







ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA 2022-23

TRIPURA: BASIC DATA

 Geographical area(sq km) 10,491	 International Border-km 856	 Total Population (census 2011) 36,73,917	 % of ST Population 31.80%
 % SC Population 17.80%	 Literacy Rate (%) 95.16%	 Forest Cover in % 60%	 Cultivable land as % of total geographical area 26%

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

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Dated 21st February, 2024

MESSAGE

The Government of Tripura, brings out an annual publication titled the "Economic Review of Tripura" which is laid in the Assembly during the budget session. The publication captures the socio-economic changes that have taken place in the State's Economy during the fiscal year under report. The publication of "Economic Review of Tripura 2022-23" is prepared by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics under Planning (Statistics) Department, Government of Tripura.

2. This publication provides an overview of the State's Economy, sectoral contribution to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), current development interventions in fulfilling the basic necessities of citizens like access to housing, drinking water, education etc. The report presents the growth performance of the State under key economic indicators and social performance resulting from implementation of various programmes/schemes during the fiscal year.

3. I hope the contents of this publication will be useful for policy planners, administrators, economists and individuals who are interested in analysing the economic development of the State.


(Jitendra Kumar Sinha)



BRIJESH PANDEY, IAS
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_F_O_R_E_W_A_R_D_

The “Economic Review of Tripura 2022-23” publication is the 24th issue in the series which depicts the latest developments and trends in sectorial performance of the State economy. The “Economic Review of Tripura” publication presents information on the implementation of Flagship programmes and their achievements. The Publication reviews the economic development in the State during the previous financial year in major sectors namely social, agricultural, industrial, banking, employment, prices etc.

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics under the Planning (Statistics) Department, Tripura has been publishing the “Economic Review of Tripura” annually. The efforts put in by the dedicated team of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Government of Tripura in preparation of the “Economic Review of Tripura 2022-23” is commendable. It is hoped that this publication will be useful for experts, research scholars and students in their respective fields.

Date: 20.02.2024



(Brijesh Pandey)

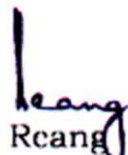
PREFACE

The “Economic Review of Tripura 2022-23” is a product of the concerted efforts of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning (Statistics) Department, Government of Tripura. The latest available information related to various socio-economic sectors of the economy along with indicators and trends are provided in this publication.

2. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Tripura, expresses its sincere gratitude to all the line Departments under the State Government and various Central Government Ministries/ Departments for providing information and data for incorporation in the present publication.

3. I extend sincere appreciation for the efforts put in by the team in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Government of Tripura, in the preparation of the “Economic Review 2022-23”, for publication.

4. Any suggestion for further improvement of future edition of “Economic Review of Tripura” will be appreciated.


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Director

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01 CHAPTER

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Background: Economic performances and achievements of the State during the fiscal year 2022-23 have been focused and analysed in this "Economic Review of Tripura 2022-23". It is the 24th un-interrupted time-series analysis, which put forward in the chapters with reference to previous year's data as far as possible.

State Profile: Tripura is the third smallest state of the Indian Union having a geographical area of 10,491.69 sq.km. The state has 08 districts, 01 Autonomous district council, 23 Sub-divisions, 58 blocks and 875 villages with a population of 36.73 lakh as per Census 2011. Out of the total geographical area of 10.49 lakh Ha., about 24% is under crop cultivation and 60% is under forest cover. The net sown area as on 31 March 2022 is 2.56 lakh ha with the cropping intensity of 191%. The gross cropped area as on 31 March 2022 was 4.87 lakh ha. The main agricultural crops grown in the State are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, etc. Fragmentation of land holding is still continuing as a part of social phenomenon. Average size of land holding has declined from 1.25 ha in 1976-1977 to 0.49 ha as per Agri Census 2015-16 against all India average of 1.08 ha. Climatic condition of the State is congenial for cultivation of a number of tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables. The agro- ecological condition of the state is suitable for raising a variety of horticultural crops namely fruits like pineapple, jackfruit, orange, banana, litchi, lemon/limes and plantation crops like arecanut, coconut, cashew nut, various winter and summer vegetables, spices, flowers, etc. floriculture is a sunrise sector in Tripura. Owing to steady increase in demand of cut flower, commercial approach of floriculture has the potential to be one of the important sectors in the State. In Tripura, small and marginal farmers constitute about 96% of the total farmers against all India average of 78%. Agriculture and allied activities are still the backbone of the State's economy.

The State has now 8-Districts, 23-Sub- Divisions, 58-Blocks and 1-Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) created under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

The State is situated between latitudes 22°56' and 24°32' north, and longitudes 90°09' and 92°20' east. It has an area of 10,491.69 sq. km. It has diverse range of topography, people, flora and fauna. Local flora and fauna bear a very close affinity and resemblance with floral and faunal components of Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese sub-regions. The State is located in the bio-geographic zone of 9B-North- East hills and possesses an extremely rich bio-diversity. There are 266-species of medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Moreover, there are 50-species endemic to Tripura. 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are also found in Tripura. There are 90 mammal species in Tripura.

The State is surrounded by the neighbouring country Bangladesh on its south, west and north. The length of its international border with Bangladesh is about 856 km (i.e. about 84 % of its total border), while it has 53 km border with Assam and 109 km border with Mizoram. Forest area is over 60 % of its land use statistic and the net area cropped in the State is only 255466 (P) hectare (24% of geographical area). A large part of the land is up-land / tilla land and hilly, with altitudes varying from 15 to 940 meters above sea level, though majority of the population lives in the plains. Tripura has a tropical climate and receives adequate rainfall during the monsoons.

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

Tripura is connected with the rest of the Country by 08- National Highway, which runs through the hilly terrains to Cachar District in Assam followed by zigzag roads of hilly regions of Meghalaya and then to Guwahati, Assam. Agartala, the capital city of Tripura, connected to the country's railway network through a broad-gauge track. Broad-gauge railway network has extended up to Sabroom, the southernmost tips of the State, has completed, which is close to Chittagong seaport in Bangladesh. The State Government has been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for getting attractive benefits of the railway service. Government of India and Government of Bangladesh laid the foundation stone for a project on 31st July 2016 for a new rail link to ease surface transport. India will build a 15-km railway track linking Agartala, the capital of Tripura with Akhaura, a border town and an important railway junction of Bangladesh connected to Chittagong seaport. The Indian Railway construction company would lay the new railway tracks on both sides of the border. Out of the 15 km rail line, 5 km of tracks fall in the Indian territory.

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

Demographic profile: Tripura is the second most populous State in North-Eastern Region after Assam. The estimated population as per National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi of the State in 2023 is 41,65,000, out of which male population is 21,16,000 and female population is 20,49,000. As per Census 2011 population was 36,73,917, out of which 18,74,376 males and 17,99,541 females. The data of Census-2011 shows that Tripura ranks 18th in terms of density of population at all India level. Among the North-Eastern States, in terms of density, Tripura remained the second highest populous State after Assam.

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

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

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

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

Literacy: The literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. As per Census 2011, the literacy rate of Tripura was 87.22 % against the population group consisting 7 years and above, which were 73.20 % in 2001 and 60.44 % in 1991. The

corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 91.5 % and 82.7 %, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female ratio with respect to literacy has been reduced to 8.8 % in 2011 as against 17.01 % in 2001.

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

Scheduled Tribe Literacy: The Census-2011 data reveals that the overall Schedule Tribe literacy rate reached to 79.05 % from earlier 56.5 % in 2001. The Schedule Tribe literacy rate has significantly increased during intra-census period of 2001-2011 in the State, i.e., about 22.55 %, which is quite impressive.

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

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

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

Source: Derived data of Census-2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

cultivation. Geographical isolation and communication bottleneck are hinders of development process.

The latest Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) with a more recent new 2011-12 base with the revised methodology, data base and additional area coverage shows that contribution of primary sector has been to 40.15 % in 2017-18 and 41.43 % in 2018-19 and 43.25 % in 2019-20, 46.27 % in 2020-21, 44.40% in 2021-22(1st RE) and 44.35 % in 2022-23 (Advance), although the land available for agricultural cultivation is relatively restricted in the State. This trend is observed in both the estimates prepared by Central Statistics Office, New Delhi and the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura. The Year on Year Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices for 2019-20 is 3.56 %, 2020-21 (2nd RE) is -4.36 %, 2021-22(1st RE) is 8.47% and 8.89% is in 2022-23 (Adv).The expected growth in GSDP at current and constant prices are effected due to lockdown and slowdown of COVID-19 Pandemic especially during 2020-21.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices with a recent new base 2011-12 increased from Rs. 19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 21,663.20 crore in 2012-13 ,Rs. 25,592.83 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 29,533.46 crore in 2014-15, Rs. 35,937.73 crore in 2015-16 to Rs. 39,479.40 crore in 2016-17, Rs. 43,715.80 crore in 2017-18 to Rs. 49,823.32 crore in 2018-19,Rs. 54,151.12 crore in 2019-20 to Rs. 53,504.12 crore in 2020-21 (2nd RE), Rs. 62,550.44 crore in 2021-22(1st RE) and Rs. 72,635.62 crore in 2022-23 (Adv).

The Per Capita Income of the State with a recent new 2011-12 base also rose steadily from Rs. 47,155 in 2011-12 to Rs. 52,574 in 2012-13 , Rs. 61,815 in 2013-14 to Rs. 69,857 in 2014-15, Rs. 84,267 in 2015-16 to Rs. 91,596 in 2016-17, Rs. 1,00,444 in 2017-18 to Rs. 1,13,016 in 2018-19, Rs. 1,21,456 in 2019 -20 to Rs 1,18,401 in 2020-21(2nd RE), Rs. 1,37,472 in 2021-22(1st RE) and Rs. 1,59,419 in 2022-23 (Adv).

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

Ground level Credit Flow in Tripura-Trend: The GLC flow declined from Rs. 4722.43 crore during 2020-21 to Rs. 4519.94 crore during 2021.22, decreasing by 4.28%. Trends of ACP achievement during the last 04 years is as under.

Financial Inclusion: As on 31 March 2022, 311641 people have been enrolled under the PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana. Similarly, 908597 persons have been covered under the PM Suraksha Bima Yojana. 126485 persons have been covered under Atal Pension Yojana. The total number of accounts under PM Jan Dhan Yojana stood at 856169 as on 31 March 2022. Aadhar seeding percentage is 88.43 in Tripura. Union Bank of India & Punjab National Bank opened two digital banking outlet in Agartala, & Udaipur in October 2022.

FLAP programmes- With a view to spread financial literacy among the people of Tripura,1014 Financial Literacy Awareness Programmes (FLAP) have been sanctioned to several banks like Tripura Gramin Bank, Airtel Bank ,SBI,ESAF Small Finance Bank, India Post Payment Bank, etc.

Farm Credit: The soil and climate of Tripura is favourable for the growth of field and plantation crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers, dairying, piggery and fishery. Tripura is primarily an agrarian economy. More than 44% of population of the State now directly depends on Agriculture & Allied Activities and its contribution to the GSDP is about 30%. Small and Marginal Farmers constitute about 96% of the total farmers in the State against country average of 78%. Agriculture and allied activities are still the backbone of the State's economy. The potential for credit support assessed

for Farm credit (both crop loan and term loan) for the year 2023-24 is Rs.4462.06 crore. The credit flow to agriculture was Rs. 2207.05 crore and Rs.1752.38 crore during 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively. The GoI thrust on issue of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) for crops, animal husbandry and fishery activities will further boost farm credit.

Storage Godowns Market yards: Availability of scientific storage facilities is one of the critical requirements to ensure remunerative prices to farmers and reduce losses on account of improper storage. The potential for credit support assessed for storage godowns / market yard for the year 2023-24 is Rs.22.53 crore. The Government of India initiative to facilitate development of farm gate infrastructure under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) is yet to pick up in the state.

Land Development: Natural resources management is a basic requirement for improving productivity. NABARD, under its watershed development programmes, treated large tracts of arable land for enhancing its productive capacities. The potential available for the Land development, Soil Conservation and Watershed development sector for 2023-24 has been estimated at Rs.28.24 crore.

Ancillary activities- Food & Agro Processing: Food and Agro processing helps in value addition of agriculture and horticultural produce, reduce wastage, facilitates diversification and commercialization of agriculture, generates employment and enhance export earnings. Pineapple is the one of the major export items of Tripura. The potential assessed for lending to agro processing units, for 2023-24 is Rs.49.54 crore.

Micro Small Medium Enterprise (MSME): The revision in MSME, guidelines by RBI has removed the distinction between manufacturing and service industries. Bank loan to startups up to Rs, 50.00 crore has been included under priority sector lending. Though Tripura's economy is predominantly agrarian economy, there is good potential for supporting micro enterprises particularly working capital requirements of small Agri traders. A credit flow projection of Rs.3796.24 crore has been made for MSME sector during 2023-24. Common facility centres, promotion of ancillary units for supplying to bigger industrial units will boost development of the MSME sector in Tripura.

Agro climate Zone, Soil types and Rainfall

The details of Agro climate zone, soil types and crop grown in the state are indicated in the table below.

District	Agro Climate Zone	Major Soils	Crops grown
Dhalai	Mild Tropical Plain Zone code No-127	Inceptisols, Entisol, Ultisols	Paddy (Aus & Aman), Vegetables (Kharif & Rabi), Pineapple, Banana,
Gomati	..do..	Inceptisols, Entisol, Ultisols	Rice (Aman & Boro), Vegetables (Kharif & Rabi), Pineapple, Mango, Banana, Cashewnut, Coconut
Khowai	..do..	Inceptisols, Entisol, Ultisols	Paddy (Aman & Boro), Vegetables (Kharif & Rabi), Pineapple, Mango, Banana, Coconut
North Tripura	..do..	Inceptisols, Entisol, Ultisols	Paddy (Aus & Aman), Vegetables (Kharif & Rabi), Pineapple, Banana, Arecanut
Sepahijala	..do..	Inceptisols, Entisol, Ultisols	Paddy (Aman & Boro), Vegetables (Kharif & Rabi), Pineapple, Mango, Banana, Coconut
South Tripura	..do..	Inceptisols,	Paddy (Aman & Boro),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

iii) Rubber and Tea: Tripura is the second largest producer of natural Rubber after Kerala. Infact, this sector holds considerable potentiality for the development of the State especially in hilly rural areas. The production of Rubber in 2022-23 was 1,02,989.36 MT in the State and area under Rubber was 97,171.93 hectares.

There are total 54 Tea Estates in the State, of which 3 Tea Estates are in Public Sector (TTDC), 12 Tea Estates in Co-operative Sector and 39 Tea Estates are in Private Sector. There are total 23 tea processing factories, of which 4 are in co-operative sector, 2 in public sector and 17 in private sector (two are non-functioning).

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

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

v) Irrigation: The annual run off in the state from the 6 rivers viz., Gomati, Howrah, Dhalai, Muhuri, Feni and Juri. There is 2,55,241 hectare of cultivable land in the state, out of which 1,19,625 hectare cultivable land has been brought under assured irrigation as on 31.03.2023 by different Department which is 46.86% of the cultivable area.

Vi) Power : There are two major sources of power generation, gas based thermal power accounts for 97.56% while remaining 2.44% is generated from hydel power (Gomati Power Project). The Unit – I of palatana power project, a gas based thermal power project, has been commissioned by OTPC (ONGC Tripura Power Corporation) Tripura. The project, with an initial production capacity of 726.6 MW, is one of the biggest projects in NER and is expected to stimulate economic growth of the region. Total Revenue collection in the state was Rs.689.38 Crore in 2022-23, which was Rs.630.04 Crore in 2021-22, as a result rise of Revenue 9.42% in 2022-23.

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

Fiscal Management: The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2019-20 in-terms of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Finance Commission as well as targets fixed under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005. During 2022-23 (revised estimate) the total expenditure was Rs.25169.11 crore, out of which revenue expenditure was Rs.20786.78 crore, capital expenditure was Rs.4382.33 crore, public debt Rs.976.68 crore and payment of loans and advance Rs.52.00 crore.

During 2022-23 (revised estimate) the total receipt was Rs.24519.11 crore. including public account & opening balance, out of which revenue receipt Rs.21254.49 crore and capital receipt Rs.3264.62 crore.

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

- a) **Geographical and Climate Conditions:** The geographical isolation of the State has seriously hampered the development process of the State, the climate condition of Tripura in terms of long rainy season result in very limited working season of 4-6 months. The combined impact of these factors is that projects take longer time to complete and costs increase substantially.
- b) **Level of Industrialisation :** Industrialisation is very low in Tripura due to lack of infrastructural facilities, transportation bottlenecks and other constraints like difficult topography, etc. Tripura has a small market, which is also not effectively integrated with the national market.
- c) **Marketing Infrastructure :** Due to geographical and transportation bottlenecks, Tripura has poor infrastructure for marketing its products, resulting in non-realisation of remunerative prices for its agricultural/ horticultural and industrial products.
- d) **Unemployment:** Inadequate economic development of Tripura has a natural fall-out in terms of its capacity to generate employment opportunities. The organised private sector employment is practically missing.
- e) **Resource base :** The result of low level of development is low-income levels of people and high level of unemployment. This has resulted in a very low tax base and therefore, limited scope for internal resource generation.

- f) **Availability of land area other than forest:** Tripura has 0.32% of the geographical area of the country, but accounts for 0.90% of the total forest carbon stock of the country. States like Tripura, with a large forest cover, provide huge ecological benefits, but there is an opportunity cost in terms of area not available for other economic activities and this also results in development and fiscal disability.
- g) **Use of area beyond border fencing along international border:** Management of long international border imposes huge administrative and financial costs. The State is required to maintain high level of security forces. The construction of border fencing has imposed huge additional costs, inter-alia, for rehabilitation of people living within 150 yards of the international border.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table-1.3 The detail status in 2022-23 by districts is presented :

Districts	Sub- Divisions	Revenue Circles	Revenue Mouja	Tehsil
West Tripura	3	6	112	39
Sepahijala District	3	6	118	37
South Tripura	3	6	138	35
Gomati District	3	7	130	29

North Tripura	3	7	88	27
Unakoti District	2	3	78	12
Dhalai District	4	7	154	24
Khowai District	2	4	79	19
Tripura	23	46	897	222

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura.

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

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

Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006: The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (ROFR) Act, 2006 had been successfully implemented in the State. Under this Act, so far 1, 30,904 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 2,00,350 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers.

Development Review, 2022-23: During 2022-23, 52102 ha of area covered through SRI, which is 21.38% of total paddy area (excluding jhum paddy) in the State. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) insured 69,847.01 hectare area in 2022-23.

There is 2,70,649 hectare of cultivable land in the state, out of which 1,19,846 hectare cultivable land has been brought under assured irrigation as on 31.03.2023 by different Department which is 44.28% of the cultivable area. During 2022-23, Kishan Credit Card issued 60,271 nos.

Production from Governmental Fish farms during (2022-23) (i) Fish Carp spawn produced in Government hatchery: 895.05 litres, (ii) Production of Carp fingerlings 83.53 lakh, (iii) Production of Table fish 22.57 MT, (iv) Production of Prawn Juvenile 2.13 lakh, (v) Production of Pabda seed 1.02 lakh, (vi) Production of Magur seed 0.69 lakh (vii) Production of Ornamental fish 0.10 lakh.

Forest and Trees plays a vital role to the existence of life on earth since it directly 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. Forests play a significant role in climate change mitigation and adaptation as they are source and sink of carbon. The carbon cycle which comprises of sequence of events, sources add carbon to the atmosphere and sinks are the ones to remove carbon from the atmosphere As estimated by latest ISFR report 2021, State has a total of 74,974 tonnes of carbon stock including all the pools which is 97.09 tonnes per hac. Climate change is a serious concern globally effecting the quality of life. The Tripura Forest Department is the nodal agency of the State engaged in protection of Forests including afforestation, restoration of forest resources, conservation of bio-diversity, Wildlife etc. in the State. Forests have an important role in the State's economy as well acting as resource base for income generation. Total recorded forest area is 6,294 sq. km. out of total area of 10, 491 sq. km. in the State. Revenue earned from the forestry sector was Rs.15.82 crore in 2022-23. Till 2022-23, 1262 Joint Forest Management Committees have been formed involving 121103 families. The State is the 2nd largest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala. TFDPC is the single largest owner of rubber estate in the country.

The installed capacity was 115.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 558.24 MU and power purchased from central sector was 2642.63 MU respectively during the year 2022-23. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of State in 2022-23 was 1624.98 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to domestic consumers was 640.50 MU followed by 147.07 MU for Irrigation / public water purposes, commercial consumption 73.13 MU and industrial 50.75 MU.

The total number of registered vehicles in 2022-23 is 52,110 nos. The target of revenue collection is Rs.110.39 crore during 2022-23, the achievement upto March, 2023 is Rs. 1,15,62,96,408, Out of Rs. 48,85,33,843 is tax, Rs. 66,33,26,215 non-tax and Rs. 44,36,350 is enforcement.

Number of fair price shops in the State has also increased to 2048 nos in 2022-23 from 1908 nos. in 2021-22. Total 37,23,216 persons are covered in 2022-23, under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

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

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) has been implemented in all the eight districts of the State. Till 22-06-2023, total number HHs issued job card was 6,76,082 under MGNREGA. The man days generated was 3,34,55,444 in 2022-23 as per MIS report.

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

In 2022-23, total foreign trade value is Rs. 758.09 crore, out of which export value is Rs.121.37 crore and import value is Rs.636.72 crore.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004-05, which rose to 1,793 in 2017-18 and further to 2,015 in 2018-19 and further to 2,599 in 2019-20. In 2021-22, Co-operative Societies increased from 2882 to 2984 and in 2022-23, there are 3135 different type of categories of Co-operative Societies are working in the state. Total membership of these Co-operative Societies was 5.37 lakhs in 2004-05, which rose to 8.36 lakhs in 2017-18 and to 8.39 lakhs in 2018-19 and to 8.40 lakhs in 2019-20 and to further rose to 8.43 lakhs in 2020-21 and 8.45 lakhs in 2021-22. During 2022-23, there are 277 Co-operative Societies in the State, which were run by women and 8.47 lakhs members in the state.

The State has three Universities namely Tripura University (Central), MBB University (State) and a Private University namely ICFAI University. There are 4 Engineering Colleges namely NIT, Agartala (Central), TIT (State), ICFAI University Engineering College (Private) and Techno College of Engineering (Private), 25- General Degree Colleges, 4- Private General Degree Colleges, 1- Government Law College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Music College, 6- B. Ed Programme (State & private), 6- Polytechnics, 2- Medical Colleges, 1-Agriculture College, 1- Fisheries College, 1- Veterinary College, 2- Pharmacy (Government & Private), 1- Paramedical College, 1- Physical Education College, 1- Tribal Folk Music College, 1- National School of

Drama, 1- CIPET, 1-National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology, 1- Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, 1- National Forensic Science University, 1- Bhavan's Tripura College of Science & Technology, 11- Nursing Institutes (Government & Private), 1- State Museum, 1- State Archives and 26- Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

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

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

In 2022-23 there were 27-Hospitals, 21-Rural Hospitals/ Community Health Centres, 121-Primary Health Centres, 999-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Allopathy), 70-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Homeopathy), 36-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries (Aayurvedic), 12-Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to the all section of society.

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

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

Source : SRS Bulletin 2020 & NFHS -5

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

02 CHAPTER

POPULATION



Key Highlights

- Total population in Tripura 36,73,917 as per Census 2011, out of which ST population is 11,66,813 and SC population is 6,54,918.
- The estimated population as per National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi of the State in 2023 is 41,65,000, out of which male population is 21,16,000 and female population is 20,49,000.
- Estimated population of the State is 41.28 lakhs in 2022.
- Literacy rate has gone up to 87.22 (%) as per Census 2011.
- Sex ratio is 960 as per Census 2011 (per thousand male).
- Density (per sq.km) of population 350 as per Census 2011.
- Rural population 27,12,464 as per Census 2011.
- As per Census 2011, 73.83% population lived in rural area.

Introduction :

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

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

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

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

Table-2.2 Indicators Population and Household Profile

Sl. No.	Population and Household Profile	NFHS – 5 (2019-20)			NFHS – 4 (2015-16)
		Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1.	Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	89.1	78.9	81.8	81.9
2..	Population below age 15 years (%)	19.6	25.4	23.7	24.5
3.	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	956	1,033	1,011	998
4.	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,024	1,029	1,028	969
5.	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with civil authority (%)	95.6	93.2	93.8	91.6
6.	Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	86.0	77.1	79.5	NA
7.	Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	97.7	98.2	92.8
8	Population living in households with an improve drinking water source (%)	98.2	84.0	88.0	86.4
9.	Population living in households that use an improve sanitation facility (%)	78.5	71.6	73.6	63.7
10.	Household using clean fuel for cooking (%)	75.4	32.6	45.3	31.9
11.	Household using iodised salt (%)	99.6	99.4	99.5	99.1
12.	Household with any usual member covered under health insurance / financing scheme (%)	24.9	36.5	33.0	58.1
13.	Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	29.8	22.1	24.2	NA
<u>Characteristics of adults (age 15-49 years)</u>					

14.	Women who are literate person (%)	88.9	74.1	78.3	NA
15.	Men who are literate person (%)	92.2	80.0	83.6	NA
16.	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.6	17.9	23.2	23.4
17.	Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.7	25.1	29.4	35.5
18.	Women who have ever used the internet (%)	36.6	17.7	22.9	NA
19.	Men who have ever used the internet (%)	47.0	45.2	45.7	NA
<u>Infant and Child Mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)</u>					
20.	Neonatal mortality rates (NNMR)	13.9	25.5	22.9	13..2
21.	Infant mortality rates	23.2	41.8	37.6	26.7
22.	Under – 5 mortality rate (U5MR)	24.4	49.0	43.3	32.7
23.	Institutional births (%) (for births in the 5 years before the survey	94.8	87.5	89.2	79.9
24.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mothers recall (%)	82.4	65.5	69.5	54.5
<u>Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)</u>					
25.	Currently married women who usually participate in three household decision (%)	94.9	89.5	90.9	91.7
26.	Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	15.8	25.9	23.1	26.3
27.	Women owning a house and or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	16.8	17.3	17.2	57.3
28.	Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	74.9	77.7	76.9	59.2
29.	Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	66.2	48.0	53.1	43.9
30.	Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%)	83.4	63.8	68.8	43.5
<u>Gender Based Violence (age 18-29 years)</u>					
31.	Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	14.0	23.4	20.7	28.1
32.	Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.1	2.9	2.1	2.3
33.	Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	3.5	8.4	7.0	10.2

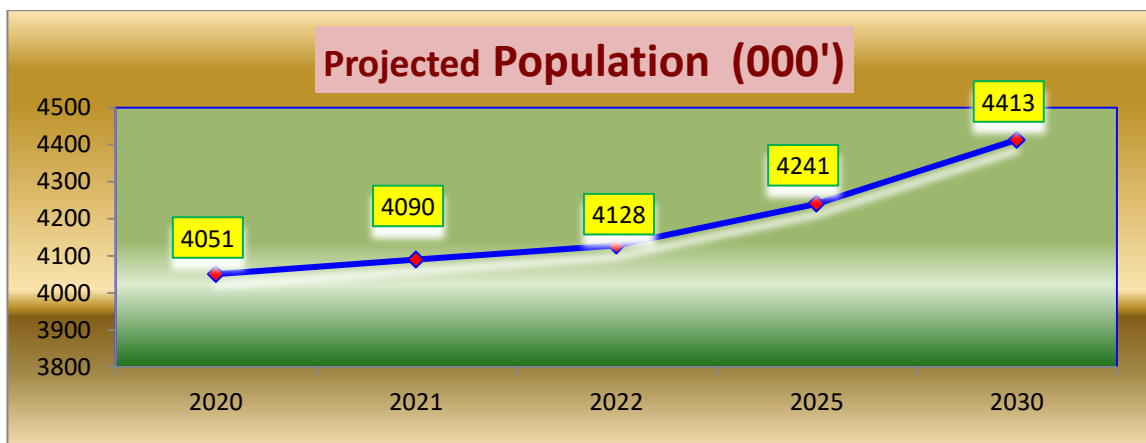
Source : National Family Health Survey – 5, 2019-20

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

Table-2.3 The Birth Rate, Death Rate as well as infant mortality rate of Tripura and all India during the years 2010 to 2020:

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

Source: SRS-2020, RGI



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

Rural population: The present rural population forms about 73.8 % in 2011 against 82.9 % in 2001 and 84.70 % in 1991 in the State. Total rural population was 27,12,464 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 13,87,173 and 13,25,291 respectively, as per result of Census-2011.

Urban population: In 2011, 26.2 % of the State's population was in urban areas as against about 17.1 % in 2001 and 15.30 % in 1991. Total urban population was 9,61,453 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 4,87,203 and 4,74,250 respectively, as per data of Census-2011.

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

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

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

- (i) The population of Tripura has increased 4,74,714 during the decade 2001-2011. The population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,73,917 as it is estimated population as per National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi of the State in 2023 is 41,65,000, out of which male population is 21,16,000 and female population is 20,49,000.
- (ii) The All India population has increased by more than 181 million during the decade 2001-2011. The total population of India was more than 1,25,05,69,573 approximately.
- (iii) Decadal growth of population in the State during 2001-2011 was 14.8% and male growth was 14.1% and female was 15.6%, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate

during 2001-2011 was 17.7%; out of which male decadal growth rate was 17.1% and female was 18.3%.

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

Table-2.4 Comparative key demographic features of Tripura and All India as per Census 2001 and 2011:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2001 Census		2011 Census	
			Tripura	India	Tripura	India
1.	Population	in lakhs	31.99	10287	36.73	12105
2.	Decadal growth rate	%	16.0	21.5	14.8	17.7
3.	Density	per sq. km.	305	325	350	382
4.	Sex-rate	per'000 males	948	933	960	943
5.	Literacy rate	%	73.2	64.8	87.22	73.0
6.	Scheduled Tribe population	%	31.1	8.2	31.8	8.6
7.	Scheduled Caste population	%	17.4	16.2	17.8	16.6

Source: Census-2001 & 2011, RGI.

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

Table-2.5 Population profile of North Eastern States as per Census- 2001 and 2011:

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

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Table-2.6 The comparative socio-demographic parameters (Vital Rates) of the North-Eastern States of India for the year 2020:

(per thousand population)

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

Source: SRS-2020, RGI.

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

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

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

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

Child Population: The Census-2011 data also reveals that the child population in the age group 0-6 was 4,58,014 out of which 2,34,008 males and 2,24,006 females in the State. The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 years was 12.5% in 2011 as against 13.6% in 2001.

Table-2.7 The child population of eight districts in Tripura based on Census-2011:

Districts	Child population in the age group 0-6		
	Males	Females	Persons
West 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
Sepahijala	30,687	29,095	59,782
Gomati	28,879	27,158	56,037
Unakoti	19,059	18,442	37,501
Tripura	2,34,008	2,24,006	4,58,014

Source: Derived data of Census-2011.

Table-2.8 The total population, sex ratio, density as well as decadal growth rate of all eight Districts of Tripura based on Census-2011:

Districts	Total Population			Sex ratio (females per1000 males)	Density (per sq.km.)
	Male	Female	Persons		
West 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
Sepahijala	2,47,829	2,35,858	4,83,687	952	463
Khowai	1,67,401	1,60,163	3,27,564	957	326
Unakoti	1,40,210	1,36,296	2,76,506	972	467
Gomati	2,25,428	2,16,110	4,41,538	959	290
Tripura	1,874,376	17,99,541	36,73,917	960	350

Source: Derived data of Census-2011.

Table-2.9 Religious communities of Tripura and India based on Census 2011:

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

Source: Census-2011,RGI

Table-2.10 Religions-wise Population in North-Eastern States based on Census 2011:

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

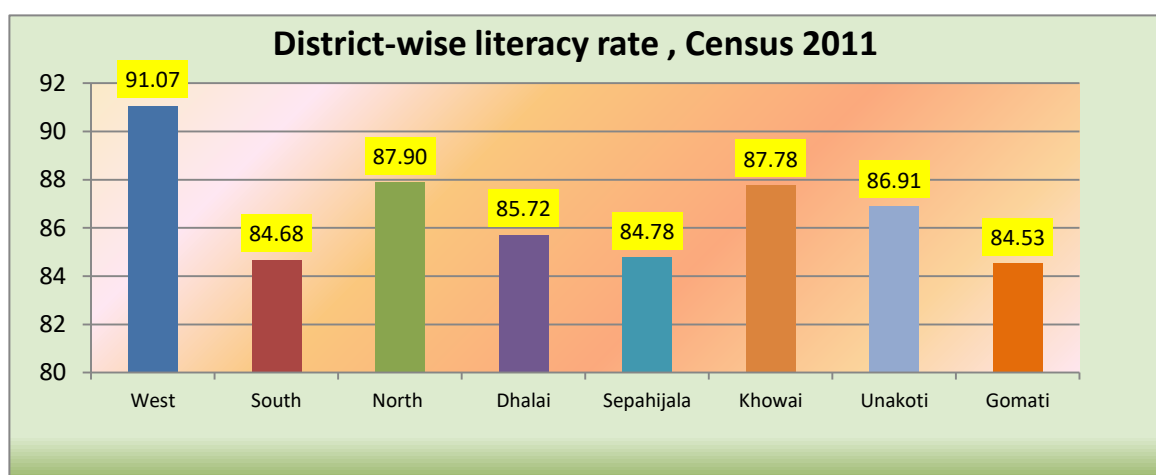
Source: Census-2011,RGI

Literacy Rate: Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. The literacy rate for Tripura in 2011 works out to 87.22 % for the population 7 years and above, which was 73.2 % in 2001 and 60.44 % in 1991. The latest National Sample Survey State Sample Report for 71st Round 2014 shows the literacy rate of 91.1 %. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 91.53 % and 82.73 %, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female literacy rate in the State reduced to 8.80 % in 2011 as against 16.1 % in 2001.

Table-2.11 District- wise Literacy rate of Tripura:

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

Source: Derived data of Census-2011.



Source: Derived data of Census-2011.

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

Table -2.12 Rural/Urban population of North-Eastern States of India vis a vis All India

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

Source: Census-2011,RGI

Table -2.13 Percentage of Urban population of North-Eastern States according to Population Census

Sl.No.	Name of North-	Population Census
--------	----------------	-------------------

	Eastern States/India	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80	20.75	22.94
2	Assam	8.82	9.88	11.10	12.90	14.10
3	Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11	29.21
4	Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60	19.58	20.07
5	Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10	49.63	52.11
6	Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21	17.23	28.86
7	Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10	11.07	25.15
8	Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.30	17.06	26.17
	India	19.91	23.34	25.70	27.81	31.14

Source: Census-2011, RGI

Table-2.14 Literacy Rate of North-Eastern States of India and All India 2011 Census:

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

Source: Census-2011, RGI

Table - 2.15 Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of North -Eastern States of India as per Census 2011

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

Source: Census-2011, RGI

Table-2.16 Age -wise proportion of distribution for General, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of Tripura as per Census 2011:

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

Source: SRS, RGI

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

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

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

Table -2.17 Availability of assets to the households like radio/transistor, television, computer, mobile, scooter/moped etc. based on Census-2011:

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

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

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

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

Table -2.18 the Variation of Population of Tripura during Hundred years period of 1901 to 2011:

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

Source: Census Reports.

Table -2.19 the differently abled population by type for Rural and Urban areas of the State of Tripura:

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

Source: Census-2011, RGI

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

03 CHAPTER

STATE INCOME & MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS



Key highlights

- This chapter discusses the trends in macroeconomic indicators of Tripura for the year 2022-23. Broad themes include economic growth, per-capita income, and unemployment.
- In 2022-23, Tripura's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is Rs. 72635.62 crore. Tripura's GSDP at current prices increased by 16.12% in 2022-23.
- In 2022-23, the Per Capita Income (PCI) at current prices in Tripura's is Rs.1,59,419 which is Rs. 12,857 lower than the national per capita income of Rs.1,72,276 in 2022-23.
- In 2022-23, Year on year growth rate on Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices or real terms is 8.89% for Tripura, which is 7.24% for national in similar year of 2022-23.
- Based on the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of PCI at current prices for Tripura and India for 2011-12 to 2022-23, the average citizen in Tripura can expect his/her income to double and making Tripura number 1 economy in the North East by 2027-28.
- The Agriculture and Allied sectors in Tripura achieved a year-on-year growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) (current prices) of 11.4% between 2021-22 and 2022-23. This is a 7.1 percentage points increase in the growth rate over the 2021-22 growth rate.
- The Secondary sector in Tripura achieved a growth of 8.60% in 2022-23.
- The Services sector – the primary contributor to the state's economic growth – witnessed a remarkable growth of 18.1% in its GVA at current prices in 2022-23.
- In the year 2021-22, the state ranked second and third in terms of the growth rate of nominal and real GSDP (First Revision) among the eight north eastern states for which data released by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.
- In 2022-23 (Advance Estimate), GSVA for Tripura, the services sector accounted for 45.15% of Tripura's GSVA at current prices, followed by the agriculture and allied sector (33.48%) and the industrial sector including mining and quarrying (21.37%).
- Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in usual status of all ages in Tripura is 44.5% in 2022-23 while for rural areas is 45.0% and for urban areas is 42.4%.
- Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in usual status of all ages in Tripura is 43.9% in 2022-23 while for male is 59.7% and for female is 28.1%.
- Unemployment rate (UR) in usual status of all ages in Tripura is 1.4% in 2022-23 while for rural areas is 1.1% and for urban areas is 3.0%.
- Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in usual status (ps+ss) for person of age 15 years and above of highest level of education successfully completed in Tripura is 55.1% in 2022-23 while for rural areas is 56.2% and for urban areas is 50.0%.
- Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in usual status (ps+ss) for person of age 15 years and above of highest level of education successfully completed in Tripura is 54.3% in 2022-23 while for male is 73.7% and for female is 34.8%.
- Unemployment Rate (UR) in usual status (ps+ss) for person of age 15 years and above of highest level of education successfully completed in Tripura is 1.4% in 2022-23 while for rural areas is 1.1% and for urban areas is 3.0%.

▪ All GSDP and GSVA figures of Tripura reported for 2022-23 represent the Advance Estimates (AE) and are subject to change. All GDP and GVA figures of India reported for 2022-23 represent the Provisional Estimates (PE) and are subject to change.

Introduction :

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current and Constant prices:

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

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

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

Per Capita Income:

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

Gross State Domestic Product with 2011-12 base:

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) measures the monetary value of all final goods and services produced within the boundary of the State during the given period of time, accounted without duplication. The GSDP is one of the most important economic indicators, as it provides information about the general economic health of the economy in terms of its size and growth. The estimates Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) prepared at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at current prices prevailing during the year. It is expected that GSDP estimates is affected due to lockdown and slowdown of the economy in COVID-19 pandemic during 2020-21.

On account of the progressive policies of the Government, despite external shocks, the state displayed resilience by achieving a tremendous recovery in 2021-22, followed by remarkable growth in the year 2022-23.

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

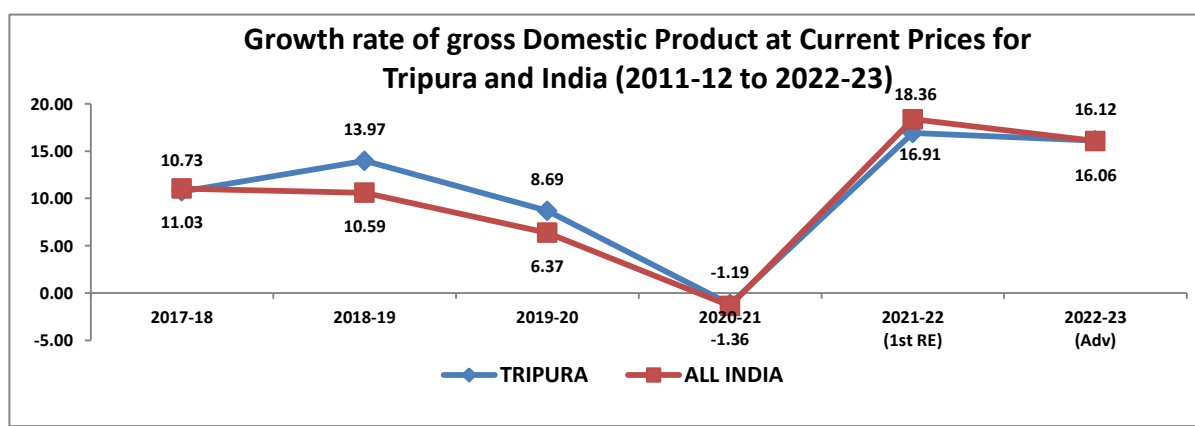
Year	GSDP at current prices (Rs. In Crore)	NSDP at current prices (Rs. In Crore)	GSDP at constant prices (Rs. In Crore)	NSDP at constant prices (Rs. In Crore)
2017-18	43715.80	39504.63	33092.78	29505.18
2018-19	49823.32	44901.06	36753.96	32703.15
2019-20	54151.12	48728.17	38063.35	33694.98
2020-21 (2 nd RE)	53504.12	47964.26	36403.86	32052.60
2021-22 (1 st RE)	62550.43	56226.03	39486.68	34850.83
2022-23 (Adv)	72635.62	65808.13	42997.33	37917.04

Source: DES-Tripura.

GSDP at Current Prices:

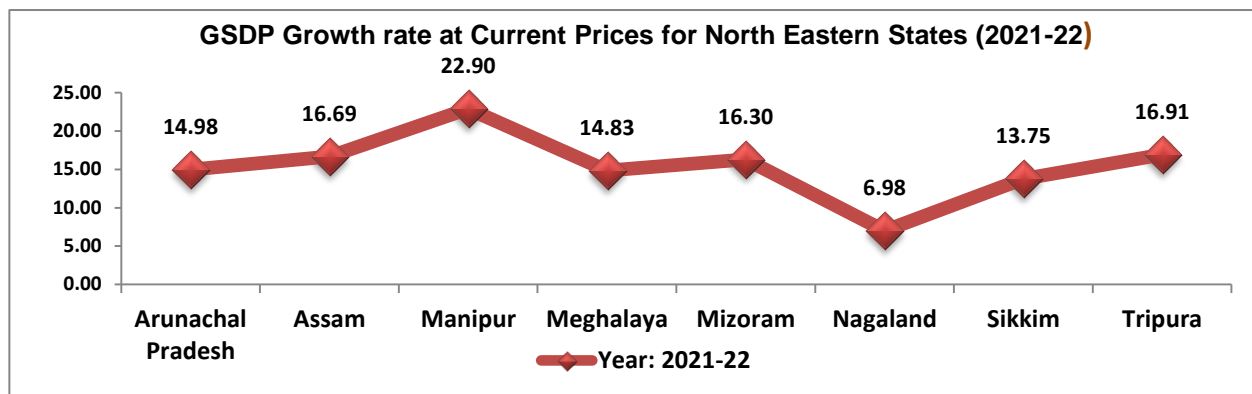
Based on the Advance Estimates in 2022-23, Tripura's GSDP was valued at Rs.72635.62 crore at current prices, after achieving a noteworthy growth rate of 16.12% over the previous year, which is Rs. 272 lakh crore i.e; 16.06% for national.

Graph: 1



- In the year 2021-22, the state ranked second in terms of the growth rate of nominal GSDP (First Revision) at current prices among the eight north eastern states for which data released by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India(see Graph:3.2).

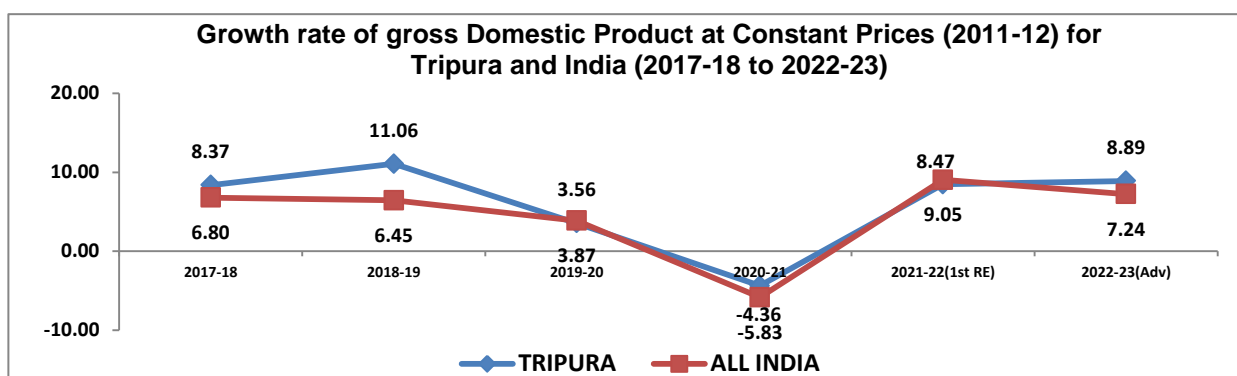
Graph: 2



GSDP at Constant Prices:

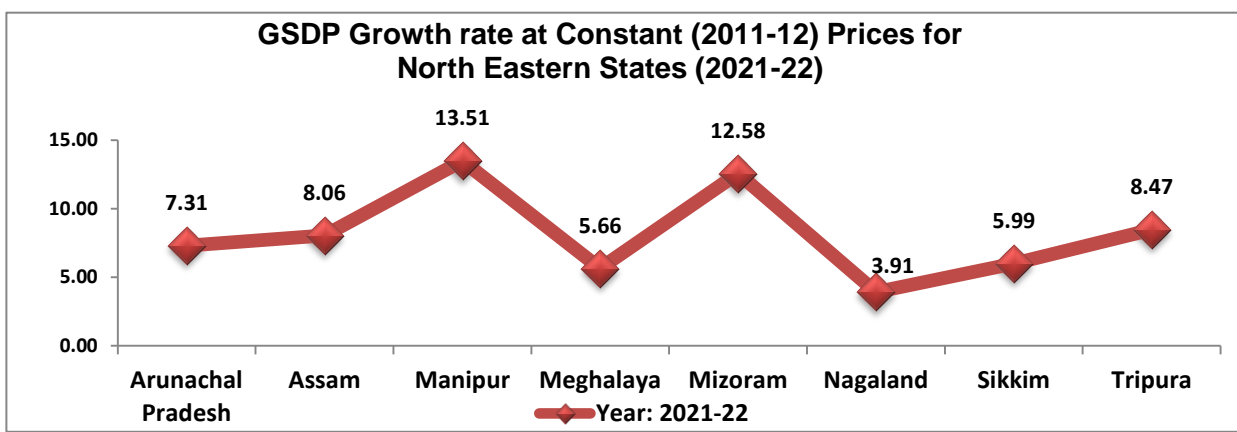
Based on the Advance Estimate in 2022-23, Tripura's GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices increased by 8.89% over the previous year. The state's performance was better than that of India's, which experienced an increase of 7.24% in the real GDP in 2022-23.

Graph: 3



- In the year 2021-22, the state ranked third in terms of the growth rate of real GSDP (First Revision) among the eight north eastern states for which data released by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (see Graph:3.2)

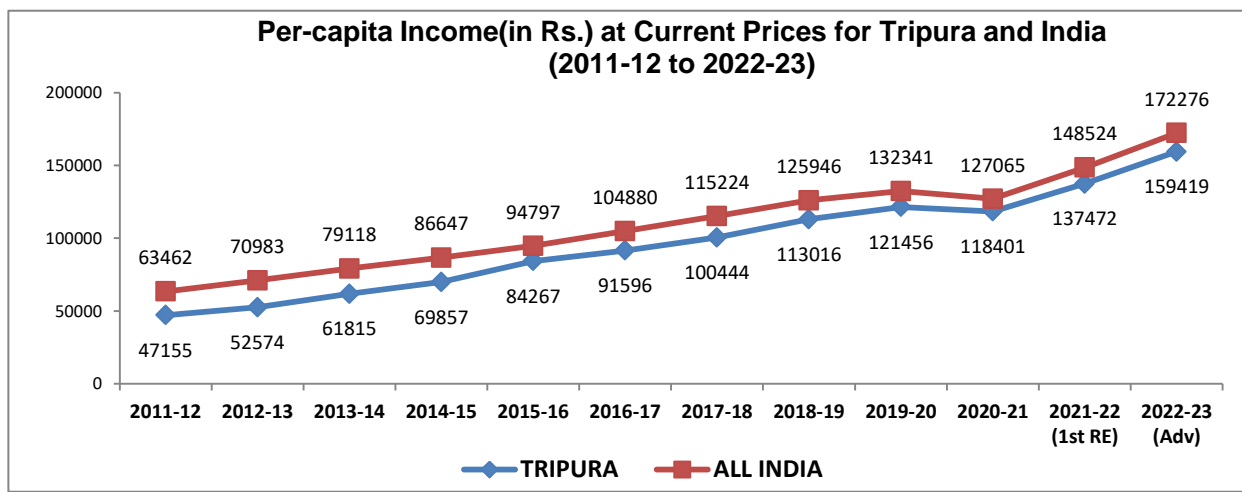
Graph: 4



Per Capita Income (in Rs.) with base 2011-12:

In the year 2022-23, Tripura's nominal PCI had increased to Rs. 1.59 lakh, Tripura's per capita income has consistently been less than the average national per capita income since the base 2011-12. In 2011-12, the PCI of Tripura was 0.74 times the India's per-capita income (National PCI is Rs. 16,307/- higher than the Tripura's PCI). As of 2022-23, the multiplier had increased to 0.93 (National PCI is Rs. 12,857/- higher than the Tripura's PCI).

Graph: 5



- A comparison of the growth rates of per capita incomes for North eastern states is presented in Graph 3.6. In the year 2021-22, nominal PCI in Tripura stands at fourth position among the eight north eastern states.
- Based on the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of PCI at current prices for Tripura and India for 2011-12 to 2022-23, the average citizen in Tripura can expect his/her income to double and making Tripura number 1 economy in the North East by 2027-28, whereas the average citizen in the country as a whole would have to wait for about 8 to 9 years for their income to double.

Graph: 6

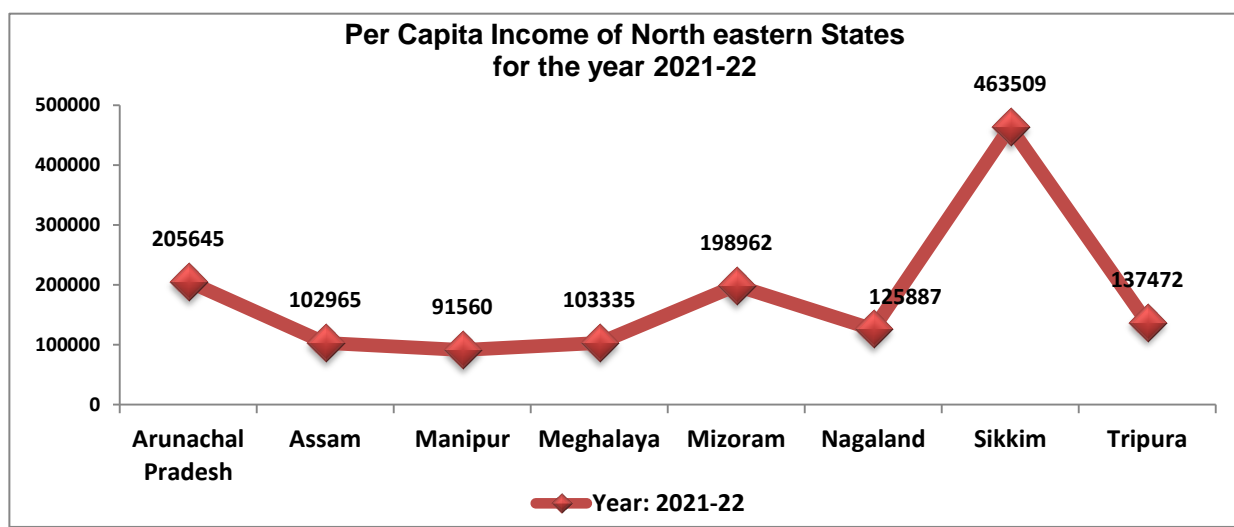


Table: 3.2**GSDP at current prices 2011-12 to 2022-23 (advance) estimates of Tripura (base 2011-12)(Rs.in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (2 nd RE)	2021-22 (1 st RE)	2022-23 (Adv)
1	Agriculture, Livestock ,Forestry & Fishing	511201	567087	702979	831809	1134780	1234078	1312985	1536514	1773315	2011645	2098552	2337337
1.1	Crops	318959	339064	375086	461208	622218	738728	745449	932024	1036205	1181195	1197863	1303999
1.2	Livestock	33664	42223	70541	73292	92760	128974	169187	169610	203171	240423	254960	292498
1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	119262	133116	147358	245404	180045	213400	239239	327297	348673	380259	446688
1.4	Fishing	48815	66538	124236	149951	174398	186331	184949	195641	206642	241354	265470	294152
2	Mining & Quarrying	118123	128413	130634	358124	364495	390133	387618	448403	470190	355282	571041	758307
Sub-Total of Primary		629324	695500	833613	1189933	1499275	1624211	1700603	1984917	2243505	2366927	2669593	3095645
3	Manufacturing	72651	117529	125869	153164	120890	150940	147140	141287	157837	162002	199471	224392
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	44297	55855	55022	129811	130459	149092	173612	189906	168177	184067	201223	219477
4.1	Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services	35922	48611	40662	111483	109865	130610	155532	167673	145297	160845	173150	189037
4.2	Water Supply	8375	7244	14360	18328	20594	18482	18080	22233	22880	23222	28073	30440
5	Construction	148327	151630	174411	150174	198252	215067	250384	312325	257473	256487	274221	289375
Sub-Total of Secondary		265275	325014	355302	433149	449601	515099	571136	643518	583487	602556	674915	733245
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	226839	265292	333695	327682	382389	409969	467036	538393	582194	465864	574537	665614
6.1	Trade & Repair	218359	255639	322714	317026	370696	397188	452769	522022	564159	457625	560926	646874
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8480	9653	10981	10656	11693	12781	14267	16371	18035	8239	13611	18740
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	108895	121265	125743	146942	159684	171840	185874	221812	190253	258052	335740
7.1	Railways	224	261	261	1119	1303	910	1083	3883	16380	8924	15414	33348
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	46677	63696	65236	60660	68609	80729	91801	101631	114095	78220	122879	165492
7.3	Storage	151	187	205	234	217	305	172	356	206	210	247	271
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	37264	44751	55563	63730	76813	77740	78784	80004	91131	102899	119512	136629
8	Financial Services	57103	67963	72348	85950	125921	101476	135767	118086	144055	144030	161349	188791
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	119572	135500	168765	166248	178869	199380	260240	281577	256479	272686	308444	338413
10	Public Administration	241678	270564	302004	305548	351997	394389	486964	618076	691526	533686	679178	812111
11	Other Services	255446	260210	316948	252249	337331	368778	441682	420821	464575	539577	687381	810959
Sub-Total of Tertiary		984954	1108424	1315025	1263420	1523449	1633676	1963529	2162827	2360641	2146096	2668941	3151629
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1879553	2128938	2503940	2886502	3472325	3772986	4235268	4791262	5187633	5115579	6013449	6980518
13	Product Taxes	103607	118636	149345	154355	206549	234857	187832	241642	276151	327288	369284	425452
14	Product Subsidies	62319	81254	94002	87511	85101	59903	51520	50572	48672	92455	127689	142409
15	Gross State Domestic Product	1920841	2166320	2559283	2953346	3593773	3947940	4371580	4982332	5415112	5350412	6255044	7263562
	Population('00)	36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510	40900	41280
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	51999	58016	67814	77434	93248	101385	111151	125405	134973	132076	152935	175958

Adv.=Advance Estimate Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 3.3**NSDP at current prices 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Advance) estimates of Tripura (BASE 2011-12)(Rs.in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (2 nd RE)	2021-22 (1 st RE)	2022-23 (Adv)
1	Agriculture, Livestock ,Forestry & Fishing	492245	544703	672566	798223	1097810	1197178	1275820	1497466	1731338	1964632	2046293	2280923
1.1	Crops	307680	326089	360432	444503	604305	720137	725687	911299	1014006	1157026	1171027	1275029
1.2	Livestock	32929	41288	69382	71964	91429	127265	167188	167697	201012	237971	252134	289447
1.3	Forestry & Logging	108559	117928	131591	145921	243110	178634	211496	236694	324410	346620	377609	443828
1.4	Fishing	43077	59398	111161	135835	158966	171142	171449	181776	191910	223015	245523	272619
2	Mining & Quarrying	103863	112836	112707	335775	304967	327594	327643	378161	386903	285904	484555	664941
Sub-Total of Primary		596108	657539	785273	1133998	1402777	1524772	1603463	1875627	2118241	2250536	2530848	2945864
3	Manufacturing	62462	106951	114857	140209	107475	136802	132290	124559	139478	143001	177117	200260
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	29486	36806	36313	84062	87894	99305	120530	129135	116757	123727	142023	155568
5	Construction	142979	146091	165932	141365	186551	201877	238238	299469	242442	237790	252414	265833
Sub-Total of Secondary		234927	289848	317102	365636	381920	437984	491058	553163	498677	504518	571554	621661
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	211298	245477	308508	299127	348609	370783	419904	479946	516163	392992	486550	570628
6.1	Trade & Repair	203030	236093	297870	288824	337678	358824	406113	464607	499303	386009	474559	553637
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8268	9384	10638	10303	10931	11959	13791	15339	16860	6983	11991	16991
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	60456	81859	92847	86902	105626	110720	110987	111918	130903	83315	154511	223963
7.1	Railways	142	179	151	589	647	174	302	1037	9527	-10274	8509	25894
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	29943	44788	45722	37409	45031	51700	55909	58726	61896	26392	65297	103330
7.3	Storage	129	162	174	200	182	257	145	325	187	189	218	240
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	30242	36730	46800	48704	59766	58589	54631	51830	59293	67008	80487	94499
8	Financial Services	56201	66780	70994	84365	123347	99144	132836	115398	140774	140288	157045	184145
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	106856	120198	151269	145776	157262	175234	233349	248777	219292	231244	259684	285774
10	Public Administration	190140	215255	238822	241702	283126	319109	399293	510375	575183	442422	562235	685866
11	Other Services	244631	248776	312740	239985	323520	354059	423261	403832	446105	516278	658581	779868
Sub-Total of Tertiary		869582	978345	1175180	1097857	1341490	1429049	1719630	1870246	2028420	1806539	2278606	2730244
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1700617	1925732	2277555	2597491	3126187	3391805	3814151	4299036	4645338	4561593	5381008	6297769
13	Product Taxes	103607	118636	149345	154355	206549	234857	187832	241642	276151	327288	369284	425452
14	Product Subsidies	62319	81254	94002	87511	85101	59903	51520	50572	48672	92455	127689	142409
15	Net State Domestic Product	1741905	1963114	2332898	2664335	3247635	3566759	3950463	4490106	4872817	4796426	5622603	6580813
	Population('00)	36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510	40900	41280
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	47155	52574	61815	69857	84267	91596	100444	113016	121456	118401	137472	159419

Adv.=Advance Estimate Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 3.4
GSDP at constant prices 2011-12 to 2020-21 (Advance) estimates of Tripura (BASE 2011-12) (Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (2 nd RE)	2021-22 (1 st RE)	2022-23 (Adv)
1	Agriculture, Livestock ,Forestry & Fishing	511201	550569	646611	670462	720113	748871	775492	855217	903743	930413	947491	986414
1.1	Crops	318959	337685	367407	371854	368133	393209	423660	471732	474002	482982	483104	488843
1.2	Livestock	33664	36718	69506	50981	54781	76956	75954	82147	109060	114353	121708	139578
1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	109650	131213	125044	165183	142786	140236	158861	175854	185596	188771	200064
1.4	Fishing	48815	66516	78485	122583	132016	135920	135642	142477	144827	147482	153908	157930
2	Mining & Quarrying	118123	123568	124916	357953	345942	372460	364670	422308	387205	337878	520316	577453
Sub-Total of Primary		629324	674137	771527	1028415	1066055	1121331	1140162	1277525	1290948	1268291	1467807	1563868
3	Manufacturing	72651	115351	107836	146293	110593	146648	129820	120953	134991	135246	149792	161052
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	44297	53862	45538	126970	109633	134409	165033	170698	146155	168297	173438	188102
4.1	Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services	35922	46618	37313	109124	92428	116622	150718	153829	129812	152939	155693	169979
4.2	Water Supply	8375	7244	8225	17846	17205	17787	14315	16869	16343	15358	17745	18123
5	Construction	148327	149833	167203	134256	164624	203153	206984	259019	200494	195151	183189	189521
Sub-Total of Secondary		265275	319046	320577	407519	384850	484210	501837	550670	481640	498694	506419	538674
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	226839	262147	250939	318626	241102	279845	384131	452552	525530	404256	417559	458830
6.1	Trade & Repair	218359	252605	241152	308161	233724	268364	371657	438746	510541	397413	407592	446160
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8480	9542	9787	10465	7378	11481	12474	13806	14989	6843	9967	12669
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	76271	79274	108141	123047	135064	137659	140930	160116	123530	155163	187318
7.1	Railways	224	248	817	981	1109	700	819	2872	9951	4524	8738	17042
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	46677	62940	64414	51847	57312	68177	73466	76950	83159	51097	73935	93441
7.3	Storage	151	182	193	201	181	273	150	297	169	170	178	183
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	37264	12901	13850	55112	64445	65914	63224	60811	66837	67739	72312	76653
8	Financial Services	57103	65436	69287	82174	116704	94142	117322	94330	110026	109364	114003	121709
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	119572	133892	144245	161915	123383	144582	177105	213854	230463	233929	251093	264993
10	Public Administration	241678	264358	273604	297515	291630	377456	385561	468950	493947	352967	429316	487190
11	Other Services	255446	257379	325136	245756	240464	252672	350457	320957	333804	466077	437916	492782
Sub-Total of Tertiary		984954	1059483	1142485	1214127	1136330	1283761	1552235	1691573	1853886	1690123	1805050	2012822
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1879553	2052666	2234589	2650061	2587235	2889302	3194234	3519768	3626474	3457108	3779276	4115364
13	Product Taxes	103607	109905	128765	125375	168003	220766	158525	196820	218344	255435	258919	284196
14	Product Subsidies	62319	75274	81443	78915	76548	56309	43481	41192	38483	72157	89527	99827
15	Gross State Domestic Product	1920841	2087297	2281911	2696521	2678690	3053759	3309278	3675396	3806335	3640386	3948668	4299733
	Population('00)	36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510	40900	41280
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	51999	55900	60464	70701	69504	78422	84141	92509	94874	89864	96544	104160

Adv.=Advance Estimate Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 3.5
NSDP at constant prices 2011-12 to 2020-21 (Advance) estimates of Tripura (base 2011-12) (Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (2 nd RE)	2021-22 (1 st RE)	2022-23 (Adv)
1	Agriculture, Livestock ,Forestry & Fishing	492245	529771	620483	642173	689647	718865	745988	825154	872414	896233	911769	948356
1.1	Crops	307680	325726	355107	358415	354370	379442	409401	457178	458961	467297	466565	471222
1.2	Livestock	32929	35852	68484	49838	53588	75458	74305	80666	107391	112511	119839	137586
1.3	Forestry & Logging	108559	108412	129871	123810	163156	141568	138682	156900	173651	184071	187015	198193
1.4	Fishing	43077	59781	67021	110110	118533	122397	123600	130410	132411	132354	138350	141355
2	Mining & Quarrying	103863	108737	108667	338706	296124	320971	316541	367741	324489	287280	460304	513517
	Sub-Total of Primary	596108	638508	729150	980879	985771	1039836	1062529	1192895	1196903	1183513	1372073	1461873
3	Manufacturing	62462	105242	96542	134735	98503	133964	116936	107009	119861	119881	133310	143492
4	Electricity, Gas, water Supply & other Utility Services	29486	35502	28047	86075	71504	89800	118618	119237	102872	118681	128298	140010
5	Construction	142979	144549	156328	126086	153713	190569	195452	247156	186642	177922	164166	169253
	Sub-Total of Secondary	234927	285293	280917	346896	323720	414333	431006	473402	409375	416484	425774	452755
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	211298	243486	228139	293559	210882	245122	344132	405184	472639	347292	354860	392030
6.1	Trade & Repair	203030	234197	218662	283404	204185	234367	332061	392208	458586	341427	346041	380584
6.2	Hotel & Restaurants	8268	9289	9477	10155	6697	10755	12071	12976	14053	5865	8819	11446
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	60456	42273	52689	72917	86021	91465	84518	77901	85486	39417	77161	91331
7.1	Railways	142	158	718	520	538	68	170	606	4614	-10058	3797	7405
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	29943	36889	46393	30189	35331	41604	41410	39332	39531	10294	31039	39228
7.3	Storage	129	158	165	171	150	230	127	272	154	153	158	161
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	30242	5068	5413	42037	50002	49563	42811	37691	41187	39028	42167	44537
8	Financial Services	56201	64289	67995	80769	114469	92102	114823	92125	107381	106374	110735	118228
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	106856	119548	128499	144434	105051	124284	155423	188634	202139	202880	216813	228471
10	Public Administration	190140	211209	214771	239770	228919	309069	308204	377341	396680	278239	341092	393196
11	Other Services	244631	246484	312824	234976	228243	239692	334839	307205	319034	447783	417183	469451
	Sub-Total of Tertiary	869582	927289	1004917	1066425	973585	1101734	1341939	1448390	1583359	1421985	1517844	1692708
12	Total- State Value Added at Basic prices	1700617	1851090	2014984	2394200	2283076	2555903	2835474	3114687	3189637	3021982	3315691	3607335
13	Product Taxes	103607	109905	128765	125375	168003	220766	158525	196820	218344	255435	258919	284196
14	Product Subsidies	62319	75274	81443	78915	76548	56309	43481	41192	38483	72157	89527	99827
15	Net State Domestic Product	1741905	1885721	2062306	2440660	2374531	2720360	2950518	3270315	3369498	3205260	3485083	3791704
	Population('00)	36940	37340	37740	38140	38540	38940	39330	39730	40120	40510	40900	41280
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	47155	50501	54645	63992	61612	69860	75020	82313	83985	79123	85210	91853

Adv.=Advance Estimate Source: DES-Tripura

Sectors of GSDP:

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

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

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

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

Sectoral Contribution:

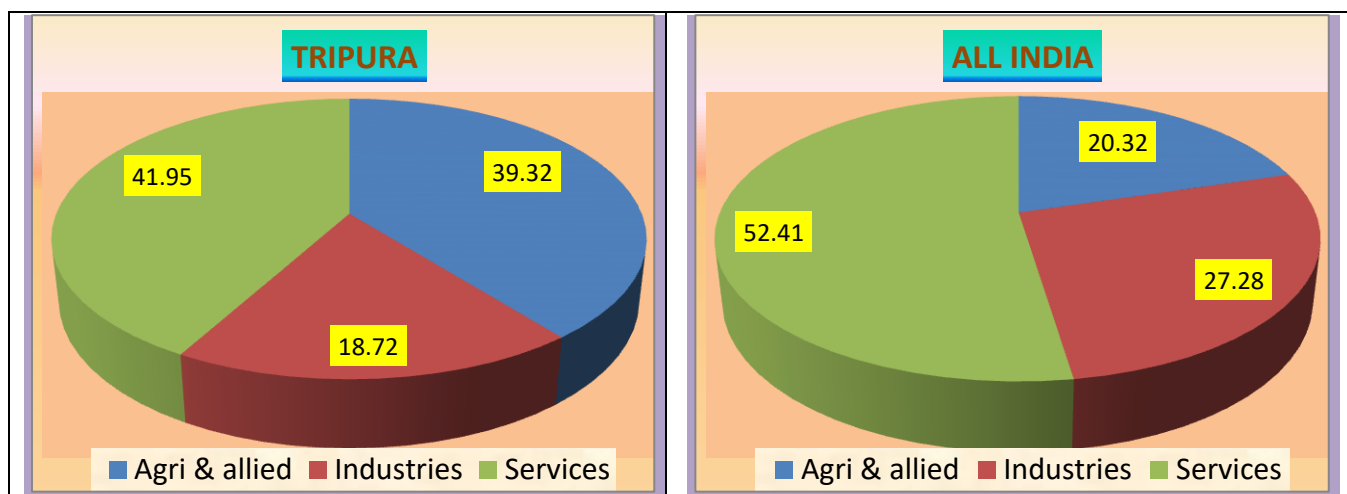
The GSDP of any state is measured in terms of the economic contributions made by three key sectors - Agriculture & Allied Sectors, Industries (including mining and quarrying) and Services. Since state formation, the Services sector has been the highest contributor to Tripura's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), followed by the Agriculture and Allied sectors, and Industries respectively. Based on the Provisional Advance Estimates of GSVA for Tripura, in 2022-23, the services sector accounted for 45.15% of Tripura's GSVA at current prices, followed by the agriculture and allied sector (33.48%) and the industrial sector including mining and quarrying (21.37%) . The trend in the share of each sector towards the state's GSVA is shown in Table 3.8 and Table:3.9 shows the share of GVA coming from the three sectors for India.

**Table-3.6 Sectoral Contribution of the GSDP at current prices
of Tripura and All India with base year 2011-12**

Year	TRIPURA				ALL INDIA		
	Agriculture	Industries	Service		Agriculture	Industries	Service
2017-18	31.00	22.64	46.36		18.25	29.21	52.54
2018-19	32.07	22.79	45.14		17.64	29.06	53.29
2019-20	34.18	20.31	45.51		18.33	26.90	54.78
2020-21(2 nd RE)	39.32	18.72	41.95		20.32	27.28	52.41
2021-22(1 st RE)	34.90	20.72	44.38		18.97	28.54	52.49
2022-23(Adv)	33.48	21.37	45.15		18.42	28.25	53.33

Graph: 7

Sectoral Contribution of GSDP/GDP at Current Prices for the year 2020-21(2nd RE)



Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23:

Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017.

The objective of PLFS is primarily twofold:

To estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the 'Current Weekly Status' (CWS).

1. To estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both 'Usual Status' (ps+ss) and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually.

Five Annual Reports covering both rural and urban areas giving estimates of all important parameters of employment and unemployment in both usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (CWS) have been released. These five Annual Reports are brought out on the basis of data collected in PLFS during July 2017- June 2018, July 2018-June 2019, July 2019-June 2020, July 2020 - June 2021 and July 2021-June 2022.

Now the sixth Annual Report is being brought out by NSSO on the basis of Periodic Labour Force Survey conducted during July 2022-June 2023.

1. PLFS fieldwork during July 2022 – June 2023

The field work for collection of information in respect of the samples, allotted for the period July 2022 – June 2023, was completed timely for the first visit as well as revisit samples, except for 51 first visit and 68 revisit FSUs for the State of Manipur, allotted in the last quarter i.e., April-June 2023, which were treated as casualties, due to disturbed field situation and unavailability of internet services.

Canvassing of revisit schedules is undertaken mostly in telephonic mode since June 2020 when field work was resumed after the suspension due to Covid-19 pandemic.

2. Conceptual Framework of Key Employment and Unemployment Indicators:

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) gives estimates of Key employment and unemployment Indicators like, the Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), etc. These indicators, and the 'Usual Status' and 'Current Weekly Status' are defined as follows:-

- Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population.
- Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.
- Unemployment Rate (UR):** UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.
- Activity Status- Usual Status:** The activity status of a person is determined on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the specified reference period. When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the usual activity status of the person.

