



Economic Review of Tripura 2015-16



**Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Planning (Statistics) Department
Government of Tripura, Agartala**

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***ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
TRIPURA, 2015–16***



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PART-I

1) ECONOMIC SITUATION

Background:

Economic performances, development strategies and achievements of the State's economy during the fiscal year 2015-16 have been focused and analysed in this "Economic Review of Tripura, 2015-16". It is the 17th un-interrupted time-series analysis, which put forward the chapters, especially for the fiscal year 2015-16, with previous year's references and data as far as possible.

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

State profile:

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

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

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

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura, connected to the country's railway network in 2008 through a meter gauge track. Broad-Gauge conversion work from Lumding to Agartala via Badarpur has been completed. The work for further extension of railway line from Agartala to Sabroom into broad gauge has been sanctioned by the Ministry of

Railway, Government of India. The State Government have been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for getting attractive benefits of the railway service.

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

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

Tripura has a tropical climate and receives adequate rainfall during the monsoons. The State is situated between latitudes 22°56' and 24°32' North, and longitudes 90°09' and 92°20' East. It has an area of 10,491.69 sq. km. It has diverse range of topography, people, flora and fauna. Local flora and fauna bear a very close affinity and resemblance with floral and faunal components of Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese sub-regions. The State is located in the bio-geographic zone of 9B-North-East hills and possesses an extremely rich bio-diversity. There are 268-species of highly utilized medicinal plants, 183-species lesser widely medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Moreover, there are 50-species endemic to Tripura. 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are also found in Tripura. There are 90 mammal species in Tripura.

Effect of the partition of the country on Tripura:

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

than 350 km before partition. After partition, the route to Kolkata via Siliguri land corridor became 1,700 km long. The partition thus aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura and indeed, of the entire north eastern region.

Demographic profile:

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

The population density of Tripura in 2011 was 350 persons per sq.km., which means that 45 more people live in a sq. km. area in the State than they lived a decade ago. The population density for all India in 2011 was 324.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table : 1.1.

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

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

Table : 1.2.

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

NR=Not released.

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

Vital rates:

The data of latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) of Registrar General of India for 2014 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 14.9 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 21.0 per thousand population. In 2014, the death rate of the population was 4.7 per thousand population against similar rate of 6.7 at all India level. The infant mortality rate posted at 21 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 39 per thousand population at all India level in 2014.

Life expectancy:

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

Economy :

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

The latest Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) with a more recent new 2011-12 base with the revised methodology, data base and additional area coverage shows that contribution of primary sector has been increased to 33 percent in 2014- 15, although the land available for agricultural cultivation is relatively restricted in the State. This trend is observed in both the estimates prepared by Central Statistics Office, New Delhi and the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at new 2011-12 prices or in real terms for 2014-15(P) was 9.2 percent in 2014-15. There is no denying the fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable growth during last couple of years by augmenting better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which has also been appreciated by the Government of India. The State's economy anticipated similar growth trends of over 9 percent in real terms during 2015-16 also.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices with a recent new 2011-12 base at current prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.21,663.20 crore in 2012-13 and to Rs.25,592.83 crore in 2013-14 and to Rs.29,666.62 crore in 2014-15(P).

The per capita income of the State with a recent new 2011-12 base also rose steadily from Rs.47,079 in 2011-12 to Rs.52,434 in 2012-13 and to Rs.61,570 in 2013-14 and to Rs.71,666 in 2014-15 (P).

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

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

The data of 6th Economic Census indicates a rise in economic establishments between 2005 and 2013 in the State, which are basically own account establishments, i.e., without hiring any workers.

Although, overall performance of the State's real economy remained impressive despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks and geographical isolation as well as higher inflationary pressure, but due to slow down of the national economy, the economy of the State has come under further fiscal stretch during the 12th plan period (2012-17).

Socio-economic scenario:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The year-on-year inflation based on CPI for Industrial Workers shows that the general inflation has reached at 7.37 percent in March 2016. In June 2016 it stood at 9.42 percent.

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

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

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

Local Self Governance:

Tripura has long tradition of local self-governance prevailing both in rural and urban areas. The State Government has taken steps to assign

a few activities of Development Departments to the panchayats at three levels i.e. Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parisads.

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

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

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

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

The detail status in 2015-16 by districts is presented in the following Table.

Table-1.3.

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

Opportunities:

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

opportunities in the State. The promising sectors of the State's economy are presented below.

i) Natural Gas:

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

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

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

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

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

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

iii) Rubber and tea: Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber after Kerala. It is estimated that about 1,00,000 hectares can be brought under the rubber plantations in the State. Infact, this sector holds considerable potentiality for the development of the State especially in hilly rural areas. The productivity of rubber in the State is around 1200 kg/ha/year, which is quite high. The production of rubber in 2015-16 was 49,942.68 MT in the State.

The suitable land and climate conditions offer good potential for development of tea industry in the State. Tripura, a traditional tea

growing area, has 54-tea gardens covering an area of 7482.27 hectares. Tea produced in the State has good blending qualities. The production of bio-tea, which does not have any chemical residue, has been taken up as special venture.

The rubber and tea plantation activities have a special socioeconomic significance in rehabilitation of shifting cultivators, i.e., jhum cultivation done by the tribals of the State. In 2015-16, the area under rubber was 74,334.95 hectares. About, one lakh hectares of land is suitable for rubber plantation in the State.

iv) Border Trade with Bangladesh: Tripura has 84 percent of its border common with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Trade with Bangladesh includes cement, fish, stone pipes, PVC pipes, furniture, jute, ginger, agarbatti, iron oxide, fruits etc. The estimated Indo-Bangla trade through Tripura in 2014-15 was Rs. 357.65 crore, which rose in 2015-16 to Rs.383.72 crore.

Agreements and joint dialogues are on between India and Bangladesh for promotion of sustainable larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the 8- Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

On 2nd June 2015 the trail run of a direct bus service between Kolkata and Agartala via Dhaka with a distance of approximately 500 Km was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, which would considerably reduce the cost of transport among others for business with Tripura as well as the North Eastern States.

v) Tourism: Tourism based on wildlife, forest and Hindu/Buddhist religious places have good potential in the State. Presently, promotion of tourism has been affected by inadequate infrastructure. The development of tourism related infrastructure facilities are essential and prerequisite for promotion of tourism in the State.

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

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

Weakness:

The State is endowed with vast green forest with hilly slopes and as a result, soil erosion is common and soil nutrients including humus get eroded.

Partition of India in 1947 choked off Tripura's major lines of transport and communication by severing inland waterway, roadways and railway networks. Tripura is now remote and isolated within India. The Partition thus aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura and indeed, of the entire North Eastern Region.

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

Industrialisation in the State is yet to take off and industry sector is not able to open un-employment opportunities at the desire level despite the State Government's efforts for creation of a comprehensive base for industrialisation. On the other hand, agriculture sector has become stagnant and is not ready to absorb the growing demand for employment.

Liberalisation and economic reforms of India introduced since 1990 have had a limited impact on the industrial development of the State. The economy of the State continues to remain agrarian.

Fiscal management:

The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2015-16 in-terms of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Finance Commission as well as targets fixed under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005.

As a part of compliance of the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005, Quarterly Review Report of the Finance Minister has been placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly during 2015-16.

The State Budget for 2015-16 envisages expenditure of Rs.11525.62 crore comprising Rs.7868.47 crore of revenue expenditure and Rs.3188.03 crore of capital expenditure, Rs.447.28 crore public debt and Rs.21.84 crore payment of loans and advances. Receipts are expected to be Rs.10547.67 crore including Rs.9426.74 crore of revenue receipts and Rs.1120.93 crore of capital receipts in 2015-16(P).

Fiscal constraints:

The Finance Commission imposed certain conditions on States in respect of fiscal performance for qualifying for awards under various recommendations. As a result, debt burden and high interest rates imposed new levels of fiscal stress on the State's exchequer. Despite such fiscal constraints as well as poor financial resources of its own, the State could perform well and also ensure providing its share of liabilities of almost all the centrally sponsored schemes till 2015-16.

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

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

Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005:

The State Government continued to pursue fiscal correction and consolidation for overall improvement of the financial health of the State. The State Government has enacted the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005 on 25th June 2006 during the fiscal year 2005-06.

The Act provides the responsibility of the Government of Tripura to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, reduction in fiscal deficit, debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability.

The prime objectives of the FRBM Act are as follows:

- i) To ensure prudence in Fiscal Management.
- ii) Fiscal stability by maintaining revenue positive status.
- iii) Gradual reduction of fiscal deficit up to 3% of GSDP.
- iv) Prudence in debt management.
- v) Greater transparency.
- vi) Conduct of fiscal policy in a medium term frame-work.

After enactment of FRBM Act as per recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission, following actions have been taken in Tripura.

- i) Quarterly review reports of the Finance Minister are placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly since 3rd Quarter of 2006-07.
- ii) Fiscal policy statements along with fiscal correction path and disclosures for the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 have been submitted before the Tripura Legislative Assembly.

Approach and strategy of Planning in Tripura:

The State Government has adopted, in 1996, "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura", taking into account the state's strength, weakness and opportunities. The salient features are as follows:

Objectives:

- i) The priority before the State Government is firstly, the equitable improvement, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and Other Backward Classes, secondly, the equitable development of Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas to the same standard and level with the rest of Tripura.
- ii) Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication of illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations.
- iii) Additional employment opportunities in non-government sectors.
- iv) Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional resources.
- v) To attain self-sufficiency in the production of food-grains and fish as well as double the production of animal inputs, fruits and vegetables and extension of irrigation.
- vi) Involving all sections of the people and their democratically elected representatives in decentralised planning process so as to achieve effective balanced development of the State.
- vii) Appropriate use of available land and water resources.

Priority sectors in planning:

The Government of Tripura identified seven priority sectors for overall development of the State, these are:

- i) Agriculture and Irrigation.
- ii) Drinking water.
- iii) Housing
- iv) Road connectivity
- v) Education
- vi) Healthcare and
- vii) Rural Electrification.

Thrust areas for the 12th plan, 2012-17 :

The State has adopted multi pronged strategy which focuses on building infrastructure, strengthening social infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable growth, social and regional equity, improving quality of life, capacity building and skilled development, widening livelihood opportunities, etc. For this, emphasis has been laid on the following:-

Reducing Infrastructural deficit: There is a need to bridge the infrastructural gaps to meet the growing aspiration of the people. Further, growth in economic activities is to be supported by robust infrastructure. The plan approach in Tripura has taken note of the vital infractural needs like roads, power, drinking water, irrigation etc.

Sustaining growth in agricultural and allied sector: Dependence of large population on agri and allied activities and its contribution to the State Domestic Product make it a priority sector in Planning process. The sectoral plans have been re-oriented for greater public investment and capacity building.

Expanding and Strengthening capacity of key social sector: Health, education, women and child welfare, nutrition and food security are critical pillars of sustainable development. Attention has therefore been paid to the key sectors like health, education and rural development.

Inclusiveness: Flow of adequate benefits to historically disadvantaged is one of the key underlying theme of the plan document. Thrust has been laid for public investment for creating equal opportunities for SC/ST/OBCs and Minorities. This is necessary for their empowerment and greater participation in development process.

Social and regional equity: There is a need for closing the gap between the deprived local population and the rest of the country. It is therefore necessary that there is enough investment for expansion of social infrastructure for covering the disadvantaged sections, backward, remote and border areas.

Greater converge for improvement in livelihood and income opportunities: Strengths of strong social capital and vibrant democratic institutions is being leveraged for converging scheme in social sector such that it leads to sustained livelihood opportunities for the poor and deprived.

Capacity building and skill development: Developing capacity and building strong human resource base is fundamental necessity for multiplying the returns from public investment in infrastructural development. Emphasis is being laid in building capacity of human resources for greater employment opportunities.

Institutional decentranization: Focus on better governance and deeper involvement of people through network of decentralized institutions at village and Block level.

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

The Government of Tripura has introduced "Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa" (BEUP) in the year 2001-2002 under which every Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) of the State have a choice to suggest to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate works to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakh in a year. This amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been increased to Rs.7.50 lakh in 2004-05, Rs.10.00 lakh in 2005-06 and further to Rs.15 lakh since 2011-12.

Power sector reforms:

The State Government has signed a MoU with Ministry of Power, Government of India in August, 2003 to reform the power sector in-order to improve its efficiency. The Power Department has been corporatised in 2005. The Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited, a newly formed

Company, registered under the Companies Act, 1956 has started functioning from January, 2005 in Tripura.

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

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

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

Externally aided projects:

Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC):

The Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project funded by the Japan Bank of International Cooperation have been implemented since 2007-08. It has a project cost of Rs.399 crore (JBIC loan Rs.334 crore and Government of Tripura's share Rs.59 crore). The repayment of the loan will start from 10th year and is to be completed within 40 years. The objective of the project is poverty reduction of the people dependent on forest resources to be implemented over eight years. It will be implemented in the Forest Divisions of Sadar, Teliamura, Kailashahar, Udaipur, Bagafa, Kanchanpur (Pecharthal range) and Gumti (Amarpur range). The project has been sanctioned by JBIC as 90 percent grant and 10 percent as loan.

Indo-German Development Bi-lateral Cooperation Project:

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

The project implementation will span over a period of six years starting from 2008-09 involving project cost of Rs.14,000 lakh and cover a project area of 3,431 sq.km. area comprising 65 percent of total forest area in Dhalai and North Tripura Districts. The target group is 104 villages covering 48,608 households. The major activities are both through Joint Forest Management Committees (22,500 hec) and outside Joint Forest Management areas (7,500 hec).

Public Private Partnership (PPP):

The Central Government has been laying emphasis on adoption of Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for development of infrastructure. In view of the high incidence of poverty and limited paying capacity, there are inherent constraints in developing infrastructure under PPP model. Nevertheless, the Government of Tripura has made sincere attempts in this regard, as a result of which following institutions have come up with involvement of the private sector in the State.

- i) BRAM Medical College & Hospital,
- ii) Lal Path Lab (for pathological test),
- iii) Installation of MRI scanning (in the GB Hospital),
- iv) ICFAI Tripura University,
- v) Bhavan's Tripura College of Science & Technology,
- vi) Star Hotel by Ginger Group,
- vii) State Para Medical College.

Development Review, 2015-16:

Overall inflation in the country during 2015-16 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation.

The year-on-year inflation based on CPI for Industrial Workers shows that the general inflation has reached at 7.37 percent in March 2016 and in June 2016 it reached to 9.42 percent. The high rate of inflation was mainly due to high increase of prices in food group and petroleum product since the State is highly depends on road transportation.

At the national level, the inflation was moderate and high. The ongoing surge in prices especially of food items in the rural areas of the state as well as in the country has significant implications for the agriculture sector and overall macroeconomic and financial stability. The CPI for agricultural labour shows an inflation of about 4.98 percent year-on-year basis in March 2016.

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2015-16 shows that the total production of rice has been increased to 7,99,437 MT in 2015-16 against 7,46,954 MT in the previous fiscal of 2014-15. The total food grain production has also increased to 8,25,384 MT in 2015-16 from 7,61,712 MT in 2014-15. The cropping pattern in Tripura acquires typical character of hill agriculture as a part of North Eastern Region, where two distinct and parallel farming system viz. i) shifting or jhum cultivation and ii) settle farming cultivation exists in Tripura. The cropping pattern of the State shows that about 98 percent area is utilized for food crops and remaining 2 percent area only is under non-food crops.

Tripura has a total cultivable land of 2,72,823 hectares and irrigation potential of 1,40,383 hectares. Out of the available water resources 79,200 hectares net potential area utilized under the assured

irrigation against the total potential created upto 1,14,843 hectares till 2015-16.

The total fish production in the State was 69,055 MT in 2015-16, which were 64,780 MT in 2014-15 and 61,950 MT in 2013-14. The necessary stress was given to raise fish seeds by adopting hypophysation technique, as there was no reverine and other sources in the State for collection of fish seed.

To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation around 5002.31 ha was taken up on degraded forestland during 2015-16. In the year 2015-16, the Department has implemented a project for regrouped forest villages at 21 sites involving 3330 families in clusters near roadside. These families have spontaneously moved out from interior forest areas to these locations.

Number of fair price shops in the State has also increased to 1,794 in 2015-16, from 1,786 in 2014-15. Total 9,32,420 families of the State are covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

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

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGREGA) has been implemented in all the eight districts of the State. Till March 2016, the number of job card issued was 6,10,743 under MGREGA. The mandays generated was 538.77 lakh in 2015-16.

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

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004- 05 which rose to 1,778 in 2014-15 and further to 1,796 in 2015-16. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.37 lakh in 2004-05 which rose to 8.32 lakh in 2014-15 and 8.33 lakh in 2015-16. There were 136 Co-operative Societies in the State which were run by women.

The State has one Central University and one private University (ICFAI), 22-General Degree Colleges, 4- Engineering Colleges, 2-Medical Colleges, 5-Polytechnics, 2- Teachers Training Colleges, 1-Government Law College, 1-Government Music College, 1-Tribal Folk Music College, 1-Art & Craft College, 1-Agriculture College, 1-Fisheries College, 1-Veterinary College, 1-Paramedical College, 1-Pharmaceutical College, 1-Physical Education College, 6-Nursing Institutes, 1-State Government

Museum, 1-State Archives and 25-Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

The state assembly recently passed a bill to set up a new state university which would be named after erstwhile Tripura king Maharaja Birbikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur and is likely to start functioning from August, 2016.

In the private sector, apart from the ICFAI University, Tripura, 1-Holy Cross College, 1-Teacher Education College of Holy Cross, 2-Bhavan's Tripura College of Teacher Education and 1-Bhavan's Tripura College of Science & Technology are also functioning.

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

The State has 2,408- Primary Schools, 1,256- Senior Basic Schools, 597- High Schools, 409-Higher Secondary Schools and 180- Madrassas during 2015-16. Total 5,06,365 children of primary (Class I - Class V) and upper primary (Class VI - Class VII) stages have been benefited under Mid-Day-Meal scheme (Khichudi Programme) during 2015-16.

In 2015-16, there were 23-Hospitals, 20-Rural Hospitals/Community Health Centres, 94-Primary Health Centres, 1142-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (of allopathy, homeopathy & ayurvedic), 6- Blood Banks and 10-Blood Storage centers, through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to all the sections of society. In addition to these facilities, the State government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially to the poor in the rural areas.

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

Table- 1.4. : Health indicator

Sl.No.	Category	All India	Tripura
1	Birth rate, 2015	20.8	14.7
2	Death rate, 2015	6.5	5.2
3	Natural growth rate, 2015	14.3	9.5
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2015	37	20
5	Couple Protection Rate (CPR), NFHS-3	56.03	65.08
6	TFR (Total Fertility Rate), NFHS-3	2.34	2.22
7	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP-2000	4.37	4.00
8	Sex ratio, Census-2011('000' males)	943	960

The installed capacity was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 716.473 MU and power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 1669.829 MU respectively during the year 2015-16. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of state in 2015-16 was 1156.824 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic was 439.78 MU followed by 113.26 MU for Irrigation / Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 74.92 MU and Industrial 43.01 MU. Peak demand during 2015-16 of the State was 272 MW. Own generation from three Generating Stations is 113 MW. About 130-140 MW Power was imported during peak load hours from the North Eastern Grid including the share of Palatana Project. As availability of Power for distribution in the State is 240 to 250 MW, there remains a little difference between Demand & Availability of Power. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 290 MW at the end of 2016-17 Plan as proposed in 19th Electric Power Survey Report considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization of the State, which would be met from the up-coming projects in the region.

In Tripura, there were 233 Nationalized Bank Branches, 144 Regional Rural Bank (Tripura Gramin Bank) Branches, 71 Tripura Cooperative Bank Branches and 48 Private Sector Bank Branches with total deposit of Rs.18,72,408.35 crore against total credit of Rs.8,41,504.88 crore at the end of March 2016. The credit-deposit ratio of Tripura stood at 44.94 percent at the end of March, 2016.

Country's third international internet gateway at Agartala, after the ones in Mumbai and Chennai, was inaugurated in March, 2016. India will 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 will be extremely useful for implementation of Digital India Programme. Eight Indian states of northeast will also be benefited from that internet bandwidth.

2) POPULATION

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



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

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

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

- i) The population of Tripura has increased 4,74,714 during the decade 2001-2011. The final population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,73,917.
- ii) The All India population has increased by more than 181 millions during the decade 2001-2011. The total population of India was 1,21,05,69,573 .
- iii) Decadal growth of population in the State during 2001-2011 was 14.8 percent and males growth was 14.1 percent and females was 15.6 percent, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 17.7 percent, out of which males decadal growth rate was 17.1 percent and females was 18.3 percent.

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

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

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

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

Table- 2.1.: Demography.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2001 Census</i>		<i>2011 Census</i>	
			<i>Tripura</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>India</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Population	in lakhs	31.99	10287	36.73	12105

2.	Decadal growth rate	percent	16.0	21.5	14.80	17.70
3.	Density	per Sq. Km.	305	325	350	382
4.	Sex-rate	per'000 males	948	933	960	943
5.	Literacy rate	percent	73.2	64.8	87.2	73.0
6.	ST population	percent	31.1	8.2	31.8	8.6
7.	SC population	percent	17.4	16.2	17.8	16.6

Source: Census-2001 & 2011, RGI.

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

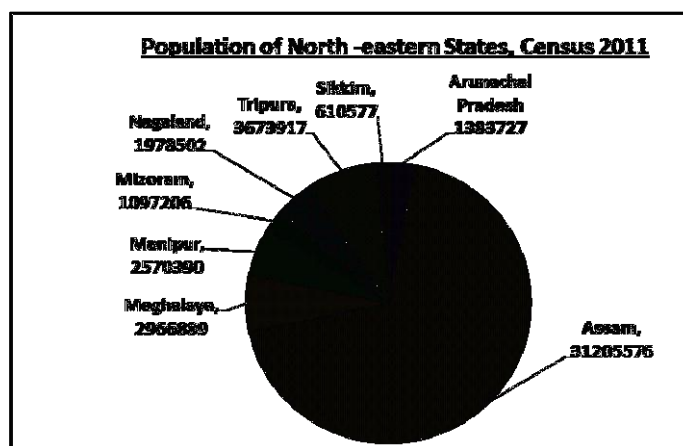
Population profile of North Eastern States:

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

Table- 2.2.: Area & population of NE States

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

Source: - RGI &CSO, New Delhi



The comparative socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for 2015 among the North-Eastern states of India are presented in the following table.

Table- 2.3.: Vital rates of NE States

<i>N-E states</i>	<i>(per thousand population)</i>		
	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Assam	22.0	7.1	47
Arunachal Pradesh	18.8	6.0	30
Manipur	14.4	4.0	9
Meghalaya	23.7	7.4	42
Mizoram	16.2	4.2	32
Nagaland	14.8	3.0	12
Sikkim	17.0	5.0	18
Tripura	14.7	5.2	20

Source: SRS-2015, RGI

Density of population:

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

Rural population:

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

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

Urban population:

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

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

Sex composition:

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

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

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

Child population:

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

Table- 2.4.: Child Population

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

Source: Census-2011, Publication.

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

Table- 2.5.: Demography by districts

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

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

The Tripura Human Development Report-2007 has indicated that in 2001 the life expectancy at birth for males and females in Tripura was 71

and 74 years, respectively. In terms of life expectancy, attainments in Tripura are higher than the national average, which is 61 for males and 62.5 for females as per (Sample Registration Survey-2013).

Religion:

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

Table- 2.6 : Religion.

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

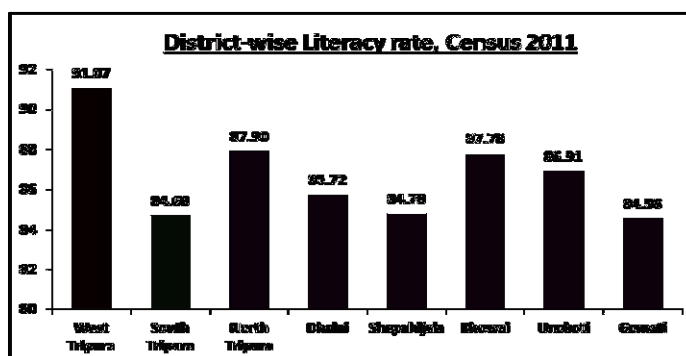
Source: Census-2011, RGI.

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

Table : 2.7. : Literacy rate by districts

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

Source: Census-2011 publication.



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

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

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

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

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

out of which male- SC literate was 81.85 percent while female- S.T. literate was 67.24 percent.

Broad age structure for General, SC and ST population:

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

Table : 2.8. : Distribution of population.

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

Source: SRS, RGI

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

State Population Policy:

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

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

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

Households by possession of assets:

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

Table : 2.9. : Availability of assets.

Districts	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of households	8,42,781	6,07,779	2,35,002	100.0	100.0	100.0
Radio/Transistor	1,07,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6

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

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

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

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

Variation of population during 1901 to 2011:

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

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

Table : 2.10.: ST & SC population

Census Years	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Total	Decadal variation
1901	NA	91,679	1,73,325	NA
1911	NA	1,11,308	2,29,613	32.48

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

Source: Census Reports.

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

The birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate for Tripura and all India during the years 1995 to 2015 are presented below.

Table : 2.11.: Vital rates.

(Per thousand)

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

Future estimated population till 2025:

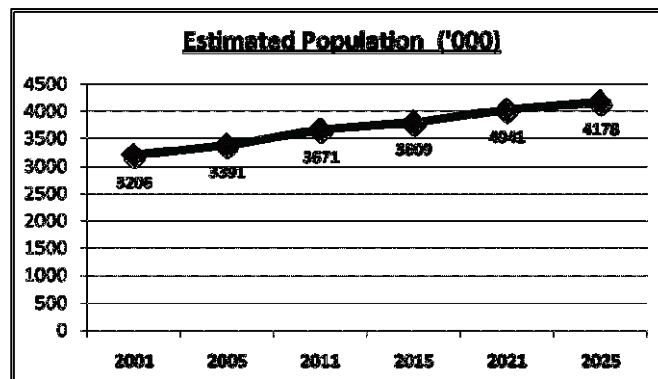
The population of Tripura is expected to be 38,09,000 in 2015, 40,41,000 in 2021 and 41,78,000 in 2025. The following table shows the estimated mid-year population as on 1st October till 2025.

Table : 2.12.: Future population.

('000)

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
2001	3,206	2,663	543
2005	3,391	2,783	608
2006	3,432	2,810	622
2007	3,474	2,838	636
2008	3,515	2,865	650
2009	3,557	2,892	665
2010	3,599	2,919	680
2011	3,671	2,710	961
2015	3,809	3,050	759
2021	4,041	3,184	857
2025	4,178	3,187	991

Source: RGI, New Delhi.

**Differently able:**

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

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

Table : 2.13. : Differently-able population.

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

Source: Census-2011, RGI

Immunisation:

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

A Pulse-Polio Immunization Programme are given below:

Table : 2.14.: Pulse-polio immunisation

<i>Year</i>	<i>Round</i>	<i>O.P.V. given</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1995-96	1 st Round	2,29,265	
	2 nd Round	2,38,725	0-3 Years
1997-98	1 st Round	3,40,078	
	2 nd Round	3,50,627	0-5 Years
1999-00	1 st Round	3,82,424	
	2 nd Round	3,87,972	
	3 rd Round	3,92,982	
	4 th Round	4,01,819	0-5 Years
2001-02	1 st Round	4,05,215	
	2 nd Round	4,11,895	0-5 Years
2004-05	1 st Round	4,16,790	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,13,187	0-5 years
	3 rd Round	4,17,611	0-5 years
2005-06	1 st Round	4,16,097	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,16,006	0-5 years
2008-09	1 st Round	4,11,555	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,11,848	0-5 years
2009-10	1 st Round	4,06,248	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,724	0-5 years
2010-11	1 st Round	4,07,551	0-5 years

	2 nd Round	4,08,318	0-5 years
2011-12	1 st Round	4,07,932	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,05,352	0-5 years
2012-13	1 st Round	4,03,238	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,04,522	0-5 years
2013-14	1 st Round	4,00,536	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,01,415	0-5 years
2014-15	1 st Round	3,94,475	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	3,94,106	0-5 years
2015-16	1 st Round	3,80,025	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	3,77,546	0-5 years

Source: State Health Department

Concluding remarks:

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

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

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

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

3) STATE INCOME

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



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

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

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

- ***State's economy achieved annual average growth rate of 9.2 percent in real terms during 2014-15 (P).***
- ***Per-capita income of the State reached to Rs.71,666/- in 2014-15 (P).***
- ***Gross State Domestic Product estimated to be 29,666.62 crore in 2014-15 (P).***

Guiding principles for new 2011-12 series:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- i) Valuation of various GVA, NVA and related aggregates at basic prices and GDP at market prices instead of factor cost.
- ii) Estimates of the institutional sectors - Non-financial and financial corporations, General Government and households re

shown separately, in view of their 'intrinsic difference in their economic objectives, functions and behaviour':

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

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

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

At current prices:

According to new base of 2011-12 with revised methodology and data base, GSDP at current prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.21,663.20 crore in 2012-13 and Rs.25,592.83 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.29,666.62 crore in 2014-15 (Provisional).

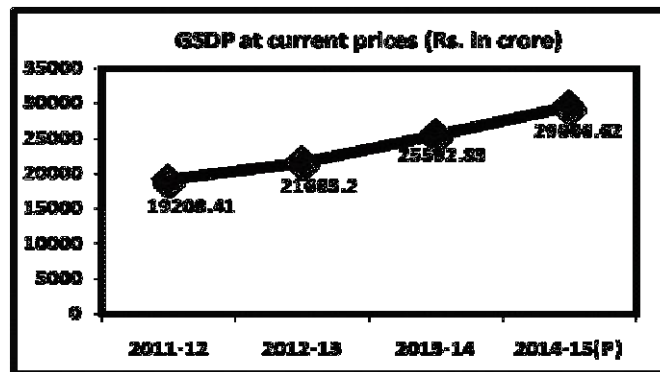
On the other hand, the NSDP at current prices increased from Rs.17,419.05 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.19,631.14 crore in 2012-13 and Rs.23,328.98 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.27,484.05 crore in 2014-15 (Provisional).

Table- 3.1.

(Rs. in crore)

_Year	GSDP at current prices	NSDP at current prices
2011-12	19,208.41	17,419.05
2012-13	21,663.20	19,631.14
2013-14	25,592.83	23,328.98
2014-15 (P)	29,666.62	27,484.05

Source: DES, Tripura.



At constant prices:

The GSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.20,872.97 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.22,819.11 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.25,086.32 crore in 2014-15 (Provisional). The NSDP at constant prices has also increased from Rs.17,419.05 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.18,857.21 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.20,623.06 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.22,583.55 crore in 2014-15 (Provisional).

Table- 3.2.

(Rs. in crore)

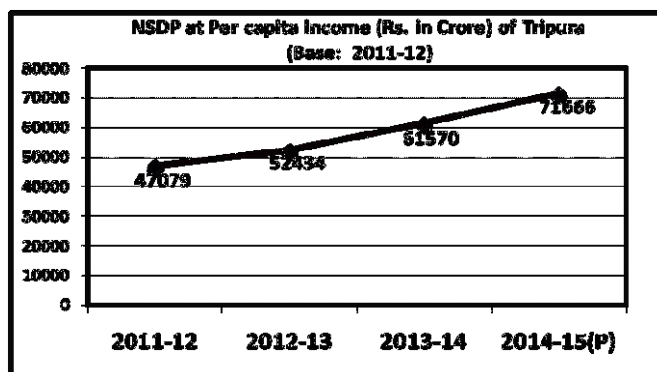
Year	GSDP at constant prices	NSDP at constant prices
2011-12	19,208.41	17,419.05
2012-13	20,872.97	18,857.21
2013-14	22,819.11	20,623.06
2014-15(P)	25,086.32	22,583.55

Source: DES, Tripura

Per Capita Income with new 2011-12:

The per capita income at current prices has been increased from Rs.47,079 in 2011-12 to Rs.52,434 in 2012-13 and Rs.61,570 in 2013-14 and to Rs.71,666 in 2014-15 (Provisional) with new base of 2011-12.

The Per Capita National Income at current prices during the said period rose from Rs.63,460 in 2011-12 to Rs.71,050 in 2012-13, Rs.79,412 in 2013-14 and Rs.86,879 in 2014-15.



Performances of GSDP with 2011-12 base:

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

Table- 3.3.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	511201	567087	702979	799825
1.1	Crops	318959	339064	375086	397591
1.2	Livestock	33664	42223	70541	88176
1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	119262	133116	145096
1.4	Fishing	48815	66538	124236	168961
2.	Mining & Quarrying	118123	128413	130634	142391
A)	<i>Sub-total of Primary Sector</i>	<i>629324</i>	<i>695500</i>	<i>833613</i>	<i>942216</i>
3.	Manufacturing	72651	117529	125869	228625
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	44297	55855	55022	77870
4.1	Electricity, Gas & Other Utility Services	35922	48611	40662	54894
4.2	Water Supply	8375	7244	14360	22976
5.	Construction	148327	151630	174411	177899
B)	<i>Sub-total of Secondary Sector</i>	<i>265275</i>	<i>325014</i>	<i>355302</i>	<i>484393</i>
6.	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	226839	265292	333695	390423
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	108895	121265	155956
7.1	Railways	224	261	261	305
7.2	Transport by means other than	46677	63696	65236	88721

7.3	Storage	151	187	205	254
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	37264	44751	55563	66676
8	Financial Services	57103	67963	72348	86094
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional services	119572	135500	168765	190704
10	Public Administration	241678	270564	302004	338244
11	Other Services	255446	260210	316948	323287
C)	<i>Sub-total of Tertiary Sector</i>	<i>984954</i>	<i>1108424</i>	<i>1315025</i>	<i>1484709</i>
12	State Value added at basic prices	1879553	2128938	2503940	2911319
13	Product Taxes (+)	103607	118636	149345	149345
14	Product Subsidies (-)	62319	81254	94002	94002
15	Gross State Domestic Product	1920841	2166320	2559283	2966662
	Population	37000	37440	37890	38350
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	51915	57861	67545	77358

P = Provisional Estimate,

Source: DES, Tripura

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2014-15 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country even due to recent effects on the national economy as well as price rise. The economy of the State may come under pressure due to under assessment of the committed requirements of the State Government. As a result, State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain. Therefore, some strong steps are required to keep the present development process by efficient use of the available resources and curtailing the revenue expenditure among others.

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

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

4) STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

The State Government, while presenting the Budget in the Tripura Legislative Assembly, the 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 18 Departments has been included at Statement No.14 in the Budget At- A Glance for 2016-17.



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

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

During 2015-16, the total expenditure was Rs.11525.62 crore, out of which revenue expenditure was Rs.7868.47 crore, capital expenditure was Rs.3188.03 crore, public debt Rs.447.28 crore and payment of loans and advance was Rs.21.84 crore.

On the other hand, in 2015-16 the total receipt was Rs.10547.67 crore, out of which revenue receipt was Rs.9426.74 crore and capital receipt was Rs.1120.93 crore.

Fiscal Indicator:

The overall budgetary position in-terms of development and non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2015-16 (Provisional) and 2016-17 (BE) are presented in the following table.

- **State's economy achieved annual average growth rate of 9.2 percent in real terms during 2014-15 (P).**
- **Per-capita income of the State reached to Rs.71,666/- in 2014-15 (P).**
- **Gross State Domestic Product estimated to be 29,666.62 crore in 2014-15 (P).**

Table- 4.1.

(Rs in crore)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Disbursement</i>	<i>2015-16 (Provisional)</i>	<i>2016-17 (B.E.)</i>
<i>I.</i>	<i>Development expenditure</i>		
A.	Economic services of which	3656.61	4311.50
i)	Agriculture and allied services	674.88	833.92
ii)	Rural development	1626.23	1983.28
iii)	General economic services	107.09	321.59
iv)	Water and power development	247.59	239.87
v)	Industry and minerals	86.65	95.41
vi)	Transport and communication	873.70	776.57
vii)	Others	40.47	60.86
B.	<i>Social services of which</i>	4009.24	5100.03
viii)	<i>Education, sports, art and culture</i>	<i>1780.06</i>	<i>2209.01</i>
ix)	Medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation	963.94	1068.60
x)	Social Security and Welfare including S.C., S.T., OBC & Minority Welfare including Social Service	916.48	1231.76
xi)	Housing and urban development	321.98	557.47
xii)	Information and publicity	26.78	33.19
	Total: development expenditure (A+B)	7665.85	9411.53
<i>II.</i>	<i>Non-development expenditure</i>		
a)	Revenue expenditure under general services	3045.18	4759.91
i)	Organs of States	92.13	119.00
ii)	Fiscal services	50.58	62.12
iii)	Interest payment and servicing of debt	729.39	999.64
iv)	Administrative services	1147.77	2359.15
v)	Pension and miscellaneous general services	1025.31	1220.00
(b)	Compensation and assignment to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions	197.93	197.93
C)	Capital expenditure	616.66	877.15
i)	General services	147.54	248.13
ii)	Discharge of internal debt	415.64	573.19
iii)	Repayment of loans of Govt. of India	31.64	33.00

iv)	Loans and advance to Govt. servants etc.	21.84	22.83
v)	Others	0.00	0.00
Total: Non-development expenditure		3859.77	5834.99
III.	Aggregate expenditure (I + II)	11525.62	15246.52
IV.	Development expenditure as a % of total expenditure	66.51	61.73

Budget in brief:

The following table shows the State's budget in brief for 2015-16 (Provisional) and 2016-17 (BE).

Table-4.2.

Sl. No.	Receipts / Expenditure	2015-16 (Provisional)	2016-17 (B.E.)
<i>(Rs in crore)</i>			
A.	1. Receipt		
	1.1. Revenue receipt	9426.74	12885.98
	1.2. Capital receipt	1120.93	1292.00
	1.3. Total: A (1.1+1.2)	10547.67	14177.98
B.	2. Expenditure		
	2.1. Revenue expenditure	7868.47	10525.67
	2.2. Capital expenditure	3188.03	4091.83
	2.3. Public debt	447.28	606.19
	2.4. Payment of loans and advance	21.84	22.83
	2.5. Total: B (1+2+3+4)	11525.62	15246.52

The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2015-16 (Provisional) and 2016-17 (BE).

Table-4.3.

Sl No	Item	2015-16 (Provisional)	2016-17 (B.E.)
<i>(Rs in crore)</i>			
I.	Receipt under revenue account:		
A)	Total tax revenue: [A (i)+(ii)+(iii)]	4598.27	5738.98
	a) Agriculture income	0.11	0.18
	b) Professional tax	39.67	40.00
	c) Land revenue	5.97	10.00
	d) Stamps and registration fees	42.49	38.00
	e) Taxes on immovable property other than agriculture	0.04	0.60
	f) States excise	143.57	165.00
	g) Tax on sales, trade etc.	1058.48	1144.00
	h) Taxes on vehicles	37.62	40.00

i) Taxes and duties on electricity	0.02	0.05
j) Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	4.28	2.15
i) Total State own tax revenue:	1332.25	1439.98
ii) Share in central taxes	3266.02	4299.00
B. Non-tax revenue: [B=(i)+(ii)]	4828.47	7147.00
i) State's non-tax revenue	262.60	295.14
ii) Grants received from centre	4565.87	6851.86
Total revenue receipt (A+B)	9426.74	12885.98
II. Receipt under capital account :		
i) Loans from Govt. of India	5.93	3.00
ii) a) Internal debt-open market loan & NSSF	829.88	1087.00
b) Net negotiated loan	283.98	200.00
iii) Recoveries of loans and advances	1.14	2.00
iv) Net of State provident funds	339.58	280.00
v) Contingency fund	0.00	0.00
vi) Opening balance	-543.94	600.00
Total II: capital receipts (i) to (vi)	916.57	2172.00
III. Aggregate receipts (I+II)	10343.31	15057.98
% of state's own tax revenue to total receipts:	12.88	9.56

The following Table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2015-16 (Provisional) to 2016-17 (BE).

Table- 4.4p.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>(Rs in Crore)</i>	
		<i>2015-16 (Provisional)</i>	<i>2016-17 (B.E.)</i>
1.	Tax revenue	4598.27	5738.98
1a	State's own tax revenue	1332.25	1439.98
1b	Share in central taxes	3266.02	4299.00
2	Non-tax revenue	4828.47	7147.00
2a	State's own non-tax revenue	262.60	295.14
2b	Grants	4565.87	6851.86
3	Total revenue receipts	9426.74	12885.98
4	Non-debt capital receipts	1.14	2.00
5	Total receipts	9427.88	12887.98
6	Revenue expenditure	7868.47	10525.67
7a	Plan expenditure	1866.52	2516.15
7b	Non-plan expenditure of which	6001.95	8009.52
i)	Interest payments	729.39	999.64
ii)	Pensions	1025.31	1220.00
iii)	Salaries & wages	3276.25	3833.66

iv)	Others	971.00	1956.22
8	Capital expenditure	3188.03	4090.27
8.a	Plan expenditure	3176.32	4075.89
8.b.	(i) Non-plan Expend (excluding re-payment of loan)	11.71	14.38
9	Capital outlay	3657.15	4720.85
9a	Plan	3197.01	4098.78
9b	Non-plan (incl. repayment of loan)	460.14	622.07
10	Loans & advances	21.84	22.83
10a	Plan	20.69	21.33
10b	Non-plan	1.15	1.50
11	Total expenditure	11525.62	15246.52
11a	Plan	5063.53	6614.93
11b	Non-plan	6462.09	8631.59
12	Revenue deficit (-)/surplus+(3-6)	1558.27	2360.31
13.	Fiscal deficit(-)/surplus {(3+4) - (6+8+10)}	- 1650.46	- 1750.79
14.	Primary deficit(-) {(13+7) (b)(1)}	- 921.07	- 751.15
15.	Total Outstanding Liabilities (as at the end of the year)	10395.19	11503.26

Financial constraints:

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

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

PLANNING:

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

The State Planning Department has been playing a vital role in Tripura. The Department does not implement any scheme directly. However, it acts as Nodal Department/Coordinator in implementation of the following programme:

- * Coordination of all Plan activities of different Development Departments of the State Government.
- * Determination of priorities in respect of NLCPR, NEC project etc.
- * Advising in regard to suitable machinery for ensuring successful implementation of development schemes/ projects.
- * Watching progress of implementation of all projects like as NLCPR, NEC, SDS (Special Development Scheme etc. examined and quarterly/yearly basis reviewed the projects/ schemes.
- * Publicity and development activities
- * Central assistance for implemetaion of all plans scheme.

Other functions are:

- * Examination of NLCPR & NEC Schemes/ Projects received from line department for approval and sanction the same by the DoNER/NEC.
- * Periodical review of progress of expenditure & physical achievement of Schemes/projects of line departments in terms of target aims and objects.
- * Submission of quarterly & yearly progress report on expenditure on NLCPR/NEC and NITI Aayog for release of fund.
- * Physical verification & monitoring of selected schemes/projects as and when required.
- * Assisting Development Departments in removal of bottlenecks in implementation of development schemes.
- * Monitoring and evaluation of MPLADS & BEUP Schemes.

Concluding remarks:

Although the State has implemented the significant reform in Power Sector, similar initiatives and restructuring are required for the State run Public Sector Units (PSUs) by using the information technology and e-governance to improve the basic service delivery.

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

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

5) PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

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



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

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

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

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

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

- ❑ **Overall inflation in the Sate during 2015-16 remained high in both rural and urban areas due to increase in prices of primary articles and petroleum products.**
- ❑ **Annual inflation in the State based on CPI-IW was 7.37 percent in March, 2016.**
- ❑ **Increase in prices of primary articles and POL substantially contributed for high inflation in the State.**

Overall price-situation in the country:

Overall inflation in the country during 2014-15 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation.

Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

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

The All India WPI (2004-05=100) has moved gradually from 176.1 in March, 2015 to 177.6 in July, 2015 and it stood at 177.5 in November, 2015. Finally, it ended-up at 175.3 in March, 2016.

Rural price behavior:

The general price behavior in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Laborers (CPI-AL), 1986-87=100. The CPI-AL has increased from 848 in April, 2016 and 869 in June, 2016. The year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 4.98 percent in 2015-16 year-on basis at all India level, which was quite high.

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

Price-situation in the State:

The State is located in the Northeastern part of India and at the extreme corner of the country with 60 percent of its area as forest area. The State has only bordering area with two States namely Assam, 53 Km (5.21 percent), and Mizoram, 109 Km (10.71 percent). The rest 84 percent (856 Km) long bordering area of the State lies with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh.

The price situation in the State is actually influenced by the overall price behaviour of the country, since the state is highly depends on Central Government for revenue as a special category states. The price situation in the State during 2015-16 was high and not at all favourable in the State and shows high inflationary trend compared to 2015-16.

Retail price behavior of essential commodities in rural areas:

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

A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the State for the months of March-2015 and March-2016, reveals that retail prices of only three essential commodities declined out of 19 commodities, which were sugar, mustard oil (loose) and green chillies. The declined rate was (+)4.09 percent, (+)8.10 percent, (+)8.80 percent, respectively in 2015-16 as compare to preceding year of 2014-15.

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

Table- 5.1.

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

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In rupees) during		Percentage variation (+,-) in March '2015 over, March' 2016	
			March 2015	March 2016		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	27.61	27.49	-	0.43
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	25.16	25.37	+	0.83
iii)	Atta	Kg.	27.62	27.81	+	0.69
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	99.93	113.33	+	13.41
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	106.73	117.27	+	9.88
vi)	Potato	Kg.	13.33	15.18	+	13.88
vii)	Onion	Kg.	30.26	22.96	-	24.12
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	56.84	61.84	+	8.80
ix)	Pumpkin (Sweet)	Kg.	21.43	23.25	+	8.49
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	21.95	23.80	+	8.43
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	216.72	206.25	-	4.83
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	421.83	539.44	+	27.88
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	37.16	39.83	+	7.19
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	42.44	48.59	+	14.49
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter	104.23	112.67	+	8.10
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	39.84	41.47	+	4.09
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	53.00	56.48	+	6.57
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	21.97	23.40	+	6.51
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	16.98	20.00	+	17.79

Source: - Rural Retail Price, DES-Tripura.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index:

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is not available for Tripura, therefore, for assessing the price situation in this backward State, the Consumer Price Index Number (CPI) for Industrial Worker/ Middle Class

Employees/Rural Labour & Agricultural Labour may be the useful instrument to study price behavior and the general price effect in the State. The Consumer Price Index Numbers measure the overall price movement of goods and services at the consumption stage. The Consumer Price Index Numbers are generally constructed for specified section of the population.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers:

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

The inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) captures the retail price movement for different sections of consumers. The inflation based on the CPI-IW (2001=100) was also high and it was 8.97 percent in May-2016 year-on-year basis.

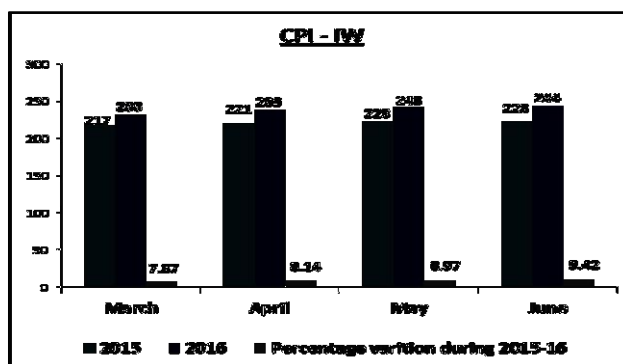
The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2015-16. It gradually moved from 233 in March, 2016 to 244 in June 2016 without any sign of declining tendency.

The following table shows the year-on-year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2015 and 2016.

Table- 5.2.

Sl. No.	Months	2015	2016	Percentage variation during 2015-16
i)	March	217	233	7.37
ii)	April	221	239	8.14
iii)	May	223	243	8.97
iv)	June	223	244	9.42

Source: - Labour Bureau- Shimla.



The prices for CPI-IW are being collected from 10 (ten) different markets of Tripura viz., Maharajganj Bazar (Agartala), Mohanpur, Ranirbazar, Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kadamtala, Kumarghat,

Bishalgarh, Santirbazar and Teliamura. The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Shimla releases the CPI for Industrial Worker after getting the data weekly/ monthly basis from these markets collected by the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura.

Rural price behavior:

The rural price behaviour of the State can be explained with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL). The CPI for Agricultural Labourers has moved from 731 in April 2015 and it thereafter increased and stood at 749 in December, 2015 and 761 in January, 2016. Finally, it ended with 786 in June, 2016.

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

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during 2009 to 2016 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
CPI-Agri. Labour	April 2009	440	441	463	468
	April 2010	490	469	545	538
	April 2011	526	534	587	587
	April 2012	568	554	622	614
	April 2013	628	620	695	711
	April 2014	690	690	751	771
	April 2015	731	737	805	772
	April 2016	777	769	848	817
Percentage increased during	2009 to 2010	6.82	6.34	17.71	14.96
	2010 to 2011	11.91	13.85	7.70	9.10
	2011 to 2012	7.98	3.75	5.96	4.60
	2012 to 2013	10.56	11.91	11.73	15.80
	2014 to 2015	5.94	6.81	7.19	0.13
	2015 to 2016	6.29	4.34	5.34	5.83
CPI-Rural Labour	April 2009	436	437	468	468
	April 2010	464	464	546	538
	April 2011	524	528	587	585
	April 2012	552	542	614	610
	April 2013	620	624	697	711
	April 2014	677	680	753	773
	April 2015	722	725	809	776
	April 2016	773	781	854	824
Percentage increased	2009 to 2010	6.03	6.18	16.67	14.96
	2010 to 2011	12.93	13.79	7.51	8.74

during	2011 to 2012	5.34	2.65	4.60	4.27
	2012 to 2013	12.31	15.13	13.52	16.56
	2013 to 2014	9.19	8.97	8.03	8.72
	2014 to 2015	6.65	6.62	7.44	0.39
	2015 to 2016	7.06	7.72	5.56	6.18

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Middle Class Employees of Agartala:

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 4966 in April 2015 and it decreased to 4926 in May 2015. In June-2015, it increased to 4996. In July, 2015 it was increased to 5016. In August, 2015, it was increased to 5027. In September, 2015 it stood at 5096, showing on inflation of 5.46 percent year on year basis.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined:

The Central Statistics Office, Government of India has introduced a new series of consumer price index for all India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from January, 2016.

Table- 5.4.

Category	Year	Tripura	All-India
CPI-Combined:			
January	2016	132.6	126.3
February	2016	132.5	126.0
March	2016	132.0	126.0
April	2016	133.0	127.3
May	2016	134.0	128.6
June	2016	134.8	130.1
July	2016	136.1	131.1
August	2016	135.5	131.1
September	2016	136.7	130.9
October	2016	138.1	131.4
CPI-Urban:			
January	2016	132.2	124.2
February	2016	131.3	123.8
March	2016	131.0	123.8
April	2016	131.8	125.3
May	2016	132.2	126.6
June	2016	132.4	128.1
July	2016	132.8	129.0
August	2016	134.0	128.4
September	2016	132.2	128.0
October	2016	132.6	128.6

CPI-Rural:

January	2016	132.8	128.1
February	2016	132.9	127.9
March	2016	132.4	128.0
April	2016	133.4	129.0
May	2016	134.6	130.3
June	2016	135.7	131.9
July	2016	137.3	133.0
August	2016	137.4	133.5
September	2016	138.2	133.4
October	2016	140.0	133.8

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Concluding remarks:

Price situation during 2015-16 in the State was not favourable and shows up-ward trends in both rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation. The increasing price trend of the State is greatly influenced by the price behaviour of the country as a whole.

All major retail prices like rice (medium), rice (coarse), atta, moong dal, masur dal, mustard oil, fish (small), egg(duck), milk, gur, sugar, onion, tea-leaf, green chillies noticed an increasing trend in 2015-16 over 2014-15.

6) POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

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



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

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

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

- ❑ **Total job seekers registered in the Live Register in the State was 6,93,516 in March, 2016.**
- ❑ **As per census 2011, out of total workers (main and marginal) 75.95 percent were in rural areas.**
- ❑ **MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the state and 538.77 lakh mandays generated in 2015-16.**
- ❑ **Average daily factory employment in the State was 64,535 in 2015-16.**

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

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

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

The MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the State for reducing the rural poverty and performances in 2015-16 shows that rural mandays were generated 538.77 lakhs days with an expenditure of Rs.136878.46 in lakhs.

Workforce as per Census-2011:

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

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

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

Composition of main workers:

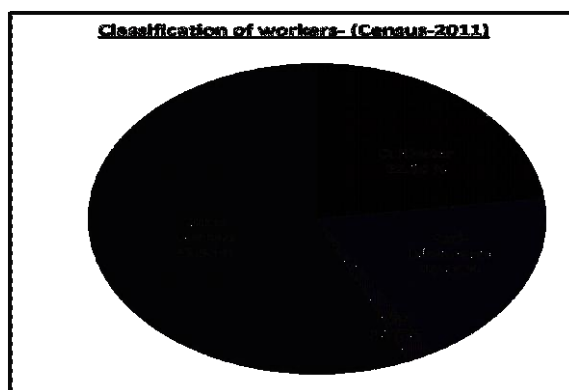
The percentage distribution of main workers according to economic classification as per 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses is presented in the table below:

Table- 6.1.: Classification of workers.

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

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

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



Work participation rate:

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

Male work participation rate:

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

Female work participation rate:

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

Main and marginal workers:

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

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

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

Male workers:

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

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

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

Female workers:

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

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

Employment as per 5th and 6th Economic Censuses:

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

It has been revealed from the reports that provisionally, about 4,04,215 persons were employed in 2,37,902 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 4,04,215 persons in 2013, 2,32,273 (57.46 percent) were in rural areas and remaining 1,71,942 (42.53 percent) were in the urban areas. As per the provisional report, the total hired workers in 2013 were 1,57,650, i.e. 39 percent of the total workers.

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

Table : 6.2.

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	No. of establishment (5th EC), 2005	No. of establishment (6th EC), 2013
i.	Outside and Inside the household with fixed structure	135049	189667
ii.	Outside household without fixed structure	54374	48235
iii.	Total Establishment (i+ii)	189423	237902

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

Table : 6.3.

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	No. of Persons employed (5th EC), 2005	No. of persons employed (6th EC), 2013
i.	Male-Hired	167296	109305
ii.	Male- not Hired	157833	217898
iii.	Total Male (i+ii)	325129	327203
iv.	Female-Hired	38101	48345
v.	Female- not Hired	22478	28667
vi.	Total Female (iv+v)	60579	77012
vii.	Total-Hired (i+iv)	205397	157650
viii.	Total- not Hired (ii+v)	180311	246565
ix.	Total (iii + vi)	385708	404215

Table : 6.4.

Sl. No.	Indicators	(5th EC), 2005	(6th EC), 2013
i.	No. of establishments per lakh population	5920.94	6475.43
ii.	No. of establishments per square Kilometer	18.05	22.68
iii.	Ratio of rural establishments to total establishments	0.73	0.61
iv.	Ratio of urban establishments to total establishments	0.27	0.39
v.	i) No. of males employed per establishment	1.72	1.38
	ii) No. of females employed per establishment	0.32	0.32
	iii) No. of persons employed per establishment	2.04	1.70

Poverty:

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

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

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

Poverty Estimates for 2004-05 and 2011-12:

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

Based on the estimates of the Tendulkar Committee, the final set of new poverty ratio for Tripura in 2004-05 comes about 44.5 percent for

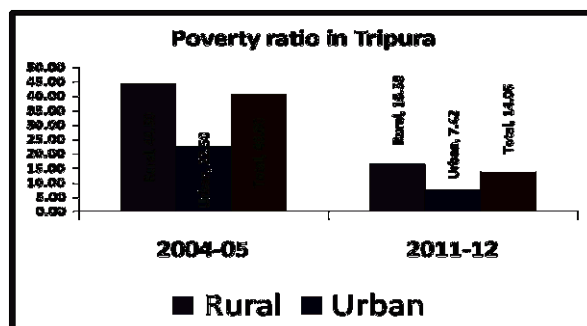
rural areas and 22.55 percent for urban areas. The all India similar poverty ratio of 41.8 percent for rural areas and 25.7 percent for urban areas, respectively. The total poverty ratio combining the rural and urban stood at 40.6 percent for Tripura against 37.2 percent for all India in 2004-05 as per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

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

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

Table : 6.5.: Poverty Ratio

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



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

Poverty alleviation programmes:

The anti-poverty programmes have been strengthened in order to generate additional employment, create productive assets, impart technical and entrepreneurial skills and raise income level of the poor. The Government of Tripura is fully recognizing and accordingly, constituted the three-tier Panchayat Raj system in the State and

provided the Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993 for effective implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes and generation of employment opportunities as well as the basic services programmes.

A number of poverty alleviation and employment opportunities programmes including the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGREGA) are being implemented by the State Government, the details is in box -6.1. The Union Government has taken the wage employment programmes, the outreach of these programmes increased especially during 1989 to 2007. These self targeting wage employment programmes implemented by the State Government with central assistance with the objective to provide enhanced livelihood security, especially of those dependent on casual manual labour.

i) Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGREGA): The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act or MGREGA aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a fiscal year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act also ensures 33 percent participation of women. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. The Act is also a significant vehicle for strengthening decentralisation of local governance by Panchayati Raj.

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MREGA) actually guaranteed the livelihood security for 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Tripura State Government House Scheme (TSGHS):

A target of 1500 dwelling units has been sanctioned under Tripura State Government Housing Scheme during 2015-16 for implementation under different urban local bodies.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY):

Under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) a total of 2027 dwelling units are in progress at Kumarghat, Khowai, Amarpur and Sabroom.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):

PMAY - Housing for all (urban) Mission was launched 2015 for providing houses to all eligible beneficiaries by 2022. Government of India has approved 20 projects for 20 ULBs for construction of 42,896 dwelling unit for the urban poor.

Government of India has already released the 1st installment for implementation of this Scheme. The ULBs are uploading the project and beneficiary details in the Ministry websites and taken initial steps for implementation of this scheme.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM):

The State Government of Tripura has started to implement flagship programme namely SBM (Swachh Bharat Mission) for Tripura Urban Development Department has already submitted revised proposal

under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) with a view of the revised norms of Central Assistance State Sanitation Strategy for the State of Tripura. As on 09-11-2016 the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development has released an amount of Rs.7.78 crore as 1st installment for Construction of Individual Household toilets and Community Toilets.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):

As per the homeless families survey conducted in 2007-08, there were 3,20,101 homeless families in the State. Till March, 2015-16, total of 2,51,508 families have been provided with IAY houses. As on 01-04-2016 there are 68,593 left out homeless BPL families to be provided with the houses.

