for interpretation and measuring the annual rate of inflation in the country. This is an important indicator for micro-economic stability, measured based on year-on-year variations in WPI.

The All India WPI (2011-12=100) has moved gradually from 120.4 in March, 2020 to 129 in March, 2021 and For the month of March, 2022, the final WPI and inflation rate for All Commodities (Base: 2011-12=100) stood at **148.9** respectively.

**Table-5.1 All India Group-wise CPI(IW) for March 2022 and April 2022:**

Sl.No.	Groups	March 2022	April 2022
I	Food & Beverages	125.4	127.5
II	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	144.1	144.4
III	Clothing & Footwear	123.9	125.6
IV	Housing	118.9	118.9
V	Fuel & Light	160.6	164.9
VI	Miscellaneous	123.9	125.8
<b>General Index</b>		<b>126.0</b>	<b>127.7</b>

Source : Ministry of Labour & Employment

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

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



### **Inflation based on Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW):**

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

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

The CPI-IW (2016=100), which is compiled and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla, on the basis of the data supplied by the field officials of the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics measures monthly movement of retail prices of various goods and services of the industrial workers.

The inflation rate based on CPI-IW is accepted as an appropriate index to determine the impact of price rise on the cost of living of the common person, as it is based on retail prices. That is why, the Index used to determine Dearness Allowances (DA) of employees in public and private sectors. The inflation based on the CPI-IW (2016=100) was also high and it was 10.04% in March 2022 year-on-year basis.

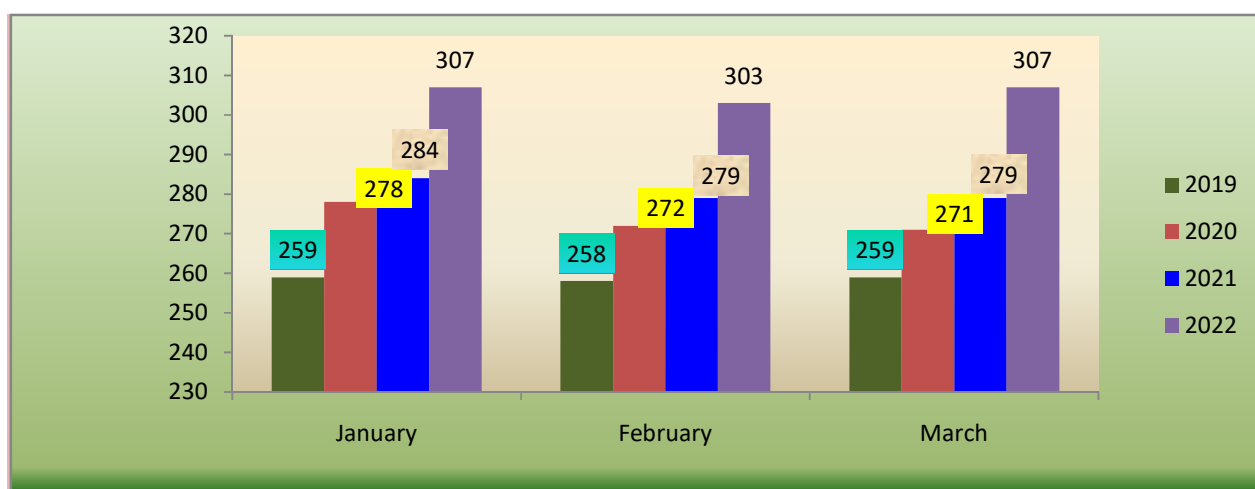
The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2021-22. It gradually moved from 271 in March 2020, 279 in March 2021 to 307 in March 2022.

**Table- 5.2 The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura for the years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 (with base 2016=100):**

Sl. No.	Months	2019	2020	2021	2022	% variation between 2019-20 and 2020-21	% variation between 2020-21 and 2021-22
i)	January	259	278	284	307	2.16	8.10
ii)	February	258	272	279	303	2.57	8.60
iii)	March	259	271	279	307	2.95	10.04

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

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



The prices for CPI-IW are being collected from 11 (eleven) different markets of Tripura viz., Battala (Agartala), Mohanpur, Jirania, Kmalghat, Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kadamtala, Kumarghat, Bishalgarh, Santirbazar and Teliamura. The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Shimla releases the CPI for Industrial Worker after getting the data weekly/ monthly basis from these markets collected by the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura.

### ***Price-situation in the State:***

The State is located in the North-Eastern part of India and at the extreme corner of the country with 60 % of its area as forest area. The State has only bordering area with two States namely Assam, 53 Km (5.21%), and Mizoram, 109 Km (10.71 %). The rest 84.08% (856 Km) long bordering area of the State lies with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh.

The price situation in the State is actually influenced by the overall price behaviour of the country, since the State is highly depends on Central Government for revenue as a special category State. The price situation in the State during 2020-21 shows high inflationary trend compared to 2019-20.

### ***Retail price behaviour of essential commodities in Rural Areas:***

Retail prices of essential commodities from 148 rural markets of different Blocks are being collected by the field Officials of the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics on regular basis. A comparative analysis of data of average Retail Prices in the State for the months of December-2019 and December2020 reveals that Retail Prices of six essential commodities increased more than 10%out of 19 commodities, which were Moong Dal, Potato, Pumpkin, Meat (Goat), Mustered oil and Tea Leaf.

**Table- 5.3 Average Rural Retail Prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2020 and 2021:**

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In Rupees) during		% variation (+,-) in Dec.'2019 over, Dec.' 2020
			December 2020	December 2021	
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	30.45	30.50	0.16
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	27.57	29.77	7.98
iii)	Atta	Kg.	31.12	32.13	3.25
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	107.31	111.12	3.55
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	108.45	113.17	4.35
vi)	Potato	Kg.	36.47	25.83	(-)29.17
vii)	Onion	Kg.	56.66	47.12	(-)16.84
viii)	Green Chillies	Kg.	96.04	86.60	(-) 9.83
ix)	Pumpkin (Sweet)	Kg.	36.67	32.34	(-)11.81
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	39.43	41.23	4.57
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	259.38	275.41	6.18
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	900.00	861.30	(-) 4.30
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	52.40	51.40	(-) 1.91
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	55.78	57.33	2.78
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter	127.869	204.28	59.76
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	44.34	46.51	4.89
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	58.65	57.84	(-)1.38
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	24.79	25.28	1.98
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	21.92	24.16	10.22

Source:DES-Tripura

### **Rural Price Behaviour:**

**All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural (CPI-AL) and Rural Labourers (CPI-RL):** The general price behaviour in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL). The CPI-AL has increased from 1007 in March 2020 and 1035 in March 2021 and then increased 1098 in March 2022. At all India level the year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 2.78 % in 2020-21 and which was quite high but 6.09 % inflation in 2021-22.

All India the CPI-RL has increased from 1013 in March 2020 and 1043 in March 2021 and then increased 1109 in March 2022.

It is revealed from the above analysis that retail prices at all India level behaved an up-ward trend during the fiscal 2021-22. The prices of primary articles were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2021-22. Besides, prices of fuel including LPG and petroleum products also posed upward pressures for higher inflation in 2021-22.

**Tripura Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural (CPI-AL) and Rural Labourers (CPI-RL):** The Rural Price behaviour of the State of Tripura can be explained with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL). In Tripura the CPI for Agricultural Labourers has moved to 871 in March 2020 and it thereafter increased and stood at 897 in March 2021 and it stood at 906 in March 2022. The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 1.00% in March, 2022.

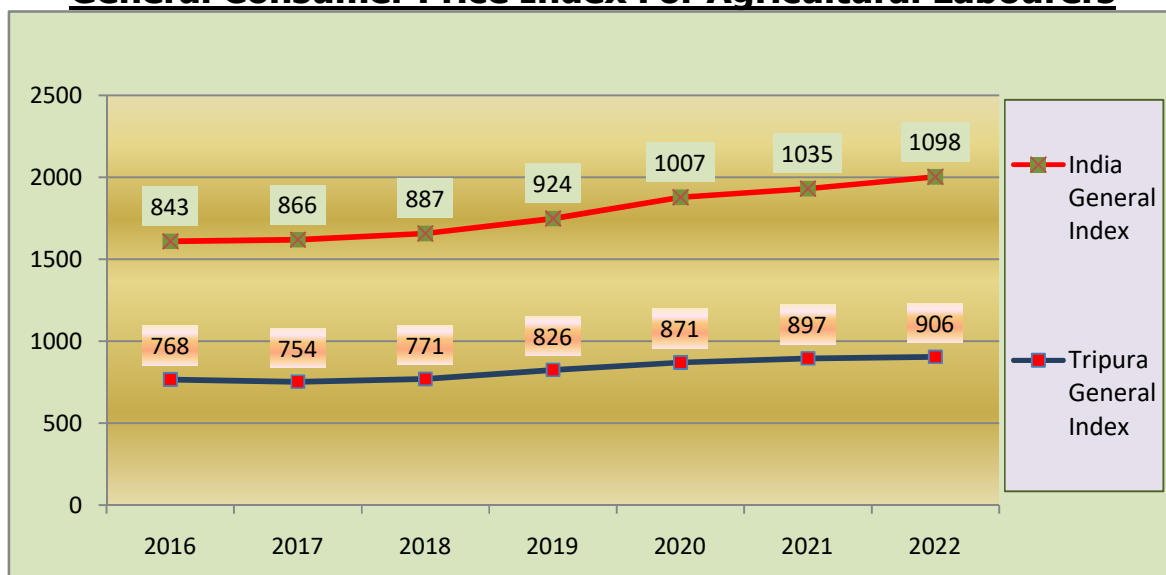
In Tripura, the CPI-RL has increased from 889 in March 2020 and 916 in March 2021 and then increased 1032 in March 2022.

**Table-5.4 The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during March-2016 to March-2022 is as follows:**

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
CPI-Agri. Labour	March 2016	768	739	843	838
	March 2017	754	751	866	826
	March 2018	771	795	887	830
	March 2019	826	858	924	865
	March 2020	871	908	1007	961
	March 2021	897	931	1035	977
	March 2022	906	920	1098	1025
CPI- Labour Rural	March 2016	753	785	848	821
	March 2017	748	743	872	831
	March 2018	781	789	894	835
	March 2019	839	854	932	870
	March 2020	889	906	1013	966
	March 2021	916	927	1043	984
	March 2022	933	918	1109	1032

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

## General Consumer Price Index For Agricultural Labourers



**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Middle Class Employees of Agartala :** The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 6569 in January 2019 and it increased to 6896 in January, 2020. The inflation showing of about 5% year on year basis.

**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined:** The Central Statistics Office, Government of India has introduced a new series of consumer price index for all India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from January 2021. A comparison Table between Tripura and India is given below:

**Table- 5.5 General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined in 2022:**

Name of Month	Tripura			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
January	182.1	170.8	179.2	166.4	165.0	165.7
February	180.6	170.7	178.0	166.7	165.5	166.1
March	181.0	171.0	178.4	168.7	166.5	167.7

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

**Concluding Remarks:** In the State, the price increase of all consumption articles in 2021-22. Price increase of all primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation. The increasing price trend of the State is greatly influenced by the price behaviour of the country as a whole.

All major retail prices like Rice, Masoor Dal, Moong Dal, Mustered Oil, Sugar, Salt and etc. noticed an increasing trend more than 3% in 2020 over 2021.

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## POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT, FACTORY & BOILERS AND LABOUR

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



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

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

- 2,98,079 active job-seekers of Tripura registered in the National Career Service Portal as on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022.
- As per Census 2011, out of total workers (main and marginal) 75.95 % were in rural areas.
- Number of Worker in Employed in Factories is 63258 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022.
- 22,840 nos. beneficiaries benefitted under Tripura Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (TB & OCWW) for the year 2021-22.

**Employment as per 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Censuses:** It has been revealed from the reports that, about 4,04,024 persons were employed in 2,36,773 establishments in 2013 in the State against 3,85,708 persons were working in 1,89,423 establishments in 2005 and 2,68,257 persons in 1,04,427 establishments in 1998. Out of the total workers of 4,04,024 persons in 2013, 2,33,436 (57.78 %) were in rural areas and remaining 1,70,588 (42.22 %) were in the urban areas. As per the report, the total hired workers in 2013 were 1,56,261, i.e. 38.68 % of the total workers.

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

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

Source: 6<sup>th</sup> Economics Census ,2013.

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

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

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

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

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

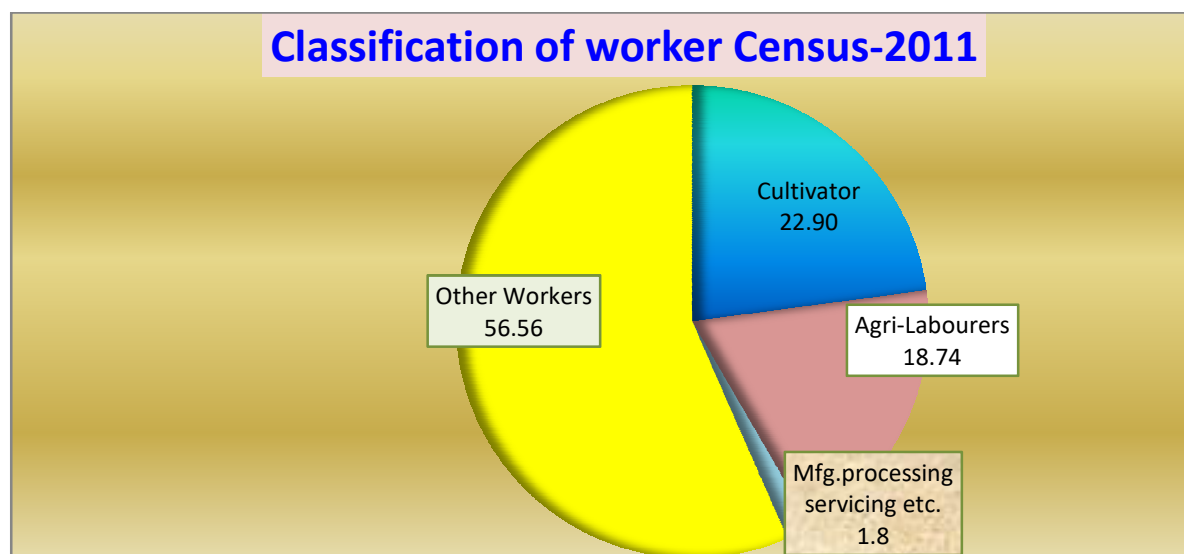


### ***Composition of Main Workers:***

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

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

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.



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

**Main Workers:** The total main workers was 10,77,019 in 2011. The proportion of main workers in total population of the State was 29.31 % in 2011, which were 28.41 % in 2001 and 29.10 % in 1991, respectively. The proportion of rural main workers was 28.63 in 2011 which was 28.07 % in 2001 as compared to 29.21 % in 1991. The same proportion of main workers in urban area was 31.25 % in 2011 as compared to 30.02 % in 2001 and 28.45 % 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 % of the males in the State were marginal workers, while remaining 59.88 % were female marginal workers. The marginal workers in rural areas was 3,39,493 i.e. 86.49 % 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 % 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 % in 2001 and 46.92 % in 1991 to the total rural male population. In urban areas, the proportion of male main workers was 51.49 % in 2011 which was 48.92 % in 2001 and 46.92 % 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 % to total workers in 2011. The proportion of main female workers was 8.95 % in 1981 which rose to 10.14 % in 1991 and 10.70 % in 2001 and stood 10.51 % 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.

**Table-6.3 Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India and All-India 2011**

Sl.No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	Main Workers (in nos.)				
		Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	248120	20259	4728	205614	478721
2	Assam	3138554	903294	242071	4403204	8687123
3	Manipur	466768	45609	45924	415862	974163
4	Meghalaya	411270	114642	11969	383694	921575
5	Mizoram	202514	26464	5459	180593	419030
6	Nagaland	420379	22571	9525	288704	741179
7	Sikkim	82707	11582	2888	133220	230397
8	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>246707</b>	<b>201863</b>	<b>19296</b>	<b>609153</b>	<b>1077019</b>
North-Eastern States		<b>5115963</b>	<b>1344449</b>	<b>340522</b>	<b>6605122</b>	<b>13406056</b>
<b>India</b>		<b>95942413</b>	<b>86168706</b>	<b>12332802</b>	<b>168121650</b>	<b>362565571</b>

Contd.

Sl.No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	Marginal Workers (in nos.)				
		Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total
(0)	(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	54603	15912	3637	34784	108936
2	Assam	923073	942052	249250	1168192	3282567
3	Manipur	107263	69309	45432	108443	330447
4	Meghalaya	83405	83722	8519	88398	264044
5	Mizoram	27089	15323	2393	26870	71675
6	Nagaland	117323	40391	13313	61916	232943
7	Sikkim	34694	14404	2255	26388	77741
8	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>49240</b>	<b>151755</b>	<b>22200</b>	<b>169307</b>	<b>392502</b>
North-Eastern States		<b>1381606</b>	<b>1330846</b>	<b>346476</b>	<b>1675421</b>	<b>4734349</b>
<b>India</b>		<b>22866367</b>	<b>58164984</b>	<b>6005366</b>	<b>32286580</b>	<b>119323297</b>

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India.

**Table-6.4 Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India and All-India 2011**

Sl.No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	Main Workers (in nos.)			
		Total Workers (Main+Marginal)	Non-Workers	Total Population	% of Workers to total Population
(0)	(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	587658	796070	1383727	42.47
2	Assam	11969690	19235886	31205576	38.36
3	Manipur	1304610	1551184	2855794	45.68
4	Meghalaya	1185619	1781270	2966889	39.96
5	Mizoram	486705	610501	1097206	44.36

6	Nagaland	974122	1004380	1978502	49.24
7	Sikkim	308138	302439	610577	50.47
8	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>1469521</b>	<b>2204396</b>	<b>3673917</b>	<b>39.99</b>
North-Eastern States		<b>18140505</b>	<b>27346279</b>	<b>45486784</b>	<b>39.88</b>
<b>India</b>		<b>481888868</b>	<b>728966109</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>39.80</b>

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India.

**Table-6.5 Work participation rate of North-Eastern States of India and All-India, Census 2011:**

Sl. No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	Rural (%)			Urban (%)			Combined (%)		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	48.49	39.49	44.10	50.91	21.31	36.97	34.44	49.06	42.47
2	Assam	53.06	23.69	38.68	56.79	14.86	36.41	53.59	22.46	36.36
3	Manipur	52.01	42.73	47.44	49.87	33.17	41.41	51.40	39.88	45.68
4	Meghalaya	47.04	34.97	41.05	47.68	23.59	35.63	47.17	32.67	39.96
5	Mizoram	53.91	41.86	48.03	50.89	31.05	40.98	52.35	36.16	44.36
6	Nagaland	55.67	52.26	54.02	47.95	25.87	37.44	53.42	44.74	49.24
7	Sikkim	61.03	44.63	53.34	57.52	24.80	41.90	60.16	39.57	50.47
8	<b>Tripura</b>	55.35	26.28	41.15	56.97	16.00	36.76	55.77	23.57	39.99
<b>India</b>		53.03	30.02	41.83	53.76	15.44	35.31	53.26	25.51	39.79

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India.

## **A. POVERTY:**

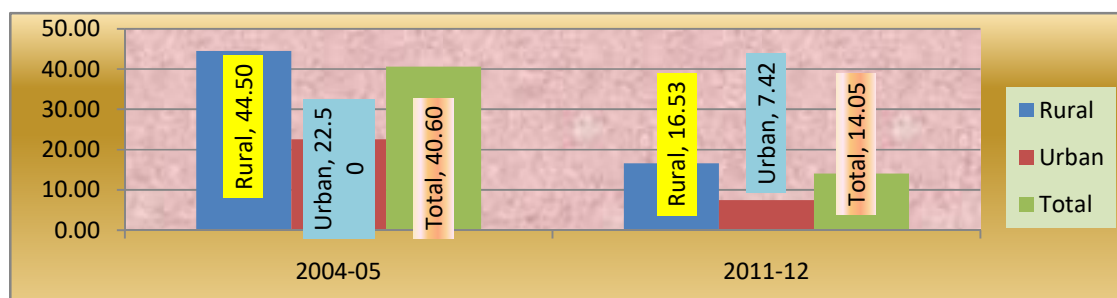
The erstwhile Planning Commission has periodically estimated poverty lines and poverty ratios on the basis of large sample surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted quinquennially by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India. Based on NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round data of 'Household Consumer Expenditure' survey, poverty estimates for the year 2004-05 and 2011-12 have been estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee. The final poverty line for Tripura was Rs. 450.49 for rural areas and Rs. 555.79 for urban areas as against Rs. 446.68 for rural areas and Rs.578.8 for all India in 2004-05.

**Table-6.6 The Poverty Ratio by Tendulkar Methodology using Mixed Reference Period (MRP) for 2004-05 and 2011-12 as released by the Planning Commission:**

Year		Rural	Urban	Total
2004-05	Tripura	44.50	22.50	40.60
	All India	41.80	25.70	37.20
2011-12	Tripura	16.53	7.42	14.1
	All India	25.70	13.70	21.90

Source : Planning Commission, India.

## Poverty Ratio in Tripura



## ***B. MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT:***

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

### ***Objective of the Directorate:***

1. To register names of the job-seekers through National Career Service portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) and sponsoring their names to Private and Public Sector employers as per requisition.
2. To provide guidance related to education and career with all possible job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counselling to the youths and other job-seekers through the Model Career Centers.
3. Collection of Employment Market Information and Implementation of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.
4. Implementation of National Career Service Project in the State.

**Live Register:** As on 31.05.2022 total 2,98,079 active job-seekers of Tripura registered in the National Career Service Portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)). Out of 2,98,079 active job-seekers 1,73,452 are Male and 1,24,548 are Female. Among them 51,432 Scheduled Caste, 66,872 Scheduled Tribes, 60,524 Other Backward Class Persons and 90,406 Unreserved Categories and 828 Differently Able Persons job-seekers.

**Table-6.7 Educational qualification wise active job seekers of Tripura as on 31.05.2022:**

Sl. no.	Educational qualification	Dhalai	Gomati	Khowai	North	Sepahijala	South	Unakoti	West	Total
1	Upto 9 <sup>th</sup>	4882	3999	2957	3340	2531	2983	2795	7177	30664
2	10 <sup>th</sup>	13410	11333	7011	11842	9481	15664	9344	23750	101835
3	11 <sup>th</sup>	97	165	99	209	299	308	95	283	1555
4	12 <sup>th</sup>	6052	9030	7147	7360	8119	10747	6792	21870	77117
5	Diploma after 10 <sup>th</sup>	156	250	132	168	246	248	104	1345	2649
6	Diploma after 12 <sup>th</sup>	282	353	250	217	280	614	196	891	3083
7	Graduate	4320	6450	5045	5252	5930	6861	4447	20716	59021
8	Post Graduate	1032	1558	969	1075	1238	1823	830	5571	14096
9	PHD	9	12	5	11	5	19	15	105	181
10	No Schooling	14	8	185	80	79	15	7	530	918
11	ITI	33	25	17	19	30	51	14	103	292

12	PG Diploma	4	4	5	5	5	16	6	29	74
13	Total	30291	33187	23822	29578	28243	39349	24645	82370	291485
14	%	10.39	11.39	8.17	10.15	9.69	13.50	8.45	28.26	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning.

**Model Career Center under National Career Service Project :** The Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Government of Tripura is implementing ***National Career Service (NCS) Project*** in the State. So far 03 (three) Model Career Centers, one at District Employment Exchange, Agartala, West Tripura and District Employment Exchange (DEE), Dharmanagara other at District Employment Exchange (DEE), Kailashahar were established.

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

- Easy accessibility of employment services like staffing, placement and recruitment to all the stakeholders.
- Enhancing employability of the workforce by providing them information on training & skilling.
- Provisioning of career counselling services.
- Self-help & assessment tools of capabilities & vocational guidance services to job seekers.
- Providing information related to job profiles, career paths & employers.
- PAN verified institutions and rich database of job seekers.
- Career planning and rich career content on over 3500 occupations across 52 Sectors.
- NCS has partnerships with various private organizations like Freshersworld, Monster, HireMee, etc. and the data exchange on the portal helps connecting job seekers with more number of prospective employers.

**Measures taken under NCS Scheme in the State:**

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

**Job-fair :** The one of the focus areas of the Model Career Center (MCC) under National Career Service (NCS) Project is to organize 'Job Fair' with an aim to enhance employment opportunities for the Skilled and Un-skilled job seekers. In the financial year, 2021-22 total 11 Job-fair were organised by this Directorate. In those fairs, On-line-02 and Off-line 09 has conducted by this Directorate. 1569 vacancies mobilized through Job-fair.

**Joint Recruitment Board of Tripura (TRBT):** As approved by the "Council of Minister", Joint Recruitment Board of Tripura under the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Government of Tripura was constituted for recruitment of Group-C (Non-technical) and Group-D post for Government Department through written Examination advertisement were published for 4,910vacancies of LDC and Group-D/MTW. Written was held on 20-08-2021 for recruitment of MTS (Group-D) and on 22-08-2021 for Group-C posts. Total 81278 and 40257 candidates appeared in the exam taken for recruitment to the post of Group-C and Group-D respectively. The process of evaluation of the OMRanswer sheets for Multi-Tasking staffs (Group-D) and (Group-C) started from 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 at the JRBT Head Quarter, Agartala. The Hon'ble

high Court in its order directed to stay the publication of result as per case filed by two applications of JRBT.

### **Vocational Guidance Programme:**

i) A Vocational Guidance Training Programme on **Soft Skill & Spoken English** for preparation of Competitive Exams and to increase employability have been started in all the career Centres / Model Career Centre of the State, in this financial year 2021-22, total **08(eight) no's** Vocational Guidance Training Programme have been conducted & 203(two hundred three) no's Job-seekers are participated.

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

**Career Corner:03(three) no's** Career Corner set-up at Model Career Centre Agartala & Dharmanagar whereas marginal/weaker section of the society aspirant can know about various competitive examination and get to know its pattern from these books. Job-seeker can enrich themselves about various job opportunities from these books in the book corner. Passing out students of 10<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> students and even their guardian can get to know about several career path which can be taken up.

### **Important Other On-going Activities:**

- 1. Career Counselling and Career Exhibition Programme:** Career talks on career guidance and motivational programme for new generation have been conducted by this Directorate in different schools. In the financial year, 2021-22 total 22 On-line individual counselling, 8125 Off-line Individual Counselling, 6811 Off-line Group Counselling and also 06 corner counselling were conducted by this Directorate. At present Model Career Centre, Agartala and Dharmanagar and Kailashahar have been conducting On-line Career Counselling. MCC, Agartala has regularly been uploading various Videos on different courses/jobs/daily news.
- 2. Publication of Career Literature:** The Department has published various career literature. These Leaflets found to be very help-full to the students / youths for their guidance in career. Career guidebooks / literatures are available / published by this Directorate for the aspirants / students / youths of the State for their guidance in future career planning. In the financial year, 2021-22 total 11(eleven) nos. of career leaflets covering job opportunity in various fields and 2200 copies are published.
- 3. Coaching center to appear Competitive Examinations:** The Department has set up coaching centers at Agartala to assist intending youth aspiring to appear in PSBs-Common Written Examination (CWE)/Clerk-VIII conducted by Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) and altogether 41(forty one) candidates got coaching.



## **C. FACTORIES AND BOILERS:**

**New coverage of factories in 2021-22 under the Factories Act:** 33 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 1526 workers.

With this additional coverage, number of total registered and licensed factories under the Factories Act, 1948 comes to 922 nos. up to March, 2022 and number of total workers engaged therein is 63258.

**Table-6.8 The District wise number of registered factories with the number of workers employed therein as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 are as follows:**

Name of District	Under Section 2m(i)	Under Section 2m(ii)	Under Section 85	Total Factories	No. of workers Employed
West Tripura	457	02	09	468	25651
Sepahijala	67	03	01	71	6182
Khowai	42	02	00	44	3928
Gomati	65	02	03	70	6172
South Tripura	73	00	00	73	7086
Dhalai	52	00	00	52	5122
North Tripura	91	00	07	98	5162
Unakoti	46	00	00	46	3955
Total	893	09	20	922	63258

Source: Factories & Boilers Organisation, Government of Tripura.

- **Approval of plan for construction of new factories:** 38 numbers of plan and machinery layout drawing for construction of new factories were approved during the year 2021-22.
- **Approval of revised plan and layout drawing in 2021-22 for extension of existing factory :** 03 nos.
- **Renewal of factory licence in 2021-22:** 138 nos.
- **Factory Inspection conducted:** In total 489 inspections have been conducted throughout the State during 2021-22.
- **New registration of boiler:** 01 no. in 2021-22.
- **Renewal of Boiler Certificate:** 31 nos. in 2021-22.
- **Inspection of Boiler:** 42 nos. in 2021-22.
- **Safety awareness Programme conducted:** 136 nos.
- **Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav programme conducted:** 05 nos.
- **De-registration and De-licensing of factories:** 08 factories have been de-registered and their factory licenses were cancelled during the period.
- **Investigation of Accidents:** 03 Nos.
- **Employee's Compensation paid:** 01 No.
- **Prosecution launched:** 1 No.
- **Non-Tax Revenue collected:** Rs. 58, 57,306/- has been realized as registration & licensing fees for factories, factory licence renewal fees and Boilers fees, during the period 2021-22.
- **Financial Achievements:** Total expenditure during the financial year 2021-22.
  - a. Salary Rs. 2,73,18,381/-
  - b. Non Salary Rs. 14,22,111/-

## **D. LABOUR:**

- **Central Inspection System:-**

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

- i) Online System randomly allocate establishments to the inspecting officers and some establishment is not allocated to the some Inspector twice consecutively within one year.
  - ii) Joint inspection to be made by Labour Directorate, Factory & Boilers Organization and State Pollution Control Board if necessary.
  - iii) All such Inspection Report also submitted by the Inspector within 48 hour and the same report downloaded or views by the Employer/Owner.
  - iv) Employer also inform inspection schedule through SMS.
  - v) It has totally do away with the offline process of application and registration of Licences and business and streamlined the entire procedure.
- **End to end digitization of citizen services from Labour Directorate and TBOCWWB:-**  
To provide transparent , time bound and affordable services to BOC workers, all the services of TBOCWW Board will be integrated with CSC Portal and in this regard CSC-e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC-SPV) has already developed an application for registration of the BOC workers as well as **Eight welfare schemes**.

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

- CSC developed an online portal for all welfare services of BOCWWB and will be integrated with CSC Digital Seva Platform for delivery of the service through Common Services Centres (CSCs).
- After Digitization, the applicant will no longer be required to visit physically to Labour offices and banks for getting the work done .
- All services like benefit claim under NSKP, BOCW Registration and renewal of Beneficiaries will be online from 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2022.
- Labour Directorate is being issued various registrations and Licences with online payment through SWAAGAT portal to various stakeholder in the State. The following certificates issued from the portal:-

- Establishment registration under the Contract Labour Act
- Establishment registration under the Inter–State Migrant Workmen Act
- Establishment registration under the BOCW (RE &CS) Act
- Licence for Contractor under the Contract Labour Act
- Licence for Contractor under the Inter–State Migrant Workmen Act.
- Licence for Contractor under the Beedi & Cigaar Act
- Registration under the Public Motor Transport Workers Act.
- Registration under the Plantation Labour Act
- Auto renewal of licence under the Contract Labour Act
- Auto renewal of licence under the Inter–State Migrant Workmen Act
- **ASSP (Asangathita Shramik Sahayika Prakalpa) Scheme:-**

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

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

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

**Table-6.9 Achievement Report under Pradhan Mantri Shrama Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Scheme for the year 2021-22:**

1.	Total nos. of beneficiaries enrolled during the year 2021-22 (since inception)	30,313 nos.
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Source: Labour Department, Tripura.

**Table-6.10 Achievement Report under National Pension Scheme for Traders and Self-employed Person (NPS) Scheme for the year 2021-22:**

Total nos. of beneficiaries enrolled during the year 2021-22 (since inception)	1427 nos.
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Source: Labour Department, Tripura.

**Table-6.11 Achievement Report under enrolment of eSHRAM portal 2021-22:**

Achievement Report under enrolment of eSHRAM portal during 2021-22:		
1	Total No. of Beneficiaries enrolled during the year 2021-22 (since inception) upto 31/03/2022	8.15 lakh

Source: Labour Department, Tripura.

**Table-6.12 Inspection carried out in the year 2021-22:**

Sl.no.	Items	Total no. of inspection carried-out
1.	Conduct of awareness camps among un-organised workers at District Level for Labour Welfare Scheme	1247 nos.
2.	Enforcing Child Labour Act. Strictly through visits to worksites.	1247 nos.
3.	Conduct of awareness programme to eliminate child labour	473 nos
4.	Enforcement of Labour Laws to provide relief and benefit to the workers	6166 nos.

Source: Labour Department, Tripura.

**Table: 6.13 Achievement Report under Tripura Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (TB & OCWW) for the year 2021-22:**

Total amount involved for beneficiaries benefited during the year 2021-22		Rs.8,30,62,055/-	
Total nos. of beneficiaries benefited during the year 2021-22		22,840 nos.	
Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Spent
1.	Education	21748	Rs. 7,15,75,000
2.	Marriage	530	Rs. 53,00,000
3.	Maternity	12	Rs.60,000
4.	Major Ailment	102	Rs. 8,60,699
5.	Accident	19	Rs. 91,656
6.	Pension	303	Rs. 34,49,700
7.	Death	73	Rs. 14,60,000
8.	Funeral	53	Rs. 2,65,000
RPL Training to Registered Construction Worker		Total 915 Registered Construction Worker trained with an expenditure of Rs. 73.33 lakhs	
A website developed for TB & OCWW Board		A website has been developed for TB & OCWW Board for registration & welfare delivery under all the Scheme of Board	

Source: Labour Department, Tripura.

**Table: 6.13 Achievement Report of Employees' state Insurance Scheme:**

1.	Opening of new ESI dispensaries	During 2021-22, 04 (four) new ESI dispensaries are opened at Udaipur, Bislamganj , Ambassa and Dharmanagar (Jubarajnagar)
2.	Providing Medical Benefits under ESI Scheme	During the financial year, total 19,220 (Primary) nos; 1,686 (Secondary) nos. and 159 (Super-Specially) nos. of patients have been provided treatment under this scheme.

Source: Labour Department, Tripura.

**Concluding Remarks:** For reducing the absolute poverty, emphasis would be given for generating more employment opportunities particularly for the weaker and poorer section of the people. Although, the State's economy is characterized by high rate of poverty and high unemployment problem. To maintain sustain economic growth providing more employment opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors will be ensured by creating and extending infrastructure, skilling, credit facilities and entrepreneurship covering all districts.

The adoption of best practices and innovation in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, horticulture as well as small and micro level entrepreneur units including IT will boost the employment opportunities and improve the productivity as well and also reduce the rural poverty to a large extent in the State. The State Government initiated to improve the economic condition of labour families; traders and self-employed person by fulfil the different schemes like ASSP, PM-SYM and NPS.

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**FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS**

Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department plays an important role in ensuring minimum food security of the people of the State specially the economically weaker sections, by supplying food grains & other essential commodities such as Atta, Masoor dal, Sugar, Kerosene Oil etc. to ration card holder families at highly subsidized and affordable prices through the Public Distribution System. The Department also supplies food-grains to different



Government institutions, NGOs etc. at a subsidized price under Other Welfare Schemes. The Department ensures protection of consumer rights as provided by the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 and the Legal Metrology Act-2019, and is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Packaged Commodities Rules, 2011 by way of undertaking verification of commercial weights/measures to eliminate the scope of any possible deceiving of consumers by the unscrupulous section. Further, the Department is also entrusted with the responsibility of taking preventive measures to keep the prices of essential commodities under control in the open market and normalize the supply of POL products.

***PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM*** : In the State of Tripura, as of March, 2022, there are total 9.41 lakh Ration Cards. Out of which, 5.96 lakh Ration Cards covering 24.54 lakhs population are under NFSA (AAY & PHH) and remaining 3.45 lakh Ration Cards covering 12.57 lakhs population are under Tide Over (APL).

The details of entitlement scale and issue price of different PDS commodities distributed to NFSA and Tide Over families of the State during the year 2021-22 are as under:

- Total Rationing Population in Tripura 37,11,106.
- Total number of Fair Price Shop in the State is 1908 as of March, 2022.
- Total Ration Card in the State is 9,41,112 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022.
- Total Godowns in the State is 136 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022.
- 39,998 nos. of traders whose weights, measures etc. verified.



- a)** As entitled under the NFS Act, 2013, the priority households and AAY families have been provided with Rice at the monthly scale of 5 Kg per head & 35 Kg per card respectively at a highly subsidized price of Rs.2.00 per kg. APL families have been supplied to rice at the monthly scale of 5 Kg per head with a ceiling of 25 kg per family at Rs.13 per kg.
- b)** Masoor dal has been supplied to all categories of Ration Card holder families at a monthly scale of 1 Kg/card at subsidized price of Rs.59/- per Kg for NFSA families, & at Rs. 84/- per Kg for Non-NFSA families.
- c)** All families have been provided with Sugar & Atta at the monthly scale of 1 Kg per family at Rs.23/ Kg and 1 Kg per head at Rs.13/ Kg respectively. Salt has also been distributed to all PDS consumers @ 1 Kg/card for 01-02 member RCs, 2 Kg/card for 03-05 member RCs & 3 Kg/card for 6 & above members RCs, at Rs.7/- per Kg.
- d)** Besides, Kerosene Oil has been distributed through PDS among all ration cardholders as per the monthly entitled scale of 500 ml per head at subsidized rates as fixed by IOCL.

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

Sl. No.	Name of District	Ration card details				Rationing Population			
		Tide Over	Priority House Hold	AAY	Total no. of Ration Cards	Tide Over	Priority House Hold	AAY	Total no. of Population
1	North	34650	49316	11603	95569	134339	221503	53378	409220
2	Unakoti	27735	36108	7235	71078	103115	155585	32135	290835
3	Dhalai	30055	55338	16965	102358	106369	222168	71515	400052
4	Khowai	32569	43817	11274	87660	112993	170373	45688	329054
5	West	100726	126289	15447	242462	359978	497180	67412	924570
6	Sepahijala	41980	63691	13183	118854	161524	271874	60164	493562
7	Gomati	38175	58548	17180	113903	136206	231469	73337	441012
8	South	39311	54340	15577	109228	142331	213999	66471	422801
Total		345201	487447	108464	941112	1256855	1984151	470100	3711106

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

**Table-7.2 District wise number of Fair Price Shops in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022:**

Sl. No.	District	No of Fair Price Shops
1	North Tripura	177
2	Dhalai	230
3	West Tripura	506
4	Gomati	214
5	Unakoti	144
6	Khowai	181
7	Sepahijala	223
8	South Tripura	233
<b>Total</b>		<b>1908</b>

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

**Table-7.3 District wise no of Godowns under State Government with Storage Capacity(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022):**

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Rice Godown	Storage Capacity of Rice Godown (In MT)	No. of Salt Godown	Storage Capacity of Salt Godown (In MT)	Total no. of Godown	Total Storage capacity (In MT)
1	North	19	14,350	0	0	19	14,350
2	Unakoti	6	3,550	2	250	8	3,800
3	Dhalai	13	7,100	7	750	20	7,850
4	Khowai	8	5,050	3	300	11	5,350
5	West	20	16,220	5	1300	25	17,520
6	Sepahijala	10	7,450	6	750	16	8,200
7	Gomati	10	8,700	5	780	15	9,480
8	South	16	7,150	6	400	22	7,550
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>69,570</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>74,100</b>

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

**Table: 7.4 District wise Storage Capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) during 2021-22:**

Sl.No.	District	Storage Capacity (in MT)
1	North	14,300
2	Unakoti	6,250
3	West	20,400
4	Gomati	6,250
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47,200</b>

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

**Table: 7.5 Allocation of Rice & Wheat by Government of India under regular scheme of PDS and its distribution in the year 2021-22:**

Year	Total Allocation (in MT) (Tide Over, PHH, AAY)		Total distributed quantity ( in MT) (Tide Over,PHH,AAY)	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
2019-20	2,33,533	37,466	2,23,015	37,466
2020-21	2,33,533	37,466	2,20,841	37,466
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2,33,496</b>	<b>38,062</b>	<b>2,23,556</b>	<b>38,062</b>

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

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

Sl. No.	PDS Commodity	Average Monthly Requirement		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Rice	19,260 MT	19,400 MT	<b>19,750 MT</b>
2	Wheat	3,122 MT	3,122 MT	<b>3,172 MT</b>
3	Masoor Dal	920 MT	930 MT	<b>941 MT</b>
4	Sugar	920 MT	930 MT	<b>941 MT</b>
5	Salt	1,853 MT	1,853 MT	<b>1850 MT</b>
6	Kerosene Oil	2,112 KL	2,112 KL	<b>1700 KL</b>

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Numbers		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
i)	Agencies for Petrol /Diesel in the State	68	88	98
ii)	Agencies for Kerosene oil in the State	28	28	28
iii)	LPG Agencies in the State (including 6 LPG Agencies of ARMY/AR/BSF/CRPF)	71	75	82
iv)	LPG Consumers in the State	7, 38,394 (As on May, 2020)	8,57,146 (As on May, 2020)	8,67,719 (As on May, 2020)
v)	Monthly requirement of LPG cylinders in the State (considering 60% of total consumers)	4,43,036	5,14,287	<b>5,20,631.</b>

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

**Major Initiatives of the Department:** With a view to ensuring Food and Nutritional security to common people, bringing transparency and efficiency in the Targeted Public Distribution System, developing PDS storage infrastructures, improving economic status of farmers, alleviating the standard of living of the deprived households etc. Food, CS & CA Department has taken several noteworthy initiatives for implementation of the following Schemes/Programmes during the year 2021-22:

**I. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY):** As part of several economic relief measures undertaken to mitigate the sufferings of the poor following several restrictions imposed in the wake of Corona pandemic in March, 2020 in the Country, the Government of India announced Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana w.e.f April, 2020, providing NFSA ration card (AAY or PHH) holder families with free of cost foodgrains @ 5 Kg per head per month, in addition to the regular entitlement of Rice under NFS Act. Initially, the scheme was in run for eight months till November, 2020. Later on, after widespread reoccurrence of Corona during 2<sup>nd</sup> wave, the scheme was relaunched in May, 2021 and since then it has been in operation in the country. During the period from May, 2021 to March, 2022, total 1,32,844.4 MT free of cost Rice has been distributed to 5.96 lakh NFSA families of the State apart from 95,025 MT Rice & 4381 MT Pulse distributed in the first phase under the Scheme, and the distribution will continue till September, 2022. Notably, the scheme has emerged as the world's largest free of cost food distribution scheme benefiting about 81 crore NFSA beneficiaries of the country.

**II. Supporting the Farmers through Paddy procurement:** In order to increase the farmers' income and to ensure fair price for their produce, the State Government started procuring Paddy at Minimum Support Price from Farmers of the State through Food, CS & CA Department for the first time in December, 2018 during KMS: 2018-19 under Decentralized Procurement System (DCP) of the Government of India. Since then procurement operation has been undertaken in the State during the two paddy marketing seasons every year. During KMS: 2020-21 (Crop-II), 12,975 MT Paddy has been procured from 7585 farmers at MSP of Rs. 1868 per quintal and during KMS :2021-22 (Crop-I) 31,249 MT has been procured from 14568 farmers at MSP of Rs. 1940/- per quintal, totaling 44,224 MT of Paddy procured during the year 2021-22

in the State, incurring total expenditure of Rs. 84.85 crores for MSP, which has been remitted directly to the respective farmers' Bank Accounts.

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

Procurement Season	Quantity of procured paddy (MT)	No. of benefited farmers.	Rate of MSP (Rs. /Qt.)	Total MSP remitted (Rs. in Crore)
KMS : 2018-19 (Crop-I)	10,406	5505	1750.00	18.21
KMS : 2018-19 (Crop-II)	16,867	8623	1750.00	29.52
KMS : 2019-20 (Crop-I)	12,891	7908	1815.00	23.40
KMS : 2019-20 (Crop-II)	8,553	5694	1815.00	15.52
KMS :2020-21 (Crop-I)	11,265	6844	1868.00	21.04
KMS :2020-21 (Crop-II)	12,975	7585	1868.00	24.23
KMS :2021-22 (Crop-I)	31,249	14568	1940.00	60.62
Total	104206	34,574	.....	192.55

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

**III. Digitization of Paddy Procurement operations:** In order to ensure seamless data flow and clear traceability of procurement operations an online system for procurement of Paddy at MSP, with backhand integration with the State land record portal, has been in operation in the State since January, 2021 during KMS : 2020-21. The State procurement portal has been linked with Central Food Procurement Portal (CFPP) through API-based integration in November, 2021 during KMS : 2021-22, in compliance to the following Minimum Threshold Parameters (MTP) defined by Govt. of India:

- Online registration of Farmers/Share croppers.
- Capturing of Farmers' land records by integration with state's land record portal.
- Digitized Paddy Procurement Centers.
- Online transfer of MSP to farmers' Bank Account.
- CMR delivery management through State's Procurement Portal.

With the above implementations, it has been possible to ensure that farmers receive full benefits of MSP operation and the support is extended only to genuine farmers, not any middlemen. Besides, presently, live data of the State-undertaking procurement operations are shared with CFPP.

**IV. Improving Storage infrastructure under PDS :** For augmentation and up-gradation of storage capacity of the State for storing of PDS foodgrains and other ration commodities, various development works funded under "Central Sector Scheme of Storage & Godown" and "NLCPR Scheme of DoNER" are being undertaken by the State Food Department. During the year 2021-22, construction work of 03 new Food Godowns (i) at Belbari, Jirania of 500 MT capacity, (ii) at Ganganagar, Ambassa of 500 MT capacity both under CSS, and (iii) at Chandrapur, Udaipur of 1000 MT capacity under NLCPR- has been completed.

**V. Coverage of Bru displaced families under PDS :** As per the agreement signed between the Government of India, Government of Tripura, Government of Mizoram and Bru representatives, the Bru displaced Households would settle permanently in different locations of the State. In this connection it was decided to bring the settled Bru households into the ambit of PDS, alike other residents of the State. Accordingly, all the Bru households settled in different parts of the State are being provided with new Ration Cards under **AAY-Bru** category. Under this category the Bru families are presently getting free of cost food-grains & Iodised Salt. Besides, they are also getting other PDS commodities supplied in the State as per the prevailing scale and issue price fixed for NFSA families.

**VI. Distribution of Fortified Rice through welfare Schemes :** With a view to ensuring nutritional support for the common people, the Govt. of India decided to distribute Fortified Rice through different Govt. Welfare Schemes. Accordingly, during 3rd quarter of 2021-22, distribution of fortified Rice was started under ICDS & Mid-Day Meal Schemes in the State as first phase of implementation. Also, since April, 2022 distribution has been started under PDS in Dhalai District of the State, being one of the aspirational Districts of the country identified by the Govt. of India, and other Districts of the State will be covered under this distribution programme in phased manner by 2023.

**VII. Chief Minister Covid-19 Special Relief Scheme:** In addition to the Central Government's various relief schemes, the State Government also undertook various relief measures during the 2nd wave of COVID-19 pandemic in 2021-22 for the economically weaker sections of the State likewise during the 1st wave in 2020-21. Among these, one is Chief Minister Covid-19 Special Relief Scheme, under which free of cost dry ration packets costing Rs. 1000 each were supplied to 7.13 lakh NFSA & Deserving APL families of the State incurring total expenditure of Rs. 71.30 Crore. Further, under the scheme, total Rs. 61.89 Crore @ Rs. 1000 per family was remitted as financial assistance to State's 6.19 lakh NFSA and other economically weaker families.

**VII. Setting up of new LPG bottling plant:** Earlier, the production capacity of the only LPG bottling plant of the State then at Bishalgarh of Sephaijala District not being sufficient enough, the State had to depend for supply of LPG refills on other States, mainly the bottling plant at Silchar of Assam, to cater to its demand. Even, with that dependency the State would face severe LPG crisis during times of natural calamity led cut off to the State's road and railway connectivity with other parts of the Country. However, the situation has significantly improved now after setting up of a new LPG bottling plant having yearly production capacity of 1.2 lakh MT (about 24,000 LPG refills per day) at Budhjungnagar in Jirania of West Tripura District in October, 2021. The bottling operation in the plant is now under trail level. Once the bottling operations in this newly set up plant starts in full swing, the State will be self-sufficient in supply of LPG refills.

**VIII. Creation of new FP Shops & Women empowerment:** With a view to generating more employment opportunities as well as ensuring more easeful access of PDS services to beneficiaries, the State Government has decided to create 408 new FP Shops in the State. Out of these, total 205 new FP Shops have been created during 2021-22. Also, as part of women empowerment programme of the Government, preference is being given to women candidates for awarding dealership in this respect.

**IX. Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) :** In May 2016, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOPNG), introduced the 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana' (PMUY) with an objective to make clean cooking fuel available to the rural and deprived households to replace traditional cooking fuels which have detrimental impacts on the human health and the environment. Initially, a target was set to provide 5 crore deposit-free LPG connections to women members of BPL households in the country, though subsequently it was revised to 8 Crore by expanding the area of coverage under the scheme with inclusion of women beneficiaries of SC/ST, PMAY, AAY, Most backward classes, tea garden, forest dwellers, Islands categories . After achieving the target, the program was discontinued in October, 2020.

During 2021-22, the scheme has been re-launched as PMUY 2.0 for providing deposit-free LPG connections for those low-income families who could not be covered in the earlier phase i.e. PMUY 1.0. Presently, the target set for PMUY 2.0 is 1.6 Crore deposit free LPG connections. Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY), as of March, total 2, 71,245 households have been provided with deposit free LPG connections in the State of Tripura.

**X. Coverage of all Tea Garden Worker families under NFSA :** With an aim to ensure socio economic development and inclusive growth in all parameters of wellbeing of the State's tea garden workers, the State Government announced "Mukhyamantri Cha Sramik Kalyan Prakalpa". Among several welfare programmes provisioned under the Scheme, one is to cover each and every eligible household of tea garden workers under Priority Household (PHH) category of National Food Security Act, 2013. Accordingly, Food, CS & CA Department has undertaken the work of identification and bringing of the left out eligible tea garden families of the State under the purview of NFSA.

**12. Activities on Consumer Affairs :** In order to protect the rights of the consumers under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, one State Commission and 4(four) District Commissions are presently functioning in the State as under :

- State Commission at "Khadhya-O-Bhokta" Bhavan, Gurkhabasti, Agartala.
- District Commissions at Agartala, Udaipur, Kailasahar and Kamalpur.

A consumer can lodge/file a complaint for redressal of his/her grievance in the respective Consumer Commissions in plain paper without engaging any lawyer. Presently, consumers can also lodge their complaints in Consumer Commission electronically (online mode) on e-Daakhil portal



(<https://edaakhil.nic.in>). Moreover, a Call Centre with no 1967 is functioning in the State through which consumers can collect any information as to Public Distribution system as well as can lodge any complaint about any deceptive matter.

**Pecuniary jurisdiction of the Consumer Commissions are as follows:**

- The District Commissions have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods & services paid as consideration is upto Rs. 50.00 Lakh.
- The State Commission has jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods & services paid as consideration exceeds Rs. 50.00 Lakh but does not exceed Rs.2.00 Crore.
- The National Commission has jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods & services paid as consideration exceeds Rs. 2.00 Crore.

**Table- 7.9 The achievements of consumer courts are given below:**

Particulars	Status during 2021-22	
	District Forum	State Commission
No. of cases filed	336	49
No. of cases disposed	232	32 (including spillover)

Source: Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, Government of Tripura.

## **B. LEGAL METROLOGY (WEIGHTS & MEASURES) ORGANIZATION**

The Legal Metrology Organization plays an important role in protecting the interest of consumers by ensuring fair deal in the field of commercial transactions involving Weights and Measures. The Organization keeps vigil on the vast market places to safeguard the consumers against short delivery, sale of packaged goods at higher prices, sale of packages having lesser net content etc. Presently, the organization has 15 numbers of Working Standard Laboratories (WSL) operational across the State for undertaking the verification of weights and measures, of which, construction work of 02 new WSLs at Longtarai Valley and Mohanpur Sub-Divisions has been completed during 2021-22. Besides, two more WSLs –one at Santirbazar Sub-Division and another at Teliamura Sub-Division- are under construction. An abstract of activities and achievements of the organization during the last three financial years is reflected below:

**Table- 7.10 Achievements during last three financial years:**

Parameters	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
No. of traders whose Weights, Measures etc. verified	35,558	37664	39998
Nos. of Inspection	17209	18661	17214
Raids conducted	791	1010	858
Revenue collection (Rs. In lakh)	153.09	168.62	165.90

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

**Other Initiatives :** In the recent past the Department has advanced significantly especially in respect to ensuring food and nutritional security to the people of the State and delivery of better and efficient services. Focus is also given in strengthening the Supply Chain Management System of PDS to minimize the wastage under it by taking various measures such as augmentation & up-gradation of storage infrastructure, adoption of advanced ICT tools in Automation of TPDS operations. In collaboration with the State Agriculture Department, all supportive measures are being taken for farmers of the State to maximize the volume of procurement of paddy which will make a good impact in the economy of the State. With a view to ease the existing system of delivery of ration card services, an e- service system will also be introduced in the State to enable citizens to apply online for any ration card related services. Also, for improving the financial viability of FP Shops additional business avenues are being provided to FPS dealers of the State. Locally produced Tea packets, products of SHGs, different agro and forest based products, FMCG products etc. are presently allowed to sale through FP Shops. Besides, the feasibility of extending Common Service Centre (CSC) Services and citizen-centric services of India Post Payment Bank through FP Shops are also being explored.

**Recognition of the Government of India in implementation of NFSA, 2013:** The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (MoCAF & PD), Government of India (GoI) has recently released "State Ranking Index for National Food Security Act- 2022", evaluating the implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) operations across the States and Union Territories of the Country. It is noteworthy to mention here that based on its performance in implementation of NFSA through TPDS, the State of Tripura has secured the **1<sup>st</sup> Position** among the Special Category States & UTs, and has been adjudged the **5<sup>th</sup> Position** comprehensively in the country in the State Ranking Index.

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

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## A. AGRICULTURE

Tripura is primarily an agrarian economy. More than 44% of workforce of the state now directly depends on agriculture & allied activities and its contribution to the GSDP is about 32%. 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 tillage 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 2020-21, the net cropped area in the state is only 2.55 lakh ha (24% of GA) with gross cropped area of 4.87 lakh ha. The main agricultural crops grown in the state are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds etc. Fragmentation of land holding is still continuing as a part of social phenomenon. Average size of holding has been declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-1977 to 0.49 hectares in Agri census 2015-16 against all India average of 1.08 hectares.



- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) insured 52858.38 ha. area in 2021-22.
- Farmers covered under (PMFBY) is 339911 nos. in 2021-22.
- Pineapple production 167743 MT. during 2021-22.
- Per Capita availability of Milk is 147.28 gm/head/day in 2021-22 .
- The Fish production for the year 2021-22 is expected to be 82000 MT.

### **Perspective Plan & Post Perspective plan "Road Map":**

The State Government formulated a ten year Perspective Plan with the ultimate objective of achieving self-sufficiency in food grain production. Implementation of the perspective plan was initiated in 2000-01, which was further extended for two years, upto 2011-12. And from 2012-13, a four years road map was conceived by the government, mainly to consolidate the gains of perspective plan achievement. The perspective plan for self-sufficiency in food production has led to significant increase in food grain production, which has been consolidated by the efforts of 'Agricultural Development Roadmap'. And further, it is provisionally estimated that during 2021-22 food grain production in the state is 8.71 lakh MT. Thus, shortfall in production during 2021-22 is 0.66 lakh tons.

As per 2020-21, production of food grain is 8.68 lakh tons, productivity level of food grain of Tripura was 2767 kg/ha and productivity of rice is 3044 kg/ha.

### **Achievements under Perspective Plan:**

#### **The following are some of the achievements made during the perspective plan:**

- a)** Certified HYV seeds production and seed replacement rate: The State has become surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds. Seed replacement rate (SRR) of HYV certified paddy has been maintained at the optimum level of 33 percent for the last few years. In case of mustard, the SRR is 50 percent. Steps have been taken to achieve self-sufficiency in HYV pulses, groundnut, and sesamum seeds also.
- b)** Increasing use of bio-fertilizer: There is one central bio-fertilizer laboratory in Agartala to monitor the quality of products in various laboratories within the state. There are bio-fertilizer production centers at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Ambassa also. Distribution of bio-fertilizer have increased manifold from a meager 1.4 MT in 1999-2000 to 90 MT (Powder) and 30000 Ltrs (Liquid) in 2021-22.
- c)** Use of Chemical Fertilizer: Use of chemical fertilizers has increased from 25 kg per ha to 62.00 kg per ha in 2021-22 in terms of NPK.
- d)** Increasing flow of Credit to Agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC): The state government is used to give special thrust on agricultural credit and keep on pursuing the banks continuously for achieving the targets of KCC. It is targeted that 55,000 farmers will be issued KCC during 2019-20.

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

Components	2018-19*	2019-20*	2020-21*	2021-22*
Nos. of Kisan Credit Cards which got sanction for credit.	56040	56651	88512	55743
Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)	36321.91	25700.75	32552.86	30520.12

Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.

e) Increasing irrigation potential: **Area under assured Irrigation potential creation increased from 52,197 ha in 1999-2000 to 2021-22 is 118664 ha.**

**Table: 8.2 The comparative scenario of the Perspective Plan and Post Perspective Plan "Road Map" in the state is presented in the following table:**

Components	Status in base year 1999-2000	Achievement in 2017-18	Achievement in 2018-19	Achievement in 2019-20	Achievement in 2020-21	Achievement in 2021-22 (P)
Production of food grains (Lakh tons)	5.13	8.55	8.37	8.53	8.68	8.71
HYV paddy seed replacement rate (%)	2.80	33	33	33	33	33
HYV certified paddy seed production (MT)	Not introduced	3674	4120	1752	1813.02	1685.84
Per ha use of chemical fertilizer (Kg/Ha) (NPK)	25.00	45.50	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00
Bio-fertilizer Distribution (MT)	1.4	54.43 MT (Government Channel)	75 MT (Powder) and 18750 Lt. (Liquid)	104.958 MT (Powder) and 26.240 Ltrs (Liquid)	138.000 MT (Powder) and 18800 ltrs (liquid)	90.000 MT (Powder) and 30000 ltrs. (liquid)
Area coverage under SRI method (Ha)	Not introduced	93,345	81,130	76,526	72,020	70,560
Irrigation potential created (Ha) *	52,197	1,16,659	1,17,544	1,17,855	1,17,968	1,18,664
Net Irrigated Area (Ha)	40653	80090	87150	89060	89260	89000
Kisan Credit Card (KCC) issued (Nos.) #	Not introduced	50333**	56040**	56651**	88512**	55743**
Cropping intensity (%)	169	191	191	191	191	191

Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.

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

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

## Production of food grains

**Table: 8.3 The year wise status of food grains production is depicted below:**

**(in Lakhs Tons)**

Year	Food grain Requirement in lakh MT	Food grains production in lakh MT	Gap in lakh MT	% Gap (Surplus(+)/ Deficit (-) )
1999-2000	7.18	5.13	2.046	-28%
2014-15	8.66	7.62	-1.04	-12%
2015-16	8.76	8.23	-0.53	-6%
2016-17	8.87	8.53	-0.34	-4%
2017-18	8.98	8.55	-0.43	-5%
2018-19	9.09	8.36	-0.73	-8%
2019-20	9.18	8.53	-0.65	-7%
2020-21	9.27	8.68	-0.59	-6%
2021-22	9.37	8.71	-0.66	-7%

Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.

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

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

### Production of HYV certified paddy seed:

A special initiative was taken to make the state self-sufficient in respect of HYV seeds production. Now, the state is producing surplus quantity of HYV seeds of paddy and mustard. The surplus production is being marketed also to North Eastern states through National Seed Corporation (NSC).

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

Year	HYV certified paddy seed Production in M.T.	Supplied to NSC in M.T.
2008-09	4000	134.37
2009-10	4040	106.32
2010-11	4321	0
2011-12	4500	39.96
2012-13	4000	98.82
2013-14	4000	248.16
2014-15	4000	0
2015-16	4000	29.00
2016-17	4221	0
2017-18	3674	0
2018-19	4120	0
2019-20	1752	0
2020-21	1813.02	0
2021-22	1685.84	0

Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.



### Use of Chemical fertilizer:

**Table: 8.5 Distribution of chemical fertilizers as well as use of chemical fertilizers is depicted during the years 2015-16 to 2021-22 in following table:**

Items	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Distribution of chemical fertilizer(MT)	65,897	79,275	47236	67,346	69,128	77925	78432
NPK Per Ha. (consumption of chemical fertilizer in Kg/Ha)	61.40	62.0	45.50	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00

Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.

### Bio-fertilizer Production:

**Table: 8.6 The following table shows the bio-fertiliser production in the State from 2015-16 to 2021-22 (P):**

Items	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (P)
Bio-fertilizer Distribution (MT)	1182	1120	54.43 (Govt. Channel)	75 MT (Powder) and 18750 Lt. (Liquid)	104.958 MT(Powder) and 26.240 Ltrs (Liquid)	138.000 MT (Powder) and 18800 Ltrs (Liquid)	90.000 MT (Powder) and 30000 Ltrs (Liquid)

Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare 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.



**Table: 8.7 The market infrastructure for the years 2019-20 to 2021-22 are presented below:**

Name of the Scheme	Year	Market infrastructure
RIDF :- XXVI	2019-20	16 nos Primary Rural Market.
RIDF :- XXVI	2020-21	11 nos of Medium Market and 7 nos of Primary Rural Market.
RIDF :- XXV	2021-22	5 nos of Market.

Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare 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.

**Table: 8.8 The following table shows the Crop Loan disbursed through banks for KCC during 2012-13 to 2021-22 in the State:**

Year	Crop loan		
	Nos.	Amt (lac)	Avg per Capita (Rs Lac)
2012-13	102112	22174.88	0.22
2013-14	97114	32398.38	0.33
2014-15	91294	33021.21	0.36
2015-16	61453	26794.79	0.43
2016-17	48614	23979.08	0.49
2017-18	50333	23644.08	0.47
2018-19	56040	36321.91	0.65
2019-20	56651	25700.75	0.45
2020-21	88512	32552.86	0.37
2021-22	55743	30520.12	0.55

Source: Lead Bank (PNB).

**Table: 8.9 Bank - wise position in implementation of issuing KCCS for the state of Tripura during the year 2021-22 as on 31.03. 22 (Amount in Lacks)**

Sl. No.	Banks	Target	Proposals disbursed	
		No.	No.	Amt.
1	Bank of Baroda	118	97	101.71
2	Bank of India	267	97	91.83
3	Canara Bank	291	270	215.60
4	Central Bank of India	92	336	157.13
5	Indian Bank	35	5	5.70
6	Indian Overseas Bank	49	23	24.88
7	Punjab & Sind Bank	61	18	6.78
8	Punjab National Bank	8017	7809	2712.05
9	State Bank of India	7362	7095	6020.00
10	UCO Bank	485	593	672.92
11	Union Bank of India	515	392	424.65
12	Axis Bank	773	5	16.83
13	Bandhan Bank	1105	0	0.00
14	HDFC	2420	3620	2964.16

15	ICICI	1208	0	0.00
16	IDBI Bank	1048	50	11.79
17	Indasind Bank	262	0	0.00
18	Tripura Gramin Bank	55879	29836	13646.31
19	TSCB	26465	5468	3434.57
20	Ujjiban Bank	1286	0	0.00
21	NESFB	482	29	13.21
Total		108220	55743	30520.12

Source: Lead Bank (PNB)

### Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme:

**a. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):** Government of India has launched a new insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during Kharif 2016-17 in place of NAIS/MNAIS. Government of Tripura has also adopted and implemented the scheme from Kharif 2016-17. During Kharif, Aush paddy & Aman paddy is being notified under PMFBY. And during Rabi, Boro paddy, Potato, Cauliflower, Brinjal, Tomato and water melon crops are being notified under PMFBY.

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

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

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

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

**Table: 8.10 The status of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during 2016-17 to 2021-22 in Tripura is as follows:**

Farmers Covered under PMFBY during 2016-17 to 2020-21 in Tripura								
Year	Season	Farmers covered			Insured Area in ha	Sum Insured (Rs. Lakh)	Gross Premium (Rs. Lakh)	Claim Settled (Rs. Lakh)
		Loanee	Non-Loanee	Total				
2016-17	Kharif	937	944	1881	845.70	358.84	5.05	8.34
	Rabi	2465	7436	9901	1927	1380.29	33.42	62.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3402</b>	<b>8380</b>	<b>11782</b>	<b>2773</b>	<b>1739.13</b>	<b>38.47</b>	<b>70.54</b>
2017-18	Kharif	1961	359	2320	1006	603.22	15.83	26.96
	Rabi	4493	4859	9352	2036	1510.97	58.30	72.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6454</b>	<b>5218</b>	<b>11672</b>	<b>3042</b>	<b>2114.19</b>	<b>74.13</b>	<b>99.63</b>
2018-19	Rabi	65	2049	2114	333.70	196.78	9.11	1.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2049</b>	<b>2114</b>	<b>333.70</b>	<b>196.78</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>1.65</b>
2019-20	Kharif	1917	27510	29427	5172	3116.98	81.88	70.83
	Rabi	1467	5110	6577	1022.50	666.27	25.60	10.42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3384</b>	<b>32620</b>	<b>36004</b>	<b>6194.50</b>	<b>3783.25</b>	<b>107.48</b>	<b>81.26</b>
2020-21	Kharif	11511	194581	206092	31235	21565.2	539.04	193.05
	Rabi	1558	56809	58367	7945	5510.26	203.32	43.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13069</b>	<b>251390</b>	<b>264459</b>	<b>39180</b>	<b>27075.46</b>	<b>742.36</b>	<b>236.35</b>
2021-22	Kharif	15817	236344	252161	37829.93	26118.15	791.30	Under Process
	Rabi	3856	83894	87750	15028.45	10416.27	315.67	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19673</b>	<b>320238</b>	<b>339911</b>	<b>52858.38</b>	<b>36534.42</b>	<b>1106.97</b>	

Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.

### **Training to Farmers:**

**Table: 8.11 The year wise position of farmers training is shown below:**

Components	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Farmers' Trained (Nos.)	31,923	32,660	27,622	27,622	27,500	Nil (Due to Covid – 19)	2635

Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.

### **New technologies to farmers:**

**System of Rice Intensification (SRI) Cultivation:** During 2020-21, 72020 ha of area covered through SRI, which is 29% of total paddy area (excluding Jhum paddy) in the State. Out of which 64510 ha covered during Kharif season and 37510 ha during Rabi season. These SRI area is covered with 23274 ha HYV and 48746 ha Hybrid area.

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

2) One new short duration HYV paddy CO-51 introduced



by KVK, Salema has performed very well in farmers' field.

3) Sorghum (Jowar) has been introduced in the cropping system as a new climate resilience crop which has higher nutrient value.

4) Organic farming has been initiated under Parmparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana in selected clusters.

5) Micro-irrigation through drip irrigation method or sprinkler is being popularised with an objective to achieve more crops per drop.

**Table: 8.12**

Year	Total Paddy area excluding Jhum Paddy (in Ha)	Area covered under SRI. (in Ha)	%
2008-09	228710	30432	13
2009-10	230986	59576	26
2010-11	248169	72593	29
2011-12	248751	86630	35
2012-13	236392	87978	37
2013-14	234714	92341	39
2014-15	239414	85300	36
2015-16	255682	108116	42
2016-17	258386	101255	39
2017-18	258379	93345	36
2018-19	254765	81130	32
2019-20	252261	76526	30
2020-21	249131	72020	29
2021-22	242068	70560	29

Source: Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.

### **Cold Storage:**

Cold Stores play a great role in avoiding distress sell of perishables like Potato, Vegetable and Fruits by the farmers. The department of Agriculture has 11 (eleven) nos cold stores having a total capacity of 18,000 MT out of which 14600 MT for Potato and 3400 MT for vegetables & Fruits. There are more 2 (Two) nos Cold Stores under private sectors having a total capacity of 6000 MT out of which 4750 MT for Potato and 1250 MT for vegetables & Fruits. Almost 84 % of the storage capacity is used for storing potatoes while remaining 16 % is used for storing fruits and vegetables. In 2019-20 the available storage capacity was 24,000 MT in total.



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

Sl.No	Name of Cold Storage	Capacity (in MT)		Total (in MT)
		Potato	Fruits & Vegetable	
<b>A. Government</b>				
1.	Baikhora	2000	0	2000
2.	Satchand	750	250	1000
3.	Amarpur	750	250	1000
4.	Belonia	1500	500	2000
5.	Teliamura	500	0	500

6.	Melaghar	2500	1000	3500
7.	Kumarghat	2000	0	2000
8.	Udaipur	1500	500	2000
9.	Ambassa	650	350	1000
10.	Bagpassa	1500	500	2000
11.	Khowai	750	250	1000
<b>Total</b>		<b>14400</b>	<b>3600</b>	<b>18000</b>
<b>B.</b>		<b>Private</b>		
1.	Half Long	5000	0	5000
2.	Harina	5000	0	5000
3.	Dutta Cold Storage	1000	0	1000
1.	Sherowali	4000	1000	5000
2.	Annapurna, Dharmanagar	750	250	1000
<b>Total</b>		<b>15750</b>	<b>1250</b>	<b>17000</b>

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

**Table-8.14 Procurement of Paddy:**

Year	Total Procurement (MT)	MSP/Kg (Rs)	Total Amount Disburdes (Cr.)	Cumulativenos. of Farmers benefitted
KMS 2018-19	10406	17.5	18.21	5506
RMS 2019-20	16866		29.51	8626
KMS 2019-20	12891	18.5	23.38	7909
RMS 2020-21	8553		15.52	5697
KMS 2020-21	11264	18.68	21.00	6844
RMS 2021-22	12995		24.27	7589
KMS 2021-22	31250	19.4	60.62	14568
RMS 2022-23	26567.94		51.25	13287

Source: Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.

**Farm Mechanization:** Apart from inputs, agricultural machineries like power tillers distributed at subsidy to the farmers of the state.

**Table: 8.15 The year wise position of distribution of power tiller is shown in below:**

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Power Tiller distribution (nos.)	1627	1596	1034	2315	2199	660	160

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

### **Land Use Statistics:**

**Table: 8.16 The following table depicts the Land Use Statistics (area in ha) of the state for the year 2019-20 to 2021-22 (P):**

Sl. No.	LAND USE CLASSES	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (P)
1	Geographical area	1049169	1049169	1049169
2	Forest Area	629426	629426	629426
3	Land Not Available for Agri use	Land put to non-Agri use	140775	140478
4		Barren & uncultivable land	8213	8213
5		<b>Total (3+4)</b>	<b>148988</b>	<b>148691</b>
6	Land under Misc. tree Crops & groves not including in net Area sown	10037	9838	9838
7	Permanent pasture & other grazing land	925	888	888
8	Culturable Waste land	2578	2478	2478
9	<b>Total (6+7+8)</b>	<b>13540</b>	<b>13204</b>	<b>13204</b>



10	Fallow Land	955	896	955	896
11		1189	1189	1189	1189
12	<b>Total (10+11)</b>		<b>2144</b>	<b>2085</b>	<b>2085</b>
13	<b>Net Cropped area</b>		<b>255368</b>	<b>255466</b>	<b>255466</b>
14	<b>Gross cropped Area</b>		<b>487000</b>	<b>487400</b>	<b>487400</b>
15	Area sown more than once		231632	231934	231934
16	<b>Cropping Intensity (%)</b>		<b>191</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>191</b>
17	<b>Cultivable land</b>		<b>271052</b>	<b>270755</b>	<b>270755</b>

Source: Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.

**Table: 8.17 The Area, Production and Yield of Agricultural Crops for the year 2021-22 are depicted in the following table:**

Name of Crops	2021-22		
	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	28318	83380	2944
Aman	147275	485671	3298
Jhum	15111	16145	1068
<b>Total Kharif Rice</b>	<b>190704</b>	<b>585196</b>	<b>3069</b>
Boro	65036	225683	3470
<b>Totao Rice</b>	<b>255740</b>	<b>810879</b>	<b>3171</b>
Kharif Maize	14653	26994	1840
Rabi Maize	5051	13321	2637
<b>Total Maize</b>	<b>19704</b>	<b>40315</b>	<b>2046</b>
Wheat	28	58	2071
Foxtail / Kaon (Kharif)	1133	901	795
Foxtail / Kaon ( Rabi )	504	429	851
<b>Total Foxtail / Kaon</b>	<b>1637</b>	<b>1330</b>	<b>800</b>
Arhar	5274	4129	793
Moong	1009	649	643
B/Gram	4322	2971	687
Cow pea, Assam valley etc	3707	2933	791
Rajmash	14	14	1000
<b>Total Kharif Pulses</b>	<b>14326</b>	<b>10696</b>	<b>747</b>
Moong	1071	748	698
Black gram	3011	2314	769
Lentil	732	561	766
Pea	3548	3059	862
Gram	71	45	634
Khesari	15	12	800
Rajmash	940	828	881
<b>Total Rabi Pulses</b>	<b>9388</b>	<b>7567</b>	<b>806</b>
Sesamum	6363	4081	641
Kharif Ground nut	813	1108	1363
<b>Total Kharif Oilseed</b>	<b>7176</b>	<b>5189</b>	<b>723</b>
Rape & Mustard	6852	5763	841
Rabi Groundnut	1090	1649	1513
<b>Total Rabi Oilseed</b>	<b>7942</b>	<b>7412</b>	<b>933</b>
Jute *	433	3892	8.99
Mesta *	292	2563	8.78
<b>Total Jute &amp; Mesta</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>6455</b>	<b>8.90</b>
Cotton **	526	809	1.54
Sugarcane	880	48414	55016
* indicates Production in Bales of 180 Kg each.			
** indicates Production in Bales of 170 Kg each.			

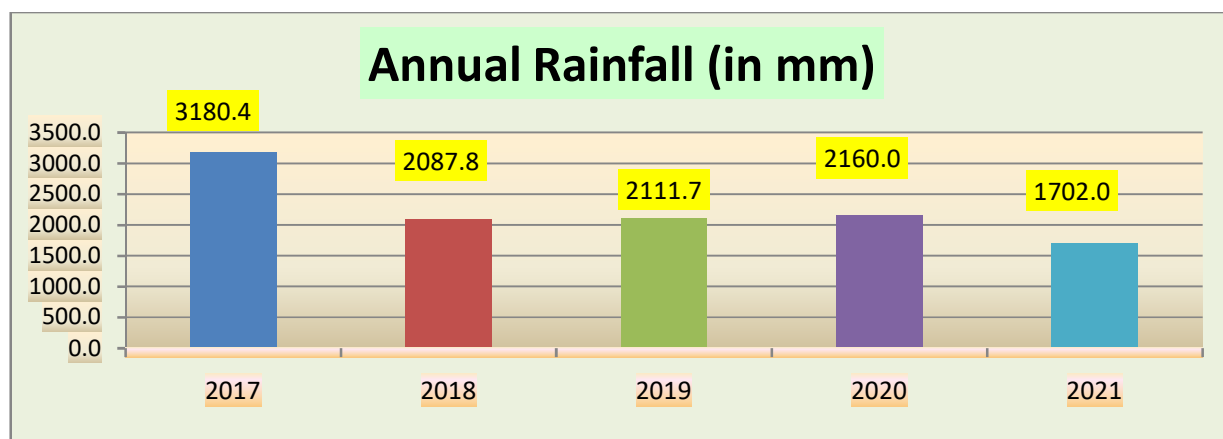
Source: Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.

### Rainfall pattern:

**Table: 8.18 The month wise rainfall, during 2017 to 2021 in the state:**

Rainfall (in mm)						
Month	Normal	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	9.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	27.6	2.9
February	21.7	16.7	8.9	45.4	1.4	0.0
March	65.4	185.2	35.7	39.7	3.8	46.7
April	179.1	392.5	190.6	177.2	190.7	32.1
May	339.6	225.9	601.2	294.8	336.1	175.6
June	452.0	617.6	519.9	306.7	456.2	279.5
July	367.5	442.8	258.3	610.8	355.2	394.5
August	316.7	516.2	222.3	218.4	193.7	307.6
September	257.8	358.4	135.1	202.6	304.5	228.0
October	165.6	334.4	80.1	164.1	266.2	105.4
November	33.2	2.2	14.8	47.2	24.6	13.4
December	5.6	88.5	17.6	4.8	0.0	116.3
<b>Annual Rainfall</b>	<b>2213.4</b>	<b>3180.4</b>	<b>2087.8</b>	<b>2111.7</b>	<b>2160.0</b>	<b>1702.0</b>

Source: Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare Department, Tripura.



## **B. HORTICULTURE:**

**Introduction:** North East India having 8(Eight) states including Sikkim and Tripura is one of the states. Sub-Tropical Agro climatic condition, highly fertile soil types of Tripura and the unexploited vast area offers an immense scope for development of Horticulture in the state. Topography of the state is very much suitable for horticultural crops. The climatic condition of the state is very much amiable to grow a number of tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables.



The nature has bestowed beautiful gifts to this state for raising a variety of Horticultural Crops namely fruits like Pineapple, Jackfruit, Orange, Banana, Litchi, Lemon /limes and Plantation crops like arecanut, coconut, Cashew nut, various winter and summer vegetables, Spices, flowers etc. Keeping in view of the favorable agro-climatic condition of the state, Horticultural development would not only suggest better land use planning but it will be the bonus to the large number of small and marginal farmers of the state in fetching good yield and in uplifting the socio-economic condition of the rural people of the state. The Horticultural crops are of high value commercial crops and play a unique role in state's economic, nutritional security, poverty alleviation and self-employment generation, crop diversification and value addition for the socio-economic development of the people.

### Strategy:

- i) To find out the actual Horticultural crops in areas suitable for cultivation ensuring sustained economic return with doubling motive.
- ii) To give more importance on improved Agro-based technology and production inputs.
- iii) Postharvest management & value addition
- iv) Scientific packaging, Storage & marketing support for national & international.
- v) Improvement and utilization of Human resources through specific training support both to the farmers, officers & staff.
- vi) Exploration of new fields viz. high-tech floriculture & olericulture, mushroom, tissue culture & organic farming, vermi-composting etc.

**Fruits:-**The undulating topography of the state favours the fruit cultivation. As a result of that more than 40% of area is under different fruit crops. The fruit crops identified under perspective plan are pineapple, banana, mango, orange, jackfruit, litchi & papaya.

### The following salient features of fruit culture depicting the potentialities.

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

**Table : 8.19 The following table shows the area, production and productivity of the major fruits in Tripura during 2021-22:**

Sl No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Mango	10357	52717	5.09
2	Pineapple	11505	167743	14.58
3	Orange	6144	23040	3.75

4	Jackfruit	5595	135775	24.27
5	Banana	10684	110473	10.34
6	Litchi	945	3260	3.45
7	Lime/Lemon	5120	24678	4.82
8	Papaya	3495	35300	10.10
9	Sapota	99	618	6.25
10	Musambi	1275	2576	2.02
11	Guava	671	3147	4.69
12	Dragon fruit	48	360	7.50
13	Others	2248	19558	8.70
<b>Total</b>		<b>58186</b>	<b>579245</b>	<b>9.96</b>

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Government of Tripura.

**Plantation crops:** Plantation crops constitute a large group of crops. The major plantation crops in Tripura include the coconut, arecanut, oil palm, cashewnut, tea, coffee and rubber. Plantation crops which are dealt by the Horticulture Department are coconut, areca nut & cashew nut only.

**Table : 8.20 The following table shows the area, production and productivity of the major plantation crops in Tripura during 2021-22:**

Sl No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Coconut	4711	13002	2.76
2	Arecanut	7245	24850	3.43
3	Cashew nut	776	303	0.39
<b>Total</b>		<b>12732</b>	<b>38155</b>	<b>3.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Government of Tripura.

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

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

Vegetables in Tripura have already shifted from tiny home stead to large scale commercial cultivation over the state. Now –a-days, hybrids are admired by most of the farmers of the state. Off-season vegetables like summer cabbage, cauliflower and tomato which provide much higher return per unit area has been introduced in the state & the progressive growers are also coming forward to adopt the production technique.

**Table: 8.21 The following table shows the area, production and productivity of the vegetables crops in Tripura during 2021-22:**

Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
Summer vegetables	25423	447183	17.59
Winter vegetables	20759	445344	21.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>46182</b>	<b>892527</b>	<b>19.33</b>

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Government of Tripura.

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

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

**Table- 8.22 The following table shows the area, production and productivity of the Potato in Tripura during 2021-22:**

SI No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Potato	7331	132764	18.11

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Government of Tripura.

**Spice :** A spice is a dried seed, fruit, root, bark or vegetative substances used in nutritionally insignificant quantities as a food additive for the purposes of flavoring for the purpose of flavoring and sometimes as a preservative by killing or preventing the growth of harmful bacteria. The important spices grown in Tripura are chilli , black pepper, turmeric and Ginger . The following tables shows the area , production and productivity of spice crops in Tripura during 2021-22 .

**Table - 8.23 The following table shows the area, production and productivity of the major Spices in Tripura during 2021-22:**

SI No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Ginger	2072	17516	8.45
2	Turmeric	1696	10311	6.08
3	Chilli	2975	6960	2.34
4	Black Pepper	333	1037	3.11
5	Onion	193	1235	6.45
6	Betel vine	565	7667	13.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>7834</b>	<b>44726</b>	<b>5.71</b>

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Government of Tripura.

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

## Achievement under different scheme during 2021-22

**Table : 8.24 The significant achievement under different schemes in the state during 2021-22 is presented below:**

Sl. No	Component	Achievement (2021-22) in Ha/MT/Nos.
<b>1</b>	<b>Mission For Integrated Development of Horticulture</b>	
i)	Fruits(Banana-257 and Pineapple-1022),	1193.052
ii)	Vegetables	48273
iii)	Spices ( Ginger, Chili, Turmeric, Black pepper,)	362
iv)	Flowers (Marigold , Tuberose, Gladiolus)	30702
v)	Rejuvenation /Replacement of Senile Plantation	246
vi)	WHS for individuals for storage of water (20m X 20m X 3m)	101
vii)	Distribution of Power Tiller Power Tiller (8 BHP or above)	93
<b>2</b>	<b>State Plan</b>	
i)	Production of potato tuberlet in farmers field	47.5
ii)	Staggering of Pineapple	
<b>3</b>	<b>SCA to TSS</b>	
i)	Cultivation of Pineapple @Rs 0.85. lakh per unit(0.5 ha)	60
ii)	Cultivation of fresh Mushroom @ Rs.0.25 lakh per unit.	40
iii)	Creation of plantation in 50 Ha patta land through Jackfruit, Drumstick, Arecanut plantation (Jackfruit @ 0.62 lakh/per Ha, Drumstick @ 0.74 lakh/per Ha, Arecanut @ 0.37 lakh/per Ha)[Per unit cost @Rs. 0.96 lakh]	46
i)	Cultivation of Arecanut plantation to ST farmers in the area of 0.2 Ha land in TSP areas (unit cost @ Rs. 0.38252 lakh)	43.27
<b>4</b>	<b>MGNREGA</b>	
i)	Area extension with Plantation crops	723.36
<b>5</b>	<b>PMKSY-WDC (IWMP)</b>	
i)	New rainwater harvesting structure (Nos.)	196
ii)	Renovation /re-excavation of old WHS/Water bodies etc. (Nos.)	38
iii)	Additional area brought under irrigation (Ha)	80.38
iv)	Creation of irrigation channel (Rmt.)	1070
v)	Plantation crops & Bamboo (Ha)	54.82
vi)	Soil & Moisture Conservation works (Nos.)	Nil
vii)	Assistance to SHGs for livelihood (Nos.)	Nil
viii)	Assistance to asset less persons for fisheries, nursery, poultry, duckery, piggery tec. (Nos.)	Nil
ix)	Institution & Capacity building (Nos.)	Nil

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Government of Tripura.

### **New Initiatives for 2022-23:**

**1. Cluster Development Programme for Pineapple:** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, GoI has identified Sepahijala for Cluster Development Programme (CDP) on Pineapple through National Horti Board for 3 vertical like 1. Pre-production & Production 2. Post-Harvest Management and Value Addition 3. logistic, branding & marketing. The Cluster Gap Assessment Report has been prepared for Rs. 65.00 Crore. The selection of Implementing Agency is under process.

**2. Establishment of Centre of Excellence Citrus(Indo-Israel IIAP):** This centre will be setup with an objective to train intended growers, to demonstrate High Tech cultivation practice and to supply the quality planting materials to the growers and thus multiplying the income of the farmers. DPR has been submitted to GOI under MIDH & waiting for recommendation by the Israel expert team. Proposed site is Taidu Govt. Orchard under Gomati District.



**3. Establishment of Centre of Excellence on Pineapple (Indo-Israel IIAP):** Concept Paper for Rs. 11.11 Crore has been submitted to GOI for consideration under MIDH.

**4. Establishment of Centre of Excellence on Flower (Indo-Dutch Plan):** Proposal Submitted to GoI for consideration to set up CoE on Flower & preparation of DPR is under process for the proposed site at Badharghat, West Tripura District.

**5. Establishment of High Tech Tissue Culture:** This is for rapid production of true to type and disease free planting Materials for banana, strawberry, different orchid, gerbera, bamboo etc. for different area expansion programme.

**6. Interest Subvention on cultivation of exotic flower under protected condition:** Submitted to NABARD for Long Term Rural Credit Re-finance/ Interest Subvention for the flowers like Orchid (55 unit), Anthurium (66 Unit) & Gerbera (200 unit) @ 500 sqm per unit dated 15/02/2022. 50 percent subsidy to be provided Under MIDH Programme and rest will be financed from Bank with interest sub-vention.

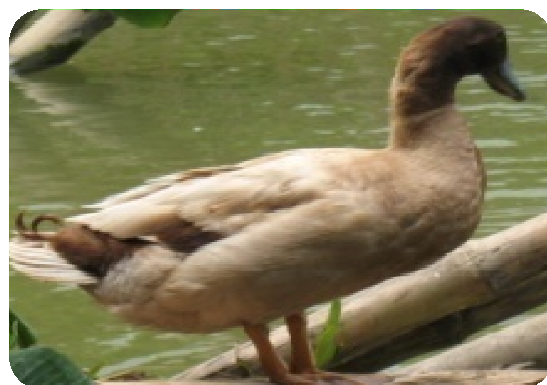
**7. Promotion of Oil Palm under National Mission Edible Oil- Oil Palm:** Annual Action Plan for promotion of Oil Palm under National Mission Edible Oil- Oil Palm has been submitted to GoI. Annual Action Plan is yet to be approved.

**8. Development of Bee Garden under National Bee Keeping & Honey Mission:** GOI has sanctioned Rs 20.70 lakh under National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) out of the submitted project of Rs 135.00lakh. Rs 5.00 lakh has already been released as 1<sup>st</sup> Instalment. Area to be indentified at the flower growing clusters/ villages for higher production of Honey. NAFED is also implementing the cluster based FPO in North Tripura District for Honey production.