The Annual Report on PLFS 2022-23 is available at the website of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (<https://mospi.gov.in>). The key results are given in the following tables:

Table -3.7

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for Tripura

Year:-2022-23

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
15-29 years	56.4	20.6	39.7	52.2	15.5	33.9	55.8	19.7	38.7
15-59 years	81.6	40.8	61.3	80.7	32.2	56.1	81.4	39.2	60.4
15 years and above	75.2	36.9	56.2	73.2	27.8	50.0	74.9	35.2	55.1
All ages	60.2	29.5	45.0	62.4	23.4	42.4	60.6	28.5	44.5

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Table -3.8

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in %) according to usual principal status (ps) for Tripura

Year:-2022-23

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
All ages	60.2	28.2	44.3	62.4	22.3	41.8	60.6	27.1	43.9

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Table- 3.9

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for Tripura

Year:-2022-23

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
15-29 years	53.4	19.8	37.7	46.3	13.0	29.8	52.3	18.6	36.4
15-59 years	80.4	40.5	60.6	78.4	30.9	54.3	80.0	38.8	59.4
15 years and above	74.2	36.6	55.6	71.3	26.8	48.5	73.7	34.8	54.3
All ages	59.4	29.4	44.5	60.8	22.5	41.1	59.7	28.1	43.9

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Table 3.10**Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in %) according to usual principal status (ps) for Tripura****Year:-2022-23**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
All ages	59.4	28.0	43.8	60.8	21.4	40.5	59.6	26.8	43.2

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Table-3.11**Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for Tripura****Year:-2022-23**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
15-29 years	5.4	3.9	5.0	11.2	15.9	12.3	6.3	5.6	6.1
15-59 years	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.9	4.0	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.5
15 years and above	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.6	3.8	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.4
All ages	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.6	3.8	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.4

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Table-3.12**Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %) according to usual principal status (ps) for Tripura****Year:-2022-23**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
All ages	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.6	4.0	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.4

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Table-3.13**Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment for Tripura****Year:-2022-23**

Activity		Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Self-employed	own account worker, employer	52.8	41.8	49.2	47.4	33.3	43.4	51.9	40.6	48.3
	helper in household enterprise	5.2	17.6	9.2	2.7	8.9	4.4	4.8	16.3	8.5
	all self employed	57.9	59.4	58.4	50.1	42.2	47.9	56.6	56.9	56.7
Regular wage/salary		15.8	14.4	15.3	29.6	34.3	30.9	18.1	17.2	17.8
Casual labour		26.3	26.2	26.3	20.3	23.5	21.2	25.3	25.9	25.4
All		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Table-3.14

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for person of age 15 years and above of different highest level of education successfully completed for Tripura

Year:-2022-23

Highest level of education successfully completed	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
not literate	41.1	19.8	27.1	3.6	6.8	6.0	38.6	18.5	25.2
literate & upto primary	82.2	50.0	65.2	83.9	37.1	59.2	82.4	48.3	64.4
middle	77.7	31.0	55.2	77.4	23.7	49.8	77.7	29.8	54.3
secondary	60.5	25.7	43.7	61.4	18.2	39.7	60.7	23.8	42.7
higher secondary	60.5	19.7	46.7	52.2	12.8	33.2	58.3	16.9	42.4
Diploma/certificate course	100.0	79.7	81.6	81.8	100.0	83.9	86.6	80.4	82.1
graduate	86.1	59.9	77.8	78.9	40.4	62.1	83.8	51.2	72.1
post graduate& above	98.3	84.1	95.0	86.5	69.7	77.7	92.4	72.9	84.4
secondary & above	69.9	33.9	55.8	67.7	29.3	49.5	69.2	32.2	53.8
all	75.2	36.9	56.2	73.2	27.8	50.0	74.9	35.2	55.1

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Note:

1. (ps+ss) determined considering both principal activity status and subsidiary economic activity status.
2. 2022-23 refers to the period July 2022 – June 2023.

Table-3.15

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for person of age 15 years and above of different highest level of education successfully completed for Tripura

Year:-2022-23

Highest level of education successfully completed	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
not literate	41.1	19.8	27.1	3.6	6.8	6.0	38.6	18.5	25.2
literate & upto primary	82.1	50.0	65.1	83.9	37.1	59.2	82.4	48.3	64.4
middle	77.4	31.0	55.0	77.0	23.7	49.6	77.3	29.8	54.1
secondary	59.3	25.5	43.0	61.4	18.2	39.7	59.8	23.7	42.2
higher secondary	58.1	19.7	45.2	49.4	12.8	31.7	55.8	16.9	40.9
Diploma/certificate course	46.4	79.7	76.6	76.7	100.0	79.3	68.7	80.4	77.2
graduate	79.3	53.4	71.2	70.9	36.4	55.9	76.6	45.9	65.5
post graduate& above	86.2	81.7	85.1	81.3	54.3	67.3	83.8	60.4	74.2
secondary & above	66.1	32.3	52.9	63.4	26.4	45.9	65.3	30.2	50.7
all	74.2	36.6	55.6	71.3	26.8	48.5	73.7	34.8	54.3

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

e.Principal activity status (ps) - The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during 365 days preceding the date of survey, was considered the usual principal activity status of the person.

f. Subsidiary economic activity status (ss)- The activity status in which a person in addition to his/her usual principal status, performs some economic activity for 30 days or more for the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, was considered the subsidiary economic activity status of the person.

Table-3.16

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for person of age 15 years and above of different highest level of education successfully completed for Tripura

Year:-2022-23

Highest level of education successfully completed	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
not literate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
literate & upto primary	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
middle	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
secondary	2.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.2
higher secondary	3.9	0.0	3.4	5.4	0.0	4.4	4.3	0.0	3.6
Diploma/certificate course	53.6	0.0	6.1	6.2	0.0	5.4	20.7	0.0	5.9
graduate	7.9	10.8	8.6	10.2	9.8	10.1	8.6	10.5	9.1
post graduate& above	12.4	2.8	10.4	5.9	22.0	13.4	9.4	17.1	12.1
secondary & above	5.4	4.6	5.2	6.2	10.0	7.3	5.6	6.4	5.8
all	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.6	3.8	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.4

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Note:

1. (ps+ss) determined considering both principal activity status and subsidiary economic activity status. 2. 2022-23 refers to the period July 2022 – June 2023.

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

The year on year Growth Rate at Constant Prices of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2020-21 (2nd RE) was -4.36 % and growth rate increase in 2021-22(1st RE) is 8.47%. The growth rate is negative due to lockdown and slow down of the economy for COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21 and in 2022-23(Advance estimate) growth rate is 8.89 %. The State has opportunities to augment investment from neighbouring country Bangladesh for further generation of income and employment opportunities.

According to Annual report of Periodic Labour Force Survey(PLFS) for the year 2022-23, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population ratio(WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) in usual status of all ages in Tripura are 44.5%, 43.9% and 1.4% respectively.

04 CHAPTER STATE FINANCE & PLANNING



Key Highlights

- During 2022-23, Revenue Receipt was Rs. 18309.01 Crore and Revenue Expenditure was 17738.71 Crore.
- During 2022-23, Capital Receipt was Rs. 929.01 Crore and Capital Expenditure was 2024.97 Crore.
- During 2023-24(BE), Revenue Receipt was Rs. 22307.57 Crore and Revenue Expenditure was 22295.77 Crore.
- During 2023-24(BE), Capital Receipt was Rs. 3335.60 Crore and Capital Expenditure was 4438.23 Crore.
- Development Expenditure is 57.38% of total expenditure in the year 2022-23 (Provisional), which is 62.92% in 2023-24(BE)
- Expenditure on Economic service is Rs. 3571.71 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and 5840.53 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Expenditure on Social service is Rs. 8401.47 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and 11559.91 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Total Tax revenue is Rs. 9723.91 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and 10592.00 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Percentage of State Own Tax revenue to total Receipts is 15.59% in 2022-23 (Provisional) and 13.10% in 2023-24(BE) to total Receipt.
- The Revenue receipt from share in Central Taxes is Rs. 6724.23 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and 7232.00 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Total State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) is Rs. 1459.01 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and 1634.09 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Tax receipt from States Excise is Rs. 368.11 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs. 412.28 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Tax receipt from Sales, Trade etc. is Rs. 463.57 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs. 519.20 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Taxes on Vehicle is Rs. 117.55 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs. 131.66 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Total State Non-Tax revenue is Rs. 8585.10 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and 11715.57 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- The State's Own Non-Tax Revenue is 402.35 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs. 450.00 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- The Grants received from Centre on Non-Tax Revenue is Rs. 8182.75 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs. 11,265.57 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Loan receipt from Govt. of India under Capital Account is Rs. 358.06 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs. 71.60 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Revenue expenditure on Pension is Rs. 2678.06 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs. 3295.81 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Revenue expenditure on Salaries & Wages is Rs. 5720.56 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs. 7852.23 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Revenue Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) is Rs. 570.30 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs. 11.81 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Fiscal Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) is Rs. (-)1162.94 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs.(-) 3778.62 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Primary Deficit is Rs. 210.58 Cr. in 2022-23 (Provisional) and Rs.(-) 2276.89 Cr. in 2023-24(BE).
- Planning (P&C) Department has been playing a vital role in the State and as nodal Department/Cordinator overseas various development activities.

STATE FINANCE

Background:

Like previous years, State Government focused on fiscal correction and consolidation with due emphasis on expenditure on social and infrastructure sector.

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

During 2022-23 the total Expenditure was Rs. 20864.99 Cr., out of which, Revenue Expenditure was Rs.17738.71 Cr., Capital Expenditure was Rs. 2024.97 Cr., Public Debt Rs. 991.66 Cr. and Payment of loans and Advance Rs. 109.65 Cr.

During 2022-23 the total Receipt was Rs. 20864.92 Cr. including Public Account & Opening balance, out of which Revenue Receipt Rs. 18309.01 Cr. and Capital Receipts Rs. 929.01 Cr.

Fiscal Indicator :

Table-4.1 The overall Budgetary position in-terms of Development and Non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2022-23 (Provisional) and 2023-24 (BE) are presented in the following :

(Amount Rs. in Cr.)

Sl.No	Receipts/Disbursement	2022-23 (Provisional)	2023-24 (BE)
I	DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		
A.	Economic Services of which	3571.71	5840.53
i)	Agriculture & Allied Services	990.13	1525.51
ii)	Rural Development	1030.52	1612.13
iii)	General Economic Service	191.04	240.54
iv)	Water & Power Development	331.88	702.61
v)	Industry and Minerals	108.83	172.85
vi)	Transport and Communication	855.90	1546.59
vii)	Others	63.41	40.30
B	Social Services of which	8401.47	11559.91
viii)	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	2436.16	3281.02
ix)	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply & Sanitation	1475.93	2234.29
x)	Social Security & Welfare including SC,ST, OBC & Minorities Welfare including Social Services	2070.29	3024.43
xi)	Housing & Urban Development	2353.98	2955.78
xii)	Information & Publicity	65.11	64.39
	TOTAL DEV. EXPENDITURE (A+B)	11973.18	17400.44
II.	NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		
a)	Revenue Expenditure under General Services	6961.32	8448.14
i)	Organs of States	267.16	343.07
ii)	Fiscal Services	73.60	107.41
iii)	Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt.	1623.52	1601.73
iv)	Administrative Services	2315.80	3096.82
v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	2681.24	3299.11

(b)	Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	325.96	376.00
(C)	Capital Expenditure	1604.53	1429.87
i)	General Services	503.22	509.42
ii)	Discharge of Internal Debt	958.70	885.58
iii)	Repayment of Loans to G.O.I.	32.96	32.67
iv)	Loans & Advance to Govt. Servants etc.	109.65	2.20
v)	Others	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL : NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE	8891.81	10254.01
III.	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE (I+II)	20864.99	27654.45
IV	DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE	57.38	62.92

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

Table -4.2 The following table shows the State Budget in brief for 2022-23 (Provisional) and 2023-24 (BE)

(Amount Rs. in Cr.)

Sl. No.	Receipts/Expenditure	2022-23 (Provisional)	2023-24 (BE)
A	1. RECEIPT		
	1.1. Revenue Receipt	18309.01	22307.57
	1.2. Capital Receipt (including Public Debt & Loan and Advances)	929.01	3335.60
	1.3 Net Public Accounts	1686.95	750.00
	1.4 Opening Balance	-60.05	650.00
	TOTAL : A.1 (1.1+1.2.+1.3+1.4)	20864.99	27043.17
B	2. EXPENDITURE		
	2.1. Revenue Expenditure	17738.71	22295.77
	2.2. Capital Expenditure	2024.97	4438.23
	2.3. Public Debt	991.66	918.25
	2.4. Payment of loans and Advance	109.65	2.20
	2.5. TOTAL : B (1+2+3+4)	20864.99	27654.45

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

Table-4.3 The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2022-23 (Provisional) and 2023-24(BE)

(Amount Rs. in Cr.)

Sl No.	Item	2022-23 (Provisional)	2023-24 (BE)
I	Receipt under Revenue Account :		
A)	Total Tax Revenue : [A=(i)+(ii)]	9723.91	10592.00
a)	Agricultural Income	0.20	0.23
b)	Professional Tax	37.99	42.55
c)	Land Revenue	12.59	14.11
d)	Stamps and Registration Fees	102.53	114.84
e)	States Excise	368.11	412.28
f)	Tax on Sales, Trade etc.	463.57	519.20
g)	Taxes on Vehicles	117.55	131.66
h)	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	0.04	0.04
i)	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	35.60	39.88
j)	State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	1459.01	1634.09
k)	Road Development Cess	402.29	451.12
h)	Other Taxes	0.20	0.00
i)	Total State Own Tax Revenue :	2999.68	3360.00

ii)	Share in Central Taxes	6724.23	7232.00
B)	NON-TAX REVENUE: [B=(i)+(ii)]	8585.10	11715.57
(i)	State's Non-tax Revenue	402.35	450.00
(ii)	Grants received from Centre	8182.75	11265.57
	Total Revenue Receipt (A+B)	18309.01	22307.57
II.	Receipt under Capital Account :		
i)	Loans from Govt. of India	358.06	71.60
ii)	a) Internal Debt-Open Market Loan & NSSF	0.00	2084.00
	b) Net Negotiated Loan	519.36	530.00
iii)	Back to back loan in lieu of GST Compensation	0.00	0.00
iv)	Special Assistance (Loan)	0.00	628.00
v)	Recoveries of Loans & Advances	51.59	22.00
	Total II Capital Receipts (i) to (iii)	929.01	3335.60
III	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS of Consolidated Fund (I+II)	19238.02	25643.17
IV	Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00
V	Net of Public Accounts	1686.95	750.00
VI	Opening Balance	-60.05	650.00
	Total Receipts (including net Contingency) Fund, Net public Account and Opening Balance (III+IV+V+VI)	20864.92	27043.17
	% of State's Own tax Revenue to Total Receipt	15.59	13.10

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

Table-4.4 The following Table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2022-23 (Provisional) and 2023-24 (B.E.)

(Amount in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	Item	2022-23 (Provisional)	2023-24 (BE)
1	Tax Revenue	9723.91	10592.00
1a	State's Own Tax Revenue	2999.68	3360.00
1b	Share in Central Taxes	6724.23	7232.00
2	Non-Tax Revenue	8585.10	11715.57
2a	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	402.35	450.00
2b	Grants	8182.75	11265.57
3	Total Revenue Receipts	18309.01	22307.57
4	Capital Receipts	929.01	3335.60
a)	Non Debt Capital Receipts	51.59	22.00
b)	Public Debt Receipts	877.42	3313.60
	i) Back to back loan in lieu of GST Compensation **	0.00	0.00
	ii) Special Assistance (Loan) **	349.79	628.00
	iii) Market Loan & Other Borrowings	527.63	2685.60
5	Total Receipts	19238.02	25643.17
6	Revenue Expenditure	17738.71	22295.77
a)	Interest Payments	1373.52	1501.73
b)	Pension	2678.06	3295.81
c)	Salaries & Wages	5720.56	7852.23
d)	Other Revenue Expenditure	7966.57	9646.00
7	Capital Disbursement [8(a)+8(b)+8 (c)]	3126.28	5358.68
a)	Capital Expenditure	2024.97	4438.23
b)	Repayment of Public Debt	991.66	918.25
c)	Loans & Advances	109.65	2.20
8	Total Expenditure	20864.99	27654.45
9	Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (3-6)	570.30	11.81
10	Fiscal Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) [(3+4a)-(6+7a+7c)]+{4b(i)+4b(ii)}	-1162.94	-3778.62
11	Primary Deficit {10+6(a)}	210.58	-2276.89

Source: Finance Department (Budget Branch), Tripura.

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

PLANNING:

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

- Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources
- North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme
- North Eastern Council
- North East Road Sector Development Scheme
- Special Assistance to state for capital investment
- Twenty Point Programme
- Matter Relating to CM Conclave
- SuvarnaJayanti Tripura NirmanYojana (SJTNy)
- Member of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes
- BidhayakElakaUnnayanPrakalpa
- Tripura Human Development Report

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

- Preparing background materials in connection with meetings of NITI Aayog, as and when held.
- Monitoring on the progress of implementation of the Flagship programmes as and when held.
- Organising Review Meeting of Chief Secretary with Secretaries-in-charge of different Departments on different issues that needs urgent attention and issuing Record Note.
- Reviewing infrastructures projects of Rs. 150 crore & above under central sector periodically.
- Monitoring of issues under Act East Policy including Indo-Bangladesh issue.
- Holding of AGRAGATI Meetings issuing Record Note
- Collection of materials from concerned departments for holding PRAGATI
- Meeting and to upload status of projects in e-Samiksha portal.
- Preparation of speeches of the Hon'ble Chief Minister in different forums .
- Reviewing the Vision Document of the State Government.
- Reviewing the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the 72nd , 73rd and 74th Independent Day
- Reviewing the 100 days Action Plan, 1 year achievement 5 year achievement of the Government.
- Reviewing and Monitoring the progress of works under SankalpaPatra of the State government.
- Planning (P&C) Department will be opening a PPP cell engaging consultants for overall development of the State.

Concluding Remarks: Although, the State has implemented significant reform in Power Sector, similar initiatives and re-structuring are required for the State run Public Sector Units (PSUs). The State may also use the Information Technology and e-governance for improving the delivery of basic service of different PSUs. Efforts need to be taken for consolidating the debt including interest payments as well as by additional resource mobilization through the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

05 CHAPTER

PRICE AND COST OF LIVING



Key Highlights

- In 2022, CPI(IW) was 10.04 in march. Inflation year-on- basis in the state based on CPI (IW) was 2.93% in march 2023.
- All India WPI (2011-12=100) has moved gradually from 148.9 in march 2022 to 151 in march 2023.
- In 2023, Rural Retail Price (RRP) of essential commodities increased more than 12.89% out of 19 commodities, which included Atta, Pumkin, Meat (goat), Milk, Gur, Tea (Leaf), and Salt (Pkt)
- In March 2022, CPI (AL) has increased 906. And it stood at 970 in March 2023, The inflation rate based on CPI (AL) on year on year basis was 7.06% in March 2023.
- In March 2023 CPI (RL) has increased 916 from March 2021 and 997 March 2022.

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overall Price-Situation in the Country: Overall inflation in the country during 2022-23 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation.

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

The All India WPI (2011-12=100) has moved gradually from 148.9 in March, 2022 to 151 in March, 2023 and For the month of March, 2023 for All Commodities.

Table-5.1 All India Group-wise CPI(IW) for March 2022, April 2022 and May 2023:

Sl.No.	Groups	March 2022	April 2022	May 2023
I	Food & Beverages	125.4	127.5	133.7
II	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	144.1	144.4	155.5
III	Clothing & Footwear	123.9	125.6	136.9
IV	Housing	118.9	118.9	123.4
V	Fuel & Light	160.6	164.9	181.7
VI	Miscellaneous	123.9	125.8	132.3
General Index		126.0	127.7	134.7

Source : Ministry of Labour & Employment

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

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

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

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

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

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

The inflation rate based on CPI-IW is accepted as an appropriate index to determine the impact of price rise on the cost of living of the common person, as it is based on retail prices. That is why, the Index used to determine Dearness Allowances (DA) of employees in public and private sectors. The inflation based on the CPI-IW (2016=100) was also high and it was 2.93% in March 2023 year-on-year basis.

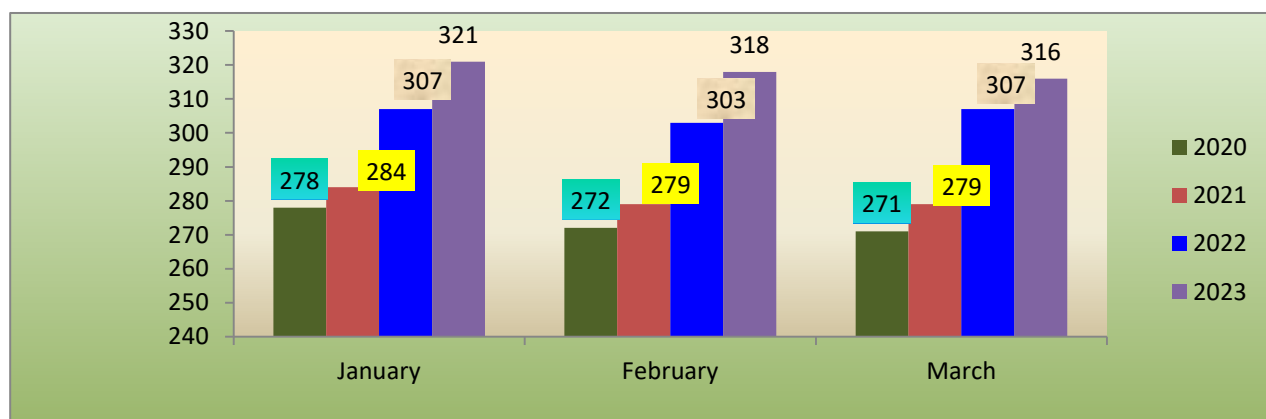
The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2022-23. It gradually moved from 279 in March 2021, 307 in March 2022 to 316 in March 2023.

Table- 5.2 The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura for the years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 (with base2016=100):

Sl. No.	Months	2020	2021	2022	2023	% variation between 2021-22	% variation between 2022-23
i)	January	278	284	307	321	8.09	4.56
ii)	February	272	279	303	318	8.60	4.95
iii)	March	271	279	307	316	10.03	2.93

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

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



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

Price-situation in the State:

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

The price situation in the State is actually influenced by the overall price behaviour of the country, since the State is highly depends on Central Government for revenue as a special category State. The price situation in the State during 2022-23 shows high inflationary trend compared to 2019-20.

Retail price behaviour of essential commodities in Rural Areas:

Retail prices of essential commodities from 148 rural markets of different Blocks are being collected by the field Officials of the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics on regular basis. A comparative analysis of data of average Retail Prices in the State for the months of December-2021 and December-2022 reveals that Retail Prices of seven essential commodities increased more than 13% out of 19 commodities, which were Atta, Milk, Gur, Pumpkin, Meat (Goat), salt (Pkt.) and Tea Leaf.

Table- 5.3 Average Rural Retail Prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2021 and 2022:

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In Rupees) during		% variation (+,-) in Dec.'2021 over, Dec.' 2022
			December 2021	December 2022	
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	30.50	31.77	4.16
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	29.77	30.06	0.94
iii)	Atta	Kg.	32.13	38.96	21.26
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	111.12	111.27	0.13
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	113.17	115.78	2.31
vi)	Potato	Kg.	25.83	26.67	3.25
vii)	Onion	Kg.	47.12	36.77	(-) 21.97
viii)	Green Chillies	Kg.	86.60	86.07	(-) 0.61
ix)	Pumpkin (Sweet)	Kg.	32.34	36.31	12.28
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	41.23	38.96	(-) 5.51
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	275.41	287.24	4.30
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	861.30	934.04	8.44
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	51.40	52.38	1.91
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	57.33	60.81	6.70
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter	204.28	186.79	(-) 8.56
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	46.51	46.85	0.73
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	57.84	60.82	5.12
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	25.28	28.20	11.55
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	24.16	28.26	16.97

Source: DES-Tripura

Rural Price Behaviour:

All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural (CPI-AL) and Rural Labourers (CPI-RL): The general price behaviour in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL). The CPI-AL has increased from 1035 in March 2021 and 1098 in March 2022 and then increased 1175 in March 2023. At all India level the year-on-year

basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 6.86% in 2021-22 and which was quite high but 7.06% inflation in 2022-23.

All India the CPI-RL has increased from 1043 in March 2021 and 1109 in March 2022 and then increased 1186 in March 2023.

It is revealed from the above analysis that retail prices at all India level behaved an up-ward trend during the fiscal 2022-23. The prices of primary articles were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2022-23. Besides, prices of fuel including LPG and petroleum products also posed upward pressures for higher inflation in 2022-23.

Tripura Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural (CPI-AL) and Rural Labourers (CPI-RL): The Rural Price behaviour of the State of Tripura can be explained with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL). In Tripura the CPI for Agricultural Labourers has moved to 897 in March 2021 and it thereafter increased and stood at 906 in March 2022 and it stood at 970 in March 2023. The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 7.06% in March, 2023.

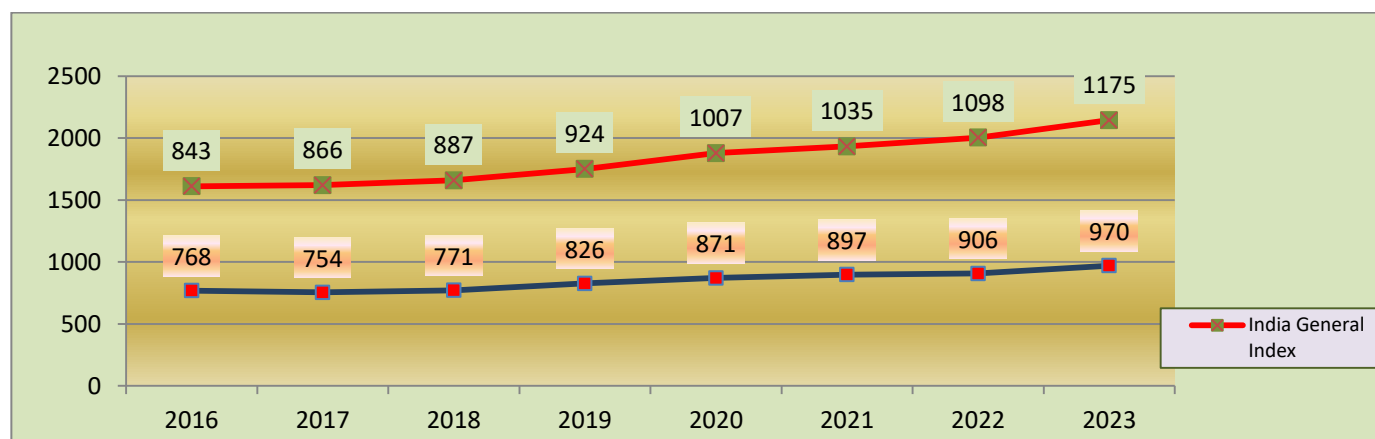
In Tripura, the CPI-RL has increased from 916 in March 2021 and 933 in March 2022 and then decreased 997 in March 2023.

Table-5.4 The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during March-2016 to March-2023 is as follows:

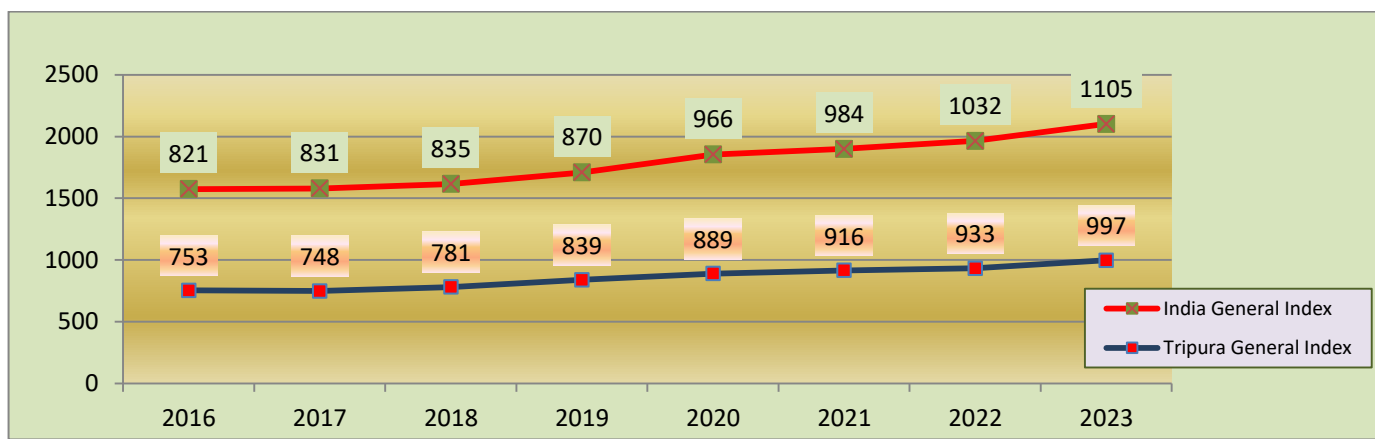
Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
CPI-Agri. Labour	March 2016	768	739	843	838
	March 2017	754	751	866	826
	March 2018	771	795	887	830
	March 2019	826	858	924	865
	March 2020	871	908	1007	961
	March 2021	897	931	1035	977
	March 2022	906	920	1098	1025
	March 2023	970	971	1175	1098
CPI- Labour Rural	March 2016	753	785	848	821
	March 2017	748	743	872	831
	March 2018	781	789	894	835
	March 2019	839	854	932	870
	March 2020	889	906	1013	966
	March 2021	916	927	1043	984
	March 2022	933	918	1109	1032
	March 2023	997	968	1186	1105

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

General Consumer Price Index For Agricultural Labourers



General Consumer Price Index For CPI Labour – Rural



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 2022. A comparison Table between Tripura and India is given below:

Table- 5.5 General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined in 2023:

Name of Month	Tripura			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
January	192.2	189.0	191.4	177.8	174.9	176.5
February	193.4	188.8	192.2	177.9	175.6	176.8
March	194.8	188.2	193.1	178.0	176.3	177.2

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Concluding Remarks: In the State, the price increase of all consumption articles in 2022-23. Price increase of all primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation. The increasing price trend of the State is greatly influenced by the price behaviour of the country as a whole.

All major retail prices like Rice, Masoor Dal, Atta, Gur, Sugar, Salt and etc. noticed an increasing trend more than 3% in 2022 over 2023.

06 CHAPTER

POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT, FACTORY & BOILERS AND LABOUR



Key Highlights

- Employment as per 5th and 6th Economics Censuses reports revealed that, about 404024 persons were employed in 236773 establishments in 2013 in the state against 385708 persons were working in 189423 establishments in 2005.
- Out of the total workers of 404024 persons in 2013, 233436(57.78%) were in rural areas and remaining 170588(42.22%) were in the urban areas.
- The proportion of total workers(main & marginal) in total population of the state was 39.99% in 2011 which was 36.24% in 2001.
- Male work participation rate for state as a whole increase from 47.6% in 1991 to 50.6% in 2001 census and further to 55.77% in 2011.
- Female work participation rate increased from only 13.8% to 21.1% in 2001 and further to 23.57% in 2011.
- Based on NSS 68th round data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey, poverty estimates for the year 2004-05 and 2011-12 have been estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee. The final poverty line for Tripura was Rs.450.49 for rural areas and Rs.555.79 for urban areas as against Rs.446.68 for rural areas and Rs.578.8 for all India in 2004-05.
- National Career Service is a Mission mode Project launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi on 20th July 2015. National Career Service brings together job-seekers, Employers, skill Providers, Households and Government departments on a common platform through the efficient use of information technology.
- In last financial year, up to March, 2023, 71 job-fair/Recruitment Drive held in different Districts of the state.
- In the financial year 2020-21, 11 such programmes held and in those programmes 340 youths participated and in the year 2021-22, 11 such programmes held and in those programmes 263 youths participated and in the year 2022-23, 16 such programmes held and in those programmes 487 youths participated.
- As on 31st June 2023, a total of 279236 active job-seekers of Tripura registered in the NCS portal (www.ncs.gov.in)
- Tripura Building Other Construction workers welfare Board (TBOCWW) has been constituted on 20th January, 2007. For workers welfare an online single window portal has been developed in association with CSC-SPV and launched during December 2021.
- Tripura Building Other Construction workers welfare Board (TBOCWW) take care of the registered construction workers and their families from the "womb to tomb". TBOCWW has drafted a Model Welfare Scheme for Nirman Shramik in Tripura as NSKP-2.0 with enhanced benefits like life and disability, health and maternity, old age protection, education and other facilities.

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: 6th Economics Census, 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

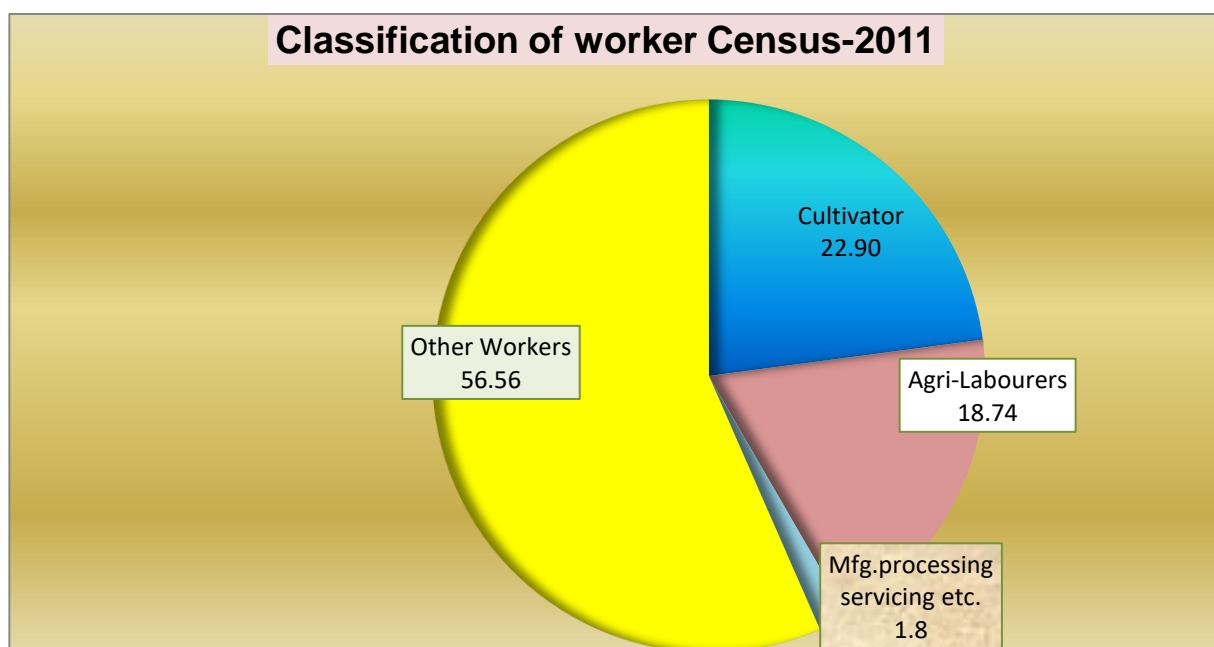
Female Work Participation Rate: Female work participation rate increased from only 13.8 % to 21.1 % in 2001 and further to 23.57 % in 2011.

Composition of Main Workers:

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

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

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.



Main and Marginal Workers: Census-2011 classified the workers 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 % in 2011, which were 28.41 % in 2001 and 29.10 % in 1991, respectively. The proportion of rural main workers was 28.63 in 2011 which was 28.07 % in 2001 as compared to 29.21 % in 1991. The same proportion of main workers in urban area was 31.25 % in 2011 as compared to 30.02 % in 2001 and 28.45 % in 1991.

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

Male Workers: The total male worker was 10,45,326 (main & marginal), which accounts 71.13 % of the total workers in 2011. Out of which, main male worker was 8,87,881 and main marginal worker was 1,57,445. In rural area, total male worker (main & marginal) was 7,76,583 where as it was 2,77,559 in urban area. This proportion of male main worker in the rural areas was 45.92 in 2011 as against 44.68 % in 2001 and 46.92 % in 1991 to the total rural male population. In urban areas, the proportion of male main workers was 51.49 % in 2011 which was 48.92 % in 2001 and 46.92 % in 1991 to the total urban male population.

Female Workers: The total female worker was 4,24,195 (main & marginal), out of which 1,89,138 was the main female worker in 2011. The proportion of female workers (main & marginal) was 28.86 % to total workers in 2011. The proportion of main female workers was 8.95 % in 1981 which rose to 10.14 % in 1991 and 10.70 % in 2001 and stood 10.51 % in 2011 to the total female population. Total female main worker was 1,39,560 in rural area and 49,578 was in urban area in 2011.

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

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

Contd.

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

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India.

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

Sl.No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	Main Workers (in nos.)			
		Total Workers (Main+Marginal)	Non-Workers	Total Population	% of Workers to total Population
(0)	(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	587658	796070	1383727	42.47
2	Assam	11969690	19235886	31205576	38.36
3	Manipur	1304610	1551184	2855794	45.68
4	Meghalaya	1185619	1781270	2966889	39.96
5	Mizoram	486705	610501	1097206	44.36
6	Nagaland	974122	1004380	1978502	49.24
7	Sikkim	308138	302439	610577	50.47
8	Tripura	1469521	2204396	3673917	39.99
North-Eastern States		18140505	27346279	45486784	39.88
India		481888868	728966109	1210854977	39.80

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India.

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

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

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India.

The Annual Report on PLFS 2022-23 is available at the website of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (<https://mospi.gov.in>). The key results are given in the following tables:

Table - 6.6

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for person of age 15 years and above of different highest level of education successfully completed for Tripura

Year:-2022-23

Highest level of education successfully completed	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
not literate	41.1	19.8	27.1	3.6	6.8	6.0	38.6	18.5	25.2
literate & upto primary	82.2	50.0	65.2	83.9	37.1	59.2	82.4	48.3	64.4
middle	77.7	31.0	55.2	77.4	23.7	49.8	77.7	29.8	54.3
secondary	60.5	25.7	43.7	61.4	18.2	39.7	60.7	23.8	42.7
higher secondary	60.5	19.7	46.7	52.2	12.8	33.2	58.3	16.9	42.4
Diploma/certificate course	100.0	79.7	81.6	81.8	100.0	83.9	86.6	80.4	82.1
graduate	86.1	59.9	77.8	78.9	40.4	62.1	83.8	51.2	72.1
post graduate & above	98.3	84.1	95.0	86.5	69.7	77.7	92.4	72.9	84.4
secondary & above	69.9	33.9	55.8	67.7	29.3	49.5	69.2	32.2	53.8
all	75.2	36.9	56.2	73.2	27.8	50.0	74.9	35.2	55.1

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Note:

1. (ps+ss) determined considering both principal activity status and subsidiary economic activity status.
2. 2022-23 refers to the period July 2022 – June 2023.

Table – 6.7

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for person of age 15 years and above of different highest level of education successfully completed for Tripura

Year:-2022-23

Highest level of education successfully completed	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
not literate	41.1	19.8	27.1	3.6	6.8	6.0	38.6	18.5	25.2
literate & upto primary	82.1	50.0	65.1	83.9	37.1	59.2	82.4	48.3	64.4
middle	77.4	31.0	55.0	77.0	23.7	49.6	77.3	29.8	54.1
secondary	59.3	25.5	43.0	61.4	18.2	39.7	59.8	23.7	42.2
higher secondary	58.1	19.7	45.2	49.4	12.8	31.7	55.8	16.9	40.9
Diploma/certificate course	46.4	79.7	76.6	76.7	100.0	79.3	68.7	80.4	77.2
graduate	79.3	53.4	71.2	70.9	36.4	55.9	76.6	45.9	65.5
post graduate& above	86.2	81.7	85.1	81.3	54.3	67.3	83.8	60.4	74.2
secondary & above	66.1	32.3	52.9	63.4	26.4	45.9	65.3	30.2	50.7
all	74.2	36.6	55.6	71.3	26.8	48.5	73.7	34.8	54.3

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

e. Principal activity status (ps) - The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during 365 days preceding the date of survey, was considered the usual principal activity status of the person.

f. Subsidiary economic activity status (ss)- The activity status in which a person in addition to his/her usual principal status, performs some economic activity for 30 days or more for the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, was considered the subsidiary economic activity status of the person.

Table – 6.8

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for person of age 15 years and above of different highest level of education successfully completed for Tripura

Year:-2022-23

Highest level of education successfully completed	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
not literate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
literate & upto primary	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
middle	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
secondary	2.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.2
higher secondary	3.9	0.0	3.4	5.4	0.0	4.4	4.3	0.0	3.6
Diploma/certificate course	53.6	0.0	6.1	6.2	0.0	5.4	20.7	0.0	5.9
graduate	7.9	10.8	8.6	10.2	9.8	10.1	8.6	10.5	9.1
post graduate& above	12.4	2.8	10.4	5.9	22.0	13.4	9.4	17.1	12.1
secondary & above	5.4	4.6	5.2	6.2	10.0	7.3	5.6	6.4	5.8
all	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.6	3.8	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.4

Source : Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Note:

1. (ps+ss) determined considering both principal activity status and subsidiary economic activity status. 2. 2022-23 refers to the period July 2022 – June 2023.

Economic Participation:

Even though women in Tripura achieved higher levels in education, there are still important spheres in which women's equality has not been achieved and discrimination persists. Economic participation in such areas, where gender disparities are more pronounced since women constitute almost half of the economically active population, their contribution to economic activity cannot be ignored.

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 main workers were 10,77,019 and 3,92,502 were the marginal workers in 2011. The total male workers (main and marginal) were 10,45,326 and remaining 4,24,195 were the female workers in 2011.

Overall work participation rate (WPR) stood at 39.99 percent in 2011, which were 36.20 percent in 2001 and 31.10 percent in 1991, respectively.

The female work force participation rate stood at 23.57 percent in 2011, which were 21.1 percent in 2001 and 13.8 percent in 1991.

The similar male work force participation rate stood at 55.77 percent in 2011, which were 50.60 percent in 2001 and 47.60 percent in 1991.

6th Economic Census:

As per Sixth Economic Census (2013), 2,36,773 establishments (excluding crop production and plantation) were found to be in operation. About 4,04,024 persons were found employed in 2,36,773 establishments with an average of 1.71 employee per establishment.

Out of 4,04,024 persons employed, 3,25,956 persons (80.67%) were male workers and remaining 78,068 persons (19.32%) were female workers.

Out of total 4,04,024 persons employed, 3,76,159 persons (93.10%) were found engaged in non-agricultural activities and remaining 27,865 persons (6.90%) were found engaged in agricultural activities (excluding crop production and plantation). Whereas in non-agricultural sector, male and female workers were 3,05,988 and 70,171. In agricultural sector, male and female workers were 19,968 and 7,897.

Out of the total establishments under women entrepreneurs, percentage share of various social and religious groups was as follows : ST : 25.21%, SC : 18.74%, OBC : 20.98% and Others : 35.08%; Hindu : 81.13%, Muslim : 6.35%, Christian : 4.34% and Buddhist : 2.18%.

Economic classification of workers based on Census 2011 for male and female in Tripura is presented in the following table:

Table - 6.9

Particulars	Total Workers	Cultivators	% of Cultivators to total workers	Agricultural labourers	% of Agricultural labourers to total workers	Household industrial workers	% of Household workers to total workers	Other workers	% of other workers to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COMBINED									
Persons	1469521	295947	20.14	353618	24.06	41496	2.82	778460	52.97
Males	1045326	367562	26.58	214106	20.48	17458	1.82	584869	55.95

Females	424195	67079	15.82	139512	32.88	24011	5.66	193593	45.63
RURAL									
Persons	1116076	285729	25.60	338922	30.36	33295	2.98	458130	41.04
Males	767767	219951	28.64	203358	26.48	13137	1.71	331321	43.15
Females	348309	65778	18.88	135564	18.88	20158	5.78	126809	36.40
URBAN									
Persons	353445	10218	2.89	14696	4.15	8201	2.32	320330	90.63
Males	277559	8917	0.37	10748	0.45	4348	0.18	253546	10.66
Females	75886	1301	1.71	3948	5.20	3853	5.07	66784	88.00

Source: Census 2011, RGI.

Persons engaged during 5th and 6th Economic Censuses by type of workers (rural + urban) in Tripura are presented in the following table:

Table – 6.10

Sl. No.	Type of worker	Persons employed (5 th EC-2005)	Persons employed (6 th EC-2013)	Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate
i	Male-Hired	167296	108352	-5.43
ii	Male-not Hired	157833	217604	4.01
iii	Total Male (i+ii)	325129	325956	0.03
iv	Female-Hired	38101	47909	2.86
v	Female-not Hired	22478	30159	3.67
vi	Total Female (iv+v)	60579	78068	3.17
vii	Total Hired (i+iv)	205397	156261	-3.42
viii	Total not Hired(ii+v)	180311	247763	3.97
ix	Total	385708	404024	0.58

Source: 6th Economic Census, 2013, DES – Tripura.

Employment by location with male and female in Tripura as per Sixth Economic Census report is also presented in the following table:

Table- 6.11

Table-6.11						
Sl. No.	Type	Rural		Urban		Combined
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	
1.Workers usually working in Agricultural Establishments						

	i)Male	16,924	71.4	3,044	73.1	19,968
	ii)Female	6,777	28.6	1,120	26.9	7,897
	iii)Total	23,701	100.0	4,164	100.0	27,865
2.Workers usually working in Non-Agricultural Establishments						
	i)Male	1,63,848	78.2	1,42,140	85.4	3,05,988
	ii)Female	45,887	21.8	24,284	14.6	70,171
	iii)Total	2,09,735	100.0	1,66,424	100.0	3,76,159
3.Workers usually working in All Establishments						
	i)Male	1,80,772	74.8	1,45,184	79.25	3,25,956
	ii)Female	52,664	25.2	25,404	20.75	78,068
	iii)Total	2,33,436	100.0	1,70,588	100.00	4,04,024
4.Workers usually working in OAEs						
	i)Male	1,27,757	85.7	89,847	91.04	2,17,604
	ii)Female	21,319	14.3	8,840	8.96	30,159
	iii)Total	1,49,076	100.0	98,687	100.00	2,47,763
5.Workers usually working in Establishments with hired workers						
	i)Male	53,015	62.84	55,337	76.96	1,08,352
	ii)Female	31,345	37.16	16,564	23.04	47,909
	iii)Total	84,360	100.00	71,901	100.00	1,56,261

Source: 6th Economic Census, 2013, DES – Tripura.

Status of women entrepreneur's establishments as per Sixth Economic Census, 2013 in Tripura is presented in the following table:

Table- 6.12

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employments		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Dhalai	781	194	975	988	328	1,316
2	North Tripura	1,879	734	2,613	2,552	1,157	3,709
3	South Tripura	2,798	792	3,590	3,439	1,008	4,447
4	West Tripura	3,858	3,470	7,328	5,009	5,399	10,408
Tripura		9,316	5,190	14,506	11,988	7,892	19,880

Source: 6th Economic Census, 2013, DES – Tripura.

The number of establishments and employments under women entrepreneurs by sector and social group of the owner in Tripura as per Sixth Economic Census, 2013 is also presented in the following table:

Table- 6.13

Ownership		Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of establishment	Persons working	No. of establishment	Persons working	No. of establishment	Persons working
a)	SC	1,606	1,915	1,112	1,428	2,718	3,343
b)	ST	3,390	3,929	267	364	3,657	4,293
c)	OBC	1,821	2,261	1,222	1,669	3,043	3,930
d)	Others	2,499	3,883	2,589	4,431	5,088	8,314
Tripura		9,316	11,988	5,190	7,892	14,506	19,880

Source: 6th Economic Census, 2013, DES – Tripura.

The number of establishments and employments under women entrepreneurs by sectors and religion of the owner in Tripura as per Sixth Economic Census, 2013 is also presented in the following table:

Table- 6.14

Ownership		Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of establishment	Persons working	No. of establishment	Persons working	No. of establishment	Persons working
a)	Hindu	7,067	8,647	4,701	6,802	11,768	15,449
b)	Muslim	774	938	147	184	921	1,122
c)	Christian	594	709	36	51	630	760
d)	Sikh	4	5	2	4	6	9
e)	Buddhist	289	347	27	43	316	390
f)	Parsi	0	0	0	0	0	0
g)	Jain	0	0	2	4	2	4
h)	Others	588	1,342	275	804	863	2,146
Tripura		9,316	11,988	5,190	7,892	14,506	19,880

Source: 6th Economic Census, 2013, DES – Tripura.

A. POVERTY:

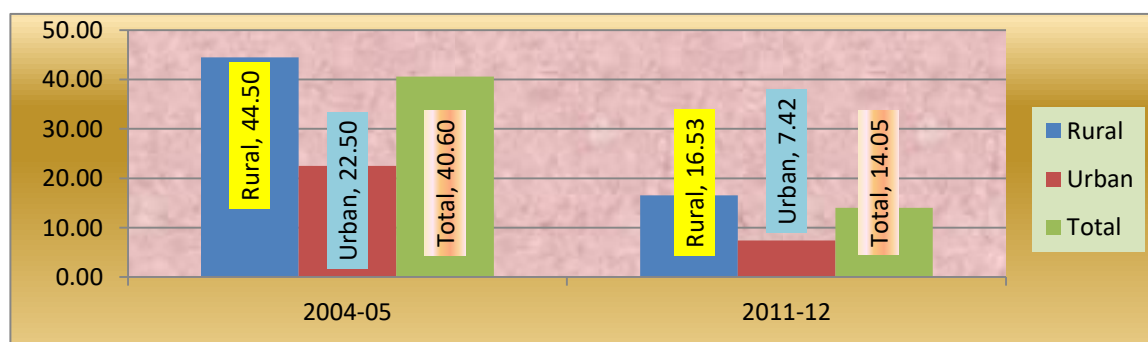
The erstwhile Planning Commission has periodically estimated poverty lines and poverty ratios on the basis of large sample surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted quinquennially by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.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

Table-6.15 The Poverty Ratio by Tendulkar Methodology using Mixed Reference Period (MRP) for 2004-05 and 2011-12 as released by the Planning Commission:

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

Source : Planning Commission, India.

Poverty Ratio in Tripura



B. MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT:

The Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning under Labour Department is implementing all its activities with its 05 (five) District Employment Exchanges and One Special Employment Exchange for Persons with Disabilities and 07(seven) Employment Information and Assistance Bureaus (EI & ABs) situated in the Office of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates the works like implementation of National Career Service Project in the state, registration of the names of job-seekers to the requiring Departments, imparting vocational Guidance and career counselling to the unemployed youths of the state, conducting job-fair, Organization of Coaching Centres to

assist intending youths to appear various competitive examinations, publication of leaflets containing various career and job information etc.

Objective of the Directorate:

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

IMPORTANT ONGOING ACTIVITIES :

1. National Career Service Project – a 100% centrally sponsored scheme

The Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Government of Tripura is implementing **National Career Service (NCS) Project** in the State. So far 03 (three) Model Career Centers, one each at District Employment Exchange, Agartala, West Tripura, District Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar and at District Employment Exchange, Unakoti District, Kailashahar were established. 03 (three) Career Centres also opened at District Employment Exchange, Udaipur, Ambassa and Special Employment Exchange for PWDs at Agartala.

Salient features of NCS Project:

National Career Service is a Mission Mode Project launched by the Hon`ble Prime Minister, Sri. Narendra Modi on 20th July, 2015. It is a one-stop solution that provides a wide array of employment and career related services to the citizens of India. National Career Service is a vibrant platform which aims to transform and strengthen the public employment services in the country. It brings together Job-seekers, Employers, Skill Providers, Career Counsellors, Local Service Providers (LSP's), Career Centers, Placement Organizations, Households and Government Departments on a common platform through the efficient use of information technology.

- Easy accessibility of employment services like staffing, placement and recruitment to all the stakeholders.
- Enhancing employability of the workforce by providing them information on training & skilling.
- Provisioning of career counselling services.
- NCS Portal provides link to Public Disclosure of scores and ranking of candidates in Government recruitment examinations.
- Providing information related to job profiles, career paths & employers.
- PAN verified institutions and rich database of job seekers.
- Career planning and rich career content on over 3500 occupations across 52 Sectors.
- NCS has partnerships with various private organizations like TCS Ion, Qness Corp., Hire Mee, CSCs, Microsoft etc.

Activities in our State under National Career Service Project.

- i. The Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project by transforming Employment Exchange to Career Centers. The Ministry has since developed NCS portal with key functionalities associated with the employment exchange process including online registration, career counselling, job matching etc.
- ii. Under NCS Project Government of India has sanctioned 3 Model Career Centres for the State of Tripura. All Model Career Centers (MCC) have already set up at District Employment

Exchange, Agartala, West Tripura, District Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar, North Tripura and District Employment Exchange, Kailashahar, Unakoti District, Tripura.

iii. With effect from 01.10.2016 in our State National Employment Service (NCS) transform into National Career Service. Since then all the District Employment Exchange of the State performing its activities like registration of name of the unemployed youths in the NCS portal (www.ncs.gov.in) providing individual and group counselling in the career centre and also regularly conducting career counselling and career exhibition programmes in different H.S.(+2) level schools apart from other activities like vocation Guidance Programme for soft skills, spoken English etc., coaching centers for competitive examinations and so on.

iv. Under NCS Project, all the MCCs/CCs are conducting the job-fair/ Recruitment Drive throughout the State.

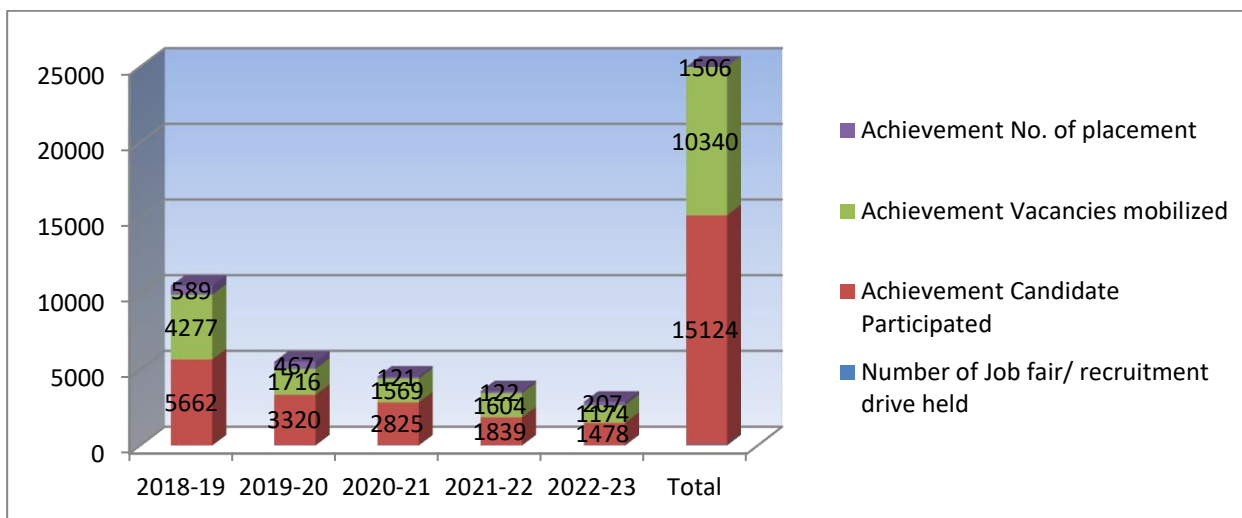
2. Organisation of job-fair :

- The one of the focus areas of the Model Career Center (MCC) under National Career Service (NCS) project is to organize 'Job-fair' with an aim to enhance employment opportunities for the skilled and unskilled job-seekers.
- In last five financial year, up to March, 2023, 71 job-fair/ Recruitment Drive held in different Districts of the State. Details are furnished below:-

Table-6.16

Sl. No.	Financial year	Number of Job fair/ recruitment drive held	Achievement		
			Candidate Participated	Vacancies mobilized	No. of placement
1	2018-19	3	5662	4277	589
2	2019-20	15	3320	1716	467
3	2020-21	16	2825	1569	121
4	2021-22	11	1839	1604	122
5	2022-23	15	1478	1174	207
	Total	60	15124	10340	1506

Number of Job fair/recruitment drive held and Achievement:



3. Career Council and Career Exhibition Programme:

Career talks on career guidance and motivational programme for new generation have been conducted by this Directorate in different schools/colleges. Since, the financial year 2018-19 to July, 2023, 510 (five hundred ten) career counselling programme conducting covering all the blocks, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats of the State. This part 67 (sixty-seven) career exhibition programme also conducted in various H.S. schools of the State.

Table-6.17

Sl. No.	Financial year	Total number of career counselling programme conducted	Total students	Total number of career exhibition programme conducted	Total students participated
1	2018-19	85	16065 participated	17	4019
2	2019-20	95	15371 participated	18	2437
3	2020-21	22	3067 participated (this apart 248 online career counselling conducted with 1328 participated)	8	1424
4	2021-22	59	9222 participated	13	2405
5	2022-23	204	26632 participated	9	2323
	Total	465		65	12608

4. Vocational Guidance on soft skills, Spoken English etc.

In order to enhance employability of the Graduate Youths of the State and to upgrade their knowledge in soft skills etc. the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning has taken initiative to provide vocational guidance to the intending youths to upgrade their soft skills in order to enhance their employability.

The main objectives of Vocational Guidance on soft skills etc. for youths to enhance their employability are: -

- 1) To provide basic guidance on Communication Skills, Personality Development and interview facing skills.
- 2) To organize brain storming sessions on General Knowledge, Quantitative aptitude, Reasoning etc. essential for competitive examination.
- 3) To provide basic information on how to prepare for different competitive examination organised by UPSC, SSC, IBPS, TPSC etc.

In the financial year 2020-21, 11 such programmes held and in those programmes 340 youths participated and in the year 2021-22, total 11 programmes held and in those programmes 263 youths participated and in the financial year 2022-23, 16 programmes held and 487 candidates participated.

5. Publication of Career Literature:

The Department has published various career literature. These books/Leaflets found to be very helpful to the students/ youths for their guidance in career. Career guidebooks/ literatures are available/published by the Directorate for the aspirants/ students/ youths of the State for their guidance in future career planning.

In the financial year 2021-22, 11 (eleven) nos. of career leaflets covering job opportunity in various fields would have been published and in the financial year 2022-23, 10 (ten) new leaflets published.

6. Live Register:

As on 31st June, 2023, a total of 2,79,236 active job-seekers of Tripura registered in the NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in). Education qualification wise active job-seekers of Tripura as on 31st June, 2023 is furnished below:

Table-6.18 Educational qualification wise active job seekers of Tripura as on 31.06.2023:

Sl. no.	Educational qualification	Dhalai	Gomati	Khowai	North	Sepahijala	South	Unakoti	West	Total
1	Upto 9 th	5432	4392	3237	3641	3272	4027	3109	8255	35365
2	10 th	8203	8806	5693	6778	7374	10752	5983	16818	70407
3	11 th	94	165	96	206	293	303	93	258	1508
4	12 th	7044	9377	7112	7481	8971	11143	6322	21588	79038
5	Diploma after 10 th	186	265	149	174	275	272	108	1406	2835
6	Diploma after 12 th	363	431	337	241	371	735	265	1098	3841
7	Graduate	4791	6771	5360	5448	6625	7300	4673	21560	62528
8	Post Graduate	1147	1712	1082	1175	1420	1984	902	6060	15482
9	PHD	9	13	5	12	5	21	16	124	205
10	No Schooling	12	11	204	76	90	15	6	537	951
11	ITI	45	28	20	21	35	59	18	272	498
12	PG Diploma	4	5	5	7	8	16	8	33	86
13	Upto 9 th	364	167	732	781	1031	624	537	2086	6322
14	Education not specified	2	1	2	2	8	1	0	154	170
15	Total	27320	31966	23098	25186	28657	36613	21497	77626	279236
16	%	9.8	11.4	8.3	9.0	10.3	13.1	7.7	27.8	

Source: Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning.

C. FACTORIES AND BOILERS:

New coverage of factories in 2022-23 under the Factories Act: 29 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 1661 workers.

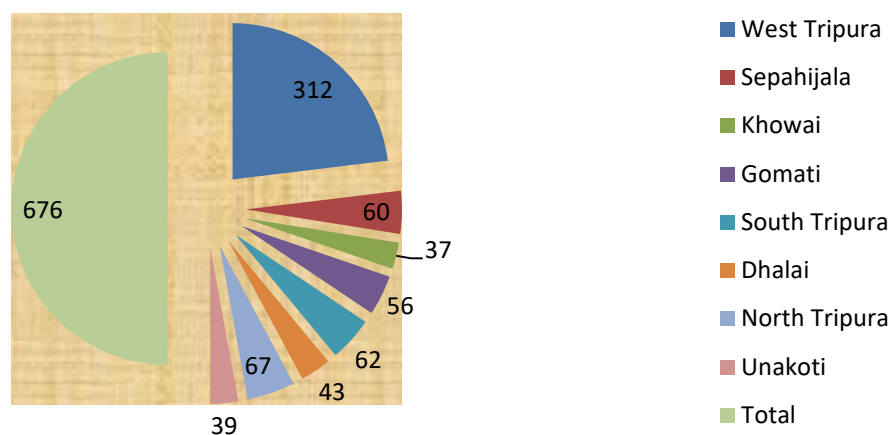
With this additional coverage, number of total registered and licensed factories under the Factories Act, 1948 comes to 720 nos. up to March, 2023 and number of total workers engaged therein is 61,160.

Table-6.19 The District wise number of registered factories with the number of workers employed therein as on 31st March 2023 are as follows:

Name of District	Under Section 2m(i)	Under Section 2m(ii)	Under Section 85	Total Factories	No. of workers Employed
West Tripura	312	02	14	328	23,962
Sepahijala	60	01	01	62	6267
Khowai	37	00	00	37	3947
Gomati	56	00	03	59	6207
South Tripura	62	00	07	69	7136
Dhalai	43	00	01	44	4689
North Tripura	67	00	13	80	5028
Unakoti	39	00	02	41	3924
Total	676	03	41	720	61,160

Source: Factories & Boilers Organisation, Government of Tripura.

District wise number of registered factories and number of workers employed



D. LABOUR:

New Initiative of Labour Directorate

Model Welfare Scheme (MWS) as NSKP-2.0 & Mission Mode Project (MMP) :

- Tripura Building Other Construction workers welfare Board has been constituted on 20th January, 2007 with an intention to provide social security benefits to the registered construction workers. TBOCWW Board was constituted under Section-18 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RE&CS) Act, 1996.
- The Building and Construction workers age group between 18 to 59 years and completed 90 days of service as a building workers during the preceding 12 months can Register with TBOCWW Board to avail benefit of TBOCWW Board. Registered workers should pay Rs.20/- per month as subscription to keep their registration active and to get eligible benefits. Till date 1.15 lakh of construction workers are registered under the TBOCWW Board but as on date around 53,310 nos. of worker are active.
- Previously registration of beneficiaries ad their renewal and payment of subscription used to be offline including delivery of benefits. To increase the coverage of the scheme and to make registration and renewal and payment, smooth for construction workers, an online single window portal has been developed in association with CSC-SPV and Launched during December 2021. Through this BOCW portal, beneficiary can register, renew his card and subscription can paid in any CSC Centre without visiting Banks / Labour offices and they can also submit application for various benefits TBOCWW Board.
- Tripura Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boad (TBOCWW Board) trying to take care of the registered construction workers and their families from the “womb to tomb”. By considering the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court to provide social security benefits to the construction workers, the TBOCWW Board has drafted a Model Welfare Scheme for Nirman Shramik in Tripura as NSKP – 2.0 with enhanced benefits. The scheme aims to provide more benefits to construction workers relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity issues, old age protection, education and other basic facilities such as : -
 - i. Marriage Benefits : - Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand) is provided to meet the marriage expenses of the female registered construction worker and maximum two daughters of registered construction worker.

- ii. Maternity Benefits : - Rs.8,000/- (Rupees eight thousand) only will be granted to the female registered construction worker after delivery and to the wife of a male registered construction worker for a maximum of twice in lifetime.
- iii. Pension : - Rs.1,000/- (Rupees one thousand) per month and will be paid till death of the pensioner.
- iv. Educational Benefits : - Financial assistance for education of children of a registered construction workers in the following : -
 - For Class I to V : - Rs.1,800/- (Rupees one thousand eight hundred) is provided to the children of registered beneficiary as Educational Benefit per year.
 - For Class VI to VIII : - Rs.2,400/- (Rupees two thousand four hundred) is provided to the children of registered beneficiary as Educational Benefit per year.
 - For Class IX to X : - Rs.4,000/- (Rupees four thousand) is provided to the children of registered beneficiary as Educational Benefit per year.
 - All post – matriculation level non degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class-X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (Class XI and XII), both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc. : - Rs.4,000/- (Rupees four thousand) is provided to the children of registered beneficiary as Educational Benefit per year.
 - Post Matric Scholarship : - Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/- is provided to the children of registered beneficiary as Educational Benefit per year for different level of Degree and Post Graduate level courses which including M.Phil, Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral research in medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized system of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance / Administration, Computer Science / Application.
- v. Funeral Assistance : - Rs.10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand) is provided to the nominee or spouse or dependent of the deceased registered beneficiary to meet the expenses of funeral ceremony.
- vi. Death Benefit : - **Rupees two lakh** in case of natural death and **Rupees four lakh** if the death is due to accident during the course of employment of the registered construction worker.
- vii. Disability Benefit : - Rs.3000/- per month will be provided due to permanent disability and for temporary disability notified amount of wages in unskilled category for the construction workers will be paid for a maximum of 3 months to the registered construction workers due to accident.
- viii. Medical Banefit : - All registered active BOC workers shall be provided medical treatment benefit under scheme Ayushman Bharat Yojana (ABY) and to the members of his family upto Rs.5 lakh.
- ix. Loan and advances for construction of houses : - All active registered construction workers will be provided interest subsidized loan amount upto Rs.6 lakh.

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

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

07 CHAPTER

FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS



Key Highlights

- The State Food Civil Supplies and Consumers Affairs Department has an important role in the public distribution system (PDS) for ensuring the supply of essential commodities such as rice , atta, masoor dal, sugar, salt, and Kerosene oil to rationing families.
- The Department safeguard the consumer rights through Consumer Protection Act. 2019, Legal Metrology Act. 2019 and the Package Commodities Rules, 2011.
- Today the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under the NFSA has become largest food assistance programme, which ensures food security.
- As on March 2023 , the ration card strength of the State is about 9.59 lakh covering 37.23 lakh population.
- Tripura secured the 1st position among 14 (fourteen) special category states and UTs and 5th position in the entire country, in the ranking Index of NFSA-2022.
- Till March 23 total 1.71 lakh MT of paddy has been procured in the State which involves of Rs 327 crore as MSP of which 67.238 MT of paddy procured during the year 2022-2023 with involvement of 134.74 crore as MSP, which has been remitted directly to the respective farmers Bank Accounts.
- Coverage of displaced Bru families under PDS as of March 2023 total 2882 displaced Bru households comprising 8717 family members have been provided AAY Ration cards and remaining Bru families would be covered as soon as they move to their permanent settlement places.
- Chief Minister covid-19 special Relief scheme under which free of cost dry ration packets costing Rs. 1000 each were supplied to 7.13 lakhs NFSA and deserving APL families of the State incurring total expenditure of Rs. 71.30 crores.
- The legal Metrology (weights and measures) Department has one secondary standard laboratory (SSL) and 15 number of working standard laboratories (WSL) operation across the State for undertaking the verification of weights and measures.

Introduction

The State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has a pivotal role in upholding the minimum food security for the populace of the State, particularly those who are economically vulnerable. Through the Public Distribution System (PDS), the Department ensures the supply of essential commodities such as rice, atta, masoor dal, sugar, salt and kerosene oil to ration cardholder families. Moreover, the Department engages itself in supplying food grains to various government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other entities under different welfare schemes. A key responsibility of the Department lies in safeguarding consumer rights, as enshrined in the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 and the Legal Metrology Act, 2019 and the Packaged Commodities Rules, 2011. Furthermore, the Department embraces a proactive role in maintaining price stability for essential commodities in the open market. The Department also assumes responsibility for regulating the supply of POL products with the aim of ensuring a steady and consistent availability of these critical resources to all Districts. With a focus on inclusivity, sustainability and consumer empowerment, the Department continues to make profound impact on the lives of the people of the State.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM : The Public Distribution System (PDS) was started as a way to manage the scarcity of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the open market. PDS intended to ensure stability in the prices and rationing of food-grains and other essential commodities in case of supply deficit. The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 marked a shift from welfare based model towards a rights-based approach. Today, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under the NFSA has become the world's largest food assistance programme which ensures food security for two thirds of the country's population.

As on March 2023, the ration card strength of the State is 9.59 lakh covering 37.23 lakh population. Out of which, 6.04 lakh ration cards comprising 24.48 lakhs population are covered under NFSA (AAY & PHH) and remaining 3.55 lakh ration cards comprising 12.75 lakhs population are covered under Tide Over (APL).

The details of entitlement scale and issue price of different PDS commodities distributed to NFSA and Tide Over families of the State during the year 2022-23 are as under:

- a) As entitled under the NFS Act, 2013, the priority households and AAY families have been provided with rice at the monthly scale of 5 kg per head and 35 kg per card, respectively at a highly subsidized price of Rs.2 per kg. The APL families have been supplied to rice at the monthly scale of 5 kg per head with a ceiling of 25 kg per family at Rs.13 per kg.
- b) Masoor dal has been supplied to all categories of ration card holder families at a monthly scale of 1 kg/card at subsidized price of Rs.59/- per kg for NFSA families and at Rs. 84/- per kg for non-NFSA families.
- c) All families have been provided with sugar and atta at the monthly scale of 1 kg per family at Rs.23/ kg and 1 kg per head at Rs.13/ kg respectively. Salt has also been distributed to all PDS

consumers @ 1 kg/card for 01-02 members family RCs, 2 kg/card for 03-05 members family & 3 kg/card for 6 and above members family at Rs. 7/kg.

d) Besides, kerosene oil has been distributed through PDS to all ration cardholders as per the monthly entitled scale of 500 ml per head at subsidized rates as fixed by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL).

Table-7.1 District wise ration card strength and rationing population in the State:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Ration card details					Rationing Population				
		Tide Over	Priority House Hold	AAY	AAY (Bru)	Total Ration Cards	Tide Over	Priority House Hold	AAY	AAY (Bru)	Total Population
1	DHALAI	31060	55693	17537	811	105101	108274	222312	72402	2273	405261
2	GOMATI	38591	59590	17148	203	115532	136813	234465	72422	546	444246
3	KHOWAI	33548	44893	11230	0	89671	114095	171217	44108	0	329420
4	NORTH TRIPURA	36300	49162	11590	1868	98920	138833	217455	52407	5898	414593
5	SEPAHIJALA	44242	63758	13151	0	121151	166721	267876	58763	0	493360
6	SOUTH TRIPURA	40369	54474	15545	0	110388	144983	213542	65743	0	424268
7	UNAKOTI	29092	36656	7270	0	73018	106100	155333	31706	0	293139
8	WEST TRIPURA	102239	128066	15369	0	245674	359458	494221	65250	0	918929
Total		355441	492292	108840	2882	959455	1275277	1976421	462801	8717	3723216

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Table-7.2 District wise number of Fair Price Shops in the State as on 31st March, 2023:

Sl. No.	District	No. of F.P Shops
1	North Tripura	207
2	Dhalai	236
3	West Tripura	549
4	Gomati	228
5	Unakoti	148
6	Khowai	184
7	Sepahijala	246
8	South Tripura	250
Total		2048

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

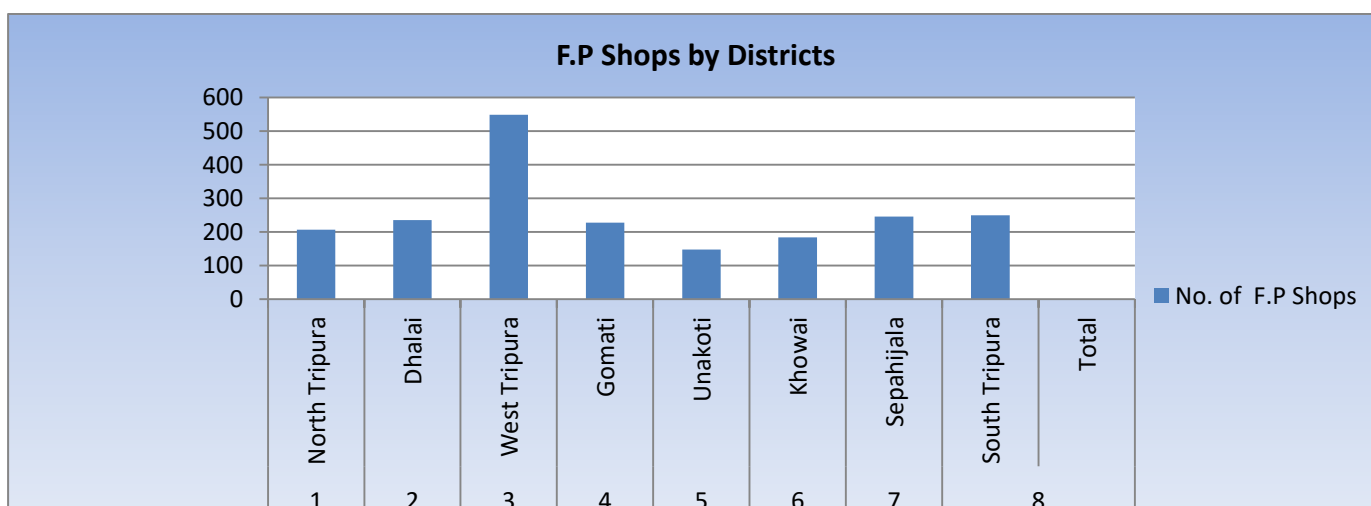


Table-7.3 District wise status of Storage under PDS in the States (as on 31st March, 2023):

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Rice Godown	Storage Capacity of Rice Godown (In MT)	No. of Salt Godown	Storage Capacity of Salt Godown (In MT)	Total no. of Godown	Total Storage capacity (In MT)
1	North	19	14,350	0	0	19	14,350
2	Unakoti	6	3,550	2	250	8	3,800
3	Dhalai	14	7,600	7	750	21	8,350
4	Khowai	8	5,050	3	300	11	5,350
5	West	21	16,720	5	1300	26	18,020
6	Sepahijala	10	7,450	6	750	16	8,200
7	Gomati	11	9,700	5	780	16	10,480
8	South	18	8,650	6	400	24	9,050
	Total	107	73,070	34	4,530	141	77,600

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Table: 7.4 District wise Storage Capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI).