Tripura Urban Employment Programme(TUEP):

The ULBs are implementing a State Scheme, namely Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) for the last seven years. The Scheme is fully funded by the State Government of Tripura from its own budget. It is modeled on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The vision of this scheme is to provide 75 days wage employment to one adult family member of every BPL and listed BPL families of all the ULBs. During 2015-16, State Govt. has released Rs.4827.00 crore and total 30,04,588 mandays were generated under the Scheme. During 2015-16, average 48.85 days of work have been provided. Apart from mandays generation, under this scheme, public assets also created from greater benefits of the citizens.

The physical achievements of MGNREGA in 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.6.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Total No. of HHs issued job card	Total No. of HHs demanded employ- ment	Total No. of HHs provided employ- ment	Total mandays generated	Average mandays	Total No. of HHs comple- ted 100 days	Persondays generated for women	% of women partici- pation	Expenditure
West	91274	89089	88481	8198162	93	39666	4327829	53	19979.62
Sepahijala	85176	80881	78074	7132779	91	38566	3428597	48	20144.38
Khowai	65338	61803	61130	5778089	95	31256	2766747	48	15962.51
Gomati	86159	81208	80001	7878011	98	54509	4287634	54	18514.85
South	87881	82598	81536	8077379	99	54554	4233501	52	22746.6
North	66604	61992	60832	5231585	86	24966	2076911	40	12118
Unakoti	51885	48195	46636	4295253	92	20333	1763631	41	10194.54
Dhalai	76426	74466	73649	7285547	99	41017	4112263	56	17217.96
Total	610743	580232	570339	53876805	94	304867	26997113	50	136878.46

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The detail status report of MGREGA in Tripura in 2015-16 was presented in the following table.

Table- 6.7.: Status of MGREGA.

i)	Number of job card holders	6,93,516
ii)	Number of households provided employment	5,70,339
iii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	538.77
iv)	Average mandays generated	94
v)	Number of families provided work	5,70,339
vi)	Number of families demanded work	5,80,232
vii)	No. of households completed 100 mandays	3,04,867
viii)	Central release (Rs in lakh)	135894.19
ix)	State's release (Rs in lakh)	9107.81
x)	Total fund available for 2015-16 (Rs in lakh)	146456.90
	Total expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)	136967.84

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Manpower & Employment:

One of the main functions of the organizations of the Employment SerBefore 1957 the Employment Services were controlled by the Government of India. Thereafter as per accepted recommendation of the Training & Employment Services Organization Committee (Shiva Rao Committee), the National Employment Service maintained in joint collaboration between the Government of India and State Governments. The first Employment Exchange in Tripura started functioning at Agartala in the year 1957. The jurisdiction of that Exchange was all over the then Union Territory of Tripura. Subsequently other Employment Exchanges has been set up.

The Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Tripura with its 6(six) District Employment Exchanges and 18(eighteen) Employment Information and Assistance Bureaus have been performing the works like registration of the names of job-seekers having various kinds of educational degrees and diploma and forward the name of job seekers to the requiring departments, imparting vocational Guidance and career counselling to the unemployed youths of the state etc.

Major functions:

- Registration of jobseekers
- Maintenance of Live Register of Job seekers
- Periodical Renewals
- Time to time submission of names against the vacancies notified by the Employers

- ❑ Enforcement of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancy) Act, 1959
- ❑ Collection of Employment Market Information
- ❑ Imparting vocational guidance programme for job seekers
- ❑ Promotional and motivational programme for Self employment
- ❑ Career guidance to the job seekers according to their educational qualification and as per demand in local employment market
- ❑ Set up of Coaching Centers for different Joint Entrance Examinations at school level, and General Coaching Centers to teach intending youths to appear different Competitive Examinations for recruitment.

Basic Statistics as on 31.03.2016

Table- 6.8.

1	Total Registered Job Seekers in the State	:	6,93,516
2	Total UR Job Seekers in the State	:	3,58,116
3	Total ST Job Seekers in the State	:	1,61,933
4	Total SC Job Seekers in the State	:	1,12,594
5	Total OBC Job Seekers in the State	:	53,797
6	Total Physically Handicapped Job Seekers in the State	:	6037
7	Total Ex-servicemen Job-Seekers in the State	:	1039
8	Percentage of Male & Female Job seekers	:	62.33 & 37.67
9	Total No of Employment Exchanges in the State	:	6
10	Total No of Employment Information & Assistance Bureau	:	18
11	Total No of Coaching Centers for Joint Entrance Examination in the State	:	37

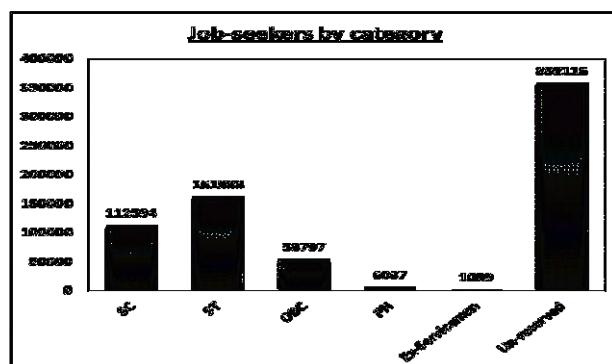
Registration of job-seekers:

Registration of Job-seekers is a voluntary service, which is done through the network of 6 Employment Exchanges throughout the State. Any applicant of age 14 or above are eligible for registration but there is no maximum age limit prescribed for registration. A year wise comparison of number of registration of the Job-seekers is tabulated below:

Table- 6.9.: Job-seekers by category

UR	ST	SC	OBC	Ex-Serviceman	PH	Total
358116	161933	112594	53797	1039	6037	693516

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.



The status of job-seekers with the six employment exchanges in the State as on March 2016 is as follows.

Table- 6.10.: Employment Exchange-wise Live Register

Sl.No.	Name of Employment Exchanges	Male	Female	Total
1	District Employment Exchange, West Tripura, Agartala	2,36,561	1,55,058	3,91,619
2	District Employment Exchange, Udaipur, Gomati	80,394	38,885	1,19,279
3	District Employment Exchange, Kailashahar, Unakoti	25,985	15,140	41,125
4	District Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar, North Tripura	40,292	24,943	65,235
5	District Employment Exchange, Ambassa, Dhalai	46,767	26,150	72,917
6	Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Agt.	2,278	1,099	3,377
	Total	4,32,277	2,61,275	6,93,552

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.

Live Register of Physically Handicapped: Total number of registered job-seekers according to the Live Register of Special Employment Exchange for PH as on 31-03-2016 was 6,037, which is presented by category in the following Table.

Table- 6.11.: PH job-seekers

Ortho			Visually			Hearing		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2817	1357	4174	632	290	922	501	257	758
Mental			Multiple			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
98	33	131	41	11	52	4089	1948	6037

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.

Online Registration: Presently the registration of names of the unemployed youths alongwith renewal of registration, addition to qualification being done through online in the District Employment Exchange at Agartala, from 13.01.2009. Thereafter, Online Registration started at Special Employment Exchange for Physically Challenged People at Agartala and District Employment Exchange, Kailashahar. Very

shortly, online registration would also be started at District Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar and District Employment Exchange, Ambassa.

Career Counselling Programme: It is observed that after the examinations of Madhyamik or H.S (+2) Stages, the guardians become worried about the future of their wards. Ultimately guardians with their ward start for unknown destinations to get admission of their ward in a College, preferably in science education. Through various authentic career information programmes, we assist intending youths to get proper career path.

In this regard to assist the students, career counseling programmes have been conducted in different schools and colleges regularly. The Departmental officers explain unemployment scenario of the state, the country, avenues for future employment, the need for skill upgradation etc. Total number of such career Counselling Programmes organized during 2015-16 are appended below:-

Table- 6.12.: Employment Exchange-wise Live Register

Name of District Employment Exchange, 2015-16	Total carrerer counselling programme orga.	Number of students/ teachers/Guardian attended
District Employment Exchange, Agartala	22	4982
District Employment Exchange, Udaipur	14	5279
District Employment Exchange, Kailashahar	11	2740
District Employment Exchange, Ambassa	10	1280
District Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar	14	970
Total	71	15251

Model Career Centre:

In the initiative of this Directorate, one Model Career Center (MCC) has been set up at District Employment Exchange, Agartala under National Career Service Project on 30.04.2016, in presence of Special Secretary of the Department alongwith Director and others, said Model Career Center was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister, Department of Labour. It is also contemplated by this Directorate to set up one Model Career Center in each of other District Employment Exchanges of the State, Dharmanagar as next one.

National Career Service is a bridge to fill up the gap between people those who need jobs and those who want to employ them, between people seeking career guidance and training and those who can provide the counseling and training. Bringing Job Seekers, Employers, Counselors, Trainers and Placement Organizations together on one platform by offering convergence of information that enlightens minds and empowers people.

National Career Service aims at reaching out to people across the country, in particular the youth, through a well designed structure that comprises an ICT-based portal, a countrywide set up of Career Centers, a multilingual call centre and a network of Career Counsellors.

At present Model Career Center, Agartala is providing the following services to the job-seekers:-

1.Career Counselling, (2)Parents counseling, (3) individual counseling, (4) organization of job fair (5) Providing carerr and job related information etc.

Army & Air Force recruitment rally: In the initiative of this Directorate and with active participation of West Tripura District Administration, number of Army Recruitment Rallies for selection of Soldier General Duty, Soldier Tradesmen, Soldier Technical and Soldier Clerk in Indian Army were held successfully at Dasarath Deb State Sports Stadium, Badharghat, Agartala w.e.f .10-14th March, 2016 and 15-22 May, 2016 wherein candidates exclusively from Tripura were participated. In the rally, held on 10th to 14th March, 2016, 148 candidates in different trades became successful during May, 2016 as many as 82 candidates got selected.

Staff Selection Commissions' Examination: The Directorate of Employment Services and Manpower Planning Govt. of Tripura conduct number of Staff Selection Commission's Exam in Agartala Centre every year. The Number of Examinations conducted at Agartala centre from April 2015 to March 2016 are shown below:

Table- 6.13. : Staff Selection Commission Examination

Year	Number of Examination conducted	Number of Registered candiates
2015-16	09	29895

Delhi Police recruitment: Delhi Police has approached to this Directorate for necessary publicity in regards to recruitment in the post of Constables from Tripura State in Delhi Police. Accordingly this Directorate rendered logistic support like advertisement regarding Delhi Police recruitment Delhi Police has recruited 44 male and female unemployed youths from Tripura in the financial year 2015-16.

Publication of Career Literature: The Department has published various Career Literature containing information of career and job opportunities and arrange distribution of the same free of cost. Apart from this Employment News is disseminated to all the District Employment Exchanges and Employment Information & Assistance Bureaus and Joint Entrance Coaching Centers of the State for providing employment information to the job-seekers residing in remotest places of the State.

Table- 6.14.: Publication of Career literature

Year	Number of leaflets published
2015-16	10 (ten)

Setting up of Coaching Centre for Joint Entrance Examination: About 37 free Coaching Centres throughout the State. Study materials are provided by the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower

Planning to the coaching centers free of cost. In the financial year 2015-16, 1270 (One thousand two hundred Seventy) students enrolled in all the coaching centers.

Coaching center to appear Competitive Examinations: This Directorate has set up coaching center at Agartala, Udaipur and Kumarghat to assist intending candidates to get job in different establishments of Government of India through the open competitive examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission in the financial year 2015-16. In the coaching center set up at Agartala, intending candidates from West Tripura, Sepahijala and Khowai District have got coaching, at Udaipur center, candidates from South Tripura and Gomati District got coaching and in Kumarghat center, candidates from North Tripura, Unakoti and Dhalai District have taken coaching. In the financial year 2015-16, altogether 224 (two hundred twenty four) candidates got coaching.

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

1) Under 'Capacity Building & Technical Assistance'- Employment oriented training Programme' scheme sponsored by Ministry of DoNER, Government of India, the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Tripura have been organizing interview and other allied activities like advertisement in local newspaper and All India Radio for selection of candidates for skill training in different institutions outside the State.

2) During the period of 2015-16 the status of such skill development training are as follows:-

Table : 6.15 : Skill Development Training

Sl. No.	Name of Institution where candidates sponsored	Name of the courses	Total number of candidates sponsored
1	Ashok Institute of Hospitality & Tourism Management, an institute of ITDC, New Delhi	Hotel front Office, Restaurant Services, Travel agency & tourism, Food Production	114
2	Indo German Institute of Advanced Technology, Vishakapatnam	Industrial Automation level-I Industrial Automation level-2 Fashion Designing	06 07 08
			21

New coverage of factories under the Factories Act:

79 factories have been brought under the enforcement coverage and granted Factory license during the period and thereby extending

statutory benefits on safety, health and welfare to additional 1,050 workers.

With this additional coverage, number of total registered and licensed factories under the Factories Act comes to 1,686 up to March, 2016 and number of total workers benefited comes to 64,535.

The district-wise average number of workers employed and factories there-in during the year 2015-16 are as follows:

Table : 6.16 : Factory employment.

District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total factories	Average No. of Workers employed
West	299	41	517	857	25510
Sepahijala	40	10	86	136	4668
Khowai	31	06	35	72	4034
Gomati	57	11	152	220	7105
South	58	04	52	114	7025
Unakoti	37	06	30	73	4238
North	78	01	48	127	5915
Dhalai	50	03	34	87	6040
Total	650	82	954	1686	64535

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

Approval of plan for construction of new factories:

115 numbers of plans and machinery layout drawings for construction of new factories were received during the year. Out of these, 104 plans and layout drawing have been approved as required under the Factories Act with necessary modifications/corrections etc. for starting construction and machinery installation work. The remaining drawings did not comply with statutory requirements and were returned for submission of revised plan drawings.

Approval of plan and layout for extension of existing factory:

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

De-registration and De-licensing of factories:

About 9 factories have been de-registered and their factory licenses were cancelled during the period.

Inspections:

In total 985 inspections have been conducted throughout the State during the year.

Accident Investigations & Workmen's Compensation:

Accidents and dangerous occurrences have reduced and there have been only 2(two) Non-Fatal and 2 (two) Fatal accidents during the year. An amount of compensation paid to the accident victim/dependent was Rs.4.68 lakh.

Prosecutions:

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

Clearance of SSI registration:

6 cases have been examined and 6 of them have been issued clearance for getting SSI registration from the Department of Industries & Commerce.

Non-Tax Revenue earned:

Rs.18.59 lakh has been realized from factory license fee, renewal fee and boilers testing fee, during the period under report.

Financial achievement:

Rs.8.25 lakh has been spent under plan budget allocation of Rs.9.16 lakh. Rs.184.27 lakh has been spend under Non-Plan against budget allocation of Rs.190.66 lakh

Technology imputes:

A good number of rural technologies have been developed by various research organisations for both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors through funding from NIRD, Hyderabad, CSIR, ICAR etc. may be requested to impart training of unemployed youth, women. The technology so developed and suitable for hill farming etc. may be transferred in the State. There is a need to establish Training and Technology Development Centres (TTDCs) in each district of the State.

Responsive role of bankers: CD ratio in the State is poor as well as low and therefore, bankers need to invest at least in initial years half of their state's deposit within the State under strict instruction of the RBI. Unless the RBI issues such specific guidelines for improvement of CD ratio in North Eastern Region, the Public sector banks would not be ready to invest at least 50 percent of the state's deposit in the state.

In fact, bankers have to play an aggressive role in extending financial assistance to set up self-employment ventures and also to extend credit to farmers. Evidence shows that good banking support contributes significantly for employment generation and therefore, reduces the poverty.

Concluding remarks:

The State's economy is characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck,

inadequate exploitation and use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem. For reducing the absolute poverty emphasise would be given for generating more employment opportunities particularly for the weaker and poorer section of the people.

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

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

7) FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Tripura is a landlocked state located in the extreme end of NE region with a long Indo-Bangla International Border which virtually encircles the State with a small opening i.e. NH-44 connecting to main land through Assam. The State is over dependent on surface transport for induction of foodgrains, essential items and goods & services, largely because the State is deficit in production of foodgrains and other essential items. The average open market price of foodgrains and essential commodities etc. in the State found to be not less 10% above than the national average of open market prices. Hence, PDS/TPDS/OWS play a major role in providing food security to the people of the State where the large segment of the population belong to BPL category.



Strategies:

Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department is entrusted with the task of distribution of foodgrains and other ration commodities at lower and affordable prices/subsidized prices to be entire population of the State covered under Universal PDS/TPDS/OWS. While uninterrupted operation and maintenance of TPDS/PDS/OWS is one of the prime objectives of the department, "bringing about transparency in the functioning of PDS/TPDS" is also one of the most challenging strategies. The department has adopted 4(four) pronged strategies for bringing about transparency in the function of PDS/ TPDS, which are as follows:

- i) As a part of consumer awareness, monthly entitlement of the ration-cardholders is published in the local print media in the 1st week of every month for general information as well as ensuring supply of rations to FP Shops within 10th of the month.
- ii) Statutory inspection of FP Shops by field functionaries/executives.
- iii) Statutory inspection of and exercising close vigil on FP Shops by public bodies including FP Shop Level Vigilance Committees.
- iv) Maintaining inspection-cum-complaint register in FP Shop for recording grievances/ complaints by ordinary consumer-cardholders.

- **Total number of Fair Price Shop in the State is 1,794 in 2015-16.**
- **Total rationing families in the State was 9,62,420 as on July, 2016.**
- **Total godowns in the State is 117 March 2016.**

State Initiatives:

Public Distribution System involved as a major instrument of the Government's economic policy for ensuring availability of foodgrains to the public at affordable prices as well as enhancing food security for the poor. It is an important constituent of the programme for poverty alleviation and is intended to serve as a safety-net for the large number of vulnerable people who are nutritionally weak. The State is deficient in foodgrains production. But the BPL coverage as fixed by the Govt. of India falls considerable short than the actual requirement of the State. Despite best possible efforts, majority of the people of the State still live below the poverty line.

Moreover, the issue price of foodgrains fixed for BPL families is also not affordable to most of the intended beneficiaries. On the other hand, prices of essential commodities including M. Oil & Pulses in the open market are also skyrocketing day by day causing hardship to the common people of the State. All these factors have made it necessary for taking some initiatives by the State Govt. to extend some relief for the people within its limited resources as far as availability and prices of foodgrains and selected essential commodities are concerned.

Public Distribution System (PDS) and initiatives of the State Government::

(a) The State Scheme for distribution of 35 Kgs of BPL & AAY Rice @ Rs. 2.00 per Kg per family had been introduced w.e.f. 1st August'2012 for 4.81 lakh families. Since then the scheme is continuing in the State with an annual subsidy of Rs.45.00 Crore from the State Exchequer.

(b) Subsidy @ Rs.35/- per month through Bank Account of the cardholder in lieu of supplying 1(one) liter of Mustard Oil and 2(two) Kgs of pulses per month per card since introduced w.e.f 1st October'2014. As per the scheme, each cardholder is entitled to get subsidy amount which would be transferred into the Bank A/C of the respective cardholder on quarterly basis.

Besides above, following ration commodities are also distributed under Universal PDS for the entire population of the State.

- i) 20 Kg of APL rice per ration card per month @ Rs.13.00/Kg.
- ii) 1 Kg of sugar (AMC areas) and @ 600 gms (in other than AMC areas) per head per month @ Rs.22.00/Kg.
- iii) 1 Kg of whole mill atta per head per month @ Rs.13.00/Kg.
- v) 500 gram of iodine salt per head /per month @ Rs.7.00/Kg.

- vi) 1 Ltr. of kerosene oil per head/per month @ Rs.15.82/Ltr (in AMC areas).

Antodaya Anna Yoyana (AAY):

This is a central scheme under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and the same is being implemented in the State since September 2001. As per the guidelines of the Government of India, beneficiaries have been selected by Panchyat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). At present, there are 1,09,689 families as per quota fixed by the Government of India and identified from the poorest of the identified BPL families in the State. They are getting the benefit of the scheme through their ration cards and presently getting @ 35 Kg rice per month per family @ Rs.2/- per Kg. instead of Rs. Rs.3/- per Kg. [with a state-subsidy of Rs.1/per kg] since introduced by the State Government w.e.f. 1st August 2012.

Market price vis-à-vis PDS price:

The following table depicts the difference between market price and PDS price of rice in the State for the last few years :

Table : 7.1.

Sl. No.	Year	Price of PDS/TPDS rice [Rs. Per Kg.] under different category				Average retail market price of rice (in the month of June each year at Agartala Market)[Rs. Per Kg.]		
		BPL	AAY	APL	Ad-hoc BPL	Medium/	Fine	Superfine
1	2010	6.15	3.00	9.60	NA	20.00	22.00	25.00
2	2011	6.15	3.00	10.35	NA	21.00	22.00	25.00
3	2012	2.00	2.00	10.35	6.15	21.00	23.00	32.00
4	2013	2.00	2.00	10.35	6.15	22.00	28.00	34.00
5	2014	2.00	2.00	10.35	6.15	27.00	30.00	34.00
6	2015	2.00	2.00	10.35	6.15	27.00	30.00	35.00
7	2016	2.00	2.00	13.00	--	28.00	32.00	36.00

Allotment & procurement:

Allocation of food-grains (both rice and wheat) and corresponding off-take during 2011-12 to 2015-16 under PDS/TPDS is given below in the following Table:

Table : 7.2.

(in MT)

Sl. No.	Year	Total allocation [for APL/BPL/Ad-hoc BPL/AAY]		Total lifting/off-take [for APL/BPL/Ad-hoc BPL/AAY]	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2012-13	297110	28236	268300	25324

2	2013-14	301185	31143	301170	31143
3	2014-15	297540	28659	297540	28659
4	2015-16	266433	27429	266433	27429
	Total	1162268	115467	1133443	112555
	Yearly average	290567	28867	283361	28139

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Road Blocks / Challenges:

The State, being deficient in production of foodgrains etc., has to depend largely on other mainland States for meeting its requirements on daily basis. Fragile road and rail connectivity has always remained as major cause of concern and stumbling block towards smooth implementation of PDS/TPDS programme in the State. The situation has further aggravated in the face of Mega Block of rail movements w.e.f 1st October'2014. As an alternative measure, the process of induction of PDS foodgrains through Bangladesh via Ashuganj port has been initiated. As a result, the State could build up comfortable stock of PDS foodgrains covering 90 days State's requirement. Uninterrupted implementation of PDS/TPDS in the State requires huge resource mobilization and commitment on the part of the State Government. Therefore, sustainability of the scheme depends on the continuance of the policy at both level of Governments, i.e. Central Government and State Government to provide food security to the poor and vulnerable population.

Some basic information related to PDS in the State, 2015-16 is presented in the following Table:

Table : 7.3.

a)	Ration shops (Nos)	: 1794
b)	Average monthly requirement of rice for PDS (MT)	: 22,842
c)	Average monthly requirement of wheat for PDS (MT)	: 2,356
d)	Average monthly requirement of salt for PDS(MT)	: 1,600
e)	Average monthly requirement of sugar for PDS (MT)	: 2,600
f)	Average monthly requirement of kerosene oil for PDS (KL)	: 2,888
g)	LPG outlets in the State (including 5 LPG Agencies of BSF/AR),Nos.	: 58
h)	LPG consumers (in Lakh)	: 4.39
i)	APL ration cards (Nos.)	: 341275
j)	BPL/Priority Groups ration cards (Nos.)	: 481456
k)	AAY ration cards (Nos.)	: 109689
l)	Ration cards as on July, 2016 (Nos.)	: 932420
m)	Beneficiaries under Annapurna Scheme (Nos.)	: 14,480
n)	State food godowns (Nos.)	: 117

o) Outlets for petrol/diesel (Nos.) : 75
(incl. 10 agencies of TP/BSF/AR & ARMY)

p) Rationing population in the State as on July-2016 (in lakh) : 38.06

Activities on Consumer Affairs:

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

i) Jurisdiction of different Consumer Redressal Courts are as follows:-

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

ii) The achievements of Consumer courts during 2015-16 is presented below:

Table : 7.4.

Particulars	District Fora	State Commission
No. of cases filed	176	37
No. of cases disposed	166 (including spill over cases from previous years)	56
% of Disposal	94%	151%

Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organization:

Activities of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organisation are primarily aimed at eliminating any possible scope of cheating of the consumers by the unscrupulous section of the business community. With a view to achieve this objective, the organization undertakes verification of commercial weights or measures periodically with the help of official standard equipments to ensure accuracy of the commercial weight or measure etc. Besides, the organization contributes handsome amount of non-tax revenue to the state exchequer collected from the sources like verification fees and fine imposed on the defaulters. Moreover, the Legal Metrology Officers have been authorized to file complaint in the consumers forums on behalf of the aggrieved consumers and 01 complaints have been filed by the Legal Metrology during the year 2015-16.

An achievement during the year 2015-16 is depicted in the following Table :

Table : 7.5.

Parameters	Total	% increase over previous year
No. of traders whose weights, measures etc. verified	29,049	59.01%
Nos. of inspection	14,883	(-) 35.70%
Raids conducted	725	(-) 61.29%
Revenue collection (Rs. In lakhs)	105,86,942	12.55%

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Total allocation of rice & wheat Government of India has been increased in 2015-16. The State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has successfully implemented the Central schemes like ANP, MDM, WBNP, SABLA etc. through its PDS channel.

8) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

8.1. Agriculture:

Tripura is primarily an agrarian economy. More than 42% of population of the state now directly depends on agriculture & allied activities and its contribution to the GSDP is about 26% in 2014-15. Small and marginal farmers constitute about 96% of the total farmers in the state against 78%, that of country. Agriculture and allied activities are still the backbone of the State's economy.



Food security as well as providing the gainful employment to the rural labour forces are the priorities of the Government planning and policy making. The State's favourable agro-climatic conditions, fertile soils, sub-tropical climate, large tillable lands and abundance of rainfall of about 2200 mm, well distributed across the season, really offer immense scope for development of horticulture sector comprising of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants etc beside agricultural crops.

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

Around 60 percent of the geographical area is under forest and only about 27 percent is available for cultivation. The main agricultural crops grown in the State are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, jute and mesta. Fragmentation of land holding is still continuing as a part of social phenomenon. Average size of holding has been declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-1977 to 0.49 hectares in 2010-11 against all India 1.15 hectares. Traditionally, people in the hills cultivate on high slopes by practicing jhum or shifting cultivation.

- ❑ ***In 2016-17, 60,000 ha. area will be brought under hybrid paddy cultivation through SRI.***
- ❑ ***27857 ha. seasonal fallows and 8500 ha. RoFR patta land will be brought under pulses and oilseed cultivation.***
- ❑ ***The State has become surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds.***
- ❑ ***Special initiatives have been taken to increase flow of credit in agriculture through Kisan Credit Card.***

Perspective Plan & Post Perspective plan "Road Map".

The State Government formulated a ten year Perspective Plan with the ultimate objective of achieving self-sufficiency in food grain production. Implementation of the Perspective Plan was initiated in 2000-01. Which was further extended for two years, upto 2011-12 and from 2012-13 a four years road map was conceived by the government, mainly to consolidate the gains of perspective Plan and achieve the objectives of self sufficiency in food production, through S.R.I, hybrid, use of Seasonal rice fallows by growing pulses, maize etc., balance use of fertilizer along with bio-fertilizer & organic manurs. The perspective plan for self-sufficiency in food production has led to significant increase in production which has been consolidated by the efforts of 'Agricultural Devevelopment Roadmap'. Till 2014-15, the food grain production had increased to 7.62 lakh tons from 5.13 lakh tons in 1999-2000 against the requirement of 8.79 lakh tons. The gap in production during 2014-15 was 1.17 lakh tons.

The demand for food grains in Tripura is projected at 8.92 lakh tons for the year 2015-16 and the production of food grains is likely to reach 8.25 lakh tons during 2015-16 as against 7.62 lakh tons during 2014-15.

Achievements under Perspective Plan:

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

a) Certified HYV seeds production and seed replacement rate :

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

b) Increasing use of bio-fertilizer: There is one central bio-fertilizer laboratory in Agartala to monitor the quality of products in various laboratories within the State. There are bio-fertilizer production centers at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Ambassa also. Ten more mini bio-fertilizer production units are coming-up in ten blocks through the support of Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojona (RKVY). Besides, one bio-fertilizer production center had already started production under private management. As a result, distributation of bio-fertilizer have increased manifold from a meager 1.4 MT in 1999-2000 to 1185 MT in 2015-16.

c) Use of chemical fertilizers: Use of chemical fertilizers has increased from 25 kg per ha to 61.40 kg per ha in 2015-16 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 persuing the banks continuously for achieving the targets of KCC. It is targeted that 50,000 farmers will be issued KCC during 2015-16. The details of year wise sanction and agricultural loan disbursement is as follows:-

Table : 8.1.

Components	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*
Kisan Credit Card							
which got sanction for credit (Nos.)	30416	50290	114872	126911	142507	146616	162851
Amount disbursed							
(Rs. in lakhs)	9414.95	6080.22	17523.17	59094.45	87242.43	97728.60	142478.07

* incl. crop & trem loan.

e) Increase irrigation potential:

Area under assured Irrigation increased from 52,197 ha in 1999-2000 to 2015-16 is 1,14,842 Ha.

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

Table : 8.2.

Components	Status in base year 1999-2000	Achievement in 2011-12	Achievement in 2012-13	Achievement in 2013-14	Achievement in 2014-15	Achievement in 2015-16(P)
Production of food grains (lakh tons)	5.13	7.30	7.25	7.27	7.62	8.25
HYV paddy seed replacement rate(%)						
i) Paddy	2.80	33	33	33	33	33
ii) Pulses	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	50
iii) Oilseed	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	50
HYV certified paddy seed production(MT)						
i) Paddy	Not introduced	4500	4000	4000	4000	4200
ii) Pulses		NA	NA	NA	NA	14.6
iii) Oilseed		NA	NA	NA	NA	49.0
Per ha use of chemical fertilizer (kg/ha)	25	55	60	60	60	61.40
Bio-fertilizer distribution (MT)						
Bio-fertilizer	1.4	1500	859	1116	1344	1182
Area coverage under	Not	86630	87978	92341	85300	108388

SRI method (ha)	introduced					
Area under assured irrigation (ha)*	52197	110524	111744	112806	113597	114842
Kisan Credit Card issued (KCC) (Nos) #	Not introduced	114872	126911**	142507**	146589**	162851**
Cropping intensity(%)	169	185	186	186	189	190

P= Provisional, NA= Not Available. * Source: - PWD (WR) Department
* Source: Lead Bank (UBI).
** Crop & Trem Loan.

Major thrust areas of pest Perspective "Road Map" (2012-13 & 2016-17):

- i) Bringing 1 lakh ha paddy area under SRI.
- ii) 0.60 lakhs ha to be brought under Hybrid paddy cultivation.
- iii) 32500 ha and 19600 ha area under pulses and oilseed respectively will be brought under cultivation by utilizing seasonal fallows of rice & RoFR land.
- iv) Hybrid paddy seed production will be taken up in the State.
- v) The per ha use of chemical fertilizer to be increased up to 99 kg and creating of buffer stock of fertilizers for ensuring availability as per need of the farmers, promoting farm mechanization and increasing cropping intensity.
- vi) Crop specific training to farmers for adoption of modern agricultural technologies and farmes field school for the whole cropping season.
- vii) Increasing the flow of credit to agriculture through KCC etc.
- viii) The Government has also given due importance on irrigation and has been taken steps to cover entire 1.17 lakh ha irrigable land.
- ix) Developing agricultural marketing.

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

Production of food grains (in lakhs tons) :

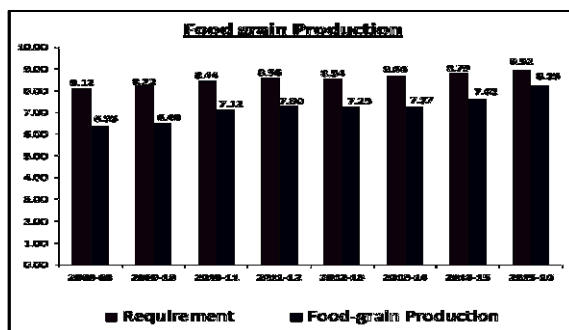
The improvement in food grains production during the Perspective Plan period can be depicted in the following table.

Table : 8.3.

Year	Requirement in lakh MT	Food grains production in lakh MT	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-) in lakh MT
2004-05	7.66	6.12	(-) 1.54
2005-06	7.77	6.14	(-) 1.63
2006-07	7.88	6.30	(-) 1.58
2007-08	8.00	6.49	(-) 1.51
2008-09	8.12	6.35	(-) 1.77
2009-10	8.22	6.48	(-) 1.74

2010-11	8.44	7.12	(-) 1.32
2011-12	8.56	7.30	(-) 1.26
2012-13	8.54	7.25	(-) 1.29
2013-14	8.66	7.27	(-) 1.40
2014-15	8.79	7.62	(-) 1.05
2015-16	8.92	8.25 (P)	(-) 0.67
2016-17	9.05	9.35 (Target)	

P= Provisional.



It is observed that 2.13 lakhs tons of foodgrain production has been increased during the last 10 years with an average annual growth rate of 3.48%.

Production of HYV certified paddy seed:

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

Table : 8.4.

Year	Production in MT	Supplied to NSC in MT
2006-07	4000	34.98
2007-08	4000	15.12
2008-09	4000	134.37
2009-10	4040	106.32
2010-11	4321	0
2011-12	4500	39.96
2012-13	4000	98.82
2013-14	4000	248.16
2014-15	4000	0
2015-16 (P)	4200	29.00

Use of Fertilizer:

The distribution of chemical fertilizers as well as use of chemical fertilizers are depicted during the years 2009-10 to 2015-16 (P) in following Table.

Table : 8.5.

Components	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(P)
Distribution of chemical fertilizer(MT)	37,410	45,994	54,287	52,070	46,000	58,432	65,577
NPK Per Ha. use of chemical fertilizer(Kg/Ha)	39	44	55	60	60	60	61.40

P=Provisional

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Bio Fertilizer production:

The following table shows the bio-fertilizer production in the State during 2009-10 to 2015-16 (P).

Table : 8.6.

Components	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(P)
Bio-fertilizer production(MT)	258	1069	1500	859	1116	1344	1182

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Integrated Pest Management:

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

Marketing and quality control:

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

are required to be improved for the betterment of the farming community of the State under a legal framework of marketing.

The market development work for the years 2010-11 to 2015-16 are presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.7.

Sl. No.	Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Micro management, Nos.	15	Nil	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	State Plan/RKVY, Nos.	10	12	Nil	44	Nil	Nil
3	RIDF	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40	Nil

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

All out efforts have been made to issue Kisan Credit Cards to all eligible farmers. As reported by lead bank, till 2015-16, a total of nos of 307412 nos KCC were given since inception. The detail bank wise sanction and disbursement is shown for the years 2005-06 to 2015-16(P) in the following Table.

Table- 8.8.

Bank-wise distribution of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC),2005-06 to 2015-16, in Nos.

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

* Crop & Trem Loan.

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

The following Table shows the amount disbursed through banks for KCC during 2004-05 to 2015-16(P) in the State.

Table- 8.9.

Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	Other Commercial Bank	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------------------------	-----	------	----------------

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

* Crop & Trem Loan

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

The bankwise position of disbursement of credit through Kisan Credit Card (KCC) during 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.10.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Banks	Crop		Trem Loan		Total	
		A/c	Amount	A/c	Amount	A/c	Amount
1	Allahabad Bank	38	10.26	62	120.91	100	131.17
2	Andhra Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Bank of Baroda	20	12.93	8	13.33	28	26.26
4	Bank of India	74	103.77	18	174.59	92	278.36
5	Bank of Maharashtra	0	0.00	1	3.90	1	3.90
6	Bharatiya Mahila Bank	1	0.50	23	9.08	24	9.58
7	Canara Bank	69	38.00	1288	420.43	1357	458.43
8	Central Bank of India	149	120.93	62	186.21	211	307.14
9	Corporation Bank	0	0.00	12	10.33	12	10.33
10	Indian Bank	0	0.00	7	46.20	7	46.20
11	IDBI BANK	506	200.00	8	49.00	514	249.00
12	Indian Overseas Bank	72	16.23	3	6.12	75	22.35
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	4	10.00	3	6.00	7	16.00
15	Punjab National Bank	0	0.00	3	4.50	3	4.50
16	State Bank of India	7389	4634.75	4581	13145.29	11970	17780.04
17	Syndicate Bank	76	30.77	71	67.33	147	98.10
18	Union Bank of India	68	39.02	94	278.74	162	317.76
19	United Bank of India	9442	4912.35	6383	15358.32	15825	20270.67
20	UCO Bank	1018	623.30	124	1117.17	1142	1740.47
21	Vijaya Bank	0	0.00	106	120.60	106	120.60
A	Sub Total of Public Sec. Bank	18926	10752.81	12857	31138.05	31783	41890.86
22	AXIS Bank	0	0.00	217	194.97	217	194.97
23	Bandhan Bank	6138	1978.05	12912	29311.54	19050	31289.59
24	Federal Bank	16	4.80	0	0.00	16	4.80

25	HDFC	4059	1456.58	3522	2881.93	7581	4338.51
26	ICICI	158	30.00	3888	1461.00	4046	1491.00
27	Indusind Bank	0	0.00	51	174.31	51	174.31
28	Kotak Mahindra Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29	South Indian Bank	0	0.00	25	60.00	25	60.00
30	YES Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
B	Sub Total of Pvt. Sec. Bank	10371	3469.43	20615	34083.75	30986	37553.18
31	Tripura Gramin Bank	22341	8342.00	34058	33554.00	56399	41896.00
C	Sub Total of RRB	22341	8342.00	34058	33554.00	56399	41896.00
32	ACUB			0	0.00	0	0.00
33	TCARDB	0	0.00	81	126.74	81	126.74
34	TSCB	9815	4230.55	33787	16780.74	43602	21011.29
D	Sub Total of Coop.Banks	9815	4230.55	33868	16907.48	43683	21138.03
	GRAND TOTAL	61453	26794.79	101398	115683.28	162851	142478.07

* Crop & Trem Loan.

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

Crop Insurance:

During 2015-16 National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojana) was implemented in the state for providing insurance coverage to farmers for selected crops. Aush paddy and Aman paddy were covered under insurance during Kharif and in Rabi - Boro paddy, Potato, Cauliflower, Brinjal Tomato & Watermelon were under coverage of crop insurance.

The following table depicts the status of Rashtiya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY) in Tripura during the year 2002-03 to 2015-16(P).

Table : 8.11. : Status of RKBY

Year	No. of Farmers	Area in Ha	Claims Settled	
			Farmers	Amount(In Rs)
2002-03	1188	739.27	271	331245.75
2003-04	1005	489.94	215	366493.97
2004-05	1916	1223.37	322	384538.86
2005-06	2651	1771.81	1460	3615935.31
2006-07	2402	1718.99	9	4329.08
2007-08	1867	828.02	203	557155.13
2008-09	4118	2656.05	620	564120.60
2009-10*	413	452.12	9	7931.00
2010-11	1488	872.07	0	0.00
2011-12	1226	893.83	0	0.00
2012-13	938	1030.28	0	0.00
2013-14	Nil	Nil	0	0.00
2014-15	317	411.23	0	0.00
2015-16(P)	1405	793.63	0	0.00

* Only Rabi Crops.

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Training to Farmers:

During the period of Perspective Plan, farmers were trained on various agricultural technologies within the state as well as outside. The State Agriculture Department has organized the State Level Krishi Mela, felicitated a number of farmers by celebrating Krishak Sanman Diwas as well as organised the international rice seminar. Many intellectual giants and policy planners, including Prof. M.S. Swaminathan participated in the various seminars in the State. The year wise position is shown in the following Table.

Table : 8.12.

Components	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(P)
Farmers' Trained (Nos.)	53000	55000	75000	86560	69721	7640	29393

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

New technology to farmers:

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

Sorghum (Jowar) has been introduced in the cropping system as a new climate resilience crop which has higher nutrient value, Organic farming has been initiated under Parmparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana in selected clusters.

Micro-irrigation through drip irrigation method or sprinkler is being populaised with an objective to achieve more crop per drop.

Table : 8.13.

Year	Area covered under total paddy excluding jhum paddy (in ha)	Area covered in SRI (in ha)	Percentage in lakh MT
2008-09	228710	30432	13
2009-10	230986	59576	26
2010-11	248169	72593	29
2011-12	248751	86630	35
2012-13	236392	87978	37
2013-14	234714	92341	39
2014-15	239414	85300	36
2015-16	255682	108388	42

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

COLD STORAGE:

Cold Stores play a great role in avoiding distress sell of perishables like Potato, Vegetable and Fruits by the farmers. The department of

Agriculture has 9 (nine) nos cold stores having a total capacity of 15,000 MT out of which 12,250 MT for Potato and 2750 MT for vegetables & Fruits. There are more 6 (six) nos Cold Stores under private sectors and 2 nos. under MARKFED. Out of which 4 (four) nos private cold stores are in working condition during 2015-16, making storages capacity of 16,000 MT available. In 2015-16 the available storage capacity was 31,000 MT in total.

Table : 8.14. : Fuctioning Cold Stores.

Sl. No.	No. of Cold Storage	Capacity (in MT)		Total (in MT)
		Potato	Fruits & vegetable	
A. Government				
1.	Baikhora	1500	500	2000
2.	Satchand	750	250	1000
3.	Amarpur	750	250	1000
4.	Belonia	1500	500	2000
5.	Teliamura	500	Nil	500
6.	Melaghar	2500	1000	3500
7.	Kumarghat	2000	Nil	2000
8.	Udaipur	2000	Nil	2000
9.	Ambassa	750	250	1000
	Total	12250	2750	15000
B. Private				
1.	Half Long	5000	Nil	5000
2.	Sherowali	4500	500	5000
3.	Datta Cold Storage, Mohanpur	5000	Nil	5000
4.	Annapurna, Dharmanagar	750	250	1000
	Total	15250	750	16000

Farm Mechanization:

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

Table : 8.15.: Agricultural machinaries

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Power Tiller	373	1281	1000	1000	950	500	1627

distribution

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Land Use Statistics, 2015-16 (Provisioinal):

The following Table depicts the Land Use Statistics of the State for the year 2014-15 & 2015-16(P).

Table : 8.16.

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

Area, production & yield of crops, 2015-16 (P):

The area, production and yield of crops for the year 2015-16 (P) is depicted in the following Table.

Table : 8.17.

Name of the Crops	Area in Ha	Production in MT / Bales	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	33077	86547	2617
Aman	152630	476163	3120
Jhum	16511	17705	1072
Total Kharif Rice	202218	580415	2870
Boro	69975	219022	3130
Total Rice	275193	799437	2937
Maize (Kharif)	7234	9714	1343
Maize (Rabi)	1412	1864	1320
Total Maize	8646	11578	1339
Foxtail / Kaon	100	80	800
Wheat	182	364	2000
Total Kharif Pulses (including Arhar)	13032	6954	534
Total Rabi Pulses	9295	6971	750
Total Foodgrains	303448	825384	2720

Total Kharif Oilseed	4427	2909	657
Total Rabi Oilseed	7300	6742	924
Jute *	650	5675	8.73
Mesta *	627	5217	8.32
Cotton **	904	1383	1.53
Sugarcane	793	40492	51062

* indicates production in bales of 180 kg each.

** indicates production in bales of 170 kg each.

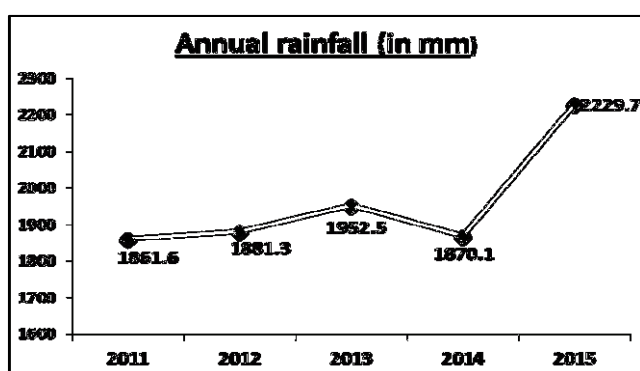
Rainfall:

The following Table depicts the rainfall by month during 2011 to 2015 in the State.

Table : 8.18.

Month	<i>Rainfall pattern (mm)</i>					
	Normal	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	9.4	3.6	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
February	21.3	3.7	9.5	3.4	7.8	12.2
March	67.5	70.5	14.8	6.4	17.9	14.7
April	181.8	58.3	270.2	85.2	67.0	318.0
May	346.7	398.0	178.9	637.2	341.8	333.6
June	456.3	404.7	493.4	256.1	445.3	282.2
July	377.5	245.1	243.1	232.1	255.4	514.7
August	316.9	381.8	301.7	325.2	338.2	338.8
September	260.9	239.8	165.6	262.0	324.7	296.9
October	166.2	56.3	159.2	144.2	66.8	105.3
November	32.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	5.2	3.9
December	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Annual Rainfall	2241.8	1861.6	1881.3	1952.5	1870.1	2229.7

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.



HORTICULTURE

The good agro-climatic conditions, deep fertile soils, sub-tropical humid climate with abundance of rainfall offer tremendous scope for development of Horticulture sector in the state. Among the important horticultural crops Pineapple grown in Tripura is widely acclaimed as the best in the country, beside good quality production of Orange, Banana, Jack, Mosambi, Mango (Amrapalli) and Cashew nut. The State is still the largest producer of True Potato Seed (TPS) in the country and is surplus in several vegetable crops including Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato and different Cucurbitaceous crops.



There is huge potential of RoFR land available for cultivation of fruit/ plantation crops like Pineapple, Jackfruit, Orange, Mosambi, Mango, Arecanut etc., commercially which may cater the need of other North Eastern States and neighboring country Bangladesh. Development in Indo-Bangla relationship has also opened new avenues of export possibilities in near future.

Keeping the above in view, the department has adopted some strategies for sustainable development of fruits, vegetables and flowers in the State during the year 2015-16.

Fruits:

The Production and productivity primarily depends on use of good planting materials/seeds. Effort has been taken to produce good quality planting materials in Govt. orchards/ private nurseries to cater the demand. Creation of plantation in cluster manner has been given the priority to give horticulture a commercial approach. To maintain production & productivity at desired level irrigation support is essentially required and hence emphasis has been given on creation of water sources and coverage under micro irrigation to get maximum water efficiency during dry spell period. Major thrust areas for development of Fruits are:-

The following salient features of fruit culture depicting the potentialities.

- ❑ Production of quality planting materials (raising of budded / grafted saplings).
- ❑ High density plantation for selected crops (Pine apple, Banana, Mango, Citrus etc.)
- ❑ Rejuvenation of old / senile plantation.
- ❑ Emphasis on staggering of Pineapple.

- ❑ Cultivation of off season watermelon.
- ❑ Creation of captive garden of pineapple.
- ❑ Introduction of new fruit crops like Sweet Orange (var. Valencia/Mosambi).
- ❑ Popularisation of Micro irrigation.

The area, production and productivity of major fruits in Tripura during 2015-16 (Provisioinal) are tabulated below:

Table : 8.19.

Crops	Area (000' hec)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /hec)
Mango	12.22	0.684	5.60
Pineapple	12.66	1.812	14.30
Orange	7.30	0.398	5.45
Jackfruit	10.07	3.026	30.02
Banana	15.06	1.521	10.10
Litchi	3.99	0.209	5.25
Lime/Lemon	5.95	0.299	5.02
Papaya	3.96	0.396	10.00
Sapota	0.21	0.017	8.10
Mosambi	1.33	0.020	1.50
Guava	1.01	0.054	5.30
Others	1.93	0.143	7.61
Total	75.69	8.580	11.33

Vegetable:

The State is already in surplus of vegetable production. Area under cultivation of vegetable has also gone up with the increased trend of vegetable consumption per capita (<500 gms) and also because it is a Low volume high value crop. Major thrust areas for development of vegetable are:-

- * Round the year cultivation of selected vegetables.
- * Vegetable initiative in Tribal cluster.
- * Introduction of new vegetable varieties.
- * Protected cultivation of vegetables.
- * Bringing more area under vegetable by utilising seasonal fallow.

The area, production and productivity of summer and winter vegetables in the State during 2015-16 (Provisional) are given below.

Table : 8.20.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Summer vegetables	19.68	3.05	15.30
Winter vegetables	20.62	3.64	17.65
Total	40.3	6.69	16.47

Potato:

Potato being a cash crop the Department has taken up its cultivation as one of the focused item of the State. During the year 2015-16 major thrust has been given on production of seedling tuber (tuberlet) through co-operative farming system involving Tripura Horticulture Corporation Ltd (THCL) for procurement and preservation in cold store for use in the subsequent year. A handsome quantity of 1026MT of seedling tuber (tuberlet) has been produced through the register growers during 2015-16 for distribution to the potato growers during 2016-17, which will reduce the dependency of seed materials on outside sources in the next year.

A special initiative has also been taken up for cultivation of potato in the Non-traditional areas during 2015-16 and an additional area of 157 ha. has been brought under potato cultivation.

The hybrid TPS programme, which was initiated in the State Horti. Research Complex (HRC), Nagicherra through a collaborative work with the International Potato Centre (CIP, Lima), subsequently has proved a pro farmer technology and sustainable in the long run. The hybrid Potato has not only proved to be a high yielder but also capable to combat the Late Blight disease significantly. Tripura registered highest per hectare production of potato among all NE states owing to hybrid TPS technology.

The whole NE India is possessing 10% of the potato area of the country but contributes only 4% of the total potato production. Being one among the NE states, Tripura has realizing the yield of around 18t /hect (nearer to national average), where no other state could achieve a double digit figure. This phenomenon quantifies the achievement of the state in a shot. During the year 2015-16,215 kg hybrid TPS has been produced at HRC, Nagicherra.

During 2015-16 an area of 9040 hact. was covered under potato with its production of 1.59 Lakh MT. with the productivity level of 17.64 MT/Ha.

Floriculture:

Soil and Agro climate of Tripura is very much conducive for growing different kinds of flower. With enormous demand of fresh flower floriculture has become a blooming business in the state. A sizeable quantity of flowers is now being produced and marketed every day basis. At present about 295 hact area is under commercial cultivation of flower with production of 590 MT with a productivity level of 2 MT/Ha both under open and protected condition.

Watershed Development:

In order to minimize the hazards of soil erosion and to maintain soil health to increase production and productivity of different crops various programmes have been undertaken by the government during 2015-16.

- * Run-off management through vegetative barriers/ contour bund/ peripheral channel has been done in 2188 ha. area.
- * 280 ha. of land has been brought under cultivation through sand removal and reclamation of marshy land.
- * In order to conserve soil moisture 190 ha. of land has been covered by plantation of minor fruits like Bael fruit and tamarind.

Human Resource Development:

Human Resource plays an important role in the developmental process. Initiative has been taken to aware as well as train-up the farming communities of the State with different Horticultural activities. Following trainings have been provided to the farmers during 2015-16.

- * 800 nos. of Betel Vine growers have been imparted training for adoption of organic farming in Betel Vine cultivation.
- * 1700 nos. of fruit growers have been provided training on package & practices of fruit cultivation.
- * 6850 nos. of vegetable growers have been trained up on package & practices of cultivation of vegetables.
- * 22 nos. Horticultural Growers' Forum-Cum- Show have been organized in different Agri. /Horti. Sub-Divisions to aware the farming communities about Horticultural activities.
- * 500 Mushroom growers have been provided training on cultivation of Mushroom.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGNREGA):

The Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation has planted 4297ha. of area specially in tribal areas in RoFR land with Pineapple, Banana, Mango, Arecanut, Mosambi etc. with the fund assistance of MGNREGA.

Animal Resources:

Background:

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



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

To achieve the goal, the Animal Resources Development Department of the State has been providing animal health care service and breed improvement facilities through 16 Nos. Veterinary Hospitals, 60 Nos. Dispensaries, 11 Nos. Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 Nos. ICDP Centre, 4 Nos. Frozen Semen Banks, 431 Nos. Vety. Sub-Centres, 4 Nos. Vety. Medicine Store, 4 Nos. Disease Investigation Laboratories, 5 Nos. Hatcheries, 4 Nos. Poultry Breeding Farms, 10 Nos. Pig breeding Farms, 2 Nos. Goat breeding Farms, 2 Nos. Duck Farms, 1 No. Cattle farm, 2 Nos. Rabbit Farms and 7 Nos. Fodder multiplication Farms etc. The increased emphasis has resulted in the growth of animal and bird population and economic value of animal wealth and its products over the year which is as follows :-

Table : 8.21.

Sl. No.		Estimated livestock population, 2015-16	Unit cost	Value
		Estimated, 2015-16	(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)
a	Adult	16799	21,250	3570
b	Young	20358	12,075	2458
	Total CB (Male)	37157		
c	Adult	60222	32,137	19354
d	Young	51169	23,050	11794
	Total CB (Female)	111391		
e	Adult	216767	15,387	33354
f	Young	103153	8,137	8394
	Total ND (Male)	319919		
g	Adult	295344	20,262	59843
h	Young	219008	15,050	32961

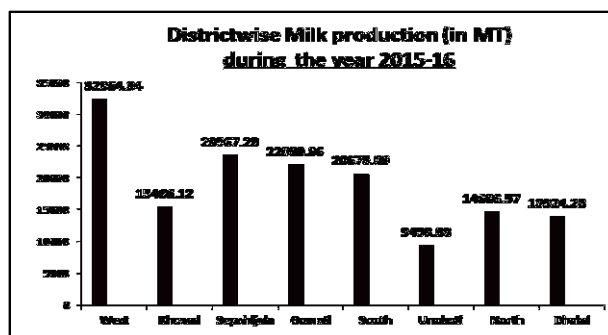
	Total ND (Female)	514351		
i	Adult	3141	15,312	4811
j	Young	1617	9,025	1461
	Total Buffalo (Male)	4757		
k	Adult	4448	30481	1356
l	Young	2784	15012	418
	Total Buffalo (Female)	7232		
m	Pig (CB + ND)	399565	18,000	36924
n	Sheep	3162	1,500	47
o	Goat	648700	1,500	9731
p	Poultry (Fowl)	7745040	200	15490
q	Duck	1078321	200	2157
	Livestock Asset Value			238477

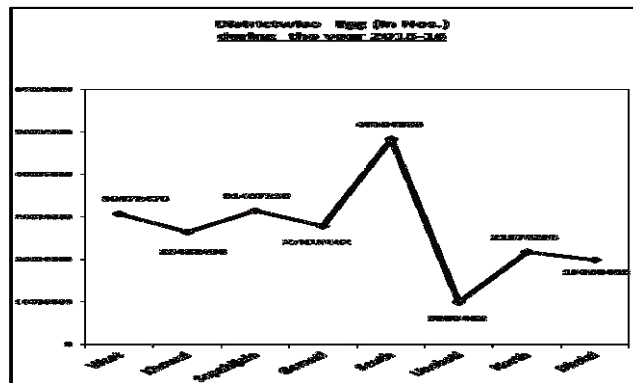
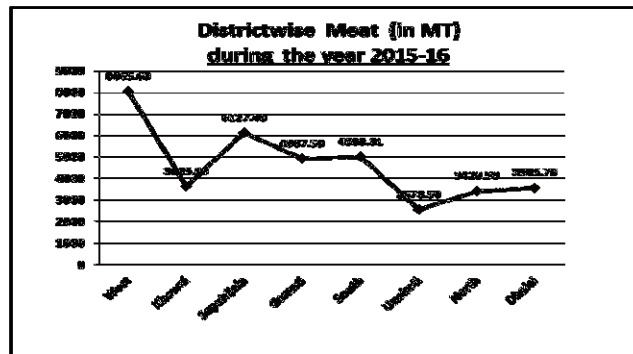
The following Table depicts the major livestock sector produces in the State during 2015-16.

Table : 8.22.

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Unit price (in Rs.)	Value (Rs in lakh)	% of Total
1	Milk (in Ltrs)	152227417.3	35	53279.60	30.59
2	Meat (Chevon) (in kg)	1651900.07	400	6607.60	3.79
3	Meat Pig (in kg)	11225771.37	200	22451.54	12.89
4	Meat (Broiler, Deshi Fowl & Duck) (in kg)	37353883	200	74707.77	42.89
5	Eggs (Hen) in Nos.	167830728	7	11748.15	6.74
6	Eggs (Duck) in Nos.	48253364	10	4825.34	2.77
7	Skin (Sheep & Goat) in Nos.	373946	150	560.92	0.32
	Total output Value:			174180.91	100

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





Strategies:

Milk sector:

- i. Increasing the number of cross breed population through intensification of Artificial Insemination (AI),
- ii. Setting up of credit linked dairy demonstration unit.
- iii) Organization of awareness camp.
- iv) Mass de-worming and supply of mineral mixture.
- v) Popularization of castration.
- vi) Incentivizing "Door Step AI Workers".
- vii) Conducting Milk yield competitions and calf rally.
- viii) Supply of calf growth meal (CGM).
- ix) Fertility camp for improving conception rate.
- x) Training of private AI workers and provision of logistic support for all AI service at farmers'doorstep.
- xi) Supply of breeding bulls (Indian dairy breed/cross bred) in ADC area for coverage through natural service.
- xii) Induction of high yielding variety of milch cattle from out side state.
- xiii) Development of perennial fodder blocks including FRA through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.

- xiv) Cultivation of Azolla as animal feed supplement through convergence with MGNREGA.
- xv) Capacity building of farmers on managerial aspect of milch cattle.
- xvi) Development of pasture land through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.

Egg sector:

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

Meat sector:

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

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

The interventions made by the department have resulted in steady increase over the years. The per capita availability of meat which has increased in the period 2002-03 to 2015-16 from 2.26 to 9.60 Kg/year. In respect of Egg and Milk which has grown over in the same period from 31 to 56 Nos./year and 67.51 to 106.87 Grams/day respectively.

Table : 8.23.