## ***C. ANIMAL RESOURCES :***

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

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



To achieve the goal, the Animal Resources Development Department of the State has been providing animal health care service and breed improvement facilities through

- ❖ 16 Nos. Veterinary Hospitals,
- ❖ 64 Nos. Dispensaries,
- ❖ 11 Nos. Artificial Insemination Centres,
- ❖ 2 Nos. ICDP Centre,
- ❖ 4 Nos. Frozen Semen Banks,
- ❖ 461 Nos. Vety. Sub-Centres,
- ❖ 4 Nos. Vety. Medicine Store,
- ❖ 4 Nos. Disease Investigation Laboratories,
- ❖ 6 Nos. Hatcheries,
- ❖ 4 Nos. Poultry Breeding Farms,
- ❖ 11 Nos. Pig breeding Farms,
- ❖ 2 Nos. Goat breeding Farms,
- ❖ 2 Nos. Duck Farms,
- ❖ 2 Nos. 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: 8.25 Estimated Livestock Population & Valuation during the year 2021-22:**

Species	Sl. No.	Estimated Livestock Population During the year 2021-22			Valuation (In Rs.) Unit Cost	Value (in Rs.)	
Cattle	a	CB Male	Adult	1746	32,800	5,72,68,800	
	b		Young	6719	15,916	10,69,39,604	
			<b>Total of CB Male :</b>	<b>8465</b>	--	<b>16,42,08,404</b>	
	c	CB Female	Adult	92319	50,765	4,68,65,74,035	
	d		Young	38295	26,176	1,00,24,09,920	
			<b>Total of CB Female :</b>	<b>130614</b>	--	<b>5,68,89,83,955</b>	
		<b>Total of CB Cattle :</b>			<b>139079</b>	--	<b>5,85,31,92,359</b>
	e	ND (Male)	Adult	50057	31,154	1,55,94,75,778	
	f		Young	45077	16,808	75,76,54,216	
			<b>Total of ND Male :</b>	<b>95134</b>	--	<b>2,31,71,29,994</b>	
	g	ND Female	Adult	361622	28,283	10,22,77,55,026	
	h		Young	154140	16,019	2,46,91,68,660	
			<b>Total of ND Female</b>	<b>515762</b>	--	<b>12,69,69,23,686</b>	
		<b>Total of ND Cattle :</b>			<b>610896</b>	--	<b>15,01,40,53,680</b>
Buffalo	i	Buffalo Male	Adult	823	18,690	1,53,81,870	
	j		Young	668	11,500	76,82,000	
			<b>Total of Buffalo male</b>	<b>1491</b>	--	<b>2,30,63,870</b>	
	k	Buffalo Female	Adult	4143	36,940	15,30,42,420	
	l		Young	2119	18,630	3,94,76,970	

			<b>Total of Buffalo Female</b>	<b>6262</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>19,25,19,390</b>
			<b>Total of Buffalo :</b>	<b>7310</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>21,55,83,260</b>
Pig	m	Pig	Adult	79536	28,794	2,29,01,59,584
	N		Young	108582	14,627	1,58,82,28,914
			<b>Total of Pig :</b>	<b>188118</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3,87,83,88,498</b>
Others	o	Sheep		8239	1,500	1,23,58,500
	p	Goat (Adult)		175646	4,733	83,13,32,518
	q	Goat (Young)		152030	3,150	47,88,94,500
	r	Poultry (Fowl)		3748781	569	2,13,30,56,389
	s			1094265	523	57,23,00,595
			<b>Total of Others :</b>	<b>5178961</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4,02,79,42,502</b>
				<b>Grand Total:</b>		<b>28,98,91,60,299</b>

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

**Table: 8.26 Livestock Sector output Value during the year 2021-22:**

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Unit price (in Rs.)	Value (Rs in lakh.)	% of Total
1	Cow Milk (in kg.)	199337866	60.00	119602.71	35.32%
	Buffalo Milk (in kg.)	2147122	77.00	1653.28	0.49%
	Goat Milk (in kg.)	15601612	80.00	12481.28	3.69%
	<b>Total Milk:</b>	<b>217086600</b>	-	-	-
2	Goat Meat (in Kg)	2196663	969.00	21285.66	6.29%
	Pig Meat (in Kg)	16000515	364.00	58241.87	17.20%
	Poultry Meat (in Kg)	35894786	236.00	84711.69	25.02%
	<b>Total Meat:</b>	<b>54091964</b>	-	-	-
3	Eggs(Deshi Fowl) in Nos.	161162390	13.10	21112.27	6.23%
	Eggs (Improved Fowl) in Nos.	88177049	10.60	9346.76	2.76%
	Eggs(Deshi Duck) in Nos.	56616623	13.40	7586.62	2.24%
	Eggs (Improved Duck) in Nos.	13156704	12.70	1670.90	0.49%
	<b>Total Eggs:</b>	<b>319112766</b>	-	-	-
4	Goat-skin (in Nos.)	473735	197.50	921.41	0.28%
<b>Total output Value:</b>				<b>338628.72</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

**NB:** Unit price shown in above table based on the Market Study conducted during the year 2021-22. To achieve the target production of milk, egg and meat, the following interventions are considered by the Government.

#### -: Milk sector :-

1. Increasing the number of cross bred population through intensification of Artificial Insemination (AI) through conventional and sex sorted semen technology.
2. Setting up of credit linked Mini/Micro dairy unit.
3. Organization of awareness camp.
4. Mass de-worming and supply of mineral mixture for female cattle.

5. Popularization of castration.
6. Incentivizing "Door Step AI Workers" and Prani Mitra.
7. Conducting Milk yield cow competitions and Calf rally.
8. Fertility camp for improving conception rate.
9. Training of private AI workers and/ Prani Mitra provision of logistic support for AI service at farmers' doorstep.
10. Supply of breeding bulls (Indian dairy breed/cross bred) in ADC area for coverage through natural service.
11. Induction of high yielding variety of milch-cattle from outside the state.
12. Development of perennial fodder crops through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.
13. Cultivation of Azolla as animal feed supplement through convergence with MGNREGA.
14. Capacity building of farmers on managerial aspect of milch-cattle.
15. Development of pasture land through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.

#### -: **Egg Sector** :-

1. Establishment of Block Level Brooder Houses (BLBHs) and satellite Hatcheries.
2. Massive promotion of back-yard poultry including Patta-holders under FRA.
3. Introduction of Low Input Technology (LIT) poultry birds like; Kadaknath, Grampriya, Kuroiler, etc.
4. Implementation of Chief Minister's Swarojgar Pariwar Yojana (CMSPY) through distribution of 1000-1500 Nos. Poultry chicks in each villages of the State.

#### - : **Meat Sector** : -

1. Setting up of Beneficiary oriented Piggery Demonstration unit for pig Multiplication including FRA.
2. Tuber (Tapioca) cultivation through convergence of fund under MG-NREGA in FRA and other areas.
3. Improving productivity of Goats under Conventional small holder/Pastoral System.
4. Implementation of Chief Minister's Swarojgar Pariwar Yojana (CMSPY) through distribution of Piglets and Kids (Gaat) in each villages of the State.

#### **Impact of Perspective plan [covering four plans (10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup>) periods] on Per Capita Availability (PCA) 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 2021-22 from 2.31 to 13.40 Kg/year. In respect of Egg and Milk which has grown over in the same period from 31 to 79 Nos./year and 67.51 to 147.28 grams/day respectively.

**Table-8.27 Per Capita Availability of Meat, Egg & Milk during the period from 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> plans:**

Year		Meat (Kg/year)	Egg (Nos./year)	Milk (Gm/Day)
2001-02 i.e. Before 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (Also before the onset of Perspective Plan)		2.26	30	67.93
10 <sup>th</sup> Plan period	2002-03	2.31	31	67.51
	2003-04	2.54	31	68.59
	2004-05	2.66	32	69.89

	2005-06	3.57	33	70.03
	2006-07	3.65	35	70.30
11 <sup>th</sup> Plan period	2007-08	4.01	38	71.23
	2008-09	5.38	39	74.00
	2009-10	5.82	41	77.00
	2010-11	6.38	44	80.00
	2011-12	6.81	45	83.00
12 <sup>th</sup> Plan period	2012-13	8.53	43	88.00
	2013-14	8.77	48	95.00
	2014-15	9.08	53	103.00
	2015-16	9.60	57	109.00
	2016-17	10.32	60	114.00
13 <sup>th</sup> Plan period	2017-18	11.64	67	123.00
	2018-19	12.45	71	129.00
	2019-20	12.83	74	136.00
	2020-21	13.00	76	141.15
	2021-22	13.40	79	147.28

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

**An approach has been taken in 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, pertaining to Animal Resources Sector to ensure food security inclusive of animal origin food for the people of the state and sustainable up-liftment of rural economy by creation of avenues for generation of self-employment & additional income and to bridge the gap between supply and demand of animal origin food through augmentation of production and productivity of livestock and birds.**

**Table-8.28 Achievements of 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> Plan**

Sl. No	Parameters	Achievement			
		10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2006-07	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2011-12	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2016-17	13 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2021-22
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
1	Production of <b>Meat, in MT</b>	12,637	25,000	39,685	54,092
2	Production of <b>Milk, in MT</b>	88,683	1,10,300	1,59,590	2,17,086
3	Production of <b>Egg, in Crore</b>	11.93	16.50	22.94	31.91
4	Per capita availability of <b>Meat, kg/year</b>	3.65	6.81	10.32	13.40
5	Per capita availability of <b>Milk, gm/day</b>	70.30	82.32	114	147.28
6	Per capita availability of <b>egg, Nos/year</b>	35	45	60	79

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

### **Major Achievement under following Development schemes 2021-22:**

#### **➤ Vety. Services and Animal Health :-**

This is a priority scheme of the department. Veterinary services are rendered through a network of Vety. Hospitals, Vety. Dispensaries, Vety. Sub-Centres, Disease Investigation Laboratories and also by organizing Animal Health Camps throughout the state. Under this scheme, department also undertakes opening of new centers/ Vety. Dispensary repairing, 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 - 8.29**

Sl. No	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2006-07	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2011-12	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2016-17	13 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2021-22
01	Animal Health Coverage (Animal + per 100 birds is considered as an treatment)	4,97,177	5,88,732	6,06,603	5,74,765
02	Vaccination other than FMD (Nos. )	11,24,671	50,41,435	68,96,597	54,38,954
03	Vaccination against F.M.D. (Nos.)	1,50,102	6,12,679	5,93,362	3,216

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

### ➤ **Cattle and Buffalo Development:**

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

**Table - 8.30**

SL. No	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2006-07	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2011-12	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2016-17	13 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2021-22
01	Animal Castrated. (in Nos.)	7,499	11,139	7,955	8,122
02	Artificial Insemination (in Nos.)	89,618	1,25,280	1,67,441	1,25,402
03	Calf Born (in Nos.)	26,159	48,146	60,558	32,989

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

**Table - 8.31 Other Extension activities:**

SL. No	Particulars	Achievement during 2021-22
1	Administrative Camps (Nos.)	52
2	Animal Health Camps (Nos.)	2,502
3	Vaccination Camps (Nos.)	5,777
4	Awareness Camps (Nos.)	3,378
5	Infertility Camps (Nos.)	494
6	Dewarming Camps (Nos.)	1,24,758

Source: ARDD, Government of 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, especially to the weaker & women sections of the State. Therefore, this is a high priority scheme of the ARDD.



**Table - 8.32 The Farm level activities on production and distribution of Eggs, Chicks and Ducklings are as follows:**

Sl. No.	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2006-07	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2011-12	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2016-17	13 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2021-22
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
01	Production of Hen's Egg (Nos.)	4,06,487	3,94,438	4,52,420	5,21,531
02	Production of Chicks (Nos.)	1,81,599	1,75,650	2,33,697	1,30,010
03	Distribution of Chicks (Nos.)	1,76,314	1,70,687	2,31,088	1,17,127
04	Production of Duck`s egg (Nos.)	5,82,823	41,513	1,80,522	1,38,774
05	Production of Duckling (Nos.)	95,203	1,490	30,149	33,164
06	Distribution of Duckling (Nos.)	29,428	1,490	19,434	16,307

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

### **Goat Development:**

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

**Table -8.33 The achievement of Goat farms are as follows:**

SL. NO	Particulars.	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 <sup>th</sup> plan 2006-07	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2011-12	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2016-17	13 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2021-22
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
01	Production of Kids (Nos.) (Goat)	99	172	165	154

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

### **Piggery Development :**

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

**Table - 8.34**

SI NO	Particulars	Achievement			
		10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2006-07	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2011-12	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2016-17	13 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2021-22
01	Production of Piglets (in Nos.)	4754	4169	3791	3419
02	Distribution of Piglets (in Nos.)	3341	3283	3318	3230

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

### **Other livestock Development:**

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

**Table - 8.35**

Sl. No	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT			
		10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2006-07	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2011-12	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2016-17	13 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2021-22
01	<b>Production of Rabbit Kid (Nos.)</b>	0	1,184	935	430

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

### **Feeds and Fodder Development:**

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

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

**Table - 8.36 Details Fodder development activities under Government Farms & in Farmer's Field:**

Sl No	Name of items / Development Activities	Unit	Achievement 2021-2022
1.	<b>Area under Fodder crops in Govt. Farms :</b>		
	(i) Kharif/ Perennial	In Ha.	46.1
	(ii) Annual/Seasonal (Kharif+Rabi)	In Ha.	1.44
	(iii) Area under Pasture;	In Ha.	39.75
	(iv) Area under Tapioca plantation	In Ha.	1.6
2.	<b>Production of Fodder in Govt. Farms.</b>		
	(i) Green Fodder production (Perennial+Annual)	In Mt.	1298.108
	(ii) Dry Fodder production	In Mt.	10.0
	(iii) Azolla production	In Mt.	1.883
	(iv) Raw Tapioca production	In Mt.	1.17
	(v) Silage production	In Mt.	257.085
	(vi) Hay production	In Mt.	10.0
3.	<b>Other Achievement in Govt. Farms.</b>		
	(i) Green Fodder supplied	In Mt.	916.5
	(ii) Dry Fodder supplied	In Mt.	
	(iii) Distribution of perennial cuttings annually	in Lakh	3.589
	(iv) Distribution of Maringa greens annually	in Lakh	0.273
	(v) Silage supplied	In Mt.	252.175
	(vi) Seed production (Cowpea:15Kg,Congosignal:32Kg, Subabul:7 Kg, Maize:63 Kg)	In Kg	117
	(vii) Revenue earned (by cash selling)	Rs. In Lakh	2.92117
	(viii) Supply value of greens	Rs. In Lakh	45.81
4.	<b>Achievement in Farmers field.</b>		
	(i) Perennial Fodder plantation (MGNREGA)	In Ha.	5.2
	(ii) Perennial Fodder production (MGNREGA) estimated	In Mt.	286

	(iii) Moringa plantation area under National Livestock Mission	In Ha	7.0
5	<b>Total Achievements on green grass cultivation (govt. farm + farmers field)</b>		
	(i) Area covered under Perennial & Seasonal Fodder grass	In Ha.	107.09
	(ii) Production of Perennial & Seasonal Fodder grass/Moringa & Azolla	In Ha.	1596

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

### **Extension and Training/ Refresher courses :**

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. College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry (CVSc&AH):** The College of Vety. Science & AH at RK Nagar had started functioning in 2009-10 with the admission of 20 students in 1<sup>st</sup> year of BVSc & AH course and sponsored 8 students to outside State institutions and continued till date. During 2021-22, total 54 students admitted in the College of Vety. Science & AH at R.K Nagar and total 15 students has been sponsored to outside the State (i.e. Mizoram & Nagaland). This has created scope for research and education on recent advances in veterinary science and Animal Husbandry in the State.
- 2. Veterinary Training Institute (VTI) :-** The Veterinary Training Institute, RK Nagar, Agartala is imparting both the fresh and refresher trainings for Animal Resources Development Assistants (ARDAs) and Unemployed youth for Door step AI workers/ Prani mitra.
- 3. Statistics:** The main objective of this scheme is to undertake Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) on regular basis to assess growth in different Animal Husbandry products and also to assess proportionate contribution of Animal Husbandry sector to State GDP and so on. The Department is also to undertake Livestock Census once in every five years interval under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to calculate livestock and birds population of the state.

The result of the Integrated Sample Survey for the year 2021-22 showed a positive impact on implementation of livestock developmental programmes in the State. The various elements reflected are definitely the indicators of progress of Animal Husbandry programmes efficiently worked out by the Department.

**Table - 8.37 Integrated Sample Survey Report & Synopsis of Milk, Meat and Egg production for the year 2021-2022**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Milk (in Kg.)	Meat (in Kg.)	Egg (in Nos.)
1	West Tripura	40695884.18	11295454.97	44530719.91
2	Khowai	22406513.16	6192980.15	33089188.89
3	Sepahijala	34530968.14	7792515.35	68272861.69
4	Gomati	29819692.49	7295238.84	46797830.44
5	South Tripura	30899573.95	6906628.17	48322528.19
6	Unakoti	15330298.90	4479595.63	22639051.22

7	North Tripura	22119451.50	5075783.00	24527179.41
8	Dhalai	21284217.75	5053769.58	30933406.20
<b>State Total:</b>		<b>217086600.07</b>	<b>54091965.69</b>	<b>319112765.95</b>

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

1. Per capita availability of Milk is **147.28 gm/head/day** during the year 2021-2022.
2. Per capita availability of local **Egg** is **79 Nos./head/year** during the year 2021-2022.
3. Per capita availability of **Meat** is **13.40 Kg./head/year** during the year 2021-2022.

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

In this juncture, Unnayan Milk Producers Union Ltd. (capacity: 4000 Ltrs), Gomati Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd. (capacity: 1300 Ltr) was established during the year 2005 and 1982 respectively. At present another 3 projects i.e. Bamutia Cooperative (40,000 ltr), TATA Trust at Dhalai District (4000 Ltr) and Sarbasiddhi Agrotech at Khayaerapur (50,000 Ltr) area in progress.

**Table - 8.38 Achievement of Gomati Cooperative Milk Union Ltd. (GCMFUL) during the year 2021–2022.**

SL. No	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2021–22)
1	<b>Procurement of Milk from:</b>		
	i) Milk Producers Co-op Societies	Kg	16,94,313.50
	ii) Government Farms	Kg	32,892.00
2	Marketing of Milk	Ltr.	26,21,950.90
3	Ghee sold	Kg	1,834.00
4	Paneer sold	Kg	37,507.60
5	Ice-cream sold	Lts.	2,128.55
6	Misty Dui (Sweet-Curd) sold	Kg	72,267.80
7	New Society organized	Nos.	16
8	No. of MPCS functioning at present	Nos.	80
9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	5,965
10	Supply of milch-ration	MT.	1363.55
11	Training of milk Producers	Nos.	Nil
12	Distribution of Crossbred Heifers	Nos.	Nil
13	No. of Milk Chilling Centre with capacity		5 Nos, Total 13 KL Capacity. (4 Nos. 2 KL & 1 No. 5 KL)

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

## **D. FISHERIES**

### **1. Introduction:**

The Fisheries and Aquaculture sector in Tripura is a rapidly growing primary sector in the state providing livelihood opportunity and nutritional security to the people. The Department of Fisheries is playing a vital role to meet the protein requirement and the food security of State's Population. Along with that the Department of Fisheries has been engaged in multidimensional activities to promote the sector further to achieve self-sufficiency in fish production in terms of consumer demand and creating large scale business opportunity in the state surrounding fisheries and aquaculture activities.



### **2. Present Status:**

The total water area of 37247.75 ha. was available for fish production in the State at the end of 2020-21, out of which 28101.63 ha. had been utilized for culture of fish & fish seed, from which 76685.745 MT fish was produced and 1810.946 MT fish was captured from 7878.76 ha. area belonging to natural and open water bodies. Total fish & Prawn production (including Cage culture, Biofloc etc.) recorded was 78574.21 MT during the year 2020-21. The Fish production for the year 2021-22 is expected to be 82000 MT (provisional) expecting 4.3 % annual growth over 2020-21.

### **3. Key Activities:**

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

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

#### **➤ Skill development:**

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

#### **➤ Aqua Ranching:**

Fish seed Stocking in rivers and reservoir.

#### **➤ Promoting fish business:**

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

#### **➤ Welfare activities:**

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

#### 4. Departmental Annual Action Plan & Achievement:

##### I. Production from Government Fish farms (2021-22):-

- i. Fish spawn produced in Govt. hatchery: **1238.80 liters** carp spawn.
- ii. Produced **79.30 lakh** IMC fingerlings.
- iii. Produced **20.17 MT** fish in Govt. farm
- iv. Production of promising indigenous high value species (in no.) in Govt. hatchery:
  - a. Prawn juvenile: **3.06 lakh**.
  - b. Pabda seed: **0.98 lakh**.
  - c. Magur seed: **0.38 lakh**.
  - d. Ornamental fish: **0.11 lakh**.

1. **Total revenue generated: Rs.99.89 lakh.**

##### 2. Departmental Annual Action Plan (2021-22):-

Table - 8.39

Sl. No.	Name of the component	Unit cost in lakh	No. of beneficiary Covered (in nos.)	Area (in ha)
1	Inputs support for fresh water fish culture in newly created ponds under RKVY (0.16 ha/Unit).	@Rs.0.072 lakh	248	40.00
2	Adoption of fish farmer's for entrepreneurship development among the big water body holders having water body more than 2 kani (0.32 ha) & productivity below 2000 kg/ha/year.	@Rs.0.144 lakh	543	180.08
3	Distribution of fish culture inputs to small fish seed producer for rearing of IMC spawn(0.08ha).	@Rs.0.06 lakh	706	59.12
4	Distribution of fish culture inputs to small fish seed producer for rearing of C. Carpio spawn (0.08 ha).	@Rs.0.05 lakh	312	26.38
5	Distribution of fish culture inputs to small tank holders for poly culture of magur with carp (o.08 ha).	@Rs.0.07 lakh	220	19.44
6	Distribution of fish culture inputs to small tank holders for poly culture of singhi with carp (o.08 ha).	@Rs.0.07 lakh	220	19.44
7	Distribution of fish culture inputs to small tank holders for poly culture of giant fresh water prawn with carp (0.16 ha).	@Rs.0.12 lakh	1100	176.0
8	Distribution of fish culture inputs to the members of SHGs/Fishermen co-operative societies for entrepreneurship development	@Rs.0.17 lakh	257	205.44
9	Distribution of fish culture inputs to fish farmers in ROFR areas to adopt scientific fish farming for sustainable livelihood generation	@Rs.0.072 lakh	1475	236.0
10	Distribution of inputs for fish farming in Big water bodies/Check dams (minimum 1 ha water area)	@Rs.0.17 lakh	216	250.0
11	Popularizing the use of balanced fish feed: pilot scale initiative for making fish feed available at subsidized rate	@Rs.0.0075 lakh	4000	640.0
12	Inputs support to fish farmer's for adoption of fish culture in reclaimed fish ponds (Unit in ha)	@Rs.0.072 lakh	61	10.0
13	Fish seed support for fish culture in Bio Village	@Rs.0.03 lakh	30	4.8
14	Introduction & Propagation of improve variety fish seed ( Jayanti Rohu) for replacement of old Brood stock	@Rs.0.11 lakh	10	1.6



15	Introduction & Propagation of improve variety fish seed ( Catla) for replacement of old Brood stock	@Rs.0.13 lakh	10	1.6
16	Development of Brood stock of Prawn / Pabda: Assistance to progressive farmers etc	@Rs.0.07 lakh	50	8.0
17	Promotion of Ornamental fish activities through establishment of Aquarium units in Govt. Schools	@Rs.0.26 lakh	40	--
18	Promotion of Ornamental fish activities through establishment of Aquarium units in Govt. Collages	@Rs.0.74 lakh	5	--
19	Distribution of Cast Net among the poor fishers for harvesting of fish	@Rs.0.022 lakh	3021	--
20	Distribution of Mini kit to the unemployed youths for preparation of fish products for livelihood generation	@Rs.0.08 lakh	60	--
21.	Reclamation of ponds for enhancement of fish productivity	@Rs.1.0 lakh	61	10.0

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

**Table – 8.40 Chief Minister Swanirbhar Parivar Yojana (CMSPY), 2021-22:**

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Funded by	Achievement	
			Phy. (unit in Nos.)	Fin (in lakh)
01.	Distribution of 500 nos. fingerlings to each beneficiary	State Plan	60126	410.00
02.		Tribal Welfare Department	4564	34.3372
03.		Scheduled Castes Welfare Deptt.	7006	49.26625

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

**Table - 8.41 Extension – human Resource Development programs:-**

Sl. No.	Name of Training	No of Beneficiary covered (in no.)
1	1 day block level seminar/workshop for National Fish farmers day & World Fisheries Day. /Award distribution to the progressive fish farmer. <b>(Annual Action Plan)</b>	2800
2	1 day District level Physical & Virtual training programme for creating awareness on PMMSY & other related activities. <b>(NFDB)</b>	400
3	1 Day District level seminar/workshop & Award distribution to the progressive farmers <b>(Annual Action Plan)</b>	400
4	1 day training programme on scientific fish culture for the beneficiaries. <b>(CMSPY)</b>	50,000
5	1 day ToT on Biofloc Fish culture technique.	30
6	3 days training on scientific pisciculture, culture of prawn, magur, singhi etc. <b>(Annual Action Plan)</b>	1290
7	3 days training for dev of skills of youth/fish farmers on Biofloc Fish culture.	1000
8	3 days training on Biofloc Fish culture with 60 SHG members of Agartala Municipal Corporation.	60
9	3 days training on popularization of use of aerator in hi tech fish Culture	242
10	4 days training to the unemployed youths for preparation of fish products for livelihood generation. <b>(Annual Action Plan)</b>	60
11	30 days training on Manufacturing & maintenance of Paddle wheel Aerator	16
12	1 day state level workshop <b>(Annual Action Plan)</b>	100

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

## 5. Ranching with fish seed in rivers of the state under NFDB programmes – 14.70 lakh fingerlings.

## 6. Blue Revolution Schemes (Central Sector Scheme) completed during 2021-22:-

57 nos. fishermen family were benefitted by providing dwelling house.

**Table - 8.42 Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, 2020-21  
(implemented during 2021-22) :**

Sl. No.	Name of the Component	Unit Cost in lakh	Physical achievement (No/ ha/ units)	Financial (Govt. & beneficiary share) (in lakh)
1	Establishment of new Freshwater Finfish hatcheries.	25.00	5 nos.	125.00
2	Establishment of new Freshwater Scampi Hatchery	50.00	1 no.	33.986
3	Inputs cost for freshwater Aquaculture (Composite fish culture & Polyculture of scampi) as convergence programme in the water bodies created under MGNREGA etc.	4.00	10 ha.	29.67
4	Stocking of fingerling in reservoir @ 1000 FL/ha.	0.03	2000 ha.	60.00
5	Construction of new ponds.	8.4	139.77 ha.	1146.06
6	Inputs cost for freshwater Aquaculture (Composite fish culture)	4.00	139.77 ha.	422.09
7	Input support for Integrated fish farming (Livestock cum fish)	1.00	10 ha.	9.67
8	Input support for Integrated fish farming (Paddy cum fish cultivation)	1.00	22.4 ha.	19.56
9	Backyard Ornamental fish rearing unit (Freshwater)	3.00	6 nos	19.43
10	Medium Scale Ornamental fish rearing unit (Freshwater)	8.00	4 nos.	29.45
11	Integrated Ornamental fish unit (breeding and rearing for freshwater fish)	25.00	1 no.	16.25
12	Establishment of small Biofloc culture system (2 tanks each 10000 Ltr. Capacity) on pilot basis.	2.14	41 nos.	87.655
13	Motorcycle with ice box.	0.75	50 nos.	35.81
14	Cycle with ice boxes.	0.10	200 nos.	19.02
15	Three wheeler with ice box including e-rickshaws for fish vending.	3.00	25 nos.	74.18
16	Live fish vending centres.	20.00	3 nos.	54.00
17	Construction of fish kiosks	10.00	6 nos.	62.16
18	Providing boats (replacement) and nets for traditional fishermen.	5.00	16 nos.	71.65
19	Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers' families for conservation of fisheries resources during fishing/ lean period.	0.045	2239 nos.	100.755

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

**Table - 8.43 Achievement on RKVY during 2021-22:**

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Govt. Share per unit (in lakh)	Physical Achievement (unit in Nos.)	Financial support as Govt. share (in lakh)
01.	Establishment of IMC Chinese Eco-Hatchery in private sector for quality seed production	12.87	05	64.35
02.	Establishment of Pangasius ( <i>Pangasianodon hypophthalmus</i> ) hatchery- Govt. sector	22.14	02	44.28
03.	Construction of New Ponds in Private Sector for increase Fish Production	3.56/ ha	250 unit /40.0 ha	142.40
04.	Poly-culture of carps with Pabda	0.20	1200	240.0
05.	Production of stunted growth Fingerlings	0.20	580	116.0

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

## 11. KCC LINKAGE DURING 2021-22:

KCC loan amounting to **Rs. 309.72 lakh** was sanctioned against **643 nos.** of fish farmers upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 .

### **New initiatives:**

#### **1. Introduction and Propagation of improved variety Fish Seed (Jayanti Rohu & Improved Catla ) for replacement of brood stock:**

The Department of Fisheries has procured 40 lakh Jayanti Rohu Spawn and 40 lakh improved Catla spawn from *National Fresh water Fish Brood Bank* (NFFBB), Hyderabad to improve the quality of brood stock of Fish. The procured spawn has been supplied to 5 nos. Govt. Fish Farm and 5 private Fish hatchery, where it will be raised & used as brood stock for breeding to get better growth rate in fishes.

#### **2. Promotion of Cage culture in Dumbur Reservoir:**

The Department has initiated Cage culture of Fish in large scale in Dumbur reservoir and other big water bodies of Tripura. Altogether 1560 nos. will be installed in Dumbur reservoir, and Sitacherra lake of Mohanpur Sub-Division for Scientific Fish culture. Under this

project a total of 810 members from 3 Cooperative societies & a JFMC will be trained on scientific fish culture. So far 496 members of cooperative societies already been trained. A total of Rs. 35 crores will be spent in implementation of this project.

**3. Promotion of vending of fresh fish by distribution of Motor cycle/ bi-cycle/ e-rickshaws with ice box, Fish Kiosks, live fish vending centre:** The Department has taken new initiative to strengthen post-harvest infrastructure in the state under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). In the initiative 50 nos. Motorcycle with ice boxes, 194 nos. Bi-cycle with ice boxes, 25 nos. 3-wheeler with ice box including e -rickshaws for fish vending, 1 no. live fish vending centre and construction of fish 03 nos. Fish Kiosks provided to Fish farmers / Vendors and Entrepreneurs.

**4. Promotion of Biofloc Fish Farming:**

The Department has taken new initiative to popularize Biofloc Fish culture among the farmers, unemployed youth to augment fish production and generate livelihood. As part of the initiatives the department has already trained 1120 farmers, youth & entrepreneurs. The Department has taken initiative to establish 164 Biofloc unit under PMMSY and 2 units of Biofloc under RKVY.

**5. Construction of Catfish Hatchery:**

The Department has established 07 Catfish hatchery in the state to bring species diversification in Aquaculture sector.

**6. Chief Ministers' Swanirbhar Parivar Yojana (CMSPY):**

The department has launched a scheme called CMSPY to provide Fish seed support to rural Fish Farmers having small water bodies to take up scientific fish culture. A total of **60126** fish farmers have been provided with fish seed and in addition one day training have been also imparted to the selected beneficiaries under the scheme.

**Concluding Remarks:** Agriculture and Allied Sector play an important role in the State's economy. To double the farmers' income (i) creating a policy environment that enables a paradigm shift from food security to income security for farmers and (ii) encouraging the participation of the private sector in agricultural development to transition from agriculture to robust agri-business systems.

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

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

Fisheries Department is working with a responsibility to boost the income of the Farmers and as well as the income of the State. The Doubling of farmers income is also possible through the development of Pisciculture in the state. The Department will continue to support the fish

farmers of the state and adopt suitable advanced aquaculture techniques for further augmentation of fish production in the state. New strategies will be taken to fully utilize the water bodies of the state for scientific fish farming. With spontaneous effort and planning fisheries sector will emerge as the most successful livelihood generating sector in the state and shaping the socio economic status of the people.

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## FORESTRY ENVIRONMENT & RUBBER

### A. FORESTRY ENVIRONMENT:

**1. Introduction:** Trees and Forests have an important role in the economy as well as culture and tradition of Tripura. It not only acts as a resource base for income generation but also plays a vital role for survival of lives maintaining 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. Forests play a significant role in climate change mitigation and adaptation, as they are sink and source of carbon.



The State has a geographical area of 10,491 km<sup>2</sup> of which 6,294 km<sup>2</sup> (60%) is the forest area as per legal classification in the State. As per India State of Forest Report, 2021 of the Forest Survey of India, total forest cover in the State is 7721.52 km<sup>2</sup> i.e. 73.64 % of the total geographical area. Due to 856 km long international borders with Bangladesh, the forest products are vulnerable to smuggling, leading to degradation of these forests. In the forests of the State, there are 266-species of medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Moreover, 50-species endemic to Tripura, 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are also found in Tripura.

### **2. 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.

- ▶ Total recorded 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.2134.60 lakh in 2021-22.
- ▶ Till 2020-21, 1052 Joint Forest Management Committees have been formed involving 93,512 families.
- ▶ The State is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of natural Rubber in the country after Kerala. TFDPC is the single largest owner of Rubber estate in the country.



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.

In simple terms, growing stock is the volume of all living trees in the forested areas. It is an important quantifiable parameter and used to calculate the tangible economic value of the forests. The State has a volume of 30.59 m cum growing stock which comprises of 36.75 cum/ha in forests and 19.62 cum/ha in TOF (Tree outside Forests).

**Table: 9.1 India State of Forest Report (ISFR) published by the Forest Survey of India in the year 2021 gives the account of forest cover of Tripura as follows:**

Stratum	Area in sq. km.	Forest area (%) of Geo. Area)
Very Dense Forest	646.76	6.17
Moderately Dense Forest	5211.76	49.70
Open Forest	1863.00	17.77
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7721.52</b>	<b>73.64</b>
Scrub	33.22	0.32

[Source ISFR-2021]

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

The revenue from forestry sector during 2021-22 is around Rs.2134.604 lakhs, which is the highest in recent years.

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

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

### **5. Achievements during 2021-22:**

i) To increase the productivity of existing forests, Afforestation of around 8889.71ha (NAP 1998 ha, CAMPA 846 ha, MGNREGA 174 ha, NPCA 125 ha & SCATFROM 4565 ha IGDC 600 ha 273.83) was taken up on degraded forestland during 2021-22. Further 12.12 lakh seedlings have been distributed up to March, 2022 by the Forest Department for plantation on public and forest land.

ii) Emphasis was given on raising bamboo & misc. seedlings during 2021-22 and 53.03 lakh seedlings were raised. Besides these, Roadside plantation & Railway Plantation over 201 km and river bank plantation over 165 km have been carried out under MGNREGA & SCATFROM funding during 2021-22.

iii) For the purpose of active participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests, Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been undertaken in the state on a large scale based on the resolution of the State Government dated 16-01-2002. Till 2021-22, 1052 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 2, 26,534.07 hectare involving 93,512 families of tribal and rural poor. The details are presented in table below:

**Table-9.2 Information on JFMC in Tripura**

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

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

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

iv) During the year 2021-22, Fund received for an amount including unspent balance of previous year released by the Government of India for implementation of the following schemes during 2021-22.

**Table- 9.3 Fund received for an amount including unspent balance of previous year released by the Government of India for implementation of the following schemes during 2021-22:**

Schemes	Central 90%	State 10%	Unspent balance of 2021-22
CSS NAP	374.82	41.64667	6.68
CSS FPM	84.72	9.41	0.29

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

(iv) Under Forest Fire Protection & Management (FPM) scheme, 395 Kmts of fire line have been created & maintenance of 498 Kmts of fire line has been done. Besides this, 109 nos. fire watchers were engaged during the fire season from November to March, 2022.

**Table- 9.4 Mandays generation (excluding TFDPC):**

Year	Mandays Generated (lakhs)	Area of Afforestation
2021-22	13.33 (approx)	8889.71

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

**6. Revenue:** The scope of regular harvesting of timber from the State managed forests is limited.

**Table- 9.5 The Forest Revenue realized on account of disposal of forest products of different categories in the State during the year 2021-22 is mentioned as below:**

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Sand/Stone	Other	Total
2021-22	476.71	21.913	37.74	599.021	999.22	2134.604

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

**7. Plan Expenditure :****Table: 9.6 The Expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes in the State during the year 2021-22 is given below:**

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programme (Rs.in lakh)		
	State Plan	CSS	Total
2021-22	10526.51	619.484	11145.994

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

**8. Protected Area (PA) Network :** Considering the need for conservation and development of bio-diversity resources in situ, a network of 04 Sanctuaries and 02 National Parks and 02 Conservation Reserve have been established in the State during the last decade.

The PAs represent diverse ecosystems and wildlife habitats spread across the State. These are prioritized for protection and Conservation of bio-diversity resource, both flora and fauna.

**Table: 9.7 Sanctuary wise positions for conservation are tabulated below:-**

Sl.No.	Name of the Sanctuary/ National Park & Conservation Reserve	Area
1.	Clouded Leopard National Park at Sepahijala.	5.08 Sq. Km(Core area) of Sepahijala WLS
2.	Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary	18.533 Sq. Km
3.	Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.54 Sq. Km
4.	Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	194.708 Sq. Km
5.	Bison National Park at Trishna WLS	31.63 Sq. Km (Core area) of Trishna WLS
6.	Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	0.8585 Sq. Km
7.	Garjee Conservation Reserve	25.28 Sq. Km
8.	Bhairabnagar Conservation Reserve	12.93 Sq. Km
<b>Total :</b>		<b>678.559 Sq. Km</b>

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

Notifications under Section 26(A) of Wildlife Protection Act are yet to be issued for 04 Sanctuaries. Proclamation by Collector under Section 21 has been issued and required enquiries are in progress. The PAs are isolated as "Islands" amidst agricultural land and human settlements. These are under tremendous stress. Man and animal conflict is on the rise. Areas with actual and potential conflicts with surrounding population, area with unauthorized collection of timber, fuel wood, NTFP beyond sustainable limits have been identified and efforts are on to have a harmonious balance.

**Table-9.8 Biodiversity Heritage Sites:**

Sl. No.	Name	Area	Notification No. & Date
1.	Baramura Waterfall, Teliamura RD Block, Khowai District.	150 ha	No. F.24 (4-3)/HER SITE/FOR-TBB/2009-10/1198-280 Dt, 12.09.2022.
2.	Unakoti, Gournagar RD Block, Unakoti District	40 ha	-Do-
3.	Silachari Caves, Karbook RD Block, Gomati District.	100 ha	-Do-
4.	Debbari or Chabimura, Amarpur RD Block, Gomati District.	215 ha	-Do-
5.	Betlingshib and its Surroundings, Jampui hill RD Block, North District.	350 ha	-Do-
<b>Total :</b>		<b>855 ha</b>	

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

**9. Forest Protection:** Following are the details of the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences during the year 2021-22. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more challenging.

**Table - 9.9**

Year	Nature of Cases			Adjudicated Departmentally	Court Cases	Timber seized (cum)
	Illegal felling	Others	Total			
2021-22	179	1045	1226	922	25	728.416

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

### **10. Miscellaneous:-**

- i) Eco-tourism programmes are under active consideration of the State Government. Efforts are being made to attract tourists to scenic places of the State having ecological importance. Tourism infrastructure is being created under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The first Baramura Hornbill festival was conducted this year.
- ii) Research activities have been geared up towards better socio-economic contribution of biodiversity; implication of climate change; activities that adversely affect economy due to deforestation, fertilizers, pesticides; use and inventory of important medicinal plants; rural energy, marketing etc. A State Medicinal Plants Board was constituted by the State Government with DFO, Research as its Chief Executive Officer.
- iii) Special focus is being given to value addition of non-timber forest produce and promotion of cultivation of bamboos for giving better economic return to rural people. An autonomous society in the name of NTFP Centre of Excellence has been created for systematic development of bamboo and NTFP sector in the State.

### **11. Tripura IGDC CREFLAT Project:**

**Introduction:** CREFLAT is an Indo-German bi-lateral project supported by the German Agency, KFW. It aims to reduce forest degradation and increase incomes of the target groups by introducing sustainable, climate – adapted participatory management of natural resources in the

project area. It is to be implemented over a period of 7 years; Tripura Forest Department is the nodal department for implementation of the project.

The project cost is EUR 33.2 M (Approx. 280 Crore). The project is focused on "Climate resilience of forest landscape of 191 villages in 2 districts. Of these 191 villages, 151 lie in the eight development blocks of Dhalai districts and 40 in three blocks of North Tripura District. The project agreement was signed on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June, 2020 and was launched on 13<sup>th</sup> of November, 2020 in Ambassa.

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

### **The Five project outputs are:**

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

### **The Main Quantitative Results include:**

- 2,000 ha of ANR Plantation
- 2,500 ha of Enrichment planting
- 1,200 ha of High density bamboo plantation
- 600 ha Energy Plantation (Miscellaneous Sps)
- 200 ha diversification of Homestead rubber Plantation
- 2,850 ha of 3-tier plantation on RoFR land
- 60 ha rejuvenation of springs
- 450 ha seasonal water bodies
- 600 ha protection of endemic mother tree species
- 30 ha Invasive eradication
- 191 participatory village development plans (VDPs)
- 420 check dams to be constructed
- 1,600 ha to be treated with soil and water conservation measures
- 12 nos seed centres
- 2 Eco-tourism sites developed
- 11 cluster-level Farm and Forest Products Centres (FFPCs)
- Assist 43 Producers in getting ISO 9001 Certification
- Direct benefit to 26,000 (approx) households
- Indirect benefits to 78,000 (approx) households

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

The overall impact will be that about 130,000 climate vulnerable people (26,000 HHs of which about 60% are scheduled tribes.) will benefit directly from the project in terms of reduced

climate vulnerability, enhanced access to eco system services and more diversified livelihood opportunities and greater household income. In addition, further 78,000 households will indirectly benefit.

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

The project will be delivered over 7 years through an implementation modality that draws heavily on the experiences of the previous IGDC I project that was implemented in Tripura with some modifications reflecting through previous experiences.

### **Progress of Phase II**

- The project was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura at Ambassa on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, 2020.
- PMA has been established at Gandhigram.
- DPMA North Tripura has also been established at Dharmanagar.
- 55 nos. of staff have been outsourced from M/s. SoFED and M/s. Visual Securas Pvt. Ltd.
- Computer peripherals accessories, office equipment have been procured for PMA and DPMA.
- 9<sup>th</sup> Governing Body meeting was held on 20<sup>th</sup> of December, 2021 and DPGB Meetings have also been held for both Dhalai & North Tripura districts.
- 9 nos. of training/capacity building programmes have been successfully conducted.
- 20 nos. of Check Dams constructed during the year 2021-22.
- 6.7 lakh nos. of Polybag Nursery created during the 2021-22 & Advance work for creation of 6 Lakh nos. of polybag nursery during the year 2022-23 have already been initiated for creation of plantation during the year 2023-24.
- Construction of FFPC's (Farm & Forest Producing Centre): One no. of FFPC at Manu, under Dhalai district is on the verge of completion. Fund has already been released for purchase of Machines and other equipment's.
  - Total 600 ha of plantation have been created in Dhalai (400 ha) and North (200 ha).

**Table-9.10 The details have been tabulated below:**

	Sl. No	Type of Plantation	Area in ha
Dhalai	1	ANR (Misc.)	200
	2	Enrichment	150
	3	High Density Bamboo	50
Sub – Total (A)			400
North	1	ANR (Misc.)	100
	2	Enrichment	60
	3	High Density Bamboo	40
Sub – Total (B)			200
Grand Total (A+B)			600

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.



**Table-9.11 Advance action taken for creation of 1440 ha of plantation in North (275 ha) and Dhalai (1165 ha) in as under:**

District	Sl No	Type of Plantation	Area in Ha.
Dhalai	1	ANR (Misc.)	500
	2	Enrichment	550
	3	Energy	115
<b>Total</b>			<b>1165</b>
North	1	ANR (Misc.)	120
	2	Enrichment	95
	3	Energy	60
<b>Total</b>			<b>275</b>
Grand – Total for the year 2022-23			1440

Source: IGDC CREFLAT Project

## **12. Tripura, Sustainable Catchment Forest Management (SCATFORM) Project :**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Need of Phase –II (SCATFORM):** The SCATFORM Project is being implemented since January 2019 in the State. The project has total outlay of Rs.1000.00 crore for implementation up to 2027-28.

**Phase II Project Components:** The SCATFORM Project is being implemented under following four components identified:

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

### Activities to be taken up indifferent components

**Table- 9.12 Achievement of Phase –II, SCATFORM project up to 2021-22 is as mentioned below:**

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

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

## **B. Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TFDPC Ltd):-**

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malaysia. Rubber is a tropical crop and grows well in Tripura and the state is the second largest producer of Natural Rubber in the country. Incidentally, TFDPC is the single largest owner of rubber estate in the country, and 2<sup>nd</sup> public sector company in the country. In Tripura, Rubber Plants (*Hevea brasiliensis*) were initially introduced for soil and moisture conservation by Forest

Department in 1963. The species has proved excellent for permanent settlement of Tribal Jhumias. Till date, Corporation owns 7087.74 ha Rubber Plantations besides creation of 2120.22 ha plantation for SC/ST families and 377.70 ha Bamboo Plantation. Total area of Rubber Plantation done by TFDPC Ltd. is 9207.96 ha.

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

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

**Other notable achievements of the Corporation are:**

- i)** Rubber production for the year 2021-22 is 2392.91 MT.
- ii)** TFDPC is running a Cenex (Concentrated latex of 60% DRC) factory at Takmacherra with annual installed capacity of 450 MT of Cenex. Besides, it is also manufacturing Skim crape/PLC/EBC and supplying to Rubber Industries.
- iii)** A Technically Specified Rubber (TSR) factory constructed at Takmacherra (South Tripura) is now under operation for production of superior grade Rubber Block (ISNR). The annual installed production capacity is 1000 MT.
- iv)** Industrial Estate at Anandanagar under the management of the Corporation is producing high quality Solid Rubber Wood Board, Treated Rubberwood and high quality furniture rubber wood since 1999 with annual capacity of 1,50,000 cubic feet of Rubber Wood.
- v)** An export oriented door making unit with funding under Export Development Fund-NER, Department of Commerce, Govt. of India, has been established started by the end of 2013.
- vi)** Industrial Estate at Anandanagar Provides directs employment to 140 people and also creates 36.202 thousand mandays annually, besides self-employment to another 200 people and creates enormous number of indirect employment.
- vii)** With a total 1346 leave cardholders workers, TFDPC Ltd provides total of 5.99 lakhs mandays annually.

**A. Achievement made during 2021-22**

**a. Status of nursery**

**Table - 9.13**

Sl. No.	Type of nursery	Achievement during 2021-22
1	Seedling Nursery (Bed raised)	2585 nos.
2	Polybag Nursery (Nos.) in lakh	1.32

Source: TFDPC Ltd., Tripura

## b. Status of revenue and expenditure (unaudited) Rs. in crore

**Table - 9.14**

Year	Revenue from sale of Rubber	Revenue from sale of non-Rubber	Other income	Total	Expenditure
2021-22 ( P )	30.75	8.73	7.93	47.41	45.50

Source: TFDPC Ltd., Tripura

## c. Division wise positions of leave cardholder workers during 2021-22

**Table- 9.15**

Sl. No	Name of Division	Male	Female	Total
1.	South-I	417	47	464
2.	South-II	178	3	181
3.	Sadar	180	21	201
4.	Factory	131	8	139
5.	North	224	19	243
6.	TFDPC IE	113	5	118
	Total	1243	103	1346

Source: TFDPC Ltd., Tripura

## **C. RUBBER :**

### 1. Status of Plantation & Production

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



**1.2 Demography:** Rubber plantations in Tripura have 3 types of ownerships. TFDPC Ltd has about 7,018 ha rubber plantations in denuded forest areas. In estate sector there are 4 entities to have a total area of 347ha (Murticherra Tea Estate- 90 ha, Manu Valley Tea Estate- 75 ha, Binodini Tea Estate- 57 ha, P. C. Chandra & Sons (I) Pvt. Ltd.- 125 ha). Rest of the areas covering 81,899 ha belongs to individual small growers of the state. TFDPC Ltd., TRPC Ltd. and by TTAADC and Tribal development departments have developed 2,120 ha, 9,400 ha and about

3,600 ha respectively. So balance area, which is about 66,779 ha has been arranged by individual rubber growers themselves with the support of Rubber Board's RPD/CLRPDP Schemes that even includes 3800 ha, developed under Board's Block Plantation Project. There are about 1.15 lakh individual rubber growers most of whom hail from rural Tripura. It is estimated that 82% area under rubber is owned by unprivileged sections of the society (ST & SC categories). Today the vast majority of the rubber plantations in Tripura pertain to small growers. Average holding size is assessed as 0.75 ha.

**Table- 9.16**

Sl	Entities	Forest/Estate	Individual Beneficiary	Total
		Ha	Ha	Ha
1	TFDPC	7018	2120	9138
2	Estates	347	0	347
3	TRPC Ltd	0	9400	9400
4	ADC/TD Dept.	0	3600	3600
5	Rubber Board	0	66779	66779
Total		7365	81899	89264

Source-Rubber Board, GoI

**1.3 Rubber Development Agencies:** Extension of rubber plantation took momentum once Rubber Board opened up one one-man-office at Agartala in 1967. Rubber Board played a pivotal role in domesticating rubber outside govt. owned estate sector with financial assistances what were payable through Board's RPD Scheme. In 1976 Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation (TFDPC) Ltd. was set up to get a big leap for expansion of rubber mostly in denuded forest land. The one-man-office at Agartala was upgraded to the status of Regional Office during 1979 for undertaking further development and extension activities. A Regional Research Station aiming at location specific R&D was also established in 1979, with a farm of 85 ha at Taranagar.

Laying special emphasis for the rehabilitation of the "Jhumia" tribal, Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation (TRPC) Ltd. was established in 1983. Subsequently, NRETC, under a Joint Rubber Production Commissioner, was established in 1985 within the scheme of "Accelerated Development of Rubber in Tripura". NRETC soon started functioning as the Zonal Office (ZO) for the state of Tripura. Until 80s, despite all efforts made, the level of adoption of rubber was poor, mainly because of grower's scepticism and lack of a matching approach. It was, at this juncture, NRETC had intervened and educated the stakeholders in rubber culture. Under NRETC, a nursery cum demonstration plot was established at Tulakona with an area of 14.32 ha which has propagated high yielding improved clones for the state since 1986. At present it needs complete renovation.

NRETC/ZO has also been implementing Block Plantation Scheme since 1992. Under this scheme a compact land (Block) is identified where mainly ST families have ownership over that land. The plantations are raised under the direct technical supervision of the Board's officials. The beneficiaries are also supported with continuous wage employment for doing different up-keep operations throughout the immaturity period of their plantations. On attaining tappability, the beneficiaries are imparted training in tapping, processing and marketing procedures under the umbrella of a Rubber Producers' Society. They were given infrastructure like Group Processing

Centres equipped with smoke houses and utensils, sheeting rollers, community halls, effluent treatment plants etc. Rubber Board also organized rubber growers of the state under the umbrella of Rubber Producers' Societies (RPSs).

Five new Regional Offices at Udaipur, Dharmanagar, Ambasa, Bishramganj and Santirbazar had been established under NRETC/Zonal Office in 1988, 1994, 2010, 2014 and 2016 respectively. Eleven Field Stations at various strategic locations were also established to cater the need of the rubber growers. Two Tappers' Training Schools at Juri (North Tripura) and Amtali (West Tripura) restlessly generated manpower for tapping and primary processing of rubber latex. Subsequently TTS at Amtali was abandoned but restored during 2022. Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) and State's Tribal Welfare Department have also added their efforts in spreading rubber from one village to another.

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

#### **The main attractions for rubber in Tripura have been**

1. No matching income from same type of (tilla) land,
2. About 30 year's continuous income after 7 years' gestation period,
3. Rubber yielding on every alternative day,
4. Rubber marketing is the easiest one compared to any other crop.

**1.5 Area & Production:** Total area under rubber in Tripura in 2022-23 is estimated to be 89,264 ha out of which 74,605 ha is in yielding stage. Annual production of rubber has been estimated to be 93,371 mt. Most of the mature area is under tapping. The state stands second in the country in terms of area and production of natural rubber.

**Table-9.17 District-wise distribution as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022**

Sl. no.	Name of the District	New Planting 2021-22	Immature Area	Mature Area	Total Area	Production	Productivity	Mature Area	Production
		(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(mt)	kg/ha	%	%
1	North	301.29	1662.91	8325.71	9988.62	9450.52	1197.00	11	10
2	Unakoti	199.53	702.50	3245.30	3947.80	3630.68	1188.50	4	4
3	Dhalai	426.63	1510.32	5042.90	6553.22	5861.98	1174.00	7	6
4	Khowai	303.9	246.64	4369.50	4616.14	4217.36	1200.00	5	5
5	West	61.12	3081.29	13580.49	16661.78	17521.29	1295.00	19	19
6	Sepahijala	297.08	2619.45	15699.43	18318.88	20739.12	1412.00	21	22
7	Gomati	318.5	1476.30	10611.06	12087.36	15893.31	1657.00	14	17
8	South	464.47	3359.69	13730.74	17090.43	16056.93	1185.00	19	17
Total		2372.52	14659.10	74605.13	89264.23	93371.19	1288.56	100	100



**1.6 District-wise Distribution as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022:** Sepahijala district tops in the list with the highest area under rubber with 18,318.88 ha (21%) while Unakoti district has the lowest figure of 3947.80 ha (4%). Where Sepahijala district has the highest of 20,739.12 mt production (22%), Unakoti district has the lowest production of 3630.68 mt (4%).

**1.7 New & Re-planting Initiatives in 2021-22:** Recent NE-MITRA initiative for new planting/re-planting on 30,000 ha over a period of next 5 years commencing from 2021 has opened up novel prospects of rubber in Tripura once again. This project has been renamed as 'Chief Minister's Rubber Mission in Tripura' locally. Within almost no time Tripura has proven its potential by making about 25 lakh planting materials ready in 2021 out of which more than 50% was polybag plants. Besides Rubber Board, TFDPC Ltd., TRPC Ltd., TRP&PTG Dept., Tribal Welfare Dept., TTAADC are taking up new planting initiatives under Chief Minister's Rubber Mission in Tripura.

**Table-9.18**

Sl	Name of the District	Rubber Board	TRP PTG	TFDPC	TRPC	ADC	Total
		(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)
1	North	103.99	20.00	51.00	66.30	60.00	301.29
2	Unakoti	60.83	20.00	26.80	31.90	60.00	199.53
3	Dhalai	229.44	44.43	0.00	72.76	80.00	426.63
4	Khowai	100.00	15.00	0.00	128.90	60.00	303.90
5	West	61.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.12
6	Sepahijala	118.98	0.00	39.40	67.70	71.00	297.08
7	Gomati	160.00	80.00	0.00	55.00	23.50	318.50
8	South Tripura	251.37	0.00	167.10	23.50	22.50	464.47
Total		1085.73	179.43	284.30	446.06	377.00	2372.52

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

During 2022, Tripura has produced 43.65 lakh polybag plants, 1 lakh root trainer plants and 11.80 lakh budded stumps. About 8,400 ha have been envisaged under NE MITRA scheme in 2022. Excess planting materials are being supplied to Mizoram, Manipur and Assam.

**1.8 Limiting Factors for New & Re-planting Initiatives:** Trends of re-planting program are very meagre since beginning against potential figures of about 2500 ha/year. As per available report there were only 33.20 ha re-planting in 2019-20. State Govt. initiatives to promote new or re-planting were missing until 2020. Absence of rubber wood treatment plant and remunerative price of rubber wood on felling cannot promote re-planting in a vigorous manner.

Lands allotted under the Forest Right Act, 2006 was also not readily available for rubber plantation over a period of about 12 years.

**1.9 Prospects of Rubber Wood:** Prospects of rubber wood have been untapped in Tripura. The state can deliver senile rubber trees from 2000 ha/year for next 20 years.

## **2. Harvesting Procedures**

**2.1 Tappers:** There are about 40% plantation in the state which is tapped by hired tapper while rest 60% by self tapping by the growers or their family members. Tapping task remains around 250. Schemes for skilling of National Institute for Rubber Training, Kottayam are being arranged by Board's Regional Offices. They need further handholding support for up-skilling.

**2.2 HRD of Harvesters:** Special training programs are being run for skilling and up-skilling of manpower involved in latex harvesting and processing. Schemes of National institute for Rubber Training, Kottayam are being arranged by Board's Regional Offices.

**2.3 Productivity:** Average productivity remains around 1200-1250 kg/ha/year during last couple of years as constant up-skilling and sporadic productivity enhancing programs are scaling up production in one hand but old plantations gradually grow senile to suppress production capacity on the other. Productivity has been 1289 kg/ha during 2021-22.

**2.4 Productivity Enhancement Measures:** Attitude for adoption of GAPs is not mention worthy. Productivity enhancing measures like manuring, soil-water conservation, rain-guarding are not common in practice. There are stray cases of silt pit making in about 300 ha. Manuring has been estimated to be done in about 4000 ha. Rain-guarding has been in about 481 ha with active involvement of Board's Regional Offices and promoted company, Manimalayar Rubbers.

## **3. Processing Modules**

**3.1 Primary Processing facilities:** The primary latex processing facilities available in Tripura include Sheet, ISNR & Cenex making units. Marketable forms of NR in Tripura are Preserved Field Latex (PFL), Field Coagulum (FC), Sheet rubber (RSS & ADS grades), Indian Standard Natural Rubber (ISNR), Cenex and Creep rubbers.

**3.2 Quality Up-gradation Initiative:** Quality of produce has been a critical issue in the state until middle of 2010s. A study, conducted by Regional Research Station, Agartala had found 93% sheet rubber as ungraded during 2012 (Sharma, Gaurav; George K., Tharian; Veeraputhran, S.; Joseph Joy and Dey, S.K. (2012) Marketing Efficiency of Organized and Unorganized Rubber Growers in Tripura: A Comparative Analysis. In: International Rubber Conference, held at Rubber Research Institute of India, Kerala, October 29- 31).

Board's promoted Manimalayar Rubbers Pvt. Ltd. has brought out paradigm shift in the attention and attitude of the producers' mind-set and in the arrangement and attire in their processing units for producing RSS and tyre grades of sheet rubber. This has been arranged by introducing 1-day practical training (Grade Rubber Orientation Workshop-GROW), renovations of ineffective smoking units, development of new generation semi mechanized latex processing model (Integrated RSS Making Units-IRMUs) and through grade-wise price fixing formula.

Such endeavours could attract many from individual, estate, RPS, CPU and PSU sectors. A remarkable increase in the shares of RSS grades (7% in 2012 and 68% as of now) against off-grade sheet has been achieved by such initiatives. Manimalayar Rubbers Pvt. Ltd. also had made ATMA delegates visit Tripura, convinced them about state's potential and opened up new prospects of tyre grade sheet in Tripura. Under the banner of National Institute for Rubber Training, Kottayam there are provisions for skilling and up-skilling of latex processors.

**3.3 Sheet Making Setups:** Sheet making units are basically of three types, the majority being in producers' backyards with bare minimum processing facilities with or without smoking setups. Rests are with designated Group Processing Centres (GPCs) belonging to RPSs, State-run-corporations (PSUs) like TFDPC Ltd. and TRPC Ltd. and with few latex aggregators like CPUs, private enterprises, dealers, processors. Most of the sheet-making setups, having being with individual producers, do not have required infrastructure and potential for RSS making. This is attributed by the absence of mainly smoking facilities. Thus 32% of the total production of sheet rubber, produced in Tripura, is of off-grade (ADS).

RSS grades come from GPCs with the private enterprises, CPUs, RPSs, PSUs and few individual producers. Individual latex processing and sheet making units cover less than or about 1 ha of plantation. GPCs of private enterprises, RPSs, PSUs and CPUs have average capacity to handle production of about 75 ha. Due to market interventions GPCs in RPS & Corporation sectors have leaned towards supply of PFL which delivered higher rates than RSS grades.

There are about 12,000 individual setups together with 200 Group Processing Centres and 100 entrepreneurs that are involved in sheet rubber production.

**3.4 ISNR Making Units:** ISNR manufacturing setups are mostly situated in and around Rubber Park, Bodhjunnagar Industrial Area. FC apparently has abnormally higher share in the total NR production in the state. This is attributed by production of rubber, mainly scrap rubber from unaccounted plantations, raised in undocumented, unclaimed land and from pilferages in certain cases.

There are eight ISNR making units in Tripura out of which one being closed down; Major grade of ISNR produced is ISNR 20.

**Table-9.19**

Sl. No.	Name
1	TFDPC Ltd. Takmacherra, South Tripura
2	Bright Rubber Processors (P) Ltd. Bodhjunnagar, West Tripura
3	Malaya Rub-Tech Industries Rubber Park, West Tripura
4	Ramakrishna Rubber Industry Rubber Park, West Tripura
5	ABM Rubber Industries Pvt. Ltd. Rubber Park, West Tripura
6	Palappillil Techno Rubber Rubber Park, West Tripura
7	Mass Latex Rubber Park, West Tripura
8	Agartala Rubber Industries (Closed) Bodhjunnagar, West Tripura

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

**3.5 Cenex Making Units:** There are four Cenex making units in Tripura out of which one in public sector and rest three with private sector. One Cenex factory is in Bodhjunnagar Industrial Area with the rest 3 outside of it.

**Table-9.20**

SI	Name
1	TFDPC Ltd. Takmacherra, South Tripura
2	Virgin Private Ltd. Simna, West Tripura
3	Season Rubbers Private Ltd. Gabardi, West Tripura
4	AbhisarBuildwell Private Ltd. Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

**4.6 Rubber-wood Processing:** There are only three rubber wood processing in Tripura, two belonging to TFDPC Ltd. & other is privately owned Treatment Plant.

**Table-9.21**

SI.No.	Name of the Industry	Product
1	TFDPC Ltd. Anandanagar, West Tripura	Processed rubber wood
2	TFDPC Ltd. Betcherra, Unakoti Tripura	Processed rubber wood
3	Laxmi Wooden Treatment Plant Barjala, West Tripura	Processed rubber wood

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

The units, owned by TFDPC Ltd. do not entertain wood from individual rubber growers as its installed capacity is even inadequate for own consumption. Rubber producers go with senile plantations as there is no remunerative price realization against sale of rubber trees on felling for replanting.

#### 4. Local Consumption for Product Development

##### 4.1 Cenex/RSS Grades

**Table- 9.22**

SI	Name of the Industry	Product
1	Aristo Texcon Rubber Park, West Tripura	Thread Rubber
2	Abhisar Buildwell Private Ltd. Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura	Thread Rubber
3	NHMP Multi-production Industries Hrishyamukh, South Tripura	Rubber band
4	R S Footwear Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura (Closed)	Hawai Chappal
5	Nebel India Rubber Park, West Tripura (Closed)	Gloves

Source: Rubber Board, GoI.

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

**4.2 Local Consumption Scenario:** Local consumers of NR in Tripura are primarily latex based. They consume less than 5% of total rubber production of the state. None of these units could make full capacity running due to seasonal production cuts and in-built financial issues.

## **5. Marketing Procedure:**

**5.1 Moods & Modes:** Rubber marketing in Tripura is most spectacular in regard to its strengths, spirits, spreads, swings, sentiments and successes. Advance payment to the producers still remains an important tool in customer relationship management. This relationship depends on market sentiments. At times very close and intimate dealer stops lifting phone. This may even happens reverse way-producer disconnects after availing advance payment from the dealer. Surprisingly in this era of digital dealings, many grocery shops in rural areas still run barter economy by exchanging rubber with eatables and household commodities.

The phenomenal success in growth of rubber development in Tripura has been dependent on many factors of which available facilities for marketing of the produce is the prime one among them. As on date there are 1471 rubber dealers in Tripura producing only about 10% of total domestic rubber production whereas Kerala, producing about 83% of total production has only 5234 rubber dealers.

Rubber Board has two of its marketing wings, Manimalayar Rubbers Pvt. Ltd. & Tripura Latex Pvt. Ltd., and they are most vibrantly working in the state by giving the best marketing support to the stakeholders. Seven very good running ISNR factories which consume almost 100% of field coagulum, produced in the state. Four Cenex factories of the state consume entire quantity of PFL, produced in the state.

The Rubber Board has launched electronic platform, named as **mRube** for online dealing which has enhanced visibility of entire rubber market scenario through a palmtop or desktop and allow rubber dealers dealing their rubber in the best price across the country, sitting at Tripura.

**5.2 Destinations of the Produce:** Most of the sheet rubber is sent to North India, some quantity even to West & South India. Non-tyre sector had monopoly in Tripura rubber market until late 2020s. Still today large dealers are common customers while some tyre grade sheet is sent to giant tyre manufacturers, like MRF, Apollo, J K Tyre, CEAT. There was lone incidence of sheet rubber export when Manimalayar Rubbers could send 18 mt to Nepal in 2020-21.

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

More than 80% of the total Cenex produced in the state got consumed locally mainly for rubber thread manufacturing. Rest goes to outside market.

Rubber thread is mainly marketed to North India, rest to West and East India. Two-third of rubber band is consumed locally. Rest went to outside market.

## **6. Overall Activities of Rubber Board at Agartala:**

**6.1 Rubber Plantation Department:** Rubber Plantation Department is the largest department in the state and involved in planting material generation, plantation development, harvesting, processing, value addition and marketing. It collects database on different aspects of rubber plantation in Tripura. It also imparts different training programs. It works through the network of its six Regional Offices and eleven Field Stations under NRETC/Zonal Office, Agartala. Financial supports are also being given as plantation development subsidies, stipend & utilities for

training, labour welfare, processing and smoking infrastructure development through Board's six Regional Offices.

**6.2 Rubber Research:** Regional Rubber Research conducts different studies and location specific trails to recommend suitable measures for plantation development, ancillary income etc.

- Focus of rubber research in Tripura:
  - Genetic improvement in terms of breeding and selection of location-specific high yielding clones.
  - Formulation of location specific agro-management practices, nutrition management and planting techniques. This is a continuous process as new challenges emerge such as soil degradation, climate change, new pests/diseases, environmental concerns etc.
  - Latex harvesting techniques.
  - Development of rubber based cropping systems.
- Planting material recommendations have been formulated and regularly updated.
- Ecological impact studies are conducted.
- Development of cropping systems.
- Banana, Pineapple, Ginger, Turmeric, Pigeon pea, Sesame, Upland rice, Colocasia, Amorphophallus, Maize and Groundnut were evaluated as intercrops in immature rubber plantations. Other crops like Tea, Cowpea, Ladies finger and Amaranthus were also evaluated during the initial years.
- Integration of socio-economic and ecological factors to develop rubber based agro-forestry systems in a homestead approach acceptable to local growers.
- Making rubber cultivation more profitable minimising the input costs and maximising rubber productivity.
- Socio-economic impact studies.
- RRII has used satellite-based remote sensing and GIS techniques in collaboration with ISRO, Bangalore and IIT, Kharagpur for spatial mapping of existing rubber plantations in Tripura.
- In order to prepare soil fertility map for rubber growing regions of NE India and to develop an on-line fertiliser recommendation (Rubber Soil Information System (RubSIS)), collection of geo-referenced composite soil samples per every 40 ha of rubber holdings was initiated.

**6.3 Marketing:** Rubber Board promoted Manimalayar Rubbers Pvt. Ltd. renders all sorts of marketing support to rubber growers, producers and other stakeholders. Declared price of Manimalayar becomes the bench mark price for rubber sheet in the state. Manimalayar Rubbers has even constituted another trading company, Tripura Latex Pvt. Ltd. to get involved in marketing in rubber sector. Rubber Producers' Society (RPS) is yet another support system that delivers excellent handholding backup to small producers by collective processing and marketing. Other aspects include licensing for dealing, processing manufacturing endeavours and publication of rubber rates to local dailies.

**6.4 Regional Rubber Training Institute:** Regional Rubber Training Institute imparts training in different human resource development programs of National Institute for Rubber Training, Kottayam, Kerala. This institute has conducted Post Graduate Diploma in Rubber Plantation Management for 10 students who are now undergoing internship in different agencies in Tripura. This institute has imparted training to five B. Voc. students of Tripura University this year. Recently it has also imparted induction training to newly-recruited 34 Field Officers of NE Region. Routinely this institute organizes all rubber based skilling and up-skilling programs for growers, tappers, processors, manufactures etc.



**7. People Involved:** In the backend of rubber sector there are nursery owners who engage general duty workers and skilled budders. In plantation sector rubber growers engage general duty workers together with skilled tappers and processors. In case of large processing units producing ISNR and Cenex, a large number of people get engaged in different job-roles. In manufacturing sector also there are different sets of manpower involved. Besides these, rubber dealers and logistic personnel also are involved in forward linkage.

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

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

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## Co-operation

### INTRODUCTION:

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, and 2<sup>nd</sup> amendment to TCS Act and TCS Rule 1976 has been done in the year 2009 and 2012 respectively.

Besides, amendment of bye-Laws of the credit societies has been done for giving more autonomy to the Management of Cooperatives based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-I for revival package of STCCS, i.e. LAMPS/PACS/FSS.



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

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

#### Amendment of Section 6 (1)

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

- ➔ **There are 2984 Co-operative Societies, out of which 232 are women cooperative societies in 2021-22.**
- ➔ **Total membership is 8.45 Lakhs in 2021-22**
- ➔ **Working Capital is Rs. 4239.37 crore.**
- ➔ **Annual Work Plan in 2022-23 the Non-Tax Revenue collection (Audit fees/Registration fees) is Rs. 15.50 lakhs.**

## Amendment of Section 65.

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

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

### **Present Scenario:**

**1.** The Department is mandated to strengthen the Cooperative Societies to make them viable and efficient for improvement of socio-economic conditions of common people. There are 2868 different categories of Cooperative Societies working with 8.43 lakhs members in the State.

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

**3.** Following are the key activities performed by the primary level coop. societies (PMCS / LAMPS / PACS) namely:-

- a) Disbursement of seasonal Agricultural loans through JLG, Short term & Medium term to members as well as to KCC holders through-out the year.
- b) Distribution/supply of Agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, Pesticides, Custom Hiring Centre & ensuring supply of other Agricultural equipment / machineries to members.
- c) Procurement of Farmers produces of Agri. & Allied sectors.
- d) Storage of farmers produces in the rural Go-downs owned by the Cooperatives.
- e) Marketing arrangement for farmers produces in the local markets.
- f) Transportation of members produces etc.

**4.** During the 2021-22 financial year, 144 nos Joint Liability Group (JLG) having total women membership strength of 806 have been formed by the LAMPS & PACS at the primary level to promote the rural based Agri. & allied sector activities through credit disbursed amount RS. 178.28 lakh with Bank Branches of Tripura State Cooperative Bank.

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

6. Most of the primary Rural Cooperatives in the state have readymade basic infrastructure along with Market Stalls / Selling outlets in the nook & corners of the state. As many as 215 go-downs (50 M.T to 200 M.T capacity each) owned by these Cooperative Societies and functional in rural areas for the benefit of farmers.

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

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

9. Department of Cooperation has taken all possible efforts under the mandate of "Ease of Doing Business" particularly in the field of online registration and amendment in respect of Cooperatives registered under TCS Act.1974 (under e-district platform through NIC).

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

SIN o	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Activities covered under this Programme	Annual Work Plan 2022-23
1	Audit of Cooperative Societies	As per provision of TCS Act & Rules, statutory audit of accounts of Cooperative Societies is conducted by the Audit officers of the Deptt.	1957 unit
2	Annual Return Collection	Collection of Annual Return by the Cooperative Societies.	1957 unit
3	KCC (Kishan Credit Card)	KCC is being disbursed among the farmers through TSCB Ltd.	9000 Nos. of farmers
4	Annual General Meeting	Audit Report, Business Plan & Budget etc. of current year are placed in the AGM for discussion & approval.	1957 nos
5.	Inspection of Cooperative Societies	Statutory Inspection of Coops Societies is conducted by the Officers & Field Staff of the Deptt.	1200 nos
6.	Training & Mass education Program conducted by the TSCU	Being the only Apex training institution under Cooperative sector, TSCU conducts training to the members and employees of Coops.	62 nos
7.	Election of Societies	Election is conducted as and when the tenure of Board expires. Normal tenure of Board is 05(Five) Years with bare exception.	All pending/New societies
8.	Non-Tax Revenue collection(Audit fees/Registration fees)	Collection of Audit & Registration fee from the cooperative societies	Rs.15.50 lakhs

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

## **11. The status of Implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) in North, Unakoti & Dhalai Districts is as under:**

With a view to develop critical infrastructure and business activities of the Cooperative Societies, 03(three) Integrated Cooperative Development Projects have been taken up in North, Unakoti & Dhalai Districts with a total outlay of Rs. 2661.70 lakhs. These 03(three) Projects are designed for comprehensive development of Cooperatives in a districts based approach involving with the line Departments such as Agriculture, Fisheries, ARDD etc. The reimbursement of fund is made available from the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi to the State Government The project was started in the year 2016-17.

## **12. Online Registration of Societies under TCS Act 1974**

Online registration commenced from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2021 in SWAAGAT Portal. Now, an Applicant has to register in the said portal first, then user ID and Password are generated. Thereafter, all necessary documents are to be submitted, as well as registration process starts.

As of now, 153 numbers of applications have been received, out of which 131 cases are registered and awarded with the certificate. The timeline for issuing the registration certificate is 30 working days subject to successful submission of all related documents.

## **13. Enactment of new legislation under the Department of Cooperation:**

Tripura Cooperative Societies Act 1974 has been amended and provided with a provision for women reservation in formation of Cooperative Societies and also representation of 02(Two) woman Directors in the elected committees.

## **14. PDS Activities:-**

Presently, 117 nos. societies (PMCS, LAMPS, PACS & Others) are operating as good as 208 nos. of Fair Price shop in the State. Had all the 268 LAMPS & PACS been allotted F.P. Shops, rural people living in remote areas could have greater access to public distribution system.

## **15. Introduction of new policies and schemes etc under the Department of Cooperation:**

**a) Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP):** Department of Cooperation had successfully implemented ICDP in undivided South Tripura Districts. Now, another 03(three) ICD Projects are under implementation in North, Unakoti & Dhalai Districts.

On the basis of successful completion of earlier projects and ensuring robust recovery of ICDP loan, after prior approval of the State Government, the NCDC has sanctioned ICDP for the new 03 (three) Districts namely West Tripura, Sepahijala & Khowai districts. Accordingly, the pre-requisites like floating of e-Tender etc. have been undertaken.

**b)** The state Government already accorded approval for implementation of the Proposed Computerization scheme of the Government of India for the benefit of the credit Cooperative societies (56 LAMPS & 212 PACS) with the cost sharing pattern at the ratio of 90:10 in between the GOI and State Government/TSCB. Department is awaiting for the revised guidelines of the scheme from NABARD/GOI.

**Table 10.2 Details of statutory activities/Scheme wise achievement by the Department during 2021-22, which is as under:**

SI No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Activities covered under this Programme	Annual Work Plan 2021-22
1	Audit of Cooperative Societies	As per provision of TCS Act & Rules, statutory audit of accounts of Cooperative Societies is conducted by the Audit officers of the Deptt.	2001 unit
2	Annual Return Collection	Collection of Annual Return by the Cooperative Societies.	2001 unit
3	KCC (Kishan Credit Card)	KCC is being disbursed among the farmers through TSCB Ltd.	7050 Nos. of farmers
4	Annual General Meeting	Audit Report, Business Plan & Budget etc. of current year are placed in the AGM for discussion & approval.	310 nos
5.	Inspection of Cooperative Societies	Statutory Inspection of Coops Societies is conducted by the Officers & Field Staff of the Deptt.	1276 nos
6.	Training prog. & Mass Education Prog. conducted by TSCU	Being the only Apex training institution under Cooperative sector, TSCU conducts training to the members and employees of Coops.	38 nos
7.	Election of Societies	Election is conducted as and when the tenure of Board expires. Normal tenure of Board is 05(Five) Years with bare exception.	63 nos
8.	Non-Tax Revenue collection(Audit fees/Registration fees)	Collection of Audit & Registration fee from the cooperative societies	Rs.14,72,690.00

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

## **2. Formation of Cooperative Societies Since March' 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 :**

The Department of cooperation has taken initiative to form more number of Cooperative societies in the state. During the period from March' 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, 1460 nos Cooperative societies were formed in various sectors like Agri – 92 nos, Fishery – 171 nos, Multipurpose – 507 nos, Consumers – 34 nos, Dairy – 281 nos, Tea – 5 nos , Tourism – 7 nos, Rubber – 10 nos, ARD base Cooperative (Cattle farm, Piggery, Goatery, Duckery & Poultry) – 301 nos, and Others – 52 nos. Out of these 1358 Cooperative Societies, there are 97 women cooperatives. These societies would be playing vital role for the economic growth of the state.

**3. Formation of Societies (NGO) as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022:** Since inception total 8561 societies (NGO's) are registered under the Societies Registration Act. 1860 so far. Particularly, during the period from March' 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, 773 no's of societies (NGO) are registered.

**Table-10.3 The status of the Co-operative Societies up to the period 2021-22:**

a	Co-operative Societies(Number)	2984
b	Members (in lakh)	8.45
c	Working Capital (Rs. in crore)	4239.37
d	Societies per lakh population.	71.61
e	Women Co-operative Societies	232
f	Share Capital (Rs. in crore)	242.16

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

The total share capital and working capital of the societies stood at Rs. 242.16 Crore and Rs. 4239.37 Crore respectively during the year 2021-22.



**Table-10.4 The position of trade based Co-operative Societies in Tripura during last four (4) years is as under**

Sl. No.	TYPE OF SOCIETIES	2018- 19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	APEX SOCIETIES	11	11	11	11
2	AGRI CREDIT	335	230	316	316
3	OTHER INDUSTRIES	287	244	214	214
4	NON AGRI Non- Credit	255	214	213	213
5	WEAVERS	191	169	166	167
6	NON AGRI-CREDIT	22	19	18	18
7	MULTIPURPOSE	224	368	501	578
8	SMALL FARMING	51	90	102	113
9	HOUSING COOP.	4	4	3	3
10	PRY. MARKETING	14	14	14	14
11	FISHERY COOP.	162	249	308	315
12	MILK SUPPLY	139	344	371	373
13	PIGGARY COOP	31	107	121	122
14	POULTRY COOP	14	32	37	37
15	PROCESSING COOP	5	06	7	07
16	CONSUMER COOP	219	212	212	215
17	Cattle Farm	15	91	162	162
18	Sericulture	17	18	17	17
19	Tourism	2	05	7	07
20	OTHERS Misc.	17	83	82	82
<b>TOTAL SOCIETIES</b>		<b>2015</b>	<b>2599</b>	<b>2882</b>	<b>2984</b>

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

### **Category wise Co-operative Societies in Districts .**

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

**Table-10.5 District and type wise list of Cooperative Societies in Tripura as on 31-03-2022 :**

Sl.No.	TYPE OF SOCIETIES	West	Sepahijala	Gomati	South	Khowai	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total	
1	<b>Apex Societies</b>	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
2	Agri Credit	a. LAMPS	6	6	11	9	6	9	4	5	56
		b. PACS	28	41	20	32	22	21	27	21	212
		C. Service	11	17	3	1	7	4	3	2	48
3	Other Industries	A. Tailoring	11	2	2	4	3	1	1	4	28
		B. Multi. Ind.	9	5	3	2	1	3	2	1	26
		C. Rubber	1	6	2	4	0	1	0	0	14

		D. Brick Kiln	4	2	3	3	5	2	3	3	25
		E. Tea Plantation	7	1	0	7	4	5	9	0	33
		F. Carpentry	7	3	0	1	5	1	0	1	18
		G. Bamboo & Cane	17	9	6	5	3	4	1	2	47
		H. Pottery	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
		I. Cobblers	2	5	2	0	1	0	1	1	12
		J. Forest Produce Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	Non Agri Non- Credit	A. Transport	37	9	2	1	26	1	8	1	85
		B. Labour & Forest Labour	19	8	8	3	7	0	3	3	51
		C. Rickshaw Pullar	9	4	5	1	2	4	1	2	28
		D. Press Coop	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
		E. Agri- Engineering	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		F. Supplier Coop	15	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	22
		G. Other Social	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	9
		B. Khadi	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
5	Non Agri- Credit	A. Urban Bank	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		B. Employee/Credit	14	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	Agri Allied	A.Small Farming	11	15	10	30	11	3	6	27	113
		B.Housing Coop.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		C.Pry. Marketing	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	14
		D. Fishery Coop.	39	65	66	38	25	32	26	24	315
		E. Milk Supply	46	64	40	36	46	55	37	49	373
		F. Piggery Coop	9	5	45	26	18	5	3	11	122
		G. Poultry Coop	3	1	11	3	8	5	1	5	37
		H. Processing Paddy Husking	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	7
		I. Cattle Farm (Ardd)	11	37	21	27	26	16	1	23	162
		J. Sericulture	1	3	3	3	1	3	0	3	17
7	Others Co- Operative	A. Miscellaneous	35	16	3	6	5	6	4	7	82
		B.Consumer Coop	111	12	8	5	23	24	20	12	215
		C.Tourism	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	7
		D.Multipurpose	159	52	50	46	58	121	42	50	578
		Total Societies	731	440	344	312	331	339	220	267	2984

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

### **Others Co-operatives Societies in the State:**

Co-operative Societies falling under the category of 'Other Cooperatives' are identified as Labor, Press, Housing Cobbler, Rickshaw puller etc. , which are being financially supported by the Department for socio-economic development of the members. During the year 2021-2022, an amount of Rs. 66.00 lakhs was provided as share capital to other cooperative Societies.

### **Women Co-operative Societies in the State:**

There are 232 No. of Women Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31.3.2022. Out of which, 164 societies are active and these are spread over the Districts in following order;

**Table-10.6**

SI No	Name of the District	Number of Cooperative societies
1	West Tripura	47 nos
2	Khowai Tripura	14 nos
3	Sepahijala Tripura	12 nos
4	Gomati Tripura	28 nos
5	South Tripura	21 nos
6	North Tripura	08 nos
7	Unakoti Tripura	07 nos
8	Dhalai Tripura	27 nos

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

### **NEW INITIATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT**

#### **1. Implementation of integrated co-operative development project:-**

The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a Central Sector Scheme under NCDC was first introduced in West Tripura District. With this experience, for the second time one more projects for undivided South Tripura District having a total project cost of Rs.14.80 crores which includes 30% subsidy component was sanctioned and successfully completed its operation in the year 2016-17.

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

Bases on the above multi-fold objectives of the ICD project, subsequently in the year 2016-17 03(Three) more projects in the districts viz. Dhalai, Unakoti & North Tripura with a total project outlay of Rs. 26.61 crores has been operational. Under this project, there is scope to revamp the Dairy, Weavers, Fishery cooperatives etc for their sustainable development.

**Table-10.7 Year wise fund utilization position under ongoing ICDP status in Dhalai, Unakoti & North Tripura:**

YEAR	Name of District	Loan Portion (in Lakh)	Subsidy Portion (In Lakh)	Total (In Lakh)
2016-17	Dhalai	33.00	17.00	50.00
	Unakoti	33.00	17.00	50.00
	North Tripura	33.00	17.00	50.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>51.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>
2017-18	Dhalai	55.01	28.35	83.36
	Unakoti	55.00	28.32	83.32
	North Tripura	54.99	28.33	83.32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>165.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>
2018-19	Dhalai	16.505	8.50	25.005
	Unakoti	16.495	8.50	24.995
	North Tripura	16.50	8.50	25.00

	<b>Total</b>	<b>49.50</b>	<b>25.50</b>	<b>75.00</b>
2019-20	Dhalai	30.26	11.60	41.86
	Unakoti	30.12	11.45	41.57
	North Tripura	30.12	11.45	41.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90.50</b>	<b>34.50</b>	<b>125.00</b>
2020-21	Dhalai	15.00	5.00	20.00
	Unakoti	25.00	10.00	35.00
	North Tripura	30.00	15.00	45.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2021-22	Dhalai	93.35	40.00	133.35
	Unakoti	93.32	40.00	133.32
	North Tripura	93.33	40.00	133.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>280.00</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

Meanwhile, the NCDC has further sanctioned ICDP for the new 03 (three) Districts namely West Tripura, Sepahijala & Khowai districts with due approval of State Government. The department is taking necessary initiatives for implementation of this ICD Projects. E-tender has been floated for engagement of consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) in regard to above mentioned 03 (three) Districts.

## 2. Integration and Marketing of Oranges:-

The management of Tripura MARKFED had taken certain initiatives for procurement and marketing of fruits specially oranges which produces mostly in the topographic areas like Jampui, Baramura, Killa etc. According to the target, the local level LAMPS and PACS would be involved for procurement and marketing of oranges, so that the local orange growers can get the remunerative prices and also to avoid distress sale of the produces. It is expected, that as a result of the involvement of co-operative societies, the orange growers will be motivated for producing oranges in a large scale.

During the year 2021-22, at the fag ends, the Killa LAMPS under Gomati district started orange Business in a small way. The LAMPS authority procures oranges from the actual growers at a reasonable rate and sold the produces at a minimum profit margin in the urban areas.

### ***Consumer Sector Tripura State Cooperative Consumers Federation Ltd.***

At present Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has been dealing in consumer goods, distribution of LPG cylinders, essential commodities, K-oil, Stationery articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. Supply of office stationery and other office equipment are also being made available on the basis of requisition receipt from different Government Departments. The state Government has been extending financial support as Share Capital for strengthening the business of TSCCF. The State Government has provided Rs.206.00 lakhs towards Share Capital for strengthening the TSCCF during the year 2021-22.

**Table-10.8 Details of performance of the TSCCF. LTD. Agartala as on 31st March, 2022.**

01	Membership		No.	Rs. in Lakh
	i	Total	<b>1289 nos.</b>	<b>3648.83</b>
	ii	Societies	226 nos.	0.54
	iii	Individuals -	1062 nos.	0.21

	iv	Government	01 no.	3648.08
02	<b>Share Capital</b>			
	i	Total		<b>3648.83</b>
	ii	Societies		0.54
	iii	Individuals -		0.21
	iv	Government		3648.08
03	<b>Working Capital</b>			1270.75
04	<b>Business Turnover</b>			1723.85
	i	<b>Office Stationary</b>		395.31
	ii	LPG Supply		801.35
	iii	LPG Parts		3.10
	iv	Medicine		258.55
	v	Fertilizer		Nil
	vi	Forest Produce		Nil
	vii	Agri. Produce		Nil
	viii	Other if any( S. K. Oil)		265.52
05	<b>Borrowings</b>			132.16
	i	<b>Term Loan</b>		Nil
	ii	Cash Credit		Nil
	iii	Other if any (From Government)		132.6
06	<b>Cold Storage</b>			
	i	<b>Capacity</b>		Nil
	ii	Income from Cold Storage		Nil
07	<b>Expenditure on Salary</b>			135.40
	<b>Other Expenditure</b>			98.20
08	<b>Profit (+)/Loss (-)</b>			
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		<b>Loss (-) 4156.64</b>
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2018-19		Loss (-) 272.01
	iii	Audit Position		2020-21
09	<b>Financial Assistance received from Government</b>			
	i	Share Capital in 2021-22		138.00
	ii	Grant-in-aid		Nil
10	No. of Godown with capacity			Nil
11	<b>Whether Board Elected/Nominated</b>			Elected
12	<b>Total No. of Employees - M-, F -</b>			27 nos ( M-16, F-11)
	of which trained			
13	<b>Total No. of Branches -</b>			3 nos.

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

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

The TSCCF, as an Apex level Marketing Federation had undertaken selling of essential consumers durable items through its Mobile Van during COVID time. Accordingly, during lock down period the Mobile Van caring with goods like Potatos, Soyabin, Edible Oil, Tripureswari Tea etc. were supplied to the people at their doorstep under Agartala Municipal Corporation area.