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

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

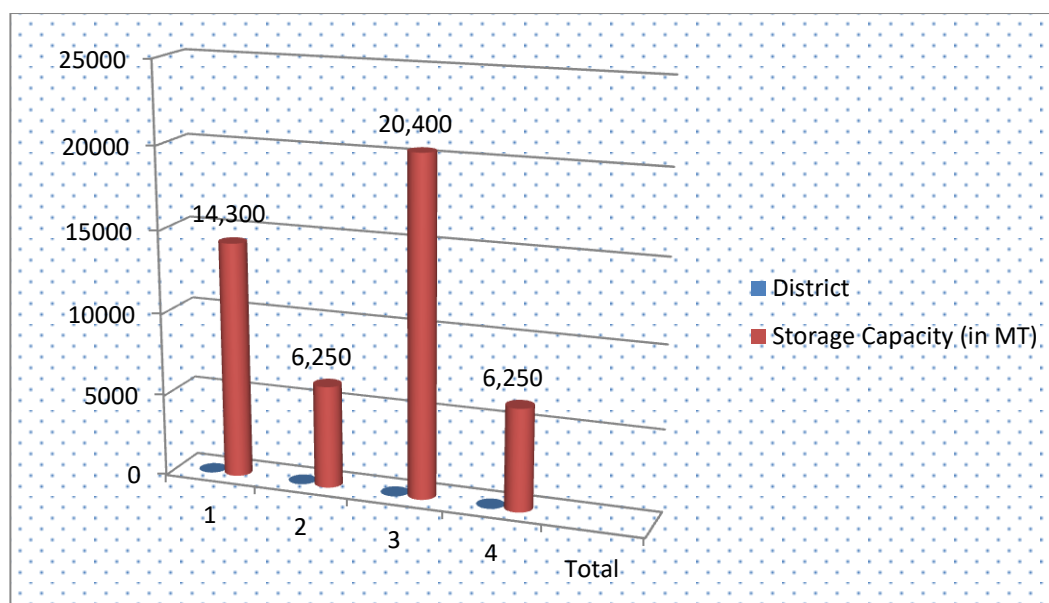


Table: 7.5 Allocation of Rice & Wheat by Government of India under regular scheme of PDS and its distribution in the year 2022-23:

Year	Total Allocation (in MT) (Tide Over, PHH, AAY)		Total distributed quantity (in MT) (Tide Over,PHH,AAY)	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
2021-22	2,38,223	38,062	2,25,660	38,062

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

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

Sl. No.	PDS Commodity	Average Monthly Requirement		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Rice	19,400 MT	19,750 MT	19,851 MT
2	Wheat	3,122 MT	3,172 MT	3,172 MT
3	Masoor Dal	930 MT	941 MT	959 MT
4	Sugar	930 MT	941 MT	959 MT
5	Salt	1,853 MT	1850 MT	1,881 MT
6	Kerosene Oil	2,112 KL	1700 KL	1,855 KL

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

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

Sl. No	Particulars	Numbers			
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
i)	Agencies for Petrol /Diesel in the State	68	88	98	107
ii)	Agencies for Kerosene oil in the State	28	28	28	28
iii)	LPG Agencies in the State (including 6 LPG Agencies of ARMY/AR/BSF/CRPF)	71	75	82	83
iv)	LPG Consumers in the State	7, 38,394 (As on May, 2020)	8,57,146 (As on May, 2020)	8,67,719 (As on May, 2020)	9,82,029 (As on May, 2020)
v)	Monthly requirement of LPG cylinders in the State (considering 60% of total consumers)	4,43,036	5,14,287	5,20,631.	5,89,220

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Major Initiatives of the Department: With an unwavering commitment to ensuring food and nutritional security for the common people, as well as enhancing transparency and efficiency in the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the Department has made significant achievements through the following Schemes/Programmes:

I. Implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013: Tripura is amongst the few States of the Country successfully implemented the NFSA, 2013 by carrying out various reforms in Public Distribution System (PDS) through IT / ICT tools. As per evaluation by the Govt. of India, Tripura secured the Ist Position amongst 14 (fourteen) Special Category States & UTs and adjudged 5th Position in the entire Country in the “State Ranking Index for NFSA -2022”.

II. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY): It was a noble initiative of the Govt. of India to provide food security for the people of the country during Covid-19 pandemic. Free of cost rice and pulses were provided to the 6 lakh NFSA families @ 05 kg rice per head per month in addition to their regular NFSA entitlement and 01 kg pulses per card per month. Commencing in April, 2020 this free food distribution programme continued until December, 2023. During the period total 3, 35,165 MT rice, 4381 MT pulses have been distributed in the State under this Scheme, of which total 1,07,730 MT of rice was distributed from April, 2022 to December, 2022. Subsequently, in order to ensure sustained food security for the population, the Government of India has taken a new initiative under PMGKAY which focuses on distributing the regular NFSA entitlement of foodgrains free of cost for the period from January, 2023 to December, 2023. Accordingly, under this new programme, from January, 2023 to March, 2023 total 39,980 MT rice was distributed free of cost amongst NFSA beneficiaries in the State.

III. Supporting the Farmers through Paddy procurement: With a view to curb distress sale by the farmers, the State Food, CS & CA Department started procurement of paddy for the first time during December, 2018. Since then, procurement has been ongoing twice in a year. The entire paddy procurement operation of the State is fully automated with implementation of an On Line Procurement System. This milestone marks a significant advancement in streamlining

and enhancing the efficiency of the procurement operation, ensuring the support is extended only to genuine farmers, not any middlemen. Up to March, 2023 (since inception) total 1.71 Lakh MT of paddy has been procured in the State with involvement of Rs.327 crore as MSP of which 67,238 MT of paddy procured during the year 2022-23 with involvement of 134.74 crore as MSP, which has been remitted directly to the respective farmers' Bank Accounts. Details of season wise procured paddy and remitted MSP during the period from 2018 to 2023 (March, 2023) are given below:

Table- 7.8

Procurement Season	Quantity of procured paddy (MT)	No. of benefited farmers.	Rate of MSP (Rs./Qt.)	Total MSP remitted (Rs. in Crore)
KMS : 2018-19 (Crop-I)	10,406	5,505	1750.00	18.21
KMS : 2018-19 (Crop-II)	16,867	8,623	1750.00	29.52
KMS : 2019-20 (Crop-I)	12,891	7,908	1815.00	23.40
KMS : 2019-20 (Crop-II)	8,553	5,694	1815.00	15.52
KMS : 2020-21 (Crop-I)	11,265	6,844	1868.00	21.04
KMS : 2020-21 (Crop-II)	12,975	7,585	1868.00	24.23
KMS : 2021-22 (Crop-I)	31,249	14,568	1940.00	60.62
KMS : 2021-22 (Crop-II)	26,959	13,368	1940.00	51.59
KMS : 2022-23(Crop-I)	40,644	19,116	2040.00	82.91
Total	1,71,809	89,211	-	327.04

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

IV. Improving PDS storage infrastructure & opening of new FP Shops: For augmentation of PDS storage capacity of the State, various infrastructure development works funded under "Central Sector Scheme of Storage & Godown" and "NLCPR Scheme of DoNER" were undertaken by the Food Department. In 2022-23, five(05) newly constructed Food Godowns with combined storage capacity of 3500 MT have been made functional at different locations of the State. Besides, 112 new Shops have been opened in the State during last one year.

V. Coverage of displaced Bru families under PDS: As on March, 2023, total 2882 displaced Bru households comprising 8717 family members have been provided AAY ration cards and remaining Bru families would be covered as soon as they move to permanent habitation.

VI. Distribution of fortified rice through welfare schemes: In order to ensure nutritional support for the common people, especially the women and children; distribution of fortified rice was started through PDS rolled out in the Dhalai District of the State from April, 2022 and State-wide distribution has been started from 1st April, 2023.

VII. Transformation of FP Shops: Non-PDS items like 'Tripureswari Tea' of Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd, products of SHGs, different agro-based products, FMCG products etc. are supplied through FP Shops. Now, further widening the product line, supply of soybean chunk, indigenous spices at affordable prices has been started from January, 2023.

VIII. Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY): In May 2016, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), introduced the 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana' (PMUY) with an objective to make clean cooking fuel available to the rural and deprived households to replace traditional cooking fuels which have detrimental impacts on the human health and the environment. Under this Central Govt. sponsored programme, so far total 2,83,721 deposit free LPG connections were provided in the State. Of which 2,37,342 connections were provided during 2018-23, out of which 12,688 connections were provided in 2022-23.

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

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

A consumer can lodge/file a complaint for redressal of his/her grievance in the respective Consumer Commissions in plain paper without engaging any lawyer. Presently, consumers can also lodge their complaints in Consumer Commission electronically (online mode) on e-Daakhil portal (<https://edaakhil.nic.in>). Moreover, a Call Centre with number 1967 is functioning in the State through which consumers can collect any information as to Public Distribution system as well as can lodge any complaint about any deceptive matter.

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

Particulars	Status during 2021-22	
	District Forum	State Commission
Cases filed	160	51
Cases disposed	460	40 (including spillover)

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

B. LEGAL METROLOGY (WEIGHTS & MEASURES) ORGANIZATION

The Legal Metrology (Weights and Measures) Organization plays an important role in protecting the interest of consumers by ensuring fair deal in the field of commercial transactions involving Weights and Measures. The Organization keeps vigil on the vast market places to safeguard the consumers against short delivery, sale of packaged goods at higher prices, sale of packages having lesser net content etc. Presently, the organization has 01- Secondary Standard Laboratory (SSL) for verification of Working Standards of WSL and 15 - Working Standard Laboratories (WSL) operational across the State for undertaking the verification of Weights and Measures. Construction work of 02 new WSLs one at Shantibazar Sub-division and another at Teliamura Sub-division are going on. The activities and achievements of the organization during the last three financial years are presented below:

Table- 7.10 Achievements during last three financial years:

Parameters	2021-21	2021-22	2022-23
Traders whose Weights, Measures etc. verified	37664	39998	41475
Inspections	18661	17214	15767
Raids conducted	1010	858	740
Revenue collection (Rs. In lakh)	168.62	165.90	172.84

Source: FCS & CA Department, Tripura.

Future Plan : With a view to sustain the transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the PDS, the future focus of the Department is firmly set on modernization the e-Public Distribution System through the integration of advanced technological components. One of the important strategies is the introduction of Country level unified PDS platform, which will standardize operations and will foster consistency, minimize inefficiencies, and elevate the overall effectiveness of the PDS. In keeping with the changing times, mobile-based applications will also introduced that will not only complement the ongoing PDS reforms but also lay the foundation for future enhancements. This application will empower beneficiaries, enhance their engagement with the PDS, and provide real time access to critical information and services. Department has also planned to provide PVC ration cards to all ration card holder families of the State. In collaboration with the State Agriculture Department, all supportive measures are being taken for farmers of the State to maximize the volume of procurement of paddy which will make a good impact in the economy of the State. For greater benefits of the common people of the state. The Department is embarking on a strategic initiative to enlarge the Public Distribution System (PDS) basket by introducing mustard oil as an

essential addition. This move not only helps the citizens but also contributes significantly to the financial viability of Fair Price (FP) shops businesses. It firmly believed that these steps will lead to a PDS that is more accountable, accessible, and responsive to the needs of our citizens.

Concluding Remarks : The State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has successfully added mustard oil and spices in the Public Distribution Syestem (PDS) basket as an essential items and implemented various Central schemes, distributed food grains and other ration commodities at lower and affordable prices. State Government develop timely delivery of their rationing items in the hilly areas of TTAADC.

08 CHAPTER

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES (HORTICULTURE, ANIMAL RESOURCES AND FISHERIES)



Key Highlights

- The farm sector plays a key role for strengthening the economy, improving inclusive growth, ensuring sustainable development, and dealing with climate change. Poverty reduction can take place with investment in agriculture, with a focus on improved agricultural practices. These practices include improving the efficacy of farmland by halting and reversing deteriorating soil health, encouraging crop diversification, promoting the usage of certified seeds, practicing sustainable water management with rainwater harvesting and preservation of rainwater, developing local agricultural marketing and using technology.
- 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.
- During 2020-21, the net cropped area in the State is only 2.55 lakh ha (245 of GA) with gross cropped area of 4.87 lakh ha. The main agriculture crops grown in the state are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseed etc. Fragmentation of land holding is still continuing as a part of social phenomenon. Average size of holding has been declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-1977 to 0.49 hectares as per Agri Census 2015-16 against all India average of 1.08 hectares.
- In trend analysis over 2007-08 to 2019-20, it is revealed that the food grain production is increased by 2.19 lakh ton with an average annual growth rate of 2.31 percent, which is more than double compare to All India Level (1.1 %).
- 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).
- To provide health coverage to all the livestock and poultry of any breed in respect of contagious and non-contagious diseases.
- To improve livestock generating production viz; milk, egg and meat as well as to improve socio-economic status of the farmers and enhance contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- To achieve the goal, the State Animal Resources Development Department has been providing animal health care services and breed improvement facilities through 16 - Veterinary Hospitals, 65 - Dispensaries, 11 - Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 - ICDP Centre, 4 - Frozen Semen Banks, 459 - Vety. Sub-Centres, 4 - Vety. Medicine Store, 4 - Disease Investigation Laboratories, 6 - Hatcheries, 4 - Poultry Breeding Farms, 10 - Pig breeding Farms, 2 - Goat breeding Farms, 2 - Duck Farms, 1 - Cattle farm, 1 - Rabbit Farm and 7 - Fodder Multiplication Farms etc.
- Animal Resources Sector to ensure food security inclusive of animal origin food for the people of the state and sustainable upliftment of rural economy by creation of avenues for generation of self-employment & additional income and to bridge the gap between supply and demand of animal origin food through augmentation of production and productivity of livestock and birds.

A. AGRICULTURE :

Background:-

Tripura is primarily an agrarian economy .More than 44% of workforce of the state now directly depends on agriculture & allied activities and its contribution to the GSDP is about 36%. The small and marginal farmers constitute about 96% of the total farmers in the state against 87% that of country. Agriculture and allied activities are still the backbone of the State's economy.

The State's favorable agro –climate conditions, fertile soils , sub –tropical large tilla lands and abundance of rainfall of about 2200mm,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 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.

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

Perspective Plan & post Perspective plan “Road Map”:

The State Government formulated a ten perspective plan with the ultimate objective of achieving self- sufficiency in food grain production .Implementation of the perspective plan was initiated in 2000-01, which was further extended for two years, up to 2011-12. And from 2012-13, a four years road map was conceived by the government, mainly to consolidate the gains of perspective plan achievement. The perspective plan for self –sufficiency in food production has led to significant increase in food grain production, which has been consolidated by the efforts of 'Agriculture Development Roadmap'. And further ,it is provisionally estimated that during 2022-23 food grain production in the state is 8.65 lakh MT, Thus ,shortfall in production during 2021-22 is 0.80lakh tons.

As per 2021-22, production of food grain is 8.71 lakh tons, productivity level of food grain of Tripura was 2895 kg/ha and productivity of rice is 3171 kg/ha.

Achievement s under perspective Plan:

The following are some of the achievement made during the perspective plan.

- a) Certified HYV seeds production and seed replacement rate:** the state has become has surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds . Seed replacement rate (SRR) of HIV certified paddy has been maintained at the optimum level of 33 percent for the last few years. In case of mustard, the SRR is 50 percent. Steps have been taken to achieve self – sufficiency in HYV pulses, groundnut, and sesamum seeds also.
- b) Increasing use of bio –fertilizer:** There is no central bio fertilizer laboratory in Agartala to monitor the quality of products in various laboratories within the state. There are bio –fertilizer production centers at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Ambassa also. Distribution of bio –fertilizer have increased manifold from a meager 1.4 MT in 1999-2000 to 90,000 MT(Powder) and 30000 Ltrs. (Liquid) in 2021-22.

- c) **Use of Chemical fertilizer:** Use of chemical fertilizers has increased from 25Kg per ha to 62.00 kg per ha 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 perusing the banks continuously for achieving the targets of KCC. It is targeted that 55,000 farmers will be issued KCC during 2019-20. The details of year wise sanction and agricultural loan disbursement is follows:-

Table: 8.1

Components	2019-20*	2020-21*	2021-22*	2022-23*
Nos. of Kisan Credit Cards which got sanction for credit.	56651	88512	55743	60271
Amount disbursed (Rs. In lakhs)	25700.75	32552.86	30520.12	33034.29

*Only Crop Loan.

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

- e) **Increasing irrigation potential:** Area under assured irrigation potential creation increased from 52,197 ha in 1999-2000 to 2022-23 is 119846 ha.

The comparative scenario of the Perspective Plan and Post perspective Plan “Road Map” in the state is presented in the following table.

Table: 8.2

Components	Status in base year 1999-2000	Achievement in 2018-19	Achievement in 2019-20	Achievement in 2020-21	Achievement in 2021-22	Achievement in 2022-23 (P)
PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS(Lakh tons)	5.13	8.37	8.53	8.68	8.71	8.65
HYV paddy seed replacement rate(%)	2.80	33	33	33	39	39
HYV certified paddy seed production(MT)	Not introduced	4120	1752	1813.02	1685.84	1435.40
Per ha use of chemical fertilizer Kg/Ha)(NPK)	25	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	
Bio – fertilizer Distribution (MT)	1.4	75 MT (Powder) & 18750 Lt(Liquid)	104.958MT (Powder) & 26240 Lts(Liquid)	138.000MT (Powder) & 18800 Lts(Liquid)	90.000MT (Powder) & 30000 Lts(Liquid)	
Area coverage under SRI method (Ha)*	Not introduced	81,130	76,526	72,020	70,560	52,102
Irrigated potential created(Ha)	52,197	1,17,544	1,17,855	1,17,968	1,18,664	1,19,846
Net Irrigated Area(Ha)	40653	87150	89060	89260	89000	89000
Kisan Credit Card (KCC)Issued(Nos)#	Not introduced	56040**	56651**	88512**	55743**	60271
Cropping intensity (%)	169	191	191	191	191	191

P=provisional, * Source=PWD (WR) Department, #=Source= Lead Bank(PNB),**Crop Loan

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

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

Production of food grains (in Lakhs Tons); the year wise status of food grains production is depicted in the following table.

Table:8.3

Year	Food grain requirement in lakh MT	Food grains production in lakh MT	Gap in lakh MT	% Gap (Surplus(+)/ deficit (-))
1999-2000	7.18	5.13	2.046	-28%
2014-15	8.66	7.62	-1.04	-12%
2015-16	8.76	8.23	-0.53	-6%
2016-17	8.87	8.53	-.34	-4%
2017-18	8.98	8.55	-0.43	-5%
2018-19	9.09	8.36	-0.73	-8%
2019-20	9.18	8.53	-0.65	-7%
2020-21	9.27	8.68	-0.59	-6%
2021-22	9.37	8.71	-0.66	-7%
2022-23(P)	9.45	8.65(Est.)	-0.80	-8%

P=Provisional

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

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



Production of HYV certified paddy seed:

The status so seed production for paddy and its supply to NSC over last ten years is presented in the following table.

Table: 8.4

Year	HYV certified paddy seed Production in M.T.	Supplied to NSC in M.T.
2008-09	4000	134.37
2009-10	4040	106.32
2010-11	4321	0
2011-12	4500	39.96
2012-13	4000	98.82
2013-14	4000	248.16
2014-15	4000	0
2015-16	4000	29.00
2016-17	4221	0
2017-18	3674	0
2018-19	4120	0
2019-20	1752	0
2020-21	1813.02	0
2021-22	1685.84	0
2022-23	1435.40	0

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

Use of Chemical fertilizer:

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

Table: 8.5

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

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

Bio-fertilizer Production:

The following table shows the bio-fertilizer production in the State from 2015-16 to 2021-22.

Table: 8.6

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

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura



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 frame work of marketing.

The market infrastructure for the years 2019-20 to 2022-23 are presented in the following Table.

Table: 8.7

Name of the Scheme	Year	Market infrastructure
RIDF :- XXVI	2019-20	16 nos Primary Rural Market.
RIDF :- XXVI	2020-21	11 nos of Medium Market and 7 nos of Primary Rural Market.
RIDF :- XXV	2021-22	5 nos of Market.
RIDF :- XXVIII	2022-23	18 Nos. of Rural and APM has been selected for infrastructure development.

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura



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

All out efforts have been made to issue Kisan Credit Cards to all eligible farmers. As reported by lead bank, the detail disbursement is shown for the years 2012-13 to 2020-21 in the following Table.

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

Table: 8.8

Year	Crop loan		
	Nos	Amt (lac)	Avg per Capita (Rs Lac)
2012-13	102112	22174.88	0.22
2013-14	97114	32398.38	0.33
2014-15	91294	33021.21	0.36
2015-16	61453	26794.79	0.43
2016-17	48614	23979.08	0.49
2017-18	50333	23644.08	0.47
2018-19	56040	36321.91	0.65
2019-20	56651	25700.75	0.45
2020-21	88512	32552.86	0.37
2021-22	55743	30520.12	0.55
2022-23	60271	33034.29	0.55

Source: Lead Bank (PNB).

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

Table: 8.9

Sl.No.	BANKS	Amount in Lacs		
		Target	Total KCCs disbursed	
		No.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bank of Baroda	102	63	125.45
2	Bank of India	114	40	45.05
3	Canara Bank	673	726	647.97
4	Central Bank of India	401	356	268.89
5	Indian Bank	63	63	23.62
6	Indian Overseas Bank	30	29	20.61
7	Punjab & Sind Bank	39	13	6.48
8	Punjab National Bank	5941	6082	3058.28
9	State Bank of India	10073	11937	10079.01
10	UCO Bank	392	707	917.23
11	Union Bank of India	567	535	162.68

12	Axis Bank	0	21	191.09
13	Bandhan Bank	0	0	0.00
14	HDFC	616	10230	4760.77
15	ICICI	0	0	0.00
16	IDBI Bank	259	249	222.80
17	Indusind Bank	404	0	0.00
18	Tripura Gramin Bank	42030	22854	9637.16
19	TSCB	7479	6342	2856.14
20	Ujjivan Bank	0	0	0.00
21	NESFB	95	24	11.06
TOTAL		69278	60271	33034.29

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme:

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

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

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

The following risks are covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY)

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

The status of Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY) during 2016-17 to 2021-22 in Tripura is as follows:

Table: 8.10

Farmers Covered under PMFBY during 2016-17 to 2020-21 in Tripura								
Year	Season	Farmers covered			Insured Area in ha	Sum Insured(Rs. Lakh)	Gross Premium (Rs. Lakh)	Claim Settled (Rs.Lakh)
		Loanee	Non-Loanee	Total				
2016-17	Kharif	937	944	1881	845.70	358.84	5.05	8.34
	Rabi	2465	7436	9901	1927	1380.29	33.42	62.20
	Total	3402	8380	11782	2773	1739.13	38.47	70.54
2017-18	Kharif	1961	359	2320	1006	603.22	15.83	26.96
	Rabi	4493	4859	9352	2036	1510.97	58.30	72.67
	Total	6454	5218	11672	3042	2114.19	74.13	99.63
2018-19	Rabi	65	2049	2114	333.70	196.78	9.11	1.65
	Total	65	2049	2114	333.70	196.78	9.11	1.65
2019-20	Kharif	1917	27510	29427	5172	3116.98	81.88	70.83
	Rabi	1467	5110	6577	1022.50	666.27	25.60	10.42
	Total	3384	32620	36004	6194.50	3783.25	107.48	81.25
2020-21	Kharif	11511	194581	206092	31235.37	21565.20	539.04	216.88
	Rabi	1558	56809	58367	7945.84	5585.72	206.08	43.30
	Total	13069	251390	264459	39181.21	27150.92	745.12	260.18
2021-22	Kharif	15817	236327	252144	37828.02	26118.15	791.30	259.16
	Rabi	3856	83894	87750	15028.45	10416.27	315.67	28.33
	Total	19673	320221	339894	52856.47	36534.42	1106.97	287.49
2022-23 (P)	Kharif	11388	234910	246298	46780.10	32297.44	698.52	Under Process
	Rabi	7483	111816	119299	23066.91	15934.75	476.71	
	Total	18871	346726	365597	69847.01	48232.19	1445.23	

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

Training to Farmers:

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

Table: 8.11

Components	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Farmers' Trained (Nos.)	32,660	27,622	27,622	27,500	Nil (Due to Covid – 19)	2635	5538

Cold Storage:

Cold Stores play a great role in avoiding distress sell of perishables like Potato, Vegetable and Fruits by the farmers. The department of Agriculture has 11 (eleven) nos cold stores having a total capacity of 18,000 MT out of which 14600 MT for Potato and 3400 MT for vegetables & Fruits. There are more 2 (Two) nos Cold Stores under private sectors having a total capacity of 6000 MT out of which 4750 MT for Potato and 1250 MT for vegetables & Fruits. Almost 84 % of

the storage capacity is used for storing potatoes while remaining 16 % is used for storing fruits and vegetables. In 2019-20 the available storage capacity was 24,000 MT in total.

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

Table 8.12

Sl.No	Name of Cold Storage	Capacity (in MT)		Total (in MT)
		Potato	Fruits & Vegetable	
A.	Government			
1.	Baikhora	2000	0	2000
2.	Satchand	750	250	1000
3.	Amarpur	750	250	1000
4.	Belonia	1500	500	2000
5.	Teliamura	500	0	500
6.	Melaghar	2500	1000	3500
7.	Kumarghat	2000	0	2000
8.	Udaipur	1500	500	2000
9.	Ambassa	650	350	1000
10.	Bagpassa (Dharmanagar)	1500	500	2000
11.	Khowai	750	250	1000
Total		14400	3600	18000
B.	Private			
1.	Half Long	5000	0	5000
2.	Harina	5000	0	5000
3.	Dutta Cold Storage	1000	0	1000
1.	Sherowali	4000	1000	5000
2.	Annapurna, Dharmanagar	750	250	1000
Total		15750	1250	17000

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura



Procurement of Paddy:-

Table 8.13

Year	Total Procurement (MT)	MSP / Kg (Rs)	Total Amount Disbursed (Cr.)	Cumulative nos. of farmers benefitted
KMS 2018-19	10406	17.50	18.21	5506
RMS 2019-20	16866		29.51	8623
KMS 2019-20	12891	18.15	23.38	7909
RMS 2020-21	8553		15.52	5697
KMS 2020-21	11264	18.68	21.00	6844
RMS 2021-22	12995		24.27	7589
KMS 2021-22	31250	19.40	60.62	14568
RMS 2022-23	26567.94		51.25	13287

KMS = Kharif Marketing Season

RMS = Rabi Marketing Season



Farm Mechanization:

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



Table: 8.14

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Power Tiller distribution (nos.)	1596	1034	2315	2199	660	287	350

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

Land Use Statistics:

The following table depicts the Land Use Statistics (area in ha) of the state for the year 2020-21 to 2021-22.

Table: 8.15

LAND USE STATISTICS (AREA IN HA)				
Sl. No.	LAND USE CLASSES		2020-21	2021-22
1	Geographical area		1049169	1049169
2	Forest Area		629426	629426
3	Land Not Available for Agri Use	Land put to non Agri. use.	140775	140881
4		Barren & uncultivable land	8213	8213
5		Total	148988	149094
6	Land under Misc.tree Crops & groves not including in net Area sown		9838	9650
7	Permanent pasture & other grazing land		888	888
8	Culturable Waste land		2478	2478
9	Total		13204	13016

10	Fallow Land	Current Fallow	896	1020
11		Fallow Land Other than Current fallow	1189	1200
12	Total		2085	2220
13	Net Cropped area		255466	255413
14	Gross Cropped Area		487400	486566
15	Area sown more then once		231934	231153
16	Cropping Intensity (%)		191	191
17	Cultivable land		270755	270649

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

Area, Production & Yield of Agricultural crops:-

Table: 8.16

The Area, Production and Yield of Agricultural crops for the year 2022-23 (P) are depicted in the following table.

Area, Production & Yield of Agricultural Crops during 2022-23 (2nd Adv. Est.)			
Name of Crops	2 nd Adv. Estimate 2022-23		
	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	17156	51296	2990
Aman	147837	508855	3442
Jhum	15000	16125	1075
Total Kharif Rice	179993	576276	3202
Boro	63650	227549	3575
Total Rice	243643	803825	3299
Kharif Maize	12000	24000	2000
Rabi Maize	5000	17500	3500
Total Maize	17000	41500	2441
Wheat	20	43	2150
Foxtail / Kaon (Kharif)	1044	992	950
Foxtail / Kaon (Rabi)	0	0	0
Total Foxtail / Kaon	1044	992	950
Arhar	4612	3574	775
Moong	663	451	680
B/Gram	3455	2591	750
Cow pea, Assam valley etc	3650	3103	850
Other Pulses	500	400	800
Total Kharif Pulses	12880	10119	786
Moong	1000	750	750
Black gram	4200	3276	780
Lentil	1000	800	800
Pea	3200	2800	875
Gram	80	50	625
Khesari	20	14	700
Rajmash	800	720	900
Total Rabi Pulses	10300	8410	817
Sesamum	4954	3369	680
Kharif Ground nut	420	609	1450
Total Kharif Oilseed	5374	3978	740
Rape & Mustard	7500	6390	852

Rabi Groundnut	100	160	1600
Total Rabi Oilseed	7600	6550	862
Jute *	251	2196	8.75
Mesta *	164	1404	8.56
Total Jute & Mesta	415	3600	8.67
Cotton **	390	593	1.52
Sugarcane	680	37706	55450
* indicates Production in Bales of 180 Kg each.			
* * indicates Production in Bales of 170 Kg each.			

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura

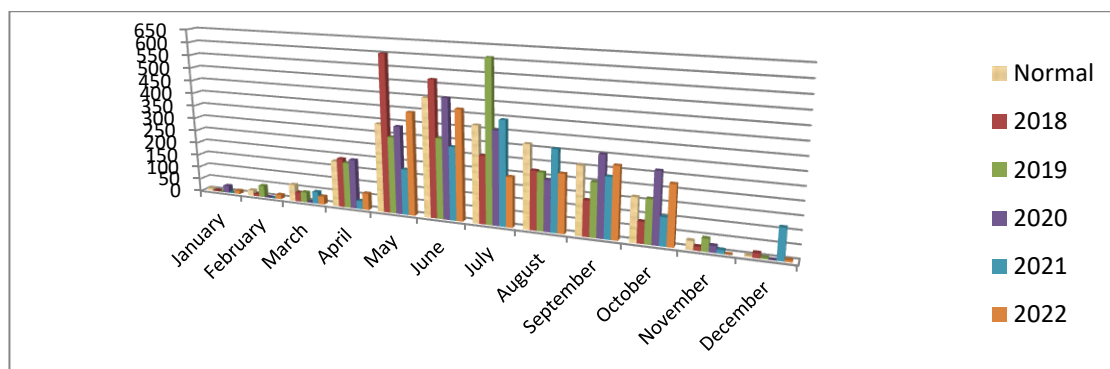
Rainfall pattern:

The following table depicts the month wise rainfall, during 2017 to 2022 in the state.

Table: 8.17

Month	Normal	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	9.6	3.3	0.0	27.6	2.9	12.9
February	21.7	8.9	45.4	1.4	0.0	16.6
March	65.4	35.7	39.7	3.8	46.7	31.4
April	179.1	190.6	177.2	190.7	32.1	64.5
May	339.6	601.2	294.8	336.1	175.6	393.2
June	452.0	519.9	306.7	456.2	279.5	420.2
July	367.5	258.3	610.8	355.2	394.5	189.8
August	316.7	222.3	218.4	193.7	307.6	221.6
September	257.8	135.1	202.6	304.5	228.0	269.9
October	165.6	80.1	164.1	266.2	105.4	225.5
November	33.2	14.8	47.2	24.6	13.4	0.0
December	5.6	17.6	4.8	0.0	116.3	7.0
Annual Rainfall	2213.4	2087.8	2111.7	2160.0	1702.0	1852.6

Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura



B. HORTICULTURE :

Introduction:

Tripura is situated in North East India and second smallest state of India. Our state falls under Sub-Tropical Agro climatic condition, mostly soil is virgin, fertile types and the unexploited vast area offers an ample scope for development of Horticulture in the state. In the state various ranges of crops including temperate & tropical climatic loving crops can also be grown. Topography of the state is very much suitable for horticultural crops. The climatic condition of the state is very much suitable for growing vegetables, fruits, Flowers, spices & other horticultural crops.



The Mother nature is so mindful towards our state that nest owed beautiful gifts to this state for raising a variety of Horticultural Crops namely fruits like Pineapple, Jackfruit, Orange , Banana, Litchi , Lemon /limes and Plantation crops like areca nut, coconut, Cashew nut , various winter and summer vegetables, Spices, flowers etc. Keeping in view of the favorable agro-climatic condition of the state, Horticultural development would not only suggest better land use planning but it will be the bonus to the large number of small and marginal farmers of the state in fetching good yield and in uplifting the socio-economic condition of the rural people of the state . The Horticultural crops are of high value commercial crops and play a unique role in state's economic , nutritional security, poverty alleviation and self employment generation , crop diversification and value addition for the socio-economic development of the people. Tripura having production of Mushroom naturally as well as through cultivation. Cultivation of Mushrooms becomes a profession by some farmers & they are economically stood by their own. Now a day's state is giving emphasis on cultivation of Dragon fruit (Kamalam) & edible oil-palm for bringing more areas under horticultural crops also famers to become more economically strong in the coming days

Strategy :-

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

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

The following salient features of fruit cultivation depicting the potentialities.

- i) Income is generated more by growing fruits than growing any agronomic crop like wheat, rice, maize etc.
- ii) Calorific value of fruits is more than cereals.
- iii) Fruit cultivation provides employment to the rural people throughout the year.

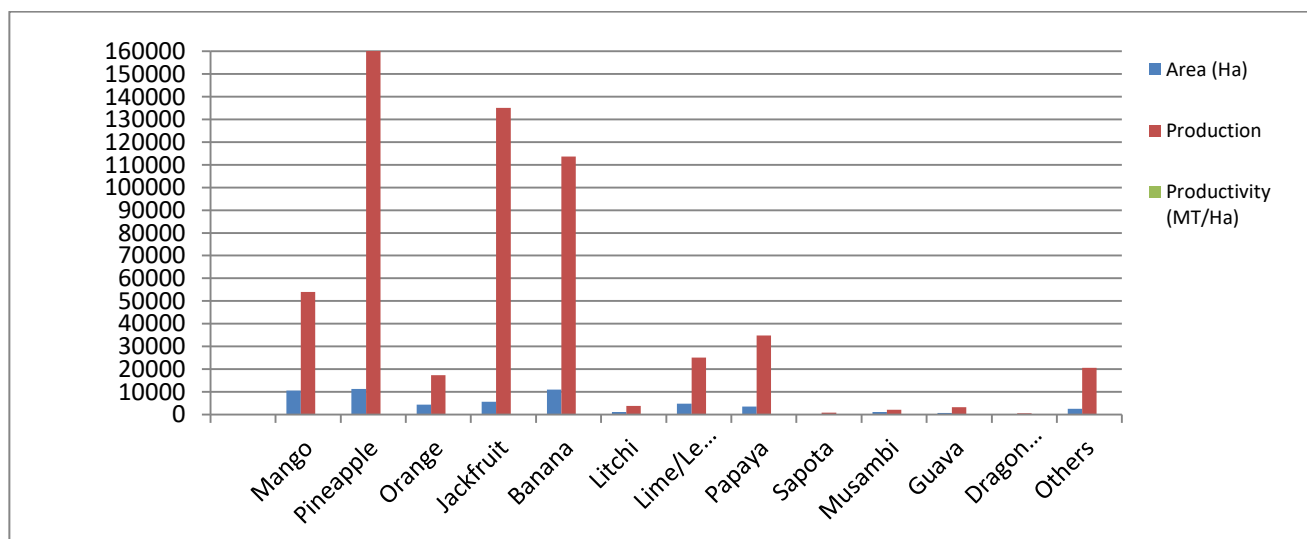
- iv) Cultivation of fruit crops helps in maintaining ecological balance and checks the pollution.
- v) Being rich in minerals and vitamins fruit crops assume great importance as nutritional security.

The following table shows the area, production and productivity of the major fruits in Tripura during 2022-23(provisional).

Table : 8.18

SI No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Mango	10595	53918	5.09
2	Pineapple	11237	163805	14.58
3	Orange	4275	17354	4.06
4	Jackfruit	5555	135046	24.31
5	Banana	10985	113586	10.34
6	Litchi	1082	3796	3.51
7	Lime/Lemon	4759	25065	5.27
8	Papaya	3518	34858	9.91
9	Sapota	119	745	6.26
10	Musambi	1016	2053	2.02
11	Guava	670	3143	4.69
12	Dragon fruit	61	459	7.52
13	Others	2493	20598	8.26
Total		56365	574426	10.19

Source: Horticulture Department, Government of Tripura



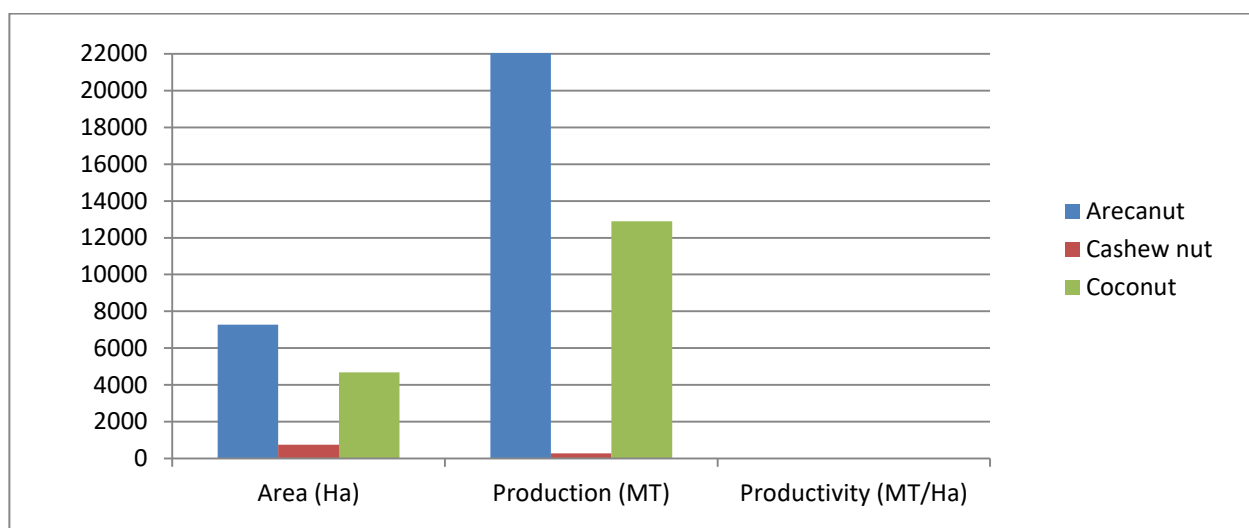
Plantation crops: Plantation crops constitute a large group of crops. The major plantation crops in Tripura include the coconut, arecanut, oil palm, cashewnut, tea, coffee and rubber. Plantation crops which are dealt by the Horticulture Department are coconut, areca nut & cashew nut only.

The following table shows the area, production and productivity of the major plantation crops in Tripura during 2022-23 (**Provisional**).

Table : 8.19

SI No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Arecanut	7277	23340	2.76
2	Cashew nut	752	285	0.38
3	Coconut	4681	12899	2.76
Total		12710	36524	2.87

Source: Horticulture Department, Government of Tripura



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

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

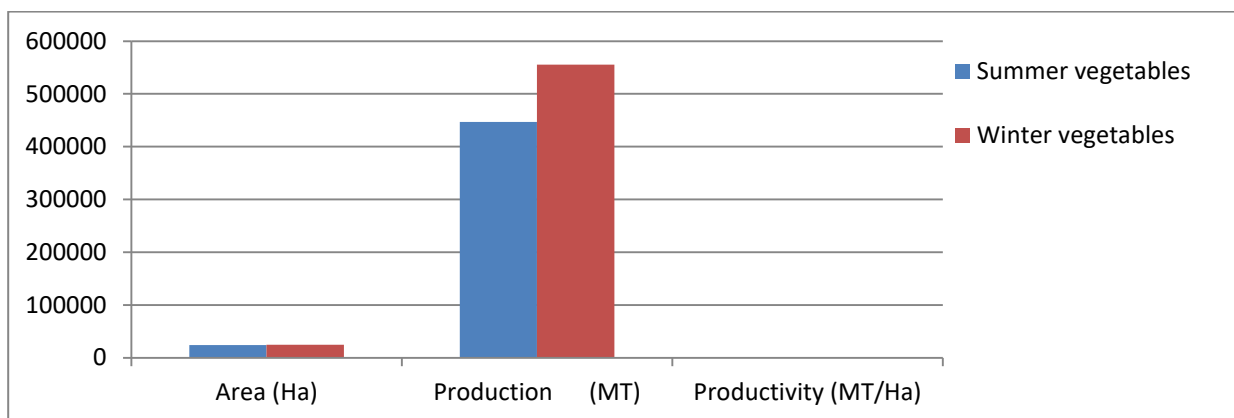
Vegetables in Tripura have already shifted from tiny home stead to large scale commercial cultivation over the state. Now –a-days, hybrids are admired by most of the farmers of the state. Off-season vegetables like summer cabbage, cauliflower and tomato which provide much higher return per unit area has been introduced in the state & the progressive growers are also coming forward to adopt the production technique The area , production & productivity summer & winter vegetables in the state during 2022-23 has been depicted below:

The following table shows the area, production and productivity of the vegetables crops in Tripura during 2022-23 (**Provisional**).

Table : 8.20

Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
Summer vegetables	23780	446753	18.79
Winter vegetables	24570	555186	22.59
Total	48350	1001939	20.72

Source: Horticulture Department, Government of Tripura



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

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

The following table shows the area, production and productivity of the Potato in Tripura during 2022-23 (**Provisional**).

Table : 8.21

SI No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Potato	7305	132294	18.11
Total		7305	132294	18.11

Source: Horticulture Department, Government of Tripura

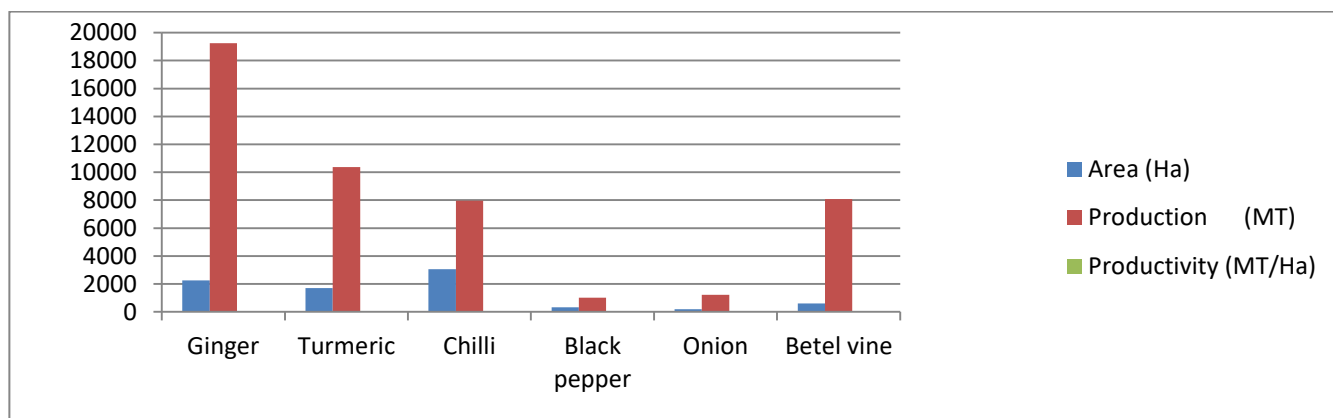
Spices: Spices are dried seed, fruit, root, bark or vegetative substances used in nutritionally insignificant quantities as a food additive for the purposes of flavoring and sometimes as a preservative by killing or preventing the growth of harmful bacteria. The important spices grown in Tripura are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

The following table shows the area, production and productivity of the major Spices in Tripura during 2022-23 (**Provisional**).

Table : 8.22

SI No	Crops	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/Ha)
1	Ginger	2261	19252	8.51
2	Turmeric	1704	10363	6.08
3	Chilli	3068	7970	2.60
4	Black pepper	326	1024	3.14
5	Onion	192	1229	6.40
6	Betel vine	595	8074	13.59
Total		8146	47912	5.88

Source: Horticulture Department, Government of Tripura



Floriculture: - Floriculture is a sunrise sector in Tripura. Owing to steady increase in demand of cut flower, commercial approach of floriculture has become one of the important sectors in the state. The area is fast expanding and commercially produced flowers are marigold, gladiolus, tuberose, in open field condition and some exotic flowers- gerbera, orchids and anthurium are being cultivated under controlled condition. During the year 2022-23 cultivation of Open Field Flower is achieved for 324 Ha and cultivation of flowers under protected structure for 14 units is achieved under MIDH Scheme.

Achievement under different scheme during 2022-23

The significant achievement under different schemes in the state **during 2022-23** is presented below :

Table : 8.23

Sl. No	Component	Unit	Achievement (2022-23) in Ha
1	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture		
i)	Fruits(Pineapple-628 Ha, Jackfruit 200 Ha)	Ha	828.00
ii)	Vegetables	Ha	1674.00
iii)	Spices (Ginger, Chili, Turmeric, Black pepper,)	Ha	325.00
iv)	Flowers (Marigold , Tuberose, Gladiolus)	Ha	324.20
v)	Rejuvenation /Replacement of Senile Plantation	Ha	412.00
vi)	WHS for individuals for storage of water (20m X 20m X 3m)	Nos	142
vii)	Distribution of Power Tiller Power Tiller (8 BHP or above)	Nos	20
viii)	Cultivation of Flower in protected structure	Nos	14
ix)	Vermi compost	Nos	66
x)	INM/IPM	Ha	705
xi)	Human Resource Development	Nos	3466
2	RKVY		
i)	Area expansion of Pineapple (High Density plantation)	Ha	353.00
ii)	Staggering of Pineapple	Ha	1450.00
3	Achievement under TTAADC		
i)	Area expansion of Arecanut 29 Ha, Pineapple- 18 Ha, vegetables in cluster- 157 Ha, Hybrid vegetables – 250 Ha, Spices – 131 Ha,	Ha	585.00

ii)	Staggering of Pineapple	Ha	18
iii)	Assistance for Mushroom Cultivation	Ha	94
iv)	Distribution of Seedling- Pink Jackfruit-300, Coconut- 60 (Areca nut, Apple Ber, Baromasimoringa, Sanwood seedling, mango)-530, Watermelon seed minikit- 230,	Nos	1120
V)	Training of Farmers	Nos	6000
vi)	Production of Planting Materials	Nos	350000
vii)	Rejuvenation/replacement of senile plantation	Ha	22.00
4	State Plan		
i)	Production of potato tuberlet in farmers field	Ha	61
ii)	Distribution of Potato tuberlet on subsidy.	MT	272
iii)	Staggering of Pineapple	Ha	848
iv)	Mushroom spawn production	Pkts	60388
v	Distribution of Mushroom Spawn (Mushroom Gram)	Pkts	37426
5	Mushroom spawn production at HRC, Nagicherra	Pkts	31000
6	SCA to SCSP		
i)	Assistance for Cultivation of vegetables	Ha	1640
7	SCA to TSS		
i)	Exotic Flower (gerbera) Cultivation	Nos	12
8	MGNREGA		
i)	Area expansion of Fruits and Plantation Crops	Ha	58.00
9	PMKSY-WDC (IWMP)		
i)	New rainwater harvesting structure	Nos	416
ii)	Renovation /re-excavation of old WHS/Water bodies etc.	Nos	38
iii)	Additional area brought under irrigation	Ha	443.20
iv)	Creation of irrigation channel	Rmt	1250
v)	Plantation crops & Bamboo	Ha	171.51
vi)	Soil & Moisture Conservation works	Nos	Nil
vii)	Assistance to SHGs for livelihood	Nos	1723
viii)	Assistance to asset less persons for fisheries, nursery, poultry, duckery, piggery tec.	Nos	378
ix)	Institution & Capacity building	Nos	108

Source: Horticulture Department, Government of Tripura

New Initiatives for 2023-24

- Cultivation of traditional/Indigenous Fruits in Tripura :-** It is targeted to take up 200 Ha area of Indigenous Fruits (Litchi, Blackberry/ Jamun, Guava & Ber) cultivation during the year 2023-24 so as to popularized indigenous fruit crops among the people of the state and

outside, to generate income so as to improve the economic development of the farmers, less crop compatibility due to indigenous by nature, to fulfill nutritional requirements in order to improve health with low cost involvement & for optimum use of land, Source of income and for employment generation.

2. **Urban Horticulture** :- In order to fulfill nutritional requirements to improve health & for utilization of space it is targeted to implement plantation of horticultural crops like Dwarf Coconut, Mango, Vegetables and flowers on the back land and front side of the kitchen in Urban Areas of the state for 5000 families during the year 2023-24 & 2024-25 (2 years).
3. **Use of Bank of RudraSagar Lake** :- The bank of RudruSagar lake will be utilized for cultivation of different horticultural crops like Dwarf Coconut@ 20 Nos/ family , Arecanut @ 50 Nos/ family, Lemon @ 20 Nos/ Family, Mango @ 10 Nos / family, Banana @ 0.20 ha/ family, vegetables @ 0.20ha / family, Gerbera Cultivation under protected structure @ 200 sqm/ Unit & distribution of Pumpset @ 1 no/ family, total 2000 families will be covered in 4 Years and targeted families during 2023-24 is 1065 Nos. Programme will be implemented from the fund of State plan & MIDH Scheme.
4. **Marketing Intervention**: - Provide Transportation Subsidy or packaging materials for exporting Horti. Produces outside& inside the Country provided @ Rs 5000/- per MT.
5. **Promotion of Oil Palm under National Mission Edible Oil- Oil Palm**: Total targeted area for Oil Palm cultivation in the State is 7000 ha till 2027-28. During the year 2022-23 Govt. of India has approved 530 Ha area with Fund allocation amounting to Rs 1017.20 Lakh & sanctioned Gol for an area of 2000 ha during 2023-24 involving an amount of Rs 3333 lakh.

C. ANIMAL RESOURCES :

Introduction

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



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

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

- ❖ 16 Nos. Veterinary Hospitals,
- ❖ 65 Nos. Dispensaries,
- ❖ 11 Nos. Artificial Insemination Centres,
- ❖ 2 Nos. ICDP Centre,
- ❖ 4 Nos. Frozen Semen Banks,

- ❖ 459 Nos. Vety. Sub-Centres,
- ❖ 4 Nos. Vety. Medicine Store,
- ❖ 4 Nos. Disease Investigation Laboratories,
- ❖ 6 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,
- ❖ 1 No. Rabbit Farms and
- ❖ 7 Nos. Fodder multiplication Farms etc.

The increased emphasis has resulted in the growth of animal and bird population and economic value of animal wealth and its products over the year which is as follows:

PRESENT STATUS OF ECONOMIC VALUE OF ANIMAL WEALTH AND ITS PRODUCTS

Table: 8.24 Estimated Livestock Population & Valuation during the year 2022-23:

Species	Sl. No.	Estimated Livestock Population During the year 2022-23			Valuation (In Rs.) Unit Cost	Value (in Rs.)
Cattle	a	CB Male	Adult	1570	40,362	6,33,68,340
	b		Young	6198	24,553	15,21,79,494
			Total of CB Male :	7768	64915	21,55,47,834
	c	CB Female	Adult	96513	55,323	5,33,93,88,699
	d		Young	40875	34,177	1,39,69,84,875
			Total of CB Female :	137388	89,500	6,73,63,73,574
		Total of CB Cattle :		145156	1,54,415	6,95,19,21,408
	e	ND (Male)	Adult	45443	37,354	1,69,74,77,822
	f		Young	42051	26,204	1,10,19,04,404
			Total of ND Male :	87494	63,558	2,79,93,82,226
	g	ND Female	Adult	362940	31,398	11,39,55,90,120
	h		Young	163979	23,112	3,78,98,82,648
			Total of ND Female	526919	54,510	15,18,54,72,768
		Total of ND Cattle :		614413	1,18,068	17,98,48,54,994
Buffalo	i	Buffalo Male	Adult	861	45,000	3,87,45,000
	j		Young	633	20,000	1,26,60,000
			Total of Buffalo male	1494	65,000	5,14,05,000
	k	Buffalo Female	Adult	4373	70,000	30,61,10,000
	l		Young	2539	25,000	6,34,75,000
			Total of Buffalo Female	6912	95,000	36,95,85,000
		Total of Buffalo :		8406	1,60,000	42,09,90,000
Pig	m	Pig	Adult	76519	33,638	2,57,39,46,122
	N		Young	108972	17,198	1,87,41,00,456
		Total of Pig :		185491	50,836	4,44,80,46,578
Others	o	Sheep		9793	1,500	1,46,89,500

	p	Goat (Adult)	167827	5,095	85,50,78,565
	q	Goat (Young)	149415	3,553	53,08,71,495
	r	Poultry (Fowl)	3938403	578	2,27,63,96,934
	s	Duck	1186845	581	68,95,56,945
Total of Others :			5452283	--	4,36,65,93,439
Grand Total:					34,17,24,06,419

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

Table: 8.25 Livestock Sector output Value during the year 2022-23:

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Unit price (in Rs.)	Value (Rs in lakh.)	% of Total
1	Cow Milk (in kg.)	210931079	64.00	134995.89	34.85%
	Buffalo Milk (in kg.)	2772136	95.00	2633.53	0.68%
	Goat Milk (in kg.)	16412562	63.00	10339.91	2.67%
	Total Milk:	230115777	-	-	-
2	Goat Meat (in Kg)	2404864	973.00	23399.33	6.04%
	Pig Meat (in Kg)	17643509	462.00	76219.96	19.67%
	Poultry Meat (in Kg)	37293610	257.00	95844.58	24.74%
	Total Meat:	57341983	-	-	-
3	Eggs(Deshi Fowl) in Nos.	169807407	14.00	23773.04	6.14%
	Eggs (Improved Fowl) in Nos.	94223895	10.00	9422.39	2.44%
	Eggs(Deshi Duck) in Nos.	60118188	13.00	7815.36	2.02%
	Eggs (Improved Duck) in Nos.	14303923	12.00	1716.47	0.44%
	Total Eggs:	338453413	-	-	-
4	Goat-skin (in Nos.)	506849	246.00	1246.85	0.32%
Total output Value:				3,87,407.31	100%

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

NB: Unit price shown in above table based on the Market Study conducted during the year 2022-23.

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

-: Milk sector :-

1. Increasing the number of cross bred population through intensification of Artificial Insemination (AI) through conventional and sex sorted semen technology.
2. Setting up of credit linked Mini/Micro dairy unit.
3. Organization of awareness camp.
4. Mass de-worming and supply of mineral mixture for female cattle.
5. Popularization of castration.
6. Incentivizing "Door Step AI Workers".
7. Conducting Milk yield competitions and Calf rally.
8. Fertility camp for improving conception rate.
9. Training of private AI workers and provision of logistic support for AI service at farmers' doorstep.
10. Supply of breeding bulls (Indian dairy breed/cross bred) in ADC area for coverage through natural service.
11. Induction of high yielding variety of milch-cattle from outside the state.
12. Development of perennial fodder crops through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.

13. Cultivation of Azolla as animal feed supplement through convergence with MGNREGA.
14. Capacity building of farmers on managerial aspect of milch-cattle.
15. Development of pasture land through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.

-: Egg Sector :-

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

- : Meat Sector : -

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

Impact of Perspective plan [covering five plans (10th,11th,12th 13th& 14th) periods]on Per Capita Availability (PCA) of Meat, Egg & Milk:

The interventions made by the department have resulted in steady increase over the years. The per capita availability of meat which has increased in the period 2002-03 to 2022-23 from 2.31 to 14.10 Kg/year. In respect of Egg and Milk which has grown over in the same period from 31 to 83 Nos./year and 67.51 to 155.07 grams/day respectively.

Table-8.26

Per Capita Availability of Meat, Egg & Milk during the period from 10th to 13th plans:

Year		Meat (Kg/year)	Egg (Nos./year)	Milk (Gm/Day)
2001-02 i.e. Before 10 th Plan (Also before the onset of Perspective Plan)		2.26	30	67.93
10 th Plan period	2002-03	2.31	31	67.51
	2003-04	2.54	31	68.59
	2004-05	2.66	32	69.89
	2005-06	3.57	33	70.03
	2006-07	3.65	35	70.30
11 th Plan period	2007-08	4.01	38	71.23
	2008-09	5.38	39	74.00
	2009-10	5.82	41	77.00
	2010-11	6.38	44	80.00
	2011-12	6.81	45	83.00
12 th Plan period	2012-13	8.53	43	88.00
	2013-14	8.77	48	95.00
	2014-15	9.08	53	103.00
	2015-16	9.60	57	109.00
	2016-17	10.32	60	114.00
13 th Plan period	2017-18	11.64	67	123.00
	2018-19	12.45	71	129.00
	2019-20	12.83	74	136.00
	2020-21	13.00	76	141.15

	2021-22	13.40	79	147.28
14 th Plan period	2022-23	14.10	83	155.07

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

An approach has been taken in 14th Five Year Plan, pertaining to Animal Resources Sector to ensure food security inclusive of animal origin food for the people of the state and sustainable up-liftment of rural economy by creation of avenues for generation of self-employment & additional income and to bridge the gap between supply and demand of animal origin food through augmentation of production and productivity of livestock and birds.

Table-8.27

Achievements of 10th, 11th, 12th 13th & 14th Plan

Sl. No	Parameters	Achievement				
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2021-22	14 th Plan 2022-23
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
1	Production of Meat , in MT	12,637	25,000	39,685	54,092	57,341
2	Production of Milk , in MT	88,683	1,10,300	1,59,590	2,17,086	2,30,115
3	Production of Egg , in Crore	11.93	16.50	22.94	31.91	33.84
4	Per capita availability of Meat , kg/year	3.65	6.81	10.32	13.40	14.10
5	Per capita availability of Milk , gm/day	70.30	82.32	114	147.28	155.07
6	Per capita availability of egg , Nos/year	35	45	60	79	83

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

Major Achievement under following Development schemes 2022-23:

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

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

Table - 8.28

Sl. No	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT				
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2021-22	14 th Plan 2022-23
01	Animal Health Coverage Table - 8.31 Other Extension activities: (Animal + per 100 birds is considered as an treatment)	4,97,177	5,88,732	6,06,603	5,74,765	52,84,686
02	Vaccination other than FMD (Nos.)	11,24,671	50,41,435	68,96,597	54,38,954	1,04,83,646
03	Vaccination against F.M.D. (Nos.)	1,50,102	6,12,679	5,93,362	3,216	5,64,079

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

➤ **Cattle and Buffalo Development:**

The main objective of this scheme is to augment milk production of the state through introduction of improved germplasm into the indigenous genetic pool of cattle by means of artificial

insemination with frozen semen and sex-sorted Semen technologies. The ultimate target group of this scheme is all the breedable cattle of the state.

Table - 8.29

SL. No	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT				
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2021-22	14 th Plan 2022-23
01	Animal Castrated. (in Nos.)	7,499	11,139	7,955	8,122	8,837
02	Artificial Insemination (in Nos.)	89,618	1,25,280	1,67,441	1,25,402	1,32,428
03	Calf Born (in Nos.)	26,159	48,146	60,558	32,989	34,054

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

Table : 8.30

SL. No	Particulars	Achievement during 2022-23
1	No. of Infertility camps organized (Nos.)	500
	No. of others extension programme organized (Nos.)	
2	Administrative Camps (Nos.)	235
	Animal Health Camps (Nos.)	4,402
	Vaccination Camps (Nos.)	14,186
	Awareness Camps (Nos.)	6,819
	Dewarming Camps (Nos.)	1,52,702

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

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

Table - 8.31 The Farm level activities on production and distribution of Eggs, Chicks and Ducklings are as follows:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement				
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2021-22	14 th Plan 2022-23
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
01	Production of Hen's Egg (Nos.)	4,06,487	3,94,438	4,52,420	5,21,531	8,81,703
02	Production of Chicks (Nos.)	1,81,599	1,75,650	2,33,697	1,30,010	2,63,727
03	Distribution of Chicks (Nos.)	1,76,314	1,70,687	2,31,088	1,17,127	2,59,760
04	Production of Duck's egg (Nos.)	5,82,823	41,513	1,80,522	1,38,774	1,46,762
05	Production of Duckling (Nos.)	95,203	1,490	30,149	33,164	20,530
06	Distribution of Duckling (Nos.)	29,428	1,490	19,434	16,307	Nil

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

Goat Development:

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

Table -8.32

The achievement of Goat farms are as follows:

SL.	Achievement
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NO	Particulars.	10 th plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2021-22	14 th Plan 2022-23
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
01	Production of Kids (Nos.) (Goat)	99	172	165	154	96

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

Piggery Development :

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

Table - 8.33

SI NO	Particulars	Achievement				
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2021-22	14 th Plan 2022-23
01	Production of Piglets (in Nos.)	4754	4169	3791	3419	3433
02	Distribution of Piglets (in Nos.)	3341	3283	3318	3230	2401

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

Other livestock Development:

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

Table - 8.34

Sl. No	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT				
		10 th Plan 2006-07	11 th Plan 2011-12	12 th Plan 2016-17	13 th Plan 2021-22	14 th Plan 2022-23
01	Production of Rabbit Kid (Nos.)	0	1,184	935	430	309

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

Feed and Fodder Development:

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

There are 7 Fodder Seed production Farm under State Govt. located at (i) RK Nagar Fodder Farm, (ii) Devipur Fodder Farm, (iii) BC Manu Fodder Farm, (iv) Nalicharra Fodder Farm, (v) Nalkata Fodder Farm, (vi) SPF Gandhigram Fodder Farm and (vii) Pig Farm Hawaibari Fodder Farm.

Table - 8.35

Details Fodder development activities under Government Farms & in Farmer's Field:

SI No	Name of items / Development Activities	Unit	Achievement 2022-2023
1.	Area under Fodder crops in Govt. Farms :		
	(i) Kharif/ Perennial	In Ha.	71.25

	(ii) Annual/Seasonal (Kharif+Rabi)	In Ha.	2.56
	(iii) Area under Pasture;	In Ha.	39.75
	(iv) Area under Tapioca plantation	In Ha.	3.18
	(v) Area under Moringa plantation	In Ha.	6.0
2.	Production of Fodder in Govt. Farms.		
	(i) Green Fodder production (Perennial+Annual)	In Mt.	2901
	(ii) Dry Fodder production	In Mt.	10.0
	(iii) Azolla production	In Mt.	1.883
	(iv) Raw Tapioca production	In Mt.	1.51
	(v) Silage production	In Mt.	253.0
	(vi) Hay production	In Mt.	10.0
3.	Other Achievement in Govt. Farms.		
	(i) Green Fodder supplied	In Mt.	960.0
	(ii) Distribution of perennial cuttings annually	In Mt.	0.73268
	(iii) Distribution of fodder perennial root-slips annually	in Lakh	1.84575
	(iv) Distribution of Maringa greens annually	in Lakh	132
	(v) Silage supplied	In Mt.	196.0
	(vi) Seed production (Cowpea:15Kg,Congosignal:32Kg, Subabul:7 Kg, Maize:63 Kg)	In Kg	214.0
	(vii) Revenue earned (by cash selling)	Rs. In Lakh	3.08529
	(viii) Supply value of greens	Rs. In Lakh	48.09914
4.	Achievement in Farmers field.		
	(i) Perennial Fodder plantation (MGNREGA)	In Ha.	6.48
	(ii) Perennial Fodder production (MGNREGA) estimated	In Mt.	260.0
5	Total Achievements on green grass cultivation (govt. farm + farmers field)		
	(i) Area covered under Perennial & Seasonal Fodder grass	In Ha.	129.0
	(ii) Production of Perennial & Seasonal Fodder grass/Moringa&Azolla	In Ha.	3437.0

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

Extension and Training/ Refresher courses :

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

- 1. College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry (CVSc&AH):** The College of Vety. Science & AH at RK Nagar had started functioning in 2009-10 with the admission of 20 students in 1st year of BVSc& AH course and sponsored 8 students to outside State institutions and continued till date. During 2022-23, total 45 students admitted in the College of Vety. Science & AH at R.K Nagar and total 16 students has been sponsored to outside the State (i.e. Mizoram, Nagaland&Jorhat). This has created scope for research and education on recent advances in veterinary science and Animal Husbandry in the State.
- 2. Veterinary Training Institute (VTI) :-** The Veterinary Training Institute, RK Nagar, Agartala is imparting both the fresh and refresher trainings for Animal Resources Development Assistants (ARDAs) and Unemployed youth for Door step AI workers/ Pranimitra.
- 3. Statistics:** The main objective of this scheme is to undertake Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) on regular basis to assess growth in different Animal Husbandry products and also to assess proportionate contribution of Animal Husbandry sector to State GDP and so on. The Department is also to undertake Livestock Census once in every five years interval under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to calculate livestock and birds population of the state.

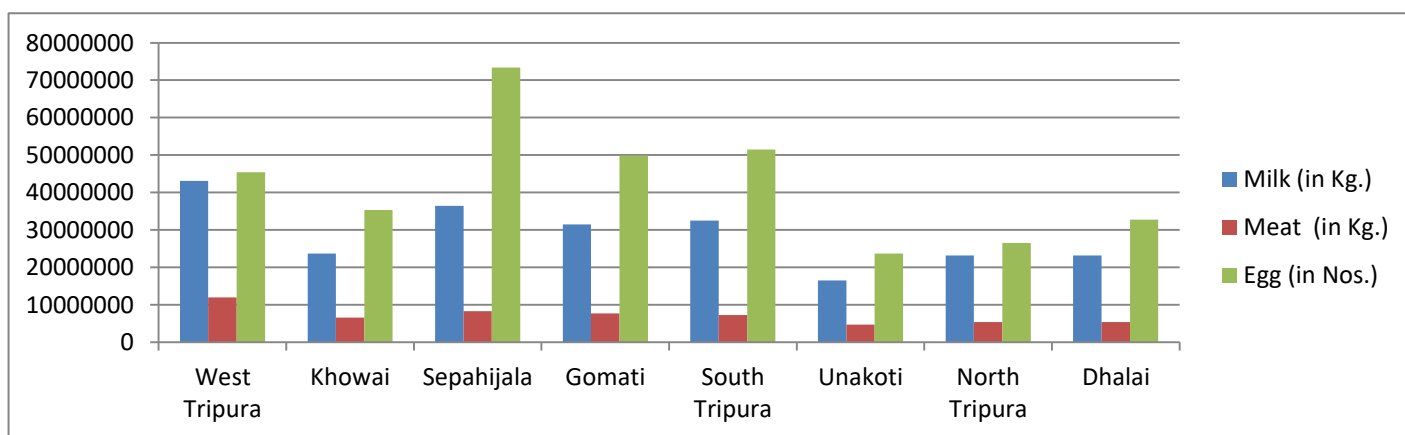
The result of the Integrated Sample Survey for the year 2022-23 showed a positive impact on implementation of livestock developmental programmes in the State. The various

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

Table - 8.36 Integrated Sample Survey Report & Synopsis of Milk, Meat and Egg production for the year 2022-2023

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Milk (in Kg.)	Meat (in Kg.)	Egg (in Nos.)
1	West Tripura	43066457.81	11957611.80	45412441
2	Khowai	23704120.91	6575218.27	35325617
3	Sepahijala	36442585.84	8278542.35	73361328
4	Gomati	31497870.89	7722856.99	49880867
5	South Tripura	32504382.57	7286922.78	51465692
6	Unakoti	16520797.59	4718787.42	23705446
7	North Tripura	23207598.52	5418611.30	26523882
8	Dhalai	23171963.00	5383432.05	32778140
State Total:		230115777.13	57341982.96	338453413

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.



1. Per capita availability of Milk is **155.07gm/head/day** during the year 2022-2023.
2. Per capita availability of local **Egg** is **83Nos./head/year** during the year 2022-2023.
3. Per capita availability of **Meat** is **14.10 Kg./head/year** during the year 2022-2023

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

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

Table - 8.37 Achievement of Gomati Cooperative Milk Union Ltd. (GCMPUL) during the year 2022-2023.

SL. No	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2022-23)
1	Procurement of Milk from:		
	i) Milk Producers Co-op Societies	Kg	19,35,005.14
	ii) Government Farms	Kg	25,345.00
2	Marketing of Milk	Ltr.	24,22,710.35
3	Ghee sold	Kg	1580.10
4	Paneer sold	Kg	30,049.40
5	Ice-cream sold	Lts.	4,785.07

6	Misty Dui (Sweet-Curd) sold	Kg	65,017.80
7	New Society organized	Nos.	10
8	No. of MPCs functioning at present	Nos.	86
9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	6,034
10	Supply of milch-ration	MT.	2,135.15
11	Training of milk Producers	Nos.	Nil
12	Distribution of Crossbred Heifers	Nos.	Nil
13	Milk Chilling Centre / BMC (existing) & capacity		13Nos, Total 18.5 KL Capacity. (4 Nos. 2.0 KL, 1 No. 5.0 KL, 5 Nos. 0.5 KL & 3 Nos. 1.0 KL)

Source: ARDD, Government of Tripura.

D. FISHERIES

1. Introduction :

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

2. Present Status:

The total water area of 37791.99 ha. was available for fish production in the State at the end of 2021-22, out of which 28539.31 ha had been utilized for culture of fish & fish seed, from which 79464.56 MT fish was produced and 2562.33 MT fish was captured from 7878.76 ha. area belonging to natural and open water bodies. Total fish & Prawn production (including Cage culture, Biofloc etc) recorded was 82084.24 MT during the year 2021-22. The estimated fish production of year 2022-23 is 83000 MT (provisional).

3. Key Activities:

➤ Enhancement of fish production & productivity:

- Pisciculture support to fish farmers for scientific fish farming and quality fish seed production.
- Adopting advanced techniques of fish farming such as use of aerators, cage culture, bio floc etc.
- Establishment of hatchery for production of good quality of Fish seed.
- Construction of new pond and reclamation of old ponds.
- Seed production of high value fish species.

➤ Skill development:

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

➤ Aqua Ranching:

Fish seed Stocking in rivers and reservoir.

➤ Promoting fish business:

- Distribution of transport vehicle with ice box
- Distribution of Fish Kiosks
- Development of live fish vending centre

- Construction of fish market.
- **Welfare activities:**
- Housing for fishermen.
- Supported Saving cum relief fund to fishermen of Dumbur during fishing ban period.
- Support to Fishermen under GAIS

4. Departmental Annual Action Plan & Achievement:

i. Production from Government Fish farms (2022-23):-

Table : 8.38

Sl. No.	Item	Production
1.	Carp spawn	895.05 liters
2.	Carp fingerlings	83.53 lakh
3.	Table Fish	22.57 MT
4.	Prawn juvenile	2.13 lakh
5.	Pabda seed	1.02 lakh
6.	Magur seed	0.69 lakh
7.	Ornamental fish	0.10 lakh

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura

Total revenue generated by the Department : Rs.89.98 lakh.

ii. Departmental Annual Action Plan (2022-23):-

Table – 8.39.