Year		Meat (kg./year)	Egg (nos./year)	Milk (gm./day)
2001-02				
i.e., before 10th Plan (also before introduction of Perspective Plan)				
		2.26	30	67.93
10th Plan	2002-03	2.31	31	67.51
	2003-04	2.54	31	68.59
	2004-05	2.66	32	69.89
	2005-06	3.57	33	70.03
	2006-07	3.65	35	70.30
11th Plan	2007-08	4.01	38	71.23
	2008-09	5.38	39	73.41
	2009-10	5.82	40	76.08
	2010-11	6.38	43	78.53

	2011-12	6.81	45	82.32
12th Plan	2012-13	8.53	42	86.82
	2013-14	8.77	47	94.01
	2014-15	9.08	52	101.03
	2015-16	9.60	56	106.87

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

An approach has been taken in 12th Five Year Plan, pertaining to Animal Resources Sector to ensure food security inclusive of animal origin food for the people of the state and sustainable up-liftment of rural economy by creation of avenues for generation of self employment & additional income and to bridge the gap between supply and demand of animal origin food through augmentation of production and productivity of livestock and birds,

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

Target of 12th Plan:

Table : 8.24.

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

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Achievements in 2015-16:

Veterinary services and animal health:

This is a priority scheme of the department. Veterinary services are rendered through a network of Vety. Hospitals, Vety. Dispensaries, Vety. Sub-Centres, Disease Investigation Laboratories and also by organizing Animal Health Camps throughout the state. Under this scheme, department also undertakes opening of new centers/ Vety. Dispensary repairing, remodeling, extension and up taking of new constructions for field level Vety. Institutions with a view to maintain proper working condition & standard veterinary services for optimization of hygienic production of milk, meat and egg from livestock and birds. Another

important task undertaken under this scheme is works related with control of zoonoses including maintenance of Rapid Response Team (RRT) especially after emergence of any outbreak of disease of animal and birds.

Table : 8.25.: Veterinary & animal health.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Animal Health Coverage (animal+per 100 birds is considered as on treatment)	565943	588732	571079	368180	644847	606603
2	Vaccination (other than F.M.D.,Nos.	9152095	5041435	5032104	6140788	5915491	6896597
3	Vaccination against F.M.D.,Nos.	660939	612679	714015	554228	561628	593362

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Cattle and Buffalo Development:

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

Table : 8.26. : Cattle development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Animal castrated	12,102	11,139	9010	10,324	10,157	9,068
2	Artificial Insemination	1,19,652	1,25,280	128749	1,43,692	1,54,780	1,52,224
3	Calf born	44,199	48,146	47413	53,235	59,734	62,078

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Other Extension activities:

Table : 8.27.

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

Poultry Development:

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

Table : 8.28. : Poultry development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of hen's egg (Nos.)	842138	394438	69645	879705	1126281	1075639
2	Production of chicks (Nos.)	389639	175650	31455	317005	451883	407989
3	Distribution of chicks (Nos.)	385503	170687	187221	306687	423468	407085
4	Production of K.C. duck eggs	252669	10099	50209	117659	123381	156265
5	Production of VSM eggs (Nos.)	61354	30414	6921	2930	3165	8737
6	Production of white pekin eggs	Not in stock	Not in stock	Not in stock	Not in stock	9202	10823
7	Production of K.C. duckling	57239	735	10850	17241	22719	1605
8	Production of vigova super - M Duckling	4580	755	52	29	0	0
9	Production of white pekin duckling	0	0	0	0	945	180
10	Distribution of Duckling (Nos.)						
	KC Duckling	28883	270	3183	11671	15893	8066
	Vigoba Super- M	1792	0	0	0	0	80
	White pekin	0	0	0	0	157	1157

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Goat development:

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

Table : 8.29. : Goat development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of goat kids (Nos.)	253	172	168	133	171	162

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Piggery development:

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

Table : 8.30. : Piggery development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of piglets (Nos.)	4722	4169	4721	4281	4870	6398
2	Distribution of piglets (Nos.)	3727	3283	3429	3250	3898	4945

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Other livestock development:

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

Table : 8.31. : Other livestock development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of milk from R.K. Nagar F.C. (Kg.)	60,839	65,508	92,008	1,15,111	1,07,033	1,11,333
2	Production of rabbit kid (Nos.)	2,321	1,184	1,541	840	3,496	1,306

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Assistance to Co-operative Societies:

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

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

Table : 8.32. Diary development

SL. No.	Name of Development Activities	Unit	Achievement 2015-16
1	2	3	4
1	No of fodder seed/fodder production farms:		
a)	Government	No.	07
b)	Private	No.	Nil
2	Production of fodder seeds annually	Mt.	0.10
3	Requirement of fodder seed/cutting annually	Mt/Nos	1.0 seed.
4	Area under Fodder crops in Govt. Farms:		
a)	Area under Kharif/Perennial	Ha.	17
b)	Area under Rabi/Annual	Ha.	0
c)	Area under Pasture;	Ha.	40
5	Production of Fodder in Govt. Farms:		
i)	Green Fodder	Mt.	1062.54
ii)	Dry Fodder	Mt.	1.64
iii)	Silage	Mt.	118.60
6	Requirement of fodder in Govt. Farms:		
i)	Green Fodder	Mt.	1062.54
ii)	Dry Fodder	Mt.	1.64
7	Fodder Minikit Distribution	Nos.	Nil
8	Seed Distribution	Mt.	9.74
9	Tapioca Plantation	Ha.	711.80
10	Tapioca Production	Mt.	960
11	Silage Production & supplied	Mt.	118.60
12	Area under Grain	Ha.	--
13	Revenue earned (by cash selling)	Rs.	2.17
14	Revenue earned (by supply value)	Rs.	29.58

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Utilisation of MGNREGA fund for fodder development activities during the year 2015-16.

Table : 8.33. : Fodder development

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Sanctioned fund		Actual expenditure		Remarks	
		(Rs. in lakh)		(Rs. in lakh)		Units	Achieved
		MGNREGA	Dept. Conv.	MGNREGA	Dept. Conv.	implemen-	Area (ha)
			as planting		as planting	ted (Nos.)	
			meterial		material		
1	West	28.3322	1.2	28.3322	1.2	150	17.6
2	Khowai	26.69498	1.56601	26.69498	1.56601	664	31.106

3	Shipahijala	36.2226	1.055	36.2226	1.055	280	19.24
4	South	12.42165	0.8155	12.42165	0.8155	207	20.34
5	Gomati	33.37515	1.563	33.37515	1.563	405	28.28
6	North	8.4	0.625	8.4	0.625	125	6.60
7	Unakoti	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dhalai	54.11117	1.343	54.11117	1.343	143	15.332
	TOTAL	199.5578	8.16751	199.5578	8.16751	1974	138.498

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Extension and Training:

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

1. *The College of Vety. Science & A.H.* :- The College of Vety. Science & A.H. at R.K. Nagar had started functioning in 2009-10 with the admission of 20 students in 1st year of BVSc & AH course and sponsored 8 students to outside state institution during 2014-15. During 2015-16, total 32 students admitted in the College of Vety. Science & AH at RK Nagar and total 8 students have been sponsored to outside the State (i.e. Mizoram). This has created scope for research and education on recent advances in veterinary science and Animal Husbandry in the State.

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

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

The result of the survey for the year 2015-2016 showed a positive impact on implementation of livestock developmental programmes in the state. The various elements reflected are

definitely the indicators of progress of Animal Husbandry programmes efficiently worked out by the Department.

Integrated sample survey report & synopsis of milk, meat and egg production for the year 2015-16.

Table : 8.34.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	For the year	Milk (in MT)	Egg. (in Nos.)	Meat (in MT)
1	West District	2015-16	32364.34	30672470	8065.69
2	Khowai District	Do	15466.12	26432493	3635.98
3	Sepahijala District	Do	23567.28	31407220	6127.40
4	Gomati District	Do	22089.86	27813442	4937.59
5	South District	Do	20675.09	48304335	4999.31
6	Unokoti District	Do	9453.83	9895462	2573.50
7	North District	Do	14686.57	21670263	3428.58
8	Dhalai District	Do	13924.28	19888402	3585.78
	Grant total of	2015-16	152227.41	216084091	37353.88

1. Per capita availability of local Milk is approx 106.86 gms. daily during the year 2015 - 16.
2. Per capita availability of local Egg is approx 60 nos. during the year 2015-2016.
3. Per capita availability of Meat is approx 9.59 Kg. during the year 2015-2016.

* Population Considered - 38,95,916 Nos.

Assistance to Co-operative Societies:

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

The following were the achievement of GCMPUL During the year 2015-2016.

Table : 8.35.

Sl. No	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2015-16)
1	2	3	4

Procurement of Milk from:-

1	i) Milk Producers Co-op Societies	Kg	17,42,463.7
	ii) Government Farm	Kg	93,359.0
2	Marketing of Milk	Lts.	38,68,954.9
3	Ghee Sold	Kg	1,192.9
4	Paneer Sold	Kg	14,758.6
5	Ice Cream Sold	Lts.	2,567.0
6	Misty Dui (Sweet-Curd) Sold	Kg	10,992.0
7	New Society organized	Nos.	4
8	No. of MPCs functioning at present	Nos.	51
9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	5867
10	Supply of milch Ration	MT.	1,582.0
11	Training of milk Producers	Nos.	50
12	Distribution of Crossbred Heifers	Nos.	0

8.4. Fisheries:

The role played by Fisheries Department of Tripura towards meeting the food security of State's population is significant, as fish is an important constituent of daily diet of more than 95% of its populace. The per capita consumption of fish in the State is reported to be highest among the Inland States of the country. The State made considerable achievements with regard to carp seed production. It is rather surplus in fish seed production (present production 329.40 Million against a requirement of 293.78 million at the end of 2014-15). This is the first state in the North East, rather one of the very few land locked States of the country, to produce seed of fresh water prawn in artificial sea water on a commercial scale. However, the State is yet to achieve the level of fish production to fulfill the consumption requirement of fish for its populace



Progress in fishery sector during 2015-16:

Encouraging results with regard to fish culture activities could be obtained in the State, particularly in the rural areas due to implementation of the Plan activities during 2015-16. Besides, a class of progressive farmers could be developed in the State who are obtaining fish productions of even above 6 tons per ha. The total fish production could also be raised to 69055.MT in 2015-16 (Provisional). The per capita availability of fish from local production has also increased to 18.40 kg (provisional) as against 17.61 kg in 2014-15. Moreover, about 670 ha. (191 nos) big water bodies have been brought under scientific fish culture and about 1059.72 ha. new water area created during 2015-16.

Greater emphasis is now being laid on increased use of Aerator in fish culture in ponds especially for High-Tech Fish culture to increase per ha productivity.

Table : 8.36.

Sl. No.	District	Culturable water area (in hac)	Inland fish excluding non-subsistence fishermen fish (in Mt)	Catch of fish non-professional (subsistence fish (in Mt)	Total (4+5) (in M.T.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	West	2613.00	6652.80	907.20	7560
2	Shipaijala	3635.00	8778.88	1197.12	9976
3	Khowai	2921.00	7610.24	1037.76	8648
4	South	3320.00	7040.00	960.00	8000
5	Gomati	4740.00	10100.64	1377.36	11478
6	Dhalai	3908.00	8990.96	1226.04	10217
7	North	3207.00	5749.88	2010.12	7760
8	Unakoti	2117.00	4766.08	649.92	5416
	TOTAL :-	26461	59689.48	9365.52	69055

Source: Fisheries Department, Tripura.

Amongst other, some of the important scheme implemented during 2015-16 and its achievements are as follows:

Production of quality fish seed:

In order to produce quality Major carp fish seed in captivity, so far 19(Nineteen) nos. FRP hatchery have been brought from CIFA, ICAR, Kausalyaganga, Odissa and installed 18 (Eighteen) nos. in Private Sector & 1(one) no. in Govt. Farm.

Besides, 2 (two) Magur hatcheries & 6 (six) Pabda hatcheries are under utilization for production of high value seed of magur & pabda for use of those seeds by the farmers for culture.

Establishment of input storage centre:

To facilitate storage and delivery of various fishery inputs like lime, MOC, fish feed etc. to farmers, during 2015-16, 45 nos. Input Storage Centre have been constructed, one in each block and works of another 10 Input Storage Centre are under progress.

Pisciculture assistance for better production of fish:

As a priority programme of Deptt , dissemination of different scientific fish culture technologies including required input support are being extended to the farmers, in the form of demonstration on Feed

based intensive fish culture., 'Semi-intensive fish culture' , fish culture in 'Small' & "Non perennial" water bodies and Feed & seed support etc, for development of this sector. Under this programme, benefit extended to 28665 farmers during 2015-16.

Popularisation of prawn culture among the farmers:

Emphasis has also been given on popularizing prawn farming in the State due to its high market demand during 2015-16. Towards production of Prawn Juveniles all the available hatcheries (8 nos.) in the State have been utilized on regular basis for production of prawn seeds. In the year 2015-16, 7.29 lakhs prawn seed has been produced in the Govt. sector and supplied to the farmers of remote areas of the State for cultivation.

Intensification on production of other alternative species in aquaculture:

Towards intensification on production & culture of alternative species in aquaculture, about 1.34 lakh pabda seed, 5680 Chitala (N.chitala) seeds, 20,000 nos Sor punti (Puntius sarana) & 12,104 nos. Ornamental fishes have been produced in the Govt. hatcheries in experimental basis and distributed among the farmers for its culture.

Introduction of cage culture in dumbur:

For enhancing fish production in open water bodies 25.60 lakh big size fingerlings have been stocked in open water bodies during 2015-16 including other rivers/rivulets and in Dumbur reservoir a new technology viz . "Cage culture" has been adopted in last year. As a result of that, the production of fish in reservoir has increased considerably to 576.66 M.T at the end of 2015-16 against the production of 303.59 MT in 2014-15.

Assistance to Co-operative Societies & SHGs in Fish Culture:

There are 143 fishermen Co-operative societies including 1(one) Apex Co-operative societies associated with fisheries activity. The State Deptt. is providing technical and financial support to the less privileged societies to promote the growth of fish production as well as better income. During 2015 -16, 50 fishermen Co-operative societies have been assisted for fish production. Besides, 140.86 hac. water areas of SHGs have also been encouraged through basic inputs supply and required training in scientific pisciculture.

Effective training and motivation programme:

Towards coverage of more farmers under training & motivation programme on commercial farming, one day workshop and 2 to 5 days training camps have been organized in the training centers of the Deptt at different blocks and imparted training to 22071 farmers & encouraged them for adoption of scientific fish culture.

Concluding remarks:

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

The State is basically an agrarian and rural based. Agriculture and allied sector is the main backbone for generation of income and employment opportunities. As the population will be increasing and is estimated to reach over 38.30 lakhs by 2016, the requirement of food-grains, fruits and vegetables, milk, meat, fish, egg etc including animal feeds would also naturally be increased. If the present deficit trends of food, fruits and vegetable, fish, egg etc. continues, the State would definitely face more deficits by 2017 due to more demand and insufficient supply.

Post-Perspective Plans: The Perspective Plans have been drawn at the beginning of 10th five year plan have been terminated in the terminal year of 12th five year plan on Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Animal Resources and Fishery to over come the food deficits as well as generating employment. As most of these Perspective Plans have achieved their targeted level but during Post-Perspective Plan periods in 12th plan period more emphasise be given to sustain the level production etc. achieved and maintaining the food security for future generation.

It is fact that more and more water bodies have come up under scientific fish culture and new water areas have been created,

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

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

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

Fish farmers of the State in general have come to believe that fish culture is a profitable activities under agriculture & allied sectors. It is evident from the fact that more and more water bodies have come up under scientific fish culture and new water areas have been created, this level of confidence and progress shall continue in 12th five year plan also. Side by side, confidence building and entrepreneurship development have been also observed among the farmers of the State.

As a result of concerted efforts, there is a land mark progress in the sector of fishery. Side by side, confidence building and entrepreneurship development have been also observed among the farmers of the State. People in general have come to believe that fish culture is the most profitable of all activities under Agriculture & allied sectors. It is evident from the fact that more and more water bodies have come up under scientific fish culture & new water areas have been created, gradual increase in no. of fisheries/ fish farmers/SHGs has been taken place, who in addition to scientific fish culture have gone in for establishment of fish feed Manufacturing plant and prawn seed Hatchery with financial assistance from Banks.

Moreover, Pisciculture is a subject which can shared by any professional and others people right from bottom to top. A large no of people of the State are doing pisciculture as a matter of hobby as well as passing leisure time and thus earn an additional income by doing this venture. This system other than fish farmers will no doubt increase the production of the State which can also strengthen the economy of the state. Thus, it can be said that development of fisheries sector, in recent past has played an important role in the overall economic Development of Tripura State.

9) FORESTRY & RUBBER

Introduction:

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



The state has a geographical area of 10,491 Km² of which 6,294 Km² (60%) is the forest area as per legal classification in the state. As per Report of the Forest Survey-2015 of India, total forest cover in the state is 7866 km² i.e. 74.97 % of the total geographical area. Due to 856 Km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces is one of the most serious problems leading to degradation of these forests. In the forests of the state, there are 268-species of highly utilized medicinal plants, 183-species lesser widely medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Moreover, there are 50-species endemic to Tripura. 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are also found in Tripura.

Forest composition and growing stock:

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

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

- ◆ **Total forest area is 6, 294 sq. km. out of total area of 10,491 sq. km. in the state.**
- ◆ **Revenue earned from the forestry sector was Rs.1186.20 lakh in 2015-16.**
- ◆ **Till 2015-16, 1000 Joint Forest Management groups have been formed involving 1, 00,045 families.**
- ◆ **The State is the 2nd largest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala.**

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

Table- 9.1.

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

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

Contribution of forestry sector to rural economy:

Forest is the 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 & use of this previous resource for welfare of the state and its people is of this utmost sacrament importance.

The revenue from forestry sector during 2015-16 is around Rs. 1186.20 lakhs. And the contribution of the forestry sector to the Net State Domestic Product which also includes the ecological services is estimated at Rs. 5700.00 crores which is placed before the 14th FC as well.

Area & activities:

The State Forest Department manages the recorded 6294 Km² of forest area. Besides managing the forest area, it undertakes extension of tree cover to outside forest area and in private holdings for better environmental management and for achieving the following aims and objectives.

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

Achievements in 2015-16:

i) To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation around 5002.31 ha was taken up on degraded forestland during 2015-16. Further 44.82 lakhs nursery seedlings have been raised up to March, 2016 by the Forest Department for plantation on public and forest land.

ii) An innovative scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakaalpa' for productive use of fallow land in private holdings is being implemented by the Forest Department since 1996-97. Under the scheme, it is envisaged to provide technical inputs and guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising

plantation of forestry species on private wasteland. Till 2015-16, 24,150 hectare has been covered under the project involving around 79,257 beneficiaries.

iii) For the purpose of active participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests, Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been undertaken in the state on a large scale based on resolution of the State Government dated 16-01-2002. Till 2015-16, 1000 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 2,60,210.62 hectare involving 1,00,045 families. The details are presented in the following table.

Table : 9.2.

Name of Sub-Division	No. of JFMC's formed			Project Area (in ha)	Afforested area (in ha)	ST	No. of families involved			
	Forests	JICA	Total				SC	OBC	General	Total
Kanchanpur	88	73	161	37700.00	8498.87	7916	4205	2951	3487	18559
Kailashahar	30	44	74	18465.96	7316.75	2165	1400	1372	1440	6377
Manu	39	0	39	8654.00	4484.92	3265	59	10	53	3387
Ambassa	49	0	49	9428.00	7176.85	4518	668	12	320	5518
Teliamura	64	85	149	69694.26	25636.03	7278	4027	3133	3129	17567
Sadar	30	54	84	32132.29	16520.02	4496	3980	2916	4074	15466
Sepahijala Wild life	8 (EDCs)	0	8 (EDCs)	1280.00	1056.42	220	115	1	100	435
Udaipur	82	54	136	24647.72	15629.89	3712	2879	2682	3162	12435
Gomati	38	62	100	16140.00	19904.87	4456	2032	1745	1747	9980
Bagafa	73	74	147	27214.79	10918.14	2978	1547	1398	1350	7273
Trishna										
Wild Life	24(JFMCs) 12(EDCs)	17	53	14853.60	2038.04	1147	743	521	637	3048
Grand Total	537	463	1000	260210.62	119180.80	42151	21655	16740	19499	100045

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

iii) To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, JFM has been made an integral part of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Intensification of Forest Management (90:10), Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), Assistant to States for Development of National Park & Sanctuaries, Project Elephant, National Bamboo Mission, National Afforestation Programme, Central Zoo Authority. During the year 2015-16 an amount of Rs.572.63 lakhs has been released by the Government of India for implementation of the scheme National Afforestation Programme.

Out of Rs.572.63 lakhs, an amount of Rs.632.96 lakhs [Rs.572.63+60.33 un-spent amount of last year] has been utilized during 2015-16. Plantation over 1931 ha plantation has been raised under National Afforestation programme during 2015-16.

Revenue:

The forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produces of different category in the state during the year 2015-16 is as mentioned below:

Table- 9.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Sand	Other	Total
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2015-16 371.31 21.689 41.143 330.234 421.824 1186.20

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

Plan Expenditure:

The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and mandays on account of implementation of such programmes in the state during 2011-12 and 2015-16 is given in the following Table.

Table : 9.4.

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programmes (Rs. in lakhs)			Mandays Generated (lakhs)	Area of afforestation (Ha)
	State Plan	CSS/ NEC	Total		
2011-12	3,489.70	103.26	3,592.96	44.25	23,466.88
2012-13	9068.412	369.498	9437.91	45.50	18,756.72
2013-14	7244.73	192.736	7437.466	44.08	18,790.67
2014-15	5315.05	1162.54	6477.59(P)	43.20	15,193
2015-16	5818.666	1755.438	7574.104(P)	47.52	5002.31

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Protected Area Network (PAN):

Bio-diversity of the State is dwindling at an alarming rate. Pursuant to the need for conservation and development of bio-diversity in situ, a network of 4 sanctuaries and two National Park has been established in the State during the last decade. One more sanctuary in Atharamura hill range is being considered.

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

Table : 9.5.

Name of the sanctuary	Area in sq.km2	Important flora and fauna found
1. Clouded Leopard National at Sepahijala	5.08 sq. km. (core area)	Flora: Chariawal, Jagyadumur, Kadam, Hargaza, Tetul, Amra, Semul, Ghoraneem, Jarul, Kanchan, Neem, Sal, Bahera, Amlaki, Menda, Kakra, Kao, Kumira, Jirabat, Neur, Chamal, Sidhajarul, Kali, Bel, Mango, Sonal, Nageshar, Kanchan, Chatiwan, Jalpai, Bajna, Bankadam, Peltaform, Agar, Kamini, Raktanchn, Raktabura, Kanak, Acacia, Mandar, Jam, Bat, Bakul, Haritaki, Pichla, Pukiatetai, Titt Jam, Uuria, Macherkanta/ Jalpoma, Mendaawal, Banmala, Karai, Bat, Bandar pisola, Loha tree, Pongamia, Harish, Medda Awal, Kutki (Bhata), Lotcon, Batkari, Ban Barai, Sarpagandha, Karabi, Kurcha, Bogamedula, Curry Patta, Keran, Banjamir, Naichha(Ban), Bisjaran, Biripata, Bandar hoola, Kathalichampa, Barak bamboo, Paura bamboo, Mitinga Bamboo.

Fauna:

Clouded Leopard, Barking deer, Wild boar, Wild cat, Crab eating mongoose, Mongoose, Pocupine, Leopard Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Pig tailed macaque, Spectacle Langur, Capped Langur, Common Palm Civet, Himalayan Palm Civet, Indian Large Civet, Indian Small Civet, Oriental pied hornbill, Flying squirrel, Rock python, Spectacle cobra, Golden flying snake, Cat snake, Vine snake, Common mock viper, Oriental rat snake, Indo-Chinese rat snake, Stripped keel back, Common wolf snake, Spotted wolf snake, Chequered keel back, Bar necked kill back, Zaw's wolf snake, Monitor lizard, Pit viper, Red necked keel back, Greater black krait, Common krait, Babded krait, King cobra, Monpcle cobra, Blind worm snake.

2. Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary 18.533 sq.km.

Flora:

Hargaza, Amra, Semul, Jarul, Chamal, Behra, Amlaki, Menda, Kakra, Kumira, Neur, Kail awal, Ban Jalpai, Ban Kadam, Peltaforam, Kanak, Jam, Agar, Chalmugra, Hartaki, Banmala, Ficus, Dumur, Kanchan, Harish, Pichla, Karamcha, Ashoka, Sarpagandha, Entada spp. Kurcha, Banbarai, Melotus spp., Kathalichampa, Champa, Biri patta.

Fauna:

Spectacle Langur, Capped Langur, Pig-tailed Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Wild Boar, Barkinh Deer, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Small Indian Civet, Large Indian Civet, Common Mongoose, Crab Eating Mongoose, Indian Porcupine, Clouded leopard, Slow loris, Flying Squirrel, Monitor Lizard, Banded Krait, Red jungle fowl, Tucktoo, Eagle Owl, Tawny Fish Owl, Greater Rackettailed dragon, Brown Fish Owl, Gate Blue Kingfisher, Hill Myna, Greyheaded Fishing Eagle, Common Kingfisher, Blue Jay, Bronze Winged Jacana, Indian Pied Hornbill, Darter, Blackheaded Yellow Bulbul, Lesser Whistling Teal, Phython, Black Cobra, Green whip snake.

3. Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary 389.54 sq.km.

Fauna:

Banded Krait, Rat snake, Green whip snake, Skipping frog, Paddy field frog, Indian bull frog, Tree frog, Common Indian frog, Cattle egret, Common pariah kita, Rain Quail, Grey Quail, Red jungle fowl, House sparrow, Spotted sand piper, Laggar falcon, Black winged kites, Jungle bush Quail, Red spurfowl, Grey jungle fowl, Red watted lapwing, Common green pigeon, Red turtle dove, Spotted dove, Ring dove, Large Indian Parakit, Pied crested cuckoo, Blue throated barbet, Malabar pied hornbill, Brown fish owl, Cellared scopes owl, Spotted owlet, Small green see-ealer, Common grey hornbill, Refous wood speaker, Yeallow wagtail, Black headed yeallow Bulbul, Crested Lark, Indian small skylark, White bellied drongo, Racket tailed Drongo, Golden oriole, Jungle dyana, Indian Robin, Black bird, Jungle Babbler, White wagtail, Large pied

wagtail, Purple sun bird, Daye weaver bird, Yellow throated sparrow, Capped langur, Spectacle langur, Chinese Pangolin, Hoolook Gibbon, Indian elephant, Leopard cat, Slow Lorries, Rhesus macaque, Wild Dog, Barking deer, Wild Boar, Indian porcupine, Jungle Indian Civet, Common mongoose, Small Indian mongoose, Jackel, Sloth bear, Goat, Himalayan bear, Common Oller, Common yellow Bat, Malyan giant squirrel, Leopard, Pig tailed Maccaque Stump tailed Maccaque, Wild

Flora:

Chamal, Kathal, Deua chamal, Karai, Haidu, Bel, Jal lungi, Shirish, Shil Karai, Ulta Kambal, Sua Bakul, Akashmant, Babul, Chatim, Dhaura, Seta sirish, Akuyl tree, Neem, Rakta chandan, Bilimbi, Kamranga, Sitaphal, Nona, Chakoa, Kadam, Ban Jam, Bashak, Satamuli, Orchid, Agar, Hijal, Shimul, Salai, Mahula, Palash, Jaaki, Asla, Lalkon, Deba kanchan, Sweta kanchan, Hingun, Piyal, Kumira, Bhirra, Barmala, Barma kessia, Shem deshi kassia, Amallas, Latka, Barun, Karpur, Tej patta, Jambura, Kamala, Nagalingam, Harzora, Daiyar, Galgal, Chilati, Akanda, Rak, Panwar chirata, Tarwar, Bhandar, Bhat ful, Bamunhati, Amarbel, Nagoel, Aparajita, Thankuni, Hargaja, Garjan, Ram Dala, Chakem Deea, Shita sal, Shisoo, Chalta, Darbari, Dhutura, Poti chirpat, Salpani, Ban Gaad, Gaan, Jiaput, Karukanda, Baichandi, Ban alu, Tekanta seez, Bilati shirish, Prabal tree, Polita mother, Tagar, Amlaki, Bajradanti, Dumur, Indian rubber, Krishna Bot, Jagga Dumur, Gaia Bot, Aswatha, Koed Bel, Bot, Gamair, Neel Badi, Kau phal, Papra, Phetra, Dicamali, Gursakri, Marerphali, Kurchi, Ground Padma, Tulsi, Chalmogra, Gang Jarul, Sidha Jarul, Badee, Medda, Kukurchita, Big Kukurchita, Lantena, Kunjuna, Nageswar, Laxmi Am, Him Chapa, Chapa, Duli Chapa, Mango, Akesh Neem, Kamini, Ghila, Bakul, Sajna, Tunt, Golahari, Karri pata, Shiuli, Sona, Puikka Tentui, Horboroi, Bilati Amla, White woody rose, Woody rose, Karanja, Gohara, Guava, Ban guava, Muchkunda, Jiaput, Bherenda, Kala Jam, BotyJam, Bhuti Jam, Golap Jam, Jamrul, Kusum, Sal, Ritha, Ashok, Amrra, Kulu, Dhamar, Kanak, Berela, Vela, Bok phool, Janglee Badam, Udal, Sheura, Big Mehogony, Boroi, Mehogini, Ramdaton, Bohere, Pithali, Tetul, Teak, Bohera, Haritaki, Laurel, Arjun tree, Dhau, Sankapas, Gokhroo, Chikto, Parash, Kalke, Tun, Ban Naichha, Awal, Nishinda, Dhudi, Fulam, Dhudi, Harjuda, Gukhura, Jungle boroi.

Fauna:

Migratory water birds, Other species of birds, King cobra, Python, Other species snakes, Terrestrial tortoise, Serrow (wild goat), Sambar, Barking deer, Hog deer, Spectacle monkey, Capped langur, Hollock Gibbon,

Stamp triled monkey, Leopard cat, Rhesus macaque, Porcupine, Flying squirrel, Leopard, Elephant.

4. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	194.708 sq.km.	<p>Trees: Khumbi, Garjan, Bohera, Suregada multiflora (scientific), Arjun, Satinikatha, Kanok, Mallotus philippensis (scientific), Ban-tejpata, Parul, Chaplas, Chamal, Hargaza, Awal, Jam, Haritaki, Ban jalpai, Pichandi, Phul kadam, Swarnajuri, Kurchi, Clausena Heptaphylla (scientific), Kydia calycina Rorb (scientific), Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb (scientific), Chatim, Garpur, Dumur, Callicarpa arborea Roxb (scientific), Badhi, Sadha korai,</p> <p>Shrubs: Bamun hatti, Ghentu, Banokra, Ban padam, Durki, Kalo basak, Thumka, Desmodium triflorum (scientific), Costus speciosus (scientific), Mussaenda roxburghii (scientific), Bankul</p> <p>Herbs: Largapati, Eranthemum (scientific), Sapla, Jam, Rungia pectinata Nees (scientific), Jagat madan, Panchouli, Curculigo orchioides Gaertn (scientific), maranta (scientific), Pandanus (scientific), Marhatatiga, Kukshim, Alpinia (scientific), Gobura.</p> <p>Climbers: Mucuna (scientific), Piper (scientific), Pursh lata, Vitex (scientific), Thunbergia grandiflora (scientific), Dalbergia thomsonii Benth (scientific), Zyziphus (scientific), Byttneria pilosa (scientific), Refugeelata, Kham alu, Smilax Zeylanica (scientific), Paraliaalata.</p> <p>Bamboo: Rasna, Pyrrosia flocculosa Ching (scientific), Amguru</p> <p>Medicinal Plants:</p> <p>Tree: Amloki, Bel, Agar, Ashok, Arjun, Bahera, Haritoki, Harboroi, Bhuti jam, Kalimendhi, Palash, Kamela, Nageswar, Am, Laxmi Aswatha, Thana, Sonal, Latka, Chalta, Darbari, Kurchi, Chalmurga, Gamar</p> <p>Shrub: Basak, Bherenda, Bamunhati, Barun, Dhutura, Salpani, Kamini, Shiuli, Nisinda, Berela, Kalki, Boch</p> <p>Herb: Sarpagandga, Brahmi, Kulekhara, Tulsi, Ban tulusi, Ganghurhi, Pudina, Ban Ada, Chota dudhi, Khet pappra, Lajjabati, Chita, Kulanjan, Bhuiamla, Alpinia malaccensis Rose (scientific), Khukshim, Narkachur, Akanda, Punarnava,</p> <p>Climber: Satamuli, Kunch, Harzora, Aparajita, Ban alu, Gila, Pipli, Gulancha, Soyalata, Anantamul, Potari</p> <p>Aquatic & Semi-Aquatic: Thankuni, Kalmi, Kata kachu, Chisrri, Khari, Kanchira, Jal mutha, Kachuri, Pani kala, Kharkon</p>
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Major Invertebrates:

Earthworm, Leech, Fresh water prawn, True Crabs, Kakra, Lobstar, Rock bar nacles, Goose barnacles, Fresh water crustaceans, Wood louse, Mole crab, Hermit crab, Scolopendra, Milipedses, Cockroaches, Grasshopper, Bees, Honey bee, Silkworm, Butterfly, Lac insect, House fly, Mosquito, Beetles, Leaf beetle, Long horned beetle, Dermastide, Lady Bird beetles, Water beetle, Fire fly, Weevils, Dung roller, Wash, Ant, Common red ant, Black ant, Wood ant, Rat flea, Human flea, Cat flea, Dog flea, Silver fish, Spring tail, Locust, House Cricket, Mole Cricket, Leaf insect, Stick insect, Earwing, Gundhibug, Bed bug, Termite, Dragon fly, Louse, Book louse Human head louse, Human boby louse, Chicken louse, Scorpion, Spider, Garden spider, Hunting spider, Black widow, Freshwater mussel, Pond snail, Land snail.

5. Bison National Park, Trishna	31.63 sq.km. (core area)	<p>Flora: Careya arborea roxb, Dipterocarpus turbinatus gaerth, F, Terminalia bellirica (gaerthn.) Roxb, Suregada multiflora (A. juss) baill, Terminalia arjuna (Roxb) Wt. and Arn, Castanopsis indica ADC, Schema wallichii (DC) korth, Mallotus philippnesis (Lank) muell- arg, Cinnamomum obtusifolium nees ficus sp, Stereospermum personatus chatterjee, Artocarpus chaplasha roxb, Artocarpus lacucha roax, Dillenia pentagyna roxb, vitex peducularis wall. Ex chauenv. Syzygium cumini (L) skeels, Terminalia chebula retz., Ficus sp, Elaeocarpus floribundus BL, Microcos paniculata L. Mitragyna rotundifolia (Roxb.).</p> <p>Fauna: Indian bison, Wold boar, Barking deer, Leopard, Clouded leopard, Jungle cat, Leopard cat, Large & small Indian civet, Jackle, Capped langur, Hollock gibbon, Slow lories, Crab eating mongoose, Other species.</p>
6. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	85.85 ha.	<p>Mammals: Slow loris, Phayres langur, Leopard cat, Rhesus macaque, Small Indian mangoes, Common mangoes, Common otter Barking deer, Indian porcupine, Three striped squirrel, Falvous fruit fox, Shortnosed fruit bat</p> <p>Birds: Finga, Chota Bhujanga, Bhimraj, Chota bhimraj, Whitebellied Drongo (english), Small Yellownaped Woodpecker (english), Rufous Woodpecker (english), Kat thokra, Indian Goldenbacked Threetoed Woodpecker (english), Chotokath thukra, Koonch bak, Little Scalybellied Green (english), Bajka, Nir goug (hindi), Lal kak, Sada kaka Anjan, Hota korcha bak, Gobak, Korchi bak, Bada bak, Bali hans, Bara Saral, Pan kouri, majhari pankouri, Gayar, Dowkhol, White Breasted Water Hen (english), Kora, Salik, Jhoot salik, Gosalik, Pahari myna, Gang salik, Kali Shyama, Tuntuni, Shyama, Phiki, Sirgoom,</p>

Rufousbellied Babbler (english), Jungle Babbler (english), Blue Rock Thrush (english), Doel, Dark kak, Kak, Han chacha, Neel Kantha, Dhanesh, Chita Ghita Ghughu, Ram kopu, Payara I Kabutar, Dukulu, Hariyal, Rajghughu, Benebou, Durga tuntuni, Halde bulbul, Bulbul, Sepal bulbul, Rekha basanta, Barabasantabouri, Khanjan, Yellow, Khanjan Tao, Madtranga, Gurial, Choto machhranga, Nikantha machranga, Chota Kalpencha, Kutura pencha, Brown Wood Owl (english), Bhutom pencha, Laxmi pencha, Hutum pencha, Banspati, Bluebeaded Bee-Eater (english), Kastechara, Chil, Machmoral, Sakum, Bhatri, Madna, Tiya, Samuk Khol, Kachkacha, Large Cuckoo Shrike, Kukil, Sepcha, Papaya, Choto kubo, Bankukil, Kapra (hindi), Kubo, Hattitti, Zirdi (hindi), Gotra, Titir, Banmurgi, Mohanchera, Kapoo, Babui, Ratchara, Baya weaver bird (english), Lalmunia, Charai, Sumcha, Blue sumcha, Talcharai, Batasi, Harbola, Fatikjal, Grey Tit (english), Baboona (hindi), Kadakocha, Kalij Pheasant (english), White Winged Black Tit (english), Crested Serpent Eagle (english), Sankha cheel, Nikenne, Sada Bak, Sakun, Dhoja Gadaiza, Finga, Chota Bhujanga, Bhimraj, Chota bhimraj, Whitebellied Drongo, Small zellownaped woodpecker.

Amphibians :

Skipping frog, Paddyfield frog, Indian bull frog, Tree frog, Ornate microhyllid frog, Common Indian toad

Reptiles:

Rat snake (Daraise), Green whip snake (Laoduki), Jinglapura, Water snake, Monitor lizard, House Lizard, Tortoise, Black Cobra, Indian cobra, Common rat snake, Maitya saap, Common worm blind snake, Reticulated python, Indian chameleon, Common Indian monitor, Tucktoo

Fishes:

Katal, Rui, Kalibasu, Ghania, Mirga, Swarna puthi, Sar puthi, Tit Puthi, Moka, Darkina, Guitta, Magur, Sing, Tengra, Koi, Kholisha, Khyaiya, Kanla, Take, Chikra Bhaim, Chokhoni

Invertebrates:

Brown plant hopper, Rice bug, Sorghum shoot bug, Wheat aphid, Mustard aphid, Painted bug, Cotton leafhopper, Cotton white fly, Cotton aphid

Floras:

Bhite, Lajjabati, Thatch, Pathar Kuchi, Maricha, Kalameg, Tukma, Bantulsi, Sial Mutri, Bandheki, Ghagra, Akkan, Kachu, Thankumi, Amrul, Kakra I, Karabi, Langra, Dahaduma, Chari awal, Jagya dumur, Kadam, Hargaza, Tetul, Amra, Semul, Ghora neem, Jarul, Kanchan, Neem, Sal, Bahera, Amlaki, Menda, Jira bat, Chamal, Sidha Jarul, Bel, Mango, Darchini, Nageshar, Debdaru, Jam, Kanchan, Chatiwan, Jalpai, Sonal, Mandar,

Raktanchan, Kanak, Acacia, Bat, Bakul, Agar, Haritaki, Menda awal, Jagya Dumur, Ban mala, Karai, Harish, Medda Awal, Pichla, Lotcon, BanBarai, Sarpa gandha, Curry Patta, Karabi, Kurcha, Ban Jamir, Nayan tara, Refugi lata

Total: 640.349
sq.km.

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Notification under Section 26(A) of WL (P) Act are yet to be issued for all the 4 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, unauthorized collection of timber, fuel wood, NWFP beyond sustainable limits have been identified and efforts are on to have a harmonious balance.

Forest Protection:

Following are the details of the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences during the year 2015-16. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more difficult.

Table : 9.6.

Year	Total OR drawn	Adjudicated Departmentally	Court Cases	Timber seize (cum)
2015-16	871	513	71	2020.64

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Miscellaneous:

i) In the year 2015-16, the Department has implemented a project for regrouped forest villages at 21 sites involving 3330 families in clusters near roadside. These families have spontaneously moved out from interior forest areas to these locations.

ii) Eco-tourism programme are under active consideration of the State Government. Efforts are being made to attract tourists to scenic places of the state having ecological importance.

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

iv) Special focus is being given to value addition to non-timber forestry products and promotion of the bamboos for giving more economic return to rural people.

v) The project proposal submitted to Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Environmental improvement and poverty alleviation for an amount of Rs. 249 crores has been approved by the bank for funding. The project shall be implemented in 7 territorial divisions and 2 Wildlife Sanctuaries under the Forest Department.

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

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malaysia. Tripura is the second largest producer of Natural Rubber in the country. Incidentally TFDPC is the single largest owner of rubber estate in the country. TFDPC is the 2nd public sector company in the country and only one in the Eastern North East region to get FSC certificate. In Tripura rubber plants (*Hevea Brasiliensis*) were initially introduced for soil and moisture conservation by Forest Department in 1963. Rubber is a tropical crop and grows well in Tripura. The species has proved excellent for permanent settlement of Tribal Jhumias. Till date Corporation owns 8422.73 ha rubber plantations and besides created 3200.89 ha plantation for SC/ST families, and production for 2015-16 was 2861 MT Rubber.

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

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

Other notable achievements of the Corporation are:

- i. Rubber production for the year 2015-16 is 2861 MT.
- ii. A profit making PSU with turn-over for the year 2015-16 was Rs.49.14 crores.
- iii. TFDPC is running a Cenex (Concentrated latex of 60% DRC) factory at Takmacherra with annual installed capacity of 450 MT of Cenex. Besides it is also manufacturing Skim rubber/PLC/EBC and supplying to rubber industries.
- iv. A Technically Specified Rubber (TSR) factory constructed at Takmacherra (South Tripura) is now under operation for production of superior grade Rubber Block (ISNR). The annual installed production capacity is 1200 MT.
- v. Industrial Estate at Anandanagar under the management of the Corporation is producing high quality Solid Rubber Wood

Board, Treated timber and high quality furniture from rubber wood since 1999 with annual capacity of 2,24,000 cubic feet of Rubber Wood.

- vi. An export oriented door making unit with funding under Export Development Fund-NER, Department of Commerce, Govt. of India, has been established and now under operation with the production capacity of 40 doors/per day started by the end of 2013.
- vii. Provides direct employment to 299 people and also creates 7.73 lakh man days annually, besides self employment to another 200 people and creates enormous number of indirect employment.
- viii. Upcoming activities:-
 - a. Two more unites of TTP is proposed to set up one in Ratacherra under Northern Division, and another one in Sachirambari under South-I Division.
 - b. One more unit of TTP is proposed at Bodhjung Nagar Industrial Estate for furniture making in which apart from rubber, other timber species also will be used.

Achievement made during 2015-16:

A. Status of plantation

Table : 9.7.

Sl. No.	Species	Total plantation available (in ha.)	Target for 2015-16 (in ha.)	Achievement 2015-16 (in ha.)
1	Rubber	11749	293.30 (replacing)	281.60
2	Bamboo	208.69	65.00	57.00

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Table : 9.8.

Status of nursery:

Sl. No.	Type of Nursery	Target during 2015-16	Achievement 2015-16
1	Seedling Nursery (Bed)	1855	1865
2	Ploybag Nursery (Nos.)(Rs.in lakh)	2.175	1.84

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Status of rubber production:

Table : 9.9.

Source of plantation	No. of Tapping block	Target during 2015-16 (in Mt.)	Production 2015-16(in Mt.)
Corporation Plantation	2977	2725	2241
Resettlement plantation	720	642	620

Total 3697 3367 2861

N.B: There is increase of 28.89 Mt. production over last year.

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Production of Centrifuging Factory Crepe Mill, Takmacherra:

Table : 9.10.

Name of factory	Product	Annual target (in Mt.)	Achievement during 2015-16 (in Mt.)
Latex Centrifuging factory	Cenex	450.00	507.680
Crepe mill	Crepe rubber	190.00	84.192
ISNR Factory	ISNR	800.00	620.125

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Production in TFDPC IE, Anandanagar:

Table : 9.11.

Sl. No.	Unit	Product	Yearly Production target	Production during 2015-16
1	Tripura Rubber wood Factory (TRWF)	Board	10000	6304.366
2	TTP	Timber	1200	1100.174
3	Furniture units	Furniture	1830	2375
4	Door factory	Door	31	80

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Status of revenue and expenditure:

Table : 9.12.

(Rs. in crore)

Financial year	Revenue earned	Expenditure	Net Profit
2015-16	54.54	53.74	0.80

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Regular Employment provided and expenditure:

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

Mandays generation during 2015-16 : 7.73 lakh.

Rubber Plantation:

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



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

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

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

Extent of Achievement:

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

Table : 9.13.

Year of Planting	Area (in Ha)
1976-77	574
1981-82	3,590
1986-87	10,085
1991-92	17,860

1996-97	23,936
2001-02	30,575
2006-07	35,760
2011-12	57,620
2012-13	61,231
2013-14	62529
2014-15	70295
2015-16	74335

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

The following table shows the district wise (un-divided) area and production in the State during 2015-16.

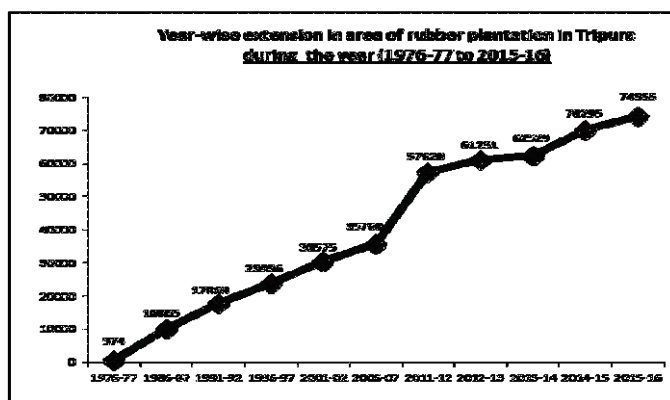


Table : 9.14.: District-wise area & production

District	Immature Area (ha)	Mature Area (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Production (MT)
West	9769.12	7856	17625.12	9772.86
Sepahijala	10063.94	6782.01	16845.95	8436.82
Gomati	3075.94	4340.08	7416.02	5399
South	3575.68	11875.72	15451.4	14773
Unokoti	1104.76	1520.4	2625.16	1891
North	2924.68	4208.71	7133.39	5234
Dhalai	2091.07	2138.77	4229.84	2660
Khowai	1580.04	1428.03	3008.07	1776
Total:	34185.23	40149.72	74334.95	49942.68

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

Activities and social commitments of Rubber Board in Tripura:

Extension and Development:

The Rubber Board is promoting rubber cultivation in Tripura by extending technical as well as financial assistance to the small and marginal farmers. Under north-eastern package; Rubber Board offers multifaceted assistances to its farmers. Many of these schemes are very unique, suiting to the location specific obligations. In addition to free technical support rubber board is extending financial assistance to growers as detailed below:

- * New Planting & Replanting Assistance at the tune of Rs. 30,000/ha,
- * Boundary Protection Assistance to an extend of Rs. 6000/ha
- * Reimbursement of cost of planting materials @ Rs 5000/ha.
- * Generation and supply Quality Planting Material.
- * Welfare Schemes for Labourers.

Human Resource Development

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

In addition, on farm practical training programmes on tapping and processing and regular village level meetings and promotional campaigns also contributed for the improvement of proficiency and adoption of innovative technology by the growers.

Community Development

Another endeavour of Rubber Board which gathered acclamation from all over the state is the empowerment of rubber producers through group formation under the umbrella of Rubber Producers' Societies (RPSs). Now the total number of registered Rubber Producers' Societies is 176.

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

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

Processing and Quality up-gradation

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

In order to overcome these problems Rubber Board promoted community processing centres by RPS's. Rubber Board contributed 50% subsidy limited to Rs.18,00,000 to RPSs for setting up of community processing centres. At present there are 95 community processing centres (50 group and 45 block) in the state which are set up with financial assistance from Rubber Board.

Rubber Board also offers financial assistance to individual growers for purchasing sheeting rollers @ Rs.15000 per unit and for construction of smoke houses @ Rs.20000 per unit.

Generation of Quality Planting Material

Rubber Board is maintaining its own Nurseries to produce and distribute Quality Planting Materials and genuine budwood materials. The regional Nursery under NRETC Agartala at Tulakona produced and distributed around 21630 Budded stumps and 10000M of bud wood during 2015-16.

Market support

In fact, compared to any other commodity in the state, Rubber is the only crop which enjoys a farm gate price above 95%. This is attributed to the network of dealers distributed through out the state coupled with the bargaining power of the RPSs and market intervention of Rubber Board through its companies like M/S Manimalayar Rubbers (P) Ltd and Tripura Latex Pvt Ltd.

M/S Manimalayar Rubbers (P) Ltd, a company registered under companies act with Head office at Kottayam in Kerala, which is a joint venture of Rubber Board and Rubber Producers Societies. The company has been incorporated with the sole objective of strengthening of the RPS sector by acting as an apex body of RPS's and assisting them in marketing of their crop ensuring better price. The company is also involved in the distribution of almost all estate inputs required by growers at reasonable price. The total rubber traded by this company during 2015-16 is 4410.72 MT.

With the objective of further strengthening of this sector, a new company namely M/S Tripura Latex (P) Ltd has been established exclusively with 17 Rubber Producers Society of Tripura and two Rubber Boards companies. with registered office at Agartala since 2008. Now the company is actively involved in generating quality planting material and marketing of field latex. During 2015-16 the company produced & distributed 2,40,695 nos budded stumps & 2,24,929 nos of polybag

plants. They also have traded latex equivalent to 1697.91 Metric Ton dry rubber during 2015-16.

Rubber Research

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

Licensing

The NRETC is equipped with a licensing Department with the posting of Excise Duty Inspector started functioning with effect from 1st May 2015, to cater the needs of Dealers, processors and Manufacturers. Earlier the function of this department was operated from Rubber Board Sub Office, Kolkata. At present there are about 530 registered rubber dealers who are actively doing rubber businesses. There are also 5 nos. of ISNR processing units, 3 nos of CENEX processing units and 3 nos. of rubber goods manufacturing units in the State. As rubber production in the state is going up the prospective applicants for dealership and processing & manufacturing licenses are also gradually increasing.

Marketing

Considering the long pending demand from various stakeholders in Rubber sector in the north eastern region, Rubber Board has started an office of Marketing Division with the posting of Asst. Marketing Officer in this region. The main objective of opening of an office related to Marketing which is now attached to the NRETC, is for collection and dissemination of the price of different grades of Natural Rubber in the north east. It is a new attempt in this region since so far rubber prices have been collected and disseminated based on the Kottayam and Kochi markets which are the two terminal markets for rubber in India. Since Tripura is the second largest rubber producing state in the nation, it has been decided by the Board to collect and disseminate the rubber price in Tripura state also.

Labour Welfare

Rubber Board is implementing various schemes for the welfare of Tappers and plantation workers. Education stipend scheme, Housing subsidy scheme, Medical attendance scheme, Group insurance cum deposit scheme are the major schemes.

Rehabilitation Programme for tribals

Apart from its commercial value, rubber has been playing a vital role in the rehabilitation projects for shifting cultivators (Jhumias) for their

social and economic uplift and for the forestation of denuded forest lands.

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

This scheme has so far adopted 3546 jhumia families by raising 3774.75 ha rubber plantation in 59 villages and ensured permanent settlement for the nomadic community. The social change and economic uplift brought about by this scheme has helped in wiping out social evils to some extent. The extent of plantations raised from 1992 to 2015 is as follows:

Table : 9.15.

Phase	Phase Year	Area Planted (Ha.)
I	1992-96	1500.00
II	1997-2001	1000.00
III	2002-2006	751.23
IV	2007-2012	473.64
	2013 onwards	49.88
	Total	3774.75

Liaison work

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

Rubber Industries in Tripura

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

Rubber Park

India's second Rubber Park has been set up in Tripura at Bodhjungle, which is jointly promoted by Tripura Industrial Development Corporation and Rubber Board. The Rs.230 million Rubber Park will provide state of the art plug and play infrastructure facilities with centralized quality control and product development Laboratory,

Latex and carbon black master batch etc. The park is expected to house 20 medium and small scale industries.

Concluding remarks:

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

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

10) CO-OPERATION

Co-operative movement has been passed through six decades, which playing an important role for economic development especially to the weaker section of the people in rural areas of the State including the tribals. Co-operative movement is handling both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors for providing credit facilities, agricultural inputs and distribution of consumers articles. The assistances from State Government and Government of India under the Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme and recapitalization fund of revival package of ST and SC. Presently, emphasis has been given to overcome the bottle necks of the cooperative movement for achieving self-sustaining cooperative structure in the State.



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

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

The status of the co-operative societies in the State is depicted in the following table for the year 2014-15 & 2015-16.

Table : 10.1.

Sl. No.	Items	Units	2014-15	2015-16
i)	Societies	Numbers	1778	1796
ii)	Membership	Lakh	8.32	8.33
iii)	Share Capital	Rs. Crore	124.12	125.15
iv)	Working Capital	Rs. Crore	943.14	947.67
v)	No. of Societies per lakh of population	Numbers	48.43	47.26

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

- ◆ ***There are 1,796 Co-operative Societies out of which 136 are women cooperative societies in 2015-16.***
- ◆ ***Total membership was 8.33 lakhs in 2015-16.***
- ◆ ***Working capital was Rs.944.19 crores.***

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,696 in 2010-11 which increased to 1720 in 2011-12, 1732 in 2012-13 and further to 1748 in 2013-14, 1778 in 2014-15 and 1796 in 2015-16. Total membership of these Cooperative Societies to 8.33 lakh in 2015-16.

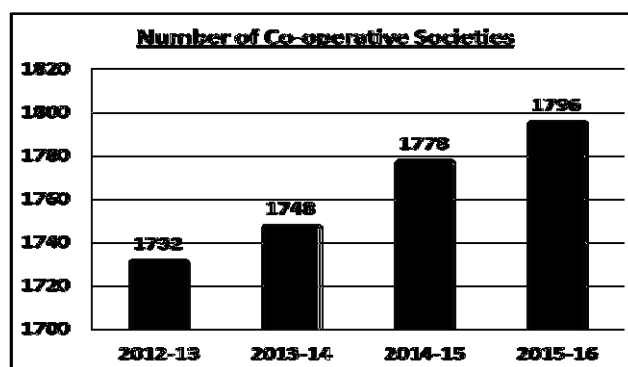
The total share capital of these societies stood Rs.125.15 Crore in 2015-16. The amount of working capital of these Societies in the State stood at Rs.947.67 Crore during the year 2015-16.

The different types of Cooperative Societies in the State during the year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are presented in the following table:

Table : 10.2.

Sl. No.	Types of Co-operative Societies	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
i)	Agriculture	401	414	427	432
ii)	Non Agriculture	21	19	19	19
iii)	Marketing	14	14	14	14
iv)	Milk Supply	113	113	113	116
v)	Apex Society	11	11	11	11
vi)	Weavers	196	203	203	207
vii)	Consumers	213	219	230	231
viii)	Housing	3	3	3	4
ix)	Farming	2	2	2	2
x)	Non Agricultural Non Credit	259	260	260	261
xi)	Fishery	148	150	151	152
xii)	Industries	315	305	310	312
xiii)	Others	36	35	35	35
	TOTAL	1732	1748	1778	1796

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.



a. Handloom	70	36	14	18	15	18	17	11	199
b. Khadi	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
6. Non-agri credit									
a. Urban bank	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
b. Employees/others	14	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	18
7. Housing Coop	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
8. Pry. marketing	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	14
9. Fishery Coop.	38	23	9	25	21	14	13	9	152
10 Milk supply	33	21	18	6	2	1	17	18	116
11 Piggery Coop	5	1	2	2	5	4	1	1	21
12 Poultry Coop	4	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	12
13 Farming Coop	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
14 Processing Coop	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
15 Consumer Coop	119	11	19	15	6	26	22	13	231
Total Co-op societies	595	222	183	167	140	189	168	132	1796

Source: - Co-operation Department, Tripura.

Others Co-operatives:

Co-operative Societies falling under the category of other Cooperatives are Labour, Press, Housing Cobbler, Rickshaw puller etc. who are being financially supported by the department for economic amelioration of the members. During the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was provided as share capital to other cooperative Societies.

Women Co-operative Societies:

There were 136 No. of Women Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31.3.2016. Out of this, 56 Societies were in West Tripura District, 8 Societies were in Khowai District, 13 Societies in Shipahijala District, 17 Societies in Gomati District, 6 Societies were in South Tripura District, 9 Societies were in North Tripura District, 12 Societies in Unokoti District, and remaining 15 Societies were in Dhalai District.

The total share capital and working capital of these 130 Nos. Women Co-operative Societies in 2014-15 were Rs.42.89 lakhs and Rs 161.75 lakhs, respectively, and Rs.43.05 lakhs and 161.87 lakhs in the year 2015-16.

New Initiatives:

i) Implementation of Vaidyanathan Package-1:

With an objective to revive and restructure the 268 Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure i.e. LAMPS, PACS & TSCB the Govt. of Tripura, accepting the recommendations of the Baidyanathan Committee. The LAMPS & PACS are being utilizing the amount after approval of the Business Development Plan.

ii) 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

South Tripura District having a total project cost of Rs.14.80 crores which includes 30% subsidy component has been sanctioned and successfully completed in undivided South Tripura District.

Now, the ICDP Project for Dhalai, Unakoti and North Tripura district is under progress. Appointment of PIT personnel on deputation from various departments is also in progress. The PIA i.e., TSCB is responsible for overall Implementation of the Project. As per the terms & condition of the project, the State Govt. has to incur the expenditure of the projects and thereafter, on the submission of claim by the State Govt. the NCDC will reimburse the expenditure in a phased manner.

Consumer Sector:

At present Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has been dealing in consumers goods, distribution of LPG cylinders, essential commodities (both PDS & Non-PDS), K. oil, Stationery articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. In addition, the TSCCF Ltd. is also engaged in the supply of dietary items to the Hospital and Jails etc. Supply of office stationery and other office equipment are also being made available on requisition by different Government depts. The state Govt. has been extending financial support as Share Capital for strengthening the TSCCF. As such The State Government has provided Rs.200.00 lakhs towards Share Capital for strengthening the TSCCF during the year 2015-16.