### **CREDIT SECTOR**

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

Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (TSCB) being the central financing agency in the State was established on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1957 . TSCB being an Apex Co-operative Bank in the State

channelizing funds as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to LAMPS and PACS for effecting disbursement of credit to the cooperative members at a nominal rate of interest.

Presently, TSCB has 66 branches in the State. In the recent past, the credit sector faced constraints regarding credit business due to non- realization of substantial over dues from the cooperative members of LAMPS / PACS. However, they became debt free due to the revival package of the GOI and started credit business by formation of Joint Liability Group (JLG) through the LAMPS / PACS. A good number of LAMPS /PACS are working as Business Correspondents(BC) of the Banking and extending different banking services in their operational areas.

Apart from extending the institutional credit support, the TSCB Ltd. also provides different kinds of loans to the individual borrowers. Further, working capital of the Bank has been improving gradually over the years. Bank has been implementing various Government sponsored schemes like – SWABALAMBAN, PMEGP, TRLM, TULM, STREET VENDOR, PMAY, MUDRA etc. and other banking services like NREGA payment, disbursement of old age pensions and disbursement of salaries to the Government employees etc.

Bank also introduced Kishan Credit Card (KCC) for providing timely and adequate flow of credit support to the farmers / cooperative members of LAMPS / PACS as well as JLG members in the State. To strengthen the Co-operative societies, TSCB has taken special initiatives and opened Business Development and Product Innovation Cell (BDPIC) in association with NABARD.

In the year 2021-22, the total business of the bank has been recorded at Rs. 5516.44 Crores (Deposit Rs. 3060.01 Crores and Advance Rs. 2456.43 Crores) involving over 9,10,000 customers. The CD Ratio of the bank is at present 80.28%.

**Table-10.9 Details of performance of the TSCB as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 :**

<b>01</b>	<b>Membership &amp; Authorized Capital</b>		<b>No.</b>	<b>Rs. In Lac</b>
	i.	<b>Total</b>	168874 nos.	
	ii.	Societies	1416332 nos.	
	iii.	Individuals	84153 nos.	
	iv.	Government		
<b>02</b>	<b>Share Capital</b>			
	i.	<b>Total</b>		
	ii.	Societies		168.87
	iii.	Individuals		2466.68
	iv.	Nominal		0.17
	v.	Government		841.53
<b>03</b>	<b>Working Capital</b>			<b>361470.25</b>
<b>04</b>	<b>Loan advanced</b>			
	i.	<b>Total</b>		<b>41331.04</b>
	ii.	S.T.		124.68
	iii.	M.T.		24059.15
	iv.	IRDP /SGSY		0.00
	v.	KCC		3434.57
	vi.	Others		13712.64
<b>05</b>	<b>Loan Recovered</b>			
	i.	<b>Total</b>		
	ii.	S.T.		495.75
	iii.	M.T.		3919.36
	iv.	IRDP /SGSY		18.51
	v.	KCC		317.82
	vi.	Others		19258.06



06	<b>Loan Outstanding</b>		
	i.	<b>Total</b>	<b>245643.22</b>
	ii.	S.T.	1458.40
	iii.	M.T.	181.82
	iv.	IRDP /SGSY	19.56
	v.	KCC Others	243973.69
	vi.	L. T	9.75
07	<b>Loan Overdue</b>		<b>156.08</b>
08	<b>Profit (+) / Loss (-)</b>		20.87
	i.		-
	ii		20.87
09	<b>Financial Assistance received from Government</b>		0.00
	i.	Share Capital	0
	ii.	Grant-in-aid	0
	iii.	Re-Capitalization Assistance Received	0
		a. GOI	0
		b. GOT	0
10	<b>Whether Board Elected / Nominated</b>		Elected
11	<b>Total No. of Employees</b> – of which Male- 248 nos.& Female 72 nos.		320 nos.
	of which trained		170 nos
12	<b>Total No. of Branches</b>		66 nos.

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

## **NEW (DIGITAL BANKING) INITIATIVES OF THE TSCB**

- All the branches and Head Office of the Bank are under Core Banking System.
- Already 4(Four) Onsite ATM and 3 nos. of Mobile ATM (with inter-operability) van are operational in 3 Districts.
- More than 40,000 RuPay classic and KCC RuPay card have been issued.
- Customers of the bank is getting the facilities of NEFT/RTGS/CTS.
- APY/PMJDY/PMJJBY/PMSBY/PMFBY/PM-SYM implemented.
- Bank successfully launched Online FI through Micro ATMs (with inter-operability).
- PFMS (Public Financial Management System) implemented.
- DBT(Direct Benefit Transfer).
- SMS Alert & Miscall Alert.
- The Bank is live on POS,E-COM and Mandate Management System.
- Bank received Certification in AePS (Both ON US & Off US) and already operating in Live.
- Bank has launched Mobile Banking App (TSCB mBanking) with IMPS facility.
- BBPS- Bill payment facility through Mobile Banking is ready to launch.

## **2.Tripura Co-Operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank (TCARDB):-**

Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank was registered on 26<sup>th</sup> February, 1960. Presently it has 5 (five) branches with head office at Agartala.

The Bank was mainly serving the credit needs of small and marginal farmers and for development of Agriculture and allied activities in the state. Besides, the Bank was 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. But, since the year 2012-13 the lending operation of the bank has been completely stopped due to non-receipt of re-finance support from NABARD under state Government guarantee. However, the management of the bank has taken sincere effort for revitalization of the bank. The state Government has been approached for infusion of certain fund to the bank for restarting lending activities.

**Table -10.10 The performance parameters of TCARDB for the year 2021-22 are given in table below:**

01	<b>Membership</b>		<b>No.</b>	<b>As on 31.03.2022 (Rs. in Lakh)</b>
	i	<b>Total</b>	<b>105064</b>	
	ii	Societies	5	
	iii	Individuals -	105058	
	iv	Government	1	
02	<b>Share Capital</b>			
	i	<b>Total</b>		<b>966.555</b>
	ii	Societies		0.005
	iii	Individuals -		101.01
	iv	Government		865.54
03	<b>Working Capital</b>			
04	<b>Loan advanced</b>			
	i	Total		0.00
	ii	S.T.		0.00
	iii	M.T.		0.00
	iv	L.T.		0.00
05	<b>Loan Recovered</b>			
	i	Total ( including Interest)		170.53
	ii	S.T.		0.00
	iii	M.T.		0.00
	iv	IRD/SGSY		0.00
	v	L.T.		0.00
06	<b>Loan outstanding</b>			885.14
	i	<b>Total</b>		
	ii	S.T.		
	iii	M.T.		
	iv	L.T.	1506	
07	<b>Loan overdue</b>			885.14
08	<b>Profit (+)/Loss (-)</b>			
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		-
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-)		-
	iii	Audit position		-
09	<b>Financial Assistance received from Government</b>			
	i	Share Capital		Nil
	ii	Grant-in-aid		Nil
	iii	Re- Capitalization Assistance Received		Nil
		a. GOI		Nil
		b. GOT		Nil
10	<b>Whether Board Elected/Nominated</b>			<b>Elected</b>
11	<b>Total No. of Employees -</b>		20	
a)	Of which male		17	
b)	Of which female		03	
c)	Contingent Worker		2	
	of which trained		-	
12	<b>Total No. of Branches -</b>		5	

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

### 3. Agartala Co-Operative Urban Bank (ACUB):-

AGARTALA CO-OPERATIVE URBAN BANK (ACUB) is governed by an elected Board of Management with 11 Nos. of Board of Directors and the bank has been functioning since 1979. It has now 3 (three) branches. The Bank raises deposits from members and non-members and also advances loans. The Bank has been disbursing short-term loans for different purpose like – education, medical treatment, house repairing, repayment of old debts and purchase of durable goods etc. In addition, it provides M.T. Loans for the purchase of Scooter/Motor bike and for Medical treatment outside Tripura. The Bank also provides long term (L.T) loan for purchase of houses/flats, Vehicles, Auto Rickshaws, Vans, Jeep, and Buses etc. Also it does other banking services for the interest of urban people. Also, Bank provides locker facility to the depositors. The Management of the bank has taken lot of initiatives 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.

**Table-10.11 Detailed performance of the A.C.U.B Ltd. as on 31/3/2022:**

01	<b>Membership</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>As on 31.03.2022 (Rs. in Lakh)</b>
	i <b>Total</b>	<b>7778</b>	<b>233.98</b>
	ii Societies	0	0
	iii Individuals -	7777	63.54
	iv Government	1	170.44
02	<b>Working Capital</b>		<b>398.11</b>
03	<b>Loan advanced</b>		
	i <b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>24.99</b>
	ii S.T.	42	24.99
	iii M.T.	0	0.00
	iv L.T.	0	0
04	<b>Loan Recovered</b>		
	i <b>Total</b>		<b>520.41</b>
	ii S.T.		40.12
	iii M.T.		240.26
	iv L.T.		240.03
05	<b>Loan outstanding</b>		
	i <b>Total</b>		<b>740.51</b>
	ii S.T.		46.07
	iii M.T.		376.89
	iv L.T.		317.55
06	<b>Loan overdue</b>		<b>387.06</b>
07	<b>Profit (+)/Loss(-)</b>		
	i Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)		(-) 138.69
	ii Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2021-22		(-) 22.72
	iii Audit Position		2020-21
08	<b>Financial Assistance received from Government</b>		
	i Share Capital in 2021-22		17.00
	ii Grant-in-aid		Nil
09	<b>Whether Board Elected/Nominated</b>		Elected
10	<b>Total No. of Employees -</b>		17
	of which trained		06
11	<b>Total No. of Branches -</b>		3nos.

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

## EDUCATION, TRAINING & RESEARCH

### 1. Tripura State Co-Operative Union (TSCU) :-

Tripura State Cooperative Union, is the State level apex 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 Directors consists of 13(thirteen) Nos. of Directors, of which 3(three) members are nominated by the state Government TSCU runs a training institute- 'Centre for Cooperative Management', Tripura(CCMT), which undertakes need based cooperative trainings on various fields including member's awareness programme as per the guideline of NCUI.

The TSCU has got 3- storied one Hostel with the facility of 120 beds for the boarding of trainees & guests.

TSCU also organizes Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops and arrange cooperative week at District and Sub-divisional levels with necessary financial support from the Cooperative Societies and the Deptt. of Cooperation. More than 90% of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is met by the Government During the year 2021-22, Rs. 32.00 Lacs has been provided to the TSCU as Grant in Aid.

- The Management of TSCU has decided to conduct the course of Diploma in Co-operative Management (DICM) for the Auditor/Investigator/ Statistical Investigator of Co-operation Department during the year 2022-23.
- The State Government has sanctioned Rs.1.00 crore for strengthening and modernization of Tripura State Co-operative Union under vision document of the Government.

**Table-10.12 Details of performance of the TSCU as on 31st March, 2022:**

01	<b>Membership</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>As on 31.03.2022 (Rs. in Lakh)</b>
	I <b>Total</b>	<b>414 nos.</b>	
	Ii Societies	414 nos.	
	Iii Individuals -	Nil	
	iv Government	Nil	
02	<b>Training Programme</b>	<b>26 Nos.</b>	
	a Leadership Dev. Progrm	06 nos.	
	b Business Development Program	02 nos.	
	c Computer Awareness Programme	02 nos.	
	d Refresher course	03 Nos.	
	e Common Accounting System Programme	04 Nos.	
	f Programme on TDS & Income Tax	06 Nos.	
	g Financial Inclusion Programme	Nil	
	h Programme on Legal Aspects	02 No.	
	i Oriental course	01 Nos.	
	j <b>Total No. of person trained</b>	<b>666 nos.</b>	
03	<b>Seminar held</b>		

		State Level	1 no.	
		District level	8 nos.	
		<b>TOTAL-</b>	9 nos.	
04		<b>Mass education programme</b>		
	a	No. of Class held	12 nos.	
	<b>b</b>	<b>No. of trained staff/members</b>	372 nos.	
	<b>c</b>	<b>Other if any</b>	Nil	
05		Assistance received		
	a	State Government in 2019-20		
	<b>b</b>	Under Central Sector Scheme		
		<b>Total</b>		
06		<b>Staff Position.</b>		
		Trained staff.	11	
		Un-trained staff.	3	
		Other if any	Nil	
		<b>TOTAL-</b>	14	
07		Audit position	2020-21	
08		<b>Financial Assistance received from State Government</b>		
	<b>i</b>	<b>Share Capital</b>		Nil
	<b>ii</b>	<b>Grant-in-aid</b>		50.00
		<b>Total-</b>		<b>50.00</b>
09		<b>Whether Board Elected/Nominated</b>		Elected Board
10		<b>Total No. of Branches -</b>		Nil

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

## **MARKETING SECTOR**

### **The State Marketing Federation Of Tripura Ltd. (TMARKFED):-**

Tripura Apex Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., in short Tripura MARKFED was registered in the year 1957 vide registration No. 209. Its area of operation is confined to whole state of Tripura.

There is an elected Board of Directors' consisting of 8(eight) members, which is the authority for policy making and implementation of decision for the development of the organization.

At present, Tripura MARKFED is dealing in different business like, distribution of LPG as agent of IOC, distribution of Generic Medicines as agent of BPPI under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan-Aushodhi Yojna, supply of office stationeries and equipment to different State Government Departments/ PSUs through enlisted suppliers on 5% service charge, implementation of various projects like MFP etc. It is also engaged with distribution of fertilizer as agent of IFFCO. Moreover, Tripura MARKFED is playing an important role by way of providing LPG Cylinders, under the scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjala Yojana' among the poor women member. There are at present 13,854 LPG consumer families enrolled with the MARKFED.

T – MARKFED is also providing low-cost generic medicine along with surgical equipments at affordable rate to the poor patients through its 10(Ten) outlets situated at different District/ Sub-divisional Hospital premises. Besides, Tripura MARKFED is engaged as Implementing Agency of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) like distribution of Gandhaki sapling, Honey bee kit etc. under the guidance and financial assistance of Tribal Welfare Department Government of Tripura.

Tripura MARKFED is also got the scope of earning as rental income from its 20 (Twenty) Godowns. Tripura MARKFED is dedicated to the service of common people of the state in many

ways. It has an important role in controlling of market rate of the essential commodities and to eliminate the chances of black-marketing.

**Table- 10.13 Details of performance of the T-MARKFED LTD. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022:**

01	Membership		No.	As on 31.03.2022 (Rs. in Lakh)
	i	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	
	ii	Societies	218 Nos.'A'Class	
	iii	Individuals -	39 Nos.'B' Class	
	iv	Government	1 No Government 'C' 'Class	
02	<b>Share Capital</b>			
	i	<b>Total</b>		<b>652.63</b>
	ii	Societies		0.71
	iii	Individuals -		0.05
	iv	Government		651.87
03	<b>Working Capital</b>			28.93
04	<b>Business Turnover</b>			2170.45
	i	<b>Office Stationary</b>		
	ii	LPG Supply		670.52
	iii	Fertilizer		2.49
	iv	Forest Produce		1170.80
	v	Agri. Produce		199.74
	vi	Other if any ( Generic Medicine)		56.73
05	<b>Borrowings</b>			
	i	<b>Term Loan (O.D from TGB)</b>		150.00
	ii	Cash Credit		NIL
	iii	Other if any		NIL
06	<b>Cold Storage</b>			
	i	<b>Capacity</b>		3000 MT
	ii	Income from Cold Storage/Godown		43.67
07	<b>Expenditure on Salary</b>			20.86
	<b>Other Expenditure</b>			25.01
08	<b>Profit (+)/Loss (-)</b>			
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-) 19-20		Loss (-) 333.22
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 19-20		Loss (-) 141.38
	iii.	Audit position		2019-20
09	<b>Financial Assistance received from Government</b>			
	i	Share Capital in (2021-22)		19.50
	ii	Grant-in-aid (2021-22)		12.50
10	No. of Go down with capacity		18 Nos. 40,500 Sq. ft.	
11	<b>Whether Board Elected/Nominated</b>		Elected	
12	<b>Total No. of Employees -</b>		66 Nos. (Regular-36, Contg.-30).	
	of which Male & female		Regular (M-33 & F-3) Contg. (M- 21 & F-9)	
13	<b>Total No. of Branches - / G. Medicine Counter</b>		10 Nos.	

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

**Special Initiatives taken by T-MARKFED during Lockdown for COVID -19 pandemic situations:**

During COVID Pandemic situation, the T- MARKFED had taken a pivotal role for procurement and marketing of Lemon through the local LAMPS & PACS. As a result of co-operative intervention, perishable agri produce like Lemon was saved from getting spoiled and also the farmers got relieved from the huge losses. At the same time , the management of T- MARKFED

with a view to maintain buffer stock of goods and to control the price fluctuation in market had arranged for supply of essential items through vendors at the doorstep of the consumers under Agartala Municipal Corporation area.

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

The Cooperation Department had taken appropriate steps during lock down period specially for containing the spread of COVID cases. The Coop. societies were motivated for opening of sale outlets for distribution of essential goods including vegetable, fruits and other items throughout the state. The main motto was to stabilize the rural economy by way of procurement and marketing of the agricultural produces at reasonable price. Such initiatives of the department have been appreciated by the government as well as general people.

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

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

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

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

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

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

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

SL. No	No. of Societies	District Cover.	No. of Poor Families Benefitted
1.	6 Nos	West Tripura	460 Nos
2.	6 Nos	Sepahijala	620 Nos
3.	9 Nos	Gomati	514 Nos
4.	15 Nos	South Tripura	1163 Nos
5.	5 nos	Khowai	390 Nos



6.	10 nos	Dhalai	1529 Nos
7.	1 No	Unakoti	37 Nos
8.	17 Nos	North Tripura	706 Nos
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 Nos</b>		<b>5,419 Nos</b>

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

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

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

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Tripura.

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**A. PANCHAYAT:**

Tripura has set an exemplary record in implementing Panchayati Raj System in India. Tripura attained the Statehood in the year 1972 but the journey towards the Panchayat system started before the attainment of Statehood of Tripura. With a view to decentralizing power at village level, in 1994, the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes were reserved proportionately as per the provision of the Tripura Panchayats Act, 1993; up-to 50% seats for the posts of Panchayat Pradhan, Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and Sabhadhipati of Zilla Parishad including members of all tiers have been reserved for women.

**Achievement of the Panchayat Department during 2021-22****1. Introduction of new schemes:**

**i) Chief Minister's Swanirbhar Parivar Yojana (CMSPY):** The objective of the scheme is to encourage people for taking up backyard activities to ensure self-sufficiency for household nutritional needs and for holistic development of the State.

Under this scheme 6.00 Lakhs rural families will be covered from 2021-22 to 2023-24, out of which 1.50 lakhs families will get benefit from the Fishery Department and 1.23 lakh families will benefit from ARDD Department and the rest will get benefit from Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Forest Department .

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

- During 2021-22 an amount of Rs 4,99,89,090.00 has been spend for Chief Minister Model Village Scheme (CMMVS).
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin 2021-22, fund received including State share is Rs. 150454.00 lakh.
- In 2021-22 Rs. 109289.54 lakh is available under MGNREGA.
- Total persondays generated under MGNREGA during 2021-22 is 42617778 as per MIS report as on 02-09-2022.

## **During the year 2021-22 follows following targets has been achieved:**

- ARDD : Target- 30,060 families/year , Achieved- 21,538
- Fishery : Target -50,000 families/ year, Achieved - 60,000
- Agri/Horti : Target -2 lakhs families/year, Achieved- 1,87,763
- Forest : Target -2 Lakhs families/year, Achieved- 2,00,000

**(ii) Chief Minister Model Village Scheme (CMMVS):** The scheme aims to develop a Model GP/VC by each respected MLAs of rural area in convergence with implementation of different schemes of central and state so that other GP/ VC may replicated the same to develop them as model GP/ VC.

The scheme has been implemented from the financial year 2021-22 under which 55 GPs / VCs has been selected by the Hon'ble MLAs of Rural areas with an aims to develop those GPs / VCs as a Model Village within three years so that others may replicate the same. During the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs. 4,99,89,090.00 only has been spend under the scheme.

**(iii) Mukhyamantri Swanirbhar Yojna (Rural):** The Scheme aims to facilitate the shopkeepers by providing Trade license to avail insurance coverage and benefits of financial assistance under Central and State Government Scheme. Total 7332 shopkeepers have been brought under the purview of insurance coverage during the year 2021-22 for which an amount of Rs. 71,88,017/- have been involved.

### **2. Adoption of online/e-digital activities:**

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

In the State of Tripura , 1176 Gram Panchayats/Village Committees got fund under XV Finance Commission and as per above norms 529 GPS/VCs as 45% of XV FC has been completed through Audit Online application for the financial year 2021-2022 .

### **3. Financial Status of Schemes Implemented:**

- i) Panchayat Development Fund (PDF):** An amount of Rs.55.998Cr. has been transferred to the Rural Local Bodies for (RLBs) for implementation of development activities including administrative expenses.
- ii) Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants (XV FC):** An amount of Rs.141.00 Crore for the year 2021-22 as received from the Ministry of Finance, GoI which has been transferred to all the Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) including TTAADC ,HQ for implementation of development activities. The expenditure are being tracked through PFMS.
- iii) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):** An amount of Rs.5.18 Crore has been received during the year 2021-22 from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj , Govt. Of India , for taking up of different activities as approved plan. The amount received for conducting different training to elected representatives & functionaries, Construction of Panchayats Bhawans, procurement of desktop computers etc.

## 1. Panchayat Award:-

The following Rural Local Bodies were honoured by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, in different categories for their outstanding performance on the eve of celebration of National Panchayati Raj day during the year 2021-22(Appraisal Year -2020-21 ) :-

**Table 11.1**

Sl.No.	Name of Awards	Year	Awarded RLBs.
1.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar(DDUPSP)	2021-2022	Paschim Tripura Zilla Parishad
2.			Dukli Panchayat Samiti
3.			Charilam Panchayat Samiti
4.			West Ichailcherra GP, Kalacherra RD Block
5.			Bilthai GP, Panisagar RD Block
6.	Nanaji Deshmukh Rastriya Gourav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRG)		Kadamtala GP, Kadamtala RD Block
7.	GPDP Award.		Ishanchandra Nagar GP, Dukli RD Block
8.	Child Friendly Gram Panchayat.		Mohinipur GP, Mohanpur RD Block
9.	<b>e-Panchayat Puruskar</b>		Best Performing of the State 1 <sup>st</sup> Prize under category- II

Source: Directorate of Panchayat, Tripura.

**Table 11.2 Number of Elected Member of Panchayats of the North-Eastern States of India**

North-Eastern States	Number of Panchayats			Elected Representative		
	District Level	Intermediate Level	Village Level	Total	Total Women	Women (%)
Assam	26	191	2201	26820	13410	50
Arunachal Pradesh	22	177	1785	9383	3658	38.99
Manipur	6	NA	161	1723	868	50.38
Meghalaya	@	@	@	@	@	@
Mizoram	@	@	@	@	@	@
Nagaland	@	@	@	@	@	@
Sikkim	4	NA	185	1096	548	50
Tripura	8	35	589	6620	2993	45.21

\*- As on March, 2018, NA – Not Available, @ - Meghalaya, Mizoram & Nagaland have traditional councils.

Source: Women & Men in India ,2020

## ***B.RURAL DEVELOPMENT :***

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

The MGNREGA formally known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. This scheme is a unique job scheme introduced by the Government of India to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, so as to enhance livelihood security in rural areas in a



financial years.

The Programmes/Schemes basically aim to reduce poverty, increase infrastructure facilities etc. in rural areas benefits of the schemes have been reached to the deserving target groups; as a result, the socio-economic conditions of the rural people have been improved to a large extent, which has contributed largely to the empowerment of the vulnerable groups. The active and tangible participation of the vulnerable groups, especially the women, in the process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme, has been the result of the successful implementation of the schemes.

**Rural Housing:** A remodelled rural housing scheme in the name of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana PMAY (G) was launched during 2016-17. As per the scheme guidelines, beneficiaries for PMAY (G) are selected based on SECC-2011 data.

The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana is a flagship program of the Central Government in its mission to provide affordable housing for all. The main aim of the PMAY-G scheme is to provide pucca house with some of the basic amenities. This scheme is meant for people who do not own a house and people who live in kutchha houses or houses, which are severely damaged.

**Table -11.3 Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin PMAY-G during 2021-22:**

Name of District	Physical report			Financial report	
	No. of Houses			Rs. in lakh	
	Target	Sanctioned	Completed	Fund Received including State share	Fund Expenditure
Dhalai	26332	17780	232	150454.00	111098.15
Gomati	30912	21945	170		
Khowai	23988	16595	145		
North Tripura	19189	13849	254		
Sepahijala	29975	22843	150		
South Tripura	34526	26221	404		
Unakoti	18741	13905	111		
West Tripura	33427	24142	195		
Total	217090	157280	1661		

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

**Table -11.4 Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin PMAY-G during 2021-22:**

Name of District	Fund Utilised (Rs. in lakh)	% of Expenditure
Dhalai	13622.72	74
Gomati	12987.96	
Khowai	10901.08	
North Tripura	12208.61	
Sepahijala	15226.83	
South Tripura	17459.16	
Unakoti	11063.49	
West Tripura	17493.91	
State Housing fund	134.40	
Total	111098.16	

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

NB. All the Scheme fund Central Share and State share has been received in the state Nodal Account. District has utilised fund from SNA through FTO.

**Table-11.5 Persondays of work generated during 2021-22**

(As per MIS report dated on 02-09-2022)

Name District	HH issue job cards				HH demanded Employment	HH provided Employment
	SC	ST	Others	Total		
West	19528	37630	39579	96737	83580	82424
Sepahijala	15115	25970	46414	87499	77067	75598
Khowai	14050	35983	21959	71992	67807	66754
Gomati	14702	45556	34111	94369	86842	86017
South	13645	33651	47010	94306	86517	85294
Unakoti	10443	12986	31506	54935	46624	46254
North	11429	22439	37104	70972	65405	65002
Dhalai	13470	58656	18525	90651	86798	85791
Total	112382	272871	276208	661461	600640	593134

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

**Table-11.6 Persondays of work generated during 2021-22**

(As per MIS report dated on 02-09-2022)

Name District	SC	ST	Others	Total	Women
West	725524	2139052	1405938	4270514	2081431
Sepahijala	846142	1815015	2548322	5209479	2614550
Khowai	749804	2624146	1133850	4507800	1991065
Gomati	819918	3480769	1736870	6037557	3033630
South	871498	2157828	2877252	5906578	2765948
Unakoti	560752	894159	1703717	3158628	1471631
North	747541	1985531	2200783	4933855	2231999
Dhalai	1071021	6093411	1428935	8593367	4019465
Total	6392200	21189911	15035667	42617778	20209719

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

**Table-11.7 Financial achievement of MGNREGA , 2021-22 , Rs. in lakh**

O.B as per Audit Report	Central Share release (NeFMS A/C, wage purpose)	Proportionate State Share release	State F.D release Central Share (eFMS A/C, Metarial 7 Admin purpose)	Total fund available	State F.D advance release against Central Share 31 <sup>st</sup> march	Total expenditure as per provisional UC (Rs. in lakh)
178.82	81523.68	6290.48	17427.94	109289.54	3868.68	109380.7

\*\*\*Some Committed Liability Paid Next Financial Year

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

**Table- 11.8 Physical achievement of MGNREGA in 2021-22 as per MIS report as on 02/09/2022:**

District	Total no. of HHS issued Job Card	Total no. of HHS demanded employment	Total no. of HHS provided employment	Total persondays generated	Average mandays	Total no. of HHS completed 100 days	Persondays generated for Women	% of Women participation	Total expenditure as per provisional UC (Rs. in lakh)
West	96737	83580	82424	4270514	51.81	1771	2081431	48.74	
Sepahijala	87499	77067	75598	5209479	68.91	10743	2614550	50.19	
Khowai	71992	67807	66754	4507800	67.53	7392	1991065	44.17	
Gomati	94369	86842	86017	6037557	70.19	16021	3033630	50.25	
South	94306	86517	85294	5906578	69.25	5555	2765948	46.83	109380.7
North	70972	65405	65002	4933855	75.90	15790	2231999	45.24	
Unakoti	54935	46624	46254	3158628	68.29	6449	1471631	46.59	



Dhalai	90651	86798	85791	8593367	100.17	45496	4019465	46.77	
<b>Total</b>	<b>661461</b>	<b>600640</b>	<b>593134</b>	<b>42617778</b>	<b>71.85</b>	<b>109217</b>	<b>20209719</b>	<b>47.42</b>	<b>109380.7</b>

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

### **National Rural Livelihood Mission**

#### **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)**

**Self Help Group:** Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) is continuously working on many dimensions of poverty to enhance the wellbeing of rural poor by empowering women under the ambit of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (Day-NRLM) in the State. Under NRLM, a total of 3,82,133 rural poor women have mobilized into 42,398 Self Help Groups (SHGs) in 58 Blocks of 8 Districts. Further, these SHGs have been federated into Village and Cluster level Federations. Capacity of these institutions is being developed through demonstration, exposure visits within and outside the States, training and continuous handholding supports. The continuous effort of TRLM is to enable these institutions as self-manage and self-sustained institutions. Activities for enhancement of income of rural poor families through sustainable livelihood interventions with diversifying livelihood portfolios have already been initiated by TRLM.

#### **Community Institutions developed by TRLM**

##### **Self Help Group (SHG):**

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

##### **Village Organisation (VO):**

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

##### **Cluster Level Federation (CLF):**

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

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



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

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

**Table 11.9**

SN	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
1	RF disbursed	2875	2982	3832	4062	13751
2	Amt of RF (Rs in lakh)	355.95	357.10	431.65	456.10	1600.8

Source: Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission.

**Community Investment Fund (CIF) :** Community investment funds (CIF) is a support from the Mission to the federation of SHG's, So, the financial demand of the women SHG's can be supported. It is a grant to the SHG Federation but loan to SHGs and subsequently its members. Further bank loan are also being provided.

**Table 11.10**

SN	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
1	No. of SHGs received CIF	1719	2240	4303	15566	23828
2	Amount of CIF received by SHGs (Rs in lakh)	2336.38	2575.50	6526.00	16004.6	27,442.48
3	No. of SHGs provided Bank Loan	4142	7978	8759	15942	36821
4	Amt. of loan provided to SHGs.	2791.29	8220.56	10858.92	21402.26	43273.03

Source: Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission.

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

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

NPA on SHG bank loan during FY 2019-20 – 5.01%

NPA on SHG bank loan during FY2020-21 – 2.61%

NPA on SHG bank loan during FY2021-22 – 1.84%

**Bank Sakhi:** Rural Women Self Help Group (SHG) members with a relatively low educational background require guidance and support to carry out banking transactions. To ensure this support, Bank Sakhis have been identified from among the members of SHGS by Village Organisation (VOs)/ Cluster Level Federation (CLFs) and placed in different rural bank branches after adequate training. The placement of Bank Sakhis are not only ensuring the support to the SHGs on Banking transactions but also providing support for credit linkage, timely repayment of loan, effective functioning of Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM), Insurance linkages etc During the FY21-22 inthe eight (8) District a total of 456new Bank Sakhis have been placed indifferent rural bank branches as given below:

**Table 11.11**

Particulars	Total no. of Bank Sakhis in Rural bank branches placed during the FY21-22
Dhalai	65
Gomati	58
South Tripura	97
West Tripura	84
Sepahijala	58
Khowai	28
Unakoti	32
North Tripura	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>456</b>

Source: Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission.

### Other achievements of TRLM during 2021-22

National Atmanirbhar Sangathan award received by **Kalshi Mahila Cluster level federation**, Jolaibari block, South Tripura District under NRLM.

## C. REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

### Land Reforms, Restoration of Aliedbated Tribal Land

**Table - 11.12 Monthly Progress Return of Restoration Cases up to the month of March 2022**

Name of District	Petition received from the inception till the beginning of the month		Petition received in the month		Total Petition received		Area in acres			
							Disposal			
							Order Passed		Restoration order till the beginning of the month since inception	Restoration order Passed during the month
Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area			
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
West	3818	2335.57	0	0.00	3818	2335.57	1272	611.83	0	0.00
South	3155	3099.28	0	0.00	3155	3099.28	3113	3041.44	2	26.24
Gomati	3606	5025.65	0	0.00	3606	5025.65	2552	3801.866	0	0.00
Khowai	11207	7926.54	0	0.00	11213	7931.54	1877	1195.88	1	0.83
Sepahijala	2327	1828.11	0	0.00	2327	1828.11	1169	684.33	0	0.00
North	1084	1655.40	0	0.00	1085	1657.40	1085	1657.4	0	0.00
Unakoti	897	1302.99	0	0.00	897	1302.99	324	325.05	0	0.00
Dhalai	2238	1943.74	0	0.00	2238	1943.74	2126	1795.38	0	0.00
Total	28332	25117.27	0	0.00	28339	25124.28	13518	13113.18	3	27.07

Contd..

Area in acres

	Disposal							
	Name of District Total order Passed		Rejected		Pending for disposal		Physical Restoration done since inception till the beginning of	
	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area
(0)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
West	1272	611.83	2530	1643.65	16	80.083	319	318.10
South	3115	3067.68	0	0	40	29.07	3155	3099.28
Gomati	2553	3804.45	1024	1188.06	3	12.29	1491	1268.44

Khowai	1878	1196.71	9314	6689.31	18	40.59	1875	1195.75
Sepahijala	1169	684.330	1158	1143.78	2	4.29	1165	689.94
North	1084	1655.4	0	0.00	1	2	596	876.15
Unakoti	324	325.050	572	973.22	1	4.72	324	325.05
Dhalai	2126	1795.380	106	141.52	6	6.84	2117	1786.62
Total	13521	13140.827	14704	11779.54	87	179.883	9478	8096.32

**Contd..**

**Area in acres**

Name of District	Disposal					
	Physical Restoration done in the month		Total Physical Restoration done		Pending for Physical Restoration	
	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area
(0)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
West	0	0.00	902	318.70	7	16
South	2	1.00	3100	3053.08	55	44.7
Gomati	0	0.00	1491	1268.44	4	11.38
Khowai	0	0.00	1875	1195.75	3	0.96
Sepahijala	31	14.30	1138	690.34	2	4.29
North	0	0.00	596	876.15	1	2
Unakoti	0	0.00	324	325.05	1	4.72
Dhalai	0	0.00	2117	1786.62	9	8.76
Total	33	15.30	9507	8110.22	82	92.81

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura.

**Table-11.13 Land Allotment during 2021-22 :**

Sl.no.	Particulars	unit
a)	Land allotted to landless families	06 nos.
b)	Land allotted to homeless families	112 nos.
c)	Land allotted to both landless and homeless families	2 nos.
d)	Area of land allotted to landless families	0.36 (acres)
e)	Area of land allotted to homeless families	6.65 (acres)
f)	Area of land allotted to both landless and homeless families	0.12 (acres)

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura.

**Concluding Remarks:** For Development of rural sustainable infrastructure like road, electrification, market facilities, dispensaries and Primary Health Centre's coverage and also banking for rural credit as well as providing safe drinking water etc. the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) function efficiently.

Emphasis should be given for timely utilization of funds and creation of rural employment by generating assets including irrigation, land improvement for sustainable rural development and poverty alleviations.

\*\*\*\*\*

## URBANISATION

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

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



**Table - 12.1 Details of the urban areas and the total urban population of the State as per 2011 census and as on 18.12.2021 are given below:**

SL. NO.	Name of the local Body	Area ( in Sq. Km.)	Total Population as per 2011 Census.	Total Population as on 18.12.2021 ( on the basis of R.O.R)
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation.	90.214	4,38,408	557929
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	10.690	40,677	48074
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council	6.190	24,049	24011
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	3.500	14,409	15223
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	14.772	16,978	16127
6	Khowai Municipal Council	6.819	18,339	21876
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	4.450	20,778	23301
8.	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	3.595	13,117	16819
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	19.775	18,478	20013
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	9.150	21,075	22152
11	Melagarh Municipal Council	17.9907	18,970	20064
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	6.100	33,708	39088
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council	9.78	12,594	15285
14	Belonia Municipal Council	5.740	19,820	21433
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	3.000	10,578	11371
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat.	10.10	10,868	12116
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	4.450	11,423	12278
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	4.130	11,141	13117
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat.	8.550	10,634	12102
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.0996	7,235	6936
	Total	244.0953	7,73,279	929315

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

**Table - 12.2 Budget estimate during 2021-2022:**

Financial year	Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
2021-22	141548.00

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

**Table - 12.3 Revised estimate during 2021-22:**

Financial year	Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
2021-22	83231.55

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Achievement made during 2021-22 under above stated Schemes.

### **Progress of PMAY, Urban within the time period-April, 2021 to March, 2022**

#### **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)**

##### **Background:**

(a) The Mission will be implemented through 4(Four) verticals giving option to beneficiaries, ULBs and State Governments as per para-3 of guidelines of PMAY. There are following verticals/components under PMAY (U).

i) Subsidy for Beneficiary Led 'Individual House' Construction or Enhancement (BLC):-This scheme is being implemented in Tripura. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy (Banks are directly implementing with the support of ULBs) {Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component is a Central Sector Scheme, while all other components are implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme}.

iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors: - This is not implemented in Tripura as of now. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

iv) Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS):- This is not implemented in Tripura as of now.

(b) There is another component namely, Technology sub-mission mainly State or Region specific needs of technologies and designs for construction of houses suiting to geo-climatic conditions may partner with willing IITs, NITs etc.

(c) Status of progress under BLC:- There are Six projects (6 DPRs) under PMAY (BLC) being implemented under supervision of Urban Development Department under the vertical of beneficiary led construction (BLC). Government has also taken decision to implement the 6<sup>th</sup> phase of DPR to cover all the eligible left out beneficiaries. The Scheme is being implemented in the ratio of 90:10 (Central Government: State Government) financial norms. The selected beneficiaries are entitled to avail central assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh (as per para-7 of PMAY guidelines) and Rs-16,666/- from State Government for construction of houses.

**1.1 1<sup>st</sup> DPR** - Under BLC (for EWS Category) out of approved 34284 beneficiaries, 86 beneficiaries have started their work and 1104 beneficiaries have completed their house construction in all respect within the time period of April, 2021 to March, 2022. (attached at Annexure -1)

**1.2 2<sup>nd</sup> DPR** - Under BLC (for EWS Category) out of approved 24806 beneficiaries, 1043 beneficiaries have started their work and 2780 beneficiaries have completed their house

construction in all respect within the time period of April, 2021 to March, 2022. (attached at Annexure -2)

**1.3 3<sup>rd</sup> DPR** - Under BLC (for EWS Category) out of approved 6623 beneficiaries, 834 beneficiaries have started their work and 1569 beneficiaries have completed their house construction in all respect within the time period of April, 2021 to March, 2022. (attached at Annexure -3)

**1.4 4<sup>th</sup> DPR** - Under BLC (for EWS Category) out of approved 11199 beneficiaries, 5311 beneficiaries have started their work and 1604 beneficiaries have completed their house construction in all respect within the time period of April, 2021 to March, 2022. (attached at Annexure -4)

**1.5 5<sup>th</sup> DPR** - Under BLC (for EWS Category) out of approved 6338 beneficiaries, 2372 beneficiaries have started their work and 150 beneficiaries have completed their house construction in all respect within the time period of April, 2021 to March, 2022. (attached at Annexure -5)

**1.6 6<sup>th</sup> DPR** - In order to saturate 100% housing demand in urban areas, the state has sent proposal for 4218 numbers of beneficiaries and Ministry has approved the same. Presently beneficiaries have started their construction.

### Name of the Scheme: Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2021-22

Table - 12.4 Important achievement :

Sl. No.	Component	Target	Achievement	% Achieved
1	Individual House Hold Latrine	19,464 state target	19464	100%
		5234 seats as per SHPC	1251	23.90%
2	Community Toilet	500 seats	450	90%
3	Public Toilet	372 seats	627	191.70%
4	Door to Door Waste Collection	100 % Door to Door Collection	334 out of 334 wards	100%
5	Source Segregation Of Waste	100 % Source segregation	334 out of 334 wards	100%
6	Women SHG Groups	160 Women SHG groups are operational in 20 ULBs of Tripura for D2D Collection		

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

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

**ODF +:** Khowai MC, Melaghar MC, Dharmanagar MC, Kumarghat MC, Jirania NP & Sabroom NP are certified ODF+.

### Solid Waste Processing:

A decentralized SWM DPR of 52.01 cr. Is approved by MoHUA. The state share for the same is 33.81 cr. For which NABARD is approached. As of now **NABARD has sanctioned 14.47 Cr. towards the same.**

- Tertiary Waste Treatment Plant:** 2 Nos. existing plant one each at AMC and Kamalpur NP is already operationalized. Additionally, DC Nagar Plant at AMC will be co-used by Bishalgarh



and kamalpur NP is using their existing Plant. 16 nos. Tertiary waste Treatment Plant (TWTP) is under construction for 17 ULBs. Jirania will use Tertiary waste Treatment Plant of Ranirbazar MC.

• **Secondary Waste Sorting & Segregation Centre** : Total target for setting up of Secondary Waste Segregation Centres is **94 nos.** out of which **73 nos.** already operationalized and remaining **21 nos.** centers under construction which will be operationalized shortly for waste segregation.

### SWM Equipment:

A sum of Rs. 7.76 crores have been placed to AMC for central procurement and distribution of the following SWM equipment:

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

### IEC activities in 20 ULBs:

- i)** An amount of Rs. 3.2941 crore has been distributed among 20 ULBS for carrying out IEC activities of SBM-U.
- ii)** Directorate of Urban Development has already empaneled 2 (two) agencies for carrying out various IEC activities on SBM-U including awareness on SwachhSurvekshan, 2021.
- iii)** The empaneled agencies will carry out the following IEC activities on SBM-U themes in 20 ULBs of Tripura:  
These activities will be done in phased manner. Initially the below activities are taken up in 1<sup>st</sup> phase, the same will be replicated in appropriate numbers across 20 ULBs of Tripura.
  - 1.** Auto Branding in - 500 Auto Rickshaws + 500 more will be given now.
  - 2.** Bus Branding in- 50 Buses
  - 3.** Canter Van Activity – 5 Canter Vans will ply across 8 districts to cover every ward of 20 ULBs in 3 months' duration
  - 4.** Building Wrap- 2 Buildings initially selected
  - 5.** Unipole – 14 Nos.
  - 6.** Radio Jingles – 5 numbers (2 nos. in Hindi & bengali each & 1 in Kokborok language)
  - 7.** Documentary 1 no.
  - 8.** Theme Song 1 no.
- iv)** IEC activities under SBM-U such as NukkarNatak, PrabhatPheri, Women SHG (welfare, training and interpersonal skill development) and Wall paintings etc. are going on in large scale in 20 ULBs of Tripura.
- v)** Total 249002 sq. ft. of wall is already painted with various SBM-U themes across 20 ULBs
- vi)** Total 177 nos. Nukkadnatak and 110 nos. Road shows organised for public awareness against open defecation, open urination, spitting, banning of single use plastic along with various slogan to make Swachh Tripura.



**vii)** Total 192 nos. of Women SHGs related IEC activities organised to aware citizen through women SHG to achieve 100% door to door collection and 100 % source segregation.

### **Tripura Urban Livelihoods Mission 2021-22 success Story of e-commerce portal Amazon & Flipkart of Tripura Urban Livelihoods Mission (TULM)**

The mobilisation of Urban poor households to form their own institutions is an important investment for an effective and sustainable poverty reduction programme. Under the Mission 594 SHG have been formed and out of that 27 SHGs are tagged with 22 Area Level Federation. 492 SHGs has received Revolving Fund of an amount @Rs.10,000/- each and out of 22 ALFs 10 no's ALF has received revolving Fund @Rs.50,000/. 765 SHG loan disbursed through different Banks.

Seva SHG of AMC Ward no 7 under TULM has awarded in North East Festival for best SHG in D2D Garbage collection.

During the celebration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mohatsav Program, Blankets, daily essential has been distributed to the Urban homeless persons of Sonamura NP...

Self Help Group are not getting better marketing for sold their products. For better marketing and more income Tripura Urban Livelihoods Mission is the first initiator in Tripura for selling Self Help Group products in Online platform Flipkart & Amazon. Tripura Urban Livelihoods Mission on-boarded in e-commerce platform Flipkart and Amazon in the month of August, 2021. TULM also selected 1(one) seller point i.e "SonChiraiya City Livelihood Centre" Agartala for selling SHG products. In the brand name of "SonChiraiya" we have already uploaded 320 products of 36 Self Help Groups in Flipkart and Amazon platform with the Wall hanging photo frame, Jewellery, Bamboo Craft, Garments, Woollen items, Jute Items, Home decoration Items, Flower Vase etc. are already uploaded in Flipkart and Amazon platform. As of now 67 nos of products already sold by TULM in all over India.

TULM already provided Capacity Building trainings to SHGs for making more Hand made products for selling in e-commerce platform.

#### **Rehabilitation of Street Vendors:-**

To make the city beautiful and reduced the issue of street vendors, Mohanpur Municipal Council was taken an initiatives to developed vending zone where 10 numbers street vendors where accommodate with modern vending cart. The location of this vending zone modern vending zone is Tulabagan of Mohanpur Municipal Council. Total cost for developed the vending zone is Rs- 20 lakh. For developed the vending Mohanpur Municipal Council was received Rs- 21 lakh from Tripura Urban Livelihoods Mission (7 lakh for each vending zone).

## **Success Story of the Satarupa ALF under Jirania Nagar Panchayat**

**ALF name: Satarupa**

**ULB name: Jirania Nagar Panchayat**

**Year of formation: March 2021**

**Total members: 23 nos.**

Satarupa ALF Multipurpose Women's Cooperative Society Ltd, of Ward-6, Blocktila near Co-operative Society. Jirania Nagar Panchayat Dist- West Tripura was working under the guidance and supervision of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). This federation was registered under Tripura State Cooperative Society Act. 1974 Reg No-3593, this group came into existence in March, 2021. This Federation consist 23 numbers of members from 12 numbers of SHGs who are shareholder of Satarupa ALF and they work together for the development of federation.

After 3 months of registration this federation get Rs. 50000/- as Revolving Fund as per guidelines of DAY-NULM. Also, they start their monthly saving Rs-50/member from inception. After 3 months they withdraw Rs-50000 from their Bank Account and start their business Canteen at SDM Office Jirania. All types of food they making every day, & all are regional price. After continuing their business they get profit around Rs- 20000-30000/ month. They start their business 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021. All Members are working together for their development of business. They can cover all their expenses and get a profit of Rs. 2100 per member per month & extra amount of profit they deposit the money in ALF savings account.

**Shelter House (SUH) :-** 2(two) Shelters has been made functional during the period 2021-2022 for accommodation of Urban Homeless.

**Individual Loan (SEP-I) :-** 592 loan of Rs. 8.2 cr. Disbursed through different Banks among the Individual Beneficiaries under Tripura Urban Livelihoods Mission Scheme.

**New Initiative:** To ensure timely & Hassel free Banking services to all SHGs under TULM the CRP (Bank Sakhi) Policy is Developed. CRP (Bank Sakhi) will act as a bridge between SHGs and Bank.

Tripura Urban Livelihoods Mission (TULM) also introduces Digital Payment Sakhi's from existing Bank Sakhi's of TULM. Citizen can easily taken Door Stem Services from our Digipay Sakhi's. A MoU signed between Tripura Urban Livelihoods Mission and Csc Tripura for on boarding Urban SHGs as DigipaySakhi.

### **PMSVANidhi :**

1. 1st tranche of loan @10,000 disbursed for the F.Y. 2021-22 = 865
2. 2nd tranche of loan @20,000 disbursed for the F.Y. 2021-22 = 224
3. Digitally active Street Vendors for the F.Y. 2021-22 = 1965

## **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) (2021-22):**

AMRUT was launched on June, 2015 to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection, increase the amenity value of cities by

developing greenery and well maintained open spaces and reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport. All these outcomes are valued by citizens, particularly women, and indicators and standards have been prescribed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in the form of Service Level Benchmarks.

Ministry has selected 500 cities across India as AMRUT City and Agartala Municipal Corporation is one of them.

10 projects have been under taken under this scheme. Out of the 10(Ten) projects, 6(Six) project have been completed. Remaining 4(Four) projects are likely to be completed by August 2022.

**Table- 12.5 Physical progress of the 10 project are given below:**

SI No	Works taken up	Awarde d Cost	Implementi ng Agency	Physical progress
1	Construction of Sewerage Treatment plant at Agartala/ Laying of Sewerage Pipe Line in/c. Lifting & Pumping Station etc. complete for uncovered area of North Zone (Old Ward No.1&2) at Agartala under AMRUT Scheme.	11.42	CE, UDD	Completed
2	Development and Beautification of park and open space Sathlakhi pond under ward no. 32 within AMC area/SH: construction of protection wall, walkway, sitting arrangements, toilet, fountain, illumination, park equipment etc under AMRUT scheme.	1.225	AMC	Completed
3	Improvement and Beautification of KamarPukur Pond under ward no. 24, AMC (2 <sup>nd</sup> Call)	1.52	AMC	Completed
4	Improvement and Beautification of the Bodhjung Girls School pond in ward no. 22 of AMC area.	0.95	AMC	Completed
5	Survey, Investigation, Design and Build Water Supply Improvement Scheme to achieve 135 Lpcd in Agartala Municipal Corporation Area (Panchamukh) and Operate and Maintain (O&M) the Built System for 5 Years Under AMRUT	59.55	CE, UDD	85 % completed. Target to complete by August, 2022
6	Survey, Investigation, Design and Build Water Supply Improvement Scheme to achieve 135 Lpcd in Agartala Municipal Corporation Area (Ushabazar) and Operate and Maintain (O&M) the Built System for 5 Years Under AMRUT	78.04	CE,UDD	79 % completed. Target to complete by August, 2022
7	Sinking and commissioning of Deep tube wells with pump Houses in the premises of Chandrapur J.B School and Sangeeta AWC Centre (Nandan Nagar) in Agartala Municipal Corporation Area	0.80	PWD(DWS)	Completed
8	Sinking and commissioning of deep Tube Wells at Charipara, DebTilla, NetajiPalli, DilipPalli and Vivekananda Palli	2.00	PWD(DWS)	Completed
9	Sinking and commissioning of deep Tube wells at Ushabazar, SouthNarayanpur, RoyPara, PanchayatPara, Majum derPara, PaschimBhubanban, At the site of the WTP (PaschimBhubanbanacherjee Para), Chinaihani	3.20	PWD(DWS)	80 % completed. Target to complete by August, 2022
10	Sinking and Commissioning of deep tube wells at karaimura, AdaeshaPara, ShayamaPalli, at the site of the panchamukh WTP.	1.60	PWD(DWS)	80 % completed. Target to complete by August, 2022

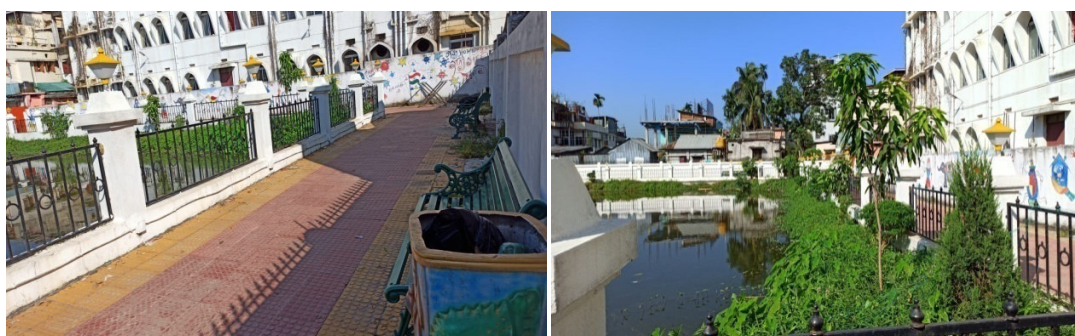
Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

### SOME PICTURE OF COMPLETED WORKS :

Development and Beautification of park and open space Sathlakhi pond under ward no. 32 within AMC area/SH: construction of protection wall, walkway, sitting arrangements, toilet, fountain, illumination, park equipment etc under AMRUT scheme.



**SATHLAKHI POND**



Sinking and commissioning of Deep tube wells with pump Houses in the premises of Chandrapur J.B School and Sangeeta AWC Centre (Nandan Nagar) in Agartala Municipal Corporation Area.

### Tripura Urban Planning and Development Authority (TUDA)

#### Township Project at Vivekananda Market site near Kaman Chowmuhani & Kunjaban Site

As per the provisions of the Tripura Urban Planning and Development Act -2018, Tripura Urban Planning and Development Authority (TUDA) have been constituted on 30th January 2019 with the Hon'ble Minister of the Urban Development Department as Chairman of the Authority.

TUDA is now working along with the Urban Development Department to weed out the lacunae in the present system so as to promote multi-storey, earthquake resilient, modern, eco-friendly, townships in Agartala. At present **two Township projects** under TUDA, one at Vivekananda market site near Kaman Chowmuhani and other at Kunjaban near Bhagat Singh Hostel are going on. In Vivekananda market site 48 flats will be constructed and Kunjaban site 216 flats will be constructed. These townships will be completed by September, 2023.



**a) Township Project at Vivekananda Market site near Kaman Chowmuhani**

A total of 48 flats are proposed in this project, project cost around Rs. 20.22 Cr and there will be three G+4 towers in an area of 0.97 acre.

The Superstructure work in HIG block is completed. Pile work for MIG Block is completed, 1<sup>st</sup> floor roofing work in progress, Shuttering is done, bar binding work in progress. LIG Block will be started very soon.

**Table-12.6 Present Status of flat booking Vivekananda Market site (G+4):**

SL No.	Tower	Total Flat	Flat Booked	1 <sup>st</sup> installment deposited	2 <sup>nd</sup> installment deposited	3 <sup>rd</sup> installment deposited
1	HIG	12	12	10	7	6
2	MIG	16	16	13	8	5
3	LIG	20	20	18	12	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

**Progress of work of Township Project at Vivekananda Market site**



**b) Township Project at Kunjaban near Bhagat Singh Hostel**

A total of 216 flats are proposed in this project, project cost around 95.27 Cr and there will be three G+12 tower in an area of 1.20 acre.

Work order is issued to Raj Krishna Construction Company Pvt. Ltd.

At present raft work is completed, casting of lift completed, Non-tower pile cap completed, column casting completed, basement raft casting is under preparation.

Structural Drawing & Design papers are vetted from NIT Agartala.

32 % flats are booked in HIG tower at Kunjaban Site.

Piling work for other two Blocks (MIG & LIG) is not yet started considering low booking there.

**Table-12.7 Present Status of Flat Booking Kunjaban Site near Bhagat Singh Hostel:**

SL No.	Tower	Total Flat	Flat Booked	Remaining Flats	1 <sup>st</sup> installment deposited	2 <sup>nd</sup> installment deposited
1	HIG	72	26	46	24	13

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

### **Light Housing Project – Agartala:**

Light House project, Agartala is sanctioned from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India for construction of 1000 nos. dwelling units under the CSS of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] under Global Housing Technology Challenge – India (GSTC-India) in March 2019. This is an initiative to identify and mainstream a basket of innovative construction technologies from across the globe for affordable housing that are cost effective, fast, safe, sustainable, green and disaster – resilient. An area measuring **5.93 acre in Golchakkar** area near Integrated Check Post (ICP), Agartala has been selected for the said Light House project. The project was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2021. There will be 7 (seven) nos. Blocks (G+6) in LHP Agartala project which will contain a total of 1000 nos. flats. Area of each dwelling unit is 30 Sq.mtr (320 Sq. ft).

All modern amenities like Garden, Park, jogging track, kids zone, health club, yoga-meditation room is provided in the project. Facility of Community hall, Health Care Centre, Anganwadi Centre is also included in the project. Agency is selected by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, GoI through open tender- "M/S Mitsumi Housing Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad, Gujrat". The site is already handed over to the construction Agency.

### **Status of Booking of Flat and Beneficiary Contribution Received:**

- Advertisement was published from TUDA inviting application from eligible EWS & LIG families and in response around **991** applications (**EWS- 840 & LIG-151**) are received so far.
- Out of **991 applicants**, beneficiary contribution is given by **294 applicants only (EWS- 242 @ Rs.5.00 lakhs, LIG-52 @ Rs.7.00 lakhs, total amount received – Rs.15.23 Cr)**
- Out of 990 beneficiaries 751 Nos beneficiaries have already been allotted their flat through lottery process.

### **Status of Implementation**

There are 7(seven) Blocks to construct (Block A,B,C,D,E,F,G). Out of these seven blocks piling work completed for 5 blocks till now (A,D,F,G & C).

At present In Block A, E, F, G & C pile works are completed.

In Block B, 239 piles out of total 273 are completed, In Block D, 101 piles out of 289 are completed.

Total 1528 piles out of 1750 piles are completed.

### **Infrastructure Project under ADB Assistance for 7 district HQ Towns**

The earlier sanctioned PRF project (Rs.17.50 Cr) and at present DPR preparation is going on.

Total number of packages is 17 including water supply, drainage & roads, urban amenities, mini ICC, Septage management etc.

There are 4 clusters for 20 towns.

Initial fund of Rs.10.00Cr. is received as advance from Finance Department, Govt. of Tripura and 4.84 Cr is already reimbursed.

Tendering of works to is expected from August, 2022 if the bid permission is received from ADB.

### **Mukhyamantri Swanirbhar Yojana (MSY)**

MSY was launched on 10.07.2020 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura . The purpose of the scheme was to speedy recovery of the business of Urban Shopkeepers affected due to Covid-19 pandemic situation.

#### **The components of the Scheme are as follows:**

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

35814 nos. shopkeepers are already covered under Insurance in MSY out of total no. of 65046 Urban Shopkeepers during MSY period.

### **Achievement of Tripura –RERA during 2020-21:**

**Tripura-RERA :-** The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 is a Central Act and came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2016. Under Section 84 of this Act the State Government made the Tripura Real Estate ( Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2017 and came into force on 9<sup>th</sup> November,2017.

According to the provisions of Act and Rules Advocate Tapas Kumar Das has been appointed as the Chairman of the Tripura Real Estate Regulatory Authority. The office of the Chairperson is at U.D. Bhawan.

Purpose of the Act :-

- For regulation and promotion of the Real Estate sector.
- To ensure transfer of Real Estate in an efficient and transparent manner.
- To protect the interest of consumers in real estate sector.



- To establish an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute redressal.
- To establish the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals.

**Applicability:** - Any development projects beyond certain limit ( Land area 500 sqmt or number of apartment 8) needs registration from Real Estate Regulatory Authority. There is also a provision for registration of real estate Agents.

**Present status:** - Developer/ Agent apply on line and approval is also given online by the Chairman with the assistance of Nodal Officer (TCP). The software and website are being maintained by DIT. 46 projects has been approved during the F.Y 2021-22 and few projects were returned back due to the deficiency in the application. Five real estate Agents have been registered till date.

### Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP).

The vision of this scheme is to provide 50 days wage employment to one adult family member of every BPL and listed BPL families of all the ULBs subject to availability of fund. Apart from mandays generation, under this scheme, public Assets also created for greater benefits of the citizens. During 2021-22 Financial Year State Govt. had released amounting to Rs. 7000.00 lakh and total 1686111 numbers mandays were generated under the Scheme .During 2021-22 average 32 days of work have been provided. Apart from mandays generation, under this scheme, public Assets also created from greater benefits of the citizens.

**Table-12.8 A status on this scheme, ULB- wise, is given below:**

Sl.No	Name of ULBs	Existing Job Card ( in numbers)	Total fund placed during the financial year 2021-22 Rs. in lakh	Total Mandays Created during the financial year 2021-22 in numbers	Average mandays generated during the financial year 2021-22
1.	Agartala Municipal Corporation	34209	3395.3724	650016	19.2
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council.	2024	213.75071	28752	31.05
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council	1448	153.16466	43661	30.15
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	1089	114.34456	26975	27
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	1657	175.20109	51367	31
6	Khowai Municipal Council	2131	163.76065	57570	43.25
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	2342	244.93446	61091	28
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	1778	178.67272	48930	30
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	3542	352.92374	139120	40
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	2456	251.18524	77320	35
11	Melaghar Municipal Council	2353	245.73006	77969	33.15
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	1944	205.45542	36595	31
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council	1962	207.47186	70097	36
14	Belonia Municipal Council	2701	285.23455	75052	27.79
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	847	89.38133	28191	33.78
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1626	171.31166	48396	29
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1366	137.81199	39130	31.70
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1680	177.36106	46587	27
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1182	125.01283	44303	41
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	1162	111.91901	34989	30
	TOTAL	69499	7000.00	1686111	32

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

**Table-12.9 Status of Revenue Collection of Agartala Municipal Corporation, 13 Municipal Council and 6 Nagar Panchayats during the F.Y 2021-22:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

SL	Name of the Corporation/Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayats	Property Tax collection during 2021-22	Water Tax Collection during 2021-22	Total Trade Licenses Fees collection during 2021-22	Other revenue collection during 2021-22	Total Tax collection during 2021-22	TOTAL Revenue collection During 2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	(3+4+5)=7	(6+7)=8
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	725.24	132.08	392.11	2164.71	1249.43	3414.14
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	79.31	40.45	13.32	79.55	133.08	212.63
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council	36.46	11.48	5.01	43.31	52.95	96.26
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council.	34.03	7.69	4.13	61.85	45.85	107.7
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	25.77	11.71	6.49	32.32	43.97	76.29
6	Khowai Municipal Council	23.14	9.04	6.13	60.13	38.31	98.44
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	13.98	7.64	7.35	12.13	28.97	41.1
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council.	6.82	3.69	3.71	24.93	14.22	39.15
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	7.44	1.56	2.26	22.37	11.26	33.63
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	29.49	0.47	3.67	22.35	33.63	55.98
11	Melagarh Municipal Council	11.51	1.55	3.11	5.44	16.17	21.61
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	57.35	23.97	7.61	96	88.93	184.93
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council.	17.24	7.24	1.97	9.64	26.45	36.09
14	Belonia Municipal Council	36.7	17.18	8.57	69.77	62.45	132.22
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	10.71	2.5	1.22	10.85	14.43	25.28
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	4.07	1.5	1.14	11.52	6.71	18.23
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	12.64	2.75	5.03	12.77	20.42	33.19
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	9.69	8.58	6.88	28.47	25.15	53.62
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	11.98	5.79	1.44	44.82	19.21	64.03
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	21.48	4.34	1.72	32.91	27.54	60.45
	Total	1175.05	301.21	482.87	2845.84	1959.13	4804.97

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

### **Achievements of various Flagship Project under Smart City Mission for the year 2021-2022:**

A total of 76 projects have been undertaken under Smart City Mission amounting to Rs. 1038.92 Crores including A&OE. Till date 52 projects have been completed amounting to Rs. 206.06 Cores.

### **Key prioritis during the current year:**

- 1) Agartala Smart City has started the work of constructing 4 laning of Airport road from Lichu Bagan to New Airport Terminal amounting to Rs.91.67 Crores
- 2) Construction of Smart Roads with total length of 23.562 KM across Agartala City with an awarded cost of Rs. 444.06 Crores has been started.
- 3) Construction/ Improvement of road from Fire Brigade Chowmuhani to Integrated Check Post under Smart City Mission, Agartala is nearing completion.
- 4) Development of Children Park, MG Bazar Pond is in progress.
- 5) GIS based Property Tax Application & Implementation is nearing completion.
- 6) 8MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant , ICP , Akhaura Rs.24.73 Cr.-ASCL (Convergence-Rs.20.20 Cr. ; SCM :4.53 Cr.) is under construction.

## 7) Multi Level Car parking at Old Motor Stand.

### Important policy & decision:

Agartala Smart City has been emphasizing on various developmental works for providing better quality of life to the citizens of Agartala City by constructing footpaths, covered drains, smart roads, Pump Houses, Delivery pipelines & Sewerage Treatment Plants. One of the major projects that has been completed by Agartala Smart City is Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC), that provide 24\*7 city surveillance and monitoring flood water during rainy season.

### Important achievements during the current year:

- 1) Integrated Command and Control Centre along with Smart Elements at DIT Building, Indranagar.
- 2) Construction of Drainage pump House including drainage pipelines at Childrens Park, Ganaraj Chowuhani, Bhuturia, Masterpara and Pratapgarh. 4 Diesel driven Mobile Pumping unit 18,0000 Litre/hour capacity.
- 3) Development of MBB Road from Math Chowmuhani to MBB College gate.
- 4) Water Bodies Improvement at Dimsagar, Ranir Pukur, J.B. Bari, Banamaliur Dighi (Water Body) under AMC, Chatrasangha and 3 ponds near MBB College gate.
- 5) Albert Ekka War Memorial & Post Office Chowmuhani.
- 6) Improvement of Junctions at IGM Chowmuhani, Paradise Chowmuhani, GB Chowmuhani and Infront of Ujjayanta Palace.
- 7) Remodeling of Storm water drain (Construction of Covered Drain) across Agartala City.
- 8) Conversion, Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of Existing 11KV & LT Overhead Transmission Lines into Underground CABLE System at MBB College Smart Road.

**Table-12.10 Physical progress of PMAY (U) 1<sup>st</sup> DPR**

Sl.no.	Name of ULB	As per DPR	Grounded	Completed
1	Ambassa Municipal Council	1615	6	64
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	895	3	34
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	752	5	38
4	Udaipur Municipal Council	1400	7	56
5	Khowai Municipal Council	1083	14	56
6	Teliamura Municipal Council	1240	7	43
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	1390	6	57
8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	463	1	23
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	1077	0	23
10	Melaghar Municipal Council	1498	12	53
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1051	6	32
12	Belonia Municipal Council	1333	1	38
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	464	0	16
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council	977	6	77
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council	2013	0	41
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	970	3	20
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	12629	1	288
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1001	2	29
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council	1832	5	87
20	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	601	1	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34284</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1104</b>

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

**Table- 12.11 Physical Progress of PMAY(U) 2<sup>nd</sup> DPR:**

Sl.no.	Name of ULB	As per DPR	Grounded	Completed
1	Ambassa Municipal Council	601	9	64
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	802	3	135
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	206	11	29
4	Udaipur Municipal Council	283	7	53
5	Khowai Municipal Council	43	3	7
6	Teliamura Municipal Council	543	14	62
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	857	10	161
8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	172	2	28
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	394	1	81
10	Melaghar Municipal Council	626	3	101
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	619	1	98
12	Belonia Municipal Council	873	21	119
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	194	1	11
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council	575	104	96
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council	1208	103	207
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	310	3	33
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	15594	725	1365
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	57	0	10
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council	523	14	69
20	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	326	08	51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24806</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>2780</b>

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

**Table- 12.12 Physical Progress of PMAY (U) 3<sup>rd</sup> DPR:**

Sl.no.	Name of ULB	As per DPR	Grounded	Completed
1	Ambassa Municipal Council	169	27	49
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	378	2	169
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	58	12	18
4	Udaipur Municipal Council	175	17	46
5	Khowai Municipal Council	173	36	42
6	Teliamura Municipal Council	69	13	20
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	237	27	126
8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	72	7	16
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	186	1	52
10	Melaghar Municipal Council	160	9	47
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	84	2	24
12	Belonia Municipal Council	0	0	0
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	114	4	32
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council	259	78	74
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council	464	60	163
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	265	137	74
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	3054	365	460
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	40	4	9
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council	551	26	113
20	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	115	7	35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6623</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1569</b>

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

**Table-12.13 Physical Progress of PMAY (U) 4<sup>th</sup> DPR**

Sl.no.	Name of ULB	As per DPR	Grounded	Completed
1	Ambassa Municipal Council	565	211	109
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	333	254	48
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	130	64	32
4	Udaipur Municipal Council	481	193	142
5	Khowai Municipal Council	0	0	0
6	Teliamura Municipal Council	329	144	78
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	1021	467	80

8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	155	83	8
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	261	190	57
10	Melaghar Municipal Council	548	227	70
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	316	190	63
12	Belonia Municipal Council	553	299	157
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	150	96	53
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council	303	160	49
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council	429	331	112
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	262	165	10
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	3653	1411	338
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	286	176	90
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council	929	513	107
20	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	495	137	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11199</b>	<b>5311</b>	<b>1604</b>

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

**Table-12.14 Physical Progress of PMAY (U) 5<sup>th</sup> DPR**

Sl.no.	Name of ULB	As per DPR	Grounded	Completed
1	Ambassa Municipal Council	56	19	0
2	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	263	131	1
3	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	42	18	2
4	Udaipur Municipal Council	237	116	28
5	Khowai Municipal Council	868	498	29
6	Teliamura Municipal Council	90	56	4
7	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	48	37	6
8	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	51	20	0
9	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	234	170	7
10	Melaghar Municipal Council	316	161	7
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	99	49	3
12	Belonia Municipal Council	199	112	7
13	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	90	58	12
14	Santirbazar Municipal Council	139	27	2
15	Kailashahar Municipal Council	202	77	0
16	Kumarghat Municipal Council	40	8	0
17	Agartala Municipal Corporation	2277	175	0
18	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	157	88	3
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council	487	415	38
20	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	443	137	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6338</b>	<b>2372</b>	<b>150</b>

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

**Concluding Remarks:** The projects under taken under Smart City project will fulfil the aspiration of urban citizen of Tripura. The public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads and storm water management, markets, and streetlights must be accessible to all to achieve the goals of inclusive growth.

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## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Good physical infrastructure not only helps in creation of jobs but ensures sustainable economic growth. The Government has taken various initiatives for having better infrastructure for energy transportation, and communication.



### A. POWER :

Electricity plays an important role in the economic & social development of a country. The progress in Power Sector in Tripura despite geographical, economic and infrastructural hindrances has been quite encouraging. Performance of all-important sectors, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry, as also the performance of social sectors like health, depends largely on the desired availability of quality and quantity 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 **98.38%** while remaining **1.62%** is generated from Hydel Power (namely Gumti Power Project).

Peak demand of the State during 2021-22 was **326.60 MW**. Own generation from three Generating Stations is **80-100 MW**. The State is able to meet the full peak demand after getting the enhanced share from OTPC, Palatana and NEEPCO, Monarchak over and now Tripura is a Power Surplus State.

- State's own electricity generation is 572.97 MU during 2021-22.
- Revenue collected from power is Rs. 630.04 crore in 2021-22.
- Net potential created upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 is 1,18,664 ha.
- Total Revenue Collected by the State Transport Department during 2021-22 is Rs. 90,34,49,420.



The demand of the State has been estimated to be **400 MW** at the end of 2022-23 as per 19<sup>th</sup> EPS (Electric Power Survey) Report considering the demand arising out of DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA 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 **572.97 MU** and power purchased from Central Sector was **2625.78 MU** respectively during the year **2021-22**. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of state in **2021-22** was **1553.81 MU** at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic consumers was **640.38 MU** followed by **147.28 MU** for Irrigation / Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption **68.12 MU** and Industrial **52.09 MU**.

The revenue collection was **Rs. 630.04 Crores** in **2021-22** which was **Rs. 602.15 Crores** in **2020-21** resulting a rise of **4.63%**.

**Table- 13.1 The demand and supply situation of the power sector in Tripura during 2021-22 can be seen from the following table:**

Sl. No.	Situation		2021-22
1.	System Demand		326.60 MW
2.	Availability		
	2.1	From Own Sources	80-100 MW
	2.2	From Central Sector	380 MW - 400 MW
3.	Shortfal		NIL

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

**Table -13.2**

Sl. No.	Situation			2020-21
1.	<b>No. of Power Generating Station (State owned):-</b>			
	1.1	Hydel		1 No.
	1.2	Gas		2 Nos.
2.	<b>Installed Capacity (MW) :-</b>			
	2.1	<b>Hydel</b>		10.00 MW
	2.2	<b>Gas</b>		105.00 MW
3.	<b>Own Electricity Generation (MU) :-</b>			
	3.1	Hydel		9.39 MU
	3.2	Gas		569.34 MU
	3.3	Auxiliaries		5.76 MU
	3.4	Total Own Generation[(3.1+3.2)-3.3]		572.97 MU
4.	4.1	Purchased from <b>Central</b> Sector Grid(MU)		2625.48 MU
5.	5.1	Total available Power[3.4+4.1]		3198.45 MU

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

**Table - 13.3 Status of Electrified and Un-electrified Gram Panchayat and Village Committee Areas in Tripura as on 31.03.2021:**

Sl. No.	District-wise	Total Gram Panchayat & ADC Villages			Electrified Gram Panchayat & ADC Villages		
		Gram Panchayat	ADC Village	Total	Gram Panchayat	ADC Village	Total
1.	Khowai	55	69	124	55	69	124
2.	West Tripura	87	85	172	87	85	172
3.	Sipahijala	111	58	169	111	58	169

4.	Dhalai	41	110	151	41	110	151
5.	North Tripura	69	60	129	69	60	129
6.	Unakoti	59	32	91	59	32	91
7.	Gomati	70	103	173	70	103	173
8.	South Tripura	99	70	169	99	70	169
	Total	591	587	1178	591	587	1178

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

## Recently Completed projects implemented for Development of Power sector in Tripura

↓

**1. RE-DDUGJY 12<sup>th</sup> Plan or erstwhile RGGVY 12<sup>th</sup> plan) :** RE-DDUGJY 12<sup>th</sup> Plan or erstwhile RGGVY 12<sup>th</sup> plan was sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India with a view to electrify the un-electrified villages and habitations of the Country with construction of required parameters i.e electrical infrastructures like new 11 kv Line, LT Line, Distribution Transformer, New 33/11 KV Substations etc as well as with provision to provide free service connections to the BPL households. The project successfully completed on 31.10.2020 with a closure value of Rs. 301.3 Cr.

**2. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) :** Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana was sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India with a view to execute electrification works at villages / habitations of the Country where electrification was still required along with provision of provide free service connections to the BPL households and construction of required parameters i.e electrical infrastructures like new 11 kv Line, LT Line, Distribution Transformer, New 33/11 KV Substations etc. Unlike the previous scheme of RE-DDUGJY 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, this scheme also has the provision for strengthening the existing electrical infrastructures with execution of augmentation works along with a "Metering" part to upgrade the consumer / Distribution Transfer Energy Metering of the state. The scheme has been successfully closed on 28.02.2021 with a closure value of 64.44 Cr.

**3. Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) :** Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) was sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India with a view to upgrade the existing Distribution network of the urban areas of the state. There is a consistent increase in electricity demand, particularly in Urban areas, due to increase in customer base, changes in lifestyle and consumption pattern, which requires continual up gradation and creation of infrastructure for electricity distribution. Accordingly 20 towns are selected in Tripura covered under 9 Nos. electrical Circles under IPDS with an aim to develop the existing infrastructure to reduce AT & C loss of the system. The scheme has been successfully closed on 31.03.2022 with a closure value of 180.3 Cr.

Again, under the above two schemes, i.e DDUGJY & IPDS, total 1,84,228 nos of Prepaid Energy Meters has been installed in the state replacing the existing Post paid Energy Meters throughout the state which is a step forward towards modernization and increasing the efficiency / revenue as far as the Energy metering system of the state is concern.

**4. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) :** Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya scheme was launched by the Ministry of Power, Govt. of India

in the country on 10.10.2017 with an aim to electrify the 100% un-electrified households within 31st December'2018. Accordingly the scheme was launched in Tripura state also on 2nd May'2018 by Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Govt. of India and Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Govt. of Tripura for electrification of all the un-electrified households of Tripura by 31st December'2018. It was declared that 10.10.2017 will be considered as a base date and service connections released after the base date will be accounted as service connections provided under Saubhagya. The scheme has been successfully closed on 31.12.2020 with a closure value of 332.3 Cr.

**5. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY Addl infra or Ph-II):** Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY Addl infra or Ph-II) scheme sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India with an aim to strengthen the existing electrical infrastructure of the state to match up the increased load demand in the circuit due to providing huge no of new service connection and extension of huge amount of new LT line under Saubhagya scheme. Provision was also given to create new electrical infrastructure to incorporate the balance spill over requirements that cannot covered under Saubhagya scheme including construction of new 33/11 KV Substations in the state. The scheme has been successfully closed on 31.12.2021 with a closure value of 286.5 Cr.

**6. On-going Project : North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP)**

North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project Funding under World Bank of Rs.1800.28 Crores (Revised cost) for Tripura has been approved. The Scheme will provides Scope for strengthening Intra-state Transmission & Sub-Transmission System of NER, improving power network in the NE States & to improve reliability, service delivery and reduce system losses. Construction of 9 Nos. 132 KV new Sub-Station, 458 CKm new 132 KV line, 34 Nos. new 33 KV Sub-Station, 667 KM new 33 KV line , capacity augmentation of existing 7 Nos. 132 KV Sub-Station & 25 Nos. of 33 KV Sub-station including installation of 532.35 Km Optical Ground Wire for communication are envisaged under the scope of this project. PGCIL has been assigned as Project Implementing Agency for implementation of the project in Tripura. Implementation of the project is in progress and target for completion of work is 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2022.

**Upcoming schemes for Development of Power sector in Tripura :**

**1). Asian Development Bank funded scheme naming Tripura Power Generation Up-gradation & Distribution Reliability Improvement Project: (ADB) :** ADB funded distribution modernization & reliability improvement scheme has been at a cost of Rs. 1150.0 Crores for the Distribution part which includes modern technology/products like Covered Conductor, HVDS, FPI, Auto-recloses& Sectionalisers, RMU, state of the art Transformer Testing Lab, Smart metering etc. Implementation of the project will result in modernized distribution network for meeting future demand growth, improve efficiency and facilitate supply of 24x7 reliable & quality power for all at affordable cost besides substantial reduction in AT&C losses. Tendering procedure under this scheme is under progress. The scheme also has another

component under its sanction head related to the Generation part amounting Rs. 775.00 Cr. which is for augmentation and capacity enhancement of the existing Generating plants of the state.

**2. Revamped Reforms Link Based Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) :** Revamped Reforms Link Based Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India with a view of an overall up gradation and modernization of the existing Distribution sector of the state with a primary objective of reducing the AT&C loss & ACS-ARR gap of the system and to bring all the consumers of the state under Smart Metering System. The scheme is basically consists of 3(three) parts i.e. Loss reduction, Modernization and Smart Metering. Sanction of Rs. 801.4 Cr. has already been availed against the Loss Reduction and Metering part of the scheme. Preparation for floating of tender is under progress at the moment.

### **Other initiatives of TSECL :**

1. **Setting up of Smart Customer Care Centre System on SaaS (System as a service) basis :** In order to improve customer's satisfaction level by providing better services through single window system for assured and timely resolution of consumer complaints / grievances a Smart Customer Care Centre System on SaaS (System as a Service) basis has been made operational.
2. **Input Based Distribution Franchisee :** In order to reduce the AT&C losses, improving the performance of customer services and increasing cash-flows & cost savings, input based Distribution Franchisees have been appointed for 5 nos. loss making Electrical Divisions of the state i.e at Mohanpur, Sabroom, Ambassa, Manu & Kailashahar Electrical Divisions.

### **Table-13.4 The financial status of TSECL is presented in following table:**

#### **Monthly (Average) and Annual Income & Expenditure during FY 2021-22:**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Monthly(approx.) (Rs. in Crore)	Yearly (approx.) (Rs. in Crore)
1	Pay & allowances	14.45	173.39
2	Gas Purchase	13.21	158.51
3	Power Purchase	105.11	1261.31
4	Power Distribution & Maintenance	6.34	76.05
5	Total	139.11	1,669.26
6	Revenue	133.83	1,605.98

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

### **Table-13.5 The Income & Expenditure status of the Power Sector in Tripura up to 2021-22 can be seen from the following Table:**

Year	Income (Rs. In Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)	Remarks
2005-06	260.34	225.01	Income and expenditure shown as on Company account considering revenue for sale of energy both within the State & Outside the State including Govt. subsidy received against Consumer Tariff.
2006-07	269.16	229.28	
2007-08	307.48	235.25	
2008-09	413.30	293.84	
2009-10	340.15	279.91	
2010-11	356.62	410.16	
2011-12	428.00	548.33	
2012-13	398.00	530.26	
2013-14	529.99	605.46	

2014-15	597.84	719.47
2015-16	808.94	858.10
2016-17	934.156	903.324
2017-18	1227.61	1253.43
2018-19	1428.36	1394.12
2019-20	1397.89	1456.15
2020-21	1468.23	1448.64
2021-22	1605.98	1710.65

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

**Table-13.6 The following table shows the Power sold to ultimate consumers in the State during 2005-06 to 2021-22 (In-MU):**

Year	Sold to ultimate consumers	Domestic Light & Fan	Commercial	Industrial Power	Public Lighting	Irrigation Public water & sewage	Tea garden, Balk Supply & Mobile Tower
2005-06	370.69	208.65	34.20	21.26	18.31	21.15	67.13
2006-07	394.60	222.10	36.40	22.63	19.49	22.51	71.46
2007-08	397.81	223.91	36.70	22.82	19.65	22.70	72.04
2008-09	450.85	241.85	41.02	31.80	22.27	68.67	45.25
2009-10	494.56	262.24	46.65	30.21	24.43	84.12	46.92
2010-11	568.83	308.82	54.23	30.76	28.10	85.64	61.29
2011-12	624.17	341.06	60.35	31.39	30.85	76.52	84.03
2012-13	683.05	365.48	67.18	37.99	33.74	98.81	79.85
2013-14	712.27	390.40	64.66	37.07	34.75	97.06	88.34
2014-15	786.11	430.87	71.36	40.91	38.35	107.12	97.50
2015-16	813.06	439.79	74.92	43.01	39.71	113.26	102.37
2016-17	866.56	474.97	78.66	45.09	42.28	118.08	107.48
2017-18	928.01	508.65	84.24	48.29	45.28	126.45	115.10
2018-19	868.23	486.93	57.20	40.10	53.73	93.70	136.57
2019-20	914.22	531.07	71.83	40.12	48.09	100.86	122.25
2020-21	982.33	588.22	72.00	43.44	46.07	113.94	118.66
2021-22	1099.21	640.38	68.12	52.09	11.49	147.28	179.85

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

**Table-13.7 Power At a Glance (As on March, 2022):**

1	Consumers	→	9,53,045 Nos. (as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2022)
2	132 KV Line	→	Approx. 572 CKm.
3	66 KV Line	→	Approx. 408 CKm.
4	33 KV Line	→	Approx. 911 CKm.
5	11 KV Line	→	Approx. 18,886 CKm.
6	LT Line	→	Approx. 32,901 CKm.
7	Total	→	Approx. 53,678 CKm.
8	Distribution Sub Station	→	Total – 17,324 Nos.
9	132 KV Sub Station (in nos.)	→	13 nos.
10	66 KV Sub Station (in nos.)	→	14 nos.
11	33 KV Sub Station (in nos.)	→	48 nos.

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

## **B. IRRIGATION :**

Irrigation is an important input for enhancing production and productivity in Agriculture Sector. With a view to expand irrigation facility to the area under different crops, the Government of Tripura has implemented various irrigation schemes like Lift Irrigation, Deep Tube Well, Diversion Scheme, Medium Irrigation Project, Artesian Wells, Shallow Tube Wells, Tanks, Pick-Up Weirs, Small Pumps, Watershed Management etc through various Departments. To bring more area under irrigation, 3(three) medium irrigation projects have also been constructed in the state and through these projects a considerable area has been brought under irrigation.



There is 2,55,241 hectare of cultivable land in the state, out of which 1,18,664 hectare cultivable land has been brought under assured irrigation as on 31.03.2022 by different Department which is 46.49% of the cultivable area.

**Table -13. 8 The status of irrigation up to 31<sup>st</sup> March'2022:**

Sl.No	Plan	Period	Command Area Created (Ha.)	Cumulative Command Area Created (Ha.)
1	I-Plan	1952-57	0	0
2	II-Plan	1957-62	0	0
3	III-Plan	1962-67	346	346
4	IV-Plan	1967-72	1610	1956
5	V-Plan	1972-77	2427	4383
6	VI-Plan+	1977-85	9353	13736
7	VII-Plan	1985-90	7184	20920
		1990-92	3919	24839
8	VIII-Plan	1992-97	4599	29438
9	IX-Plan	1997-2002	37840	67278
10	X-Plan	2002-2007	23575	90853
11	XI-Plan	2007-2012	19671	110524
12	XII-Plan	2012-2017	5321	115845
13		2017-2018	774	116619
14		2018-2019	885	1,17,504
15		2019-2020	350	1,17,854
16		2020-2021	114	1,17,968
17		2021-2022	696	1,18,664

Source: PWD (W & R) Department, Tripura.

**Net potential created up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 is 1,18,664 hectare, out of which potential utilised is 81,969 hectare.**

**Table -13. 9 Department wise break up is given in the table below.**

Departments	Total potential created (Ha)	Net potential utilised (Ha)
PWD (Water Resources)	82,474	78,349
Agriculture	3,594	360
TTAADC	1,069	107



R.D.D.	30,642	3065
Forest	885	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,18,664</b>	<b>81,969</b>

Source: PWD (W & R) Department, Tripura.

**The total area irrigated in the State is 1,18,664 ha., in which the contribution of PWD(WR) is 82,474 ha.**

**Table -13.10 The scheme wise achievement of PWD(WR):**

No	Type of Schemes	Nos	CCA Covered
1	Lift irrigation Schemes	1595 Nos.	56920.66 ha
2	High Power Lift irrigation Schemes	7 Nos.	943 ha.
3	Deep Tube Well Schemes	296 Nos.	6786.40 ha.
4	Diversion Schemes	48 Nos.	6436.50 ha.
5	Low Height Pick-up weir	4 Nos.	32 ha.
6	Small Bore Tube Well	270 Nos.	645 ha
7	Medium irrigation Projects	3 Nos.	10711 ha.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2223 Nos</b>	<b>82474.56 Ha</b>

Source: PWD (W & R) Department, Tripura.

The Present State Government has given highest emphasis on accelerated growth in irrigation. Accordingly "Chief Minister's Assured Irrigation Programme" has been launched to bring 56,000 hectare additional area under assured irrigation within the 5(Five) years with effect from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Financial resources for this purpose will be pooled from various sources i.e. PMKSY, State Resources, RIDF and Externally Aided Project (EAP) etc.

Out of the 56,000 hectare target, PWD (WR) Department shall bring 36,000 hectare command area under assured irrigation within the year 2024-25. Remaining 20,000 hectare shall be brought under assured irrigation jointly by Agriculture, TTAADC and Rural Development Department.

As the Irrigation development in respect of dry month's surface discharge available has reached almost to its optimum level, there is little scope for construction of new Lift Irrigation Schemes in the State. On the other hand rain water harvesting cum MI Storage Reservoir is more suitable option for irrigation and ground water recharging. Another viable option for irrigation is through Small Bore/Deep Tube Wells.

Accordingly Public Works Department (Water Resource) has planned to construct 122 (one hundred twenty two) MI Storage Schemes, 13(thirteen) L.I schemes, 7(seven) Diversion schemes, 25(twenty-five) Pick-Up-Weirs, 5000(five thousand) SBTW Schemes & 200(two hundred) DTW Schemes by the year 2024-25.

In the meantime PWD(WR) already got sanction of 1121 Small Bore Tube Wells, 239 DTWs, 24(Twenty Four) MI Storage Schemes and 4(Four) Diversion Schemes. In addition to these, Project proposals for construction of 2310 SBTWs and 5(Five) LI Schemes is under consideration of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India. Besides these approval received for construction of 100 Deep Tube Wells under RIDF Scheme of NABARD. DPR for remaining projects are under preparation.

PWD(WR) has brought 696 hectare coverage during the year 2021-2022.