Sl. No.	Name of the component	Unit cost in lakh	No. of beneficiary Covered (in nos.)	Area (in ha)	Financial (in lakh)
1.	Support to Fish Farmers for Semi Intensive Fish Culture	0.125	2039	308.04	254.875
2.	Production of Indian major carp Fingerlings	0.06	604	55.84	36.24
3.	Production of Common Carp Fingerlings	0.055	126	10.08	6.93
4.	Production of fingerlings of Improved variety Rohu (JayantiRohu) and Catla (improved variety)	0.075	20	2	1.50
5.	Polyculture of Pabda with carps	0.115	196	15.68	22.54
6.	Polyculture of Magur with carps	0.115	196	15.68	22.54
7.	Polyculture of Singhi with carps	0.115	196	15.68	22.54
8.	Polyculture of Prawn with carps	0.18	336	52.64	60.48
9.	Support for integrated livestock cum fish farming	0.20	95	15.2	19.00
10.	SHGs/Co-operative societies to promote entrepreneurship development	0.28 / ha	185	141	39.48
11.	Support to RoFR beneficiaries for sustainable livelihood	0.145 / ha	1132	175.36	25.43
12.	Setting up of aquariums in Govt. Schools/Govt., Colleges/Govt. Offices	0.26	16	0	4.16
13.	Support for fish based start up activity: Financial assistance for setting up of Shidal production unit	2.00	1	0	2.00
14.	Support to cooperative Societies as Managerial Subsidy	--	15	0	6.50
Total:			5157	807.2	524.215

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

5. Chief Minister Swanirbhar Parivar Yojana (CMSPY), 2022-23:

Table – 8.40.

Sl. No	Name of the project	Funded by	Achievement	
			Phy. (unit in Nos.)	Fin(in lakh)

01.	Distribution of 500 nos. fingerlings to each beneficiary	State Plan	58322	333.17
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Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

6. Extension – Human Resource Development programs:

Table – 8.41.

Sl. No.	Name of Training	No of Beneficiary covered (in no.)	Fin. (in lakh)
1	1 day block level seminar/workshop for National Fish farmers day & World Fisheries Day. / Awareness cum Demonstration for Development of Aquaculture. (Annual Action Plan)	2600	5.418
2	1 day workshop on PMMSY and Financial subsidies for Fisheries and Entrepreneurs (NFDB programme)	640	3.00
3	1 Day State level workshop for circulation of FIDF schemes & Guidelines (NFDB programme)	50	0.50
4	1 day training programme on scientific fish culture for the beneficiaries (CMSPY)	58322	72.31
5	1 day District level Physical and virtual training programme for creating awareness on PMMSY & other related activities (NFDB programme)	100	1.00
6	3 days training on Scientific Pisciculture, culture of prawn, Magur, Singhi etc. (Annual Action Plan)	750	10.20
7	Celebration of World Fisheries Day on 21 st November, 2022	80	0.66
8.	4 days training to Women SHG members on preparation of fish products for livelihood generation. (Annual Action Plan)	90	8.46
9.	Organizing one day workshop & motivational camp on hatchery operation and fish breeding	8	0.37
Total:		62430	101.918

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

7. Ranching with fish seed in rivers of the state under NFDB programmes – 29.25 lakh fingerlings has been released in 11 major rivers of the state.

8. Establishment of breeding units for locally important indigenous fish species in North East region” under PMMSY (Funded by NFDB, Hyderabad) :

With the support of NFDB, Hyderabad **07 nos.** hatchery has been established for beneficiaries of remote area for breeding and propagation of indigeous fish species like Magur, singhi, Tengra, Koi etc.

9. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, 2020-21 (implemented during 2022-23):

Table – 8.42.

Sl. No.	Name of the component	Unit cost in lakh (per unit or per ha)	Achievement		Number of beneficiary covered
			Physical achievement (No/ha/units)	Financial (Govt. & beneficiary share share)	
1	Construction of new ponds	8.4	4.68 ha	39.31	23
2	Inputs cost for freshwater Acquaculture (Composite fish culture)	4.00	3.02 ha	12.08	16
	Total			51.39	39

10. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, 2021-22 (implemented during 2022-23):**Table – 8.43.**

Sl. No.	Name of the component	Unit cost in lakh (per unit or per ha)	Achievement		Number of beneficiary covered
			Physical achievement (No/ha/unit s)	Financial (Govt. & beneficiary share) (in lakh)	
1	Establishment of new Freshwater Finfish hatcheries	25.00	2 nos.	50.0	2
2	Inputs cost for freshwater Aquaculture including Composite fish culture of scampi, Pangassius, Tilapia	4.00	134.50 ha	538.0	843
3	Stocking of fingerling in reservoir @ 1000 FL/ha.	0.03	2250 ha.	67.50	0
4	Construction of new ponds	8.4	89.4 ha.	750.96	447
5	Inputs cost for freshwater Aquaculture (Composite fish culture)	4.00	24.70 ha.	98.8	154
6	Input support for Integrated fish farming (Livestock cum fish)	1.00	79.3 ha.	79.3	496
7	Input support for Integrated fish farming (Paddy cum fish cultivation)	1.00	1.2 ha.	1.2	8
8	Backyard Ornamental fish rearing unit (Freshwater)	3.00	2 nos.	6.0	2
9	Establishment of small Biofloc culture system (7 tanks each 10000 Ltr. Capacity) on pilot basis	7.5	8 nos.	60.0	8
10	Motorcycle with ice box	0.75	20 nos.	15.0	20
11	Cycle with ice boxes	0.10	43 nos.	4.30	43
12	Three wheeler with ice box including e-rickshaws for fish vending	3.00	20 nos.	60.0	20
13	Providing boats (replacement) and nets for traditional fishermen	5.00	5 nos.	25.0	5
14	Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers' families for conservation of fisheries resources during fishing/ lean period	0.045	4142 nos.	186.39	4142
	Total			1942.45	6190

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

11. Income generation activities under PM-AJAY for the year, 2022-23**Table – 8.44.**

Sl. No.	Name of the component	Unit cost in lakh	No. of beneficiary Covered (in nos.)	Area (in ha)	Financial (in lakh)
1	Support to SC Fish Farmers for income generation through aquaculture	0.10	573	57.30	57.02
2	Promotion of Fisheries based activities among the SHGs members	0.10	700	70.0	69.80
3	Providing operational cost to SC Fish Farmers for Biofloc Fish Farming	0.10	175	--	17.50
4	Reclamation/Renovation of old water bodies belonging to SC Fish Farmers	0.10	996	79.68	99.60
			2444	79.68	243.92

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

12. Activities under Article 275(I) Grants in Aid for socio-economic development of the Tribal Population

Table – 8.45.

Sl. No.	Name of the component	Unit cost in lakh	No. of beneficiary Covered (in nos.)	Area (in ha)	Financial (in lakh)
1	Livelihood enhancement through Integrated Pig-Cum-Fish Culture in Tribal Areas Tripura	0.20	555	88.80	111.0
2	Setting up of 8 (eight) nos. Mini Fish Hatchery including training for ST unemployed youths/SHG	7.5	8	-	60.0
			563	88.80	171.0

Source:- Department of Fisheries, Government of Tripura.

13. KCC LINKAGE DURING 2022-23:

Total 709 nos. KCC proposals on Pisciculture were sanctioned during 2022-23.

14. Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) :

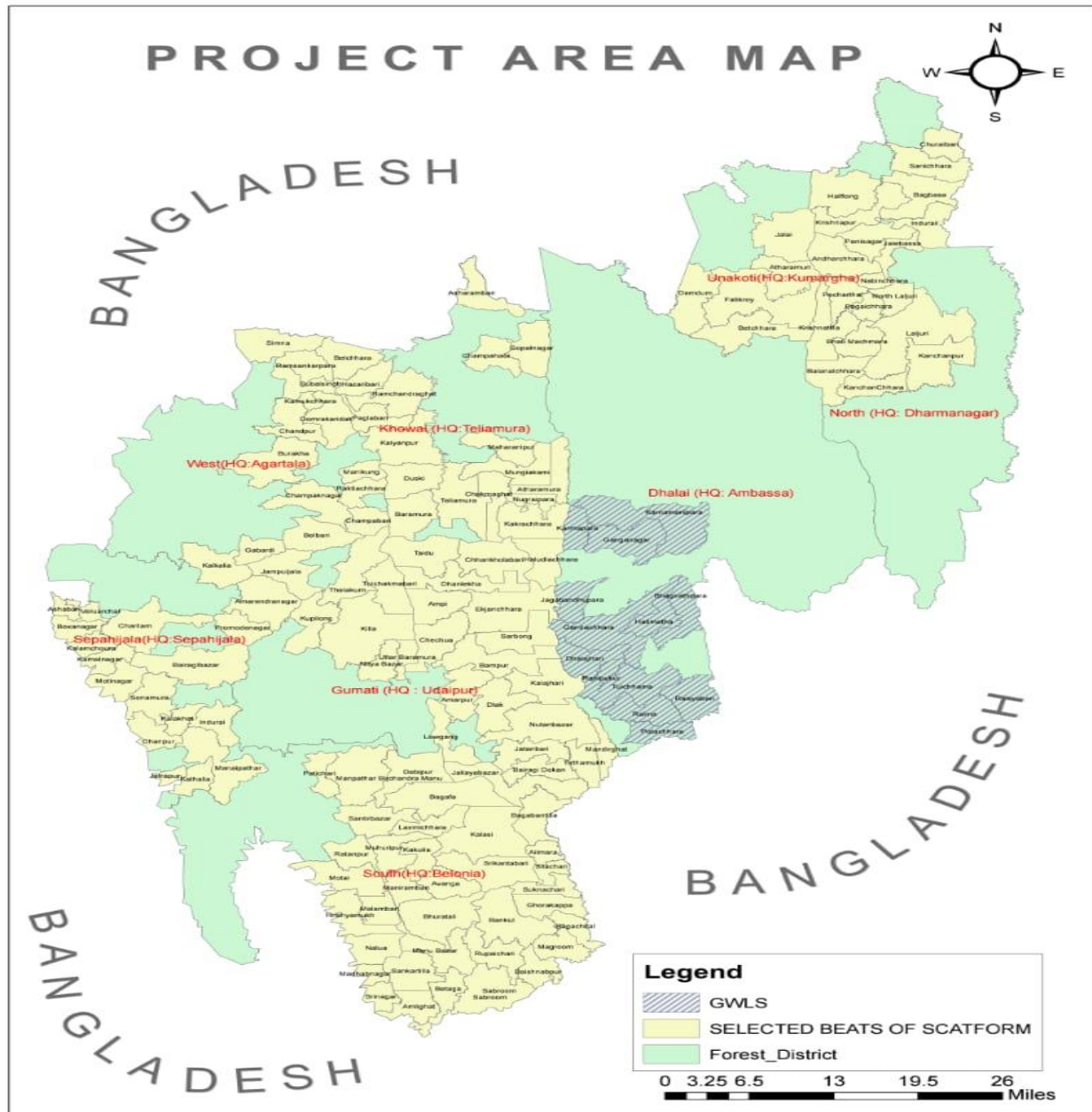
During the FY 2022-23 (w.e.f 26.07.2022 to 25.07.2023) total 7085 numbers Fishermen has been covered under GAIS.

Conclusion:

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

09 CHAPTER

FORESTRY ENVIRONMENT & RUBBER



Key Highlights

- ❖ Total recorded forest area is 6,294 sq. km. out of total area of 10, 491 sq. km. in the State. As per India State of Forest Report, 2021 of the Forest Survey of India, total forest cover in the State is 7721.52 km² i.e. 73.64 % of the total geographical area.
- ❖ As per the report of India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, the State has a volume of 30.59 m cum growing stock which comprises of 36.75 cum/ha in forests and 19.62 cum/ha in TOF (Tree Outside Forests).
- ❖ Revenue earned from the forestry sector was Rs.15.82 crore in 2022-23.
- ❖ Till 2022-23, 1262 Joint Forest Management Committees have been formed involving 1,21,103 families.
- ❖ There are 266 species of medicinal plants in the State (68 trees, 39 shrubs, 71 herbs and 88 climbers). The research on status of flora identifying 379 species of trees, 320 shrubs, 581 herbs, 165 climbers, 16 climbing shrubs, 35 ferns, 45 epiphytes and 4 parasites (Total 1,545 taxa) reveal that there are 50 plants species restricted to Tripura and its neighbouring States. According to latest estimates, fauna identifying 90 mammal species in Tripura from 65 genera and 10 orders.
- ❖ During 2022-23, 3.22 lakh bamboo seedlings have been raised. Besides these, roadside plantation 133.80 km and river bank plantation over 48.50 km have been carried out under MGNREGA. About 619 Check dams have been created in 2022-23.
- ❖ State got the opportunity to implement two externally aided projects since 2007-08. One was funded by Government of Japan through Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) as a soft loan. The other was a grant from Federal Republic of Germany through KFW.
- ❖ As per India State of Forest Report, 2021 of the Forest Survey of India, total forest cover in the State is 7721.52 km² i.e. about 73.64 % of the total geographical area.
- ❖ The State is the 2nd largest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala. TFDPC is the single largest owner of rubber estate in the country.
- ❖ Total area under rubber in Tripura as on 31st March, 2023 is estimated to be 97,171.93 ha out of which 78,084.13 ha is in yielding stage. Production of rubber has been estimated to be 1,02,989.36 mt.
- ❖ In Agartala Nodal Centre of National Institute for Rubber Training (NIRT) has been opened up in 2022-23. This institute has conducted Post Graduate Diploma in Rubber Plantation Management for 21 students.
- ❖ Tripura has been the rubber nursery hub in the entire North East India. First time in history, Tripura has supplied 12 mt assorted rubber seed to Kerala in 2022-23.
- ❖ One hectare of rubber plantation can accommodate 10 beehives with potential of 8 to 10 kg rubber honey annually. There are about 139 hac rubber plantation in Khowai district which is harvested for rubber honey in an organized manner.
- ❖ Tripura has been the rubber nursery hub in entire North East India. Tripura is now self-sufficient in meeting its domestic demand of planting materials for new/re-planting. Besides meeting domestic demands, state has been supplying lakhs of planting materials to Assam, Manipur and Mizoram since 2021 for implementation of INROAD scheme aiming at raising 2 lakh rubber plantations during 2021-25.
- ❖ The Rubber Board has launched electronic platform, named as mRube for online dealing in 2022-23 which has enhanced visibility of entire rubber market scenario through a palmtop or desktop and allows rubber dealers dealing their rubber at the best price across the country, sitting in Tripura.
- ❖ Most of the sheet rubber is sent to North India, some quantity even to West & South India. Non-tyre sector had monopoly in Tripura rubber market until 2017-18. Still today large dealers are common customers while tyre grade sheet is also sent to giant tyre manufacturers, like MRF, Apollo, J.K. Tyre, CEAT etc.

Introduction

The State of Tripura, with a geographical area of 10491 km² is predominantly hilly (60%) and is surrounded on three sides by a deltaic basin of Bangladesh. The State is situated between 22°57' & 24°32'N and 91°10' & 92°20'E with tropic of cancer passing through it. The State is situated in the south-western extremity of North-East region of the country. It shares border (1001 km in perimeter) with Bangladesh, Assam and Mizoram. International border with Bangladesh is 856 km. The international border is mostly fenced except about an odd 100 km.

Forest and trees plays a vital role to the existence of life on earth since it directly 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 Forest Department is the nodal agency engaged in protection of forests including afforestation, restoration of forest resources, conservation of bio-diversity, wildlife etc. Forests have an important role in the State's economy as well acting as resource base for income generation.

The forests in the state are mainly tropical evergreen, semi evergreen, and moist deciduous. Sizeable area is covered with bamboo brakes which virtually form a "sub climax" resulting from shifting cultivation from time immemorial. The recorded forest area is 6294 Km². This is 59.99% of the total geographical area of the State.

The State has taken special initiative in involvement of people in management of forests in territorial Divisions and Wildlife Sanctuaries through formation of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Eco Development Committees (EDCs), respectively.

The State Forest Department has taken special efforts through it's GIS cell to geo-refer the forest areas for better management planning and accountability. The State got the opportunity to implement two externally aided projects since 2007-08. One was funded by Government of Japan through Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) as a soft loan. The other was a grant from Federal Republic of Germany through KFW. The Forest Department is striving hard through implementing the schemes of the State, central Government, externally aided projects and enforcement measures with a fine balance taking people into confidence for achieving it's moto.

A. FORESTRY ENVIRONMENT:

Forest and trees plays a vital role to the existence of life on earth since it directly 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. Forests play a significant role in climate change mitigation and adaptation as they are source and sink of carbon. The carbon cycle which comprises of sequence of events, sources add carbon to the atmosphere and sinks are the ones to remove carbon from the atmosphere. The sources and the sinks are to be equal so as to maintain balance in nature. Carbon mainly regulates greenhouse gases in the environment which in turn balances the temperature of the earth. As per the report, forests itself removes one fourth of carbon from the atmosphere. As estimated by latest India State of Forest Report (ISFR) report 2021, State has a total of 74,974 tonnes of carbon stock including all the pools which is 97.09 tonnes per hac. Climate change is a serious concern effecting the quality of life.

The State Forest Department is the nodal agency engaged in protection of Forests including afforestation, restoration of forest resources, conservation of bio-diversity, Wildlife etc. in the State. Forests have an important role in the State's economy as well acting as resource base for income generation.

2. Perspective of State's Forest cover, flora and fauna:

The State has a geographical area of 10,491 km² of which 6,294 km² (60%) is the forest area as per legal classification. As per India State of Forest Report, 2021 of the Forest Survey of India, total forest cover in the State is 7721.52 km² i.e. about 73.64 % of the total geographical area. Due to 856 km long international border with Bangladesh, the forest products are vulnerable to smuggling, leading to degradation of these forests.

Flora

The research on status of flora identifying 379 species of trees, 320 shrubs, 581 herbs, 165 climbers, 16 climbing shrubs, 35 ferns, 45 epiphytes and 4 parasites (Total 1,545 taxa) reveal that there are 50 plants species restricted to Tripura and its neighbouring States. Out of them 7 are endemic and 18 are rare plants. There are 24 species of orchids of which Dendrobium has the highest species diversity (14 species). Endangered orchids like Blue vanda (*Vanda caerulea*) and Red vanda (*Renunthera imschootiana*) are found in the state.

Medicinal Plants

There are 266 species of medicinal plants in the State (68 trees, 39 shrubs, 71 herbs and 88 climbers). Maximum value of Plant-Diversity Index (Shannon-Weiner) reported is 5.23, which generally ranges from 3-4, indicating presence of a variety of species uniformly.

Fauna

According to latest estimates, there are 90 mammal species in Tripura from 65 genera and 10 orders. Seven primate species have been documented in Tripura out of a total 15 found in India. Of these primates, slow loris and stumped tailed macaques have become rare. Phayre's langur (locally known as 'Chashma Banar'), has a very restricted distribution in India, and is found in Tripura. Hoolock gibbon is the only ape and found in India and is also found in Tripura, though, its population is on decline in Tripura.

Ornithofauna (birds) comprises 342 reported species in the State, of which about 58 are migratory species. One near threatened species – the darter. There is high diversity of birds of prey, frugivorous birds, marsh birds and flower peckers. In the aquatic ecosystem 14 species of fish have been recorded, of which 2 are endangered (*Anguilla bengalensis* and *Pseudotrapetozoon alterinoides*) and 12 vulnerable. Due to silting of river beds and filling up of wetlands, different species of marsh birds and fishes are on decline.

3. Forest Composition and Growing Stock:

In simple terms, Growing Stock is the volume of all living trees in the Forests. Periodic assessment of growing stock of wood is essential for developing national policies, strategies and also for sustainable use of forests resources. Blessed with high rainfall, humidity and nutrient rich soil, the forests of the State are rich in productivity.

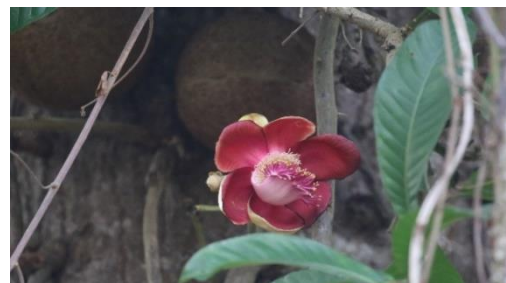


Figure 1 Indian cannon ball tree-Sepahijala WLS

The forests of Tripura are divided into two major forest types. These are – (a) semi-evergreen forests and (b) moist deciduous forests. Moist deciduous forests are further divided in two distinct categories, namely, (i) moist deciduous sal forests and (ii) east Himalayan moist deciduous mixed forests. Moist deciduous sal forest covers part of Belonia, Udaipur, Sonamura and Sadar Sub-Divisions.

Growing stock is an important quantifiable parameter and used to calculate the tangible economic value of the forests. As per the report of India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, the State has a

volume of 30.59 m cum growing stock which comprises of 36.75 cum/ha in forests and 19.62 cum/ha in TOF (Tree outside Forests).

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

Table: 9.1

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

Source ISFR-2021, Government of India.

3. Contribution of Forestry Sector to Rural Economy:

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

The revenue from forestry sector during 2022-23 is around Rs.15.82 crore.

4. Activities:

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

- Protection of Forests including afforestation, plantation, Wildlife conservation etc.
- To maintain and improve the productive potential of natural resources.
- Strengthening of rural livelihood by providing fuel, fodder, timber, bamboo and other NTFP.
- Conservation and development of resources by introducing new ICT based technologies and encouraging people's participation through the JFM programme.
- Addressing the ever-increasing demands of the population.
- To reduce pressure on forests resources.

5. Achievements during 2022-23:

- To increase the productivity of existing forests, Afforestation of around 10387.02 ha was taken up on degraded forestland during 2022-23. Further 10.00 lakh seedlings have been distributed up to March, 2023 by the Forest Department for plantation on public and forest land.
- Emphasis was given on raising bamboo seedlings during 2022-23 and 3.22 lakh seedlings have been raised. Besides these, Roadside plantation 133.80 Km and river bank plantation over 48.50 km have been carried out under MGNREGA funding during 2022-23. 619 nos Check dam has been created during 2022-23.
- For the purpose of active participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests, Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been undertaken in the state on a large scale based on the resolution of the State Government dated 16-01-2002. Till 2022-23 up to August,2023, 1262 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 270384.09 hectare involving 121103 families of tribal and rural poor. The details are presented in table No-2.

Table No. 9.2 - Information on JFMC in Tripura.

Sl. No	Name of FDA	Name of JFMC/ EDC	Project area (in ha)	Afforestation area (in ha)	Name of families involved				
					ST	SC	OBC	Gen	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1	Ambassa	59	21084.3	4539.00	5440	124	-	117	5681
2	Manu	59	21700	8980.823	3777	0	8	25	3810
3	Gomati FDA	60	18571	1178.10	7082	0	0	0	7082
4	Dharmanagar	43	12260	3043.01	2248	359	893	172	3672
5	Kanchanpur	110	28016.86	18624.30	13311	35	0	26	13372
6	Sadar	21	4174	2355.00	2080	0	0	0	2080
7	Mandai	45	10162.98	3360.65	4246	69	42	42	4399
8	Kailashahar	24	5728	3352.00	1128	49	21	233	1431
9	Kumarghat	87	17398.4	9844.60	6343	469	596	216	7624
10	Khowai	33	7204.15	1811.30	2987	49	20	61	3117
11	Teliamura	64	14497.5	8058.50	6922	1012	19	32	7468
12	Sonamura	33	5340.083	3956.863	931	1278	1045	2146	5400
13	Bishalgarh	23	3885.34	1841.54	3310	36	186	214	3746
14	Sepahijala	11	1662	1662.00	129	163	210	508	1010
15	Trishna	60	9819	8150.69	2051	1227	783	1009	5070
16	Bagafa	95	15652.48	7998.32	7384	149	237	784	8554
17	Sabroom	55	9165.61	3491.10	4764	23	91	77	4955
18	Amarpur	139	24527.7	21854.0	10431	14	0.0	21.0	10466
19	Udaipur	133	18728.744	8487.5058	7031	930	934	1587	10482
20	Korbook	108	20805.99	14830.69	11165	250	122	147	11684
G.Total		1262	270384.09	137420.07	102760	6236	5207	7417	121103
Out of 1264 Committees 73 EDCs (Trishna-34, Sepahijala-11, WLW Gumti-15, Karbook-13)									

- iv) During the year 2022-23, no fund received for CSS (NAP) scheme till date. Previous year released by the Government of India for implementation unspent balance of the schemes during 2021-22.

Table : 9.3

Schemes	Central 90%	State 10%	Unspent balance of 2022-23 (in lakh)
CSS NAP	Nil	Nil	Central Share of Rs. 118.49 (90%) State Share of Rs. 13.17 (10%)
Total			Rs. 131.66

- (2) Mandays generation (excluding TFDPC):

Table : 9.4

Year	Mandays Generated (lakhs)	Area of Afforestation
2022-23	9,35,731.5	10,387.02

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

13. Revenue:

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

Table: 9.5 The forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest products of different categories in the State during the year 2022-23 is mentioned as below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Sand/Stone	Other	Total
2022-23	5.64705	0.39463	0.274346	8.3096	1.19809	15.823716

14. Plan Expenditure:

Table: 9.6 The Expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes in the State during the year 2022-23 is given below:

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programme (Rs.in lakh)		
	State Plan	CSS	Total
2022-23	266.705643	1.4422668	268.1479098

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

8. Protected Area (PA) Network:

Considering the need for conservation and development of bio-diversity resources in situ, a network of 04 Sanctuaries and 02 National Parks and 02 Conservation Reserve have been established in the State during the last decade.

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

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

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

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

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

Table-9.8 Biodiversity Heritage Sites

Sl. No.	Name	Area	Notificatio No. & Date
1.	<i>Baramura Waterfall, Teliamura RD Block, Khowai District.</i>	150 ha	<i>No. F.24 (4-3)/HER SITE/FOR-TBB/2009-10/1198-280 Dt, 12.09.2022.</i>
2.	Unakoti, Gournagar RD Block, Unakoti District	40 ha	-Do-
3.	<i>Silachari Caves, Karbook RD Block, Gomati District.</i>	100 ha	-Do-

4.	Debbari or Chabimura, Amarpur RD Block, Gomati District.	215 ha	-Do-
5.	Betlingshib and its Surroundings, Jampui hill RD Block, North District.	350 ha	-Do-
Total :		855 ha	

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

9. Forest Protection:

Following are the details of the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences during the year 2022-23. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more challenging.

Table : 9.9

Year	Nature of Cases			Adjudicated Departmentally	Court Cases	Timber seized (cum)
2022-23	Illegal felling	Others	Total			
	282	1011	1293	1005	35	919.032

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

10. Miscellaneous:-

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

11. Tripura IGDC CREFLAT Project:

Introduction: Tripura Forest Department successfully implemented a project titled 'Participatory Natural Resource Management in Tripura' also known as IGDC Project Phase-I with main objective to improve the natural resource conditions for supporting enhanced livelihood of the forest dependent communities in Dhalai and part of North Tripura districts. The objectives also included improving the natural resources condition in the degraded land area mostly affected by shifting cultivation practices and supporting livelihood of the forest dependent tribal communities in Tripura. It was also targeted at overall improvement in the general standard of living of all sections of the population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Minorities and Backward Classes and ecological restoration through participatory management of natural resources in 70 selected villages across 8 blocks in Dhalai and 3 Blocks in North Tripura districts.

The Project constituted 70 Village Development Planning and Implementation Committees(VDPIC) in its 70 project villages, which were mandated to be dedicated and decentralized institutions at village level, responsible for overall planning and implementation of the project activities and were also the recipient of funds directly from Project Management Authority (PMA) to carry out various activities. Exercise was completed in all 70-project villages by

2011 to prepare a Village Development Plan (VDP) for each of the Project villages. As VDP is a continuous process, and ground situations and need of the villagers are dynamic in nature, yearly revisiting of VDPs were done through village-level General Body meetings. Efforts were made by the project officials through VDPIC meetings to continue the process of updating the Plan even after the project period.

1) Achievements under IGDC Project-Phase I:

i) Institutional Assets created: 70 VDPICs were constituted in the Project villages and 460 SHGs were formed and supported. Committees were formed for management of revolving funds in each of the Project villages. Besides, 16 Joint Liability Groups and 130 Common Interest Groups were formed. 70 Biodiversity Management Committees were constituted under Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

ii) Income Generating Assets built for the Community: Three-tier plantations were created over 9198.41 ha (8398.41 ha over patta land) involving 15,112 families, including 13,076 jhumia's holding forest right pattas and all such beneficiaries were provided training. Species planted for 3-tier plantation: Lower Canopy: Pineapple, Ginger, Turmeric, Jhum vegetables; Middle Canopy: Papaya, Mirtinga Bamboo, Kanakkaich Bamboo, Banana, Black pepper, Lemon, Betel vine, Guava, Bel, Orange, Sajna, Valencia, Satkara etc; and in Top Canopy: Mango, Jackfruit, Yangchak, Areca nut, Coconut, Agar\litchi\Jam, Bahera, Boroi, Tetul, Sundhi etc.

Check Dam: A total of 810 check dams were constructed and 5541 families (including 4462 patta holder jhumias) were linked to these (554 linked with Fishery & other Departments) and training provided to more than 1500 beneficiaries.

Nursery: A total of 144 families mostly patta holder jhumias were supported for 13 Nursery activities.

Farm and Forest product Clusters: 402 families were organized into the following clusters:

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

Micro-businesses supported: A total of 3,293 families were supported in the following micro-business/services trades in activities such as Tailoring, Handloom, Motor Driving, Computer-DTP, Mobile repairing, Two-wheeler repairing, Solar equipment repairing, Candle-making, Carpentry, Masonry, TV/Radio/Sound System repairing, Handicraft, Artificial flower/ornament making, Plumbing, Welding, Electrician, Bakery, Beautician, Masonry Agarbatti stick making, Agarbatti machine repairing, Agarbatti rolling. Also, 5066 families were supported in Animal Husbandry, Fishery based livelihood activities. (Mushroom, Piggery, Fishery, Poultry, Duckery, Goatery, Cattle-farming).

Community Assets and infrastructure: For Community Assets, 31 Multi-Purpose Utility Centre, one Community Biodiversity Conservation Area and Revolving Funds support to 70 villages with Rs 662.29 lakh from which 1423 individuals had taken loan for micro livelihood business. In the Project, 8 nos of Technical Officers, 71 nos of Village Community Worker, 11 nos of Block Level

Coordinators found employment. A building was constructed at Ambassa for District Project Management Authority and equipment and appliances provided.

2) Implementation:

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

The Project has also helped in constitution of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) in the area where Community Biodiversity Conservation Area (CBCA) has been constituted. The BMC and VDPIC both may continue managing the CBCA even beyond the Project period.

3) IGDC Phase-II, the Project for Climate Resilience of Forest Landscape in Tripura:

The project builds on previous experiences in Tripura with IGDC projects in the forest sector but differs significantly from the earlier project. Rather than attempting to enhance local livelihoods directly, the project focuses on the landscape components on which the target group depends – with the aim of enhancing climate resilience and thus enabling forests and other lands to provide better services for dependent households. In getting better services, households are less likely to continue with practices which degrade natural resources and biodiversity and will be able to develop alternative livelihoods options which reduce their vulnerability. The project area has thus been expanded to include the entire forest landscape comprising all the 191 villages of the 8 Blocks of Dhalai and 3 Blocks of North Tripura Districts.

Project Location:-

Table : 9.10

SI No	District	RD Block	No. of Villages
1	NorthTripura	Damchera	13
2		JampuiHill	7
3		Dasda	20
4	Dhalai	Manu	31
5		Chawmanu	14
6		DurgaChowmunahi	29
7		Salema	21
8		Ambassa	22
9		Ganganagar	7
10		Dumburnagar	19
11		Raishyabari	8
	Total		191

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

Table : 9.11

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Year	APO Approved for	Advance received from Govt	Utilization	Re-imbursement obtained from KfW, Germany
2021-22	1600	1000	622	20.99
2022-23	2300	Nil	206	132.00

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

12. Tripura JICA Project [SCATFORM] PART-I:

Introduction and General Descriptions: Local community living in and around forests in Tripura had been facing problem in accessing forest resources and water due to soil erosion caused by forest degradation. So the quality of forest needs improvement, undertaken through a catchment-based approach. To address this issue, a new JICA Project titled “Project for Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in Tripura” with an outlay of Rs 1000 crore was formulated by Tripura Forest Department and submitted to JICA through Government of India. The Project was sanctioned at a cost of JPY 16,274 million (about Rs 1000 crore) with JICA portion JPY 12,287 million (about Rs 753.80 crore) and loan agreement was signed between JICA and Government of India on 29 October 2018 during the visit of Hon’ble Prime Minister of India to Japan. The Project was launched by Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tripura on 16 January 2019 in a mega event at State Forest Academy Ground, Agartala. Project Operation Manual and Logo were also released on the same day. The loan has become effective from 20 February 2019. The Project will be implemented over a period of 10 years from 2018-19. PMC has been procured and deployment of outsourced manpower for the Project is in progress.

1. Aims & Objectives of the Project: The Project aims to improve quality of forest in the targeted catchment with focus on catchment protection through: (i) sustainable forest management, (ii) soil and moisture conservation, (iii) livelihood development and (iv) institutional strengthening. The project shall be implemented mainly in upper catchments where forest degradation and soil erosion are severe and livelihood improvement needs are high. In order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of project activities in such area, the Project shall be implemented at Forest Beat wise; Forest Beat is the smallest administrative unit of Tripura Forest Department (TFD) with which JFMC makes agreement for managing allocated forest lands.

3. GIS based planning: In order to address the issues strategically within the upper catchment with comprehensive manner, Beat Forest Basic Plan (BFBP) are being prepared for all selected Beats as per socio-economic and topographical conditions. Its objective is implementation of appropriate activities in order to solve the issues based on the site specification for the purpose of catchment protection. Throughout the BFBP preparation process, the Project will identify the potential area of project intervention and JFMCs to be targeted at the Beat level. The project activities are identified as per forest land potential, socio economic conditions of the villages, and current conditions of existing JFMCs. BFBP is prepared as the first document in order to initiate project activities. The validity period of BFBP is for ten years and can be revised as required

during the project period. In the course of micro planning process, while BFBP shall be the foundation as a framework of catchment protection within the Beat for consideration of project intervention, the finalization of project activities shall be done based on the Micro Plan.

5. Implementation and monitoring mechanism: The project activities are being implemented in selected forest Beats. The Project is divided into three phases; Preparatory Phase, Implementation Phase, and Phase-Out. Seven target Districts are: North Tripura, Unakoti, Khowai, West Tripura, Sepahijala, Gomati and South Tripura (Gomati Wildlife Sanctuary in Dhalai District). The Project area is located in 15 Territorial Sub-Divisions below and Gomati Wildlife Sanctuary: Udaipur, Karbook, Amarpur, Khowai, Teliamura, Dharmanagar, Kanchanpur, Bishalgarh, Sonamura, Kumarghat, Bagafa, Sabroom, Mandai, Sadar and Kailasahar. The area covers 33 Ranges in Territorial Sub-Divisions and 3 Ranges in Gomati Wildlife Sanctuary. These are under 135 Beats in Territorial Ranges and 13 Beats in Wild life Ranges. DFOs, SDFOs, ROs have been designated and notified as Chiefs of District Management Units (DMUs), Sub-divisional Management Units (SDMUs), Range Management Units (RMUs) respectively for overall monitoring of the Project activities at their respective levels. Chief Executive Officer and Project Director at PMU has the overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring. A State level High Power Steering Committee (HPSC) headed by Chief Secretary is the highest decision making body for the Project.

PART-II

Progress during Financial Year: 2022-23

A. (i) Formation of Beat Forest Basic Plans (BFBPs):-

Beat Forest Basic Plan (BFBP) as mentioned earlier above is an important aspect of the Project. It is the key tool for planning and implementation of the Project activities. So far 132 BFBPs have been formulated out of total of 135. District-wise status of BFBPs is given in the table below: -

Table : 9.12

Sl. No.	District	Project Target	FY-2022-23	Up to till date
1	North Tripura	12		12
2	Unakoti	11		11
3	Khowai	21	3	18
4	West Tripura	12		12
5	Sepahijala	22		22
6	Gumati	29		29
7	South Tripura	27		27
Total		135	3	132

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

These BFBPs depict the spatial details of resources available in a Forest Beat and these give descriptions of the vacant areas suitable for plantation (Project Priority Areas) and other ancillary activities under the Project. Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) are formed within the areas where interventions in terms of forestry and other related activities are essential.

(ii) Formation of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs):-

JFM Committees are the representative units through which Project activities are implemented through participatory mode. Forest fringe dwellers of a particular area are the

primary stakeholders being the members of a JFMC. Likewise, 450 JFMCs have so far been formed out of a total target of 450. District-wise break-ups of formation of JFMCs have been shown in the table below: -

Table : 9.13

Sl. No.	District	Formed during 2022-23	Status as on date
1	North Tripura	6	43
2	Unakoti	4	43
3	Khowai	8	58
4	West Tripura	0	42
5	Sepahijala	0	45
6	Gumati	14	90
7	South Tripura	1	71
8	Dhalai (GWLS)	17	57
Total		50	449

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

B. Component-wise Progress:

As already mentioned earlier above, the Project has four key components, namely (1) Sustainable Forest Management; (2) Soil and Moisture Conservation; (3) Livelihood Development; and (4) Institutional Strengthening and Project Management. The components are further divided into 26 sub-components. Progress of the Project under different components is mentioned in brief below: -

(i) Sustainable Forest Management:

- a) AR, ANR & Agroforestry Plantation:** Project has a target of raising 5,000 Ha of Artificial Regeneration, 21,000 Ha of Aided Natural Regeneration (ANR), 8880 Ha of Agro-forestry plantations. Till now, the Project has achieved 22542.65 Ha of plantation including Agro-forestry (break-up is as 5,130.49 Ha AR Plantation, 14,541.70 Ha ANR Plantation and 3059.00 Ha Agroforestry Plantation). Details of plantations raised during 2022-23 are given in the table below: -

Table : 9.14

Sl No	DMU	AR Bamboo (Ha)	AR Misc. (Ha)	ANR Bamboo (Ha)	ANR Misc. (Ha)
1	North Tripura	116	122	40	485
2	Unakoti	20	255	275	263
3	Khowai	85	182	275	335
4	West Tripura	45	104.5	105	227
5	Sepahijala	53	253	230	7
6	Gomati	418	231	1035	172
7	South Tripura	31	56.2	337	274
8	Dhalai (Gumti WLS)	0	0	0	104
Total		768.5	1203.7	2297	1867

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

Table : 9.15

Sl. No.	District	River Bank (Km)	Filter Strip (Km)
		Achievement (FY-2022-23)	Achievement (FY-2022-23)
1	North	8.5	0
2	Unakoti	3	0
3	Khowai	0	0
4	West	0	0
5	Sepahijala	0	0
6	Gomati	4	2
7	South	38.64	0
8	Dhalai (Gumti WLS)	0	3
Total		54.14	5

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

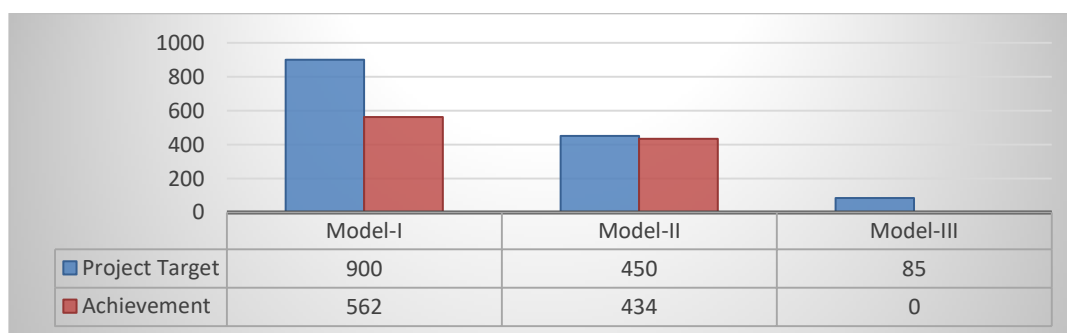
(ii) Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC):

Soil and Moisture Conservation component has three sub-components, *i.e.*, (a) construction of check dams, b) erosion prevention works combined with check dams; and (c) assessment of soil and moisture conservation model. The Project has a target of constructing 1435 check-dams. The Project has already constructed 996 check-dams of different models as per the guideline of the Project. District-wise break-up of construction of check dams is given in the table below: -

Table : 9.16

Sl No	DMU	FY-2022-23			Status as on date		
		Model-I	Model-II	Model-II	Model-I	Model-II	Model-II
1	North Tripura	40	35	-	108	63	-
2	Unakoti	43	24	-	110	68	-
3	Khowai	28	15	-	49	71	-
4	West Tripura	20	12	-	38	36	-
5	Sepahijala	53	25	-	99	65	-
6	Gomati	34	35	-	73	79	-
7	South Tripura	32	21	-	71	52	-
8	Dhalai (Gumti WLS)	0	0	-	0	14	-
Total		253	175	-	562	434	-

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

Check Dams achieved so far in total**District-wise Financial Achievement in FY: 2022-2023**

Production of wood in 2022-23 over 2021-22 as mentioned below : -

Table : 9.17

Industrial Wood	2021-22	2022-23
Departmental Operated timber production (in cum)	8870.37	7681.88
Seized timber production (in cum)	1058.09	989.92
Total (in cum)	9928.46	8671.80

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

There was less quantum of timber extracted departmentally during 2022-23 against 2021-22 and hence there have been decline in overall wood production during 2022-23. Extraction of Timber under various Departmental operation mostly happens in cases of Diversion of Forest Land matters, which is not static in nature.

B. RUBBER :

Background:

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



Demography:

Rubber plantations in Tripura have 3 types of ownerships. TFDPC Ltd has about 7,018 ha rubber plantations in denuded forest areas. In estate sector there are 4 entities to have a total area of 347 ha (Murticherra Tea Estate- 90 ha, Manu Valley Tea Estate- 75 ha, Binodini Tea Estate- 57 ha, Stevia Realtors Pvt. Ltd.- 125 ha). Rest of the areas covering 89,807 ha belongs to individual small growers of the state. TFDPC Ltd., TRPC Ltd. and TTAADC/Tribal development departments have developed 2,120 ha, 10,852 ha and about 6,315 ha respectively for individual beneficiaries. So, balance area, which is about 70,807 ha has been arranged by individual rubber growers themselves with the support of Rubber Board's Rubber Development Schemes that even includes 3800 ha, developed under Board's prestigious Block Plantation Project. There are about 1.26 lakh individual rubber growers most of whom hail from rural Tripura. It is estimated that 82% area under rubber is owned by unprivileged sections of the society (ST & SC categories). Today the vast majority of the rubber plantations in Tripura pertain to small growers. Average holding size is assessed as 0.75 ha.

Table : 9.18

Ownership Patterns				
Sl	Entities	Forest/Estate	Individual Beneficiary oriented	Total
1	TFDPC	7,018	2,120	9,138
2	Estates	347	0	347
3	TRPC	0	10,852	10,852
4	ADC/TDD	0	6,315	6,315
5	Rubber Board	0	70,519	70,519
Total		7,365	89,807	97,172

Source: Rubber board, Government of india.

1.1 Rubber Development Agencies:

Extension of rubber plantation took momentum once Rubber Board opened up one one-man-office at Agartala in 1967. Rubber Board played a pivotal role in domesticating rubber outside government owned estate sector with financial assistances what were payable through Board's RPD Scheme. In 1976 Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation (TFDPC) Ltd. was set up to get a big leap for expansion of rubber mostly in denuded forest land. TFDPC Ltd. Is the largest rubber estate in the country. The one-man-office at Agartala was upgraded to the status of Regional Office during 1979 for undertaking further development and extension activities. A Regional Research Station aiming at location specific R&D was also established in 1979, with a farm of 85 ha at Taranagar. Laying special emphasis for the rehabilitation of the "Jhumia" tribal, Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation (TRPC) Ltd. was established in 1983. Subsequently, Nucleus Rubber Estate & Training Centre (NRETC), under a Joint Rubber Production Commissioner, was established in 1985 within the scheme of "Accelerated Development of Rubber in Tripura". NRETC soon started functioning as the Zonal Office (ZO) for the state of Tripura. Until 80s, despite all efforts made, the level of adoption of rubber was poor, mainly because of grower's scepticism and lack of a matching approach. It was, at this juncture, NRETC had intervened and educated the stakeholders in rubber culture. Under NRETC, a nursery cum demonstration plot was established at Tulakona with an area of 14.32 ha which has propagated high yielding improved clones for the state since 1986. At present it needs complete renovation.

NRETC/ZO has also been implementing Block Plantation Scheme since 1992. Under this scheme a compact land (Block) is identified where mainly ST families have ownership over that land. Block plantations were raised under the direct technical supervision of the Board's officials. The beneficiaries were also supported with continuous wage employment for doing different up-keep operations throughout the immaturity period of their plantations. On attaining tappability, the beneficiaries were imparted training in tapping, processing and marketing procedures under the umbrella of a Rubber Producers' Society. They were given infrastructure like Group Processing Centres equipped with smoke houses and utensils, sheeting rollers, community halls, effluent treatment plants etc. Rubber Board also organized rubber growers of the state under the umbrella of Rubber Producers' Societies (RPSs). There are 234 nos. of Rubber Producers' Societies (RPSs) which cover less than 20% individual growers.

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

1.2 Role of Rubber in Socio-economic up-liftment:

Rubber has brought out a paradigm shift in socio-economic panorama in Tripura. It is now the most socially accepted and commercially viable plantation crop in the state. It has reinforced the

economic value of plantation activity with its social significance. Rubber in Tripura, apart from its commercial value, has also been playing an imperative role in rural development. It delivers such socio-economic activities around which the rehabilitation projects for shifting cultivators had once been brought up.

Land use pattern also got redefined. It is told that this crop has once helped in reducing insurgency in the state.

The main attractions for rubber in Tripura have been:

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

1.3 Area & Production:

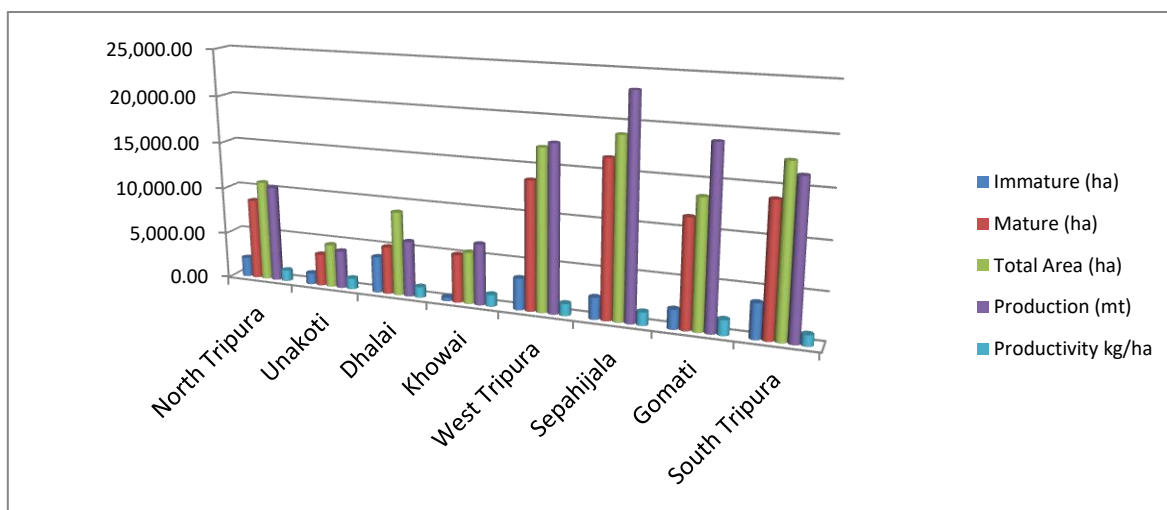
Total area under rubber in Tripura as on 31st March, 2023 is estimated to be 97,171.93 ha out of which 78,084.13 ha is in yielding stage. Production of rubber has been estimated to be 1,02,989.36 mt. Most of the mature area is under tapping. The state stands second in the country in terms of area and production of natural rubber.

1.4 District-wise Distribution as on 31st March, 2023

Table : 9.19

Area & Production of Rubber in Tripura 2022-23						
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Immature (ha)	Mature (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Productivity kg/ha
1	North Tripura	2,096.92	8,708.40	10,805.32	10,336.87	1,187.00
2	Unakoti	1,190.88	3,454.04	4,644.92	4,072.31	1,179.00
3	Dhalai	3,894.57	5,112.48	9,007.05	5,950.92	1,164.00
4	Khowai	390.84	5,134.88	5,525.72	6,526.43	1,271.00
5	West Tripura	3,388.20	13,684.86	17,073.06	17,585.05	1,285.00
6	Sepahijala	2,325.84	16,569.18	18,895.02	23,229.99	1,402.00
7	Gomati	2,072.60	11,480.81	13,553.41	18,908.90	1,647.00
8	South Tripura	3,727.95	13,939.48	17,667.43	16,378.89	1,175.00
Total		19,087.80	78,084.13	97,171.93	1,02,989.36	1,318.95

Source: Forest Department, Tripura



Sepahijala district tops in the list with the highest area under rubber with 18,895.02 ha (19.44%) while Unakoti district has the lowest figure of 4,644.92 ha (4.78%). Sepahijala district also stands highest in production (23,229.99 mt) with 22.56% share while Unakoti district has the lowest production of 4,072.31 mt (3.95%) share.

1.5 New & re-planting Initiatives:

Trends of replanting program had been very meagre since beginning against potential figures of about 2,500 ha/year. As per available report there were only 492.30 ha re-planting last year, that too, exclusively by TFDPC Ltd. Absence of rubber wood processing facility could not ensure remunerative price for rubber trees on felling.

Recent INROAD initiative, sponsored by Automotive Tyre Manufacturers' Association (ATMA) and implemented by the Rubber Board for new planting/re-planting on 30,000 ha over a period of next 5 years commencing from 2021 has opened up novel prospects of planting rubber in Tripura once again. This project has been named as 'Chief Minister's Rubber Mission' in Tripura. Within first two years, Tripura has raised 10,773 ha under INROAD scheme.

Table : 9.20

INROAD Plantation (Chief Minister's Rubber Mission in Tripura) Total Planting in 2022									
Sl	Name of the District	RB	TRP PTG	TFDPC	TRPC	ADC	BDO	SDWO	Total
		(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)
1	West Tripura	140.48			31.00	239.80			411.28
2	Dhalai	808.27	655.54		139.49	404.53	87.00	359.00	2453.83
3	North Tripura	600.70	85.00	85.63	92.00	39.00			902.33
4	Unakoti	376.95	50.00	76.67	162.17	108.00			773.79
5	Khowai	250.00	10.00		433.08	216.50			909.58
6	South Tripura	545.00		249.00		32.00			826.00
7	Sepahijala	170.51		81.00	231.71	173.92			657.14
8	Gomati	848.05	255.00		363.00				1466.05
Total		3739.96	1055.54	492.30	1452.45	1213.75	87.00	359.00	8400.00

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

Table : 9.21

INROAD Plantation (Chief Minister's Rubber Mission in Tripura) New Planting in 2022									
Sl. No.	Name of the District	RB	TRP PTG	TFDPC	TRPC	ADC	BDO	SDWO	Total
		(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)
1	West Tripura	140.48			31.00	239.80			411.28
2	Dhalai	808.27	655.54		139.49	404.53	87.00	359.00	2453.83
3	North Tripura	600.70	85.00		92.00	39.00			816.70
4	Unakoti	376.95	50.00		162.17	108.00			697.12
5	Khowai	250.00	10.00		433.08	216.50			909.58
6	South Tripura	545.00				32.00			577.00
7	Sepahijala	170.51			231.71	173.92			576.14
8	Gomati	848.05	255.00		363.00				1466.05
Total		3739.96	1055.54		1452.45	1213.75	87.00	359.00	7907.70

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

2. Harvesting Procedures

2.1 Tappers

There are about 40% plantation in the state which is tapped by hired tapper while rest 60% by self-tapping by the growers or their family members. Tapping task remains around 250. Skilling & up-skilling of tappers is a continuous endeavour of Rubber Board. Tappers mostly get remuneration on monthly basis. Common tapping intensity is alternate day tapping (s/2 d/2).

2.2 HRD of Plantation Workers

The Tappers Training School at Juri under RO, Dharmanagar is imparting training to 10 nos. of tappers per batch.

Apart from this, National Institute for Rubber Training (NIRT), Rubber Board sponsored programs have developed harvesting and up-keep skill among more than 3000 number of harvesters, processors & other stakeholders.

2.3 Productivity

Average productivity remains around 1200-1300 kg/ha/year during last couple of years as constant up-skilling and sporadic productivity enhancing programs are scaling up production in one hand but old plantations gradually grow senile to suppress production capacity on the other. Average productivity during 2022-23 has been 1319 kg/ha.

2.4 Productivity Enhancement Measures

Attitude for adoption of GAPs is not mention worthy. Productivity enhancing measures like manuring, soil-water conservation, rain-guarding are not common in practice.

There are stray cases of silt pit making in about 400 ha. Manuring has been estimated to be done in about 10,000 ha. Rain-guarding has been in about 3,000 ha with active involvement of Board's Regional Offices and promoted company, Manimalayar Rubbers.

3. Processing Modules

3.1 Primary Processing facilities

The primary latex processing facilities available in Tripura include Sheet rubber, ISNR & Cenex making units.

Marketable forms of natural rubber in Tripura include Preserved Field Latex (PFL), Field Coagulum (FC), Sheet rubber (RSS & ADS grades), Indian Standard Natural Rubber (ISNR), Cenex and Creep rubbers.

3.2 Quality Up-gradation Initiative

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

Board's promoted Manimalayar Rubbers Pvt. Ltd. has brought out paradigm shift in the attention and attitude of the producers' mind-set and in the arrangement and attire in their processing units for producing RSS and tyre grades of sheet rubber. This has been arranged by introducing 1-day practical training (Grade Rubber Orientation Workshop-GROW), renovations of ineffective smoking units, development of new generation semi mechanized latex processing model (Integrated RSS Making Units-IRMUs) and through grade-wise price fixing formula. Such endeavours could attract many from individual, estate, RPS and PSU sectors. A remarkable increase in the shares of RSS grades (7% in 2012 and 70% as of now) against off-grade sheet has been achieved by such initiatives. Manimalayar Rubbers Pvt. Ltd. also had made Automotive Tyre Manufacturers' association (ATMA) delegates visit Tripura in 1997, convinced them about state's potential and opened up new prospects of tyre grade sheet in Tripura. Under the banner of National Institute for Rubber Training, Kottayam there are provisions for skilling and up-skilling of latex processors.

3.3 Sheet Making Setups

Sheet making units are basically of three types, the majority being in producers' backyards with bare minimum processing facilities with or without smoking setups. Rests are with designated Group Processing Centres (GPCs) belonging to RPSs, State-run-corporations (PSUs) like TFDPC Ltd. and TRPC Ltd. and with few latex aggregators like CPUs, private enterprises, dealers and processors. Most of the sheet-making setups, having being with individual producers, do not have required infrastructure and potential for RSS making. This is mainly attributed by the absence of smoking facilities. Thus 30% of the total production of sheet rubber, produced in Tripura, is still of off-grade (ADS).

Individual latex processing and sheet making units cover less than or about 1 ha of plantation on an average. Private enterprises, CPUs, RPSs, PSUs and few individual producers have larger catchment areas. GPCs of private enterprises, RPSs, PSUs and CPUs have average capacity to handle production of about 75 ha. Due to market interventions GPCs in RPS & Corporation sectors have leaned towards supply of PFL which delivers higher rates than RSS grades. Recently Tribal welfare Dept., Govt of Tripura has taken up initiatives for bringing out small scall smoke houses across the state. There are about 14,000 individual setups together with 200 Group Processing Centres and 150 entrepreneurs that are involved in sheet rubber production.

3.4 ISNR Making Units

ISNR manufacturing setups are mostly situated in and around Rubber Park, Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area. Field Coagulum (FC) apparently has abnormally higher share in the total natural rubber production in the state. This is attributed by production of rubber, mainly scrap rubber from unaccounted plantations raised in undocumented areas, poorly attended plantations (by owners) and from pilferages in certain cases.

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

SI	Name of the Unit
1	TFDPC Ltd, Takmacherra, South Tripura
2	Bright Rubber Processors (P) Ltd, Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura
3	Malaya Rub-Tech Industries, Rubber Park, West Tripura
4	Ramakrishna Rubber Industry, Rubber Park, West Tripura
5	ABM Rubber Industries Pvt. Ltd, Rubber Park, West Tripura
6	Palappillil Techno Rubber, Rubber Park, West Tripura
7	Mass Latex, Rubber Park, West Tripura
8	Lakshya Polymar Industries, Rubber Park, West Tripura
9	Hima Rubbers Pvt. Ltd. (upcoming), Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura
10	Alwaye Rubber Pvt. Ltd. (upcoming), Rubber Park, West Tripura
11	Agartala Rubber Industries (Closed), Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura

3.5 Cenex Making Units

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

SI	Name of the Unit
1	TFDPC Ltd, Takmacherra, South Tripura
2	Season Rubbers Private Ltd, Gabardi, West Tripura
3	Trumaxx Rubber Private Ltd. C/o Abhisar Buildwell Private Ltd. Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura
4	Virgin Private Ltd. (Closed), Simna, West Tripura

3.6 Rubber-wood Processing:

There are only three rubber wood processing units in Tripura, two belonging to TFDPC Ltd. & other is privately owned Treatment Plant.

SI	Name of the Industry
1	TFDPC Ltd, Anandanagar, West Tripura
2	TFDPC Ltd, Betcherra, Unakoti Tripura
3	Laxmi Wooden Treatment Plant, Barjala, West Tripura

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

Three rubber wood-based plywood factories are coming up during next financial year.

4. Local Consumption for Product Development

4.1 Cenex

SI	Name of the Industry	Product
1	Abhisar Buildwell Private Ltd, Bodhjunnagar, West Tripura	Thread Rubber
2	Aristo Texcon, Rubber Park, West Tripura	Thread Rubber
3	Maximus Rubber Industries Pvt. Ltd, Rubber Park, West Tripura	Tyre Retreading Rubber

Cenex is the only produce that gets domestically consumed as raw material.

4.2 Local Consumption Scenario

Local consumers of NR in Tripura are primarily latex based. They consume less than 4% of total rubber production of the state.

5. Ancillary Income Generation

5.1 Intercropping

Rubber plantations provide rich sources of space, nutrition and sunlight during first 3-4 year from planting to cultivate a good number of annual crops as intercrops. Upland paddy, banana and pineapple are most common intercrops in rubber plantations in Tripura. There still persists prospects of raising other annual crops like ginger, turmeric, sesamum, leafy vegetables by arranging irrigation or water harvesting facilities.

Another set of shed loving plants can also be raised as intercrops in mature plantations. Last year Sugandhimantri (an aromatic medicinal plants) has been raised in few hectares of mature areas on trial basis.

5.2 Rubber Honey

Rubber tree is a rich source of honey. As rubber honey is available in petiole region, honeybees can access almost all the honey available with the rubber tree. One hectare of rubber plantation can accommodate 10 beehives with potential of 8 to 10 kg rubber honey annually. There are about 139 ha rubber plantation in Khowai district which is harvested for rubber honey in an organized manner. Honeybees elsewhere in the state also access rubber plantations for collection of honey.

5.3 Rubber seed

Rubber seed in Tripura is solely used for multiplication in Tripura. Tripura has been the rubber nursery hub in entire North East India. Tripura is now self-sufficient in meeting its domestic demand of planting materials for new/re-planting. Besides meeting domestic demands, state has been supplying lakhs of planting materials to Assam, Manipur and Mizoram since 2021 for implementation of INROAD scheme aiming at raising 2 lakh rubber plantations during 2021-25. Rubber seed cake is rich source of protein which can be used as a good fodder. Rubber seed oil is used for soap, paint and resin industries. Such prospects are still untapped in the state. Being the first time in history, Tripura has supplied 12 mt assorted rubber seed to Kerala this year.

6. Marketing Procedure

6.1 Moods & Modes

Rubber market fluctuates depending on a number of national & international trends that even fluctuate rates of petroleum, gold, silver etc. on minute-to-minute basis. So, it is evident that

rubber growers might end up with a high, as well as a very low sales realization despite their cost of cultivation remains the same in a year and certainly increases over the years. Still rubber marketing in Tripura is the most spectacular in regard to its strengths, spirits, spreads, swings, sentiments and successes. Advance payment to the producers still remains an important tool in customer relationship management. This relationship depends on market sentiments. At times very close and intimate dealer stops lifting phone. This may even happen reverse way when producer disconnects after availing advance payment from the dealer. Surprisingly in this era of digital dealings, many grocery shops in rural areas still run barter economy by exchanging rubber with eatables and household commodities.

The phenomenal success in growth of rubber development in Tripura has been dependent on many factors of which available marketing facilities of the produce is the prime one among them. As on date there are 1,636 rubber dealers in Tripura producing only about 10% of total domestic rubber production whereas Kerala, producing about 83% of total production has only 5,331 rubber dealers. Eight very good running ISNR factories consume almost 100% of field coagulum, produced in the state. Three Cenex factories of the state consume entire quantity of PFL, produced in the state.

6.2 Destinations of the Produce

Most of the sheet rubber is sent to North India, some quantity even to West & South India. Non-tyre sector had monopoly in Tripura rubber market until 2017-18. Still today large dealers are common customers while tyre grade sheet is also sent to giant tyre manufacturers, like MRF, Apollo, J K Tyre, CEAT etc.

ISNR and Creep go mainly to North India. They are mostly used in sectors like tyre, agriculture implements, spare parts etc.

Almost total quantity of Cenex, produced in the state, got consumed locally mainly for rubber thread manufacturing.

Rubber thread is mainly marketed to North India, rest to West and East India.

7. Green Nature of Rubber

Rubber cultivation is very environment friendly and leaves a good number of positive impacts on reducing global warming & many other environmental menaces.

7.1 Other option with synthetic rubber involves 108-174 GJ per MT energy for production whereas 15-16 GJ per MT energy is required for production of natural rubber. Most of this energy comes from solar power in case of natural rubber whereas electrical energy is mostly utilised for production of synthetic rubber.

7.2 The rates of photosynthesis in rubber plantations is recorded as 10-15 $\mu\text{mol CO}_2$ per m^2 per second against 5-13 $\mu\text{mol CO}_2$ per m^2 per second in natural vegetations.

7.3 Carbon sequestration capacity of rubber plantation is also significantly higher (7.80 t C/ha/yr) compared to much less figures of Tropical South America Rainforest, Pine Forest (USA), Successional Temperate Deciduous Forest (USA), Various Temperate Forests, Tundras, US Forests & Woodlands, European Forests, Amazon (Rondonia) forests.

7.4 Soils in rubber plantations have been found to be richer with organic matter and microbial populations compared to teak & other plantations.

7.5 Rubber plantations reduce pressure on natural forest for timber as rubber wood is as good as teak & other conventional woods.

8. People Involved

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

9. Conclusion

Rubber has been the backbone of Tripura economy for decades together. Besides state's economy, this crop shapes entire social panorama. Rubber in economic front arranges the highest revenue for the state.

Table : 9.22

SI	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Taxpayers in rubber sector (No.)	6,226	7,285	8,573	7,904
2	Assessable value (Rs. Cr.)	1,280	1,700	2,240	1,620
3	Production (mt)	83,701	90,712	93,371	1,02,989
4	Unit price (Rs./Kg)	120	140	181	139
5	GST Collection (Rs. Cr.)	64	85	112	81

Source: Forest Department, Tripura

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

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

10 CHAPTER

Co-operation



Key Highlights

- The co-operatives set up in Tripura is of 2 (two) tier system.
- Co-operative societies (state level) and primary co-operatives (at primary level).out of 3135 co-operative societies,there are 56 LAMPS, 212 PACS, & 14 primary marketing cooperatives societies at the primary level.
- Online registration of co-operatives has been commenced from 1st January,2021 in SWAAGAT portal.as of now,304 number of application for registration have been received. Out of which ,238 cases are registered and awarded with the registration certificates.
- Ministry of Co-operation,Government Of India,formulated a scheme to develop the PACS/LAMPS as a Multi Service Center (MSC) at the village level for creation of infrastructure with adequate storage facility etc. Accordingly, on pilot basis khilpara PACS under Gomati District has been identified as Multi Service Center (MSC).
- During the period from march 2018 to 31st march 2023, 1612 of co-operative societies were formed in various sectors like Agri-(105 nos), Fishery-(176 nos), multipurpose-(489 nos), Diary-(280 nos), Tourism-(7 nos), ARD base co-operative like cattle farm, Piggery, Goatery, Duckery & poultry-(297 nos).
- There are 277 Women Co-operative Societies are in the State as on 31.3.2023, out of which 209 societies are functioning.
- The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a central sector scheme under National Centre for Diseases Control (NCDC), New Delhi was first introduced in West Tripura District followed by undivided South Tripura District having a total project cost of Rs.14.80 crore (includes 30% subsidy component) was sanctioned and successfully, completed its operation in the year 2016-17.
- Tripura state Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd.(TSCCF) presently dealing in consumer goods, distribution of LPG cylinders, essential commodities, k.oil, stationary articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. With a view to expansion of business activities, the TSCCF has very recently signed a MoU with HPCL for setting up of petroleum retail outlet at Udaipur, Gomati Tripura, this outlet would be operational in 2023-24.
- Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd.(TSCB) has introduced Kishan Credit Card (KCC) for providing timely and adequate flow of credit support to the farmers/co-operative members of LAMPS/PACS as well as JLG members in the State. In the year 2022-23 Bank disbursed to JLG amounting to Rs.16.15 crore among 217 groups similarly, 6342 KCC holders were provided loan amounting Rs.28.56 crore.
- Tripura Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank(TCARDDB)was serving the credit needs of small and marginal farmers for development of agriculture and allied activities in the State. During the financial year 2022-23,the bank was provided Rs.1.5 crore by the Finance Department for re-starting fresh lending business among the farmers. Also recover the outstanding dues (Rs.9.5 crore) from the defaulter borrowers under NPA category.
- Tripura State CO-Operative Union(TSCU) is a non-profitable apex level Co-operative organisation and is fully dependent on the State Government for its funding. In the year 2022-23 the Government provided Rs.55.00 lakh as grant-in-aid to the TSCU for carrying out its training programmes.
- The State Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd.(TMARKFED) is dealing with different business like, distribution of LPG, distribution of generic medicine as agent of Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) under Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) scheme, supply of office stationeries, distribution of fertilizer as agent of IFFCO, providing LPG cylinder ,under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) among the poor women member.
- Gomati Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd. Is the only apex level Diary Co-operative Society in the State and the union is at present procuring raw milk from 6143 milk producing farmers through 152 primary village diary co-operative societies.The union is processing milk, manufacturing and marketing sweets, fortified milk, dahi, paneer, ice-cream, ghee and lassi through its counter situated at Indranagar, Agartala, and through its agents also.

Introduction:

The State Department of Cooperation is mandated to facilitate all round development of Cooperatives with special emphasis on the backward classes by creation of self-employment opportunities especially in rural areas and to provide additional source of income for farmers and rural artisans. The movement acquired a comprehensive character with the enactment of Tripura Cooperative Societies Act(TCS),1974 and the Tripura Cooperative Societies Rules(TCS) 1976. Besides, amendment of bye-laws of the credit Cooperative Societies LAMPS/PACS/FSS had been done for giving more autonomy to the Management based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-I of Government Of India.

Present Scenario:

1. The Department is mandated to strengthen the Cooperative Societies to make them viable and efficient for improvement of socio-economic conditions of common people. There are **3135** different categories of Cooperative Societies working with **8.47** lakh members.
2. The Cooperative's set-up in the State is of 2(two) tire system- (i) Apex Cooperative Societies (at the State level) and (ii) The Primary Cooperatives (at primary level). Out of **3135** Cooperative Societies, there are predominantly **56** LAMPS, **212** PACS and **14** Primary Marketing Cooperative Societies at the primary level playing pivotal role for the economic up-liftmen of the rural people in general and farmer-members in particular. Most of the societies are having Elected Boards. LAMPS and PACS are the most effective and functional rural credit cooperative units. Apart this, fishery, animal husbandry, village and cottage industry cooperatives - are also playing significant roles in the rural economy of the State.
3. **Following are the key activities performed by the primary level Cooperative. Societies (PMCS / LAMPS / PACS):-**
 - a) Disbursement of seasonal agricultural loans like short term & medium term loan to the members as well as to JLG/ KCC holders.
 - b) Distribution and supply of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, custom hiring centre and also to ensuring supply of other agricultural equipment / machineries to farmer-members.
 - c) Procurement of farmers produces under agriculture & allied sectors.
 - d) Storage of farmers produces in the rural go-downs owned by the Cooperatives.
 - e) Marketing arrangement for farmers produces in the local markets for ensuring remunerative prices.
 - f) Transportation and grading of members produces etc.
4. During the financial year 2022-23, 217 Joint Liability Group (JLG) having total women membership strength of 806 were formed by the LAMPS and PACS at the primary level to promote the rural based agriculture & allied sector activities and extended credit support amounting to Rs. 178.28 lakh through the Bank Branches of Tripura State Cooperative Bank (TSCB).
5. TSCB has been providing credit support to the farmers with minimum paper works in a speedy manner. The Department is maintaining co-ordination with the TSCB so that the target groups are provided maximum credit in time for arranging their inputs to promote seasonal agricultural practices.
6. Most of the primary rural co-operatives in the state have readymade basic infrastructure along with market stalls / selling outlets. As many as 215 go-downs (50 M.T to 200 M.T

capacity each) owned by these Cooperative Societies are functional in rural areas for the benefit of farmers.

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

8. Tripura State Cooperative Union,(TSCU) provides training for leadership development of the Board of Directors, skill development, training on accounts and business development plan (BDP) etc. Besides, special courses on farming, pisciculture, diary, processing, agro-industry etc are also conducted with the support of the nodal departments like Agriculture, Fishery, ARDD, NCDC, NCUI, NCCT etc.

9. **Online Registration of Societies Under TCS Act 1974:** Online registration of Co-operatives has been commenced from 1st January, 2021 in SWAAGAT Portal. As of now, 304 numbers of applications for registration have been received. Out of which, 238 cases are registered and awarded with the registration certificates. The timeline for issuing the registration certificate is 30 working days, subject to submission of all related documents in proper ways in time.

10. **Enactment of new legislation by the Department of Cooperation:** State Tripura Cooperative Societies Act 1974 has been amended and provided with a provision for women reservation in this case of formation of Cooperative Societies. Besides, provision for representation of 02 (Two) woman Directors in the elected Board has also been made.

11. **PDS Activities:** Presently, 117 of Co-operative Societies (PMCS, LAMPS, PACS & Others) are involved with Fair Price shops in the State. Had all the 268 LAMPS and PACS been allotted F.P. Shops, rural people living in remote areas could have greater access to Public Distribution System (PDS).

Following the advisories of the Government of India, list of 40 LAMPS /PACS in particular has been sent to the State Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department for allotment of F.P shop licenses to the deserving societies in a phase manner, so that they can generate additional income for their sustainable development.

12. Implementation of new Policies/ Project by the Department of Cooperation:

A. PACS COMPUTERIZATION PROJECT:-

- With the approval of the State Government, Centrally sponsored project for PACS Computerization has been rolled out from 2022-23.
- NABARD is the Implementing Agency of the scheme as 'Project Manager'.
- Duration of the project is for 5(five) years i.e. 2022-2023 to 2026-2027.
- Project beneficiaries are 212 PACS and 56 LAMPS.
- Total project cost is Rs.10.48 Crore.
- Sharing pattern is in the ratio of 90:10 in between the Government Of India and State Government.
- During the Financial Year 2022-2023, Government of India's share of Rs.295.00 lakh has been released and the corresponding State share of Rs. 32.667 lakh is also provided by the Finance Department.
- SLIMC at the State Level and DLIMC at the District level have been constituted by the State Government for overseeing and steering the implantation of the project execution.
- To enable PFMS transaction under the project, Single Nodal Agency (SNA) account has been opened by the State Government during 2022-2023.