The following Table shows the details of TSCCF till March 2016.

Table- 10.4.

1	Membership, Nos.	1023
2	Share capital, Rs.in lakh	2518.77
3	Working capital, Rs. In lakh	374.12
4	Business turnover, Rs. In lakh	1008.66

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Credit Sector:

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

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

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

also opened in the LAMPS/PACS towards extending the deposit mobilization.

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

The performance of the TSCBL as on 31st March 2016 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 10.5.

		<i>Rs. in lakh</i>
1.	Membership	No.
		Rs. in lakhs
i.	Total	1,68,045
ii.	Societies	428
iii.	Individuals	1,67,616
iv.	Government	1
2.	Share Capital	
i.	Total	2536.52
ii.	Societies	170.17
iii.	Individuals	1524.82
iv.	Govt.	841.53
3.	Working capital	239858.10
4.	Loan advanced	No. of beneficiaries
i.	Total	13,846
ii.	S.T.	2
iii.	M.T. & IRDP/SGSY	4,029
iv.	KCC	9815
v.	L.T.	--
5.	Loan Recovered	
i.	Total	18451
ii.	S.T. & M.T.	5028
iii.	IRDP/SGSY	1594

iv.	L.T.	9735
v.	KCC	2094
6.	Loan outstanding	
i.	Total	161151
ii.	S.T.	8380
iii.	M.T.	77056
iv.	IRDP/SGSY	6865
v.	L.T.	2134
vi.	KCC	66716
7.	Loan overdue	
8.	Profit (+)/Loss(-)	
i.	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)	(+) 6460.97
ii.	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2015-16	(+) 2055.91
9.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.	
i.	Share Capital	841.53
ii.	Grant-in-aid	-
iii.	Re- Capitalization Assistance Received	-
	a. GOI	-
	b. GOT	95.48
10.	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected
11.	Total No. of Employees -	330
	of which trained	234
12.	Total No. of Branches -	59+4#= 63

extension counter.

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

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

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

development of rural areas. The performance parameters of TCARDB for the year 2015-16 is given in the table below.

The performance parameters of TCARDB for 2015-16 is given in the following Table :

Table- 10.6.

Rs. in lakh

1. Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i. Total	22,552	
ii. Societies	4	
iii. Individuals -	22,547	
iv. Govt.	1	
2. Share Capital		
i. Total		996.28
ii. Societies		0.004
iii. Individuals -		203.76
iv. Govt.		792.52
3. Working Capital		2758.77
4. Loan advanced	No. of beneficiaries	
i. Total		299.80
ii. S.T.		-
iii. M.T.		-
iv. IRDP/SGSY		-
v. L.T.	151	299.80
5. Loan Recovered		
i. Total		758.97
ii. S.T.		-
iii. M.T.		-
iv. IRDP/SGSY		-
v. L.T.		758.97
6. Loan outstanding		
i. Total		-
ii. S.T.		-
iii. M.T.		-
iv. IRDP/SGSY		-
v. L.T.	3279	2245.94
7. Loan overdue		-

8.	Profit (+)/Loss (-)		
i.	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	-	(-) 1668.24
ii.	Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2015-16	-	(-) 24.65
iii.	Audit position	-	2014-15
9.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i.	Share Capital	-	40.00
ii.	Grant-in-aid	-	
iii.	Re- Capitalization Assistance Received	-	
	a. GOI	-	
	b. GOT	-	291.64
10.	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	-	Elected
11.	Total No. of Employees	-	38
	of which trained	-	4
12.	Total No. of Branches	-	5

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

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

ACUBL is governed by an elected Board of Management with 11 Nos. of Board of Directors and the bank has been functioning since 1979. It has now 3 (three) branches. The Bank raises deposits from members and non-members and also advances loans. The Bank has been disbursing short-term loans for different purpose like - education, medical treatment, house repairing, repayment of old debts and purchase of durable goods etc. In addition, it provides M.T. Loans for the purchase of Scooter/Motor bike and for Medical treatment outside Tripura. The Bank also provides long term (L.T) loan for purchase of houses/flats, Vehicles, Auto Rickshaws, Vans, Jeep, and Buses etc. Also it does other banking services for the interest of urban people. The Management of the bank is taking lot of initiative and interest for improving the recovery of loan and interest accrued thereon from the defaulting members. It is expected that the NPA position of the Bank would be brought down significantly in the near future. Now the Bank is running in accumulated net loss and the position of accumulated loss as on 31.3.2016 is Rs.1.22 lakhs.

The detail performance of the ACUB as on 31st March, 2016 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 10.7.

		<i>Rs. in lakh</i>	
1.	Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i.	Total	7802	133.93

ii.	Societies	0	0
iii.	Individuals -	7801	42.84
iv.	Govt.	1	91.09
2.	Working Capital		4289.13
3.	Loan advanced	No. of beneficiaries	
i.	Total		444.98
ii.	S.T.		5.57
iii.	M.T.		354.96
iv.	L.T (SC/ST)		84.45
4.	Loan Recovered		--
i.	Total		627.56
ii.	S.T.		14.46
iii.	M.T.		480.86
iv.	L.T.		132.24
5.	Loan outstanding		
i.	Total	742	1614.13
ii.	S.T.	33	26.55
iii.	M.T.	617	1026.62
iv.	L.T.	92	560.96
6.	Loan overdue	218	291.54
7.	Profit (+)/Loss(-)		--
i.	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)		(-) 1.22
ii.	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2015-16		(-) 21.63
8.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i.	Share Capital in 2015-16		20.00
ii.	Grant-in-aid		0
9.	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected
10.	Total No. of Employees -		20
	of which trained		10
11.	Total No. of Branches -		03

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Education, Training and Research:

Tripura State Cooperative Union (TSCU):-

Tripura State Cooperative Union, being a state level organization associated with the co-operative movement and playing a very important role in providing co-operative education, training and undertakes publicity on cooperation throughout the state with necessary support from the Department of Co-operation. The TSCU is managed by an

elected Board of Management with 13- Directors, of which, 3- members are nominated. The TSCU runs a training institute - "Centre for Cooperative Management (CCM)", which undertakes requirement based co-operative trainings on various facts of cooperation including member's awareness programme as per the guideline of National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI).

The TSCU also organizes exhibitions, seminars, workshops and observance of co-operative week at district and sub-divisional levels with necessary financial assistance from Co-operative Societies and the Department of Co-operation. More than 90 percent of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is met by the State Department of Cooperation. In 2014-15, an amount of Rs.52.8 lakh has been provided to TSCU as grant- in- aid.

Apart from conducting the self designed training courses for cooperative societies, some special training courses are also organized in- collaboration with NCUI, New Delhi, and, faculty support from Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Kalyani, West Bengal. The TSCU also organizes sit and draw competitions, quiz competitions, extempore speech, debate etc. as part of mass awareness programme. In order to support TSCU, recently 6120 seated three storied hostel building "Samahayeek Milan Tirtha" at a cost of Rs.5.89 crore was constructed and work is still in progress. 50% seat will be reserved for women. The hostel building will be inaugurated in this year.

Details of performance of the TSCU A.D. Nagar, Agartala, as on 31st March, 2016.

Table- 10.8.

			<u>Rs. in lakh</u>
1	Membership (Nos)	No.	Rs. in lakh
i.	Total	376	
ii.	Societies	376	
iii.	Individuals -	-	
iv.	Govt.	-	
2.	Training Programme		
a.	Leadership Dev. Progrm	4	
b.	Management Dev. Program	1	
c.	Functional course	7	
d.	Refresher Course	0	
e.	Oriental Course(Farmer Awarness Course)	16	
f.	Diploma in Coop. in Management for Govt. staff (Auditor/ Investigator) 4 month	-	-
g.	Training for Coop. Deptt. Officer (TSCB/TCARDB) staff	9	
h.	Women leadership Dev. Course	1	

Total No. of person trained	38	
3. Seminar held		
State Level	1	
Sub- Divisional/Block/ Municipal	80	
TOTAL-	81	
4. Mass education programme		
a. No. of Class held	36	
b. No. of trained staff/members	913	
c. Other if any	-	
5. Assistance received		
a. State Government in 2015-16		
b. Under Central Sector Scheme		
Total		
6. Staff Position		
Trained staff	4	
Un-trained staff	16	
Other if any	4	
TOTAL-	24	
7. Audit position		2014-15
8. Financial Assistance received from State Govt.		
i. Share Capital		-
ii. Grant-in-aid		46.77
Total-		46.77
9. Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected	
10. Total No. of Branches -	3	

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Marketing Sector:

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

Marketing is also an important thrust area in the Cooperative Movement of Tripura. Tripura Apex Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. as a State level Apex Society is functioning since 1957. There has been a substantial growth of marketing of Agricultural and minor forest produces (MFP). It procures agricultural produce and forest produce under price support operations through different LAMPS/PACS and Primary Marketing Co-op. Societies in the State. On the other hand, it sells fertilizers (IFFCO area) through LAMPS and PACS. Apart from this, it also runs business like - distribution of LPG, sale of agri. Inputs,

distribution of Consumer goods etc. It is because of the dominant role of the marketing cooperatives, the farmers are getting remunerative prices of their produce, and middlemen have less scope for depriving the farmers from realising the actual price.

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

Details of performance of the TMARKFED Ltd., A.D. Nagar, Agartala, as on 31st March, 2016.

Table- 10.9.

		<i>Rs. in lakh</i>	
1	Membership (Nos)	No.	Rs. in lakh
i.	Total	257	652.63
ii.	Societies	218 Nos. 'A'Class	00.71
iii.	Individuals -	38 Nos. 'B' Class	0.05
iv.	Govt.	1 No. Govt.	651.87
2.	Share Capital		
i.	Total		652.63
ii.	Societies		0.71
iii.	Individuals		0.05
iv.	Govt.		651.87
3.	Working Capital		28.93
4.	Business Turnover		2170.45
i.	Office Stationary		
ii	LPG Supply		706.80
iii.	Fertilizer		8.01
iv.	Forest Produce		22.19
v.	Agri. Produce		-
vi.	Other if any(medicine & surgical cloth)		1433.15
5.	Borrowings		
i.	Term Loan		Nil
ii.	Cash Credit		Nil
iii.	Other if any		Nil
6.	Cold Storage functioning		Not

i.	Capacity		3000 MT
ii.	Income from Cold Storage		Nil
7.	Expenditure on Salary		140.34
	Other Expenditure		85.60
8.	Profit (+)/Loss (-)		(+) 3.75
i.	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		1057.99
ii.	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2014-15		(+) 3.75
9.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i.	Share Capital in 2015-16		50.00
ii.	Grant-in-aid		Nil
10.	No. of Go down with capacity	18	45,000 MT
11.	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected	Elected
12.	Total No. of Employees -	52	52
	of which trained	10	10
13.	Total No. of Branches for medicine counter		7 Nos. 7

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

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

11) PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

After reorganisation, the State has now 8-Districts and 58-Blocks in the State. The strengthening the local Self Government has also been emphasised. Recognition & delimitation of 587 villages under 6 Schedule areas has been completed under the direct supervision of Panchayat Department. After reorganisation new 60 villages have been setup.



Elections of 587 villages have been conducted successfully on 24.02.2016. Panchayat Department acts as Nodal Department keeping coordination with the Tribal Welfare Department and State Election Commission, Tripura.

Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP) and Rastriya Gourav Gram Sabha Purashkar (RGGSP):

For holding Gram Sabha effectively in order to take decisions, conducting social audit and transparency and considering the women leadership, Majlishpur GP under Jirania RD Block has been awarded "Rashtriya Gourav Gram Sabha Puraskar" (RGGSP) and for overall performance of Panchayati Raj System in the State, the Paschim Tripura Zilla Parishad; Nalchar Panchayat Samiti under Nalchar RD Block; Uttar Majlishpur GP and Krishnanagar GP under Jirania RD Block have been awarded "Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar" (PSP) and Madhabnagar GP under Poangari RD Block was awarded for best implementation of MGNREGS by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India on 24th April, 2016, in the presence of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP):

Presently, the exercise of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) through Participatory Planning Process has been taken up throughout the State is being implemented smoothly.

- ◆ ***Tripura is one of the leading states to increase the women's participation in PRIs up to 50 percent.***
- ◆ ***The number of Gaon Panchayats has increased to 591 in 2014 & TTAADC village council has been increased to 587 in 2016.***
- ◆ ***An amount of Rs.1369.67 crore was spent on MGNREGA in 2015-16 as per MIS Report.***
- ◆ ***Total 2,51,508 families has been provided with IAY houses.***

Exposure Visit as a part of Capacity Building:

Exposure visit in Hyderabad for the elected representatives have also been organized during the period for up-gradation of capacity building and covering more numbers of Trainers. Trained 15 new Panchayat Resource Development Officers have been appointed and placed in 4(four) Panchayat Raj Training Institute of the State.

Fund placed with PRI bodies and ADC areas during 2015-16 and 2016-17:

a) 14th Finance Commission Grant:

An amount of Rs. 36.24 crores was received and utilized for providing Basic Services to the common people residing in Gram Panchayat areas. Rs. 25.09 crores has been received during the year 2016-17 under 14th FC.

b) Shares of Taxes (Panchayat Development Fund):

An amount of Rs.6500.00 crores was received for taking up Development activities for upliftment of Socio-Economy and livelihood of the rural people.

Rural Development:

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



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

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGREGA):

The financial achievements of MGNREGA in eight districts during 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 11.1.

(Rs in Lakhs)

O.B. as per audit report	Central share release	Proportionate State share release	State F.D.release Central share (After adjusting 7000.00 lakhs advance release agaisnt central share, 2014-15)	Total fund available (1+3+4+6)	State FD advance release against central share	Total expdt. as per MIS report as on 31.03.2016
4454.9	135894.19	9107.81	128894.19	146456.90	4000	136967.84

The physical achievements of MGNREGA in eight districts during 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table- :11.2.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Total No. of HHs issued job card	Total No. of HHs demanded employ-ment	Total No. of HHs provided employ-ment	Total mandays generated	Average mandays	Total No. of HHs comple- ted 100 days	Persondays generated for women	% of women partici- pation	District expenditure
West	91274	89089	88481	8198162	93	39666	4327829	53	19979.62
Sepahijala	85176	80881	78074	7132779	91	38566	3428597	48	20144.38
Khowai	65338	61803	61130	5778089	95	31256	2766747	48	15962.51
Gomati	86159	81208	80001	7878011	98	54509	4287634	54	18514.85
South	87881	82598	81536	8077379	99	54554	4233501	52	22746.6
North	66604	61992	60832	5231585	86	24966	2076911	40	12118
Unakoti	51885	48195	46636	4295253	92	20333	1763631	41	10194.54
Dhalai	76426	74466	73649	7285547	99	41017	4112263	56	17217.96
Total	610743	580232	570339	53876805	94	304867	26997113	50	136878.46

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):

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

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

The status of SHGs for FY 2015-16 presented in the following table

Table : 11.3.

Sl. No.	District	SHG Type			Social Category wise SHGs				Total Members
		New	Revived / Pre NRLM	Sub Total	SC	ST	OBC	Other	
1	Dhalai	267	96	363	44	240	51	28	3013
2	Gomati	217	100	317	33	185	28	71	3135
3	South	194	39	233	19	114	38	62	2251
	Grand total	678	235	913	96	539	117	161	8399

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

Status of fund released and expenditure incurred during 2015-16 of TRLM under NRLM is as follows.

Table :11.4.

(Rs.in lakh).

Component	Opening balance	Central share	State share	Other receipts	Total	Expend.	Closing balance
NRLM	463.90	-	-	143.34	916.59	722.48	194.11
Interest subvention	297.65	-	-	11.70			
RSETIs	25.67	-	-	-	25.37	21.26	4.41
SARAS	-	26.25	-	-	26.25	26.25	-
Skill Devlp.	-	-	87.23	-	87.23	87.23	-
Total	787.22	28.30	87.23	155.04	1057.79	859.27	198.52

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

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

The DDU-GKY aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provided them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. DDU-GKY seeks to fill this gap by imparting specific set of knowledge, skill and attitude needed by the poor to access fulltime jobs in the formal sector. The programme is executed with the help of Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). The 75% of those who trained within the jobs having regular monthly wages.

Table : 11.5.

Project Implementing Agencies	Total target	Target for FY 2015-16	Completed On Job Training (OJT) during 2015-16	Participants placed in job during 2015-16
IKYA Human Capital Solution	3600	630	118	109
M'Cons Media Marketing	1625	700	108	48
Apollo Medskill	1300	120	0	0
Orion Edutech	3350	560	105	105
Total	9875	2010	331	262

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

North East Rural Livelihood Project:

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

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

The NERLP has four major components namely;

1. *Social Empowerment:* This initiative seeks to empower rural communities by creating sustainable community institutions, improve inclusiveness equity in social, gender and environment.
2. *Economic Empowerment:* Increase livelihood through diversification of income and employment opportunities by supporting SHGs/SHG federation with investment support, supporting Community Development Plan (CDG), supporting POs for business activities based on value chain and youth for skill development training and placement.
3. *Partnership Development:* Development of partnership with various service providers including technical support institutions, public and private sector organizations, financial institutions etc. with the aim of dovetailing further resources required for the success of the project.
4. *Project Management:* This includes governance, implementation, coordination, learning and quality enhancement efforts.

The physical achievements under NERLP in five districts in 2015-16 is presented in the following table.

Table : 11.6.

Women SHGs registered with NERLP

Name of Districts	SHG type			Social category			
	New	Pre- NRLM	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others
North Tripura	1259	67	1326	238	536	302	117
Unakoti	956	526	1482	362	308	318	75
Khowai	322	171	493	1056	2662	1080	240
West Tripura	1829	102	1931	5348	7406	4172	3159
Sepahijala	996	399	1395	3640	4308	3316	3547
Grand total	5362	1265	6627	10644	15220	9188	7138

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

The physical achievements under NERLP in five districts in 2015-16 is presented in the following table.

Table : 11.7.

Project component	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Percentage of fund utilisation
Social empowerment	3290.39	370.75	93.42%
Economic empowerment		2662.37	
Partnership development		0.30	
Project co-ordination		40.49	
Total	3290.39	3703.91	

Source: - RD (TRLM) Department, Tripura.

Rural Housing:

As per the homeless families survey conducted in 2007-08, there were 3,20,101 homeless families in the State. Till March, 2015-16, total of 2,51,508 families have been provided with IAY houses. As on 01-04-2016 there are 68,593 left out homeless BPL families to be provided with the houses.

Physical achievement for 2015-16 under IAS & TSGHS schemes is given below:

Table : 11.8.

Year	Scheme	Achievement
2015-16	IAY (Normal)	9550
	TSGHS	8850
	Special Projects(Tong Ghar)	4546
	Total	22946

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

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

Development of rural sustainable infrastructure like road, electrification, market facilities as well as providing safe drinking water especially through Bharat Nirman, need to be implemented during 12th Five Years Plan period for augmenting economic development in rural and hilly areas.

12) URBANISATION

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



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

As per Census-2011 total urban population of the State stood at 7,73,279 covering about 241.98 sq.km. area of the State.

The following Table depicts the area and population of the extended ULBs as per Census-2011 and as on 31.03.2015 are given below.

- **In 2015, about 8,82,817 persons resides in urban areas of the State.**
- **There are one Agartala Municipal Corporation, Ten Municipal Council and nine Nagar Panchayats in the State in 2015.**

Table : 12.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the urban areas	Area (in sq. km).	Population on Census-2011	Projected population as on 31.03.2015
01	Agartala Municipal Corporation	76.50	4,38,408	5,22,613
02	Dharmanagar Muncipal Council	10.69	40,677	45,887
03	Kailashahar Muncipal Council	6.19	24,049	23,418
04	Kumarghat Muncipal Council	3.50	14,409	15,189
05	Ambassa Muncipal Council	14.77	16,978	16,407
06	Khowai Muncipal Council	5.82	18,339	21,387
07	Teliamura Muncipal Council	3.75	20,778	21,679
08	Ranirbazar Muncipal Council	2.80	13,117	15,820
09	Mohanpur Muncipal Council	18.05	18,478	18,549
10	Bishalgarh Muncipal Council	9.15	21,075	22,309
11.	Melagarh Municipal Council	17.93	18,970	20,289
12.	Udaipur Muncipal Council	6.10	33,708	37,781
13.	Santirbazar Muncipal Council	26.94	12,594	15,647
14.	Belonia Muncipal Council	5.74	19,820	21,176
15.	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	3.00	10,578	11,073
16.	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat.	10.16	10,868	10,904
17.	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	4.00	11,423	11,938
18.	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	4.13	11,141	12,592
19.	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat.	8.55	10,634	11,525
20.	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.06	7,235	6,634
	Total	242.83	7,73,279	8,82,817

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Areas of Priority:

- * Preparation of Master Plan & Urban policy.
- * Providing civic amenities
- * Increasing the revenues of Urban Local Bodies.
- * Capacity building and skill development.
- * Scrutiny/ Forwarding the proposals to the Ministry for approval & sanction.
- * Liasioning with the Ministry/Govt.of India for sanction of Projects.

- * Monitoring the implementation of various schemes/projects/programmes.

Planning / allocation 2015-16:

Cities and towns of Tripura are being targeted for improvement in the quality of services they provide to their existing population. The up-gradation of present service levels will be required to sustain the economic productivity of cities and towns of the State of Tripura.

The main challenge of urbanisation in Tripura is to ensure service delivery at the enhanced minimum standards that are necessary when planning ahead. This is particularly so as the total urban population is set to increase in future.

The following strategies and initiatives for financial planning and allocation were made during 2015-16 and monitorable targets have been considered by the Department.

- i) To provide employment opportunities in urban areas on sustained basis to listed BPL families, primarily.
- ii) Construction of 763 Nos. of dwelling units for BPL families at Dharmanagar.
- iii) Providing assistance to 1500 families for individual house construction under Tripura State Government Housing Scheme.
- iv) Construction of 2027 Nos. dwelling units at Kumarghat, Khowai, Amarpur and Sabroom under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).
- v) Creation of infrastructure for enhanced coverage under piped drinking water supply sewerage and septage management and
- vi) Scientific Solid Waste Management.

Revised, 2015-16:

The following Tables depicts the budgeted outlay as well as revised outlay in-repect of State Urban Development during 2015-16.

Table- 12.2.

Financial Year	State Plan	Non-Plan	CASP/Other than CASP	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
				Total
2015-16	12061.65	8615.06	8578.84	29255.55

Table- 12.3.

Budget, 2016-17:

Financial Year	State Plan	Non-Plan	CASP/Other than CASP	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
				Total
2016-17	9942.50	7005.50	22799.24	39747.24

Achievements, 2015-16:

A scientific solid waste management plant with capacity to process 250 MT solid waste daily has become functional at Devendra Chandra Nagar, Agartala.

In Agartala, 130 km drinking water pipeline, 8 overhead tanks and 2 water treatment plants have been constructed under JNNURM, and under ADB - assisted NEER Capital City Development Programme, 22 deep tube wells, 9 OHSR, 7 GWTP have been created and the work of laying 232 km distribution pipeline is in progress.

Tripura State Government House Scheme (TSGHS):

A target of 1500 dwelling units has been sanctioned under Tripura State Government Housing Scheme during 2015-16 for implementation under different urban local bodies.

10% lump sum grant:

Construction of a town hall at Sonamura Nagar Panchayat has been inaugurated recently and Kailashahar Municipal Council, Belonia Municipal and Bishalgarh Municipal is in progress..

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY):

Under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) a total of 2027 dwelling units are in progress at Kumarghat, Khowai, Amarapur and Sabroom.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):

PMAY - Housing for all (urban) Mission was launched 2015 for providing houses to all eligible beneficiaries by 2022. Government of India has approved 20 projects for 20 ULBs for construction of 42,896 dwelling unit for the urban poor.

Government of India has already released the 1st installment for implementation of this Scheme. The ULBs are uploading the project and beneficiary details in the Ministry websites and taken initial steps for implementation of this scheme.

DAY - NULM:

The State Government has started to implement DAY-NULM flagship programme launched by Government of India is a multidimensional approach to the various vulnerabilities faced by urban poor. It mainly targets the occupational and social vulnerabilities. It aims to do so by enabling the urban poor's to capacity building, employments, easy access to credits, DAY-NULM has six components.

As per guidelines of the Mission and approval of the State Government, the Governing Council chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister,

Executive Committee headed by Chief Secretary and the Committee for Shelter or Urban Homeless (SUH) and Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) chaired by Secretary, UDD has been formed and gazette notification has been published. MoHUPA has been sent a copy of the same.

5 Nos. Sheltered houses has been approved by the Committee for Shelter of Urban Homeless (SUH) and construction work has started in 4 (four) of them.

The Tripura Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2016 and Tripura Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016 has notified on 17th June, 2016.

Selection of skill training providers has been carried out.

Selection of Experts of deploy them at SULM/ULB for State Mission Management Unit (at SULM, Agartala)/ City Mission Management Unit (at 7 Cities-District head quarter cities) of Tripura under DAY-NULM is under progress.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM):

The State Government of Tripura has started to implement flagship programme namely SBM (Swachh Bharat Mission) for Tripura Urban Development Department has already submitted revised proposal under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) with a view of the revised norms of Central Assistance State Sanitation Strategy for the State of Tripura. As on 09-11-2016 the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development has released an amount of Rs.7.78 crore as 1st installment for Construction of Individual Household toilets and Community Toilets.

Tripura Urban Employment Programme(TUEP):

The ULBs are implementing a State Scheme, namely Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) for the last seven years. The Scheme is fully funded by the State Government of Tripura from its own budget. It is modeled on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The vision of this scheme is to provide 75 days wage employment to one adult family member of every BPL and listed BPL families of all the ULBs. During 2015-16, State Govt. has released Rs.4827.00 crore and total 30,04,588 mandays were generated under the Scheme. During 2015-16, average 48.85 days of work have been provided. Apart from mandays generation, under this scheme, public assets also created from greater benefits of the citizens.

The following Table shows the revenue collected by different Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State during 2015-16.

Table- 12.5.*(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Revenue collection during 2015-16 including property tax, water tax & other tax	Collection of Property tax during 2015-16	Collection of water tax during 2015-16
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	3035.87	438.26	85.84
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	94.81	16.95	22.53
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council	61.61	5.77	7.92
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	66.32	1.03	2.50
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	32.73	5.90	5.49
6	Khowai Municipal Council	72.83	4.76	7.28
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	25.27	3.66	4.24
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	25.84	5.02	2.38
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	18.08	0.00	0.25
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	16.42	7.35	1.45
11	Melagarh Municipal Council	24.43	0.00	0.34
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	131.03	16.04	15.55
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council	32.68	1.68	4.51
14	Belonia Municipal Council	107.63	9.10	12.56
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	4.92	0.00	0.00
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	17.21	2.78	2.60
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	5.14	0.00	0.78
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	41.05	2.75	4.54
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	49.70	1.51	6.45
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	28.35	2.10	6.66
	TOTAL	3891.92	524.66	193.87

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

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

The public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads and storm water drains, markets, and street lights must be accessible to one and all to achieve the goals of inclusive growth. To achieve inclusive growth however, requires shifting the focus of policy from creating physical infrastructure to delivery services. The challenge is to focus on reforming governance for service delivery, without this,

additional capital investments in urban infrastructure will not result in improvements in service delivery.

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

13) ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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



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

Infrastructure also determines the effect of growth on poverty reduction". It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

Infrastructure covering power, transportation and communication, besides facilitating economic growth, have direct impact on better life. The visible signs of shortfalls in capacity and inefficiencies include increasing power failures, load shedding, congested roads etc., which illustrate the widening-up gap between demand and supply of the infrastructure sector

- ***There are two gas (installed capacity 136.97 MW) and one hydal (installed capacity 15 MW) power generation station.***
- ***Revenue collected from power was Rs.432.59 crore in 2015-16 which was Rs.405.89 crore in 2014-15.***
- ***The State has irrigation potential area of 1,14,483 hectares.***
- ***There were 496 Commercial Bank branches in the State in 2015-16.***

From 2008-09, the railway has emerged as an alternative mode of transportation for connecting the North, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts with the capital city of Agartala through a 153Km meter-gauge line. Unlike Assam, Tripura does not have facilities for inland water transport system.

Road transport is not only dependable means of transport but also lifeline of the State through its hostile-hilly terrain. The National Highway (NH-44) is the only link road with rest of the country which passing-through neighbouring states of Meghalaya and Assam. International bus service between Agartala and Dhaka was introduced on 19th September 2003 and now, people of the State enjoys road transport facility to Kolkata via Dhaka, which saves money as well as time for the people.

POWER:

Tripura with its ancient cultural heritage, rich in forest and agricultural produce is now on its march towards economic and social development. Electricity plays an important role in the economic and social development of a State. The progress in power sector in the State despite geographical, economic and infrastructural bottlenecks has been quite impressive. Performance of all important sectors, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry as well as social sectors like health are largely depends on the desired availability of quality power. In the modern scientific world, consumption of electricity is an index of development for measuring the standard 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 potentiality for thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for 96 percent while remaining 4 percent is generated from hydel power (i.e. Gumti Power Project).

Peak demand during 2015-16 of the State was 272 MW. Own generation from three Generating Stations is 113 MW. About 130-140 MW Power was imported during peak load hours from the North Eastern Grid including the share of Palatana Project. As availability of Power for distribution in the State is 240 to 250 MW, there remains a little difference between Demand & Availability of Power. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 290 MW at the end of 2016-17 Plan as proposed in 19th Electric Power Survey Report considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization of the State, which would be met from the up-coming projects in the region.

The installed capacity was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 716.473 MU and power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 1669.829 MU respectively during the year 2015-16. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of state in 2015-16 was

1156.824 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to Domestic was 439.78 MU followed by 113.26 MU for Irrigation / Public Water purposes, Commercial consumption 74.92 MU and Industrial 43.01 MU.

The revenue collection was Rs.432.59 Crores in 2015-16 which was Rs.405.89 Crores during 2014-15 resulting a rise of 6.58%.

The demand and supply situation of the power sector in Tripura during 2015-16 can be seen from the following table.

Table- 13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation	2015-16
1.	System Demand	: - 272 MW
2.	Availability	
2.1	From Own Sources	: - 113 MW
2.2	From Central Sector	: - 130 MW - 140 MW
3.	Shortfall	: - 10 MW - 20 MW

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table- 13.2.

Sl. No.	Situation	2015-16
1.	No. of Power Generating Station	
1.1	Hydel (No)	1
1.2	Gas (No)	2
2.	Installed Capacity (MW)	
2.1	Hydel (MW)	10.00
2.2	Gas (MW)	105.00
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
3.1	Hydel (MU)	21,970
3.2	Gas (MU)	701.674
3.3	Auxiliaries (MU)	7.171
3.4	Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	716.473
4. 4.1	Purchase from Central Sector Grid (MU)	1669.829
5. 5.1	Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	2386.302

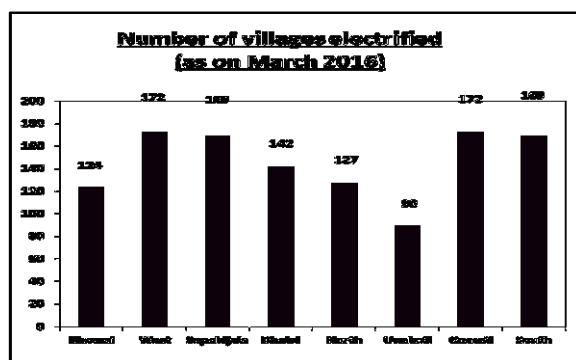
Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The status of electrification in-respect of existing eight districts as on 31st March, 2016 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 13.3.

Sl. No.	District-wise source of lighting	Total Gram Panchayat &			Electrified Gram Panchayat		
		Gram	ADC	Total	Gram	ADC	Total
1.	Khowai	55	69	124	55	69	124
2.	West Tripura	87	85	172	87	85	172
3.	Sipahijala	111	58	169	111	58	169
4.	Dhalai	41	110	151	41	101	142
5.	North Tripura	69	60	129	69	58	127
6.	Unakoti	59	32	91	59	31	90
7.	Gomati	70	103	173	70	102	172
8.	South Tripura	99	70	169	99	70	169
	Total	591	587	1178	591	574	1165

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.



Ongoing projects for Development of Power Sector in Tripura:

Following Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been taken up for development of state power supply system for providing quality & reliable power to all consumers of State:

R-APDRP

Tripura received sanction for Part-A (for establishment of Baseline IT System) and Part-B of R-APDRP Schemes (for Strengthening of Regular Distribution System) for 16 Towns. Sanctioned project value is Rs.35.19 Crores for Part-A Schemes and Rs. 165.10 Crores for Part-B Schemes. The work under Part-A has been completed in Mar'2015 and all the Towns declared "Live". The works under Part-B is completed in 14 Towns and near completion in remaining 2 Towns. The objective of the scheme is to bring down the AT&C Loss in 16 Towns through enablement of Baseline IT System and strengthening of regular distribution system for supply of quality & reliable power.

RE-DDUGJY (12th Plan RGGVY):

8 nos. Schemes have been sanctioned under 12th Plan RGGVY at Project cost of Rs.316.22 Crores. The objective of the project is to achieve 100% intensification/ electrification of Villages/ Habitations/

Households with special dispensation for all rural households of below poverty line (BPL) and also to have suitable back stream infrastructure & connectivity to provide sustainable electricity in the rural area. Work has been awarded for all 8 Districts i.e. West, North, South, Sipahijala, Khowai, Unakoti, Dhalai & Gomati.

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):

Government of India has approved IPDS Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs. 73.87 Crores for 20 Towns. As per scheme guidelines Tripartite Agreement has been signed and Project management Agency appointed. Preparatory works for tendering are in progress.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):

Government of India has approved DDUGJY Schemes for Tripura for a total project value of Rs. 74.12 Crores for 8 Districts. As per scheme guidelines Project management Agency appointed and Tripartite Agreement was already signed on 28-10-2016. Preparatory works for tendering is in progress.

North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERSIP):

North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project Funding under World Bank of Rs.1372 Crores for Tripura has been approved. The Scheme provides Scope for strengthening Intra-state Transmission & Sub-Transmission System of NE, improving power network in the NE States & to improve reliability, service delivery and reduce system losses. PGCIL has been assigned as Project Implementing Agency for implementation of the project in Tripura. Tendering process is under way.

The financial situation of TSECL is presented in following table:

Table- 13.4.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Monthly (approx) (Rs.in crore)	Yearly (approx) (Rs.in crore)
1	Pay & allowances	10.72	128.64
2	Gas Purchase	18.55	222.59
3	Power Purchase	37.67	451.99
4	Power Distribution & Maintenance	4.55	54.59
	Total	71.48	857.81
5	Revenue		
	In State	37.41	448.93
	Inter State	21.75	260.99
	Total	59.16	709.92

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

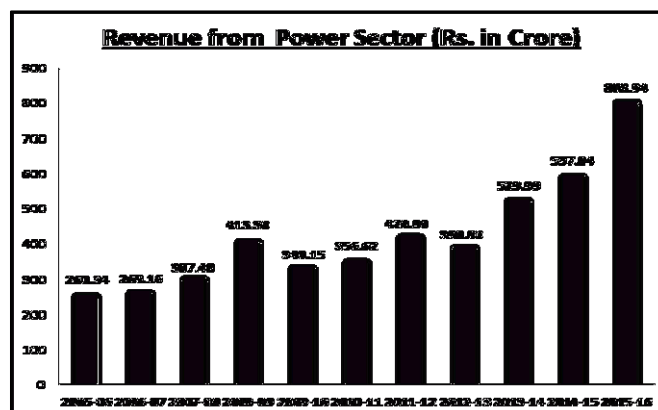
The income & expenditure status of the power sector in Tripura up to 2015-16 can be seen from the following Table.

Table- 13.5.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Remarks
2005-06	260.34	225.01	Income and expenditure shown as on company account considering revenue for sale of energy both within the State & Outside the State including Government subsidy received against Consumer Tariff.
2006-07	269.16	229.28	
2007-08	307.48	235.25	
2008-09	413.30	293.84	
2009-10	340.15	279.91	
2010-11	356.62	410.16	
2011-12	428.00	548.33	
2012-13	398.00	530.26	
2013-14	529.99	605.46	
2014-15	597.84	719.47	
2015-16	808.94	858.10	

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.



The following Table shows the power sold to ultimate consumers in the State by category during 1994-95 to 2015-16.

Table- 13.6.

(In MU)

Year	Sold to ultimate consumer	Domestic light & fan	Commer- cial	Industrial power	Public lighting	Irrigation public water & sewage	Tea garden balk & supply Mobile Tower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1994-95	193.70	46.81	21.65	38.69	6.78	65.81	0.00
1995-96	223.66	53.76	26.88	44.80	11.20	73.96	0.00
1996-97	270.00	64.51	32.25	54.96	13.44	87.70	16.14

1997-98	315.88	75.81	37.90	63.18	15.80	104.24	18.95
1998-99	363.12	97.11	43.57	69.91	7.26	134.36	10.91
1999-00	362.43	96.91	43.46	69.77	7.21	134.09	10.88
2000-01	388.00	103.75	46.52	74.69	7.72	143.56	11.64
2001-02	350.69	132.21	30.86	47.34	7.01	119.23	14.03
2002-03	354.28	94.73	42.48	68.20	7.05	131.08	10.63
2003-04	423.38	113.21	50.76	81.50	8.43	156.65	12.70
2004-05	380.00	146.26	33.44	51.30	7.60	129.20	15.20
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

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

IRRIGATION

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of Tripura. Irrigation is an important input for enhancing the productivity of the agricultural sector. To meet up growing demand of the increased population in the state, the need of irrigation has become obvious. Irrigation sector accordingly got priority in development during ninth plan onwards. The area covered under irrigation till 1972 was only 1956 hectare, which rose to 40383 hectare at the end of March, 1998. The pace of development was accelerated since then and by now coverage has been raised upto 1,13,598 hectare the end of March, 2015. It is estimated that the state has an area under paddy and horticultural crops for 1,78,000 hectare. This quantum of land is immediately visualized for irrigation need. Tripura state in the North Eastern Region of India has a total land area of 10,492 sq.km. The climate condition and the soft soil everywhere in the state is favorable for cultivation of wide range of crops especially the horticultural crops. Amid the undulating terrain, the land under cultivation in the state as per current survey conducted by the State Agriculture Department of the state is 2,55,241 hectare, which is 24.33



percent of the State's total area. The majority of the inhabitants and their agricultural activities are confined to the interspersed plain lands. Although 60 percent of the State population is dependent on it, the primary sector contributes about 25 percent of the State's GSDP. The average land holding in the state is 0.97 hectare and farmers are dominantly small and marginal.

One of the principal objectives of the Government of Tripura is to extend assured irrigation to agricultural land. Apart from ensuring coverage of more cultivable land under assured irrigation, the aim is to increase cropping intensity, thereby optimizing the utilization of the limited land resource for improvement of the socio-economic condition of rural masses.

There is no major irrigation project in Tripura. The Gomati, Khowai and Manu are the three medium irrigation projects in the State. The work of the Khowai Medium irrigation project is completed except some residual works. The progress has been made in Gomati and Manu medium irrigation projects inspite of problems of land for construction. The major source of irrigation is Minor irrigation projects like lift irrigation, deep tube wells, diversion schemes, shallow tube wells, 5 HP pumps, water harvesting structures, tanks etc.

The irrigation programmes of the State is being jointly implemented by the Public Works Department (Water Resources), Rural Development Department (RDD), Agriculture Department, Forest Department and the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC). Nearly all the minor irrigation projects have been handed over to Gaon Panchayats/ Panchayat Development Committees for better operations, maintenance and upkeepment.

The Government is implementing an action plan to expand irrigation coverage up to 1,40,383 hectare in near future. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 13.7.

Sl. No.	Plan	Period	Command area (hec)	Cumulative CA (hec)
1	I-Plan	1952-57	0	0
2	II-Plan	1957-62	0	0
3	III-Plan	1962-67	346	346
4	IV-Plan	1967-72	1610	1956
5	V-Plan	1972-77	2427	4383
6	VI-Plan+	1977-85	9353	13736
7	VII-Plan	1985-90	7184	20920
8		1990-92	3919	24839
9	VIII-Plan	1992-97	4599	29438

10	IX-Plan	1997-2002	37840	67278
11	X-Plan	2002-07	23575	90853
12	XI-Plan	2007-12	19671	110524
13	XII-Plan	2012-13	1220	111744
		2013-14	1062	112806
		2014-15	792	113598
		2015-16	1245	114843

Source: PWD(WR) Department.

Tripura is a small State in the North East has a total cultivable land of 2,55,241 ha. and irrigation potential of 1,40,383 ha. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2015-16 are as follows:-

Table- 13.8.

Departments	Total potential created (hec)	Net potential utilised (hec)
PWD (Water)	78,653	60,600
Agriculture	3,594	1,880
TTAADC	1,069	510
R.D.D.	30,642	16,210
Forest	885	-
Total	1,14,843	79,200

Source: - PWD(WR) Department, Tripura.

Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC):

The TRTC was established in October 1969 under Road Transport Corporation Act. 1950. The Corporation has 47-buses and 7-trucks as on March, 2016. Tripura is a hilly and landlocked State with communication barriers. Road Transport plays an important role for providing transportation Public Sector Transport Organisation in the State. The State has only 153 km railway track to connect it with the neighbouring State of Assam. The air transport is also very costly.

The general people of the State mainly depend on Road transport to solve their transportation problems. The State Government has some social obligation for providing transportation facilities to the people of Tripura especially for those people who are living in the remote and interior places of the State. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) is operating the following services in the interior places of the State.

Table- 13.9.

Sl.	Name of the route	Distance	Service
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No.		(km)	per day
i)	Agartala-Dharmanagar	195	1
ii	Kamalpur-Kanchanpur	182	1
iii)	Agartala-Kailashahar (PPP)	178	1
iv)	Agartala-Chawmanu	157	1
v)	Agartala-Kamalpur via Ambassa	125	1
vi)	Agartala-Kamalpur via Khowai(PPP)	95	1
vii)	Agartala - Jampuijala via Khumulwng	35	1
viii)	Agartala-Gandacherra via Palatana	116	1
ix)	Battala - Sabroom	137	1
x)	Battala - New Secretariat via High Court	30	2
xi)	ISBT - New Secretariat via High Court	30	2
xii)	Udaipur - Silachari	84	1
xiii)	Udaipur - Killa	16	1
xiv)	Kamalpur - Jaharnagar	44	2
xv)	Ambassa- Raishyabari via Gandacherra	85	1
xvi)	Dharmanagar - Anandabazar	70	1
xvii)	Battala - Srinagar (PPP)	138	1
xviii)	Battala - Chelagang (PPP)	109	1
xix)	Battala - Karbook (PPP)	112	1
xx)	Krishnanagar - SM Nagar - GBP Hospital	30	1

The international bus service between Agartala and Dhaka is operated in the following schedule. TRTC bus is being operated in two days in a week (Wednesday and Friday) and BRTC (Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation) bus is being operated in two days in a week (Tuesday and Saturday).

The Corporation had the following inter-state routes.

Table : 13.10.

- i) Agartala - Guwahati Service.
- ii) Agartala - Silchar Service.
- iii) Dharmanagar - Karimganj Service.
- iv) Dharmanagar - Silchar Service.

Source: TRTC

As per decision of the State Government all the Inter-State buses of the private operators of Tripura are being operated under the banner of Tripura Road Transport Corporation.

The kilometer charge being paid by the private operators to Tripura Road Transport Corporation are in the following rates:

Table : 13.11.

- 1) District Type (ordinary bus) - Rs. 1.25 per km.

- 2) Deluxe bus - Rs. 1.35 per km.
 3) Mini bus - Rs. 1.00 per km.

Source: - TRTC.

Inspite of several constraints, the Tripura Road Transport Corporation received many awards from Association of State Road Transport Undertaking, New Delhi on type performance and highest Km / PL road safety etc. in hilly area services. The railway reservation ticket counter, Indian Airlines ticket counter, Helicopter ticket counter are functioning in the TRTC, Krishnanagar.

The basic statistics for 2014-15 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table : 13.12.

Ordinary bus service	:	40.30 paise per passenger per km.
Express bus service	:	45.45 paise per passenger per km.
Deluxe bus service	:	69.34 paise per passenger per km.
Mini bus service	:	49.79 paise per passenger per km.

Source: - TRTC

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

The basic statistics for 2015-16 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table- 13.13.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Truck</i>
i)	Total fleet	47	7
ii)	No. of routes	12	-
iii)	Average route length (kms)	100	-
iv)	Average daily of passenger/Goods carried	768	10 MT
v)	No. of accidents	Nil	Nil.
vi)	No. of staff	342	--
vii)	Traffic earnings (Rs. in lakh)	137.60	31.30
viii)	Passenger travelled by helicopter services	765	

Source: - TRTC.

TRANSPORT:

Railway: - From 2016, the rail connectivity has extended to the capital city of Agartala through broad gauge. In the year 2016, a train 'Tripureswari Express' is running weekly from Agartala to New Delhi and 'Kanchanjungha Express' is running weekly between Agartala to Kolkata. Another train service towards Agartala - Dimapur and Agartala - Silchar has already started.



The work for further extension of railway line from Agartala to Sabroom into broad gauge has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Railway, Government of India.

Air Services:

The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent years air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

Presently, the Air India then Indian as well as private sector airlines like Spice Jet and Indigo are operating their flights to and from Agartala to Kolkata and Gauhati.

The runway at Agartala Airport has been extended to 7,500 feet and Instrument Landing System has been successfully installed which has made night operations possible.

Helicopter service was introduced in October, 2002 to connect Kailashahar and Dharmanagar to Agartala. The service being operated by Pawan Hans has subsequently been extended to connect remote locations like Kanchanpur and Gandacherra.

Road connectivity:

The present road scenario in 2015-16 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table- 13.14.

Sl. No.	Category	Length (in km.)
i)	National highway	853
ii)	State highway	329
iii)	Major district road	90
iv)	Other district road	1,099

v)	Village roads (RD/ADC)	8,159 (P)
vi)	Village-roads (PWD)	9,674
vii)	IBP roads (BRO)	726 (P)
	Total:	20,930
viii)	Major RCC bridge	195
ix)	Bailey bridge	413
x)	SPT bridges (Nos.)	42
xi)	Railway road	158

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

Out of the total road length of 20,930 km in 2015-16, there were 11,393 km of black topped road, 5,742 km brick soled road and remaining 3,795 km roads were earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table- 13.15.

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2015-16 Length (in km.)
i)	Black topped	11,393
ii)	Brick soled	5,742
iii)	Earthen	3,795
iv)	Total :	20,930

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

Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. Communication facilities in the State have been growing steadily in recent years, one is due to innovation in communication technology. The telecommunication facilities in the State have expanded in the remotest areas.



Table- 13.16.

i)	Telephone exchanges	-	86
ii)	Telephone connection	-	27,522
iii)	WILL exchanges	-	57
iv)	WILL connection	-	31,975
v)	STD booth's	-	707
vi)	Broadband connection	-	8,845
vii)	Cellular Service of BSNL		

	a. Prepaid	-	2,91,258
	b. Post paid	-	30,253
viii)	Cellular Towers of BSNL	-	529
viii)	Internet Connections BSNL	-	27522

Source: - BSNL, P&T Department, Tripura.

The total STD both in the State is 1,101 up to March, 2016. The number of mobile connections provided by BSNL alone till 2015-16 are 3,21,538.

VEHICLE:

The number of registered motor vehicles (all categories) was 45,199 in 1999-2000, which rose to 50,139 in 2000-01, 57,428 in 2001-02, 65,948 in 2002-03, 75,921 in 2003-04, 90,454 in 2004-05, 1,01,691 in 2005-06, 1,12,746 in 2006-07, 1,26,690 in 2007-08, 1,52,357 in 2008-09, 1,87,673 in 2010-11, 2,44,106 in 2011-12, 2,72,909 in 2012-13 and 2,76,423 in 2013-14, 3,13,051 in 2014-15. It stood at 3,47,093 in 2015-16.



The following table will give district-wise availability of registered motor vehicles till 2015-16.

Table- 13.17.

Sl. No.	Type of vehicles	Name of District (2015-16)								Total
		West	Sepa-hijala	Gomati	South	Khowai	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1	A. Passenger vehicles:									
	Bus /Mini Bus	2089	68	268	97	55	73	89	69	2808
2	Cars	29662	854	5858	665	512	1920	2868	3610	45949
3	Jeep/Taxi/Van/LMV/ Three wheeler	14761	2606	5549	2237	1104	2461	4283	3008	36009
4	Two Wheeler	140380	5288	38710	4000	2976	8119	13780	18122	231375
5	Total	186892	8816	50385	6999	4647	12573	21020	24809	316141
6	B. Goods vehicles:	15373	1537	3326	960	764	1107	2486	2276	27829
7	C. Others:	2037	74	291	116	34	123	259	189	3123
8	Grand Total (A+B+C) :	204302	10427	54002	8045	5445	13803	23765	27274	347063

Source: - Transport Department.

Policy issues for Economic Infrastructure with Bangladesh:

The State is yet to revive its geographical isolation from the main land after so many years of independence of the country, which it had enjoyed before partition till 1947. The State is hilly and has 84 percent long common-border with neighboring country of Bangladesh with a length of 856 Km., which creates geographical isolation from main land of the Nation that occurred after partition in 1947 and also creates weak economic infrastructures.

To overcome the bottlenecks and geographical isolation of the State, efforts for improving the economic infrastructure through Bangladesh

forming the part of 'Joint Communiqué' signed by India and Bangladesh since January, 2010.

i) Agartala-Akhaura Rail Link: A joint team of Indian and Bangladesh Railway Officials had visited Agartala during 2010 and submitted report suggesting alignment for the proposed rail link. Pursuant to the visit, the Bangladesh Government has communicated their concurrence for the alignment proposed by the joint team. In June, 2011, an Inter-Ministerial Team led by Additional Member (Planning), Railway Board, visited Tripura, to assess the requirement of various Departments with respect to the proposed railway line between Agartala and Akhaura. The requirement has also been indicated by the State Government. The tentative cost for the project works out to about Rs.251 crore, of which Rs.146 crore will be on Bangladesh side and 105 crore will be on Indian side. The entire expenditure shall be borne by Government of India, through Ministry of External Affairs on Bangladesh side and Department of North Eastern Region (DoNER) on Indian side.

The project has been included in the Railway Budget for the year 2013-14. It is expected that the Ministry of Railway will take further steps for implementation of the project during coming years.

ii) Operationalisation of Ashuganj Port for Multi-modal Connectivity:

An Addendum to the IWTT protocol has been signed between India and Bangladesh on 30.05.2010 declaring Ashuganj in Bangladesh as Port-of-Call. The movement of ODCs (over-dimensional consignments) for Palatana Power Project in Tripura has taken place via Ashuganj smoothly. The effort now is to use this transit facility for movement of other commodities including foodgrains, fertilizers, bitumen etc. through Bangladesh. In fact, the agreement between India and Bangladesh is already having the enabling provision for such movement. The Bangladesh Government has also notified the rates for transportation of other commodities through Bangladesh. Movement of some consignments of HR Coils for an industrial unit in Tripura has already taken place using this mechanism. Effort is now being made to commence movement of essential commodities like foodgrains with the involvement of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI).

iii) Use of Chittagong Port for Indian Cargo:

Chittagong Port is located at a distance on only about 75 km. from Sabroom in Tripura and therefore, access to Chittagong Port is critical from the viewpoint of Tripura as well as the North East Region. As per information available, a draft of the suggested modalities for use of Chittagong Port has been submitted by the Government of India to the Government of Bangladesh through Indian High Commission, Dhaka. The matter needs to be followed up by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) with the Bangladesh Government.

iv) Construction of a bridge over Feni River and Operationalisation of Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS:

Construction of a bridge over Feni river is essential for full operationalisation of the Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS. In this connection, a Joint Team of Indian and Bangladesh officials had visited Sabroom to suggest alignment for the proposed bridge. A tentative location/alignment for the bridge was agreed upon. The State Government had agreed to bear the cost of construction of the bridge. However, when the State Government tried to start the work of initial technical survey to firm-up the design and estimates of the bridge, the Bangladesh Border Guards did not permit the exercise on the plea that they have no instructions on this issue.

v) Setting up of Border Haats:

An MOU containing the modalities/ mechanism of setting up and operation of Border Haats has been signed between India and Bangladesh. Initially, Srimantapur Border Hatt has been developed on Tripura-Bangladesh border. The Government of Tripura had sent a proposal for setting up of eight border Haats.

vi) Other Issues:

Agartala-Kolkata Direct Bus Service:

Currently, the people of Tripura have to first go to Dhaka by bus and then, board another bus from Dhaka for Kolkata. The proposal for a direct bus service was taken up with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), who had, in turn, taken up with Ministry of External Affairs. The issue came up in the Foreign Secretary level Talks also between the two countries.

Air connectivity between Agartala (Tripura) and Dhaka/ Chittagong (Bangladesh):

The movement of people between Tripura and Bangladesh has increased so much that there is a strong case for direct air connectivity of Agartala to Dhaka and Chittagong. The Government of Bangladesh also appears to be keen on such connectivity. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism had also appreciated the need for such connectivity during their recent visit to Agartala.

Waterways connectivity between Tripura and Bangladesh:

The State Government had earlier proposed for establishing Gumti-Meghna river network (Gumati in Tripura and Meghna in Bangladesh). The matter was taken up with Inland Water Authority of India (IWAI). The Ministry of Shipping has included in Action Plan for North East Vision-2020.

Energy Cooperation with Bangladesh:

The Bangladesh Government is keen to get some share from the power to be generated by Palatana Power Project in Tripura. The State Government is willing to share 100 MW power with Bangladesh which now at final stage of agreement.

Issues relating to Sharing of River Waters:

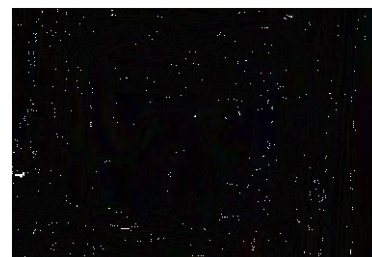
The issues directly concerning Tripura are regarding sharing of waters of Feni, Muhuri, Gumti, Khowai and Manu rivers, which flow from Tripura into Bangladesh. As per decision of the 27th Meeting of Joint River Waters Commission held on 19th March, 2010, Secretaries of Water Resources of both countries shall finalise the Work Plan and initiate the formulation of sharing arrangements of the waters of these rivers. Meanwhile, it has been agreed upon to implement the drinking water supply scheme of Sabroom Town by drawing 1.82 cusec water from Feni river.

Telecom Connectivity through Bangladesh:

At present, the telecom/ internet connectivity for Tripura and other North Eastern States with the international gateway is through the mainland via Guwahati. Because of the terrain, there has been frequent disruption in the connectivity. This limitation can be overcome by having international connectivity through Bangladesh. The matter is under consideration with the Bangladesh Government.

BANKING:

Banking is one of the important instruments for economic development. A network of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more efficiently. Financial institutions include 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 based on public sector banks, provident and pension funds and insurance companies. Public sector banks have also expanded their network particularly during last two to three decades. In 1969, there were five Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches, which served an average population of 2,76,000 per bank branch. In March 2007, there are 186-Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State serving an average population of 18,655 per commercial bank branches.

The Census-2011 data reveals that proportion of households availing banking services in the State was 26.5 percent that is low compared to all India level of 35.5 percent.

The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by type as on 31st March, 2016.

Table- 13.18.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Type of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
1	2	3
A.	Nationalised Bank	233
B.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank	71

C.	Tripura Gramin Bank (Regional Rural Bank)	144
D.	Private Sector Bank	48

Source: - Institutional Finance, Tripura.

Total deposit was Rs.1872408.35 crore against total credit of Rs.841504.88 crore as on 31st March, 2016. There are no Foreign Banks in Tripura.

The credit-deposit ratio at the end of March, 2016 was 44.94 percent.

There is a lone RRB named as Tripura Gramin Bank having 144 branches, covering all the eight districts of the State.

Concluding remarks:

Poor level of infrastructure facility need to be improved to deliver better economic services for sustainable development through setting-up of the manufacturing units. Overall connectivity both road and railways need to be improved immediately for speedy development of the State. It will augment generation of employment opportunities.

The 750 MW capacity mega power project at Palatana in Gomati District would boost the sustaining economic development and growth of the State.

The railway link between Agartala to Sabroom, the extreme southern part of the State, need to be completed soon.

14) INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

Although, industrial development always remains a thrust area in the State Government's economic policies. The State's endeavour is to provide efficient and cost effective infrastructure, skilled human resources, stable environment and good governance which are the pre-requisites for creating a proper investment environment for sustainable industrial growth. Unfortunately, Tripura has not been able to attract desired private investments in this industrial sector from rest of the country and therefore, remained an industrially backward state due to its unique economic disadvantages arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly terrain, weak resource base, poor infrastructure, as well as shallow markets.



The State has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State. One of the main thrust areas of the State Industries & Commerce Department is to promote and develop the rural, micro, small and medium enterprises, agri based food processing industries and also promoting export and import business with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Tea and rubber based industries are taken into consideration for the development of industrial base in Tripura. Although the State is backward in industrilisation but has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State.

The State Industries & Commerce Department has been developing industrial area and infrastructure in different parts of the State. Entrepreneurship development and skill development programmes are also being conducted in the State.

The published result of 4th Census of Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) shows that total working units was 1,343 in March, 2007. Thereafter, 2,104 new units have been registered, increasing the total number of registered units to 3,447 units as on 31-03-2016.

- ***The number of registered MSME units is 3,447.***
- ***Total 6,970.83 lakhs were sanctioned for Swabalamban in 2015-16.***
- ***The contribution of the manufacturing sector both organized and un-organised combined together is 7.71 percent in 2014-15.***
- ***The State Government has launched IT-Policy in 2000.***

Industrial-strategies:

- o Facilities/ promoting industrial investment,
- o Development of infrastructure,
- o Attracting incentive package,
- o Efficient and responsive administration,
- o Facilitating /promotion self- employment,
- o To create at least 3,500 new venture per year through Self Employment Programme,
- o Skill development through EDP and Swabalamban,
- o Promotion of resources- based industries,
- o Promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo,
- o Promotion of Handloom, Handicrafts as well as promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.