In the Annual Action Plan 2022-23 PWD(WR) has decided to complete construction of 854(Eight hundred fifty four) SBTWSchemes,234(Two hundred thirty four) DTW Schemes. Command area development at Kalashi Barrage and work of 8 (Eight) MI storage are in good progress. In total 4713 hectare cultivable land will be brought under Assured Irrigation during the year 2022-23.

**Table -13. 11 The details of Annual Action Plan 2022-23 of PWD(WR):**

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Physical Target 2022-23		Financial Target
		In Nos.	In ha.	(Rs. In Crore)
1	Surface Water			
i)	MI Storage Scheme	8	1211	78.93
ii)	Command Area Development- Kalashi Barrage	1	100	11.45
2	Ground Water			
i)	SBTW	854	2373	36.77
ii)	DTW	234	2340	87.85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>4713</b>	<b>215.00</b>

Source: PWD (W & R) Department, Tripura.

**Major initiative of PWD(WR):-** In keeping with the above target a DPR for construction of 2 major dam on the upstream of Haora river at Champaknagar and Champaibari over Champaicherra to create 2(Two) Rain Water Harvesting Reservoirs on the upper catchment of Haora river is under preparation. On completion, this project will create irrigation facility to approximately 700 hectare Land and will also recharge the ground with water. These 2(Two) Dams will minimize flood in the Agartala city to some extent. In addition the Water Reservoirs thus created will provide drinking water to the people of Agartala and will boost Pisi-culture.

**In the Flood Management Sector:-** PWD(WR) implements Flood Management works of the State to save and protect Government and Private properties from floods by protection of river bank by providing revetment structure such as lurching apron and slope pitching by cement concrete / sand cement blocks. Submergence/ inundation of flood prone area is protected by construction of embankments.

So, far PWD (WR) has constructed 154.41 Km of embankment and 143.00 Km of anti-erosion to protect 34,000 hectare of land from flood submergence and to protect important towns, habitations, public utilities and important agricultural land from river erosion.

During the year 2019-20 NABARD has sanctioned a project of Flood Protection /Anti Erosion work along the bank of different rivers for protection of vulnerable location of Tripura under RIDF-XXV at an estimated cost of Rs.67.49 crores to protect 10.580 Km of embankment.The project has been completed.

During the year 2020-21 NABARD has sanctioned a project of Flood Protection /Anti Erosion work along the bank of different rivers for protection of vulnerable location of Tripura under RIDF-

XXVI at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.3474 crores to protect 35.165 Km of embankment. The project is almost completed.

In addition to the above the following 3(Three) works has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India under the **Scheme for Special Assistance to State for Capital Expenditure which are in good progress.**

**Table -13. 12**

SL. No.	Name of Projects.	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
<b>Sipahijala District</b>		
1	Construction of Sluice Gate with vertical Steel shutter at Battali in Sonamura- Agartala NH over Kachi Cherra under Melagarh MC.	1241.160
<b>Gomati District</b>		
2	Special repairs of Maharani barrage including both canal/SH : Maintenance of Barrage Gates, Bearing and Electric panel board etc. along with both the canal by providing new lining on damage portion & providing RCC cell by replace of narrow/damage spun pipe etc.	332.270
<b>North Tripura District</b>		
3	Construction of flood water disposal drain near steel bridge at Sunarerbasa in the eastern side river Juri spanning over the land of Lt. Upendra Ch. Nath under Dharmanagar, North Tripura.	72.91

Source: PWD (W & R) Department, Tripura.

Recently, a sanction for the work **“Development of Inland Water Transport on Gomati River in Tripura /SH: i) Dredging Contract and ii) Bank Protection”** has been received for an amount of **Rs. 19.56 crore**. Tender has been called for dredging work. The work will be completed in next 5(five) years.

## **C. TRANSPORT :**

**Railway :** Transport system is one of the key indicators of economy and development of a State. From 2016, the rail connectivity has been extended to the capital city of Agartala through broad gauge. Broad-gauge railway network has extended up to Sabroom. Railway road in Tripura is 265 km as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

**Air Services :** The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

The runway at Agartala Airport has been extended to 7,500 feet and Instrument Landing System has been successfully installed which has made night operations possible.

## ROAD CONNECTIVITY OF PWD (R & B):

**Road connectivity** : Tripura is a landlocked state in North East India spread over 10,491.69 km<sup>2</sup>, bordered on 3 sides by Bangladesh, and home to a diverse mix of cultures and religion, various species of flora and fauna, historical monuments and splendid natural views, mountains and lakes.

The State is very rich in natural resources, but proper utilization of the same could not be done. Industrial growth had not been taken place mainly due to its poor road infrastructure and high transportation cost. As a result the employment generation as well as overall economic development could not be achieved to the expected extent.



Under Central Government Act East policy, prime importance was given to the development by focusing on road and rail connectivity, IT sector development, energy, industrial development and education facilities.

The State Government has therefore imposed highest priority on development of the road communication network as well as construction and improvement of road links, up-gradation of roads for better and efficient performance of the road communication system so that health services, education, water supply, marketing of agricultural products etc. facilities can be provided in all the door steps of the villages.

Accordingly, the state Government has taken up the programmes under different schemes of Central Government and even with loan assistance of financial institution for improvement and construction of road that will lead to the socio economic upliftment of the poor indigenous people of the region.

**Table - 13.13 The present road scenario in 2021-22 in the State is explained below :**

Sl. No	Category	Length (in Km)
1.	State Highway (Km)	1057.00
2.	Major District Road (Km)	0.00
3.	Other District Road (Km)	461.00
4.	Village Roads (PWD) ( Km)	12935.00
<b>Total (Km)</b>		<b>14453.00</b>
5.	Major RCC Bridges (No)	308
6.	Bailey Bridges (No)	378
7.	SPT Bridges (No)	7
8.	RCC Slab Culverts(No)	3060
9.	Box Culverts(No)	2746

Source: Public Works Department (Road & Bridge), Government of Tripura.

Out of the total length of 14453.00 Km in **2021-22**, 12720.00 Km is black topped, 1661.00 Km brick soled and remaining 72.00 Km roads earthen as detailed in the following table:

**Table-13.14**

Sl. No	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2021-22 Length (in Km)
1.	Black Topped	12720.00
2.	Brick Soled	1661.00
3.	Earthen	72.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14453.00</b>

Source: Public Works Department (R & B), Government of Tripura.

### **New Initiatives**

1. Revision of SOR'20 for PWD.
2. Policy for use of waste plastic in construction & periodical renewal of bituminous road.
3. On-line bill payment for plan and deposit works has been made compulsory; subsequently it will be made compulsory for Non-Plan works also. Now works have been taken up for integration of Public Works accounts with Treasury on-line system.
4. Software in the name of e-sadan has been developed for submission of application for allotment of Government Quarter.

## **VEHICLE:**

Motor transport is a primarily responsibility of the State Government. The total number of Registered Vehicles in 2021-22 is 45883. The Target of Revenue Collection is Rs.111.6 crore during 2021-22, the Achievement upto March, 2022 is Rs.90,34,49,420. Out of Rs.43,93,81,030 is Tax, Rs. 46,40,68,390 Non-Tax and Rs. 9,10,08,994 is Enforcement .



**Table - 13.15 Category wise Vehicles registered in different districts of Tripura during 2021-22:**

Type of Vehicle	Name of District								
	West	Unakoti	Gomati	Dhalai	North	Khowai	Sepahijala	South	Total
Passenger Vehicle (Bus/Mini Bus)	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
Cars	2000	223	423	194	355	221	330	218	3964
Jeep/Taxi/Van/LMV/Three Wheeler	2088	419	642	541	870	426	322	477	5785
Two Wheeler	10942	2485	3927	1943	2879	2762	4471	4176	33585
Total	15047	3127	4992	2678	4104	3409	5123	4872	43352
Goods Vehicle	932	145	222	122	276	154	174	154	2179
Others	220	49	29	7	14	1	10	22	352
Grand Total	16199	3321	5243	2807	4394	3564	5307	5048	45883

Source: - Transport Department, Tripura.

**Table -13.16 Vehicle registered in Tripura during 2021-22:**

Sl.no.	Name of Vehicle	Total no. of Vehicle
1)	Motor Cycles	33585
2)	LMV (Non-Transport)	3964
3)	LMV (Transport)	322
4)	Three Wheeler (Passenger Vehicle)	3477
5)	Bus	18
6)	e-Rickshaw	1986
7)	Three Wheeler (Goods Vehicle)	311
8)	Goods Carrier	1868
9)	Ambulance	74
10)	Construction Equipment Vehicle	55
11)	Others	223
12)	Total	45883

Source: - Transport Department, Tripura.

**Table -13.17 Road Traffic Accident for the year 2021:**

Heads	Name of District									
	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	Gomati	South	North	Unakoti	Dhalai	GRP	Total
Fatal	49	28	14	26	23	17	10	14	0	181
Non-Fatal	100	42	18	41	23	25	18	20	1	288
Total	149	70	42	67	46	42	28	34	1	479
Killed	52	30	15	29	25	18	11	14	0	194
Injured	137	70	50	114	61	38	33	43	1	547

Source: - Transport Department, Tripura

## **TRIPURA ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (TRTC):**

Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) established in 1969 under the Road Transport Corporation (RTC) Act, 1950. The main objective of this Corporation is to provide efficient, economical and well-co-ordinated transport facilities to the people. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) initially started its Goods Service Transportation by utilising Automobile Truck since June 1971. Subsequently to meet the growing demand TRTC started Domestic Passenger Bus service throughout the State since December 1973.

- **Vision :-** Ensuring convenient Public Transport throughout the State.
- **Mission:-** To provide customer friendly Public Transport throughout the State.
- **Key Objective:-** i) TRTC aims to turn Public Transport in the State of Tripura into a professionally run operation.

ii) To reach this objective, TRTC is studying commuters needs and will invest in technology and new vehicle to improve its service.

**Table - 13.18 Status of Buses and Trucks**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Numbers
1)	Buses Received from TUTCL (November-2019)	50
2)	Buses Owned by TRTC	27
3)	Total Number of Buses	77



4)	Total Number of on-route buses as on August - 2022	34
5)	Total Number of buses off Route as on August - 2022	43
6)	Total Trucks of TRTC	05
7)	Total Number of on Route Trucks as on August -2022	02
8)	Total Number of off route Trucks as on August -2022	03

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

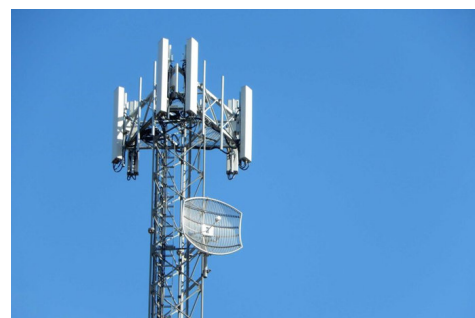
**Table -13.19 Revenue receipts (Rs. In Lakhs) FY 2017-18 to 2021-2022**

Sl. No	Financial Year	Fare Revenue	Non fare Revenue	Total
1	2017-18	12.74	228.12	240.86
2	2018-19	23.33	242.42	265.75
3	2019-20	14.43	104.83	119.26
4	2020-21	21.06	103.21	124.27
5	2021-22	22.14	147.65	169.79

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

## **D. COMMUNICATION :**

Telecommunication is one of the prime support services needed for rapid growth and modernization of various sectors of the economy. It has become more important in recent years because of the rapid growth of information technology and its significant impact on the economy.



The total number of Post Offices in the State is 711 at the end of March, 2022.

**Table- 13.20 Status of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) as on March, 2022:**

a)	BSNL Telephone Exchanges	74
b)	Mobile Connection	4,60,511
c)	BSNL Telephone Connections (only landline)	12,251
d)	Bharat Air Fiber	25
e)	Broadband connections of BSNL	4,030
f)	Cellular Towers of BSNL	840
g)	Broadband on FTTH	7,899
h)	Post Offices	711

Source:- BSNL & Post Office

**Table -13.21 District wise status of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)  
as on March, 2022**

Name of District	Services						
	Telephone Exchange	Land line	Broadband	FTTH	Bharat Air Fifer	Mobile Connection	Cellular Tower
West	18	7845	2057	3393	2	137831	304
Unakoti	5	835	460	550	0	40295	90
South Tripura	10	538	241	512	22	36012	81
Sepahijala	9	348	127	831	1	37393	81
North Tripura	8	610	269	682	0	40019	82
Khowai	3	1162	492	465	0	53603	71
Gomati	12	651	249	831	0	20585	47
Dhalai	9	262	135	635	0	94773	84
Total	74	12251	4030	7899	25	460511	840

Source : BSNL, Tripura.

**BSNL Tripura is providing the following services:**

Landline (LL), 2. Broadband (BB), 3.FTTH, 4.Leased Line, 5. BAF (Bharat Air Fiber), 6.GSM (Mobile).  
Wi-Fi Hotspot and Aadhaar Seva.

In addition to the above , BSNL is happy to inform that a PDO (Public Data Office) was launched at Konaban Market in Sepahijala District.

**A. Brief On PDO:**

Prime Minister's Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) was approved by the Cabinet on 09.12.2020 with an aim to expand broadband internet proliferation in India. Further, BSNL has taken initiative to launch this initiative PAN India across States & Tripura BA had launched the first PDO of Tripura BA at Konaban village.

Through this effort of PDO, the citizen(s) of Konaban will have a seamless experience with high internet speed, as per their daily needs without paying for costlier committed mobile monthly plans. Through Public Data Office BSNL aims to provide last-mile connectivity to deliver Broadband services to the rural subscribers as per their choice and with low budget.

Public Data Office (PDO) is an initiative of Government of India to provide digital services to subscriber through high speed broadband in rural India under the Prime Minister- Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANT) frame work. The initiative envisages providing low cost broadband service through public Wi-Fi network to enable villages in Rural India gain access to affordable digital services. It is envisaged that Proliferation of Public Wi-Fi Hotspots will lead to increased employment for small and micro entrepreneurs, and provide them with an additional source of income.

"To facilitate ease of doing business and encourage local shops and small establishments to become Wi-Fi providers, it has been approved that the last-mile Public Wi-Fi providers require no license, no registration and will not need to pay any fees to DoT."

Any (aspiring village/shop keeper/entrepreneur) can be a part of this framework by enrolling as a PDO retailer in his/her village. BSNL as a Public Data Office Aggregator (PDOA) will provide backhaul and core services required for smooth operation of the PDO. Commonly Wi-Fi coverage of 100 mtr. with normal bandwidth has been tested from the Access Point location. As per requirement, the number of Access Points can be increased along with backhaul bandwidth.

## **2. Who can become a PDO**

Any entity can become a PDO, who will install & maintain Wi-Fi Access point as per agreement with BSNL. Any Village level entrepreneur (VLE), Grocery shops owner, Tea stalls, Vegetable shops, restaurant owner etc. all can become PDO and start selling internet broadband over Wi-Fi.

## **3. How to become a PDO**

a) Visit <https://pmwani.cdota.in>. In the main page, dashboard is provided for the no. of PDOA, providing the number of PDOAs registered with the Central Registry. Click on the number, it displays the list of the PDOA's and provides their office address, e-mail address and telephone number. PDO can mail or call the PDOA to enroll as PDO.

## **4. How to avail the service**

To avail Wi-Fi service, any individual has to go to a nearby PDO and purchase Wi-Fi voucher to avail internet services on any of the devices like Smart phone, Tab and laptop or any other device.

### **5. Procedure of Internet setting by subscriber through PDO:**

1. Enable Wi-Fi on your mobile.
  2. Select BSNL-Wi-Fi from the available Wi-Fi network,
  3. It will redirect you to BSNL PDO portal
  4. Purchase Wi-Fi voucher of your choice from the PDO retailer
  5. You will receive a 6 digit MPIN on your mobile number through SMS
  6. Key in your mobile number and MPIN in the PDO portal
  7. It will authenticate you to BSNL Wi-Fi network
  8. Start browsing internet.
- A. **Aadhaar Seva:** BSNL is having Aadhaar Services in the following Customer Service Centre's / Telephone Exchanges.

**Table 13.22**

Sl.no.	District	Location
1	West Tripura	North Gate CSC
		AD Nagar CSC
		GB CSC
		Ramnagar TE
2	Sepahijala	Sonamura CSC
3	Khowai	Khowai CSC*
		Teliamura CSC
4	Dhalai	Kamalpur TE*
5	Gomati	RKP CSC
6	North Tripura	Dharmanagar CSC

7	South Tripura	Belonia CSC
		Santirbazar TE

Source : BSNL, Tripura.

Temporary Closed and will be re-opening by the end of this year.

- B. Bharatnct at Gram Panchayats** : A portal has been developed by BSNL ([https://niraltiber.bcnI,e0.in/rural\)iber/MainAction.do](https://niraltiber.bcnI,e0.in/rural)iber/MainAction.do) ) in order to provide/ capture FTTH (Fiber to the Home) demand in rural areas. Through this portal State Departments and other Institutions can register and submit their demand on the portal.

## **E. BANKING:**

Banking is one of the important instruments for economic development. A network of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more efficiently. Financial institutions are input banks, insurance companies, provident and pension funds, mutual funds, savings banks and security markets.

The institutional structure of the financial system in the State is not well developed. The financial institutions are mainly base on public sector banks, provident and pension funds and insurance companies. Public sector banks have also expanded their network particularly during last two to three decades. In 1969, there were five Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches, which served an average population of 2,76,000 per Bank Branch. In March 2022, there are 233 Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State.



The Census-2011 data reveals that proportion of households availing banking services in the State was 26.5 % that is low compare to all India level of 35.5 %.

**Table- 13.23 The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by type as on 31st March, 2021-22:**

Sl. No.	Type of the Bank	No. of branches
(1)	(2)	(3)
i)	No. of Branches of Nationalised Bank (except SBI)	164
ii)	No. of Branches of SBI	69
iii)	No. of Branches of Co-operative Banks	73
iv)	No. of Branches of Tripura Gramin Bank	148
v)	No. of Bank Branches in Private Sector Banks	93
vi)	Total deposit (Rs. in crore)	Rs.32698.19
vii)	Total credit (Rs. in crore)	Rs. 18545.95
viii)	CD Ratio of the State	57%
<b>Pradhan Mantri Flagship Programme for the year 2021-22</b>		
a)	Pradhan Mantri Jan dhan Yojana (PMJdY) (No. of Accounts opened )	8,56,169
b)	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)b (No. of Accounts opened )	3,11,641

c)	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) (No. of Accounts)	9,08,597	
d)	Atal Pension Yojana (APY) (No. of person covered)	1,26,485	
e)	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana	No. of Loan	3,57,372
		Disbursed amount (Rs.in crore)	Rs. 2427.15
f)	Stand Up India	No. of Loan	128
		Disbursed amount (Rs.in crore)	Rs. 18.61

Source: - Institutional Finance Department, Tripura.

Total deposit was Rs.32698.19crore, credit of Rs.18545.95crore and the Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio at the end of March 2022 was 57%.

### **SMALL SAVINGS, 2021-22:**

**Table- 13.24**

Sl. No	Particulars	Total
a.	Gross Collection	Rs. 2989.12 Crore
b.	Net Collection	Rs. 799.86 Crore

Source: Institutional Finance Department, Tripura.

**Table-13.25 Report of Gross & Net collection of the Small Savings of the State for the year 2021-22:**

**(Rs. in Crores)**

Name of District	2020-21		2021-22	
	Gross collection	Net collection	Gross collection	Net collection
West	1710.28	450.61	1873.29	501.18
Sepahijala	161.17	35.4	153.07	33.98
Gomati	91.13	31.17	119.26	35.23
South	141.49	34.3	149.18	40.51
Khowai	108.91	39.34	127.52	41.68
Dhalai	140.79	29.88	167.94	33.07
Unakoti	144.7	29.52	126.31	41.88
North	206.03	56.72	272.55	72.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>2704.5</b>	<b>706.94</b>	<b>2989.12</b>	<b>799.86</b>

Source: Institutional Finance Department, Tripura.

**Concluding Remarks:** 110% GP/VC of Tripura is electrified. Government is planning to cover total cultivable area under assured irrigation in coming years. Remaining Brick soled and earthen roads will be covered into black topped road in phase manner. Overall Connectivity and communication is need of the hour for development of the State. It will augment generation employment opportunity.

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# INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

## a. INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE:

### A. Introduction

#### ➤ Administrative Set-up:

The administrative set-up for Industries & Commerce (other than Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture) comprises of the following:

- a) Directorate of Industries & Commerce.
- b) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ Autonomous Bodies:
  - Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (TIDC)
  - Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (TSIC)
  - Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd. (TTDC)
  - Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. (TJML)
  - Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board (TKVIB)
  - Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SOFED)



### B. Profile of Industrial Sector in Tripura:

During last about a decade, a number of initiatives have been taken and concerted efforts have been made, resulting in significant growth in the industrial sector. As of now, there is one large-scale units (excluding power sector) in Tripura, namely, a Rubber Thread unit investment of which is about Rs.80 crores at Bodhjungnagar.

- **The total Revenue (royalty and other receipts) from Natural Gas during 2021-22 is Rs. 9798.20 lakhs.**
- **Total investment in Industrial sector is about Rs. 2131.65 crore.**
- **During 2021-22 the total volume of trade (imports & exports) is Rs 1008.40 crore.**
- **There are 54 Tea Estates in Tripura.**



There are some medium-scale units like a TMT Bars/Rods/Flats unit, Bamboo Floor Tiles, some Tea Processing Factories, Rice mills, Flour Mill, Rubber based industries etc. Besides these, there are a number of small and micro enterprises.

As per the Census-2007 conducted by the Ministry of MSME, total number of working enterprises in the State was 1,09,666 (comprising of Registered MSME units: 1,343 and Un-registered units: 1,08,323).

Since then, 1622 new units have been registered in DICs and **15291** under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum & Udyam Registration websites increasing the total number of registered units to **18256** (1343+1622+ **15291**) units (as on **31-03-2022**). Total Investment in Industrial Sector is about Rs. **2131.65** cr. as per MSME Register. Total Employment in Industrial Sector is about **190298** persons (as per MSME Register). Secondary sector contributes about 18% of State GSDP during 2013-14.

**2. Composition of the Industrial Activity:** The industrial units in the State can be broadly classified in the following categories:

- a) Resource-based industrial units**, like tea processing, fruit processing, milk processing, cashew nut processing, spice processing, jute bag manufacturing, saw mills, bamboo processing (handicrafts, mechanised bamboo-stick units and agarbatti-making units), silk reeling/ weaving, Rubber-based units (Rubber thread, Rubber compound, tread Rubber, Rubber band, etc.), brick kilns , coir units, modern rice mills, packaged drinking water etc.
- b) Service Sector units**, like hotels, printing presses, automobile repair/ servicing/ tyre re-treading, nursing homes/ diagnostic centers, cold storage etc.
- c) Units catering to Government requirement**, like PVC pipes, spun pipes, ACSR conductors, cables, PCC poles, steel tubular poles, TMT bars/rods/flats, GCI Sheets, alum, etc.
- d) Other units**, like roller flour mills, bakeries/ biscuit manufacturing units, handlooms, steel fabrication, distillery, tobacco units, LPG bottling, PU foam, water tanks, etc.

## **C. Self-employment Programmes:**

### **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):**

#### **1. Scheme Guidelines:**

- 1.1** The Government of India, Ministry of MSME launched a new Credit- linked Subsidy Programme called PMEGP, by merging two Schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008, namely, Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), for generation of employment opportunities for first generation entrepreneurs through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas.
- 1.2** The Government of India has designated KVIC as the single Nodal Agency at the National level for implementation of the Scheme. At the State level, the Scheme is being implemented through 3 Agencies, namely, State KVIC Office, Tripura KVIB and the DICs. The subsidy is routed by the implementing agencies through the nodal bank branches.

- 1.3** In certain respects, norms for PMEGP are more liberal than erstwhile PMRY and REGP Schemes. The ceiling for total Project Cost under PMEGP is Rs. 25 lakhs for manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakhs for service sector. The rate of subsidy is 25% for urban areas and 35% for rural areas. The own contribution of beneficiary required under the Scheme is 5% only. There is no requirement of collateral security for loans upto Rs.10 lakhs. There is no income ceiling for assistance under the Scheme. The requirement of minimum qualification of Class-VIII passed in only for project with total cost above Rs.10 lakhs in manufacturing sector and above Rs.5 lakhs in service sector. SHGs are also eligible for assistance.
- 1.4** Second financial assistance for expansion of existing successful PMEGP/Mudra units upto Rs.1.00 crore for mfg sector & Rs.25 Lakhs for service sector with subsidy of 20%, max.Rs.20.00 Lakh & Rs.5 Lakhs respectively (w.e.f 2018-19).
- 1.5** However, certain categories of economic activities are not eligible for assistance under the Scheme. Such activities include (i) Rural Transport (except CNG auto rickshaws) (ii) Industry/ Service connected with Cultivation of Crop/ Plantations (iii) Industry/ Service connected with Meat, Tobacco and Intoxicants etc. Business/ Trading activities, which were excluded initially, have been allowed from 2013-14 (with norms similar to service sector), subject to restriction that maximum 10% of annual margin money allocation can be used for this purpose.
- 1.6** Application for financial assistance under this scheme have to be submitted through "online" process ([www.kvic.online.gov.in](http://www.kvic.online.gov.in) ).

## ***2. Performance so far:***

- 2.1** 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. Up to 2020-21 (March,2021), total financial support of about Rs.624.43 Crores has been provided to 14005 entrepreneurs under PMEGP in the form of Bank loan, on an average of Rs. 4.45 lakhs per enterprise.

**Table- 14.1 Achievement under PMEGP since inception:**

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2008-09	393	377	1687.59	42	147.24	22	73.01
2009-10	393	937	3392.62	446	1709.32	386	1340.46
2010-11	1000	1901	8725.96	1041	4753.32	947	3859.22
2011-12	1500	3084	13505.53	1648	7097.41	1545	5858.87
2012-13	1500	4191	20013.70	1678	7663.69	1587	6165.71
2013-14	1500	4276	21925.01	1572	7720.33	1477	5259.94
2014-15	1500	4474	24959.15	1447	7109.63	1358	4690.57
2015-16	1500	3947	21214.95	1371	6652.01	1221	4771.75
2016-17	1692	4073	21032.97	1419	7328.12	1375	7041.52
2017-18	1605	4557	25225.90	1142	6321.70	1116	5735.73

2018-19	1500	4290	28544.60	980	5536.36	1176	6943.51
2019-20	1500	5228	32692.53	1039	5912.94	958	5469.42
2020-21	2000	3354	26636.7	1034	6855.24	837	6571.02
2021-22	2000	3068	23846.37	904	6025.62	955	6145.8
Total	19583	47805	273720.8	15762	80819.82	14960	68588.98

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

- **\*As on 31/03/2022 as per online report. Amount of loan calculated @33% of average MM. Disbursement including backlog cases.**

**Swavalamban:** A Programme for Creation of Self-Employment Opportunities.

### 1. Guidelines:

- 1.1 Swavalamban is a Self-employment Generation Programme (SEGP) initiated by the State Government with the objective to ensure that a sizeable number of unemployed youth and SHGs are developed as potential individual or group entrepreneurs so that they can take up gainful self-employment. The Programme was initially launched in July 2001, but has since been expanded in its scope in 2005-06. A Swavalamban Society has been constituted for effective implementation of the Programme. The SHGs component of the Programme is being implemented through RD Department and the Self-employment Programme (SEP) component is being implemented by Industries & Commerce Department through the DICs. The main components of the Programme are Skill Up gradation and Financial Support (where necessary).
- 1.2 The existing Guideline of Swavalamban Scheme has been revised. As per the revised guideline, application will be received through Online process, besides off-line applications. The Revised guideline is made applicable from the financial year 2019-20.
- 1.3 The guideline of Swabalamban scheme has been revised w.e.f. 2019-20 to make it more entrepreneurs friendly. Also, maximum limit of loan amount has been fixed upto Rs. 1.00 cr. for each project, in which no upper ceiling was fixed earlier.
- 1.4 The subsidy admissible is 30% of the Project Cost (for women 35%) , Subject to ceiling of Rs.1,00,000 per case for all cases.
- 1.5 Any individual within the age group of 18 to 50 years can apply for loan. Only one person from one family is eligible for financial assistance. There is no income bar and qualification bar for availing of financial assistance under this programme. Projects promoted under partnership category, SHG and Cooperative are also eligible for assistance under the programme.
- 1.6 In 2020 the guidelines have been made more beneficiary friendly by incorporating following modifications:-
  - a) Discontinuation of District Level Implementation Committee to scrutiny the applications, This will speed up the process of sponsoring the cases.
  - b) Banks are now able to disburse the spill over cases in the current year that are sanctioned in previous year. Similarly, the already sponsored but not sanctioned cases in the previous year can now be sanctioned in the succeeding year. There is no need of re-sponsoring.
  - c) UCO Bank, Kaman Chowmuhani, Agartala is included as 5<sup>th</sup> Nodal Bank along with the existing 4 Nodal Banks.
- 1.7 **Major activities covered:** The major activities covered under the programme are pig farm (including breeding), dairy, poultry, fishery, metal bases industries including

fabrication job, tailoring and readymade garments manufacturing, jute items manufacturing, cane & bamboo items manufacturing, rice milling, fruit processing, candle manufacturing, jewellery unit, DTP/computer service, photocopying, photography, decorator service, transport vehicles, repairing & servicing of electronic goods, cycle rickshaw repairing, vehicle/two wheeler etc. repairing, TV/cable networking, power tiller, saloon, selling of garments & handloom products, grocery & stationery, electronic goods, chemical & fertilizer, medicine, foot wares, other small business etc.

- 1.8 Initiative has been taken by the Government to launch a new dedicated portal for Swabalamban from FY 2022-23. Start up of IT Directorate are already in the process of preparing the web portal.
- 1.9 The performance under Swavalamban programme has picked up in recent years. Up to 2020-21 total financial support of about Rs.490 Crores has been provided to 23541 entrepreneurs under Swavalamban in the form of Bank loan, on an average of Rs.2.08 lakhs per enterprise.

**Table - 14.2 Overall Year-wise Performance is as follows:**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Upto 2003-04	--	316	312.87	161	128.71	67	51.85
2004-05	--	425	420.79	239	191.07	184	142.40
2005-06	500	300	533.05	194	172.40	164	145.30
2006-07	1000	1373	1999.51	499	572.75	377	353.56
2007-08	600	1067	1635.62	448	522.04	439	426.68
2008-09	1000	1034	1589.33	595	853.24	466	569.68
2009-10	1000	1887	3259.38	1119	1708.99	904	1062.02
2010-11	1500	2681	5394.53	1660	2919.62	1442	2117.07
2011-12	2000	3428	6670.74	2075	3757.56	1859	2910.04
2012-13	2000	3916	8311.17	2022	3918.42	1798	3102.62
2013-14	2500	4681	10708.15	2332	4867.09	2038	3927.58
2014-15	3000	5232	14156.95	2508	5685.64	2223	4490.20
2015-16	3500	5729	15856.65	2963	6970.83	2594	5502.90
2016-17	4000	6250	18639.34	3071	7756.67	2529	5913.32
2017-18	4000	6657	21371.42	2960	8279.44	2370	6542.71
2018-19	4000	7311	26415.35	2535	8056.9	2100	6422.65
2019-20	4000	6642	33119.56	2411	7944.35	1963	5311.29
2020-21	6000	10932	57688.88	2827	9472.75	2080	5347.07
2021-22	4000	8634	44155.4	2461	8198.33	1012	2453.79
Total	40600	69861	228083.3	30619	73778.47	25597	54338.94

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

## **D. Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)**

### **1. State initiatives under Ease of Doing Business (EODB)**

#### **State Reform Action Plan-2020**

- 1.1 The "Tripura Industries (Facilitation) Act, 2018" has been enacted to provide legal backing to the endeavour of the State Government on reducing the compliance burden and thereby improving the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) index of the State.

- 1.2** A single window portal for the State <https://swaagat.tripura.gov.in> has been launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2020 for online single window clearance for the investors. The portal caters to the Industrial fraternity with the primary objective to simplify the processes and accelerate investment in the State which will in turn ensure economic development and employment generation in the State.
- 1.3** Already 60 + services of 16 Departments/Organizations have been made live. NOC/Licenses/Clearances are being issued by concerned Departments without any physical touch point.
- 1.4** State has already taken necessary action for fulfilling of the State Reform Action Plan-2020 by implementing online services across Departments.
- 1.5** Out of total 301 reform points, the State has submitted 262 reform points, which are currently under evaluation by DPIIT.

**District Reform Action Plan-2020** – The State has completed the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the Reforms including development of online systems, Auto renewals and Central Inspection System and have been recommended by DPIIT, Government of India for additional borrowing of Rs.148 Crores for completion of Ease of Doing Business Reforms.

### **E. Industrial Infrastructure:**

**Table - 14.3 The status of implementation of various Projects is as follows:**

<b>(Rs. in Crores)</b>				
SL. No	Project	Area (acres)	Total Investment	Progress in Implementation
1	Industrial Growth Centre (incl. Extended Growth Centre)	320.80	40.27	Project has been implemented. The initial assistance of Rs.15 Crores from GOI has been supplemented by further investment of Rs 25.27 Crores. The common infrastructure includes internal roads, 132 KV sub-station, natural gas supply network, water supply system and telecom network.
2	Food Park	30.00	12.95	Project has been implemented.
3	Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	126.12	21.31	Project has been implemented.
4	Rubber Park	58.81	25.52	Project has been completed.
5	Bamboo Park	135	27.37	Project implementation is completed
7	R.K. Nagar Industrial Park	91.16	0.00	Land measuring 40.00 acres has been allotted to IOCL for setting up of LPG plant and Project Implementation would be done by the unit itself.
Total		761.89	127.42	

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

**Table -14.4 The current status of utilization of the infrastructure at Bodhjunnagar and R.K. Nagar are as follows:**

<b>Bodhjunnagar Industrial Area</b>								
Sl. No.	Project	Total Allotable Land (Area in Acre)	Land Allotted (Area in Acre)	No. of Units	Total No. Sheds available	Total No. of allotable sheds	Shed Allotted	Total Investment
1	Industrial Growth Centre (Inclusive Extended Growth Centre)	166.695	138.78	69	12	10	10	474.97
2	Food Park	15.265	12.64	12	1	1	1	45.00
3	Export Promotional Industrial Park	80.173	57.95	21	10	10	10	126.12
4	Rubber Park	33.513	37.62	19	0	0	0	93.27
<b>Sub- Total</b>		<b>295.646</b>	246.99	121	23	21	21	739.36
<b>R.K. Nagar Industrial Area</b>								
1	Bamboo Park	38.83	11.66	8	9	9	7	31.01
2	R.K. Nagar Industrial Park	108.118	57.75	14	9	9	9	105.52
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>146.948</b>	69.41	22	18	18	16	<b>136.53</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>442.594</b>	302.98	130	41	39	38	<b>1012.42</b>

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

As on **31-03-2022**, out of **143** units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjunnagar and R.K. Nagar Industrial Area, **65** units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs. **1012.42** crores and total direct employment generated is about **2974**.

**1.2** Besides the above, the following infrastructure projects are proposed to be implemented at Bodhjunnagar:

- Up-gradation of Infrastructure under MIIUS, Bodhjunnagar: Implementation of the project has been completed.
- Up-gradation of Infrastructure under MIIUS R.K.Nagar: Implementation of the project has been completed.

▪ **Land Acquisition in and around Bodhjunnagar area:**

In view of the increasing demand for allotment of land from the prospective entrepreneurs and considering the future needs, additional land at Nripendranagar Tea Estate is being explored for allotment in favour of Industries Dept.

**2.Other Infrastructure Projects:**

**2.1 Dukli Industrial Area:** Currently, Dukli Industrial Area is spread over 44.88 acres of land. Considering the demand from prospective entrepreneurs and the suitable location of this Industrial Area, steps have been initiated to acquire additional land adjacent to the existing land. Meanwhile, TIDC has up-graded the infrastructure at Dukli with a Project Cost of Rs.15 crores.



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

Up-gradation of Badharghat Industrial Estate has been sanctioned under MSME-CDP of Ministry of MSME with a total project cost of Rs. 827.44 lakhs, wherein GOI share is Rs. 661.95 lakh and State Government share is Rs. 165.49 lakhs.

Total Fund received - Rs.7.2369 crores [Central share-Rs.6.4094 crores and state share-Rs.0.8275 crores] and total expenditure incurred to Rs.9.65 crores. Excess expenditure has been incurred from TIDC own Fund. The Project is complete.

Up-gradation of Kumarghat I.E. has also been taken up under CDP Scheme.

Total project cost of Rs. 965.27 lakhs, wherein GOI share is Rs. 638.48 lakh and State Government share is Rs. 326.79 lakhs.

Total Fund received - Rs.6.3545 crores [Central share-Rs.5.8545 crores and state share-Rs.0.50 crores] and total expenditure incurred to Rs.8.2049 crores. Excess expenditure has been incurred from TIDC own Fund.

Up-gradation of Kumarghat I.E. has also been taken up under CDP Scheme. Project is Complete.

### **2.3 Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDCs) under Cluster Development Programme (CDP) of MSME:**

IIDCs are being set up in various Districts. Each IIDC is to be developed over an area of about 40-50 acres. Currently, the following Projects are being pursued under CDP of MSME:

- Dewanpasha, North Tripura District: Total area 46.285 Acre. The project is completed. Amount involvement is Rs.3.367 Cr.
- Lalchari, Dhalai District: 52.14 acres has been earmarked for the Project. DPR is prepared for funding under MSME CDP. No fund has been received so far.
- South Tripura District: Sarasima, Belonia: Ministry of MSME has accorded sanction for Rs. 10.82 cr., out of which Central share is Rs. 7.707 cr. (80%) and balance Rs. 3.1162 cr. (20%) is state share. Project completed.

Total Fund received - Rs.10.1984 crores [Central share-Rs.7.0822 crores and state share-Rs.3.1162 crores] and entire amount has been utilized.

### **2.4 Following projects are recently sanctioned by Ministry of MSME, Government of India:**

- i) Up-gradation of A.D.Nagar Industrial Estate, Agartala, Tripura(West). Total Project Cost Rs. 1054.00 Lakhs( Central Share:- Rs.800.00 Lakh and State Share:- Rs.254.00 Lakh).Central share of Rs.8.00 crores has been received and state share Rs.2.54 Crore received from GOT. Work is in progress.
- ii) Integrated Infrastructure Development of Badharghat Industrial Estate, Agartala, Tripura. Total Project cost Rs.571 Lakh (Central Share Rs.457 Lakhs and State Share Rs.114 Lakhs).Central share of Rs.1.83 crores has been received as 1<sup>st</sup> installment and

remaining amounting will be received soon. State share Rs.1.14 Crore has been received from GOT. Work is in progress.

- iii) Setting up of Infrastructure Development Project for Industrial Complex at Mission Tilla, Dharmanagar, North Tripura. Total Project Cost Rs.1019.00 Lakh( Central Share Rs.800.00 Lakh and State Share Rs.219.00 Lakhs).Central share of Rs.8.00 crores has been received . State share has not been received from GOT. Work is in progress.
- iv) Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme of R.K.Nagar Industrial Estate. Total Project Cost is Rs.1022 Lakh ( Central Share Rs.800 Lakh and State Rs.222 Lakhs). Central share of Rs.8.00 crores has been received and state share Rs.2.22 Crore received from GOT. Work is in progress.

## **2.5 Special Economic Zone :**

- A Multi-sector Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is being set up at Sabroom which **would further boost the export and import by providing conducive infrastructure to the investors.**
- **The Foundation Stone of SEZ was laid on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2020.**
- Phase I Project cost: Rs. 60.57 crores; Investments : Rs. 635.5 crores ; Employment : 4920;
  - TIDC is the developer and another co-developer is being selected for establishing the SEZ. Works for land development and boundary wall have been completed.
  - The Industries proposed are : Rubber based Industries – Tyres, Threads etc.; Textile and Apparel Industries ; Bamboo Industries; Agri-Food Processing Industries.

## **2.6 ADB Project**

Asian Development Bank(ADB) approved Project Readiness Financing Loan 6046 –IND Infrastructure Development of Industrial Estates in Tripura.

### **2.7 Logistic sector in Tripura :**

- Vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister is to develop the North Eastern States following the HIRA Model i.e. development of Highway, Internet way, Roadways and Airways ;
- Among the North-eastern states, Tripura has been adjudged as the top performer in the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) index published by the Ministry of commerce and industries in Sept, 2019.
- One Logistic Hub is being set up at Sabroom in an area of 84 acres with investment of 118 cr. Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (TIDC) – Implementing Agency; Provision of 12 Ware houses ; Terminal Yard (10 acres) ; Solid Waste plant etc. One DPR has been prepared by TIDCL subsequently proposal initiated for funding from ADB. Hence final DPR will be prepared by following the guidelines of ADB.
- The state would be linked with the Bangladeshi ports, roadways and railway networks in near future making the state as a "logistic hub" in the entire north-eastern region of India.

## F. PM- GATI SHAKTI

### G. Foreign Trade

#### 1. Current Status:

- 1.1** The foreign trade of Tripura is with Bangladesh. The official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started in 1995-96 through Agartala LC Station. Presently, there are 8 notified **Land Custom Stations (LCS)**, namely, Agartala, Srimantpur, Muhurighat, Khowaighat, Dhalaighat, Manughat, Old Ragnabazar and Sabroom. Dhalaighat LCS is operational for immigration purposes only and Sabroom LCS is yet to become operational.
- 1.2** The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meager Rs. 4.12 crores during 1995-96 to about Rs. **1008.40** crores during 2021-22. The trade volume during last few years are as follows:

**Table - 14.5 Volume of Trade- Imports and Exports (year –wise)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Imports (Rs.in Crores)</b>	<b>Exports (Rs.in Crores)</b>	<b>Total (Rs.in Crores)</b>
2006-07	48.69	0.87	49.56
2007-08	84.15	1.51	85.66
2008-09	125.94	0.26	126.20
2009-10	162.88	0.42	163.30
2010-11	255.88	1.71	257.59
2011-12	329.05	1.55	330.6
2012-13	342.65	0.41	343.06
2013-14	229.89	0.41	230.24
2014-15	357.65	1.02	358.67
2015-16	381.76	1.96	383.72
2016-17	300.23	4.60	304.83
2017-18	384.22	6.46	390.68
2018-19	522.42	14.66	537.08
2019-20	644.78	30.34	675.12
2020-21	716.87	16.39	733.26
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>767.00</b>	<b>241.40</b>	<b>1008.40</b>

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

**Table - 14.6 Volume of Trade – LCS-wise during 2021-22:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Export value (Rs. in cr.)</b>	<b>Import value (Rs in cr.)</b>	<b>Total trade value (Rs. in cr.)</b>
1.	Agartala LCS	134.73	642.24	776.97
2.	Srimantapur LCS	104.69	68.27	172.96
3.	Muhurighat LCS	Nil	13.42	13.42
4.	Manughat LCS	0.02	28.81	28.83
5.	Khowaighat LCS	0.01	3.61	3.62
6.	Old Ragnabazar LCS	1.95	10.65	12.60

<b>Total</b>	<b>241.40</b>	<b>767.00</b>	<b>1008.40</b>
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Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

**Export : Rs. 241.40 Cr.**

**Import : Rs. 767.00 Cr.**

**Total Trade value : Rs 1008.40 Cr.**

**Table - 14.7 Composition of Imports – Commodity-wise (2021-22):**  
(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Total Value
1	Variety of fish – small fish,	240.42
2	Food items	247.40
3	Cement	99.50
4	PVC Pipes/ Tube/Plastic items	39.95
5	Steel Sheet	18.75
6	M.S Rod	01.84
7	Melamine	01.54
8	Flavour Drinks	00.76
9	Dry fish	00.46
10	Steam Coal	00.34
11	Other commodities	116.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 767.00 Cr.</b>

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

**Table - 14.8 Composition of Exports – commodity-wise (2021-22):**  
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Total Value
1	Wheat	211.08
2	Rice	21.67
3	Seeds of cumin	03.35
4	Dry fish	00.48
5	Wood apple	00.44
6	Agarbati	00.41
7	Fresh Ginger	<b>0.34</b>
8	Tamarind	00.12
9	Onion	00.04
10	Brooms	00.0087
11	Other commodities	3.47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241.40</b>

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

## **2) Border haat**

Two Border Haats, namely Srinagar-Chagalnaiya and Kamalasagar-Tarapur Border Haat has been set-up in Tripura- Bangladesh border. Both the border haats are functioning smoothly and

has contributed not only in boosting the local economy as well as strengthened people to people tie between the two Countries.

**Table -14. 9**

Name of Border Haat	Date of inauguration
Srinagar - Chagalnaiya	13.01.2015
Kamalasagar – Tarapur Border	15.06.2015

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

## 2.1 Srinagar

**Table - 14.10 Commodities sale & purchase by Indian and Bangladesh side at Srinagar Border Haat (year –wise):**

SI No.	Financial Year	Sale by Indian side. (Rs. in crores)	Sale from Bangladesh side. (Rs. in crores)	Total Amt.(Rs. in crores)
1.1	2014-15	0.18	0.09	0.27
2.1	2015-16	1.81	0.70	2.51
3.1	2016-17	7.39	3.81	11.20
4.1	2017-18	4.28	3.29	7.57
5.1	2018-19	0.94	0.63	1.57
6.1	2019-20	0.83	4.61	5.44
7.1	2020-21	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.1	2021-22	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>		<b>15.43</b>	<b>13.13</b>	<b>28.56</b>

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

**Major commodities sales in Indian side:** Spices, Kitchen, Jackfruit, local vegetables, Cosmetics, Plastic, toiletries, Fruits, Saree, cloth materials (Lungi/Gamcha) etc.

**Major commodities sales in Bangladesh Side:** Dry fish, Bakery items, Plastics goods, Fruits like green apple, Water melon, Local Vegetables etc .

## 1.2 Kamalasagar

**Table - 14.11 Commodities sale & purchase by Indian and Bangladesh side at Kamalasagar Border Haat (year –wise):**

SI No.	Financial Year	Sale by Indian side. (Rs. in crores)	Sale from Bangladesh side. (Rs. in crores)	Total Amt. (Rs. in crores)
1.	2015-16 (Start 11.06.2015)	2.96	0.55	3.51
2.	2016-17	5.88	0.59	6.47
3.	2017-18	4.25	1.21	5.46
4.	2018-19	3.17	0.91	4.08
5.	2019-20	8.39	0.98	9.37
6.	2020-21	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	2021-22	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>		<b>24.65</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>28.89</b>

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

**Major commodities sales in Indian side:** Fruits, Tea leaf, Steel, Garments, Bakery, Masala(Spices), Baby Food, Toiletries, Tricos. Kst (Central Jail) etc.

**Major commodities sales in Bangladesh Side:** Dry fish, Bakery items, Plastics goods, Fruits like green apple, Water melon, Local Vegetables etc.

**N.B: No sales proceed in both Border Haats in F.Y 2020-2021 , 2021-2022 due to COVID Pandemic**

### **3 . Infrastructure at LC Stations:**

**3.1** The Department has been taking steps for development of infrastructure at various LC Stations since 1999-2000. The position regarding existing infrastructure available in various LC Stations and the proposals for up-gradation of the infrastructure available in various LC Stations.

### **4.Issues related to trade with Bangladesh:**

#### **4.1 Setting up of more Integrated Check Posts in Tripura- Nischintapur ICP:**

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has upgraded the Agartala LCS into an Integrated Check Post. This has facilitated the trade with Bangladesh in all respect. But the present infrastructure available in the Agartala ICP is almost saturated and there is very limited scope for future expansion. There is tremendous pressure for proper parking place and other related infrastructure. Akhaura- Agartala Rail link Project funded by the Government of India, now under construction, has opened up new avenues for international trade through Agartala. The international railway link project would open up Tripura & North East globally and facilitate in augmentation of trade & commerce, movement of goods and services between the two nations by ensuring maximum use of Chittagong port. It is worthwhile to mention that CONCOR has already expressed their desire to set-up a containerized cargo handling facility to facilitate trade by railway. This is also necessary to ensure easy passenger movement from Agartala Kolkata by train by reducing distance from existing 1600 Km (via Assam) to nearly about 450 Kms. Therefore, it is proposed that Nischintapur junction point of Akhaura- Agartala Rail link Project may be upgraded into an Integrated Check Post by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The proposal has already been sent to Ministry of Home, Government of India in this regard. The State Government of Tripura has requested to the Land Port Authority of India to develop and operate a multi modal road and rail cargo handling facility at India-Bangladesh rail link at Nischintapur (Agartala). The LPAI in its 17<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2018 has also given 'in-Principle' approval for the proposal to develop an ICP at Nischintapur. LPAI should manage the ICP at Nischintapur (Junction Point of Agartala- Akhura Railway Link at Tripura Bangladesh Border).Government of Bangladesh may be requested to create as similar facility at the opposite site of junction Point of Agartala-Akhura Railway Link at Tripura-Bandgladesh Border. A meeting was held in MHA on 20.01.2021 under the chairmanship of Secretary (Border Management) in which it was decided that LPAI shall prepare feasibility report for setting up of ICP at railway yard Nischintapur. LPAI will co-ordinate with State Government for land requirement details and discuss plans with IRCON regarding development of storage & warehouse facilities at railway yard. LPAI is initiating tender action for appointment of Architectural Consultant for preparation of feasibility report.



#### **4.2 Operationalisation of Ashuganj Port for Multi-modal Connectivity:**

An Addendum to the IWTT Protocol has been signed between India & 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 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. Movement of essential commodities like food grains with the involvement of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has already started. The State Government has also initiated a proposal for movement of 750 MT steel pipes to Tripura for ONGC.

**4.3 Use of Chittagong Port for Indian Cargo:** Sabroom, in Tripura is only 75 Km. from Chittagong port. The NH8 (erstwhile NH44), is already upgraded to double lane; broad gauge railway connectivity has been constructed up to Sabroom and bridge over river Feni has already completed. Thus, Tripura is potential gateway of entire north-eastern part of the country to Chittagong port. Bangladesh Government has already agreed to allow transportation of goods to India using Chittagong and Mogla seaports. Further, both the countries agreed to sign formal agreement and finalize the SOP. However, till date measures required to operationalize Chittagong port for trans shipment of goods to and from India and matters related to customs formalities, motor vehicle permits, transit arrangements, capacity mapping etc. are yet to be finalized. Therefore, steps may be taken to finalize these issues. Meanwhile, the Department has approached Government of India to conduct a study by IIFT, Kolkata to flag the issues for operationalizing the port for import-export of cargo from the north-eastern region. Hon'ble Chief Minister Tripura has been welcome the first movement of transit cargo coming from Kolkata Port to Agartala via Chittagong Port on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2020 at Agartala ICP Complex

#### **4.4 Setting up of Border Haats at Kamalpur & Raghna (Pal Basti):**

Besides the Border Haats at Srinagar- Chagalnaiya and Kamalasahar-Tarapur, 2 (two) new Border Haats are being set up at Dharmanagar and Kamalpur. Two more Border Haats are proposed to be set up at Kathalia (Sepahijala, Tripura) - and Belchera, Khowai. So, total 6 (six) no's of Border Haats will be established in Tripura –Bangladesh Border and another 7 (Seven) new more Border haats are also proposed.

**4.5 Kamalpur-Kurmaghat Border Haats:** Haat Management Committees have been constituted in the Indian and Bangladesh side. First Joint meeting of the Haat Committees was held on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2017. In the meeting details like components of infrastructure, Haat day & duration, number of vendors and vendees, documents to be maintained, duties of law enforcement agencies etc. as per new Mode of Operation (MoO) dated 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 were discussed. Also, land for the Haat (75m X 75m) has been identified in the Indian and Bangladesh side (37.5m x 75m on each side) on the zero line. Ministry of Commerce, Government of India has sanctioned RS. 3.19 Cr. (Central Share Rs. 2.55 cr. State Share Rs. 0.64 cr.) for this project. NOC from Government of Bangladesh has been received . Work order has been issued. Due to Covid Pandemic a joint meeting with Bangladesh for

starting the work is yet to be done. The foundation stone at Kamalpur Border Haat was laid on 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb, 2022, construction work is going on .

**4.6 Raghna –Paschim Batuli Border Haat:** Haat Management Committees have been constituted in the Indian and Bangladesh side. First Joint meeting of the Haat Committees was held on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2017. In the meeting details like components of infrastructure, Haat day & duration, number of vendors and vendees, documents to be maintained, duties of law enforcement agencies etc. as per new Mode of Operation (MoO) dated 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 were discussed. Also, land for the Haat (75m X 75m) has been identified in the Indian and Bangladesh side (37.5m x 75m on each side) on the zero line. Ministry of Commerce, Government of India has sanctioned RS. 3.28 Cr. (Central Share Rs. 2.62 cr. State Share Rs. 0.66 cr.) for this project. NOC from Government of Bangladesh has been received . Work order has been issued. The foundation stone at Raghna Border Haat Border Haat would be laid very soon.

**4.7** Besides, setting-up of 4 (four) new Haats as already proposed by the State Government at (i) Boxanagar, Sipahijala District, (ii) Bamutia, West Tripura District, (iii) Ekinpur, Belonia, South Tripura District, (iv) Hirachhara, Kailashahar, Unakoti is under active consideration of Government of India and may be taken-up with Bangladesh. In addition, there is proposal to set-up another Border Haat at Raisyabari in Dhalai district and other two are in South Tripura Amlighat, Belonia and Hrishyamuk, Belonia.

**4.8** Two more Border Haats are proposed to be set up at Kathalia (Sepahijala, Tripura) and Belchera, Khowai. For Belchera, Khowai Border Haat, the location is identified by the Khowai District Administration, joint visit with Bangladesh is yet to be done.

The proposal for setting up of Border Haat at Kathalia (Sepahijala, Tripura) - Jagat Rampur (Comila, Bangladesh) has already been sent by the recommendation of Tripura and Bangladesh Joint committee to Ministry of Commerce , Government of India for sanction .

#### **4.9 Shifting of IBB fencing in Manughat LCS:**

The Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India had sanctioned the project for Up-gradation of Manughat LCS under erstwhile ASIDE scheme. As per the intimation of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India dated, 31-12-2012, both India and Bangladesh agreed to allow development work including ICPs/LCS within 150 yards of zero line. Accordingly, considering the land constraint, it was proposed to include the acquired land on Indo-Bangla Border fencing measuring 1.171 acres after shifting of existing fencing to zero line of Manughat LCS. The matter was taken up with BGB on several occasions by the BSF but the request to construct single row fence close to the zero line has not been accepted. In a note verbal issued by HCI, Dhaka dated 4th May, 2017, it was informed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Bangladesh, that consensus has been arrived between the two countries in a Joint Statement in April, 2017 to ensure that development work including construction of ICPs/Land Ports will be allowed within 150 yards of the zero line. The issue was also discussed in the IG, BSF-RC, BGB meeting held in July, 2017 but shifting of fencing is yet to be consented by BGB. Accordingly, the matter being followed-up with Government of Bangladesh to instruct BGB suitably.

#### **4.10 Removal of port restriction through the Land Custom Station in Tripura:**

Due to the non-Tariff barrier of restriction on export of certain commodities through the LCSs of Tripura to Bangladesh, the export from Tripura is getting hampered, which in turn effecting the entire trade scenario with Bangladesh and the entire foreign trade is mostly in favor of Bangladesh with total value of import of Rs.767.00. and the export to the Bangladesh of only Rs. 241.40 cr., during 2021-22. All these items are allowed to be exported to Bangladesh through other LCS of the country except Tripura.

The restriction is imposed on rubber, bamboo, tea, cashew nuts etc. To improve the export from Tripura, it is urgently required to remove this trade barrier and allow the commodities for export. The Government of Tripura has requested for removal of port restrictions on 27 Exportable items from Tripura (preference list-I of 10(ten) items and preference list-II of 17(seventeen) items). Out of these, only 7(seven) products were allowed for export. Vide letter of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, dated 17.08.2018. However there are many more commodities which are not allowed by Bangladesh for export through Tripura. In view of this as requested earlier, it is needed your kind intervention on the issue for permission for Bangladesh Government for export of all items through Agartala (India)-Akhura(Bangladesh) integrated Check Post which are permitted through Petrapole (India)-Benapole (Bangladesh) integrated Check post.

#### **4.11 Investment from Bangladesh to Tripura for setting-up of Industry:**

Government of Bangladesh approves investment by its citizens outside the country on a case to case basis. Thus, investors of Bangladesh are required to seek approval from Bangladesh Bank for any investment in Tripura. Though Bangladesh Bank approves on a case to case basis to invest outside Bangladesh, so far, there is no investment in Tripura. In various meetings/ seminars/workshops; participating individuals/ Companies like Pran Group & others from Bangladesh has cited this as a limitation to invest in Tripura, though there is no specific request from any investor to the State Government to take up the issue. Therefore, Government of Bangladesh may be persuaded to allow investors to invest freely in India, at least in Tripura.

#### **4.12 Creation of infrastructure in the counterpart LCS of Bangladesh:**

The infrastructure of existing LC Stations in Tripura are being upgrade. Already the Agartala LCS has been upgraded into an Integrated Check Post. Also, the Srimantapur LCS has been upgraded into an Integrated Development Complex. project for up-gradation of Muhurighat LCS is already approved and first instalment released. Manughat is also being converted into IDC. While the connectivity through railway, waterway and road is being improved with Bangladesh to facilitate passenger and cargo movement, but, there is a visible gap in the infrastructure of LCS in Bangladesh side, which is affecting the trade between the two countries. The issue was raised in different forums. However, this may need to be persuaded again by the Government of Bangladesh.

- The bridge over River Feni (Maitri Setu) was completed. The port connectivity with Chittagong; **On 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2020, the container cargo from Haldia Port, Kolkata had reached Agartala via Chittagong Port.**

- **The eventual expansion of potential trade and commerce opportunities would be enhanced further on completion of the bridge, that would connect Tripura to other Countries through sea route using Chittaging Port. One Floating Jetty has been set up over Gomati River at Sonamura and one trial vessel from Daudkandi has reached Sonamura on 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2020.**

## **H. Industrial Training Institutions**

### ▪ **Existing 18 ITIs:**

**Table - 14.12 The current status of training courses in the 18 Government ITIs is as follows:**

SL. No.	Name of ITI	Total Capacity		
		No. of Trades	No. of Units	No. of Trainees
1.	ITI, Indranagar	17	23	450
2.	WITI, Indranagar	08	15	300
3.	ITI, Udaipur	08	09	175
4.	ITI, Jatanbari	12	15	300
5.	ITI, Dharmanagar	07	11	215
6.	ITI, Kailasahar	13	17	340
7.	ITI, Ambassa	10	16	315
8.	ITI, Belonia	10	14	275
9.	ITI, Khumlung	04	08	160
10.	ITI, Boxanagar	06	12	240
11.	ITI, Manubankul	04	08	160
12.	ITI, Khowai	04	08	160
13.	ITI, Bishramgan	08	16	320
14.	ITI, Teliamura	08	16	320
15.	ITI, L.T Valley	08	16	310
16.	ITI, Kamalpur	08	16	320
17.	ITI, Gandacherra	05	10	200
18.	ITI, Kanchanpur	05	10	200
<b>Total</b>			<b>240</b>	<b>4760</b>

*Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.*

**Table - 14.13 The current status of commencement of training courses in the 2 Private ITIs is as follows:**

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

*Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.*

1. CoE trades running at seven ITIs have been converted to new CTS trades and affiliated by DGT (Directorate General of Training), New Delhi in the year 2019. Converting CoE trades in those ITIs, 15 (fifteen) new CTS trades with intake capacity of 40 in each trade have been started. Admission in those new CTS trades may commence from August 2020 session.

**Table - 14.14 After converting CTS trades, have been introduced are tabulated below:**

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	CoE Sector	Converted CTS Trades
1	Government ITI, Indranagar	Automobile	i. Mechanic Diesel ii. Mechanic Motor Vehicle
2	Government Women's ITI, Indranagar	Information Technology	iii. Information Technology iv. Desktop Publishing Operator (DTPO) v. Stenographer Secretarial Assistant (English) vi. Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA)
3	Government ITI, Udaipur	Bamboo Technology	i. Bamboo Works
4	Government ITI, Jatanbari	Fabrication	i. Welder ii. Fitter iii. Basic Sheet Metal Worker
5	Government ITI, Ambassa	Food Processing	i. Agro Processing ii. Food Beverages iii. Baker & Confectioner
6	Government ITI, Kailashahar	Electronic	i. Mech. Consumer Electronic Appliances ii. Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA)
7	Government ITI, Dharmanagar	Electrical	i. Electrician ii. Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA)

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

In the above mentioned 15 new CTS Trades, intake capacity would be increased by 600 (six hundred) (40 candidates in each trade).

## **2. Establishment of new ITIs under Scheme "Enhancing Skill Development Infra. in NE States and Sikkim":**

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

Besides Government of India had sanctioned setting up 3 new ITIs at Kanchanpur, Gandacherra and Santirbazar at a cost of Rs.950.00 lakhs per ITI out of which 10% will be State share. Government of India has already released Rs. 2565 lakhs. ITI, Gandacherra and ITI, Kanchanpur were inaugurated in August, 2019 and started functioning. ITI, Santirbazar is also inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura on 11/02/2021. Now application to NCVT is to be filed for obtaining affiliation for 5 (five) trades with 200 (two Hundred) intake capacity. .

## **3. Upgradation of Women's ITI into Model ITI:**

Upgradation of WITI, Indranagar into Model ITI at a cost of Rs. 800 lakh at 90:10 ratio was sanctioned by GoI during 2016-17 and central share of Rs. 360 lakh (out of 720 lakh) has been released. Civil construction work is completed. . Procurement of tools and equipmet, machineries and furniture are completed. Obtaining of NCVT affiliation for additional new three trades is under

process. The State of Art building of Women's ITI, Indranagar was inaugurated on 22/02/2022 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

**4. Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE):** Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE), Government of India has sanctioned a Skill Strengthening and Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project during 2018, which is fully funded. Accordingly MoU was signed between State & Central Government for its implementation in Tripura. In the 1<sup>st</sup> phase, three ITIs namely, ITI, Dharmanagar, ITI, Belonia and WITI, Indranagar has been selected under STRIVE.

Under this project, fund for establishment of State Apprenticeship Monitoring Unit (**SAMC**) and fund under Result Area-2 amounting to **Rs. 32.00 lakhs** and **Rs. 183.00 lakhs** respectively has been released to the State Government.

Presently, Launch of Scale up phase of Industry Apprenticeship Initiative (IAI) under World Bank assisted STRIVE project has been initiated and advertisement for Call for application from Industry Clusters (IC) to implement the Industry Apprenticeship Initiative (IAI) is under process.

SSC approved indicative procurement plan for FY 2021-22 for RA-1 and RA-2 and intimated to DGT/NPIU. Accordingly, some proposed activities as included in the Procurement Plan have been under taken for implementation. All Government ITIs have been equipped with latest tools, equipment and software under this scheme.

- Short term Capacity building training on various subject was provided to most of the trainees during 2020-21.
- Dedicated internet connection through optical fiber of BSNL to all Government ITIs were provided under this project.
- Procurement of Bi-Cycle for providing to female trainees is completed. These Bi-cycles will be provided to the female trainees very shortly.
- Rain water harvesting plant is being constructed in three Government ITIs to minimize the shortage of water.
- Instructor vacancy in Government ITIs has been minimized by engaging Instructors on contract/ outsourcing basis through SOFED, Indranagar under this project.

#### **5. Linking of Skill Training with the Main Stream education in Tripura:**

Government of Tripura has approved the following for the ITI pass out trainees in Tripura for equivalency of Madhyamik and Higher Secondary (+2) certificate.

**a) Linking the ITI pass outs for Madhyamik equivalency:** Candidates having completed two years or more courses recognized by NCVT with basic qualification of Class- VIII on their own volition have appeared and passed Vernacular language (Bengali/Hindi/ Kokborok/ Mizo) and English prescribed for Madhyamik Examination of TBSE would be considered equivalent to have passed Madhyamik Examination.

**b) Linking the ITI pass outs for Higher Secondary (+2) Equivalency:** Candidates having completed two years or more duration courses in ITIs recognized by NCVT with



basic qualification of Madhyamik on their own volition have appeared and passed English prescribed for Higher Secondary would be considered equivalent to have passed Higher Secondary (+2) Examination of TBSE.

## **I. Industrial Promotion: Resource-based Industries**

### **1. Rubber:**

- Tripura – second rubber capital of India.
  - Total Plantation Area: 85,453.65 ha
  - Production: 65,000 MT
  - Projected area : 1,25,000 ha in next 5 years
  - Estimated production : Over 1,00,000 MT
  - No. of growers engaged in cultivation: 1 lakh
  - Annual Income to States Economy: 600 crore
- Rubber-based industrial units for products like rubber thread, tread rubber, rubber compound, rubber band etc. have already come up in the State. Presently, about 12,000 TPA of Rubber is being utilised within the State which is about 24% of total rubber production.
- In order to further accelerate the process of setting up of rubber-based industries in the State, a **Rubber Park** with a project cost of Rs.23.00 crores has been established at Bodhjungnagar over an area of about 60 acres of land with technical support from Rubber Board. All common facilities including Centralised Quality Control Laboratory, Training Centre, Tool Room, Centralised Latex & Carbon Black Master batch Unit, Warehouse for Raw Material Storage, Common Effluent Treatment Plant etc have been created for rubber-based industries.

The Government of India has undertaken a massive programme for rubber plantation in 200,000 ha. in the North Eastern states during next 5 years starting from 2021-22. For Tripura, the estimated area would be about **30,000 ha plantation**. Automotive Tyre Manufacturers' Association (ATMA) would invest Rs.1100 crore for 2 lakh hector as interest subvention during the initial seven years ;

Also, Modern Smoke Houses are being promoted through PMEGP/Swabalamban schemes. Already 305 cases have been sanctioned in last two years and loan disbursed to 214 no. of cases.

- The response from potential entrepreneurs has been very encouraging so far. 11 units have got land allotment in Rubber Park and 6 units are located at Growth Centre and EPIP (3 are functioning , Out of 12 units at Rubber Park, 5 units have started functioning, 1 under trial run , 5 units are under implementation.
- The response from potential entrepreneurs has been very encouraging so far. 11 units have got land allotment in Rubber Park and 6 units are located at Growth Centre and EPIP (3 are functioning , Out of 12 units at Rubber Park, 5 units have started functioning, 1 under trial run , 5 units are under implementation.

## **2. Tripura Bamboo Mission (TBM):**

- **Bamboo :** The Tripura Bamboo Mission is implementing the scheme of National Bamboo Mission for integrated development of bamboo sector since 2018-19. So far, total amount of Rs. 32.84 cr. is received from the Government of India alongwith matching State Share.
- One Agarbatti manufacturing cluster has been set up at Kumarghat Industrial Estate, where 6 (six) nos. of mechanized agarbatti stick making units are functioning and additional 5 (five) numbers of units will start commercial production shortly.
- Under National Bamboo Mission, 2 (two) Bamboo Depot set up at Chakmaghat and Kumarghat and functioning of the depot will commence through PPP mode very shortly.
- 49 units based on bamboo resources like agarbatti, round stick, handicrafts, shoot processing, waste utilisation, with back-ended credit-linked subsidy (@60%) are being set up under National Bamboo Mission throughout the State and commercial production of these units will also commence from September 2021.
- 500 artisans are provided with 4 module Tool kits to facilitate enhancement of production level of Handicraft sector.
- 500 beneficiaries provided with Tool kits to establish homestead bamboo strip making unit to ensure easy availability of semi finished raw bamboo strip for the round stick making units in the Agarbatti manufacturing clusters at Bamboo Park, Bodhjungnagar and Kumarghat Industrial Estate.
- 500 beneficiaries would be provided with credit support under Swabalamban/PMEGP scheme during the current year to establish homestead round stick making unit so as to ensure buy back arrangement for strip making units.
- Special emphasis has been given for skill upgradation in manufacturing of bamboo bottles, bamboo cookies etc. BCDI in collaboration with Tripura Bamboo Mission are organising training programme where the participants get hands on training on making Muli Bamboo Cookies so that they can start their own production of cookies.
- To enhance skill of bamboo bottle making, BCDI, TRPC have been assisted with financial grant under National Bamboo Mission for training of beneficiary/cluster on bamboo bottle manufacturing and also infrastructure for bamboo bottles.
- The activity finalized under NBM for the current year 2022-23 are as under:

### **Projected Fund Rs.711.96 Lakhs**

#### **A. Propagation & Cultivation:**

1. Total certified Planting Material available through nursery raising - 10.00 lakhs
2. High density Bamboo Plantation – 60 ha.
3. 2<sup>nd</sup> year maintenance of bamboo plantation – 30 ha.
4. 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Maintenance of Bamboo Plantation- 23 ha.

#### **B. Product Development & Processing (60% subsidy):**

1. Agarbatti/Value added product unit –2no's
2. Handicrafts industries – 5no's
3. Incense Stick Making – 5no's

4. Bamboo shoot processing- 2nos.
5. Furniture unit- 3 nos.
6. Bamboo waste management unit: 2 nos
7. Common facility centre-2 Nos.\*

### **C. Promotion and Development of Infrastructure for Bamboo Market**

1. Bamboo Godown – 3 Nos.

### **D. Promotion of bamboo treatment and preservation**

1. Treatment & seasoning plant – 2 No's

### **E. Skill Development & Awareness:**

1. Training of Farmers & Artisans: 160 nos.
2. Participation in Industries Fair at Agartala: 1 no.
3. Investor meet :1 no.
4. Workshop/ seminar: 10 nos.

## **3. Food Processing:**

- 3.1** The agro-climatic conditions are favourable for growing various fruit and horticultural crops. During recent years, a good number of food processing units have come up in Tripura. Some examples are: Fruit Processing including Canned pineapple products, Modern Flour Mill, Cashew Processing, Iodised Salt, Ice slabs/ Ice candy/ Ice cream, Soya Nuggets, Spice manufacturing, Bakery/ Biscuits manufacturing, Groundnut processing, salted snacks, Cold Storages, etc.
- 3.2** The State Government has prioritized value addition in food processing sector utilizing the locally available natural resources like pineapple, jackfruit, cashewnut etc., by creating required infrastructure of Food Park, Cold Storage, Food Testing Lab etc.
- 3.3** Queen pineapple has been declared as "State Fruit". Food Processing sector is prioritized as "Thrust sector" for investment.
- 3.4** Government of Tripura has constituted Tripura Pineapple and Jackfruit Mission under Department of Industries and Commerce to promote holistic growth of jackfruit and pineapple sector through market demand based strategies, which includes Research, Technology Promotion, Extension, Post Harvest Management, Processing and Marketing. The Mission has started its activity since 1st April, 2022 and will be in force till March, 2027. The total approved outlay of the Mission is Rs. 153 Cr.
- 3.5** In addition to the Self-employment schemes of the State Government, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) and Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM FME) are being implemented in the state for promotion of food processing sector.
- 3.6** Under PMKSY, already 5 (five) projects have been sanctioned with project cost of about Rs. 37 cr. These are as follows : Fruit & Vegetable processing at Kumarghat ; Modern Rice Mill units at Belonia and Dharmanagar ; Mustered Oil unit at Mega Food Park, Agartala.
- 3.7** Under PM FME scheme, total budget for next 5 years i.e upto 2024-25 is Rs. 126 cr. Under this scheme, One District One Product (ODOP) has been identified. Industrial units would be

provided grant @35% with maximum Rs. 10 lakhs per unit for setting up new units/ upgradation of existing units.

**Seed Capital Assistance:** The scheme has provision for providing Seed capital assistance of Rs 40,000 (max) to SHG members on working capital & small tools procurement. As on date total 827 SHG Members under TRLM and TULM have received the seed capital assistance amounting Rs. 2.73 Crore.

**Individual Unit Set Up:** Under the scheme as of now, total 10 individual cases have been sanctioned loan for setting up of food Processing units across the districts, whereas another 28 nos. of applications are in process of sanctioning loan by Lending banks.

As per provision of the scheme, for extending handholding support to the Entrepreneurs since from application generation to setting up of industry and availing various licences, 11 District Resource Persons have been engaged.

**Capacity Building:** Across the sectors, total 13 Master Trainers (MT) and 24 District Level Trainers (DLT) in EDP+Sector Specific have been empanelled.

Beneficiary class room training for 257 nos. through MT and DLT have been already concluded under the scheme.

**Incubation Centre:** Initiative has been already taken to setup Incubation Centres in West Tripura and South Tripura District. Ministry has already approved setting up of one Incubation centre at South Tripura District on Bakery products (Bakery line, Noodles Processing Line, Papad Processing Line, Food Processing Laboratory).

**3.8 Kisan Sampada:** The Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India has announced a new scheme of Kisan Sampada, through which grants are being provided to various food processing related activities. The Department has taken initiative to promote Modern Rice Mill, Dal Mill, Oil Mill, Cattle & poultry feed plant etc.

**3.9 Food Park:** In order to give further boost to setting up of food processing industries, a modern Food Park has been set up at Bodhjunnagar. 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.

**3.10 Mega Food Park:** The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has approved setting up of a Mega Food Park through a private developer. The State Government has made available about 50 acres of land at Tulakona (near Agartala) to the developer. The total project cost is about Rs. 87 crores, out of which grant from the Ministry of Food Processing is about Rs.50 crores. The work of the Mega food park project is completed. The project was inaugurated on 20<sup>th</sup> Feb 2019 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura.

## **4. Natural Gas:**

### **4.1 Exploration/ Mining:**

Natural Gas is one of the most important natural resource in Tripura. Natural Gas is available in non-associate form with high methane content of upto 97%, which makes it suitable for use as feedstock for production of Ammonia, Urea, Methanol, etc.

As of date (June 2021) there are **24 E&P Blocks** the ONGC holds (**total 19 Blocks**) 17 Mining/Production Blocks & 2 Exploration Blocks, Jubilant –GAIL (**total-2 Blocks**) holds 1 Mining and 1 Exploration Block, Vedanta (**total-1 Blocks**) holds 1 Exploration Block, Oil India Ltd (**total-2 Blocks**) holds 1 Exploration and 1 Production Block.

In the above mentioned the newly awarded (after 2018) Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PEL) /Mining Lease are 6 Blocks. **2** Blocks to ONGC (**one** PML Block is under NELP–III and **other** PEL Block is AA-ONHP-2018/4, OALP Bid Round –III), **one** PML Block to the Consortium of GAIL and M/s Jubilant Oil & Gas Pvt. Ltd. (under NELP–IV), **One** PEL Block to Vedanta Ltd (AA-ONHP-2017/6, OALP Bid Round –I) and **1** PEL Block to Oil India Ltd (AA-ONHP-2018/5, OALP Bid Round –III) & **1** PML Block to Oil India Ltd under Round-II of Discovered Small Field (DSF) Bidding-. The exploration work by both ONGC and the GAIL Consortium is going on.

**4.2 Current Utilisation/ Future Demand:** The current production rate is about 4.02 MMSCMD.

**4.3 Royalty and other Receipts from Natural Gas:** The ONGC pays Royalty to the State Government @10% of the value at well-head, i.e., the Producer Price. In addition, the State Government gets revenue in the form of License / Renewal Fees on PEL/ PML, Dead Rent and Surface Rent in accordance with the MoPNG Rule 1959. The total revenue (including Royalty) received during last few years has been as follows:

**Table - 14.15 The total revenue (including Royalty) received during last few years has been as follows:**

Year	Total Revenue (Royalty plus Other Receipts) (Rs. lakhs)
2015-16	9644.00
2016-17	9347.00
2017-18	8018.80
2018-19	9450.00
2019-20	10201.81
2020-21	9114.26
2021-22	9798.20

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

**4.4 Promotion of CNG and PNG by TNGCL:** Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited is a Joint Venture Company of GAIL, TIDC and AGCL, engaged in supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for Vehicles.

Presently PNGRB has allotted 5 authorized areas (Geographical Area) to TNGCL for CGD network. These are namely Agartala GA, West Tripura GA and Gomati GA, South Tripura and North Tripura GA.

As on March 2022 total 21710 nos. were running on CNG and there were total 54103 domestic, 500 commercial and 51 industrial consumers. The company supplies gas to industrial consumers in Bodhjung nagar Industrial Complex. The Company is currently operating 3 CNG Mother Stations and 19 CNG Daughter Stations and 7 are under process which are expected to start soon.

## 5. Promotion of Tea Industry:

### Current Status:

**5.1 Introduction:** Tripura is a traditional tea-growing State with history of tea plantations dating back to 1916. Presently, there are 54 Tea Estates and 2755 small tea growers, producing over 83 lakh kg. of tea every year. This makes Tripura the 6th largest State among the 16 tea-producing States, after Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka & Kerala. Some Tea Estates also produce Green Tea (Golakpur and Fatikcherra). Tea produced in Tripura mostly sells in Guwahati/ Kolkata Auction, although some portion of production is also sold locally or through marketing channels in Northern and Western India. Tea produced in Tripura is also being exported. Average Sale price realised by Tripura Tea in auction market is about Rs. 200/- per kg. Also, Tripura Tea is being supplied through Ration Shops in some areas of the state.

**5.2 Tea Estates:** There are total 54 Tea Estates in the State, of which 3 Tea Estates are in Public Sector (TTDC), 12 Tea Estates in Co-operative Sector and 39 Tea Estates are in Private Sector. There are total 23 tea processing factories, of which 4 are in co-operative sector, 2 in public sector and 17 in private sector (two are non-functioning).

**Table - 14.16 According to a Survey of all the Tea Estates, the performance of the Tea factories during the year 2020 is as follows:**

Sl no	Name of Manufacturing Unit	Made tea production 2020 calendar year (in kgs)	Made tea production 2020-21 financial year (in kgs)
1	LUDHUA TEA	109568.91	110224.91
2	LEELAGARH TEA	286425	277510
3	BASUMATI K.C.U.S.W SOCIETY	166007	166292
4	HARISHNAGAR TEA	399729	398938
5	CENTRAL TEA PROCESSING FACTORY	437762	442898
6	DURGABARI T.E. W. Co-Op. SOCIETY LTD	478280	478280
7	FATIKCHERRA TEA	84724	85186
8	HARENDRANAGAR TEA	95617	96325
9	BRAHMAKUNDA TEA	286589	288195
10	NARENDRAPUR TEA	587911	600880
11	RAMDURLABHPUR TEA	410351	421532
12	MAHABIR TEA	116597	116597
13	DHALAI TEA PROCESSING Co-op. FACTORY	200005	200005
14	MANU TEA FACTORY	2191695	2225412
15	MURTICHERRA TEA	204565	207757
16	SOVA TEA	286019	287422
17	GOLOKPUR TEA	465044	458726
18	HUPLONGCHERRA TEA	348882	356388
19	MAHESHPUR TEA	508691	509228
20	SARALA TEA FACTORY	25089	28708
21	RANIBARI TEA	469616	478217
TOTAL		8159166.91	8234720.91

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.



**5.3 Small Tea Growers (STG):** Tea plantation by small tea growers started in Tripura in late 1980s. At present, there are about 2755 small tea growers having 1398 hectares of land under cultivation of Tea. The district-wise position is as follows:

**Table - 14.17 Details of STGs in 2020:**

Sl No	District	No.	Area (HA)
1	Dhalai	685	348.684
2	North Tripura	356	175.47
3	Unakoti	1073	578.59
4	West Tripura	363	163.95
5	Gomati	0	0
6	Sepahijala	194	95.13
7	Khowai	0	0
8	South Tripura	84	36.76
Total		<b>2755</b>	<b>1398.584</b>

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

The small tea growers produced about 61.53 lakhs kg. of green leaf during 2017, which works out to about now contribute over 14% of total Green Leaf production of the State.

**5.4 Recent achievements:** Tea produced in Tripura is also being exported. Average Sale price realised by Tripura Tea in auction market is about Rs. 200/- per kg. Also, Tripura Tea is being supplied through Ration Shops in some areas of the state. A Logo with brand has been launched for Tripura Tea in the year 2018 to familiarize Tripura Tea among the domestic and international buyers.

**5.5 Role/ interventions of the State Government:** The main interventions are to rejuvenate Tripura Tea sector on a holistic basis. As a part of it the problems of Tea Sector are addressed on regular basis The Tea Promotion Board, headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister is regularly reviewing the progress of Tea sector. Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd. is the sole agency of the state government look after tea related issues.

- ✚ As a part of it, DPR has been sent to NEC for modernization of two TTDC owned Tea Factories in Brahmakunda and Durgabari.
- ✚ Dhalai Tea Processing Factory, which was commissioned under guidance of the Department is running successfully after leasing out to Manuvalley Tea Estate..
- ✚ Another Tea factory has recently started operation in Panchamnagar, Kailashahar using the green leaves of the local tribal small tea growers.
- ✚ In the next year, TTDC Ltd. is planning to commission another Mini Tea factory in their own Tea garden in Machhmara, Pecharthal.
- ✚ The non-functional Tea Estate land have been declared as Khas and soon to be rejuvenated through forming Co-operative gardens.

#### **L. INCENTIVES & SUBSIDIES:**

The Government of India announced "North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS),2017 for industrial units in the North Eastern Region comprising of States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura to boost industrialization.

**Under the Scheme, the following incentives shall be provided to eligible industrial units set up in the North Eastern States on reimbursement basis :**

Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC)	30% of the investment in Plant & Machinery with an upper limit of Rs.5 Crore on the incentive amount per unit.
Central Interest Incentive (CII)	3% on working capital credit advanced by eligible Banks/ Financial institutions for first 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)	Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium on insurance of building and Plant & Machinery for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
Goods and Service Tax (GST) Reimbursement	Reimbursement up to the extent of Central Government share of CGST and IGST for 5 Years from the date of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
Income-Tax (IT) Reimbursement	Reimbursement of Centre's share of income tax for first 5 years including the year of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
Transport Incentive (TI)	20% of the cost of transportation including the subsidy currently provided by Railways/ Railway PSU for movement of finished goods by rail. 20% of cost of transportation for finished goods, for movement through Inland Waterways Authority of India. 33% of cost of transportation of air freight on perishable goods (as defined by IATA) from the airport nearest to place of production to any airport within the country.
Employment Incentive (EI)	The Government shall pay 3.67% of the employer's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY).

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

**State Incentives:**

The State Government has also announced new incentive package called "Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentives Scheme, 2017", effective from 01.04.2017. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in Tripura:

**A. Incentives/Subsidies under TIIPIS,2017:**

**B. A) State Capital Investment Subsidy@30%** on Fixed Capital Investment (with additional subsidy @2.5% to ST, SC and Women Enterprises), subject to a ceiling of Rs.60 Lakhs per unit. For thrust sector units capital investment subsidy **@40%** on Fixed Capital Investment within the overall ceiling of Rs.70 lakhs. Wherever an enterprise is eligible for capital investment subsidy under North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017, the enterprise shall have to mandatorily apply for the subsidy under NEIDS,2017. The amount of subsidy to be provided under the clause shall stand reduced to the extent of subsidy entitlement under NEIDS, 2017.

**1. Industrial Promotion Subsidy** (reimbursement of GST) subject to an overall ceiling of Rs.60 Lakhs per annum per enterprise. In case of Thrust Sector Industries, the annual upper ceiling of payment of Industrial Promotion Subsidy shall be Rs.100 Lakhs per

enterprise. The aggregating limit of entitlement of an enterprise for 5 years shall not be exceed to 100% value of investment made in plant and machinery.

- 2. 25% Reimbursement of Power Charges** (50% for all eligible industrial enterprises under various Industrial Areas of TIDCL), maximum of Rs. 12.00 Lakhs per annum per enterprise. In case of Thrust Sector industries, the maximum amount of reimbursement of power charges shall be Rs.20 Lakhs per annum per enterprise.
- 3. 4% Reimbursement of Interest on Term Loans** maximum of Rs.3.00 Lakhs per annum. In case of Thrust Sector industries, partial reimbursement of interest paid on term loan shall be provided @ 5% with an upper ceiling to Rs.10 Lakhs per annum per enterprise.
- 4. Reimbursement of Standard Certification Charges/ fees/ expenses** to eligible enterprises in 10 selected areas issued by National and Inter-national Bodies.
- 5. 20% Procurement Preference** to Local industrial enterprises subject to 20% value addition.
- 6. 100% Exemption from the payment of Earnest Money and Security Deposits** on tenders floated by the State Government/Departments/Agencies.
- 7. Employment Cost subsidy** under Thrust Sector towards EPF and ESI contribution on employment of 20 or more persons skilled and semi-skilled workers who are domiciled of the State.
- 8. 100% reimbursement on fees paid for CGTMSE coverage** on loans granted by Banks/ NBFCs.
- 9. Export Promotion Subsidy @10%** on value of export of goods with ceiling of Rs.20.00 Lakhs per annum.
- 10. Subsidy for participation in fares and exhibition** (Thrust sector only) @50% of actual expenditure for one person and transportation cost of goods for display/sale with maximum ceiling of Rs.50000/- per annum (max.of 2 fares).
- 11. State Transport Subsidy @10%** of transportation cost incurred for movement of finished goods by rail from the railway station nearest to the location of industrial unit to the railway station nearest to the location of the buyer.

**C. Special Incentives to industrial Enterprises continue to operate for 5 years are provided for a further period of 5 years which are as follows:**

- a) Capital Investment Subsidy** on substantial expansion @40% or 30%, maximum Rs.30.00 Lakhs and Rs.25.00 Lakhs for Thrust Sector and other than thrust sector respectively subject to increase in the value of fixed capital investment by not less than 25% for the purpose of expansion of capacity/ modernization/ diversification.
- b) Industrial Promotion Subsidy @ 25%** of GST actually paid(net of input tax) subject to the condition that the aggregate payment of subsidy from the date of commencement of production shall not exceed 100% of investment in plant and machinery.
- c) Partial Reimbursement of Power charges @ 15%** of actual power charges paid after 5 years of operation, maximum Rs.6.00 Lakhs for enterprises with employment

of 20 to 50 persons, Rs.9.00 Lakhs with employment of 51 to 100 persons and Rs.12.00 Lakhs with employment of more than 100 persons.

- d) Employment Cost Subsidy** with employment of 20 or more persons @50% of employer contribution paid towards EPF and ESI after 5 years of operation.
- e) Wages Subsidy** on employment of 20 or more persons @ 20% of actual wages paid, maximum Rs.2.50 Lakhs per annum after 5 years of operation.