- Audit of accounts of all the 268 LAMPS and PACS up to the period 2021-2022 have been completed, while audit of subsequent period i.e. 2022-2023 is under process.
- As per the project guideline, “**Award of Contract**” for engagement of System Integrator (Satra Service and Solutions Private Limited) for installation of software and to extend support as well as hand holding has already been issued and the Service Level Agreement (SLA) among the State Government Managing Director of TSCB and System Integrator has also been signed.
- Process of procurement of hardware for 268 LAMPS & PACS through GeM portal is also under progress.

B. Implementation of Common Service Center (CSC) under Digital India program:- With a view to provide internet enabled recommended e-Services (around 300 services) to the citizens, necessary registration process of the PACS and LAMPS for their on boarding as CSC has been started. Out of 268 LAMPS and PACS, so far 102 entities have been issued online CSC registration by the respective DM & Collector of the District. The service provider i.e LAMPS & PACS would be getting share of 80% of the income as commission.

Table 10.1 as on date Status of On Boarding of PACS/LAMPS as CSC:

Sl. No	Name of the District	Total No. PACS & LAMPS	PC/Laptop & Connectivity Availability	Training Completed	White listed	CSC Registration done	DM Verification
1	West Tripura	34	2	27	27	14	14
2	Sepahijala	47	10	46	46	41	41
3	Gomati	31	7	31	31	8	8
4	South	41	6	43	40	6	6
5	Dhalai	30	1	8	14	1	1
6	Khowai	28	2	26	28	17	17
7	North	26	10	16	34	12	12
8	Unakoti	31	3	22	31	3	3
	Total	268	41	219	251	102	102

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

C. PACS as Multi Service Center (MSC) :- Union Ministry of Cooperation, formulated a scheme to develop the PACS/LAMPS as a MSC at the village level for creation of infrastructure with adequate storage facility etc. Accordingly, on pilot basis, Khilpara PACS under Gomati District has been identified by the Government of India as MSC in convergence with Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme.

DPR is prepared by the NABCON involving the project cost of **Rs.186.40 lakhs** and also the MOU has been signed in between the Khilpara PACS and NABARD. The PACS would be financed by the TSCB under refinance support from NABARD at the rate of interest 4% per annum. Thus, the local people/farmers would be immensely benefited from the storage infrastructure of the village level.

D. Data Entry of Co-operatives in the National Co-operatives Data Base:- In pursuance to the direction of the Government of India under Phase –I, preparation of National Data Base of LAMPS and PACS as well as Fishery and Dairy Co-operatives in Tripura have been completed. Now, under Phase –II process for data entry of the remaining Co-operatives like marketings, consumers, housing, credit & thrift Cooperatives Societies etc is under progress in all Districts.

E. Allocation of Government land to the LAMPS/PACS for construction of Go-down and Creating Agri- Processing Units:- Following the decision of the Government of India and State Government, list of 40 LAMPS and PACS for allotment of Government land in phases has been forwarded to the State Revenue Department.

F. LAMPS & PACS are to be Nominated as ‘Nodal agency’ for Procurement of Food Grain:- With regard to involvement of LAMPS and PACS in the MSP operation (paddy

procurement), series of meetings have been held at the Secretaries level and the issue is under active consideration of the Government.

The Cooperation Department is of the view that the LAMPS/PACS in a selective way, may be involved with the procurement under MSP operation currently being conducted by the State Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department.

G. Plan for ‘Strengthening Cooperative Movement in the Country and Deepening its reach up to Grass Roots’:- With an aim to establish new PACS /Dairy/Fishery Co-operatives in the uncovered Panchayats /Villages and also to strengthen to existing Co-operatives through convergence of Government of India Schemes, the State Government has constituted State Cooperative Development Committee (SCDC) and District Cooperative Development Committee (DCDC) for guidance & reviewing the entire ongoing program of Cooperation Development/Government of India. Accordingly, agenda items have been forward to the SCDC & DCDC.

H. Adoption of Model Bye-Laws by the LAMPS & PACS:- With a view to transform the LAMPS and PACS into multipurpose entities and augment there income generation, the Model Bye -Laws as circulated by the Government of India has been, meanwhile, notified by the State Government for its adoption by all the LAMPS and PACS within September, 2023.

Table 10.2 Achievement report on the key activities of the Department during 2022-23, as under:

SI No	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Activities covered under this Programme	Annual Work Plan 2022-23
1	2	3	4
1	Audit of Cooperative Societies	As per provision of TCS Act & Rules, statutory audit of accounts of Cooperative Societies is conducted by the Auditors of the Department.	1278 unit
2	Annual Return Collection	Collection of Annual Return by the Cooperative Societies.	1278 unit
3	KCC (Kishan Credit Card)	KCC is being disbursed among the farmers through TSCB Ltd.	4978 Nos. of farmers
4	Annual General Meeting	Audit Report, Business Plan & Budget etc. of the Co-operative Societies are placed in the AGM for discussion & approval.	310 nos
5	Inspection of Cooperative Societies	Statutory Inspection of Coops Societies is conducted by the Officers & Field Staff of the Department.	288 nos
6	Training prog. & Mass Education Prog. Conducted by TSCU	Being the only Apex training institution under Cooperative sector, TSCU conducts training for the members and employees of Coop Societies as well as Department's staff.	41 nos
7	Election of Societies	Election is conducted as and when the tenure of Board of societies expires. Normal tenure of Board is 05(Five) Years with bare exception.	09 nos
8	Non-Tax Revenue collection(Audit fees/Registration fees)	Collection of Audit & Registration fee from the cooperative societies	Rs.13,59,859.00

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

Table 10.3 Proposed Key activities of the Department during 2023 -24, are as under:

SI No	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Activities covered under this Programme	Annual Work Plan 2023-24
1	Audit of Cooperative Societies	As per provision of TCS Act & Rules, statutory audit of accounts of Cooperative Societies is conducted by the Auditors of the Department.	1357 unit
2	Annual Return Collection	Collection of Annual Return by the Cooperative Societies.	1357 unit
3	KCC (Kishan Credit Card)	KCC is being disbursed among the farmers	6342 Nos. of

		through TSCB Ltd.	farmers
4	Annual General Meeting	Audit Report, Business Plan & Budget etc. of the Co-operative Societies are placed in the AGM for discussion & approval.	1957 nos
5	Inspection of Cooperative Societies	Statutory Inspection of Coops Societies is conducted by the Officers & Field Staff of the Deptt.	1200 nos
6	Training & Mass education Program conducted by the TSCU	Being the only Apex training institution under Cooperative sector, TSCU conducts training for the members and employees of Coop Societies as well as Department's staff.	58 nos
7	Election of Societies	Election is conducted as and when the tenure of Board of societies expires. Normal tenure of Board is 05(Five) Years with bare exception.	09 nos.
8	Non-Tax Revenue collection(Audit fees/Registration fees)	Collection of Audit & Registration fee from the cooperative societies	Rs.15.00 lakhs

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

13. Formation of Cooperative Societies during the period from March' 2018 to 31st March 2023 :-

The Department of cooperation has taken sincere initiative to form more number of Cooperative societies in the state. During the period from March' 2018 to 31st March 2023, 1612 nos of Cooperative Societies were formed in various sectors like Agri – (105 nos), Fishery – (176 nos), Multipurpose – (489 nos), Dairy – (280 nos), Tourism – (7 nos), ARD base Cooperatives like Cattle farm, Piggery, Goatery, Duckery & Poultry – (297 nos), and Others – (120 nos). Out of these 1612 Cooperative Societies, there are 138 women cooperatives. These societies are playing vital role for the Socio-economic development of the members.

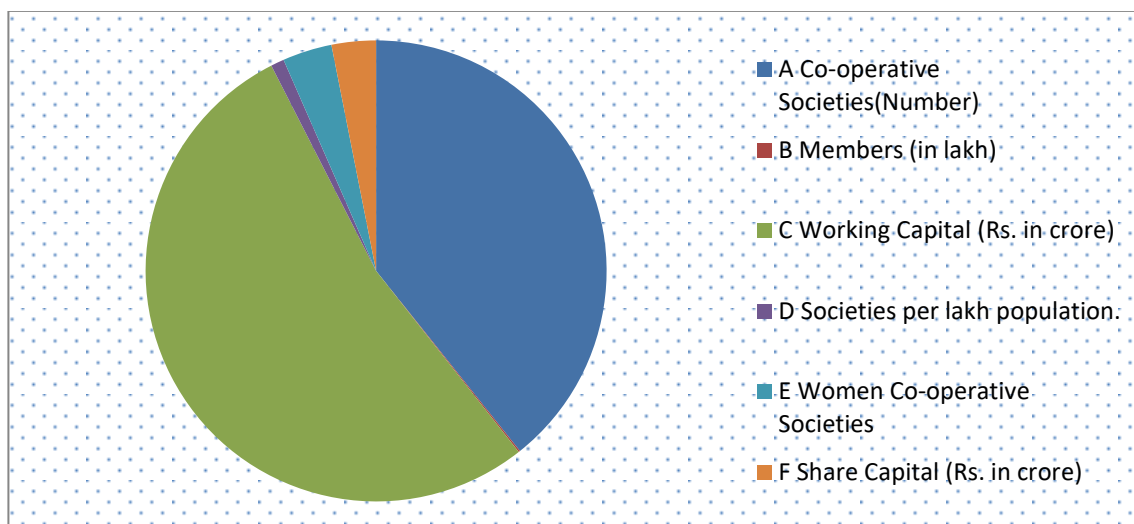
14. Formation of Societies (NGO) as on 31st March 2023:-

Since inception as good as 8561 nos. of societies/NGOs are registered under the Societies Registration Act. 1860. During the period from March' 2018 to 31st March 2023, 1422 no's of societies/NGOs are registered.

Table 10.4 The Present Status of the Co-operative Societies up to the period 2022-23 is as under:

A	Co-operative Societies(Number)	3135
B	Members (in lakh)	8.47
C	Working Capital (Rs. in crore)	4239.39
D	Societies per lakh population.	74.46
E	Women Co-operative Societies	277
F	Share Capital (Rs. in crore)	248.18

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.



Government contribution towards share capital and working capital of the societies stood at Rs. 248.18 crore and Rs. 4239.39 crore respectively up-to the year 2022-23.

Table: 10.5 The Position of Registered Co-operative Societies in Tripura as on 31st March, 2023:-

Sl. No.	TYPE OF SOCIETIES	2022-23
1	APEX SOCIETIES	11
2	AGRI CREDIT	316
3	OTHER INDUSTRIES	215
4	NON AGRI Non- Credit	213
5	WEAVERS	169
6	NON AGRI-CREDIT	18
7	MULTIPURPOSE	689
8	SMALL FARMING	134
9	HOUSING COOP.	3
10	PRY. MARKETING	14
11	FISHERY COOP.	319
12	MILK SUPPLY	374
13	PIGGARY COOP	123
14	POULTRY COOP	37
15	PROCESSING COOP	07
16	CONSUMER COOP	225
17	Cattle Farm	162
18	Sericulture	17
19	Tourism	07
20	OTHERS Misc.	82
	TOTAL SOCIETIES	3135

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

15. Category wise Co-operative Societies in Districts:- The Co-operatives are classified into two sectors- (i) Credit Co-operative Societies and (ii) Non-Credit Co-operative Societies. Credit Co-operative Societies consist of LAMPS, PACS & T.S.C.B Ltd., T.C.A.R.D.B Ltd., A.C.U.B Ltd. And Employees credit Societies. While, Non-credit Societies are consist of Marketing, Weavers, Industries, Fisheries, Milk Consumers, Transport and others.

Tab 10.6 District/Type Wise List of Co-operative Societies in Tripura as on 31-03-2023

Sl. No.	TYPE OF SOCIETIES	WEST TRIPURA	SEPAHJALA	GOMATI	SOUTH TRIPURA	KHOWAI	DHALAI	UNAKOTI	NORTH TRIPURA	TOTAL
1	APEX SOCIETIES	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
2	AGRI CREDIT									
	a. LAMPS	6	6	11	9	6	9	4	5	56
	b. PACS	28	41	20	32	22	21	27	21	212
	c. SERVICE	11	17	3	1	7	4	3	2	48
3	OTHER INDUSTRIES									
	a. TAILORING	11	2	2	4	3	1	1	4	28
	b. MULTI. IND.	9	5	3	2	1	3	2	1	26
	c. RUBBER	1	6	2	4	0	1	0	0	14
	d. BRICK KILN	4	2	3	3	5	2	3	3	25
	e. TEA PLANTATION	8	1	0	7	4	5	9	0	34
	f. CARPENTARY	7	3	0	1	5	1	0	1	18
	g. BAMBOO & CANE	17	9	6	5	3	4	1	2	47
	h. POTTERY	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	10

		i. COBBLERS	2	5	2	0	1	0	1	1	12
		j. FOREST PRODUCE MARKETING	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	NON AGRI NON-CREDIT	a. TRANSPORT	37	9	2	1	26	1	8	1	85
		b. LABOUR & FOREST LABOUR	19	8	8	3	7	0	3	3	51
		c. RICKSHAW PULLAR	9	4	5	1	2	4	1	2	28
		d. PRESS COOP	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
		e. AGRI- ENGINEERING	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		f. SUPPLIER COOP	15	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	22
		g. OTHER SOCIAL	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	9
5	WEAVE RS	a. HANDLOOM	66	37	15	12	10	6	13	5	164
		b. KHADI	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
6	NON AGRI-CREDIT	a. URBAN BANK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		b. EMPLOYEE/CREDIT	14	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
7	AGRI ALLIED	a.SMALL FARMING	11	17	10	37	11	9	6	33	134
		b.HOUSING COOP.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		c.PRY. MARKETING	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	14
		d. FISHERY COOP.	39	65	67	39	25	34	26	24	319
		e. MILK SUPPLY	47	64	40	36	46	55	37	49	374
		f. PIGGERY COOP	9	5	45	27	18	5	3	11	123
		g. POULTRY COOP	3	1	11	3	8	5	1	5	37
		h. PROCESSING PADDY HUSKING	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	7
		i. CATTLE FARM (ARDD)	11	37	21	27	26	16	1	23	162
		j. SERICULTURE	1	3	3	3	1	3	0	3	17
8	OTHERS CO-OPERATIVE	a. MISCELLANEOUS	35	16	3	6	5	6	4	7	82
		b.CONSUMER COOP	113	16	8	5	23	27	20	13	225
		c.TOURISM	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	7
		d.MULTIPURPOSE	200	58	64	54	67	131	48	67	689
		TOTAL SOCIETIES	777	452	361	328	340	360	226	291	3135

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

16. Women Co-operative Societies in the State:-

There are 277 No. of Women Co-operative Societies are in the State as on 31.3.2023. Out of which, 209 societies are active and spread over the State in the following order:

Table:10.7

SI No	Name of the District	Number of Co-operative Societies
1	West Tripura	68 nos
2	Khowai Tripura	17 nos
3	Sepahijala Tripura	16 nos
4	Gomati Tripura	31 nos
5	South Tripura	27 nos
6	North Tripura	12 nos
7	Unakoti Tripura	09 nos
8	Dhalai Tripura	30 nos

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

17. Implementation of Integrated Co-operative Development Project:-

The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a Central Sector Scheme under NCDC, New Delhi was first introduced in West Tripura District. With this experience, for the

second time, one more such project for undivided South Tripura District having a total project cost of **Rs.14.80 crores** (includes 30% subsidy component) was sanctioned and successfully completed its operation in the year 2016-17.

ICDP is a reimbursable project with an aim to ameliorate the socio – economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers and other weaker section of societies. The line departments such as Agriculture, Fisheries, ARDD are also the stakeholders of the project. The thrust of the project is to increase productivity through generation of self-employment of the rural youth in various economic ventures.

With a view to promote the Co-operative development in a district based approach and with due approval of the State Government as well as NCDC, 03(three) ICD Projects have been implemented in North, Unakoti & Dhalai Districts up to the period 31st March 2023. Out of the total project cost of **Rs. 26.61 crore**, an amount of **Rs. 23.30039 Crore** (Loan Rs 16.37427 crore & Subsidy Rs 6.92612 crore) have been utilized towards creation of critical infrastructure and extending Margin Money support to the beneficiary Co-operative Societies in 03(three) Districts.

CONSUMER SECTOR

- ❖ **TRIPURA STATE COOPERATIVE CONSUMERS FEDERATION LTD (TSCCF).** At present the TSCCF has been dealing in consumer goods, distribution of LPG cylinders, essential commodities, K-oil, Stationery articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. Supply of office stationery and other office equipment are also being made available on the basis of requisition receipt from different Government Departments. The state Govt. has been extending financial support as Share Capital for strengthening the business of TSCCF. The State Government has provided Rs.173.00 lakhs towards Share Capital for strengthening the TSCCF during the year 2022-23.

Table: 10.8 Performance Report of the TSCCF LTD. as on 31st March, 2023

01	Membership		Nos.	Rs. in Lakh
	I	Total	1289 nos.	3801.57
	li	Societies	226 nos.	0.53
	lii	Individuals -	1062 nos.	0.21
	iv	Govt.	01 no.	3800.83
02	Share Capital			
	I	Total		3801.57
	li	Societies		0.53
	lii	Individuals -		0.21
	iv	Govt.		3800.83
03	Working Capital			1270.75
04	Business Turnover			
	I	Office Stationary		587.90
	ii	LPG Supply		1050.10
	lii	LPG Parts		2.74
	lv	Medicine		182.53
	v	Other if any(S. K. Oil)		164.27
05	Borrowings			
	I	Term Loan		Nil
	li	Cash Credit		Nil
	lii	Other if any (From Govt.)		132.60
06	Cold Storage			
	I	Capacity		Nil
	li	Income from Cold Storage		Nil
07	Expenditure on Salary			191.40
	Other Expenditure			46.73
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)			

	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		Loss (-) 4,161.00
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2018-19		Loss (-) 152.22
	iii	Audit Position		2021-22
09	Financial Assistance received from Govt.			
	i	Share Capital in 2021-22		173.00
	ii	Grant-in-aid		Nil
10	No. of Go down with capacity			1 for LPG, 100 MT
11	Whether Board Elected/Nominated			Elected
12	Total No. of Employees - M- , F -			25 nos (M-14, F-11)
	of which trained			
13	Total No. of Branches -			3 nos.

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

With a view to expansion of business activities, the TSCCF has very recently signed a MOU with HPCL for setting up of Petroleum retail outlet at Udaipur, Gomati Tripura. It is expected that before 31st December, 2023 this outlet would be operational. It is estimated that by selling of petroleum products the TSCCF Ltd would be earning Rs. 5-6 Lakhs per month. Besides, an approx. yearly income of Rs. 3 Lakhs against leasing out of its land to the HPCL would be generated.

CREDIT SECTOR

❖ **TRIPURA STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD. (TSCB):-** TSCB was established on 21st January in 1957. TSCB being an Apex Co-operative Bank, has been Channelizing funds to LAMPS and PACS for disbursement of credit to the cooperative members at a nominal rate of interest as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Presently, TSCB has 66 branches in the State. Now, a good number of LAMPS /PACS are working as Business Correspondents (BC) of the Banking and extending different banking services in their operational areas.

Apart from extending the Institutional credit support, the TSCB Ltd. also provides different kinds of loans to the individual borrowers. Further, the working capital of the Bank has been improving gradually over the years. Bank is implementing various Government sponsored schemes like SWABALAMBAN, PMEGP, TRLM, TULM, STREET VENDOR, PMAY, MUDRA etc. and other banking services like MNREGA & Social Pension payment, disbursement of old age pensions and disbursement of salaries to the Government employees etc.

Bank also introduced Kishan Credit Card (KCC) for providing timely and adequate flow of credit support to the farmers / cooperative members of LAMPS / PACS as well as JLG members in the State. In the year 2022-23 Bank disbursed to JLG amounting to Rs. 16.15 crore among 217 nos. groups similarly, 6342 nos. of KCC holders were provided loan amounting Rs. 28.56 crore. To strengthen the Co-operative societies, TSCB has taken special initiatives and opened Business Development and Product Innovation Cell (BDPIC) in association with NABARD for supporting, nurturing and development of PACS/LAMPS. In the year 2022-23, the total business of the bank has been recorded at Rs. 5516.44 Crores (**Deposit Rs. 3238.94 Crores** and **Advance Rs. 2513.12 Crores**) involving more than 9,20,000 customers. The CD Ratio of the bank is at present **77.59%**.

Table: 10.9 Performance Report of the TSCB as on 31st March, 2023:

1	Membership & Authorized Capital		Nos.	Rs. In lakhs
	i.	Total	1835708	
	ii.	Societies	168874	
	iii.	Individual	1582681	

	iv.	Government	84153	
2	Share Capital			
	i.	Total		3645.98
	ii.	Societies		168.87
	iii.	Individual		2635.41
	iv.	Nominal		0.17
	v.	Government		841.53
3	Working Capital			403905.34
4	Loan Advanced			
	i.	Total		48407.69
	ii.	S.T.		158.41
	iii.	M.T		28315.11
	iv.	IRDP/SGSY		0
	v.	KCC		3479.5
	vi.	Others		16454.67
5	Loan Recovered			
		Total		26329.75
	i.	S.T.		602
	ii.	M.T		4845
	iii.	IRDP/SGSY		22.12
	iv.	KCC		401.86
	v.	Others		20458.77
6	Loan Outstanding			
	i.	S.T.		1482.05
	ii.	M.T		179.44
	iii.	IRDP/SGSY		19.46
	iv.	KCC		83150.42
	v.	Others		0
7	Loan Overdue			
8	Profit/Loss			22.31
9		Financial Assistance Received from Govt.		0
	i.	Share Capital		0
	ii.	Grant-in aid		0
	iii.	Recapitalization Assistance Received		0
		a. GOI		0
		b. GOT		0
10	Whether Board Elected Elected/Nominated			ELECTED
11		Total No. of Employees- of Which Male- 233 nos& Female-72 nos		305
		of which trained		235
12	Total No. of Branch			66

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

Digital Service Initiative of the TSCB:-

- All the 66 branches and Head Office of the Bank are under CBS.
- Bank has 5 nos. of Onsite ATMs while setting up of 6 more ATMS are in pipeline.
- 4 nos. of Mobile ATM van are operational in 4(four) Districts namely West, Dhalai, North & South.
- Bank has issued more than 43000 RuPay KCC card.

- Bank has launched Mobile Banking App (TSCB mBanking) with BBPS facility
- Bank is providing UPI (G-pay, Paytm etc.) and IMPS facility to its customer.
- Customers of the bank is getting the facilities of NEFT/RTGS/CTS.
- PFMS (Public Financial Management System) is already implemented
- The Bank is live on POS, E-COM and Mandate Management System
- Bank has launched Positive Pay App for its customers.
- Bank successfully launched Online FI through AePS enabled Micro ATMs (with inter-operability).
- The Bank has already implemented HRMS for its employees.
- To ensure security, all the Branches are being equipped with CCTV surveillance system.

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

Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank (TCARDB) was registered on 26th February, 1960 & presently it has 5 (five) branches with head office at Agartala.

The Bank was mainly serving the credit needs of small and marginal farmers for development of Agriculture and allied activities in the state. Besides, the Bank was also financing non-farm sector activities like small transport loans, self-employment trades, and small business based trades in rural areas. It is worthwhile to mention that it is the sole long term Cooperative credit agency functioning in the State. But, since the year 2012-13, the lending operation of the bank has been completely stopped due to non-receipt of re-finance support from NABARD under state govt. guarantee. However, the management of the bank has taken sincere effort for revitalization of the bank. The state govt. has been approached for infusion of certain fund to the bank for restarting lending activities.

During the Financial Year 2022-23, the Bank was provided Rs. 1.50 Crore by the Finance Department for re-starting fresh lending business among the farmers. Also, the management has taken pro-active initiative for recovery of the outstanding dues (Rs. 9.50 Crore) from the defaulter borrowers under NPA category.

Table 10.10 The performance reports of TCARDB as on 31st March, 2023:-

01	Membership		Nos.	As on 31.03.2023 (Rs. in Lakh)
	I	Total		
	li	Societies	08	
	lii	Individuals -	90,155	
	iv	Govt.	8,56,544	
02	Share Capital			
	I	Total		9,46,70,618.00
	li	Societies		800.00
	lii	Individuals -		90,15,452.00
	iv	Govt.		8,56,54,366.00
03	Working Capital			2,11,53,340.00
04	Loan advanced			
	I	Total		0.00
	li	S.T.		0.00
	lii	M.T.		0.00
	v	L.T.		13,50,000.00
05	Loan Recovered			
	I	Total (including Interest)		0.00
	li	S.T.		0.00
	lii	M.T.		0.00
	lv	IRDP/SGSY		0.00
	v	L.T.		2,19,15,464.00
06	Loan outstanding			
	I	Total		

	li	S.T.		
	lii	M.T.		
	v	L.T.	1353	7,84,79,808.00
07	Loan overdue			7,71,40,722.00
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		18,76,06,648.00
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-)		18,54,993.00
	iii	Audit position	On-going	
09	Financial Assistance received from Govt.			
	i	Share Capital		1,50,00,000.00
	ii	Grant-in-aid		10,24,027.00
	iii	Re- Capitalization Assistance Received		Nil
		a. GOI		Nil
		b. GOT		Nil
10	Whether Board Elected/Nominated			Elected
11	Total No. of Employees -		22	
a)	Of which male		17	
b)	Of which female		03	
c)	Contingent Worker		2	
	of which trained		2	
12	Total No. of Branches -		5	

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

❖ **AGARTALA CO-OPERATIVE URBAN BANK (ACUB):-** ACUB is governed by an elected Board of Management consisting of 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 was disbursing Short-Term loans for different purpose like –education, medical treatment, house repairing, repayment of old debts and purchase of durable goods etc. In addition, it provides M.T. Loans for the purchase of Scooter/Motor bike and for Medical treatment outside Tripura. The Bank also provides Long Term (L.T) loan for purchase of houses/flats, Vehicles, Auto Rickshaws, Vans, Jeep, and Buses etc. Also it does other banking services for the interest of urban people. Also, Bank provides locker facility to the depositors. The Management of the bank has taken lot of initiatives and interest for improving the recovery of loan and interest accrued thereon from the defaulting members. It is expected that the NPA position of the Bank would be brought down significantly in the near future.

Due to imposition of SAF restriction by the RBI, the lending operation of the bank has been completely stopped since October, 2019. The bank has been pursuing with the Finance Department for capital infusion to the tune of Rs. 3.00 Crore during the current financial year 2023-2024. However, Finance Department had provided Rs. 1.50 Crore as equity share during the financial year 2022-2023 for its revival.

Table 10.11 Performance Report of the A.C.U.B Ltd. as on 31st March,2023:

01	Membership		Nos.	As on 31.03.2023 (Rs. in Lakh)
	i	Total	8019	408.98
	ii	Societies	0	0
	iii	Individuals -	8018	66.54
	iv	Govt.	1	342.44
02	Working Capital			410.96
03	Loan advanced			
	i	Total		46.57
	ii	S.T.		46.57
	iii	M.T.		0.00
	iv	L.T		0
04	Loan Recovered			

	i	Total		354.55
	ii	S.T.		17.77
	iii	M.T.		200.67
	iv	L.T.		136.11
05	Loan outstanding			
	i	Total		512.80
	ii	S.T.		91.70
	iii	M.T.		170.66
	iv	L.T.		250.44
06	Loan overdue			240.65
07	Profit (+)/Loss(-)			
	i	Accumulated Profit(+)/ Loss(-)		(-) 161.39
	ii	Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year 2021-22		(-) 173.97
	lii	Audit Position		2021-22
08	Financial Assistance received from Govt.			
	i	Share Capital in 2021-22		172.00
	ii	Grant-in-aid		Nil
09	Whether Board Elected/Nominated			Elected
10	Total No. of Employees -			18
	of which trained			08
11	Total No. of Branches -			3nos.

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

EDUCATION, TRAINING & RESEARCH

❖ **TRIPURA STATE CO-OPERATIVE UNION (TSCU) :-** TSCU is an Apex Level Co - operative Society which was registered in the year 1954 and bears its registration No. 50. The TSCU is managed by a Board comprising of 13 Nos. of Board of Directors. TSCU plays an important role in providing Cooperative Education, Training and undertakes publicity on Cooperation throughout the State after obtaining necessary support from the Department of Cooperation.

TSCU is a non - profitable Apex Level Cooperative Organization and is fully dependent on the State Government for its funding. In the year 2022 – 23, the Government provided Rs. 55.00 Lacs as Grant - in - Aid to the TSCU for caring out its training programme.

The TSCU runs a training Centre in the name of “Centre for Cooperative Management” (CCMT) situated within its premises heaving with well-furnished Air Conditioned Conference Hall, Classrooms both AC and Non-AC, fully functional Computer Lab, Reading Room Cum Library and a 3 (three) storied hostel comprising of 120 beds for accommodating the trainees from the Cooperative Societies.

Table 10.12 Performance Report of Tripura State Co - operative Union as on 31ST March 2023

01	Membership		Nos.	As on 31.03.2023 (Rs. in Lakh)
	i	Total	419 nos.	
	ii	Societies	419 nos.	
	iii	Govt.	01 No	
02	Training Programme		41 Nos.	
	a	Leadership Dev. Progrmme	06 Nos.	
	b	Business Development Program	07 Nos.	
	c	Cooperative Law & Functional Management	01 No.	
	d	Sensitization Programme	01 No	
	e	Business Diversification , Profit Planning & Basic Banking Programme	09 Nos.	
	f	Programme on TDS & Income Tax	01 No.	
	g	Financial Inclusion Programme	01 No.	
	h	Exposure Visit	02 Nos.	
	i	Orientation Course	11 nos.	

	j	Skill Development Programme	02 Nos	
		Total No. of person trained	1101 nos.	
03		Seminar held		
		State Level	1 no.	
		District level	13 nos.	
		TOTAL-	14 nos.	
04		Mass education programme		
	a	No. of Class held	04 nos.	
	b	No. of trained staff/members	93 nos.	
05		Staff Position.		
	A	Trained staff.	08	
	B	Un-trained staff.	3	
		TOTAL-	11	
07		Audit Conducted	2021-22	
08		Financial Assistance received from State Govt.		
	i	Grant-in-aid		55.00
09		Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected Board

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

MARKETING SECTOR

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

Tripura MARKED was register in the year 1957 vide registration No. 209 & its area of operation is confined to whole state of Tripura.

There is an elected Board of Directors' consisting of 8(eight) members, which is the authority for policy making and implementation of pro-people decisions for the development of the organization.

At present, Tripura MARKED is dealing with different business like, distribution of LPG, distribution of Generic Medicines as agent of BPPI under PMBJP Scheme, supply of office stationeries and equipment to different State Governmen Departments/ PUS through enlisted suppliers on 5% service charge. It is also engaged with distribution of fertilizer as agent of IFFCO. Moreover Tripura MARKED is playing an important role by way of providing LPG Cylinders, under the scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Uijala Yojana' among the poor women member. There are at present 13,854 LPG consumer families enrolled with the MARKED.

T-MARKED is also providing low-cost generic medicine along with surgical equipments at affordable rate to the poor patients through its 10(Ten) outlets situated at different District/ Sub-divisional Hospital premises. Besides, Tripura MARKED is engaged as Implementing Agency of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) under the guidance and financial assistance of T/W Department, Government of Tripura.

Tripura MARKED is earning against rental its 20 (Twenty) Godowns.

Table 10.13 Performance Report of the T-MARKFED LTD. as on 31st March, 2023.

01	Membership		Nos.	As on 31.03.2023 (Rs. in Lakh)
	I	Total	258	
	li	Societies ('A'Class)	218 Nos.	
	lii	Individuals ('B' Class)	39 Nos.	
	iv	Govt. ('C' Class)	1 No Govt.	
02	Share Capital			
	I	Total		652.63
	li	Societies		0.71
	lii	Individuals -		0.05
	iv	Govt.		651.87
03	Working Capital			28.93

04	Business Turnover		2170.45
	I	Office Stationary	2090.41
	ii	LPG Supply	978.78
	iii	Fertilizer	2.45
	iv	Other if any (Generic Medicine)	198.24
05	Borrowings		
	I	Term Loan (O.D from TGB)	150.00
06	Cold Storage		
	I	Capacity	3000 MT
	li	Income from Cold Storage/Godown	45.72
07	Expenditure on Salary		187.43
	Other Expenditure		12.00
08	Profit (+)/Loss (-)		
	i	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-) 19-20	Loss (-) 697.21
	ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 19-20	Loss (-) 180.31
	iii.	Audit position	2021-22
09	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
	i	Share Capital in (2022-23)	15.00
	ii	Financial Assistant for Janaoshadhi (2022-23)	17.00
10	No. of Go down with capacity	18 Nos. 40,500 Sq. ft.	
11	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected	
12	Total No. of Employees -	55 Nos. (Regular-26, Contg.-29).	
	of which Male & female	Regular (M-23 & F-3) Contg. (M- 23 & F-6)	
13	Total No. of Branches - / G. Medicine Counter	10 Nos. (State Level 03 nos. District Level 07 Nos	
	Audit position	2022-23 (not yet been completed under process)	

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.

DAIRY SECTOR

- ❖ **GOMATI COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS UNION LTD.:-** Gomati Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd. is the only Apex level Dairy Cooperative Society in the State and the union is at present procuring raw milk from 6143 milk producing farmers through 152 primary village dairy cooperative societies (May, 2023).

Today, the milk products of the Union has become familiar as brand "Gomati" to every household family in Tripura.

The Gomati Milk Union has set up one milk chilling plant having 5,000 litre capacity in the Sepahijala district during the year 2019. On 07.05.2022, another 2,000 litre capacity milk chilling plant was installed in the Khowai district. At present Gomati Milk Union have total 13,000 litre milk chilling facility.

A 40,000 litre per day capacity new dairy plant is being installed by the Gomati Milk Union under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) at Bamutia, West Tripura. The civil construction of that plant is in progress and it is targeted to complete the same within March, 2024.

At present, per day 7,000 litre of raw milk are being collected from 06 (six) districts of Tripura and Milk Union is paying a remunerative price @ Rs.43.36 per litre to the farmers. Day by day the procurement of milk is also increasing.

Apart from milk processing, the Milk Producers Union has started manufacturing and marketing of authentic Bengali indigenous Sweets. The Gomati Milk Union is also

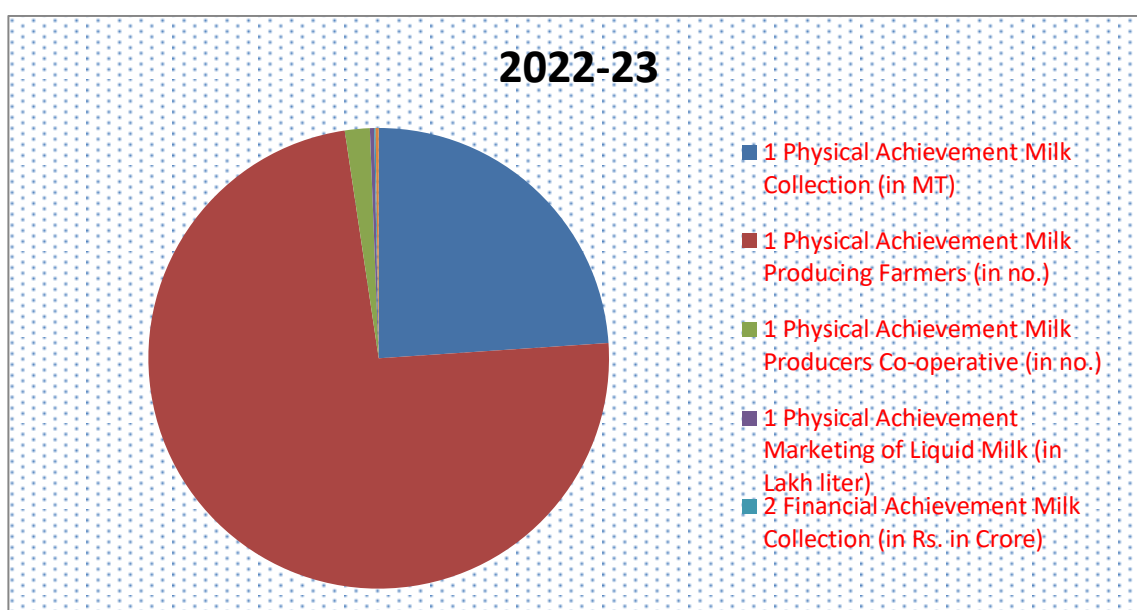
manufacturing and marketing Vitamin Fortified Milk, Dahi, Paneer, Ice-cream and Ghee. During the month of April, 2023, Gomati Milk Union has started selling sweet and salted Lassi through its selling counter situated at Indranagar, Agartala. The Milk Union will start selling Lassi in pouches very soon and it will be distributed through its existing agents.

To diversify its activities, Gomati Milk Union has opened 13 Milk Parlours in different strategic locations of Agartala city, MBB Airport and in six districts of Tripura.

Table:10.14 Performance Report of Gomati Milk Union as on 31st March,2023

Sl. No		Particulars	2022-23
1	Physical Achievement	Milk Collection (in MT)	1960.35
		Milk Producing Farmers (in no.)	6034
		Milk Producers Co-operative (in no.)	143
		Marketing of Liquid Milk (in Lakh liter)	24.23
2	Financial Achievement	Milk Collection (in Rs. in Crore)	8.52
		Marketing of Liquid Milk and Milk Products (in Rs. in Crore)	17.39

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Tripura.



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

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

11 CHAPTER

PANCHAYAT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT& REVENUE



Key Highlights

- ❖ Tripura attained the Statehood in the year 1972 but the journey towards the Panchayat system started before the attainment of the Statehood in Tripura.
- ❖ The Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules were framed in the year 1961 introducing single tier Panchayat Raj system. Tripura Panchayat Acts, 1993; one third seats for the posts of Panchayat Pradhan, Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Sabhadhipati were also reserved for women.
- ❖ At present the percentage of reservation of women is 50 percent. Since the year 2014, 50% women representatives seats have been elected in all the three-tiers of Panchayati Raj system as well as TTAADC Village Committees in Tripura.
- ❖ 15th Finance Commission grants:- An amount of Rs. 147 Crore (Un-tied Rs.58.80 Cr. & Tied Rs. 88.20 Cr.) were received under 15th Finance Commission grants during the year 2022 23 and subsequently placed to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs).
- ❖ During 2021-22 an amount of Rs 4.99 Crore has been spend for Chief Minister Model Village Scheme (CMMVS). Total person days generated under MGNREGA during 2021-22 was Rs. 4.26 Crore as per MIS report as on 02-09-2022. In 2021-22 Rs. 1092.89 Crore is available under MGNREGA.
- ❖ A remodelled rural housing scheme in the name of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana PMAY (G) was launched during 2016-17. As per the scheme guidelines, beneficiaries for PMAY (G) are selected based on Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) - 2011 data.
- ❖ A total of 4,63,642 rural poor women have mobilized into 50,860 Self Help Groups (SHGs) under NRLM in 58 Blocks of 8 Districts. In 2022-23, TRLM in convergence with Department of Industries & Commerce (I&C) has supported a total of 770 SHGs led micro food units through seed capital amount of Rs.282.24 lakh, under Prime Minister of Formalization of Micro Food Enterprises (PM-FME) scheme.

Introduction:-

The first step towards setting up of Panchayat Raj System was taken up in the State in the year 1959 by adopting the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Act viz "The United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act-1947" with some modifications. The Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules were framed in the year 1961 introducing single tier Panchayat Raj system. The elected body of the Gaon Sabha was constituted through open election by raising hands. Reforms were made in election procedure to ensure free and fair election under adult franchise by secret ballots with participation of political parties in the year 1978 and the he Pradhans of the Gaon Panchayat were elected directly.

Tripura has set an exemplary record in implementing Panchayati Raj System in India. Tripura attained the Statehood in the year 1972 but the journey towards the Panchayat system started before the attainment of Statehood of Tripura. With a view to decentralizing power at village level, in 1994, the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes were reserved proportionately as per the provision of the Tripura Panchayats Act, 1993; up-to 50% seats for the posts of Panchayat Pradhan, Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and Sabhadhipati of Zilla Parishad including members of all tiers have been reserved for women.

Later on changes has been made of election of the Pradhans by electing the Pradhan among the elected members of Gaon Sabha in 1983. In 1988, nominated body was constituted in Gram Sabha.

Pursuant to the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India in the year 1992, the Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993 has been enacted with a view to decentralizing power at village level, in 1994, the seats of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes were reserved proportionately as per the provision of the Tripura Panchayat Acts, 1993; one third seats for the posts of Panchayat Pradhan, Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Sabhadhipati were also reserved for women. At present the percentage of reservation of women is 50 percent. The first General Elections of the Panchayats took place in 1994. Since then, elections for three-tier Panchayati Raj were held in 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019. Since the year 2014, 50% women representatives seats have been elected in all the three-tiers of Panchayati Raj system as well as TTAADC Village Committees in Tripura.

Tripura made an example peoples participation in PRI's systems. Due to proper functioning of the three-tier Panchayati Raj comprising elected Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad the entire socio-economic condition of the people has changed significantly.

Before 1977:-

In the princely State of Tripura Panchayat were administered through "Sardar". After merger with the union territory in 1949 steps have been taken to constitute the Panchayats. United province Panchayat Acts, 1960 was adopted in the State to constitute Panchayat. At that time Panchayats were elected by raising hands and there was no limitation for specific duration for the elected members. As a result those who were elected once had to continue for longer period. Panchayat did not grow effectively in the State.

After 1977:-

Steps have been taken for election to the Panchayats with the voters after attaining 18 years of age. Initially, 1-tier Panchayats were constituted. The 2-tier Panchayat was nominated. It was headed Block Development Committee was headed by the local MLA or Members of TTAADC. Tripura Panchayat Raj Act, 1983 was implemented for constituting 1-tier Panchayats. After the 73rd amendment of the Constitution, the Tripura Panchayats Raj Act, 1993 was enacted and assent of the Governor was received on 7th November, 1993.

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

The MGNREGA formally known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. This scheme is a unique job scheme introduced by the Government of India to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, so as to enhance livelihood security in rural areas in a financial years.

The programmes/schemes basically aim to reduce poverty, increase infrastructure facilities etc. in rural areas benefits of the schemes have been reached to the deserving target groups; as a result, the socio-economic conditions of the rural people have been improved to a large extent, which has contributed largely to the empowerment of the vulnerable groups. The active and tangible participation of the vulnerable groups, especially the women, in the process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme, has been the result of the successful implementation of the schemes.

A) PANCHAYAT :-

Achievement of the RD (Panchayat) Department during the FY 2022-23

1. Mukhya Mantri Swanirbhar Yojona – Rural (MSY-R):

- ❖ The Scheme aims to facilitate the Rural shopkeepers to avail insurance coverage (Fire and Burglary Insurance) in simple and easy paper application.
- ❖ Maximum premium of Rs. 1000/- per shopkeeper.
- ❖ Total 4617 Rural shopkeepers covered under insurance out of the total target of 4668 during FY 2022-23 as on 31st December, 2022 by utilizing Rs. 46.37 Lakhs.

2. Chief Minister Swanirbhar Pariwar Yojana (CMSPY):

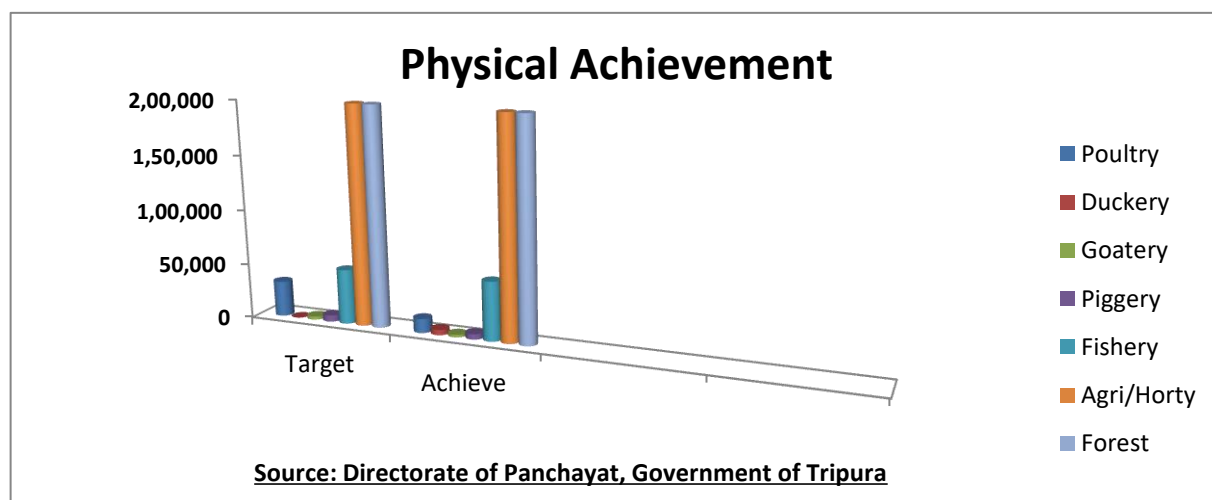
- ❖ The scheme aims to boost the rural livelihood through backyard primary sector activities and plantations. It is one of the flagship programme of the Hon ble Chief Minister under which 6 (Six) lakhs rural families will be provided inputs for backyard poultry, fingerlings, vegetables/ fruits /flower seed & planting materials from 2021-22 to 2023-24 by the Primary Sectors line Department to upgrade the socio-economic condition of the rural people. Physical Achievement of last year i.e. 2022-23 is as under:

Physical Achievement:

Table : 11.1

Financial Year		ARDD				Fishery	Agri./ Horty	Forest
		Poultry	Duckery	Goatery	Piggery			
2022-23	Target	32,360	0	2,900	5,800	50,000	200000	200000
	Achieve	13,004	4,867	2373	4,890	53,969	200000	200000

Source: Directorate of Panchayat, Government of Tripura.



3. Chief Minister Model Village Scheme (CMMVS):

* The scheme aims to develop a Model GP/VC by each respected MLAs of rural area in convergence with implementation of different schemes of central and state so that other GP/VC may replicated the same to develop them as model GP/ VC.

* The scheme has been implemented from the financial year 2021-22 under which 55 GPs / VCs has been selected by the Hon'ble MLAs of rural areas with an aims to develop those GPs/ VCs as a Model Village within three years so that others may replicate the same. An amount of Rs. 1,95,14,817/- has been spend for the 55 selected GPs/VCs during the year 2022-23.

4. Central Sector Schemes (CSS):

- ❖ **15th Finance Commission Grants:-** An amount of Rs. 147.00 Cr. (Un-tied Rs.58.80 Cr. &Tied Rs. 88.20 Cr.) were received under 15th Finance Commission Grants during the year 2022 23 and subsequently placed to RLBs.

5. Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS):

Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) :- Rs10.89 Cr. were received under Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) during the year 2022-23. 65,257 Elected Representatives and Functionaries were provided with Capacity Building and Training (CB & T).

❖ Physical Achievement:

a) The Construction work of 2 (two) Nos. District Panchayat Resource Centre (DPRC) at Belonia under South Tripura District and Bishramganj under Sepahijala District were completed during the year 2022-23.

b) Construction work of 15 Panchayat Bhawans were completed during the year 2022-23 out of 44 Panchayat Bhawans.

6. Panchayat Development Fund (PDF):

An amount Rs. 60.049 Cr. were received and an amount of Rs. 55.96 were transferred to Rural Local Bodies for implementation of development activities including payment of Salary/Honorarium, TA/DA & Office expenditure during the year 2022-23.

7. Awards received during 2022-23:

Kumarghat BAC under Kumarghat RD Block was awarded 3rd Prize under Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar category with financial incentive of Rupees1.50 Crores and Bagmara Village Committee under Rupaichari RD Block was awarded a certificate under Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Purashkar by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India.

8."Amar Sarkar" a web based application portal:

A revamped web based application portal namely "Amar Sarkar" has been inaugurated for speedy and effective redress of various development and basic services related issues pertaining to the Line Departments under the Government of Tripura. The issues registered by the In-Charge of GPs/VCs can be viewed by all the on boarded 79 Departmental users. The jurisdiction of the official for resolving the issue(s) is also indicated. The portal has been designed for regular monitoring by all levels of the Government hierarchy. As on date 90% of total issues have been addressed successfully.

9. Special Initiatives:

- ➡ Localization of Sustainable Development Goals all level (LSDGs) have been rolled out at of 3 -tier PRIs to attain LSDGs by 2030.
- ➡ All 1176 Gram Panchayats / Village Committees have taken 3 (three) Sankalps out of 9 (i.e. Theme 1 Poverty Free & Enhanced Livelihoods Village, Theme 2- Healthy Village, Theme 3 -Child Friendly Village, Theme 4 - Water Sufficiernt Village, Theme 5 - Clean and Green Village, Theme 6 - Self Sufficient Infrastructure in Village, Theme 7 - Socially

B) RURAL DEVELOPMENT :-

Rural Housing: A remodelled rural housing scheme in the name of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana PMAY (G) was launched during 2016-17. As per the scheme guidelines, beneficiaries for PMAY (G) are selected based on SECC-2011 data.

The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana is a flagship program of the Central Government in its mission to provide affordable housing for all. The main aim of the PMAY-G scheme is to provide pucca house with some of the basic amenities. This scheme is meant for people who do not own a house and people who live in kutchra houses or houses, which are severely damaged.

Table -11.2 Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G) during FY 2022-23:

Name of District	Physical report		Financial report		% of Expenditure
	No. of Houses		Rs. in lakh		
	Sanctioned	Completed (excl. interim)	Available Fund	Expenditure	
Dhalai	7735	18476	231051.73	16046.50	57%
Gomati	7050	22629		20114.80	
Khowai	5969	18397		14962.60	
North Tripura	5941	17150		11798.60	
Sepahijala	5445	23244		17928.10	
South Tripura	8194	27026		22199.70	
Unakoti	5178	16434		11911.40	
West Tripura	6300	22020		16469.10	
Total	51812	165376		131430.80	

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

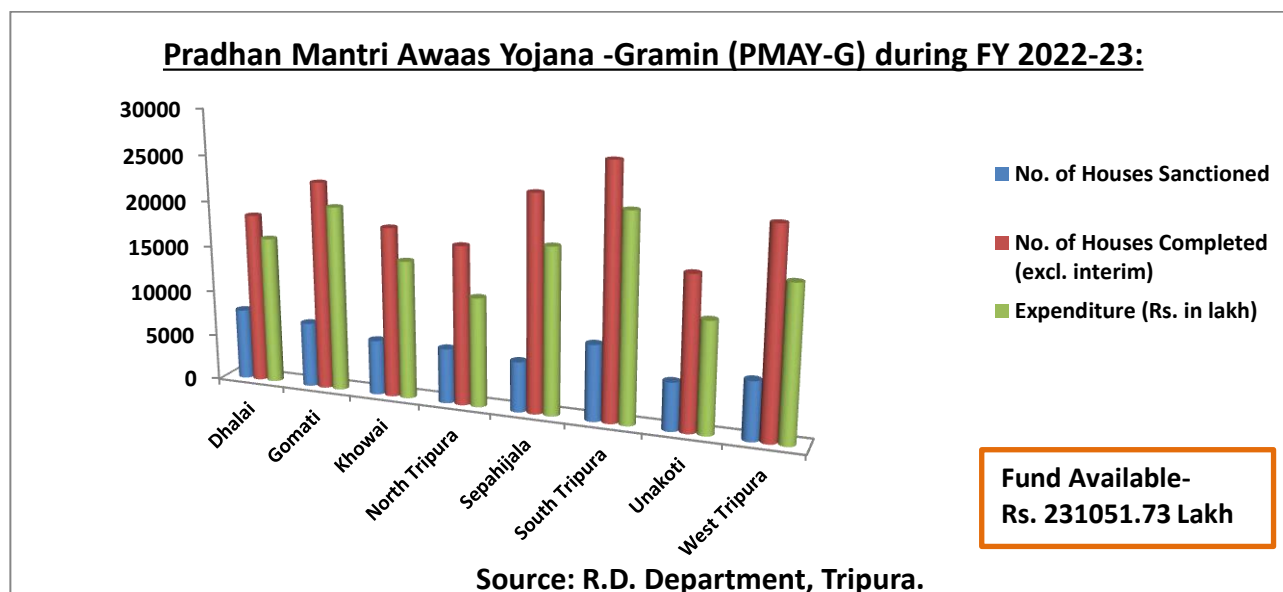


Table-11.3 Persondays of work generated during 2022-23 (As per MIS report dated 22.06.2023)

Name District	HH issue job cards				HH demanded Employment	HH provided Employment
	SCs	STs	Others	Total		
Dhalai	13726	60650	19017	93393	87673	85973
Gomati	14992	47343	35028	97363	82576	78868
Khowai	14200	36678	22104	72982	65613	62934
North Tripura	11547	24331	38468	74346	65762	64080
Sipahijala	15313	26542	46799	88654	71564	66406
South Tripura	13729	34106	47627	95462	83285	78803
Unakoti	10604	13227	32542	56373	45202	43313
West Tripura	19662	37992	39855	97509	81797	77938
Total	113773	280869	281440	676082	583472	558315

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

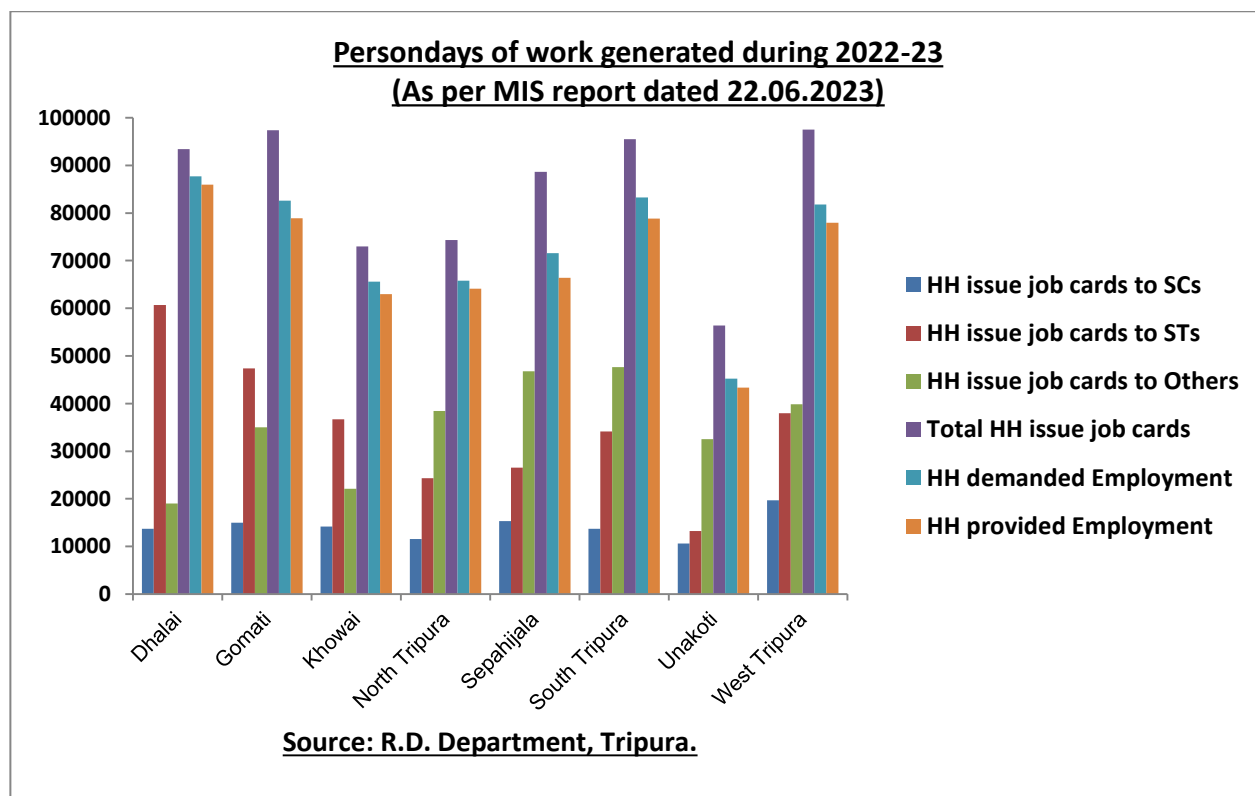


Table-11.4 Persondays of work generated during 2022-23 (As per MIS report dated 22.06.2023)

Name District	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women
Dhalai	856646	4891881	1142013	6890540	3343651
Gomati	632190	2715176	1321982	4669348	2364440
Khowai	602272	2088997	912233	3603502	1635976
North Tripura	611942	1644898	1745372	4002212	1861817
Sipahijala	641383	1252622	1681644	3575649	1757294
South Tripura	669429	1587456	2164111	4420996	2185352
Unakoti	501042	807474	1425787	2734303	1298961
West Tripura	663047	1614635	1281212	3558894	1755609
Total	5177951	16603139	11674354	33455444	16203100

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

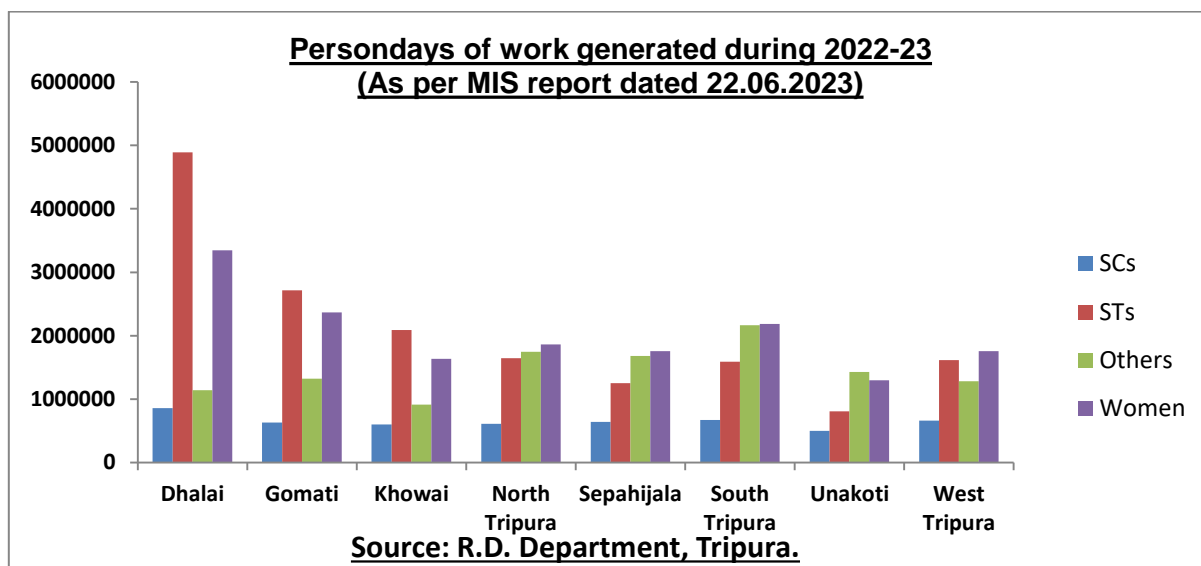


Table-11.5 Financial achievement of MGNREGA , 2022-23, Rs. in lakh (As per Provisional UC)

OB	Central Share		State Share	Misc.	Advance from State FD	Total fund availability	OB wages and interest	Last year advance refund to state FD	Expenditure				Balance
	Wage	Material							Wage	Material	Admin	Total	
137.37	67300.85	25060.14	7347.18	134.6	5000.00	104980.14	65.60	3868.62	67300.90	28363.30	5316.44	100980.63	65.29

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.

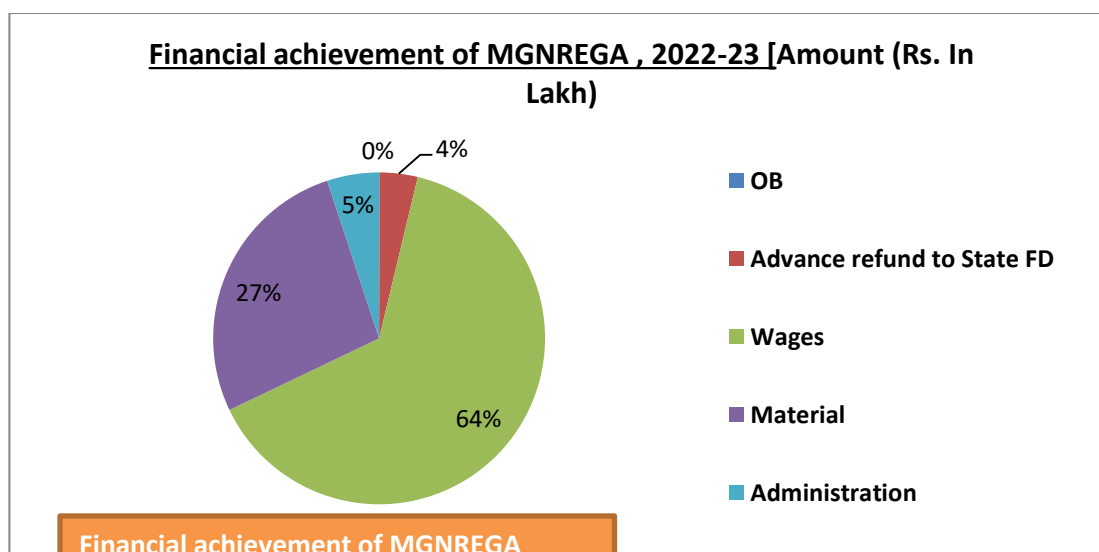
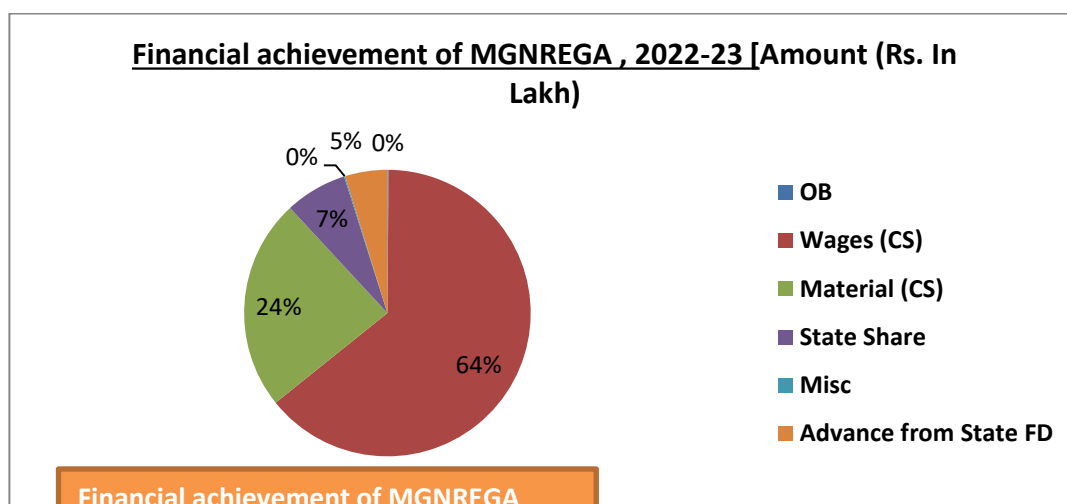
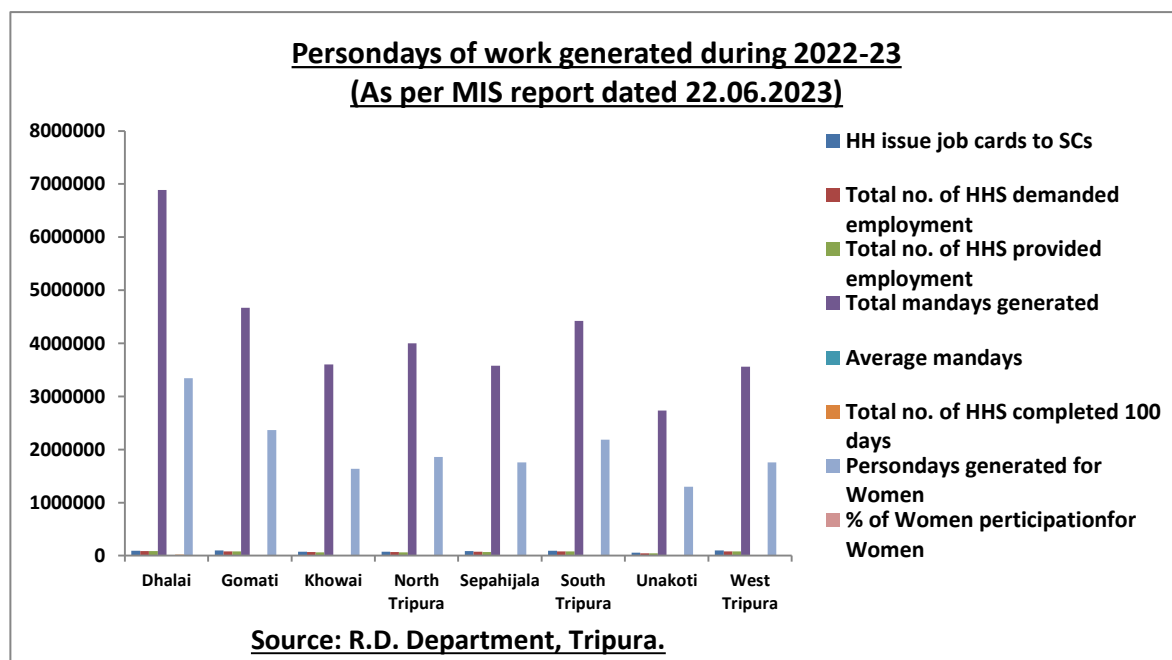


Table- 11.6 Physical achievement of MGNREGA in 2022-23 as per MIS report as on 22.06.2023:

District	Total no. of HHS issued Job Card	Total no. of HHS demanded employment	Total no. of HHS provided employment	Total mandays generated	Average mandays	Total no. of HHS completed 100 days	Persondays generated for Women	% of Women participation	Total expenditure as per provisional UC (Rs. in lakh)
Dhalai	93393	87673	85973	6890540	80.15	19669	3343651	48.53	100980.63
Gomati	97363	82576	78868	4669348	59.20	6616	2364440	50.64	
Khowai	72982	65613	62934	3603502	57.26	4118	1635976	45.40	
North Tripura	74346	65762	64080	4002212	62.46	9094	1861817	46.52	
Sepahijala	88654	71564	66406	3575649	53.85	2370	1757294	49.15	
South Tripura	95462	83285	78803	4420996	56.10	2604	2185352	49.43	
Unakoti	56373	45202	43313	2734303	63.13	4275	1298961	47.51	
West Tripura	97509	81797	77938	3558894	45.66	1031	1755609	49.33	
Total	676082	583472	558315	33455444	59.92	49777	16203100	48.43	100980.63

Source: R.D. Department, Tripura.



Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

Annexure-1

Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) is continuously working on many dimensions of poverty to enhance the wellbeing of rural poor by empowering women under the ambit of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (Day-NRLM) in the State. In this financial year, “**Sanghatan Se Samridhi**” campaign have been launched throughout the country during 18th April, 2023 to 30th June, 2023 to bring all the left out eligible rural women into the fold of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in a campaign mode. So, in this campaigning, around **55,572** nos of women members were brought into the fold of women SHGs from rural households of Tripura.

Capacity of the institutions is being developed through demonstration, exposure visits within and outside the States, training and continuous hand holding supports. The continuous effort of TRLM is to enable these institutions as self-manage and self-sustained institutions.

Activities for enhancement of income of rural poor families through sustainable livelihood interventions with diversifying livelihood portfolios have already been initiated by TRLM.

Community Institutions developed by TRLM

Self Help Group (SHG): Since inception, a total of 4,63,642 rural poor women have mobilized into 50,860 Self Help Groups (SHGS) Under NRLM in 58 Blocks of 8 Districts. The features of women SHG's are given below:

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

Village Organization (VO): Since inception, SHGS have been federated into a total of **2021** Village level Federations. The features of Village Organizations (VOs) of women SHGs are given below:

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

Cluster Level Federation (CLF): Since inception, SHGs have been federated into a total of **89** Cluster level Federations. The features of Cluster Level Federation (CLFs) of women SHG's are given below:

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

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

Revolving Fund

NRLM would provide a Revolving Fund (RF) support to SHGs in existence for a minimum period of 3/6 months and follow the norms of good SHGs, i.e they follow 'Panchasutra' – regular meetings, regular savings, regular internal lending, regular recoveries and maintenance of proper books of accounts. Only such SHGs that have not received any RF earlier will be provided with RF, as corpus, with a minimum of Rs. 20,000 and up to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 per SHG. The purpose of RF is to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build a good credit history within the group.

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

Table : 11.7

SN	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
1	RF disbursed	2875	2982	3832	4062	9265	23,016
2	Amt of RF (Rs in lakh)	355.95	357.10	431.65	456.10	956.80	2557.6

Community Investment Fund (CIF)

Community investment funds (CIF) is a support from the Mission to the federation of SHG's, so, the financial demand of the women SHG's can be supported. It is a grant to the SHG Federation but loan to SHGs and subsequently its members. Further bank loan is also being provided.

Table : 11.8

SN	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
1	No. of SHGs received CIF	1719	2240	4303	15566	5877	29705
2	Amount of CIF received by SHGs (Rs in lakh)	2336.38	2575.50	6526.00	16004.6	7946.20	35,388.68
3	Amt. of loan provided to SHGs.	2791.29	8220.56	10858.92	21402.26	28987.72	72260.75

After implementation of DAY-NRLM NPA on SHG Bank loan in the State has reduced and the NPA on SHG bank loan during FY 2022-23 was only 2.74%, shows the good repayment rate of women SHGs in the state.

Bank Sakhi:

Rural Women Self Help Group (SHG) members with a relatively low educational background require guidance and support to carry out banking transactions. To ensure this support, Bank Sakhis have been identified from among the members of SHGS by Village Organisation (VOs)/ Cluster Level Federation (CLFs) and placed in different rural bank branches after adequate training. The placement of Bank Sakhis is not only ensuring the support to the SHGs on Banking transactions but also providing support for credit linkage, timely repayment of loan, effective functioning of Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM), Insurance linkages etc During the FY22-23 in the eight (8) District a total of 67 new Bank Sakhis have been placed in different rural bank branches taking the cumulative number to 523 as given below:

Table : 11.9

Particulars	Total no. of Bank Sakhis in Rural bank branches
Dhalai	77
Gomati	64
South Tripura	104
West Tripura	107
Sepahijala	70
Khowai	30
Unakoti	32
North Tripura	39
Total	523



Bank Sakhi facilitating SHG members visiting Bank branch

Digital Finance through BC Sakhi: To promote Digital Banking Services and to provide doorstep banking services in the rural areas, eligible SHG members have been identified by their Village Organization/ Cluster level Federation and has been trained and certified with the support of RSETI/ RUDSETI. These trained SHG members are then deployed as BC Sakhi (Business correspondent Sakhi) with CSC e-governance and with different banks. So far, a total no. of 366 BC Sakhi has been deployed by the end of FY22-23.

Table : 11.10

Particulars	Total no. of BC Sakhi deployed
Dhalai	39
Gomati	47
South Tripura	101
West Tripura	53
Sepahijala	32
Khowai	39
Unakoti	24
North Tripura	31
Total	366



BC Sakhi providing digital banking service at SHG meeting

Social Safety nets for women SHG members: Insurance Campaign for universal coverage of SHG members under PMJJBY and PMSBY Insurance scheme – to ensure that the eligible women SHG members are secured under the insurance scheme mass awareness campaign has been conducted at the GP/VC level. During the FY22-23 under PMJJBY-1.17 lakh and under PMSBY- 1.41 lakh SHG members have been linked with social security programmes.



Financial Literacy campaign at District level: to promote the activities of financial Inclusion and to create importance on the various banking services launching of financial literacy campaign was done at District level and further Financial Literacy Campaign were conducted for the SHG members. During FY22-23 a total no. of 1.82 lakhs SHG members have been trained under Financial Literacy.