The result of 6th Economic Census-2013 reveals that there were 2,37,902 establishments in Tripura engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation in the State. Out of which, 1,44,674 (60.81 percent) establishments were in rural areas and remaining 93,228 (39.19 percent) establishments in urban areas. Around 2,46,565 (61.00 percent) persons engaged in the establishments which are run without any hired workers and remaining 1,57,650 (39.00 percent) persons engaged in the establishment which are run with at least one hired workers in the State.

Table- 14.1.

Establishments as per Fifth and Sixth Economic Census by type of establishment
(Rural+Urban)

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	Establishments (5th EC) 2005	Establishments (6th EC) 2013
1	Outside and Inside the household with fixed structure	135049	189667
2	Outside household with fixed structure	54374	48235
3	Total(1+2)	189423	237902

Table- 14.2.

Persons engaged between Fifth and Sixth Economic Census by type of workers
(Rural+Urban)

Sl. No.	Type of Worker	Persons employed (5th EC) 2005	Persons employed (6th EC) 2013
i	Male - Hired	167296	109305
ii	Male - not Hired	157833	217898

iii	Total Male (i + ii)	325129	327203
iv	Female - Hired	38101	48345
v	Female - not Hired	22478	28667
vi	Total Female (iv + v)	60579	77012
vii	Total Hired(i+iv)	205397	157650
viii	Total not Hired (ii+v)	180311	246565
ix	Total (iii+vi)	385708	404215

Composition of the industrial activity in Tripura:

The industrial units in the State can be broadly classified in the following categories:

- a) Resource-based industrial units includes tea processing fruit 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, rice mills, packaged drinking water etc.
- b) Service sector units includes printing presses, automobile repair/ servicing/ tyre re-treading, nursing homes/ diagnostic centers, cold storage etc.
- c) Units catering to government requirement may be the PVC pipes, spun pipes, ACSR conductors, cables, PCC poles, steel tubular poles, TMT bars/rods/flats, steel re-rolling mill products, alum, cement, etc.
- d) Other units includes roller flour mills, bakeries/ biscuit manufacturing units, handlooms, steel fabrication, distillery, tobacco units, LPG bottling, PU foam, water tanks, mechanised brick kilns, etc.

A) Self-employment Programmes:

1) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched a new Credit- linked Subsidy Programme called PMEGP, by merging earlier two Schemes 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.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is acting as 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 Khadi and Village Industries Board

(TKVIB) and the District Industries Centre (DICs). The subsidy is routed by the implementing agencies through the nodal bank branches.

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 / Business sector. The rate of subsidy is 25 percent for urban areas and 35 percent for rural areas. The own contribution of beneficiary required under the Scheme is 5 percent only. There is no income ceiling for assistance under the Scheme. The requirement of minimum qualification of Class-VIII passed in only for project with total cost above Rs.10 lakhs in manufacturing sector and above Rs.5 lakhs in service/ business sector. SHGs are also eligible for assistance.

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.

The following Table shows the status of PMEGP in the State till 2015-16 :

Table- 14.3.

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2008-09	393	377	1687.59	42	147.24	22	73.01
2009-10	393	937	3392.62	446	1709.32	386	1340.46
2010-11	1000	1901	8725.96	1041	4753.32	947	3859.22
2011-12	1500	3084	13505.53	1648	7097.41	1545	5858.87
2012-13	1500	4191	20013.70	1678	7663.69	1587	6165.71
2013-14	1500	4276	21925.01	1572	7720.33	1477	5259.94
2014-15	1500	4474	24959.15	1447	7109.63	1358	4690.57
2015-16	1500	3947	21214.95	1371	6652.01	1221	4647.77
Total	9286	23187	115424.51	9245	42852.95	8543	31895.55

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Constant efforts are being made for effective implementation of the Programme through close monitoring. Issues are taken up with KVIC Head Office/ Ministry of MSME as and when necessary.

Swabalamban:

Swavalamban is a Self-employment Generation Programme (SEGP) initiated by the State Government with the objective to ensure the 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 State Rural Development 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 Supports.

For financial assistance under Swavalamban, on project cost the borrower's contribution should be minimum 5 percent. The subsidy admissible is 30 percent of the Project Cost, for women would be 35 percent, to ceiling of Rs.65,000 per case for all cases. The State Government has enhanced the quantum of subsidy under Swavalamban programme to Rs.75,000/- keeping the percentage of subsidy same as 30 percent of the project cost (for women it would be 35 percent) effecting during the year 2016-17 and onwards.

The following Table shows the status of PMEGP in the State till 2015-16:

Table- 14.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2003-04	--	316	312.87	161	128.71	67	51.85
2004-05	--	425	420.79	239	191.07	184	142.40
2005-06	500	300	533.05	194	172.40	164	145.30
2006-07	1000	1373	1999.51	499	572.75	377	353.56
2007-08	600	1067	1635.62	448	522.04	439	426.68
2008-09	1000	1034	1589.33	595	853.24	466	569.68
2009-10	1000	1887	3259.38	1119	1708.99	904	1062.02
2010-11	1500	2681	5394.53	1660	2919.62	1442	2117.07
2011-12	2000	3428	6670.74	2075	3757.56	1859	2910.04
2012-13	2000	3916	8311.17	2022	3918.42	1798	3102.62
2013-14	2500	4681	10708.15	2332	4867.09	2038	3927.58
2014-15	3000	5232	14156.95	2508	5685.64	2223	4490.20
2015-16	3500	5729	15856.65	2963	6970.83	2594	5502.90
Total	18600	32069	70848.74	16815	32268.36	14555	24801.90

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Constant efforts are being made to closely monitor the implementation of the Programme, so that the desired objectives are achieved.

B) Industrial Infrastructure:

Presently, there is a multi-industry complex at Bodhjunnagar, on the outskirts of Agartala, which comprises of an Industrial Growth Centre, an EPIP, a Food Park, a Bamboo Park and a Rubber Park etc. Besides, there are five Industrial Estates and one Industrial Area in the State. The infrastructure facilities at Land Custom Stations are being upgraded, to facilitate the import/export trade with Bangladesh.

The Industrial Infrastructure Projects are as follows:

Table- 14.5.

		<i>(Rs.in crores)</i>	
Sl. No.	Project	Area (acres)	Total Investment
1	Industrial Growth Centre (incl. Extended Growth Centre)	320.80	40.27
2	Food Park	30.00	12.95
3	Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	126.12	21.31
4	Rubber Park	58.81	25.52
5	Bamboo Park	135	24.28
6	Textile Park	23.00	0.00
7	R.K.Nagar Industrial Park	68.16	0.00
	Total	761.89	124.33

As on March 2016, out of 82 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjungle, 30 units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs. 738.75 crores and total direct employment generated is about 1556.

Besides the above, the following infrastructure projects are being implemented at Bodhjungle:

Upgradation of Infrastructure under IIUS:

Upgradation of infrastructure at Bodhjungle Industrial Complex and R.K Nagar Industrial Complex is going on with a view to develop it into a Model Multi-industry Cluster. The total Project Cost is Rs.62.00 crores.

Upgradation of existing 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/ utilised. Some Sheds have been used for setting up ITIs as well.

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:

- o Dewanpasha, North Tripura District:
- o South Tripura District: Sarasima, Belonia

Foreign Trade

The import-export trade of Tripura is mainly with Bangladesh. The official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started in 1995-96 through Agartala LC Station. Presently, there are 8 notified Land Custom (LC) Stations, namely, Agartala, Srimantpur, Muhurighat, Khowaighat, Dhalaighat, Manughat, Old Ragnabazar and Sabroom. Sabroom (Anandpara) LCS has been notified very recently. Dhalaighat LCS is operational for immigration purposes only and Sabroom LCS is yet to become operational.

The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meagre Rs. 4.12 crores during 1995-96 to about Rs.343.06 crores during 2012-13 and during 2015-16, it was Rs. 383.72 cr. The trade volume during last few years has been as follows:

Table- 14.6.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
2006-07	48.69	0.87	49.56
2007-08	84.15	1.51	85.66
2008-09	125.94	0.26	126.20
2009-10	162.88	0.42	163.30
2010-11	255.88	1.72	257.60
2011-12	329.05	1.55	330.60
2012-13	342.65	0.41	343.06
2013-14	229.83	0.41	230.24
2014-15	357.65	1.02	358.67
2015-16	381.76	1.96	383.72

The volume of trade, LC Station-wise during 2015-16 are as follows:

Table- 14.7.

Sl. No.	Name of LC Station	Import value	Export value	Total trade value
1.	Agartala LCS	282.20	0.24	282.44
2.	Srimantapur LCS	47.85	0.59	48.44
3.	Muhurighat LCS	38.62	0	38.62
4.	Manughat LCS	11.57	0.07	11.64
5.	Khowaighat LCS	1.32	0	1.32
6.	Old Ragnabazar LCS	0.20	1.06	1.26

(Rs. in crore)

TOTAL :- 381.76 1.96 383.72

Composition of Imports-commodity-wise 2015-16:

Table- 14.8.

Sl. No.	Commodity	Total Value (Rs. in cr.)
1	Variety of fish - Hilsa, Dry fish	122.11
2	Cement	95.49
3	Broken/crushed stones	103.19
4	Food items/Soft drinks	19.35
5	Plastic goods	16.89
6	Other commodities	24.73
	Total	381.76

Composition of Exports-commodity-wise 2015-16:

Table- 14.9.

Sl. No.	Commodity	Total Value (Rs. in cr.)
1	Citrus fruits	0.24
2	Electronics	0.23
3	Food items	1.05
4	Other commodities	0.43
	Total	1.96

Sales in Border Haats (2015-16):

Table- 14.10.

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Border Haat	Date of inauguration	Sales in indian side	Sales in Bangladesh side	Total sales
Srinagar - Chhagalnaiya	13.01.2015	2.99	1.22	4.21
Border Haat, South Tripura				
Kamalasagar-Tarapur Border Haat, Sipahijala	15.06.2015	2.96	0.56	3.52

Commodities sold in Border Haats :

Indian side :

- o Local handicrafts item, fruits like Banana, Jackfruit etc. Cosmetics, Steel utensils, Saree, cloth material etc

Bangladesh side:

- o Dry fish, Bakery items, Saree, Plastic goods, Fruits like Green apple, Water melon, Local vegetables etc.

C) Industrial Training Institute (ITI):

Presently, there are 13-ITIs in the State. The summary of status of these 13-ITIs in 2016-17 is as under:

Table : 14.11.

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	CTs	CoE	Total
1	Indranagar, Agartala	250	180	430
2	Women's ITI, Indranagar, Agartala	140	180	320
3	Udaipur, Gomati	135	120	255
4	Jatanbari, Gomati	180	120	300
5	Belonia, South Tripura	135		135
6	Kailashahar, Unakoti Tripura	260	120	380
7	Ambassa, Dhalai	195	120	315
8	Dharmanagar, North Tripura	135	180	315
9	Khumulwng, West Tripura	160		160
10	Boxanagar, Sepahijala	160		160
11	Manubankul, South Tripura	160		160
12	Khowai	160		160
13	Pvt. ITI, RK Mission, West Tripura	120		120
	Total Intake	2190	1020	3210

Source: - Industries & Commerce Department.

E) Incentives for Setting up Industries:

Central Incentives:

The Govt. of India, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) has announced new incentive package called "North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007", effective from 01.04.2007. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in the North East Region:

- o *100 percent exemption from payment of excise duty and income tax for ten years from the date of commercial production.*
- o *Freight Subsidy @ 90% of transport costs of raw materials and finished goods calculated between Siliguri/ New Jalpaiguri and Factory site and 50% of transport costs of finished goods movement within the North-East Region, for a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production.*
- o *Central capital investment subsidy @ 30 percent on plant and machinery.*
- o *Reimbursement of 3 percent interest paid on working capital loan for a period of 10 years from the date of commercial production.*

- o *Comprehensive insurance scheme*-100 percent reimbursement of insurance premium paid.

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

The following Table shows the status of Central Packages of incentives during 2008-09 to 2015-16 in the State:

Table- 14.12.

Year	No. of claims recommended by SLC	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	62	295.62
2009-10	25	157.75
2010-11	86	441.96
2011-12	55	359.65
2012-13	41	432.62
2013-14	23	178.19
2014-15	50	2451.79
2015-16	40	657.16
Total	382	4974.74

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

State Incentives:

The State Govt. has also announced new incentive package called "Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentives Scheme, 2012", effective from 01.04.2012. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in Tripura:

- A) State Capital Investment Subsidy @25 percent on Fixed Capital Investment on Land and Civil works with additional subsidy @2.5 percent to ST, SC and Women Enterprises, subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 Lakhs per unit. This is in addition to the benefit as provided under NEIIPP, 2007. For service sector units capital investment subsidy @25 percent on land, civil works and equipments within the overall ceiling of Rs.50 lakhs.
- B) State Capital Investment Subsidy for Thrust Sector industrial units @35% on Fixed Capital Investment on Land, Civil works &

Plant & Machineries / Equipments, subject to a ceiling of Rs.60 Lakhs per unit (w.e.f 01/04/2016).

- o Employment Cost Subsidy for Thrust Sector industrial units : (w.e.f 01/04/2016). The subsidy shall be given to an eligible enterprise for 5 years from the date of commercial production.
- (a) 100% reimbursement of expenditure for Micro & Small Enterprise on account of contribution towards ESI and EPF Schemes subject to employment of 20 and more skilled and semi-skilled workers who are domicile of the State.
- (b) 50% reimbursement for large enterprise on account of contribution towards ESI and EPF Schemes for a period of 5(five) years subject to employment of more than 50 skilled and semi-skilled workers who are domicile of the State.
- o Industrial Promotion Subsidy equal to the net amount (net of input taxes) of the Tripura Value Added Tax (VAT), Central Sales Tax (CST) and any other commodity tax actually paid by an enterprise to the State Government on sale of finished goods, subject to overall ceiling of Rs.50 lakhs per enterprise per annum. The subsidy shall be given to an eligible enterprise for 5 years from the date of commercial production.
- o 15 percent Procurement Preference to local Industrial enterprises after comparison on landed price of all bidders. This benefit is available only to enterprises achieving minimum 20% value addition within the state.
- o Reimbursement of Interest on term loans actually paid to banks/ financial institutions to the extent of @3% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.50 lakhs per annum for 5 years.
- o Reimbursement of Power Charges for 5 years @15 percent of the power charges actually paid by the enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs.12 lakhs per year.
- o State Transport Subsidy for transportation of raw materials and finished products on the pattern of Central Transport Subsidy for 5 years. The State Subsidy shall cover the portion for which Central Subsidy is not available. For instance, if Central Subsidy is 90 percent, State Subsidy shall be 10 percent.
- o 85 percent Exemption from the payment of Earnest Money and Security Deposits to local enterprises on tenders floated by State Govt. Agencies.
- o One-time full Reimbursement of Standard Certification Charges/Fees.
- o Partial Reimbursement of floor space rentals for IT Industries (employing a minimum of 15 persons) for 5 years @20 percent to

the rentals actually paid by the enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12 lakhs per unit.

The following Table shows the status of State Packages of incentives during 2008-09 to 2015-16 in the State:

Table- 14.13.

Year	No. of claims recommended	Amount
	by SLC	(Rs. in crore)
2008-09	28	109.55
2009-10	18	80.00
2010-11	38	59.68
2011-12	33	215.26
2012-13	27	101.61
2013-14	46	339.63
2014-15	39	101.74
2015-16	93	335.99
Total	322	1343.46

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDC):

The TIDC was set up in 1974 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956. Presently, TIDC is an ISO 9001:2008 certified organisation. The main activities of TIDC are:

Providing terms loans to small/ medium-scale projects and promoting joint sector projects, equity participation etc.

Development and maintenance of industrial infrastructure.

The paid-up share capita of TIDC as on 31.03.2016 was Rs.16.16 crores. The Corporation started term-lending activities in 1984-85. TIDC has a small administrative set-up. As on 30.09-2016 total staff was 68 and working strength was 42 only.

The key performance indicators of TIDC during 2013-14 to 2016-17 are depicted in he following Table.

Table- 14.14.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto Sept'16)
1.	Sanction	Rs. Lakh	177.00	144.00	91.40	81.70
2.	Disbursements	Rs. Lakh	267.77	124.73	93.66	59.18
3.	Recoveries	Rs. Lakh.	173.98	200.40	182.74	90.50

4. Infrastructure Projects:

a)	Capital Expenditure	Rs. Lakh.	1312.81	1499.63	684.47	1493.52
b)	Revenue	Rs.in lakh	432.64	258.56	496.28	412.87
5.	Cash profits	Rs. Lakh.	247.49	27.10	208.78	269.96
6.	Share capital from					
	State Govt.	Rs. Lakh.	NIL	NIL	NIL	Nil

* Equity share of workth Rs.168.45 lakhs was kept as share money pending allotment since longtime and in 181st BOD meeting of TIDC held on 26.03.2016, it was decided to allot the share in favour of Governor of Tripura. However, no equity share was allotted/received out of the budget of FY 2015-16.

Some important aspects of TIDC functioning are as follows:

- o Over last 31 years (1984-85 to 2016-17) as on 30.09.2016), total sanctions by TIDC have been Rs.49.42 crores, against which total disbursement has been Rs.34.51 crores and total recovery has been Rs.37.24 crores (Principal Amount plus Interest). As on 31.03.2016, total principal amount of Rs.10.89 crores was outstanding (Principal Amount only).
- o Over last about a decade, the thrust/focus of TIDC activiteis has gradually shifted to development of infrastructure Proejcts. TIDC has developed 761.89 acres infrastructure at Bodhjungnagar for a growth centre (411.96 acres), an EPIP (126.12 acres), a Rubber Park (58.81 acres), a Bamboo Park (135.00 acres) and a Food Park (30.00 acres) with an investment of Rs.126.25 crores. As on 30.09.2016, out of 78 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjungnagar Industrial area, 36 units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs.738.75 crores and total direct employment generated is about 1,600. As on 30.09.2016, out of 9 units to whom land/sheds have been allotted at R.K. Nagar Industrial Area, 2 units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs.95.00 crores and total direct employment generated is about 125. Besides the above, TIDC is developing industrial infrastructure at Dukli Industrial Area (44.88 acres) with an inveseement of Rs.15.00 crores.
- o Infrastructure Projects are also an important source of revenue for TIDC. During 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 and 2016-17 as on 30.09.2016 TIDC earned an amount of about Rs.1098.04 lakh through initial lease premium, lease rentals, agency charges etc. During 2016-17, as on 30.09.2016 TIDC earned an amount of Rs.397.96 lakh 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.

- o TIDC is joint venture partner in TNGC, holding 10% equity, with GAIL holding 29% and AGCL holding 10%. TNGC is engaged in supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles. TNGC is a profitable company. The total turnover during 2015-16 was about Rs.67.65 crores and total profit after tax was about Rs.9.36 crores.
- o The Corporation has declared 1% dividend for 2004-05 (Rs.12.19), 2008-09 (14.39), 2010-11 (Rs.16.12), 2011-12 (Rs.16.12). In addition, TIDC paid an interest of Rs.36.39 lakh to the Government for 2011-12 (Rs.39.36 lakhs for 2012-13 and Rs.1,38,83,600/- for 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of soft loans given by the State Government to TIDC for infrastructure projects. Further, TIDC is no longer availing Share Capital Support from State Government from the year 2010-11 onwards. In fact, during 2012-13, TIDC has bought back the shares from IDBI amounting to Rs.1.63 crores at par value.

Tripura Jute Mills Ltd (TJML):

The TJML started commercial production since 1981. The mill had installed capacity of 11,700 MT per annum with 150 sacking loom and 50 hessian loom. The mill had been operation at very low capacity utilisation since inception. The manpower strength went up to 2,068 in 1984-85 and had been declining since then. As on 31.03.2016, total sanctioned strength was 1,614 and working strength was 803 only. The retirement profile of the staff shows that a large number of staff/workers (about 660) shall retire between the year 2016 and 2020.

The TJML produces gunny bags used for carrying foodgrains, tea bags, seed bags etc. The gunny bags for carrying foodgrains are supplied against DGS&D rate contracts. The tea bags, a finer product, are supplied to tea gardens in the State. The TJML also meets the requirements of seed bags of the Agriculture Department. TJML also produces 80-100 MT of jute twine annually to meet the requirement of Tripura market. Besides, TJML also produces number of diversified products, namely, carpet, mat, hessian cloth, pack sheet, jute geo textiles etc.

The performance status of TJML during 2012-13 to 2016-17 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.15.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years				
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (up to September-2016)
1	Production	MT	1350	1249	993	925	390
2	Gross margin	Rs. lakh	120	118	87	83	58
3	Salary/wages	Rs. lakh	1715.55	1840	2079	2036	948

4	Staff strength	Nos.	1025	1056	912	803	768 (as 30.09.16)
5	Share capital	Rs. lakh	1867.50	1952	2100	2000	880

state State Govt.

Some other important aspect of TJML functioning is as follows:

- o The performance of TJML has remained lacklustre. The capacity utilisation is about 7.5% only. Now ,the production level gone up to 3 MT per day and it is expected that the upward production may go up to 5 MT shortly.
- o The availability of june/mesta within the State has gone down over the years. The present availability (2016-17 crop season) is around 150 MT only. The remaining requirement has to be met through imports from outside the State at a high cost. This put a constraint on increasing production and also increases the production cost.
- o Most of the workers were recruited between 1979 and 1985 and now they are about 50 to 59 years. These workers are not suitable for a number of jobs in the mill requiring strenuous physical activity. There is shortage of workes in the mill. Similarly, at supervisory level, there are only 10 Officer/Supervisors as against recruitment of 45 as a number of such officers have left for alternative opportunities due to low wages/salaries in the mill. Such a situation is not congenial for increasing production/productivity.

Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd (TTDC):

The 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 includes management of three 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.

The paid up share capital of TTDC was about Rs.38.57 crores as on 31.12.2016, total sanctioned staff strength was 47 and working strength was 49. Besides this, there are about 654 workers in the CTPF/Tea gardens owned by the Corporation.

The functional status of TTDC till 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.16.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years					
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(up to Sep'16)
1.	Green Leaves Production	Lakh Kg.	16.84	17.08	18.63	17.77	17.98	10.90
2.	Production of Made Tea	Lakh Kg.	4.80	4.42	3.70	3.89	3.89	1.41

3.	Turnover	Rs. lakhs	459.24	525.30	349.93	451.75	480.98	181.64
4.	Average Sales Realisation (Made Tea)	Rs./ kg.	78.00	98.94	82.50	101.38	105.25	124.40
5.	Packaged tea/ Local sale	Kg.	20275	67500	14,500	135000	145750	65099
6.	Gross margin	Rs.lakhs	(+)61.56	(+)96.16	(-)45.97	(-)36.25	(+)20.63	(+)20.78
7.	Salaries	Rs.lakhs	108.53	129.13	149.35	168.46	189.90	77.15
8.	Share capital State Govt.	Rs.lakhs	229.10	200.00	258.00	280.00	300.00	140.00

Some other important aspect of TTDC functioning are as follows:

- o The Corporation needs to improve the functioning of CTPF.
- o TTDC needs to make efforts to increase the area under tea plantations.
- o TTDC needs to make efforts to increase production of packaged tea. This will give TTDC better sales realisation of made tea.

Performance vis-a-via MoU target:

Table- 14.17.

Sl. No.	Performance indicator	Unit	2015-16 (Actual)	2016-17 (MoU target)	2016-17 (up to Sept.'16)
A. TURNOVER:					
1.	Brick activity	Rs. lakh	349.71	375.00	173.55
2.	Trading activity	Rs. lakh	963.77	820.00	424.54
3.	Other activity	Rs. lakh	31.39	30.00	03.50
Total (A)			1344.87	1225.00	601.59
B. OTHER PARAMETERS:					
4.	Gross margin(Rs.)	Rs. lakh	107.59	98.00	48.13
5.	Salaries & wages	Rs. lakh	532.23	545.00	251.41
6.	Other overheads (includ. group gratuity & leave encashment premium)	Rs. lakh	145.00	150.00	111.16
C. Total (B) (5+6)			677.23	695.00	362.57
7.	Share capital from State Government	Rs. lakh	350.00	--	220.00

Source: - Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:

Handloom:

In Tripura there are 1,37,177 nos. Handloom weavers as per the National Handloom Census conducted by the Government of India. 22,250 nos. weavers are in 50 nos. of Handloom Clusters. Out of 50 nos. Handloom Clusters, 14 nos. in West Tripura, 5 in Khowai District, 9 in Sepahijala District, 6 in Gomati District, 5 in South Tripura, 5 in Dhalai District, 2 in Unakoti District and 4 in North Tripura. The State Tripura has some unique traditional design and arts in Handloom Textiles. These earliest skillful arts have its own place of pride, even today these arts are survived despite of all odds. The Handloom Industry plays a dominant role in the economic development of rural people of Tripura.



Handloom weaving in Tripura may be classified into two broad sectors.

- * Commercial Weavers: - The Bengali weavers are the main commercial weavers of the State. The weavers are used to weave handloom fabrics likes Silk Saree, Acrylic Shirting, Bed cover, Bedsheet, Gamcha, Lungi, Naga Types of Shawl, Ladies Scarf, Gauge & Bandages etc. The Manipuri Community is also mostly weaving their fabric in commercial manner.
- * Domestic or non commercial weaver: - The tribal women weave their fabrics for domestic or ritual purpose. The Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture has taken efforts to bring the weavers for commercial weaving so that they can generate some income to increase their livelihood for last few years. The Government has extended various supports and provides backward-forward linkage to the weavers by State Plan Scheme and Centrally Sponsored Project/ Schemes for upliftment of socio-economic condition of weavers' community.

The following schemes are being implemented in the State with fund of State and Central Governments;

1. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS),
2. Special Handloom Development Project,
3. Social welfare Scheme like life insurance (MGBBY),
4. Marketing promotion Scheme,
5. Handloom Cluster Development Project,
6. Block Level Handloom Cluster Development Project,
7. Skill up gradation programme for the weavers.

i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme:

This scheme is introduced by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Government of India during 11th Plan period. This scheme is unique for overall Development of Handloom Industries. This scheme provides training with modernize handloom, looms accessories, work shed, margin money for rising working capital etc. This scheme is under implementation in 24 nos. Handloom Clusters. 1200 nos. weavers were trained and provided looms accessories and margin money etc. The implementation of the scheme is almost completed.

ii) Special Handloom Development Project:

So far, 990 nos. weavers have been trained on weaving on frame loom under the project and looms & accessories were provided to 990 nos. weavers. Margin money provided to 990 nos. weavers @ Rs 10,000/- each and workshed has been provided to 780 nos. weavers. 3 (three) nos. training sheds have been constructed at Rajghat (Lefunga R. D. Block), Padmabil (Padmabil R. D. Block) and Khumulwng (Belbari R. D. Block) under the project. For this, an amount of Rs.10.45 lakh have been spent.

The following schemes are being implemented in the State as joint venture of State and Central Governments.

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana): This is a Welfare Scheme for providing general insurance to weavers. During the year 2015-16, 3542 nos. weavers have been enrolled under the scheme. Action has been taken to cover more number of weavers under MGBBY.

Marketing Promotion Scheme:

This is Centrally Sponsored Scheme and under the scheme the Government organizes fairs/expos on sale of handloom products produced by weavers of the State. The weavers of Cooperative Societies, participate directly in the event, they sale their own product and interact with buyers and thus they acquires with forecasting of market trend for their future years. During 2015-16, 5 nos. District Level Handloom Fairs, 2 nos. Special Handloom Expos and 2 nos. National Handloom Expos have been organized in the State. Besides, 3 nos. National Level Handloom Expos have also been organized under North Eastern Regional Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS).

Handloom Cluster Development Project under North Eastern Textiles Promotion Scheme:

During 2015-16, implementation of 17 nos. of Cluster Development Projects have been started in 17 nos. weavers concentrated areas of the state. Total project cost is Rs.8.48 Crores. Out of Rs.8.48 crores, an amount of Rs.1.7135 crores has been released by the Government of India as 1st installment. So far 240 nos. weavers have been provided benefit of the project. Utilization Certificate along with physical and financial reports have been sent to the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi with a request to release balance fund of the project.

Block Level Handloom Cluster Development Project:

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

Skill up-gradation 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 4 months. During training, the trainees are being paid loss of wages and after training they are being equipped with Frame Handloom with accessories at free of cost. During this financial year-2015-16, 160 nos. weavers have been trained on weaving of fabrics on Frame loom.

Marketing Promotion Scheme:

This is Centrally sponsored scheme the Government organizes Fairs/Expos for sale of Handloom products produced by the weavers of the State. The weavers of Co Operative Societies are participating directly in the event, they sale their own product and interact with the buyers and thus they acquired with forecasting of Market trend for their future years. During the year 2015-16. 5 nos. District Level Handloom Expos, 2 nos. Special handloom Expos, 2 nos. National Level handloom Expo & 2 nos. National Level Handloom Expo under NERTPS at Guwahati, Assam & Siliguri, West Bengal.

Turnover of Handloom:

The turnover of handloom fabrics have been increased by Rs.29.00 lakh during the year 2015-16. Total turn over for the year 2015-16 of Handloom fabrics is Rs.410.00 lakhs.

Handicrafts:

Tripura is enclosed with rich and diverse bamboo resources. Bamboo has been traditionally used in Tripura for various domestic purposes as well as commercial use like marketing of bamboo mats, agarbati sticks, handicrafts etc. Cane and bamboo handicrafts of Tripura are considered to be among the best in the country for their exquisite designs, wide range of products and artistic appeal. The handicrafts have also been exported to some countries. During the year 2015-16, 160 nos. new artisans have been given training and provided necessary tools and kits after completion of training.

Over the years, efforts have been made to organize the handicrafts artisans to the cluster with a view to provide the necessary support, including forward and backward linkages, so that, the sector can grow and realize its full potential. Till 2015-16, about 19 Clusters have been

formed. The products of handicrafts artisans are marketed through 16 Sales outlets of THHDC (within the State and outside) as well as through the private traders and also participated in Indian International Trade Fair, New Delhi and Panacea World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Working Capital provided to the primary handicrafts cooperative Societies as working capital:

- * During 2015-16, from the State Plan Budget, 19 nos. Primary Handicrafts Cooperative Societies have been provided financial assistance as working capital to continue production and marketing of the product produced by the artisans. Total fund provided to the Cluster Societies (Primary Handicrafts cooperative Societies) was Rs.28.00 lakhs.

Skill Up-gradation training under State Plan Fund:

- * During 2015-16, under State Plan 80 nos. beneficiaries have been covered and Rs. 9.70 lakhs was spent for the purpose.
- * Under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) implemented by the IL&FS 600 nos. beneficiaries have been provided design development & Skill up-gradation training by IL&FS. The Ministry of Textiles, Sanctioned Rs.544.32 lakhs was sanctioned and out of which Rs 154.00 lakhs has been released by the Ministry of Textiles Govt. of India. From the released fund Rs.118.00 lakhs has been placed to IL&FS till date. The said scheme is continuing and skill up gradation programme also going on.
- * As per the request of the Department the Welfare for Scheduled Caste Department has placed fund Rs.32.56 lakhs to the Department for imparting training on handicrafts activities to the new SC beneficiaries and 180 nos. beneficiaries have been covered.
- * Similarly, the Welfare for Scheduled Tribe Department has placed fund Rs. 41.10 lakhs for imparting training on handicrafts activities to the new ST beneficiaries and 109 nos. beneficiaries have been covered with this fund. During training programme beneficiaries have been provided stipend and after completion of training programme they have been given required tools and kits, so that they will be able to produce marketable products.
- * The TTAADC was provided Rs.8.30 lakh, for development of Handicrafts activities so that the Tribal artisans may convert traditional artisans to commercial artisans for generating income through handicrafts activities. Total 110 nos. artisans have been benefitted. The total beneficiaries all together various sources of fund under skill up gradation programme is 1079 no beneficiaries covered.

- * Department has participated in collaboration with Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation THHDC Ltd. (Purbasha) in different International Fairs like-Indian International Trade Fair (IITF), New Delhi and International Handicrafts Gift Fair (IHGF), Noida, New Delhi organized by the Export Promotion Council for Handicraft (EPCH). Besides 15 nos. various fair like Dewali Mela, Rajarshi fair, Handloom fairs also participated by artisans in the State. Rs 6.00 lakhs was spent for this purpose.

Sericulture:

In Tripura, Mulberry Sericulture was started during 5th five-year plan with the recommendation of NEC with small infrastructure. Initially Sericulture was confined only in the Govt. Farm. Gradually extension of Sericulture was intensified in the villages with interested beneficiaries under State Plan fund. The same practice was continued upto 1994-95. Later in order to increase the productivity of cocoons and to boost up the income generation by the beneficiaries cluster approach was adopted for implementation of Sericulture scheme during 1995-96. At present there are 20 Clusters are functioning in 8 Districts of the State. In Tripura about 90% of mulberry farmers are women. The progress of area coverage and cocoon productivity is achieved to a significant level.

Table : 14.18.

Year	Coverage of beneficiaries (Nos.)	Coverage of mulberry plantation acres (ha)	Achiv. of cocoon production (Mt)	Raw silk production(Mt)
2015-16	1,943	856	52.30	6.12

Potential Sericulture Cluster under different Blocks and Districts of the State

Table- 14.19.

District	Sericulture cluster	Blocks
North	Huruah, Panisagar, Kanchanpur, Sabual	Kadamtala, Panisagar, Dasda, Vangmun, Yubarajnagar
Unakoti	Panisagar	Gournagar
Dhalai	Halalahali, Manughat, Dumburnagar	Salema, Ambassa, Durga Chowmuhani, Manu, Chawmanu, Dumburnagar.
Khowai	Khowai	Khowai, Teliamura, Kalayanpur, Padmabill, Tulashikhar
West	Champaknagar, Mohanpur	Dukli, Mandai, Jirania, Mohanpur, Hezamara.
Sepahijala	Bisramganj, Takarjala	Bishalgarh, Jampuijala, Melaghar, Kathalia
Gumati	Udaipur, Amarpur, Karbook	Matabari, Kakraban, Killa, Amarpur, Ompi, Karbook, Silachari
South	Santirbazar, Kalacharra, Radhanagar	Bakafa, Jolaibari, Hrishyamukh, Satchand, Rupaichari, Rajnagar.

Organization of Sericulture:

Sericulture in Tripura comes under the Department of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture (HHS) and controlled by the Principal Secretary, Industries & Commerce (HHS), Govt. of Tripura, Agartala at the top. The Director, HHS being the Head of the Department is monitoring the Head Quarter, District Offices and Sericulture Clusters. At the base, it is run by Primary Mulberry Rearers Co-operative societies (MRCS) which is taking active participation for development of Sericulture. In society, farmers representations is must as Board of Directors and one of the official from Department act as Managing Director. The Apex Body of the society (BOD) takes all the decisions for development of the schemes which is being implemented by the Managing Director. The Managing Director implements the scheme with the help of the Cluster-incharge and other field functionaries. Thus, the Managing Director maintaining forward and backward linkages between offices as well as to the member farmers.

State Plan Schemes:

State Plan Schemes are meant for to supplement the efforts being made under the Central Sector Schemes. Total budget provision for 2015-16 was Rs.42.50 lakhs out of which Rs.37.57 lakhs was received and expenditure incurred Rs.37.57 lakhs. The fund mainly utilized for providing support to Societies for purchase of planting materials, plant protection components, organizing awareness programmes, infrastructure support to construction/ renovation of office buildings at Clusters level, reeling, grainage, purchase of machineries & equipments, Sericulture Training Institute, Powelooms and development of Sericulture in TTAADC.

MGNREGA fund is also being utilized for taking up of Mulberry plantation and development of existing garden. Under MGNREGA, total 4,234 nos. beneficiaries have been benefitted. Total expenditure of MGNREGA fund was Rs.541.22 lakhs for the year 2015-16.

Centrally Scheme:

Integrated Sericulture Development Programme (ISDP) under NERTPS: The project ISDP is sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India during 2014-15 for development of Sericulture in West Tripura. For the year 2015-16, total amount of Rs.965.00 lakhs was released for implementation of the ISDP Project. Under the programme, assistances are provided for entire range of activities from Mulberry plantation to cocoon production, an assistance of Rs.884.65 lakhs is utilized for implementation of project.

Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP) under NERTPS: The project IBSDP is sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India during 2015-16 for development of Bivoltine Sericulture in

Dhalai District. Duration of the project is 3 years commencing from 2015-16. For the year 2015-16, total an amount of Rs.550.00 lakhs was received for implementation of different components of the project. Total Rs.451.47 lakhs is utilized.

Income of beneficiaries by selling of Cocoons:

The Cocoon production of the State for the year 2015-16 is 52.30 MT. The value of Cocoons comes to Rs.135.98 lakhs which directly earned by the beneficiaries.

Production of Silk Sarees and marketing:

The entire raw silk of the State is being utilized for production of silk fabrics through 5 nos. Handloom Clusters and 2 nos. Powerloom units. During 2015-16, total 9875 pieces silk sarees has been produced. The value of finished products comes to Rs.296.25 lakhs.

IT IN TRIPURA

Background:

In Tripura, IT activities were initiated in a serious manner in April, 1999, with setting up of a separate State Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) and Tripura State Computerisation Agency (TSCA).



IT infrastructure:

Tripura State Wide Area Network (SWAN):

SWAN is a State-wide computer (data/ voice/ video) network set up to the Block Level for running of e-governance applications across the State. There are 69 Points of Presence (POPs). IP Phones for voice communication are installed in almost all sites. The network is working smoothly. The Project has been implemented by NIC and BSNL is the bandwidth provider. Tripura was the sixth State in the country and first State in the Eastern and North Eastern Region to complete SWAN. All SWAN POPs were initially connected through 2 Mbps leased lines. However, in view of increase in usage of the network, the bandwidth has been increased up to 100 Mbps at District level and up to 10 Mbps at Sub-Division/ Block level SWAN POPs.

Agartala City Area Network (ACAN):

Agartala City Area Network (ACAN) has been setup to connect different offices at Agartala through OFC backbone. The ACAN is envisaged as the backbone network for delivering various e-Governance applications and information to citizens through data, video and voice communications. 23 Offices have been connected so far. ACAN is fully integrated with SWAN. More offices like New Secretariat Complex, IGM Hospital, Cancer Hospital, New Agartala Municipal Council Office, etc have been connected.

Horizontal Extension of SWAN :

Tripura is one of the pioneer states in the country to build in successful State wide IT infrastructure in the form of State Wide Area Network (SWAN) covering SHQ, DHQ, SDHQ and BHQ. As further enhancement to this initiative, Government of Tripura developed a project called Horizontal Extension of SWAN (HSWAN) to extend the network horizontally covering various departmental offices at District and Block level. Initially 90 nos. of various offices have been targeted for providing Data, Voice and Video services through RF(Radio Frequency) , OFC (Optical fiber cable) and Ethernet Technology. As on 31st March 2016, 53 nos. of Departmental offices has been connected under the project.

State Data Centre (SDCs):

Tripura State Data Center (TSDC) is one of the key elements of the IT infrastructure created in the State under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). TSDC is the Central Repository for all e-Governance applications and data. TSDC is a key element of e-Government Initiatives & businesses for delivering services to the citizens with greater reliability, availability and serviceability. TSDC provides better operations & management control and minimizes overall cost of Data Management, IT Management, Deployment and other costs.

TSDC project is implemented by Tripura State Computerization Agency (TSCA), a society under Directorate of Information Technology, setup in the premises of Directorate of Information Technology, ITI Road, Indranagar, Agartala, 799006. TSDC has been operational since 24th December 2010 in the state. TSDC has created different platform for catering the need of hosting services of different applications. TSDC is provisioned SAN Storage system with 130 TB RAW capacity. TSDC also provisioned Tape Library based backup system. TSDC is manned by 24 x 7 basis for its operations & maintenance.

Currently, around 100 applications and websites of around 50 different State Govt. Departments / organizations are hosted and running in TSDC (like CCTNS-Police MMP, Land Records application, Election Applications and web services, RDMIS - a Web Application of RD Dept., RTI Tripura Application, Human Resource Management System - HRMS application and Treasury Application of Finance Dept. etc). UID data is also stored here. Many other departmental applications and websites are in pipeline.

TSDC is ISO 27001 (ISMS - Information Security Management System) certified for its security practices and ISO 20000-1 (SMS - Service Management System) certified for its operation management.

Disaster Recovery site of TSDC is implemented at National Data Center (NDC), New Delhi through storage base replication solution.

Cloud Enablement of TSDC in under implementation.

State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) & State Portal (SP):

"State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) & State Portal (SP)" project is for delivering the Govt. services through a single interface in the form of Portal by leveraging the common infrastructure (CSCs, SWAN, SDC etc). This project enabled citizens to download forms and submit their applications electronically from their own locality, which would be then routed through SSDG to the respective department. Citizen can also check status of their application.

Under the project, 21 e-Forms, e-Form application, Central Application, etc have been developed and supplied necessary hardware, etc at Data Center as well as field offices of different departments, where there services would be delivered under SSDG online platform.

In first phase 8 services of 5 Departments were launched in a limited manner under SSDG online platform. These are Application for Water connection under AMC, New Electricity Connection under TSECL, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) & National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) & Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension (IGNWP) & Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension (IGNDP) under SWSE, Entrepreneurs' memorandum for setting up Micro, Small or Medium Enterprise - II under I&C, Application for Loan under TIDC.

In the second phase, 4 services of 4 Departments has been launched State wide under SSDG online platform. These are "Merit and Sanskrit Scholarships" under School Education, "Application for Skill Development Training" under Employment Exchange & Manpower Planning, "Application for Factory Registration" under Factory & Boilers Organisation, "Application for Disability/Medical certificates" under Health Department.

The Content Management Service (CMS) based State Portal (<https://tripura.gov.in>) has been developed and implemented by NIC.

e- District:

e-District is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) which also falls under the pillar no. 5 (e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services) of Digital India programme. e-District aims at electronic delivery of identified high volume citizen centric services (G2C), at District and Sub-divisional levels. e-District provisions for seamless integration of various offices like Tehsils, Revenue Circles, Blocks, o/o SDMs and o/o DMs for providing services to the citizens through a common online delivery interface.

Directorate of Information Technology (DIT), Govt. of Tripura has implemented e-District in Tripura and as on 31-March-2016 total 16 (sixteen) such services have been launched throughout the State. Citizen can avail these e-services either at Govt. Offices or directly over internet. DIT is now working towards rolling out 5 more services under e-District to make a bunch of total 21 services under one umbrella framework. DIT

has also taken initiative to make e-District services available through Common Service Centres (CSCs) which will make e-services easily accessible at each GP level.

Capacity Building:

Capacity Building Scheme (CB Scheme) initiative was taken towards building adequate and relevant capacities of the Govt. functionaries dealing with e-Gov Project. The Project components include: Support for capacity building/ training programs for State Govt. employees and IT expert man power support in the form of State e-Mission Team(SeMT). Presently, 5 SeMT consultants have been deployed by NISG in Tripura out of total sanctioned strength of 7 consultants and remaining two consultants would be joining shortly. Under this project so far, we have organized 12 training programmes and trained 560 govt. employees.

Under Digital India Programme, Capacity Building Phase-II has been approved by the Govt. of India. High level training programs under CB-II are being conducted centrally at the National Level by NeGD at different location. Till date, 3 persons has been nominated under this project. Under this project, training on basic computer courses (Course of Computer Concepts-CCC) is also being imparted to government employees and we have received nomination for 360 candidates from different departments for CCC training. So far, we have conducted training for four batches (20 candidates each batch). Remaining fund of the project would be utilized for operational expenditure of SeMT and setting up of District Level ICT Training Centers.

Common Service Centres:

Common Service Centers (CSCs) are the outlets at the village level which were setup with the objective to provide online Govt. services and other B2C services to citizen at their locality, 145 CSCs have been setup at Panchayet Level and 83 CSCs have been setup at SDM/BDO Offices. Presently, these CSCs are providing different services like SBI Banking Service, Aadhaar Card related services, PVC Voter ID Card printing, Electricity Bill etc. Initiative has been taken to provide e-District services and ROR services of Land Records through CSCs.

Under Digital India Programme, CSC 2.0 scheme has been approved by GoI. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged to setup CSC at every Gram Panchayet/Village Committee in Tripura. DMs would be floating EoI for identification of VLEs very shortly. We have already appointed one State Level Manger at DIT and recruitment of District Level Managers (two for each District) will also be recruited.

National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM):

Under National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) total 6666 beneficiaries in phase I and 30000 beneficiaries in phase II have to be trained in Tripura to make them IT literate. Objective is to provide digital literacy and education to the citizen including Anganwadi and ASHA Workers and Authorised rations dealers, so that the non-IT literate

citizens are trained to become IT literate so as to enable them to actively and effectively participate in the democratic and developmental process and also enhance their livelihood.

To implement the project 15 Training Partners have been engaged in Tripura. Presently, there are total 327 Training Centers including 145 CSCs. Till date 50166 beneficiaries have been enrolled, 34881 beneficiaries have been trained and 8904 beneficiaries have successfully passed the examination.

Under this project, fund is directly released to Training partners by Government of India.

Apart from these initiatives, other departments have also implemented various e-Governance Applications. Some of these initiatives are given below:

e-Governance:

e-Hospital (Hospital Management System):

It is workflow-based web-enabled patient-centric comprehensive IT solution for Agartala Govt. Medical College & Hospital, developed by NIC. It has a number of modules including Patient Registration (OPD/IPD), Clinics, Billing/ Cash, Medical Records, Radiology, Blood Bank, Laboratory, Ward/ICU/Cabin Management, Pharmacy, OT Management, Birth/Death Record, Administration, etc. Agartala Govt. Medical College & Hospital implemented the solution in 2004. NIC is popularizing the solution as generic application software for Govt. hospitals in other states. The project got e-World 2011 award.

Tele-ophthalmology Centres (Vision Centres):

Tele-ophthalmology (Vision) Centres have been set up at Block levels to provide eye-care to patients at door-steps. These Centres are linked to IGM Hospital through SWAN infrastructure. Through these Centres, the patients in remote areas get the benefit of consultation with specialists in IGM Hospital. The first Vision Centre was set up in Melaghar Block in April 2007 and have now been setup in 40 Blocks.

Tele-medicine Centres:

The Department of Information Technology, Govt. of India, sanctioned a Project in 2005 for connecting 17 Sub-divisional Hospitals/ CHCs/ PHCs to GBP Hospital at Agartala through Tele-medicine infrastructure. 10 Tele-medicine Centres have been made operational these are at Gandacherra, Chhailengta, Amarpur, Kanchanpur, Kumarghat, Khowai, Kathalia, Belonia, Melaghar & Nutanbazar.

Online Blood Donor Information System:

It is a web-enabled application which helps the citizens with regards to blood banks. A citizen can (i) search for the donors of his/ her required blood group in a particular area (ii) see the stock status of blood in various blood banks and (iii) register as a voluntary donor.

Health Booking System:

This is a web-enabled application which provides a facility to the patients in remote areas to get advance booking for various diagnostic tests and specialist consultations in the State Hospital.

Energy Billing System:

To increase efficiency in the billing system and to improve the transparency, computerized electricity billing system has been adopted in the State. It is a web-based application developed by NIC. Billing and consumer details are available on internet in respect of 6 sub-divisions of Agartala.

e-Pourasabha (Agartala Municipal Council):

It is a work-flow based application developed by NIC and includes Modules for Property Tax, Water Tax, Touji Collections, Birth and Death Registration, Trade License, etc. The citizens can access details of property tax and water tax, birth & death registrations, etc. on web. Facilitation Centre at Agartala Municipal Council is providing IT enabled service to citizens.

Vahan Sarathi (Transport):

The functions of Transport Department have been computerized through this Project of M/o Road Transport & Highways, Govt. of India. The implementation of the Project started in 2004. NIC has developed this web-enabled application. The Project covers modules for Vehicle Registration, issue of Driving License, issue of Road Permit, issue of Vehicle Fitness Certificate, Road Tax, etc. Smart Cards are being issued for vehicle registration and driving license. Efforts are being made to start online payment of taxes.

Computerisation of Land Records and Registration:

The project for computerization of land records was initiated in 1991-92 in North District under scheme of M/o Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and the same was extended to other Districts in 1993-94. The application has been developed by NIC and updated from time to time. Currently, JAMI Version 3.0 is being used. The project has been implemented in all 45 DC circles. The process of digitization of maps also been completed. Regarding computerization of Registration, the project was initiated in 2006 in 4 registration offices of West District, namely, Bishalgarh, Sadar, Khowai and Sonamura, with application called 'CORD' developed by NIC. The project has now been implemented in all 17 Registration Offices and registration process has also been integrated with the computerized land record database.

e-Panchayat:

This is one of the State Mission Mode Projects (MMPs), aims at taking the computerization process up to Gram Panchayat level. Panchayat Department is implementing the Project. The services to be offered under the Project include issue of various Certificates, applications for Pensions, NREGA Job Card, Ration Card, RoR, Utility Bills, etc.

Finance (Commercial taxes, Treasury/Budget):

The following initiatives have

Commercial Taxes: Currently, application developed by NIC, Karnataka under State MMP for Commercial Taxes is being used by Taxes & Excise organization for online Registration, Permit and Return and Payment etc.

Treasury/Budget: Currently, the application developed by RITES is being used in Treasury for Budget management. Human Resource Management System (HRMS) software has also been developed by Finance Department for management of Payroll, Leave, Service Record etc.

Other e-Governance applications:

The following are some other important applications implemented or being implemented in the State:

CCTNS: The Home (Police) Department is implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) Project. The application has already been operationalized through all police stations.

e-Procurement: RD, PWD (R&B) and IT Department are using e-procurement application. Other departments are also in the process of using the e-procurement application.

Social Welfare: The Social Welfare Department is using application like ICDS MIS System, Budget Control System and Pensions System for improving the functioning of their Department.

TOURISM

Tourism has emerged as one of the most important segments of the economy with the improvement in the standard of living of people of Tripura as well as other States. Endowed with rich variety of tourist attractions consisting of archeological monuments, historical palaces, water bodies, temples, mosques & Buddhist Stupas of religious significance, forest and wild life, traditional craftsmanship, rich cultural diversity, Tripura offers vast potential for growth of tourism. Return of peace and proximity with Bangladesh provide highly advantageous conditions for development of tourism in the State. As a result the inflow of tourist traffic - both domestic and foreign is increasing day by day.

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



sector. In order to attract private investment, Tourism has been declared as an Industry in the State since 1987. Realizing the role of tourism in socio-economic development, the State Government has set up Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited in November 2008 for professional management and giving further impetus to tourism sector. The Corporation has been registered under the Companies Act on 3/6/2009 and is continuously functioning to support opportunities for further expansion of this sector.

For convenience of tourist the state has been divided into two tourist circuits. One is west-south Tripura circuit covering the tourist destinations of West, Sepahijala, Gomati and South Tripura Districts and the other is west-north Tripura circuits covering the tourist destinations of North Tripura, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts. The entire state is having huge potentiality in tourism specially eco-tourism, religious, heritage and cultural tourism, rural tourism, water tourism etc. The tourist locations are given below in brief

Jampui Hills: Jampui Hills, the permanent seat of eternal spring, situated at an altitude of 3000 feet above sea level, is famous for its charming landscape. The excellent climatic condition, green forests, beautiful orchids and orange gardens, view of rising and setting sun are all wonderful sights for tourists. The hill range has 11 villages inhabited by Mizo (Lushai tribes) and by Reang tribes. The sunrise and sunset in the hill range are delights worth seeing.

Different seasons offer different pleasures to the tourists at Jampui Hills. During October to December, the orange trees are laden with fruits and the entire hill range looks orange colored. During March to May various species of orchids and other wild trees bear flowers. During rainy season, the hill range offers the feeling of walking in the clouds. Eden Tourist Lodge in Vanghmun village offers a comfortable stay to tourists. In addition, local people offer paying guest accommodation to the visiting tourists, which enable them to closely understand the life and culture of the Lushai tribes.

Unakoti, Kailasahar: Unakoti means one less than a crore. About 186 km. from Agartala, Unakoti is an important site of archaeological wonder. It is a Shiva pilgrimage attraction and dates back to 7th - 9th centuries A.D. The site consists of several huge vertical rock-cut carvings on a hillside.

Neermahal: Tripura's lovely lake palace on Lake Rudrasagar, Neermahal is the only Water Palace in eastern India. Built in 1930, it was the dream Castle of Maharaja Bir Bikram Kisore Manikya Bahadur. This floating summer palace of Maharaja took nine years to be executed to his specifications of luxury and beauty. A blend of Hindu and Muslim architecture, and about 400m in length of lend the Maharaja's summer resort has 24 rooms.

Dumboor: Dumboor Lake is a charming water body located in Amapur sub-division, 120 km. away from Agartala. The lake is tabour-

shaped drum 'Dumboor' of Lord Shiva - from which the name 'Dumboor' originates. The area of the lake is 41 sq.km and there are 48 islets inside the lake. The surrounding hills and the islets and enchantingly emerald green and present a captivating scenic spectacle. Winter attracts hundreds of migratory birds of wild variety attributing the lake the status of healthy wetland habitat much to the delight of ornithologists and tourists.

Sipahijala Wildlife Sanctuary: Sepahijala Wild Life Sanctuary has an area of 18.53 sq.km. and is located at a distance of 24 km. from the capital city of Agartala. This biodiversity haven has no less than 456 plant species, many kinds of bamboo and a variety of grasses and medicinal plants. With nearly 4500 cubic meters per hectare of timber biomass. The moist, deciduous forest is the habitat of different species of primates like rhesus macaque, pigtailed macaque, capped langur, spectacled monkey, slow loris, and several other wild animals such as the leopard, clouded leopard, jungle fowl, civets, barking deer, the wild pig and elephants.

Trishna wild life Sanctuary at Belonia: Apart from the dense forest coverage, the main attraction of this Wildlife Sanctuary is a sizeable population of Gaur or Indian Bison. Trishna also harbours a good stock of avifauna population which is integral to the prevalent ecosystem of the sanctuary.

Tripurasundari Temple, Udaipur: The 11th century temple of Tripura style architecture is located on a hilltop 56 km. away from Agartala at Udaipur (the former capital of Manikya dynasty). Tripurasundari temple occupies a place of distinction among all the Hindu religious shrines as it earns special veneration being one of 51 Shakti Peethas of worship.

Kamalasagar Kasba Kali temple, Bishalgarh : It was built on a hill-top by Maharaja Dhanaya Manikya in the late 15th century. This popular Shakti Shrine is 28 km. away from Agartala and is located beside the international border of our neighbouring country, Bangladesh.

Chaturdash Devata Temple, Old Agartala: Old Agartala is 6 km. away from the present capital city of Agartala where the temple of fourteen Gods is located. Before 1770 A.D. the images of fourteen Gods were in Udaipur in two temples beside Tripureshwar Bhairab Temple.

Pilak, Santirbazar : Pilak is a place of attraction for its archaeological remains of 8th - 9th centuries. Pilak is situated at a distance of 113 kms. from Agartala. The place is a treasure house of Buddhist and Hindu sculptures.

Ujjayanta Palace, Agartala : The gleaming white Ujjayanta Palace located in the capital city of Agartala evokes the grandeur of Tripura Maharajas. This is the site of state Museum and presents a unique experience blending living history and royal splendor. Constructed over a hundred years ago in 1901 A.D., this Indo-Saracenic building is set amidst large Mughal-style gardens on a lakefront.

Chabimura (Devtamura), Amarpur : Chabimura is famous for its panels of rock carvings on the steep mountain wall on the bank of Gomati. There are huge images carved of Shiva, Vishnu, Kartika, Mahisasurmardini Durga and other gods and goddesses. These images date back to 15th - 16th centuries A.D.

Key Tourism products/packages:

Since Tripura is endowed with range of archeological monuments, rich cultural heritage, forests, etc. different types of tourism products are being offered to the tourists . These are listed below:

- * Archaeological sites
 - Unokoti, Pilak, Boxnagar
 - Boat ride to Chabimura (River cruise from Amarpur to Udaipur in Gomati) is planned
- * Nature/ Forest and Wildlife
 - Sepahijala, Trishna Wildlife Sanctuaries
 - Various eco parks developed in the State
 - Jampui Hills
- o Temples : Matabari, Kasba Kalibari
- o Monuments : Neermahal, Unakoti
- o Buddhist sites: Boxnagar, Pilak, Manubankul
- o Tribal Cultural Tourism (Planned)
 - Jhum safari covering 3-4 tribal villages starting from Jampui Hills, trekking in tribal villages.
- o Water Sports (Planned)
 - Rudrasagar ,Udaipur lakes, Dumboor reservoir etc.

Major achievements during the year 2015-16:

- i) Construction of the Academic and Administrative building for establishment of a State Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology at Anandanagar, Agartala and a Hostel have been completed.
- ii) Destination Development Project of Bramhakunda has been inaugurated.
- iii) Destination Development Project of Chabimura has been completed.
- iv) Destination Development of Khowai almost all components under the project are completed and ready for inauguration.
- v) Renovation and retrofitting of existing palace of Neermahal, Melaghar has been completed. Construction of Ring Road around Rudrasagar is under progress.

- vi) Construction of new Tourist Lodge at Phuldangshi, Jampui Hills is in progress.

Initiative taken up:

To boost the growth of Tourism in Tripura, Government has undertaken a comprehensive plan for upgradation of tourist facilities and infrastructure at major tourist attractions of the State. The major tourist destinations such as Tripura State Museum-Ujjayanta Palace, Neermahal Water Palace, Unokoti Archaeological Site, Pilak Archaeological Site, Tripura Sundari Temple, Bhubenewari Temple, Kasba Kali Temple, Chaturdash Devta Temple, Chabimura, Jampui Hill, Sepahijala Wild Life Sanctuary, Akhaura Integrated Check Post, NarkelKunja-Damboor lake are targeted to be provided better tourist facilities under Swadesh Darshan Project of Rs.99.59 crore that will definitely provide a fillip to tourism in the State. Similar coverage of the tourist destinations in the Northern part of Tripura is also targeted. The project for renovation and retrofitting work of Neermahal palace has been completed. For greater benefit to State's people, participation of local community has been ensured in operation of tourist facilities developed recently, such as at Brahmakunda, Chabimura etc.