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

### **Performance so far :**

**Table - 14.18 The position regarding cases sanctioned (in case of State Incentives)/ recommended for sanction (in case of Central Incentives), during last few years, is as follows:**

Year	Central Incentives		State Incentives		Rs.in Lakhs
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Total Amount
1999-2k	38	97.13	35	47.05	144.18
2k-2001	40	130.98	26	66.55	197.53
2001-02	18	54.56	20	139.25	193.81
2002-03	18	15.28	33	49.39	64.67
2003-04	24	67.34	50	190.61	257.95
2004-05	31	129.10	42	135.76	264.86
2005-06	20	170.24	50	186.44	356.68
2006-07	61	714.01	17	103.45	817.46
2007-08	25	312.02	17	125.34	437.36
2008-09	62	295.62	28	109.55	405.17
2009-10	25	157.74	18	80.00	237.74
2010-11	86	441.96	38	59.48	501.44
2011-12	55	359.65	33	215.26	574.91
2012-13	41	432.62	27	101.61	534.23
2013-14	23	178.19	46	339.63	517.82
2014-15	50	2451.79	39	101.74	2553.53
2015-16	40	657.16	93	335.99	993.15
2016-17	68	937.77	107	596.51	1534.28
2017-18	66	404.62	131	400.08	804.70
2018-19	104	1326.66	128	467.81	1794.47
2019-20	145	1723.86	179	1200.95	2924.81
2020-21	47	616.86	183	682.21	1299.07
2021-22	38	615.24	132	329.11	944.35
Total	1125	12290.40	1472	6063.77	18354.17

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

## M. Utilization of Funds

**Table - 14.19 The utilization of funds during few years has been as follows:**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	State Plan (Expenditure)	Non Plan (Expenditure)	Others (CSS/ NEC/ NLCPR etc) (Expenditure)	Total Expenditure (under Budget)	Receipts outside Budget
2014-15	7092.05	1935.26	1659.12	10686.43	
2015-16	8368.04	2107.76	1611.43	12087.23	
2016-17	12091.85	2358.38	578.89	15029.12	
2017-18	9631.73	3393.75	1300.88	14326.36	
2018-19	10143.49	0.00	1443.00	11586.49	
2019-20	9660.83	0.00	807.00	10467.83	
2020-21	11215.23	0.00	1062.18	12277.41	
2021-22	10579.54	0.00	1533.82	12113.36	

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

**Table - 14.20 The position regarding utilization of State Plan Allocation during 2021-22 is as follows:**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Head of Account	Scheme	Actual (2020-21)	RE (2021-22)	Exp (2021-22)	BE (2022-23)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Village &amp; Small Industries</b>				
2851-001	Direction and Administration	1166.21	1388.42	1136.00	1493.75
2851-004	EODB/ Dev. Of Web portal for Self employment	20.00	10.00	2.55	0.00
2851-101	Industrial Estate	72.10	95.00	72.35	96.60
2851-102	Small Scale Industries (Incentives, Publicity etc)	1073.69	1619.85	1377.57	1991.25
2851-102	Grant to TIDC	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2851-200	Other Village Industries	16.10	45.00	17.65	22.00
2851-800	District Industries Centres	445.03	644.45	555.96	625.00
2851-37	Fruit Mission	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
2851-102-29	Rubber Mission	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
2851-29	Industrial Development/Promotion	31.00	80.00	75.39	75.00
2851-105	Establishment Grants to TKVIB	360.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
	Sub-total (A)	3224.13	4282.72	3637.47	5253.60
<b>B.</b>	<b>Industries (other than V &amp; SI)</b>				
4070	Land Acquisition/ Development	1.12	0.00	0.00	1000.00
2406/2851/4070/4851/4875	State Share	934.65	274.00	122.16	270.00
4059	Grants for creation of capital assets/ Major work	0.00	62.00	21.25	60.00
2875	Swavalamban	1600.00	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00
2875-800	Other Industries	71.26	85.00	75.49	90.00
4202	Machinery & Equipment	0.00	30.00	29.82	50.00
4851-	Special Assistance Capital	0.00	47.00	0.00	100.00
5054-	Loan under special assistance for capital expenditure	71.05	71.06	71.06	1.00
4860	Share Capital Support to TJML	2520.89	1899.20	1899.20	1150.00
4860	Share Capital Support to TTDC	350.00	434.80	434.80	597.00
5465	Share Capital Support to TSIC	576.06	480.00	480.00	500.00
	Sub-total (B)	6125.03	5183.06	4933.78	5618.00
<b>C.</b>	<b>Labour and Labour Welfare</b>				

2230	Craftsman Training Scheme	1866.07	2160.78	2008.29	2444.40
	Total (I&C Directorate)	11215.23	11626.56	10579.54	13316.00
CASP:	STRIVE	181.00	201.00	18.00	160.00
	Up-gradation of ITI	193.25	0.00	0.00	1.00
	NEC	0.00	106.65	106.62	100.00
	VTIP	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	PMFME	0.00	970.11	967.39	500.00
	NBM under NMSA	687.93	1079.31	441.81	900.00
	EAP (ADB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00
	Total CASP:	1062.18	2357.07	1533.82	3161.00
	Grand Total:	12277.41	13983.63	12113.36	16477.00

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

## **N. Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Boards, Societies**

### **Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDC):**

#### **1. Activities:**

TIDC was set up in 1974 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956. Presently, TIDC is an ISO 9001:2015 certified organization. The main activities of TIDC are:

- Providing term loans to small/ medium-scale projects and promoting Joint Sector Projects, Equity Participation etc.
- Development and maintenance of industrial infrastructure.

The paid –up Share Capital of TIDC as on 31-03-2021 was Rs. 16.16 crores. The Corporation started term-lending activities in 1984-85. TIDC has a small administrative set-up. As on 31-03-2021 total working strength was 41 only.

**Table - 14.21 Key Performance Indicators:**

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actual during			
			2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Sanction	Rs. Lakhs.	54.00	143.75	Nil	Nil
2.	Disbursements	Rs. Lakhs.	90.36	120.34	55.19	Nil
3.	Recoveries	Rs. Lakhs.	182.71	158.40	107.83	79.08
4.	<u>Infrastructure Projects:</u>					
	a) Capital Expenditure	Rs. Lakhs.	3301.37	2570.08	2322.71	1717.95
	b) Revenue		683.98	737.00	679.50	525.95
5.	Cash Profits	Rs. Lakhs.	340.19	167.17	119.20	187.24
6.	Share Capital from State Government	Rs. Lakhs.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.



**Some important aspects of TIDC functioning are as follows:**

- Over last 37 years (1984-85 to 2021-22 ), total sanctions by TIDC have been **Rs. 54.25 crores**, against which total disbursement has been **Rs.39.12 crores** and total recovery has been **Rs. 44.81 crores** (Principal Amount plus Interest). As on 31.03.2021 , total principal amount of **Rs.10.48 crores** was outstanding (Principal Amount only).
- Over last about a decade, the thrust/ focus of TIDC activities has gradually shifted to development of infrastructure Projects.

TIDC has developed **535.73 acres** infrastructure at **Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area** for a Growth Centre (320.80 acres), an EPIP (126.12 acres), a Rubber Park (58.81 acres), and a Food Park (30.00 acres) with an investment of **Rs. 101.97 crores** .

TIDC has also developed 226.16 acres infrastructure at **R.K. Nagar Industrial Area** which includes a Bamboo Park (135.00 acres) , IOCL(40.00 acres) and R.K. Nagar Industrial Park (51.16 Acres ) with an investment of Rs. 24.28 crores.

- As on **31-03-2022**, out of **121** units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjungnagar Industrial area,55 units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs. 739.36 crores (approximately) and total direct employment generated is about 2438.
- As on 31-03-2022, out of 22units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at R.K. Nagar Industrial area ,9 units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs. 106.53 crores and total direct employment generated is about 539 .
- Besides the above, development of industrial infrastructure at Dukli Industrial Area (44.88 acres) with an investment of Rs. 15.00 crores is complete (except road and that is due to difficulty in land acquisition).  
As on 31-03-2022 , out of 22 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Dukli Industrial area , 8 units have been set up and are functioning.
- There are 5(five) Industrial Estates at A.D. Nagar, Badharghat, Dhajanagar (Udaipur), Dharmanagar & Kumarghat , 4(four) Industrial Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC) at Dewanpassa, Sarasima, Lalchhari & Jalefa and 1(one) Industrial Park/area at Shantirbazar and Sonamukhi (Kailashahar) which are managed by TIDC Ltd.
- Infrastructure Projects are also an important source of revenue for TIDC Ltd. During 2013-14 to 2020-21 , TIDC earned an amount of about Rs. 5103.05 lakhs through initial lease premium, lease rentals, agency charges etc.

During 2021-22 , TIDC earned an amount of about Rs. 545.04 lakhs through initial lease premium, lease rentals, agency charges etc. The amount is being used for maintenance and development of infrastructure, after meeting the administrative expenditure.

- TIDC Ltd. holds equity share in the ratio of 25.51% in Tripura Natural Gas Company Ltd.(TNGCL) and TNGCL is a joint venture of TIDC Ltd. (25.51%), Assam Gas Company Ltd.(25.51%) and Gail (India) Ltd. (48.985). TIDC Ltd. had invested Rs. 1 crore till FY 2018-19 and in the FY 2019-20 TIDC Ltd .has invested Rs. 6.65 crores in TNGCL and total investment in TNGCL is Rs. 7.65 crore as on 31-03-2022.

**Table - 14.22 The profit/(loss) (before tax) made by the Corporation during the last 5 (five) years are as follows:**

Financial Year	Profit/Loss (Rs. in crores)
2014-15	(16.28)*
2015-16	(5.24)*
2016-17	2.36
2017-18	3.23
2018-19	(15.47)
2019-20	122.46
2020-21	(1.42)
2021-22	1.25

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

\*Huge Loss due to high depreciation value of fixed assets.

It will be pertinent to mention here that TIDC was making losses only till FY 2002-03 and cumulative loss was Rs. 553.26 lakhs . However, TIDC started making profit from FY 2003-04 onwards and cumulative loss was overcome by TIDC in the FY 2011-12.

- The Corporation has declared dividend for the following Financial Year.

**Table - 14.23 (a) Details of dividend payment to State Government**

SI No.	Year	Amount paid ( Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2004-05	<b>12.19</b>
2.	2008-09	<b>14.39</b>
3.	2010-11	<b>16.12</b>
4.	2011-12	<b>16.12</b>
5.	2021-22	<b>16.66</b>

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

**Table - 14.23 (b) Details of Interest payment on Soft Loan:**

SI No.	Year	Amount paid ( Rs. In lakhs)
1.	2011-12	37.88
2.	2012-13	54.56
3.	2013-14	57.96
4.	2014-15	64.21
5.	2015-16	64.21
6.	2016-17	64.21
7.	2017-18	64.21
8.	2018-19	64.21

9.	2019-20	64.21
10	2020-21	64.21
11.	2021-22	64.21

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Further, TIDC is no longer availing Share Capital Support from State Government from the year 2011-12 onwards. In fact, during 2012-13, TIDC has bought back the Shares from IDBI amounting to Rs.1.63 crores at par value. Entire amount of refinance availed from IDBI/SIDBI have been repaid along with interest during FY: 2006-07. Perhaps, TIDC Ltd may be the only Development Finance Institutions in the North East to have done this.

## ***Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd (TSIC)***

### **Activities :**

TSIC Ltd. was set up in 1965 as a company under the Companies Act'1956 with the objective of promotion of small scale industries in the state by providing support in various ways including marketing support to small entrepreneurs.

The main activities of TSIC Ltd. are as follows :

- a) Marketing assistance to the local SSI Units by way of marketing of their products like- steel & wooden furniture etc. and also marketing of their trading items like- auto spare parts, tyre & tube, battery, lubricants and miscellaneous items ;
- b) Manufacturing activities like- Bricks Manufacturing ;
- c) Other activities like-dealing with disposal of scrap items/materials ;

**1.2** The paid up Share Capital of TSIC Ltd. was about Rs. 59.56 crores as on 31-03-2021. As on 31-03-2021, total sanctioned staff strength was 348 nos. and working strength was 98 nos.

### **Table - 14.24 Some key performance indicators of TSIC are as follows:**

S.No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actual during			April'2021 to March'2022 (Provisional)
			2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
A	Turnover :					
1.	Trading Activities	Rs. in Lakh	430.63	448.93	602. 81	845.82
2.	Coal Distribution	Rs. in Lakh			97. 10	3230.87
3.	Brick	Rs. in Lakh	359.29	85.22	69.79	15.14
4.	Other Activities ( it includes dealing with Scrap Materials and Electronic Weigh Bridge and Other Income )	Rs. in Lakh	37.29	49.79	29.14	29.28
	Total (A)	Rs. in Lakh	827.21	583.94	798. 84	4121.11
B	Other Parameters					
5.	Gross Margin	Rs. in Lakh	(-)146.94	(-) 02.58	(-)41. 56	
6.	Salaries & Wages	Rs. in Lakh	569. 57	338. 14	400.10	383.34
7.	Share Capital from State Government	Rs. in Lakh	400.00	434.00	576.06	480.00

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

N.B.: Accounts data is furnished as per the final accounts of TSICL.

## 2.2 Some other important aspects of TSIC functioning area as follows :

- \* Brick functioning used to be an important activity of TSICL. TSICL operated only one Brick Kiln during the Year'2020-21 at Mainama, Dhalai Tripura.
- \* TSICL is presently, playing an important role by distribution of coal among the SSI Units/ entrepreneurs i.e. Brick Manufacturing Units/Fields, Tea Gardens etc. in the state.

### **Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd (TTDC)**

#### 1. Activities:

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

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

- 1.2 The paid-up Share Capital of TTDC was about Rs.58,15,37,500/- as on 31-03-2022. As on 31-03-2022, total sanctioned staff strength was 69 and working strength was 30. Besides this, there are about 550 workers in the Factory/ Tea Gardens owned by the Corporation.

#### 2. Key Performance Indicators:

##### 2.1 Table - 14.25 Some key performance indicators of TTDC are as follows:

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Green Leaf Production	Lakh Kg.	15.40	15.56	16.50	15.17	15.50
2.	Production of Made Tea	Lakh Kg.	1.72	2.98	4.02	7.34	7.86
3.	Turnover	Rs. Lakhs.	460.65	555.45	605.25	1256.53	1150.00
4.	Average Sales Realisation (Made Tea)	Rs./ kg.	127	138	125.69	186.00	176.00
5.	Local Sale	Kg.	19,500	1,20,000	1,07,176	2,14,588	2,76,000
6.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.			(+)101.62	(+) 200.06	(+) 175.92
5.	Salaries	Rs. Lakhs.	(+)40.65	(+)182.65	223.97	215.75	230.84
7.	Share Capital from State Government	Rs. Lakhs.	199.5	205.21	300.00	350.00	434.80

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

## 2.2 Some other important aspects of TTDC functioning are as follows:

TTDC is the promotional agency for facilitating TEA industry in the entire state besides managing its own gardens and factories.

TTDC has increased the production of Made Tea of CTPF and BTPF under its control.

TTDC needs to make efforts to gradually increase the area under tea plantations.

TTDC needs to make efforts to increase production of Packaged Tea. This will give TTDC better sales realisation per kg. of Made Tea.

## **Tripura Jute Mills Ltd (TJML)**

### 1. Activities:

1.1 TJML started commercial production in 1981. The Mill had installed capacity of 11,700 MT per annum, with 150 sacking looms and 50 hessian looms. The Mill has been operating at very low capacity utilization since inception. The manpower strength went up to 2,068 in 1984-85 and has been declining since then. As on **31.03.2022**, total sanctioned staff strength was 1,614 and working strength was **161** only. The retirement profile of the staff shows that a large number of staff/workers (about **140**) shall retire between the years **2022 to 2024**.

1.2 TJML produces gunny bags used for carrying food grains, tea bags, seed bags etc. The gunny bags for carrying food grains are being supplied against Production Control Supply Order (PCSO) of Jute Commissioner, Ministry of Textile, Government of India. Tea bags, a finest product, are supplied to tea gardens in the State. TJML also meets the entire requirements of seed bags of the state Agriculture Deptt. TJML also produces **40-50 MT** of Jute Twine annually to meet the requirement of Tripura market. Besides, TJML also produces number of diversified products, namely, carpet, mat, hessian cloth, pack sheet etc.

### 2. Key Performance Indicators:

#### 2.1 Table - 14.26 Some key performance indicators of TJML are as follows:

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actuals during		
			2019-2020	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Production	MT	377.03	282.237	0.106
2.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.	72.00	56.27	0.02
3.	Salaries/ Wages	Rs. Lakhs.	3097	2363.06	1780.00
4.	Staff Strength	Nos.	325	228	161
5.	Share Capital from State Government	Rs. Lakhs.	2980	2520.89	1899.20

#### 2.2 Some other important aspects of TJML functioning are as follows:

- The availability of Jute/ Mesta within the State has gone down over the years. Present availability is around 50 MT per annum only. The remaining requirement has to be met through imports from Assam at a high cost. This puts a constraint on increasing production and also increases the cost of production.
- The manufacturing activities of Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. are totally stopped from 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021 due to shortage of manpower. It is calculated that minimum 250 skilled & **Semi-skilled** workers are needed to run the required numbers of jute machineries for at least 1.5.MT production per day. As on **31.03.2022** this number is **131** only. Similarly, at supervisory level, there are only **2(two) officers on contract basis** and **1(one) Jr. Supervisors** as against requirement of 45, as a number of such officers have retired or left for alternative opportunities. Such a situation is not congenial for keeping up the production activities of the mill.

## **TRIPURA KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (TKVIB)**

### **1. Activities/ Performance:**

**1.2** TKVIB was set up 1966 through TKVIB Act, 1966. Accordingly; the State Government releases Establishment Grant to TKVIB from State Plan. **As on 31.03.2022**, total sanctioned staff strength was 123 and working strength **was 39**. During **2021-22 up to 31-03-2022**, a total amount of Rs. **400.00**lakhs has been provided to the Board as Establishment Grant.

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

#### **a) Manufacturing/ Trading Activities:**

TKVIB is engaged in production and marketing of various khadi and village industry products.

**Table 14.27 Total turnover during 2021-22 (Up to 31-03-2022) was about Rs.76.09 lakhs, details is given below:**

Sl No	Performance in	Amount
1	Spinning	1.25
2	Weaving	0.00
3	Sale of Khadi & Vi Goods at K G Bhawan.	30.15
4	Sale and Supply of Khadi Goods and Woollen Blankets	7.03
5	Sale and Supply of Wooden Furniture	37.66
Total		76.09

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

#### **b) Implementation of PMEGP:**

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

**Table 14.28**

PMEGP	SANCTIONS	DISBURSEMENT
2021-22	250 Nos.	242 Nos.

**C) Bee Keeping Development activities:** TKVIB is a implementing partner of Bee-Keeping Scheme under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (**MIDH**) & Integrated Beekeeping Development Centre (IBDC) for which funds are being received through Directorate of Horticulture.

During the Fy-2021-22, KVIB has taken up 18 (eighteen) training programme for Bee Keeping to the below mentioned area/locality:-

Progress of Bee-Keeping Training:- Out of a Target of 538 Beneficiaries training awarded to 342 Beneficiaries of different R D Blocks

**Table 14.29**

Sl No.	Date of Training	Name of R.D Block	District	No.of beneficiaries trained up
1	11/11/2021 To 15/11/2021	Jolaibari R.D Block	South	<b>26</b>
2	16/11/2021 To 20/11/2021	Rajnagar R.D Block	South	<b>25</b>
3	22/11/2021 To 26/11/2021	Hrishyamukh R.D Block	South	<b>26</b>
4	09.03.22 To 13.03.2022	Satchand & Rupaichari	South	<b>24</b>
5	06/12/2021 To 10/12/2021	Tepania R.D Block	Gomati	<b>21</b>
6	08/12/2021 To 12/12/2021	Khowai R.D Block	Khowai	<b>20</b>
7	13/12/2021 To 17/12/2021	Matabari R.D Block	Gomati	<b>11</b>
8	13/12/2021 To 17/12/2021	Jirania R.D Block	West	<b>14</b>
9	13/12/2021 To 17/12/2022	Teliamura R.D Block	Khowai	<b>19</b>
10	14/12/2021 To 18/12/ 2021	Bakafa R.D Block	South	<b>16</b>
11	20.12.2021 To 24.12.2021	<b>DUKLI R.D Block</b>	West	<b>16</b>
12	20/12/2021 To 24/12/2021	Lefunga R.D Block	West	<b>15</b>
13	27.12.2021 To 31.12.2021	Mohanbhog R.D Block	Sepahijala	<b>14</b>
14	21.02.2022 To 25.02.2022	Boxanagar R.D Block	Sepahijala	<b>19</b>
15	21/03/2022 to 25/03/2022	Kalacherra R.D Block	North	<b>14</b>
16	21/02/2022 To 25/02/2022	Dasda R.D Block	North	<b>19</b>
17	04.03.22 To 08.03.2022	Damcherra R.D Block	North	<b>19</b>
18	29.03.2022 To 02.04.2022	B.C Nagar R.D Bock	South	24
	Total			<b>342</b>

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

After completion of the Training, each beneficiary is provided with the below listed Bee Boxes and other equipment free of costs.

**Table 14.30**

Sl No	Items	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Bee box	5	1904	9520
2	Honey Extractor	1	2200	2200
3	Bee Vail	1	224	224
4	Smoker	1	448	448
5	Swarm Catching Net	1	168	168
6	Queen Gate	5	30	150
7	Queen Excluder Sheet	1	200	200
8	Food Grade Container	1	1500	1500
9	Bee Knife	1	168	168
10	Hive Stand	5	560	2800
	Total			17378

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

Moreover Each beneficiary will be provided with 2(two) Bee Colony free of cost to be supplied by the respective Master Trainer/ Assistant Master Trainer at a cost of Rs.1100/=(Rupees one thousand one hundred) each colony.



- **OTHER ACTIVITIES.**

1. Participated in the TICF 2021-22 AT Hapania.
2. Participated IITF 2021-22, at New Delhi

Distributed about 50000 (Fifty thousand) **Earthen Tea cup Free of Cost** in and around **Agartala Municipal Corporation** area among the Street Tea Vendors under the Saachh Bharat Mission with the Fund provided by the Agartala Municipal Corporation.

**Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SOFED)**

1. Activities:

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

- Promoting Self-employment and Entrepreneurship through conduct of Awareness Generation Programmes, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs), Skill Development Programmes, Management Development Programmes (MDPs) etc.
- Preparation of Business Plan/ Project Reports at reasonable charge.
- Conducting Surveys on Business and related activities.

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

- Conducting EDP under various self-employment programmes like PMEGP/ Swawalamban etc.
- Conducting Skill Training as and when assigned by the various Government & Non-Government deptt/agencies.
- Supplying manpower as outsourced agency to the various Department/Agencies on contract basis.

1.3 As on 31.03.2022, total sanctioned staff strength was 8 and working strength was 7 only.

2. **Key Performance Indicators:**

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

2.2 The Society has conducted a large number of EDPs/ Training Programmes since inception. The Programmes have been conducted for Industries & Commerce Department and also under Programmes sponsored by MoMSME, KVIC, JSS, ULBs, etc.

**Table-14.31 The programmes conducted by the society during the year 2020-21 & 2021-22, is as follows:**

S. No.	Nature of Programme	2020-21		2021-22	
		No. of Programmes	No. of Trainees covered	No. of Programmes	No. of Trainees covered
1	EDP on PMEGP	2	58	-	-
2	EDP on Swavalamban	76	3230	75	2933
3	EDP on NSSH	4	101	-	-
4	EDA under SANKALP	3	107	-	-
5	EDP for SHGs (TULM)	2	45	9	262
6	EDP for SHGs (SANKALP)	2	48	-	-
7	Book Keeping Training for SHGs	13	404	27	543
8	Skill Development Training for SHGs	4	86	9	181
9	Awareness under PMFME	4	556	-	-
10	Awareness under NSSH	8	616	-	-
11	Workshop on PMFME	-	-	2	328
12	Financial Literacy & Capacity Bldg for SHGhg	-	-	11	214
	Total	118	5251	133	4461

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

The Society has conducted so far total **1458** nos. of programmes since 2003-04 to 2021-22 (as on 31-03-2022) involving total **52948** nos. of trainees.

**2.3** The Society is also managing the funds of the Department under various Schemes like subsidy fund of Swawalamban, funds of SDI, ESDI as state society. The Society is also entrusted as State Society (Nodal Agency) for implementation of NSSH by MSME and agency under STRIVE by MoSDE, Government of India.

## **B. HANDLOOM, HANDICRAFTS & SERICULTURE**

### **HANDLOOM:**

As per the last Census conducted by the Govt. of India, there are 1,37,445 handloom **weavers** in the State. However, only a small proportion of these weavers are 'commercial weavers', who produce fabrics For sale in market. The rest of them weaving for their own domestic needs. The State Govt. has been making efforts to organize these weavers into clusters with a view to develop weaving of handloom fabrics on commercial basis as a means of earning for their livelihood. A primary Weavers' Co-operative Society has been formed in each Cluster. So far, 65 Handloom Clusters/ Societies have been formed and total 24,900 weavers have been brought under Clusters fold. (17 Clusters are in West Tripura District. 9 in Sepahijala, 8 in Khowai District. 8 in South Tripura. 9 in Gomati. 5 in Dhalai. 4 in North Tripura and 5 Unokoti District.)

## 1. Handloom weaving in Tripura may be classified into 2 broad sectors, namely :

**Commercial weavers:-** The Bengali weavers are mainly engaged in commercial production. They are generally produce fabrics like Gamcha. Lungi, Bedsheet, Sarees.(Pachra). Dupatta, Risha,.Gauze & bandage, dress for Anaganwadi & Asha worker etc. The Department has been trying to upgrade their skills by providing training.

**Traditional household weavers: - These** weavers mostly comprise of the tribal and Manipuri women. There are good number of women are engaged in weaving & they are producing Risha, Pachra by traditional Loin Loom. Special efforts are being made to bring these weavers in the Cluster fold, so that weaving can become a source of livelihood for them. The Government has extended various supports provides backward & forward linkages 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.
- 1. Marketing promotion Scheme
- Handloom Cluster Development Project.
- Block. Level Cluster Development Project under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP).
- Skill up gradation programme for the weavers.

**Marketing Promotion Scheme:** This is Central Sector Scheme to develop and promote marketing channels in domestic and export markets and bring about linkage between the two in a holistic and integrated manner also to provide marketing opportunities to handloom workers with special focus on talented and uncovered weavers . The Primary Weavers Cooperative Society & weavers of the Handloom Clusters are participated in the events for selling their products and acquire experience the marketing trend for their future plan. During 2021-22, 02 Nos. State Handloom Expo and 04 Nos District Handloom Expo have been organized at Agartala, Ushabazar, Rajnagar, Kanchanbari & Ompi.

**1. 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. 80 Nos. of weavers of Gopalnagar, Khumalwng, Ruhidapara & Taranagar have been trained and provided with frame looms during the year 2021-22.

**Block Level Handloom Cluster Development Project:-** The objective is to develop Block level Handloom Clusters that are located in clearly identifiable geographical locations that specialize in specific products, with close linkages and inter dependents amongst the key players in the cluster by improving the infrastructure facilities. with better storage facilities, technology up-gradation in

pre-loom/on-loom/post-loom operations, weaving shed, skill up-gradation, design inputs, health facilities etc. which would eventually be able to meet the discerning and changing market demands both at domestic and at the international level and raise living standards of the weavers engaged in the handloom industry.

To encourage convergence of schematic assistance and support services from various schemes and programmes in the cluster to optimize resource utilization for betterment of the livelihood, quality of life of handloom weavers and increase income level of the weavers. During 2021-22, the Ministry of Textiles has sanctioned 05 (five) Block Level Handloom Clusters for implementation.

## **HANDICRAFTS:**

Tripura's handicrafts have a rich cultural heritage and tradition. Large varieties of artefacts, unique in design are handcrafted by the indigenous people all over the State. The items are mostly made up of bamboo, cane and considered to be one of the best in the country for exquisite designs and artistic appeal. Handicrafts items produced by the artisans are in high demand in domestic and international market. At present there are 19 No's Handicrafts Clusters in Tripura, and the products are being marketed through the PURBASHA in the State as well outside the State.

For the development of Handicrafts Sector of the State, several programmes have been initiated. The prominent ones are as follows:-

**Skill up-gradation training programme:** The Department is continuously upgrading the skill of artisans through training programme by developing of new designs, techniques and production of niche items as per the market demands. During 2021 - 22, 80 beneficiaries have been provided skill up-gradation training for production of quality and value added products.

**Providing Working Capital:** The Department has provided Grant-in-aid of Rs, 13, 60 lakhs during this year, to 17 No's Primary Handicrafts Co-operative Society in Handicrafts Clusters. The fund is utilized as Working Capital by the handicrafts artisans associated with the clusters. All the developmental state plan schemes are being executed through the cluster.

**Providing improved tool-kits to Artisans:** The Department has also procured improved tool-kits for distribution to artisans associated with clusters with financial assistance from Tripura Bamboo Mission. The improved tool-kits procured for production of bamboo cane furniture, bamboo lath turned products, weaving basketry and accessory products will increase productivity and profitability of the artisan.

**Infrastructure Development Projects:** Development of infrastructure for production and marketing of handicrafts' products is one of the major functions of the Directorate. Towards these objectives, the State Government has established Urban Haat at Agartala with the aim to establish a marketing platform by creating an urban recreational Hub. Project is already completed and fairs/exhibitions being held regularly. New initiatives like setting -up of Fabric Jewellery unit, and up-gradation of Common Facility Centre (CF C) has been taken up with financial assistance from Bamboo Mission.

## **SERICULTURE:**

Tripura is a promising State in Mulberry Sericulture in the North—East region. It has got a plenty opportunities to create self-employment in the households of rural areas. The marginal or small farmers those are having 1 acre flat/ table land can easily earn about Rs.50, 000 to Rs.60, 000 per annum. To boost up the income of the farmers and to sustain the sericulture activities amongst the rural people cluster approach is introduced. Presently, 21 Sericulture Clusters are functioning in 8 District. About 15,250 families are involved with sericulture scheme of which about 95% are women folk.

**Table- 14-32 The achievement for 2021-22 in respect of new beneficiary coverage, area of plantations and cocoon production is stated below:**

Year	Beneficiary	Mulberry Plantation	Cocoon production	Raw silk production
2021-22	1213 nos.	519.7acres	39.20 MT	3.8 MT

Source: HHS , Tripura.

**State Plan Schemes:** State Plan Schemes are meant for to supplement the efforts being made under the Central Schemes. During 2021-22 was Rs.20.87 lakh was received for providing assistance to beneficiaries and expenditure incurred Rs.20.87 lakh for providing support to beneficiaries for purchase of planting materials, plant protection components, organizing awareness Programmes, renovation of office buildings, stipend for training through 11 Mulberry Rearers Societies and development of Sericulture in TTAADC areas.

**Implementation of Sericulture Scheme through MGNREGA:** During 2021-22, total 44.2 acres plantation was raised under MGNREGA and 96 beneficiaries have been benefited. Total an amount of Rs.30.31 lakh was utilized.

### **Implementation of Centrally Sector Scheme (CSS):**

**Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project for Sepahijala District (IBSDP) under NERTPS:** The project IBSDP Sepahijala District was sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India during 2019-20. Total project cost is Rs.31.11 Crores out of which of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India is released Rs. 3.16 lakh and 9.21 lakh during 2019-20

and 2020-21. During 2021-22 Rs. 455.68045 lakh was incurred for development, of individual plantation, construction of rearing house, Kissan nursery and training for field functionaries and beneficiaries during 2021- 22.

**Value of cocoons and Silk fabric:** Total cocoon production for 2020-21 is 39.20 MT. The value of Cocoons comes to Rs.113.30 lakh which directly earned by beneficiaries conducting 5 crops and 3.8 MT raw Silk utilized for production of Silk fabrics which worth about Rs.304.00 lakh.

## **C. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN TRIPURA:**

### **1. Background:**

In Tripura, IT activities were initiated in a serious manner in April, 1999, with setting up of a separate Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) in the State to leverage ICT for the State's overall Development. A Six Storied Information Technology (IT) Bhavan at Indranagar, Agartala has been inaugurated on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2017, having total 89,292 sq. feet carpet area. The said IT Bhavan has housed one Software Technology Park (STP) managed by STPI.



The DIT has undertaken various projects/initiatives to materialize the objective and vision set forth by the Government through the adoption of ICT tools. Since its inception, DIT has been framing policy, planning, implementing and monitoring of Information & Communication Technologies and e-Governance projects etc in Tripura. The achievements of the projects/initiatives undertaken during the financial year 2021-22 are given below:-

**2. Digital Connectivity status across the State:** Under **SWAN** (State Wide Area Network) coverage, all DMs, SDMs and BDOs offices were initially connected through 2 Mbps leased lines. However, in view of increase in usage of the network, the bandwidth has been upgraded to 4/10 Mbps depending on the requirement. As on date, there are 86 Points of Presence (PoPs) connecting SHQ, all DHQs, all SDHQs/BHQs and TTAADC HQ). During the financial year 2021-22, 100/1000 Mbps bandwidth provisioned by NIC at all DHQs through NKN. 76 Point to Point Leased Lines are provisioned through BSNL & RailTel at SWAN PoPs. Out of 76-Point to Point leased lines, 73- have been upgraded from 2/4 Mbps to 10Mbps. Further, agency has been engaged for supply, installation & commissioning of new equipment for SWAN PoPs. Laptops & Networking Racks have been delivered.

Under **Horizontal Extension of SWAN** (HSWAN) project about 132 offices have been connected using OFC/ UTP cable/ RF technology. At present, this office is maintaining HSWAN sites by engaging local vendors as and when required.



**BharatNet** (earlier NOFN) is also being implemented by Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.(BBNL), a Government of India Enterprise to connect with high speed Broadband through optical fiber cable (OFC) in all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) of the State. So far, BharatNet connectivity has been extended to 719 GPs/VCs out of the total 1176 GP/VC in Tripura. The State Government has been constantly pursuing with DoT, Government of India, to achieve 100% BharatNet connectivity in all GP/VCs in Tripura.

**3. Tripura State Data Centre (TSDC):** TSDC established in December 2010, provides data centre service to different Departments/Organizations for hosting, running and storing their applications, etc for delivering services to citizens. TSDC has implemented Cloud Technology solution in 2016 calendar year and started offering Cloud services to State Departments. During the financial year 2021-22, implementation, migration and go live of external firewall with minimal downtime has been done by the State Data center team. Provisioned upgraded platform for CTOS & HRMS applications by incurring an expenditure of worth Rs. 3.4 Crore. Successfully scaling of existing SAN Array with 12 TB RAW spaces with zero service disruption. Total 10 nos. of new applications and 31 nos. of new websites have been hosted in TSDC. Further, CSC-NIXI's investment proposal for establishment of commercial Data Center by leveraging existing non-IT infrastructure was approved by Council of Ministers.

**4. Digital Transformation of Government Services across the State: Digital Seva (e-District) Project:** eDistrict project has been implemented in the State to deliver citizen centric services online. Citizen can make online application and receive digital signed certificate/ output online. Initially 21 services were planned to launch under this platform. Currently, 58 services are operational under eDistrict online platform out of which 12 nos. services are on boarded in the year 2021-22. E-District services are integrated with Digital Signature (DSC), SMS gateway, email gateway, payment gateway, CSC, CSC wallet, UMANG, DigiLocker etc. Work is in progress to on-board more services.

**Beneficiary Management System (BMS):-** BMS cum Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is developed by NIC and implemented by DIT to enable beneficiary's data management and facilitation of DBT for any beneficiary-oriented scheme for any department (both cash and kind). It's an innovative concept of the State Government to identify beneficiaries based on Tripura Ration Card (RC) database and thus eliminating ghost beneficiaries from the system. BMS has 3 major modules i) BMS Legacy Data Management, ii) BMS DBT and iii) BMS Dashboard. During the financial year 2021-22, 36 Schemes were launched. Secure File Transport Protocol based bank Account validation service of NPCI is integrated in BMS. API based Account validation work and PFMS integration with BMS has been taken up.

**eOffice:** The Government of Tripura is taking several strategic initiatives to bring in transparency and openness in governance. With this aim, e-Office module is being implemented in Government Departments/Offices in the State. Currently, 61 Departments/Organisations/Offices were onboarded in eOffice Tripura instance and 40 Departments/Organisation were onboarded during the financial year 2021-22. The application's main module, eFile, enables one to carry out all the



file related work online, starting from receiving and marking dak, opening a file, putting dak in file, preparing a draft letter, its approval / signature and dispatch of the signed letter . The movement of the dak and the file is done electronically, without requiring staff to take it from one person to another. No dak or file, once on e - Office, can be altered or destroyed or backdated. It thus aims to support governance by ushering in a more accountable, effective and transparent inter and intra-government processes.

**Software and Application Development:** Development of Websites/Softwares /applications is one of the key functions of this Directorate. DIT has developed about 30 websites and 6 applications of various Departments/Organisations of the State during the financial year 2021-22.

**Common Service Center (CSC):** To empower the rural community and catalyze social changes through ICT and to deliver the services at their doorstep Government of India launched a CSC (Common Service Centre) programme in 2006. In the State, as on March 2022, 1164 GPs/VCs have been covered out of the total 1176 GPs/VCs.

**5. Software Technology Park:** With a view to promote the IT/ITeS industries in the State and create employment avenues for the IT educated youths, the Government of Tripura is incentivizing the IT/ITeS promotional schemes for promoting STPI (Software Technology Park, India) within the state. 2 (two) STPs has been setup in Tripura; one is at IT Bhavan Indranagar and another at Lichubagan Market Complex. Both STPs are providing business incubation facilities for IT/ITeS, BPO and KPO enterprise development by facilitating infrastructural support. It also provides high speed internet connection, 24 x 7 powers supply and other basic facilities to attract the IT entrepreneur. Currently, 4 (four) IT Companies with about 52 employees are working in STP Indranagar.

**6. Grants & incentives provided to the citizens:** **Grants for Smart Phones:** - Under Mukhyamantri Yuba Yogayog Yojana, the State Government has provided a grant of Rs.5000/- has been provided to 9040 final year graduate students of Tripura for procurement of Smart phone during the financial year 2021-22. About 535 applications were approved but could not be paid due to Bank Account issues, which would be disbursed after rectification of issues. The State has incurred an expenditure of Rs.4.52 Cr from the State Budget.

**Implementation of IT/ITeS Start-up policy:** - With a vision to create support ecosystem for setting up of IT Start-up industries in the State and thereby encouraging the youth of the Tripura to become entrepreneur and create employment avenues, the State Government has framed and notified Tripura IT/ITeS Start-up scheme-2019. 8 nos. new Start-ups have been approved by the Startup Council. About Rs.26 lakh has been disbursed as incentives to the registered Startups during the financial year 2021-22. The Startup week was organized in Tripura on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021 to promote Startup industries. The program was inaugurated by Hon'ble Union IT minister virtually in presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura, Chief Secretary and Secretary, IT .

**Capacity Building:** With the support from Government of India (GoI) for building State own capabilities, different Training Programmes is being conducted under this project for capacity building of Government employees. Under this scheme, specialized trainings are imparted to the Government officials every year in various sectors like Information Security, DPR/ RFP Preparation, Project Management, eOffice, Digital Payment and also in the field of emerging technologies. In the financial year 2021-22, about 500 government officials were imparted training in emerging technologies & eOffice.

## 8. New Initiatives:-

**Chief Minister Helpline:** Chief Minister's (CM) Helpline with short code Number '1905' has been launched State wide on 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 to receive and fast track addressal of citizens Grievances. There are about 41 outsourced staffs (call takers-36, Supervisors-4, Project Manager-1) engaged in CM Helpline to operate 24 x 7 basis and attend the call of the public. CM Helpline is integrated with the Emergency Response Support System (ERSS). In case of any emergency call, CM Helpline transfers the call immediately to the ERSS and will follow up. It also provides the citizens with the opportunity to ask questions, submit suggestions/feedback for the Government for improvement. A dedicated instance <https://cmhelpline.tripura.gov.in> is developed for monitoring issues and calls.

**Data Center Policy:** - The State Government has introduced Tripura Data Centre Policy, 2021 on 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 to transform the economy of the State and also realizing the need to accelerate the growth of Data Center industries. Through this policy, re-imburement of Floor Rental Charges upto Rs.12.00 lakh per year per enterprise or Government Land Lease Charges at concessional rate will be provided. Power Tariff @ Rs.4.75 per kWh for Data Centre enterprises, Bandwidth cost subsidy upto Rs. 10.00 Lakhs per annum per enterprise, Capital Investment Subsidy upto Rs.1 Crore per year per enterprise are some of the key highlights of this policy.

**NGIN:** -New Generation Innovation Scheme under IT Startup Scheme was introduced in the State with the objective to provide financial support to Technical Institutions to create infrastructure for successful completion of projects. The State Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding with NIT, TIT, Techno College and ICFAI for this. Under this Scheme, Rs.10 lakh each has been provided to NIT, TIT, Techno College and ICFAI for setting up of infrastructure for incubation facility. Infrastructure for incubation facility has been setup in said 4 institutes; also Rs.1.00 lakh per student project subject to 5 projects per Institute has been released to these 4 institutes.

**MyGov & Social Media:** - MyGov India is a powerful citizen engagement tool to bring the government closer to the common man by the use of online platform creating an interface for healthy exchange of ideas and views involving the common citizen and experts.



An instance 'Tripura.mygov.in' has been created for the State Government and for effective utilization of the platform. During the financial year 2021-22, MyGov Tripura team has been engaged for making promotional activities and creating contents to be posted through MyGov & Social Media platforms. Total followers added in social media platforms: Facebook- 63000 followers from 5500, Twitter- 6781 followers from 2980, Instagram- 13409 followers from 0, Youtube- 2660 subscribers from 470, MyGov Tripura- 9802 subscribers.

## **D. INFORMATION & CULTURAL AFFAIRS:**

The Information and Cultural Affairs Department is the nodal agency for maintaining effective communication and acts as a bridge between the government and the public. It is one of the oldest departments existing since 1956. Earlier tourism was also part of this department and 2013 onwards Tourism has been bifurcated into a separate department.

**1. Mandate :** The mandate of the department is twofold. One is to provide clear and precise information to the people in regard to policies, public welfare decisions, schemes of the government and other departmental activities. This is done through publications, short films, newspaper advertisements, press releases, features etc. to ensure the maximum reach. The other mandate of the department is to preserve, propagate and promote the diverse aspects of rich Tripura culture. This is done through organizing various cultural programmes, cultural exchanges, theme based festivals etc.

**2. Organisational set up:** To implement the above mentioned mandate, the department is primarily divided into two wings, information and cultural affairs. The sections of news bureau, advertisement, publication, distribution, photography etc. are part of information wing. The cultural affairs wing consists of culture and art & exhibition wings. The management of various auditorium like Rabindra Satakbarshiki bhavan, Nazrul Kalakshetra and Muktheadhara auditorium is through a society, whose activities are coordinated by the cultural wing.

### **3. Sections**

**3.1 Cultural Affairs:** The cultural affairs wing aims to preserve, promote and propagate the rich cultural heritage of different ethnic groups of the State. Also cultural diversity of the state is widely promoted by organizing various festivals and fairs, street drama, workshops, seminars and so on in which Loka Ranjan Sakhas and local cultural organizations play a vital role. This section coordinates with Sangeet Natak Academi (SNA), National School of Drama (NSD), North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), East Zone

Cultural Centre (EZCC), Ministry of Culture etc., to promote and organise various cultural exchange programmes.

The Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan, Nazrul Kalakshetra and Muktheadhara auditorium run under the Society name "Management for Society of Cultural Complexes" under ICA Department, is also managed by this section:

**Table 14.33**

Indicator	2021-22
Fairs and Festivals	83 nos.
Cultural Workshop	42 nos.
Book Fair	1 no.
Cultural Programme.	487 nos.
Exhibition	29 nos.

Source: Information & Cultural Affairs Department, Tripura.

**3.2 News Bureau:** News Bureau deals with press releases, news briefs and press conferences, covering government programmes etc. In order to assist the News Bureau a Press cell is functioning in the Secretariat Building to cover all news and programmes held at Secretariat. The In-charge officer, Press Cell also acts as the Information Officer to the Chief Minister.

**Table 14.34**

SI.No	Indicator	2021-22
1.	Press Release issued	11,156 nos.
2.	Feature Released	141 nos.
3.	Press Round-up	679 nos.
4.	Video Coverage	181 nos.
5.	Photo Coverage	744 nos.
6.	Facebook (Posts)	981 nos.
7.	Twitter(Tweets)	796 nos.
8.	Facebook (Short Videos)	62 nos.
9.	Twitter(Short Videos)	37 nos.
10.	Facebook( Live videos)	38 nos.
11.	National Press Day	1 no.

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

ICA Department has started issuing Kokborok Press Release of important with effect from 18.09.2021.Total 611 nos. Press Releases issued in Kokborok language as on 31' March,2022. Total 550 Press Jacket has been distributed among the media persons.

**3.3 Advertisement:** Advertisement section deals with the release of classified and display advertisements. It receives the requisition of advertisement from the various departments, districts and as per the requirement forwards to the newspapers. After confirmation, the bills are generated and payment is done.

This section also deals with enlistment of newspapers, accreditation of journalists and welfare of journalists (through Journalist welfare fund and pension scheme). At present there are 63 enlisted newspapers of which 2 are in A category , 13 in B category, 9 in C category- daily and remaining 39 in C category weekly papers and 18 enlisted TV channels and 12 enlisted websites.

**Table 14.35**

SI.No	Indicator	2021-22
1	Display advertisement	2130 nos.
2.	Classified advertisement	4372 nos.
3.	Telecasting of short Advertisement Film	202 nos.
4.	CM message making telecasting & helpline video	389
5.	New Policy & Achievement	<b>i)</b> "Tripura Advertisement policy-2021" <b>ii)</b> Tripura Journalist Pension Scheme - 2021 <b>iii)</b> Empanelment of 4 nos. production houses/firms with approved rates. <b>iv)</b> "Tripura Journalist Health Insurance Scheme 2022".
6.	Pensioner journalists	5 nos.
7.	Accredited journalist	177 nos.

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, Tripura.

**3.4 Publication :** This unit is responsible for publishing newspaper/periodicals including publicity material. Monthly publications like Nutan Tripura and Tripura Sambad in Bengali language, Tripura kagtoon in Kokborok , Tripura Sadak in Chakma , Tripura Today in English are being brought out by this section. Various folders on occasion of Kharchi Festival, Statehood Day etc also published by this section.

- a.** Flex on Awareness flexes in connection with COVID-19
- b.** Leaflet on Hon'ble Chief Minister's message letter with envelope on COVID-19 to the Government employees of the State.
- c.** Leaflet on Hon'ble Chief Minister's message letter with envelop on COVID-19 to the inhabitants of the containment zones all over the State.
- d.** Leaflet on Hon'ble Chief Minister's message letter with envelop on COVID-19 to the Employees of the Home Department.
- e.** Sticker on Hon'ble Chief Minister's Stickers of the Food Grain Baggage for the people of the Containment Zones.
- f.** Flexes and hoardings on 3 nos schemes of the Government namely 'Mukhyamantri COVID Special Relief Package Scheme', Sampurna Aahar Sustho Pariwar' & Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana Sahayata".

- g.** Flexes on 5 nos schemes of the Government namely ' Mukhyamantri Swanirbhar Yojana(Rural),'Mukhyamantri Swanirbhar Pariwar Yojana', Mukhyamantri Unnata Godhar Yojana, Mukhyamantri Atal Jaldhara Yojana', & Mukhyamantri Swanirbhar Yojana(Urban).
- h.** Flexes on displayed in front of each E.P. Shop of the State describing Hon'ble Chief Minister's Special Relief Package.
- i.** Flexes on COVID-19 awareness for Agartala City.
- j.** Flex, Kiosk(Box Gate) and citation for Hon'ble Vice President visit to Tripura.
- k.** Flex, Kiosk(Box Gate),decorating etc. for Hon'ble Prime Minister Visit to Tripura.
- l.** Kiosk(Box Gate),hoardings &standees for Hon'ble Union Home Minister visit to Tripura.
- m.** Leaflet & Sticker on multicoloured A4 size on COVID-19 awareness,
- n.** Booklet on Hon'ble Chief Minister's speech delivered on 75<sup>th</sup> Independence Day,2021.
- o.** Letter & Envelop on Hon'ble Chief Minister's message letter with envelop to the farmers of State.
- p.** Greeting Card with envelope for Durga Puja festival,2021
- q.** Magazine on Smaranika on Agartala Book Fair,2022.
- r.** Departmental Newsletter "Tripura Sadak , Tripura Today, Tripura Kokton,Tripura Today".

**3.5 Rural Publiication:** This section through various media like Information and Communication Facility Centres, Lok Ranjan Sakhas , Readers corners, takes the policies and welfare decisions of the state to the rural public.

**Table 14.36**

SI.No	Indicator	2021-22
1.	Total No. of Lok Ranjan Sakha	371 nos.
2.	Total no. of Information cum Facilitation Centre	8 nos.
3.	Group Talk/ Group meeting organised	1995 nos.
4.	Seminar / Meeting organised	188 nos.
5.	Meeting of Zilla Parishad / Panchayat Samithi organised	866 nos.
6.	Fortnightly Confidential Public Reaction Report Communicated	225 nos.
7.	Special Camp organised	431 nos.
8.	Readers Corner(Pathachakra)	21 nos.

**3.6 Distribution:** This unit is responsible for distribution of government newsletters, pamphlets ,books, booklets, folders and other publications among the media, institutions, and common people throughout the state. Also newspapers are supplied to the members of the State council of Ministers and senior officials.

New Guideline for distribution of Newspaper to VVIPs and other officials has been notified.

**3.7 Photography:** The photography section has 5 photographers and 1 developer. This section is equipped with modern cameras; however a good video camera is required. Training for photographers and developer on modern techniques is being planned.

**3.8 Research & Reference Library:** The Research & Reference Library is an integral part of the Department. This library was established in 1974-75. A large number of books on different subjects ranging from literature, languages, tourism, culture religion, folk culture and various editions of different local and national newspapers have been preserved in this Library since 1978.

#### Initiatives Taken / Planned

- a.** Initiative has been taken for setting up of Satyajit Roy Film Institute, Tripura centre at Agartala.
- b.** Initiative has been taken for preparation of scheme to the media persons for coverage of Health Insurance.
- c.** Initiative has been taken for engagement of agency/firm for multimedia/social media management and electronic display in various location across the State for publicity of developmental activities of the State Government.
- d.** 50 years celebration of Statehood Day has been organized by the ICA Department at the State Level with release of Postage Stamp on 50 years Statehood Day on 21' January,2022.
- e.** Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav programme is being coordinated by the ICA Department throughout the State and action plan has been prepared for organization of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav programme for the period from September,2021 to August,2022.
- f.** Re-structuring of Loka Ranjan Sakhas (LRSs).
- g.** Installation of live software forissuance of hassle free advertisement in all print/electronic/web media etc.
- h.** Launching of new scheme to the Journalist for coverage of Health Insurance.
- i.** Setting up of a Modern Video Editing, Documentary etc. Unit under the Directorate.
- j.** The electronic display already installed at 15 locations across the State at first phase.
- k.** Semanta 75 Border Area Villages Programme.
- l.** 41<sup>st</sup> Agartala Book Fair, 2023.
- m.** Printing of Greetings cards/folder/ Coffee Table Book/flexes etc on various occasions of State Government during 2022-23.



## **E. TRIPURA TOURISM :**

### **Introduction:**

Tripura has a rich variety of tourist attractions consisting of archaeological monuments, water bodies, temples, mosques and Buddhist Stupas of religious significance, forest and wild life besides a rich cultural diversity. Government has taken a comprehensive plan for promotion of tourism in the State, which includes inter alia accommodation facilities, improving the existing infrastructure to develop major tourist destination, developing of communication network and strengthening the skills of the manpower engaged in this sector. Major tourist destinations such as Agartala, Sepahijala, Neermahal, Udaipur, Chhabimura, Dumboor Lake, Ambassa, Baramura are targeted to be provided better tourist facilities under **Swadesh Darshan Scheme – First Phase**. Apart from Tourist Destinations at Saniya Waterfalls under Saikarbari, Jampui Hills Unakoti, Bharat Bangla Moitree Udyan, Chottakhola, Sahid Dhananjoy Smiti Eco- Park, Avangcherra and Boxonagar etc. have been identified for coverage under second phase of **Swadesh Darshan Scheme - II Phase** and the development work under progress.

### **Key tourism products:**

- **Archaeological Sites**

- Unakoti, Pilak, Boxanagar, Chhabimura, Bhubaneswari Temple.

- **Eco-tourism Sites**

- Sepahijala wild life Sanctuary, Trishna, Rowa, Baramura Eco-Park, Jampui Hills, and Tepania Eco parks etc.

- **Religious Sites**

- Tripurasundari Temple, Jagannath Temple, Umamaheswar Temple, Kasba Kalibari, Benuban Vihar, Gedu Mia's Mosque, Mahamuni Pagoda, Mariamnagar Church etc.

- **Heritage Sites**

- Ujjayanta Palace, Agartal; Neermahal Palace, Melaghar; Old Rajbari, Udaipur.

- **Rural Tourism Sites**

- Durgabari, Debipur, Kalapania and Banabithi,

- **Adventure Tourism sites (Planned)**

- Damboor Lake, Rudrasagar Lake, Jampui Hills, Chhabimura.

- **Home Stay Sites (Planned)**

- Jampui Hills under North Tripura, Darchoi under Unakoti , Debbari under Gomati District.

### **Major achievements and initiatives during Last 4 (Four) Years**

1. Development of Tourism Infrastructure facilities have been undertaken under **Swadesh Darshan Scheme-I & II** in major tourist destinations like Sepahijala, Udaipur, Chhabimura, Neermahal, Ujjayanta Palace, Dumboor Lake, Sarma cherra waterfalls,



Kamalpur, Jampui Hills and Unakoti. Also development works has started in Mata Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur under **PRASAD Scheme**.

- 2.** To cater the demand for accommodating tourists in natural Eco-friendly destinations/ places, **16 Nos. Log huts** has been completed at Ambassa, Baramura, Sepahijala, Tepania Eco- park (Ambassa Eco-park - 03, Barmura Eco-Park - 05, Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary- 05, Tepania Eco-Park -03). Apart from this, 33 Nos. Log huts are under construction at Narkelkuja, Chhabimura and Jampui Hills.
- 3.** To promote adventure tourism in the State, **Water Scooter / Jet Ski facilities** has been introduced at Dumbor Lake (**3 Nos.**), Mahadeb Dighi, Udaipur (**2 Nos.**), and Laxmi narayan Dighi, Agartala –(1 No).
- 4. Floating Jetty** have been provided at Rudrasagar, Chhabimura, Narikelkunja, Mandirghat, Sepahijala lake, Mahadeb Dighi, Udaipur, and Laxminarayan Dighi Agartala, as part of infrastructure development of major tourist destinations in the State.
- 5. 14 Nos. Motor Boats** have been introduced in different tourist destinations at Chhabimura, Maharani, Mandirghat, Narikel Kunja and Gandacherra. Apart from this, **4 Nos. Paddle boats** have been introduced at Sepahijala lake.
- 6. Dumboor Helipad** has been created and commissioned for the interest of the tourists to visit Narikelkunja, Dumbor.
- 7. Battery Operated vehicles (BOV)** have been introduced in 6 nos. tourist destinations viz Ujjayanta Palace, Akhaura Check Post, Sepahijala Wild Life Sanctuary, Tepania Eco –Park, New Secretariat complex and Khumulwng Eco - park of the state for providing better tourist facilities.
- 8. International Tourism Mart 2018** has been successfully completed at Agartala from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 for promotion of Tripura Tourism. Total 53 foreign delegates participated in the said Tourism Mart. As a result domestic and foreign tourists flow is on increasing trend this year.
- 9.** Tourism Department is also going to undertake development works under **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** funding to the tune of more than 500 crores to develop the tourism infrastructure in the State, which will start from this financial year.
- 10. Audio-Guide service** has been introduced at Ujjayanta Palace & Neermahal which has become popular among the Tourists.
- 11.** Tourism Department has also organized **an Adventure Tourism Festival at Agartala from 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2021**. Tourism Department has also undertaken multiple programmes for the development of Adventure Tourism at Chhabimura and Jampui Hills for which trainees have been sent to Bir, Himachal Pradesh and training will be completed by March, 2022. Also, initiatives like Kayaking, Zip line and trekking activities has started at Chhabimura, Dumboor and Jampui Hills.
- 12. Paryatan Sahayak Prakalp**, an interest subvention scheme to promote entrepreneurship in tourism sector has been introduced. The applicant can avail a loan up to Rs. 5.00 lakh for any tourism related projects from banks. The interest on the loan up to

8%, will be borne by the State Government. So far 255 nos. applications have been recommended to different bank for sanction of loan.

13. MOU has been signed to run **State Institute Hotel Management (SHIM)** at Anandanagar, West Tripura and expected to start very soon.
14. Culture is an integral part of Tourism and in order to highlight the cultural diversity of the State, preference and thinking of the ancient Kings of this State, the Govt. of Tripura has decided to convert **Pushpabanta Palace and 'Darbar Hall 'of Old Governor House** into Maharaja Birendra Kishore Manikya Museum and Cultural Center.
15. Construction of **Ropeway from Udaipur Railway Station** to Mata Bari Tripura Sundari Temple has also been planned to attract more tourists at Matabari.
16. District Wise **Guide Training** has been conducted and so far 87 Nos Guides have been trained for proving better professional service to the visiting tourists.
17. **Tripura Tourism Policy 2020-25**, was introduced in the State in February 2020, which give details of the mission and vision of Tripura tourism in the State.
18. **Exposure tours** are also arranged to other States with potential entrepreneurs **for Home Stay and home stay** facilities has already been introduced at Jampui Hills.

### Tripura Tourism at a glance:

• Number of Tourist Lodge	= 31
• Number of Tourist Lodge run by TTDCL	= 14
• Number of Tourist Information Centre	= 06
• Number of Cafeteria	= 13
• Number of Museum	= 02
• Number of Tourist spot (State Government approved)	= 25
• Number of Rural Tourism spot	= 04
• Number of Tourist Cottage	= 09
• Number of Log hut	= 16
• Tourist Booking Centre	= 02
• Internet Connectivity in Tourist Lodge	= 07
• Wi-Fi facility in Tourist Lodge	= 02
• Registered Tour Operator/ Travel Agent	= 40

### Category of Rooms:

- ❑ Total nos. of Beds under TTDCL runs Tourist Lodges: **430 nos.**
- ❑ AC Suit Rooms: **10 nos.**
- ❑ AC Double Rooms: **76 nos.**
- ❑ Double Deluxe Rooms: **05 nos.**
- ❑ AC Single: **02 nos.**
- ❑ Non AC double: **47**
- ❑ 3 Bedded Non Ac: **15 nos.**
- ❑ Dormitory Rooms: **12 nos.**

### Transport Facilities:

- ❑ **A.C Cab:** 3 nos. Mahindra Scorpio, 2 nos. Tata Sumo (Grande & Victa) and 1 no. Toyota Innova.

- ❑ A.C Coach: 2 nos. SML ISUZU mini bus.

**Table 14.37 Package & conducted Tours of TTDCL:**

SI No.	Packages	Duration
1.	Explore Tripura	8 Days / 7 Night
2.	Pilgrim Tour	4 Days / 3 Night
3.	Eco Tourism Package	5 Days / 4 Night
4.	Weekend Package Tour	3 Days / 2 Night
5.	Archaeological Tour	4 days / 3 Night
6.	Conducted Tour – <b>2 nos.</b>	1 day

Source: Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

**Table 14.38 Recognized important tourist spot in Tripura are 25 Nos.**

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

Source: Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

**Table 14.39 Tourist flows are as below:**

Year	No. of tourist visited		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2017 -18	4,03,394	80,094	4,83,488
2018-19	4,16,860	1,12,955	5,29,815
2019 -20	4,31,142	1,54,993	5,86,135
2020-21	74,344	01	74,345

Source: Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

**Concluding Remarks:** The State has a good potential for industrialisation. Low availability of infrastructure has actually made the process of industrialisation extremely difficult in the State.

The agro-climatic condition and fertile soil are favourable for development of processing industries in the State. Besides, the State has potentiality for promotion of gas based as well as fertilizer and rubber based industries. The State is second largest producer of rubber after Kerala.

The State has also tremendous potentiality for bamboo-based industries including traditional handloom and handicraft industries. Moreover, the State is a traditional tea growing State, which has ample scope for improvement by adopting modern technology.

There is need to set up a Software Technology Park (STP) to facilitate setting up of IT industries in Tripura. The STP provides infrastructure facilities to new IT entrepreneurs for augmenting investment as well as employment.

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

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

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## E D U C A T I O N

**A. SCHOOL EDUCATION:**

The prosperity of a society or a nation is hardly possible without development of its human resources. The Quality Education is only the means through which human resources development can be achieved. Human resources are also playing an important role in attaining economic development of a country. Proper utilization of human resources generates a balanced socio-economic society as well as a society developed in various modern dimensions. That is why the State Government of Tripura has, inter alia, accorded highest priority to education sector with a good % of budgetary allocation in its agenda for development programme.



The vision of the department is to develop schools as participative learning organizations to improve quality of education for building a value-based society. To achieve the vision, the School Education Department fixed a mission to develop schools as a participative learning organization to improve quality of education. The wings of School Education Department, namely Directorate of Elementary Education, Directorate of Secondary Education, Directorate of Kokborok & Other Minority Languages, SCERT & Tripura Board of Secondary Education are contributing their sincere efforts to achieve the goal by introducing Comprehensive Learning Enhancement Programme, framing dynamic syllabus, new examination system, training of in-service teachers, taking digital initiatives, introducing vocational education, appointing of qualified teachers etc.

Further, so many developing programme for improvement of quality of education are being implemented through Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan & Mid-Day-Meal Programme.

- During 2021-22, there are 7,13,862 nos. students in School of Tripura.
- During 2021-22, there are 59,433 nos. students in General Degree College.
- During 2021-22, there are 3073 students in Technical Colleges, out of which 1934 are boys and 1139 are girls.
- In 2021-22, there are 9911 Anganwadi Centres in Tripura.



**The major achievements and initiatives in the year of 2021-22 are briefly highlighted as below:**

### **1. Continuous improvement in Performance Grading Index since 2018-19**

- Education system in the State is now oriented towards holistic development of children with special emphasis on quality, access and inclusivity to equip all children with 21<sup>st</sup> Century skills.
- This paradigm shift in Education is evidently reflected in the leapfrog jump in **Performance Grading Index (PGI) which** is a tool to provide insights on the status of school education in States and UTs including key levers that drive their performance and critical areas for improvement.
- PGI for States & UTs was first published in 2019 [for reference year 2017-18].
- PGI, has been prepared with the set of 70 parameters divided in 5 domain.
- Paradigm shift in Education of the State is evidently reflected in the leapfrog jump in **PGI** of State from Grade- V in 2017-18 to coveted group of Grade-I by 2019-20. State hold the position in Grade –I for 2020-21 too with further improvement in tally.

### **2. Mission 100 – Vidyajyoti Schools :**

- The State Government of Tripura has launched its most aspiring project named Mission 100 - Vidyajyoti schools for transforming 100 existing schools ( in the first phase) into modern schools with "state of art" facilities.
- All 100 schools are being affiliated to CBSE to meet the highest Standards of quality education from Pre primary to class XII standard.
- These schools will be enrolling 1.2 lakh children out of about 7 lakh children in the State covering one sixth of the student population of the state.
- State Government will invest Rs 500 Cr in " Mission 100 – Vidyajyoti Schools" in next three years for development of infrastructure; creation of hostel facilities; recruitment of high quality teachers with in-service training and to ensure seamless integration of arts and sports with academic curriculum.

### **3. Super 30:**

School Education Department, Govt. of Tripura launched a new scheme namely "Super 30" for Class X (Madhyamik) passed out students w.e.f. academic session 2020-21 onwards. As per the scheme, top 30 (thirty) Madhyamik passed out students of TBSE maintaining proportionate reservation quota are being allowed to avail coaching facilities for JEE/NEET Entrance Examinations from Nationally reputed & established Coaching Institutions.

30 students were selected in 2021-22 as per rank of Super 30 Selection Test-2021 due to COVID pandemic situation as result of Madhyamik Examination-2021 was school performance based. The test was organised by Directorate of Secondary Education in collaboration with SCERT,



Government of Tripura. Among those 30 students 29 students opted Allen Career Institute, Kota, Rajasthan and 01 student opted Ajmal Super 40 Foundation, Hojai, Assam. The financial involvement for this batch in 2021-22 was Rs. 67,70,550/-.

#### **4. Appointment of Qualified Teachers:**

Recruitment of Teachers is being done in strict compliance of NCTE guideline. As per this guideline an educate number of qualified teachers appointed through Teachers Eligibility Test(TET), Selection Test for Graduate Teachers (STGT) and Selection Test for Post Graduate Teachers (STPGT) conducted by Teachers Recruitment Board of Tripura ( TRBT) for providing quality education in the state. The selection process is completely transparent and appointment is being made through merit basis.

During 2021-22, 911 nos. of Graduate Teachers (VI-VIII) & 346 nos. of Under Graduate Teachers have appointed.

#### **5. Workbooks under scheme "Pravas ":**

To help the students in solving and learning simpler and even more difficult cognitive tasks and to help them in creating a natural process of thinking through various activities related to their textbooks, 85 titles of workbooks for the classes I to XII has developed and distributed. Around 22 lakh workbooks were printed and distributed among the students during the financial year 2021-22.

#### **6. In service training of Teachers:**

For ensuring continuous professional development of in-service teachers, SCERT organized o5 day training programme of Elementary and Secondary Level Teachers & Headmasters under NISHTHA 3.0 and NISHTHA 2.0 in face to face mode in collaboration with NCERT, New Delhi. SCERT trained 15,000 elementary teachers 7 HMs and 9,800 secondary teachers & HMs during 2021-22.

#### **7. Tripura Science and Mathematics Talent Search Examination:**

To encourage the students to appear NTSE (National Talent Search Examination) etc. and study science in senior classes, a state sponsored Talent Search Examination in Science and Mathematics for students of class IX was launched during 2020-21. Each of 400 successful students (200 for science & 200 for Mathematics) will get Rs 500/-per month as scholarship for 15 months. During 2021-22, total 439 students were selected and awarded scholarship.

#### **8. Free Bicycle distribution to all girl students of Class IX :**

Girl students of class IX belonging to BPL and Antodaya families were provided bicycle (free) till 2017.However from 2018 bicycles have been distributed to all the girl students reading in class IX irrespective of income bar. To provide bicycle to 45178 students covering 2020-21 & 2021-22 process is at the stage of finalization.

#### **9. Saksham Tripura :**

A project for comprehensive development of the children with Special Needs by providing special educators in a cluster based approach in 4-5 schools. institutions namely ICFAI University, Ferrando Rehabilitation Society for disabled, Montfort H.S. School selected as Project Partners and

nationally reputed NGO CBM, Bengaluru is assigned for monitoring and Coordination, In 2021-22 the project was implemented in 400 schools where as in 2022-23 it will further be extended in another 400 Schools.

### **10. Vidyalaya Chalo Abhiyan**

- In the State, highest dropout rate is in Secondary level.
- Amongst Secondary level, dropout rate is higher in ST Community and SC Community
- State has launched '**Vidyalaya Chalo Abhiyan**' to identify, arrest dropouts and bring back them to Schools by August, 2022.
- Department has also planned to conduct study programme to ascertain reasons for higher dropouts & ensure 100% retention on long term basis.

### **11. Vande Tripura – Dedicated Educational Channel**

- To address the learning gap of the children, School Education Department launched a dedicated educational channel namely "Vande Tripura".
- Launched with a repository covering video lectures of all subjects
- Regular classes are being broadcasted for the students of classes I to XII .
- Few live classes / preparatory classes for different entrance or scholarship examination are also broadcast through this channel. Educational News show was launched during 2021-22.

### **12. Setting up of Digital Library**

- During 2021-22 sanction accorded for E-book/Educational Tablet in 304 schools having enrolment 300 or more in classes VI- XII.
- Tablets will be kept in the school to form a Digital Library and as per requisition of the students they can take Tablets to their respective homes and will be able to retain with them for a period up to 7 (Seven) days from the date of receipt.
- These tablets would come with pre-installed apps and e-contents other than text books for studying which can be accessed offline as well as online.

NCERT books circulated to students comes with bar codes where the students can further search for more information scanning these bar codes. School teachers will be able to reach each student virtually and cater to their needs.

### **13. Tripura Junior Science & Mathematics Talent Search Examination**

- For promoting science temperament among the students of classes VI, a scheme namely Tripura Junior Science and Mathematics Talent Search Examination has been launched.
- Under this, 100 top students of Govt., Govt. aided and Pvt. Schools are awarded stipend @Rs.400/- for 15 months maintaining reservation norms of State Government.
- During 2021-22, 112 students were selected and awarded scholarship.

### **14. Vocational Education in Schools:**

This provides scope for diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce drop-out at Secondary level and minimize the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower.

- In State Vocational Education Course has been implemented since 2019 from Class IX onwards.
- Tripura Board of Secondary Education has included the course in its curriculum.
- Presently Vocational Education is introduced in 205 Schools with 1 sector out of IT-ITeS, Electronics & Hardware, Agriculture and Retail. Initiatives taken to introduce 2<sup>nd</sup> Sectors in each School. In 2021-22, Vocational Education Course has been implemented in 55 Schools.

#### **15. Free Text Book Distribution:**

Text book is being provided to all the students of classes-I-VIII under Samagra Shiksha reading in Govt. and Govt. aided Schools including aided Madrassas.

#### **16. Uniform Grant distribution:**

To encourage the students to attend school fund @ Rs.600/- per student is being provided to all the girl students, ST, SC and BPL boys reading in Class- I to VIII in Govt. Schools as Uniform Grant.

#### **17. Up gradation of Schools:**

04 S.B. schools has been up graded to High school & 01 High school have been upgraded to H. S. School in the year 2021-22.

**Table-15.1 Category & Management-wise total number of Schools in Tripura 2021-22:**

Category of School	School Edu. Deptt.	Private Aided	TTAADC	S.W.& S.E. Deptt.	T.W. Deptt.	Sports Deptt.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	JNV	Private Un-aided	Un-recognised	GIA Madrasa	SPQEM	Total
Junior Basic	712	8	1414	0	3	0	0	0	141	78	40	126	2522
Senior Basic	908	2	212	0	1	1	0	2	90	4	4	2	1226
High	602	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	90	0	3	0	702
Higher Secondary	383	29	1	2	4	1	8	5	42	0	4	0	479
Total	2605	43	1627	2	9	2	9	8	363	82	51	128	4929

Source: Education (Secondary) Department (UDISE-2021-22), Tripura.

**Table-15.2 Category & District -wise total number of Schools in Tripura during 2021-22:**

Category of School	West Tripura	Sepahijala	Khowai	Gomati	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	Unakoti	State Total
Junior Basic	320	332	267	282	340	254	518	209	2522
Senior Basic	143	139	114	192	149	161	256	72	1226
High	115	118	73	86	104	72	70	64	702
Higher Secondary	123	68	45	48	74	51	37	33	479
Total	701	657	499	608	667	538	881	378	4929

Source: Education (Secondary) Department (UDISE-2021-22), Tripura.

**Table-15.3 Stage & Management-wise total Enrolment in Schools of Tripura 2021-22:**

Stage of School Education	School Edu. Deptt.	Private Aided	TTAADC	S.W.& S.E. Deptt.	T.W. Deptt.	Sports Deptt.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	JNV	Private Un-aided	Un-recognised	GIA Madrasa	SPQEM	Total
Pre-Primary	5179	138	345	3	0	0	0	0	21197	2821	0	0	29683
Primary (I-V)	185317	7252	46509	33	696	23	2970	0	58630	4153	2716	4099	312398
Upper-Primary (VI-VIII)	134875	6241	6055	32	1051	95	1806	1472	27028	44	711	149	179559
Secondary (IX-X)	87462	5508	153	15	680	82	1093	789	14444	0	310	0	110536
H.S. (XI-XII)	63776	7660	306	2	507	27	1003	536	7733	0	136	0	81686
Total	476609	26799	53368	85	2934	227	6872	2797	129032	7018	3873	4248	713862

Source: Education (Secondary) Department (UDISE 2021-22), Tripura.

**Table No: 15.4 Stage & District-wise total Enrolment in Tripura during 2021-22:**

Stage of School Education	West Tripura	Sepahijala	Khowai	Gomati	South Tripura	Dhalai	North Tripura	Unakoti	State Total
Pre-primary	14354	4357	1114	3434	2623	2338	2233	2570	33023
Primary (I-V)	64639	39757	24177	37279	36265	39491	41611	25839	309058
Upper-Primary (VI-VIII)	41274	22922	14556	21639	21249	20530	22526	14863	179559
Secondary (IX-X)	28402	14648	9133	12861	13693	10586	12303	8910	110536
H.S. (XI-XII)	24498	9732	6996	9141	9749	7797	7591	6182	81686
State Total	173167	91416	55976	84354	83579	80742	86264	58364	713862

Source: Education (Secondary) Department (UDISE 2021-22), Tripura.

**Table-15.5 Stage (Class Taught) & Management-wise total number of teachers in Tripura 2021-22:**

Stage of School Education	School Edu. Deptt.	Private Aided	TTAADC	S.W.& S.E. Deptt.	T.W. Deptt.	Sports Deptt.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	JNV	Private Un-aided	Un-recognis ed	GIA Madras sa	SPQEM	Total
Pre-primary	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	119	28	0	0	153
Primary (I-V)	7750	178	4376	4	21	0	60	0	2815	551	102	291	16148
Upper-Primary (VI-VIII)	5293	115	425	5	25	5	23	28	1647	17	38	3	7624
Secondary (IX-X)	5565	331	5	3	25	2	72	57	1071	0	28	0	7159
H.S. (XI-XII)	4107	501	22	6	39	3	78	36	539	0	18	0	5349
State Total	22720	1125	4829	18	110	10	233	121	6191	596	186	294	36433

Source: Education (Secondary) Department (UDISE-2021-22), Tripura.

## **B. HIGHER EDUCATION:**

### **Scenario of Higher Education**

The Directorate of Higher Education is entrusted with the task of providing opportunities to the students of the State for pursuing higher studies ranging from general education to technical education and also for promotion of Art & Culture in the State. Keeping pace with the technological development in the country, modern smart classroom facilities with provision of internet connectivity has been created in almost all the colleges and technical institutions to facilitate face to face mode of teaching and exchange of expertise between different institutions for betterment of the students.



To improve the academic infrastructure facilities, technical/Professional colleges were provided with modern equipment teaching aids. Efforts are also in process for introduction of job oriented new courses/specialized subjects in phases based on students demand.

The State Govt. has been set-up a newly University namely, MBB University at College Tilla, Agartala in 1<sup>st</sup> November,2015 and the subject offered English, Mathematics, Public Administration and Information & Library Science.

The State has three Universities namely Tripura University (Central), MBB University (State) and a Private University namely ICFAI University. There are 4- Engineering Colleges namely NIT, Agartala(Central), TIT(State), ICFAI University Engineering College(Private) and Techno College of Eng.(Private), 22- General Degree Colleges, 3- Private General Degree Colleges, 1- Govt. Law College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Music College, 6- B.Ed programme(State & private) , 6- Polytechnics, 2- Medical Colleges, 1-Agriculture College, 1- Fisheries College, 1- Veterinary College, 2- Pharmacy(Govt. & Private), 1- Paramedical College, 1- Physical Education College, 1- Tribal Folk Music College, 1- National School of Drama, 1- CIPET, 1-National Institute of Electronics & Information Tech., 1- Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, 1- National Forensic Science University, 1- Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech., 11- Nursing Institutes(Govt. & private), 1- State Museum, 1- State Archives and 26- Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.



## Higher Education At-A-Glance 2021-22

**Table -15.6 Educational Institute run by Central/State Govt. /Private Sector under Higher Education Sector in Tripura State:**

Sl. No.	Item	State Govt.	Central Govt.	Private	Total
a)	Universities	01	01	01	<b>03</b>
b)	National Level Institute(NIT)	-	01	-	<b>01</b>
c)	Indian Institute of Information Technology(IIIT)	-	01	-	<b>01</b>
d)	No. of General Degree Colleges	22	-	03	<b>25</b>
e)	No. of Engineering College	01(TIT)	-	01(Techno India)	<b>02</b>
f)	No. of Polytechnic Institutes	06(including TIT in Diploma Level)	-	-	<b>06</b>
g)	No. of Medical College	01	-	01	<b>02</b>
h)	No. of Professional Colleges (Art & Craft, Music, Law, Drama, Nursing, B.P.Ed)	11	01	06	<b>18</b>
i)	No. of B.Ed. Programme	02	-	04	<b>06</b>
j)	No. of Pharmacy College	01	-	01	<b>02</b>
k)	No. of Agriculture College	01	-	-	<b>01</b>
l)	No. of Veterinary College	01	-	-	<b>01</b>
m)	No. of Fishery College	-	01	-	<b>01</b>
n)	No. of Paramedical College	-	-	01	<b>01</b>
o)	Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology(CIPET)	-	01	-	<b>01</b>
P)	National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology	-	01	-	<b>01</b>
q)	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya campus	-	01	-	<b>01</b>
r)	Centre of National Forensic Science University, Agartala.	-	01	-	<b>01</b>
	<b>Total :-</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>74</b>

Source :- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Table: 15.7 A Statement showing the growth in number of Higher Educational Institutions is appended below:**

No. of Colleges/Institutions	1972	1978	1998	2021-22
University (Govt.)	-	-	1 Tripura University (State)	2 MBB University (State) & Tripura University (Central)
University (Private)	-	-	-	1 ICFAI University
National level Institute(NIT)	-	-	-	1 (NIT, Agartala)
Indian Institute of Information Technology(IIIT)	-	-	-	01
No. of General Degree Colleges (Govt.)	03	03	14	22
No. of General Degree Colleges (Pvt.)	03	03	-	03

No. of Engineering Colleges (Govt. & Pvt.)	01	01	01	02
No. of Polytechnic Institutes	01	01	01	06
No. of Medical Colleges (Govt. & Pvt.)	00	01	-	02
No. of Professional Colleges (Art & Craft, Music, Law, Drama, Nursing, B.P. Ed. (Govt. & Pvt.))	02	03	05	18
No. of B.Ed College (Govt. & Pvt.)	01	01	01	06
No. of Pharmacy College	-	-	01	02
No. of Agricultural College	-	-	-	01
No. of Veterinary College	-	-	01	01
No. of Fishery College	-	-	01	01
No. of Paramedical College)	-	-	-	01
Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology(CIPET)	-	-	-	01
National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology	-	-	-	01
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya campus	-	-	-	01
Centre of National Forensic Science University, Agartala.	-	-	-	01

Source :- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Total – 15.8 Students in Higher Education Sector in Tripura during 2017-18 to 2021-22:**

Sl.No.	Years	Total No. of Students		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2017-18	50247	41435	91682
2.	2018-19	44456	38247	82703
3.	2019-20	47031	39216	86247
4.	2020-21	44685	39544	84229(provisional)
5.	2021-22	48803	43014	91817(provisional)

Source: - AISHE Report

**Statistical key Indicator of Higher Education Department**

**A. GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio)**

**Table -15.9 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) as per AISHE report for last 5 years (18-23 years):**

Year	State/UTs	All Categories			SC			ST		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2015-16	<b>India</b>	25.4	23.5	24.5	20.8	19.0	19.9	15.6	12.9	14.2
	Tripura	19.9	14.0	16.9	18.0	11.3	14.6	12.9	9.1	10.9
2016-17	<b>India</b>	26.0	24.5	25.2	21.8	20.2	21.1	16.7	14.2	15.4
	Tripura	21.5	16.8	19.1	20.5	15.3	17.9	15.2	12.3	13.7
2017-18	<b>India</b>	26.3	25.4	25.8	22.2	21.4	21.8	17.0	14.9	15.9
	Tripura	23.7	18.8	21.2	20.2	16.2	18.2	16.3	11.7	13.9
2018-19	<b>India</b>	26.3	26.4	26.3	22.7	23.3	23.0	17.9	16.5	17.2
	Tripura	21.1	17.4	19.2	19.2	15.5	17.4	15.9	12.3	14.2

2019-20	<b>India</b>	26.9	27.3	27.1	22.8	24.1	23.4	18.2	17.7	18.0
	Tripura	22.5	18.0	20.2	19.6	14.8	17.2	15.5	10.7	13.0

Source: AISHE

**Table- 15.10 Compares between National and State:**

Year	National GER	National SC GER	National ST GER	State GER	State SC GER	State ST GER
2015-16	24.5	19.9	14.2	16.9	14.6	10.9
2016-17	25.2	21.1	15.4	19.1	17.9	13.7
2017-18	25.8	21.8	15.9	21.2	18.2	13.9
2018-19	26.3	23.0	17.2	19.2	17.4	14.2
2019-20	27.1	23.4	18.0	20.2	17.2	13.0

Source: AISHE

**Table-15.11 GPI (Gender Parity Index):**

Year	State/UTs	All Categories	SC Students	ST Students
2015-16	<b>India</b>	0.92	0.91	0.83
	Tripura	0.70	0.63	0.70
2016-17	<b>India</b>	0.94	0.93	0.85
	Tripura	0.78	0.75	0.81
2017-18	<b>India</b>	0.97	0.96	0.87
	Tripura	0.79	0.80	0.72
2018-19	<b>India</b>	1.00	1.02	0.92
	Tripura	0.83	0.81	0.77
2019-20	<b>India</b>	1.01	1.05	0.97
	Tripura	0.80	0.76	0.69

(Data Source: AISHE)

**Table-15.12 District wise No. of Colleges/Institutions under the control of Higher Education Department for the year 2021-22:**

Sl. No	Items	District wise No. of Colleges/Institutions								
		West	Khowai	Dhalai	Unokoti	North	Sepahijala	Gomati	South	Total
1.	Universities	02(State-1 & Central-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
2.	General Degree	06	02	03	02	02	02	02	03	22
3.	Engineering (TIT)	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
4.	Polytechnic	03	-	01	-	01	-	01	-	06
5.	Law College	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
6.	Art College	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
7.	Music College	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
8.	B.Ed.	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	02
<b>Grand Total :-</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>36</b>

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

## Basic Statistical data of Higher Education

**Table 15.13 Students Enrolment: - 2021-22 (under the control of Higher Education Department only)**

Sl. No	Items	No. of Institutions	Total No. of Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1.	General Degree Colleges	22	30680	28753	59433
2.	Engineering College	01	707	431	1138
3.	Polytechnics	06	1227	708	1935
4.	Professional Colleges	05	563	806	1369

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Table-15.14 Year wise student enrolment in General Degree Colleges last 5 (five) Years (Direct control of Higher Education Department)**

Years	Total No. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2017-18	22516	20068	42584
2018-19	23485	20872	44357
2019-20	24438	22811	47249
2020-21	27242	26063	53305
2021-22	30680	28753	59433

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Table-15.15 Year wise student enrolment in Technical Colleges last 5 (five) Years (Direct control of Higher Education Department)**

Years	Total No. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2017-18	2265	1410	3675
2018-19	2249	1365	3614
2019-20	2206	1306	3512
2020-21	1955	1159	3114
2021-22	1934	1139	3073

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Table-15.16 Year wise student enrolment in Professional Colleges last 5 (five) Years (Direct control of Higher Education Department)**

Years	Total No. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2017-18	524	652	1176
2018-19	561	680	1241
2019-20	539	711	1250
2020-21	534	784	1318
2021-22	563	806	1369

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.



			for Quality Assessment ( <b>IIQA</b> ) Self Study Report ( <b>SSR</b> ) for submission
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Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

### **Table-15.19 National Board of Accreditation (NBA)**

#### **Accreditation Status of Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT) Narsingarh for the year 2020**

Department	Grade point out of total 1000 marks
Electrical Engineering (EE)	627
Mechanical Engineering (ME)	634
Electronics & Communication Engineering (ECE)	634
Computer Science & Engineering (CSE)	641
Civil Engineering	Not yet accredited

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

- **Governance**

- In RUSA beneficiary Colleges, development Committee has been formed to look after various parameters of proper utilization of fund for up gradation of quality and academics in the Colleges.

- Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) has been formed in the Colleges to monitor various reforms activities for up gradation of quality of teaching learning in the Colleges.

- Inputs from IQAC cell are then implemented by utilization of RUSA funds.

- Women Grievance Redressal Cell has been setup in the colleges. Colleges take up campaigns alongside programs, discussion, debates to discuss and sensitize issues on Gender discrimination.

- **Academic (Examination and Curriculum)**

- Semester System vis-a-vis examination system has been introduced from 2014.

- Assignment and project work has been introduced in case of all programmes of study.

- Digitization of examination process from filling up of application form up to announcement of result.

- **Affiliation**

1. Employability

Centralized placement cells have been setup at the Directorate level to co-ordinate with students and identify willing and employable candidates for placements.

2. Faculty Improvement Programs : Taken up by Tripura University

- **Digitization of libraries and implementation of e-learning aspects in education.**

1. Equipping the Colleges with better IT infrastructure. Enabling access of students to journals, e books and audio/visual aids have better equipped the students as well as faculties to tackle the current situation of lockdown. Students are provided access learning materials and online classes

are being taken by faculties wherever possible. Pre-recorded lectures are also being shared with the students.

2. The teaching faculties of different Colleges are taking Online classes as per Semester/ Department wise with the assistance of different Video conferencing platforms, Swayam and other platforms e learning are also being encouraged.

### **SOME OF THE APPRECIABLE WORKS DONE UNDER RUSA.**

- **Industry Academia Conclave (IACON 1.0)**

Organized for inhibiting new ideas and paradigms in the Educational curriculum by taking inputs from industry partners, MSMEs, Startup influencers. It provided a platform for the academicians to collaborate with the industry partners where the current demand for prerequisites skill from human resources was discussed.

- **Workshop for Revamping Higher Education in Tripura**

To integrate the modern aspects and revamp the Teaching learning process in Higher Education a workshop was organized chaired by the Hon'ble Minister Education, Tripura All the faculty members of all GDCs attended the workshop.

- **Conference on Emerging Trends of Teacher Education**

A total of four best performing RUSA beneficiary Colleges in Tripura have applied to start the Integrated Teacher Education Programme in their respective College Campus. Enhancement of quality and better upgrading the current education curriculum of Teacher Education was discussed in presence of the Chairperson, NCTE and other members.

- **Launching of E-Library facility in the RUSA beneficiary Colleges:**

E-library is a modern tool for quick access to e-resources which are very useful for the readers of different level. With the introduction of new semester based curriculum introduced in the General Degree Colleges from the year 2014-15 in Tripura, it is necessary to provide facilities to the students and the researchers in the Colleges/Institutions to upgrade their knowledge at a faster speed with the help of E-library facility. Keeping this in view the State Higher Education Deptt. has given trust to introduce this facility in the RUSA beneficiary Colleges. The Colleges are provided with high bandwidth Internet Connectivity through BSNL under NMEICT project, with the help of Such Connectivity e-library centers has been developed in Women's College, Agartala, GDC, Kamalpur & GDC, Dharmanagar.



## **E-Library & E-resource Centre, Women's College**

The Colleges have already registered for INFLIBNET sponsored by UGC for access to the digital library offered by them. New Computers and peripherals with LAN connectivity and also the facility of projectors have been installed in such e-library. The Student/researchers/faculties are now able to access e-journal & e-resources which are very useful for their curriculum development and easy access facility. Work is going on to roll out this initiative in other RUSA beneficiary Colleges with the support from MHRD under RUSA.

- **Online Admission in General Degree Colleges introduced under RUSA:**

There are lots of Students pursuing Higher Education in General Degree Colleges in comparison to the professional or technical colleges. Therefore there is always a huge activity associated with the enrolment of such huge number of Students and proper management of their admission related issues. Moreover, one student opt for different colleges with variety of Honours /General Courses. With the introduction of semester System in such colleges the work load of taking examination (internal & external) has increased manifold. At the same time during the time of admission it becomes very difficult job with the less number of faculty members to control the Admission process as well as examination preparation etc.

Therefore the Online admission System was felt to be introduced in the General Degree Colleges to suitably manage the admission process and also for the sake of keeping the digitized record of all admission related data of the students which later on is reutilized for fetching information on different parameters.

- **Other Infrastructure & facilities created**

All the beneficiary Colleges have developed new physical infrastructures such as libraries, Smart Classroom, Common rooms, to accommodate new books, journals, hardware resources. Purifiers and other water filtration units have also been installed. Seminar halls have been developed for organizing seminars and workshops.