Digital Transaction Campaign: To create mass awareness on the doorstep banking services by the BC Sakhis in the rural areas Digital transaction promotion Campaign bringing more and more rural poor families to access the benefits of digital finance at their door step and also educating them about digital finance.



Other achievement under Financial Inclusion:

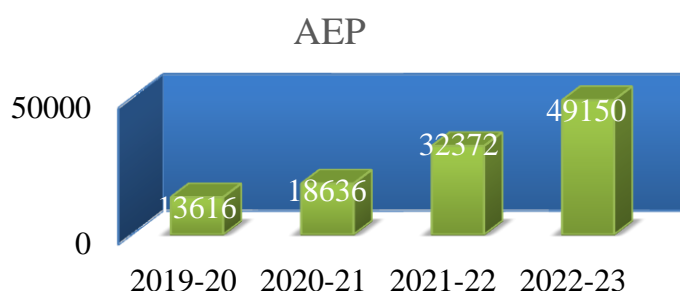
“Digital Empowerment through Rural Women Self Help Group”

In Tripura, Some GP/VCs in remote areas could not be covered under digital India initiative due to scarcity of population and hilly terrain. To cover these areas, mobile CSCs van have been introduced. These mobile vans are to operate in the designated service area and deliver door step service. A full functional CSCs has been set up on a van to deliver Government to Citizen (G2C) services in the remote areas under the Digital India initiative. A total of 27 nos. Mobile CSC vans have been provided to 27 Self Help Group (SHG) federations (Village Organization /Cluster Level Federation) in 27 different tribal dominated blocks. The Mobile CSC Van shall be run by the concerned Village Organization /Cluster Level Federation in a self-sustainable model operated by women SHG members.

Other achievements of TRLM during 2022-23

Glimpse of Farm Livelihood

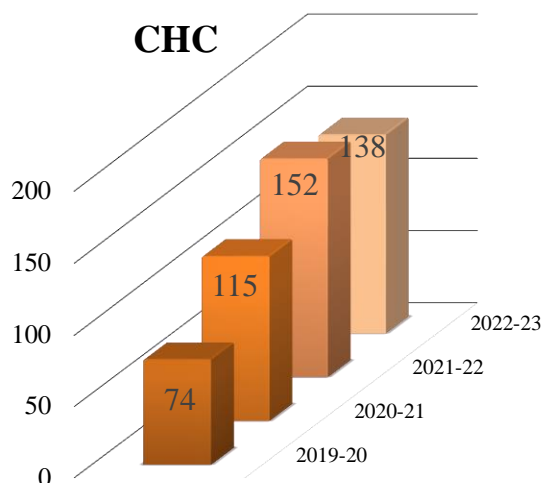
1. Covering Mahila Kishan under Agro-Ecological Practice (AEP):



- Under this Agro ecological practices (AEP), farmers are trained on packages of practices of different livelihood activities like Paddy & vegetable, livestock & Fishery etc. Around 1,13,000 Mahila Kishan has been covered under Agro-Ecological practices till FY 2023-24.
- 1380 Community Service Provider for Agriculture/ Krishi Sakhi has been developed.
- Women field farmer school (WFFS) has been prepared to provide hand-hold training to the women farmers / Mahila kishan.

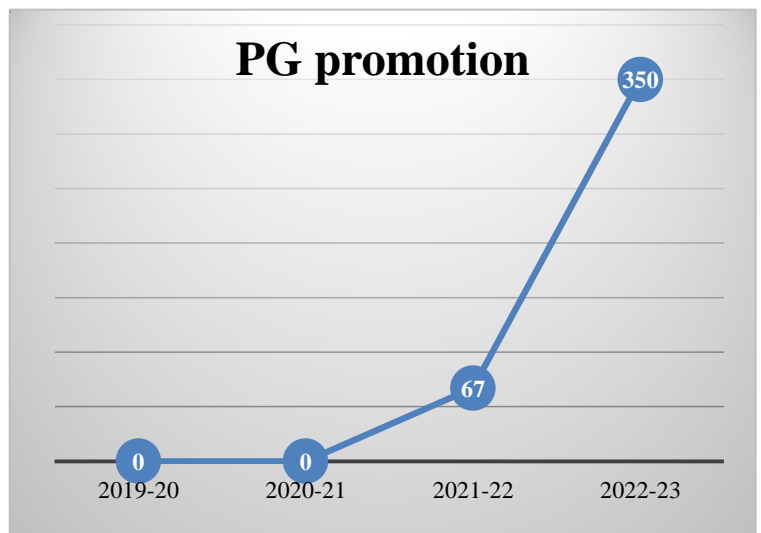
2. Establishment of Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) :

Custom Hiring Center (CHC) is established with a concept to support Farm, Non-Farm & off Farm Machinery to SHG members as well as non-SHG members of the village on a rental basis. Rs 2 lakh has been provided to the Village Organization (VO) for establishment of CHC as a grant. Within FY 2022-23, around 479 nos. of CHC have already been established in different VOs.



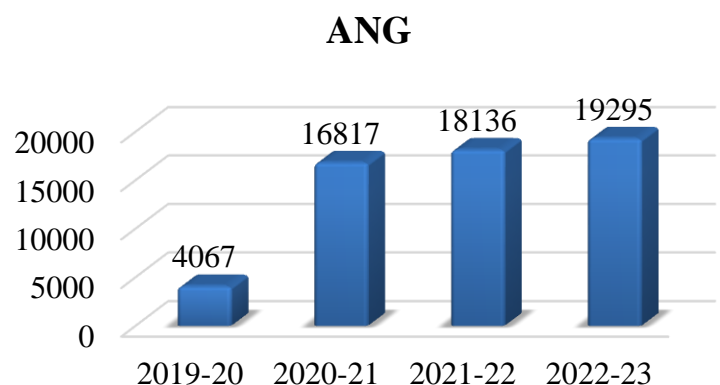
3 Formation OF Producer Group (PG):

A Producer Group (PG) is a collective of farmers and non-farmers who are the primary producers of a product an agricultural produce or a manufactured product. It is a platform to facilitate better access to government services as well as it is providing backward and forward linkages to the farmers. Within FY 2022-23, around 417 PGs have been formed under TRLM for different commodities and products.



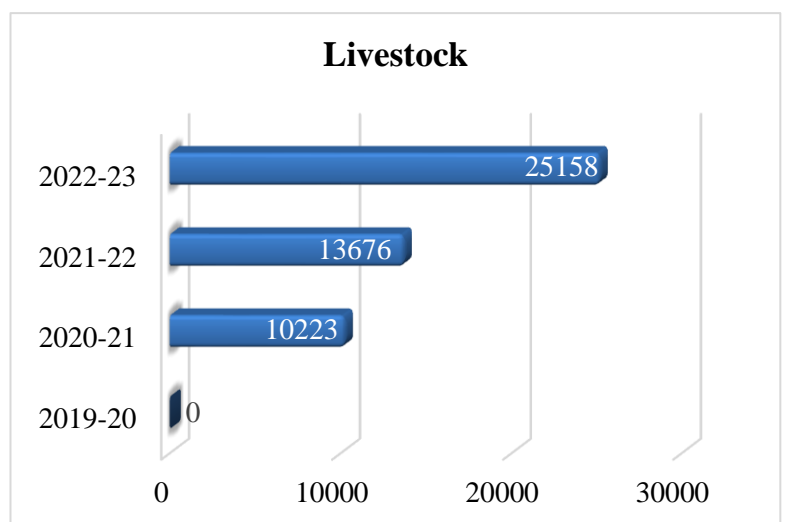
Agri-Nutrition Garden:

The primary goal of establishing the Nutri-Gardens was to motivate women to grow healthy food crops and seasonal vegetables in their backyards. To support every rural poor household to have Agri Nutri Garden to fulfil the need of the family's nutrition round the year and any excess production can also be sold for income generation. Within FY 2022-23, around 19295 Agri Nutri Garden have been formed under TRLM



Promotion of clusters

Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission support to women SHG members for sustainable income generation through cluster approach. Accordingly various TSA have been hired for value chain development in Broiler Poultry, Pig farming and Fishery sector. Main objectives are to ensuring scientific approach of farming and enhance women SHG members income. Within FY 2022-23, around 55996 Mahila kishan have been covered under livestock sector.



Special pilot project

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has been stressing the importance of doubling the income of farmers. In line with this goal, the Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) has initiated a pilot project for Rice-Maize intensive farming in Abhicharan ADC village, under Lefunga R.D. Block. This pilot project is being carried out by women SHG members on one-hectare plot of land, using modern farm mechanization and scientific farming

practices with a commercial approach. This land is left unused after rice cultivation in the kharif season, but there is a natural perennial water source available nearby in the form of a stream.

Currently, maize production and productivity in the state are considerably low. However, there is a significant demand for this crop in the livestock feed industry as it is a high protein source that can increase production in Pig farming, Poultry farming, along with the promotion of dairy industry and fish farming.

Variety wise cost benefit ratio			
SL NO	VARIETY	BENEFIT-COST RATIO FOR GRAIN PURPOSE	BENEFIT-COST RATIO FOR FRESH COB PURPOSE
1	DEBGIRI (ASHA-3501)	0.52	1.77
2	INDAM 1201	0.76	2.11
3	NMH 8352	1.81	3.85
4	DKC 9144	1.34	3.15
5	DKC-PT	NA	1.07
6	NMH-PT	NA	1.07



Nonfarm enterprise promotion:

During 2022-23 financial year under Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) a total of 5304 nos. micro enterprises have been promoted in different nonfarm based activities. SHG members are being supported through financial assistance from SHG eco system, formal source of finance,

training and capacity building by RSETI, RUDSETI, Line Dept. etc. District wise micro enterprise development status is given below:

Table : 11.11

Sl.	Name of the District	Micro Enterprises promoted during FY: 2022-23
1	North Tripura	580
2	Unakoti	438
3	Dhalai	645
4	Khowai	450
5	West Tripura	776
6	Sepahijala	601
7	Gomati	804
8	South Tripura	1009
Total		5303

Micro food processing based micro enterprises:

During the financial year 2022-23, TRLM in convergence with Department of Industries & Commerce (I&C) has supported a total of 770 nos. SHG led micro food units through Seed Capital amount of Rs. 282.24 Lakh, under Prime Minister of Formalization of Micro Food Enterprises (PM-FME) scheme. This seed capital amount has supported these SHG managed unit with a better price realization and better input procurement. The district wise status is given below:

Table : 11.12

Sl. No.	District Name	Enterprise Recommended by SRLM	Members in Enterprise Recommended by SRLM	Amt. Recommended by SRLM (In Lakh)	Enterprise Approved by SNA	Amt. Approved by SNA (In Lakh)
1.	DHALAI	103	103	40.05	100	37.27
2.	GOMATI	169	169	63.59	139	51.92
3.	KHOWAI	89	89	31.63	30	7.86
4.	NORTH TRIPURA	129	129	46.94	129	44.50
5.	SEPAHIJALA	47	47	17.17	36	12.67
6.	SOUTH TRIPURA	92	92	36.31	110	43.43
7.	UNAKOTI	181	181	68.86	63	22.48
8.	WEST TRIPURA	138	138	54.37	163	62.13
Total	Total	948	948	358.91	770	282.24

Acheivement & Cumulative Acheivement in the year 2022-23

Table : 11.13

Sl. No.	Parameters	Acheivement in the year 2022-23	Cumulative Acheivement upto 2022-23
1.	Total No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed/revived promoted under TRLM.	11703	46017
2.	Total number of Households mobilised into SHG.	99692	413,546
3.	Total number of village Organisations (VOs) formed.	415	1950
4.	No. of Cluster Level Federation (CLF) formed.	47	88
5.	No. of SHGs received Revolving Fund (RF)	9265	37793
6.	Amount of Revolving Fund (RF) provided to SHGs (Rs. in lakh)	956.80	2978.00
7.	No. of SHGs received Community Investment Fund (CIF)	5877	32630
8.	Amount of Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided to SHGs (Rs. in lakh).	7946.20	40047.01
9.	No. of SHGs provided Bank Credit.	18094	55665
10.	Amount of Bank Credit Received by the SHGs (Rs. in lakh)	28987.72	72491.67
11.	No. of Custom Hiring centre established by the SHG Village Organisation.	138	479

C. REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Land Reforms, Restoration of Aliedbated Tribal Land

Table - 11.14 Monthly Progress Return of Restoration Cases up to the month of March 2023

Name of District	Petition received from the inception till the beginning of the month		Petition received in the month		Total Petition received		Area in acres			
							Disposal			
							Order Passed			
	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Restoration order Passed during the month	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
West	3816	1917.08	0	0.00	3816	1917.08	1463	981.13	0	0.00
South	3155	3099.28	0	0.00	3155	3099.28	3113	1121.40	2	1.45
Gomati	3606	5025.65	0	0.00	3606	5025.65	2552	3801.866	0	0.00
Khowai	11207	7926.54	0	0.00	11207	7926.54	1877	1195.88	0	0.00
Sepahijala	2327	1828.11	0	0.00	2327	1828.11	1169	684.33	0	0.00
North	1085	1657.40	0	0.00	1085	1657.40	1084	1655.4	0	0.00
Unakoti	899	1308.35	0	0.00	899	1308.35	324	324.05	0	0.00
Dhalai	3190	2887.20	0	0.00	3190	2887.20	904	923.38	0	0.00
Total	29285	25649.60	0	0.00	29285	25649.61	12486	10687.44	2	1.45

Contd..

Area in acres

Name of District	Disposal							
	Total order Passed		Rejected		Pending for disposal		Physical Restoration done since inception till the beginning of the month	
	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area
(0)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
West	1463	981.13	2353	935.95	0	0	1463	981.13
South	3115	3067.68	1814	1921.790	40	29.07	3100	3053.08
Gomati	2553	3804.00	1024	1188.06	3	12.29	1491	1268.44
Khowai	1878	1196.71	9314	6689.31	18	40.59	1875	1195.75
Sepahijala	1169	684.330	1158	1143.78	0	0	1136	676.04
North	1084	1655.400	0	0.000	0	0	1076	1651.18
Unakoti	324	325.050	527	973.22	3	10.08	324	325.05
Dhalai	904	923.380	2286	1963.82	0	0	901	922.00
Total	12490	12637.680	18476	14815.93	64	92.03	11366	10072.67

Table : 11.15**Area in acres**

Name of District	Disposal					
	Physical Restoration done in the month		Total Physical Restoration done		Pending for Physical Restoration	
	Cases	Area	Cases	Area	Cases	Area
(0)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
West	0	0.00	1463	981.13	0	0
South	0	0.00	3100	3053.08	55	44.7
Gomati	0	0.00	1491	1268.44	4	9.57
Khowai	0	0.00	1857	1195.75	3	0.96
Sepahijala	0	0.00	1136	676.04	33	8.29
North	0	0.00	1076	1651.18	0	0
Unakoti	0	0.00	324	325.05	3	10.08
Dhalai	0	0.00	901	922.00	3	1.38
Total	0	0.00	11348	10072.67	101	74.95

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura.

Table-11.16 Administrative Set-up 2022-23 :

Administrative Set-up 2022-23		Nos.
1.	District	8 Nos.
2.	Sub-Division	23 Nos.
3.	Revenue Circle	46 Nos.
4.	Tehsil	222 Nos.
5.	Revenue Moujas	897 Nos.

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura.

Table-11.17 Land Allotment during 2022-23 :

Sl.no.	Particulars	unit
a)	Land allotted to landless families	605 nos.
b)	Land allotted to homeless families	282 nos.
c)	Land allotted to both landless and homeless families	123 nos.
d)	Area of land allotted to landless families	24.48 (acres)
e)	Area of land allotted to homeless families	15.125 (acres)
f)	Area of land allotted to both landless and homeless families	5.28 (acres)

Source: Revenue Department, Tripura.

Concluding Remarks: For Development of rural sustainable infrastructure like road, electrification, market facilities, dispensaries and Primary Health Centre's coverage and also banking for rural credit as well as providing safe drinking water etc. the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) function efficiently.

Emphasis should be given for timely utilization of funds and creation of rural employment by generating assets including irrigation, land improvement for sustainable rural development and poverty alleviations.

12 CHAPTER

URBANISATION



Key Highlights

- The objective of Tripura Urban Development is to make every settlement a safe, healthy and sustainable place in which every family has adequate shelter, safe drinking water, street lighting, sanitation, drainage and disposal of solid wastes and to provide roads, housing for poor and employment to urban youths.
- Urban Development Department is controls the Directorate of Urban Development, Town & Country Planning Organization and 20 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Considering the rapid pace of urbanization in Tripura, Agartala Municipal Council has been upgraded to Agartala Municipal Corporation. Presently there are (13) Municipal Councils namely Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Melaghar, Udaipur, Rabirbazar, Santirbazar, Kumarghat and Belonia have been constituted and 6(six) Nagar Panchayats namely and Panisagar, Kamalpur, Jirania, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom.
- Status of revenue collection of Agartala Municipal Corporation, 13 Municipal Council and 6 Nagar Panchayats during the financial year 2022-23:- property tax Rs.1307.68 lakh, water tax Rs. 178.17 lakh, trade licence Rs. 429.27 lakh, other revenue Rs.3202.86, total tax collected was Rs. 1915.12 out of total revenue of Rs.5117.98 lakh in 2022-23.
- Total urban area in the State is 239.29 sq.km having population as per 2011 Census was 7,71,497 As per ROR estimated population was 9,57,107 in December 2022.
- Budget estimates during the financial year 2022-23 was Rs. 106214.92 lakh against revised estimates for the financial year 2021-22 of Rs. 83,231.55 lakh.
- Under PMAY (U), construction of total 4485 houses have been started and 3996 houses have been completed. The new proposal for 6505 houses have also been sent to MoHUA, Government of India.
- HE Smt. Droupadi Murmu, President of India, conferred the glorious award of **Most Clean State in India** (small states category) to **Hon'ble Minister, Urban Development, Tripura under Swachh Survekshan Survey 2022.**
- Agartala Municipal Corporation is awarded under **"SPECIAL MENTIONS (3 LAKHS-10 LAKHS CATEGORY)"** by **Hon'ble Minister** of State under Indian Swachhata League.
- Khowai Municipal Council has been awarded **"1st prize in Fastest Mover Swachh City within North East Zone in Swachh Survekshan- 2021"**.
- Belonia Municipal Council has been awarded **"Best City in Citizens Feedback population less than 25000 in Swachh Survekshan- 2020"**.
- Agartala Smart City has been emphasizing on various developmental works for providing better quality of life to the citizens of Agartala City by constructing footpaths, covered drains, smart roads, pump houses, delivery pipelines and sewerage treatment plants.
- State Finance Department had released an amount of Rs.100 Crore in 2022-23 and accordingly, same had placed to 20 Urban Local Bodies and 20 ULBs generated **20.73 lakh** man days for assets creation.

Introduction

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

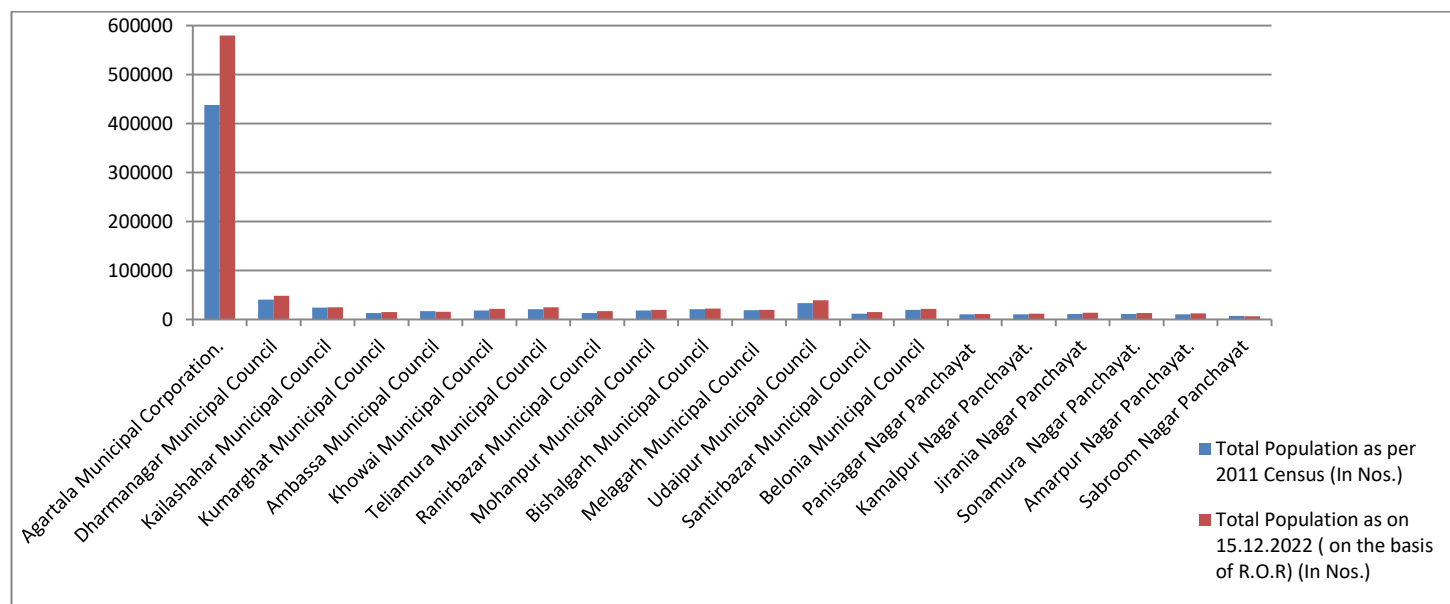
At the state level, this is primarily the function of Urban Development Department, which has under its administrative control, the Directorate of Urban Development, Town & Country Planning Organization and 20 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Considering the rapid pace of urbanization in Tripura, Agartala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

Details of the urban areas and the total urban population of the State as per 2011 Census and also as on 15.12.2022 are given below :

Table : 12.1

SL. NO.	Name of Local Bodies	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Total Population as per 2011 Census. (In Nos.)	Total Population as on 15.12.2022 (on the basis of R.O.R) (In Nos.)
		0		
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation.	90.214	438408	580126
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	10.69	40677	48822
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council	6.19	24049	24926
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	3.50	13054	15223
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	14.772	16978	16073
6	Khowai Municipal Council	6.819	18339	21823
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	4.45	20778	25134
8.	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	3.595	13104	17331
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	19.775	18478	20041
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	9.331	21075	22152
11	Melagarh Municipal Council	17.9907	18970	20064
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	6.10	33708	39071
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council	9.78	11921	15285
14	Belonia Municipal Council	5.74	19820	21433
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	3	10578	11371
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat.	10.1	10872	12120
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	4.45	11423	13698
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	4.13	11285	13166
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat.	3.57	10838	12294
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.0996	7142	6954
	Total	239.2963	7,71,497	9,57,107

Source : Urban Development Department , Government of Tripura.



Budget estimate during 2022-23

Table : 12.2

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial year	Revenue
2022-23	1,06,214.92

Revised estimate during 2021-22

Table : 12.3

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial year	Revenue
2021-22	83,231.55

PMAY (U): Since last one year construction of total 4,485 houses has been started and construction of 3,996 houses has been completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban. Further, a new proposal for 6,505 houses has been sent to MoHUA for approval. The progress of the state has been recognized and appreciated by MoHUA by providing of Best State Award (North Eastern & Hilly state category) by the hand of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban): Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in the year 2014 with a vision of making India Open Defecation Free (ODF) upon successful completion SBM-U 2.0 was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister in October 2021 with a vision of Garbage Free City.

Reorganization of Tripura by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) for implanting SBM-U.

1. HE Smt. Droupadi Murmu, President of India, conferred the glorious award of **Most Clean State in India** (small states category) to **Hon'ble Minister, Urban Development, Tripura** under Swachh Survekshan Survey 2022.
2. Agartala Municipal Corporation is awarded under **"SPECIAL MENTIONS (3 LAKHS-10 LAKHS) CATEGORY"** by **Hon'ble Minister** of State under Indian Swachhata League.
3. Khowai Municipal Council has been awarded **"1st prize in Fastest Mover Swachh City within North East Zone in Swachh Survekshan- 2021"**.

4. Belonia Municipal Council has been awarded “**Best City in Citizens Feedback population less than 25000 in Swachh Survekshan- 2020**”.

- To promote Swachhata awareness under Swachh Bharat Mission in Tripura, Miss Dipa Karmakar, a bronze medal winner in gymnastic, at the 2014 Commonwealth Games was appointed as Brand Ambassador for Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in Tripura.
- 100% door to door waste collection along with source segregation is being practiced in **all 334** wards.
- 167 Women Self Help Groups comprising of 1308 members are deployed in 20 ULBs for door to door waste collection and source segregation.
- 21876 Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHL) already constructed.
- 1022 seats of Community Toilet & Public Toilet (CT&PT) constructed.
- All 20 ULBs are certified as Open Defecation Free in the State.
- **Open Defecation FreePlus (ODF+):** 7 (Seven) ULBs namely Khowai MC, Sabroom NP, Melaghar MC, Jirania NP, Dharmanagar MC, Mohanpur MC and Kumarghat MC are certified ODF+ in 2022-23.
- **Solid Waste Management:**

i) Tertiary Waste Treatment Plant (for processing of organic/wet waste) : Out of targets in 16 nos. 11 nos. in Sabroom NP, Ambassa MC, Khowai MC, Dharmanagar MC, Udaipur MC, Mohanpur MC, Sonamura NP, Santirbazar MC, Belonia MC, Teliamura MC and Ranirbazar MC are already operationalized.

ii) Secondary Waste Sorting & Segregation Centre (for processing of dry waste): Total 85 nos. already operationalized in 20 ULBs till 2022-23.

Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban 2.0.

After successful completion of SBM-U 1.0, SBM-U 2.0 was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in October, 2021 with a focus to create garbage free cities.

Progress under SBM-U 2.0

Landfill Remediation:

1st instalment for 13 identified legacy dumpsites of all ULBs except Agartala is received. Sabroom NP has already remediated their legacy waste dumpsite 11 ULBs have already issued work order to agency for remediation and remaining 1 (one) ULB is in final stage of selection of agency.

Used Water Management (UWM):

Action plan for treatment of sewage and septage of 20 ULBs has been approved by the State High Power Committee(SHPC) chaired by the Chief Secretary, Tripura on 26.12.2022.

- A total of Rs. 282.58 cr. has been approved by SHPC and ring-fenced by State Government for the said purpose out of which Rs. 48.8 crore is committed under SBM-U 2.0 grants and the remaining will be borne out of other scheme/State Govt. fund.
- For awareness generation on SBM-U 2.0, an amount of Rs. 7.2 cr. has been approved and for capacity building /training an amount of Rs. 3.6 Cr. has been approved.

1. **Online Building Plan Approval System in all ULBs:** Tripura has been among the very few State in the country to start online building plan approval system in all the 20 Urban Local Bodies in the State.
2. **Online property taxation system :** Online property taxation system has been started in all the 20 Urban Local Bodies.

TUDA. Tripura Urban Planning and Development Authority (TUDA) is established under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura. As per the provisions of the Tripura

Urban Planning & Development Act-2018 for planned development of all the urban areas so as to ensure systematic and sustainable urbanization in Tripura.

At present TUDA is looking after following –

- (a) Light House Project, Agartala
- (b) Township Project at Agartala
- (c) ADB Project of urban infrastructure development in 7(seven) district head quarters and 13(thirteen) other ULBs
- (d) Building Plan sanction for medium and large scale projects
- (e) GIS based Master Plan.

a) Light House Project Agartala

Light House Project Agartala is one of the six such projects under Global Housing Technology challenge- India (GHTC-India) initiative taken by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India. The project was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 1st January, 2021. There will be seven Blocks in Agartala project which will contain a total of **1000** flats. Advertisement was published from TUDA inviting application from eligible EWS & LIG families and in response around **1000** applications (EWS Families-845 nos LIG Families- 155 nos) are received. EWS and LIG families are eligible for this project. EWS shall have the annual income within Rs.3 lakhs and LIG families shall have the annual income between Rs.3.00 to 6.00 lakhs.

b) Township project of TUDA

(i) Project at the site of Vivevekananda market, near Kaman Chowmuhani

- A total of 48 flats are proposed in this project, project structural drawing & design papers are vetted from NIT Agartala. There will be three Blocks- LIG, MIG and HIG.
- Finishing work in HIG & MIG block is going on. Super structural work going on for LIG block.
- Work will be completed by March, 2024.

(ii) Project at the site of Kunjaban near Bhagat Singh Hostel

A total of 216 flats are proposed in this project, project cost around 95.27 Cr and there will be three G+12 tower in an area of 1.20 acre structural drawing & design papers are vetted from NIT Agartala.

- Work Completed upto 7th floor level.
- Work will be completed by December, 2024.
- **ADB Project (Urban Infrastructure in 20 towns including 7 District Headquarters)**

ADB Project (Urban Infrastructure in 20 towns including 7 District Headquarters) is going on simultaneously.

Building Plan sanction for medium and large scale projects

Till date 6 (Six) Building permission has been issued from TUDA. During this financial year 2023-24, 2 two proposals have been received, which is under scrutiny and verification at this moment.

GIS based Master Plan

Tender for Agartala city GIS based Master Plan is published.

Overview of Agartala Smart City Projects:

A total of 63 projects have been undertaken under Smart City Mission amounting to Rs. 1020.73 crore including A&OE. Till date 52 projects have been completed amounting to Rs. 242.64 crore and 11 projects are in implementation State with a cost of Rs. 708.11 crore.

Central Share received till date: Rs. 453.24 crore.

State Share received till date: Rs. 51.04 crore.

Agartala Smart City has been emphasizing on various developmental works for providing better quality of life to the citizens of Agartala City by constructing footpaths, covered drains, smart roads, pump houses, delivery pipelines and sewerage treatment plants.

Remarkable achievements and progress made during last one year:

- 1) Construction of pump house along with delivery pipeline at MG Bazar and Kallayani has been completed and inaugurated.
- 2) Development of, Chatrasangha Pond and 3 Ponds near MBB College lake have been completed and inaugurated.
- 3) Albert Ekka War Memorial and Post Office Chowmuhani have been completed and inaugurated.
- 4) Remodeling of storm water drain (construction of covered drain) across Agartala City has been completed and inaugurated.
- 5) 4 lanning of airport road-700 meter of road has been constructed.
- 6) GIS based property tax project has been completed and is on the verge of Go-Live.
- 7) 50 % of the work has been completed for 8 MLD STP at Akhaura- Gol Chakkar area.
- 8) Light and sound show at Ujjaynata Palace has been completed and inaugurated.
- 9) 45 % of the work has been completed for Haora Riverfront Development under CITIIS Scheme.
- 10) 50 % of work has been completed for renovation and restoration of Ujjayanta Palace project.
- 11) 40 % of the work has been completed for MBB College lake revitalization

15th Finance Commission

Government of India, Ministry of Finance released an amount of Rs.2160.00 lakhs during 2023-24 as Tied Grant and as 1st Instalment which was recommended during the 2022-23 and untied basic grant released an amount of Rs.1440.00 lakhs as 1st Instalment during 2023-24, which was recommended during the 2022-23.

Tied grant used for Sanitation Solid Waste Management and drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling for all Urban Local bodies and Untied basic grant used for Urban Local Bodies on felt need except salaries and establishment.

Tripura Jal Board:

Tripura Jal Board has started its functioning since 22nd Oct, 2021 with an objective to supply potable water with average availability of 135 LPCDs through efficient network of water treatment plants, boosting pumping stations, water mains & distribution system within Agartala Municipal Corporation Area.

After creation of Jal Board, 2,267 No.s individual household tap connections have been extended till 30th June 2023 under Atal Jaladhara Mission with AMC area.

AMRUT 2.0 has been launched by MoHUA ON 1ST Oct, 2021. The state Govt. has decided to implement AMRUT 2.0 scheme by Tripura Jal board, utilizing the full amount of allocated fund within Agartla Municipal Corporation Area & 8 ULBs.

Total outcome after implementation of AMRUT 2.0 Scheme in Agartla Municipal Corporation (AMC) Area & 8 ULBs are :-

DTW- 70 Nos, Pipe line – 504.5 K.M. Modified IRP- 26 Nos, Pkg. Typ IRP-30 Nos. and 24149 Nos household water tap connection along with Rejuvenation & Beautification of 6 Nos Water Bodies. The works are in progress. Target to complete by June 2024.

Total Project Cost is Rs.182.273 Cr.

In addition, Tripura Jal Board has engaged 60 SHG members to collect water charges from the consumers within AMC areas through POS MACHINE SINCE 23RD June 2022 and they are working successfully

Tripura Real Estate Regulatory Authority (T-RERA):

For regulation and promotion of the Real Estate sector and to ensure transfer of Real Estate in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of consumers in real estate sector as well as to establish an Appellate Tribunal and adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute redressal, the Tripura Real Estate Regulatory (T-RERA) has started functioning from 10th December, 2019. As on date 136 Real Estate Project and 5 Real Estate agents have been registered.

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP)

The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are implementing a exclusively State Scheme, namely Tripura Urban Employment Programme. The Scheme is fully fund by the State Government from its own budget. It is similar to National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for Urban Area. The vision of this scheme is to provide 50 days wage employment to one adult family member of every BPL and listed BPL families and poor families of all the ULBs subject to the availability of the fund as per revised TUEP guidelines which was issued on 18th August 2018. Apart from man days generation, under this scheme, public assets also created from greater benefits of the citizens.

State Government in Finance Department had released an amount of Rs.100 Crore for the F.Y 2022-23 and accordingly same had placed to 20 Urban Local Bodies and 20 ULBs generated **20,73,029** numbers man days including assets creation. A status on this scheme ,ULB wise, is given below :

Status of Progress Report on TUEP against released of fund from DUD during the F.Y 2022-23 (April 2022 to March 2023)

Table : 12.4

Sl.No.	Name of ULBs	Total approved Job Card (In numbers)	Total fund released F.Y 2022-23 Rs. In lakh.	Total mandays (In nos) F.Y 2022-23	Average Mandays created during the F.Y 2022-23
1	2	3	4	6	7
	West Disrrict				
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	34209	4918.89	1002099	27
2	Ranirbazer Municipal Council	1778	256.44	48657	29
3	Mohanpur Municipal Council	3542	509.70	92018	30
4	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1366	197.13	32948	23
	Shepahijala District				
1	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	2456	352.88	84564	35
2	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1680	244.45	52495	31

3	Melagharh Municipal Council	2353	338.78	78520	34
	Goumati Disrtrict				
1	Udaipur Municipal Council	1944	279.80	75709	39
2	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1182	168.56	25515	30
	South District				
1	Santirbazer Municipal Council	1962	281.97	64726	33
2	Belonia Municipal Council	2701	388.84	81535	30
3	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	1162	167.62	37082	32
	North Tripura District				
1	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	2024	291.03	18492	21
2	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	847	121.60	25515	30
	Unakoti District				
1	Kumarghat Municipal Council	1089	157.17	30798	37
2	Kailashahar Municipal Council	1448	208.58	58125	40
	Dhalai District				
1	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1626	233.36	55402	34
2	Ambassa Municipal Council	1657	238.65	57995	35
	Khowai District				
1	Khowai Municipal Council	2131	307.13	63715	30
2	Teliamura Municipal Council	2342	337.42	87119	40
	TOTAL	69499	1000.00	20,73,029	32

Source : Urban Development Department , Government of Tripura.

12. Status of Revenue Collection of Agartala Municipal Corporation, 13 Municipal Council and 6 Nagar Panchayats during the Financial year 2022-23

Table : 12.5

Details Information on Revenue Collection Statement during the financial year 2022-23							Rs. in lakh
SL		Property Tax F.Y 2022-23	Water Tax F.Y 2022-23	Total Trade Licenses Fees F.Y 2022-23	Other revenue F.2022-23	Total Tax F.Y 2022-23	TOTAL Revenue F.Y 2022-23
1	2	3	4	5	6	(3+4+5)=7	(6+7)=8
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	794.41	0.73	286.61	2334.43	1081.75	3416.18
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	84.05	40.77	23.33	154.62	148.15	302.77
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council	40.3	9.33	10.16	82.06	59.79	141.85
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council.	31.68	9.94	9.77	94.59	51.39	145.98
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	25.43	10.84	8.64	41.76	44.91	86.67
6	Khowai Municipal Council	26.83	9.66	11.39	61.49	47.88	109.37
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	15.53	5.88	8.79	15.6	30.2	45.8
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council.	16.24	3.39	4.56	41.16	24.19	65.35
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	11.14	1.95	3.72	11.06	16.81	27.87
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	32.25	0.86	7.51	40.62	40.62	81.24
11	Melagarh Municipal Council	40.92	2.01	2.43	7.54	45.36	52.9
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	58.58	21.08	16.88	91.67	96.54	188.21
13	Santirbazar Municipal Council.	18.69	6.05	2.83	12.95	27.57	40.52
14	Belonia Municipal Council	39.69	20.97	8.6	60.43	69.26	129.69
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	9.6	3.46	1.9	6.1	14.96	21.06
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	8.16	2.89	1.31	14.48	12.36	26.84
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	14.68	4.27	9.83	14.67	451.51	466.18
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	14.87	9.94	7.04	39.38	31.85	71.23
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	11.43	10.4	1.78	43.8	23.61	67.41
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	13.2	3.75	2.19	34.45	19.14	53.59
	Total	1307.68	178.17	429.27	3202.86	1915.12	5117.98

Source : Urban Development Department , Government of Tripura.

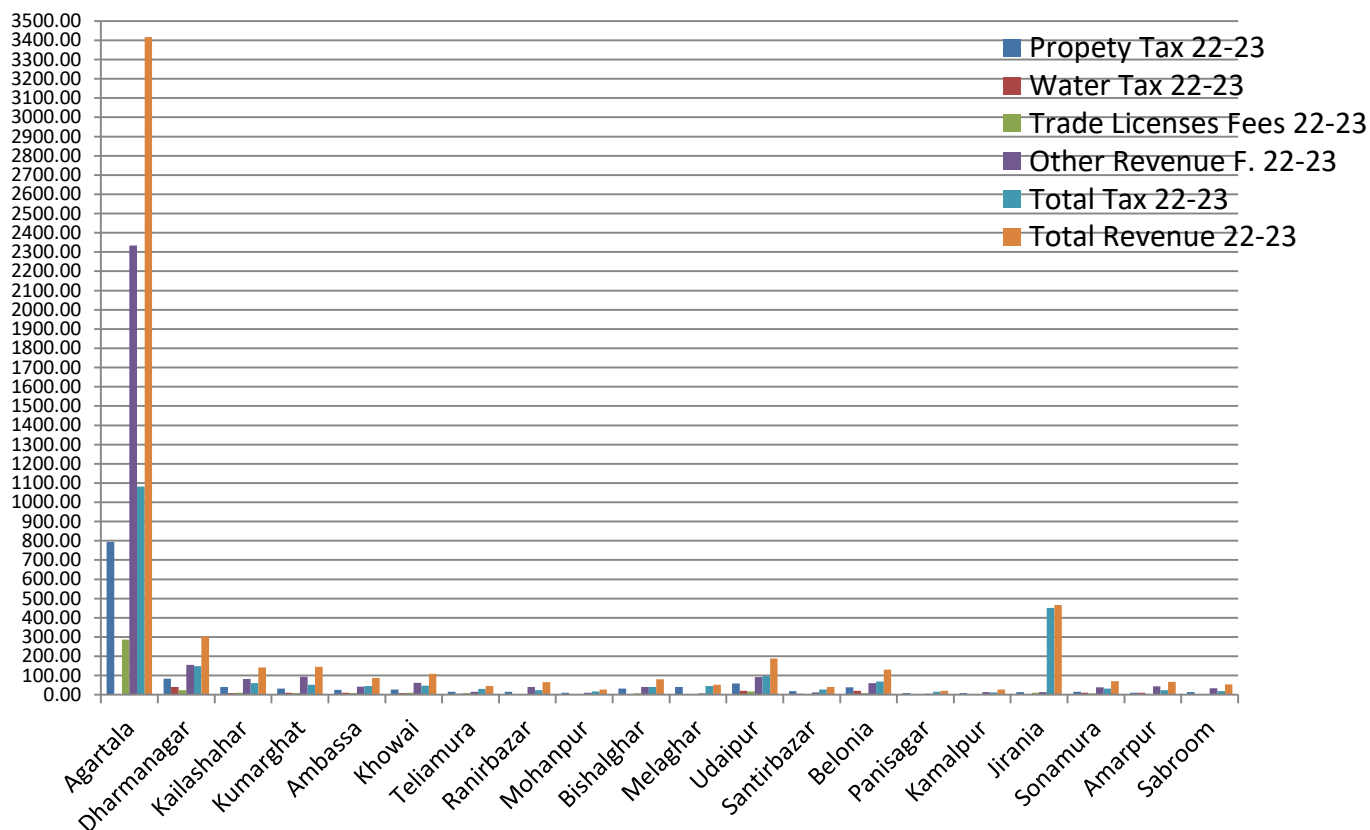
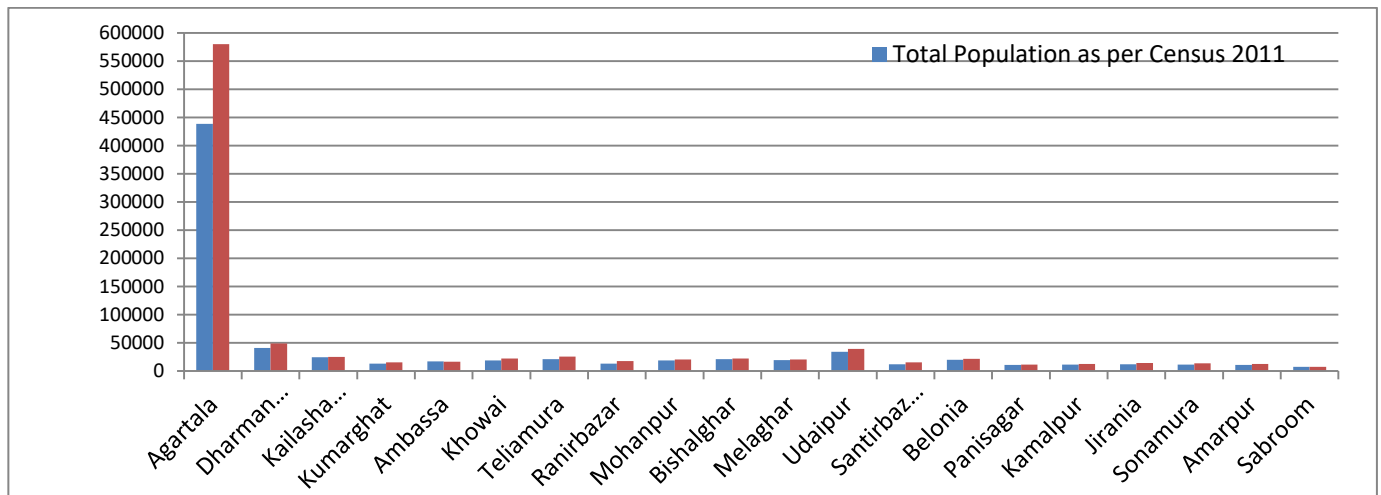


Table-12.6 Details of the urban areas and the total urban population of the State as per 2011 census and as on 15.12.2022 are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Local Body	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Total Population as per 2011 Census. (In Nos.)	Total Population as on 15.12.2022 (on the basis of R.O.R) (In Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Agartala, Municipal Council	90.214	438408	580126
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	10.69	40677	48822
3	Kailashahar Municipal Council	6.19	24049	24926
4	Kumarghat Municipal Council	3.50	13054	15223
5	Ambassa Municipal Council	14.772	16978	16073
6	Khowai Municipal Council	6.819	18339	21823
7	Teliamura Municipal Council	4.45	20778	25134
8	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	3.595	13104	17331
9	Mohanpur Municipal Council	19.775	18478	20041
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	9.331	21075	22152
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14	Belonia Municipal Council	5.74	19820	21433
15	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	3	10578	11371
16	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat.	10.1	10872	12120
17	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	4.45	11423	13698
18	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	4.13	11285	13166
19	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat.	3.57	10838	12294
20	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.0996	7142	6954
Total		239.2963	771497	957107

Source : Urban Development Department , Government of Tripura.

Total Urban Population of the State as per 2011 census and as on 15.12.2022 (on the basis of ROR) :



Concluding Remarks: The projects under taken under Smart City project will fulfil the aspiration of urban citizen of Tripura. The public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads and storm water management, markets, and streetlights must be accessible to all to achieve the goals of inclusive growth.

13 CHAPTER

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE



Strengthening of road from Bankumari to Manikpur, Chawmanu, under RIDF-XXVII



RCC Bridge over Bibooncherra, Manikpur, Dhalai, Tripura



Key Highlights

- Physical Infrastructure not only helps in creation of jobs but ensures sustainable economic growth and State Government has taken various initiatives for better infrastructure specially in energy, transportation and communication.
- Electricity plays an important role in the economic and social development of the economy. State has two sources of generation mainly, hydro and thermal, out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for **97.56%** while remaining **2.44%** is generated from Hydel Power (namely Gomati Power Project).
- Peak demand of the State in 2022-23 was **332.70 MW**. Own generation from three generating stations is **80-100 MW**. The demand of the State has been estimated to be **401 MW** at the end of 2023-24 as per 19th EPS (Electric Power Survey) Report considering the demand arising out of DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and industrialization of the State.
- The installed capacity was **115.00 MW** and total power generated within the State was **558.24 MU** and power purchased from Central Sector was **2642.63 MU** respectively in **2022-23**. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of State in **2022-23** was **1624.98 MU** at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to domestic consumers **was 640.50 MU** followed by **174.07 MU** for irrigation / public water purposes, commercial consumption **73.13 MU** and industrial **50.75 MU**. The revenue collection was **Rs. 689.38 crores** in **2022-23** which was **Rs. 630.04 crores** in **2021-22** resulting a rise of **9.42%**.
- Irrigation is an important input for enhancing production and productivity in agriculture sector. With a view to expand irrigation facility to the area under different crops, the Government of Tripura has implemented various irrigation schemes like lift irrigation, deep tube well, diversion scheme, medium irrigation project, artesian wells, shallow tube wells, tanks, pick-up weirs, small pumps, watershed management etc. through various Departments.
- **2,55,241** hectare of cultivable land in the State, out of which **1,19,625** hectare cultivable land has been brought under assured irrigation as on 31.03.2023 by different Department which is 46.86% of the cultivable area. Net potential created up to 31st March, 2023 is 1,19,625 hectare, out of which potential utilised is 82,540 hectare, in which the contribution of PWD(WR) is 83,435 ha.
- “Chief Minister’s Assured Irrigation Programme” has been launched to bring 56,000 hectare, additional area under assured irrigation within the five years with effect from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Out of the 56,000 hectare target, PWD (WR) Department shall bring 36,000 hectare command area under assured irrigation within the year 2024-25. Remaining 20,000 hectare shall be brought under assured irrigation jointly by Agriculture, TTAADC and Rural Development Departments.
- Tripura is a landlocked State in North East India spread over 10,491.69 km², Out of the total length nature of road 14693 Km in **2022-23**, 13096 Km is black topped and 1597 Km brick soled.
- In March 2023, there are 240 Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State, Total deposit was Rs.36,839.78 crore, credit of Rs.19,885.33 crore and the Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio at the end of March 2023 was 54% and from Small Savings Gross Collection Rs.3236.71 crore and Net Collection Rs.880.75 crore.
- Total number of registered vehicles in 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023 is 52110. Revenue collection is Rs.115.63 crore during 2022-23. Out of Rs.48.85 crore is from tax collection, Rs. 49.65 crore is from non-tax collection and Rs. 44.36 lakh is from enforcement .

Introduction:

Good physical infrastructure not only helps in creation of jobs but ensures sustainable economic growth. The Government has taken various initiatives for having better infrastructure for energy transportation, and communication.

A. POWER :

Electricity plays an important role in the economic and social development of an economy. The progress in Power Sector in Tripura despite geographical, economic and infrastructural hindrances has been quite encouraging. Performance of all-important sectors, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry, as also the performance of social sectors like health, depends largely on the desired availability of quality and quantity power. In the modern scientific world, consumption of electricity is the index of development or standards of living of the citizens.

The State has two sources of generation mainly, hydro and thermal. The State is endowed with natural gas, which enhances potentially for thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for **97.56%** while remaining 2.44% is generated from hydel power (namely Gomati Power Project).

Peak demand of the State in 2022-23 was **332.70 MW**. Own generation from three generating stations is **80-100 MW**. The State is able to meet the full peak demand after getting the enhanced share from OTPC, Palatana and NEEPCO, Monarchak power and now Tripura is a Power surplus State.

The demand of the State has been estimated to be **401 MW** at the end of 2023-24 as per 19th EPS (Electric Power Survey) Report considering the demand arising out of DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and industrialization of the State, which would be met from the up-coming projects in the region.

The installed capacity was **115.00 MW** and total power generated within the State was **558.24 MU** and power purchased from Central Sector was **2642.63 MU** respectively during the year **2022-23**. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers of state in **2022-23** was **1624.98 MU** at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold to domestic consumers was **640.50 MU** followed by **174.07 MU** for irrigation / public water purposes, commercial consumption **73.13 MU** and industrial **50.75 MU**.

The revenue collection was **Rs. 689.38 crore** in **2022-23** which was **Rs. 630.04 crore** in **2021-22** resulting a rise of **9.42%**.

Table- 13.1 The demand and supply situation of the power sector in Tripura during 2022-23 can be seen from the following table:

Sl. No.	Situation	:-	2022-23
1.	System Demand	:-	332.70 MW
2.	Availability		
	2.1 From Own Sources	:-	80-100 MW
	2.2 From Central Sector	:-	380 MW - 400 MW
3.	Shortfal	:-	NIL

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table -13.2

Sl. No.	Situation			2022-23
1.	No. of Power Generating Station (State owned):-			
	1.1	Hydel		1 No.
	1.2	Gas	:-	2 Nos.
2.	Installed Capacity (MW) :-			
	2.1	Hydel		10.00 MW
	2.2	Gas	:-	105.00 MW
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU) :-			
	3.1	Hydel	:-	13.76 MU
	3.2	Gas	:-	550.07 MU
	3.3	Auxiliaries	:-	5.60 MU
	3.4	Total Own Generation[(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	:-	558.24 MU
4.	4.1	Purchased from Central Sector Grid(MU)	:-	2642.53 MU
5.	5.1	Total available Power[3.4+4.1]	:-	3200.77 MU

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table - 13.3 Status of electrified and un-electrified Gram Panchayat and Village Committee areas in Tripura as on 31.03.2022:

Sl. No.	District-wise	Total Gram Panchayat & TTAADC Villages			Electrified Gram Panchayat & TTAADC Villages		
		Gram Panchayat	ADC Village	Total	Gram Panchayat	ADC Village	Total
1.	Khowai	55	69	124	55	69	124
2.	West Tripura	87	85	172	87	85	172
3.	Sipahijala	111	58	169	111	58	169
4.	Dhalai	41	110	151	41	110	151
5.	North Tripura	69	60	129	69	60	129
6.	Unakoti	59	32	91	59	32	91
7.	Gomati	70	103	173	70	103	173
8.	South Tripura	99	70	169	99	70	169
	Total	591	587	1178	591	587	1178

Source: Power Department, Tripura.

Recently Completed projects implemented for Development of Power sector in Tripura :

1. **RE-DDUGJY 12th Plan or erstwhile RGGVY 12th plan)** : RE-DDUGJY 12th Plan or erstwhile RGGVY 12th plan was sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India with a view to electrify the un-electrified villages and habitations of the country with construction of required parameters i.e electrical infrastructures like new 11 kv line, LT line, distribution transformer, new 33/11 kv substations etc as well as with provision to provide free service connections to the BPL households. The project successfully completed on 31.10.2020 with a closure value of Rs. 301.3 Crore.

2. **Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)** : Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana was sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India with a view to execute electrification works at villages / habitations of the Country where electrification was still required along with provision of provide free service connections to the BPL households and construction of required parameters i.e electrical infrastructures like new 11 kv line, LT line, distribution transformer, new 33/11 KV substations etc. Unlike the previous scheme of RE-DDUGJY 12th Plan, this scheme also has the provision for strengthening the existing electrical infrastructures with execution of augmentation works along with a “Metering” part to upgrade the consumer / distribution transfer energy metering of the state. The scheme has been successfully closed on 28.02.2021 with a closure value of 64.44 crore.

3. Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) : Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) was sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India with a view to upgrade the existing distribution network of the urban areas of the state. There is a consistent increase in electricity demand, particularly in urban areas, due to increase in customer base, changes in lifestyle and consumption pattern, which requires continual up gradation and creation of infrastructure for electricity distribution. Accordingly, 20 towns are selected in Tripura covered under 9 Nos. electrical circles under IPDS with an aim to develop the existing infrastructure to reduce AT & C loss of the system. The scheme has been successfully closed on 31.03.2022 with a closure value of 180.3 crore.

Again, under the above two schemes, i.e DDUGJY & IPDS, total 1,84,228 prepaid energy meters has been installed in the State replacing the existing post paid energy meters throughout the State, which is a step forward towards modernization and increasing the efficiency / revenue as far as the energy metering system of the State is concern.

4. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) : Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya scheme was launched by the Ministry of Power, Govt. of India in the country on 10.10.2017 with an aim to electrify the 100% un-electrified households within 31st December'2018. Accordingly the scheme was launched in Tripura State also on 2nd May'2018 by Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Govt. of India and Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Govt. of Tripura for electrification of all the un-electrified households of Tripura by 31st December'2018. It was declared that 10.10.2017 will be considered as a base date and service connections released after the base date will be accounted as service connections provided under Saubhagya. The scheme has been successfully closed on 31.12.2020 with a closure value of 332.3 crore.

5. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY Addl infra or Ph-II): Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY Addl infra or Ph-II) scheme sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India with an aim to strengthen the existing electrical infrastructure of the state to match up the increased load demand in the circuit due to providing new service connections and extension of huge amount of new LT line under Saubhagya scheme. Provision was also given to create new electrical infrastructure to incorporate the balance spill over requirements that cannot covered under Saubhagya scheme including construction of new 33/11 kv substations in the State. The scheme has been successfully closed on 31.12.2021 with a closure value of 286.5 crore.

6. On-going Project : North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP)

North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project Funding under World Bank of Rs.1800.28 Crores (Revised cost) for Tripura has been approved. The Scheme will provide scope for strengthening intra-state transmission and sub-transmission system of NER, improving power network in the NE States and to improve reliability, service delivery and reduce system losses. Construction of 9 new 132 kv sub-station, 458 CKm new 132 kv line, 34 new 33 kv sub-station, 667 km new 33 kv line , capacity augmentation of existing 7 nos. 132 kv sub-station and 25 Nos. of 33 kv sub-station including installation of 532.35 Km optical ground wire for communication are envisaged under the scope of this project. The PGCIL has been assigned as Project Implementing Agency for implementation of the project in Tripura. Implementation of the project is in progress and target for completion of work is 31st January, 2024.

Upcoming schemes for Development of Power sector in Tripura :

1). **Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded scheme:** State has signed an agreement with Asian Development Bank (ADB) for implementation of Tripura Power Distribution Strengthening and Generation Efficiency Project funded by ADB at a cost of Rs.2,175 crore project to upgrade distribution network, to reduce frequency and duration of power interruptions throughout the State and to convert Open Cycle generating Plant to Combined Cycle for increasing the Generating capacity work with a contract value Rs.672 crore, has already been awarded under the scheme and the rest part is under process of awarding at the moment. The work has been already initiated against the awarded projects under the scheme.

2). **Revamped Reforms Link Based Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) :** State has achieved immense progress in initiation of implementation of result-based reform linked RDSS Scheme to improve operational and financial viable of the Corporation including conversion of entire billing system into smart metering with a total investment of Rs.803 crore. A huge amount of work under the scheme has already been awarded and tendering for awarding of the rest is in progress. Work with a contract value of Rs.356.3 crore has already been awarded under the scheme and the rest part is under process of awarding at the moment. Survey work against the awarded projects under the scheme are almost completed and Material mobilization has already been initiated.

Other initiatives of TSECL :

- 1). **Setting up of Smart Customer Care Centre System on SaaS (System as a service) basis :** In order to improve customer's satisfaction level by providing better services through single window system for assured and timely resolution of consumer complaints / grievances a Smart Customer Care Centre System on SaaS (System as a Service) basis has been made operational.
- 2). **Input Based Distribution Franchisee :** In order to reduce the AT&C losses, improving the performance of customer services and increasing cash-flows and cost savings, input based distribution franchisees have been appointed for 5 nos. loss making Electrical Divisions of the State i.e at Mohanpur, Sabroom, Ambassa, Manu & Kailashahar Electrical Divisions.

Table-13.4 The financial status of TSECL is presented in following table:

Monthly (Average) and Annual Income & Expenditure during FY 2022-23:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Monthly(approx.) (Rs. in Crore)	Yearly (approx.) (Rs. in Crore)
1	Pay & allowances	15.96	191.52
2	Gas Purchase	30.06	360.76
3	Power Purchase	111.02	1332.20
4	Power Distribution & Maintenance	5.35	64.19
5	Total	162.39	1948.67
6	Revenue	142.96	1715.57

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table-13.5 The Income & Expenditure status of the Power Sector in Tripura up to 2022-23 can be seen from the following Table:

Year	Income (Rs. In Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)	Remarks
2005-06	260.34	225.01	Income and expenditure shown as on Company account considering revenue for
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	sale of energy both within the State & outside the State including Govt. subsidy received against consumer tariff.
2012-13	398.00	530.26	
2013-14	529.99	605.46	
2014-15	597.84	719.47	
2015-16	808.94	858.10	
2016-17	934.156	903.324	
2017-18	1227.61	1253.43	
2018-19	1428.36	1394.12	
2019-20	1397.89	1456.15	
2020-21	1468.23	1448.64	
2021-22	1605.98	1710.65	
2022-23	1715.57	1999.90	

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

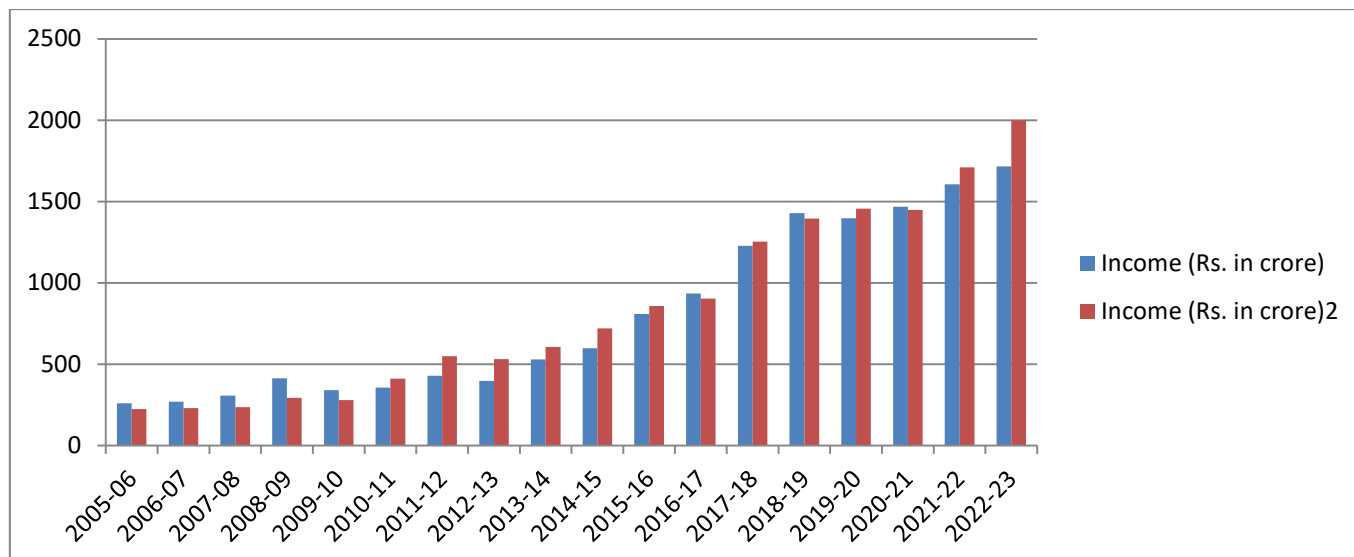


Table-13.6 The following table shows the Power sold to ultimate consumers in the State during 2005-06 to 2022-23 (In-MU):

	Sold to ultimate consumers	Domestic Light & Fan	Commercial	Industrial Power	Public Lighting	Irrigation Public water & sewage	Tea garden, Balk Supply& Mobile Tower
2005-06	370.69	208.65	34.20	21.26	18.31	21.15	67.13
2006-07	394.60	222.10	36.40	22.63	19.49	22.51	71.46
2007-08	397.81	223.91	36.70	22.82	19.65	22.70	72.04
2008-09	450.85	241.85	41.02	31.80	22.27	68.67	45.25
2009-10	494.56	262.24	46.65	30.21	24.43	84.12	46.92
2010-11	568.83	308.82	54.23	30.76	28.10	85.64	61.29
2011-12	624.17	341.06	60.35	31.39	30.85	76.52	84.03
2012-13	683.05	365.48	67.18	37.99	33.74	98.81	79.85
2013-14	712.27	390.40	64.66	37.07	34.75	97.06	88.34
2014-15	786.11	430.87	71.36	40.91	38.35	107.12	97.50
2015-16	813.06	439.79	74.92	43.01	39.71	113.26	102.37
2016-17	866.56	474.97	78.66	45.09	42.28	118.08	107.48
2017-18	928.01	508.65	84.24	48.29	45.28	126.45	115.10
2018-19	868.23	486.93	57.20	40.10	53.73	93.70	136.57
2019-20	914.22	531.07	71.83	40.12	48.09	100.86	122.25
2020-21	982.33	588.22	72.00	43.44	46.07	113.94	118.66
2021-22	1099.21	640.38	68.12	52.09	11.49	147.28	179.85
2022-23	1150.27	640.50	73.13	50.75	11.59	174.07	200.22

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

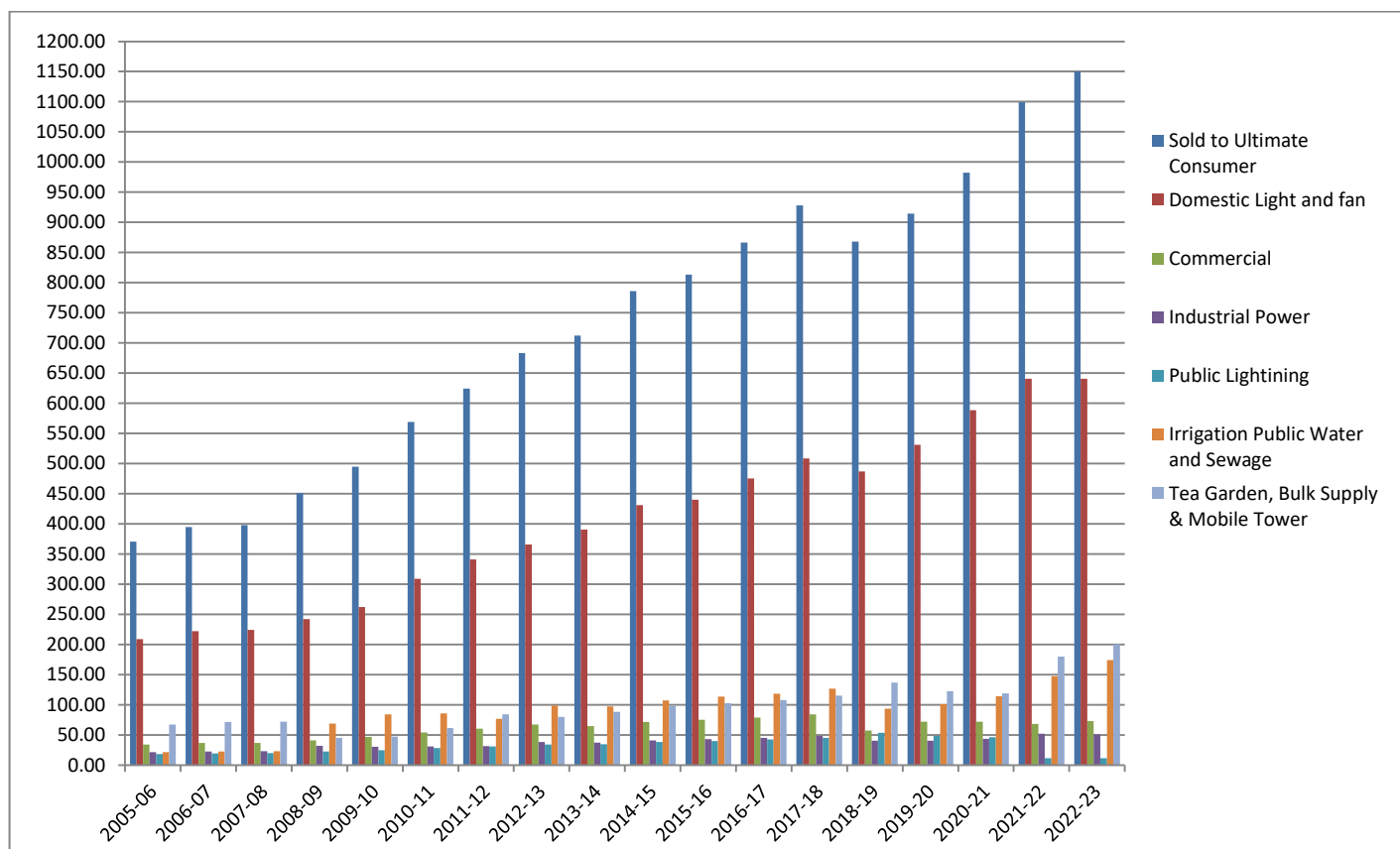


Table-13.7 Power At a Glance (As on March, 2023):

1	Consumers	→	9,64,987 Nos.
2	132 KV Line	→	Approx. 616 CKm.
3	66 KV Line	→	Approx. 408 CKm.
4	33 KV Line	→	Approx. 911 CKm.
5	11 KV Line	→	Approx. 19,449 CKm.
6	LT Line	→	Approx. 33,430 CKm.
7	Total	→	Approx. 54,814 CKm.
8	Distribution Sub Station	→	Total – 18,589 Nos.
9	132 KV Sub Station (in nos.)	→	13 nos.
10	66 KV Sub Station (in nos.)	→	14 nos.
11	33 KV Sub Station (in nos.)	→	61 nos.

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table-13.8 Generated and Consumption of Electricity in Tripura 2021-22 & 2022-23 :

Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23
Installed Capacity (in MW)	MW	115	115
Electricity Purchased	MU	2,625.48	2,642.53
1971 Census & 2011 Census Village	Nos.	1178	1178
Rural Electrification (% of village Electrification)	%	100%	100%
Power Generated (in MU)	MU	578.73	563.84
Power Consumption	MU	1,553.81	1,624.98
Village Electrified	Nos.	901	901

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table-13.9 Installed Capacity, Generation and Consumption of Electricity in Tripura 2021-22 & 2022-23 :

Installed Capacity (in MW)			
Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23
Hydro	MW	10	10
Gas	MW	105	105

Electricity Generation (in MU)			
Hydro	MU	9.39	13.76
Gas	MU	569.34	550.07
Total MU sold to			
Ultimate within State	MU	1099.21	1150.27
Consumers outside State	MU	1556.45	1492.77

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table-13.10 Power to ultimate consumers by public electricity undertaking in Tripura 2021-22 & 2022-23 :

Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23
Domestic light & fan	MU	639.21	640.50
Industrial Power (High Voltage)	MU	35.41	26.59
Irrigation Public Water & Sewerage	MU	146.85	174.07
Commercial	MU	68.39	73.13
Public Lighting	MU	11.50	11.59
Tea Garden	MU	4.26	3.40

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table-13.11 Towns and Villages electrified in Tripura 2021-22 & 2022-23 :

Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23
TOWN			
Total Number of Town	Nos.	20	20
Total Number of Town Electrified	Nos.	20	20
VILLAGES			
Total Number of Villages	Nos.	901	901
Total Number of Villages Electrified	Nos.	901	901

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table-13.12 Districtwise electrified villages and number of habitation electrified and unserved:

Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23
Villages electrified under LT/LT,D,S (No.)	Enclosed as Annexure - I		
Number of habitations electrified to unserved			
Number of habitations electrified			
Number of electrified private tube well/pump sets.			

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

Table-13.13 Tripura State Electricity blockwise information:

Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23
Villages electrified under LT/LT,D,S (No.)	Enclosed as Annexure - II		
Number of habitations electrified to unserved			
Number of habitations electrified			
Number of electrified private tube well/pump sets.			

Source: Power Department , Tripura.

B. IRRIGATION :

Irrigation is an important input for enhancing production and productivity in agriculture sector with a view to expand irrigation facility to the area under different crops, the Government of Tripura has implemented various irrigation schemes like Lift Irrigation, Deep Tube Well, Diversion Scheme, Medium Irrigation Project, Artesian Wells, Shallow Tube Wells, Tanks, Pick-Up Weirs, Small Pumps, Watershed Management etc. through various Departments. To bring more area under irrigation, 3(three) medium irrigation projects have also been constructed in the state and through these projects a considerable area has been brought under irrigation.

There is **2,55,241** hectare of cultivable land in the state, out of which **1,19,625** hectare cultivable land has been brought under assured irrigation as on 31.03.2023 by different Department which is 46.86% of the cultivable area.

Table 13.14 The status of irrigation up to 31st March'2023:

Sl.No	Plan	Period	Command Area Created (Ha.)	Cumulative Command Area Created (Ha.)
1	I-Plan	1952-57	0	0
2	II-Plan	1957-62	0	0
3	III-Plan	1962-67	346	346
4	IV-Plan	1967-72	1610	1956
5	V-Plan	1972-77	2427	4383
6	VI-Plan+	1977-85	9353	13736
7	VII-Plan	1985-90	7184	20920
		1990-92	3919	24839
8	VIII-Plan	1992-97	4599	29438
9	IX-Plan	1997-2002	37840	67278
10	X-Plan	2002-2007	23575	90853
11	XI-Plan	2007-2012	19671	110524
12	XII-Plan	2012-2017	5321	115845
13		2017-2018	774	116619
14		2018-2019	885	1,17,504
15		2019-2020	350	1,17,854
16		2020-2021	114	1,17,968
17		2021-2022	696	1,18,664
18		2022-2023	961	1,19,625

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Government of Tripura.

Net potential created up to 31st March, 2023 is 1,19,625 hectare, out of which potential utilised is 82,540 hectare. Department wise break up is given in the table below:

Table: 13.15

Departments	Total potential created (Ha)	Net potential utilised (Ha)
PWD (Water Resources)	83,435	79,262
Agriculture	3,594	360
TTAADC	1,069	107
R.D.D.	30,642	3,065
Forest	885	88
Total	1,19,625	82,882

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Government of Tripura.

The total area irrigated in the State is 1,19,625 ha., in which the contribution of PWD(WR) is 83,435 ha.

Table : 13.16 The scheme wise achievement of PWD(WR):

Sl. No	Type of Schemes	Nos	CCA Covered
1	Lift irrigation Schemes	1595 Nos.	56920.66 ha
2	High Power Lift irrigation Schemes	7 Nos.	943 ha.
3	Deep Tube Well Schemes	300 Nos.	6847.40 ha.
4	Diversion Schemes	48 Nos.	6436.50 ha.
5	Low Height Pick-up weir	4 Nos.	32 ha.
6	Small Bore Tube Well	670 Nos.	1545 ha
7	Medium irrigation Projects	3 Nos.	10711 ha.
	Total	2627 Nos	83435.56 Ha

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Government of Tripura.

The Present State Government has given highest emphasis on accelerated growth in irrigation. Accordingly “Chief Minister’s Assured Irrigation Programme” has been launched to bring 56,000 hectare additional area under assured irrigation within the 5(Five) years with effect from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Financial resources for this purpose will be pooled from various sources i.e. PMKSY, State Resources, RIDF and Externally Aided Project (EAP) etc.

Out of the 56,000 hectare target, PWD (WR) Department shall bring 36,000 hectare command area under assured irrigation within the year 2024-25. Remaining 20,000 hectare shall be brought under assured irrigation jointly by Agriculture, TTAADC and Rural Development Department.

As the Irrigation development in respect of dry month’s surface discharge available has reached almost to its optimum level, there is little scope for construction of new Lift Irrigation Schemes in the State. On the other hand rain water harvesting cum MI Storage Reservoir is more suitable option for irrigation and ground water recharging. Another viable option for irrigation is through Small Bore/Deep Tube Wells.