* Other project works have also been initiated and launched during the year 2016-17.

- 1) North East Circuit of Swadesh Darshan programme of the Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India one project has been sanctioned for Rs.9979.63 Lakhs which has been named as "Development of Agartala-Sepahijala-Melagarh-Udaipur-Amarpur-Thirthamukh-Dumbur-Ambassa-Baramura Circuit" the major component of the project are :-
 - a) Light and Sound Show (SEL Show) at Ujjayanta Palace, Agartala through ITDC is being negotiated.
 - b) Destination Development of Golaghati is ongoing.
 - c) Destination Development of Infrastructure for Border Ceremony at Akhaura is being taken up.
 - d) Destination Development of Doombur, Narikel Kunja etc.

Tripura Tourism at a Glance:

Table- 14.20.

1.	Number of Tourist Spot (State Government Approved)	=	23
2.	Number of Rural Tourism Spot	=	04
3.	Number of Tourist Lodges	=	29
4.	Number of Tourist Information Centre	=	08
5.	Number of Cafeteria	=	11
6.	Number of Museum	=	01

Domestic & Foreign Tourist Flow & Year wise Revenue:

The number of tourist visited both domestic as well as foreign and total revenue earned during 2008-09 to 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 14.21.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Revenue Collection
2009 - 10	3,20,931	4,763	3,25,694	Rs. 105.68
2010 - 11	3,54,006	5,290	3,59,296	Rs. 164.58
2011 - 12	3,59,731	6,550	3,66,281	Rs. 184.45
2012 - 13	3,58,625	7,817	3,66,442	Rs. 169.88
2013 - 14	3,59,995	15,376	3,75,371	Rs. 189.27
2014 - 15	3,61,581	29,086	3,90,667	Rs. 203.47
2015 - 16	3,63,828	35,619	3,99,447	Rs. 207.16

List of important tourist spots in Tripura.

Table- 14.22.

Sl. No.	Name of Tourist spot	Address	District
1.	Chaturdash Devta Temple	Khayerpur	West Tripura
2.	Maharaja Bir Bikram College	Agartala	West Tripura
3.	Tripura State Museum, Ujjayanta Palace	Agartala	West Tripura
4.	Brahmakunda	Mohanpur	West Tripura
5.	Jagannath Temple	Agartala	West Tripura
6.	Venuban Bihar	Agartala	West Tripura
7.	Banabithi	Khowai	Khowai
8.	Baramura Eco Park	Teliamura	Khowai
9.	Sepahijala Wild Life Sanctuary	Bishalgarh	Sepahijala
10.	Kasba Kali Temple	Kamalasagar, Bishalgarh	Sepahijala
11.	Neermahal Water Palace	Melaghar, Sonamura	Sepahijala
12.	Tripura Sundari Temple	Matabari, Udaipur	Gomati
13.	Bhubeneswari Temple	Udaipur	Gomati
14.	Tepania Eco Park	Udaipur	Gomati
15.	Chabimura	Amarpur	Gomati
16.	Pilak	Jolaibari, Santirbazar	South Tripura
17.	Trishna Wild Life Sanctuary	Rajnagar , Belonia	South Tripura
18.	Mahamuni Pagoda	Manubankul , Sabroom	South Tripura
19.	Kalapania Nature Park	Kalachara, Sabroom	South Tripura
20.	Unokoti Archaeological Site	Kailashahar,	Unakoti
21.	Jampui Hill	Vangmun, Kanchanpur	North Tripura
22.	Roa Wild Life Sanctuary	Panisagar	North Tripura
23.	Damboor lake	Gandacharra	Dhalai

Important Package tours under Tripura Tourism Development Corporations Ltd:

Table- 14.23.

Sl. No	Name of Package tours	Rate	
		AC Coach	AC Car
1.	Discover Tripura (8days / 7nights)	Rs. 8500/-	Rs. 9000/-
2.	Golden Tripura (4days / 3 nights)	Rs. 4000/-	Rs. 4300/-
3.	Green Tripura (6 days /5 nights)	Rs. 6300/-	Rs. 6800/-
4.	Buddhist Circuit (3 days / 2 Nights)	Rs. 3100/-	Rs. 3400/-
5.	Weekend Package Tour (3 days / 2 Nights)	Rs. 3200/-	Rs. 3800/-
6.	Eco-Tourism Package(4 days / 3 Nights)	Rs. 5000/-	Rs. 5000/-
7.	Maitree Bhraman (4 days / 3 Nights)	Rs. 5000/-	Rs. 4000/-

Important Tourist Lodges with contact number under TTDCCL:

Table- 14.24.

Sl. No.	Name of Tourist Lodges with address	Contact Number
1.	Geetanjali Tourism Guest House, Kunjaban, Agartala, West Tripura	0381 241 -0009, 241-0016 (L), geetanjalitripura@gmail.com
2.	Sagarmahal Tourist Lodge, Melaghar, Sepahijala	0381- 2524418 (L), sagarmahaltripura@yahoo.com
3.	Gomati Yatiniwas, Udaipur, Gomati	03821- 223478 (L), gomatiyatiniwas@gmai.com
4.	Gunabati Yatriniwas. Matabari, Gomati	03821- 267939 (L), gunabatitripura@gmail.com
5.	Juri Tourist Lodge, Dharmanagar, North Tripura	03822-231921(L), juritouristlodge@gmail.com
6.	Unakoti Tourist Lodge, Kailashahar, Unakoti	03824- 223635 (L), unakotitouristlodge@gmail.com
7.	Eden Tourist Lodge, Vangmun, Jupui Hills, North Tripura	03824290888 (L), edentouristlodge@gmail.com
8.	Comilla view Tourist Lodge, Kamalasagar, Sepahijala	03812916014(L), 9089288637(M) comillaview@gmail.com
9.	Muhuri Parjatan Niwas, Belonia, South Tripura	03823-222032 (L)
10.	Sagarika Paryatan Niwas, Amarpur, Gomati	9856071270,7308025441(M)
11.	Longtarai Paryatan Niwas, Manughat, Dhalai	9436123098(M), 03824211962(L)
12.	Dakhinayan Tourist Lodge, Sabroom, South Tripura	9436794787, 8974651880, 03823270940 (L)
13.	Dhalai Tourist Lodge, Ambassa, Dhalai	9856778988 (M)
14.	Pilak Tourist Lodge, Jolaibari, South Tripura	9862175899(M), 03823263836(L)
15.	Pilak Pantha Niwas, Bagafa, South Tripura	9862642130(M)
16.	Saima Tourist Lodge, Gandachara, Dhalai	9436555861(M)

Concluding remarks:

The State has quite potentially for industrialisation. Low availability of infrastructure has actually made the process of industrialisation extremely difficult in the State.

The agro-climatic condition and fertile soil are favourable for development of processing industries in the State. Besides, the State has potentiality for promotion of gas based as well as fertilizers and rubber based industries. The State is second largest producer of rubber after Kerala.

The State has also tremendous potentiality for bamboo based industries including traditional handloom and handicraft industries. Moreover, the State is a traditional tea growing State, which has ample scope for improvement by adopting modern technology.

Eco-tourism is another area, where the State can expand infrastructural facilities for augmenting income and employment.

The official trade between Tripura and neighbouring Bangladesh started since 1994-95 need to be developed for exploring the greater economic prosperity.

There is need to set up a Software Technology Park (STP) to facilitate setting up of IT industries in Tripura. The STP provides infrastructure facilities to new IT entrepreneurs for augmenting investment as well as employment.

15) EDUCATION

School Education:

The Education has been acknowledged as one of the key inputs for balanced socio-economic development. It opens-up opportunities leading to both individual and society. It is the most important crucial input for empowering people with skills and knowledge. It also gives access to provide gainful employment and economic development.



The State Government has been attached highest priority to education since it attained the statehood in 1972. The State has been spending 12-14 percent of its annual budget for school education sub-sector.

The "Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009" has come into effect from April 2010 to provide free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school.

Expansion of School Education

Human resource development is considered as one of the critical factors in achieving economic growth of a country and has a far-reaching impact on socio-economic transformation as is witnessed across the countries .More importantly; inclusive growth which is currently much talked about is an impossible proposition without education for all. In fact ,no one can meaningfully participate in the developmental activities of a country nor can reap the benefit of development ,unless he or she is educated Thus ,much of the development of other sectors - agriculture infrastructure ,Industry and other allied sectors depends on the level of human resource development of a country.

- ***There were 4,850 educational institutes in 2015-16 with 80 inclusive schools for girl's.***
- ***2015-16, 5,06,365 children of Primary and Upper Primary (I-VIII) and have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme.***
- ***The State has got two Medical Colleges, one Agriculture college and one Veterinary College.***

Keeping this in view, the State Govt. is according highest priority to education in its agenda since it attained statehood in 1972 and has been spending 12-14% of its annual budget for school education. The state School Education Department has been implementing some flagship programmes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal and Rastriya Madhyamick Shiksha Abhiyan for improving the status of elementary and secondary education in the state. Simultaneously, the state is making sincere efforts through its literacy programme to make the state fully literate. Now, the literacy rate of Tripura is 96.82%. In 2015-16, the state supplied girls' bi-cycle to 20,000 girls students of class IX belonging to poor families with an annual income upto Rs 1.25 lakhs under a new scheme which is started in the financial year 2013-14 & In 2015-16, 5,06,365 children of Primary & Upper Primary (I-VIII) have been benefitted under Mid day Meal Scheme.

For reaching out more close to the public and the smooth running of administrative works, the State Govt. has segregated the Directorate of School Education into two parts accordingly to the cabinet decision in the year 2016 like the Directorate of Elementary Education for monitoring the functions of the elementary section of a school i.e from class I to Class VIII and the Directorate of Secondary Education which deals with the functions from class IX to class XII.

Forward Moving

As an impact of the successful implementation of state's own plan schemes as well as centrally sponsored flagship programmes, the state has witnessed a phenomenal expansion and improvement in the field of school education in terms of number of schools, enrolment, school infrastructure development and manpower. Almost 100% net enrolment of 6 - 14 years old children has been achieved and gross enrolment at secondary stage is also in continuous increase. Drop-out rate at elementary stage is declining sharply and is likely to touch zero position in the next few years.

Moving ahead to achieve the goals

The State's education system covering from pre-primary stage onwards including adult literacy programmes has been making efforts towards fulfillment of the commitment made by the State Government to achieve 100 percent literacy in Tripura. To achieve the goal, the State Government launched time bound "Saakshar Bharat Mission" in the Dhalai District in 2010-11 and special "Adult Literacy Programme" in the remaining seven districts. A survey conducted in 2012 reveals that there were about 1,31,634 illiterates in the age group of 15 and above in the State. About 8,152 teaching-learning centres were opened covering both rural and urban local bodies to cover these illiterates.

The Census-2011 data reveals that literacy rate of Tripura was 87.22 percent and the State ranked fifth among the States/UTs at All India level. A recent study conducted during August 2013 by the Indian Statistical Institution (ISI), Kolkata indicates that literacy rate touched to 95.16 percent in the State.

Major focus areas

To sustain and push forward the progress and achievements so far made, the School Education Department will focus its all-round efforts on realizing the un-fulfilled targets and goals with emphasis on -

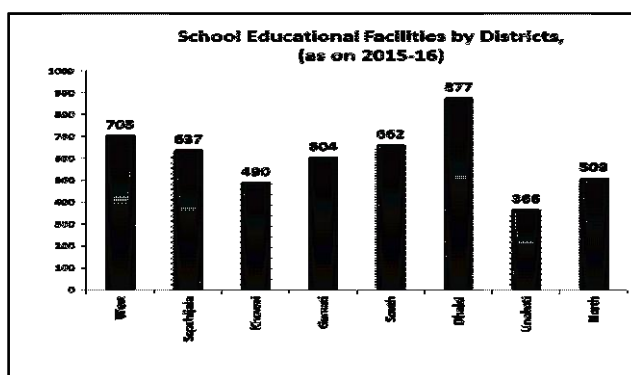
- o Further enhancement of literacy rate to reach 100%.
- o More facilities to access elementary and secondary education.
- o Further reduction of gender-gap in enrolment, retention and completion of education.
- o More supports to students belonging to SC, ST, RM and OBC.
- o Removal of disparity at all level and ensure equity.
- o Improvement of quality of education at all levels.
- o Extension of ICT to all secondary level schools in phases.

The status of school educational facilities in the State by existing eight districts in 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table No- 15.1.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi- jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	540	223	176	287	339	266	266	311	2408
S.B.	246	160	81	186	164	145	119	155	1256
High	55	62	44	74	92	101	66	103	597
H.S.	33	41	31	42	63	54	37	108	409
Madrassa	3	23	34	15	4	71	2	28	180
Total	877	509	366	604	662	637	490	705	4850

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.



The status of management and type-wise number of Madrassa in the State during 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table No- 15.2.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junior	3	19	33	14	4	64	2	28	167
Senior	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	7
High/Alim	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
H.S./Fazil	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Total	3	23	34	15	4	71	2	28	180

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The status of institutions for girls' by districts in Tripura 2015-16 is presented in the following Table:

Table- 15.3.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	7
S.B.	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	3	14
High	0	0	1	5	5	4	1	9	25
H.S.	1	3	4	3	6	2	2	13	34
Total	3	3	7	8	13	12	8	26	80

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table depicts the district and type-wise total no. of english medium schools in Tripura 2015-16.

Table- 15.4.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	30	23	17	18	2	16	11	25	142
S.B.	9	17	5	17	9	7	4	14	82
High	3	15	2	7	5	4	7	12	55
H.S.	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	25	52
Total	47	59	28	46	20	30	25	76	331

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table depicts the district and type-wise no. of higher secondary schools in Tripura 2015-16.

Table- 15.5.

Type of streams	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi- jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Science	16	19	17	20	31	25	15	75	218
Comkmerce	6	8	7	9	12	11	6	41	100

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table depicts the district wise various facility available to the Schools in 2015-16.

Table No- 15.6.

Type of facility	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi- jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Institutions	877	509	366	604	662	637	490	705	4,850
Drinking Water	638	461	337	554	600	603	477	682	4352
Boys toilet	875	509	361	602	658	631	489	688	4813
Girls toilet	877	509	362	602	660	633	489	698	4830
Electricity	140	167	98	181	151	184	133	312	1366
Play ground	404	228	164	377	531	412	355	531	3002
Ramps	227	199	177	427	502	239	302	334	2407
Library	708	217	194	203	161	194	152	265	2094

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the district wise number of schools having computer facility during 2015-16.

Table No- 15.7.

Type of school	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Gomati	South	Sepahi- jala	Khowai	West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junior Basic	20	13	8	18	7	9	22	18	115
Senior Basic	10	9	4	14	8	7	5	19	76
High	16	35	11	29	15	29	23	56	214
H. S.	32	39	30	40	46	43	32	87	349
Madrassa	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	4
Total	78	97	54	101	76	89	82	181	758

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table depicts the district-wise enrolment position during 2015-16 in the State.

Table- 15.8.

District	Pre-primary		Primary		Upper primary		Secondary		H. S.		Pre primary	
			(I-V)		(VI-VIII)		(IX-X)		(X-XII)		to Class XII	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Dhalai	1,887	859	49,107	24,073	23,223	11,202	14,042	6,544	4,486	1,885	92,745	44,563
Gomati	2,333	1035	43,270	21,141	24,340	12,038	17,068	8,378	6,330	2,654	93,341	45,246
Khowai	970	429	27,834	13,672	16,677	8,220	13,085	6,466	4,357	1,953	62,923	30,740
North	1,697	766	44,516	21,760	22,953	11,509	13,946	7,340	4,752	2,291	87,864	43,666
Sepahijala	2,895	1337	49,805	24,130	27,664	13,767	20,004	10,131	7,169	3,290	1,07,537	52,655
South	1284	548	42,735	21,003	25,761	12,744	17,580	8,445	7,505	3,240	94,865	45,980
Unakoti	2,076	924	33,104	16,415	16,386	8,095	11,537	6,038	4,004	1,931	67,107	33,403
West	8,548	3975	76,497	37,128	45,640	22,425	33,919	17,016	18,160	8,794	1,82,764	89,338
Total	21,690	9,873	3,66,868	1,79,322	2,02,644	1,00,000	1,41,181	70,358	56,763	26,038	7,89,146	3,85,591

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the districts school wise enrollment status during 2015-16 in the State, (as per U-DISE) SSA.

Table- 15.9.

District	Junior Basic		Senior Basic		High School		H.S.(+2) stage		All Schools	
	School		School				(XI-XII)			
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhalai	21826	10867	27138	13144	18677	9062	25104	11490	92745	44563
Gomati	13940	6763	21180	10372	25969	13560	32252	14551	93341	45246
Khowai	10081	4932	11879	5850	19603	9686	21360	10272	62923	30740
North	15369	7554	20917	10084	20903	10610	30675	15418	87864	43666
Sepahijala	18053	8816	19505	9658	32297	16373	37682	17808	107537	52655
South	14872	7345	19056	9421	26929	13372	34008	15842	94865	45980
Unakoti	14640	7245	13392	6601	16495	8343	22580	11214	67107	33403
West	18371	9016	19473	9540	38310	19008	106610	51774	182764	89338
State Total	127152	62538	152540	74670	199183	100014	310271	148369	789146	385591

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the stage & district wise total no. of teachers during 2015-16 in the State, (as per U-DISE).

Table- 15.10.

District	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secen.	Total
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	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhalai	2966	712	1385	332	399	79	340	91	5090	1214
Gomati	3035	679	1537	318	551	131	550	155	5673	1283
Khowai	3163	821	1469	397	533	108	421	131	5586	1457
North	1997	593	1273	328	531	117	419	112	4220	1150
Sepahijala	3284	719	1845	359	712	107	686	206	6527	1391
South	2343	478	1526	253	634	93	691	102	5194	926
Unakoti	1550	508	769	222	347	83	385	123	3051	936
West	5241	2262	2762	1328	1396	589	1873	1053	11272	5232
State Total	23579	6772	12566	3537	5103	1307	5365	1973	46613	13589

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the stage & district-wise total no. of teachers during 2015-16 in the State, (as per UDISE).

Table- 15.11.

District	Junior Basic		Senior Basic		High		Higher Secondary		Total	
	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhalai	1605	360	1758	452	868	196	859	206	5090	1214
Gomati	1261	265	1835	332	1324	324	1253	362	5673	1283
Khowai	1415	367	1739	404	1316	362	1116	324	5586	1457
North	930	242	1246	321	964	272	1080	315	4,220	1,150
Sepahijala	1455	313	1749	306	1747	357	1576	415	6,527	1,391
South	1107	211	1430	224	1,276	241	1381	250	5,194	926
Unakoti	784	250	722	199	668	199	877	288	3,051	936
West	2081	848	2111	834	2,293	998	4,787	2552	11,272	5,232
State Total	10638	2856	12590	3072	10456	2949	12929	4712	46613	13589

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table depicts the drop-out rate (%) by districts during 2015-16 in the State.

Table -15.12.

Name of District	Primary stage (I-V)			Elementary stage (I-VIII)			Secondary stage (IX-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dhalai	4.39	4.71	4.55	4.95	5.43	5.18	24.91	22.39	23.75
Gomati	0.26	0.00	0.02	1.84	1.18	1.52	21.50	22.31	21.90
Khowai	1.77	1.77	1.77	0.90	0.52	0.72	27.24	24.25	25.79
North	3.44	2.93	3.19	4.31	3.41	3.86	30.67	29.27	29.94
Sepahijala	1.50	0.61	1.07	1.42	0.00	0.89	26.51	24.29	25.39
South	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.60	0.64	23.88	24.14	24.01
Unakoti	1.80	1.84	1.82	2.60	1.58	2.09	31.40	26.85	29.07

West	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-0.45	-0.52	22.87	18.75	20.83
State	1.37	1.19	1.28	1.81	1.43	1.62	25.39	23.31	24.37

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The Tripura Board of Secondary Education (TBSE) conducts examination both at secondary and higher secondary levels on regular basis. In 2016, the result of these examination is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.13.

Examination	Regular			Overall		
	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
Madhyamik	32,741	21,656	66.14	45,535	25,216	55.38
Madrassa Alim (secondary exam.)	36	27	75	38	28	73.68
H.S. (+2 stage)	21,141	15,878	75.11	25,240	17,796	70.51
Madrassa Fazil (+2 stage) Arts	11	11	100	12	11	91.67
Madrassa Fazil (+2 stage) Theology	11	11	100	11	11	100

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

Higher Education:

The State 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 also for promotion for Art & Culture in the State.



The State has 3 (three) Universities namely Tripura University (Central), MBB University (State) a private University namely ICFAI University. There are four Engineering Colleges, namely NIT, Agartala (Central), TIT (State), ICFAI University Engineering College (Private) and Techno India (Private), twenty-two General Degree Colleges, one Govt. Law College, One College of Art & Craft, One Music College, two Teachers Training Colleges, five Polytechnics, two Medical Colleges, one Agriculture College, one Fisheries College, one Veterinary College, one RIPSAT, one Paramedical College, one Physical Education College, one Tribal Folk Music College, one Holy Cross College, one Teacher Education College of Holy Cross, two Bhavan's Tripura College of Teacher Education, one Bhavan's Tripura College of Science & Technology, six Nursing Institutes, one State Museum, one State Archives and twenty-five Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

Keeping pace with the technological development in the country, modern smart classroom facilities with provision of internet has been provided 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.

The Tripura Institute of Technology, Narsingarh is the lone State run engineering college, where both degree and diploma level course are taught. The Degree courses included civil, mechanical, electronics & tele-comm., computer science & engineering and electrical engineering and the diploma level courses included civil, electrical, mechanical, computer science & tech, electronics & tele-comm, automobile, food processing tech. and architecture assistantship.

College of teacher's education at Kumarghat, Unakoti District has been started during the year 2015 with an intake of 100.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan as per another private initiative running 2 (two) colleges offering B.Ed. course in one and B.Ed. alongwith professional courses in the other. Holy Cross Foundation has also set-up a General Degree College presently, in the College at Durjoynagar, but has developed its new campus at Lembucherra. Techno India Group has started an Engineering College at Maheshkhala, Dukli in 2014-15.

Major achievements and initiatives during 2015-16:

- a) National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC) has accredited the following College:
 - i) Netaji Subhas Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur - Grade B
 - ii) Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar - Grade C
 - iii) Ambedkar College, Fatokroy - Grade C
 - iv) Dasharath Deb Memorial College, Khowai - Grade B
 - v) GDC, Dharmanagar - Grade B
 - vi) Women's College, Agartala - Grade B
- b) College of Teacher Education (CTE), Kumarghat has been started from the academic session 2015-16 with an intake capacity of 100 students per year.
- c) Seminar on NACC, All India Survey as Higher Education, North-East Summit on New Education Policy were organized under funding from RUSA.
- d) An Act has been passed by the State Legislature for setting up of State University namely Maharaja Bir Bikram University at MBB College campus.

- e) North East Gallery at State Museum, Ujjayanta Palace with description of history of the North Eastern States is completed and opened to public.

The following Table shows the district wise higher educational institutions during 2015-16 in the State.

Table : 15.14.

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Govt. Law College	Music College	Art College
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
West	2	6	2	1	1	1
Khowai	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	3	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	2	-	-	-	-
North	-	2	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	2	-	-	-	-
Gomati	-	2	-	-	-	-
South	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total	2	22	2	1	1	1
District	Teacher Training (IASE)	Polytechnic	Medical College	Pharmacy	Para-Medical	
<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	
West	1	2	2	1	1	
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	1	-	-	-	
Unokoti	1	-	-	-	-	
North	-	1	-	-	-	
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	
Gumati	-	1	-	-	-	
South	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2	5	2	1	1	
District	Nursing College	Fisheries College	Agriculture College	Veterinary College	Regional Physical Education	
<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	
West	3	1	1	1	-	
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	
North	-	-	-	-	1	
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	
South	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	3	1	1	1	1	

District	Holy Cross College	Bhavan's Tripura College Science & Technology	Bhavan's Tripura College of Teachers Education	Tribal Folk Music	Techno India Group
<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>
West	1	1	2	1	1
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2	1	1

The district wise number of students in various higher educational institutions in 2015-16 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.15.

District	University		General Degree College		Engineering College		Govt. Law College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
West	543	204	8684	7632	661	310	95	95
Khowai			1808	1457				
Dhalai			1231	868	-	-	-	-
Unokoti			1498	1324				
North			1965	1691	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala			1736	1053				
Gumati			2393	1774	-	-	-	-
South			2945	1682				
Total	543	204(*)	22260	17481	661	310(**)	95	95

District	Music College		Art College		IASE		Polytechnic	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>
West	90	204	122	79	66	132	401	494

Total	82	69	46	50	47	33	12	12		
District	Holy Cross College		Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech.		Bhavan's Tripura College of Teachers Education		Tribal Folk Music College		Techno	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
West	311	218	64	49	58	42	89	106	NRA	NRA
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	311	218	64	49	58	42	89	106	NRA	NRA

The district wise number of teachers in various higher educational institutions in 2015-16 in the State is presented in the following table.

Table- 15.16.

District	University		General Degree College		Engineering College		Govt. Law College	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	34(8)	11(7)	128(53)	177(60)	59(16)	16(4)	06(8)	2(7)
Khowai	-	-	38(14)	21(24)	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	33(24)	05(13)	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	59(15)	25(13)	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	43(23)	16(9)	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	22(12)	15(11)	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	41(24)	28(15)	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	70(18)	19(22)	-	-	-	-
Total	34(8)	11*(7)	434(183)	306(157)	59(16)	16**(4)	06(8)	2(7)

* Data related to ICFAI University only.

() indicate part-time/contract/guest lectures.

** Data related to TIT only.

District	Music College		Art College		Teacher Training		Polytechnic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	14(2)	12(8)	21	06 (3)	11	16	11(6)	8(6)
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(12)	2(8)
Unakoti	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	-

Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	06(5)	02(3)	4(1)	2(1)	02(18)	- (8)	NRA	NRA

() indicates Part-time / Guest/ Contract Teachers.

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the number of schedule castes and schedule tribes students in Graduate level in degree colleges by district wise in 2015-16 is presented below.

Table- 15.17.

District	S.C. Graduate			S.T. Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	1892	1340	3232	2203	1975	4178
Khowai	363	244	607	708	610	1318
North	406	350	756	365	259	624
Unokoti	336	237	573	256	193	449
Dhalai	330	231	561	503	269	772
Sepahijala	366	177	543	141	47	188
Gumati	626	384	1010	620	436	1056
South	601	267	868	684	336	1020
TOTAL	4920	3230	8150	5480	4125	9605

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

Social Education:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department bears the responsibility of promoting social education activities and implementing welfare activities and various programmes.

Its objectives are to provide assistance particularly to the economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people. Besides them, welfare of Women & Child is one of the priority sectors of this Department.



Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS):

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced Universalization of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6(six) years of

age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The following services have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme:

- i) ICDS (General),
- ii) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY),
- iii) ICDS (Training),
- iv) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP),
- v) Construction of Anganwadi Centre.

1. ICDS (General):

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since 2nd October, 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9911 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in Tripura. All the sanctioned 9911 Anganwadi Centers have made operational in the State covering all eight districts.

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Project and Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.18.

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	South	Gomati	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	West	Total
2015-16	Project	6	6	6	8	8	6	8	8	56
	Anganwadi Centres	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911
	Anganwadi Workers	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911
	Anganwadi Helpers	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY Scheme was launched in September, 2000 for adolescent girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line (BPL) as well as school drop-outs in the age group of 11-18 years are selected and attached to the local Anganwadi Centres for monthly learning and training activities. If out of school girls in 11-18 years are not available at AWCs under KSY, the school going girls may be selected for KSY for coverage under the scheme.

Under KSY, multiple options are available to choose one or more interventions to improve nutritional, health, economic and social status of adolescent girls. The provision of fund is limited to Rs.1.10 lakh per project per year for 10- KSY centres. Each KSY centre comprising 30-adolescent girls can be given training in making plastic chatai, flower saji, mora, tailoring woolen knitting and bamboo works and knitting of

pachra. The reading, writing and learning about health and nutrition are also advocated in all these KSY centres. The supplementary nutrition is also provided to the adolescent girls in the AWCs.

The Physical and financial achievement under KSY is presented in the following Table:-

Table- 15.19.

Year	Benefited adolescent girls	Exp.(Rs.in lakh)
2015-16	8400 (Only at South, Gomati, Unakoti & North Tripura District as SABLA Scheme is introduced at West, Khowai, Sepahijala & Dhalai District)	26.83

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

3. ICDS training programme:

This programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the instructors and guest lecturers of the Department on job course, orientation and refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following five Training Centres.

Table- 15.20.

Sl. No.	Anganwadi Workers Training Centre
1.	West District AWTC, Narsingarh.
2.	Kakraban AWTC, Kakraban, Gomati District
3.	Kolai AWTC, Ambassa, Dhalai District
4.	Ramnagar AWTC, North Tripura
5.	A.D. Nagar AWTC run by NGO

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

The physical and financial achievements for the training of the ICDS functionaries during 2015-16 through the above AWTC is given below:

Table- 15.21.

Name of ICDS functionaries	Job course	Refresher course	Orientation course	ECCE training
A.W.W.	751	929	-	-
A.W.H.	-	268	1012	-
Supervisor(ICDS)	-	-	-	283
CDPO	-	-	-	-

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

4. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been the biggest intervention of the Government of India implemented through the State Governments to combat malnutrition and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implemented of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

SNP is distributed in all the 9911 Anganwadi centres for 300 days a year. Through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS, Social Welfare & Social Education Department has provided Nutritional support to 306210 (89.38%) children and 70276 (92.68%) expecting & nursing mothers in the year 2015-16.

Cost and feeding norms of SNP (per beneficiary per day)

Table : 17.22.

Category	Revised SNP	Nutritional Norms	
	cost norms	Protein	Calorie
(i) Children (6-72 months)	Rs.6.00	12-15 gm.	500 K. Cal.
(ii) Severely underweight children (6-72 months)	Rs.9.00	20-25 gm.	800 K. Cal.
(iii) Pregnant women and nursing mothers	Rs.7.00	18-20 gm.	600 K. Cal.

Sports and Youth Affairs:

The Government of Tripura had formulated the sports policy "Sports for all" for the State in the year 1997. For practical implementation of the policy, the State Government undertook well planned long term scheme for all round development of an individual through participation in physical education, games & sports and other youth activities. Some important aspects of the scheme are:



- o Creation of modern infrastructure for development of games & sports.
- o Enhancement of the standard of sports performance in the state to National & international levels.
- o Giving scope to the youth to develop healthy mind and body for personality development.
- o Giving due importance to physical education & games/sports and making it an integral part of the total education system.
- o Including the spirit of integrity, unity & brotherhood among the youth.

Infrastructure Development:

Department took much initiative for over all development of infrastructure as indicated below:

The following major/minor works have been completed during 2015-16.

1. District Sports complex, Unakoti District at Ram Krishna Mahavidyalaya Play Ground Kailashahar
2. Construction of Gallery, Grand Stand with Press Box, Drainage System at Swami Vivekananda Maiden (Astable ground), Agartala
3. Construction of Academic Building at Regional College of Physical Education (RCPE), Panisagar, North Tripura
4. Construction of Indoor Sports Hall at Regional College of Physical Education (RCPE), Panisagar, North Tripura.
5. Construction of Women Hostel at Regional College of Physical Education (RCPE), Panisagar, North Tripura
6. IRP System at Panisagar, North Tripura at Regional College of Physical Education (RCPE), Panisagar, North Tripura.
7. Development of Play Ground with Earth Filling opposite to Bholagiri Ashram, Agartala.
8. Construction of 2 nos Swimming Pool at Umakanta Academy, Agartala.
9. Construction of Existing outer Structural face of Mukta Manch at Vivekananda Maiden (Astable ground) Agartala.
10. Construction of District Sports Complex with Indoor Sports Hall, Grand, Stand and 3 sides Gallery at Khumlunmg , West Tripura

The Deptt will continue execution of the following ongoing projects during 2016-17 (Under State Plan/ SPA/ NLCPR/NEC).

1. Construction of District Sports Complex at Udaipur, Gomati Dist.
2. Construction of District Sports Complex at Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura.
3. Construction of Lawn Tennis court at Dasarath Dev Sports State Complex(DDSSC) . Badharghat .
4. Construction of three storied (G+2) Building for Sports Office at the Eastern side of Swami Vivekananda Maiden (Astabal Ground).
5. Development of Playground for construction of 400 mtr Athletic Track including Football Ground with earth-filling and Drainage System at RCPE, Panisagar.
6. Construction of Grand Stand with 20m Gallery at Both side of the Grandstand at RCPE, Panisagar.
7. Up-gradation of Regional College of Physical Education (RCPE), Panisagar - Construction of Men Hostel.

8. Construction of 2500 seating capacity Indoor and Gymnasium at NSRCC Complex at Agartala.
9. Construction Four Storied Sports Activities Building for different activities like Judo, Weight Lifting, Yoga Table Tennis at NSRCC Complex at Agartala .
10. Construction of Badminton Hall at NSRCC Complex at Agartala .
11. Remodeling and Renovation of Old Building of DYAS for 300 bedded Girls Hostel, at NSRCC Complex at Agartala .
12. Construction of Swimming Pool with provision of dressing Room and 500 seating capacity Gallery at NSRCC, Agartala
13. Construction of Gallery & Drainage System opposite to Bhologiri Ashram , Agartala.
14. Construction of Sub-Divn. YAS Office, Santirbazar.
15. Construction of Yuba Awas at Dhalai District Ambassa
16. Construction of Semi permanent Structure for Sports Hall at BBI Complex, Dharmanagaar.

C. The following projects have been taken up for construction sent to the P & C Department for consideration.

1. Construction of Sports Stadium with 22000 seating capacity with cover shad including 400 mtr Athletic Track (9 lane) and Football Ground at Dasarath Dev State Sports Complex, Badharghat.
2. Up gradation of State Adventure Institute, Melaghar.
3. Construction of State Head quarter Training Center for Scouts & Guides and Office Building for Arundhutinagar.
4. Construction of District Sports Complex at Dharmanagar, North District.
5. Construction of District Sports Complex at Dhalabil, Khowai District.
6. Construction of District Sports Complex at Bishramganj, Sepahijala District.
7. Construction of District Sports Complex at Belonia, South Tripura.
8. Up gradation of Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar (Phase - II) for the construction of Staff Quarter, Principal Quarter & accommodation of the Staff.
9. Up-gradation of Tripura Sports School, Panisagar, North Tripura - Construction of Boys Hostel.
10. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Dharmanagar, North Tripura District.
11. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Khowai, Khowai Tripura District.
12. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Melagarh, Sepahijala Tripura District.
13. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Kailashahar, Unakoti Tripura District.

14. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Belonia South Tripura District.
15. Construction of District Yuva Awas at Udaipur, Gomoti Tripura District.
16. Proposal will be initiated for sanction of fund in connection with construction of newly created District and Sub-Divisional YAS Office.
 - a. Construction of District YAS Office at Bishramgang, Sepahijala Tripura District. .
 - b. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Karbook.
 - c. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Teliamura
 - d. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Kumarghat
 - e. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Jirania.
 - f. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Mohanpur.
 - g. Construction of Sub-Div. YAS Office, Panisagar.

Remarkable Infrastructure existing in the in the State

1. MBB Cricket Stadium.
2. 350 bedded Shahid Bhagat Singh Yuba Awas.
3. Umakanta Min Stadium, Agartala
4. Swami Vivekananda Stadium, Agartala
5. Samar Choudhri Smsiti Multipurpose Spports Hall at Be4lonia
6. Multipurpose Sports hall at Ambasa- Dhalai District,
7. Multipurpose Sports hall at Sonamura - Sepahijala,
8. Multipurpose Sports hall at Kanchanpur - North Tripura.
9. Multipurpose Sports hall at Chatakcherri- Sub room
10. Multipurpose Sports hall at Fatikroy Class Xii School
11. Mini Stadium at Fatikroy Class Xii School Play Ground.
12. Mini Stadium at B.K. Institution Play Ground at Belonia - South District.
13. Mini Stadium at Chandra pur Class XII School Play Ground, Udaipur.
14. Mini Stadium at Hrisyamukh Class XII School Play Ground
15. ITI Cricket Stadium at Narsighgarh (On going) by Tripura Cricket Asso.

Rajib Gandhi Khel Abhijan (RGKA):

Government of India has not placed any fund under RGKA scheme for construction of 12 Nos. Block Level Sports Complex which was approved by the MoYAS, Government of India during the 2014-15. Recently, RGKA is revised as a name of "Khelo India"(National Programme for Development of Sports) by merging "Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan" (Easrtwhile PYKKA) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme and National Sports Talent Search System Programme, as a Central Sector Scheme from the financial year 2016-17 onwards.

Table- 15.23.

Sl.No.	Discipline	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	Rural Sports - Judo	-	1	-	1
2	Rural Sports - Football	-	1	-	1
3	Rural Sports - Badminton	-	-	1	1
4	Women Sports - Gymnastics	-	2	-	2
5	5th National Disable Swimming Championship	4	1	1	6
6	National Kick Boxing Championship	1	8	5	14
7	Asisn Gymnastics Championship	-	-	1	1
8	Asian Kick Boxing Meet	-	1	2	3
9	National Tug-of-war Championship	-	-	1	1
10	Sub-Jr. National Judo Championship	-	2	1	3
11	National East India Body Building Championship	-	1	-	1
12	North East Games	9	10	23	42
Total:		14	27	35	76

The achievement for participation in national level school games, 2015-16 is presented in the following Table:

Table- 15.24.

Sl.No.	Events	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1.	Gymnastics	01	04	01	06
2.	Judo	00	01	03	04
3.	Yoga	04	02	05	11
4.	Thangta	00	00	01	01
Total		05	07	10	22

Sports talent scholarship:

Table- 15.25.

Sl. No.	Name of the District/ Sub-Divisional YAS Office	General (B&G)	R.M. (B&G)	S/C (B&G)	S/T (B&G)	Total (B&G)	Total Amount
01	West District YAS office, Sadar	154	11	50	107	322	Rs.3,86,400/-
02	District YAS office, Khowai	36	00	27	58	121	Rs.1,45,200/-
03	Dist/Sub-Divisional YAS office, Bishalgarh	27	10	25	43	105	Rs.1,26,000/-
04	Sub-Divisional YAS office, Sonamura	17	34	25	10	86	Rs.1,03,200/-
05	Goumati District YAS office, Udaipur	57	21	21	27	126	Rs.1,51,200/-
06	Sub-Divisional YAS office, Amarpur	06	01	16	81	104	Rs.1,24,800/-
07	South District YAS office, Belonia	53	03	25	41	122	Rs.1,46,400/-
08	Sub-Divisional YAS office, Sabroom	07	00	09	09	25	Rs.30,000/-
09	Dhalai District YAS office, Ambasa	02	00	04	27	33	Rs.39,600/-
10	Sub-Divisional YAS office, Kamalpur	06	01	11	06	24	Rs.28,800/-

11	Sub-Divisional YAS office, LTV.	03	00	02	16	21	Rs.25,200/-
12	Unakoti District YAS office, Kailasahar	28	17	26	08	79	Rs.94,800/-
13	North District YAS office, Dharmanagar	34	07	20	04	65	Rs.78,000/-
14	Sub-Divisional YAS office, Kanchanpur	02	00	01	13	16	Rs.19,200/-
Grant Total		432	105	262	450	1249	Rs.14,98,800/-

National Service Scheme:

Voluntary Blood Donation Day:

50 NSS Volunteers have participated in a Seminar on Voluntary Blood Donation organised by the Blood Transfusion Council of Tripura on 14th June, 2015 in connection with observance of Voluntary Blood Donors Day held at Pragna Bhawan, Agartala. Sri Manik Sarkar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura inaugurated the programme in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Health, Govt. of Tripura and other dignitaries.

This Financial Year NSS Units of Tripura organised 87 No. of Blood Donation Camps and 2492 Units of Blood donated.

Participation in different NSS Camps outside Tripura:

i) 28 NSS Volunteers of Tripura participated in the North East NSS Festival held at University of Science & Technology, Meghalaya from 28th April, 2015 to 2nd May, 2015 under the leadership of Sri Raju Kumar Paul, State NSS Cells, Tripura. The NSS Volunteers participated in the seminars, Cultural Programmes, Sight Seeing etc. during the Festival.

ii) 28 NSS Volunteers of Tripura participated in the North-East NSS Festival held at NERIST, Arunachal Pradesh from 6th to 10th May, 2015 under the leadership of Sri Pritam Chakma, NSS Programme Officer, Durga Ram Reang Para H.S. School and Sri Suman Banik, Subhasnagar H.S. School. The NSS Volunteers participated in the Seminars, Cultural Programmes, Sight Seeing, etc. during the Festival.

iii) 24 NSS Volunteers of Tripura participated in the North-East NSS Festival held at Kohima, Nagaland from 1st to 5th March, 2016 under the leadership of Sri Dipak Deb, NSS Programme Officer, Kabi Nazrul Vidyabhaban H.S. School and Sri Sentu Pada Roy, Henry Derozio Academy (+2) Stage. The NSS Volunteers participated in the Seminars, Cultural Programmes, Sight Seeing, etc. during the Festival.

Workshop on NSS Activity:

28(twenty eight) NSS Programme Officer of Degree Colleges of Tripura have attended the workshop on NSS Activity held on 27th July, 2015 at the Conference Hall of Shaheed Bhagat Singh Yuba Awas. The Hon'ble Minister, Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Tripura and the Regional Director, NSS Regional Centre, Guwahati were present in the programme.

Celebration of International Day of YOGA :

1,000 NSS Volunteers participated in the International Day of Yoga, 2015 organised by the Education (YAS) Department, Govt. of Tripura which was held at Agartala on 21/06/2015.

Observance of International Olympic Day:

Education (YAS) Department organized a Rally for observing of 68th Olympic Day on 23rd June, 2015 at Agartala. The State NSS Cell and different NSS Units of Agartala also participated in the Rally along with 2,500 NSS Volunteers.

Participation in the State Level Independence Day Parade, 2015 :

The NSS Volunteers took part in the State Level Independence Day Parade at Assam Rifles Ground, Agartala on 15th August, 2015 and secured 2nd position amongst the Non-Security Force contingent. Besides, the NSS Volunteers also took part in the District Level and Sub-Divisional Level Independence Day Parade, 2015 throughout the state.

Observance of constitution Day, 2015 :

300 NSS Volunteers participated in the Run for Justice, Equality, Fraternity and liberty at Agartala organised by the Education (YAS) Department, Govt. of Tripura which was held at Agartala on 26/11/2015

Raksha Bandhan Utsav:

Open NSS Unit attached to the State NSS Cell, Agartala organized a Raksha Bandhan Utsav & Blood Donation Camp on 30/08/2015 at the Institute of Visually Handicapped, Narsingarh, Agartala. Sri Sahid Choudhuri, Hon'ble Minister of YAS, Govt. of Tripura and the Chief Guest inaugurated the Programme by lightning the Candle. Principal, Institute of Visually Handicapped, Narsingarh, Supdt., Amader Ghar, Medical Officer, Blood Bank, IGM Hospital, Agartala were present as the Valuable Guests. The State Liaison Officer of NSS, Tripura presided over the Programme. At the very beginning of the Programme, Sri Malay Laskar, Programme Officer, Open NSS Unit has delivered welcome address. During the programme 37 nos. of NSS Volunteers donated Blood.

Training of Trainers on Gender Equity:

A 3-days training of Trainer on Gender Equity was organized by the State NSS Cell at SIPARD, Camperbazar, Agartala from 28th - 30th September, 2015 where 40 NSS Programme Officers of different NSS Units from throughout the State have attended. The following Resource persons were taken Classes during the Training Programme on different topics:

- i. Smt. Niru Basumatary, MSW (Delhi University)
- ii. Sri Sunil Kumar Basumatary, Regional Director, NSS, Guwahati
- iii. Adv. Purosuttam Roy Barman, Agartala High Court
- iv. Prof. Elizabeth Sangliana, SIPARD

- v. Dr. Swapan Chanda, Project Director, TSBTC
- vi. Smt. Purnima Roy, Chairperson, Tripura Women's Commission
- vii. Sri Ranjit Kr. Debnath, Ex. Director, School Education Department, Tripura.
- viii. Adv. Sudip Sutradhar, Member, Tripura Bar Association
- ix. Asstt. Prof. Sudakshina Mitra, SIPARD

Training of Trainers Programme on social Harmony & National Unity:

A 5-days training of Trainer programme on Social Harmony & National Unity was organized by the State NSS Cell & Regional Centre, Guwahati at SIPARD, Camperbazar, Agartala from 27th - 31st December, 2015 where 40 NSS Programme Officers of different NSS Units from throughout the State have attended.

Conferring of Indira Gandhi NSS Award:

For the outstanding performance in the field of NSS Activities. Smt. Tapa Das, Volunteer of S.D. Memorial Govt. Music College, Sri Debabrata Das, B.B.M. College, Agartala and Sri Soumyadeep Bardhan, Open NSS Unit, Tripura were declared for achieving the prestigious Indira Gandhi National Service Scheme Award for the year 2014-15. The Award was conferred on 19th November, 2015 at the Darbar Hall of Rastrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.

Pre-RD Selection Trial:

For selection of NSS Volunteers for participating in the NSS Pre-Republic Day Parade Camp of 2015, a State Level Selection Trial was held at the DDSSC, Badharghat, Agartala on 30/09/2015. Total 80 Nos. of NSS volunteers from all over Tripura participated in the Trial and out of which 10 NSS Volunteers (5 Male & 5 Female) have been selected for participating in the Regional Level NSS Pre-RD Camp held at Bodoland University, Kokrajhar, Assam from 7th to 16th November, 2015.

NSS Day, 2015 :

To mark the 47th NSS Day, the State NSS Cell, Tripura organized a Seminar-cum-Cultural Programme at Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan, Agartala on 24th September, 2015. Sri Sahid Choudhury, Hon'ble Minister, YAS, Sri Parikshit Murasingh, Executive Member, ICA & Sports Deptt. TTAADC, Sri P.K. Sinha, Director-in-charge, Rajya Sainik Welfare, Tripura and Sri Dulal Ch. Das, Director of YAS and other Dignitaries were present in the Programme.

The NSS Day, 2015 also been observed in 23 Sub-Divisional Head Quarters and 8 District Head Quarters of Tripura on 24th September 2015. 20000 NSS Volunteers have participated in the programme by organising Rally, Seminar, Quiz, etc.

National Youth Festival, 2016:

8 NSS Volunteers of Tripura along with 3 IG NSS Awardees participated in the 22th National Youth Festival held at Raipur, Chhattisgarh from 8th to 12th January, 2016 under the leadership of Sri Malay Laskar, NSS Programme Officer of Open NSS Unit.

Celebration of World AIDS Day, 2015:

To mark the World AIDS Day-2015, the State NSS Cell organised a colourful Rally on AIDS Awareness at Agartala with play card, Tableaux on 1st December, 2015 in collaboration with the Tripura State AIDS Control Society. Chief Secretary of Tripura, Principal Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Deptt., Govt. of Tripura, Directors of Health Services and Family Welfare Deptts, State NSS Officer of NSS Tripura, Project Director, Tripura State AIDS Control Society graced the Programme and took part in the Rally.

R.D. Parade Camp - 2016 (New Delhi):

2 Nos. of Volunteers namely Ms. Puja Debbarma of Acharia Prafulla Chandra Roy Smriti Vidyamandir, Agartala and Mr. Bishal Majumder of Ramthakur College, Agartala have participated in Republic Day Parade, 2016 at New Delhi.

Celebration of National Youth Day, 2016:

To mark the National Youth Day, 2016, State NSS Cell, Directorate of YAS, Govt. of Tripura organised a Colourful Rally at Agartala on 12th January, 2016 in collaboration with Tripura State Blood Transfusion Council. About 1,200 NSS Volunteers and Programme Officers, have participated in the rally.

Participation in the State Level Republic Day Parade, 2016 :

The NSS Volunteers took part in the State Level Republic Day Parade at Assam Rifles Ground, Agartala on 26th January, 2016. The NSS Contingent secured 2nd position in the Parade amongst the Non-Security Force category. Besides, the NSS Volunteers also took part in the District Level and Sub-Divisional Level Republic Day Parade, 2016 throughout the state.

NSS Mega Camp:

11 NSS Volunteers and 1 Programme Officer of Tripura participated in the NSS Mega Camp held at Gujrat University, Ahmedabad from 26th January, 2016 to 4th February, 2016 under the leadership of Sri Goutam Majumder, NSS Programme Officer of Baikhora Girl's H.S. School.

International Women's Day - 2016:

State NSS Cell organized a Seminar-cum-Cultural Programme at Matangini Pritilata Savagriha, Agartala on 08/03/2016. Sri Sahid Choudhuri, Hon'ble Minister of YAS, Govt. of Tripura, Principal, Women's

College, Major (Retd.) P.K. Singh, Director, Sainik Welfare, Tripura, Smt. Rupa Ganguly, Women Activist were present in the programme. 975 Volunteers from different NSS Units of West Tripura Dist. took part in Seminar and Cultural programme.

Armed Forces Flag Day Fund - 2015 :

An amount of Rs. 1,00,001/- (Rupees One lakh one) only was handed over by Sri Sahid Choudhuri, Hon'ble Minister, Youth Affairs & Sports, Tripura to the Director-in-charge, Rajya Sainik Welfare, Tripura during observance of International Women's Day, 2016 held at Matangini Pritilata Savagriha, Agartala on 8th March, 2016 which has been collected by the NSS Volunteers/Units throughout the State.

Scouts and Guides:

Table- 15.26.

Scout Wing

Name of Unit	No. of Unit	No of members including unit leader	No of unit leader
Cub Pack	35	875	25
Scout Troop	105	2625	105
Rover Crew	20	500	20
Total	160	4000	150

Guide Wing

Bulbul Flock	25	625	20
Guide Company	85	2125	85
Ranger Team	20	500	20
Total	130	3250	125

Total no. of School : 140

Total no. of unit : 290

Total no. of member : 7250

Total unit leader : 275

No. of new unit : 45

Individual achievement:

- 1) Smt. Dipa Karmakar, Gymnast - Bronze Medal in 6th Asian Gymnastics Championship-2015 at Hirosima, Japan, 5th position in 46th World Gymnastic Championship-2015 at Glasgow, Scotland and received Arjuna Award in August-2015 at New Delhi. She is the only Indian Gymnast qualified for Rio Olympic.
- 2) Afsana Aktar, Athlete - Gold Medal in National Athletics Championship-2015 at Vishakapattnam.
- 3) Sri Samir Barman, Disabled Swimmer - 4 nos. Gold Medal in Paralympics Swimming Competition-2015 at Karnataka.

- 4) Sri Sambhu Chakraborty & Smt. Shelly Debnath declared the best Jr. Yoga players in the country.

Concluding remarks:

Although literacy rate including female literacy is high in the State, but there are numbers of habitations without any primary school. All these habitations need to be covered under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) for universalisation of primary education. The infrastructure facilities with building, laboratory, library and sanitary facility required to be provided in all schools of the State.

The Tripura University which is now a Central University and another proposed MBB University requires to be directed in such a manner that it can be developed as a pioneer research institute in the North Eastern Region 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 extension of vocational and job oriented technical educations should be encouraged in various degree, diploma and certificate courses for self-employment.

16) HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

HEALTH:

Health is defined by the World Health Organization [WHO] as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is one of the vital elements that determines human development and progress in a given time and space. Good health and long life are valued possessions.



In the words of Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen, "Bad health is constitutive of poverty, premature mortality, escapable morbidity, undernourishment are all manifestations of poverty. I believe that health deprivation is really the most central aspect of poverty."

Tripura, being located in south-west corner of the North-Eastern Region, has suffered due to infrastructure and other bottlenecks, which has adversely affected the economic development of the State. The high incidence of poverty and backwardness are also telling on the health condition of the State. The State is also suffering due to shortage of appropriate health manpower. However, due to concerted efforts made by the State Government, there has been a positive change in the health scenario in recent years.

For most people, the realization of goals and ambitions depends on having a reasonable and healthy life span. This can in turn, provide an opportunity to develop abilities and use this innate potential in pursuit of personal goals, that will bring indirect benefits to individuals as also to the society as a whole. Good health is thus a key factor for an individual in leading an economically meaningful life. Good health is of paramount importance for a socially and economically productive life. In fact, the well being of a State depends, to a great extent, on sound health of its people. It is one of the primary functions of the Government to provide good healthcare facilities to all its citizens.

- ***There were 1,885 State run medical institutions in 2015-16.***
- ***Number of beds in these medical institutions were 4,694 in 2015-16.***
- ***The State has better sex ratio of 960 other than all India level of 943.***
- ***Total 3,77,546 children were covered under pulse-polio programme in 2015-16.***

Health finds predominant place in three of the eight goals, eight of the sixteen targets and eighteen of the forty-eight indicators of the "Millennium Development Goals of the UN". Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being.

Objectives:

The main focus under the health and family welfare sector is "health care for all" in the State with particular reference to the poor and backward people. The State has comparatively performed better in the field of health & medical facilities despite its economic backwardness and absence of modern health care facilities.

- i. To provide adequate and qualitative preventive and curative healthcare to the people of the State.
- ii. To improve maternal and child health and in particular to reduce maternal and infant mortality.
- iii. To ensure equality in health care to all, particularly to disadvantaged groups like scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, backward classes and women.
- iv. To provide affordable quality health care to the people of the State through allopathic, homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medicines etc.
- v. To give training to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff to meet the need of health care in the State.
- vi. To ensure greater access to primary health care by providing medical institutions as close to the people as possible.

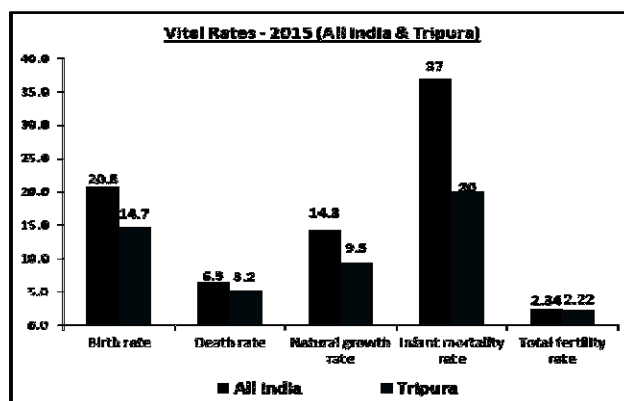
Besides, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is a major partner and in conjugation with the State Health Department, has done effective work, especially at the grassroots level covering hilly area, giving the entire health services in the State a major boost. As a result of concerted efforts made by the State Government there is a visible improvement in the health status of the people of as per latest release of data in 2016 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 16.1.

Items	All India	Tripura
Birth rate	20.8	14.7
Death rate	6.5	5.2
Natural growth rate	14.3	9.5
Infant mortality rate	37	20

Total fertility rate	2.34	2.22
Sex ratio (female for every 1000 males)	943	960

Source: SRS-2015, RGI.



It is evident that State Government is fully committed to deliver best possible health care services to the people with the limited financial resources, especially the primary healthcare services. Side by side special attention is being paid to preventive and promotive aspects of healthcare, in addition to the curative measures. Benefits are also given under Tripura State Illness Assistance Fund to the BPL patients for treatment of diseases like heart, kidney, brain, neurological and eye diseases requiring surgical intervention outside the state.

State Population Policy:

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

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

2) *Mid-term objective:* To bring total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement levels through rigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

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

2) Recommendation of health manpower in Tripura and shortages during 2015-16 are also presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.2.

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Man in position	Shortage
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1	Laboratory technician	361	143	218
2	Radiographer	106	49	57
3	Pharmacist (allopathic)	756	288	468
4	MPS (female)	180	142	38
5	MPS (male)	181	148	33
6	MPW (female)	1437	834	603
7	MPW (male)	1232	904	328
8	Staff nurse	3269	2041	1228
9	Medical Officer (Allopathic)	1480	897	583
10	Dental surgeon	81	15	66
11	Dental surgeon (ex-cadre)	24	20	4
12	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	89	45	44
13	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	58	46	12
14	Ophthalmic Assistant	53	23	30
15	Blood bank technician	95	11	84

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Health Infrastructure:

There were 23-Hospitals, 20-Rural Hospitals/ Community Health Centres, 94-Primary Health Centres, 1142-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (allopathy, homeopathy & ayurvedic), 6- Blood Banks and 10-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2015-16 through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to the all section of society.

Below mentioned table shows the allopathic medical facilities of the State during 2015-16.

Table- 16.3.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Districts								Total
		West jala	Sepahi-	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	
i)	State Hospitals*	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06
ii)	District Hospitals	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	01	06
iii)	Sub-Divisional Hospitals	00	02	00	02	02	03	01	01	11
iv)	Rural Hospital & CHCs	02	04	02	04	03	02	01	02	20
v)	PHCs	11	12	07	17	10	15	9	13	94
vi)	Sub-Centres/Dispensary (Allopathic)	177	155	110	156	143	124	74	94	1033
vi)	Sub-Centres/Dispensary (Homeopathic)	22	13	5	12	10	4	5	2	73
vi)	Sub-Centres/Dispensary (Ayurvedic)	12	5	5	5	4	2	0	3	36

vii) Blood Banks	2	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	06
viii) Blood Storage	01	02	01	02	01	02	00	01	10
ix) Telemedicine Centre	03	04	02	03	03	05	02	05	27

*Including Ayurvedic and Homeopathy.

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

In addition to these facilities, the State Government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially in the rural area.

The below mentioned table shows the status of homeopathic and ayurvedic medical facilities of the State Government in 2015-16.

Table- 16.4.: Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions

District	Homeopathic	Ayurvedic
West	13	13
Sepahijala	13	7
Khowai	6	5
South	6	7
Gomati	8	6
North	7	3
Unakoti	6	3
Dhalai	6	1
Total	65	45

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Moreover, there are one State Homeopathic Hospital and one State Ayurvedic Hospital in Tripura.

The total number of beds in medical institutions in the State is presented below for the year 2015-16.

Table- 16.5.

Items	Districts								
	No.	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati			
	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total					
No. of beds	2017	298	226	520	462	486	365	320	4694
State Hospitals	1885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1885
District Hospitals	0	0	100	100	150	150	150	100	
	750								
Sub-Divn. Hospitals	0	130	0	150	150	200	125	50	
	805								
RH/CHC	60	120	60	120	90	60	30	90	630

PHC	72	48	66	150	72	76	60	80
624								

Sub-Centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Manpower:

The status of technical manpower position under the State Health Department during the years 1998, 2013 and 2016 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.6.