## **Rastriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)**

The Higher Education System of the State supports the resident Institutions for its development works like construction of new academic and administrative buildings, increasing space of class rooms and other ancillary component like auditorium, boys and girls common room, canteen, playground, cafeteria etc. During the last one decade there has been substantial progress in building up physical infrastructure of the general as well as professional and technical degree Colleges in the State. However there has been increasing growth of enrolment of the students during last few years hitting the need of further development of the institutions and increase of capacity in the Colleges. Introduction of new Computer/IT related courses, soft skill development

side by side the general graduation degree courses so that with such dual qualifications the students become more competent for facing the job interviews. The State Government is committed to high standard of performance and development of institutional environment.

Therefore, the Department is emphasizing on the value based education and the courses which are relevant to the present scenario, so that the students may find their way from different angles to place them in working sector of their choice and credibility. Rastriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan has played an active role in developing the infrastructure and quality of education in the Colleges of Tripura. Highly equipped Laboratories, new books, journals are bought under Infrastructure grant which further helped to reduce the shortage of resources in the Colleges.

### **1. Role of RUSA in Tripura**

- Improvement of the overall quality of existing State institutions by ensuring that all institutions conform to prescribed norms & standards and adopt accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework.
- Identify and fill critical infrastructure gaps in higher education by augmenting and supporting the efforts of the State Governments. Component 9 pertaining to infrastructure grants to colleges address this objective, where funds have been utilized for up gradation of the existing infrastructure by way of new construction, renovation or purchase of equipment's.
- Improved Access and Equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/STs and socially and educationally backward classes; promote inclusion of women, minorities, and differently abled persons.
- Model Degree Colleges have been setup at GDC Kanchanpur (TTAADC area), GDC, Santirbazar (Rural area), GDC, L.T Valley (TTAADC area) locations which in turn have increased the GER of ST & SC students of the State.
- By the help of RUSA we can achieve the target of GER of 32% by expanding the institutional base of States by establishing new institutions.
- Corrected the regional imbalances in access to higher education by facilitating access to high quality institutions in urban, semi-urban and rural areas to get access to quality institutions.

### **IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING 2021-22**

- i.** 4 (four) Degree Colleges got accreditation by NAAC during last one year. The colleges are Government Degree College, Khumulwng, Adwita Malla Barman Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Amarpur, Government Degree College, Gandacherra and Government Degree College, Santirbazar. As of now, out of total 22 GDCs, 21 have been accredited so far.
- ii.** National Forensic Sciences University, Agartala has been started near Buddha Mandir, Agartala from the academic session 2021-22.

- iii.** Decision has been taken to set up a National Law University. Fund provision has been made in Budget Estimate (B.E.) 2022-23.
- iv.** Decisions have also been taken for construction of new infrastructure for TIT Polytechnic and set up NCC Head Quarter. Fund provision has been made in Budget Estimate (B.E.) 2022-23.
- v.** A Drone Club/Centre will be set up in Tripura Institute of Technology, Narsingarh.
- vi.** English Medium College is envisaged to be started from the academic session 2022-23.
- vii.** A new General Degree College has been set up at Jirania in PPP mode and admission for this college will start from 2022 academic session. MOU has been signed with DownTown Society, Guwahati to start college at Tulakona, Agartala from 2022-23 academic sessions.
- viii.** M. Tech course in Electrical Engineering Programme has been started during the academic session 2021-22 in Tripura Institute of Technology, Narsingarh.
- ix.** North Eastern Council has sanctioned Rs.472.00 lakhs for Improvement of Infrastructure in TTAADC Polytechnic Institute, Khumulwng, West Tripura and Rs.107.40 lakhs for Improvement of Infrastructure in Women's Polytechnic, Hapania, West Tripura during 2021-22. The funds will be utilized for up-gradation of laboratories, setting up of SMART Classrooms, procurement of books etc. for the polytechnics which will ensure quality teaching learning in the institutes.
- x.** Initiatives have been taken to fill-up vacant posts of posts of faculties in Colleges / institutes. 80(40+40) posts of Assistant Professor have been concurred by Finance Department in two phases. Selection process has been completed by TPSC for 36 posts and Offer of Appointment has been issued. Proposal has been sent to TPSC for recruitment of another 40 posts of Assistant Professor for GDCs. Offer of Appointment has also been issued for 57 posts of Lecturers in Diploma Level Engineering Institutes. Concurrence of Finance Department has also been received for 10 posts of faculties for M.Ed. programme and 11 posts of faculties for Govt. Law College, 20 posts of Principals for General Degree Colleges, 4 posts of Principals for Diploma level Technical Colleges, 22 posts of Assistant Professor in Kokborok and 1 post of Principal of Degree Level Technical Institute (TIT, Narsingarh). Proposals have been sent to TPSC for selection of candidates.

**Table-15.20 The following table showing the district wise Higher Education Institutions during 2021-22 in the State:**

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Govt. Law College	Music College	Art College	Teacher Training (B.Ed programme)	Polytechnics	Medical College	Pharmacy (RIPSAT)	Para medical
<b>0.</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>8.</b>	<b>9.</b>	<b>10.</b>	<b>11.</b>
West	3	6	2	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	1
Khowai		2									
Dhalai		3						1			
Unokoti		2					1				
North		2						1			
Sepahijala		2									
Gumati		2						1			
South		3									
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Table-15.21 The following table showing the district wise Higher Educational Institutions during 2021-22 in the State:**

District	Nursing	College of Fisheries	College of Agriculture	College of Veterinary Sc. & A.H.	Regional College of Phy. Education	Holy Cross College	Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech	Bhavan's Tripura Teacher Training College	Bhavan's Tripura College of Teacher Education	National Level Institute (NIT)
<b>0.</b>	<b>12.</b>	<b>13.</b>	<b>14.</b>	<b>15.</b>	<b>16.</b>	<b>17.</b>	<b>18.</b>	<b>19.</b>	<b>20.</b>	<b>21.</b>
West	8	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Khowai										
Dhalai										
Unokoti	1									
North					1					
Sepahijala	1									
Gomati	1									
South										
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Table-15.22 The following table showing the district wise Higher Educational Institutions during 2021-22 in the State:**

District	Tribal Folk Music College	Bharath Pharmaceutical Tech	Tripura State Academy of Tribal Culture	National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya Campus	National School of Drama	National Forensic Science University	Rajarshi College of Education & Skill
<b>0.</b>	<b>22.</b>	<b>23.</b>	<b>24.</b>	<b>25.</b>	<b>26.</b>	<b>27.</b>	<b>28.</b>	<b>29.</b>
West	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Khowai								
Dhalai								
Unokoti								
North								
Sepahijala								
Gumati								
South								
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Table-15.23 The district wise number of Students in various Higher Educational Institutions in 2021-22 in the State is presented in the following table :-**

District	University		General Degree Colleges		Engineering College(TIT)		Govt. Law College		Music College		Art College		Teachers Training	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>0.</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>8.</b>	<b>9.</b>	<b>10.</b>	<b>11.</b>	<b>12.</b>	<b>13.</b>	<b>14.</b>
West	3142	2356	10343	11324	707	431	124	152	48	133	125	120	136	245
Khowai			2988	2657										
Dhalai			1683	1486										
Unokoti			1971	2048									130	156
North			4061	3708										
Sepahijala			2814	2048										
Gomati			3050	2639										
South			3770	2843										
<b>Total</b>	<b>3142(*)</b>	<b>2356(*)</b>	<b>30680</b>	<b>28753</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>401</b>

(\*) Data related to MBB University & ICFAI University only Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Table-15.24 The district wise number of Students in various Higher Educational Institutions in 2021-21 in the State is presented in the following table :-**

District	Polytechnic		Veterinary College		Phy. Education College		BTCTE		BTTTC		College of Fisheries		CIPET(Central Institute of Petrochemical Eng. & Tech.		TIPS(Tripura Institute of Paramedical Science	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>0</b>	<b>15.</b>	<b>16.</b>	<b>17.</b>	<b>18.</b>	<b>19.</b>	<b>20.</b>	<b>21.</b>	<b>22.</b>	<b>23.</b>	<b>24.</b>	<b>25.</b>	<b>26.</b>	<b>27.</b>	<b>28.</b>	<b>29.</b>	<b>30.</b>
West	1227	708	107	114			22	78	35	98	116	138	47	7	584	746
Khowai																
Dhalai																
Unokoti																
North					61	24										
Sepahijala																
Gomati																
South																
<b>Total</b>	<b>1227</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>746</b>

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Table-15.25 The district wise number of teachers in various Higher Educational Institutions in 2021-22 in the State is presented in the following table :-**

District	Regular/Guest/Visiting staff	University		General Degree Colleges		Engineering College(TIT)		Govt. Law College		Music College		Art College		Teachers Training(B.Ed)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>0.</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>8.</b>	<b>9.</b>	<b>10.</b>	<b>11.</b>	<b>12.</b>	<b>13.</b>	<b>14.</b>	<b>15.</b>
West	Regular	108	40	107	149	52	16	4	0	16	13	21	4	16	19
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Khowai	Regular			30	21										
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>										
Dhalai	Regular			40	7										
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>			<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>										
Unokoti	Regular			51	15									7	5

	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>									<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
North	Regular			32	18										
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>										
Sepahijala	Regular			23	27										
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>										
Gomati	Regular			32	22										
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>			<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>										
South	Regular			57	23										
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>										
<b>Total</b>	Regular	108	40	372	282	52	16	4	0	16	13	21	4	23	24
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

(\*) = Data related to MBB University and ICFAI University only

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Table-15.26 The district wise number of teachers in various Higher Educational Institutions in 2021-22 in the State is presented in the following table:-**

District	Regular/Guest/ Visiting staff	Polytechnic		Veterinary College		Phy. Education College		BTCTE		BTTTC		College of Fisheries		CIPET	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>0.</b>	<b>16.</b>	<b>17.</b>	<b>18.</b>	<b>19.</b>	<b>20.</b>	<b>21.</b>	<b>22.</b>	<b>23.</b>	<b>24.</b>	<b>25.</b>	<b>26.</b>	<b>27.</b>	<b>28.</b>	<b>29.</b>	<b>30.</b>
West	Regular	57	19	31	8	8	1	8	6	9	6	26	4	11	1
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
Khowai	Regular														
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>														
Dhalai	Regular	7	1												
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>												
Unokoti	Regular														
	Guest/Visiting														
North	Regular	4	0												
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>												
Sepahijala	Regular														
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>														
Gomati	Regular	8	2												
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>												
South	Regular														
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>														
<b>Total</b>	Regular	76	22	31	8	8	1	8	6	9	6	26	4	11	1
	<b>Guest/Visiting</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>35</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.



**Table-15.27 The Statement showing the number of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Students in under Graduate level in General Degree Colleges by district wise in 2021-22 is presented below:-**

District	Schedule Caste Graduate			Schedule Tribe Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>
West	1885	2184	4069	2356	2900	5256
Khowai	813	649	1462	1021	924	1945
Dhalai	486	415	901	683	488	1171
Unokoti	518	481	999	272	264	536
North	711	631	1342	726	550	1276
Sepahijala	543	422	965	150	110	260
Gumati	687	578	1265	1010	1021	2031
South	587	479	1066	937	720	1657
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>6230</b>	<b>5839</b>	<b>12069</b>	<b>7155</b>	<b>6977</b>	<b>14132</b>

Source:- Higher Education Department, Tripura.

## **C. SOCIAL EDUCATION:**

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department bears the responsibility of promoting social education activities and implementing welfare activities and various programmes.

Its objectives are to provide assistance particularly to the economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people. Besides, Department of Women & Child is one of the priority sectors of this Department.

### **Department's Mandate:**

1. Children - Child Development & Child Protection
2. Women
3. Persons With Disabilities
4. Social Security Pensions
5. Senior Citizens

### **Introduction:**

The department has been implementing the following schemes for the welfare of the above-mentioned sections of people in the state.

### **❖ Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services:**

- I.** Anganwadi Services Scheme
- II.** Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
- III.** National Crèche Scheme
- IV.** Poshan Abhiyan (NNM)
- V.** Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)
- VI.** Child Protection Scheme

#### **I. Anganwadi Services Scheme (ICDS) :**

The **INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (ICDS)** Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced Universalization of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6(six) years of age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9911 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in Tripura. All the sanctioned 9911 Anganwadi Centers have been made operational in the State covering all the eight districts.

- **Administrative Structure and Infrastructure:** District - 8, ICDS Projects -56 (Rural -24, Urban -15, Tribal -17), ICDS Sector – 436, AWCs - 9911 (Rural - 5822, Urban - 931, Tribal – 3158)
- **6 (six) Services:**
  - i. Early Childhood Education (pre-primary)
  - ii. Supplementary Nutrition
  - iii. Immunization
  - iv. Health and Nutrition Education
  - v. Health check up
  - vi. Referral

#### **Beneficiaries:**

- i) Children (6 months to 6 years) : 3,16,555

ii) Mothers (Pregnant & Nursing Mothers) : 50,216

**Table-15.28 District wise operationalisation of ICDS Project and Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in 2021-22 is presented in the following:**

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	Name of District								State Total
		Dhalai	North	Unakoti	South	Gomati	Sepahijala	Khowai	West	
2021-22	Project	6	6	6	8	8	6	8	8	56
	Anganwadi Centre	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911
	Anganwadi Workers	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911
	Anganwadi Helpers	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

• **ICDS Training Programme:**

This Programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the Instructors and guest lecturers of the Department on job related courses, orientation & refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following 4(four) Govt. run Anganwadi Workers Training Centre.

**Table-15.29**

Sl. No	Anganwadi Workers Training Centre.
1.	West District AWTC, Narsingarh.
2.	Kakraban AWTC, Kakraban, Gomati District
3.	Kolai AWTC, Ambassa, Dhalai District
4.	Ramnagar AWTC, North Tripura

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

The Physical achievement in regard to training of the ICDS functionaries during 2021-22 through the above AWTC is not done due to community transmission of COVID-19.

**Table – 15.30 Training Status**

Sl. No	Name of ICDS functionaries	Job course	Refresher Course	Orientation Course	ECCE Training
1	A.W.W.	-	-	-	-
2	A.W.H	-	-	-	-
3	Supervisor (ICDS)	-	-	-	-
4	CDPO	-	-	-	-

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

• **Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) :-**

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been the biggest intervention of the Government of India implemented through the State Governments to combat material and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

SNP is distributed in all the 9911 Anganwadi Centers for 300 days a year. Through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS, Social Welfare & Social Education Department has provided Nutritional support to **316555** children (6m-6years) and **50216** expecting & nursing mothers in the year 2021-22.

**Table – 15.31 Cost and feeding norms of SNP (Per beneficiary per day)**

Category	Revised SNP Cost Norms	Nutritional Norms	
		Protein	Calorie
(i) Children (6-72 months)	Rs.8.00	12-15 Gram	500 K. Cal
(ii) Severely underweight children (6-72 months)	Rs.12.00	20-25 Gram	800 K. Cal
(iii) Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs.9.50	18-20 Gram	600 K. Cal

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

New Supplementary Nutrition Menu as per enhanced rate has been introduced. Introduced 2 (two) eggs in a week (Wednesday & Saturday) along with variety of morning snacks like salty Sujir Haloa, Chirar Polao, Chola / Bengal gram with Muri.

## **D. SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS :**

The Government of Tripura had formulated the sports policy "Sports for all" for the State in the year 1997. For practical implementation of the policy, the State Government undertook well planned long term scheme for all round development of an individual through participation in Physical Education, Games & Sports and other Youth Activities. Some important aspects of the scheme are:

- 1)** Creation of modern infrastructure for development of games & sports.
- 2)** Enhancement of the standard of sports performance in the state to National & international levels.
- 3)** Giving scope to the youth to develop healthy mind and body for personality development.
- 4)** Giving due importance to Physical Education & Games/Sports and making it an integral part of the total education system.
- 5)** Including the spirit of integrity, unity & brotherhood among the youth.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:**

**This Department will be continuing the following on-going and sanctioned projects during the Financial Year 2022-23 under different Scheme.**

1. Construction of District Sports Complex at Udaipur, Gomati District.
2. Construction of District Sports Complex at Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura.
3. Construction of 200 bedded (G + 2) Yuba Awas (Youth Hostel) at Ambassa, Dhalai District.
4. Construction of Swimming Pool at Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar, North Tripura.
5. Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track (400 mtr.) at Dasarath Deb State Sports Complex, Badharghat, West Tripura.
6. Construction of Synthetic Football Turf at Khowai Government High Secondary (Boys) School Playground Khowai, Khowai District.
7. Construction of Synthetic Turf Hockey ground at Dasarath Deb State Sports Complex, Badharghat, West Tripura.
8. Construction of Synthetic Turf football ground at Sudhanya Debbarma Memorial H.S School ground, Jampuijala, Sepahijala District.
9. Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar, North Tripura.
10. Construction of 4 (four) Nos. Synthetic Turf Football ground at (i) Uttar Debendranagar High School ground, Tulabagan, Mohanpur, West Tripura, (ii) Umakanta Academy Mini Stadium, Agartala, West Tripura, (iii) Sachindra Nagar High School ground, Jirania, West Tripura & (iv) B. K. Institution ground, Belonia, South Tripura.

### **Remarkable Infrastructure existing in the State :**

1. MBB Cricket Stadium, Agartala
2. 350 bedded Shahid Bhagat Singh Yuba Awas, Agartala
3. Umakanta Mini Stadium, Agartala.
4. Swami Vivekananda Maidan, Agartala
5. Samar Choudhri Smriti Multipurpose Sports Hall, Belonia, South Tripura.
6. Multipurpose Sports hall at Ambassa, Dhalai District,
7. Multipurpose Sports hall at Sonamura, Sepahijala District,
8. Multipurpose Sports hall at Kanchanpur, North Tripura.
9. Multipurpose Sports hall at Chatakcherri, Sabroom, South Tripura
10. Multipurpose Sports hall at Fatikroy Class XII School, Kumarghat, Unakoti District.
11. Mini Stadium at Fatikroy Class XII School Play Ground, Kumarghat, Unakoti District
12. Mini Stadium at B.K. Institution at Belonia, South District .

13. Mini Stadium at Chandrapur Class XII School, Udaipur, Gomati District.
14. Mini Stadium at Hrisyamukh Class XII School, Belonia, South Tripura.
15. Indoor & Gymnasium Hall at NSRCC, Agartala, West Tripura.
16. Indoor Hall at Badharghat, Agartala, West Tripura.
17. Raima Swimming Pool, Badharghat, Agartala, West Tripura.
18. 3 (three) Nos. Tennis Court at Badharghat, Agartala, West Tripura.
19. Football Stadium & Grand Stand at RCPE, Panisagar, North Tripura.
20. Synthetic Football Turf Ground at Chandrapur, Udaipur, Gomati District.
21. 100 seated Capacity Men's Hostel at Region College of Physical Education, Panisagar, North Tripura.

**Table- 15.32 Achievement report of Games & Sports for the year 2021-22**

SL No.	Program	Event	Achievement
1	"North East Regional Sports Week" in connection with "Azadi Ka Amrit Mohotshav" at Impal, Manipur	Football (Men Team)	Runner-up (Silver Medal)
2		Table Tennis (Men Team)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Runner-up (Bronze Medal)
3		Table Tennis (Men Double Team)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Runner-up (Bronze Medal)

Source: Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of Tripura.

**Table -15.33 Achievement Report of Youth Activities for the year 2021-22**

S I. No.	Activity/ programme	Achievement	Beneficiaries
1.	Organized District Level Youth Festival : 2021-22	Participant participated in the program	23330 nos.
2.	Organized State Level Youth Festival : 2021-22	Participant participated in the program	461 nos.
3.	Organized National Youth Day : 2022	Participant participated in the program	1500 nos.
4.	Organized of State Level Sports Climbing Coaching Camp 2021-22	Participant participated in the program	30 nos.
5.	Organized State Level 7(seven) days Residential Training Program on Youth Employability Skill, Leadership and personality Development 2022	Participant participated in the program	86 nos.

Source: Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of Tripura.

**Table 15.34 Achievement report of Scouts & Guides and Yoga program during the year 2021-22:**

S I. No.	Activity/ programme	Achievement	Beneficiaries
1	Organized District Level Petrol Leader Camp : 2021-22	Participant participated in the program	960 Nos.
2	Observed International Yoga Day on 21.06.2021 at Agartala	Participant participated in the program	110 nos.(approximate)

Source: Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of Tripura.

## **Major Achievement during the Financial year 2021-22**

- 1.** Constructed 100 seated Capacity Men's Hostel at Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar, North Tripura District.
- 2.** Constructed Synthetic Football Turf at Chandrapur ground, Udaipur, Gomati District.
- 3.** Constructed Sports building for different activities like, Judo, Weight Lifting, Karate, Table Tennis, Yoga and separate hall for Badminton etc.
- 4.** NSS. Volunteers donated 145 Unit Blood during : 2021-22 and also organized 7 Nos. Blood donation Camp.

**Concluding Remarks:** The infrastructure facilities with building, laboratory, library and sanitary facility required to be provided in all schools of the State.

The Tripura University (Central University) and MBB University (State University) require to be directed in such a manner that it can be developed as a pioneer research institute of country. The scientific and technological faculties including IT may be upgraded at national standard so that students may get early employment in private organized sector.

The vocational and job oriented technical educations should be encouraged up to various degree, diploma and certificate level courses for boosting up of self-employment.

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## **HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE**

### **A. HEALTH:**

Health is defined by the World Health Organization [WHO] as a State of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is one of the vital elements that determines human development and progress in a given time and space. Good health and long life are valued possessions.

In the words of Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen, "Bad health is constitutive of poverty, premature mortality, escapable morbidity, undernourishment are all manifestations of poverty. I believe that health deprivation is really the most central aspect of poverty."

The high incidence of poverty and backwardness are also telling on the health condition of the State. The State is also suffering due to shortage of appropriate health manpower. However, due to concerted efforts made by the State Government, there has been a positive change in the health scenario in recent years.

Good health is of paramount importance for socially and economically productive life. In fact, the well-being of a State depends, to a great extent, on sound health of its people. It is one of the primary functions of the Government to provide good healthcare facilities to all its citizens. Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being.

The Health & Family Welfare Department is giving continuous endeavour to improve the health management system in more scientific ways. To achieve the goals set by WHO in time, the Department is trying to provide health care door to door and continuously aware the people of Tripura regarding health issues especially in rural areas.



- **574 Blood Donation Camps have been organised during 2021-22.**
- **The State has better sex ratio of 1011 as per NFHS-5 in 2019-20 against 998 as per NFHS-4 in 2015-16.**
- **1,58,506 patients are treated in 7,216 health camps during 2021-22.**
- **During 2021-22 Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC), Target is 3,82,365 nos. and achievement is 1,67,782 nos.**

The Department is trying to build more PHC & CHC in hilly Tribal areas. Already registration of births & deaths started through online. The Department is giving utmost care so that every delivery should be institutional delivery. To reduce infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, immunisation programme is being implemented in full swing so that no child left out without immunisation.

The Department is continuously monitoring the system. The officers and staffs of the Department are moving towards the remotest places of Tripura so that the goal can easily achieve.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is a major partner and in conjugation with the State Health Department, has done effective work, especially at the grassroots level covering hilly area, giving the entire health services in the State a major boost.

**Table - 16.1 Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletins 2020:**

...	All India	Tripura
Birth Rate	19.5	12.6
Death Rate	6.0	5.7
Natural Growth Rate	13.5	6.9
Infant Mortality Rate	28	18
Total Fertility Rate (NFHS-5)	2.0	1.7
Sex Ratio (Female For Every 1000 Males) (NFHS-5)	1020	1011

Source: SRS-2020 and NFHS-5.

**Table - 16.2 Recommendation of Health Manpower and shortages during 2021-22:**

Sl. No.	Name Of Post	Sanctioned Strength	Man In Position	Shortage /Vacancy
1	Laboratory Technician	361	216	145
2	Radiographer	106	78	28
3	Pharmacist (Allopathic)	756	237	519
4	MPS (Female)	180	169	11
5	MPS (Male)	181	113	68
6	MPW (Female)	1437	644	793
7	MPW (Male)	1232	964	268
8	Staff Nurse	2678	2148	530
9	Medical Officer (Allopathic)	1480	1087	393
10	Dental Surgeon	123	30	93
11	Dental Surgeon(Ex-Cadre)	105	22	83
12	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	89	17	72
13	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	58	36	22
14	Inspecting Office Drug	24	22	2
15	Ophthalmic Assistant	52	28	24
	Blood Bank Technician	95	51	44

Source: - Health& F.W. Department, Tripura.

### **Health Infrastructure:**

There were 26-Hospitals, 21-Rural Hospitals/ Community Health Centres, 118-Primary Health Centres, 999-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Allopathy), 66-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Homeopathy), 26-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Aayurvedic), 14-Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers 2021-22 through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to the all section of society.

**Table - 16.3 The Medical facilities of the State during 2020-21:**

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	State Hospital(Allopathic)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1(a)	State Hospital(Homeopathy)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1(b)	State Hospital(Ayurvedic)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	District Hospital	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Sub-Divisional Hospital	0	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	14
	Rural Hospital & CHCs	3	4	1	6	3	2	0	2	21
	PHCs	20	15	10	19	11	16	11	16	118
	Sub Centre Dispensary (Allopathic)	171	143	104	145	146	121	70	99	999
	Sub Centre Dispensary (Homeopathy)	24	11	04	12	9	01	03	02	66
	Sub Centre Dispensary (Ayurvedic)	11	4	1	3	3	1	1	2	26
	Blood bank	4(2Government& 2 Non-Government)	01	2	2	1	2	1	1	14
	Blood Storages	01	01	0	01	01	02	0	01	07

Source: - Health & FW Department, Government of Tripura.

In addition to these facilities, the State Government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the Homeopathic and Ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially in the rural area.

**Table - 16.4 the total number of Beds in Medical Institutions for the year 2021-22:**

		Name of District								
Sl.No.	Item No.	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	No. of Beds	1745	390	250	660	440	550	300	390	4725
2	No. of Beds in State Hospitals	1525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1525
3	No. of Beds in District Hospital	0	0	100	100	150	150	150	100	750
4	No. of Beds in Sub-Divisional Hospital	0	130	50	200	100	200	100	100	880
5	No. of Beds in R.H/ CHC	90	120	30	180	90	60	0	60	630
6	No. of Beds in PHC	130	140	70	180	100	140	50	130	940
7	No. of Beds in Sub Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: - Health & FW Department, Government of Tripura.

**Table - 16.5 the status of Technical Manpower position under the Health Department during the years 1998, 2013, 2019, 2020 and 2021:**

Sl.No.	Category	1998	2013	2019	2020	2021
1	Medical Officer (Allopathic)	541	731	1050	990 (Regular) 61 (Ad-hoc) 42 (Re-employment)	1087
2	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	43	50	47	42	36
3	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	46	49	25	20	17
4	Medical Officer (Dental)	38	49	55	53	30
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	10	10	17	18	22
6	Multi-Purpose Worker (MPW) (Male)	371	680	1002	994	964
7	Multi-Purpose Worker (MPW) (Female)	603	631	838	806	644
8	Staff Nurse	737	1883	2271	2236	2148
9	Field Worker	974	1311	1840	1847	0

Source: - DFWPM Office, Government of Tripura.

**Table - 16.6 Total number of Patient treated both In-door and Out-door in Medical Institution during the year 2021-22:**

Out-door Patient	In-Patient Head Count at mid night
3525183	905799

Source:- HMIS Portal, Government of Tripura.

**Table - 16.7 Total number of Patient treated by kinds of disease in Medical Institution in the State during the year 2021:**

Sl.No.	Name of Disease	Number of patient treated	Number of patient death
1	Tuberculosis	2639	0
2	Syphilis	19	0
3	Enteric Fever	48296	27
4	Chicken Pox	114	0
5	Malaria	11108	0
6	Japanese Encephalitis	69	1
7	Leprosy	21	0
8	Cholera	0	0
9	Acute Gastroenteritis& Diarrhoeal	32661	2
10	Phenomena	450	17
11	Poliomyelitis		
12	Tetanus		
13	Measles	8	0
14	Whooping Cough	4	0
15	Typhoid	1965	0
16	Viral Hepatitis	101	0

Source: HMIS/SBHI Section/SPO,NVBDCP/SPO,NLEP, Government of Tripura.

**Table- 16.8 Blood Storage and Blood Banks in Tripura 2021-22:**

Sl. No.	Name of Blood Storage District/Sub-Divisional Hospital/R.H/CHC/PHC.	Name of Blood Bank State/District/Sub-Divisional Hospital/R.H/CHC/PHC
1	Melaghar Sub-Divisioospital	District Hospital North, Dharmanagar (Government Blood Bank)
2	Subroom Sub-Divisional Hospital	District Hospital, Gomati (Government Blood Bank)
3	Chailengta Sub-Divisional Hospital	BSM Hospital, Kamalpur, (Government Blood Bank)
4	Amarpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	Hospital, Unakoti Bhagabannagar, Kailashahar, (Government Blood Bank)

5	Kanchanpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	IGM Hospital, Agartala (Government Blood Bank)
6	Gandacharra, Sub-Divisional Hospital	AGMC & GBP Hospital, Agartala (Government Blood Bank)
7	Kherengbar Sub-Divisional Hospital	District Hospital Khowai (Government Blood Bank)
		District Hospital , South, Santirbazar (Government Blood Bank)
		Bishalgarh, Sub-Division Hospital (Government Blood Bank)
		Belonia, Sub-Division Hospital (Government Blood Bank)
		District Hospital, Dhalai,Kulai (Government Blood Bank)
		Dr.B.R Ambedkar Teaching Hospital(Non- Government Blood Bank)
		ILS Hospital, Agartala (Non-Government Blood Bank)

Source: - MS, T.S.B.T.C. Government of Tripura.

**Table - 16.9 Achievement of Health Camp in Tripura 2021-22:**

Activity	Achievement
No. of Health Camp	7,216
Total Patient Treated	1,58,506
No. of Fever Patients	18,177
No. of Diarrhea Patients	4,862

Source: - PH,DFWPM Office. Government of Tripura.

**Table - 16.10 Conduction of Health Camps in hard to reach areas with the help of Helicopter in Tripura 2021-22:**

Activity	Achievement	Remarks
Total Patient Treated	Nil	In 2021-22 Health Camps in hard to reach areas by Helicopter in Tripura were not conducted.
No. of Fever Patients	Nil	
No. of Diarrhea Patients	Nil	

Source: - PH, DFWPM Office. Government of Tripura.

**Table - 16.11 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme 2021-22:**

Sl.No.	Activity	Achievement			Remarks
1	Salt sample received	4,20,977			
2	Salt sample tested (by S.T. Kits)	4,20,977			Household Iodine level test through ASHA
3	All sample compiles with PFA standard	No. of salt samples with adequate Iodine (Above 15 ppm)	No. of salt samples with inadequate Iodine (less than 15 ppm)	No. of salt samples with nil Iodine.	Total 120 Nos. Of Awareness Programme Conducted Across The State For 100% Consumption Of Iodized Salt
		388786 nos.	31287 nos.	904	

Source: - NIDDCP.

**Table - 16.12 FSSA, 2021-22:**

Sl.No.	Activity	Achievement
1	Samples received	258 nos.
2	Sample tested	258 nos.
3	Sample pending	Nil
4	Adulterated food	Unsafe-1, Sub-Standard -3, Misleading Claims-14

Source: - FSSA,DFWPM Office.

## ***B.FAMILY WELFARE:***

Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the State with the objective of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child death. Immunisation programme is being implemented in full swing so that no child should be left out without immunization. Health and Family Welfare Department is continuously monitoring the system.



**Table - 16.13 The State's performance on Family Planning during 2021-22 is presented in the following:**

Sl.No.	Method	Achievement/Number
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Total Sterilization	2874
2	Vasectomy	22
3	Tubectomy	2852
4	IUD insertion	1145
5	CC users (Nirodh)	2,54,478
6	Oral pill users	2,49,541

Source: -MS,SHFWS, Tripura.

**Table - 16.14 the District wise performance of Family Planning in the State during 2021-22 is presented below:**

Name of District									
Particulars	South	Gomati	Sepahijala	West	Khowai	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Total
Sterilisation	232	470	70	1776	8	17	173	128	2874
Vasectomy	0	5	6	4	0	0	0	7	22
Tubectomy	232	465	64	1772	8	17	173	121	2852
IUD Insertion	235	168	11	411	75	82	158	5	1145
CC Users/distributed (Nirodh)	51341	59469	26165	38421	8377	12472	35544	23689	255478
Oral Pill Users / distributed	28242	47416	29295	35158	14259	28242	19885	19276	221773

Source: -NHM, Tripura.

### ***Immunization:***

**Table-16.15 State's performance on Immunization and MCH during 2021-22:**

Sl.No.	Name of the Vaccine	Achievement/ Number
1	DPT (Penta 3)	46562
2	OPV3	46910
3	BCG	47011
4	Measles 1/MR 1	48834
5	DT (5yrs)	32714

6	TT2 & TT Booster/TD(Pregnant Women)	51151
7	TT (10 years)	25192
8	TT (16 years)	14739
9	IFA (Large)	Blue-59964, Red-56965
10	Vit- A solution (1 <sup>st</sup> Dose)	54812
11	Full Immunization	48754
12	Hepatitis B0	42388
13	Hepatitis B1 ( in Pent 1)	51426
14	Hepatitis B2 ( in Pent 2)	48744
15	Hepatitis B3 ( in Pent 3)	46562

Source: - SIO, Tripura

**Pulse Polio:** The National Pulse Polio Immunization programme has been successfully implemented in the State since 1995-96.

**Table - 16.16 the district wise Pulse Polio performance during 2021-22:**

Name of District									
Month	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
February 2022	66607	47656	29948	35967	36976	47685	26986	45237	337062

Source: - SIO, Tripura.

**Voluntary Blood Donation:**

**Table - 16.17 The achievement under Voluntary Blood Donation during 2021-22:**

Year	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Blood donation camp
2014-15	28,021	783	28,804	779
2015-16	27,965	743	28,708	762
2016-17	25,278	1,097	26,375	777
2017-18	22,833	4,741	27,574	702
2018-19	26,745	5,676	32,421	777
2019-20	25,051	8,186	33,237	693
2020-21	18,227	11,696	29,923	574

Source: - MS.TSBTC .

**National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:**

**Table -16.18 he National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in the State during the year 2021-22:**

Activity	Achievement
Blood Slides Collected	508805
Blood Slide Examined	502077
Positive Cases	11108
PV/Mixed Cases	1293

Source: SPO.NVBDCP .

**Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment:**

**Table -16.19 he achievement of the Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment during 2021-22 is presented below:**

Activity	Achievement
Cataract operations	8936
School Covered	86
Teachers Trained	-
School Children Screened	7893
Students found Refractive error	385

Source: - SPO, NPCB



**Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:**

**Table -16.20 The achievement of the National Tuberculosis Control Programmed in the State during 2021-22:**

Activity	Achievement
Sputum Examined	26589
Sputum Positive Cases	1238
Total Cases Detected	2639

Source: - NTCP

**National Leprosy Eradication Programme:**

**Table - 16.21 the achievement under the programme in the State during 2021-22:**

Activity	Achievement
Leprosy Cases Detected	21
Prevalence rate per 1000 Population	0.08
Number of Patients treated	34

Source: - SPO,NLEP

**National Cancer Control Programme:**

**Table - 16.22 the achievement of the National Cancer Control Programme in the State during 2021-22:**

Activity	Achievement
(1)	(2)
Mammography	Nil
Cancer Patients received Chemotherapy	1173
Cancer Patients received Radiotherapy	811

Source: - Medical Superintendent, Cancer Hospital.

**National Mental Health Programme:**

**Table - 16.23 The achievement of the National Mental Health Programme in the State during 2021-22:**

Activity	Number
(1)	(2)
Mental Patients treated at OPD	17106
Mental Patients treated at IPD	841
Total	17947

Source: - Programme Officer, DMHP(W), Tripura

**Patients treated:**

**Table - 16.24 Total number of Patients treated both Indoor and Outdoor in the State during 2021-22:**

Year	Name of District	In-Patient Head Count at midnight	Out-door
2021-22	Dhalai	54684	422560
	Gomati	79145	280767
	Khowai	37851	201245
	North	60131	232240
	Sepahijala	38502	283670
	South	83699	464830
	Unakoti	39653	180050
	West	512134	1459821
	Total	905799	3525183

Source: HMIS, Portal.

NB= Number of patients treated in all type of Government Hospital.

**Table - 16.25 Budget for 2021-22:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Department	Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total
FW & PM	0.00	56366.36	36934.23	1832.00	95132.59
Health (R)	39431.44000	9271.16000	2174.79000	00	50877.39

Source: Health & FW Department, Tripura.

## ***C. DRINKING WATER & SANITATION:***

The Drinking Water & Sanitation wing of Public Works Department, Government of Tripura is responsible to provide adequate & sustainable drinking water supply in each household and also to ensure better sanitation system in the State.



### ***ACHIEVEMENT OF PWD (DWS) DURING 2021-22:***

#### **I. Vision:-**

Water is a basic necessity of every living being. In this backdrop, Jal **Jeevan Mission (JJM)** has been launched in partnership with states, to enable every household in villages to have Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024. It is envisaged that with FHTC, each household will have potable water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long term basis. However, keeping the objectives, State Government has decided to provide **Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)** to all rural households in the State **within March, 2024.**

#### **2. Key activities of the Department :-**

##### **➔ DRINKING WATER-**

- Extension of functional household tap connection (FHTC) to every rural household.
- Construction of Deep Tube Wells where suitable water bearing strata is available.
- Commissioning of Deep Tube Wells, laying of pipeline and extension of domestic connection (FHTC) to individual household under JJM, Niti Aayog within TTAADC areas, etc.
- Sinking & Commissioning of Small Bore Tube Well (SBTW) in small habitations with less population and in isolated locations.
- Construction of Iron Removal Plants in conjunction with Deep Tube Wells and Small Bore Tube Wells where the iron content is beyond permissible limit i.e. more than 1mg/litre.
- Retrofitting and augmentation of completed and ongoing water supply schemes.
- Regular operation, maintenance and repairing of existing drinking water supply schemes

- Multi Village Schemes comprising with Ground Water reservoir along with 4/5 nos. DTW/SBDTWs.

➡ **Sanitation SBM (G)-**

- Construction of left out Individual Household Latrine (IHHL).
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complex (CSC).
- Works under Solid and Liquid Waste Management.
- Information Education Communication (TEC) & Human Resource Development (HRD) activities.

**3.Status of Drinking Water Supply as on 31.3.2022:-**

**Table - 16.26 Status of Functional Household Connection (FHTC) (in nos.)**

Sector	Total Household	FHTC Prior to Jal Jeevan Mission	FHTC after implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission	Total FHTC provided
Rural	741945	24502 (3.30%)	362395 (48.85%)	386897 (52.15%)

Source: PWD(DWS), Tripura.

**Table - 16.27 Status of Water Supply Schemes:**

Sl.No	Details of Scheme	Rural
1	Deep Tube Well (DTW) in Nos.	2287
2	Small Bore Tube Well (SBTW) in Nos.	4730
3	Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) in Nos.	37
4	Iron Removal Plant (IRP) in Nos.	924
5	Ground Water Treatment Plant (GWTP) in Nos.	35
7	Innovative Scheme (in Nos.)	281
8	Pipe Line (in km)	15052.52

Source: PWD (DWS), Tripura.

**Table - 16.28 Status of Water Supply Schemes target vs achievement during 2021-22:**

Sl. No	Parameter	Target	Achievement
1	Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)	3,82,365	1,67,782
2	Deep Tube Well (DTW) Sinking in Nos.	900	Completed -867 In Progress-93
3	Deep Tube Well (DTW) Commissioning in Nos.	891	Commissioned-226, RC-181, In Progress-409
4	Small Bore Tube Well (SBTW) in Nos.	4054	Commissioned-1662, RC-1224, In Progress-1123
5	Surface Water Treatment Plant(SWTP) in Nos.	6	Commissioned-1, RC-2, In Progress-3
6	Iron removal plant(1RP) in Nos.	556	Completed -19, In Progress -176
7	Innovative Scheme (in Nos.)	237	Commissioned-39, In Progress-107

Source: PWD(DWS), Tripura.

**Table - 16.29 Status of Swachh Bharat Mission [SBM(G)] as on 31.3.2022**

ITEM	Achievement as on 31.03.2022 since 2012
Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)	4,46,145
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	182

Source: PWD (DWS), Tripura.

**Concluding Remarks:** `Safe and Potable' water is bare minimum essential amenity of life. Providing quality water to the community is one of the top most priority sector of Government. Accordingly, Drinking Water & Sanitation (DWS) wing of Public Works Department (PWD), Government of Tripura is responsible to provide adequate water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis, to all rural households. Providing quality water supply and proper sanitation system to the community is the priority sector of the government and accordingly the DWS wing of PWD is committed to face the challenges to ensure better consumer services. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all concern to understand the importance of this sector and to co-operate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply systems including proper sanitation system in the state.

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# WELFARE

## **A. TRIBAL WELFARE:**

The Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was established in 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1970 with the objective of socio-economic development as well as overall 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, educational and cultural development of Scheduled Tribes people.



In this regard, various steps are being taken especially for creating educational infrastructure facilities, skill development, income generation, promotion and preservation of the culture of the Scheduled Tribes.

### **Objective:**

- Educational development
- Economic development
- Infrastructural development
- Skill development
- Preservation and promotion of art, culture and traditions
- Promotion and Development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare
- Protection from social exploitation and safeguarding the Constitutional & Traditional Rights
- Ensure the Rights of Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes on forest lands

➔ During 2021-22 Boarding House Stipend has been provided to Rs. 3015.44 lakh for 26,194 nos. Scheduled Tribes students.

➔ During 2021-22, Pre-Matric Scholarship (IX-X) has been provided to 17,286 nos. Scheduled Tribes students. Financial involvement of Rs. 649.522 lakhs.

➔ During 2021-22 the SCSP outlay is Rs. 2151.31 Crores as against the total State plan outlay of Rs. 20361.30 crores.

## **Development Initiatives – At a glance:**

### ➤ **Promotion of Education**

- Boarding House Stipend from Class-I to Class –X
- Pre-Matric / Post-Matric / Additive to Post Matric Scholarships
- Special Coaching in Core Subjects
- Merit Award to meritorious students
- One time Financial Assistance to meritorious ST students.
- Coaching for Joint Entrance Examination
- Inter hostel sports competition
- Supply of free text books
- Construction of hostels for ST Boys and Girls
- Setting up of EMR Schools/ Residential Schools/ Ashram Schools

### ➤ **Livelihood Propagation**

- Agri & Allied Activities
- Horticultural Activities
- ARDD Activities
- Plantation
- Pisciculture
- Procurement & value addition of Marketing of Forest produces

### ➤ **Entrepreneurship Development**

- Soft loan for small business, transport business and Agri. & Allied etc. through Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.

### ➤ **Skill Development**

- Foreman, Quality Technician, Store Keeper
- Junior Software Developer, web developer,
- Food Processing Technician, Machine Operator Assistance, Injection Moulding, Plastic Recycling
- Pre-induction training

### ➤ **Cultural Promotion through**

- Support initiatives for Pujas & festivals
- Workshop & Seminar
- Museum

### ➤ **Health Programme**

- Nucleus Budget

**Major achievements during the financial year 2021-22 are depicted below:-**

**❖ Educational Program:**

To improve educational scenario among Scheduled Tribes people various schemes viz. Boarding House Stipend, Pre-Matric Scholarship, Post-Matric Scholarship, Additive to Post-Matric Scholarship, Supply of free text books, Special Coaching in core subjects, Coaching for Madhyamik drop-out students, Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, Ashram Schools and Residential Schools. Merit Award, One Time Financial Support (OTFS) for professional and technical courses, Coaching for various job oriented courses like TCS, TPS, Railway, Banking, TET, JRBT etc. are being successfully implementing in the State. Details of the schemes are given below:-

**1. Boarding House Stipend:**

At present Boarding House stipend @ Rs. 65/- per day per student including @ 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 360 nos. of approved Boarding Houses (NGO run Boarding Houses: 199 nos., Govt. run Boarding Houses: 161 nos.) in the State.

During 2021-22, Boarding House Stipend has been provided to 26,194 nos. ST students with financial involvement of Rs. 3015.44 lakh.

**2. Pre-Matric Scholarship**

**i.** Under this scheme, scholarship is provided @ Rs 40/- per month to the ST students from Class: VI to VIII under state share for a period of 10 (ten) months in an academic year.

During 2021-22, Pre-Matric Scholarship has been provided to 34,358 nos. ST students with financial involvement of Rs. 137.37 Lakh.

**ii.** For the students of Class: IX to X, Scholarship is provided @ Rs. 525/- for Hosteller and @ Rs. 225/- for Day Scholars per month under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for a period of 10 (ten) months in a academic year. Book and Ad hoc Grants @ Rs. 1,000/- per annum for Hosteller and @ Rs. 750/- per annum for Day Scholars are also provided. The ST students whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000/- are eligible for getting this Scholarship. Pre-metric Scholarship (IX-X) are being implemented through National Scholarship Portal (NSP 2.0).

**During 2021-22 Pre-Matric Scholarship has been provided to 17,286 nos. Scheduled Tribe Students. Financial involvement of Rs. 649.522 lakh.**

**3. Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS)**

Post-Matric Scholarship is provided to the students of Class XI and above for continuing higher studies for 10 months. The ST students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.2,50,000/- are eligible for getting Post-Matric Scholarship (higher studies).



**Table-17.1 The rate of the stipend per month provided in 2021-22 under the scheme is presented below:**

Groups	Hostellers (in Rs.)	Day Scholars (in Rs.)
I	1200.00	550.00
II	820.00	530.00
III	570.00	300.00
IV	380.00	230.00

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

The scholarship also includes maintenance allowance, provision for students with disabilities, reimbursement of compulsory & Non-refundable fees, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges and book allowance for students perusing correspondence courses, for complete duration of the course. The Scheme is implemented through National Scholarship Portal (NSP 2.0).

**During 2021-22 Post-Matric Scholarship has been provided to 35,516 nos. Students, with financial involvement Rs. 6116.670 lakh.**

#### **4. Merit Award**

The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. Students who secured 60% and above marks in their Annual Examination from Class VI to IX & XI and Madhyamik / School Final / HSLC Examination and H.S (10+2) Examination from any recognized board are awarded along with a certificate.

**Table -17.2 The rates of Merit award in various levels are given below:**

Sl. no	Class	Rate of award (in Rs.)	
		ST Boys	ST Girls
1.	Class VI to next higher class	400	500
2.	Class VII to next higher class	500	600
3.	Class VIII to next higher class	600	700
4.	Class IX to next higher class	700	800
5.	Madhyamik or equivalent	1,400	1,500
6.	Class XI to next higher class	1,400	1,500
7.	H.S (+2) Stage	3,500	4,000
8.	Special Merit Award for Madhyamik Examination or equivalent examination securing 80% marks in average	5,000	5,000
9.	Special Merit Award who passed H.S. (+2) or equivalent examination securing 80% marks in average	10,000	10,000
10.	Special Merit Award, who secured 1 <sup>st</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> rank in merit position in the Madhyamik/ H.S (+2) Examination	50,000	50,000

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

**During 2021-22, Merit Award has been provided to 33,125 nos. ST students with financial involvement of Rs.384.77 lakh.**

#### **5. One Time Financial Support (OTFS):** OTFS is provided to economically weaker and meritorious ST students in addition to Post-Matric Scholarship for pursuing professional courses (Both Under-Graduate, Post-Graduate & Diploma courses)

Under this scheme, lump sum financial support of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh) are being provided in 2(two) instalment whereas Rs.50,000/- to be released as 1<sup>st</sup> instalment immediately

after admission and 2nd instalment will be paid on production of pass certificates of 1st year course.

During 2021-22, OTFS has been provided to 321 nos. ST students with financial involvement of Rs. 258.50 lakh.

**6. Supply of Free Text Books:** Under this scheme financial assistance in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Rate of supply of free text books for Class: IX-X is Rs. 300/-, Class: XI is Rs. 350/-, Class: XII is Rs. 400/- and Degree is Rs. 500/- . During 2021-22, financial support under Free Text Books scheme has been provided to 28,671 nos. ST students with financial involvement of Rs.98.67 lakhs.

**7. 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. During 2021-22, Special coaching in core subject has been provided to 8,950 nos. ST boarders with financial involvement Rs. 80.17 lakh.

**8. Establishment of Ashram School (Class III to V):** With the aim to provide quality and value based education among the children, hailing from poor tribal families, 3 (three) nos. Ashram Schools were constructed namely Dakshin Karbook Ashram School (Established on 30-07-2007) at Karbook under Gomati District; Ratanmoni Memorial Ashram School (Established on 05-06-2004) at Kanchanpur under North Tripura District and Radhamohan Memorial Ashram School (Established on 12-09-2003) at Ambassa under Dhalai District. Medium of education in these schools is English. In these schools ST students were admitted in Class III and read up to Class V. These schools are run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

**9. Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII):** To ensure quality education to all ST students by increasing enrolment ratio as well as reducing in ST Drop-out rates, new EMR School are being setup in all tribal dominated R.D. Blocks. At present, 4 nos. EMR schools are functional at B.C. Nagar under South District, Rajnagar under Khowai District, Khumlwng under West Tripura and Kumarghat under Unakoti District. The Medium of education in the EMR Schools is English and the curriculum is CBSE. The schools are funded under 100% grant from Government of India.

Efforts have been taken for setting up of more 16 nos. new EMRS is established in different tribal dominated blocks of Tripura. Agency already finalized including selection of lands. Construction work of 12 nos. EMRS are in progress. Apart from that construction of EMDBS, Killa is processing in full swing with a target date of completion in October, 2022.

**10. Initiative taken for Re-Construction of ST Hostels for school students:** Construction of the following ST Boys' / Girls' hostels attached to High and H.S. Schools (i) 50 seated ST Girl's Hostel at Pabiacherra H.S. School, Kumarhat, Unakoti District (ii) 50 seated ST Girl's Hostel at Silachari H.S. School, Silachari, Gomati District (iii) 50 seated ST Girl's Hostel at Jagabandhupara H.S. School, Dumburnagar, Dhalai District (iv) ST Girl's Hostel at Baijalbari

H.S. School, Padmabil, Khowai District (v) 100 seated ST Girls' Hostel at Sabroom Girls HS School, Sabroom NP, South Tripura (vi) 100 seated ST Boys Hostel at Satyaram CPR HS School, Ambassa, Dhalai District (vii) ST Boys Hostel at Karbook Punjihum HS School, Karbook, Gomati District.

**11. Construction of ST College Hostels** Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has sanctioned 3 (three) nos. College hostels namely (i) 100 seated Girl's hostel at Women's College, Agartala; (ii) 50 seated Girls Hostel at Ambedkar College, Fatikroy and (iii) 50 seated Boys Hostel at Gandacherra. Construction work is in progress.

**12. Inter hostel sports competition & distribution of Sports Goods:** 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.

### *❖ Economic Development*

**1. Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana:** TRIFED spearheads implementation of the Van Dhan programme with availability of MFPs and significant forest dwelling tribal population. Collection and sale of MFPs contribute 40-60 % of tribal annual earnings and further "Value Addition" helps in tripling or quadrupling their income. The program addresses the formidable problems that the Tribals face such as possession of land/house with no rights; restrictions in the collection of minor forest produce; exploitation by middlemen; displacement from national parks and wild sanctuaries, lack of development in forest villages etc. 32 nos. VDVKCs have been setup.

During 2021-22, Proposal has been submitted to TRIFED MoTA for setting up 22 nos. Van Dhan Vikas Kendra Clusters (VDVKs) with financial involvement of Rs. 330.00 lakh. Total 1,760 nos. SHGs and 6,617 nos. beneficiaries will be covered in different Districts.

**2. Employment cum income generation:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs 171.37 lakhs under income generating activities in Fisheries sector for 555 nos. ST beneficiaries under the scheme of Grants under Article 275(1) of the constitution of India.

**3. Chief Ministers Rubber Mission:** During the year 2021-22, State Government has launched Chief Minister's Rubber Mission with a view to quality rubber production and creation of employment opportunity in tribal areas under the scheme. Under the scheme, 30,000 ha. rubber plantation will be raised in next five years. During 2021-22, altogether 2,990 nos. beneficiary were benefited covering 2372.52 ha. plantation under the scheme.

**4. Jhum Chas Sahajya Prakalpa:** Under Jhum Chas Sahajya Prakalpa, jhum seed have been supplied to 5,973 Hardcore Jhumia families and cost towards sowing and weeding @ Rs. 212/- per man-day for 6 days has also been provided. An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakh is placed to TTAADC for the purpose.

**5. Residential Programme on Software Programming:** Free Residential Programme in Software programming has been launched by Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Tripura in collaboration with NavGurukul Foundation for the period for 18 months with an aim to provide guaranteed job/placement in private start up & Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to the

girls/women/transgender from marginalized families and to impart leadership and English Speaking skills

**6. Special Economic Development Package for Tribal Development in Tripura under NLFT (SD):** Under this scheme Government of India has sanctioned of Rs.100.00 Cr. for creation of social & economic infrastructure in tribal dominated areas along with plantation and ARDD based activities. During the year 2021-22, Govt. of India has released Rs.40.00 Cr. and 1,330 nos. ST families will be benefited under different Income Generation activities.

### **❖ Promotion of Art & Culture and Fairs & Festivals**

**1.Kok-Borok Day Celebration :** Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of 8 (eight) indigenous tribes of Tripura having its separate identity it is a rich language from time immemorial and over and above it is the language of major tribal communities residing in Tripura and its neighboring states, including people residing in present Bangladesh.

On 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> January of each year, Kok-Borok Day is being celebrated since 2005. Seminar, recitation, cultural programme and exhibition etc has been organized on this occasion. The activists in Kok-Borok and scholars in other field are conferred with different awards on this day. Fund have been provided to 16 nos. Sub-Division office for celebration of Kok-Borok Day.

**2.Folk Arts & Culture (Fairs & Festivals):**To maintain, promote and revive the traditional culture of the tribals, supports to the observation of major tribal festival is extended under the scheme. Mela, Exhibitions, Pujas, Conferences of tribal leaders etc. are also held under the scheme.

During 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakh have been spent for organization of 34 nos. Festivals/ Mela etc.

### **❖ Health Programme**

**1.Nucleus Budget:** Nucleus Budget scheme guideline have been revised, Financial assistance provided to the poor tribals for medical treatment and purchase of medicine. The BDOs have been authorized to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs. 800/- only per patients; The SDWOs have been empowered to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- only per patients; The SDMs, and DWOs have been authorized to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs. 1,500/- only per patients; DM & Collector have been authorized to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs.6,000/- only per patients; Director, Tribal Welfare Department have been authorized to sanction not exceeding Rs. 6,000/- per patients only for treatment inside the state; Principal Secretary/Secretary, Govt. of Tripura may sanction not exceeding Rs. 15,000/- only per patients In special circumstances Government may sanction up to Rs. 20,000/- only per patient for treatment outside the State. During 2021-22 an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been spent under Nucleus Budget scheme for 689 patients.

**❖ Implementation of Sch. Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.** The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (ROFR) Act, 2006 had been successfully implemented in the State. Under this Act, so far 1, 30,904

forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 2,00,350 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers. Details of implementation of RoFR Act, 2006 are given below (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022):-

▪ Total no. of Application received	: 2,00,350
▪ Total no. of forest rights so far vested	: 1,30,904
▪ Total no. of forest rights so far vested to S.T families	: 1,30,902
▪ Total no. of forest rights so far vested to OFD	: 2
▪ Quantum of land involved (hectare)	: 1,88,754.00
Quantum of land involved for ST families (hectare)	: 1,88,753.52
▪ Quantum of land involved for OFD (hectare)	: 0.48
▪ Demarcation of land completed through GPS (in nos.)	: 1,24,980
▪ Pillaring completed (in nos.)	: 1,22,422

❖ **Others:** Sanitary pad vending machine and destroyer have been installed in 57 nos. ST Girls hostel.

❖ **Externally Aided Project (World Bank):**

**Tripura Rural Economic Growth and Service Delivery Project:** Initiative has been taken for socio economic development of the tribal communities of Tripura by exploring the strengths and resources in different farm and non-farm activities viz. Agri, Horti, ARDD, Fisheries, Rubber sectors by formation of clusters and developing forward and backward linkages of supply chains to ensure sustainable development of tribal communities in the state with External Aided Project to be funded by World Bank. Department of Economic Affairs, Govt. of India has forwarded the proposal of the EAP consisting of projects of developmental, educational, infrastructure, road connectivity & sustainable livelihood to the World Bank.

Preparation of the project implementation plan of the said EAP is in progress. Rs. 1300.00 Cr. worth project is being formulated for implementation in 23 tribal dominated blocks with a special focus to 12 aspirational blocks for improving the quality of life of tribal communities through sustainable livelihood & infrastructure development.

❖ **New initiatives in Education sector:** Different new initiatives have been taken by TW Department in Education Sector such as: providing Electronic gadget to tribal students for online tuition, Reforms in ST Hostels through academic and infrastructure Development. Smart TVs along with Set top box has been installed. CCTV, Biometric attendance system are being installed in Govt. run ST Hostels.

**TRIPURA SCHEDULED TRIBES COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.**

The Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. was established under the Cooperative Societies Act. 1974. The Corporation was registered in the year 1979.

The main objective of the Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. is development of economic condition of the poor unemployed tribal people of the State by

extending financial help through providing loan under various schemes with easy terms and condition at a low rate of interest. Besides, soft loan is also provided to the Scheduled Tribes students for higher studies.

During the year 2021-22, Rs.1007.87 lakhs was provided to the 459 Scheduled Tribes youths as loan under Transport, Business and Agriculture Allied etc. for self-employment and Rs. 46.72 lakhs was provided to the 25 Scheduled Tribes youths as Education Loan.

## **B. 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 Castes (SC) population of the State is 6,54,918 (17.82%) total Scheduled Castes 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 castes population of the State is engaged in Agricultural activities either as small and marginal farmers or share croppers or Agriculture labourers. Practically, all fishermen families in the State belong to Scheduled Castes.

As already stated Scheduled Castes Sub Plan villages are considered to be the prime target area for the implementation of the programme of development of Scheduled Castes. At the same time attention is also being given to the Scheduled 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 Scheduled Caste Welfare Department monitors and coordinates such activities. The Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation is a special body created to promote economic development of the Schedule Castes.

In 2021 -22 the Total State Plan Expenditure (37 SCSP concern Departments) was **Rs. 12329.61** Crores while the SCSP expenditure was **Rs. 1357.79** Crores which constitutes **11.01%** of the State plan expenditure.

For the year 2021-22 the **SCSP outlay is Rs. 2151.31 Crores as** against the total State plan outlay of **Rs. 20361.30 crores**. This is **10.57 %** of the State Plan outlay.

### **SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN**

The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) Strategy for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, introduced during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period is a special device under which various Development Department 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 % of Scheduled castes population in the respect. It is a drive to expedite and ensure well-coordinated development of the Scheduled castes communities in



economic, Social, educational and cultural spheres. The Department for Welfare of Scheduled castes had been declared as the Nodal Agency and is responsible for coordinating and supervising all Scheduled Castes Welfare activities at under the Scheduled castes Sub-Plan (SCSP).

The quantify amount should not be less than the % 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 sphere.

For the implementation of the programme 404 revenue villages in the state have been declared as Scheduled Castes sub-Plan (SCSP) village. The State Government has identified 236 SCSP villages where Scheduled Castes population is 40% or above and 168 villages where Scheduled Castes population is 20% or above but less than 40%.

In order to ensure proper and 100% utilization of the Scheduled Castes sub-Plan (SCSP) funds the State government has issued specific direction not to divert the amount quantified in the annual plan budget of respective Department. In January 1996, at decision was taken by the Government to book SCSP funds of all other Department against the budget head of the department for Welfare of Scheduled castes.

**Table-17.3 Sector Wise Plan Expenditure of SCSP for 2021-22 and allocation for 2022-23**

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Total State Plan Expenditure (2021-22)	Exp. Against SCSP during (2021-22)	Total State Plan Divisible Outlay (Budget 2022-23)	Flow SCSP (Budget 2022-23)
1.	<b>Sector-I</b> Agri -allied Services	48126.05	6454.41	185856.79	18536.02
2	<b>Sector - II</b> Rural Development	382963.74	57802.11	305772.08	38588.44
3	<b>Sector - III</b> Spl. Area programme	-	-	-	-
4	<b>Sector - IV</b> Irrigation and Flood Control/DWS	129338.78	4785.11	75632.21	9658.71
5	<b>Sector - V.</b> Energy	784.83	0.00	21488.20	2054.11
6	<b>Sector - VI</b> Industries & Minerals	13974.15	717.08	20885.22	2184.45
7	<b>Sector - VII</b> PWD (R&B)	87451.17	11541.24	145134.23	19491.18
8	<b>Sector - VIII</b> Communication	-	-	-	-
9	<b>Sector - IX</b> Science & Technology	2049.28	338.32	2259.10	302.25
10	<b>Sector - X</b> General Economic Services	--	--	-	-
11	<b>Sector - XI</b> Social Services	449160.51	48665.66	680375.04	64355.71
12	<b>Sector - XII</b> General Services	118932.25	6762.9	158034.4	19428.65
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		1232780.76	137066.83	1595437.27	174599.52

Source : Schedule Caste Welfare Department, Government of Tripura.

The Total Plan Outlay for 2021-22 is Rs. 15954.37Crores. Flow of fund to SCSP is Rs. 1745.99 - Crores which constitutes 10.94 % of the Total State Plan outlay.



**Table – 17.4 Statement Showing Department wise State Plan Allocation & SCSP allocation for SCSP & Expenditure 2021-22 .**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total State Plan outlay 2021-22	Total State Plan expenditure 2021-22	Fund allocated under SCSP 2021-22	Fund actually released for SCSP 2021-22	Cumulative exp.(SCSP) 2021-22
	Agriculture farmers Welfare Department	529.83	299.63	90.07	65.52	50.93
	Forest Department	30820.83	22846.76	3971.79	2323.66	2097.10
	Information CA Department	5548.88	1889.46	554.50	554.50	498.38
	ARD Department	31622.00	8413.06	2908.96	3500.22	2318.96
	Fisheries Department	10308.38	8635.66	1458.35	1358.23	1287.55
	Registrar of Co-operation	7375.68	961.00	167.50	167.50	167.50
	Rural Dev. Department	391733.08	325841.04	64694.18	55731.76	53797.20
	Panchayat Department	22471.87	19883.44	1980.11	1863.27	1834.11
	Revenue Department	50355.00	37239.26	6349.00	2727.24	2170.80
	TSECL	7527.00	784.83	1486.62	784.83	0.00
	Industries & Commerce	13983.63	11872.33	961.80	822.33	705.15
	PWD (DWS)	66687.18	112827.17	3380.57	2546.38	3063.61
	PWD (R &B)	148139.95	87451.17	21272.36	15426.83	11541.24
	Secondary Edu.	185357.24	147509.12	10202.92	7631.37	7594.42
	FW & PM	190265.18	110457.18	30310.78	21467.68	16195.24
	H.H.& Sericulture	2586.00	2101.82	15.22	15.22	11.93
	Hortti culture	11421.69	6969.94	1170.69	619.81	532.37
	SC Welfare	12636.20	7222.50	12636.20	7855.23	7192.50
	Science Tech.	4035.92	2049.28	661.37	338.32	338.32
	Health Service	129274.76	81664.10	10556.98	3833.44	2162.16
	Urban Development	283096.00	81962.13	9847.96	5061.03	4013.08
	Youth Affairs Sports Deptt.	1447.37	781.32	267.31	250.30	154.39
	PWD (WR)	45735.00	16511.61	3265.00	2542.10	1721.50
	Planning & Co-ordination	3000.0	1616.87	510.00	510.00	295.08
	Transport	4577.53	3319.60	344.88	308.71	119.17
	SW & SE	96859.15	78243.55	13890.44	10598.79	11012.04
	Food Civil Supply	16838.64	15071.86	1200.52	1188.43	1188.43
	Tourism	2893.33	2979.91	491.87	554.41	505.93
	Labour	1534.03	25.16	4.00	25.25	25.16
	Higher Education	20545.00	14504.20	3492.65	2651.90	2651.90
	Factories & Boilers	14.50	14.25	2.13	2.12	2.00
	Employment Service& Manpower	98.32	35.85	16.72	13.46	5.13
	Information Tech.	2936.24	2543.50	437.74	430.14	337.51
	Elementary Education	202593.96	6889.08	2684.07	1208.09	1204.63
	Law Department	30677.00	11311.44	737.29	306.00	210.17
	Skill Dev. Deptt.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Prison ( Jail)	603.40	531.68	3072.29	102.85	61.24
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2036129.77</b>	<b>1232960.75</b>	<b>215130.84</b>	<b>155386.65</b>	<b>137066.83</b>

Source : Schedule Caste Welfare Department, Government of Tripura.

**Table – 17.5 Scheduled Castes Welfare Loan and grant disbursed to economically weaker section by purpose and source in Tripura**

Year/ Purpose 2021-22	Source					
	Government		Bank		Other	
	No. of Beneficiary	Amount	No. of Beneficiary	Amount	No. of Beneficiary	Amount
<b>2021-22 (SC Corporation)</b>						
Micro					52	16.03
MSY					7	3.5
Auto Petrol					7	11.88
Bolero Plus					1	7.03
LVY					103	380.57
Education					29	57.09
<b>Total :</b>					<b>199</b>	<b>476.1</b>
<b>2021 -22 (Safai Corporation)</b>						
Auto ( Petrol )					31	52.7
Auto (CNG)					21	37.7
Small Business					11	31
<b>Total :</b>					<b>63</b>	<b>121.4</b>
<b>2021-22 PWDs</b>						
Small Business					17	52.29
<b>Total :</b>					<b>17</b>	<b>52.29</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>279</b>	<b>649.79</b>

Source : Schedule Caste Welfare Department, Government of Tripura.

## ***C. OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITY (OBC) WELFARE :***

The Other Backward Community (OBC) Welfare Directorate under the OBC Welfare Department, Government of Tripura established on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2013 after bifurcation from erstwhile SC& OBC Welfare Directorate.

The Activities of OBC Welfare Department, Government of Tripura are as follows:

### ***i) Educational Development:***

**a) Pre-Matric Scholarship** - OBC Students of Class I to X get this scholarship @Rs.100/- per month for a period of 10 months in a year, the income bar for eligibility is not exceeding Rs.2.5 lakhs per annum as per guideline of Government of India. Funding pattern of this scheme is 50:50 i.e. 50% Central share and 50% State share.

**Table-17.6**

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (in lakh)
2021-22	10488 upto July , 2022)	104.88

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

**b) Post-Matric Scholarship** - Student pursuing studies from class XI onwards upto College and University level under different category of courses are provided this scholarship for 10 months in a year and the income bar for eligibility is not exceeding Rs.2.5 lakh per annum as per guideline of Government of India. Funding pattern of this scheme is 100% Central share. Students are getting scholarship at the following rates:

**Table-17.7**

course	Monthly stipend for hostellers (in Rs.)	Monthly stipend for non-hostellers (in Rs.)
Medical, Technical, Agriculture etc.	750/-	350/-
Post Graduate Courses	510/-	335/-
Graduations Courses	400/-	210/-
XI & XII	260/-	160/-

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

**Table- 17.8**

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2021-22	20802 (sent to PFMS)	2943.57

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

- c) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Gold Medal Award** - OBC students securing 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> position in the Madhyamik/HS (+2 Stage) Examination under TBSE are given the award and a cash award of Rs. 25000/-, besides gold Medal and certificate for their outstanding academic performance.

**Table-17.9**

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2021-22	11	2.75

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

- d) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Merit Award** - OBC students securing 60% and above in the Madhyamik/HS (+2 Stage) Examination under different recognized board are given this award by DBT for Rs.1500/- per student.

**Table-17.10**

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2021-22	4261	63.915

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura

- e) **One time financial support for economically weaker meritorious OBC students** - State Government has introduced the scheme in the year 2020-21 where one time financial support will be given to 200 numbers of economically weaker meritorious OBC students whose yearly income is not exceeding Rs 2.50 lakh and pursuing professional courses @ Rs 50,000/- per year for 2 years in addition to Post Matric Scholarship. This is applicable for 46 numbers of professional Courses and candidates are selected from the list available in NSP 2.0 Portal for Post-Matric Scholarship on merit basis and after invitation of application from the eligible OBC Students.

**Table-17.11**

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2021-22	622 applications have been received. Payment to eligible 200 students will be done by September 2022	

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

**Construction of hostel:** Proposal for construction of 70 seated Girls hostel at Halhali and 50 Seated Boys hostel at Kulai has been sent to the Ministry with a financial involvement of Rs. 386.88 lakh. Matter is being pursued with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GOI for sanction of

the Scheme. Sanction is yet to be received from Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India.

**Social Cultural Scheme:**

**Financial Assistance to poor OBC patients Nucleus Budget :**

The poor OBC people are getting financial assistance for medical treatment inside the State outside the State. Number of patients assisted is as follows:

**Table-17.12**

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2021-22	54	3.49

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura

**Vidya Sagar Socio Cultural Award :** Eminent Personalities from OBC Category who contribute substantially towards development of Socio-Cultural Section, Literature, folk, Sport etc are honoured with this Award. Number of awardees under this scheme from the year 2019-20 is as follows:-

**Table-17.13**

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2021-22	Invitation of applications and distribution of award will be done in the State level award distribution ceremony of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Merit Award 2022.	

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

**Economic Upliftment**

1. **Construction of Market Stall at Mohapur Market:** This Scheme was taken up under RIDF-XXIII and being implemented by RD Department. The work of construction is completed. The market stall was inaugurated on 11/08/2022 to celebrate the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. Total financial involvement is Rs. 238.56 lakh. An amount of Rs 181.68 lakh is being sanctioned by Finance Department and placed accordingly to RD for necessary expenditure.

**TRIPURA OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES CO-OPERATIVE (OBC) DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.**

The Tripura OBC Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. established in the year 1996 and Registered under the Tripura Co-Operative Societies Act 1974.

Beside, Tripura OBC Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. is also playing a major role for upliftment of Socio-economic condition of OBC people in the State by extending soft loans on Education, Business, Shilpa Sampad, Micro & Transport sector with remarkable turn over. During 2021-22 such loans provided to 57 beneficiaries involving an financial implication of Rs. 66,76,000/- through the above said schemes.

**Table-17.14**

(in lakh)

Year	Fund received NBCFDC	Repayment To NBCFDC	Activities & Loan Disbursed					
			Transport		Education		Total	
			Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
2021-22	100	1030	29	38.15	28 (Spil over)	28.61	29+28=57 (Spil over)	66.76

Source: Tripura Other Backward Classes Co-Operative (OBC) Development Corporation LTD.

## **D.MINORITY WELFARE :**

The principal focus of the Minority Welfare Department is to empowering the Minority communities for their upliftment to bring them at par with other communities of the State. To achieve these objectives the Department has been implementing various schemes/projects in the State. These are targeted at creation of Infrastructure, promotion of Education, Health care, Socio-economic growth etc. for Minorities in the State. Specifically, the following Schemes are under implementation.



The Mission of this Department is totally minority Interest oriented. The five notified minority communities in the State are :

### **1. Muslim 2. Christian (Non-ST) 3. Buddhist (Non -ST) 4. Sikh 5. Jain:**

The aim and vision of the Minorities Welfare Department is to upgrade the status of Minority Communities at par with other communities of the State. To promote Education, Infrastructure Development, Culture, literature, Sports, Skill development and obviously Socio-economic development of the people belonging to Minority communities of the State. To attain these goals the Department has been implementing various schemes/projects in 12 minority concentrated RD Blocks under 6 districts of the State through its four wings.

The principal focus of the Minority Welfare Department is to empowering the Minority communities for their upliftment to bring them at par with other communities of the State. To achieve these objectives the Department has been implementing various schemes/projects in the State. These are targeted at creation of Infrastructure, promotion of Education, Health care, Socio-economic growth etc for Minorities in the State. Specifically, the following Schemes are under implementation:

### **PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIAKS KARYAKRAM:**

Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India renamed the Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) as Pradhan Mantri Vikas Karyakram (PMJK) in the year 2018-19. Ministry provide fund for 6 (six) Minority concentrated Districts viz Sepahijala, Gomati, South, Dhalai,

Unakoti & North Tripura for infrastructural development under Education, Health Sector such as Construction of Additional class room, Computer Lab, School Building, Health Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre etc & Skill Development of Minority communities. From 2013-14 to 2021-22, 5054 Nos. various projects has been sanctioned. During 2022-23 Minorities Welfare Department will submit total 41 Nos. of projects with total project cost of Rs.17108.00 Lakhs to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for the State of Tripura.

The Minorities Welfare Department provide Pre-Matric, Post Matric scholarship and Special Incentive to Minority Girls students, Boarding House Stipend, Outfit Allowance, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award, Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award etc to Minorities students & during the financial year 21-22, an amount of Rs.169.02 Lakhs were provided to 13817 nos. of students. This Department also provides financial Support additive financial assistance for pursuing different professional courses. During 2021-22 405 nos students were provided for which Rs.363.70 lakhs were spent.

The Minorities Welfare Department implementing various schemes for economic development of the poor Minorities of the State. These are Settlement of Minority families (financial assistance for construction of dwelling houses), financial assistance for medical treatment under Nucleus Budget etc. During the year 2021-22 total Rs.13.91 Lakhs were spent & 231 Nos. of Minority beneficiaries were assisted.

The Minorities Welfare Department provide fund for development & protection of Wakf properties & during 2021-22 total 18 Nos. of Wakf properties such as graveyard & Dargah etc were identified for development.

Haj Bhawan at Melarmath is constructed to provide accommodation of Haj pilgrims those who are going to perform Holy Haj every year and during 2021-22, total **100 Nos** Hajis had performed Holy Haj Yatra.

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited provides soft loans under various self employment schemes as well as for pursuing higher studies. During 2021-22 loan provided to 289 beneficiaries (fresh-204 & installment-85) for which Rs.616.50 lakhs has been spent.

**Table -17.15 Minority population in the State (Census 2011)**

Muslim	Christian	Buddhist	Sikhs	Jain	Total
3,16,042	1,59,882	1,25,385	1070	860	6,03,239
8.60%	4.35%	3.41%	0.029%	0.023%	16.42%

Source: Welfare of Minorities Department, Tripura.

**Table - 17.16 Target & Achievements for 2020-21& Action Plan for the year 2021-22:**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. no.	Name of the Schemes	Achievement during 2021-22	
		Physical (Nos.)	Financial
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship	9356	39.15
2	Post-Matric Scholarship	797	5.18
3	Special incentive for Minority Girls students.	1408	8.37
4	Boarding House Stipend	424	84.16
5	Pre-Matric Scholarship (TBW)	1150	11.50
6	Chief Minister Meritorious Girl's Gold Award	0	0
7	Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award for Madhyamik Passed Students	356	8.90
8	Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award for H.S (+2 stage) Passed Students	324	11.34
9	Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award (Madhyamik-1 & H.S-1)	2	0.42
10	Sponsoring of students to B.Ed, D.El. Ed and paramedical course	0	0
11	Financial Assistance to Minority patients under Nucleus Budget scheme	231	13.91
12	Settlement Schemes for construction of dwelling houses.	48	36.00
13	Development & protection of Wakf properties	18	50.00
14	Total pilgrims performed Haj Yatra	0	35.00
15	Tripura Minorities Co-operative Development Corporation Limited	Fresh- 204 Install- 85	616.50
16	Pre-Matric Scholarships (CSS)	7007	100.01
17	Post Matric Scholarships (CSS)	1734	119.00
18	Merit Cum Means Scholarships (CSS)	464	23.00
19	PMJVK (CSS)		For 5 nos. Hostel MoMA has also released Rs. 543.19 lakh as 1 <sup>st</sup> instalment. FD also released State Share of Rs. 60.35 lakhs
20	One Time Financial support to Meritorious Minority Students for pursuing Professional Courses @ 50000/-	405	202.50
21	Additive Financial Assistance to the Meritorious Minority Students for pursuing Professional Courses @ 40000/-	403	161.20
22	Atmanirvar Tripura	0	0

Source: Welfare of Minorities Department, Tripura.

## **E. SOCIAL WELFARE :**

### **New Initiatives:**

- 1. Strategy for SAM (Severely Acute Malnourished) children:-** From Sept'2020 onwards, arrangement has been made for ensuring additional nutrition like 6 no eggs, 20 grams Jaggery and 200 ml Milk for 6 days in a week to the children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) under POSHAN Abhiyaan. Till date 9188 children has been identified under SAM and provided additional nutrition to them.



2. **“Mukhyamantri Matrupushti Uphar” – a scheme for the welfare of Pregnant Women:**– implemented from August’2021. Each Pregnant Women gets Rs. 2000/- in 4 installments @ **Rs.500/-** (Rupees Five Hundred) only after each antenatal check up through the Bank A/C of eligible Pregnant Women. Till date **4775** Pregnant Women have benefitted.
3. The Govt. has introduced a **new strategy** to provide **1 (one) additional egg** per week to each child (6 m-6y) and each mother (PM & NM) of **12 Aspirational Blocks** in addition to 2 (two) eggs per week given at present and also to provide **1 (one) banana** per week to each child (6 m-6y) and each mother (PM & NM) of 12 Aspirational Blocks. 51,425 children (6m-6yrs) and 13,402 Mothers (PM & NM) covered through this programme till date.
4. To identify SAM children and for real time monitoring of enrolled ICDS beneficiaries, **10,735 Smart Phones** have been distributed among all Anganwadi Workers & Supervisors (ICDS) and **9911 Growth Monitoring Devices** [ Infantometer, Stadiometer, Weighing Scale (infant), Weighing Scale (Mother& Child) ]have been distributed to 9911 AWCs.
5. **LPG connections** have been ensured in **3874** Anganwadi Centers in 1st phase and **6037** Anganwadi Centers in 2nd phase from the Innovation fund under POSHAN Abhiyaan.

## **II. Women Welfare :-**

**1. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 And Rules, 2003 :-** On the basis of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the State Government framed the Tripura Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003. The Director, Social Welfare and Social Education has been appointed as the Chief Dowry Prohibition Officer. The Dy. Collectors ( In-charge of the Judicial Section of DM & Collector’s office) of 8 (eight) Districts have been appointed as District Dowry Prohibition Officers and 23 (twenty three) SDMs have been appointed as Dowry Prohibition Officers to receive complaints from the aggrieved persons, legalize the matter related to dowry and to report quarterly to the Chief Dowry Prohibition officer . To aware the mass people about the laws related to prohibition of dowry (not to take or give dowry), Anti Dowry Week is being observed regularly in every year from 26<sup>th</sup> November to 2<sup>nd</sup> December.

**2. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 :-** On the basis of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules, 2006, 23 (twenty three) SDMs, 8 (eight) District Inspectors of Social Welfare & Social Education (DISEs) and CDPOs of 56 ICDS Projects have been notified as Protection Officers and 25 Nos. NGOs have been registered as Service Providers in 4 districts of Tripura under the provision of the Act. An aggrieved Woman or any person on behalf of the aggrieved woman may complaint against the domestic violence case to the concerned Protection Officer. The Protection Officer, thereafter reports the case to the concerned Police Officer/ Magistrate in the jurisdiction as per demand of aggrieved persons. The Magistrate will act thereafter as per the Act/Rule.

**3. Tripura Commission for Women Act, 1993 and Rules, 2008 :-** On the basis of the Tripura Commission for Women Act, 1993 the State Government has constituted the Tripura Commission

for Women. The Tripura Commission for Women is working for the destitute and tortured women. Commission is organizing awareness programmes on women related issues in different areas of the State to combat down the atrocities against women.

**4. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and Rule,2013:-** Internal Complaints Committees(ICC) have been constituted in all Govt. Departments under provision of the Act. All DM & Collectors are notified as **District Officers** under the provision of the Act. Local Complaints Committees(LCC) are constituted by the District Officer in each District for redressal of sexual harassment cases of the offices/institutions/organizations having less than 10(ten) employees and employees employed in the private/unorganized sectors.

**5. Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act,2019:-**Tripura Transgender Welfare Board for Rehabilitation and Welfare of Transgender Persons has been constituted under the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act,2019 to make a comprehensive guideline for rehabilitation and welfare of the Transgender Persons in the state and to protect their best interest.

### **B. Implementation of various Programmes / Schemes ( Central/State)**

**1. Launching of the "Tripura State Policy for Empowerment of Women'2022 :-** The State government has launched "The Tripura State Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2022" for ensuring holistic development of women in the state by creating an enabling environment for them so that they can reach their full potential. For implementing the said state policy an action plan in the name of "**Mahila Shashaktikaran Abhiyan**" has also been launched by the Government. The guiding principle on which the sectoral prescriptions have been made in the policy is- to strengthen, streamline and converge extant programmes and interventions with a view to optimize delivery and achievement of the objectives and to cover new areas where there are significant gaps.

**The following are the major new interventions and programmes prescribed in the policy and the action plan to be implemented by the Department of SW & SE:-**

Strengthening of existing Old Age home and setting up of new Old Age homes at Khowai & Amarpur

- Providing 33% Reservation in all State Govt. jobs and outsourced manpower, in future vacancies.
- Providing reservation for women as per gender ration in all higher educational institutions.
- 3% Interest subvention for girl students getting admitted to Institutes of National Importance.
- 50% reservation for women in Govt. market stalls and shopping complexes.
- 50% earmarking of funds for women entrepreneurs in the Venture Capital Fund of State Govt.

- To encourage women startups through collateral free loans.
- Setting up of 13 Women Health & Wellness Centers (WHWC) with Integrated One Stop Centers(OSCs)
- A Super-specialty 100 bedded Mother and Child unit would be set up in the Agartala Govt. medical college.
- Setting up of a 25 bedded Half-way home for recuperated mental health patient.
- Setting up at least 3 Old-age homes for indigent women senior citizens.
- Setting up of two 100 bedded Drug Dependence Treatment Hospitals.
- Setting up of two 50 bedded Psychiatric hospital for women.
- 4 new working women hostels would be set up.
- Introducing lower rates of stamp duty for women for registration of immovable property.
- All police stations would have strengthened women's help desks.
- A multi-sectoral plan for ensuring women's safety and security under NIRBHAYA Funds.
- A State Resource Center for Women (SRCW) to be set up.

1. **State initiative various Social Security Pension Schemes for women:-** The Department implementing various Social Security Pension Schemes for women as below :

**Table -17.17**

Name of Pension Scheme	Amount	No. benefited under the scheme ( April,2021)
Deserted Women (APL)	1000	4106
Greh Sahayika Bhata	1000	23927
Widow & Deserted Pension	1000	61063
Tripura Incentive for Girl Child	500	71017
Pension to un-married Women of 45 yrs.	1000	2041
State Widow Pension	1000	872

Source: Directorate Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

**3.Working Women Hostel Scheme :-** Under this Centrally sponsored Scheme , a 45-seated WWH namely, Laxmibai Working Women Hostel at Krishnanagar, Agartala is being run by the SW & SE Dept. since October, 2010. A Society has been formed for smooth running of the Hostel. At present there are 30 boarders in the Hostel. Initiative is taken for another WWH at Agartala and one each in all uncovered districts.

**C. Various Schemes of GOI for Welfare of Women under Central: State share ratio 90:10:-**

**I.** The Department is implementing various GIA schemes of GOI for welfare and development of women: –

**i. Swadhar Greh -** Financial assistance are being provided by the Ministry of Women & Child Development ,Govt. of India to the implementing agencies/ NGOs for Swadhar Grehs (30 inmates capacity Shelter Homes for distress women) under the scheme. Following 3 (three) Swadhar Grehs run by NGOs are functional in the State at present.

**Table -17.18**

Sl. No.	Name of Swadhar Greh	Name of implementing organization
1.	Kalyani Home at Dharmanagar	Blind & Handicapped Association, Dharmanagar, North Tripura
2.	Amanikhuri Home at Shyamalibazar, Agt.	Tripura Adibasi Mahila Samiti, Agartala, West Tripura
3.	Mangalalok Nari Niketan at Jagatpur, Agt.	Association for Social Health in India, Tripura Branch, Agartala, West Tripura

Source: Directorate Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

### **D . 100% Centrally sponsored Schemes-**

- i. One Stop Centre (OSC)** – The objectives of the OSC Scheme are: (i) To provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof. (ii) To facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women. In our state One Stop Centre is functional in all the eight districts.
- ii. Women Helpline (WHL)** – The Scheme Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours tele link for immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital) and information about women related government schemes programs across the country through a single uniform number "181". Process of setting up of Women Helpline (WHL) adjacent to the "112" ERSS of the Home Department has been completed.

### **Activities for welfare of Senior Citizens in Tripura**

In order to address the problem of the older persons the State Government of Tripura has launched State Policy for older persons in the year 2000. The State Policy seeks to make available opportunities for development of the potential of older persons and seek their participation in nation building process so that they themselves feel worthy and live the last phase of life with dignity and purpose.

The State Govt. through Social Welfare & Social Education Department is trying to extend comprehensive support for financial security, health care, shelter, welfare and other needs of the senior citizens. Following activities have been taken for the purpose –

#### **I. Activities for Social Security of Senior Citizen –**

**Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007:-** Based on the Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007, the State Government has framed the Tripura Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior citizen Rules in the year 2008.

The State Government has constituted 8(eight) **Appellate Tribunals** headed by 8 D.M.& Collectors in 8 Districts and 23(twenty three) **Maintenance Tribunals** headed by S.D.Ms of 23(twenty three) Sub-Divisions. District Inspector of Social Education of 8(eight) Districts have been notified as **Maintenance Officers**.

## Old Age Home :-

There are 4(four) old age homes –

1. 80-seated Old Age Home run by the State Government at Narsingarh, West Tripura
2. 3(three) NGO run govt.- aided Old Age Homes namely
  - i. Apnagarh (for women) run by NGO Abalamban at Barjala , West Tripura
  - ii. Abhoyashram run by NGO Abhoymision at Sekerkote, Sepahijala
  - iii. Prantik run by NGO Sanghadip at Dharmanagar, North Tripura

**II. Activities for Financial Security of Senior Citizen:-** 1, Older persons are being benefited with pension under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme ( @ RS. 1000/- per month for 60 yrs. and above and @ Rs. 1200/- per month for 80 yrs. and above .) & State Old Age Pension Scheme (@ RS. 1000/- per month for 60 yrs. and above).  
At present the total No. of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme is 125965 and 12308 as per report of June,2022 & the total No. of beneficiaries under the State Old Age Pension Scheme is 138273 (June,2022).

### c) Other Activities for Senior Citizen

**Pensioners' Awaas "Ashray" at Kunjaban, Agartala:-**To facilitate boarding and lodging of State Govt. Pensioners who may have none to look after them and who may have no provisions for own boarding and lodging facility, a 104-seated Pensioners' Awaas namely "Ashray" at Kunjaban, Agartala is operational since 16<sup>th</sup> March,2016.

### III. Social Security Pension

- 33 schemes, including 3 Central pension schemes under "National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)" viz.
  - National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS),
  - National Widow Pension Scheme (NWPS), and
  - National Disability Pension Scheme (NDPS).