Accordingly Public Works Department (Water Resource) has planned to construct 122 (one hundred twenty two) MI Storage Schemes, 13(thirteen) L.I schemes, 7(seven) Diversion schemes, 25(twenty-five) Pick-Up-Weirs, 5000(five thousand) SBTW Schemes & 200(two hundred) DTW Schemes by the year 2024-25.

In the meantime PWD(WR) already got sanction of 1121 Small Bore Tube Wells, 362 DTWs, 24(Twenty Four) MI Storage Schemes and 4(Four) Diversion Schemes. In addition to these, Project proposals for construction of 2310 SBTWs is under consideration of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India.

PWD(WR) has brought 961 hectare coverage during the year 2022-2023.

In the Annual Action Plan 2023-24 PWD(WR) has decided to complete construction of 451 (Four hundred fifty one) SBTW Schemes, 100 (One hundred) DTW Schemes, 2(two) Lift Irrigation schemes. Command area development at Kalashi Barrage and work of 4 (Four) MI storage are in good progress. In total 3756 hectare cultivable land will be brought under Assured Irrigation during the year 2023-24.

Table : 13.17 The details of Annual Action Plan 2023-24 of PWD(WR)

Sl.No	Items to be taken up/things to be achieved	Physical Target 2023-24		Financial Target
		In Nos	In ha.	(Rs. In Crore)
1	Surface Water			
i)	MI Storage Scheme	4	491	40.00
ii)	Command Area Development- Kalashi Barrage	1	190	5.00
iii)	Lift Irrigation(L.I)	2	60	1.00
2	Ground Water			
i)	SBTW	451	1015	8.50
ii)	DTW	100	2000	40.00
	Total	558	3756	94.50

Source: PWD (WR) Department, Government of Tripura.

Table : 13.18

Sl. No	Items to be taken up/ things to be achieved	Physical Target 2023-24		Financial Target
		in nos.	in mtrs.	(Rs. in Crore)
Flood Protection				
i	Flood protection /Anti Erosion work along the bank of different rivers for protection of vulnerable location of Tripura.	4	910.00	2.815
ii	Flood protection /Anti Erosion work in various vulnerable locations of along Indo-Bangla Border rivers.	2	800.00	15.00
Miscellaneous				
1	Construction of Sluice gate with vertical steel shutter at Battali on Sonamura - Agartala NH over Kachicherra near Melaghar.			12.41
2	Special repairs of Maharani Barrage including canal.			3.32
3	Construction of flood water disposal drain near steel bridge at Sunarerbasa in the eastern side river Juri spanning over the land of Lt. Upendra Ch. Nath under Dharmanagar, North Tripura.			0.7291
4	Development of Inland Water Transport on Gumti River in Tripura / SH / i) Dredging Contract ii) Bank Protection.			19.566 Project sanctioned for Rs. 24.5257 cr; vide No.F.34(1)-TRANS/2020/515 dated-30/5/2022 Deposit work (Transport Deptt.)
5	Operation, Maintenance of Dredger and De-siltation of Rudra Sagar Lake by Department's Amphibian Multi Functional Dredger, Water Master Classic-IV Dredger Machine.			2.304345
6	Construction of additional Sluice Gate over Kachigang Cherra near Steel bridge on Battala Chandanmura road.			7.1946

Major initiative of PWD(WR):- In keeping with the above target a DPR for construction of 2 major dam on the upstream of Haora river at Champaknagar and Champaibari over Champaicherra to create 2(Two) Rain Water Harvesting Reservoirs on the upper catchment of Haora river is under preparation. On completion, this project will create irrigation facility to approximately 700 hectare Land and will also recharge the ground with water. These 02 (Two) Dams will minimize flood in the Agartala city to some extent. In addition the Water Reservoirs thus created will provide drinking water to the people of Agartala and will boost Pisci-culture.

In the Flood Management Sector:- PWD(WR) implements Flood Management works of the State to save and protect Government and Private properties from floods by protection of river bank by providing revetment structure such as launching apron and slope pitching by cement concrete / sand cement blocks. Submergence/ inundation of flood prone area is protected by construction of embankments.

So, far PWD (WR) has constructed 154.41 Km of embankment and 143.00 Km of anti erosion to protect 34,000 hectare of land from flood submergence and to protect important towns, habitations, public utilities and important agricultural land from river erosion.

During the year 2019-20 NABARD has sanctioned a project of Flood Protection /Anti Erosion work along the bank of different rivers for protection of vulnerable location of Tripura under RIDF-XXV at an estimated cost of Rs.67.49 crores to protect 10.580 Km of river banks/embankment. The project has been completed.

During the year 2020-21 NABARD has sanctioned a project of Flood Protection /Anti Erosion work along the bank of different rivers for protection of vulnerable location of Tripura under RIDF-XXVI at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.3474 crores to protect 35.165 Km of river banks /embankment. The project is nearing completion.

C. TRANSPORT :

Railway : Transport system is one of the key indicators of economy and development of a State. From 2016, the rail connectivity has been extended to the capital city of Agartala through broad gauge. Broad-gauge railway network has extended up to Sabroom. Railway road in Tripura is 265 km as on 31st March 2021.

Air Services : The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

The runway at Agartala Airport has been extended to 7,500 feet and Instrument Landing System has been successfully installed which has made night operations possible.

D. ROAD CONNECTIVITY OF PWD (R & B):

Road connectivity : Tripura is a landlocked State in North East India spread over 10,491.69 km², bordered on 3 sides by Bangladesh, and home to a diverse mix of cultures and religion, various species of flora and fauna, historical monuments and splendid natural views, mountains and lakes.

The State is very rich in natural resources, but proper utilization of the same could not be done. Industrial growth had not been taken place mainly due to its poor road infrastructure and

high transportation cost. As a result the employment generation as well as overall economic development could not be achieved to the expected extent.

Under Central Government Act East policy, prime importance was given to the development by focusing on road and rail connectivity, IT sector development, energy, industrial development and education facilities.

Presently, the State Government has therefore imposed highest priority on development of the road communication network as well as construction and improvement of road links, up-gradation of roads for better and efficient performance of the road communication system so that health services, education, water supply, marketing of agricultural products etc. facilities can be provided in all the door steps of the villages.

Accordingly, the state Government has taken up the programmes under different schemes of Central Government and even with loan assistance of financial institution for improvement and construction of road that will lead to the socio economic upliftment of the poor indigenous people of the region.

Table - 13.19 The present road scenario in 2022-23 in the State is explained below :

Sl. No	Category	Length (in Km)
1.	State Highway (Km)	1057
2.	Major District Road (Km)	171
3.	Other District Road (Km)	483
4.	Urban Road (Km)	1048
5.	Village/rural Road (PWD) (km)	11943
Total (km)		14702
6.	Major RCC Bridges (Nos.)	318
7.	Bailey Bridges (Nos.)	377
8.	SPT Bridges (Nos.)	6
9.	RCC Slab Culverts (Nos.)	3139
	Box Culverts (Nos.)	2827

Source: Public Works Department (Road & Bridge), Government of Tripura.

Out of the total length of 14693 Km in **2022-23**, 13096 Km is black topped and 1597 Km brick soled as detailed in the following table:-

Table : 13.20

Sl. No	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2022-23 Length (in Km)
1.	Black Topped	13096.00
2.	Brick Soled	1597.00
TOTAL		14693.00

Source: Public Works Department (R & B), Government of Tripura.

NB:Information/ data(s)/ records pertaining to PWD(NH), Railway Department, RD Department, TTAADC and IBB in respect of Economic Review of Tripura, 2022-23 are not readily available to this office which may kindly be collected from the respective Authorities.

New Initiatives

1. Revision of SOR, 20 for PWD.
2. The new technology of using waste plastic in bituminous mix in road construction & periodical renewal of roads.

- On-line bill payment for plan and deposit works has been made compulsory; subsequently it will be made compulsory for Non-Plan works also. Now works have been taken up for integration of Public Works accounts with Treasury on-line system.
- Software in the name of e-sadan has been developed for submission of application for allotment of Government Quarter.
- World Bank has given provision for 62.5 million US\$ to improve the village roads within 12 Aspirational block of Tripura. The state PWD(R&B) has taken initiative to improve 120 no. village road having length 412.74 km within the said provision.

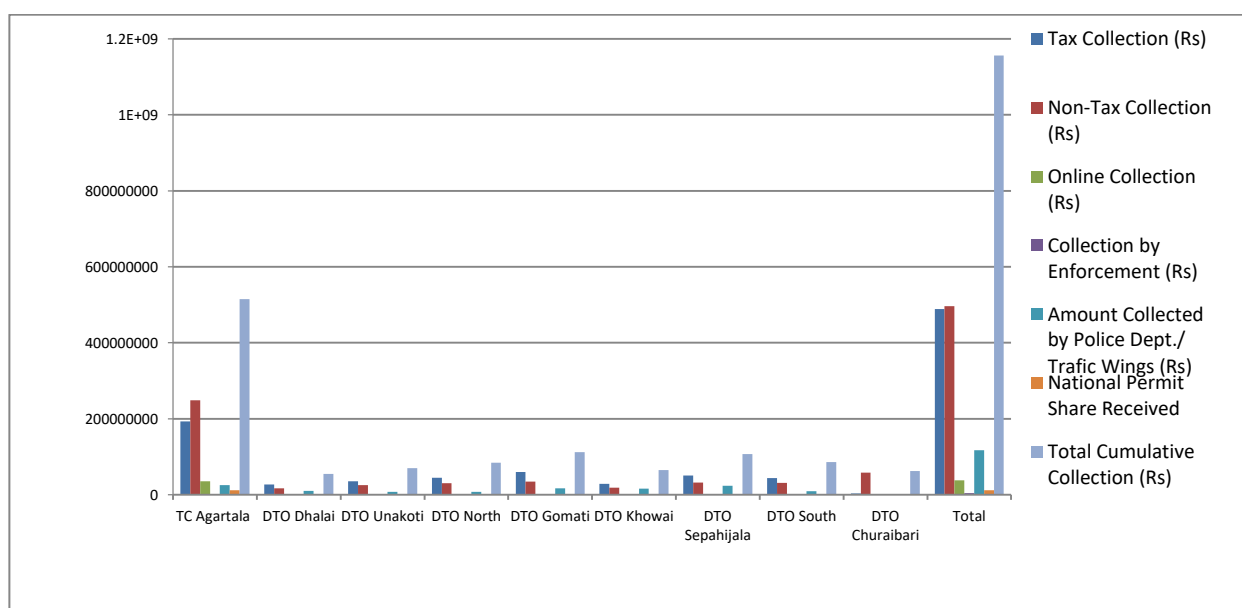
E. VEHICLE:

Motor transport is a primarily responsibility of the State Government. The total number of Registered Vehicles in 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023 is 52110. The Target of Revenue Collection is Rs.110.39 crore during 2022-23, the Achievement upto March, 2023 Revenue Collection is Rs.1,15,62,96,408.00 1st April,2022 to 31st March,2023. Out of Rs.48,85,33,843.00 is from Tax collection, Rs. 49,64,72,669.00 is from Non-Tax collection and Rs. 44,36,350.00 is from Enforcement .

Table : 13.21 Districtwise, Churaibari & Commisionarate of Transport – Cumulative Collection Report 2022-23.

Name of the Offices	Tax Collection (Rs)	Non-Tax Collected (Rs)	Online Collection (Rs)	Collection by Enforcement (Rs)	Amt. collected by Police Dept./ Traffic Wings (Rs)	National Permit Share received for the year 2019-20 (Rs)	Total Cumulative Collection (Rs)
TC Agartala	193282624.00	248841454.00	35254886.00	586200.00	25334300.00	11685460.00	514984924.00
DTO Dhalai	27090700.00	17136090.00	NA	402000.00	10144100.00	NA	54772890.00
DTO Unakoti	35683453.00	25049275.00	805124.00	996950.00	7309700.00	NA	69844502.00
DTO North	45213070.00	30368099.00	198139.00	592500.00	8093300.00	NA	84465108.00
DTO Gomati	59547895.00	34920539.00	219032.00	696500.00	16684300.00	NA	112068266.00
DTO Khowai	28962011.00	18578852.00	142906.00	429200.00	16501500.00	NA	64614469.00
DTO Sepahijala	50563236.00	31980923.00	270244.00	411300.00	23883700.00	NA	107109403.00
DTO South	44264584.00	31140437.00	1040655.00	321700.00	9286200.00	NA	86053576.00
DTO Churaibari	3926270.00	58457000.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	62383270.00
Total	488533843.00	496472669.00	37930986.00	4436350.00	117237100.00	11685460.00	1156296408.00

TC : Transport Commissioner, DTO : District Transport Officer. Source : - Transport Department, Tripura



**Table : 13.22 Districtwise, Churaibari & Commisionarate of Transport –
Raid conducted, Cases filed and Vehicle penalised 2022-23.**

Name of the Offices	No. of Raids conducted	No. of cases filed	No. of vehicle penalised.
TC Agartala	360	357	612
DTO Dhalai	152	4	518
DTO Unakoti	237	NIL	425
DTO North	140	NIL	310
DTO Gomati	206	NIL	1293
DTO Khowai	237	NIL	1349
DTO Sepahijala	185	NIL	530
DTO South	255	NIL	438
DTO Churaibari	NA	NIL	NIL
Total	1772	361	5475

TC : Transport Commissioner, DTO : District Transport Officer. Source : - Transport Department, Tripura

Registered Vehicle 2022 - 23

Table : 13.23

Vehicle Class	DHALAI DTO (TR-4)	GOMATI DTO (TR-3)	KHOWAI DTO (TR-6)	NORTH TRIPUR A DTO (TR-5)	SEPAHIJ ALA DTO (TR-7)	SOUTH TRIPUR A DTO (TR-8)	UNAKO TI DTO (TR-2)	WEST TRIPUR A JTC (TR-1)	GRAND TOTAL
Agricultural Tractor								11	11
Ambulance	6	9	2	8	5	5	1	32	68
Bus	2	3		4		2	2	25	38
Camper Van / Trailer								3	3
Camper Van / Trailer (Private Use)							1		1
Construction Equipment Vehicle	1	1		4			4	20	30
Crane Mounted Vehicle								2	2
Earth Moving Equipment	1	11	1	5	1	1	7	28	55
e-Rickshaw(P)	367	13	153	892	12	1	360	844	2642
Excavator (Commercial)	8	20		7	4	7	14	51	111
Excavator (NT)	4			1			1	1	7
Fire Fighting Vehicle								1	1
Goods Carrier	143	208	123	260	120	159	124	999	2136
Maxi Cab	9	1	2	4	1	4	3	29	53
M-Cycle/Scooter	2245	4188	2541	3224	4368	4907	2943	11736	36152
M-Cycle/Scooter-With Side Car	2						1	3	6
Moped					1				1
Motor Cab	8	13	6	10	9	8	7	242	303

Motor Car	198	470	207	333	355	250	235	2346	4394
Motorised Cycle (CC > 25cc)	3		1	1	2	5		160	172
Omni Bus								6	6
Three Wheeler (Goods)	8	55	44	11	47	32	20	104	321
Three Wheeler (Passenger)	541	781	411	216	675	755	297	1899	5575
Tractor (Commercial)		2		8				10	20
Trailer (Commercial)								2	2
Grand Total	3546	5775	3491	4988	5600	6136	4020	18554	52110

Source: - Transport Department, Tripura.

Table -13.24 Road Traffic Accident for the year 2022:

Heads	Name of District									
	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	Gomati	South	North	Unakoti	Dhalai	GRP	Total
Fatal	74	30	20	25	30	22	14	17	0	232
Non-Fatal	136	51	29	38	23	31	18	17	0	343
Total	210	81	49	63	53	53	32	34	0	575
Killed	77	30	20	27	31	24	14	18	0	241
Injured	184	90	43	65	55	45	32	27	0	541

Source: - Police Department, Tripura

Table -13.25 Road Traffic Accident upto July`2023:

Heads	Name of District									
	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	Gomati	South	North	Unakoti	Dhalai	GRP	Total
Fatal	39	14	8	18	15	7	13	17	0	131
Non-Fatal	82	24	23	17	15	11	8	13	0	193
Total	121	38	31	35	30	18	21	30	0	324
Killed	43	15	8	18	17	7	14	20	0	142
Injured	114	48	32	41	34	21	32	37	0	359

Source: - Police Department, Tripura

TRIPURA ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (TRTC):

Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) established in 1969 under the Road Transport Corporation (RTC) Act. 1950. The main objective of this Corporation is to provide efficient, economical and well-co-ordinated transport facilities to the people. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) initially started its Goods Service Transportation by utilising Automobile Truck since June 1971. Subsequently to meet the growing demand TRTC started Domestic Passenger Bus service throughout the State since December 1973.

- **Vision :-** Ensuring convenient Public Transport throughout the State.
- **Mission:-** To provide customer friendly Public Transport throughout the State.
- **Key Objective:-** i) TRTC aims to turn Public Transport in the State of Tripura into a professionally run operation.
- iii) To reach this objective, TRTC is studying commuters needs and will invest in technology and new vehicle to improve its service.

Table : 13.26 Status of Buses and Trucks 2022-23 :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Numbers
1)	Fleets	77
	a) Bus on Road	28
	b) Truck Fleet	5
	c) Truck on Route	1
4)	Routes Operated (TRTC operated 12 nos. & PPP model 14 nos. = 26)	26
5)	Average No. of daily passenger carried	200
6)	Passenger travelled by helicopter service	412
7)	Employees (including 11 nos. DRW)	151

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

Table - 13.27 Status Report of TUTCL 2022-23

Sl.No.	Particulars	Numbers
1)	Buses handover to TRTC	50
2)	Buses under TUTCL	123
3)	Total Buses on-route	47
4)	Total Buses off-route	76
5)	Fleets	47
6)	Routes operated	19
7)	Average daily passengers carrier	7050

Source: Tripura Urban Transport Company Ltd.

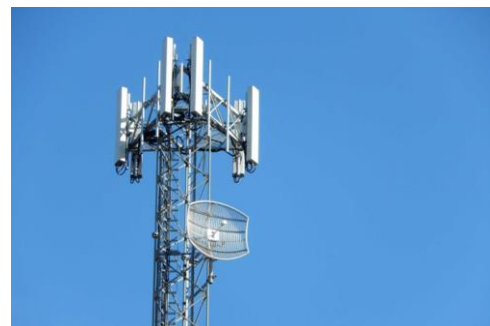
Table -13.28 Revenue receipts (Rs. In Lakhs) FY 2017-18 to 2021-2022

Sl. No	Financial Year	Fare Revenue	Non fare Revenue	Total
1	2017-18	12.74	228.12	240.86
2	2018-19	23.33	242.42	265.75
3	2019-20	14.43	104.83	119.26
4	2020-21	21.06	103.21	124.27
5	2021-22	22.14	147.65	169.79

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

D. COMMUNICATION :

Telecommunication is one of the prime support services needed for rapid growth and modernization of various sectors of the economy. It has become more important in recent years because of the rapid growth of information technology and its significant impact on the economy.

**Table : 13.29**

Sl n o	Districts	Telephone Exchange	Services					
			LL	BB	FTTH	BAF	Mobile connections	Cellular Tower
1	West Tripura	18	4506	876	4283	3	139458	304
2	Unakoti	5	430	202	871	0	40770	47
3	South Tripura	10	338	106	715	0	36437	90
4	Sepahijala	9	282	89	1252	0	37834	82
5	North Tripura	8	406	134	1080	0	40490	81
6	Khowai	3	324	109	689	0	54236	71
7	Gomati	12	400	121	1140	32	20827	83
8	Dhalai	9	91	46	748	1	95890	80
	Total	74	6777	1683	10778	36	465942	838

BSNL Tripura is providing the following services:-

1. Landline (LL), 2. ISDN, 3. Toll Free (IN services), 4. Broadband (BB), 5. FTTH, 6. Leased Line, 7. Bharat Air Fibre (BAF), 7. GSM (Mobile), 8. Wi-Fi Hotspot, 9. PDO, 10. SIP Trunk, 11. VPNoBB or VPNoFTTH and Aadhaar Seva.
2. In addition to the above, BSNL is happy to share the details of the ongoing projects taken up in Tripura BA.

A. (i) Bharatnet at Gram Panchayats: At present, Tripura State has 8 districts, 23 sub-divisions, 58 blocks and also one Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC). BSNL is in the process of extending High speed internet service in 591 GP/VCs & 31 BHQs as detailed below:

Table : 13.30

SI	District	No. of OLTs	Total GPs	Phase-I	Phase-II (VSAT)	Uncovered	No. of GPVCs where FTTH is commissioned (as on 18.11.23)	Other connections*	
								State Govt (SAS)	BU
1	West Tripura	7	170	80	10	80	41	17	62
2	Unakoti	2	91	78	0	13	61	03	68
3	South Tripura	6	169	41	61	67	28	08	101
4	Sepahijala	7	169	104	0	65	55	102	111
5	North Tripura	4	129	27	36	66	24	07	96
6	Khowai	7	124	71	0	53	53	19	0
7	Gomati	6	173	105	35	33	48	18	21
8	Dhalai	6	151	85	0	66	38	11	0
	Total	45	1176	591	142	443	348	185	459

*BU: Bharatnet Udyami, SAS: Special Assistance Scheme.

Further, this is also to inform that a portal has been developed by BSNL (<https://ruralfiber.bsnl.co.in/ruralfiber/MainAction.do>) for ONLINE BOOKING of FTTH (Fiber to the Home) demand in rural areas. Through this portal State Departments and other Institutions can register and submit their demand for new FTTH Connections.

Individual customers of both urban & rural areas can register their demands through <https://bookmyfiber.bsnl.co.in>

(ii) **State Govt. Project:** Govt. of Tripura has awarded a project to BSNL Tripura BA for provisioning of 50 FTTH connections and one public Wi-Fi Hotspot in 300 GPVCs as this is covered under Part-V of the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to states for Capital Investment for 2022-23' of Department of Expenditure. The project is envisaged to ensure full utilization of adequate capacity bandwidth, internet & Wi-Fi services in GPVCs of the Tripura state, commissioned under Phase-I, of Bharatnet Project. The need for uniform network without inter vendor issues, compact and power conserving equipment and operating at optimum utility with regard to data handling could have been strong considerations in choosing BSNL as Developmental Partner for this project involving 300 GPVCs of Tripura. The Tripura Govt. workorder to deploy BSNL in these GPVCs of the state is based on the consideration of network size, physical presence of installations, offices, posting of staff & officers throughout the state & complete bouquet of Telecom services provided by BSNL to its esteemed customers. As on 18.11.2023, 185 FTTH connections have been extended from GPVCs and 7 public Wi-Fi Hotspot have been commissioned at GPVCs.

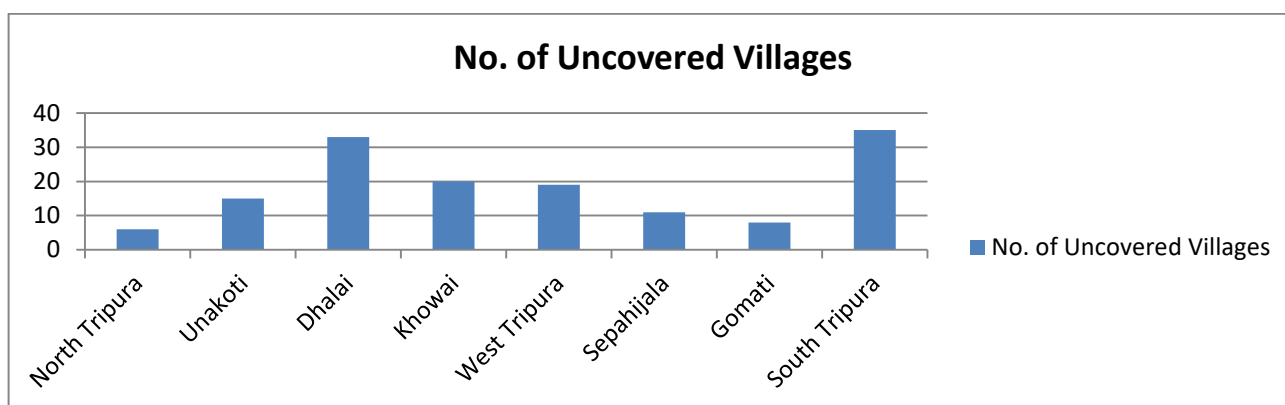
B. **Mission 500:** The project for saturation of 4G mobile services in uncovered villages across the country was approved on 27.07.2022 at a total cost of Rs. 26,316 crores. The project will provide 4G mobile services in 24,680 villages in remote areas where no Mobile Network coverage of any operator is available.

In addition, 6,279 villages having only 2G or 3G connectivity shall be upgraded to 4G through this project. The project will be executed by M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) using MAKE IN INDIA 4G technology stack under Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative of the Govt. of India and will be funded through Universal Service Obligation Fund. 139 new 4G towers will be installed and 8 Nos. existing 2G/3G sites will be upgraded to 4G under 4G saturation project as below:-

Table : 13.31

Sl.	District	No. of Uncovered Villages
1	North Tripura	6
2	Unakoti	15
3	Dhalai	33
4	Khowai	20
5	West Tripura	19
6	Sepahijala	11
7	Gomati	8

8	South Tripura	35
	Total	147



- C. **BoPs:** BSNL has also been awarded a project for installation of 4G Towers in Border Out Posts (BOPs) where no Mobile signal of any operator is present.
- D. **Phase IX.2:** This project is aimed to upgrade BSNLs 2G/3G network to 4G. In phase manner, all the existing BTSs of BSNL will be upgraded to 4G and 5G in future and will install new BTS to improve its coverage.
- E. **IGW:** BSNL is operating 20G International Gateway(IGW) links with Cox's bazaar, Bangladesh for handling the international DATA Traffic of the following states:-
- (1) Tripura
 - (2) Meghalaya
 - (3) Mizoram
 - (4) Nagaland
 - (5) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (6) Manipur
 - (7) Assam

E. BANKING:

Banking is one of the important instruments for economic development. A network of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more efficiently. Financial institutions are input banks, insurance companies, provident and pension funds, mutual funds, savings banks and security markets.

The institutional structure of the financial system in the State is not well developed. The financial institutions are mainly base on public sector banks, provident and pension funds and insurance companies. Public sector banks have also expanded their network particularly during last two to three decades. In 1969, there were five Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches, which served an average population of 2,76,000 per Bank Branch. In March 2023, there are 240 Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State.

The Census-2011 data reveals that proportion of households availing banking services in the State was 26.5 % that is low compare to all India level of 35.5 %.

Table- 13.32 The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by type as on 31st March, 2022-23:

Sl. No.	Type of the Bank	No. of Branches
(1)	(2)	(3)

i)	No. of Branches of Nationalised Bank (except SBI)	169	
ii)	No. of Branches of SBI	71	
iii)	No. of Branches of Co-operative Banks	73	
iv)	No. of Branches of Tripura Gramin Bank	148	
v)	No. of Bank Branches in Private Sector Banks	110	
vi)	Total Deposit (Rs. in crore)	Rs.36,839.78	
vii)	Total Credit (Rs. in crore)	Rs. 19,885.33	
viii)	CD Ratio of the State	54%	
Pradhan Mantri Flagship Programme for the year 2022-23			
a)	Pradhan Mantri Jan dhan Yojana (PMJDY) (No. of Accounts opened)	9,51,457	
b)	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)b (No. of Accounts)	3,64,214	
c)	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) (No. of Accounts)	10,22,930	
d)	Atal Pension Yojana (APY) (No. of person covered)	1,72,807	
e)	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMMY)	No. of Loan	3,55,960
		Disbursed amount (Rs.in crore)	Rs. 2378.99
f)	Stand Up India	No. of Loan	91
		Amount (Rs.in crore)	Rs. 11.30

Source: - Institutional Finance Department, Tripura.

Total deposit was Rs.36,839.78 crore, credit of Rs.19,885.33 crore and the Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio at the end of March 2023 was 54%.

Table- 13.33 SMALL SAVINGS, 2022-23:

Sl. No	Particulars	Total
a.	Gross Collection	Rs. 3236.71 Crore
b.	Net Collection	Rs. 880.75 Crore

Source: Institutional Finance Department, Tripura.

Table-13.34 District wise report of Small Savings Gross and Net Collection of the State for the year 2021-22 & 2022-23:

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of District	2021-22		2022-23	
	Gross collection	Net collection	Gross collection	Net collection
West	1873.29	501.18	1986.86	553.73
Sepahijala	153.07	33.98	181.64	44.09
Gomati	119.26	35.23	106.19	39.20
South	149.18	40.51	151.31	45.01
Khowai	127.52	41.68	155.37	43.46
Dhalai	167.94	33.07	207.62	38.01
Unakoti	126.31	41.88	216.46	60.00
North	272.55	72.33	213.26	57.25
Total	2989.12	799.86	3236.71	880.75

Source: Institutional Finance Department, Tripura.

Concluding Remarks: 110% GP/VC of Tripura is electrified. Government is planning to cover total cultivable area under assured irrigation in coming years. Remaining Brick soled and earthen roads will be covered into black topped road in phase manner. Overall Connectivity and communication is need of the hour for development of the State. It will augment generation employment opportunity.

14 CHAPTER

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE



Key Highlights

- The state Govt. has announced new incentive package called “**Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentives Scheme, 2022**” effective from 01.04.2022 for a period 5(five) years. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in Tripura:
 - Capital Investment Subsidy, Procurement Preference, Industrial Promotion Subsidy, Power charges, Partial reimbursement of Interest on Term Loans, Reimbursement of charges/fees for obtaining Standard Certification / Technology Know-how, Exemption from the payment of Earnest Money and Bid Security Deposits, Subsidy on fees paid for Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprise (CGTMSE), Export Promotion Subsidy, Subsidy for participation in fares and exhibitions, State Transport Subsidy, Operational Subsidy to industrial units One time additional subsidy/Incentive shall be provided to MSMEs registered under Udyamportal of MSME and obtained ZEDC certification from the Ministry of MSME as per the following break-up & Special Incentives to Industrial Enterprises continue to operate for 5 years are for a further period of 5 years.
- Among the North eastern states, Tripura has been adjudged as the top performer in the logistics ease across different states (LEADS) index published by the Ministry of commerce and industries in Sept, 2019.
- State would be linked with the Bangladeshi ports, roadways and railway networks in near future making the state as a "logistic hub" in the entire North-Eastern Region of India.
- Tripura State Logistic Policy has been formulated in 2022. Chief Minister's (CM) Helpline with Toll Free Number '1905' has been launched State wide on 6th September, 2021 to receive and fast track addressable of citizens Grievances. CM Helpline is operational on 24 x 7 bases. Under CM Helpline service, citizen are able to make call to '1905' to lodge their grievances caller by CM Helpline and close the call with consent of the caller.

Introduction:

The mandate of the State Department of Commerce and Industries is regulation, development and promotion of industrial activities including trade and commerce in the State through formulation of appropriate industrial policy and implementation of the various programmes and schemes of both State and Central Governments. The basic role of the Department is to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment and infrastructure to accelerate growth in the industrial and commerce sector.

In Tripura, IT activities were initiated in a serious manner in April, 1999, with setting up of a separate Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) in the State to leverage ICT for the State's overall Development.

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE:

A. Introduction

1. Administrative Set-up:

The administrative set-up for Industries & Commerce (other than Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture) comprises of the following:

- a) Directorate of Industries & Commerce.
- b) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ Autonomous Bodies:
 - Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (TIDC)
 - Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (TSIC)
 - Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd. (TTDC)
 - Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. (TJML)
 - Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board (TKVIB)
 - Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SOFED)

2. Profile of Industrial Sector in Tripura:

As per the Census-2007 conducted by the Ministry of MSME, total number of working enterprises in the State was 1,09,666 (comprising of Registered MSME units: 1,343 and 1,08,323 (Un-registered units).

During last decade, a number of initiatives have been taken and concerted efforts have been made, resulting in significant growth in the industrial sector. As of now, there is one **large-scale unit** (excluding power sector) in Tripura, namely, a Rubber Thread unit at Bodhjunnagar. There are some **medium-scale units** like a TMT bars/rods/flats unit, bamboo floor tiles, some Tea Processing Factories, rice mills, flour mill, rubber based industries etc. Besides these, there are a number of **small and micro enterprises**.

- Total number of registered units is **34,885** (as on **31-03-2023**).

3. Self-employment Programmes

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): The Programme was launched during 2008-09, but due to late allocation of targets to the State, the process could be started in January, 2009 only. Hence, not much progress could be achieved during 2008-09.

Achievement under PMEGP :

Table 14.1

Year	Target	(Rs in lakhs)					
		Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2022-23	2164	3083	26150.94	1020	6974.79	698	4956.03

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

Swavalamban:

Swavalamban is a self-employment Generation Programme (SEGP) initiated by the State Government with the objective to ensure that a sizeable number of unemployed youth and SHGs are developed as potential individual or group entrepreneurs so that they can take up gainful self-employment.

Table 14.2 Achievement under Swabalamban :

Year	Target	(Rs. in lakhs)					
		Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2022-23	4000	8221	42348.2	2330	7682.98	1124	3162.55

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

4. Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) :

Focus on Ease of Doing Business by providing statutory backing:

- With the initiative of Government of Tripura, Tripura Legislative Assembly (TLA) has passed an Act "Tripura Industries (Facilitation) Act 2018" for creating single window clearance to set up new businesses in Tripura. This has enabled entrepreneurs to file single and common application form for obtaining all approvals for setting up of business.

Fastrack statutory clearances for businesses:

- As part of the process, the Single Window portal of the State – SWAAGAT has been launched involving 11 Departments and integrating 60+ services involved for setting up of business in the State and operations for businesses
- The State Government has also set up Industrial Facilitation Centre to facilitate for single window clearance in the State.
- NOC/Licenses/Clearances are being issued by concerned Departments without any physical touch point provided through single window system.
- Implemented Central Inspection System to synchronize multidepartment inspections under Labor, Factory, Pollution Control and Legal Metrology Acts and Rules, thereby improving transparency and simplification of compliance

Simplification of license and inspection

- State has already notified for auto-renewal of licenses/registration under 6 Acts (Labour- 2 Acts, Factories & Boilers - 1 Act, Legal Metrology – 1 Act, Drug Control -1 Act, Urban Dept. – 1 Act) thus reducing the compliances.
- The State has eliminated the requirement of registration and in turn renewal for 1 Act namely Shops & Establishments Act (Labour Department).
- The State has implemented the Central Inspection System (Labour- 7 Acts, Factories & Boilers - 2 Acts, Pollution Control Board – 2 Acts, Legal Metrology - 1 Act)

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Operating a business made easier through policy initiatives

• Pollution Control Board –

- ❖ Renewal of consent to operate provided to red, orange and green category industries on self-certification basis and payment of consent charges
- ❖ Allowed validity period of consent to operate for period of 5 years and above.
- ❖ One time authorization introduced for non-bedded health care facilities with provision for online auto renewal

• Factories & Boilers -

- ❖ Introduced a provision for allowing the validity of license under the Factories Act, 1948 to be 10 years or more.

5. Industrial Infrastructure

a) As on **31-03-2023**, out of **157** units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjunnagar and R.K. Nagar Industrial area , **63** units have been set up and presently functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs. **730.24** crore and total direct employment generated is about **3,624**.

b) Special Economic Zone :

- A multi-sector Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is being set up at Sabroom which **would further boost the export and import by providing conducive infrastructure to the investors.**
- The Foundation Stone of SEZ was laid on **11th September 2020**.
- Phase I Project cost: Rs. 70 crore; Investments : Rs. 2090 crore and Employment : 4920;
- TIDC Ltd is the developer of the project and Dayton Natural Resources Private Limited from Thane, Maharashtra has been selected as Co-developer for implementation of the project through competitive bidding.
- The Industries proposed are : Rubber based Industries – tyres, threads etc.; textile and apparel industries ; Bamboo Industries and Agri-Food Processing Industries

c) ADB Project

- Asian Development Bank(ADB) approved Project Readiness Financing Loan 6046 –IND Infrastructure Development of Industrial Estates in Tripura
- Approval has been taken from State Finance Department, for releasing fund of 2.5 million USD over the period of 2 years. 80% of the same i.e 2 million USD will be reimbursed by ADB and 0.5 million USD will be the State contribution.
- Concurrence of State Finance Department has also been taken for hiring of 5(Five) individual experts and a consulting firm for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).
- Individual experts will support the project management unit (PMU) established under implementing agency (IA)–Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCL) through technical/ analytical/ advisory inputs to arrive at industrial strategy and planning deliverables as an initial stage of PRF project preparatory works. Then consulting firm shall prepare the Detailed Project Report.

6. Logistic sector in Tripura :

- Among the North Eastern States, Tripura has been adjudged as the top performer in the logistics ease across different states (LEADS) index published by the Ministry of commerce and industries in September 2019.
- The State would be linked with the Bangladeshi ports, roadways and railway networks in near future making the State as a "logistic hub" for the entire North-Eastern Region of India.
- Tripura State Logistic Policy has been formulated in 2022.

7. PM- GATI SHAKTI

Institutional arrangement/policy formulation:

- Empowered Group Of Secretaries (EGoS) has been constituted on 20.01.2022
- Network Planning Group (NPG) is constituted on 17-05-2022.
- Technical Support Unit (TSU) is constituted on 19-03-2022.
- Logistic Cell in the Department of Industries & Commerce has been created on 17-05-2022.

Status of interaction of States with BISAG-N for the development of the State master Plan (SMP):

- Interacted with BISAG-N and 6 officers of Land Records, Forest, IT, Industries & Commerce, PWD, TIDC have been trained at Gujarat.
- A Training Programme at The Directorate of IT, Government of Tripura, Agartala with all the NRPs was held on August, 2022.
- Officials of PWD(DWS) has got training physically at BISAG-N Campus Ahmedabad from 27th April, 2023.

Uploading of layers on the State Master Plan (SMP) portal:

- Out of 28 essential data layers Tripura has uploaded 26 data layers. 2 data layers are not related to the State.
- Additional 73 data layers are also updated by BISAG-N, Ahmedabad Gujarat.

Projects identified by the Department:

- A total of eight projects totalling to an amount of Rs. 109.19 crore has been identified and sent to DPIIT, Govt. of India for sanctioning of fund.
- Out of the eight project, four projects totaling to an amount of Rs.35 crore. has been sanctioned by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India.

Formulation of the State Logistics Policy

- The Tripura Integrated Logistics Policy 2022 has already framed and notified on 16th January 2023.

8. Foreign Trade with Bangladesh :

1. Current Status:

- 1.1** The foreign trade of Tripura is with Bangladesh. The official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started in 1995-96 through Agartala Land Customs Station. Presently, there are eight notified **Land Custom Stations(LCS)**, namely, Agartala, Srimantpur, Muhurighat, Khowaighat, Dhalaighat, Manughat, Old Ragnabazar and Sabroom. Dhalaighat LCS is operational for immigration purposes only and Sabroom LCS is yet to become operational.
- 1.2** The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meager Rs. 4.12 crores during 1995-96 to about Rs. **758.09** crores during 2022-23. The trade volume during last few years are as follows:

Table: 14.3 Volume of Trade- Imports and Exports (year –wise)

Year	Imports	Exports	(Rs. in Crores)
			Total
2022-2023	636.72	121.37	758.09

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

Table: 14.4 Volume of Trade – LCS-wise during 2022-23

Sl. No.	State	Export value (Rs. in cr.)	Import value (Rs in cr.)	Total trade value (Rs. in cr.)
1.	Agartala LCS	99.31	339.80	439.11
2.	Srimantapur LCS	20.61	151.62	172.23
3.	Muhurighat LCS	0.52	45.78	46.30
4.	Manughat LCS	0.0074	86.72	86.72 74
5.	Khowaighat LCS	0.0009	1.65	1.6509
6.	Old Ragnabazar LCS	0.93	11.15	11.1593
	Total	121.37	636.72	758.09

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

Table 14.5 Composition of import commodity and value

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No	Commodity	Total Value
1	Variety of fish – small fish,	267.03
2	LPG	107.96
3	Cement	106.42
4	M.S Rod	19.44
5	Food items	18.11
6	Steel Sheet	16.75
7	PVC Pipes/ Tube/Plastic items	13.50
8	Flavour Drinks	12.17
9	Readymade Garments	4.33
10	Melamine	2.71
11	Other commodities	68.30
	Total	636.72

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

Table:14. 6 Composition of export commodity and value

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Total Value
1	Wheat	116.50
2	Seeds of cumin	1.11
3	Agarbati	0.94
4	Citrus fruits	0.92
5	Onion	0.50
6	Maize	0.28
7	Vegetable Seeds	0.28
8	Broken stone	0.25
9	Wood apple	0.20
10	Spice powder	0.12
11	Other commodities	0.27
	Total	121.37

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

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

Table: 14.7

Name of Border Haat	Date of inauguration
Srinagar - Chagnaiya	13.01.2015
Kamalasagar – Tarapur Border	15.06.2015

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

N.B: No sales proceed in both Border Haats in F.Y 2020-2021 to 2022-2023 due to COVID Pandemic.

9. Industrial Training Institutions

- a) Presently, there are 19 ITIs functioning in the State.
- b) In addition, Vocational Training Center of R.K Mission, Viveknagar, Agartala has been up-graded as an ITI with financial assistance from State Government with 3 trades and intake capacity of 120 trainees.
- c) Besides, another private ITI, with intake capacity of 80 trainees has been set-up in 2017 at Industrial Growth Centre, Bodhjunnagar.
- d) The current status of training courses in the 19 Govt. ITIs is as follows:

Table: 14.8 The current status of commencement of training courses in the 2 Private ITIs is as follows:

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

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

1. CoE trades running at seven ITIs have been converted to new CTS trades and affiliated by DGT (Directorate General of Training), New Delhi in the year 2019. Converting CoE trades in those ITIs, 15 (fifteen) new CTS trades with intake capacity of 40 in each trade have been started. Admission in those new CTS trades may commence from August 2020 session.

In the above mentioned 15 new CTS Trades, intake capacity would be increased by 600 (six hundred) (40 candidates in each trade).

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

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

Besides Government of India had sanctioned setting up 3 new ITIs at Kanchanpur, Gandacherra and Santirbazar at a cost of Rs.950.00 lakhs per ITI out of which 10% will be State share. Govt of India has already released Rs. 2565 lakhs. ITI, Gandacherra and ITI, Kanchanpur were inaugurated in August, 2019 and started functioning. ITI, Santirbazar is also inaugurated by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tripura on 11/02/2021 and the NCVT affiliation of 5 (five) trades with 200 (two Hundred) intake capacity was granted by DGT w.e.f. August 2022.

Two hostels of 30 seated capacities have been sanctioned in the FY: 2022-23 and are being raised at ITI Kanchanpur & Santirbazar under the ESDI Scheme through the RDD, Govt. of Tripura at a total project outlay of Rs. 326.20 Lakhs. The civil construction of the same is under progress.

3. Upgradation of Women’s ITI into Model ITI:

Upgradation of WITI, Indranagar into Model ITI at a cost of Rs. 800 lakh at 90:10 ratio was sanctioned by Govt. of India during 2016-17 and central share of Rs. 553.25 lakh (out of 720 lakh) has been released. Civil construction work is completed. Procurement of tools and equipment, machineries and furniture are completed. Obtaining of NCVT affiliation for additional new three trades is under process. The State of Art building of Women’s ITI, Indranagar was inaugurated on 22/02/2022 by the Hon’ble Chief Minister Tripura.

4. Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE):

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE), Government of India has sanctioned a Skill Strengthening and Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project during 2018, which is fully funded. Accordingly MoU was signed between State and Central Government for its implementation in Tripura. In the 1st phase, three ITIs namely, ITI, Dharmanagar, ITI, Belonia and WITI, Indranagar has been selected under STRIVE.

Under this project, Govt. of India has released Rs.396 lakhs and 219 lakhs in 1st and 2nd trench respectively.

5. Linking of Skill Training with the Main Stream education in Tripura:

Government of Tripura has approved the following for the ITI pass out trainees in Tripura for equivalency of Madhyamik and Higher Secondary (+2) certificate.

- a) **Linking the ITI pass outs for Madhyamik equivalency:** Candidates having completed two years or more courses recognized by NCVT with basic qualification of Class- VIII on their own volition have appeared and passed Vernacular language (Bengali/Hindi/ Kokborok/ Mizo) and English prescribed for Madhyamik Examination of TBSE would be considered equivalent to have passed Madhyamik Examination.
- b) **Linking the ITI pass outs for Higher Secondary (+2) Equivalency:** Candidates having completed two years or more duration courses in ITIs recognized by NCVT with basic qualification of Madhyamik on their own volition have appeared and passed English prescribed for Higher Secondary would be considered equivalent to have passed Higher Secondary (+2) Examination of TBSE.

7. Introduction of lateral entry to diploma engineering:

In the year 2020, the provision for Lateral Entry Admission for ITI Pass-outs in Diploma Engineering Programmes was introduced through which a trainee who have successfully undergone training in 02 years engineering trades from an ITI can take admission in the relevant Diploma Engineering Branch.

8 Introduction of Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS):

The CITS course was introduced in the State in the year 2022 in 4 Govt. Institute of Training of Trainers (ITOTs) at Bishramganj, Kamalpur, Khumulwng & L. T. Valley for training of candidates who possess National Trade Certificate (NTC) after completing ITI/ National Apprenticeship Certificate (NAC)/ Diploma/Degree certifications. ITOT wise course details are as follows:

Table: 14.9

Sl. No.	Name of ITOT	Trade	Intake Capacity
1	Govt. ITOT Bishramganj, Dist-Shipahijala, Tripura	Electrician	25
2	Govt. ITOT Khumulwng, Dist-West Tripura	Mechanic Motor Vehicle	25
3	Govt. ITOT Kamalpur, Dist-Dhalai, Tripura	Draughtsman (Civil)	25
4	Govt. ITOT L. T. Valley, 82 Miles, Dist-Dhalai, Tripura	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Technician	25
		Welder	25
Total=			125

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

10. Industrial Promotion: Resource-based Industries

1. Rubber:

- Tripura – second rubber capital of India.
- Total Plantation Area: 89,264 Ha
- Production: 93,371.19 MT

- Rubber-based industrial units for products like rubber thread, tread rubber, rubber compound, rubber band etc. have already come up in the State.
- In order to further accelerate the process of setting up of rubber-based industries in the State, a **Rubber Park** with a project cost of Rs.23.00 crores has been established at Bodhjungnagar over an area of about 60 acres of land with technical support from Rubber Board. All common facilities including Centralised Quality Control Laboratory, Training Centre, Tool Room, Centralised Latex & Carbon Black Master batch Unit, Warehouse for Raw Material Storage, Common Effluent Treatment Plant etc. have been created for rubber-based industries.
- The Government of India has undertaken a massive programme for rubber plantation in 200,000 ha. in the North Eastern states during next 5 years starting from 2021-22. For Tripura, the estimated area would be about **30,000 ha plantation**. Automotive Tyre Manufacturers' Association (ATMA) would invest Rs.1100 crore for 2 lakh hectare as interest subvention during the initial seven years ;
- Focus has been given on improvement of production of Graded sheet by establishment of Modern Smoke Houses and Group Processing Centres. Also, Modern Smoke Houses are being promoted through PMEGP/Swabalamban schemes. Already 1013 cases have been sanctioned and loan disbursed to 735 no. of cases.
- The response from potential entrepreneurs has been very encouraging so far. Out of 31 units 13 units are functioning, 14 units are under implementation and 4 units are closed. 11 units are functioning at Rubber Park and 2 units at Growth Centre.
- Tripura has sustainable harvesting capacity for extraction of matured rubber trees as timber wood, which yields a good quantity of timber wood every year. The Industrial Estate at Lalchhari in Dhalai District has been notified as Dedicated Rubber Wood/Timber based Industrial Estate to set up rubber wood based furniture etc. units.

2. **Tripura Bamboo Mission (TBM):**

- **Bamboo** : The Tripura Bamboo Mission is implementing the scheme of National Bamboo Mission for integrated development of bamboo sector since 2018-19. So far, total amount of Rs. 35.36 cr. is received from the Government of India alongwith matching State Share.
- One Agarbatti manufacturing cluster has been set up at Kumarghat Industrial Estate, where 6 (six) nos. of mechanized agarbatti stick making units are functioning and additional 5 (five) numbers of units will start commercial production shortly.
- 61 units based on bamboo resources like agarbatti, round stick, handicrafts, shoot processing, waste utilisation, with back-ended credit-linked subsidy (@60%) are being set up under National Bamboo Mission throughout the State and commercial production of these units will also commence from September 2021.
- “Free Distribution of Bamboo Seedling” among the people of Nalchar, Charilam, Matabari & Jirania RD Blocks has been organized. During these programme 52,450 bamboo seedlings has been distributed among the more than 1000 beneficiaries.
- 500 artisans are provided with 4 module Tool kits to facilitate enhancement of production level of Handicraft sector.
- 500 beneficiaries provided with Tool kits to establish homestead bamboo strip making unit to ensure easy availability of semi-finished raw bamboo strip for the round stick making units in the Agarbatti manufacturing clusters at Bamboo Park, Bodhjungnagar and Kumarghat Industrial Estate.
- Special emphasis has been given for skill upgradation in manufacturing of bamboo bottles, bamboo cookies etc. BCDI in collaboration with Tripura Bamboo Mission are organising training programme where the participants get hands on training on making Muli Bamboo Cookies so that they can start their own production of cookies.
- To enhance skill of bamboo bottle making, BCDI, TRPC have been assisted with financial grant under National Bamboo Mission for training of beneficiary/cluster on bamboo bottle manufacturing and also infrastructure for bamboo bottles.

- A project under North Eastern Council has been sanctioned namely “Revitalization of Agarbatti Sector Through Strategic Intervention” of Rs. 10.77 Cr during FY 2021-22. Initially released of fund is Rs. 2.79 Cr.
- New project from North Eastern Council has been sanctioned namely “Enabling Bulk Production of Bamboo Round Sticks in Tripura through Technological & Infrastructural Upgradation” of Rs. 597.68 Lakhs during FY 2022-23. Initially released of fund is Rs. 10 Lakhs for meet up the pre-operative expenses.
- SFURTI funded project “Mat based Cluster at West Tripura District” is ongoing at West Tripura. Total approved budget is Rs. 297.22 Lakhs. All the hard interventions ie. Establishment of 9 village level spoke production center & 1 Hub center were completed along with essential machineries. Soft interventions i.e. Skill development training Programme of 500 nos beneficiaries will be commenced shortly.
- A new project namely “Rangamati Bamboo Agarbatti Development Cluster” Amarapur, Gomati District under SFURTI is under the process of approval. In connection to this, 321 nos beneficiaries have been mobilized and the land for proposed construction work has also been identified. Accordingly, a DPR has also been prepared by NECTAR (TA) and the same has been sent to KVIC, Agartala which is under verification.
- The Annual Action Plan for the FY 2023-24 has been approved by the SLSC and the total approved budget is Rs. 600.00 lakhs including the 10% of State matching share.

3. Food Processing:

- 3.1** The agro-climatic conditions are favourable for growing various fruit and horticultural crops. During recent years, a good number of food processing units have come up in Tripura. Some examples are: Fruit Processing including Canned pineapple products, Modern Flour Mill, Cashew Processing, Iodised Salt, Ice slabs/ Ice candy/ Ice cream, Soya Nuggets, Spice manufacturing, Bakery/ Biscuits manufacturing, Groundnut processing, salted snacks, Cold Storages, etc.
- 3.2** The State Government has prioritized value addition in food processing sector utilizing the locally available natural resources like pineapple, jackfruit, cashewnut etc., by creating required infrastructure of Food Park, Cold Storage, and Food Testing Lab etc.
- 3.3** Queen pineapple has been declared as “State Fruit”. Food processing sector is prioritized as “Thrust sector” for investment.
- 3.4** Government of Tripura has constituted Tripura Pineapple and Jackfruit Mission under Department of Industries and Commerce to promote holistic growth of jackfruit and pineapple sector through market demand based strategies, which includes Research, Technology Promotion, Extension, Post-Harvest Management, Processing and Marketing. The Mission has started its activity since 1st April, 2022 and will be in force till March, 2027.
- 3.5** In addition to the Self-employment schemes of the State Government, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) and Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM FME) are being implemented in the state for promotion of food processing sector.
- 3.6** Under PMKSY, already 5 (five) projects have been sanctioned with project cost of about Rs. 37 cr. These are as follows : Fruit & Vegetable processing at Kumarghat ; Modern Rice Mill units at Belonia and Dharmanagar ; Mustered Oil unit at Mega Food Park, Agartala.
- 3.7** Under PM FME scheme, total budget for next 5 years i.e upto 2024-25 is Rs. 126 cr. Under this scheme, One District One Product (ODOP) has been identified. Industrial units would be provided grant @35% with maximum Rs. 10 lakhs per unit for setting up new units/ upgradation of existing units.

- **Seed Capital Assistance:** The scheme has provision for providing Seed capital assistance of Rs 40,000 (max) to SHG members on working capital and small tools procurement. As on date total 827 SHG members under TRLM and TULM have received the seed capital assistance.
- **Individual Unit Set Up:** Under the scheme as of now, total 57 individual cases have been sanctioned loan for setting up of food processing units across the districts, whereas another 124 nos. of applications are in process of sanctioning loan by Lending banks.
- As per provision of the scheme, for extending handholding support to the Entrepreneurs since from application generation to setting up of industry and availing various licences, 53 District Resource Persons have been engaged.
- **Capacity Building:** Across the sectors, total 13 Master Trainers (MT) and 24 District Level Trainers (DLT) in EDP+Sector Specific have been empanelled.
- Beneficiary class room training for 714 nos. Seed Capital Approved SHG beneficiaries training for 411 nos. under TULM & TRLM, Credit Linked Subsidy beneficiaries training for 40 nos.; total 1165 nos. Through MT and DLT have been already concluded under the scheme.
- **Incubation Centre:** Initiative has already been taken to setup Incubation Centres in West Tripura and South Tripura Districts. Ministry has already approved setting up of one Incubation centre at South Tripura District on Bakery products (Bakery line, Noodles Processing Line, Papad Processing Line, Food Processing Laboratory).

3.8 Food Park: In order to give further boost to setting up of food processing industries, a modern Food Park has been set up at Bodhjunnagar. The Food Park makes available all necessary common facilities for food processing industries including cold storage, warehouse, R&D/ Quality Control Lab, common packaging facility etc. Some entrepreneurs have taken land and have started work for setting up their units The Lab has got the accreditation from NABL.

4. Natural Gas:

4.1 Exploration/ Mining: Natural Gas is one of the most important natural resource in Tripura. Natural Gas is available in non-associate form with high methane content of up to 97%, which makes it suitable for use as feedstock for production of ammonia, urea, methanol, etc.

Till 2022-23, there are **30 E&P Blocks** out of which ONGC holds (**total 23 Blocks**) 18 Mining/Production Blocks & 5 Exploration Blocks, Jubilant –GAIL (**total-2 Blocks**) holds 1 Mining and 1 Exploration Block, Vedanta (**total-1 Block**) holds 1 Exploration Block, Oil India Ltd (**total- 4 Blocks**) holds 3 Exploration and 1 Production Block.

4.2 Current Utilization/ Future Demand: The current production rate is about 4.5 to 4.9 MMSCMD and commitment done till date is of 5.01 MMSCMD.

4.3 Royalty and other receipts from Natural Gas: The ONGC pays royalty to the State Government @10% of the value at well-head, i.e., the Producer Price. In addition, the State Govt. gets revenue in the form of License / Renewal Fees on PEL/ PML, Dead rent and Surface rent in accordance with the MoPNG Rule 1959. The total revenue (including royalty) received during last year has been as follows:

Table: 14.10

Year	Total Revenue (Royalty plus Other Receipts) (Rs. lakhs)
2022-23	16975.66

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

4.4 Promotion of CNG and PNG by TNGCL: Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited is a Joint Venture Company of GAIL, TIDC and AGCL, engaged in supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for Vehicles.

Presently PNGRB has allotted 5 authorized areas (geographical area) to TNGCL for CGD network. These are namely Agartala GA, West Tripura GA and Gomati GA, South Tripura and North Tripura GA.

11. Promotion of Tea Industry:

Current Status:

Introduction: Tripura is a traditional tea-growing State with history of tea plantations dating back to 1916. Presently, there are 54 Tea Estates and 2755 small tea growers, producing over 83 lakh kg. of tea every year. This makes Tripura the 6th largest State among the 16 tea-producing States, after Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. Some Tea Estates also produce Green Tea (Golakpur and Fatikcherra). Tea produced in Tripura mostly sells in Guwahati/ Kolkata auction markets, although some portion of production is also sold locally or through marketing channels in Northern and Western India. Tea produced in Tripura is also being exported. Average sale price realised by Tripura Tea in auction market is about Rs. 200/- per kg. Tripura Tea is being supplied through ration shops in some areas of the State.

Tea Estates: There are total 54 Tea Estates in the State, of which 3 Tea Estates are in Public Sector (TTDC), 12 Tea Estates in Co-operative Sector and 39 Tea Estates are in Private Sector. There are total 23 tea processing factories, of which 4 are in co-operative sector, 2 in public sector and 17 in private sector (two are non-functioning). According to a survey of all the Tea Estates done by Tea Board of India, Agartala office in the year 2022, 20 tea factories were functional and the performance of the Tea factories during the year 2022 is as follows:

Table: 14.11

SL NO	NAME OF MANUFACTURING UNIT	MADE TEA PRODUCTION 2022 CALENDER YEAR (IN KGS)
1	LUDHUA TE	97829
2	LEELAGARH TE	241665
3	BASUMATI K.C.U.S.W SOCIETY	60761
4	HARISHNAGAR TE	410570
5	CENTRAL TEA PROCESSING FACTORY	302220
6	DURGABARI T.E. W. Co-Op. SOCIETY LTD	437365
7	FATIKCHERRA TE	83005
8	HARENDRANAGAR TE	156787
9	BRAHMAKUNDA TE	349704
10	NARENDRAPUR TE	611448
11	RAMDURLABHPUR TE	492638
12	MAHABIR TE	34657
13	DHALAI TEA PROCESSING Co-op. FACTORY	274789
14	MANU TEA FACTORY	2121805
15	MURTICHERRA TE	196048
16	SOVA TE	221399
17	GOLOKPUR TE	352457
18	HUPLONGCHERRA TE	313271
19	MAHESHPUR TE	474824
20	SARALA TEA FACTORY	0
21	RANIBARI TE	470403
TOTAL		7703645

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

Small Tea Growers (STG): Tea plantation by small tea growers started in Tripura in late 1980s. At present, there are about 2755 small tea growers having 1398 hectares of land under cultivation of Tea. The district-wise position is as follows:

Table: 14.12 Details of STGs in 2022

SI No	District	No	Area (HA)
1	Dhalai	685	348.684
2	North Tripura	356	175.47
3	Unakoti	1073	578.59
4	West Tripura	363	163.95
5	Gomati	0	0
6	Sepahijala	194	95.13
7	Khowai	0	0
8	South Tripura	84	36.76
	Total	2755	1398.584

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

The small tea growers produced about 61.53 lakhs kg. of green leaf during 2017, which works out to about now contribute over 14% of total Green Leaf production of the State.

12. Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Boards, Societies

Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDC)

Background : TIDC was set up in 1974 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956.

Presently, TIDC is an ISO 9001:2015 certified organization. The main activities of TIDC are:

- Providing term loans to small/ medium-scale projects and promoting Joint Sector Projects, Equity Participation etc.
- Development and maintenance of industrial infrastructure.

The paid –up Share Capital of TIDC as on 31-03-2023 was Rs. 16.16 crores. The Corporation started term-lending activities in 1984-85. TIDC has a small administrative set-up. As on 31-03-2023 total working strength was 47 only.

Table: 14.13 Key Performance Indicators:

Sl. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actuals during			
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Sanction	Rs. Lakhs.	143.75	Nil	Nil	355.55
2.	Disbursements	Rs. Lakhs.	120.34	55.19	Nil	154.54
3.	Recoveries	Rs. Lakhs.	158.40	107.83	79.08	72
4.	Infrastructure Projects: a) Capital Expenditure b) Revenue	Rs. Lakhs.	2570.08	2322.71	1717.95	1540.96
			737.00	679.50	525.95	929.78
5.	Cash Profits	Rs. Lakhs.	167.17	119.20	187.24	256.35
6.	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

Some important aspects of TIDC functioning are as follows:

- Over last 38 years (1984-85 to 2022-23), total sanctions by TIDC have been **Rs. 57.81 crore**, against which total disbursement has been **Rs.40.67 crore** and total recovery has been made **Rs. 45.71 crore**. As on 31.03.2022, total principal amount of **Rs.10.49 crore** was outstanding (principal amount only).
- Over last about a decade, the thrust/ focus of TIDC activities has gradually shifted to development of infrastructure Projects.

TIDC has developed **535.73 acres** infrastructure at **Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area** for a Growth Centre (320.80 acres), an EPIP (126.12 acres), a Rubber Park (58.81 acres), and a Food Park (30.00 acres) with an investment of **Rs. 101.97 crores** .

TIDC has also developed 226.16 acres infrastructure at **R.K. Nagar Industrial Area** which includes a Bamboo Park (135.00 acres) , IOCL(40.00 acres) and R.K. Nagar Industrial Park (51.16 acres) with an investment of Rs. 24.28 crore.

During 2022-23, TIDC earned an amount of about Rs. 574.21 lakhs through initial lease premium, lease rentals, agency charges etc. The amount is being used for maintenance and development of infrastructure, after meeting the administrative expenditure.

- TIDC Ltd. holds equity share in the ratio of 25.51% in Tripura Natural Gas Company Ltd.(TNGCL) and TNGCL is a joint venture of TIDC Ltd. (25.51%), Assam Gas Company Ltd.(25.51%) and Gail (India) Ltd. (48.985). TIDC Ltd. had invested Rs. 1 crore till FY 2018-19 and in the FY 2019-20 TIDC Ltd .has invested Rs. 6.65 crores in TNGCL and total investment in TNGCL is Rs. 7.65 crore as on 31-03-2023 .

Table: 14.14 The profit/(loss) (before tax) made by the Corporation during the last 5(five) years are as follows:

Financial Year	Profit/Loss (Rs. in crores)
2014-15	(16.28)*
2015-16	(5.24)*
2016-17	2.36
2017-18	3.23
2018-19	(15.47)
2019-20	122.46
2020-21	(1.42)
2021-22	(2.02)
2022-23(Provisional)	(3.22)

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

*Huge Loss due to high depreciation value of fixed assets.

It will be pertinent to mention here that TIDC was making losses only till FY 2002-03 and cumulative loss was Rs. 553.26 lakhs . However, TIDC started making profit from FY 2003-04 onwards and cumulative loss was overcome by TIDC in the FY 2011-12.

- The Corporation has declared dividend for the following Financial Year.

Table: 14.15 Details of dividend payment to State Government

Sl No.	Financial Year	Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2004-05	12.19
2.	2008-09	14.39
3.	2010-11	16.12
4.	2011-12	16.12
5.	2021-22	16.66

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

Details of interest payment @ 0.50% to State Govt. against soft loan provided for development of infrastructure:

Table: 14.16

SI No.	Financial Year	Amount paid (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	2011-12	37.88
2.	2012-13	54.56
3.	2013-14	57.96
4.	2014-15	64.21
5.	2015-16	64.21
6.	2016-17	64.21
7.	2017-18	64.21
8.	2018-19	64.21
9.	2019-20	64.21
10.	2020-21	64.21
11.	2021-22	64.21

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

Further, TIDC is no longer availing share capital support from State Govt. from the year 2011-12 onwards. In fact, during 2012-13, TIDC has bought back the shares from IDBI amounting to Rs.1.63 crore at par value. Entire amount of refinance availed from IDBI/SIDBI have been repaid along with interest during FY: 2006-07. Perhaps, TIDC Ltd may be the only Development Finance Institutions in the North East to have done this.

Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd (TSIC)

Background : TSIC was set up in 1965 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective of promotion of small-scale industries in State, by providing support in various ways including marketing support to small entrepreneurs. The main activities of TSIC are as follows:

- Marketing assistance to the local SSI Units/ trading of items like Furniture, Auto parts etc.
- Manufacturing activities like Brick Manufacturing, running Departmental Production units, etc.
- Other activities like managing infrastructural facilities such as LC Stations, disposal of scrap material, etc.

The paid-up Share Capital of TSIC was about Rs.59.56 crores as on 31.03.2022. As on 31.03.2023, total sanctioned staff strength was 348 and working strength was 71 nos.

Table: 14.17 Some key performance indicators of TSIC are as follows :

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actual during		
			2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
A.	Turnover:				
1.	Trading Activities	Rs. Lakhs	689.12	845.82	942.91
2.	Coal Distribution	Rs. Lakhs	360.62	3230.87	353.00
2.	Brick Manufacturing	Rs. Lakhs	90.90	106.43	5.40
3.	Other/Misc. Activities	Rs. Lakhs	23.36	29.28	1524.89
	Total (A)	Rs. Lakhs	1,164.00	44212.40	2825.00
B.	Other Parameters				
4.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs	58.00	200.00	145.00
5.	Salaries & wages	Rs. Lakhs	406.00	386.34	481.00
6.	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	576.16	480.00	500.00

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

N.B.: Accounts data is furnished as per the final accounts of TSICL.

Some other important aspects of TSIC functioning are as follows:

- Brick manufacturing used to be an important activity of TSIC. However, the same has declined in view of decline in the demand for bricks and consequent fall in prices. TSIC not operated brick kiln during 2022-23 at Mainama, Dhalai Tripura.
- TSIC is also playing an important role by distribution of imported coal of Coal India Limited as State Nodal Agency of the Govt. of Tripura.
- TSIC is also playing an important role by managing the infrastructure created by the Department.

Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd (TTDC)

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

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

1.3 The paid-up Share Capital of TTDC was about Rs.46,14,67,500/- as on 31-03-2023. The total sanctioned staff strength is 69 and working strength is 22. Besides this, there are about 550 workers in the Factory/ Tea Gardens owned by the Corporation.

Key Performance Indicators:

Table: 14.18 Some key performance indicators of TTDC are as follows:

S. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Year				
			2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Green Leaf Production	Lakh Kg.	15.56	16.50	15.17	15.50	17.41
2.	Production of Made Tea	Lakh Kg.	2.98	4.02	7.34	7.86	6.65
3.	Turnover	Rs. Lakhs.	555.45	605.25	1256.53	1150.00	1111.32
4.	Average Sales Realisation (Made Tea)	Rs./ kg.	138	125.69	186.00	176.00	176.00
5.	Local Sale	Kg.	1,20,000	1,07,176	2,14,588	2,76,000	3,09,295
6.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.		(+)101.62	(+) 200.06	(+) 175.92	(+) 195
5.	Salaries	Rs. Lakhs.	(+)182.65	223.97	215.75	230.84	202.20
7.	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	205.21	300.00	350.00	434.80	630.00

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

2.2 Some other important aspects of TTDC functioning are as follows:-

- TTDC is the promotional agency for facilitating TEA industry in the entire state besides managing its own gardens and factories.
- TTDC has increased the production of Made Tea of CTPF and BTPF under its control.
- TTDC needs to make efforts gradually to increase the area under tea plantations.
- TTDC needs to make efforts to increase production of Packaged Tea. This will give TTDC better sales realisation per kg. of Made Tea.
- TTDC Ltd. has assumed Laxmilunga TE and Tufanilunga TE on 06-07-2022 for support of the interim management as per order by the Govt.
- A mini tea factory will be established at Machamara TE under TTDC through the TIDC Ltd. and accordingly a Foundation Stone lying Ceremoney has already been done on 08-01-2023.

- A modernization/upgradation project for the Brahmakunda Tea Processing Factory, Simna under this Corporation would shortly be undertaken with Financial assistance of NEC, Shillong involving Rs.2,38,64,132/-.

Tripura Jute Mills Ltd (TJML)

Background :

- 1.1 TJML started commercial production in 1981. The Mill had installed capacity of 11,700 MT per annum, with 150 sacking looms and 50 hessian looms. The Mill has been operating at very low capacity utilization since inception. The manpower strength went up to 2,068 in 1984-85 and has been declining since then. As on **31.03.2023**, total sanctioned staff strength was 1,614 and working strength was **120** only. The retirement profile of the staff shows that a large number of staff/workers (about **56**) shall retire between the years **2023 and 2024**.
- 1.2 TJML produces gunny bags used for carrying food grains, tea bags, seed bags etc. The gunny bags for carrying food grains are being supplied against **Production Control Supply Order (PCSO) of Jute Commissioner, Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India**. Tea bags, a finest product, are supplied to tea gardens in the State. TJML also meets the entire requirements of seed bags of the state Agriculture Deptt. TJML also produces **40-50 MT** of Jute Twine annually to meet the requirement of Tripura market. Besides, TJML also produces number of diversified products, namely, carpet, mat, hessian cloth, pack sheet etc.
- 2.1 Key Performance Indicators:

Table: 14.19 Some key performance indicators of TJML are as follows:

Sl. No	Performance Indicators	Unit	Actuals during		
			2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (up to 31.03.2023)
1.	Production	MT	282.237	0.106	0.00
2.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.	56.27	0.02	0.00
3.	Salaries/ Wages	Rs. Lakhs.	2363.06	1780.00	1200.00
4.	Staff Strength	Nos.	228	161	120
5.	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	2520.89	1899.20	1253.00

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

- 2.2 Some other important aspects of TJML functioning are as follows:
- The availability of Jute/ Mesta within the State has gone down over the years. Present availability is around 50 MT per annum only. The remaining requirement has to be met through imports from Assam at a high cost. This puts a constraint on increasing production and also increases the cost of production.
 - The manufacturing activities of Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. are totally stopped from 15th March, 2021 due to shortage of manpower. It is calculated that minimum 250 skilled & **Semi-skilled** workers are needed to run the required numbers of jute machineries for at least 1.5.MT production per day. As on **31.03.2023** this number is **90** only. Similarly, at supervisory level, there are only **2(two) officers on contract basis** and **1(one) Jr. Supervisors** as against requirement of **45**, as a number of such officers have retired or left for alternative opportunities. Such a situation is not congenial for keeping up the production activities of the mill.

TRIPURA KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (TKVIB)

Introduction: Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board Office has been shifted to the new location on 09/01/2023 at newly constructed Joint Office Building of KVIC and TKVIB at Jail Ashram Road, Dhaleswar, Agartala (West) Tripura, 799007.

TRIPURA KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (TKVIB) was set up 1966 through TKVIB Act, 1966.

Accordingly, the State Government releases Establishment Grant to TKVIB from State Plan. As on 31.03.2023, total sanctioned staff strength was 123 and working strength was 35. During 2022-23 up to 31-03-2023, a total amount of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been provided to the Board as Establishment Grant.

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

a) Manufacturing/ Trading Activities:

TKVIB is engaged in production and marketing of various Khadi and village industry products. Total turnover during 2021-22 was about Rs.76.09 lakhs & during F Y 2022-23 (Up to 31/03/2023) is Rs.204.80 Lakhs.

Table: 14.20

Sl No	Performance in	2021-22	2022-23
1	Spinning	1.25	0.45
2	Weaving	0.00	0.00
3	Sale of Khadi & Vi Goods at K G Bhawan.	30.15	26.06
4	Sale and Supply of Khadi Goods and Woollen Blankets	7.03	19.74
5	Sale and Supply of Wooden Furniture	37.66	211.05
Total		76.09	257.30

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

b) Implementation of PMEGP:

Table: 14.21 TKVIB is one of the implementing agencies for PMEGP in the State.

PMEGP	Sanctions	Disbursements
2021-22	250 Nos	213 Nos
2022-23	210 Nos	170 Nos

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

c) Bee Keeping Development activities:

TKVIB is a implementing partner of Bee-Keeping Scheme under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) & Integrated Beekeeping Development Centre (IBDC) for which funds are being received through Directorate of Horticulture.