Sl.No.	Category	1998	2013	2016
1	Medical Officer (allopathic)	695	842	897
2	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	35	50	46
3	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	46	50	45
4	Medical Officer (Dental)	38	39	35
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	11	09	8
6	MPW (male)	371	680	904
7	MPW (female)	603	631	834
8	Staff nurse	737	1883	2041
9	Field worker			

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Blood storage and Blood banks, 2015-16:

Table- 16.7.

Blood Storage/District/Sub-Divisional Hospital/R.M./C.H.C./P.H.C.	Blood Bank/District/Sub-Divisional Hospital/R.M./C.H.C./P.H.C.
Khowai District Hospital	Agartala Govt. Medical College and GBP Hospital, West Tripura.
Dhalai District Hospital, Kulai	IGM Hospital, Agartala.
Kherengber Hospital, Khumulwng	Gomati District Hospital, Udaipur.
Bishalgarh Sub-Divisional Hospital	RGM Hospital, Kailashahar, Unakoti
Melaghar Sub-Divisional Hospital	Gomati District Hospital, Udaipur
Belonia Sub-Divisional Hospital, Dharmanagar	North District Hospital,
Sabroom Sub-Divisional Hospital	BSM Hospital, Kamalpur
Amarpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	
Gandacherra Sub-Divisional Hospital	

Kanchanpur Sub-Divisional Hospital

Achievement of Health Camp, 2015-16:

Table- 16.8.

Activity	Achievement
No. of health camp	15797
Total patient treated	310622
No. of fever patients	47345
No. of diarrhea patients	24435

Conduction of Health camps in hard to reach areas with the help of helicopter in Tripura, 2015-16.

Table- 16.9.

Activity	Achievement
No. of total patient treated	00
No. of fever patients	00
No. of diarrhea patients	00

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

Table- 16.10.

Activity	Achievement
Salt sample received	43
Salt sample tested	43
No. of sample misbranded/ sub standard	NIL

PFA, 2014-15

Table- 16.11.

Activity	Achievement
Samples received	814
Sample tested	814
Sample pending	00
Adulterated food	17

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor in the State during 2015-16 is given in the table.

Table- 16.12.

District	Outdoor	Indoor	Total
1	2	3	4
West	1305792	135955	1441747
Khowai	175141	23461	198602
Sepahijala	349582	39802	389384

South	321239	66990	388229
Gomati	296000	56007	352007
North	217889	45722	263611
Unakoti	180485	36394	216879
Dhalai	193313	51603	244916
Total	3039441	455934	3495375

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients by kinds of disease in all eight districts of the State in 2015-16 is depicted below.

Table- 16.13.

District	Measles		Whooping Cough		Typhoid		Tetanus	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	60	43	2	0	114	372	7	55
Khowai	0	0	0	0	22	40	0	0
Sepahijala	2	1	0	0	0	225	1242	0
South	21	41	0	0	571	351	0	0
Gomati	20	13	0	0	287	112	0	0
North	49	16	0	0	100	227	0	0
Unakoti	43	30	0	0	264	532	0	0
Dhalai	35	49	12	6	332	1222	0	0
Total	230	193	14	6	1915	4098	7	55

District	Gonorrhoea		Diphtheria		Poliomyelitis		Small pox	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khowai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sepahijala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gomati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unakoti	0	0	6	40	0	0	0	0
Dhalai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	6	40	0	0	0	0

District Malaria(positive) Leprosy Cholera Gastroenteritis

	cases Outdoor	Indoor Indoor	Outdoor Outdoor	Indoor Indoor	Outdoor Outdoor	Indoor Indoor	Outdoor Outdoor
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
West	535	0	9	0	0	4179	33132
Khowai	1651	0	5	0	0	914	5266
Sepahijala	342	0	0	6	0	0	1989
	4342						
South	9013	0	6	0	0	4191	7454
Gomati	3775	0	3	0	0	2304	4982
North	5519	0	2	0	0	3065	6498
Unakoti	899	0	5	0	0	1788	6554
Dhalai	10164	0	8	0	0	1783	4271
Total	31898	0	44	0	0	20213	
	72499						

District	Tuberculosis		Syphilis		Fevers	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	25	26	27	28	29	30
West	1372	1503	0	0	2807	21285
Khowai	0	322	0	0	507	6559
Sepahijala	0	403	0	0	1631	23156
South	0	361	0	1	2938	23196
Gomati	1	352	0	6	4115	19524
North	0	334	2	0	2212	26802
Unakoti	0	299	0	0	1459	13861
Dhalai	0	349	0	0	807	11665
Total	1373	3923	2	7	16476	146048

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Family Welfare:

Tripura is the third smallest State of the country in the North Eastern Region confined with total 10,491,69 square kilometer area. The State of Tripura was merged with India on 15th October, 1949 after independence of India. The state is surrounded by the neighboring country Bangladesh on its South, West and North and the East side neighboring state Assam and Mizoram. Tripura is full of natural resources like medicinal plant and other energies besides that we have put our continuous effort to improve the health management system applying more advance strategies in the State. To achieve the goal of our health care system in our state we are committed to reach the



services door to door of the common people through health awareness programmes, campaigning and giving particular attention to the rural areas. To improve the health care delivery system, particularly in tribal areas we are emphasizing on establishment of more CHC/ PHC based on TSP (Tribal Sub-Plan) area, just to facilitate and motivate the people in those areas for Institutional deliveries in order to reduce IMR / MMR and also aware about the benefits of Immunisation Programme, special vaccination programme and various National Programmes conducted by Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Tripura. In spite of skilled human resources constrains we have succeeded in reducing IMR to 21 during 2015-16 against 26 during 2014-15 and other health parameters are also much better than national average. Some of the achievements we have made are illustrated briefly.

The state's performance on family planning during 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.14.

Method	Achievement/ Number
Total sterilisation	2,764
Vasectomy	27
Tubectomy	2,737
IUD insertion	1,389
CC users (Nirodh)	3,23,324
Oral pill users	1,45,891

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2015-16 is presented in following Table.

Table- 16.15.

Particulars	West Sepahijala		Khowai		South Gomati			Dhalai	
	Unakoti	North	Total						
Sterilisation	2,123	74	00	164	243	124	36	00	2,764
Vasectomy	02	00	00	03	22	00	00	00	27
Tubectomy	2,121	74	00	161	221	124	36	00	2,737
IUD Insertion		456	38	08	160	485	158	46	38
		1,389							
CC Users/ distributed (Nirodh)	91,659		28,006		18,337		38,973		44,134
	31,618		36,863		33,734		3,23,324		
Oral Pill Users/ distributed	20,939	16,307	12,203	20,824	29,240				
	18,055	14,059	14,264	1,45,891					

distributed

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Immunization:

State performance on immunization and MCH during the year 2015-16 are given in the following Table.

Table- 16.16.

Name of Vaccine	Achievement/ Number
DPT	43628
OPV	49159
BCG	53285
Measles	52119
DT	29292
TT (Pregnant Women)	50899
TT (10 years)	24248
TT (16 years)	19233
IFA (Large)	49069
Vit- A solution	39162
Full immunization	47013
Hepatitis B0	27613
Hepatitis B1	34786
Hepatitis B2	39540
Hepatitis B3	42953

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Pulse Polio:

The national pulse polio immunization programme has been successfully implemented in the State since 1995-96. The district wise performance during 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.17.

Particulars	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South Gomati	
	Dhalai	Unakoti	North Total		
1st Round	70,932	51,240	38,092	43,396	42,531
	52,690	48,204	32,940	3,80,025	

2nd Round	69,726	51,539	37,945	43,656	41,338
	53,049	47,522	32,771	3,77,546	

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary blood donation by month during the year 2015-16 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.18.

Month	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Blood donation camp
2014-15	28,021	783	28,804	779
2015-16	27,965	743	28,708	762

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has been successfully implementing in the State. In 2015-16, the status of the scheme is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.19.

Activity	Achievement
Blood slides collected	4,48,575
Blood slide examined	4,48,575
Positive cases	31,898
PV	2,490

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Control of blindness and visual impairment:

The achievement of the control of blindness and visual impairment during 2015-16 is presented in the below noted table.

Table- 16.20.

Activity	Achievement
Cataract operations	8,734
School covered	440
Teachers trained	Nil
School children screened	53,523
Students found refractive error	5,342

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2015-16 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.21.

Activity	Achievement
Sputum examined	26,294
Sputum positive cases	1,758
Total cases detected	3,923

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2015-16 is presented in the given table.

Table- 16.22.

Activity	Achievement
Leprosy cases detected	44
Prevalence rate per 1000 population	0.22
Number of patients treated	86

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Cancer control programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2015-16 is presented in the given Table.

Table- 16.23.

Activity	Achievement
Mammography	250
Cancer patients received Chemotherapy	9,849
Cancer patients received Radiotherapy	1,016

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Mental health programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2015-16 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.24.

Activity	Achievement
Mental Patients treated at OPD	5,076
Mental Patients treated at IPD	544
Total	5,620

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Budget for 2015-16 (RE):

Table- 16.25.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Department	Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPRNEC	Total
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Health (R)

Source: Health Department, Tripura.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

The Drinking Water & Sanitation wing of Public Works Department, Government of Tripura is responsible to provide adequate & sustainable drinking water supply in each household and also to ensure better sanitation system through NBA in the State.



Objective of PWD(DWS) :

The main objective of the department is to enhance quality of life of the people by providing sustainable safe water and sanitation facilities and services along with promoting hygiene practices among the people.

a) Water Supply :

PWD(DWS) has set the objective of providing safe and adequate drinking water to all households in all the habitations without losing much time. For this purpose a range of schemes to tap both surface and ground water are under implementation which include, surface water treatment plants, deep tube wells small bore tube wells, spot sources like ordinary hand pump(OHP), mark-II/III, RCC well, sanitary well, masonry well etc. The excessive iron content in ground water poses a major challenge to water supply system in Tripura. The department has give priority to install iron removal plants with all deep tube wells.

As on 01.04.2016, out of 8723 rural habitations, 4980 habitations were fully covered & 3743 habitations were partially covered on quantity basis. On quality basis, 3772 habitations were fully covered & 2838 habitations were partially covered.

b) Rural Sanitation :

Swachh Bharat Mission SBM(G) earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. SBM(G) as a part of reform principles was initiated in 1999 when Central Rural Sanitation Programme was restructured making it demand driven and people centered. It follows a principle of "low to no subsidy" where a nominal subsidy in the form of incentive is given to rural poor households for construction of toilets. SBM(G) gives strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Capacity Building and Hygiene Education for effective behaviour change with involvement of PRIs, CBOs, and NGOs etc. The key intervention areas are Individual household latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets

supported by Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centers (PCs). The main goal is to eradicate the practice of open defecation by 2017. To give fillip to this endeavor, GOI has launched Nirmal Gram Puraskar to recognize the efforts in terms of cash awards for fully covered PRIs and those individuals and institutions who have contributed significantly in ensuring full sanitation coverage in their area of operation. The project is being implemented in rural areas taking district as a unit of implementation.

3. The brief status of PWD (DWS) as on 1st April, 2016 is presented in the following table:

Table- 16.26.

A. Water Supply:	
ITEM	As On 01-04-2016
Deep tube well in operation (in Nos.)	Urban- 159
	Rural- 1574
	Total - 1733
Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 57,
	Rural- 84
	Total - 141
Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 76
	Rural- 825
	Total - 901
Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1352.04
	Rural- 9790.00
	Total- 11142.04
Urban surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	17
Rural surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	30
Small Bore Tube Well (in Nos)	Urban- 64
	Rural- 3504
	Total - 3568
Domestic connection (in Nos.)	Urban- 60749
	Rural- 12242
	Total - 72991
Road side stand posts (in Nos.)	Urban- 6761
	Rural- 37057
	Total - 43818
Functioning spot sources like as Mark-II/III/ OHP Ring/Massonry/Sanitary Well/Spring water sources etc. (in Nos) in rural areas	Urban- 2127
	Rural- 27845
	Total - 29972
Population covered (in Nos.)	Urban- 995108
	Rural- 2513708
	Total - 3508816
<i>B. Swachh Bharat Mission:</i>	
Item	As on 01-04-2016
Individual house hold latrine (BPL)	489566
Individual house hold latrine (APL)	220965

The following table depicts the households main source of drinking water based on Census-2011 released data.

Table- 16.27.

Sl. No.	Households by main source of drinking	Tripura			Percentage	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Tripura	All India
1	Tap water	279,789	152,888	126,901	33.2	43.5
2	Tap water from treated source	171,167	69,003	102,164	20.3	32
3	Tap water from un-treated source		108,622	83,885	24,737	12.9 11.6
4	Well	230,576	215,219	15,357	27.4	11
5	Covered well	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.9	1.6
6	Un-covered well	206,233	194,023	12,210	24.5	9.4
7	Hand pump	152,365	102,071	50,294	18.1	33.5
8	Tubewell/ Borehole	136,980	98,270	38,710	16.3	8.5
9	Spring	15,960	15,769	191	1.9	0.5
10	River/ Canal	15,414	14,954	460	1.8	0.6
11	Tank/ Pond/ Lake	4,075	3,772	303	0.5	0.8
12	Other sources	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.9	1.5

Source: - Census of India, 2011

Concluding remarks: -

State achieved well in terms of birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate in compare to national average. However, specialist health care services need to be augmented for quality life.

Setting-up of two successive Medical Colleges would definitely improve the quality treatment in the State since a good number of the patient are going outside the State for better treatment.

Moreover, attempts require to be taken for providing safe drinking water, sanitation as well as proper disposal of water to reduce the infection deseases especially in rural and hilly areas.

Providing quality water supply and proper sanitation system to the community is the priority sector of the government and accordingly the DWS wing of PWD is committed to face the challenges to ensure better satisfaction of the consumers so far community water supply system and rural sanitation as well as total sanitation campaign are concerned. The list of committed work is huge and without proper community participation in both urban and rural areas it is not possible to maintain such schemes efficiently and smoothly. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all concern to understand the importance of the sector and to co-

operate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply system including sanitation system in the state.

17) WELFARE

TRIBAL WELFARE:

Tripura, once a princely State acceded to the Indian Union as a 'C' category State on 15th October, 1949. The tribals formed the majority of the population till early part of the 1950s. The upshot of partition of India led the State through a marked demographic change following large-scale influx of non-tribals from across the border, the erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh.



Initially, the State Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was established in October, 1970 with the objectives of socio-economic development as well as remove the economic backwardness of the most under-privileged sections of the society, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC). In 1982, the State Tribal Welfare Department has been started functioning as a separate and independent Department with a view to provide focuse attention on the integrated socio-economic development of scheduled tribes and their welfare as well. The State Tribal Welfare Department has been implementing various developmental initiatives and targeted schemes in a more systematic timebound manner since its creation in 1982 and more recently, new developmental programmes and special packages for scheduled tribes are implemented to meet the growing challenges with technology and modernisation.

The Tribal Welfare programmes are important components for upliftment of tribal people as well as to remove the economic backwardness of the tribals of the State. The objectives of the tribal welfare in the State are as follows:

There are 19-Schedule Tribes (ST) in the State with their own cultural identity, which includes Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma, Lusai, Mog, Garo, Kuki, Chaimal, Uchai, Hala,, Khasia, Bhutia, Munda, Orang, Lepcha, Santal, Bhil, Noatia and Generic.

- ***ST population constitutes 31.8 percent of total population.***
- ***An account of Rs.187.92 crores has been flown to TTAADC in 2015-16.***
- ***Special development packages for SC, OBC and Religious Minorities have been announced by the State Government.***
- ***19th January is celebrated as 'Kak-borok Day' in the State.***

The ST population as per 2001 Census was 9,93,426, which was 8,53,345 (30.95 percent) in 1991. Total ST males and females were 5,04,320 and 4,89,106, respectively as per Census-2001. The Census-2001 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 73.20 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 56.50 percent, which was 40.37 percent in 1991. The ST males literacy rate was 68.00 percent and ST females literacy rate was 44.60 percent in 2001.

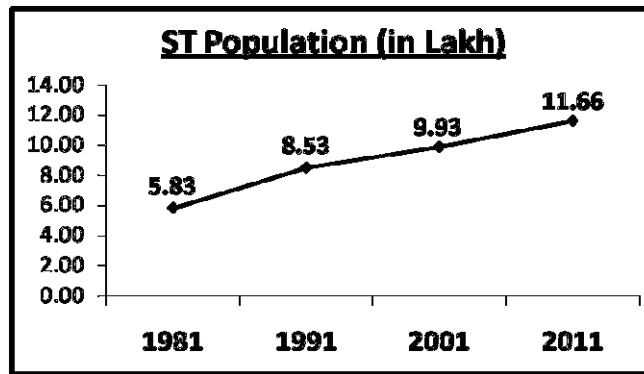
The ST population as per 2011 Census was 11,66,813 which was 31.8 percent of total population. Total ST males and females were 5,88,327 and 5,78,486 respectively as per Census-2011. The Census-2011 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 73.20 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 79.05 percent, which was 56.50 percent in 2001. The ST literacy rate has significantly increased during intra-census period of 2001-2011.

There are 19-ST communities, and their detailed demographic particulars are as follows:

Table- 17.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the tribes	Population (Census Years)			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
i)	Tripuri / Tripura	3,30,872	4,61,531	5,43,848	5,92,255
ii)	Reang	84,003	1,11,606	1,65,103	1,88,220
iii)	Jamatia	44,501	60,824	74,949	83,347
iv)	Noatia	7,182	4,158	6,655	14,298
v)	Uchai	1,306	1,637	2,103	2,447
vi)	Kuki	5,501	10,628	11,674	10,965
vii)	Halam	28,969	36,499	47,245	57,210
viii)	Lushai	3,734	4,910	4,777	5,384
ix)	Bhutia	22	47	29	28
x)	Lepcha	106	111	105	157
xi)	Khashia	457	358	630	366
xii)	Chakma	34,797	96,096	64,293	79,813
xiii)	Mog	18,231	31,612	30,385	37,893
xiv)	Garo	7,297	9,360	11,180	12,952
xv)	Munda / Kaur	7,993	11,547	12,416	14,544
xvi)	Santhal	2,726	2,736	2,151	2,913
xvii)	Orang	5,217	6,751	6,223	12,011
xviii)	Bhil	838	1,754	2,336	3,105
xix)	Chamal	18	26	226	549
xx)	Generic	0	0	7,098	48,356
	Total	5,83,770	8,53,345	9,93,426	11,66,813

Source: - Census-2011, RGI, New Delhi.



The economy of tribal people of the State is built upon agriculture which in tribal areas is mostly characterised by rain-fed cultivation and shifting cultivation. The tribal farmers constitute about 30 percent of the farming community and control 37 percent of the agriculture holdings. The productivity levels are much below the level attained by their counterpart non-tribal farmers. The benchmark survey conducted in 1997 revealed that the Jumia Tribal families account for approximately 40 percent of total tribal families in the State. Apart from practice of shifting cultivation, the main problem related to agriculture is lack of cultivable land and poor irrigation facilities.

Objectives

- o Economic development,
- o Educational development,
- o Infrastructural development,
- o Skill development,
- o Preservation & promotion of art, culture and traditions,
- o Protection from social exploitation and safeguarding the Constitutional and traditional rights.
- o Ensure the "Rights of Forest Dwelling of Scheduled Tribes "on forest lands.

Development Initiatives At-A-Glance:

- *Promotion of Education through -*
 - a. Setting up of Residential Schools.
 - b. Boarding House Stipend from Class-I to Class-X.
 - c. Pre-matric/ Post-matric/ Additive of Post-matric Scholarship.
 - d. Drop-out Coaching Centre for Unsuccessful Madhyamik students.
 - e. Special Coaching in core subjects.
 - f. Merit Award

- g. Sponsoring students to the job oriented courses inside & outside the State.
- h. Coaching for joint entrance examination.
- h. Pre recruitment coaching for various job oriented courses.
- i. Inter hostel competition
- j. Supply of Free text books.
- k. Supply of furniture/utensils to the hostel
- l. Construction of Hostel for ST Boys and Girls
- m. Construction of Ashram School
- *Livelihood Propagation through --*
 - a. Rubber plantation.
 - b. Horticulture.
 - c. Tea plantation.
 - d. Coffee plantation.
- *Enterpreneurship Development through --*
 - a. Soft loan for transport, business, self employment and loan for pursuing higher studies through Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.
- *Skill Up-gradation in-connection-with -*
 - a. Various aspects of Horti and tea plantation
 - b. Handloom, handicrafts, weaving, bamboo met, agarbati stick
 - c. Beautification, dress making, hand embroidery
 - d. Mason, carpenter, barbender, plumber
 - e. Automobile repairing, driving, electric wearing
 - f. Stenography and basic computer training
- *Cultural Promotion through -*
 - o Support initiatives for pujas & festivals.
 - o Workshop & Seminar.
 - o Museum.
- *Health Programme -*
 - o Sickle Cell Aneamia
 - o Nucleus Budget.

Educational Programme

To improve educational scenario among Scheduled Tribes people various schemes viz. boarding house stipend, pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarship, additive to post-matric scholarship, supply of free text books, coaching in core subjects, coaching for madhyamik drop-out students, Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, Ashram Schools and Residential Schools run and managed by the Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS), merit award and

up-gradation of merit, sponsoring students for various job oriented courses i.e. nursing, physiotherapy, pharmacy, air hostess courses etc., vocational training and training for skill development, pre-induction training for recruitment to para military/army etc. are being successfully implemented in the State. Details of the schemes are given below:-

Boarding house stipend:

At present Boarding House stipend @ Rs. 40/- per day per student & @Rs.1/- per day per student for sweeping & cleaning of boarding house is being provided for maximum number of 322 days in an academic year for the students from Class - I to Class - X. There are 311 nos. of Boarding Houses, out of which 107 nos. are run by the Non Governmental Organizations. There are 204 nos. Government run Boarding Houses (Boys-96, Girls-56, TTAADC-35 (Girls-18, Boys-17) & TTWREIS-17 stipend provided to Tribal Welfare Department. Details of the achievement during the year 2015-16 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.2.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure Incurred</u>	<u>Students benefited (Nos.)</u>
2015-16	3671.36	24,630

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Pre-matric scholarship:

Under the scheme scholarship is provided @ Rs 40/- per month to the students from Class VI to VIII and @ Rs 150/- per month for Day Scholars and Rs.350/- for Hostellers to the students of IX and X Classes for a period of 10 months in an academic year. Details of the achievement during the year 2015-16 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.3.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure Incurred</u>	<u>Students benefited (Nos.)</u>
2015-16	229.49	78,737

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Post-matric scholarship:

Post-Matric Scholarship is provided to the students of class XI and above for continuing higher studies. The ST students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.2,50,000/- are eligible for maintenance allowance and fee for all courses (higher studies). Details of the achievement during the year 2015-16 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.4.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure Incurred</u>	<u>Students benefited (Nos.)</u>
2015-16	826.08	16,663

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

The rates of the stipend provided in 2015-16 under the scheme is presented in the following table.

Rate of Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS)

Table-17.5.

Groups	<i>(in Rs.)</i>	
	Hostellers (in Rs.)	Day Scholars (in Rs.)
Group-I	1200	550
Group - II	820	530
Group - III	570	300
Group - IV	380	230

Merit award:

The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. Students, who secured 60% and above marks in their Annual Examination from Class-VI to IX & XI and Madhyamik / School Final / HSLC Examination and H.S (10+2) Examination from any recognized Board are awarded in cash together with a certificate. The rate of cash award ranges from Rs.400 /- to Rs.50,000/- for boys and from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 50,000/- for girls. Details of the achievement during the year 2015-16 are shown in the following table:

Table- 17.6.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2015-16	91.87	7,626

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Rate of cash award in various level are given in the following table:

Table- 17.7.

Sl. No.	Class	Rate	
		Boys	Girls
1	Class VI to next higher class	400	500
2	Class VII to next higher class	500	600
3	Class VIII to next higher class	600	700
4	Class IX to next higher class	700	800
5	Madhyamik or equivalent	1,400	1,500
6	Class XI to next higher class	1,400	1,500
7	H.S (+2) Stage	3,500	4,000
8	Special Merit Award for Madhyamik Examination	5,000	5,000
9	Special Merit Award for H.S. (+2) Examination	10,000	10,000
10	Special Merit Award for Excellence	50,000	50,000

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Supply of free text books:

Under this scheme financial grant in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Books for the students of Class I to VIII are being supplied under Sarva Shiksha Abhijan (SSA) by Education (School) Department since 2003-04. Details of the achievement during the year 2015-16 are shown in the following table.

Table : 17.8.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2015-16	70.00	21,053

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Special Coaching in Core Subjects:

Under the scheme, tutorial guidance is given to the ST boarders attached to the Government run High/Higher Secondary Schools reading in classes VI to XII under Education Department. Coaching is given in English, Mathematics & Science subjects for the period of 6 (six) months. The teachers are provided honorarium @ Rs.4,000/- per month. Details of the achievement during the year 2015-16 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.9.

Year	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakh)	No. of coaching center (Nos)	No. of students (Nos.)
2015-16	89.47	143	7,200 Nos.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Coaching Center for drop out (Madhyamik) students:

Special efforts have been made to provide coaching programme for the unsuccessful Madhyamik students who could not succeed due to various reasons of inconveniences. Stipend @ Rs. 41/- per student per day is provided to the hostellers for a period of 210 days (maximum). The honorarium for Teaching staff is Rs. 3000/-, In-charge of the centre shall be entitled Rs 2,500/- and honorarium shall be paid to Group D staff @ Rs.1,000/- per month for 7 months. The scheme is implemented through NGOs. Details of the achievement during the year 2015-16 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.10.

Year	NGOs involved	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Students appeared madhyamik exam.
2015-16	16	81.25	762

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Coaching for Joint Entrance Examination

The Tribal Welfare Department has taken special initiatives for scheduled tribes students of the State so that they can do outstanding

performance in all India basis Joint Entrance Examination for Technical, Medical and various subjects. Special coaching is being given to the scheduled tribes students by the Govt. Colleges and Private Institutions for excellent performance in these examinations. During the financial year 2015-16, total Rs.2.38 lakh was spent to give training to the 224 nos. ST students.

Coaching for Civil Service, Banking & Miscellaneous Examinations

To achieve success in various Civil Service, Banking and Miscellaneous Examinations under all India and State level basis, the scheduled tribes students are being given coaching by the reputed educational institutions. During the financial year 2015-16, total Rs.6.236 lakh was spent to give training to the 1109 nos. ST students.

Establishment of Ashram School (Class III to V):

With the aim to provide quality and value based education among the children, hailing from poor tribal families, efforts are made to set up 3 (three) nos. of Dakshin Karbook Ashram School (Established on 30-07-2007), Karbook under Gomati District, Ratanmoni Memorial Ashram School (Established on 05-06-2004), Kanchanpur under North District and Radhamohan Memorial Ashram School (Established on 12-09-2003), Ambassa under Dhalai District. Medium of instruction in these schools are English. In these school ST students were admitted for Class III and read up to Class V. These schools are run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII)

With the aim to provide quality and value based education, efforts have been taken to establish 4 nos. Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) Schools at Khumulwng (West Tripura), B. C. Nagar (South Tripura), Kumarghat (Unokoti) and Rajnagar (Khowai). The Medium of instruction in the EMR Schools is English and the curriculum is CBSE. Then schools are funded under 100% grant from Government of India, under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of the India. Ekalavya Model Residential Schools run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

Table- 17.11. : AISSE (10th) under CBSE

Name of School	Examination	Nos. of students			No. of students			First Division		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
EMR School, B.C. Nagar	AISSE (Class-X)	36	27	63	36	27	63	36	27	63
	AISSCE (Class-XII)	28	34	62	21	16	37	13	05	18
EMR School, Khumulwng,	AISSE Class- (X)	43	22	65	43	22	65	19	13	32
	AISSCE Class-(XII)	18	31	49	18	26	44	13	19	32

EMR School, Kumarghat	AISSE Class-(X)	41	30	71	34	23	57	26	16	42
	AISSCE Class-(XII)	12	26	38	11	26	37	03	20	23
EMR School, Rajnagar	AISSE Class-(X)	23	30	53	23	30	53	23	30	53

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Construction of School Hostels for Girls and Boys:

Construction of Hostels (Boys & Girls) was taken up with a view to extend hostel facilities to the ST students of interior areas. The scheme is under 90:10 share bases for Boys Hostel and 100% share basis for Girls hostel between the State and Union Government. 5(five) nos. ST Boarding houses with 50 seats capacity for girls and boys attached to various schools were completed in the year 2015-16.

Inter hostel sports competition:

Besides normal programmes of Youth Affairs & Sports Department and Tripura Sports Council, the tribal students are provided with 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. In 2015-16, the State Department had spent Rs 3.00 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Economic Development

To ensure economic development, upgradation of livelihood and self dependency of shifting cultivators or landless scheduled tribes is the main objective of this scheme. Various schemes like Rubber plantation, Horti plantation, Coffee plantation, Self-help Group etc are being implemented successfully for economic development of scheduled tribes. Beneficiaries from shifting cultivators are generally selected by Jhumia Rehabilitation Committee/ Block Advisory Committee at Sub Division level. Details of the schemes are given below:

Horticulture:

Landless Scheduled Tribe families residing in interior areas are eligible to get the benefit of the scheme. Rs.68,675/- as grant is provided to each selected family in installments. The grant money is utilized over the period of 5 (five) years. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Block Advisory Committee" from the poor ST families. The scheme is implemented with 100% grants from GOI. Details of the achievement during the year 2015-16 are shown in the following table:

Table- 17.12.

Year	Financial achievement	Physical achievement
2015-16	214.62	313

Skill Development:

The main objective of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/ modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market

potential. The emphasis is to develop skills among tribal youths which would enable them to gain suitable employment. Under this scheme training, support and guidance for all occupations like carpentry, welding, motor driving, masonry, tailoring, weaving, mobile repairing, computer training, beautician etc are provided. During the financial year Rs.220.00 lakhs were provided to the implementing agencies for development of skills up-gradation of 1,435 nos. ST youths.

Promotion of tribal art & culture and fairs & festivals:

Kok-Borok Day Celebration

Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of 8 (eight) major tribal communities of Tripura having its separate identity. Kok-Borok is a rich language from time immemorial .On 19th January 1979 Tripura Government recognized this language as State language after a prolonged struggle of Kok-Borok speaking communities and different democratic organizations. Thus on 19th January of each year, Kok-Borok Day is being celebrated since 2005. Seminar, recitation, rally, cultural programme and exhibition etc are being organized on this occasion. Famous Kok-Borok writers and poets are felicitated during Kok-Borok day celebration for their outstanding contribution in development of Kok-Borok Language.

Fairs & Festivals

To maintain, promote and revive the traditional culture of the tribals, folksongs and dance, supports to the observation of major tribal festival is extended under the scheme. Mela, Exhibitions, Pujas, Conferences of tribal leaders etc. are also held under the scheme. During the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs.47.78 lakhs was incurred for fair & festival.

Health Programme

Nucleus Budget

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the tribals belonging to BPL family for medical treatment and purchase of medicines. The SDMs, BDOs and DWOs had been authorized to sanction financial assistance not exceeding Rs.1,000/- only per patient, DM & Collector had been authorized to sanction financial assistance not exceeding Rs.1,500/- only per patient, Director Tribal Welfare had been authorized to sanction not exceeding Rs.5,000/-, Secretary/ Commissioner, Govt. of Tripura is competent to sanction not exceeding Rs.8,000/- only per patient and Hon'ble Minister ,Tribal Welfare is competent to sanction not exceeding Rs.12,000/- only per patient for treatment outside the State under this scheme. During the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs.47.78 lakhs was incurred for providing assistance to ST Patients.

Sickle Cell Aneamia

The screening program of Sickle Cell Aneamia (SCA) among the tribal students of age 6-18 years has been started from 1st January,

2016 in 8 districts of Tripura. Out of target of 3,00,000 ST students, total 1,41,463 nos. ST students have been screened (as on June, 2016).

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 1,24,541 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 1,93,751 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers (as on 31st March, 2016). Details of implementation of RoFR Act, 2006 are given below:-

Table : 17.13.

Total no of forest rights so far vested (Nos)	: 1,24,541
Total no of forest rights so far vested to S.T families(Nos)	: 1,24,539
Total no of forest rights so far vested to OFD(Nos)	: 2
Quantum of land involved (ha.)	: 1,75,682.12
Quantum of land involved (for ST families)(ha)	: 1,75,681.64
Quantum of land involved for OFD (ha)	: 0.48
Demarcation of land completed through GPS (Nos)	: 1,20,100
Pillaring completed (Nos)	: 1,18,742

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

The State Government is alive to the need for ensuring the economic upliftment of the Forest Dwellers vested with the rights under the Act and has taken initiative in this direction for dovetailing various schemes of the line Departments and MGNREGA. The State Government constituted District Level Committee with the DM & Collector as Chairman and State Level Committee with the Chief Secretary as Chairman to take effective steps for taking up activities for economic upliftment of Forest Dwellers. So far, 93,349 nos. ST families have been provided assistance under the program with financial involvement of Rs.134.11 crore. 28,162 ST forest dwellers have been provided IAY house (up to 31st March, 2016).

Strategy for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

A special strategy was adopted during the 5th five-year plan (1975-79) for accelerated development of the Scheduled Tribes. This strategy is called Tribal Sub-plan (TSP). It is a mechanism under which each development department of the State Government is required to quantify and set apart an amount of their plan budget provision for implementation of schemes exclusively for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura.

The fund so quantified shall not be less than the percentage of S.T. population in the State. In Tripura each development Department has to quantify at least 31% of their plan fund towards Tribal Sub-plan.

Table : 17.14.

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Total Outlay (Revised) 2015-16	Flow to TSP (Revised) 2015-16	% of TSP	<i>(in families)</i>		
					Total Expen. in 2015-16	Expen- diture in TSP 2015-16	% of TSP expendt. with total expend.
1	Agriculture	20015.42	6804.45	34.00	11253.64	3729.22	33.14
2	Animal Resources Dev.	4649.31	1847.03	39.73	2562.41	701.59	27.38
3	Co-operation	1359.24	460.52	33.88	1357.57	460.52	33.92
4	Employment & M.P	53.16	16.30	30.66	47.28	15.70	33.21
5	Factories & Boilers Org.	9.16	3.02	32.97	8.25	2.88	34.91
6	Family Welfare & P.M.	15863.27	5110.76	32.22	11098.23	3698.20	33.32
7	Fisheries	3099.45	1338.97	43.20	2947.65	1237.97	42.00
8	Food	1180.82	365.17	30.93	1149.88	354.10	30.79
9	Forest	9897.67	3111.51	31.44	7760.06	2617.30	33.73
10	H. H & S	2509.65	795.19	31.69	1165.71	362.66	31.11
11	Health Services	19285.48	7000.54	36.30	13451.23	4802.78	35.71
12	Higher Education	6963.63	2158.83	31.00	6930.36	2029.79	29.29
13	Horticulture	5975.79	1975.87	33.06	4518.57	1545.97	34.21
14	I.C.A	859.51	296.55	34.50	483.24	180.16	37.28
15	Industries & Commerce	9987.20	3281.53	32.86	9914.75	3266.17	32.94
16	Information Technology	2395.34	916.08	38.24	1314.31	916.08	69.70
17	Kok Borok & OML	26.13	26.13	100.00	2435.00	2435.00	100.00
18	Labour	2253.00	697.11	30.94	2250.25	696.87	30.97
19	Panchayat	719.94	223.18	31.00	719.94	223.18	31.00
20	Planning	1350.00	418.50	31.00	1350.00	418.50	31.00
21	Power	22240.00	7033.76	31.63	8938.36	6554.78	73.33
22	Prisons (Jail)	1382.10	428.45	31.00	1117.34	346.39	31.00
23	PWD (DWS)	21187.13	6938.11	32.75	20309.73	7119.32	35.05
24	PWD (R&B)	77383.32	24443.98	31.59	70053.47	22174.10	31.65
25	PWD (Water Resource)	4847.58	1270.71	26.21	3105.28	902.95	29.08
26	Revenue	8641.69	2271.70	26.29	4554.27	1298.37	28.51
27	Rural Development	153612.87	87167.30	56.74	155867.94	47115.07	30.23
26	Revenue	8641.69	2271.70	26.29	4554.27	1298.37	28.51
27	Rural Development	153612.87	87167.30	56.74	155867.94	47115.07	30.23
28	School (Secondary)	20631.28	6595.73	31.97%	12745.59	3711.99	29.12
29	Science & Technology	2420.66	739.78	30.56%	1497.62	455.90	30.44
30	SW & SE	37294.61	11643.78	31.22	27477.72	8385.92	30.52
31	TTAADC	1277.75	1277.75	100.00	1277.75	1277.75	100.00
32	Transport	3114.35	965.45	31.00	1712.62	488.47	28.52
33	TR & CI	34.25	34.25	100.00	32.71	32.71	100.00
34	Tribal Welfare	16476.78	16476.78	100.00	11010.96	11010.96	100.00
35	TRP & PVGP	1427.55	1427.55	100.00	1427.55	1427.55	100.00
36	Urban Development	206.40	63.89	30.95	173.69	54.41	31.33
37	Youths Affairs & Sports	2153.77	838.22	38.92	2002.55	835.81	41.74
	Total	482785.26	206464.43	42.77	406023.48	142887.09	35.19

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Expenditure:

The following Table shows the expenditure of State Tribal Welfare Department in 2015-16.

Table : 17.15.

Name of Schemes	Revised Budget estimate (2015-16)	Fund received by Finance Deptt. (up to-March, 2016)	(Rs. in lakhs)
			Expenditure (up to March 2016) (Provisional)
A. DIVISIBLE POOL NON-SALARY of which	18743.64	18743.64	18724.26
i. TW Schemes	6743.64	6743.64	6724.26
ii. Grants to TTAADC	12000.00	12000.00	12000.00
B. NON-DIVISIBLE POOL of which	9733.14	7108.68	4286.70
a. State Plan Non-Divisible Pool			
i. Special Development Scheme (SDS)	2041.69	2041.69	1184.79
ii. NABARD	2624.46	0.00	0.00
b. Central Assistance to State Plan (CASP)			
i. Article 275 (1)	1250.63	1250.63	784.55
ii. SCA to TSP	1400.07	1400.07	1113.87
iii. SCA (untied)	100.00	100.00	0.00
iv. NLCPR	0.00	0.00	0.00
v. NEC	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi. Umbrella schemes for Education of ST students	2066.29	2066.29	1003.49
c. CSS-other than CASP			
i. MFPO	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana(VKY)	250.00	250.00	200.00
Total Plan Scheme (DIVISIBLE + NON-DIVISIBLE)	28476.78	25852.32	23010.96
Total Non-Plan	9085.95	9085.95	8889.62
Grand Total (Plan & Non-Plan)	37562.73	34938.27	31900.58

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council:

With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribals to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up January, 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1st April 1985.

The activities of the Council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, Agricultural Development, Soil Conservation, Flood Control, Supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks under taken by the TTAADC. Special drive to bring high lands under horticultural corps, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of Agriculture, Horticulture, Pisciculture, Animal

Husbandry to the tribal families, extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit, supply of safe drinking water will also be geared up and arranged for the S.T. Villages. An account of the flow of fund to TTAADC during the year 2015-16, Grants to TTAADC (Plan) is Rs.12000.00 lakhs and Share of Taxes (Non-Plan) is Rs.6792.95 lakhs.

Tripura Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

The Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. was established under the Cooperative Societies Act. 1974. The Corporation was registered in the year 1979.

The main objectives of the Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. is development of economic condition of the poor unemployed tribal people of the state by extending financial help through providing loan under various scheme with easy terms and condition at a low rate of interest. Besides, soft loan is also provided to the ST students for higher studies.

During the year 2015-16, Rs.1237.65 lakhs was provided to the 632 ST youths as loan under transport, business and self employment. Besides, 101 nos. ST students were provided Rs.77.23 lakhs as loan for completion of their higher studies.

Table : 17.16.

(in families)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Sources of fund for State Plan and Non-Plan during 2015-16
1	2	3
1	Grants to TTAADC (Plan)	12000.00
2	Share of Taxes (Non-Plan)	6792.95
	Total	18792.95

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.

The fact remains that the Scheduled Castes here are at the lowest rung of the social ladder and almost at the bottom in the scale of poverty. About 70% of the Scheduled Caste population of the State are engaged in Agricultural activities either as small and marginal farmers or share croppers or agricultural labourers. Practically, all fishermen families in the State belong to Scheduled Castes.

The development of Scheduled Castes took a new turn with the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan strategy adopted during the 12th five year plan for their accelerated development

As already stated Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan villages are considered to be the prime target area for the implementation of the programme of development of Sch. Castes. At the same time, attention is also being given to the Sch. Caste population who are living outside the Special Component area. The responsibility for implementing the development plans, rests with various development departments of the State. The Sch. Caste Welfare Department monitors and coordinates such activities. The Sch. Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. is a special body created to promote economic development of the Sch. Castes.

In 2014-15 the Total State Plan expenditure (35 SCSP Concern Deptts.) was Rs.1759.80 Crores while the SCSP expenditure was Rs.291.11 Crores which constitutes 16.54% of the total State Plan expenditure.

For the year 2015-16 the SCSP outlay is Rs.343.63 Crores as against the total state plan outlay of Rs.1983.29 Crores. This is 17.32% of the state plan outlay.

Schedule Castes Sub-Plan

The Scheduled Castes Sub Plan strategy for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes introduced during the 12th plan period is a special device under which various development Departments of the State Government are required to quantify and set apart an amount of their own plan budget provision for various welfare activities of the Scheduled Castes. The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of scheduled castes population in the State. It is a drive to expedite and ensure well coordinated development of the Scheduled Castes communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres. The Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes had been declared as the Nodal Agency and is responsible for coordinating and supervising all Scheduled Castes Welfare activities under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP).

The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the State. It is drive to expedite and ensure will co-ordinate development of the Scheduled Castes communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres.

For implementation of the programme 404 revenue villages in the State have been declared Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) village. The state Government has identified 236 SCSP villages where SC population is 40% or above and 168 villages where SC population is 20% or above but less than 40%.

In order to ensure proper and 100% utilization of the SCSP funds the State Government has issued specific directions not to divert the amount quantified in the annual plan Budget of the respective Department. In January, 1996, a decision was taken by the Government to book SCSP fund of all other Department against the budget head of the Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and accordingly this is being followed. All SCSP funds are booked under Demand No. 20 of the Sch. Castes Welfare Department.

SC population for 8 (eight) Districts of Tripura based on Census - 2011.

Table : 17.17.

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Type	Scheduled Castes Population			% of SC population
			Population	Male	Female	
1	West Tripura District	Rural	57516	29390	28126	20.96
		Urban	134959	68297	66662	
		Total	192475	97687	94788	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	73328	37836	35492	17.07
		Urban	9230	4690	4540	
		Total	82558	42526	40032	
3	Khowai District	Rural	55620	28559	27061	19.25
		Urban	7442	3751	3691	
		Total	63062	32310	30752	
4	South District	Rural	57020	29225	27795	15.26
		Urban	8717	4480	4237	
		Total	65737	33705	32032	
5	Gomati District	Rural	54443	28110	26333	16.86
		Urban	19987	10196	9791	
		Total	74430	38306	36124	
6	North Tripura	Rural	45665	23353	22312	14.51
		Urban	14889	7605	7284	
		Total	60554	30958	29596	
7	Unakati District	Rural	43862	22172	21690	19.98
		Urban	10552	5245	5307	
		Total	54414	27417	26997	
8	Dhalai District	Rural	50539	25853	24686	16.31
		Urban	11149	5608	5541	
		Total	61688	31461	30227	
Tripura		Rural	437993	224498	213495	17.82
		Urban	216925	109872	107053	
		Total	654918	334370	320548	

Tripura Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura Sch. Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. was created in 1979. Its authorized Share Capital is Rs.20.00 crores. It's paid up share capital as on date is Rs.60,000 Lakhs.

The Achievement and the Target of Tripura S.C. Co-operative Development Corporation Limited for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as follows :-

Table- 17.18.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Target of 2014-15		Achievement 2014-15		Target of 2015-16		Achievement 2015-16	
		No. of unit	Amount	No. of unit	Amount	No. of unit	Amount	No. of unit	Amount
1	Direct lending Scheme/NSFDC Education	1250	2223.65	915	1336.65	1665	1431.05	1665	1431.05

Total 1250 2223.65 915 1336.65 1665 1431.05 1665 1431.05

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

OBC Welfare:

The Tripura OBC Coop. Dev. Corporation established in the year 1996-97 to provide loan to OBCs unemployed youth in the low rate of simple interest to earn their livelihood.

Term loan provided for the following activities:

1. Small Business sector upto Rs.2.00 lakh to Rs.5.00 lakh.
2. Agri & Allied sector up to Rs.2.00 lakh to Rs.5.00 lakh.
3. Transport sector upto Rs.5.00 lakh and as per cost of showroom.
4. Micro Credit link up to Rs.0.25 lakh
5. Educational loan for higher studies up to Rs.5.00 lakh.

The Corporation disbursed loan covering 6525 nos. poor OBC families for an amount of Rs.76.10 crores out of which 426 nos. loan disbursed to poor OBC students for prosecution of their higher studies, the amount involved Rs.5.84 crores upto 31-03-2016. The achievement of the OBC Corporation during 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as follows.

Table- 17.19.

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	973	1200.00	973	1569.38
2014-15	1250	2554.00	1307	2576.00
2015-16	1250	2500.00	1163	2495.00
2016-14 (Projection)	1000	2000	--	--

Source: - OBC Corporation Ltd, Tripura.

The pattern of loan are as follows:-

1. NBCFDC 85%
2. SCA 10%
3. Beneficiary 5%
- Total 100%

- o The Corporation received share capital from the State Govt. Rs.50.00 lakhs.
- o No (Central) share capital has been received from the Central Govt. like other corporations.

Table- 17.20.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Loan		Physical	Finance (Rs.in crores)
		New	Spill over		
1.	Education	95	152	247	2.09
2.	Agri	8	--	8	0.18
3.	Transport	183	--	183	2.63

4.	Shilpa Sampada	50	32	82	1.87
5.	Small Business	797	--	797	18.08
6.	Micro	17	--	17	0.03
7.	Mahila Shamridhy	13	--	13	0.09
	Total-	1163	184	1347	24.97

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

Action Plan for 2016-17

Table- 17.21.

Sl.No.	Scheme	Unit	Amount
1.	Agri & allied	100	292.75
2.	Business sector	500	977.50
3.	Transport sector	100	146.65
4.	Education	100	300.00
5.	Shilpa sampada	50	250.00
6.	Sakshyam	50	250.00
7.	Micro finance	50	25.00
8.	MSY	50	12.50
	Total-	1000	225.44

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

MINORITY WELFARE:

The Government of Tripura in the Minorities Welfare Department is working with a mandate to ensure a focused approach towards issues relating to minorities and to facilitate the formulation of overall policy, planning, coordination, evolution and review of the regularity frame work and development, programmers for their benefit. To accomplish the mandate, the development runs various programmed/ Schemes for Welfare and development of Minorities, some of which are: -



1. The State Government has announced 28-Points Special Package for the socio-economic development of minorities and will be implemented over the period of five years from 2013-14 to 2017-18.
2. The multi sectoral development programme (MSDP) has been conceived to address the development deficits in minorities concentration blocks of Tripura. Actual expenditure and sanctioned Rs.6207.64 lakhs during the year 2015-16. The MSDP will be continued during the entire 12th Five Year Plan period. Identified development deficits would be made up through a District specified plan for provision of better infrastructure for School and secondary education, sanction, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes for creating income generation

activities. Absolutely critical infrastructure linkages like connection road, basic health infrastructure, ICDS centres, skill development and marketing growth process would also be eligible for inclusion in the plan.

Educational sector:

During the year 2015-16, 41,550 nos. minority students covered under stipend/ scholarship schemes like pre-matric, post-matric, special incentive, boarding house stipend, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad Memorial Award, Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award for muslim topper in madhyamik and H.S. (+2), GNM/ B.Sc. Nursing/ B-Pharma, Engineering course and TCS/TPS/JEE etc. and financial involvement Rs.599.89 lakhs.

Education Sector: (under Centrally Sponsored Scheme):

Achievement during the year 2015-16:

- o *Pre-matric Scholarship/Stipend:* 12,734 Nos. minority students covered under the scheme and fund transfer through DBT mode by Govt. of India.
- o *Post-matric Scholarship/Stipend:* 2,262 Nos. minority students covered under the scheme and fund transfer through DBT mode by Govt. of India.
- o *Merit-cum-Means Scholarship/Stipend:* 197 Nos. minority students covered under the scheme and fund transfer through DBT mode by Govt. of India.

Economical sector:

During the year 2015-16, financial assistance given to 5,624 minorities families for starting small business under Group Village Scheme, Settlement Scheme, Nucleus Budget (NB) Scheme for patients, protection of Wakf properties and financial involvement Rs.483.00 lakhs.

150 seated Nazrul Chatrabash phase-I is completed and Phase-II is going and construction of Haj House cum- Musafir Khana at Agartala work started.

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.:

Achievement during the year 2015-16

Term Loan: The corporation disbursed for an amount of Rs.1940.31 lakhs under term loan to the 881 Nos. minority beneficiaries.

Table- 17.22.

Sl.No.	Loan	Sector	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
1	Term Loan	Small Business & Agri allied	558	1323.80
2		Auto rickshaw	251	363.96

3	Other vehicles	30	144.00
	Total	839	1831.76
4	Education Loan	42	108.55
	Total	881	1940.31

Minority Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.:

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. (TMCDCL) was established on 28th February, 1997. Since beginning this corporation helps people from the religious minorities like Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist (non-Scheduled tribes), Christian (non-Schedule tribes) and Jain communities permanently residing in Tripura for their socio-economical-educational and entrepreneurship development following the promises made by Government of Tripura. It provides easy conditional loan with simple interest taking credits from National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation for setting up any positive businesses. Type of loans provided as mentioned below:

Table- 17.23.

Provision of share

National Corporation	State Corporation	Beneficiaries	Total
90%	5%	5%	100%

TMCDCL provides loan on following sectors:

Agricultural Sector, 2) Business Sector 3) Transport Sector & 4) Education Sector.

Achievement during the financial year 2015-16:

Table- 17.24.

Sector	Scheme	Action Plan-2015-16		Achievement - 2015-16	
		Target	Amount in lakh	Achieved No. of beneficiaries	Disbursed loan amount (in Rs.)
Transport sector	Auto rickshaw	275	412.50	251	363.96
	Other goods carries vehicles	25	112.50	30	144.00
Business sector	Small Business	400	865.00	558	1323.80
Education sector	Education loan	50	110.00	42	108.55
	Total	750	1500.00	881	1940.31

Achievement recovery of loan 2015-16 percentage of existing recovery 80% (approx)

a.	Term loan recovered	Rs.5,37,11,412/-
b.	Education loan	Rs. 7,08,946/-
	Total recovered	Rs.5,44,20,358/-

The board has approved the action plan for the year 2016-17 as appended.

Table- 17.25.

Sector	Action Plan - 2015-16 Scheme	No. of beneficiary	Unit cost (Rs. lakh)	Achievement - 2015-16	
				Loan amount (Rs.lakh)	Target of recovery (Rs.lakh)
Transport	Auto rickshaw	260	1.50	390.00	700.00
	Other goods carries vehicles	50	5.00	250.00	
Business	Small Business	440	2.85	1254.00	
Education	Education loan	50	-	110.00	
Total		800		2004.00	

The board has decided to move the proposal to the Finance Department, Government of Tripura through Minorities Welfare Department for obtaining Rs.20.00 crores State Govt. guarantee for the year 2016-17 against Approved Action Plan for taking refinance from NMDFC at the earliest so that the SCA can get the fund from National Minorities Development & Financial Corporation, New Delhi, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India.

Total loan disbursed since inception 28th February, 1997 to 31-03-2016.

Table- 17.26.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	No. of beneficiaries	Disbursed loan amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	Transport Sector	1317	2026.04
2	Business sector + Agricultural Sector	2038	Rs.2816.14 lakhs.
3	Education Sector	221	344.86
	Total	3576	5187.04

Total 221 nos. candidates have been awarded loan for pursuing higher studies in professional & technical courses since 1997 to 31-03-2016 for total amount disbursed Rs.3,44,86,000/- as education loan in different courses.

SOCIAL WELFARE:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department bears the responsibility of promoting social education activities in the implementing welfare activities and various programmes.

Its objectives are to provide assistance particularly to the economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people. Besides them, welfare of Women & Child is one of the priority sectors of this Department.

Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS):

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced Universalisation of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6 (six) years of age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The following schemes have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

- i) ICDS (General),
- ii) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY),
- iii) ICDS (Training),
- iv) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP),
- v) Construction of Anganwadi Centre.

ICDS (General):

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since 2nd October 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9,911 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Tripura. All the sanctioned 9,911 Anganwadi Centres have made operational in the State covering all eight districts.

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in 2015-16 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 17.27.

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	South	Gomati	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	West	Total
2015-16	Project	6	6	6	8	8	6	8	8	56
	Anganwadi Centres	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911
	Anganwadi Workers	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911
	Anganwadi	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY Scheme was launched in September, 2000. The adolescent girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line (BPL) as well as school drop-outs in the age group of 11-18 years are selected and attached to the local Anganwadi Centres for monthly learning and training activities. If out of school girls in 11-18 years are not available at AWCs under KSY, the school going girls may be selected for KSY for coverage of the Scheme.

Under KSY, multiple options are available to choose one or more interventions to improve nutritional, health, economic and social status of Adolescent Girls. The provision of fund is limited to Rs.1,10,000/- per project per year with 10 nos. KSY centre (AWCs). Each KSY centre comprising 30 nos. adolescent girls, KSY girls can be given training in making plastic chatai, flower saji, mora, tailoring, woolen knitting and bamboo works & knitting of pachara. Reading, writing and learning about health & nutrition are also advocated in all these KSY centers. Supplementary nutrition is also provided to the adolescent girls in the AWCs.

The Physical and financial achievement under KSY is presented in the following Table:

Table : 17.28.

Year	Benefited adolescent girls	Exp.(Rs.in lakh)
2015-16	8400 (only at South, Gomati, Unakoti & North Tripura District as SABLA Scheme is introduced at West, Khowai, Sepahijala & Dhalai District)	26.83

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

During the year 2010-11, Government of India introduced new scheme SABLA on pilot basis for West, Khowai, Sepahijala & Dhalai District for adolescent girls. Therefore, presently KSY Scheme has implemented in South, Goamti, Unakoti & North Tripura District only.

ICDS training programme:

This programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the instructors and guest lecturers of the Department on job course, orientation and refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following five Training Centres.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Sl. No. | Anganwadi workers training centre |
| 1 | West District AWTC, Narsingarh. |
| 2 | Kakraban AWTC, Kakraban, Gomati District |
| 3 | Kulai AWTC, Ambassa, Dhalai District |

4 Ramnagar AWTC, North District

5 A.D.Nagar AWTC run by NGO

The physical and financial achievements for the training of the ICDS functionaries during 2015-16 through the above AWTC is given below:

Table : 17.29.

Name of ICDS functionaries	Job course	Refresher course	Orientation course	ECCE training
A.W.W.	751	929	-	-
A.W.H.	-	268	1012	-
Supervisor(ICDS)	-	-	-	283
CDPO	-	-	-	-

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been the biggest intervention of the Government of India implemented through the State Governments to combat malnutrition and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implemented of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

SNP is distributed in all the 9911 Anganwadi centres for 300 days a year. Through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS, Social Welfare & Social Education Department has provided Nutritional support to 306210 (89.38%) children and 70276 (92.68%) expecting & nursing mothers in the year 2015-16.

Cost and feeding norms of SNP (per beneficiary per day)

Table : 17.30.

Category	Revised SNP cost norms	Nutritional Norms	
		Protein	Calorie
(i) Children (6-72 months)	Rs.6.00	12-15 gm.	500 K. Cal.
(ii) Severely underweight children (6-72 months)	Rs.9.00	20-25 gm.	800 K. Cal.
(iii) Pregnant women and nursing mothers	Rs.7.00	18-20 gm.	600 K. Cal.

Concluding remarks:

More sustainable economic policies in tribal areas for improvement of living standard as well as empowerment of the tribals are required. Entrepreneurship development, rural market linkages with government's financial support are required to reduce poverty and unemployment. Settlement of Jhumia families through rubber plantation need to be

implemented in a manner that it may augment the livelihood these jhumia families. The participation of these families in JFMCs and SHGs for their long term benefits may be utilized for their gainful activities.

The SC and OBC as well as minorities section of people are required better agricultural, horticultural, fishing quality breeds and techniques in rural areas for productivity and therefore, generating more income. Participation in SHGs for gainful activities may be encouraged for their sustainable income.

18) HOUSING

Housing deserves significant attention in the context of developing policies and strategies for human development. The housing sector has been globally used as an engine to propel the economic growth as it generates employment and demand in the market for building materials etc. On the other hand, shortage of housing is a big impediment in the healthy development of an individual and consequently the society, and the State. Housing, alongwith food and clothing comprise the basic necessity of human survival. Housing is a reflection of nation's economic and social well-being. The basic human need that housing provides shelter or protection. Adequate housing facility increses the productivity of labour. When a massive programme of housing is launched, its multiplier effects, especially in changing the labour situation and income are quite impressive.



The basic amenities relating to housing includes safe drinking water, latrine, drainage, electricity, number of living rooms etc. apart from many other things like nature of the drainage system, presence of animal shed in the vicinity, availability of motorable approach road to the dwelling unit, and occurrence of floods during monsoon.

The basic amenities relating to housing includes safe drinking water, latrine, drainage, electricity, number of living rooms etc. apart from many other things like nature of the drainage system, presence of animal shed in the vicinity, availability of motorable approach road to the dwelling unit, and occurrence of floods during monsoon.

Housing as per Census- 2011:

The following table shows the condition of Census houses in the State.