**Table-17.19**

Sl.no	Name of Scheme.	Monthly Payment Amount	Number of Beneficiary June,2022	Monthly Expenditure
1	Indira Gandhi national Old Age Pension (IGNOAPS) 60-79 Yrs	1000	125965	1259.65
	80yrs & above	1200	12308	147.696
2	Indira Gandhi national Widow Pension (IGNWPS)	1000	17750	177.5
3	Indira Gandhi national Disable Pension (IGNDPS)(80% or above)	1000	1452	14.52
	IGNDPS (100% Blind)	1500	722	10.83
NSAP Total			158197	1610.196
State Run Schemes				
4	Pension to Persons who lost 100% Eye sight	1000	424	4.24

5	Allowance for 100% Blind	1100	680	7.48
6	60% & above Disability Allowance	1000	6285	62.85
7	Pension to 80% & above Disable person	1000	2403	24.03
8	Barber Workers	1000	461	4.61
9	Blind & Handicap Pension	1000	3388	33.88
10	Bidi Sharamik	1000	339	3.39
11	Blacksmith	1000	217	2.17
12	Carpenter	1000	2257	22.57
13	Tripura Cobbler	1000	103	1.03
14	Deserted Women	1000	4106	41.06
15	Greha Shahayika Bhata (GSB)	1000	23927	239.27
16	Fishermen	1000	2674	26.74
17	Folk Artistes	1000	1826	18.26
18	Handloom Workers	1000	1355	13.55
19	Laundry Workers	1000	370	3.7
20	Motor Shramik Pension	1000	527	5.27
21	Porttery	1000	334	3.34
22	Tripura Rickswapuller	1000	932	9.32
23	Schedules Castes traditionally connected with sanitation work (Harijan)	1000	103	1.03
24	State Old Age Pension	1000	39400	394
25	State Widow pension scheme	1000	872	8.72
26	Tripura Incentive to Girl Child(BPL)	500	71017	355.085
27	Un- Employment Allowance for 100% Blind	1100	17	0.187
28	Pension to Un-married women of the age 45 years	1000	2041	20.41
29	Widow & Deserted (WDP)	1000	61063	610.63
30	Social Pension For Cancer Patients	1000	2272	22.72
31	Social Pension Scheme for Person Living with HIV	1000	1818	18.18
32	Social Pension Scheme for Grade-II Deformed Leprosy Patients	1000	17	0.17
33	Social Pension Scheme for Transgender	1000	7	0.07
34	Pradhan Samajpaties	2000	7	0.14
State Total			231242	1958.102
Grand Total			389439	3568.298

Source: Directorate Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

### III. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) :

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	Achievement of Financial Year 2021-22	New Initiatives
	Total 13460 nos. (as on 22.09.22) beneficiaries are benefited under the scheme in the state during the financial year 2021-22.	As per new guidelines under PMMVY-2, maternity benefit @ Rs. 6000/- will be provided to all the eligible beneficiaries whose second child is a girl child in one installment after birth during 2022-23
Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	Target to mainstream all out of school AGs into formal schooling. Identified 465 AGs of 11-14 years age are mainstreamed into formal schools during the Year-2021-22.	The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2022 in the age group of 14-18 years. Target to cover identified AGs on following nutritional status- i. Undernourished AGs i.e. AGs with below normal Body Mass Index (BMI) ii. AGs having less weight w.r.t. their height. iii. AGs having less weight w.r.t. their age. iv. AGs who are anaemic AGs belonging to families performing poorly on the socio- economic caste census.
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	It is a multi sectoral Awareness generation & outreach activities implemented by the South Tripura District with objective to improve SEX Ratio on Birth (SRB) and During this F/Y 2021-22, SRB is 1002 Girls per 1000 Boys in South Tripura District. (Awareness generation & outreach activities have not been done during 2021-22 due to pandemic COVI19).	The scheme has been expanded to cover all districts under the state of Tripura during the Financial Year 2022-23  Target to improve SRB by 2 point every year
Tripura Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (TBBBP)	A similar initiative by the State Government has been launched on 8 <sup>th</sup> July 2020 for implementation in rest 7 Districts of the State with 100% State Government funding (Awareness generation & outreach activities have not been done during 2021-22 due to pandemic COVI19).	Target to improve SRB

Source: Directorate Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

**IV. Welfare of Persons with Disabilities:-** District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) are presently functioning under the Chairmanship of DM & Collectors in West Tripura, Gomati, Dhalai & Unakoti District. 4(four) new DDRC will be established at Khowai, Sepahijala, North and South Tripura district shortly.

Total 30,793 UDID (Unique Disability ID) Cards generated till 27/09/2022.

Total 6441 nos. Aids and Appliances were distributed to the beneficiaries in Tripura during this financial year.

An one time marriage grant @ Rs.50,000/-(Rupees fifty thousand) is being provided to the newly married couples, if a marriage is performed between a person with disability and an able-bodied person.

Disability allowance shall be applicable to physically handicapped and visually handicapped State Government employees @ Rs. 1000/- per month while disable Fixed Pay, DRW and Contingent Workers etc. shall get the same @ Rs. 700/- per month as per Memorandum F.No.7(2)-FIN(PC)/2017, dated 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2018.



Child Care Allowance is allowed @ Rs. 1000/- per month for physically handicapped and visually handicapped State Government employees and workers and also to employees having Disable Child as per Memorandum F.No.7(2) FIN(PC)/2017, dated 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2018.

**VI MISSION VATSALYA:** Mission Vatsalya is a roadmap to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection System with the motto to **"Leave on child behind"**. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2015 provisions and the Protection of children from sexual offences Act, 2021 form the basic framework for implementation of the Mission. Erstwhile Child Protection Scheme (CPS) has been now subsumed under Mission Vatsalya from 2021-22 onwards.

**The Aims of the Mission:**

- i. Support and sustain Children in Difficult circumstances.
- ii. Develop context-based solutions for holistic development of children from varied backgrounds.
- iii. Provide scope for encouraging innovative solutions.
- iv. Fixing Convergent action.

**Objectives:**

- i) Best interest of the child while designing of delivering projects and programmes and to take affirmative action to ensure right to grow in happy family environment with strong social safety net to support families.
- ii) To strengthen child protection at family and community level, equip families and communities to identify risks and vulnerabilities affecting children, create and promote preventive measures to protect children from situation of vulnerability, risk and abuse.
- iii) To establish essential services and strengthen emergency outreach, non-institutional care within the family and community and institutional care counselling and support services at state and district levels.

**Table-17.20 Infrastructure of Mission Vatsalya: Year 2021-22:**

Sl No.	Name of Body/institutions	Strength
1	State Child Protection Society	1 No.
2	State Adoption Resource Agency	1 No.
3	Child Welfare Committee	8 Nos.
4	Juvenile Justice Board	8 Nos.
5	Children Home	Govt.- 6 nos. NGO-11 Nos.
6	Children Home with Special need	Govt.- 3 Nos. NGO- 1 No.
7	Open Shelter	Govt.- 1 No. NGO- 3 Nos.
8	Observation Home	Govt.- 1 No. NGO- 2 Nos.
9	Special Home	Govt.- 1 No. NGO- 2 Nos.
10	Place of Safety	1 No. ( Govt. Run)

11	Sate Adoption Agency (SAA)	Govt. -6 Nos. NGO- 3 Nos.
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Source: Directorate Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

**Table -17.21 Year 2021-22**

Sl No.	Particulars	Strength
1	Children are <b>adopted during</b> the year 2021-22	In Country- <b>12</b> Nos. Inter Country- Nil
2	Sanctioned <b>Sponsorship &amp; Foster Care</b>	Sponsorship- 208 Nos. Foster Care –19 Nos.
3	Provide <b>Juvenile Justice Fund</b> to the children for Medical treatment and education during the year.	60 Nos. Children
4	Children resided in the Children Homes	<b>869</b> Nos. ( in Govt. Home- 334 nos. , in NGO Home- 535 nos.)
5	Children in SAAs	<b>40</b> Nos.( in Govt. Run SAA- 26 Nos., In NGO Run SAAs-14 Nos.)

Source: Directorate Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

**Concluding Remarks:** More sustainable economic policies in tribal areas for improvement of living standard as well as empowerment of the Tribals are required. Entrepreneurship development, rural market linkages with Government's financial support are required to reduce poverty and unemployment. Settlement of Jhumia families through other means like Rubber plantation need to be implemented in a manner that it may augment the livelihood these Jhumia families.

The SC and OBC as well as minorities section of people are required better agricultural, horticultural, fishing quality breeds and techniques in rural areas for productivity and therefore, generating more income. Participation in SHGs for gainful activities may be encouraged for their sustainable income.

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## HOUSING

### Tripura Housing & Construction Board

**Introduction:** Tripura Housing & Construction Board (Erst while Tripura Housing Board) came to bring under Tripura Act-2 of 1979. Its specific mandate has been to construct Housing Schemes around the capital city and District Headquarters of the state.

Tripura Housing & Construction Board (THCB) is executing number of social housing schemes namely for the (i) Economic Weaker Section (EWS) (ii) Lower Income Group (LIG) (iii) Middle Income Group (MIG). The state Government has also entrusted various construction works of different Department to the Tripura Housing & Construction Board.

Besides this, the Tripura Housing & Construction Board with no profit and no loss basis also under takes land improvement and ownership flats.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board has taken up the work for construction of Housing flats at New Capital Complex, Agartala in the year 2006. Accordingly, a land of 16.40 acre has been purchased through PWD and LA Collector, West Tripura.



#### Housing as per Census- 2011:

**Table - 18.1 the following table shows the condition of Census houses in the State:**

Sl.No	No.of occupied Census House 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Total	8,40,105	6,05,637	2,34,468
2.	Liable	4,55,986	3,06,777	1,49,209
3.	Dispidated	3,41,600	2,66,252	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.**

**Table-18.2 the following table shows the number of occupied nsus Houses in 2011 in the State:**

Sl.No	No. 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 house used as residence	826,686	595,865	230,821
3.	Residence-cum other use	13,419	9,772	3,647
4.	Shop/Office	85,950	44,422	41,528
5.	School /College etc.	10,692	8,999	1,693
6.	Hotel/Lodge/Guest house etc.	1,855	1,097	758
7.	Hospital / Dispensary etc.	2,214	1,342	872
8.	Factory/Workshop /Work shed etc.	5,412	3,117	2,295
9.	Place of Worship	10,366	8,034	2,332
10.	Other non-residential use	66,052	52,661	1,391
11.	No. of occupied locked census house	2,257	994	1,263

Source: RGI, New Delhi.

**Table - 18.3 the following table depicts the number of construction activities under take non-housing sector by the THCB during 1990-91 to 2018-19 in the State:**

SL No	Item	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Common for all	Status
<b>1.</b>	<b>Housing Scheme:</b>						
	A. Housing Scheme at Nandanagar, Agartala.	25	55	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed.
	B.Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	Nil	Completed.
	C. Housing Scheme at Rajarbag, Udaipur.	Nil	Nil	20	15	Nil	Completed.
	D. Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla.	Nil	Nil	24	18	Nil	Completed.
	E.Construction of Model village Sarashima,Belonia.	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed.
	F.Construction Housing Schemes at Subhasnagar.	51	93	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed.
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>Nil</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Cash Loan Housing Scheme:</b>						
	A.Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Govt. Employees.	Nil	48	245	252	Nil	Completed.
	B.Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Urban poor.	627	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed.
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>Nil</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Sites &amp; Service: (Sale of developed land).</b>	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil	Completed.
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Nil</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Ownership flats.</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	Completed.
<b>5</b>	<b>(B+G+14)storied 140 nos. (112 no 3BHK &amp; 28 no. 2BHK) ownership flats</b>	Open to all					LOA issued
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>Nil</b>	
	<b>Grand Total:-</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>Nil</b>	

Source: Tripura Housing & Construction Board.

As a first phase, the work of 72 nos. Of flats (24 Nos. 1 BHK & 48 Nos. 2 BHK) was constructed in the year 2009 and distributed to the allottees as first come first serve basis. In the next phase, during the year 2012, 12 nos. 3 BHK with one study room flats & 12 nos. 2 BHK with one study room flats with lift facility & 12 nos. 2 BHK modified flats without lift facility were constructed and handed over to the allottees. Subsequently in the year 2014, 12 nos. 3BHK plus one study room flats & 12 nos. 2 BHK plus one study room with lift facility & 64 nos. 2 BHK modified flats without lift facility were constructed and handed over to the allottees through lottery.

At present Tripura Housing & Construction Board has decided to taken up construction of ownership flat at New Capital Complex for Construction of (B+G+14) storied one or two apartment tower, accommodating tentatively 140 nos.2 BHK and 3 BHK flats. With approval of the Govt. of Tripura LOA has been issued recently. Work will best art edvery soon.

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## TRIPURA TRIBAL AREAS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL (TTAADC)

With a view to fulfil the aspirations of the Tribal to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January, 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1985. The total geographical area of TTAADC is 7132.56 sq.km. which is about 68% of the State's geographical area (10,491.69 sq.km) with 20% of the State's populations.



### **\*\*\*Agriculture\*\*\***

**Brief Write-up of the Department:-** Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) is progressing towards attaining self-sufficiency in food grain production. The deficit in food grain production has been reduced, but it requires more emphasis on farmer's awareness towards use of HYV (High Yielding Varieties) and Hybrid paddy seeds, balance use of nutrients and more paddy area under SRI (System of Rice Intensification). The Agriculture Department, TTAADC also working to reduce the wide gap in requirement and production of pulsed and oil seeds. Demands for pulses are increasing due to change in food habit and to supplements of nutritional requirement in food. This can be overcome by crops diversification, in future to fulfil towards ensuring food security through increased production of pulses and others nutritional crops. During 2020-21 an area of 8,769 hac. has been brought under cultivation of Pulses, Oilseeds and Maize crops which is around 119.66% more than the area brought under said crops cultivated during 2012-13. The seasonal fallow lands will be brought under cultivation of pulses, Oilseeds, Maize and others suitable crops through a diversified cropping system to achieve the targeted growth rate in future.

Tripura is a small hilly State in the North- Eastern Region. The Agro climate of this State offers immense potential for production of a number of Tropical and Sub-tropical fruits and vegetables. The state had adopted different programmes for doubling the production of fruits, nuts and vegetables besides increasing production of spices and flowers. The said programme also implemented in the areas of TTAADC.

**Table - 19.1 Scheme wise financial & physical achievement  
of Agriculture for the year 2021-2022:**

Sl. No	Name of the scheme	Source of Fund	Physical & Financial Achievement				No. of B/F or Areas covered	
			Financial (in lakh)		Physical			Achievement
			Received	Exp.	Target	Unit		
<b>Agriculture</b>								
1	SRI Demo. on HYV Paddy@ Rs.7500/ per ha.	State plan Transfer fund	16.875	16.875	225	Ha.	225 ha.	1237 Nos
2	Assistance for intercultural operation in jhum for hard core jhumia @ Rs.1300/ per family		70.590	70.590	5430	Nos	5430	5430 nos
3	Demo. on improved package of practices on maize @Rs.6000/-per ha.		5.4	5.4	90	ha	90	542 nos
4	Block Demo.on oil seed crop - sesamum/mustard@Rs.3000/-per ha.		1.35	1.35	45	Ha.	45	360
5	Demo.onkharif pulses – blakgram/arhar/cowpea/rice bean@Rs.9000/-per ha.		4.5	4.5	50	ha	50	422
6	Formation of PP squad and hiring of vehicle for pest surveillance @ Rs.5000/per no.		1.0	1.0	22	nos	22	-
7	Subsidy on distribution of chemical fertilizers		4.0	4.0		MT	-	-
8	Internal carrying of Agril. input		29.1233	28	6	nos	6	-
9	Subsidy on distribution of Different Agril.Seeds		14.5	14.5		MT		
10	Subsidy on production bonus for HYV paddy certified seeds		8.25	8.25	180	MT	180	24 nos.
11	Minor works : Repairs and Maintenances of SA Offices, Agri. Sector Offices, Agri. inputs stores, Markets etc.		09	09	2	No.	-	-
12	Other Administrative Expenses : Cost of Supply of inputs, seasonal labourers in Identified Government Farms for Production of Breeder, Foundation and Certified Seeds.		2.0783	2.0783	3	No.	3	-
13.	Other Administrative Expenses : Expenditure in connection with Organisation of Kharif and Rabi campaigns.		6	6	12	Nos.	12	600 nos
14.	Dist. of Diesel/ Electric operated Pump sets on @ 50% subsidy, cost limited to Rs. 10,000/- per Pumpset (7.5 BHP/5 KW),Whichever is less.		10	10	100	Nos.	100	100
15.	Dist. of H.C.Sprayer( Power Operated) on 50% subsidy , cost limited Rs. 2000/- per No, whichever is less.		3	3	150	Nos.	150	150
16.	Organization of Plant health camp at Agri. Sub-Division level @ Rs. 15,000/- per camp including journey expanses of experts/ SMS @ 2 camp per Sub-Division (1 in Kharif and 1 in Rabi Season)		1.95	1.95	13	Nos.	13	
17.	Organization of 2 days duration farmers Forum @ 1(one) no for each block with 50(fifty) nos farmers.		3	3	10	Nos.	10	500
B)	Development of Market & Marketing Facilities	64.73336	32.366	-	Nos.	5		
C)	Direction & Administration	40.65	40.65	-	-	-	-	
		296.00	262.5093					

Source: TTAADC , Tripura.



**Table- 19.2 Scheme wise Financial & physical Achievements  
of Horticulture for the year 2021-22:**

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Source of Fund	Physical & Financial Achievements (Rs. In Lakh)					No. of B/F or Areas Covered
			Fin.		Phy.			
			Received	Exp.	Unit	Target	Ach.	
1. Name of Scheme:- Horticulture State Plan								
1	Areca nut based multi layer Horti.Plantation (Areca nut + Pineapple ) @ Rs.2.09190 lakh/Ha.	Horticulture State Plan (Transfer Fund)	87.85980	87.85980	Ha	42	42	84
2	Maintenance of 2nd year onwards old fruit plantation created by small and marginal growers in compact area, @ Rs.0.40 lakh/Ha.		6.30000	6.30000	Ha	64	64	128
3	Area expansion by Pineapple in compact 1 Ha. area, Cost per ha @ Rs.1.73536 lakh.		31.23620	31.23620	Ha	18	18	36
4	Demonstration on Staggering technique in Pineapple through Chemical induction @ Rs.0.10 lakh per Ha.		1.60000	1.60000	Ha	16	16	32
5	Assistance for Mushroom cultivation @50 nos. of pkts.each unit/beneficiary @ Rs.0.05000/unit.		3.75000	3.75000	Ha	120	120	120
6	Demonstration on Production of Mushroom in Low-cost housing at o/o. the PO(Agri) TTAADC Khumulwng.		0.00000	0.00000	No	1	0	0
7	Recurring Expenditure for Mushroom Spawn Production Units at o/o. the PO(Agri) TTAADC Khumulwng.		0.00000	0.00000	No	2	0	0
8	Distribution of Coconut seedlings @ 10 Nos/ unit. Cost per unit Rs.600/-		2.70000	0.6	Unit/No	450	450	100
9	Cultivation of off season water melon in non-traditional areas through distribution of seed minikit worth of Rs.3,000/- per kit for an area of 0.04 ha each.		9.39000	9.39000	Unit/No	313	313	313
10	Cultivation of winter vegetables in cluster with Improved/Hybrid Variety Seed of Brinjal, Chilli, cauliflower, Radish, Cabbage etc.@ Rs.25000/- per Ha.		7.50000	7.50000	Ha	38	30	150
11	Cluster/Compact area demonstration of upland vegetable cultivation during summer/rainy season by traditional /certified variety @Rs 25,000/- per ha. unit size 0.20ha.		0.00000	0.00000	Ha	48	0	0
12	Assistance for Cultivation of Ginger in non-traditional areas through distribution of Rhizome seed minikit worth of Rs.6,000/- per kit for an area of 0.08 ha each.		7.80000	7.80000	Unit/No	130	130	130

13	Assistance for protected cultivation of vegetables/flowers in shade net house (bamboo structure) @ Rs. 464/- per sq.m. unit size 50 sqm. (Rs 0.23200)	0.46400	0.46400	No	14	4	4
14	Organizing Agri./Horti. Sub-division level " VEGETABLE SHOW" etc. @ Rs.1.00 lakh/ no.	6.00000	1.00	No	6	1	
15	Organising Agri./Horti. Sub-division level Farmers' Training Programme" on package and practices of different Horti. crops, @ Rs.0.50 lakh/nos	5.00000	3.000	No	10	7	700
16	Run-off management through vegetative barrier/contour bund/peripheral channel / creation of water harvesting structure etc.	4.00000	2.00	No	4	2	2
17	Improvement & development of identified Orchard and production of quality planting materials.	9.50000	6.0	No	10	10	
18	Procurement of Seed Arecanut within the State for raising quality seedlings @ Rs. 2,000/- per thousand nos.	7.00000	4.50	No	350000	275000	
19	Transportation/carrying of planting materials/ others horti. Inputs with in state.	7.50000	3.98	No	10	10	
20	Direction & Administration. (2401-00-796-98-28-47 & 2402-00-796-98-28-47).	16.80000	12.65866	No	6	6	
<b>Total</b>		<b>214.40</b>	<b>168.1499</b>		<b>351302</b>	<b>276223</b>	
2. Scheme SCA To TSS		56.8	32.36769	No.	40	40	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>271.20</b>	<b>188.96</b>		<b>351342</b>	<b>276250</b>	

Source: TTAADC , Tripura.

## I- AGRICULTURE:

- 1. Paddy cultivation by SRI:-** The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is a Farming method by which produces substantially higher yield with involvement of less inputs & less expenditure. This method aimed at increasing in production of more Rice to achieve the self-sufficiency in food grain production in TTAADC areas.
- 2. Rain fed upland farming including jhum:** In TTAADC good number of jhumia families are directly involved with traditional jhum cultivation. This gives minimum crop production which is not sufficient for food securities of the jhumia families. Assistance are provided to the hardcore Jhumias towards purchase of Jhum crop seeds and for inter culture operation per beneficiary was provided.
- 3. Demonstration on improved packages of practices on maize/ foxtail/millets:** To encourage the farmers for cultivation of maize, foxtail etc. assistance is provided through seed, fertilizer and some cultivation charges with an aim to increase production of food grains along with main crop Rice.
- 4. Block demonstration on Oilseed crops:** As Agricultural produce oil seeds rank second to food grains to Indian economy. To take advantage of favourable climate & topography of

TTAADC area farmer are encouraged to undertake oilseeds crops cultivation like mustard, sesamum as single crop.

- 5. Distribution of chemical fertilizers (Government supply only) with admissible subsidy:-**Crop production can be enhanced through application of chemical fertilizers. Thus farmers are supplied chemical fertilizers at subsidy rate from the departmental VLW stores.
- 6. Distribution of electric operated pumpsets, paddy weeder and sprayer on subsidy:** Mechanization increases the yield of land/crops per unit of area with lower cost of work hence increasing farm income. Use of modern farm implements is less in TTAADC areas specially among the tribal farmers. On this fact special emphasis has been given for introduction of modern farm mechanization with the Subsidy amount to enable the farmers to cope up with the limited time available for various activities to be done in peak season.
- 7. Production bonus for HYV paddy certified seed & pulses crops:** HYV certified paddy seeds & pulses seeds are produced in the farmers field and bought/purchased back from their own produce for which farmers are given bonus. To undertake pulses crops cultivation like Arhar(Muimasing), cowpea etc. some schemes are kept in the action plan.
- 8. Farmers forum/farmers' training at RD Block and plant health camp at Agri. Sub-division level:** TTAADC has given more emphasis for skill up gradation of the farmers on modern cultivation both Agriculture & Horticulture through farmers forum training etc. Beside that plant health camps are organized at Agri. Sub-division level to solve the problem faced by the farmers.

## **II-HORTICULTURE & SOIL CONSERVATION**

**1. Mixed Horti. Fruit Plantation programme :**The Agro-climatic condition of Tripura is suitable for cultivation of different fruits & plantation crops like Pine apple, Lemon, Banana, Arecanut. Mixed horti. plantation is done by taking up more than one crops on a piece of land to generate the income of the farmers from the 2<sup>nd</sup> year itself by utilizing the hillock/ tilla land of TTAADC.

**2.Assistance for maintenance of 2<sup>nd</sup> year onwards fruits & plantation crops:** Assistance for maintenance of 2<sup>nd</sup> year onwards plantations created on the land of marginal and small farmers are provided. It encourages and helps the farmers to take care of their plantations created as many of the farmers cannot take proper care of their plantations due to financial problem.

**3. Area expansion of pineapple:** Pineapple is one of the most important economic fruit of Tripura under prevailing agro-ecological & economic condition of Tripura. It can stand even with minimum care of plantations except regular weeding. Interested farmers are assisted for new area expansion of pineapple.

**4. Pineapple production through staggering technique:** Pineapple fruiting could be produced through hormone induction for flowering in off season. Farmers are assisted for staggering cultivation for getting raw pineapples in round the year with an aim of doubling the growers' income.

**5. Distribution of mushroom spawn:** Mushroom is one of the most favourites food traditionally consumed by the Ttiprasa People. Considering food habit & its rich nutritive value and taste and flavor the demand for edible mushroom is increasing so scientific cultivation is

inevitable. Distribution of Mushroom spawns are taken at free of cost for encouraging production of vegetable mushroom round the year and also encourages to develop women entrepreneurship in TTAADC areas.

**6. Cultivation of winter and summer vegetables with improved/ hybrid seed:** Assistance are being provided for cultivation of winter and summer vegetable with improved/ hybrid seed specially among the tribal farmers with an aim to get high yield & permanent income round the season from a piece of land in spite of Jhum cultivation.

**7. Watermelon cultivation in off-season:** The climate & soil of plain areas under TTAADC are very much suitable for cultivation of desert fruit Water melon. Farmers are getting good price from the crop. To enhance the availability of production round the year & fetch market value besides the season farmers are assisted with good quality Seeds & motivated for off-season watermelon cultivation in non-traditional area of TTAADC.

**8. Development of Government Orchard & Nursery Production Programme:** Department also taking an effort for production of quality planting materials at Government Sources to benefit the farmers with quality planting materials at low price . Subsequently earning good revenue for the TTAADC.

**III- MGNREGA :** Creation of new horticultural fruits & plantations crops of economic importance such as areca nut, lemon, mango, cashew nut, dragon fruit were implemented in the farmer beneficiaries plots during 2021-22. Apart from this, maintenance of old horti. plantations in the farmers field was also implemented during the year.

**\*\*\* Animal Resource Development Department \*\*\***

Animal Resources Development Department, TTAADC, has been implementing various socio-economic programmes for promoting economic activities based on Animal Resources in extensive manner in rural areas under TTAADC through various ARD developmental schemes.



**Objectives:**

- Animal health coverage, mass prophylaxis & disease containment;
- Improvement of genetic quantum of livestock for improved production;
- Hastening people awareness regarding advances in Animal Husbandry Practices & economic activities; Contribution in boosting milk, meat & egg production & per capita availability of animal protein of the State;
- Intervention in income generation, self-employment, gross domestic product & social uplift of the mass.

**Table - 19.3 At A Glance of ARDD, TTAADC:**

Sl. No	Particulars	O/o the Dy. PVO-North Zone	O/o the Dy. PVO-South Zone	O/o the Dy. PVO-West Zone	O/o the Dy. PVO-Dhalai Zone	Total
1.	Nos Village Committee	92	173	212	110	587
2.	O/o the Principal Veterinary Office (PVO)	0	0	1	1	2
3.	O/o The Dy. PVO	1	1	1	1	4
4.	Vety Hospital	1	0	1	2	4

5.	Vety. Dispensary	3	6	7	4	20
6.	Piggery Farm	1	1	0	4	4
	Poultry Farm	0	1	0	1	1
	Hatchery Unit					
7.	Veterinary Sub-Centre	25	41	54	24	144
8.	Vety. Sub-Centre Artificial Insemination (AI) facilities	15	20	36	17	88
9.	Block Level Brooder House	6	3	9	4	22
10.	Mobile Vety. Unit	0	1	0	0	1
11.	Ambulance service	0	0	1	0	1

Source: TTAADC , Tripura.

**Table - 19.4 Scheme wise Financial & physical Achievement for the Year 2021-22:**

**Rs. in Lakh /-**

Name of Activities/ Scheme	Source of Fund	Physical & Financial Achievement					No of Beneficiary/ Areas Covered
		Fin.		Phy.			
		Received	Exp.	Unit	Target	Ach	
1. <b>Mal mata Backyard poultry scheme</b> with 10 nos 28 days old LIT birds @ 1000/- per unit for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.	Transfer Fund	34.30	34.30	3430	3430	3430	<b>3430 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
2. <b>Malmata Piggery Scheme</b> (1F+2 M) for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas		45.00	45.00	180	180	180	<b>3430 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
3. <b>Malmata Piggery Scheme</b> (1F+1M) for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas		9.90	9.90	66	66	66	<b>66 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
4. <b>Malmata Special Piggery Scheme</b> (2F+1M) for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC		9.90	9.90	22	22	22	<b>22 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
5. <b>Malmata Goatery Scheme</b> (2F+1M) for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC		2.60	2.60	65	65	65	<b>65 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
6. <b>Piggery Scheme</b> for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas		16.70	16.70	290	290	290	<b>290 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
7. <b>Piggery scheme under ST welfare</b> for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.	TW, Dept	9.90	9.90	30	30	30	<b>30 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
8. <b>Poultry scheme under ST welfare</b> for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.	TW, Dept	6.00	6.00	24	24	24	<b>24 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
9. <b>FRA - Piggery Scheme</b> for enhancement of per capita meat production in TTAADC areas	ARD, Governme nt of Tripura (DBT to Beneficia ry)	43.19	43.19	617	617	617	<b>617 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
10. <b>Poultry Scheme</b> (with 10 nos chicks of 28 days age for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.		78.75	78.75	6058	6058	6058	<b>6058 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
11. <b>Duckery Scheme</b> (with 10 nos ducks of 28 days age for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.		20.748	20.748	1596	1596	1596	<b>1596 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
12. <b>Piggery Scheme</b> (with 1 piglet of 3-4 month age for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.		137.775	137.775	1837	1837	1837	<b>1837 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited
13. <b>Goatery Scheme</b> (with 1 piglet of 6-8 month age for enhancement of per capita meat and egg production in TTAADC areas.		73.275	73.275	977	977	977	<b>977 no's</b> beneficiaries benefited

Source: TTAADC , Tripura.

**Table -19.5 Major Achievement of ARDD, TTAADC during the year 2021-22:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Activities/ Scheme</b>	<b>Financial Achievement (Rs. in Lakh )</b>	<b>Physical Achievement</b>
1	Introduction of <b>Incentive to the Cattle owner / Door step Artificial Insemination(AI)</b> worker for AI Cattle owner / Door step Artificial Insemination (AI) worker will get Rs. 215/- upto 2 <sup>nd</sup> time AI in ADC areas, where as non ADC areas Cattle owner have to pay the amount to the DSAIW which means AI are doing free of Cost in ADC areas.	12.5474	5836 nos. cattle owner/beneficiaries benefited
2	<b>Establishment of new Infrastructure building for existing dilapidated Veterinary Dispensary/Sub-Centres</b> under TTAADC for providing better Veterinary services in ADC areas.	133.80	<b>1 no Veterinary Dispensary, Mungiakami</b> <b>9 no's Veterinary Sub-Centre</b> namely, Mainama, Barkathal, Anandabazar, herma, Rajapur, Gulakpur, Manirampur, Dumachhara, Kamlachara
3	<b>Introduction of 3 days Entrepreneurship development</b> training programme on Pig/ Poultry/Duckery/Goat/ Cattle to unemployed youth/ progressive farmers of TTAADC areas.	6.00	<b>360 nos. unemployed youth/ progressive farmers</b> have been trained under the Programme till date.
4	Beneficiary oriented " <b>Pig breeding cum Fattening Unit</b> " in Khowai and Dhalai Zone (Padmabiul, Tulashikhor, Mungiakami under Khowai and Chailengta, Manu, Gandachara under Dhalai Zone )	58.98	12 nos. beneficiary benefited under the scheme.
5	Introduction of <b>Day old Chicks (DOC) Subsidy</b> to the farmers of ADC areas on procurement of DOC from TTAADC Poultry Farm, Belbari. Out of the Rate of per DOC Rs. 35/-, Rs. 5/- is given subsidy of the farmers of the ADC areas only.	2.80	5600 nos farmers have been benefited for DOC Subsidy.
6	<b>Construction of Block Level Brooder House (BLBH)</b> for rearing of DOC for distribution of LIT Birds to the farmers of ADC areas.	30.00	<b>2 nos. BLBH at Kathalbari and Balaram</b> under Dhalai Zone and 17 nos. unemployed youth/ workers are employed/engaged in these two BLBH as care taker for running of the BLBH.

Source: TTAADC , Tripura.



**EXTENSION ACTIVITIES**  
(Mass awareness & clinical service camps)

During 2021-22 the following Extension/Training/Awareness works had been taken up-

(i)	<u>Village Level Awareness, Animal Health &amp; Vaccination Camp</u>		
a)	Village Level Awareness Camp	:	3072 Nos covering all ADC villages under TTAADC
b)	Village Level Animal Vaccination Camp,	:	4382 Nos covering all ADC villages under TTAADC
c)	Village Level Animal Health Camp	:	2124 Nos covering all ADC villages under TTAADC
(iii)	<u>Sub-Zonal Level Farmers Training</u>	:	33 Nos. covering 3300 farmers @100 farmers from each Sub-zone.
(iv)	<u>Administrative camp</u>	:	41 Nos.
(v)	<u>Fertility camp</u>	:	53 Nos.
(viii)	<u>Mass deworming &amp; min mix supply</u>	:	220434 nos cattle owners

Source: TTAADC , Tripura.

**\*\*\*Co-Operative\*\*\***

**Activities achievement (2021-22)**

**Table -19.6 Distribution of Grant-in-aid to Coop. societies (LAMPS)**

Sl. No	Name of the Societies	Amount of Grant-in-aid paid (accorded)
1	Chawmanu LAMPS	Rs.48,000/-
2	Dhumacharra LAMPS	Rs.48,000/-
3	Karamcharra LAMPS	Rs.48,000/-
4	Ambassa LAMPS	Rs.45,000/-
5	Chailengta LAMPS	Rs.45,000/-
6	Gumati LAMPS	Rs.2,85,000/-
7	Gandacharra	Rs.45,000/-
8	Krishak Mangal	Rs.48,000/-
9	Janakalyan LAMPS	Rs.1,50,000/-
10	Kriahak Kalyan LAMPS	Rs.3,48,000/-
11	Rajkandi LAMPS	Rs.40,000/-
12	Administrative Expenses as vehicle,T.A, M.R, Contingency	Rs.6,50,000/-
	Total amount	Rs.18,00,000/-

Source: TTAADC , Tripura.

The Grant-in-aid is been paid to the societies (LAMPS) for Business Development plan (BDP). Accordingly, societies are dealing in consumers store, hardware business, dietary article supply to Government, hospital supply of stationery article to various Government and non-Government officers etc.

**ii) Audit:** - Audit for the year 2020-21 of 18 Nos. LAMPS has been completed within the stipulated period meant for during the year 2020-21.

**iii) Inspection:-** The function of every societies (LAMPS) has been inspected properly as per target fixed for.

**iv) Annual General meeting:-**The Annual general meeting ( AGM) for the year 2020-21 has already been completed within August 2021, as per normal course of period of time.

**v) Annual Return:-** The Annual return ( AR) of Coop. societies( LAMPS) for the year 2020-21 has already been collected from the concern societies( LAMPS) during the year 2020-21 and also submitted same to the competent authority.

**vi) Awareness campaign:-** 2(Two) Nos. of Awareness campaign had been completed sub Division wise for enriching the knowledge of general members of Coop. societies for strengthening the Coop. societies concerned.

**vii) Audit fee:-** The amount of audit fees as per co-operative Act& Rules levied by the audit Officer/Audit team has also been collected and deposited to the Government as per laid down procedure for the year 2020-21.

### **\*\*\*Education\*\*\***

Economic review for the financial year 2021-22, a sum of Rs.160.67 lakh (50.67+110.00) was incurred. Brief write up of the scheme are given below:-

**1)Up-Gradation of school:-** Up-Gradation of school building was done in 3 schools under TAAADC namely Indurail JB school, Nakachhara Urang basti JB school and Naireng kami SB school. In this connection Rs.50.67 lakhs has been incurred.

**2)Supply of school furniture :-** In TTAADC majority schools, Residential schools, and Hostels do not have sufficient furniture. Steps were taken for providing adequate furniture in few Hostels Rs.16.02 lakhs was incurred for the financial year 2021-22.

**3)Electric bill/contingency of PO (Edn) & Residential schools/ Hostel:-** An amount of Rs.51.95lakhs was spent in connection with payment of Electric bill, contingency etc. against 23 Residential Hostels office of the PO, End, TTAADC Khumulwng.

**4)Observance of children day/Teachers Day:-** Children Day and Teachers Day are observed every year. To observe these auspicious occasion in all I/S. & Circle Officers the amount of Rs. 5.50 lakhs was spent during the year 2021-22.

**5)Work shop- Cum-Orientation programme (Teachers training):-** TTAADC does not have separate organization or institution for conducting workshop and orientation programme for in service teaches.

Due to lack of short term training and orientation quality of teaches are decreasing. Education department organizes workshop and orientation at its own efforts. In this purpose Rs. 12.65 lakhs was incurred for the financial year 2021-22.

**6) School building repairing:-** School builds were not repaired for long time. These school buildings required to be repaired without delay. In this connection, Rs.23.88 lakhs was spent during the financial year 2021-22.

**\*\*\*Forest\*\*\***

Forest Type	Area in Sq. Km.	
	State	TTAADC
Reserve Forest (RF)	3588.18	3129.57
Proposed Reserve Forest (PRF)	587.63	114.29
Protected Forest (PF)	1.60	0.75
Unclassified Government Forest (UGF)	2116.87	1966.63
<b>Total Forest Area</b>	6294.28	5211.24
<b>% of Forest Area</b>	62.94%	73.06%
<b>Geographical Area</b>	10491.69	7132.56
<b>**** TTAADC constitutes 82.79% of the Tripura State's total forest area and 73.06% of the TTAADC's total geographical area</b>		

Source: TTAADC, Tripura.

**Activities under Forest Department, TTAADC**

- **Avenue & Ornamental plantation:-** For beautification of the TTAADC Headquarter complex.
- **Road side plantation:** - For aesthetic values and recreation.
- **River Bank plantation:** - For protecting soil erosion of river or cherra/stream bank.
- **Social forestry plantation:-** Under social forestry programme, commercially valuable species(Broom grass, Agro-forestry, bamboo etc.) plantations are being done in RoFR land or private land with the aim of earning by farmers and hardcore jhumias.
- **Nursery activities:** - Commercially important, ornamental, shade bearing & bamboo species are being raised.
- **Soil & moisture conservation activities:-**Check dams are being created for income generation of rural people through fishery activities.
- **Awareness activities:-**Celebration of Vanamohutsava, World Environment Day, Bio-diversity Day etc. are being organized to make people awareness.

**Table -19.7 Physical and Financial Achievement Under PO(Forest),TTAADC during Year 2021-22:**

S.N.	Item of work Plan taken up/things to be Achievement	Physical target (Nos./Unit/Ha)	Financial Target (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievement made till March,2022	
				Phy.	Fin
1	Creation of Agro-forestry plantation	404.80 ha.	257.62	404.8 ha.	257.62
2	Agro forestry plantation (Transfer Fund)	20 ha.	12.8928	20 ha.	12.8928
3	Agro-forestry plantation (PDF Fund)	0	0	0	0
Sub Total		424.8 ha.	270.5128	424.8 ha.	270.5128
4	Creation of AR Misc. plantation (MGNREGA)	10 ha.	5.49	10 ha.	5.49
5	Creation of AR Bamboo plantation(MGNREGA)	98 ha.	51.93	98 ha.	51.93

6	Creation of Road side Plantation(MGNREGA)	9 km	9.86	9 km.	9.86
7	Creation of River bank plantation(MGNREGA)	14 km	14.30	14 km.	14.30
8	Block Plantation.(MGNREGA)	28 unit	6.94	28 unit	6.94
9	Construction of earthen Check dam(MGNREGA)	74 nos.	90.73	74 nos.	90.73
10	Raising of Arecanut poly bag nursery (MGNREGA)	322500 nos.	41.56	322500 nos.	41.56
11	Raising of Arecanut poly bag nursery (Transfer fund)	42000 nos.	12.50	42000 nos.	12.50
12	Raising of Arecanut poly bag nursery (PDF)	80000 nos.	20.00	80000 nos.	20.00
13	Raising of Misc. poly bag nursery (MGNREGA)	475000 nos.	68.40	475000 nos.	68.40
14	Raising of Tall poly bag nursery (MGNREGA)	2000 nos.	0.99	2000 nos.	0.99
15	Raising of Agar poly bag nursery (Transfer Fund)	21,500 nos.	3.55	21,500 nos.	3.55
16	Raising of Medicinal ply bag nursery (Transfer fund)	50,000 nos.	4.26	50,000 nos.	4.26
Sub-Total			330.51		330.51
Grand Total			601.30		601.30

Source: TTAADC , Tripura.

**Table - 19.8 Abstract of Achievement during 2021-22:**

SL No.	Item of work Plan taken up/things to be Achievement	Physical target (Nos./Unit/Ha/KM)	Financial Target (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Agro-Forestry Plantation	<b>424.8 hac</b>	<b>270.5128</b>
2	Road side Plantation	9 km	9.86
3	River Bank Plantation	14 km	14.30
4	Creation of AR Bamboo plantation	98 hac	51.93
5	Creation of AR Misc. plantation	10 hac	5.49
6	Block Plantaion.(MGNREGA)	28 unit	6.94
7	Raising of Arecanurt Polybags Nursery	4.445 nos.	74.06
8	Raising of Misc.poly bag nursery	5.48 nos.	77.20
9	Construction of earthen Check dam	74 nos	90.73
<b>Total</b>			<b>601.03</b>

Source: TTAADC , Tripura.

### **\*\*\*Fishery\*\*\***

Tripura is a small hilly state of the North Eastern region of the Country surrounded by Bangladesh leaving a small landmass link along the Assam and Mizoram border. The State is having only Inland water resource. More than 95% of Tribal and Non-Tribal population of the State are fish eater, either in fresh or dry form, which create a huge demand of fish in the state. The fishes are sold in rural, semi Urban and Urban markets.



About 68% area of the state are dominated by tribal people and for their development, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was formed under 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution of India. According to survey in 2018-19, there are 1, 81057 Nos fish farmers in the state out of which 83,824 Nos fish farmers in TTAADC areas. The state total fish production is 68331.14 MT out of which about 32872 MT is produced in TTAADC areas. 53 % water area of the state are in TTAADC, but the average fish productivity in TTAADC area is 2456 Kg/Ha/Yr. which is less than the state average production 2671kg/ha/year recommended productivity of the state.

About 86% of total fish consumptions in the state is meeting up from the local production and the rest 14% fishers are still coming from Andhra Pradesh/West Bengal and Bangladesh.

After introduction of MGNREGA in the state new water bodies are increasing every year which results in increasing good number of new fish farmers who are coming forward for opting Pisciculture in their newly created water bodies. New fish farmers are needed to motivate towards adopting scientific fish culture through different demonstration programs on scientific fish culture in their water bodies, taking up skill up gradation programme by providing training for scientific fish culture and also providing Fishery inputs support to the poor tribal fish farmers for uplifting their Socio- Economic condition.

Marketing of fish across the TTAADC areas and State is not a major problem because of high demand. The tribal youths of the state may gradually find their way of income through Pisciculture and other allied activity. With a target to extend Pisciculture support in TTAADC during the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs.428.8512 lakh from different funding sources received and utilized for ST farmers of ADC and few write-ups achievement are enclosed here with support of photograph.

**Table - 19.9 Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievement for the year 2021-22:**

SI No	Name of Scheme	Source of fund	Physical & Financial Achievement				No. of B/F or Areas Covered	
			Fin.		Phy.			Achievement
			Received	Exp.	Unit	Target		
<b>I</b>	<b>Comprehensive Programme to increase level of Fish Productivity</b>							
1	Demonstration of Scientific fish culture technology: a) Inputs support for fresh water fish culture in Newly created ponds under RKVY (2020-21) Unit area 0.16 hac.@ Rs. 0.072 lakh per unit	State Transfer Fund	2.016	2.016	28	28	28	28 Nos/ 4.48 ha
2	Adoption of fish Farmers for entrepreneurship development among the big water body (0.32 ha) @ Rs.0.144 lakh per unit	State Transfer Fund	9.216	9.216	64	64	64	64 Nos/ 20.48 ha
3	Distribution of fish culture input to small fish seed producer for rearing of IMC spawn(0.08 ha) @ Rs. 0.06 lakh per unit	State Transfer Fund	6.36	6.36	106	106	106	106 Nos /16.96 ha
4	Distribution of fish culture input to small fish seed producer for rearing of carpio spawn(0.08 ha) @ Rs.0.05 lakh per unit	State Transfer Fund	0.60	0.60	12	12	12	12 Nos/ 0.96 ha
5	Distribution of fish culture input to small tank holder for polyculture of Magur with carp (0.08 ha) @ Rs.0.07 lakh per unit	State Transfer Fund	1.40	1.40	20	20	20	20 Nos/ 1.60 ha

6	Distribution of fish culture input to small tank holder for polyculture of Singhi with carp (0.08 ha ) @ Rs.0.07 lakh per unit	State Transfer Fund	1.40	1.40	20	20	20	20 Nos/ 1.60 ha
7	Distribution of fish culture input to the member of SHG/Fishermen Co-op. Society for entrepreneurship development @ Rs. 0.17 lakh per ha.	State Transfer Fund	0.9248	0.9248	34	34	34	34 Nos /5.44 ha
8	Distribution of fish culture input to small tank holder for polyculture of Giant prawn with carp (0.16 ha) @ Rs. 0.12 lakh per unit	State Transfer Fund	12.00	12.00	100	100	100	100 Nos/16.00 ha
9	Distribution of fish culture input to fish farmers in RoFR areas to adopt scientific fish farming.(unit area 0.16 ha, @ Rs.0.072 lakh per unit)	State Transfer Fund	25.20	25.20	350	350	350	350 Nos/ 56.00 ha
10	Development of fisheries in open water bodies. Distribution of input for fish farming in big water bodies/Check dams (Min. 1ha.) @ Rs. 0.17 lakh per ha.	State Transfer Fund	8.50	8.50	50	50	50	50 Nos/ 50.00 ha
11	Distribution of mini kit to the unemployed youths for production of fish product like fish pickle/ Dry fish/Fermented fish etc.@ Rs.0.080 lakh per unit	State Transfer Fund	1.6	1.6	20	20	20	20 Nos
12	Distribution of cast Net among the poor fishermen for harvesting of fish @ Rs. 0.022 lakh per unit	State Transfer Fund	12.628	12.628	574	574	574	574 Nos.

<b>II Fisheries Extension, Education, Information &amp; Training</b>								
13	3 days Training to cover Co-op/SHG/JFMC/NGO/ members /farmers/ hard code Jhumia on scientific fish culture.	State Transfer Fund	5.428	5.428	690	690	690	690 Nos.
14	1 day Block level seminar/workshop/ to be celebrated 10th July 2021 National Fish farmer day and a world Fisheries day ( 21st Nov. 2021.)	State Transfer Fund	5.58	5.58	1800	1800	1800	1800 Nos
15	4 days training to the unemployed youths for preparation of dry fish/ fermented (20 nos = 4batch)	State Transfer Fund	0.404	0.404	20	20	20	20 Nos.
<b>III Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) Scheme</b>								
16	Input cost for fresh water aqua Culture (Composite fish culture & polyculture of Scampy)	CSS	2.4928	2.4928	6	6	6	6Nos.
17	Const. of New pond	CSS	57.456	57.456	74	74	74	74 Nos./12.4 ha
18	Inputs support for integrated fish farming (Livestock cum Fish)	CSS	1.206	1.206	12	12	12	12 Nos/2.01ha
19	Inputs support for integrated fish farming (Paddy cum Fish culture))	CSS	0.288	0.288	3	3	3	3 Nos/ 0.48ha
20	Motor cycle with Ice Box	CSS	4.95	4.95	11	11	11	11Nos
21	Bi-cycle with Ice Box	CSS	0.78	0.78	13	13	13	13 Nos
22	Stocking of Fingerling in reservoir	CSS	36.00	36.00	225000	225000	225000	225000 fish seed
23	Livelihood support during ban period	CSS	67.17	67.17	2239	2239	2239	2239 Nos.
24	3 wheeler with Ice box including E-Rickshaw for vending of fish	CSS	10.80	10.80	6	6	6	6 Nos
25	Providing Boats and nets	CSS	24.00	24.00	8	8	8	8 Nos.
26	Distribution of Fingerlings under Chief Minister Swanirbhar Paribhar Yojana (CMSPY) Scheme	State Fund	43.1976	43.1976	5268	5268	5555	5555 Nos.
<b>IV RKVY-RAFTAAR</b>								
27	Implementation of the project on	CSS	15.68	15.68	28	28	28	28 Nos

	construction of new pond in private sector for increase fish production							
28	Encouraging framers on production of stunted growth fingerlings for better income generation	CSS	11.05	11.05	55	55	55	55 Nos
29	Polyculture of carps with pabda towards diversitification of aquaculture & more income	CSS	23.07	23.07	115	115	115	115 Nos.
30	Const, of pangasius hatchery	CSS	21.815	21.815	1	1	1	-
19	Distribution of Boat & Net to the Fishermen of Dumbur Reservoir	ADC Plan fund	11.25	11.25	25	25	25	25 Nos
20	Free distribution of Fingerlings	ADC Plan Fund	4.389	4.389	627	627	627	627 Nos.

Source: TTAADC , Tripura.

### **Distribution of fish culture input to small tank holder for polyculture of Giant prawn with carp:**

To encourage Tribal fish farmers towards prawn culture there was a scheme to supply of giant fresh prawn seeds to progressive farmer in TTTAADC area under state transfer fund 2021-22. Under this scheme an amount of Rs 12.00 lakh was sanctioned and 80,000 nos giant fresh water prawn juvenile was distributed to 100 nos farmers @ 800 per farmer.

#### ***ii. Achievement (2021-22 up to March, 2022):***

**1). Financial Achievement;- Rs. 12,00,000/-**

**2) Physical Achievement:- 100 units.**

**Ranching/ Stocking of Fish Fingerlings in Open Water Body like Dumbur reservoir under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) :**Total 22.5 lakhs Fish Fingerlings were stocked at different places of Dumbur reservoir in presence of the Hon'ble Executive Member, Fisheries, TTAADC along with other dignitaries. The total project cost involved Rs. 36.0 lakhs. This project will boost the capture Fishery production from the reservoir and ultimately improve the livelihood of fishermen community located near to the Dumbur reservoir. .

#### ***ii. Achievement (2021-22 up to March, 2022):***

**1. Financial Achievement:Rs.36.00 lakhs**

**2. Physical Achievement: 22.50 lakhs fingerlings**

**Distribution of Three Wheeler with Ice Box including E-Rickshaw for vending of fish under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) 2020-21 implemented during the year 2021-22:** This project was implemented to support the fish vendors in order to facilitate marketing of fish from the harvesting points to the local fish markets.The distribution programme of vehicles was conducted on 14<sup>th</sup> Novenmer, 2021 in presence of Hon'ble CEM, TTAADC; Hon'ble EM (Fisheries), TTAADC; Hon'ble EM (ARDD), TTAADC along with other dignitaries.

#### ***ii. Achievement (2021-22 up to March, 2022):***

**1. Financial Achievement: Rs. 10.8 lakhs**

**2. Physical Achievement: 6 nos.**

**Distribution of Fish Culture inputs to small tank holders for Polyculture of Magur with Carps under State Annual Action Plan 2021-22:**This scheme was implemented as a part of demonstration of scientific fish culture technology under state annual action plan with a target for diversification of aquaculture practices for sustainable development. It has the potential of



increase in production of high valued fish in the state and improving the socio-economic status of the poor fish farmers.

**ii. Achievement (2021-22 up to March, 2022):**

- 1. Financial Achievement: Rs. 1.40 lakh**
- 2. Physical Achievement: 20 Units**

**Rashtriyo Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR), Construction of new pond:** This scheme has been implemented in private sector, TTAADC for increase fish production by adopting scientific method of fish culture as well as entrepreneurship development in fishery sector.

**i) Achievement (2021-22 up to March'2022):-**

- 1) Financial Achievement:- ₹15.68 Lakh.**

**Free Distribution of Fingerlings:** Supply of fish fingerlings is the key stocking material to the individual fish farmer for Pisciculture development programme which is done on priority basis toward implementation of the Fishery Scheme. With a view to that during 2021-22 total 3,13,500 fingerlings has been supplied to the individual beneficiaries @ 500 nos. fish fingerlings Implementation of project by utilising TTAADC Plan Fund..

**ii) Achievement (2021-22 up to March'2022):-**

- 2) Financial Achievement:- Rs. 4.389 lakh.**
- 3) Physical Achievement:- 627 unit (3,13,500Nos fingerlings)**

**\*\*\*Health\*\*\***

The Health services under the Autonomous district council aims to give quality health care services to the people living under TTAADC and also provides various preventive health care services and awareness activities. Presently these services are provided through following hospitals under TTAADC-

1. Kherengbar CHC(Khumulwng) West Zone
2. Twikarmo Hospital( primary health centre)South Zone
3. Sikaribari Dispensary(Health Sub centre),Dhalai zone

**KHERENGBAR CHC**

**Introduction:** The Kherengbar Hospital has started its journey as primary level health care facility with 20 beds in the year 1997. Presently Kherengbar Hospital (CHC) is one of the prominent 50(Fifty) bedded Community level health facility centre under Tripura tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, situated in khumulwng which the head quarter of the district Council. Even though the approximate target population under the Health Centre is nearly 18,000(Eighteen thousands) only but its jurisdiction of services to be covered is the whole Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District council Areas and it is also observed that people from various interior tribal belt of Tripura are coming to the hospital seeking better treatment. It is also the only community health centre in Tripura where Caesarian Section is conducted along with other Obstetrics and Gynecology major surgeries. Presently the health centre working is in collaboration with the Government of Tripura Health departments and NHM, with the intention to provide various health Schemes and facilities to all the people irrespective of their cast, creed and religion. There are

presently 6(six) health sub centre under Kherengbar CHC which were handed over to the CHC in the month of October 2019.

**Scope of Services available at present:**

The following services are provided by the CHC presently-

1. General OPD,IPD and Emergency Services
2. Apollo Tele consultation services and Tele emergency services
3. Mobile medical unit-under Apollo Hospital
4. Normal and assisted deliveries- 2 labour tables
5. Obstetrics and Gynecology services-(LSCS, Hysterectomy, Laparoscopic tubal ligation etc.)
6. Dental consultation
7. Ayurvedic and homeopathic consultation
8. Laboratory facilities
9. Integrated testing and counseling facilities for HIV patients
10. Pharmacy- dispensing of EDL and some of non EDL drugs
11. NCD clinics
12. X-Ray facility
13. Free diets for all patients
14. NHM schemes-(JSY & JSSK, ABPMJAY, E-card generation for Ayushman Bharat , RKS etc.)
15. Blood storage facility
16. MCH clinics and family planning
17. ILR- for vaccines storage
18. 24 X 7 Ambulance services, 102 Ambulance service with BLS facilities
19. Periodical surgeries for various cases for Ayushman Bharat Beneficiaries and poor patients.

**Table - 19.10 Number of beds in Kherengbar CHC:**

Sl. No.	Ward	No of bed
1.	Male Ward	13
2.	Female Ward	15
3.	ANC/PNC Ward	15
4.	Post-operative Ward	5
5.	Special cabin	2
Total = 50 beds		

Source-TTAADC.

**The Hospital has the following objectives:-**

1. To start, establish, maintain, operate, run and manage as Multi Specialty First Referral care unit for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from different type of illness.
2. To start, establish, maintain, operate, run and manage an efficient ambulance service, Blood bank, and pharmacy stores to support the multi-specialty hospital.
3. To provide various free surgical services (operation) for various Ayushman Bharat beneficiaries and poor patients.
4. Tele consultation, Tele emergency services and Mobile medical unit under Apollo Hospital Enterprise Ltd.

**Table-19.11 Total Number of Patients received services for FY 2020-21 to 2021-22 under Kherengbar CHC.**

Sl No	Services	2020-21	2021-22
1	OPD	19610	27762
2	IPD	1620	2243
3	Total Deliveries	734	911
4	C- Section	58	97
5.	Hysterectomy		16
7.	Cholecystectomy		2
8.	Minor surgeries		16

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**Other Special Activities in year 2021 are as follows:**

1. A free Gynae Surgical Camp has been organized in Kherengbar CHC on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021 in collaboration with FOGSI (Tripura Branch) and Society of Anesthesiologist (Tripura) where 14(fourteen) Nos of various major surgeries are done like Hysterectomy, Ovarian Cystectomy etc.
2. A Mega Health Camp was conducted in collaboration with ATGDA and Director of Health and Family Welfare, where more than 1000 (one thousand) patients were given free health checkup, diagnostic service and free medicines.

Patients received facilities for consultation in:

- ✓ General medicines
- ✓ Surgery
- ✓ Ortho
- ✓ Eye
- ✓ ENT
- ✓ Skin / Dermatology

**Twikarmo Hospital**

Twikarmo Hospital is a 10 bedded Primary level health care centre established in the Year 2007.It is situated in Twikarmo village under Birchandra Manu under South Zone. The following scopes of services are available at present-

1. OPD,IPD services
2. Free diets for admitted patients
3. 24 X 7 Emergency services
4. 24 X 7 Ambulance services

**Sikaribari Dispensary**

It is situated near the Dhalai Zonal Office and started functioning from the year 2013. The scope of services available is as follows-

1. To function as a dispensary from 9: 00 am to 4:00 pm

2. Providing various primary first aids services
3. Dispensing of various medicines for Acute Diarrheal Diseases, Malaria, Fever etc
4. Referral services
5. Coordination for various health camps and awareness campaigns under Dhalai zone.

### **Recent Projects started under Health and Family Welfare Department, TTAADC**

1. Tele consultation services – A Tele consultation services has been started from 9<sup>th</sup> May 2022 in Kherengbar CHC in collaboration with Apollo Health Enterprises Ltd.(AHEL), Chennai. The projects aims to provide various specialist and super specialty consultation free of cost through Tele medicines centre in Kherengbar. The patients seeking to avail this facilities has to first register in Kherengbar CHC OPD and consult the medical doctor on duty who after examining the patient will refer the patient to Telemedicine room if it required Tele consultation. No patient will be allowed direct consultation and maintaining of this proper channel is mandatory to avoid any confusion or legal discrepancies with AHEL.
1. Tele emergency Services- A Tele emergency services has been started from 9<sup>th</sup> May of 2022 in Kherengbar CHC in collaboration with Apollo Health Enterprises Ltd.(AHEL), Chennai. The project aims to provide various emergency services and stabilization of patients with proper diagnosis. Any patient seeking these services may come to emergency department of Kherengbar CHC and consult Emergency medical doctor on duty who will examine the patients and refer to Apollo Tele emergency centre for farther management if needed. The patients will be attended by the staffs in Tele emergency centre and may be stabilized and shifted toward or higher centre after stabilization for farther management.
2. Mobile medical Unit- A mobile medical unit will be starting very soon under TTAADC Health and Family Welfare Department in collaboration with Apollo Hospital Enterprise Ltd.(AHEL) Chennai.

The unit will be a team consisting of one medical officer, paramedical staffs. The medical van vehicle is equipped with various medical facilities like ECG, Laboratory equipment, vision testing equipment and connected with the GPS and Tele consultancy services of AHEL. The mobile unit will be moving in various Village councils areas under TTAADC for conducting various health camps and diagnostic camps. Patients requiring specialist consultation or other medical and surgical intervention will be referred to Kherengbar Hospital as per need.

### **Upcoming Projects under Health and Family Welfare Department, TTAADC**

1. Up gradation of Kherengbar CHC to 150 bedded multispecialty hospital within the financial year 2022-23. The specialist services available will be- medicine, General surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology. Desirable services are Radiology, pathology, Biochemistry, Pediatrics, Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Psychiatry
2. Drugs Rehabilitation centre in Khumulwng- The facility is expected to be completed by the financial Year 2022-23 which is a 25 bedded centre. The centre will gives services as a centre for counselling and consultation for drugs de addiction and admission services if necessary.

**\*\*\*Information Cultural Affairs & Tourism\*\*\***

**ACHIEVEMENT REPORT OF ICA & T DEPARTMENT**

The main object of ICA&T Department, TTAADC is to promote the Tribal Cultural, collection and dissemination of information of various social issues as well as developmental matters among the people and to promote the tourism within TTAADC areas.

The major achievement/activities of the ICAT Department of TTAADC during the financial year 2021-22 are as follows:-

**1. Cultural Workshop:-**Cultural Workshop has been organizing covering all the 8 Nos. Zonal areas involving the tribal youths to make them awareness about their culture. The interested rural artists/Folk artists participated in this Cultural Workshops.

**2. Folk arts, mela, Festivals:-**Folk, arts, mela festivals plays an important role in our society. It provides good entertainment and promote and enhance intergroup harmony and integrity among the tribals and non-tribals.

**3. Cultural Academy/Management of TTFMC:-**In order to promote and protecting the tribal culture especially the tribal folk song, folk dance and tribal instruments. The Tripura Tribal Folk Music College has been set up at Khumulwng, TTAADC, H.Q. Another 2 (two) Cultural Academy has also been set up at Patichari under South Zone and South Twiandal under West Zone.

**4. Publication of Diary and Calendar:-**Every year ICAT Department publishes the TTAADC diaries and Calendars containing some important information about TTAADC.

**5. Display and Tenders:-**Display advertisement and Tender of all the departments of TTAADC is done by ICAT Department, TTAADC.

**6. Distributions/Financial assistance for musical instruments:-**Different artist groups are there in different rural areas but due to non-availability of musical instruments they cannot practice their traditional dance or song. For promotion of the cultural activities, the ICAT department, TTAADC provides financial assistance for procurement of musical instruments.

**Table-19.12 Achievement Report of Information Cultural Affairs & Tourism Department, TTAADC during the year 2021-22(Transfer Fund 2021-22):**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Target		Achievement	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1.	Financial assistance for organizing Mela/ Festivals.	5.00	20	9.15	40
2.	Cultural Academy/ Management of Folk Music College.	1.00	3	0.46	1
3.	Publication of Dairy & Calendars	7.00	5000	6.41	6000
4.	Display Advertisement/ Tender/ Newspaper purchase bill.	2.00	700	0.95	24
5.	Financial assistance for procurement of Musical instrument.	8.00	60	8.05	36
6.	Development of existing Museum Cum-Heritage Centre/Nuai Auditorium Hall, Khumulwng.	3.00	2	0.0	0
7.	Other miscellaneous scheme including contingency of ICA offices.	3.00	7	3.00	7
8.	Administrative cost	3.00	12	1.55	16
9.	Cultural Workshop/Drama	0.00	0	1.15	2
	TOTAL:-	32.00	5804	30.72	6126

Source: TTAADC, Tripura.

**\*\*\*INDUSTRIES\*\*\***

**A. Write up of Industries department of TTAADC.**

The sole object of Industries department of TTAADC is to provide opportunity to the unemployed youths within TTAADC for self employment by making them skilled on different trades. It also emphasises on the improvement of small and village/cottage Industries including sericulture.

**Table- 19.13 Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievement:**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Source of Fund	Phy. & Fin. Achievement 2021-22 (Upto to March'2022)					No. of B/F or Areas Covered
			Fin.		Phy.			
			Received	Expenditure	unit	Target	Achievement	
1	Handloom (Pachra production)	-do-	9.60	9.60	10 Nos.	120 Nos. trainees	120 Nos. trainees	120 Nos. B/F
2	Handicrafts	-do-	8.8952	8.8952	9 Nos.	90 Nos. trainees	90 Nos. trainees	90 Nos. B/F
3	Dev. of Sericulture	Transfer Fund (H.H & S Deptt.)	8.00	8.00	1 No.	10 Nos. benef.	10 Nos. Beneficiary	2 Hectre
4	Distribution of yarn	Excluded Area fund	671.139	671.139	-	1, 43, 100 Nos. benef.	1, 43, 100 Nos. benef.	1,43,100 Nos. B/F
5	Distribution of Blanket	Excluded Area fund & Unspent fund	50.74	50.74	-	8,600 Nos. Benef.	8600 Nos. Benef.	8600 Nos. B/F
6.	Cost of transportation, loading & unloading etc.	Revenue fund	7.9755	7.9755	-	44 Sub - zone	44 Sub - zone	44 Sub zones
7	Tailoring Training programme	Revenue fund	1.75	1.75	2 Nos.	20 Nos. trainees	20 Nos. trainees	20 Nos. B/F
	Total:-		758.0997	758.0997	22	151984	151984 Nos.	

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**B. Name of some Major Activities/Scheme:-**

**i) Brief Write-up of the activities/Scheme:-**

**Distribution of Yarn:** - During the year 2021-22, 1,43,100 Nos. Tribal women were provided yarn in free of cost for they may be woven their own clothes to use.

**Distribution of Blankets:-** During the year 2021-22, 8600 Nos. ST poor families were provided blanket in free of cost to protect them from cold.

**Handloom (Pachra Production):-**Industries department, TTAADC imparted training to the unemployed youths within TTAADC areas for their self-employment on weaving trades (both loin and frame looms). During the 2021-22 120 nos. tribal women were trained on weaving trade.

**Table -19.14 Achievement (2021-22 up to March,2022):**

Name of Scheme	2021-22	
	Fin. (in lakhs)	Phy.
Distribution of Yarn	671.139	1, 43,100 Nos. Beneficiaries
Distribution of Blanket	50.74	8,600 Nos. Beneficiaries
Handloom (Pachra production)	9.60	120 Nos. trainees

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

### \*\*\*Land Record Settlement\*\*\*

**Table : 19.15**

Name of Scheme	2021-22			
	Fin		Physical	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Computerised Land Records System (CLRS)	Fund was not allocated		Fund was not allocated	
Awareness on Land right Seminar				
Survey Equipment				

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

### **Land Records & Settlement**

The concurrence given from the TTAADC towards land allotment proposal initiated by the DM & Collectors and SDMs for the year 2021-2022 is specified hereunder :-

**Table- 19.16 Achievement report of land allotment for the year 2021-22**

2021-2022 (up to March,2022)		
Family	Deptt./NGO	Area in acres
67 Nos	3 Nos	35.484

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

### \*\*\*\*\*Public Works Department (PWD)\*\*\*\*\*

#### **ACTIVITIES :-**

- ❖ Road Connectivity in TTAADC areas
- ❖ Construction of Different Office Building of PWD & Others Department of TTAADC
- ❖ Construction of Utility Building for the interest of Public of TTAADC
- ❖ Beautification & Development of Town
- ❖ Creation of Sources of Drinking Water
- ❖ Internal Electrification in different offices & buildings

Public Works Department, TTAADC, has emphasized on various developmental works within TTAADC areas specially in remote areas related to communication, building, drinking water supply and irrigation, power supply.

**A) TRANSFER FUND( R&B, PWD)(ROAD WORKS):** During F.Y 2021-22, PWD, TTAADC has completed Construction/Up-gradation of 35 Nos Road within TTAADC areas utilizing 668.269 Lacs of Transfer Fund (PWD, R&B)( Spill Over Fund 2020-21 & Current Year). Details of Achievements from this Fund are as follows:-



**Table : 19.17**

Name of PWD Division	Physical (No. of Road)	Financial (Rs in Lacs)	Formation (in KM)	Brick Soling (in KM)	Metalling-Carpeting (in KM)	C.D (No)	RCC Bridge (No)
West	10	155.12	2.00	4.976	0.18	04	01
South	09	185.43	5.79	4.735	0.25	13	00
North	06	138.16	8.48	4.88	0	01	00
Dhalai	05	114.54	00	1.30	00	03	00
Khowai	05	75.02	00	00	1.29	04	00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>668.269</b>	<b>16.27</b>	<b>16.635</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>01</b>

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**B) EXCLUDED AREA FUND(ROAD WORKS):** The PWD Wing of TTAADC has utilized Rs.262.42 Lacs of Excluded Area Fund )( Spill Over Fund 2020-21 & Current Year) for Construction/Up-gradation of 16 Nos Road within TTAADC areas. Details of Achievements from this Fund are as follows:-

**Table : 19.18**

Name of PWD Division	Physical (No. of Road)	Financial (Rs in Lacs)	Formation (in KM)	Brick Soling (in KM)	Metalling-Carpeting (in KM)	C.D (No)	RCC Bridge (No)
West	07	126.27	1.80	3.865	0.35	01	00
South	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
North	06	107.73	4.00	1.00	00	03	00
Dhalai	01	17.17	4.62	0.36	00	03	00
Khowai	02	11.25	00	1.22	00	00	00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>262.42</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>6.445</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>00</b>

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**C) EXCLUDED AREA FUND (BUILDING WORKS-OFFICE BUILDING/UTILITY BUILDING)( CONSTRUCTION/MTC/UPGRADATION)**

An amount of Rs.1206.62 Lacs has been utilized of Excluded Area Fund )( Spill Over Fund 2020-21 & Current Year) for Construction/Mtc/Up-gradation of different Office Buildings, Utility Buildings etc. including Internal Electrifications & Sanitary Works and also Creation of Drinking Water Sources within TTAAD areas during this Financial Year. Out of Rs.1206.62 Lacs, an amount of Rs.959.332 Lacs has been utilized for a major work-"Construction of SIKLA BHAWAN (G+2) at Khumulwng". Details of Achievements from this Fund are as follows:-

**Table : 19.19**

Name of PWD Division	Financial (Rs in Lacs)	Physical			
		New Construction (No)	Mtc./Up-gradation (No)	Internal Electrification/ Sanitary Works (No)	Drinking Water Sources (SBDTW) (No)
West	1130.34	03	12	12	01
South	76.28	01	01	00	01
North	00	00	00	00	00
Dhalai	00	00	00	00	00
Khowai	00	00	00	00	00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1206.62</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>02</b>

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

### D) TRIBAL WELFARE FUND(SCHOOLBUILDING/HOSTEL BUILDING/BOUNDARY WALL):( CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADATION)

To overcome shortage of hostel accommodation for ST Students, construction of 3(Three) Hostel Buildings at Women's College (Agartala), Fatikroy and Gandhacherra have been taken up under Tribal Welfare Fund by PWD, TTAADC and all the 3(Three) Hostel Buildings are now in progress. Apart from these, works for up-gradation of 3(Three) School Buildings at Narengkami (West), Nakasa Orang Basti (Khowai) and Indurail J.B. School(North) have been taken up out of which work of Indurail J.B. School(North) is completed and the other 2(Two) Nos are in progress.

The work of Boundary Wall around the Eklavya Model Residential School at Kalabagan, Khowai also completed. And the work of Indoor Sports Hall at Eklavya Model Residential School, Khumulwng is in progress. Details of achievement are as under:-

**Table - 19.20**

Name of PWD Division	Target		Achievement		Present Status	
	Physical (No)	Financial (Rs in Lacs)	Physical (No)	Financial (Rs in Lacs)	Completed	In Progress
West	03	491.19	00	329.30	00	03
South	01	86.59	00	00	00	Not started due to land dispute
North	02	216.89	01	136.89	01	01
Dhalai	01	200.00	00	120.00	00	01
Khowai	02	173.47	01	171.58	01	01
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>1168.14</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>757.77</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>06</b>

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

### E) MISC. FUNDS (ARDD, RKVY, PDF ETC.) ( MISC. WORKS)

The PWD, Wing of TTAADC has also taken up miscellaneous works from miscellaneous funds in addition to other development activities within TTAADC area. Out of these, achievement of 1(One) Major Work of Construction of Veterinary Dispensary Building from RKVY at Mungiakami, Khowai utilizing Rs.56.00 Lacs is remarkable. Achievement details are as follows:-

**Table - 19.21**

Name of PWD Division	Target		Achievement		Present Status	
	Physical (No)	Financial (Rs in Lacs)	Physical (No)	Financial (Rs in Lacs)	Completed	In Progress
West	102	597.15	89	518.57	89	13
South	07	49.57	03	29.63	03	04
North	10	104.32	03	63.51	03	07
Dhalai	05	79.08	03	59.43	03	02
Khowai	10	104.13	10	104.13	10	00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>934.25</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>775.27</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, TTAADC**

**Table - 19.22 AT A GLANCE (F.Y. 2021-22)**

Name of Scheme/Fund	Achievement		Remarks if any
	Financial (Rs. in Lacs)	Physical	
Transfer Fund (R&B, PWD)	Rs.668.269	35 Nos Road	
Excluded Area Fund	Rs.1469.04	(i) 16 Nos Road (ii) 04 Nos Building (New) (iii) 13 Nos Building (Mtc./ Up-gradation) (iv) 12 Nos (Internal Electrification/Sanitary Works) (v) 02 Nos SBDTW	Here, achievement of 1(One) Major Work of Construction of SIKLA BHAWAN (G+2) at Khumulwng utilizing Rs.959.332 Lacs is remarkable.
Tribal Welfare Fund	Rs.757.77	(i) 01 No J.B. School (Up-gradation by Extension) (ii) 01 No Boundary Wall (New)	
Misc. Funds (ARDD, RKVY, PDF, 15 <sup>TH</sup> FC etc.)	Rs.775.27	134 Nos Miscellaneous Work like Buildings (New Construction/Mtc.), Creation of Drinking Water Sources, Internal Electrification, Internal Water Supply Pipeline etc .	Out of the 134 Nos, achievement of 1(One) Major Work of Construction of Veterinary Dispensary Building from RKVY at Mungiakami, Khowai utilizing Rs.56.00 Lacs is remarkable.

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**\*\*\*RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RD) \*\*\***

Rural Development Department has been implementing various programmes such as conducting training programme for skill up gradation among the un-employed ST Youths on different trade ii) Wages employment under MGNREGA through Zonal /Sub Zonal Office and different line departments iii) Development activities under Transfer fund like Panchayat Development Fund.

**Table - 19.23 Scheme-wise financial and physical Target & Achievement for the year 2021-22(up-to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022) Plan Fund:**

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Source of fund	Physical & Financial Achievement					No. of B/F or areas covered
			Financial		Physical			
			Received	Expenditure	Unit	Target	Achievement	
1	Training & Financial assistance for catering business	Plan Fund	00	00	00	00	00	No fund allotted during 2021-22
2	Food processing (Sweet making & Chanachur making etc.)		00	00	00	00	00	
3	Distribution of Mulkhuwng Service to unemployed Tribal Youth.		00	00	00	00	00	
4	Const. of mini-Deep Tube-well (MDTW)		00	00	00	00	00	
5.	Mtc. of Existing drinking water source		00	00	00	00	00	
	Total		00	00	00	00	00	

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**Table - 19.24 Transfer fund:-PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT FUND (PDF):**

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Source of fund	Physical & Financial Achievement					No. of B/F or areas covered
			Financial		Physical			
			Received	Expenditure	Unit	Target	Achievement	
1	Mtc. of road	PDF	381.69387 received during 2021-22 including spill over	132.58472	KM.		38.5	
2	Mtc. of water pipeline			1.142	No.		4	
3	Mtc. of school & hostel			69.26195	No.		14	
4	Mtc. of internal electrification			2.0295	No.		1	
5	Dev. of market shed			17.223	No.		5	
6	Mtc. of office building			43.62057	No.		13	
7	Mtc. of Hon'ble Ems Quarter & CEO Quarter.			13.501	No.		4	
8	Creation of areca-nut poly-bag nursery			20.00	Lakhs		2	
9	Mtc. of community lake			21.40106	No.		5	
10	Mtc. of MDTW			1.508	No.		2	
11	Mtc. of Guest house			4.073	No.		1	
12	Mtc. of Agro Forest plantation			1.0764	No.		1	
13	Mtc. & extension of work ( boundary wall)			9.98874	No.		1	
14	Mtc. of Public Toilet Block			0.65772	No.		1	
15	Mtc. of cross drainage & foot slab culvert			3.45604	No.		2	
16	Land levelling			1.569	No.		1	
Total			381.69387	343.0927				

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**3. MGNREGA:-** To provide employment to the unemployed and to enhance livelihood security by creating assets in rural area, State Government is providing funds through Zonal Development Officers /Sub-Zonal Development Officers and Line Department of TTAADC. The TTAADC also actively participating in this programme. The TTAADC has emphasized to create assets through plantation formation of road creation of water bodies etc. and the programmes were implemented by the Zonal Development Officers and other Line Departments of TTAADC on received of fund from the District Magistrate & Collectors and Block Development Officers. During the year 2021-22 total Administrative Approval received Rs. **4830.33** lakhs out of which expenditure incurred Rs.**3296.76** lakhs. The scheme/activities wise major achievements are follows: -

**Table : 19.25**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Source of Fund	Physical and Financial Achievement					No. of beneficiary covered
			Financial		Physical			
			Received	Expenditure	Units	Target	Achievement	
1	1st Year Rubber Plantation	Mahatma Gandhi NREGA	438.70	384.62	Ha	500	377	493 Beneficiaries
2	Arecanut Plantation		2342.78	1903.02	Ha	1742	1261	2744 Beneficiaries
3	Lime/Scented Lemon		125.46	100.19	Ha	193	97	197 Beneficiaries
4	Musambi Plantation		17.00	8.35	Ha	77.6	9	34 Beneficiaries
5	Rubber Nursery		245.64	122.05	No.	400000	400000	
6	Brick soling		185.80	36.83	KM	381	8	
7	Creation of Water bodies		115.64	50.22	Ha	173	2.2	13 Beneficiaries

8	Const. of Goat Shelter		6.43	6.05	No.	13	13	13 Beneficiaries
9	Const. of Pig Shelter		3.64	2.18	No.	4	4	4 Beneficiaries
10	Const. of Cattle Shelter		1.74	1.74	No.	2	2	2 Beneficiaries
11	Road side plantation		10.98	10.52	KM	9	9	
12	River bank plantation		15.20	14.75	KM	14	14	
13	Agro Forestry plantation.		408.13	257.43	Ha	508	405	553 Beneficiaries
14	Bamboo plantation.		93.08	55.48	Ha	118	118	
15	AR Misc. plantation		11.58	8.98	Ha	23	23	
16	Check Dam		416.37	160.13	No.	88	66	66 Beneficiaries
17	Raising of Misc. Poly Bag Nursery etc.		268.03	149.82	Unit.	16	6	
18	Others misc. plantation & 2 <sup>nd</sup> year Mtc.		124.13	20.40	Ha	32	31	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4830.33</b>	<b>3292.76</b>				<b>4119 Beneficiaries</b>

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**A) MGNREGA: - Rubber Plantation:** Rubber Plantation is a popular plantation to the ST poor people of TTAADC areas as the economic return of the plantation very much attractive. The TTAADC authority also preferred Rubber plantation under MGNREGA for upliftment of livelihood of poor people of ADC area. During the year 2020-21 total **377 hector** plantation created and **family covered 493 nos.** and amount involvement were near about **Rs. 384.62 lakhs.**



**MGNREGA:- Arecanut Plantation:** From last few years Arecanut plantation also become popular to the poor people of TTAAD areas. TTAADC authority also preferring to take up Arecanut plantation for upliftment of livelihood of poor families of TTAADC areas. During the year 2021-22 total **1261 hector** plantation created and **family covered 2744 nos.** and amount involvement were near about **Rs. 1903.02 lakhs.**

**\*\*\* Social Welfare & Social Education \*\*\*** The Social Welfare & Social Education

Department in TTAADC started its journey in 1986 with 474 numbers of transferred Social Education Centres having 385 Jr. SEO & 270 School Mothers. Subsequently the TTAADC also appointed 10 nos Social Education Organizer (SEO), 360 Jr. SEO and 348 School Mother.

On 1<sup>st</sup> July' 2007 the management of the Social Education Centres was taken aback by the State Government. Again the State Government handed over the management in Nov' 2010 of 6 nos ICDS projects namely 1. Damchara, 2. Jampuihill and 3. Kanchanpur under North Tripura District and 4. Chawmanu, 5. Manu and 6. Dumburnagar under Dhalai Tripura District.

**The activities/ programmes/ schemes under Social Welfare & Social Education Deptt, TTAADC are divided into 3(three) categories as:**

- A). Transfer fund (Central & State share)
- B). Transfer Grant (State Share only)
- C) Plan Fund (ADC Own Fund)

## **Achievement reports during the financial 2021-22 are shown details in ANNEXURE-I**

### **A. Schemes under Transfer fund:**

#### **1. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):**

Nutrition has been provided to the children of 6 months to 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers for supplementary nutritional support since the State Government handed over the management in all Anganwadi Centres of 6 ICDS Projects under TTAADC jurisdiction i.e, Nov' 2010 onward. A total number of 46089 out of 48215 under 6 to 72 months enrolled children were provided SNP while 8277 out of 9132 enrolled mothers (both pregnant/nursing) were covered involving total fund of Rs. 1187.71 lakhs for the purpose during the financial year 2021-22.

The ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India has taken a major challenge to combat the mal-nourished child and an anaemic mother by fashion of "**Poshan Abhiyan**" under National Nutrition Mission for 3 (three) years commencing from 2016 which has been completed in the year 2019. ICDS projects of TTAADC are actively taking part in it covering North & Dhalai districts considered to be most backward in the state. In it, various non-formal activities are undertaken to make child friendly.

**Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG):** The Scheme has two components namely-1) Nutrition Component and 2) Non-Nutrition component for 11 to 14 years AGs (out of school). Under the Nutrition component through Hot Cooked Meal and Take Home Ration is being provided to the Adolescent Girls of 11 to 14 years (Out of School) for supplementary nutritional support in 6(six) ICDS Projects of Dhalai District & North District, TTAADC. On other hand, through Non-Nutrition components, several activities such like NHE Programme, Sakhi & Seheli Programme etc had been provided to the Adolescent Girls. A total number of 442 AGs had been covered under this scheme during during the financial year 2021-22.

**3. Social Security Pension:** Financial assistance provided to pensioners under 33 various schemes through ECS model administered by the Directorate, SW&SE, Government of Tripura during **the period of 2015-16 onward** under NSAP scheme and State run schemes covering 6 ICDS projects administered by the TTAADC under North & Dhalai Districts.

**4. LPG & Internet connectivity:** A total number of 472 LPG cylinders has been provided to 472 AWCs out of 1250 AWCs whereas 1281 nos internet connection has been done for proper monitoring of various ICDS activities under 6 ICDS Projects, TTAADC during 2021-22.

**5. National Family Benefit Scheme:** This is a central sponsored scheme is being benefited to those families whose earning family member sudden expired due to naturally accident @ Rs.20,000/- per beneficiary.

**B. Schemes under Transfer Grant:** On receipt of fund we prepared an action plan for various development activities especially on development of women and children as follows:-

**1. Observance of International Women Day:** This year International Women day has been observed at Khumulwng like every year to aware the rural women and mothers on health & education and encouragement. Around 500 women were covered under this programme during period of 2021-22.

**2. Construction works:** Several construction works like 50 nos minor maintenance of AWC, construction of 18 kitchen sheds etc have been completed by the department during financial year 2021-22. Moreover, fund for Minor & major repairing works for AWC building, kitchen shed, toilet, drinking water source etc under 6 ICDS projects of TTAADC will be provided to the concerned I/O during the financial year 2022-23.



**3. Financial Assistance to Female traders:** This scheme aims at economic generation among the female traders of remote areas belonging to BPL/AAY category under the jurisdiction of TTAADC implemented by the 5 (five) ZDOs, Dhalai, North, West, South & Khowai through the Principal Officer, SW&SE, TTAADC, Khumulwng. 66 (sixty six) scheduled tribe female traders were identified and provided the benefit under this scheme @ Rs. 20,000/- per female trader during the financial year 2021-22.

**4.Establishment of Model AWC:** Model AWC is a initiative taken under the direct guidance of the Principal Officer, SW&SE, TTADC in generating more fruitfull way of imaprtng pre-School education in AWCs by providing various materials like, school bags, water bottle, shoes, shocks etc. A total number of 20 new Anganwadi Centres has been included for implementation of such models during 2021-22.

**5.Capacity building training to Anaganwadi Workers:** Every year few identified workers who are weaker in promoting ICDS services are being trained covering 6-ICDS projects of North & Dhalai districts of the state under TTAADC. Total 6 units in 6 ICDS projects of TTAADC has been covered during 2021-22.

AWWs are participating in Capacity building training under Manu ICDS Peoject

**6.Chwrai Sakham (a programme for healthy child):-** A nobel project initiated by TTAADC for providing the essentials requirement for malnourished child like free medicines, nutrititional food. It aims at overall growth of a child and mother who are financially poor among the tribal population of TTAADC area covering 6-ICDS projects. A total number of 90 nos children have been treated under 3 ICDS Project in the year 2021-22.

**7.Providing Woolen Sweater:** A total number of 25,000 nos woolen sweater has been provided to Children under 6 (six) nos ICDS Projects, TTAADC involving total fund of Rs. 49.50 lakhs for the purpose during the financial year 2021-22.

**8.Awarding best AWWs/AWH/Supervisor/CDPO:-**The Department of Social Welfare & Social Education TTAADC had taken a special step to encourage the ICDS functionaries by awarding every year to the best performer among Anganwadi Worker, Anganwadi Helper, Supervisor-ICDS and the project. A total Number of 122 nos has been awarded in year 2021-22 as the best performer & special contribution during the finacial year 2018-19 & 2019-20.

**9.Distribution of Sanitary Pad to the Rural Women:** a total number of 4000 sanitary pads have been provided among the rural women of TTAADC area during 2021-22 by the Social Welfare & Social Edication Department, TTAADC. This is initiated first time by HH Maharaja.

**Table- 19.26 Physical and Financial Achievement under PO (SW&SE) TTAADC, Khumulwng during the year 2021-22**

C.ADC-Plan Fund(TF):					
					<i>Rs. In lakh</i>
SI No	Item of Work Plan taken up / things to be achieved	Physical target (No.Unit)	Financial Target (Rs. In lakh)	Achievement made till March'2022	
				Phy.	Fin.
1	Financial aid to Orphan child	5 unit	6.08	0	0
2	Observance of Baby show	5 unit	3.31	0	0
3	Observance of Anti dowry Programme	6	7.3	0	0
4	Financial Assistant to SHG under KSY	11	19.27	0	0



5	Providing of community base Growth chart at AWCs	1250	17.97	0	0
6	Financial Assistance to helpless senior citizen	65	13.37	0	0
7	Distribution of hygienic articles like Hand wash, Mask, soap, hand sanitizer etc	65	8.97	0	0
8	Awareness programme on Covid-19	6	2.3	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>78.57</b>		

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**Table - 19.27**

<b>B. Transfer Fund(TG):</b>					
<b>Rs. In lakh</b>					
Sl No	Item of Work Plan taken up / things to be achieved	Physical target (No.Unit)	Financial Target (Rs. In lakh)	Achievement made till March'2022	
				Phy	Fin
1	Construction of kitchen shed	30 nos	139.98	15 nos	18.26
2	Construction of kitchen shed			3 units	3.65
3	Capacity building training	Nil	2.76	6 units	0.95
4	Supervision & Monitoring	1 unit	7.55	1 unit	4.75
5	Vocational Training to AGs	Nil	0.00	9 units	5.24
6	Finacial Assistance to Famale Traders	300 nos	60.00	66	13.20
7	Finacial Assistance to Senior citizen	165 nos	0.00	133 nos	8.25
8	Office equipment (PO,SW&SE)	Nil	0.00	1 unit	0.69
9	Distribution of Hygiene articles, sanitary Pad, Hand Wash, Mask & soap	20000 nos	0.00	1 unit	10.40
10	New model of AWC	20 nos	0.00	20	7.00
11	Contingency of 6(six) nos ICDS Projects	Nil	6 nos	6 unit	1.00
12	Drinking Water facilities	85 nos	33.96	80 nos	8.00
13	Training of Skill Development of AWW	Nil	0.00	60 nos	6.00
14	office contingency (6 CDPO & Addl.PO(SW&SE)	6 nos	0.00	7 nos	3.50
15	Chwrai Sak Ham	32 nos	33.96	1 unit	5.70
16	Sanitary pad	Nil	0	1 unit	2.26
17	Awarding to best AWW/AWH/Supervisor/CDPO	106 nos	5.52	1 unit	4.80
18	TA	Nil	0	7 units	1.75
19	Office contingency & furniture(PO,SW&SE)	Nil	0	1 unit	4.00
20	Minor maintenace of AWC	120 nos	133.32	50 nos	5.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>283.73</b>		<b>114.40</b>

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**Table- 19.28**

<b>A. Transfer Fund(TF):</b>					
Sl No	Item of Work Plan taken up / things to be achieved	Physical target (No.Unit)	Financial Target (Rs. In lakh)	<i>Rs. In lakh</i> Achievement made till March'2022	
				Phy	Fin
1	Supplementary Nutrition Programme(SNP)	Children-48215 Mother-9132	1128.97	Children-46089, Mother-8277	1187.71
2	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	442 Ags	28.28	442 Ags	15.93
3	Non- Salary ( TA, BLC etc)	8 units	63.00	8 units	28.51
4	LPG connection	1250 AWCs	56.66	1250 AWCs	27.14
5	Internet connectivity, DW, Toilet, ICT -RTM	1250 AWCs	143.00	1250 AWCs	117.37
<b>Total</b>			<b>1419.91</b>		<b>1376.66</b>

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**\*\*\*Sports & Youth\*\*\***

**INTRODUCTION:** The Sports & Youth Programme Department, TTAADC, Khumulwng to utilize the talented boys and Girls of tribal students and youth and to encourage them by providing necessary sports materials and training in various disciplines as per their fitness. Over the last few years the Sports & Youth Programme Department in TTAADC has been doing hard works and giving much time in planning, providing high level training and supplying necessary sports materials to the interested students.