Table- 18.1.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total	840,105	605,637	234,468
2	Liabile	455,986	306,777	149,209
3	Dispidated	341,600	266,252	75,348

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

- ***As per Census-2011, total household was 8,55,556.***
- ***Proportion of pucca houses was 80.7 percent in the State.***
- ***73 percent household having drinking water facilities.***
- ***86 percent households have latrine facility as per Census-2011 in the State.***

The following table shows the number of occupied Census houses in 2011 in the State.

Table- 18.2.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of occupied Census house	1,024,903	726,303	298,600
2	Occupied Census houses used as residence	826,686	595,865	230,821
3	Residence-cum- other use	13,419	9,772	3,647
4	Shop/ Office	85,950	44,422	41,528
5	School/ College etc.	10,692	8,999	1,693
6	Hotel/Lodge/Guest house etc.	1,855	1,097	758
7	Hospital / Dispensary etc.	2,214	1,342	872
8	Factory/Workshop/Workshed etc.	5,412	3,117	2295
9	Place of worship	10,366	8,034	2332
10	Other non-residential use	66,052	52,661	13391
11	No. of occupied locked census houses	2,257	994	1263

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Housing shortage in the State:

The HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.) made an exercise based on the results of Census- 2001 and estimated statewise housing shortages.

The housing shortages in the State for the year 2001 is presented in the table below.

Table : 18.3.

TRIPURA	H-I	H-II	H-III
Rural	11,077	3,05,873	1,98,047
Urban	3,001	27,009	23,869
Total	14,078	3,32,882	2,21,916

Source: - Estimation of Economics Cell, HUDCO, using Census- 2001 tables on housing.

- a) *Housing shortage-I* : Number of households No. of Census houses.
- b) *Housing shortage-II*: Housing shortage-I + No. of Kutcha (serviceable + Non-serviceable) + Congestion and requirement of additional room

or house for married couple + obsolescence and replacement of old houses.

c) *House shortage-III* : House shortage-II - serviceable kutcha houses.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board:

Tripura Housing and Construction Board (erstwhile Tripura Housing Board) came to bring under Tripura act -2 of 1979. Its specific mandate has been to construct Housing Schemes around the capital city and District Headquarters.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board (THCB) is executing number of social housing schemes namely for the i) Economic Weaker Section (EWS) ii) Lower Income Group (LIG) iii) Middle Income Group (MIG). The State Government has also entrusted construction works to the Tripura Housing Construction Board.

Besides, land improvement and ownership flats are also developed by the Tripura Housing and Construction Board. Tripura Housing and construction Board have recently decided to construct 450-ownership flats at New Capital Complex, Agartala.

The following table depicts the number of construction activities undertaken on housing sector by the THCB during 1990-91 to 2014-15 in the State.

Table : 18.4.

Sl. No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Common for all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>1. Housing Scheme :</i>						
A.	Housing Scheme at Nandannagar, Agartala.	25	55	Nil	Nil	Nil
B.	Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agartala.	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	Nil
C.	Housing Scheme at Rajar Bag, Udaipur.	Nil	Nil	20	15	Nil
D.	Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla.	Nil	Nil	24	48	Nil
E.	Construction of Model Village Sarashima, Belonia.	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
F.	Construction of Housing Scheme at Subhasnagar	51	93	Nil	Nil	Nil
G.	Construction of model village Sahaberjoom, Melaghar, Sonamura, West Tripura(though we have a proposal to construct 70 Nos. EWS housing schemes at Melaghar under Sonamura Sub-Division, 23 Nos. housing schemes already been completed & expected for the remaining 47 Nos. EWS house will also					

be taken up very soon)	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	189	148	44	111	Nil
2. Cash Loan Housing Scheme:					
A. Cash Loan Scheme for Govt. Employees	Nil	48	245	252	Nil
B. Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Urban Poor	627	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	627	48	245	252	Nil
3. Sites & Service:					
(Sale of developed land)	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil
Total:	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil
4. Ownership flats					
Total :	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil
Grand Total:	979	196	294	698	Nil

Source: - THCB, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Basic planning are required for safe drinking water, drainage facilities as well as construction of the pucca houses covering backward rural areas of the State. The State lacks in turn of the basic amenities of housing sector and require to put efforts particularly in the districts through the PRIs to settle these issues on sustainable basis.

19. Future Assessment and Outlook

The State's economy is characterized by high incidence of poverty, low per capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities and geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, low progress in industrial field as well as high un-employment problem. On the other hand, low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult in the backward state of Tripura.

As far as the thrust of the State Government to the development strategies are concerned, the basic objectives are clear and simple: they are aimed at eradication of poverty and continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people. The target of the Government is comprehensive growth covering all sections of people and strata of society with the aim of reducing the rural -urban divide. While substantial achievements have been made, the road ahead still has a number of challenges and hurdles and these have to be kept in view while moving towards rapid growth and economic prosperity of the people of the State.

It is, therefore, a prerequisite to provide priority in the following areas for infrastructural improvements as well as to create a sustainable climate for attracting investments for sustaining inclusive pro-people growth in the State.

Challenges and problems

1. Roads and highways:

1.1. Conversion of National Highway-44 into four lanes in Tripura

Early connectivity of NH-44, which terminates at Sabroom in Tripura to a four lane highway, is required. Benefits to be derived from this improvement would be immense in view of increase in trade and commerce as well as removal of feeling of psychological isolation of the local people.

Further, the National Highway needs to be aligned along the railway tracks. This will be straightening the highway and also make both the railway line and the national highway secure from terrorists. It should be a part of the golden quadrilateral.

1.2. Alternative national highway:

An alternative National Highway from Kukital 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 would be reduced to a great extent. It is also to mention that total length of NH in Tripura including the Tripura part of Manu-Syrang National Highway (yet to be completed) is only 468 Km which hardly works out to 9.74 percent of total length of NH in North Eastern States.

1.3. Trans-Asian Highway/Railway:

The Trans-Asia Highway should pass through Tripura to connect East/South East Asian countries so that the entire North-Eastern Region becomes a hub for promotion of South-East Asia Growth quadrangle as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India.

1.4. Direct bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Bangladesh:

The State Government has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for introducing a direct bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Dhaka to get the full benefit of the agreement signed between Government of India and the Republic of Bangladesh for issue of double entry visa to the Indian Nationals. This will reduce journey time vis-à-vis the cost of travel.

2. Linking of state capital with rails and airports:

2.1. Rail:

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura is now connected with railway link through broad gauge. Presently, total railway route is 158 km in the State.

The State, however, cannot reap the benefit of railways unless it is extended to the southernmost border town of Sabroom with broad gauge standard. Railway line up to Sabroom will provide the much desired accessibility with the nearest sea port of Chittagong in Bangladesh which would ultimately promote trade of large volume not only with Bangladesh but also with the main land and South East Asian countries as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India. The entire North Eastern Region would be benefited with such railway connectivity.

2.2. Issue of conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge:

The railway line connecting the State with Guwahati was in broad gauge up to Lumding. The rest of the line up to Tripura was in meter gauge. There was a felt need for converting the entire railway line up to Sabroom, the southernmost border town of Tripura, into broad gauge to augment the capacity for passenger and freight traffic as transit and transshipment in Lumding for which metre gauge restricts carriage of goods in bulk to the State. The gauge conversion work between Lumding and Agartala was under national project and just completed, which will further reach to Sabroom within few years.

2.3. Airports:

As road and rail infrastructure of the State is not up to the mark, the people in the State are dependent mainly on air services for traveling

to the main land of the country. Though the runway at Agartala Airport has been extended including night landing facilities, additional infrastructure are required to be created for availing better and latest aviation facilities including cargo handling.

3. *Conversion of Agartala airport into international airport:*

The State Government has requested the Government of India to consider up-gradation of Agartala airport into an international airport to facilitate movement of foreign tourists especially in Tripura as well as other North Eastern States. Initially, the air connectivity will be made with Dakha and Chittagang of Bangladesh.

4. *Border trade with Bangladesh and development of Land Customs Stations:*

4.1. *Border trade with Bangladesh:*

The State had transport links with and through Bangladesh, before partition of India in 1947, which have since been snapped.

Official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh has been going-on mainly through Akhaura check post. Trade with Bangladesh includes cement, fish, stone pipes, PVC pipes, furniture, jute, ginger, agarbatti, iron oxide, fruits etc. The estimated Indo-Bangla trade through Tripura in 2015-16 was Rs.383.72 crore, which will further increase in near future.

Agreements and joint dialogues are on between India and Bangladesh for promotion of sustainable larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

In fact, the markets in towns of Tripura and the bordering towns of Bangladesh affect each other. However, since the trade presently goes on informally, it causes a lot of difficulties and distortions at present and puts a lot of strain even on security forces, who are to work to prevent such trade.

Facilities for "Border Haats" have been identified for trade in the State at Kamalasagar, Boxanagar, Bamutia in West Tripura; Simantapur, Srinagar and Ekinpur in South Tripura; Pal basti (Raghna) in North District and Hirachera (Kailashahar) in Unokati District Tripura and Kamalpur in Dhalai District since the State has 84 percent of its border with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh.

4.2. *Development of Land Customs Station at Akhaura for Passenger Services and Srimantapur Land Custom Station for Goods Traffic:*

Both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station are notified Customs Stations. In Bangladesh side, Akhaura Land Customs Station is opposite to Agartala Land Customs Station in Tripura and Bibirbazar Land Customs Station in Bangladesh is opposite to Srimantapur Land Customs Station in Tripura. Land Customs Station in Tripura and also in Bangladesh mentioned above are operational at present and deals with passengers and cargo traffic.

The present volume of trade through Agartala Land Customs Station during 2015-16 has increased more than the last financial year. The major two constrains of Agartala Land Customs Station are namely its proximity (just 2 Kms. away) to the Agartala city which is the hub of all important activities of the State and paucity of vacant land at or near Agartala Land Customs Station for any future expansion. In view of increasing volume of trade and the constraint faced at Agartala Land Customs Station, it is suggested that while both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Agartala Land Customs station, passenger traffic would be encouraged more than cargo traffic in this Customs Station in the coming years.

Srimantapur Land Customs Station at present is handling both the cargo and passenger traffic and opposite to this Station Bangladesh is having Bibirbazar Land Customs Station. The strategic advantage of this Station is that the nearest city in Bangladesh from Srimantapur Land Customs station is Commilla at a distance of just 12 Kms. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'Viswa Road' in Bangladesh passes through Commilla and it connects Chittagong port and Dhaka in Bangladesh, which gives natural access to important city and port in Bangladesh from Srimantapur LCS. As land near the Srimantapur LCS is available, future expansion is feasible at this Customs station. It may also be mentioned here that all the standard parameters proposed at Agartala LCS are also proposed at Srimantapur LCS in the pre-feasibility study prepared by IL & FS. While both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, cargo traffic would be encouraged more than passenger traffic in this Customs station in the coming years.

In regard to Rail connectivity it may be mentioned here that the proposed railway link between Akhaura in Bangladesh and Agartala, Tripura passes near by the Agartala Land Customs Station. In addition, the proposed railway link between Agartala to Sabroom (southernmost town of Tripura) shall have a railway station at Bishramganj (a point of extended National Highway - 44) which is just 28-30 Kms. from the Srimantapur Land Customs Station. The above mentioned link once established, shall connect both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station with all the important towns of Tripura. It shall translate into reality the vision to make Tripura as a gateway to other North Eastern States for Bangladesh and South East Asian Countries. It may also be mentioned here that it is proposed to have waterways route through Gomti River (adjacent to Srimantapur LCS) to Haldia in West Bengal via Bangladesh.

All the user agencies like BSF, Customs and Imigration are also of the view that considering the space constraints at Agartala Land Customs Station, and future expansion mobility at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, passenger traffic in larger volume may be encouraged through Agartala Land Costoms Station and cargo traffic through Srimantapur Land Customs Station.

5. *Implementation of the Power Project at Palatana, South Tripura:*

Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) owes significant natural gas reserve in Tripura. However, these natural gas reserves are yet to be commercially developed due to low industrial demand in the State. ONGC develop 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) is set-up in September 2008 for subscribing the equity by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd (IL&FS) and Government of Tripura (GoT) for implementation of 726.6 MW thermal power project at Palatana in Gomati District for the North Eastern States. The OTPC has stated producing the thermal power from the Palatana project during 2013-14.

6. *International internet-gateway at Agartala:*

Country's third international internet gateway at Agartala, after the ones in Mumbai and Chennai, was inaugurated in March, 2016. India will 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 will be extremely useful for implementation of Digital India Programme. Eight Indian states of northeast will also be benefited from that internet bandwidth.

7. *Economic structure and Un-employment:*

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

It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

The State is facing serious problems in the issue of un-employment, particularly due to lack of private investments, low level of capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck's with high level of poverty.

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

8. *Land constraint*

The reorganisation of the administration by creation of four new Districts, six new Sub-divisions and five new Blocks in 2012 need to focus specifically the problems of regional underdevelopment within the State. The income per capita of the districts, literacy level, health facilities and proportion of household with a primary school within 1 km of their habitation (a measure of the dispersal of school infrastructure) would definitely give the basic of the district level disparities within the State, based on which the future assessments and policy decisions for inclusive pro-people macro-economic growth would be attained by the State.

9. *Regional Disparties*

The list of constraints and challenges makes clear the issues to be addressed in the future. It is not the task of this Economic Review to prepare a comprehensive policy direction for the macro-economic development. However, the priorities in policy decisions concerning to human development may also include the following.

Raise the levels of attainment in respect of education, health and nutrition among all people of the State. In the sphere of education, the special attention is necessary to ensure universal school enrolment and retention, particularly in upper primary and senior schools. This requires increased investments in the expansion of school infrastructure and at least 6 per cent of GSDP to be spent on education, regularly. In the sphere of health, major expansion of health-care infrastructure is required to ensure an effective, open-access health-care system. Resources have to be allocated for increased expenditure on health, including partnerships with the private sector.

Programmes for immunization and nutritional support to mothers and children have to be strengthened. Success in sanitation work has to be followed by improvements in the supply of drinking water, investment in the construction of basic drainage and better housing.

Prepare an infrastructure plan to address the problem of transport and communication links between Tripura and the rest of India. Historical and geographical factors and fiscal imperatives require that the Central Government play a leading role in implementing this plan.

Employment strategies have to be developed to ensure growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods. The strategy must aim to reduce youth un-employment, and to equip young men and women with modern skills. It should also develop new rural-based farm and nonfarm livelihoods, including forest-based livelihoods. The employment growth must be based on growth in production-that is, economic growth that involves a growth of agricultural and agriculture-related production, rural non-agricultural production, and different types of industrial production. A transformation of the scientific and technological basis of the economy must be a medium- and long-term objective of State policy.

Empowering the women, minorities, SC, ST and OBC communities as well as economically weaker section to meet the current social and economic challenges need to be emphasized for more inclusiveness and pro-people macro-economic growth.

PART – II

Table - 1.

Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population - 2011

India/State/Union Territory	Area in Sq. Kms	Male	Population Female	Persons	Density	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India (1) + +	3287263	623121843	587447730	1210569573	382	933
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	42442146	42138631	84580777	308	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	713912	669815	1383727	17	893
Assam	78438	15939443	15266133	31205576	398	935
Bihar	94163	54278157	49821295	104099452	1106	919
Chhattisgarh	135191	12832895	12712303	25545198	189	989
Goa	3702	739140	719405	1458545	394	961
Gujarat	196024	31491260	28948432	60439692	308	920
Haryana	44212	13494734	11856728	25351462	573	861
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3481873	3382729	6864602	123	968
Jammu & Kashmir(1)+ +	222236	6640662	5900640	12541302	124	892
Jharkhand	79714	16930315	16057819	32988134	414	941
Karnataka	191791	30966657	30128640	61095297	319	965
Kerala	38863	16027412	17378649	33406061	860	1059
Madhya Pradesh	308245	37612306	35014503	72626809	236	919
Maharashtra	307713	58243056	54131277	112374333	365	922
Manipur +	22327	1290171	1280219	2570390	115	978
Meghalaya	22429	1491832	1475057	2966889	132	972
Mizoram	21081	555339	541867	1097206	52	935
Nagaland	16579	1024649	953853	1978502	119	900
Orissa	155707	21212136	20762082	41974218	270	972
Punjab	50362	14639465	13103873	27743338	551	876
Rajasthan	342239	35550997	32997440	68548437	200	921
Sikkim	7096	323070	287507	610577	86	875
Tamil Nadu	130058	36137975	36009055	72147030	555	987
Tripura	10492	1874376	1799541	3673917	350	948
Uttar Pradesh	240928	104480510	95331831	199812341	829	898
Uttaranchal	53483	5137773	4948519	10086292	189	962
West Bengal	88752	46809027	44467088	91276115	1028	934
Union Territory						
A. & N. Islands	8249	202871	177710	380581	46	846
Chandigarh	114	580663	474787	1055450	9258	777
D. & N. Haveli	491	193760	149949	343709	700	812
Daman & Diu	112	150301	92946	243247	2191	710
Delhi	1483	8987326	7800615	16787941	11320	821
Lakshadweep	32	33123	31350	64473	2149	948
Pondicherry	479	612511	635442	1247953	2547	1001

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

* The area figures of States and UTs do not add up to area of India because:

(i) The shortfall of 7 square km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 square km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.

(ii) Disputed area of 13 square km. between Pondcherry and Andhra Pradesh is neither included in Pondicherry nor in Andhra Pradesh.

(1) The population figures excludes population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. illegal occupation of China.

+ The population of India, Manipur State and Senapati District by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division, as the census results for 2001 Census for these sub-divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Table - 2

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION BY CENSUS

State / Union Territory	1901-1911	1911-1921	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	5.75	-0.31	14.22	13.31	21.51	+24.80	+24.66	+23.87	+21.54	17.61
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	12.49	-0.13	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00	25.92
Assam++	16.99	20.48	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92	16.93
Bihar	1.52	-0.97	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62	25.07
Chhatisgarh	24.15	1.41	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27	22.59
Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21	8.17
Gujarat	7.79	3.79	19.25	18.69	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.17
Haryana	-9.70	1.95	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.81
Jammu & Kashmir**	7.16	5.75	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	26.69	30.89	29.43	23.71
Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36	22.34
Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51	15.67
Kerala	11.75	9.16	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43	4.86
Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26	20.30
Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73	15.99
Manipur+++	21.71	10.92	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86	18.65
Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65	16.93
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82	22.78
Nagaland***#	46.76	6.55	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53	-0.47
Orissa	10.44	-1.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25	13.97
Punjab	-10.8	6.26	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10	13.73
Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41	21.44
Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06	12.36
Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72	15.60
Tripura	32.48	32.59	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03	14.75
Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85	20.09
Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41	19.17
West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77	13.93
Union Territory:										
A. & N. Islands #	7.34	2.37	14.61	-8.28	105.13	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90	6.68
Chandigarh #	-16.07	-1.65	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28	17.10
D. & N. Haveli #	19.52	6.99	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22	55.50
Daman & Diu #	1.45	-3.26	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73	53.54
Delhi #	1.98	18.03	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02	20.96
Lakshadweep #	4.85	-6.31	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30	6.23
Puducherry #	4.39	-5.06	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62	27.72

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

+ One village Ramtapur (code No.217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukhal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951. (ii) The total population of all districts of Andhra Pradesh for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the state. The differences between the figures for the state total and the totals of all districts are 21599 for 1901, (-) 70,744 for 1911, (+) 16,456 for 1921 and (+) 8,240 for 1931. The difference is due to an error that has occurred in Table A-2 of 1941, when the population data of Medak and Nizamabad districts were recast in accordance with certain inter district transfers that had taken place between Medak and Nizamabad districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad state during the decade 1931-1941.

* Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

++ The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Intrepolation'.

+++ The population of Manipur state by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for Census 2001.

*** In working out 'decade variation' and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,441) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only in 1961 censused areas of Tuensang district of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq.km. 2. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the back decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961. 3. In working out 'decade variation and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

@The distribution of population of Pondicherry by sex for 1901 (246,654) and 1931 (285,011) is not available.

Table - 3

Estimated Birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate, 2015.

Indian / State/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	20.8	22.4	17.3	6.5	7.1	5.4	14.3	15.4	11.9	37	41	25
Bigger states												
Andhra Pradesh	16.8	17.1	16.1	7.1	7.9	5.0	9.7	9.1	11.1	37	41	26
Assam	22.0	23.2	15.3	7.1	7.4	5.1	15.0	15.8	10.2	47	50	25
Bihar	26.3	27.1	20.6	6.2	6.3	5.1	20.1	20.8	15.5	42	42	44
Chhatisgarh	23.2	24.8	18.3	7.5	8.1	5.6	15.7	16.7	12.7	41	43	32
Delhi	16.4	17.9	16.4	3.6	4.3	3.5	12.8	13.5	12.8	18	27	18
Gujarat	20.4	22.4	18.0	6.1	6.5	5.6	14.3	15.9	12.4	33	41	21
Haryana	20.9	22.3	18.4	6.1	6.3	5.7	14.8	16.0	12.7	36	39	30
Jammu & Kashmir	16.2	18.0	10.7	4.9	5.1	4.4	11.3	13.0	6.3	26	27	24
Jharkhand	23.5	25.0	19.2	5.8	6.1	4.9	17.7	18.8	14.3	32	35	22
Karnataka	17.9	18.8	16.5	6.6	7.7	5.0	11.3	11.1	11.4	28	30	23
Kerala	14.8	14.8	14.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	8.2	8.1	8.4	12	13	10
Madhya Pradesh	25.5	27.6	19.7	7.5	8.1	5.9	17.9	19.5	13.8	50	54	34
Maharashtra	16.3	16.6	15.9	5.8	6.6	4.7	10.5	10.0	11.2	21	26	14
Odisha	19.2	20.3	14.1	7.6	7.9	6.3	11.6	12.4	7.8	46	48	35
Punjab	15.2	15.9	14.2	6.2	6.9	5.1	9.1	9.0	9.1	23	24	20
Rajasthan	24.8	25.7	22.0	6.3	6.7	5.2	18.5	19.0	16.8	43	48	27
Tamil Nadu	15.2	15.3	15.2	6+7	7.6	6.0	8.5	7.7	9.2	19	22	16
Telangana	17.8	18.2	17.2	6.5	7.5	4.9	11.3	10.7	12.3	34	37	27
Uttar Pradesh	26.7	27.9	23.0	7.2	7.7	5.7	19.5	20.2	17.2	46	48	36
Uttarakhand	17.8	18.0	17.1	6.4	6.8	5.6	11.4	11.3	11.5	34	31	44
West Bengal	15.5	17.3	11.6	5.9	5.8	6.2	9.6	11.5	5.4	26	27	24
Smaller States:												
Arunachal Pradesh	18.8	19.5	15.3	6.0	6.5	3.7	12.7	13.0	11.6	30	32	19
Goa	12.7	12.3	13.1	6.4	7.6	5.5	6.3	4.7	7.6	9	8	10
Himachal Pradesh	16.3	16.8	10.6	6.6	6.8	4.2	9.7	10.0	6.4	28	28	18
Manipur	14.4	14.4	14.5	4.0	3.9	4.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	9	10	8
Meghalaya	23.7	25.7	15.0	7.4	7.8	5.5	16.3	17.9	9.5	42	44	34
Mizoram	16.2	19.3	13.0	4.2	5.2	3.3	12.0	14.1	9.8	32	39	22
Nagaland	14.8	15.0	14.6	3.0	3.2	2.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	12	11	15
Sikkim	17.0	15.9	18.7	5.0	5.9	3.5	12.0	10.0	15.2	18	20	14
Tripura	14.7	15.7	12.3	5.2	4.9	6.0	9.5	10.8	6.3	20	19	25
Union Territory:												
A.& N. Islands	12.0	12.8	10.8	5.0	4.8	5.3	7.0	8.0	5.5	20	18	33
Chandigarh	13.7	23.0	13.5	4.4	3.1	4.4	9.3	19.8	9.1	21	10	22
D. & N. Haveli	25.5	21.2	28.9	3.9	4.5	3.5	21.5	16.7	25.4	21	29	14
Daman & Diu	17.1	17.1	17.1	4.7	5.4	4.5	12.4	11.7	12.6	18	14	20
Lakshadweep	14.7	18.2	13.9	6.2	9.5	5.5	8.5	8.8	8.4	20	20	20
Puducherry	13.8	13.8	13.9	6.8	8.5	6.2	7.0	5.3	7.6	11	18	7

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller states and union territories are based on three-years period 2013-15.

Table - 4

Total Workers and Work Participation Rate by residence: 2011 (Males)

States/Union	Total Workers 2011			Work participation rate					
	Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Territory	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	331865930	226763068	105102862	51.7	52.1	50.6	53.3	53.0	53.8
State:									
Andhra Pradesh+	24185595	16498189	7687406	56.2	58.3	50.8	57.0	58.4	54.1
Arunachal Pradesh*	350273	264790	85483	50.6	50.7	50.5	49.1	48.5	50.9
Assam++	8541560	7257852	1283708	49.9	49.4	52.9	53.6	53.1	56.8
Bihar	25222189	22436685	2785504	47.4	48.0	41.7	46.5	46.7	44.9
Chhatisgarh	7133866	5522258	1611608	52.8	54.1	47.8	55.6	56.4	53.1
Goa	419536	152986	266550	54.6	54.5	54.7	56.8	55.5	57.5
Gujarat	18000914	10171584	7829330	54.9	55.5	53.9	57.2	57.1	57.2
Haryana	6806636	4392214	2414422	50.3	50.7	49.2	50.4	50.1	51.1
Himachal Pradesh	2043373	1836358	207015	54.6	54.7	54.2	58.7	59.0	55.7
Jammu & Kashmir**	3195090	2212006	983084	50.0	49.5	51.4	48.1	46.3	52.7
Jharkhand	8424769	6484142	1940627	48.0	49.6	42.4	49.8	50.8	46.7
Karnataka	18270116	11311426	6958690	56.6	58.1	53.8	59.0	59.8	57.8
Kerala	8451569	4507501	3944068	50.2	50.1	50.6	52.7	53.6	51.8
Madhya Pradesh	20146970	14741977	5404993	51.5	53.0	47.4	53.6	54.3	51.7
Maharashtra	32616875	17887071	14729804	53.3	53.9	52.4	56.0	56.7	55.2
Manipur+++	665463	460140	205323	48.1	49.2	44.9	51.6	52.4	49.9
Meghalaya	703709	561812	141897	48.3	49.4	43.8	47.2	47.0	47.7
Mizoram	290740	145091	145649	57.3	59.7	54.8	52.4	53.9	50.9
Nagaland***#	547357	403912	143445	46.7	47.3	43.8	53.4	55.7	47.9
Orissa	11902655	9941574	1961081	52.5	53.2	49.1	56.1	56.5	54.1
Punjab	8074157	4995819	3078338	53.6	53.9	53.1	55.2	54.9	55.5
Rajasthan	18297076	13775469	4521607	50.0	50.7	47.4	51.5	51.7	50.8
Sikkim	194358	148186	46172	57.4	57.7	55.5	60.2	61.0	57.5
Tamil Nadu	21434978	11214535	10220443	57.6	59.1	55.8	59.3	60.0	58.5
Tripura	1045326	767767	277559	50.6	50.4	51.6	55.8	55.3	57.0
Uttar Pradesh	49846762	38352879	11493883	46.8	47.4	44.6	47.7	47.4	48.9
Uttaranchal	2551921	1726674	825247	46.1	45.7	47.4	49.7	49.1	51.0
West Bengal	26716047	18211180	8504867	54.0	54.1	53.7	57.1	57.2	56.8
Union Territory:									
A.& N. Islands #	120889	74670	45219	56.6	56.9	55.9	59.6	59.1	60.4
Chandigarh #	328159	10664	317495	56.1	63.9	55.1	56.5	62.2	56.3
D. & N. Haveli #	119293	55803	63490	62.3	61.3	65.6	61.6	56.8	66.5
Daman & Diu #	107434	18862	88572	65.5	70.8	53.8	71.5	58.2	75.1
Delhi #	4762026	111500	4650526	52.1	49.4	52.3	53.0	49.3	53.1
Lakshadweep #	15318	3787	11531	42.4	40.6	44.6	46.2	52.3	44.6
Puducherry #	332931	105705	227226	53.1	54.4	52.5	54.4	54.2	54.4

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 5
Tentative population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No	Name of District	Type	Area in sq.km.	Population					0-6 child population			
				No. of HH	Population	Male	Female	P-06	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	West District	Rural	942.55	77247	329466	168689	160777	38261	19560	18701	953	974
		Urban		146301	588734	297463	291271	54817	28213	26604	979	
		Total		223548	918200	466152	452048	93078	47773	45305	970	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	1044.78	98407	434341	222461	211880	54449	27956	26493	952	463
		Urban		11963	49346	25368	23978	5333	2731	2602	945	
		Total		110370	483687	247829	235858	59782	30687	29095	952	
3	Khowai District	Rural	1005.67	67407	288006	147524	140482	35077	17836	17241	952	326
		Urban		9977	39558	19877	19681	3582	1821	1761	990	
		Total		77384	327564	167401	160163	38659	19657	19002	957	
4	South District	Rural	1534.20	94051	391692	200409	191283	51746	26364	25382	954	281
		Urban		10632	39059	19753	19306	3497	1809	1688	977	
		Total		104683	430751	220162	210589	55243	28173	27070	957	
5	Gomati District	Rural	1522.80	81442	357566	182424	175142	47720	24546	23174	960	290
		Urban		21265	83972	43004	40968	8317	4333	3984	953	
		Total		102707	441538	225428	216110	56037	28879	27158	959	
6	North District	Rural	1444.50	71671	337986	172066	165920	53092	26986	26106	964	289
		Urban		18623	79455	40584	38871	8611	4334	4277	958	
		Total		90294	417441	212650	204791	61703	31320	30383	963	
7	Unakoti District	Rural	591.93	51953	235676	119827	115849	33393	16956	16437	967	467
		Urban		10108	40830	20383	20447	4108	2103	2005	1003	
		Total		62061	276506	140210	136296	37501	19059	18442	972	
8	Dhalai	Rural	2400.00	74404	337731	173773	163958	51571	26196	25375	944	158
		Urban		10105	40499	20771	19728	4440	2264	2176	950	
		Total		84509	378230	194544	183686	56011	28460	27551	944	
	Tripura	Rural	10486.43	616582	2712464	1387173	1325291	365309	186400	178909	955	350
		Urban		238974	961453	487203	474250	92705	47608	45097	973	
		Total		855556	3673917	1874376	1799541	458014	234008	224006	960	

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 6
Tentative SC & ST population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No.	Name of District	Type	Schedule Caste Population			% of SC population	Schedule Tribe Population			% of ST population
			Population	Male	Female		Population	Male	Female	
1	West District	Rural	57516	29390	28126	20.96	149847	75531	74316	19.23
		Urban	134959	68297	66662		26749	12992	13757	
		Total	192475	97687	94788		176596	88523	88073	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	73328	37836	35492	17.07	118385	59825	58560	24.69
		Urban	9230	4690	4540		1016	557	459	
		Total	82558	42526	40032		119401	60382	59019	
3	Khowai District	Rural	55620	28559	27061	19.25	138104	69544	68560	42.60
		Urban	7442	3751	3691		1433	666	767	
		Total	63062	32310	30752		139537	70210	69327	
4	South District	Rural	57020	29225	27795	15.26	151329	76261	75068	35.45
		Urban	8717	4480	4237		1362	673	689	
		Total	65737	33705	32032		152691	76934	75757	
5	Gomati District	Rural	54443	28110	26333	16.86	184007	92143	91864	42.70
		Urban	19987	10196	9791		4547	2260	2287	
		Total	74430	38306	36124		188554	94403	94151	
6	North Tripura	Rural	45665	23353	22312	14.51	109696	55679	54017	28.05
		Urban	14889	7605	7284		7410	3815	3595	
		Total	60554	30958	29596		117106	59494	57612	
7	Unakoti District	Rural	43862	22172	21690	19.68	60561	30678	29883	22.54
		Urban	10552	5245	5307		1759	944	815	
		Total	54414	27417	26997		62320	31622	30698	
8	Dhalai	Rural	50539	25853	24686	16.31	205637	104247	101390	55.68
		Urban	11149	5608	5541		4971	2512	2459	
		Total	61688	31461	30227		210608	106759	103849	
Tripura		Rural	437993	224498	213495	17.82	1117566	563908	553658	31.76
		Urban	216925	109872	107053		49247	24419	24828	
		Total	654918	334370	320548		1166813	588327	578486	

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table No : 7
Tentative literates & Illerates population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No.	Name of District	Type	Literates population			% of population			Illerates population		
			Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
1	West District	Rural	253477	136704	116773	87.04	91.67	82.19	75989	31985	44004
		Urban	497919	256719	241200	93.26	95.35	91.13	90815	40744	50071
		Total	751396	393423	357973	91.07	94.04	88.01	166804	72729	94075
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	319152	173770	145382	84.01	89.34	78.42	115189	48691	66498
		Urban	40192	21223	18969	91.32	93.75	88.74	9154	4145	5009
		Total	359344	194993	164351	84.78	89.80	79.49	124343	52836	71507
3	Khowai District	Rural	219350	118708	100642	86.72	91.53	81.66	68656	28816	39840
		Urban	34241	17475	16766	95.18	96.78	85.96	5317	2402	2915
		Total	253591	136183	117408	87.78	92.17	83.17	73973	31218	42755
4	South District	Rural	284456	155334	129122	83.68	89.25	77.83	107236	45075	62161
		Urban	33523	17371	16152	94.27	96.81	91.68	5536	2382	3154
		Total	317979	172705	145274	84.68	89.96	79.16	112772	47457	65315
5	Gomati District	Rural	255453	139885	115568	82.45	88.60	76.05	102113	42539	59574
		Urban	70401	36891	33510	93.06	95.40	90.61	13571	6113	7458
		Total	325854	176776	149078	84.53	89.94	78.90	115684	48652	67032
6	North Tripura	Rural	245871	130763	115108	86.30	90.13	82.33	92115	41303	50812
		Urban	66810	34737	32073	94.31	95.83	92.71	12645	5847	6798
		Total	312681	165500	147181	87.90	91.27	84.39	104760	47150	57610
7	Unakoti District	Rural	173196	92699	80497	85.62	90.11	80.97	62480	27128	35352
		Urban	34525	17447	17078	94.02	95.44	92.60	6305	2936	3369
		Total	207721	110146	97575	86.91	90.92	82.79	68785	30064	38721
8	Dhalai	Rural	241818	133640	108178	84.50	90.56	78.06	95913	40133	55780
		Urban	34399	18003	16396	90.40	97.28	93.41	6100	2768	3332
		Total	276217	151643	124574	85.72	91.31	79.79	102013	42901	59112
Tripura		Rural	1992773	1081503	911270	84.90	90.07	79.49	719691	305670	414021
		Urban	812010	419866	392144	93.47	95.51	91.38	149443	67337	82106
		Total	2804783	1501369	1303414	87.22	91.53	82.73	869134	373007	496127

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 8

Sl. No.	Houselist Item	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of census houses	330,835,767	100	1,066,863	748686	318,177	100	100	100
2	Total number of occupied census houses	306,162,799	100	1,024,903	726,303	298,600	100	100	100
<i>Condition of census houses</i>									
3	Total	244,641,582	100	840,105	605,637	234,468	100	100	100
4	Good	130,124,755	53.2	455,986	306,777	149,209	54.3	51	63.6
5	Livable	101,441,740	41.5	341,600	266,252	75,348	40.7	44	32.1
6	Dilapidated	13,075,087	5.3	42,519	32,608	9,911	5.1	5.4	4.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 9

Sl. No.	Houselist Item	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Tap water	107,407,176	43.5	279,789	152,888	126,901	33.2	25.2	54
2	Tap water from treated source	78,873,488	32	171,167	69,003	102,164	20.3	11.4	43.5
3	Tap water from un-treated source	28,533,688	11.6	108,622	83,885	24,737	12.9	13.8	10.5
4	well	27,185,276	11	230,576	215,219	15,357	27.4	35.4	6.5
5	Covered well	3,895,409	1.6	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.9	3.5	1.3
6	Un-covered well	23,289,867	9.4	206,233	194,023	12,210	24.5	31.9	5.2
7	Hand pump	82,599,531	33.5	152,365	102,071	50,294	18.1	16.8	21.4
8	Tubewell / Borehole	20,916,074	8.5	136,980	98,270	38,710	16.3	16.2	16.5
9	Spring	1,314,556	0.5	15,960	15,769	191	1.9	2.6	0.1
10	River / Canal	1,550,549	0.6	15,414	14,954	460	1.8	2.5	0.2
11	Tank / Pond /Lake	2,075,181	0.8	4,075	3,772	303	0.5	0.6	0.1
12	Other sources	3,644,324	1.5	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.9	0.8	1.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 10.

Sl. No.	Household by main source of lighting	India		Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Electricity	165,897,294	67.2	576,787	361,573	215,214	68.4	59.5	61.6
3	Kerosene	77,545	31.4	245,373	228,953	16,420	29.1	37.7	7
4	Solar	1,086,893	0.4	15,868	13,368	2,500	1.9	2.2	1.1
5	Other oil	505,571	0.2	1,798	1,470	328	0.2	0.2	0.1
6	Any other	493,291	0.2	349	268	81	0	0	0
7	No lighting	1,164,584	0.5	2,606	2,147	459	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 11.

Sl. No.	Households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet	India		Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3
3	Open drainage	81,423,941	33	192,834	84,283	108,551	22.9	13.9	46.2
4	No drainage	120,524,914	18.9	618,947	509,545	109,402	73.4	83.8	46.6
5	Cooking inside house	215,412,336	87.3	763,705	532,946	230,759	90.6	87.7	98.2
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 12.

Item No.	Households by fuel used for cooking	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of housesholds	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Fire - wood	120,834,388	49	678,178	566,977	111,201	80.5	93.3	47.3
3	Crop residue	21,836,915	8.9	6,573	5,105	1,468	0.8	0.8	0.6
4	Cowdung cake	19,609,328	7.9	1,173	763	410	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	3,577,035	1.4	694	528	166	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	Kerosene	7,164,589	2.9	5,294	1,100	4,194	0.6	0.2	1.8
7	LPG / PNG	70,422,883	28.5	148,637	31,920	119,717	17.6	5.3	49.7
8	Electricity	235,527	0.1	299	223	76	0	0	0
9	Bio-gas	1,018,978	0.4	589	264	325	0.1	0	0.1
10	Any other	1,196,059	0.5	705	559	146	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	No cooking	796,965	0.3	639	340	299	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 13.

Sl. No.	Households by poses on of assets	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of housesholds	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Radio/ Transistor	49,018,595	19.9	107,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
3	Television	116,493,624	47.2	377,988	205,683	172,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
4	Computer/ Laptop with Internet	7,708,521	3.1	8,612	2,489	6,123	1	0.4	2.6
5	Computer/ Laptop without Internet	15,654,325	6.3	53,344	31,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1
6	Telephone	155,880,849	63.2	405,115	233,957	171,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
7	Telephone/Mobile Phone-Landline only	9,919,641	4	17,491	9,979	7,512	2.1	1.6	3.2
8	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Mobile only	131,202,021	53.2	360,143	214,022	146,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
9	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Both	14,759,187	6	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
10	Bicycle	110,567,433	44.8	331,560	223,872	107,688	39.3	36.8	45.8
11	Scooter/ Motorcycle / Moped	51,862,242	21	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
12	Car/ Jeep/ Van	11,473,587	4.7	18,443	78,939	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
13	None of the specified assets	43,950,672	17.8	234,638	209,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 14.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT**RURAL**

State / UT	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	599	602	406	445	500	522
Arunachal Pradesh*	482	483	273	278	380	383
Assam++	537	540	81	122	322	343
Bihar	468	473	32	53	263	275
Chhatisgarh	549	557	357	415	454	486
Delhi	493	493	146	146	342	342
Goa	547	547	210	210	378	378
Gujarat	598	599	212	278	414	447
Haryana	515	518	62	162	309	356
Himachal Pradesh	530	541	462	524	496	533
Jammu & Kashmir**	525	547	42	255	290	405
Jharkhand	520	533	95	198	313	370
Karnataka	611	612	274	287	443	450
Kerala	543	565	161	221	339	382
Madhya Pradesh	558	561	187	239	379	405
Maharashtra	569	576	305	388	443	486
Manipur+++	498	510	154	262	331	389
Meghalaya	519	527	375	391	447	459
Mizoram	586	591	341	394	467	496
Nagaland***#	461	504	171	312	319	410
Orissa	586	592	138	246	360	417
Punjab	562	566	48	234	315	406
Rajasthan	489	495	235	347	366	424
Sikkim	580	580	483	487	532	534
Tamil Nadu	590	595	300	378	443	485
Tripura	552	562	120	228	345	402
Uttarakhand	439	452	208	308	324	381
Uttar Pradesh	474	491	87	177	286	338
West Bengal	572	586	107	189	342	390
A.& N. Islands #	587	592	199	261	399	432
Chandigarh #	567	567	42	47	347	349
D. & N. Haveli #	488	488	152	161	321	325
Daman & Diu #	694	694	34	34	425	425
Lakshadweep #	545	548	63	105	299	322
Puducherry #	515	517	207	221	355	363
ALL INDIA	535	543	176	248	359	399

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 15.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

State / UT	URBAN					
	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	551	554	160	170	358	364
Arunachal Pradesh*	457	457	119	127	299	303
Assam++	538	542	84	90	324	329
Bihar	414	421	28	45	241	253
Chhatisgarh	486	496	213	240	358	376
Delhi	529	530	100	104	334	337
Goa	511	511	155	157	336	337
Gujarat	601	603	114	133	375	384
Haryana	512	514	85	97	311	318
Himachal Pradesh	599	600	188	212	404	416
Jammu & Kashmir**	532	539	81	117	316	337
Jharkhand	473	480	53	66	275	284
Karnataka	575	579	158	163	372	376
Kerala	540	552	161	191	341	363
Madhya Pradesh	516	520	99	115	315	325
Maharashtra	545	549	146	166	353	365
Manipur+++	455	456	151	182	306	322
Meghalaya	502	503	202	202	340	340
Mizoram	487	487	249	249	366	367
Nagaland***#	397	412	95	144	256	287
Orissa	577	579	135	155	370	381
Punjab	568	570	95	136	348	368
Rajasthan	488	490	95	141	303	326
Sikkim	609	609	273	273	452	452
Tamil Nadu	583	587	190	201	385	392
Tripura	525	525	107	113	316	319
Uttarakhand	502	506	65	86	293	305
Uttar Pradesh	504	511	73	102	300	317
West Bengal	589	602	124	174	369	400
A.& N. Islands #	596	607	181	200	384	399
Chandigarh #	547	547	114	121	351	354
D. & N. Haveli #	576	576	111	115	365	367
Daman & Diu #	594	595	134	148	347	355
Lakshadweep #	537	550	84	116	325	347
Puducherry #	536	548	132	147	336	350
ALL INDIA	542	546	125	147	342	355

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 16.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

State / UT	RURAL + URBAN					
	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	583	586	326	356	453	470
Arunachal Pradesh*	477	478	245	250	365	368
Assam++	537	540	81	119	322	341
Bihar	463	468	32	52	261	273
Chhatisgarh	535	543	327	378	434	463
Delhi	527	527	103	107	335	337
Goa	529	529	183	184	357	358
Gujarat	599	601	173	221	398	422
Haryana	514	517	69	141	309	344
Himachal Pradesh	538	548	434	492	486	520
Jammu & Kashmir**	526	545	51	223	296	389
Jharkhand	509	521	86	170	304	351
Karnataka	598	600	233	243	417	423
Kerala	542	562	161	213	340	377
Madhya Pradesh	547	551	165	207	363	385
Maharashtra	558	564	232	286	402	431
Manipur+++	487	496	153	241	324	372
Meghalaya	516	523	338	351	425	435
Mizoram	538	541	295	321	417	432
Nagaland***#	438	471	145	254	297	367
Orissa	585	590	137	233	362	412
Punjab	564	568	65	199	327	392
Rajasthan	489	494	202	299	351	400
Sikkim	585	585	447	450	518	519
Tamil Nadu	587	591	251	300	417	443
Tripura	548	556	118	209	340	388
Uttarakhand	456	466	172	252	316	361
Uttar Pradesh	481	495	84	161	289	333
West Bengal	577	590	112	185	349	392
A.& N. Islands #	590	597	192	238	394	420
Chandigarh #	548	548	109	116	351	354
D. & N. Haveli #	529	529	135	142	341	344
Daman & Diu #	668	668	71	77	401	403
Lakshadweep #	541	549	72	110	312	334
Puducherry #	529	537	161	176	343	355
ALL INDIA	537	544	161	219	354	386

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 17.

Age- specific WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for each State/ UT**Rural person**

State/ UT	Age group (in years)													
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & above	All (0+)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh+	0	38	254	559	810	864	867	883	884	831	713	654	362	522
Arunachal Pradesh*	1	5	142	478	595	690	773	721	824	783	802	566	295	383
Assam++	0	9	171	394	460	597	617	624	669	620	582	410	228	343
Bihar	0	12	161	328	464	502	530	572	581	598	606	447	355	275
Chhatisgarh	2	16	267	685	775	865	900	890	884	823	870	627	339	486
Delhi	0	0	4	451	467	623	435	795	777	65	579	527	0	342
Goa	0	0	164	496	703	625	523	618	647	625	312	116	40	378
Gujarat	0	43	334	640	675	700	776	694	744	685	668	565	346	447
Haryana	0	4	99	448	592	650	617	702	672	658	630	425	263	356
Himachal Pradesh	0	4	136	600	846	913	929	943	918	877	854	801	450	533
Jammu & Kashmir**	0	16	199	478	689	721	684	669	740	758	640	595	352	405
Jharkhand	0	67	258	457	591	654	735	733	725	689	673	527	356	370
Karnataka	0	30	216	554	671	710	776	721	791	793	661	541	288	450
Kerala	0	0	57	406	508	612	640	708	683	650	548	482	290	382
Madhya Pradesh	0	13	277	579	708	713	699	761	741	753	639	598	371	405
Maharashtra	0	31	225	584	762	842	836	858	862	809	765	578	346	486
Manipur+++	0	18	132	395	626	627	690	772	746	771	733	543	393	389
Meghalaya	0	1	183	581	811	871	919	922	882	903	920	747	657	459
Mizoram	0	2	361	726	793	842	842	835	840	820	831	585	382	496
Nagaland***#	3	18	103	382	488	669	645	790	818	755	889	598	579	410
Orissa	0	24	318	559	615	600	712	767	705	720	658	593	261	417
Punjab	0	24	217	521	629	682	700	756	674	687	602	528	322	406
Rajasthan	0	31	254	600	748	782	835	822	853	757	727	700	355	424
Sikkim	3	3	132	722	888	931	875	952	875	923	949	741	313	534
Tamil Nadu	0	8	237	515	677	795	823	823	816	815	675	566	398	485
Tripura	0	1	155	443	534	654	715	729	697	803	687	603	329	402
Uttarakhand	0	21	161	418	634	792	722	820	794	705	732	484	165	381
Uttar Pradesh	1	41	270	483	570	601	690	710	760	654	621	605	398	338
West Bengal	3	36	265	476	623	669	641	710	676	646	591	470	254	390
A.& N. Islands #	0	0	236	521	594	739	682	658	777	771	611	382	215	432
Chandigarh #	0	0	18	753	612	654	503	685	425	870	124	292	767	349
D. & N. Haveli #	0	0	56	302	696	762	667	660	683	860	435	658	224	325
Daman & Diu #	0	0	0	671	442	740	777	872	568	381	890	0	220	425
Lakshadweep #	0	0	156	315	533	547	560	780	674	517	471	27	0	322
Puducherry #	0	0	90	240	398	677	792	575	635	785	704	302	359	363
ALL INDIA	0	27	236	510	637	688	721	745	753	715	660	567	339	399

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 18.

Age- specific WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for each State/ UT**Urban person**

State/ UT	Age group (in years)													
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & above	All (0+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh+	0	10	130	344	553	655	687	668	687	632	470	262	135	364
Arunachal Pradesh*	0	1	28	199	482	539	564	636	848	723	816	381	136	303
Assam++	0	13	89	192	506	494	575	726	542	702	601	247	78	329
Bihar	0	9	98	310	442	417	557	559	546	588	487	330	218	253
Chhatisgarh	0	18	167	441	605	672	718	676	765	669	543	333	137	376
Delhi	0	2	102	347	577	594	611	613	540	665	535	362	165	337
Goa	11	0	41	423	632	419	593	537	695	601	547	176	9	337
Gujarat	0	22	213	512	666	625	633	576	695	576	493	250	125	384
Haryana	0	4	50	347	539	587	575	644	641	553	426	193	91	318
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	159	379	750	723	733	674	744	668	405	367	157	416
Jammu & Kashmir**	0	7	86	381	482	576	584	613	591	665	461	320	194	337
Jharkhand	0	21	128	222	390	497	650	592	608	421	647	281	129	284
Karnataka	0	6	138	378	626	662	680	657	591	564	520	268	224	376
Kerala	0	4	90	376	555	683	634	656	593	591	523	359	161	363
Madhya Pradesh	1	6	118	324	543	597	597	634	631	641	544	341	142	325
Maharashtra	0	6	131	387	621	642	643	663	632	594	512	254	126	365
Manipur+++	0	1	36	263	428	510	570	633	662	737	777	559	259	322
Meghalaya	4	5	69	282	470	610	738	733	762	772	713	454	208	340
Mizoram	0	0	106	366	584	636	653	760	726	827	798	668	243	367
Nagaland***#	0	0	33	102	234	533	639	625	715	719	583	89	104	287
Orissa	0	41	164	420	565	649	655	600	706	558	546	272	219	381
Punjab	3	10	182	404	659	599	620	652	580	560	530	318	179	368
Rajasthan	0	12	184	375	548	613	643	595	625	548	602	316	122	326
Sikkim	0	24	89	501	761	701	729	675	856	550	974	614	105	452
Tamil Nadu	0	3	130	409	561	659	672	716	678	604	510	352	193	392
Tripura	0	14	98	237	421	544	585	611	566	608	425	296	137	319
Uttarakhand	1	9	126	362	600	450	580	646	545	480	554	291	134	305
Uttar Pradesh	4	44	240	393	507	526	606	600	613	528	545	351	260	317
West Bengal	0	126	229	418	600	596	593	696	632	568	594	277	183	400
A.& N. Islands #	0	0	84	548	626	706	577	744	684	634	549	193	141	399
Chandigarh #	9	5	77	355	635	572	585	600	629	648	771	262	76	354
D. & N. Haveli #	0	0	164	246	696	705	679	769	687	886	0	377	25	367
Daman & Diu #	0	6	40	445	653	514	600	578	796	404	532	488	0	355
Lakshadweep #	0	0	23	322	522	529	569	595	622	519	437	440	258	347
Puducherry #	0	0	86	375	525	568	651	645	601	658	450	171	116	350
ALL INDIA	1	22	158	384	575	610	635	646	636	586	529	299	168	355

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 19

Number of females (per 1000 females of age 5 years and above usually engaged in domestic duties in the usual principal status) who carried out specified activities

RURAL + URBAN

1	Specified activities work	Tripura			All India		
		with ss ss work	without work	all work	with ss ss work	without work	all work
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Maintenance of kitchen garden etc.	401	290	311	225	179	185
2.	Work in hh. Poultry, dairy, etc.	426	240	275	354	127	156
3.	either item 1 or 2	503	333	365	443	232	259
4.	free collection of fish etc.	308	207	226	204	125	135
5.	free collection of fire wood etc.	444	267	301	540	284	316
6.	either item 4 or 5	462	280	314	558	301	334
7.	any of items 1,2,4 or 5	621	435	470	712	393	433
8.	husking of paddy (own produce)	32	39	37	65	34	38
9.	grinding foodgrain (own produce)	0	3	2	41	29	30
10.	preparation of gur (own produce)	0	0	0	0	1	1
11.	preservation of meat (own produce)	0	5	4	6	5	5
12.	making basket etc. (own produce)	21	18	18	21	11	13
13.	any of items 8 to 12	52	61	60	105	59	65
14.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8 - 12	630	452	486	718	402	442
15.	husking of paddy (acquired)	28	42	39	25	32	31
16.	grinding foodgrain (acquired)	32	34	34	42	39	39
17.	preparation of gur (acquired)	0	2	2	17	22	22
18.	preservation of meat (acquired)	0	11	9	24	27	26
19.	making basket etc. (acquired)	22	14	15	23	27	26
20.	any of items 15 to 19	61	59	59	61	63	63
21.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8 - 12, 15-19	639	468	501	727	424	462
22.	preparing cowdung cakes	85	27	38	523	263	296
23.	sewing, tailoring etc.	237	128	149	290	257	261
24.	free tutoring of own / others' children	78	99	95	58	88	84
25.	bringing water from outside hh premises	633	533	552	381	220	241
26.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8-12, 15-19, 22-25	752	732	736	872	630	660

Source: NSS Report No. 559: Participation of Women in Specified Activities alongwith Domestic Duties.

Table : 20.

District-wise percentage distribution of Establishments & Employment by location is given below:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	54,703 (37.65%)	58,947 (64.44%)	1,13,650 (48.00%)	90,984 (38.98%)	1,14,851 (67.33%)	2,05,835 (50.94%)
2.	South Tripura	46,195 (31.79%)	14,960 (16.35%)	61,155 (25.83%)	71,225 (30.51%)	24,965 (14.64%)	96,190 (23.81%)
3.	Dhalai	16,251 (11.19%)	4,256 (4.65%)	20,507 (8.66%)	26,819 (11.49%)	6,796 (3.98%)	33,615 (8.32%)
4.	North Tripura	28,146 (19.37%)	13,315 (14.56%)	41,461 (17.51%)	44,408 (19.02%)	23,976 (14.05%)	68,384 (16.93%)
	All Tripura	1,45,295 (100%)	91,478 (100%)	2,36,773 (100%)	2,33,436 (100%)	1,70,588 (100%)	4,04,024 (100%)

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table : 21.

District-wise total number of establishments by their location is shown below:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	OAE	%age	EST	%age	Total	%age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	87,913	46.91	25,737	52.14	1,13,650	48.00
2.	South Tripura	49,789	26.57	11,366	23.02	61,155	25.83
3.	Dhalai	16,582	8.85	3,925	7.95	20,507	8.66
4.	North Tripura	33,124	17.67	8,337	16.89	41,461	17.51
	All Tripura	1,87,408	100	49,365	100	2,36,773	100

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table - 22.

District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups are presented.

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				Total
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	218	332	35	107	692
2	Livestock	4,951	6,157	1,638	1,820	14,566
3	Forestry and Logging	1,004	541	202	374	2,121
4	Fishing and aquaculture	875	581	565	397	2,418
5	All agricultural activities	7,048	7,611	2,440	2,698	19,797
6	Mining and Quarrying	13	14	4	20	51
7	Manufacturing	17,001	10,509	3,239	6,298	37,047
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	185	124	30	102	441
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	202	131	72	145	550
10	Construction	2,747	1,271	379	1,096	5,493
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	1,712	698	197	668	3,275
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,182	736	126	563	3,607
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46,035	21,041	7,411	14,747	89,234
14	Transportation and Storage	9,027	3,599	1,125	3,476	17,227
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	6,138	3,431	1,064	2,281	12,914
16	Information and Communication	478	245	95	197	1,015
17	Financial and insurance activities	932	464	77	377	1,850
18	Real Estate Activities	538	222	128	298	1,186
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,171	547	158	579	2,455
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	825	355	78	260	1,518
21	Education	7,414	4,923	1,968	3,372	17,677
22	Human health and social work activities	1,155	572	228	497	2,452
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	374	170	26	125	695
24	Other service activities not else where classified	8,473	4,492	1,662	3,662	18,289
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,06,602	53,544	18,067	38,763	2,16,976
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	1,13,650	61,155	20,507	41,461	2,36,773

Source: DES-Tripura

Table - 23.

District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural employments by major activity groups are presented.

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				Total
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	325	449	42	141	957
2	Livestock	7,080	8,667	2,454	2,624	20,825
3	Forestry and Logging	1,118	675	244	455	2,492
4	Fishing and aquaculture	1,342	818	822	609	3,591
5	All agricultural activities	9,865	10,609	3,562	3,829	27,865
6	Mining and Quarrying	1,038	21	7	23	1,089
7	Manufacturing	33,679	16,241	5,274	10,813	66,007
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	1,925	666	261	623	3,475
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	400	187	114	249	950
10	Construction	5,005	2,129	499	1,486	9,119
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	3,903	1,251	301	1,293	6,748
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,593	1,285	241	1,103	7,222
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	59,462	24,445	8,414	18,221	1,10,542
14	Transportation and Storage	11,925	4,709	1,411	4,368	22,413
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	9,952	4,693	1,683	3,530	19,858
16	Information and Communication	1,109	405	154	390	2,058
17	Financial and insurance activities	3,658	1,162	319	991	6,130
18	Real Estate Activities	663	255	161	313	1,392
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,065	875	234	864	4,038
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,833	492	98	342	2,765
21	Education	35,930	18,296	7,859	12,665	74,750
22	Human health and social work activities	5,623	2,061	776	1,851	10,311
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	747	264	59	222	1,292
24	Other service activities not else where classified	12,460	6,144	2,188	5,208	26,000
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,95,970	85,581	30,053	64,555	3,76,159
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	2,05,835	96,190	33,615	68,384	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura

Table : 24.

District-wise number of establishments & employments:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		OAE	Estt. with hired workers	Total	OAE	Estt. with hired workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	West Tripura	87,913	25,737	1,13,650	99,620	1,06,215	2,05,835
2	South Tripura	49,789	11,366	61,155	57,074	39,116	96,190
3	North Tripura	16,582	3,925	20,507	19,685	13,930	33,615
4	Dhalai	33,124	8,337	41,461	38,791	29,593	68,384
	All Tripura	1,87,408	49,365	2,36,773	2,15,170	1,88,854	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura.

Note : (i) OAE : Own Account Establishment, Estt. : Establishments
(ii) Percentage total may not tally with the all India due to rounding off.

Table : 25.

District-wise handloom/handicrafts establishments & employments by sector in Tripura:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	West Tripura	2,728	2,835	5,563	4,521	5,302	9,823
2	South Tripura	2,105	705	2,810	3,021	1,212	4,233
3	Dhalai	394	141	535	621	252	873
4	North Tripura	1,377	640	2,017	2,043	1,228	3,271
	All Tripura	6,604	4,321	10,925	10,206	7,994	18,200

Source: DES-Tripura.