**JUDO:** 60 (Sixty) students (Boys and Girls) are undergoing training at Khumulwng Judo Centre. They are being provided daily Tiffin @ Rs.20/- per trainee necessary dresses for Judo trainees were provided time to time.

**Achievement:** State level School competition at Tripura Schools Sports Board on 09/11/2021 to 11/11/2021. In this competition 6(six) Nos. Boys and 3(three) Nos. girls were participated from Khumulwng Centers. 02(two) nos Prize obtained from that competition. 01(One) No. Silver won by Tania Debbarma and 01 (one) No. Gold won by libuma Debbarma others bronze by Swomai Debbarma, Rojemi Molsom, Biswalaxmi Tripura and Khumbarti Debbarma.

**GYMNASTICS:** 45(Forty Five) Students Boys and Girls under 14/17 undergoing training at Khumulwng Gymnastics Centers. They are being provided Tiffin daily @ Rs.20/- per trainee necessary dresses for Gymnastics trainees are being provided time to time. **Achievement:** 49<sup>th</sup> State Level Gymnastic Championship-2021-22 held at NSRCC, Agartala from 26<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2022. The Khumulwng centre's achievement is very commendable. In those competition 32 Nos. prizes were won by Khumulwng Centre. Among them Gold 01, Silver 01 and Bronze 02.

## **FESTIVAL OF INDIGENOUS TIPARASA**

Festival of Indigenous Tiparasa organised by Sports & YA, Department, TTAADC, khumulwng during-2021 held on 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> December-2021 at Khumulwng stadium as part of the programme against drug addiction. **Achievement:** 1 (one) lakh viewers attendant in the programme.



**FOOTBALL:** Tipra Football League-2021 was 1<sup>st</sup> time in TTAADC during the year 2021-22 in the final day 15/12/2021 Sri Bhaichung Bhutia legend footballer the Indian former captain attendant as TTAADC against.

**INDIGENOUS GAMES:** Indigenous games was conducted with enthusiasm in which 500 students were participate. The indigenous game competition held from 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2021 at Khumupui Academy playground.

### **FIELD LEVELING**

The Sports & Youth Programme Department placed Fund to the Z.D.O's for field leveling in 11(Eleven) Nos. Play Ground namely 1. Baichang bari School play ground 2, Ampura higher secondary School play ground, 3, Tulashikok higher secondary School play ground 4, Krishns hao kaipeng para school play ground, sardo karkari 5, Secret heart English medium high School (field leveling) 6, Don Bosco English Medium School 7, Ashram Kobra Para J.B. School 8, Barabari J.B. School Athrabhola 9, Khumtaya Bodal play ground 10, Kumarbill J.B. School 11, Twisama Arakoti J.B. School. Rs 5, 00,000/- (Rupees five lakh) only made incurred expenditure for the purpose.

### **DISTRIBUTION OF SPORTS MATERIALS**

To promote Indigenous people of Tripura in the field of Sports and games, the Sports Department of TTAADC distributed in free of costs, the following sports goods during the -2021-22 to deference Sub-Zones for indigenous young players. i.e Volleyball, Volley net and Corram board etc.

**Name of Department: Principal Officer (Sports & YA), TTAADC, Khumulwng:**

**Table- 19.29 Scheme wise financial & physical achievement for the year 2021-22 up to 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2022:**

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Source of fund	Physical & Financial Achievement					No. of B/F or areas covered
			Fin.		Physical			
			Received	Expenditure	Unit	Target	Achievement	
1	Tipra Football League	T/F	1191300	1191300	1	1	136 players	H/Q
2	Installation of goal post and field leveling	T/F	500000	500000	1	11	11 nos	5 zones
3	Financial Assistance	T/F	15000	-	1	20	-	-
4	Administrative cost	T/F	200000	141181		100	10	H/Q
5	Gymnastic Coaching at H/Q	T/F	200000	30000	1	45	45	H/Q
6	Judo Coaching at H/Q	T/F	150000	50000	1	60	60	H/Q
7	Weight lifting coaching at H/Q	T/F	100000	20000	1	10	10	H/Q
8	Sports goods	T/F	1030000	-	3	1000	616	H/Q
9	Indigenous game	T/F	300000	300000	1	20	136	H/Q
10	Festival of Indigenous Tiparsa	T/F	513700	513700	1	1	50000	H/Q
Total			4200000	2746181	-	-	-	-

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**\*\*\* Science Technology & Environment\*\*\***

**A. introduction:** The science, Technology & Environment Department, TTAADC has been created with a greater objective of providing knowledge & benefits of science, Technology & environment and to create awareness on environment & science to the general public of the remotest areas of TTAADC scheme wise financial achievement during 2021-22 is given below:

**Table- 19.30**

Financial year	Name of scheme (Rs. In lakh)	
	Plan fun	Transfer fund
2021-22	1.69302	0.00

**Table- 19.31 Scheme wise Financial & physical Achievement:**

Sl No.	Name of Scheme	Source of fund	2021-22 (upto March'2021)			
			Financial		Physical	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Additional fund for 02 nos. Casual workers due to enhancement of rate @Rs.230/- per day w.e.f jan' 20 to march'20	Plan fund	0.09222	0.09222.	02 nos	02 nos
2.	Wages for day to day cleaning of jungle/Hedge cutting/ up keeping watch & wards.		1.60080	1.60080	696 Dls	696 Dls
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1.69302</b>	<b>1.69302</b>		

2. Name of major activities/ Scheme:- No Major activities has been done during the year 2021-22.

**Table-19.32 Achievement report on development activities in different schemes during the year 2021-22 upto August 2021:**

Sl No.	Name of scheme	Name of item	Target		Achievement		Balance amount	UC submitted	Balance
			Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Plan fund	Wages for day to day cleaning	648 Dls	10.49040	270 Dls	0.62100	0.86940	00	1.49040

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

**\*\* VILLAGE COMMITTEE \*\*\***

**Achievement Report of Village Committee Department**

The main objects of Village Committee Department is to co-ordination on election affairs (Village Committee), Establishment, conduct & Business of Village Committee. Constitutions of Zonal Development Committee/ Sub-Zonal Development Committee & their resignation, re-organisation of Zone, Sub-Zone, Village, Creation/ Amendment of Acts & Rules relating to V/C. and in addition since 2020-21 also monitoring of 15<sup>th</sup> FC grants fund implementations/ utilization etc.

The major achievement/ activities of the Village Committee Department, TTAADC during the year 2021-22 are as below :

**Re-Organization of new Zone & Sub-Zone :** Created 3 (three) nos new Zone & 12 nos. Sub-zone for smooth functioning of development activities and better administrative convenience during 2021-22. Now, total nos. of Zonal Office is 8 and Sub-Zonal Office is 44.

- i) **Re-naming of new habitations :**As per public demand TTAADC authority has been approved the proposal of re-naming of 3(three) nos new habitations of Bru settlement.
- ii) **Creation of drinking water sources:** In view of giving safe drinking water to the villagers 229 nos projects (MDTW, Shallow tube well, Mtc. of drinking water sources, extension of pipelines etc.) has been taken up at different places in TTAADC areas under XV FC. grants. Moreover, 28 nos.Small bore deep tube well also installed at Bachaibari Sub-Zone areas for giving irrigation facility.
- iii) **Construction of public toilet block/ Mtc. of Toilet:** 10 nos. public toilet block have been constructed at public places likely Haat, Bazar etc. for improvement of community Sanitation system under TTAADC
- iv) **Distribution of Madicated Mosquito Net:** To protect spreading disease like malaria, dingue, etc. TTAADC authority distributed 15000 nos. Madicated Mosquito Net to poor people residing in remote areas of TTAADC under XV FC. Grants.
- v) **Purchase of Computer/ furniture etc.:** For Smooth running the Offices of Village Committee Department provided 17 nos. computers with accessories.
- vi) **Maintenance of connectivity road:**  
For improvement of infrastructure and encourage the education in remote area students a school building has been constructed at Bagirath Para S.B. School under Damcherra Sub-Zone

**Table-19.33 Achievement Report under Village Committee Department, TTAADC during the year 2021-22 (Transfer Fund XV FC):**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Target		Achievement		Remarks
		Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Physical	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Physical	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Creation of Drinking Water	650.457	229	300.645	107	122 nos. works in progress.
2	Const. Of Toilet block/ Mtc. of Toilet	134.053	30	49.10	10	20 nos. works in progress
3	Distribution of Madicated Mosquito Net	54.00	15000	54.00	15000	
4	Purchase of Computer/Furniture for V/C office	10.00	17	10.00	17	
5	Maintenance of connectivity Road	4.82	2	4.82	2	
6	Maintenance of Market Shed	1.00	1	1.00	1	
7	Extension of Class room	17.20	1	17.20	1	
<b>Grand Total:-</b>		<b>871.53</b>	<b>15280</b>	<b>446.765</b>	<b>15138</b>	

Source: TTAADC, Tripura

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**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)**

“Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs) have been evolved through a long inclusive process at the level of United Nations to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by the year 2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit meet 25-27 September 2015, in which India was represented at the level of Hon’ble Prime Minister. These SDGs are expected to stimulate, align and accomplish action over the next 15-year period in areas of critical importance for the humanity and the planet. NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate the task. NITI Aayog clearly highlights the need of context-specific strategies from the States for Transforming India as per SDGs Vision, so that “Sankalp” (Commitment) is translated into “Siddhi” (Achievement). NITI Aayog has advised the State Governments to prepare the State-level SDG vision documents for examination of the targets under various goals and subsequent analysis within and overall national framework.

The State Government has formulated & published the “Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy, 3 Year Action Plan & Indicators” document and uploaded the same in the <https://ecostat.tripura.gov.in/>. The document is based on the 16 SDGs out of 17 SDGs (excluding ‘SDG-14: Life Below Water’, which is not relevant to the State) with an objective of “*no one is left behind*”.

The Vision 2030 of Tripura is based on the following 16 SDGs:-

- i)** SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- ii)** SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- iii)** SDG-3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- iv)** SDG-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- v)** SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- vi)** SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- vii)** SDG-7: By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- viii)** SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- ix)** SDG-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
- x)** SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- xi)** SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- xii)** SDG-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- xiii)** SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- xiv)** SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- xv)** SDG-16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

- xvi)** SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Tripura shares the vision set out by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India which needs to be taken forward and implemented by the State Government at the district and local levels, in order to fructify Tripura's SDG Vision 2030.

The work has been done under the four Working Groups on SDGs namely i) Social Sector (SDGs 1 to 6) ii) Economic Sector (SDGs 7 to 11) iii) Environment Sector (SDGs 12 to 15, except SDG-14:Life below water, which is applicable only for coastal States) and (iv) Peace, Justice & Partnership (SDGs 16 & 17), who have consulted with all the line Departments for the inputs required for inclusion in the Vision 2030 document.

Vision 2030 of Tripura envisages a transformed future for the people of the State free from all forms of deprivation, hunger, inequality, insecurity with housing, clothing and peace for all as to be achieved by 2030. It also envisages status of robust system where there is no poverty, where education is accessible to all children with considerable reduced drop-outs, where girls and women have equal opportunities and remain free from violence with up-liftment of ST, SC, OBC & minorities at par with others and where all people have access to affordable health care, nutrition and hygiene.

### **Goals of Vision 2030 of Tripura:-**

**SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere:** Poverty would be brought down from 24.90 per cent to 12.45 per cent by the end of 2030. Proportion of total Government spending on essentials services like education, health and social protection will be increased from 28.5 per cent to 38.5 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture:** A dynamic agricultural sector would be developed through improved practices, assured irrigation, adoption of HYV, efficient use of technology and natural resources for doubling the farmers' income. Children under 5 years who are underweight (stunting age) will be brought down from 24.3 per cent to 5 per cent by the end of 2030. Total cropped area under irrigation will be increased from 44.5 per cent to 75 per cent by 2030. The % of farmers issued soil health card will be increased from 29.60 per cent to 100 per cent in 2030.

The health sector would be enabled for providing adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care and ensuring affordable quality health care to all. Existing Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh population) will be brought down from 87 in 2016 to 25 by 2030. The Under 5 Mortality Rate (per one thousand) will also be brought down from 33 in 2015-16 to 20 by 2030.

**SDG-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all:** Access to quality education will be ensured up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard through better curriculum, using improved teaching, adequate training and recruitment of qualified teachers. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for both primary and upper primary levels will be increased to 100 per cent by 2030 from existing 97.04 per cent for primary and 89.95 per cent for

Upper Primary levels in 2015-16 respectively. The public expenditure on education as a % of GSDP will be increased from 6.14 per cent to 10.5 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:** Gender equality will be ensured in education, health and other social sector by 2030. Workforce participation rate for women will be raised from 23.6 per cent (Census-2011) to 40 per cent by 2030. The proportion of crime against women will be reduced from 25.75 per cent to 5 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all:** Safe drinking water and safe sanitation will be provided to all by 2020. The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services will be raised to 75 per cent from 20.3 per cent (Census-2011). % of population using basic sanitation services will be increased from 86 (Census-2011) to 100 by 2020.

**SDG-7: By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency:** The State would implement 24X7 'Power for All' (PFA) programme with the objective to connect the unconnected areas before 2030. Proportion of population with access to electricity will be increased from 68.4 per cent (Census-2011) to 100 per cent by 2030. Energy GSDP ratio will be increased from 2.60 per cent to 5.5 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all:** Accelerated economic growth will be achieved in a sustained manner from 9 per cent to 13 per cent. Annual growth rate of real GSDP per capita will be increased from 9.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 13 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation:** Infrastructure of transport, connectivity, irrigation, energy and banking sectors will be expanded. Length of national and State highways per 1000 sq. km. will be increased from 112.65 km to 238 km by 2030. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment will be increased from 1.79 per cent (Census 2011) to 4.5 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries:** Inequalities will be minimized in terms of human development across different segments of population including ST, SC, OBC, Minorities, disabled people as well as women for providing basic services to achieve quality of life. % of disabled student getting scholarship will be increased from 14.74 per cent to 18.50 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable:** All urban areas will be made inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by providing access of 100 per cent urban population to efficient pollution free transport system, proper sewerage, storm water drainage, underground electric lines and net connectivity. The % of slum population will be reduced from 16.49 per cent in 2014-15 to 8.50 per cent in 2030.

**SDG-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns:** Sustainable consumption and production patterns will be ensured through efficient management of natural

resources, especially surface water and underground water and reasonable disposal of toxic wastes. The per cent change in water-fed area will be increased from 1 per cent to 14 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:** Action will be taken to combat Climate Change through afforestation in denuded forest land, arresting soil erosion as well as restoration in affected areas and maintaining eco-system. Per capita forest and tree cover will be increased from 0.22 ha to 0.33 ha in 2030.

**SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss:** Tripura State will have a comprehensive sustainable management system in place for restoration, conservation and proper usage of ecosystems such as forests, rivers, wetlands and mountains by 2030. Forest area as a proportion of total land area will be increased to 62 per cent in 2030 from 60 per cent through social forestry.

**SDG-16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:** By 2030, State would ensure justice for all by strengthening the institutional arrangements, fast tracking of court cases, arranging Lok Adalats to reduce pendency and by empowering people. The proportion of un-sentenced detainees to overall prison population will be reduced from 38.50 per cent to 10.50 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development:** Tripura will build meaningful and workable collaboration, networking and partnerships among neighbouring States of North East as well as the neighbouring country of Bangladesh on a long-term basis. With further strengthening of connectivity through Bangladesh, Tripura is proposed to become gateway to South-East Asia. The proportion of budget funded by the State's own revenue will be increased from 12.14 per cent to 17.57 per cent in 2030.

Implementation of SDGs is incomplete without constant measuring of the progress of actual outcomes under each Goal. Towards this end, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index, 2018 (baseline report). The Index which was very well received, has served as an advocacy tool to trigger needed action by State Governments. The Index has reinforced the spirit of competitive good governance among the States and Union Territories, which are ranked on the basis of their achievements on the SDGs and their targets. The positive feedback on the SDG India Index, 2018 from all stakeholders and the media has encouraged to continue the effort and bring out the SDG India Index, 2019-20 and the SDG India Index, 2020-21. During the preparation of the SDG India Index 2020-21 (third edition of the index) efforts have been made to address the concerns raised by the various commentators on the first and second editions. The SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, which is more refined and comprehensive than the first & second editions, not only gives an assessment of the progress made by States and UTs towards the attainment of SDGs but also attempts to measure the incremental progress since 2018.

While Government programmes contribute towards the progress in achieving the SDGs, it is equally essential to put in place a coordinating and monitoring mechanism.

In the SDG India Index, 2018 (baseline report) (Index-1.0), the composite score was computed for each State and UT of India based on their aggregate performance across 13 of the 17 SDGs (except Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17). The value of the score indicates the average performance of the State/UT towards achieving the 13 SDGs and their respective targets.

In the SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 (Index-2.0) and in the SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21 (Index-3.0), the composite score for each State/UT was computed by aggregating their performance across 15 of the 17 SDGs (excluding SDG14 - life below water, which applies only to nine coastal States and SDG17 - partnerships for the goals, which is qualitatively analysed), by taking the arithmetic mean of individual goal scores.

In all the above SDG India indices (Index-1.0, Index-2.0 & Index-3.0), the composite score ranges from '0' to '100' and denotes the overall achievement of the State/UT in achieving the targets under the Goals. A score of '100' implies that the State/UT has achieved the targets set for 2030; a score of '0' implies that the particular State/UT is at the bottom of the table.

Based on the SDG India Index Score, States and UTs were classified into 4 (four) categories under each of the SDGs, as stated below:-

SCORE	CATEGORY
100	Achiever
65-99	Front Runner
50-64	Performer
0-49	Aspirant

### **Performance of Tripura and All India in SDG India Indices**

SDG India Index	Composite SDG Index Score	
	TRIPURA	ALL INDIA
Index-1.0 (2018)	55	57
Index-2.0 (2019-20)	58	60
Index-3.0 (2020-21)	65	66

Source: SDG India Index (2018, 2019-20 & 2020-21) of NITI Aayog

In 2020-21, **Tripura** graduated to the category of **Front Runner State**.

**Table - 20.1 Performances of Tripura and All India, as per indicators in SDG India Index 3.0 during 2020-21, prepared and published by NITI Aayog, are as under:**

<b><i>SDG-1: No Poverty</i></b>			
End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
% of population living below National Poverty line	14.05	21.92	<b>10.96</b>
Head count ratio as per the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index(%)	20.30	27.90	<b>13.95</b>
% of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	58.10	28.70	<b>100</b>
Persons provided employment as a % of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA	96.38	84.44	<b>98.95</b>
% of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	86.58	91.38	<b>100</b>
% of households living in katcha houses	2.60	4.20	<b>0</b>
<b>SDG-1 Index Score</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

<b><i>SDG-2: Zero Hunger</i></b>			
End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>Target</b>
% of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	99.96	99.51	<b>100</b>
% of children under five years who are under weight	23.80	33.40	<b>1.9</b>
% of children under age 5 years who are stunted	31.90	34.70	<b>6</b>
% of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are Anemia	54.40	50.40	<b>25.2</b>
% of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic	41.40	28.40	<b>14.2</b>
Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (kg/Ha)	2943.91	2995.21	<b>5322.08</b>
Gross Value Added (constant prices) in Agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	1.26	0.71	<b>1.22</b>
<b>SDG-2 Index Score</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-3: Good Health and Well-being</i></b>			
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>Target</b>
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	113	<b>70</b>
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	36	<b>25</b>
% of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	95	91	<b>100</b>
Total cases notification rate of Tuberculosis cases per 1,00,000 population	70	177	<b>242</b>
HIV incidence per 1000 uninfected population	0.11	0.05	<b>0</b>
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	18.2	10.4	<b>3.5</b>
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	5.97	11.56	<b>5.81</b>
% of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	93.5	94.40	<b>100</b>
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	14.20	13.00	<b>7.83</b>
Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	22	37	<b>45</b>
<b>SDG-3 Index Score</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-4: Quality Education</i></b>			
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>Target</b>
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in Elementary education (Class1-8)	100	87.26	<b>100</b>
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	29.55	17.87	<b>8.8</b>
Gross enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class11-12)	38.62	50.14	<b>100</b>
% of students in grade VIII achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of the grade	71.3	71.9	<b>100</b>
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education (18-23 years)	19.2	26.3	<b>50</b>
% of persons with disability who have completed at least secondary education (15 years and above)	13.4	19.3	<b>100</b>
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Higher Education (18-23 years)	0.83	1	<b>1</b>
% of persons who are literate (15 years and above)	89.90	74.6	<b>100</b>
% of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)	57.12	84.76	<b>100</b>
% of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	45.80	82.62	<b>100</b>
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	18	21	<b>30</b>
<b>SDG-4 Index Score</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-5: Gender Equality</i></b>			
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>Target</b>
Sex Ratio at Birth	Null	899	<b>950</b>
Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	0.72	0.74	<b>1</b>
Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 1,00,000 Female Population	54.5	62.4	<b>0</b>
Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	22.94	19.54	<b>0</b>
% of elected women over total seats in the State Legislative Assembly	5.00	8.46	<b>50</b>
Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)(15-59 years)	0.23	0.33	<b>1</b>
Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	190	<b>245</b>
% of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have the in demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	57.2	72	<b>100</b>
Operational landholdings gender wise (% of female operated operational	12.30	13.96	<b>50</b>



holdings)			
<b>SDG-5 Index Score</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation</i></b>			
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>Target</b>
% of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	63.05	51.36	<b>100</b>
% of rural population having improved source of drinking water	84.84	97.44	<b>100</b>
% of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))	100	100	<b>100</b>
% of districts verified to be Open Defecation Free (ODF) (SBM(G))	100	100	<b>100</b>
Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	88.18	95.33	<b>100</b>
% of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries /grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	100	88.40	<b>100</b>
% of ground water withdrawal against availability	8.06	63.33	<b>70</b>
% of blocks/ mandals / taluka over-exploited	0	17.24	<b>0</b>
<b>SDG-6 Index Score</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy</i></b>			
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>Target</b>
% of households electrified	100	99.99	<b>100</b>
% of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	82.40	92.02	<b>100</b>
<b>SDG-7 Index Score</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</i></b>			
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>Target</b>
Annual growth rate of GDP(constant prices) per capita	8.84	5.1	<b>7</b>
Ease of doing business core (EODB )Score (feedback score)	0	71	<b>50</b>
Un-employment rate (%) (15-59 years)	10.5	6.2	<b>3</b>
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)(%)(15-59 years)	50.8	53.6	<b>68.3</b>
% of regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	33.2	51.9	<b>0</b>
% of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	100	99.99	<b>100</b>
Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	14.60	11.69	<b>31.26</b>
Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	14.65	17.31	<b>42.65</b>
% of women account holders in PMJDY	50.99	55.34	<b>50</b>
<b>SDG-8 Index Score</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</i></b>			
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>Target</b>
% of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	95.87	97.65	<b>100</b>
Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	2.95	3.18	<b>5</b>
% Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	3.31	16.1	<b>25</b>
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	6.38	12.07	<b>20</b>
Innovations core as per the India Innovation Index	12.84	35.59	<b>100</b>
Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (Mobile Tele density)	75.78	84.38	<b>100</b>
Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	52.34	55.41	<b>100</b>
<b>SDG-9 Index Score</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities</i></b>			
Reduce inequality within and among countries			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>Target</b>
% of population in the lowest two wealth quantities	55.7	40	<b>4.67</b>
% of elected women over total seats in the States/ UT (Lok Sabha elections)	50	14.39	<b>50</b>
% of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	45.23	45.62	<b>33</b>
% of SC/ ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies	50	28.35	
Ratio of Transgender to male Labour force participation rate (LFPR)(15 years and above)	Null	0.64	<b>1</b>
Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0	22.8	<b>0</b>
Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0.2	7.9	<b>0</b>
<b>SDG-10 Index Score</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</i></b>			



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
% of urban households living in katcha houses	2.20	0.80	0
% of urban households with drainage facility	44.4	87.6	100
% of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U))	101.00	105.00	100
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000population)	5.69	12.20	7.05
% of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM (U))	96.13	96.77	100
% of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	62.8	68.1	100
% of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	88.71	78.03	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas	4.57	38.86	100
<b>SDG-11 Index Score</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production</i></b>			
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in Kg)	64.0	157.3	64.1
% use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	0	64.39	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metrictonnes /Annum)	0.07	8.09	4.04
Quantity of hazardous waste recycled /utilized total hazardous waste generated (%)	93.17	44.89	100
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.01	2.54	1.27
% of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	100	86.91	100
Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive BioPowerper100000population	Null	7.62	21.81
<b>SDG-12 Index Score</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-13: Climate Action</i></b>			
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Number of human lives lost per 10,00,000 population due to extreme weather events	55.51	15.44	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	22.5	19.20	50
% of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	12.41	36.37	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	27.04	28.24	103.22
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3598	3469	1442
<b>SDG-13 Index Score</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-15: Life on Land</i></b>			
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Forest cover as a % of total geographical area	73.68	21.67	33
Tree cover as a % of total geographical area	2.20	2.89	
Combined (Forest cover as a % of total geographical area + Tree cover as a % of total geographical area)	75.88	24.56	
% of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	0.46	0.51	2.74
% of degraded land over total land area	9.80	27.77	5.46
% increase in area of desertification	33.55	1.98	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected of protected area	33	15	0
<b>SDG-15 Index Score</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>SDG-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</i></b>			
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.6	2.2	1
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	25.1	33.2	0
Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 Lakh population	0.50	4.95	0
Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	13.63	16.41	0
Number of courts per 1,00,000 population	3.10	1.85	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act & related sections of IPC per 10 Lakh population	1.50	3.17	0.19

% of births registered	100.0	89.3	<b>100</b>
% of population covered under Aadhaar	94	93.24	<b>100</b>
<b>SDG-16 Index Score</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Composite SDG Index Score</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21 of NITI Aayog

**Table - 20.2 TRIPURA vis-à-vis All India in SDG**

Particulars			SDG INDEX SCORE-2020-21	
			TRIPURA	All India
Goal-1	No Poverty:	End Poverty in all its forms everywhere	82	<b>60</b>
Goal-2	Zero Hunger:	End hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	52	<b>47</b>
Goal-3	Good Health and Well-being:	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	67	74
Goal-4	Quality Education:	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<b>42</b>	57
Goal-5	Gender Equality:	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	39	48
Goal-6	Clean Water and Sanitation:	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	82	83
Goal-7	Affordable and Clean Energy:	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	83	92
Goal-8	Decent Work and Economic Growth:	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	57	61
Goal-9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure:	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	35	55
Goal-10	Reduced Inequalities:	Reduce inequality within and among countries	85	67
Goal-11	Sustainable Cities and Communities:	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	67	79
Goal-12	Responsible Consumption and Production:	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	<b>99</b>	74
Goal-13	Climate Action:	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	41	54
Goal-15	Life on Land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	69	66
Goal-16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all level	80	74
<b>SDG</b>	<b>Overall Sustainable Development Goals Index</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>

Source: SDG India Index, 2020-21, NITI Aayog ( [www.niti.gov.in](http://www.niti.gov.in) )

## North Eastern Region-District SDG Index & Dashboard (Baseline Report 2021-22): Launched in August 2021

The **NER SDG Index is the first of its kind in the country** as it focuses on a region and ranks the districts on the Sustainable Development Goals and their corresponding targets. The Index offers insights into social, economic, and environmental status of the region and the districts in their march towards achieving the SDGs. While the NER SDG Index follows the same methodology for index estimation as the SDG India Index, it is calculated for the districts, instead of States. **It provides SDG-wise and district-wise performance measurement and ranking.** It is a tool for fast-tracking the progress of the SDGs in the **120 districts** in the region.

The index estimation is based on data on indicators for **15 Goals** (Goal 14 and 17 are not included). It is constructed using **84 indicators, which cover 50 SDG targets.** These indicators were finalised following a consultative process with the eight North Eastern States and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

Due to the severe challenges and data gaps, a threshold of data availability of at least 80 per cent of the State-reported indicators for any given district was taken as the bench mark for computation of scores. Districts which reported data for less than this number, have been reported but not included in the ranking scheme to avoid giving any undue advantage to them. Therefore, **103 out of the total 120 districts have been considered for computation and ranking.** All the States are encouraged to report the data for all possible indicators for all the districts in the State in the future, for maximum utility of the Index.

### Table -20.3 Highlights on Composite Score of Ner-District SDG Index 2021-22

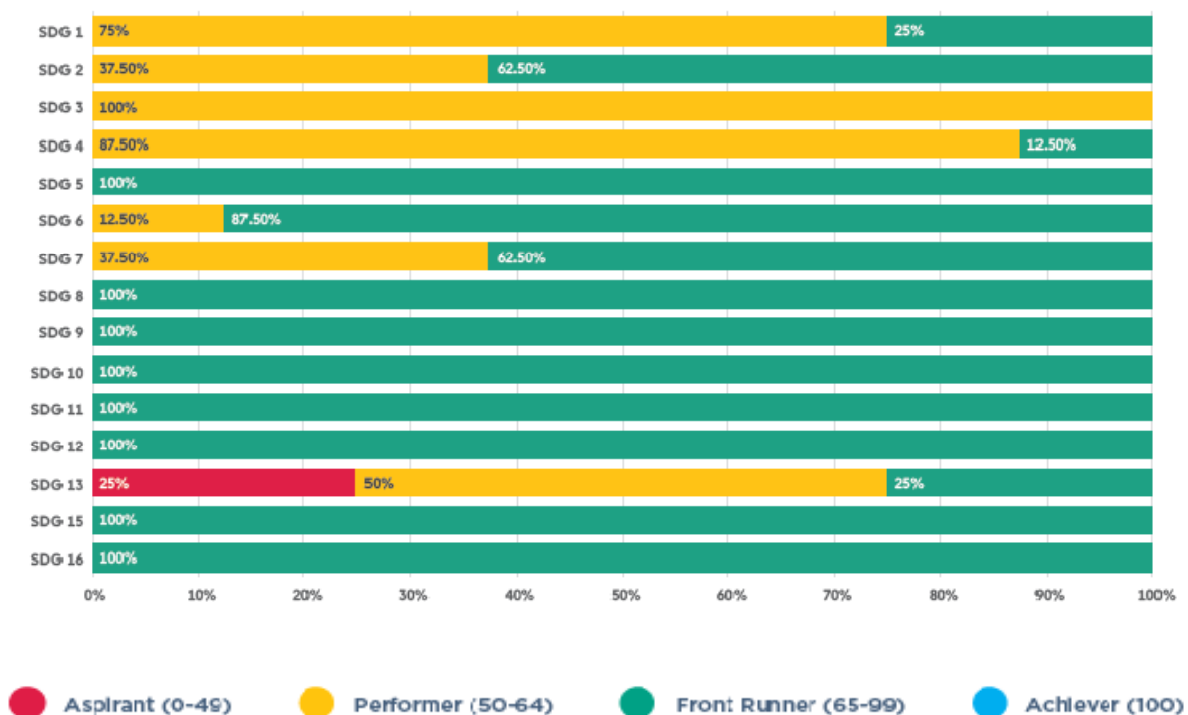
#### ❖ Top 10 Districts

Sl. No.	Name of District	State	Score	Rank
1	East Sikkim	Sikkim	75.87	1
2	<b>Gomati</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>2</b>
3	<b>North Tripura</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>2</b>
4	<b>West Tripura</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>75.67</b>	<b>4</b>
5	Serchhip	Mizoram	74.87	5
6	South Sikkim	Sikkim	74.80	6
7	<b>Unakoti</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>73.47</b>	<b>7</b>
8	Lungle	Mizoram	72.87	8
9	<b>Dhalai</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>72.60</b>	<b>9</b>
10	<b>Sepahijala</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>72.60</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: NITI Aayog, GoI ([www.niti.gov.in](http://www.niti.gov.in))

## Performance of Districts in Tripura

GOAL-WISE PERCENTAGE OF DISTRICTS IN EACH PERFORMANCE CATEGORY



Source: NITI Aayog, GoI ([www.niti.gov.in](http://www.niti.gov.in))

**Table – 20.4 Goal-wise performance of districts in Tripura in each category**

SDG	Achiever (100)	Front Runner (65-99)	Performer (50-64)	Aspirant (0-49)
SDG-1: No Poverty	NIL	West Tripura & South Tripura <b>[2 Districts]</b>	Dhalai, Gomati, Khowai, North Tripura, Unakoti&Sepahijala <b>[6 Districts]</b>	NIL
SDG-2: Zero Hunger	NIL	West Tripura, South Tripura, Gomati, Sepahijala& North Tripura <b>[5 Districts]</b>	Unakoti, Khowai&Dhalai <b>[3 Districts]</b>	NIL
SDG-3: Good Health and Well-being	NIL	NIL	<b>All Districts</b>	NIL
SDG-4: Quality Education	NIL	West Tripura <b>[1 District]</b>	Dhalai, Gomati, Khowai, North Tripura, Unakoti, Sepahijala& South Tripura <b>[7 Districts]</b>	NIL
	NIL	<b>All Districts</b>	NIL	NIL

SDG	Achiever (100)	Front Runner (65-99)	Performer (50-64)	Aspirant (0-49)
	NIL	Dhalai, Gomati, Khowai, North Tripura, Unakoti, Sepahijala & West Tripura <b>[7 Districts]</b>	South Tripura <b>[1 District]</b>	NIL
	NIL	West Tripura, Khowai, Gomati, Sepahijala & North Tripura <b>[5 Districts]</b>	South Tripura, Unakoti & Dhalai <b>[3 Districts]</b>	NIL
SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	NIL	<b>All Districts</b>	NIL	NIL
SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	NIL	<b>All Districts</b>	NIL	NIL
SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities	NIL	<b>All Districts</b>	NIL	NIL
SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	NIL	<b>All Districts</b>	NIL	NIL
SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production	NIL	<b>All Districts</b>	NIL	NIL
SDG-5: Gender Equality	NIL	North Tripura & Dhalai <b>[2 Districts]</b>	Unakoti, Sepahijala, Gomati & Khowai <b>[4 Districts]</b>	West Tripura & South Tripura <b>[2 Districts]</b>
SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation	NIL	<b>All Districts</b>	NIL	NIL
SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy	NIL	<b>All Districts</b>	NIL	NIL

**Source: NITI Aayog, GoI ([www.niti.gov.in](http://www.niti.gov.in))**

**Table – 20.5 Performance of 8 Districts of Tripura as per indicators in North Eastern Region-District SDG Index & Dashboard (Baseline Report 2021-22) prepared and published by NITI Aayog as under:**

**SDG-1**

Sl. No	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	% of beneficiaries covered under NFSA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.	Head count as per the multi dimensional poverty Index	33.0	56	19.2	88	Null	Null	37.2	46	Null	Null	19.20	88	37.2	46	11.20	100	13.95	100
3.	Persons provided employment as a % of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA	96.53	96	97.30	97	96.32	96	97.12	97	93.99	93	96.40	96	97.38	97	96.42	96	100	100
4.	% of Self-Help Groups(SHG)s provided credit linkage	75.23	75	77.03	77	67.04	67	93.52	94	65.35	65	87.45	87	70.69	71	100.94	100	100	100
5.	% of women receiving benefits under PMMVY or any other maternity related State schemes against target	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6.	% of affordable houses completed against sanctioned (rural+urban)under PMAY and related State schemes	25.43	25	11.43	11	8.97	9	15.26	15	5	5	6.63	7	24.39	24	8.29	8	100	100
7.	% of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance.	44.2	41	29.9	26	44.10	41	28.70	25	31.60	28	37.3	34	28	24	28.10	24	100	100
8.	Hospital beds empanelled under PMJAY or related State schemes per 10,000 eligible population	29.91	15	25.14	12	23.14	11	19.48	9	18.61	9	30.20	15	21.90	11	104.12	53	196.89	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-1</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>61</b>		<b>61</b>		<b>57</b>		<b>66</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>73</b>			

**SDG-2**

Sl. No.	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	% of Fair Price Shops (FPS) covered under online transaction system for PDS in the district	95.26	95	99.04	99	100	100	97.60	98	100	100	99.14	99	98.45	98	99.79	100	100	100
2.	% of anganwadi centres in the district with anthropometric measurement devices (height, weight measurement)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.	% of anganwadis with own buildings	95.48	95	100	100	96.16	95	89.50	87	96.18	95	100	100	95.44	94	81.44	78	100	100
4.	% of children under age 5 years who are stunted	45.70	25	22.70	68	47	23	26.2	62	34.5	46	25.5	63	31.8	51	30.3	54	6	100
5.	% of children under age 5 years who are underweight	27.6	50	29	48	24.7	56	32.2	41	21	63	21.6	62	32	42	21.2	63	2.6	100
6.	% of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)	75.4	3	52.8	46	63.7	25	55.3	42	55.8	41	57.1	38	76.7	0	56.2	40	25.2	100
7.	% of children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)	81.2	0	70.7	17	73.4	13	52.5	48	72.1	15	59.6	36	62.8	31	54.5	44	21	100
8.	Average yield of rice (kg/ha)	2560.28	46	3060.30	63	2893.02	57	2734.47	52	3183.90	68	3324.65	72	2990.11	61	3282.31	71	4114	100
9.	Productivity of fruits and Vegetables (kg/ha)	12593.87	74	13190.95	78	13999.22	83	12842.21	76	13693.62	81	13492.22	80	13725.17	81	12775.10	75	16919.3	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-2</b>		<b>54</b>		<b>69.0</b>		<b>61.0</b>		<b>67.0</b>		<b>68.0</b>		<b>72.0</b>		<b>62.0</b>		<b>69.0</b>			



**SDG-3**

Sl. No.	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	% of pregnant women who completed 4 ANC's in the district	56.3	54	61	59	61.8	60	64.3	62	56.9	55	66	64	64.5	63	90.5	90	100	100
2.	% of births attended by skilled health personnel	90.49	87	97.52	97	96.36	95	76.07	67	93.50	91	95.63	94	84.44	78	99.29	99	100	100
3.	% of children aged 9-11 months fully immunized	104.11	100	93.77	93	63.33	58	91.10	90	54.24	48	72.69	69	87.95	86	152.79	100	100	100
4.	Infant Mortality Rate	19.49	80	12.20	97	8.83	100	14.86	91	8.84	100	13.62	94	26.26	63	25.65	65	11	100
5.	Number of functional new born facilities (SNCU, NBSU, NBCC) per 10,000 population	0.58	17	0.40	11	0.31	8	0.36	10	0.42	12	0.56	16	0.28	7	0.17	4	3.13	100
6.	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 un infected population	0.13	98	0.06	99	0.05	99	0.23	96	0.04	99	0.01	100	0.22	96	0.07	99	0	100
7.	% of TB cases successfully treated among TB cases notified to the national health authorities	92.11	92	76.15	76	75	75	77.14	77	82.29	82	79.47	79	88.39	88	80	80	100	100
8.	Number of suicide deaths reported per 1,00,000 population	15.33	93	13.51	94	17.40	92	18.87	91	12.92	95	18.58	91	21.25	90	29.51	85	3.5	100
9.	Number of de-addiction centres (public and private) per 1,00,000 population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	2	5.7	100
10.	First Referral Units (FRUs) per 1,00,000 population	0.53	14	0.23	6	0.31	8	0.23	6	0.42	11	0.45	12	0.39	11	0.22	6	3.7	100
11.	Total physicians, nurses and mid-wives per 10,000 population	15.10	26	12.70	20	11.08	16	9.59	12	10.77	15	13.00	21	14.60	24	18.82	35	45	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-3</b>		<b>60</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>56</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>58</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>60</b>			

**SDG-4**

Sl. No.	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores				
1.	Average annual drop-out rate at secondary level (Class 9-10)	37.34	41	31.56	51	29.72	54	33.22	48	26.26	60	23.64	65	31.57	51	15.98	78	3.21	100
2.	Ratio of female to male enrolment at secondary level (Class 9-10)	0.96	78	1.02	100	0.96	78	1.10	100	1.02	100	0.98	87	1.12	100	1.00	100	1	100
3.	% of students in grade 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained at the end of the grade	85.25	81	93.81	92	94.61	93	89.24	86	92.11	90	93.26	91	89.32	86	89.61	87	100	100
4.	% of schools with computers available	9.15	5	16.50	12	5.04	0	22.33	18	16.29	12	10.73	6	18.47	14	29.28	26	100	100
5.	% of schools with access to electricity	21.92	17	47.39	44	25.40	21	49.34	46	38.66	35	30.55	26	36.68	33	55.3	52	100	100
6.	% of trained teachers at secondary level (Class9-10)	61.10	56	54.84	49	46.60	40	48.31	42	48.85	43	56.02	51	50.59	44	43.14	36	100	100
7.	Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (Class 9- 10)	23	100	19	100	17	100	17	100	17	100	14	100	21	100	14	100	30	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-4</b>		<b>54</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>63</b>		<b>63</b>		<b>61</b>		<b>61</b>		<b>68</b>			

**SDG-5**

Sl. No.	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores				
1.	Average annual drop-out rate at secondary level (Class 9-10)	37.34	41	31.56	51	29.72	54	33.22	48	26.26	60	23.64	65	31.57	51	15.98	78	3.21	100
2.	Ratio of female to male enrolment at secondary level (Class 9-10)	0.96	78	1.02	100	0.96	78	1.10	100	1.02	100	0.98	87	1.12	100	1.00	100	1	100
3.	% of students in grade 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained at the end of the grade	85.25	81	93.81	92	94.61	93	89.24	86	92.11	90	93.26	91	89.32	86	89.61	87	100	100
4.	% of schools with computers available	9.15	5	16.50	12	5.04	0	22.33	18	16.29	12	10.73	6	18.47	14	29.28	26	100	100
5.	% of schools with access to electricity	21.92	17	47.39	44	25.40	21	49.34	46	38.66	35	30.55	26	36.68	33	55.3	52	100	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-5</b>		<b>79</b>		<b>79</b>		<b>79</b>		<b>86</b>		<b>74</b>		<b>79</b>		<b>77</b>		<b>85</b>			

**SDG-6**

Sl. No.	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	% of rural population using an improved drinking water source	87.17	85	88.64	86	89.42	87	92.31	91	90.15	88	70.24	64	87.06	84	89.75	88	100	100
2.	% of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS)	69.98	70	59.47	59	59.89	60	54.78	55	68.25	68	55.58	56	74.13	74	72.3	72	100	100
3.	% of population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility	67.6	32	77.4	52	67.8	32	74.1	45	75.4	48	68.6	34	61.8	19	80.2	58	100	100
4.	Toilets constructed against target SBM(G)	68.95	69	75.06	75	74.22	74	75.43	75	83.28	83	47.47	47	52.32	52	91.31	91	100	100
5.	% of schools with functional toilet facility for girls	65.08	42	83.66	73	77.22	62	85.55	76	72.6	54	66.02	43	79.95	67	91.23	85	100	100
6.	% of GPs/Villages verified as ODF in the district	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7.	Stage of ground water extraction (%)	5.05	85	4.53	86	8.49	74	8.71	73	9.86	70	5.79	82	4.82	85	16.4	49	0.06	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-6</b>		<b>69</b>		<b>76</b>		<b>70</b>		<b>74</b>		<b>73</b>		<b>61</b>		<b>69</b>		<b>78</b>			

**SDG-7**

Sl. No.	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	% of villages/GP electrified	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.	% of households using clean fuel for cooking	34	28	47.7	43	41.5	36	41.6	36	37.1	31	29.4	23	29.2	23	65.2	62	100	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-7</b>		64		71		68		68		66		61		61		81			

**SDG-8**

Sl. No.	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	% of loans disbursed to MSMEs against sanctioned	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.	Number of victims of human trafficking per 10,000 population	0.05	89	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
3.	% of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.	Number of bank branches including Business Correspondents (BCs) in Urban, Semi-urban and Rural areas per 10,000 population	4.84	54	5.10	58	4.27	47	5.12	58	3.92	43	4.68	52	4.68	52	4.74	53	8.58	100

5.	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 10,000 population	0.9	16	1.09	19	0.64	11	1.18	21	0.73	13	0.81	14	0.75	13	2.99	53	5.65	100
6.	% of women account holders in PMJDY	49.11	98	49.44	99	53.13	100	51.17	100	52.07	100	49.02	98	57.34	100	50.23	100	50	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-8</b>		<b>76</b>		<b>79</b>		<b>76</b>		<b>80</b>		<b>76</b>		<b>77</b>		<b>78</b>		<b>84</b>			

### SDG-9

Sl. No.	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	% of habitations with access to all weather roads under PMGSY and other State schemes	95.13	95	98.68	99	99.75	100	95.37	95	99.85	100	99.23	99	98.1	98	99.87	100	100	100
2.	Surfaced road as a percent age of total road length	83.85	83	91.99	92	82.77	82	83.11	83	93.77	94	83.22	83	82.18	82	88.11	88	100	100
3.	% of GPs/villages with internet connection (broadband or cellular)	60.26	60	77.58	78	80.65	81	77.52	78	93.49	93	83.05	83	85.71	86	90.70	91	100	100
4.	% of villages covered by a mobile network.	83.44	83	92.73	92	94.35	94	94.57	94	98.82	99	98.87	99	98.9	99	98.84	99	100	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-9</b>		<b>80</b>		<b>90</b>		<b>89</b>		<b>87</b>		<b>96</b>		<b>91</b>		<b>91</b>		<b>94</b>			

### SDG-10

Sl. No	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	% of women representative in PRIs, ULBs, District Autonomous Councils, VCs, VECs	44.27	79	44.29	79	44.47	79	44.96	80	44.81	80	44.47	79	44.90	80	44.75	80	56.18	100
2.	Women provided employment as a % of total employment demanded by women under MGNREGA	96.63	96	97.5	97	96.45	96	97.04	97	94.43	94	96.62	96	97.31	97	96.85	96	100	100
3.	Persons with disability (PWDs) provided employment as % of total employment demanded by PWDs under MGNREGA	36.29	46	39.85	51	27.31	35	41.67	53	24.64	31	39.97	51	45.22	58	36.05	46	78.27	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-10</b>		<b>74</b>		<b>76</b>		<b>70</b>		<b>77</b>		<b>68</b>		<b>75</b>		<b>78</b>		<b>74</b>			

### SDG-11

Sl. No	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and/or other schemes as a % of net demand assessment (Urban)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



2.	Deaths due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	4.49	100	6.76	97	4.58	100	5.23	100	6.88	97	8.28	92	7.08	96	7.62	94	5.8	100
3.	% of wards with waste collection	100	100	84.38	84	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	84.88	85	100	100
4.	% of individual household toilet constructed against target (SBM(U))	88.31	88	95.1	95	70.81	71	93.08	93	89.91	90	81.79	82	92.53	93	74.13	74	100	100
5.	% of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)treated out of total MSW generated	58.69	59	58.67	59	58.7	59	58.7	59	58.69	59	58.69	59	58.69	59	58.69	59	100	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-11</b>		89		87		84		90		89		87		89		82			

### SDG-12

Sl. No	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	Area under jhum cultivation as a % of total area under agriculture	14.46	85	2.24	98	2.72	97	7.72	92	0.32	100	1.12	99	3.90	96	0.86	99	0	100
2.	-% of area under micro/minor irrigation in the district	42.12	67	57.3	92	41.52	66	41.03	65	40.01	64	55.67	89	60.72	97	37.28	59	62.32	100
3.	Plastic waste generated per 10,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.09	100	0.09	100	0.09	100	0.08	100	0.09	100	0.08	100	0.10	100	0.09	100	0.04	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-12</b>		84		96		88		86		88		96		98		86			

**SDG-13**

Sl. No	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	Number of human lives lost due natural calamity per 10,000 population	0.03	98	0.02	99	0.03	98	0.02	99	0.04	97	0.02	99	0	100	0.01	99	0	100
2.	Change in forest area	3.7	100	Null	Null	Null	Null	2.19	100	Null	Null	-4.8	0	Null	Null	-1.5	0		100
3.	Area under water shed management as % of total geographical area	0.83	5	1.88	11	0.58	4	1.34	8	3.25	20	1.30	8	2.37	14	1.41	9	16.46	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-13</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>69</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>57</b>		<b>36</b>			

**SDG-15**

Sl. No	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	Forest cover % of total geographical area	82.65	100	Null	Null	Null	Null	72.7	100	Null	Null	74.32	100	Null	Null	66.47	100	33	100
2.	% of waste land over total geographical area	10.62	79	6.57	88	7.7	86	7.28	87	8.99	83	7.12	87	5.68	90	14.47	70	1.41	100
3.	Number of wildlife crime cases reported per 1,000 sq kms of forest area	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	Null	Null	0	100	0	100	1.51	96	0	100
<b>District Index Score for Goal-15</b>		<b>93</b>		<b>94</b>		<b>93</b>		<b>96</b>		<b>83</b>		<b>96</b>		<b>95</b>		<b>89</b>			

**SDG-16**

Sl. No.	Indicators	District																Targets	
		Dhalai		Gomati		Khowai		North Tripura		Sepahijala		South Tripura		Unakoti		West Tripura		Raw Values	Index Scores
		Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores	Raw Values	Index Scores		
1.	Reported murders per 10,000 population	0.40	79	0.47	74	0.40	79	0.34	82	0.38	80	0.36	81	0.47	74	0.32	84	0.07	100
2.	Cognizable crimes Against children per 10,000 population	1.0	82	0.6	88	0.8	85	0.80	86	0.9	82	0.9	83	1.6	70	1	82	0	100
3.	Number of missing children per 10,000 population	0.2	95	0.2	95	0.1	98	0.1	97	0.4	92	1.0	77	0.6	88	0.8	81	0	100
4.	Ratio of working strength to sanctioned Strength of Judges (District & Subordinate courts)	1	100	1	100	0.86	86	0.89	89	0.89	89	0.88	88	0.78	78	0.97	97	1	100
5.	Common Service Centres providing online services per 10,000 population	3.09	26	3.42	29	3.36	28	2.86	24	2.58	22	2.91	24	5.12	43	2.3	19	11.88	100
6.	% of births registered	94.2	88	92.9	85	94.8	89	93.5	87	95.3	90	91.7	83	91.7	83	94.9	89	100	100
7.	% of population covered under Aadhaar	110	100	Null	Null	Null	Null	80	70	Null	Null	76	64	Null	Null	79	68	100	100
8.	% of deaths registered	81	78	70.8	67	83.9	82	85.9	84	67.4	63	75.2	72	71.1	67	88.1	86	100	100
District Index Score for Goal-16		<b>81</b>		<b>77</b>		<b>78</b>		<b>77</b>		<b>74</b>		<b>71</b>		<b>72</b>		<b>76</b>			

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## FUTURE ASSESSMENT & OUTLOOK

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are collection of 16- global goals are expected to stimulate, align and accomplish action over the next 15-year period in areas of critical importance for the humanity and the planet. NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to coordinate the task at National level. The State Government has formulated, published and uploaded in the [www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in](http://www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in) the "Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy and 3 Year Action Plan & Indicators" document. The document is based on the 16 SDGs (excluding SDG:14) with an objective of "no one is left behind". It also envisages status of robust system where there is no poverty, where education is accessible to all children with considerable reduced drop-outs, where girls and women have equal opportunities and remain free from violence with up-liftment of ST, SC, OBC, minorities at par with others and where all people have access to affordable health care, nutrition and hygiene.

There will be several milestones in this arduous journey. The first of these milestones will be in 2022, when India celebrates the 75th anniversary of its independence. There are three key features of the strategy for NewIndia@75. First, development must become a mass movement, in which everyone recognizes their role and experiences the tangible benefits accruing for accelerated growth. Second, the strategy will help achieve broad-based economic growth to ensure balanced development across the State and across sectors. It implies embracing new technologies, fostering innovation and up skilling. Focus must be on necessary modernization of agriculture and mainstreaming of backward region including the Aspirational District, Dhalai. Third, the strategy when implemented, will bridge the gap between public and private sector performance.

As far as the thrust of the State Government to the development strategies are concerned, the basic objectives are clear and simple: they are aimed at eradication of poverty, employment opportunities, peace and continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people. The target of the Government is comprehensive growth covering all sections of people and strata of society with the aim of reducing the rural -urban divide. While substantial achievements have been made, the road ahead still has a number of challenges and hurdles and these have to be kept in view while moving towards rapid growth and economic prosperity of the people of the State.

Infrastructural improvements as well as to create a sustainable climate and maintaining biodiversity for attracting investments for inclusive pro-people development in the State.

**Issues and Challenges to be addressed:** Tripura is a primarily an agrarian State. Forest area is over 60 % of its land use statistics and net cropped area is 24% of total geographical area. The State is surrounded by the neighbouring country Bangladesh on its south, west and north. The length of its international border with Bangladesh is about 856 km (i.e. about 84 % of its total border), while it has 53 km border with Assam and 109 km border with Mizoram.

**1. Lack of Industrialisation:** Industrialisation is very low in Tripura due to lack of infrastructural facilities, communication bottlenecks and other constraints like difficult topography, geographical isolation etc. It is not effectively integrated with the national market. In the age of economics of scale and mass production, there is no comparative advantage for large scale industries in Tripura.

The low level of industrialisation also hampering employment generation in Tripura.

The State need to give high priority for industrialisation including opening of more Special Economic Zone after getting due connection through the neighbouring country Bangladesh to the main land of the country both through railways and waterways.

**Maitri Setu**, also called **Gateway of Northeast**, is a 150-metre (490 ft) bridge on Feni River which links Tripura in India with Chittagong port in Bangladesh, thus providing a shorter and more economical alternate land route between India's Eastern and Western States compared to the longer route through Assam. On 9<sup>th</sup> March 2021, it was officially opened to public by the Prime Minister of India, Hon'ble Sri Narendra Modi.

The bridge place a very important economic role as a major trade route to Northeast India, with access to Chittagong Port, which is just 80 kilometres (50 mi) from the border. Land route between Agartala and Kolkata Port through this bridge is just 450 km via Bangladesh compared to the 1600 km land route via Siliguri Corridor. Logistics cost from Agartala to Kolkata Port will be 80% lower, as compared to the Siliguri Corridor, if the goods are sent through this bridge via Chattogram Port 200 km away.

This will further lead to the promotion of industrialisation with the ASEAN countries under Act East Policy. The involvement of Chamber of Commerce of the both Bangladesh and India need to be emphasised.

**2. Problem of Marketing Infrastructure:** Tripura has been cut off from the markets of the mainland on account of its remoteness and geographical isolation. The transportation networks are under-developed in the North Eastern Region on various historical and geographical reasons. This has made the State economy inward and production has been limited to local consumption.

These acts as development disability and calls for huge investments to remove the marketing bottleneck.

**3. Low resource base and lack of internal resources:** The result of low level of development due to various factors are due to low income level of the people and high level of unemployment in the State. The State has not been able to exploit natural resources due to geographical isolation and communication bottlenecks.

To have a better fiscal health of the State, the Government should give due priority and attention for augmenting its resource base through vast forest resources and bio-diversity including 'Gold Bond' on bamboo, medicinal plants, professional culturing of ornamental fishing, Rubber, tea, orange, natural gas, traditional handloom and handicraft etc. resources.

#### **4. Roads and highways:**

**4.1. Conversion of National Highway-08 into four lanes in Tripura :** Conversion of National Highway-08, which terminates at Sabroom in Tripura, to a four-lane highway, is required. Benefits to be derived from this improvement would be immense in view of increase in trade and commerce as well as removal of feeling of psychological isolation of the local people.

Further, the National Highway needs to be aligned along the railway tracks. This will not only straighten the highway but also make both the railway line and the national highway secure. It should be a part of the golden quadrilateral.

**4.2. Alternative national highway:** An alternative National Highway from Kukital in Assam to Sabroom (310 kms) in Tripura need be considered as national project. This would take care of most of tribal population as well as underdeveloped areas of the State, which in turn would provide economic development in the interior areas of the State.

Since the road alignment and basic formation already exists, the cost of construction of the alternative National Highway (NH) would be reduced to a great extent. It is also to mention that total length of NH in Tripura including the Tripura part of Manu-Syrang National Highway (yet to be completed) is only 468 Km which hardly works out to 9.74 % of total length of NH in North Eastern States.

**4.3. Trans-Asian Highway/Railway:** The Trans-Asian Highway & Railway should pass through Tripura to connect East/South East Asian countries so that the entire North-Eastern Region becomes a hub for promotion of South-East Asia Growth quadrangle as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India.

**4.4 International internet-gateway at Agartala:** Country's third international internet gateway at Agartala, after the ones in Mumbai and Chennai, is functioning from March, 2016. India is importing internet bandwidth from an internet port in Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh. The internet gateway was jointly built by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL). Special importance should be given to this internet gateway as it will be extremely useful for implementation of Digital India Programme. Eight Indian States of northeast are also getting benefit from that internet bandwidth.

**4.5. Direct railway service between Agartala and Kolkata through Bangladesh:** Proposal for introducing a direct railway service between Agartala and Kolkata through Bangladesh should be submitted to get the full benefit of the agreement signed between Government of India and the Republic of Bangladesh against issue of double entry visa to the Indian Nationals. This will reduce journey time vis-à-vis the cost of travel.

#### **5. Linking of State capital with rails and airports:**

**5.1. Rail:** Broad-gauge railway network has extended up to Sabroom, which is closed to Chittagong seaport, Bangladesh. Railway line up to Sabroom provides the much desired accessibility with the nearest sea port of Chittagong in Bangladesh which would ultimately promote trade of large volume not only with Bangladesh but also with the main land and South East Asian countries as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India. The entire North Eastern Region would be benefited with such railway connectivity.

**5.2. Airports:** As road and rail infrastructure of the State is not up to the mark, the people in the State are dependent mainly on air services for travelling to the main land of the country. The newly built terminal of Maharaja Bir Bikram (MBB) Airport. The new integrated terminal building, with all modern facilities, A range of high-end facilities has been installed, While the new airport terminal will boost the State's trade, commerce and tourism besides establishing international air connectivity,

## **6. Border trade with Bangladesh and development of Land Customs Stations:**

**6.1. Border trade with Bangladesh:** The State had transport links with and through Bangladesh, before partition of India in 1947, which have since been snapped.

Official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh has been going-on mainly through Akhaura check post. Trade with Bangladesh includes cement, fish, stone pipes, PVC pipes, furniture, jute, ginger, agarbatti, iron oxide, fruits etc. Agreements and joint dialogues are on between India and Bangladesh for promotion of sustainable larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

Since, the trade presently goes on informally in border haat, it causes a lot of difficulties and distortions at present and puts a lot of strain even on security forces, who are to work to prevent such trade.

Feasibilities for "Border Haats" have been identified for trade in the State at Kamalasagar, Boxanagar and Bamutia in West Tripura; Simantapur, Srinagar and Ekinpur in South Tripura; Pal basti (Raghna) in North District and Hirachera (Kailashahar) in Unakoti District and Kamalpur in Dhalai District since the State has 84 % 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.

**6.2. Development of Land Customs Station at Akhaura for Passenger Services and Srimantapur Land Custom Station for Goods Traffic:** Both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station are notified Customs Stations. In Bangladesh side, Akhaura Land Customs Station is opposite to Agartala Land Customs Station in Tripura and Bibirbazar Land Customs Station in Bangladesh is opposite to Srimantapur Land Customs Station in Tripura. Land Customs Station in Tripura and also in Bangladesh mentioned above are operational at present and deals with passengers and cargo traffic.

Volume of trade through Agartala Land Customs Station is increasing day by day. The major two constrains of Agartala Land Customs Station are namely its proximity (just 2 km. away) to the Agartala city which is the hub of all important activities of the State and paucity of vacant land at or near Agartala Land Customs Station for any future expansion. In view of increasing volume of trade and the constraint faced at Agartala Land Customs Station, it is suggested that while both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Agartala Land Customs Station, passenger traffic would be encouraged more than cargo traffic in this Customs Station in the coming years.

Srimantapur Land Customs Station (LCS) at present is handling both the cargo and passenger traffic and opposite to this Station Bangladesh is having Bibirbazar Land Customs Station. The strategic advantage of this Station is that the nearest city in Bangladesh from Srimantapur Land Customs station is Comilla at a distance of just 12 Km. It is worthy to mention here that the most



important 'Viswa Road' in Bangladesh passes through Comilla and it connects Chittagong port and Dhaka in Bangladesh, which gives natural access to important city and port in Bangladesh from Srimantapur LCS. As land near the Srimantapur LCS is available, future expansion is feasible at this Customs station. It may also be mentioned here that all the standard parameters proposed at Agartala LCS are also proposed at Srimantapur LCS in the pre-feasibility study prepared by IL & FS. While both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, cargo traffic would be encouraged more than passenger traffic in this Customs station in the coming years.

About Rail connectivity, it may be mentioned here that the proposed railway link between Akhaura in Bangladesh and Agartala in Tripura passes near by the Agartala Land Customs Station. In addition, the proposed railway link between Agartala to Sabroom (southernmost town of Tripura) shall have a railway station at Bishramganj (a point of extended National Highway -08) which is just 28-30 km. from the Srimantapur Land Customs Station. The above-mentioned link once established, shall connect both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station with all the important towns of Tripura. It shall translate into reality to the vision to make Tripura as a gateway to other North Eastern States for Bangladesh and South East Asian Countries. It may also be mentioned here that it is proposed to have waterways route through Gomati River (adjacent to Srimantapur LCS) to Haldia in West Bengal via Bangladesh.

All the user agencies like BSF, Customs and Immigration are also of the view that considering the space constraints at Agartala Land Customs Station, and future expansion mobility at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, passenger traffic in larger volume may be encouraged through Agartala Land Customs Station and cargo traffic through Srimantapur Land Customs Station.

**7. Optimized use of Natural Gas in the State:** Tripura has significant natural gas reserve. However, these natural gas reserves are yet to be commercially developed due to low industrial demand in the State. Optimized use of natural gas reserve should be highly emphasized. Endeavour should be given to set up natural gas based industries and projects.

**8. Economic structure and Un-employment:** Economy of Tripura is agrarian and characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities, geographical isolation, communication bottleneck, inadequate use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem. A large portion of the State's population is still directly depends on agriculture & allied activities.

It is that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

The State is facing serious problems in the issue of un-employment, particularly due to lack of private investments, low level of capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck's with high level of poverty. Emphasis should be given for generation of productive and gainful employment on a sufficient scale to achieve the inclusive growth.

The list of constraints and challenges makes clear the issues to be addressed in the future. It is not the task of this Economic Review to prepare a comprehensive policy direction for the macro-economic development. However, the priorities in policy decisions concerning to human development may also include the following:-

Raise the levels of attainment in respect of education, health and nutrition among all people of the State. In the sphere of education, the special attention is necessary to ensure universal school enrolment and retention, particularly in upper primary and senior schools. This requires increased investments in the expansion of school infrastructure and at least 6 per cent of GSDP to be spent on education, regularly. In the sphere of health, major expansion of health-care infrastructure is required to ensure an effective, open-access health-care system. Resources have to be allocated for increased expenditure on health, including partnerships with the private sector.

Programmes for immunization and nutritional support to mothers and children have to be strengthened. Success in sanitation work has to be followed by improvements in the supply of drinking water, investment in the construction of basic drainage and better housing.

Special infrastructural plan should be prepared to solve the problem of transport and communication between Tripura and the rest of India. The Central Government should play a leading role in implementing this plan.

Employment strategies have to be developed to ensure growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods. The strategy must aim to reduce youth un-employment, and to equip young men and women with modern skills. It should also develop new rural-based farm and nonfarm livelihoods, including forest-based livelihoods. The employment growth must be based on growth in production-that is, economic growth that involves a growth of agricultural and agriculture-related production, rural non-agricultural production, and different types of industrial production. A transformation of the scientific and technological basis of the economy must be a medium- and long-term objective of State policy.

Empowering the women, minorities, SC, ST and OBC communities as well as economically weaker section to meet the current social and economic challenges need to be emphasized for more inclusiveness and pro-people macro-economic growth.



# **STATISTICAL TABLES**

**Table: 1 Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population – 2011:**

India/State/ Union Territory	Area in Sq. Kms	Population		Persons	Density	Sex ratio
		Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>India (1) + +</b>	<b>3287263</b>	<b>623121843</b>	<b>587447730</b>	<b>1210569573</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>933</b>
<b>State:</b>						
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
<b>Union Territory</b>						
A. & N. Islands	8249	202871	177710	380581	46	846
Chandigarh	114	580663	474787	1055450	9258	777
D. & N. Haveli	491	193760	149949	343709	700	812
Daman & Diu	112	150301	92946	243247	2191	710
Delhi	1483	8987326	7800615	16787941	11320	821
Lakshadweep	32	33123	31350	64473	2149	948
Pondicherry	479	612511	635442	1247953	2547	1001

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

\* The area figures of States and UTs do not add up to area of India because:

(i) The shortfall of 7 square km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 square km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.

(ii) Disputed area of 13 square km. between Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh is neither included in Pondicherry nor in Andhra Pradesh.

(1) The population figures excludes population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. illegal occupation of China.

+ The population of India, Manipur State and Senapati District by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division, as the census results for 2001 Census for these sub-divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

**Table: 2 DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION BY CENSUS:**

Stat/Union Territory	1911-1901	1911-1921	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1981-1971	1991-1981	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>21.51</b>	<b>+24.80</b>	<b>+24.66</b>	<b>+23.87</b>	<b>+21.54</b>	<b>17.61</b>
<b>State:</b>										
Andhra Pradesh+	12.49	-0.13	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00	25.92
Assam++	16.99	20.48	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92	16.93
Bihar	1.52	-0.97	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62	25.07
Chhattisgarh	24.15	1.41	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27	22.59
Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21	8.17
Gujarat	7.79	3.79	19.25	18.69	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.17
Haryana	-9.70	1.95	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.81
Jammu & Kashmir**	7.16	5.75	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	26.69	30.89	29.43	23.71
Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36	22.34
Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51	15.67
Kerala	11.75	9.16	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43	4.86
Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26	20.30
Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73	15.99
Manipur+++	21.71	10.92	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86	18.65
Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65	16.93
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82	22.78
Nagaland***#	46.76	6.55	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53	-0.47
Orissa	10.44	-1.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25	13.97
Punjab	-10.8	6.26	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10	13.73
Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41	21.44
Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06	12.36
Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72	15.60
Tripura	32.48	32.59	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03	14.75
Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85	20.09
Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41	19.17
West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77	13.93
<b>Union Territory:</b>										
A. & N. Islands #	7.34	2.37	14.61	-8.28	105.13	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90	6.68
Chandigarh #	-16.07	-1.65	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28	17.10
D. & N. Haveli #	19.52	6.99	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22	55.50
Daman & Diu #	1.45	-3.26	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73	53.54
Delhi #	1.98	18.03	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02	20.96
Lakshadweep #	4.85	-6.31	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30	6.23
Puducherry #	4.39	-5.06	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62	27.72

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

+ One village RaMTapur (code No.217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukhal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951. (ii) The total population of all districts of Andhra Pradesh for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the State. The differences between the figures for the State total and the totals of all districts are 21599 for 1901, (-) 70,744 for 1911, (+) 16,456 for 1921 and (+) 8,240 for 1931. The difference is due to an error that has occurred in Table A-2 of 1941, when the population data of Medak and Nizamabad districts were recast in accordance with certain inter district transfers that had taken place between Medak and Nizamabad districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State during the decade 1931-1941.

\* Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

++ The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

\*\* The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Intrepolation'.

+++ The population of Manipur State by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for Census 2001.

\*\*\* In working out 'decade variation' and '% 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 % 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, 2020**

Sl. no	India/States/Union Territories	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Natural Growth Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<b>India</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Bigger States/Union Territories</b>													
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.7	16.0	15.0	6.3	7.0	4.9	9.3	9.0	10.1	24	26	18
2	Assam	20.8	21.9	14.3	6.2	6.4	5.4	14.5	15.5	8.9	36	39	17
3	Bihar	25.5	26.2	21.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	20.0	20.7	15.7	27	27	25
4	Chhattisgarh	22.0	23.4	17.3	7.9	8.4	6.3	14.1	15.0	11.0	38	40	31
5	NCT of Delhi	14.2	15.5	14.1	3.6	4.1	3.5	10.6	11.4	10.6	12	20	12
6	Gujarat	19.3	21.1	17.1	5.6	6.0	5.0	13.7	15.1	12.0	23	27	17
7	Haryana	19.9	21.2	17.7	6.1	6.5	5.5	13.8	14.7	12.3	28	31	23
8	Jammu & Kashmir	14.6	16.1	11.1	4.6	4.9	4.1	10.0	11.3	7.0	17	18	13
9	Jharkhand	22.0	23.4	17.6	5.2	5.5	4.5	16.7	17.9	13.1	25	26	21
10	Karnataka	16.5	17.5	15.0	6.2	7.1	4.8	10.4	10.5	10.2	19	21	16
11	Kerala	13.2	13.1	13.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6	4	9
12	MadhyaPradesh	24.1	26.0	18.8	6.5	6.8	5.6	17.6	19.2	13.1	43	47	30
13	Maharashtra	15.0	15.3	14.6	5.5	6.2	4.6	9.6	9.1	10.1	16	20	11
14	Odisha	17.7	18.7	13.1	7.3	7.5	6.5	10.4	11.2	6.6	36	37	28
15	Punjab	14.3	14.9	13.6	7.2	8.3	5.7	7.1	6.6	7.9	18	19	17
16	Rajasthan	23.5	24.4	20.8	5.6	5.8	5.1	17.9	18.6	15.7	32	35	23
17	Tamil Nadu	13.8	14.0	13.6	6.1	7.2	5.1	7.7	6.8	8.5	13	15	10
18	Telangana	16.4	16.8	15.9	6.0	7.2	4.2	10.4	9.6	11.7	21	24	17
19	UttarPradesh	25.1	26.1	22.1	6.5	6.8	5.4	18.7	19.3	16.7	38	40	28
20	Uttarakhand	16.6	17.0	15.6	6.3	6.7	5.1	10.4	10.3	10.5	24	25	24
21	WestBengal	14.6	16.1	11.2	5.5	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.8	5.4	19	19	17
<b>Smaller States</b>													
1	Arunachal Pradesh	17.3	17.8	15.0	5.7	5.9	4.4	11.6	11.8	10.6	21	22	13
2	Goa	12.1	11.7	12.4	5.9	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.3	6.9	5	7	3
3	Himachal Pradesh	15.3	15.7	10.0	6.8	7.0	4.4	8.5	8.7	5.6	17	18	15
4	Manipur	13.3	13.5	12.8	4.3	4.0	4.8	9.0	9.5	8.0	6	6	5
5	Meghalaya	22.9	25.1	12.9	5.3	5.5	4.4	17.6	19.6	8.5	29	30	16
6	Mizoram	14.4	16.8	11.7	4.2	3.8	4.6	10.2	13.0	7.1	3	3	3
7	Nagaland	12.5	12.9	11.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	8.8	9.0	8.4	4	7	NA*
8	Sikkim	15.6	14.0	18.2	4.1	4.3	3.7	11.6	9.7	14.5	5	8	1
9	Tripura	12.6	13.4	10.7	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.9	8.0	4.2	18	18	17
<b>Union Territories</b>													
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.8	11.5	10.0	5.8	6.8	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.4	7	7	6
2	Chandigarh	12.9	18.1	12.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	9.1	14.0	9.0	8	9	8
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	20.3	18.0	21.4	3.7	4.7	3.3	16.5	13.3	18.1	16	15	11
4	Ladakh	14.3	15.2	10.8	5.0	5.2	4.4	9.3	10.0	6.5	16	17	12
5	Lakshadweep	14.5	19.9	13.1	5.4	7.2	5.0	9.1	12.7	8.1	9	19	5
6	Puducherry	13.1	13.1	13.1	6.5	7.5	6.1	6.6	5.6	7.0	6	8	5

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period 2018-2020.

\*Not Available as no infant death was recorded in the respective sample units for the year 2020.



**Table-4 Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India and All-India 2011**

Sl.No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	Main Workers (in nos.)			
		Total Workers (Main+Marginal)	Non-Workers	Total Population	% of Workers to total Population
1	Arunachal Pradesh	587658	796070	1383727	42.47
2	Assam	11969690	19235886	31205576	38.36
3	Manipur	1304610	1551184	2855794	45.68
4	Meghalaya	1185619	1781270	2966889	39.96
5	Mizoram	486705	610501	1097206	44.36
6	Nagaland	974122	1004380	1978502	49.24
7	Sikkim	308138	302439	610577	50.47
8	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>1469521</b>	<b>2204396</b>	<b>3673917</b>	<b>39.99</b>
North-Eastern States		<b>18140505</b>	<b>27346279</b>	<b>45486784</b>	<b>39.88</b>
<b>India</b>		<b>481888868</b>	<b>728966109</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>39.8</b>

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India.

**Table : 5 State-wise Classification of Agricultural Workers- 2011**

States/UTs	Total	Cultivators (Main and Marginal)	Agricultural Labour (Main and Marginal)	Male Cultivators (Main and Marginal)	Male Agricultural Labour (Main and Marginal)	Female Cultivators (Main and Marginal)	Female Agricultural Labour (Main and Marginal)
<b>India</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>118808780</b>	<b>144333690</b>	<b>82762934</b>	<b>82742337</b>	<b>36045846</b>	<b>61591353</b>
Sikkim	Total	117401	25986	63327	12883	54074	13103
Arunachal Pradesh	Total	302723	36171	152863	18377	149860	17794
Nagaland	Total	537702	62962	259454	31857	278248	31105
Manipur	Total	574031	114918	327109	46032	246922	68886
Mizoram	Total	229603	41787	129482	22488	100121	19299
Tripura	Total	295947	353618	228868	214106	67079	139512
Meghalaya	Total	494675	198364	277330	106342	217345	92022
Assam	Total	4061627	1845346	3099763	1129210	961864	716136

Source:- Agriculture Statistics At A Glance 2018

**Table : 6 Tentative population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011:**

Sl.No.	Name of District	Area in sq.km.	Type	Population				Age group 0-6 child population				Density
				No. of HH	Population	Male	Female	0-6	Male	Female	Sex	
1	West Tripura	942.55	Rural	77247	329466	168689	160777	38261	19560	18701	953	974
			Urban	146301	588734	297463	291271	54817	28213	26604	979	
			Total	223548	918200	466152	452048	93078	47773	45305	970	
2	Sepahijala	1044.78	Rural	98407	434341	222461	211880	54449	27956	26493	952	463
			Urban	11963	49346	25368	23978	5333	2731	2602	945	
			Total	110370	483687	247829	235858	59782	30687	29095	952	
3	Khowai	1005.67	Rural	67407	288006	147524	140482	35077	17836	17241	952	326
			Urban	9977	39558	19877	19681	3582	1821	1761	990	
			Total	77384	327564	167401	160163	38659	19657	19002	957	
4	South Tripura	1534.20	Rural	94051	391692	200409	191283	51746	26364	25382	954	281
			Urban	10632	39059	19753	19306	3497	1809	1688	977	
			Total	104683	430751	220162	210589	55243	28173	27070	957	
5	Gomati t	1522.80	Rural	81442	357566	182424	175142	47720	24546	23174	960	290
			Urban	21265	83972	43004	40968	8317	4333	3984	953	
			Total	102707	441538	225428	216110	56037	28879	27158	959	
6	North Tripura	1444.50	Rural	71671	337986	172066	165920	53092	26986	26106	964	289
			Urban	18623	79455	40584	38871	8611	4334	4277	958	
			Total	90294	417441	212650	204791	61703	31320	30383	963	
7	Unakoti	591.93	Rural	51953	235676	119827	115849	33393	16956	16437	967	467
			Urban	10108	40830	20383	20447	4108	2103	2005	1003	
			Total	62061	276506	140210	136296	37501	19059	18442	972	
8	Dhalai	2400.00	Rural	74404	337731	173773	163958	51571	26196	25375	944	158
			Urban	10105	40499	20771	19728	4440	2264	2176	950	
			Total	84509	378230	194544	183686	56011	28460	27551	944	
Tripura	10486.43	Rural	616582	2712464	1387173	1325291	365309	186400	178909	955	350	
		Urban	238974	961453	487203	474250	92705	47608	45097	973		
		Total	855556	3673917	1874376	1799541	458014	234008	224006	960		

Source: - Derived data Census-2011, RGI.

**Table: 7 Tentative Schedule Castes & Schedule Tribe population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011:**

Sl.No.	Name of District	Type	Schedule Caste Population			% of SC population	Schedule Tribe Population			% of ST population
			Population	Male	Female		Population	Male	Female	
1	West District	Rural	57516	29390	28126	20.96	149847	75531	74316	19.23
		Urban	134959	68297	66662		26749	12992	13757	
		Total	192475	97687	94788		176596	88523	88073	
2	Sepahijala	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	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	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	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	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	Rural	43862	22172	21690	19.68	60561	30678	29883	22.54
		Urban	10552	5245	5307		1759	944	815	
		Total	54414	27417	26997		62320	31622	30698	
8	Dhalai	Rural	50539	25853	24686	16.31	205637	104247	101390	55.68
		Urban	11149	5608	5541		4971	2512	2459	
		Total	61688	31461	30227		210608	106759	103849	
Tripura		Rural	437993	224498	213495	17.82	1117566	563908	553658	31.76
		Urban	216925	109872	107053		49247	24419	24828	
		Total	654918	334370	320548		1166813	588327	578486	

Source: - Derived data Census-2011, RGI.

**Table No : 8 Tentative literate& Illiterate population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011:**

Sl.No.	Name of District	Type	Literates population			% of population			Literate population		
			Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
1	West District	Rural	253477	136704	116773	87.04	91.67	82.19	75989	31985	44004
		Urban	497919	256719	241200	93.26	95.35	91.13	90815	40744	50071
		Total	751396	393423	357973	91.07	94.04	88.01	166804	72729	94075
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	319152	173770	145382	84.01	89.34	78.42	115189	48691	66498
		Urban	40192	21223	18969	91.32	93.75	88.74	9154	4145	5009
		Total	359344	194993	164351	84.78	89.80	79.49	124343	52836	71507
3	Khowai District	Rural	219350	118708	100642	86.72	91.53	81.66	68656	28816	39840
		Urban	34241	17475	16766	95.18	96.78	85.96	5317	2402	2915
		Total	253591	136183	117408	87.78	92.17	83.17	73973	31218	42755
4	South District	Rural	284456	155334	129122	83.68	89.25	77.83	107236	45075	62161
		Urban	33523	17371	16152	94.27	96.81	91.68	5536	2382	3154
		Total	317979	172705	145274	84.68	89.96	79.16	112772	47457	65315
5	Gomati District	Rural	255453	139885	115568	82.45	88.60	76.05	102113	42539	59574
		Urban	70401	36891	33510	93.06	95.40	90.61	13571	6113	7458
		Total	325854	176776	149078	84.53	89.94	78.90	115684	48652	67032
6	North Tripura	Rural	245871	130763	115108	86.30	90.13	82.33	92115	41303	50812
		Urban	66810	34737	32073	94.31	95.83	92.71	12645	5847	6798
		Total	312681	165500	147181	87.90	91.27	84.39	104760	47150	57610
7	Unakoti District	Rural	173196	92699	80497	85.62	90.11	80.97	62480	27128	35352
		Urban	34525	17447	17078	94.02	95.44	92.60	6305	2936	3369
		Total	207721	110146	97575	86.91	90.92	82.79	68785	30064	38721
8	Dhalai	Rural	241818	133640	108178	84.50	90.56	78.06	95913	40133	55780
		Urban	34399	18003	16396	90.40	97.28	93.41	6100	2768	3332
		Total	276217	151643	124574	85.72	91.31	79.79	102013	42901	59112
	Tripura	Rural	1992773	1081503	911270	84.90	90.07	79.49	719691	305670	414021
		Urban	812010	419866	392144	93.47	95.51	91.38	149443	67337	82106
		Total	2804783	1501369	1303414	87.22	91.53	82.73	869134	373007	496127

Source: Derived data Census-2011, RGI.

**Table : 9 Number of % of Census houses by different types:**

Sl. No.	House list Item	India		Tripura					
		Total	%age	Absolute number			%		
				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:10 Number of % of source of water by different types:**

Sl. No.	House list Item	India		Tripura					
		Total	%age	Absolute number			%		
		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: 11 Number of household by main source of lighting:**

Sl. No.	Household by main source of lighting	India		Tripura					
		Total	%age	Absolute number			%		
				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: 12 Number of household by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet:**

Sl. No.	Households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet	India		Tripura					
		Total	%age	Absolute number			%		
				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: 13 Number of households by fuel used for cooking by type:**

Item No.	Households by fuel used for cooking	India		Tripura					
		Total	%age	Absolute number			%		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Fire - wood	120,834,388	49	678,178	566,977	111,201	80.5	93.3	47.3
3	Crop residue	21,836,915	8.9	6,573	5,105	1,468	0.8	0.8	0.6
4	Cowdung cake	19,609,328	7.9	1,173	763	410	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	3,577,035	1.4	694	528	166	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	Kerosene	7,164,589	2.9	5,294	1,100	4,194	0.6	0.2	1.8
7	LPG / PNG	70,422,883	28.5	148,637	31,920	119,717	17.6	5.3	49.7
8	Electricity	235,527	0.1	299	223	76	0	0	0
9	Bio-gas	1,018,978	0.4	589	264	325	0.1	0	0.1
10	Any other	1,196,059	0.5	705	559	146	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	No cooking	796,965	0.3	639	340	299	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

**Table: 14 Number of households by poses on of different assets:**

Sl. No.	Households by poses on of assets	India		Tripura					
		Total	% age	Absolute number			%		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Radio/ Transistor	49,018,595	19.9	107,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
3	Television	116,493,624	47.2	377,988	205,683	172,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
4	Computer/ Laptop with Internet	7,708,521	3.1	8,612	2,489	6,123	1	0.4	2.6
5	Computer/ Laptop without Internet	15,654,325	6.3	53,344	31,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1
6	Telephone	155,880,849	63.2	405,115	233,957	171,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
7	Telephone/Mobile Phone-Landline only	9,919,641	4	17,491	9,979	7,512	2.1	1.6	3.2
8	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Mobile only	131,202,021	53.2	360,143	214,022	146,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
9	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Both	14,759,187	6	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
10	Bicycle	110,567,433	44.8	331,560	223,872	107,688	39.3	36.8	45.8
11	Scooter/ Motorcycle / Moped	51,862,242	21	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
12	Car/ Jeep/ Van	11,473,587	4.7	18,443	78,939	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
13	None of the specified assets	43,950,672	17.8	234,638	209,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6

Source: Census-2011, RGI.



**Table: 15 District-wise % 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: 16 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: 17 District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups are presented.**

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				
		West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	218	332	35	107	692
2	Livestock	4,951	6,157	1,638	1,820	14,566
3	Forestry and Logging	1,004	541	202	374	2,121
4	Fishing and aquaculture	875	581	565	397	2,418
5	All agricultural activities	7,048	7,611	2,440	2,698	19,797
6	Mining and Quarrying	13	14	4	20	51
7	Manufacturing	17,001	10,509	3,239	6,298	37,047
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	185	124	30	102	441
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	202	131	72	145	550
10	Construction	2,747	1,271	379	1,096	5,493
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	1,712	698	197	668	3,275
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,182	736	126	563	3,607
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46,035	21,041	7,411	14,747	89,234
14	Transportation and Storage	9,027	3,599	1,125	3,476	17,227
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	6,138	3,431	1,064	2,281	12,914
16	Information and Communication	478	245	95	197	1,015
17	Financial and insurance activities	932	464	77	377	1,850
18	Real Estate Activities	538	222	128	298	1,186
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,171	547	158	579	2,455
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	825	355	78	260	1,518
21	Education	7,414	4,923	1,968	3,372	17,677
22	Human health and social work activities	1,155	572	228	497	2,452
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	374	170	26	125	695
24	Other service activities not else where classified	8,473	4,492	1,662	3,662	18,289
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,06,602	53,544	18,067	38,763	2,16,976
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	1,13,650	61,155	20,507	41,461	2,36,773

Source: DES-Tripura

**Table: 18 District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural employments by major activity groups are presented:**

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				
		West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	325	449	42	141	957
2	Livestock	7,080	8,667	2,454	2,624	20,825
3	Forestry and Logging	1,118	675	244	455	2,492
4	Fishing and aquaculture	1,342	818	822	609	3,591
5	All agricultural activities	9,865	10,609	3,562	3,829	27,865
6	Mining and Quarrying	1,038	21	7	23	1,089
7	Manufacturing	33,679	16,241	5,274	10,813	66,007
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	1,925	666	261	623	3,475
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	400	187	114	249	950
10	Construction	5,005	2,129	499	1,486	9,119
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	3,903	1,251	301	1,293	6,748
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,593	1,285	241	1,103	7,222
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	59,462	24,445	8,414	18,221	1,10,542
14	Transportation and Storage	11,925	4,709	1,411	4,368	22,413
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	9,952	4,693	1,683	3,530	19,858
16	Information and Communication	1,109	405	154	390	2,058
17	Financial and insurance activities	3,658	1,162	319	991	6,130
18	Real Estate Activities	663	255	161	313	1,392
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,065	875	234	864	4,038
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,833	492	98	342	2,765
21	Education	35,930	18,296	7,859	12,665	74,750
22	Human health and social work activities	5,623	2,061	776	1,851	10,311
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	747	264	59	222	1,292
24	Other service activities not else where classified	12,460	6,144	2,188	5,208	26,000
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,95,970	85,581	30,053	64,555	3,76,159
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	2,05,835	96,190	33,615	68,384	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura

**Table: 19 District-wise number of establishments & employments:**

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	OAE	Establishments		OAE	Employment	
			Estt. with hired workers	Total		Estt. With hired workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	87,913	25,737	1,13,650	99,620	1,06,215	2,05,835
2.	South Tripura	49,789	11,366	61,155	57,074	39,116	96,190
3.	North Tripura	16,582	3,925	20,507	19,685	13,930	33,615
4.	Dhalai	33,124	8,337	41,461	38,791	29,593	68,384
	All Tripura	1,87,408	49,365	2,36,773	2,15,170	1,88,854	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura.

Note : (i) OAE : Own Account Establishment, Estt. : Establishments  
(ii) % total may not tally with the all India due to rounding off.

**Table: 20 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.