During the Fy-2021-22 and 2022-23, KVIB has taken up 26 (twenty six) training programme for Bee Keeping to the below mentioned area/locality:-

Progress of Bee-Keeping Training:- Out of a Target of 538 beneficiaries training awarded to 510 (Five hundred ten) Beneficiaries of different R D up to F Y 2022-23 Details are as under:-

Table: 14.22

Financial Year 2022-23			Name of District	No. of Beneficiaries
19	05/04/2022 - 09/04/2022	Poangbari R.D Block	South	27
20	26/04/2022 - 30/04/2022	Ganganagar R.D Block	Dhalai	16
21	28/06/2022 - 02/07/2022	Charilam R.D Block	Sepahijala	24
22	30/06/2022 - 04/07/2022	Ompi R.D Block	Dhalai	21
23	13/06/2022 - 17/06/2022	Jampuijala R D Block	Sepahijala	09
24	08/07/2022 - 12/07/2022	Amarpur R D Block	Gomati	27
25	11/07/2022 - 15/07/2022	Durgachowmohoni R D Block	Dhalai	28
26	18/07/2022 - 22/07/2022	Salema R D Block	Dhalai	17
Total				510

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

Table: 14.23 After completion of the Training, each beneficiary is provided with the below listed Bee Boxes and other equipment free of costs.

SI No	Items	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Bee box	5	1904	9520
2	Honey Extractor	1	2200	2200
3	Bee Vail	1	224	224
4	Smoker	1	448	448
5	Swarm Catching Net	1	168	168
6	Queen Gate	5	30	150
7	Queen Excluder Sheet	1	200	200
8	Food Grade Container	1	1500	1500
9	Bee Knife	1	168	168
10	Hive Stand	5	560	2800
	Total			17378

Moreover Each beneficiary will be provided with 2(two) Bee Colony free of cost to be supplied by the respective Master Trainer/ Assistant Master Trainer at a cost of Rs.1100/=(Rupees one thousand one hundred) each colony.

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

As on date 194 (one hundred ninety four) Bee-Colony provided to the beneficiary @2(Two) colony each beneficiary.

d) Processing of Raw Honey: Raw honey purchased from the beneficiaries and the Beekeepers producing Raw Honey is being processed in the Honey Processing Centre at Dhaleswar, HPC. During the Financial year 2022-23 about 305 Kgs Raw Honey processed at Honey Processing Centre Dhaleswar.

Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SOFED)

Status Paper as on (31-03-2023)

Background :

- 1.1 SOFED was set up in 2001 as a Registered Society with the objective of promoting entrepreneurship in the State. The Society has set up “Entrepreneurship Development Institute of Tripura (EDIT)” for this purpose, with financial assistance from Government of India, Ministry of MSME. The main activities of the Society have been as follows:
- Promoting Self-employment and Entrepreneurship through conduct of Awareness Generation Programmes, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs), Skill Development Programmes, Management Development Programmes (MDPs) etc.
 - Preparation of Business Plan/ Project Reports at reasonable charge.
 - Conducting Surveys on Business and related activities.
- 1.2 The Department has assigned implementation of various Programmes to the Society from time to time. Some of these are as follows:
- Conducting EDP under various self-employment programmes like PMEGP/ Swawalamban etc.
 - Conducting Skill Training as and when assigned by the various Govt & Non-Govt dept/agencies.
- 1.3 As on 31.12.2023, total sanctioned staff strength was 11 (eleven) and working strength is 11 (eleven).

2. Key Performance Indicators:

- 2.1 The Society has done an excellent job since inception. The Society is financially self-sufficient and does not require any support from the State Government.
- 2.2 The Society has conducted a large number of EDPs/ Training Programmes since inception. The Programmes have been conducted for Industries & Commerce Department and also under Programmes sponsored by MoMSME, KVIC, JSS, ULBs, etc.

Table 14.24 The programmes conducted by the society during the year 2021-22 & 2022-23 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Nature of Programme	2021-22		2022-23	
		No. of Programmes	No. of Trainees covered	No. of Programmes	No. of Trainees covered
1	EDP on Swawalamban	75	2933	63	2537
2	EDP under SANKALP	-	-	2	135
3	EDP for SHGs (DAY-NULM)	9	262	19	720
4	Book Keeping Training for SHGs (TULM)	27	543	25	1446
5	Skill Development Training for SHGs on various trades (TULM)	9	181	16	780
6	Financial Literacy & Capacity Bldg for SHG hg	11	214	3	98
	Total	133	4461	128	5716

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura.

The Society has conducted so far total **1622** nos. of programmes since 2003-04 to 2022-23 involving total **58980** nos. of trainees.

- 2.3 The Society is also managing the funds of the Department under various Schemes like subsidy fund of Swawalamban , funds of SDI, ESDI as state society. The Society is also entrusted as an agency under STRIVE by MoSDE, Govt. of India.

- 2.4. The MoMSME, Govt. of India has sanctioned **Rs. 2.50** Crores to set-up Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) under 'Assistance to Training Institute Scheme' during 2022-23 out of total estimated cost of **Rs. 3.70** Crores. The first instalment of fund amounting to Rs. 83.33 Lakh would be released by the NSIC Ltd (Nodal Agency of MoMSME, Govt. of India) very shortly.
- 2.5. Supplying manpower as outsourced agency to the various Department/Agencies on contract basis. The society has placed 1119 (one thousand one hundred nineteen) numbers of manpower on outsourced basis in different categories at 42 numbers of Department, PSUs and Agencies.

B. HANDLOOM, HANDICRAFTS & SERICULTURE

HANDLOOM:

Handloom is a well recognized activity of the State. It has been an integrated part of the rich and unique tradition of the State. The Handloom products of the State have its own identity for its uniqueness. The traditional "**Risa**" of the State has already been earned a significant National Identity.

As per the last Census conducted by the Govt. of India, there are 1,37,445 handloom **weavers** in the State. The majority of Handloom Weavers in the State are Traditional in nature and the production of Handloom fabrics are for domestic needs. A small production of Weavers are also active in commercial weaving.

The State Govt. has been making efforts to enhance the skill and technology of the weavers to tap the potential Handloom market with an aim to commercialized maximum number of weavers and hence to lift the economic condition of them. With this view of organizing the sector primary Weavers' Co-operative Society has been formed in each Cluster. So far, 65 Handloom Clusters/ Societies have been formed and total 24,900 weavers have been brought under Clusters fold. (17 Clusters are in West Tripura District. 9 in Sepahijala, 8 in Khowai District. 8 in South Tripura. 9 in Gomati. 5 in Dhalai. 4 in North Tripura and 5 Unokoti District.)

1. Handloom weaving in Tripura may be classified into 2 broad sectors, namely :

Commercial weavers:- The Bengali weavers are mainly engaged in commercial production. They are generally produce fabrics like Gamcha, Lungi, Bedsheet, Sarees, Rignai (Pachra), Dupatta, Risha, Gauze & bandage, dress for Anaganwadi & Asha worker etc. The Department has been trying to upgrade their skills by providing training.

Traditional household weavers: - These weavers mostly comprise of the tribal and Manipuri women. There are good number of women are engaged in weaving & they are producing Risha, Pachra by traditional Loin Loom. Special efforts are being made to bring these weavers in the Cluster fold, so that weaving can become a source of livelihood for them. The Government has extended various supports provides backward & forward linkages to the weavers by State Plan Scheme and Centrally Sponsored Project/Schemes for upliftment of Socioeconomic condition of weavers Community.

The following schemes are being implemented in the State with fund of State and Central Governments.

1. Skill Development Training – State Plan Scheme.
2. Cluster Development Project under NHDP – Central Sector Scheme.

3. Marketing Promotion Scheme under NHDP - Central Sector Scheme.

1. Skill up-gradation Training Programme :- Adoption of latest technical know-how for sustaining the activity for better returns of the unskilled and semi skill weavers are up-graded by imparting training on new techniques and designs for Four months. During training, the trainees are being paid loss of wages and after training they are being equipped with Frame Handloom with accessories at free of cost during the FY 2022-23, 40 (forty) weavers of Killa (Gomati District) and Nalchar (Sipahijala District) have been trained and provided frame looms and accessories.

2. Cluster Development Project:- The objective is to develop the Handloom Clusters in holistic way by improving the infrastructure facilities, with better storage facilities, technology up-gradation in pre-loom / on-loom / post-loom operations, weaving shed, skill up-gradation, design inputs, health facilities etc. Which would eventually be able to meet the discerning and changing market demands both at domestic and at the international level and raise living standards of the weavers engaged in the handloom industry.

To encourage convergence of schematic assistance and support services from various schemes and programmes in the cluster to optimize resource utilization for betterment of the livelihood, quality of life of handloom weavers and increase income level of the weavers. During 2022-23, the Ministry of Textiles has sanctioned Cluster Development Project (CDP) at 7 (seven) Handloom Cluster in Tripura.

Marketing Promotion Scheme: This Central Sector Scheme is to develop and promote marketing channels in domestic and export markets and bring about linkage between the two in a holistic and integrated manner also to provide marketing opportunities to handloom workers with special focus on talented and uncovered weavers . The Primary Weavers Cooperative Society & weavers of the Handloom Clusters are participated in the events for selling their products and acquire experience the marketing trend for their future plan. During FY 2022-23, 1(one) National Handloom Expo. in Mumbai, Maharashtra and 1(one) State Handloom Expo. in Khowai, Tripura have been organized.

HANDICRAFTS:

Tripura's handicrafts have a rich cultural heritage and tradition. Large varieties of artefacts, unique in design are handcrafted by the indigenous people all over the State. The items are mostly made up of bamboo & cane and considered to be one of the best in the country for exquisite designs and artistic appeal. Handicrafts items produced by the artisans are in high demand in domestic and international market. At present there are 19 No's Handicrafts Clusters in Tripura, and the products are being marketed through the PURBASHA in the State as well outside the State.

For the development of Handicrafts Sector of the State, several programme have been initiated. The prominent ones are as follows:-

Skill up-gradation training programme: The Department is continuously up-grading the skill of artisans through training programme by developing of new designs, techniques and production of niche items as per the market demands. During 2022 - 23, 41 beneficiaries have been provided skill up-gradation training for production of quality and value added products.

Providing Working Capital: The Department has provided Grant-in-aid of Rs, 14.10 lakhs during the year 2022-23, to 18 No's Primary Handicrafts Co-operative Society in Handicrafts Clusters. The fund is utilized as Working Capital by the handicrafts artisans associated with the clusters. All the developmental state plan schemes are being executed through the cluster.

Providing improved tool-kits to Artisans: The Department has also procured and distributed improved 238 Nos. tool-kits for distribution to artisans associated with clusters with financial assistance from Tripura Bamboo Mission. The improved tool-kits procured for production of bamboo & cane furniture, bamboo lath turned products, weaving basketry and accessory products for increasing productivity and profitability of the artisan.

Providing Fund to TTAADC : For Development of Handicrafts industry under TTAADC area for production of marketable Handicrafts products Rs.10.00 Lakhs has been transferred to TTAADC from the State Plan Fund of Handicrafts Development Schemes during the year 2022-23.

Major Initiative : Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) project has been approved by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, with a project cost of Rs.18.01 Cr. (Including State Share).

SERICULTURE:

Tripura is a promising State in Mulberry Sericulture in the North—East region. It has got a plenty opportunities to create self-employment in the households of rural areas. The marginal or small farmers those are having 1 acre flat/ table land can easily earn about Rs.50, 000 to Rs.60, 000 per annum. To boost up the income of the farmers and to sustain the sericulture activities amongst the rural people cluster approach is introduced. Presently, 21 Sericulture Clusters are functioning in 8 District. About 15,550 families are involved with sericulture scheme of which about 95% are women folk.

Table- 14-25 the achievement for 2022-23 in respect of new beneficiary coverage, area of plantations and cocoon production is stated below:

Year	Beneficiary	Mulberry Plantation	Cocoon production	Raw silk production
2022-23	1217 nos.	531 acres	42.50 MT	3.7 MT

Source: HHS , Tripura.

State Plan Schemes:

During 2022-23 Rs.19.58 lakh was received for providing assistance to beneficiaries and expenditure incurred Rs.19.58 lakh for providing support to beneficiaries for purchase of planting materials, plant protection components, organizing awareness programmes, renovation of office buildings, stipend for training through 16 Mulberry Rearing Societies and development of Sericulture in TTAADC areas.

Implementation of Centrally Sector Scheme (CSS):

Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project for Sepahijala District (IBSDP) under NERTPS: The project IBSDP Sepahijala District was sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India during 2019-20. Total project cost is Rs.31.11 Crores out of which of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India is released Rs. 3.16 lakh and 9.21 lakh during 2019-20 and 2020-21. During 2022-23 Rs. 509.06 lakh was incurred for development, of individual plantation , construction of rearing house, Kissan nursery and training for field functionaries and beneficiaries under IBSDP Sepahijala.

Value of cocoons and Silk fabric:Total cocoon production for 2022-23 is 42.20 MT. The value of Cocoons comes to Rs.118.30 lakh which directly earned by beneficiaries conducting 5 crops and 3.7 MT raw Silk utilized for production of Silk fabrics which worth about Rs.310.80lakh.

C. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN TRIPURA:

1. Background:

In Tripura, IT activities were initiated in a serious manner in April, 1999, with setting up of a separate Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) in the State to leverage ICT for the State's overall Development. A Six Storied Information Technology (IT) Bhavan at Indranagar, Agartala has been inaugurated on 24th April 2017, having total 89,292 sq. feet carpet area. The said IT Bhavan has housed one Software Technology Park (STP) managed by STPI.

The DIT has undertaken various projects/ initiatives to materialize the objective and vision set forth by the Government. Since its inception, DIT has been framing policy, planning, implementing and monitoring of Information & Communication Technologies and e-Governance projects etc in Tripura. The achievements of the projects/ initiatives undertaken during the financial year 2022-23 are given below:-

2. Digital Connectivity status across the State:

State Wide Area Network (SWAN): Under SWAN there are 86 Points of Presence (PoPs) connecting SHQ, all DHQs, all SDHQs/ BHQs and TTAADC HQ through Leased Lines (LL). DHQs are having 1 Gbps/ 100 Mbps bandwidth through NKN project. All SDHQs, all BHQs & TTAADC HQ are having 10 Mbps LL bandwidth. All the obsolete equipment of SWAN have been upgraded.

Horizontal extension of SWAN: SWAN connection had been extended horizontally to about 500 State Government Offices in the State.

BharatNet: This project is being implemented to extend internet connectivity to Gram Panchayats (GPs)/Village Committees (VCs) of the State, initially through BBNL and presently through BSNL. 725 GPs/VCs commissioned out of 1176. 583 on OFC and 142 on Satellite media. Remaining GPs/VCs will be commissioned on OFC.

3. Tripura State Data Centre (TSDC):

TSDC is providing Data Center (DC) services to different Departments / Organizations of the State Government, for hosting, running and storing their applications, information, data, etc for delivering services to the citizens with greater reliability, availability and serviceability. TSDC provides better operation & maintenance (O&M) and minimizes overall cost of Data Management, IT Management, Deployment and other costs. TSDC is operational 24x7 basis, since 24th December 2010. TSDC has implemented Cloud Technology solution in 2016 calendar year and started offering Cloud services to State Departments. During the financial year 2022-23, State Government has decided to establish a new Data Centre in partnership with M/s NIXI-CSC Data Services Limited and accordingly signed an MoU with them. Meanwhile, M/s NIXI-CSC Data Services Limited has established a Container Data Centre (CDC) as stop gap arrangement. Few applications / websites were migrated to CDC. Total 11 nos. of new applications and 22 nos. of new websites have been hosted in TSDC during this period. New initiative was taken to implement backup and recovery solution in TSDC and also initiative was taken to establish a Cyber Security Operation Centre for TSDC.

4. Digital Transformation of Government Services across the State:

Digital Seva (e-District) Project: A number of G2C, G2B services are delivered electronically to the citizens/business at the district/ Sub-Division / directorate level through e-District project implemented by DIT since 2015. The list includes different types of certificates such as Income Certificate, Caste Certificate, Residence Certificate, license, registrations etc. Applicant can make online application and receive digital signed certificate/ output online. E-District project was envisaged to enable providing of integrated and seamless delivery of citizen services of the various Departments through automation of workflow, backend computerization and data digitization across participating departments. Presently, 61 nos. services are available through Tripura e-District Portal (<https://edistrict.tripura.gov.in>). Four new services have been added in the portal in FY-2022-23

Beneficiary Management System (BMS): BMS cum Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) portal aim to enable beneficiary's data management and facilitation of DBT for any beneficiary-oriented scheme for any department (both cash and kind). It's an innovative concept of the State Government to identify beneficiaries based on Tripura Ration Card (RC) database and thus eliminating ghost beneficiaries from the system. BMS has 3 major modules i) BMS Legacy Data Management, ii) BMS DBT and iii) BMS Dashboard. Ensuring DBT in the right beneficiary account, bank Account validation service of NPCI is integrated in BMS. API based Account validation for real time bank account validation has been taken up for faster payment disbursement to beneficiaries. BMS provides an end-to-end benefits delivery platform. Till now, total 65 nos. of state welfare schemes of 15 nos. welfare departments have been implemented under this DBT platform. The more schemes are in pipeline to mainstream the platform as State DBT dashboard in near future.

eOffice: e-Office is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) of Govt. of India. The product is developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and aims to ushering in more efficient, effective and transparent inter-government and intra-government transactions and processes. eOffice is a workflow-based system that replaces the existing manual handling of files with a more efficient electronic system. eOffice instance of the State has been implemented, which is accessible at <https://eoffice.tripura.gov.in>. State Government is emphasizing for implementation of e-Office in all Departments / Directorates of the State Government. Currently, eOffice has been onboarded in 61 Departments/ Directorate/Offices. Training on eOffice usage for user Departments are being organised by DIT at regular intervals.

Software and Application Development: Development of Websites/ Softwares / applications is one of the key functions of DIT. DIT has developed about 23 websites and 6 applications of various Departments/ Organisations of the State during the financial year 2022-23.

Common Service Center (CSC): To empower the rural community and catalyze social changes through ICT and to deliver the services at their doorstep Government of India launched a CSC programme in 2006. CSCs are primary delivery channel for all eGovernance Services for delivery of G2C, B2C, public utility services etc. both in rural urban areas. As per CSC 2.0 scheme, every GP/VC should have at least 1 CSC and in Tripura, total 1176 GPs/VCs are to be covered. In the State, as on July 2023, 3586 CSC's are registered covering 1165 GPs/VCs.

5. Software Technology Park:

With a view to promote the IT/ITeS industries in the State and create employment avenues for the IT educated youths, the Government of Tripura is incentivizing the IT/ITeS promotional schemes for promoting STPI (Software Technology Park, India) within the state. 2 (two) STPs has been setup in Tripura; one is at IT Bhavan Indranagar and another at Lichubagan Market Complex. STP Indranagar is providing 220 nos. of plug-n-play incubation seats and 8202 sq. ft. raw space incubation facilities to IT/ITeS, BPO and KPO enterprise development. It also provides high speed internet connection, 24 x 7 powers supply and other basic facilities to attract the IT entrepreneur. Currently, 6 (six) IT/ITeS companies have been incubated at STP Indranagar. Apart from these, 6 startups, CM Helpline and Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), CAMP

and Child & Women helpline call center of SW&SE Dept. are also incubated in this STP. At STP Lichubagan, 120 seats CoE (Center of Excellence) for Data Analytics with lab facilities has been created.

6. Grants & incentives provided to the citizens:-

Grants for Smart Phones: - Under Mukhyamantri Yuba Yogayog Yojana (MYYY), the State Government provides financial assistance upto Rs. 5000/- to the final year under graduate degree students studying in Government institutions/colleges in Tripura for purchasing smartphone, since FY 2020-21. From FY 2020-21 onwards, the scheme is being implemented through online mode. The scheme has got huge popularity and responses are increasing every year. During FY 2022-23, MYYY grants have been given to 11892 nos. of students.

Implementation of IT/ITeS Start-up policy: With a vision to create support ecosystem for setting up of IT Start-up industries in the State and thereby encouraging the youth of the Tripura to become entrepreneur and create employment avenues, the State Government has framed and notified Tripura IT/ITeS Start-up scheme-2019. Incentives available under this scheme are Proof of concept (up to 10 lac), recruitment assistance (upto 1.5 lac), patent filing (up to 10 lac), 100% reimbursement of internet bandwidth, data centre hosting, space rental and power charges. So far, 23 nos. IT/ITeS start-ups have been recognised under the Scheme and about Rs.80 lakhs as incentive have been released to these startups. Startup Incubation Center with 40 nos. of seat has been set up in STP Indranagar. **Tripura Start-up Venture Capital Fund has been launched with the corpus fund of Rs.50 cr to provide risk capital to potential start-ups.** Govt. of India recognised State Government as aspiring leader in States' Startup Ranking 2021.

New Generation Innovation Network (NGIN) Scheme: This scheme has been introduced to bring all technical institutions under the Start-up ecosystem and to convert student's projects into a successful enterprise. Host Institute is being provided one time grant of Rs. 10 lakh for infrastructure setup and Rs. 5 Lakhs per year for operation & maintenance. Rs. 1.00 lakh per student project @ 5 projects per Host Institute. So far 7 technical institution (NIT, TIT, ICFAI University, Techno College of Engg, Tripura University, TIPS and College of Agriculture) has been on boarded under this scheme. NGIN Incubation Center have been setup and inaugurated in 4 institutes (NIT, TIT, ICFAI University, Techno College of Engg) and incubation center setup in 3 more institutes is in progress. 35 nos. student's projects have been funded @ Rs. 1 lakh. Among these 35 nos. projects, 2 projects of ICFAI University have applied for recognition under Tripura IT Startup Scheme, 2019 and 5 nos. projects are in progress for registration of company.

7. Capacity Building:

The Government of India has funded Capacity Building phase -II for supporting the States for implementing Digital India initiative. The core objective of Capacity Building Phase – II is to build capacities in central line ministries and State/UT Line Departments for implementation of various e-Governance initiatives. This is to enhance the abilities of the project team, to have a holistic understanding on visualizing, conceiving and delivering projects etc. Under the Capacity building programme, the Directorate of Information Technology has carried out various training programme like 'DPR/RFP Preparation', 'e-Procurement', 'Government Process Re-engineering GPR), and Emerging Technologies etc over the years to build the capacities of the Government employees. About 3362 officials have been imparted training on various subject since 2018.

8. Chief Minister Helpline:

Chief Minister's (CM) Helpline with Toll Free Number '1905' has been launched State wide on 6th September, 2021 to receive and fast track addressal of citizens Grievances. CM Helpline is operational on 24 x 7 basis. Under CM Helpline service, citizen are able to make call to '1905' to lodge their grievances to the public authorities on any subject related to service delivery. Call information is recorded in CM Helpline and forwarded to concern Department(s) to take action. Concerned Department after taking action submits action taken information in the system, which is conveyed to the caller by CM Helpline and close the call with consent of the caller. It also provides the citizens with the opportunity to ask questions, submit suggestions/ feedback for the

Government for improvement. CM helpline provides citizens with the opportunity to submit grievances, suggestions & feedback to Government through toll free number (1905), CM Helpline portal (cmhelpline.tripura.gov.in) and WhatsApp service (no-6033374544). From 15th August, 2021 to 20th August, 2023, total 55,208 nos. of calls have been received in CM Helpline, among these 30,731 nos. of calls are enquiry based which are closed with information, 745 nos. of calls are provided with emergency services, 6,757 nos. of grievance cases have been sent to concerned departments for resolution and 6,098 nos. of cases have been resolved by departments.

9. MyGov & Social Media:

MyGov India is a powerful citizen engagement tool to bring the government closer to the common man by the use of online platform creating an interface for healthy exchange of ideas and views involving the common citizen and experts. An instance 'Tripura.mygov.in' has been created for the State Government and for effective utilization of the platform. During the financial year 2021-22, MyGov Tripura team has been engaged for making promotional activities and creating contents to be posted through MyGov & Social Media platforms. Total followers added in social media platforms (as on 20th August, 2023): Facebook- 2,24,000 followers , Twitter- 15,300 followers, Instagram- 71,800 followers, YouTube- 41,400 subscribers, MyGov Tripura- 14,250 subscribers, Koo-478 followers.

8. New Initiatives:-

Chief Minister Helpline: Chief Minister's (CM) Helpline with short code Number '1905' has been launched State wide on 6th September, 2021 to receive and fast track addressal of citizens Grievances. There are about 41 outsourced staffs (call takers-36, Supervisors-4, Project Manager-1) engaged in CM Helpline to operate 24 x 7 basis and attend the call of the public. CM Helpline is integrated with the Emergency Response Support System (ERSS). In case of any emergency call, CM Helpline transfers the call immediately to the ERSS and will follow up. It also provides the citizens with the opportunity to ask questions, submit suggestions/feedback for the Government for improvement. A dedicated instance <https://cmhelpline.tripura.gov.in> is developed for monitoring issues and calls.

Data Center Policy: - The State Government has introduced Tripura Data Centre Policy, 2021 on 30th October, 2021 to transform the economy of the State and also realizing the need to accelerate the growth of Data Center industries. Through this policy, re-imbursement of Floor Rental Charges upto Rs.12.00 lakh per year per enterprise or Government Land Lease Charges at concessional rate will be provided. Power Tariff @ Rs.4.75 per kWh for Data Centre enterprises, Bandwidth cost subsidy upto Rs. 10.00 Lakhs per annum per enterprise, Capital Investment Subsidy upto Rs.1 Crore per year per enterprise are some of the key highlights of this policy.

NGIN: -New Generation Innovation Scheme under IT Startup Scheme was introduced in the State with the objective to provide financial support to Technical Institutions to create infrastructure for successful completion of projects. The State Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding with NIT, TIT, Techno College and ICFAI for this. Under this Scheme, Rs.10 lakh each has been provided to NIT, TIT, Techno College and ICFAI for setting up of infrastructure for incubation facility. Infrastructure for incubation facility has been setup in said 4 institutes; also Rs.1.00 lakh per student project subject to 5 projects per Institute has been released to these 4 institutes.

MyGov & Social Media: - MyGov India is a powerful citizen engagement tool to bring the government closer to the common man by the use of online platform creating an interface for healthy exchange of ideas and views involving the common citizen and experts.

An instance '**Tripura.mygov.in**' has been created for the State Government and for effective utilization of the platform. During the financial year 2021-22, MyGov Tripura team has been engaged for making promotional activities and creating contents to be posted through MyGov & Social Media platforms. Total followers added in social media platforms: Facebook- 63000 followers from 5500, Twitter- 6781 followers from 2980, Instagram- 13409 followers from 0, Youtube- 2660 subscribers from 470, MyGov Tripura- 9802 subscribers.

D. INFORMATION & CULTURAL AFFAIRS:

The Information and Cultural Affairs Department is the nodal agency for maintaining effective communication and acts as a bridge between the Government and the public. It is one of the oldest Departments existing since 1956. Earlier, Tourism was also part of this Department and 2013 onwards Tourism has been bifurcated into a separate Department.

1. Mandate:- The mandate of the Department is twofold. One is to provide clear and precise information to the people in regard to policies, public welfare decisions, schemes of the Government and other departmental activities. This is done through publications, short films, newspaper advertisements, press releases, features etc. to ensure the maximum reach. The other mandate of the Department is to preserve, propagate and promote the diverse aspects of rich culture of Tripura. This is done through organizing various cultural programmes, cultural exchanges, theme based festivals etc.

2. Organisational set up:- To implement the above mentioned mandate, the Department is primarily divided into two wings - information wing and cultural affairs wing. The sections of News Bureau, Advertisement, Publication, Distribution, Photography etc. are part of information wing. The cultural affairs wing consists of cultural, art & exhibition wings. The management of various auditoriums like Rabindra Satakbarshiki Bhavan, Nazrul Kalakshetra and Mukhtadhara Auditorium is through a Society, whose activities are coordinated by the cultural wing.

3. Sections

3.1 Cultural Affairs:- The Cultural Affairs wing of the Information & Cultural Affairs Department aims to preserve, promote and propagate the rich cultural heritage of different ethnic groups of the State. Also, cultural diversity of the State is widely promoted by organizing various festivals and fairs, street drama, workshops, seminars and so on in which local cultural organizations play vital roles. This Section coordinates with Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), National School of Drama (NSD), North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), East Zone Cultural Centre (EZCC) Ministry of Culture etc. to promote various cultural exchange programmes.

The Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan, Nazrul Kalakshetra and Mukhtadhara Auditorium run under the Society namely "Management for Society of Cultural Complexes" under ICA Department is also managed by this Section. Numbers of prestigious events are organized on regular basis in these complexes.

This year, Cultural Section of this Department has initiated numbers of programmes such as Tripura Film and Television institute, Empanelment of artistes, Good Governance Day, Sharad

Shamman, Maayer Gomon, 75 Seemanta Gram Kranti Viro ke Naam and various other traditional festivals which are newly included in Cultural Calendar 2023-24. In addition, Cultural Section is planning to introduce Tripura Film Policy and Artiste Pension Scheme during this financial year.

Table: 14.26 Data of important achievements and progress made by Cultural Section during 2022-23 is given below:

SL. No.	Name of programme/Event	No. of programme organized
1.	Fair & Festival	117 Nos.
2.	Cultural Programme	593 Nos.
3.	Jatra/Drama/Film	44 Nos.
4.	Book Fair	07 Nos.

Source: Information & Cultural Affairs, Government of Tripura.

3.2 News Bureau: News Bureau deals with press releases, news briefs and press conferences, covering Government programmes etc. in order to assist the News Bureau, a Press Cell is functioning in the Secretariat building to cover all news and programmes held at Secretariat. The In-charge Officer, Press Cell also acts as the Information officer to the Chief Minister.

Achievement of News Bureau during 1st April, 2022 to 31st March, 2023

1. Organization of 1(One) no. National Level Media Skill Development Workshop separately for Print, Electronic & Web media which were held on 4th to 5th July, 11th to 12th July & 14th to 15th July, 2022 at SIPARD, Agartala where more than 176 nos. media persons were participated.
2. Organization of National Press Day on 16th November, 2022 at Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan, Agartala.
3. Distribution of Press Jackets for Journalist is an ongoing process. Note worthy, in 3 (Three) phases of Press Jacket distribution programme, total 891 nos. Press Jackets were distributed among the Journalists working in the field.

Table: 14.27 Detailed works under News Bureau

SL. No.	Indicator	2022-23
1.	Press Release	10,033 Nos.
2.	Features/Success Stories	171 Nos.
3.	Press Round Up	1437 Nos.
4.	National Press Day	1 No.

Source: Information & Cultural Affairs, Government of Tripura.

Detailed works under IT Section:-

1. Facebook live programme of Prati Ghare Sushason, Har Ghar Tiranga, Mayer Gaman, Sharad Samman etc, Oath Taking Ceremony of Cabinet Ministers in presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister programme at Swami Vivekananda Maidan. Facebook live and virtual coverage of the programme among various TV Channels, Facebook live coverage of Agartala Book Fair-2022 and special cultural programme etc.
1. Wide publicity of various schemes, programmes and events of the achievements of the Government in the form of Facebook (Posts), Twitter (Tweets) on regular basis as listed below:-

Table: 14.28

Sl. No.	Indicator	2022-23
1.	Facebook (Posts)	353 Nos.
2.	Twitter (Tweets)	237 Nos.
3.	Facebook (Short Videos)	64 Nos.

4.	Twitter (Short Videos)	55 Nos.
5.	Facebook (Live Videos)	38 Nos.

Source: Information & Cultural Affairs, Government of Tripura.

3.3 Advertisement: Advertisement Section deals with the release of classified and display advertisements. It receives the requisition of advertisement from the various Departments, Districts and as per the requirement forwards to the newspapers. After confirmation, the bills are generated and payment is done.

This Section also deals with enlistment of newspapers, accreditation of journalists and welfare of journalists (through Journalist Welfare Fund and Pension Scheme). At present there are 74 enlisted newspapers of which 1(one) is A1 category, 9 (Nine) are A category, 9(Nine) are B category, 11(Eleven) are C category daily and remaining 44(forty four) are C category weekly papers and 27 (Twenty seven) enlisted TV channels and 32 (Thirty two) enlisted websites.

Table: 14.29 Detailed publications are given below:

Sl. No.	Indicator	2022-23
1.	Display advertisement	2295 Nos.
2.	Classified advertisement	4597 Nos.
3.	Telecast of short advertisement film including CM message.	2835 Nos.
4.	New Policy & Achievement	Tripura Journalist Health Insurance Scheme 2022
5.	Pensioner journalists	6 nos.(5 nos. retired journalists and 1 no. family pension of late journalist)
6.	Accredited journalist	350 Nos.

Source: Information & Cultural Affairs, Government of Tripura.

E. TRIPURA TOURISM :

Introduction:

Tripura is a hilly North-eastern State of India nestling amid Bangladesh and Assam. The grandeur and awe-inspiring beauty of its several hill ranges, valleys and rivers amidst the moderate climate throughout the year are its perennial attractions. The state's interesting topography, stunning landscapes and wetlands make it an abode of rich floral and faunal biodiversity. Its beautiful palaces, spell-binding rock-cut sculptures of archaeological significance, Buddhist pilgrimage sites and revered places of worship add to its irresistible charm. The harmonious inter-mingling of Tripura's nineteen indigenous tribes, Bengali and Manipuri communities, their diverse cultural streams and faiths, traditional arts, music and festivals, beautiful handloom and handicrafts all give Tripura its own unique identity reflected in its royal and religious ambience complemented with secular and hospitable nature of people.

➤ Key tourism sites:

• Archaeological sites

- Unakoti, Pilak, Boxanagar, Chabimura, Bhubaneswari Temple.

• Eco-tourism sites

- Sepahijala wild life Sanctuary, Trishna, Rowa, Baramura Eco –Park, Jampui Hills, and various

Eco/nature parks.

- **Religious sites**

-Tripurasundari Temple, Chaturdash Debata Bari (Temple of 14 Gods) , Jagannath Temple, Umamaheswar Temple, Kasba Kalibari, Benuban Vihar, Gedu Mia's mosque, Mahamuni pagoda, Mariamnagar Church etc.

- **Heritage sites**

-Ujjayanta Palace, Neermahal, Old Rajbari at Udaipur.

- **Rural Tourism sites**

- Durgabari, Debipur, Kalapania and Banabithi,

- **Adventure Tourism sites (Planned)**

- Damboor Lake, Rudrasagar Lake, Jampui Hills

- **Home Stay sites (Planned)**

- Jampui Hills under North Tripura, Darchoi under Unakoti , Debbari under Gomati District.

- **Major achievements of Tripura Tourism during last 5 year**

(A) Major Achievements of the Tourism Department in 2022-2023.

1. Tripura is a place of diversified tourist attractions like Archaeological sites, Religious tourism, Eco tourism, Wild life sanctuaries, Heritage sites, Adventures tourism sites etc. The Tourism Department has taken a comprehensive plan **towards** promotion of tourism in the State by improving the last mile connectivity, creation of accommodation facilities, development of infrastructure in tourist destinations and strengthening the manpower skills engaged in this sector.
2. Development of Infrastructure facilities have been undertaken under **Swadesh Darshan- I** in major tourist destinations like Sepahijala, Udaipur, Chhabimura, Neermahal, Ujjayanta Palace, Dumbur Lake, Jampui Hills, and Unakoti. So far, total amount of **Rs.8941.33 Lakhs** has been released by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, under Swadesh Darshan and out of which expenditure for an amount **Rs. 8403.29 Lakhs** has been incurred.
3. To improve the accommodation facilities for the tourists in natural Eco–friendly destinations total **39 Nos. Log huts** have been constructed under Swadesh Darshan Scheme and made operational. Construction of additional **10 Nos. log huts** is in completion stage. **A Light and Sound Show** based on the history of the Royal dynasty of Tripura has been taken up under Swadesh Darshan Scheme **at Ujjayanta Palace.**
4. Under **PRASAD Scheme** Development works of **Mata Tripura Sundari Temple**, Udaipur is going on. Total amount of **Rs.3780.00 Lakhs** has been sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. So far, an amount of **Rs. 2117.91 Lakhs** has been released by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, under **PRASAD Scheme.**
5. Tourism Department has introduced multiple **Adventure Tourism** activities like Paramotoring, Paragliding, Water Scooter, Water Ski, Zorbing, Bannana boat, Hot air balloon etc. at Dumbur Lake, Chhabimura and Jampui Hills.
6. The Tourism Department has constructed one **Helipad at Dumbur** (Narikelkunj) and made operational for the tourists. A **package tour** in the name of **“Tripura Howai – Safar”** has

also started by Tripura Tourism covering the **To and Fro** journey from Agartala to Dumbur and Agartala to Kailashahar.

7. To highlight the cultural taste, preference and thinking of the Kings of this State, the Govt. of Tripura has declared the “**Pushpabanta Palace and Darbar Hall “ of Old Governor House into Maharaja Birchandra Kishore Manikya Modern Art Museum and Cultural Centre.** The retrofitting works is going on.
8. **State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM) at** Anandanagar, West Tripura has been inaugurated by Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on 18-12-2022. The Hotel Management Institute will fill the gap of skill man power shortage in tourism and hospitality sector in the State.
9. As a result of positives initiatives of the Tourism Department, tourist footfall increases in the State and created employment opportunities for the youth.

(B) Action Plan of the Tourism Department for the financial year 2023-24.

1. The Tourism Department has planned for different tourism infrastructure development works under externally aided **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** funding at Neermahal, Kasba Kalibari Temple, Chaturdash Devtabari Temple, Chabimura Unakoti destinations.
2. Approval of the Ministry of the Tourism, Government of India has been received for development of tourist infrastructure in Agartala and Unakoti destinations under Swadesh Darshan- 2.0.
3. The Tourism Department has also planned to introduce **House Boat** at Dumbur Lake to provide the amenities to the tourist as like Kerala, Goa and Kashmir.

Table : 14.30 Tripura Tourism at a glance:

1.	Number of Tourist Lodge	31
2.	Number of Tourist Lodge run by TTDCL	09
3.	Number of Tourist Information Centre	06
4.	Number of Cafeteria	13
5.	Number of Museum	01
6.	Number of Tourist spot (State Government approved)	25
7.	Number of Rural Tourism spot	04
8.	Tourist Cottages	03
9.	Number of log hut	39
10.	Tourist Booking Centre	02
11.	Registered Tour Operator/ Travel Agent	32

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Government of Tripura.

Table : 14.31 Category of Rooms:

1	Total nos. of room under TTDCL runs Tourist Lodges	148
1.	Total nos. of Beds under TTDCL runs Tourist Lodges	331
2.	AC VIP Suite Rooms	04
3.	AC Suite Rooms	06
4.	Twin AC Deluxe room	34
5.	3 bedded AC Rooms	12
6.	4 bedded Non AC room	04
7.	Double non Ac room	10
8.	Single non AC room	02
9.	4 bedded AC rooms	02
10.	Dormitory Rooms	06

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Government of Tripura.

Table : 14.32 Transport Facilities:

1.	A.C Cab	3 Nos. Mahindra Scorpio
2.	A.C Cab	1 No. Tata Sumo (Vista)
3.	A.C Cab	1 No. Innova.
4.	A.C Cab	2 nos. SML ISUZU mini bus.
5.	Non A.C Cab	1 No. Tata Sumo (Grande)

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Government of Tripura.

Table : 14.33 Package & conducted Tours of TTDCL:

SI No.	Packages	Duration
1.	Explore Tripura	8 Days / 7 Night
2.	Pilgrim Tour	4 Days / 3 Night
3.	Eco Tourism Package	5 Days / 4 Night
4.	Weekend Package Tour	3 Days / 2 Night
5.	Archaeological Tour	4 days / 3 Night
6.	Conducted Tour – 2 Nos.	1 day

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Government of Tripura.

Table : 14.34 Domestic and Foreign Tourist Flow from 2018-19 to 2022-23

Financial Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2018-2019	4,16,860	1,12,955	5,29,815
2019 - 2020	4,31,142	1,54,993	5,86,135
2020-2021	74,344	01	74,345
2021-2022	1,96,820	36	1,96,856
2022-2023	2,49,712	35,124	2,84,836

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Government of Tripura.

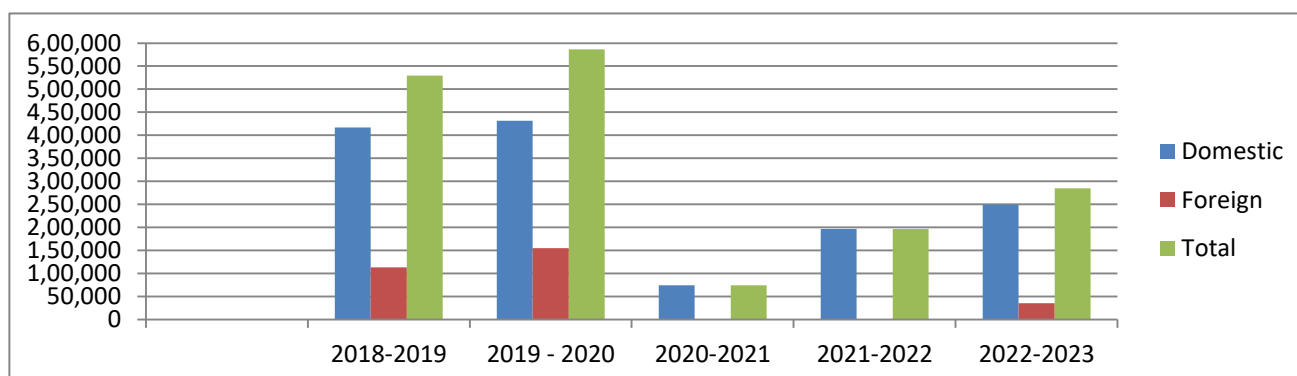


Table : 14.35 Recognized important tourist spot in Tripura are 25 Nos.

SI.No	Name of the Tourist spot	Name of the Sub - Division	Name of the District
1.	Chaturdash Debata Bari (Temple of 14 Gods)	Sadar	West Tripura District
2.	Maharaja Bir Bikram College	Sadar	West Tripura District
3.	Ujjayanta Palace	Sadar	West Tripura District
4.	Brahmakunda	Mohanpur	West Tripura District
5.	Jagannath Mandir	Sadar	West Tripura District
6.	Benuban Bihar	Sadar	West Tripura District
7.	Banabithi	Khowai	Khowai District
8.	Baramura Eco Park	Teliamura	Khowai District
9.	Sipahijala,	Bishalgarh	Sipahijala District

10.	Kamalasagar	Bishalgarh	Sipahijala District
11.	Neermahal Palace	Sonamura	Sipahijala District
12.	Tripureswari Mandir	Udaipur	Gomati District
13.	Bhubeneswari Mandir	Udaipur	Gomati District
14.	Tepania Eco Park	Udaipur	Gomati District
15.	Chabimura	Amarpur	Gomati District
16.	Pilak	Santirbazar	South Tripura District
17.	Trishna Wild Life Sanctuary	Belonia	South Tripura District
18.	Mahamuni Pagoda	Sabroom	South Tripura District
19.	Kalapania Nature Park	Sabroom	South Tripura District
20.	Unokoti	Kailashahar,	Unakoti District
21.	Jampui Hill	Kanchanpur	North Tripura District
22.	Gedu Mia Mosque	Sadar	West Tripura District
23.	Damboor lake	Gandacharra	Dhalai District
24.	Boxanagar	Sonamura	Sipahijala District
25.	Saibaba Temple	Sadar	West Tripura

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Government of Tripura.

Concluding Remarks: The State has a good potential for industrialisation. Low availability of infrastructure has actually made the process of industrialisation extremely difficult in the State.

The agro-climatic condition and fertile soil are favourable for development of processing industries in the State. Besides, the State has potentiality for promotion of gas based as well as fertilizer and rubber based industries. The State is second largest producer of rubber after Kerala.

The State has also tremendous potentiality for bamboo-based industries including traditional handloom and handicraft industries. Moreover, the State is a traditional tea growing State, which has ample scope for improvement by adopting modern technology.

There is need to set up a Software Technology Park (STP) to facilitate setting up of IT industries in Tripura. The STP provides infrastructure facilities to new IT entrepreneurs for augmenting investment as well as employment.

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

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

15 CHAPTER

EDUCATION



Fig:-MOU of PM-USHA Signed by Secretary, Higher Education

Key Highlights

- Education is one of the most powerful instruments for human development. The trends in education related to indicators of Tripura for the year 2022-23, which includes Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), Gender Parity Index (GPI), Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), etc.
- The total number of schools in Tripura stood at 4,912 in 2022-23.
- The total number of students in Tripura stood at 6,94,539 in 2022-23.
- The total number of teachers (including Madrassa) in Tripura increased marginally from 36,433 in 2021-22 to 37,761 in 2022-23.
- During Vidyalaya Chalo abhiyan' in August, 2022 total 3191 students identified as out of school children and amongst them 2313 (73%) enrolled in Schools.
- Department has also planned to conduct study / programme to ascertain reasons for higher dropouts in secondary level and ensure 100% retention on long term basis.
- Pupil Teacher Ratio in school is 20 and 18 in 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively.
- Teachers per schools were 7 and 8 in 2021-22 and 2022-23, respectively.
- Enrolments per schools are 145 and 141 in 2021-22 & 2022-23 respectively.
- 205 meritorious students were awarded under Chief Minister's Annual State award for their excellence performance in Madhyamik and H.S. (+2 stage) examinations in 2022-23 conducted by Tripura Board of Secondary Education (TBSE).
- Total number of students of the General Degree colleges in Tripura increased from 59,433 in 2021-22 to 64,193 in 2022-23.
- The total number of students of the Technical Colleges in Tripura (direct control of Higher Education Department) decreased from 3,073 (2021-22) to 3,063 (2022-23).
- The total number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Tripura increased from 9,911 in 2021-22 to 9,931 in 2022-23.

A. SCHOOL EDUCATION:

Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing State's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the State and the country as a whole. That is why the State Government has, inter alia, accorded highest priority to education sector with a good percentage of budgetary allocation in its agenda for development programme. Tripura is undergoing rapid changes in the education landscape. Due to the State Government's initiatives like 'Natun Disha' (for quality up-gradation of learning at the elementary level) scheme, the reading abilities of students have improved from 42.5% to 92%. Also as per the latest Performance Grading Index (PGI) as published by Government of India during 2020-21, Tripura has achieved Grade-1 rank by evaluating among 70 parameters divided into 5 domains.

The vision of the State is developing schools as participative learning organizations to improve quality of education for building a value-based society. To achieve the vision, the State School Education Department fixed a mission to develop schools as a participative learning organization to improve quality of education. The wings of State School Education Department, namely Directorate of Elementary Education, Directorate of Secondary Education, Directorate of Kokborok & Other Minority Languages, State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) and Tripura Board of Secondary Education are contributing their efforts to achieve the goal by introducing Comprehensive Learning Enhancement Programme, framing dynamic syllabus, new examination system, training of in-service teachers, taking digital initiatives, introducing vocational education, appointing of qualified teachers etc. Further, so many developing programme for improvement of quality of education are being implemented through Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day-Meal Programme etc.

Some Parameters related to Education

Table : 15.1

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>2020-21</i>	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2022-23</i>
Schools			
Total Number of Schools	4934	4929	4912
Total Government Schools	4265	4262	4245
Total Government Aided Schools	43	43	43
Total Private Unaided Recognized Schools	360	363	367
Total Other Schools	266	261	257
Enrolments			
Total Number of Enrolments (Pre-Primary to Higher Secondary)	706003	713862	694539
Enrolment in Pre Primary	28474	29683	31030
Enrolment in Primary	318457	312398	303252

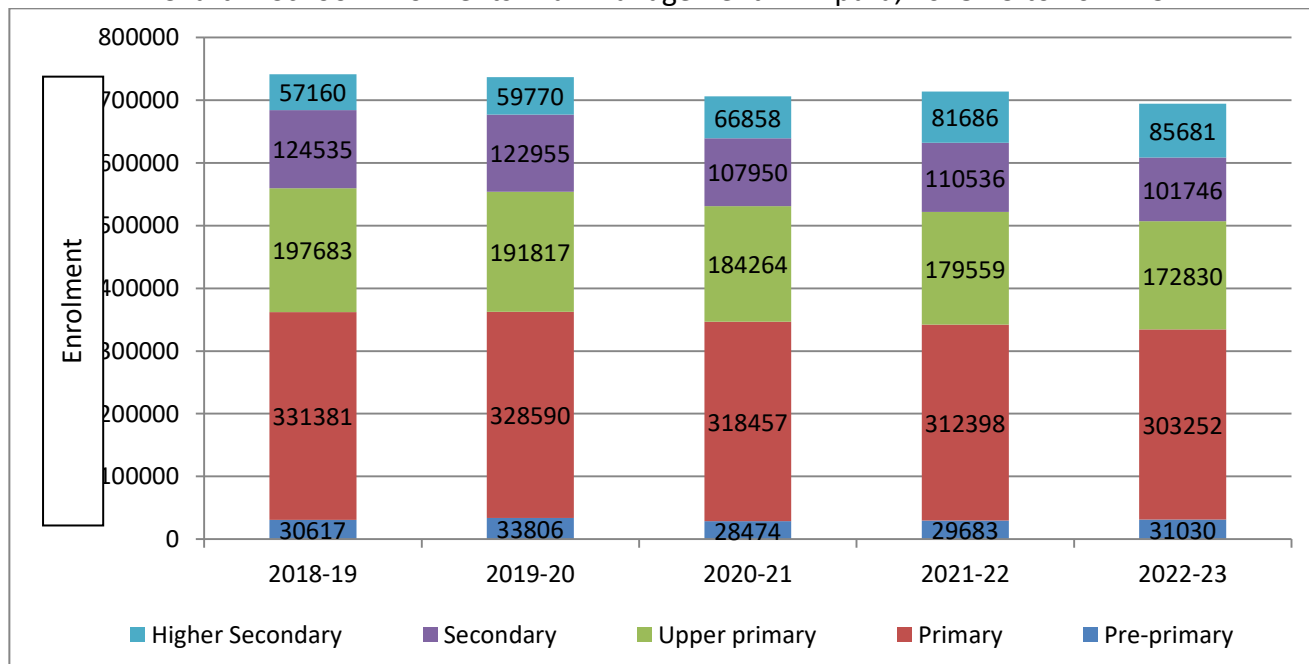
Enrolment in Upper Primary	184264	179559	172830
Enrolment in Secondary	107950	110536	101746
Enrolment in Higher Secondary	66858	81686	85681
Number of Girl students (Primary to Higher Secondary)	337624	340572	330731
Number of Boys students (Primary to Higher Secondary)	339905	343607	332778
Number of CWSN students enrolment (Primary to Higher Secondary)	3670	3903	3431
Total number of Enrolments in Government Schools(Pre-primary to Higher Secondary)	536724	542892	565348
Total number of Enrolments in Government Aided schools(Pre-primary to Higher Secondary)	26871	26799	26893
Total number of Enrolments in Private Unaided Recognized schools(Pre-primary to Higher Secondary)	126502	129032	129191
Total number of Enrolments in Other schools(Pre-primary to Higher Secondary)	15906	15139	14171
Teachers			
Total Number of teacher	36534	36433	37761
Total number of teachers in Government Schools	28160	28041	29293
Total number of teachers in Government Aided schools	1144	1125	1097
Total number of teachers in Private Unaided Recognized schools	6061	6191	6304
Total number of teachers in Other schools	1169	1076	1067
Performance Indicators			
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – All Categories			
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – Primary	120.5	126.1	120.35
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – Upper Primary	90.5	88.4	83.13
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – Elementary	107.4	109.1	103.68
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – Secondary	78.9	81.3	71.64
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – Higher Secondary	45.8	56.3	55.16
Dropout Rates – All Categories			
Dropout Rates - Primary	4.2	1.1	1.72
Dropout Rates – Upper Primary	3.3	4.5	6.78
Dropout Rates - Secondary	29.8	8.3	18.55
Transition Rates – All Categories			
Transition Rates Primary to Upper Primary	91.3	94	93.56
Transition Rates Upper Primary to Secondary	92.7	90.3	90.38
Transition Rates Secondary to Higher Secondary	71.3	95.5	85.58
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)			
PTR at Primary level	18	18	19

PTR at Upper Primary level	21	20	21
PTR at Secondary level	14	14	13
PTR at Higher Secondary level	12	15	16
Gender Parity Index (GPI) at GER - All Categories			
GPI at Primary level	1.04	1.04	1.03
GPI at Upper Primary level	1.03	1.04	1.05
GPI at Secondary level	1.11	1.08	1.09
GPI at Higher Secondary level	1.12	1.15	1.15
Infrastructure facilities			
Percentage of schools having electricity connection	43.96 %	57.3 %	63.07%
Percentage of schools having drinking water facility	82.63 %	83.9 %	90.51%
Percentage of schools having toilet facility	96.17 %	95.9 %	95.99%
Percentage of schools having computer facility	21.52 %	32.6 %	26.65%
Percentage of schools having internet facility	5.55 %	18.2 %	30.03%

Source : UDISE 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23.

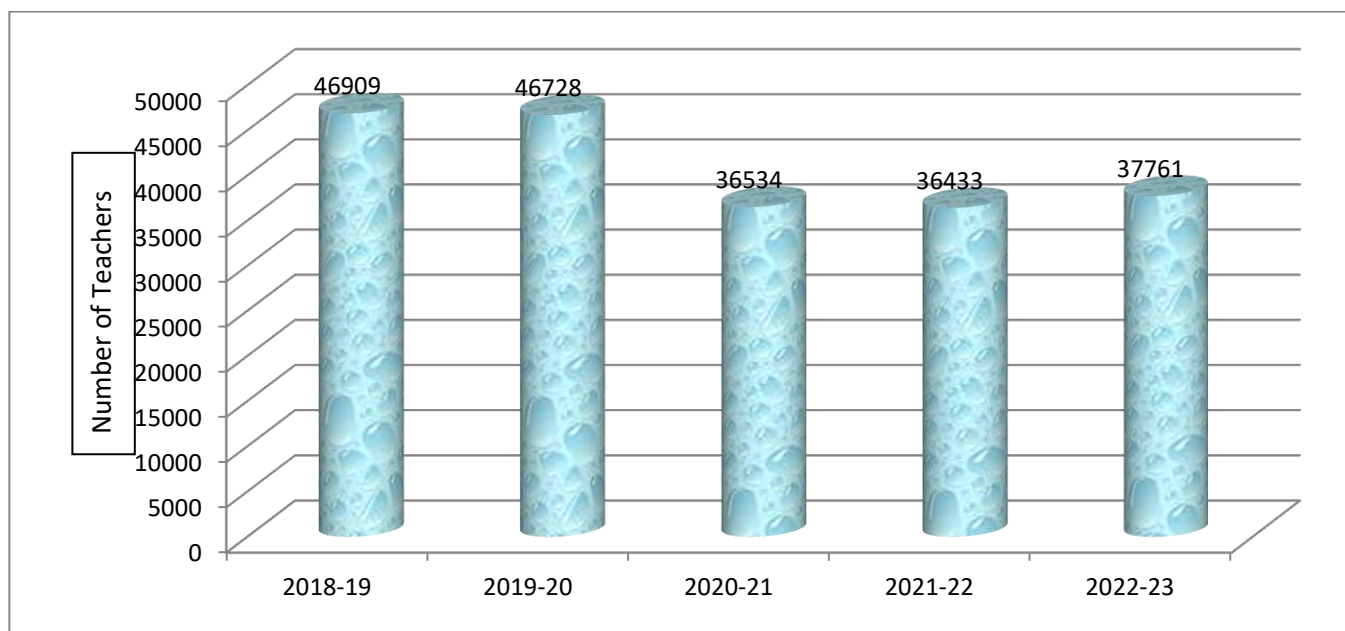
Education : Graph

Chart 1: School Enrolments in all management in Tripura, 2018-19 to 2022-23.



Source: UDISE: 2018-19 to 2022-23

Chart 2: Number of Teachers in all management in Tripura, 2018-19 to 2022-23.



Source: UDISE: 2018-19 to 2022-23

Following are the major achievements attained by the School Education Department, Government of Tripura during the financial year 2022-23

1. Mission Vidyajyoti Schools:

- Vidyajyoti Schools under Mission 100 had been launched by our Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 4th January, 2022 in Vivekananda Maidan, Agartala from 2022-23. Newly 25 Vidyajyoti Schools have been affiliated to CBSE in switchover mode from TBSE from 2023-24
- These 125 schools have also been declared as 'Specified Category School' under Section 2(p) of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009 w.e.f. 2022-23.
- Admission for class-VI in these schools are done through a common entrance test. 10,800 and 10,373 students appeared in the entrance test in academic year 2021-22 and 2022-23, respectively.
- Online Portal for admission in Class XI in 100 Vidyajyoti Schools has been opened for the academic year, 2022-23, in which 20,337 students applied online from all over Tripura. This year more 25 Schools are included in that Portal. Online admission in Class XI for 125 Vidyajyoti Schools for the academic session 2023-24 is completed, in which 16,013 of students applied.
- Kokborok subject has been introduced in CBSE Syllabus for the students of Class 9 and 11 from 2022-23.
- Online Portal for deployment of teachers has been developed in which a good number of HMs/ AHMs/ PGTs/GTs/UGTs have applied and now, they are being interviewed and deployed in Vidyajyoti Schools.
- Pre-Primary Sections have been introduced in 124 Schools, out of the 125 Vidyajyoti Schools. Out of 124 Schools, 66 Pre-Primary sections have been included in the 2022-23 academic session.
- Administrative approval and expenditure of 1st instalment of the amount Rs.126 crore out of Rs.252 crore have been sanctioned under scheme for Special Assistance to States for capital expenditure for the work of renovation of 100 Vidyajyoti Schools along with development of sports infrastructure is being implemented.

- 9 numbers of 100 seated hostels for Vidyajyoti schools have been sanctioned by DoNER, Government of India Administrative approval and expenditure sanction has been issued for the said work.
- Out of 125 Vidyajyoti schools, 96 are bengali medium schools. These schools will be gradually converted into english medium schools. To achieve the goal from nursery and class-I level english medium has been started, already.
- Five days week has been followed in the Vidyajyoti Schools with additional hours earmarked for coaching, extracurricular activities, remedial learning etc. and Saturday is treated as holiday.
- 179 PGTs (Sociology, Psychology, Geography and Economics) have been recruited for 100 Vidyajyoti Schools through TRBT and pursuing their duties in schools.
- 92 Special Educators have been offered as per CBSE affiliation norms and following Ministry of Education guidelines for these Vidyajyoti Schools and 88 aspirants have accepted the offer of appointment.

2. Super-30 :

This scheme has been introduced in 2020-21 to facilitate 30 meritorious Class –X Board examination passed students (belonging to Govt. and Govt. Aided Schools) to prepare themselves for engineering and medical entrance examination.

- Selected students get the opportunity of coaching in the top class coaching centres outside the State as per their choice
- Coaching fees and cost of stay and food are being borne by the Department.
- Success of Supper 30:

Table : 15.2

Sl. No.	Particulars	Status
1	Joint Entrance crackers of 2022 (selected in 2020-21).	IIT -01 , Medical -06 & NIT -05
2	Joint Entrance crackers of 2023 (selected in 2021-22).	IIT -04 , Medical -02 & NIT -01 (Counselling still going on)
3	27 students in 2022-23 are selected.	They are pursuing 2 nd year coaching.

Source: - School Education Department, Tripura.

3. Appointment of Qualified Teachers:

- Recruitment of teachers is being done in strict compliance of NCTE guideline. As per this guideline an educate number of qualified teachers appointed through Teachers Eligibility Test(TET), Selection Test for Graduate Teachers (STGT) and Selection Test for Post Graduate Teachers (STPGT) conducted by Teachers Recruitment Board of Tripura (TRBT) for providing quality education in the State. The selection process is completely transparent and appointment is being made through merit basis only.
- Kok-borok has been included in TET examination as alternative 2nd language.
- Recruitment Status in 2022 -23 is cited below :

Table : 15.3

Post Graduate Teachers	Graduate Teachers (Secondary)	Special Educator	Graduate Teachers (Elementary)	Under Graduate Teacher	Total
312	158	88	2454	591	3603

*Total no. of 88 Special Educators have accepted the offer of appointment out 92 Special Educators.

Source: - School Education Department, Tripura.

4. Tripura Science and Maths Talent Search Examination

- To encourage students to appear in NTSE etc. and study science in senior classes, a State sponsored Talent Search Examination in science and mathematics for students of class IX was launched from 2020-21.
- All students for Government and Govt. aided schools enrolled for the examination to get special coaching 'FREE OF COST', for 8 weeks.
- Each of 400 successful students (200 for science and 200 mathematics) will get Rs.500/- per month as scholarship for 15 months.
- During 2022- 23, total 427 students were selected and awarded scholarship.

5. Free Bi Cycle to all Girls students of Class IX

- Till 2017, girl students of Class IX belonging to BPL and antodaya families were facilitated.
- However, from 2018 Bi-Cycles were distributed to all girl students reading in Class-IX irrespective of income bar.
- In academic year 2022- 23, total 44673 bicycles were distributed to the girl students reading in class IX in academic year 2020-21 and 2021-22. Expenditure for the same purpose was Rs. 1710.00 lakh.

6.Saksham Tripura

Project Background:

The Department of Education, Tripura introduced the Saksham Tripura project, which seeks to foster inclusive education in government-aided schools. The project was initiated in 2021 and aimed to cultivate an inclusive environment by providing specialized educators, training and mentoring to teachers, principals, and stakeholders.

Curriculum Based Measurement (CBM) India is the Project Management Unit, in ensuring smooth implementation, providing mentorship to the implementing agency, and addressing any issues that arose.

The Project has been implemented in **400 schools in the first phase wherein 100 Special Educators are engaged** to take care of the Children with Special Needs (CwSNs) in the ratio of 1:4 (One Special Educator for 4 Schools). There are **6 Mentors and 1 Project Coordinator** to mentor, monitor and track the progress of the project.

The Special Educators, Mentors and Project Coordinators are engaged by and monitored as below:

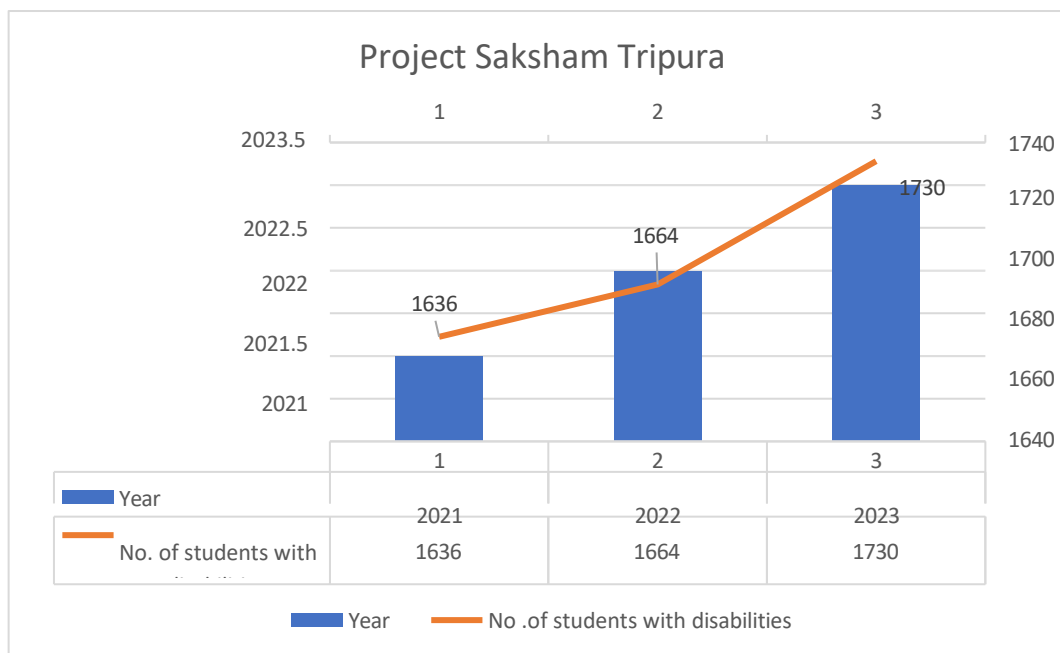
1. **ICF AI University:** 70 Special Educators; 4 Mentors and 1 Project Coordinator
2. **Montfort School-** Ranikhamar, Agartala,: 10 Special Educators..
3. **Montfort Higher Secondary School,Champak Nagar:** 10 Special Educators; 1 Mentor
4. **Ferrando Rehabilitation Society for Disabled:** 10 Special Educators; 1 Mentor

PAB has approved for expansion of the project to another 400 Schools and the process of implementation is in motion.

These Special Educators not only provide education to the School students but also to those children who are in the vicinity of the school but are not able to reach school due to their Physical conditions.

These Special Educators prepare **TLMs in Braille** which are beneficial for all category of children enrolled in the schools.

Reach of the project from 2021 to 2023



In 2023, out of the total 1730, **1389 are school based** intervention and **341 are home based** intervention.

7. Chief Minister's Annual State award for Excellence to meritorious students of Madhyamik & H.S. (+2 stage) Examinations conducted by Tripura Board of Secondary Education :

- Chief Minister's Annual Award for Academic Excellence to school students for appreciation and recognition of meritorious students who have passed Higher Secondary (Class-XII) and Madhyamik Examination under Tripura Board of Secondary Education was introduced during 2018-19 by the School Education Department, Govt. of Tripura. Students have been awarded with an Apple i-Pad and a certificate of appreciation by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The following categories of students are the beneficiaries (Madhyamik and H.S).

- Madhyamik Examination**

- Best 05(five) students.
- 2. Best 05(five) Girls students.
- Best 05(five) SC students.
- Best 05(five) ST students.
- Best 05(five) OBC students
- Best 05(five) R.M .students.
- Best 01(one) Divyang student

- H.S. (+2 stage) Examinations**

- 5 Top Scoring Students.
- 5 Top Scoring Girls Students.
- 5 Top Scoring ST Students.
- 5 Top Scoring SC Students.
- 5 Top Scoring RM Students.
- 5 Top Scoring OBC Students.
- Subject wise Top Ranking Students.

- Top Scoring Divyang Students.

Under this Scheme, year-wise awarded number students :

Table : 15.4

Sl.No.	Year	Number of students awarded	Remarks
1	2018-19	84	-
2	2019-20	91	-
3	2020-21	95	-
4	2021-22	-	Postponed due to pandemic situation.
5	2022-23	205	-

Source: - School Education Department, Tripura.

8. Vidyalaya Chalo abhiyan :

- State launched 'Vidyalaya Chalo abhiyan' to identify, arrest dropouts and bring back them to Schools.
- During Vidyalaya Chalo abhiyan' in August,2022 total 3191 students identified as Out of School Children and amongst them 2313 (73%) enrolled in Schools.
- Department has also planned to conduct study programme to ascertain reasons for higher dropouts in Secondary level & ensure 100% retention on long term basis.

9.Tripura Junior Science & Mathematics Talent Search Examination :

- For promoting science temperament among the students of classes VI, a scheme namely Tripura Junior Science and Mathematics Talent Search Examination has been launched during 2021-22.
- Under this, 100 top students of Govt., Govt. aided and Pvt. Schools are awarded stipend @Rs.400/- for 15 months maintaining reservation norms of State Government.
- All students for Govt. & Govt. aided schools enrolled for the examination getspecial coaching 'FREE OF COST', for 4 weeks.
- In 2022-23, 101 students were selected and awarded scholarship.

10. Vocational Education in Schools :

- This provides scope for diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce drop-out at Secondary level and minimize the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower.
- In State Vocational Education Course has been implemented since 2019 from ClassIX onwards.
- Tripura Board of Secondary Education has included the course in its curriculum.
- Presently, Vocational Education is introduced in 221 Schools with 1 sector out of IT & ITeS, Electronics & Hardware, Agriculture and Retail.
- 2nd Sectors has been introduced in existing 31 such schools.
- In 2022-23, Vocational Education Course has been implemented in 86 Schools.

11. Free Text Book Distribution :

Text book is being provided to all the students of classes-I-VIII under Samagra Shiksha reading in Govt. and Govt. aided Schools including aided Madrassas in the beginning of academic Session.

12 . Uniform Grant Distribution:

To encourage the students to attend school fund @ Rs.600/- per student is being provided to all the girl students, ST, SC and BPL boys reading in Class- I to VIII in Govt. Schools as Uniform Grant. Payment is being made through DBT mode.

13. Up gradation of Schools:

Up-gradation of Schools in the financial year 2022-23 is given below:

Category of Up-gradation	Number of Schools approved for upgradation in the financial year 2022-23
Junior Basis to Senior basic School	08 (04 schools are upgraded from the academic session 2022-23 & 04 school is upgraded from the academic session 2023-24)
Senior Basic to Secondary School	07 (06 schools are upgraded from the academic session 2022-23 & 01 school is upgraded from the academic session 2023-24)
Secondary School to Higher Secondary School	12 (8 schools are upgraded from the academic session 2022-23 & 4 schools are upgraded from the academic session 2023-24)

Source: - School Education Department, Tripura.

14.Girls Education

- 15 KGVs are functional covering 9 Educationally Backward Blocks of State with the objective to provide Education to Out of Schools Girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority categories. Residential facilities are being provided to 1556 girls reading from class VI to XII.
- Self-defence training for girls was conducted for in 1316 Schools in each of 2021-22. and 2022-23.
- Adolescence Training programmes in all High and H.S schools are being organized for girls reading from Class IX to XII. Training is provided on health & hygiene, early marriage issues, life skills, acts and laws, etc.
- Sanitary Napkin vending machines and incinerators installed in 797 schools.
- Career Guidance Programme for Girls is being conducted in 974 High and H.S Schools of the State.

15. Health Check-up

- Health check-ups are being held at regular intervals in schools.
- Besides, de-worming tablets are being administered to children twice in an academic year and also students are administered vitamin c and folic acid tablets once in every week.

16.Yoga Competition

- SCERT Organized State Level Yoga Competition for the 1st time in 2022. The Girls' team from Tripura won the 1st Prize in the National Junior Level Competition - 2022
- The Boys' team from Tripura won the 2nd Prize in the National Junior Level Competition-2022.

17. Setting up Digital Library :

- Digital Library has been set up in 304 schools approved during 2021-22.
- Tablets will be kept in the school to form a Digital Library and as per requisition of the students they can take Tablets to their respective homes and will be able to retain with them for a period up to 7 (Seven) days from the date of receipt.
- These tablets would come with pre-installed apps and e-contents other than text books for studying which can be accessed offline as well as online.

- NCERT books circulated to students comes with bar codes where the students can further search for more information scanning these bar codes. School teachers will be able to reach each student virtually and cater to their needs.

18. PM POSHAN SCHEME (SCHOOL MDM) IN TRIPURA

In order to provide the nutritional support to the children of elementary stage along with enhancement of the attendance rate of the children at school, as wake of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, PM POSHAN Scheme was being implemented in the State from 2003 in the lower primary level (I-V), where hot cooked meal has been provided to all the children. Further in 2008, it was extended up to upper primary level (VI-VIII).

The prime objective of this scheme is to enhance enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children.

• Norms of PM POSHAN Scheme:

Table : 15.5

Stages	Material Cost (Per child per day)	Foodgrains (Per child per day)
Primary & pre-primary (Class-I to V & Nursery)	Rs.5.45/-	100 gm.
Upper Primary (Class- VI to VIII)	Rs.8.17/-	150 gm.

Source: - School Education Department, Tripura.

• Coverage of School & Enrolment:

Table : 15.6

Stage	Number of schools	Number of School Units	Enrolment
Primary	2314	4404	251331
Upper Primary	2151	2151	148759
Total	4465	6555	400090

Source: - School Education Department, Tripura.

*** 7626 pre-primary children are included in the enrolment of primary.

Weekly Menu chart of PM POSHAN Scheme (School MDM):

Monday	:	Khichudi
Tuesday	:	Rice and Egg curry
Wednesday	:	Rice & Veg. curry
Thursday	:	Rice and Egg curry
Friday	:	Rice & Veg. curry
Saturday	:	Khichudi/ Rice & Veg. curry

• Distribution of Milk:

Milk is being provided to the **3265 children in 24 selected** (economically disadvantage society) schools under West Tripura District and Unakoti District in collaboration with Saitya Sai Annapoorna Trust.

19. Bachhar Bachao:

To extend scope of re-examination for unsuccessful candidates in class V, Class

VIII, Class IX & Class XI, Madhyamik and H.S Examinations, “Bachhar Bachao” introduced. Here students unable to secure qualifying in 2 subjects can get chance to sit for examination again within 2 months time.

- **Year-wise results for Bachhar Bachao Examination in Madhyamik & H.S. (+2 Stage) Examination:**

Table : 15.7

Year	Madhyamik Examination			H.S. (+2 Stage) Examination		
	No. of candidates appeared	Passed	Pass%	No. of candidates appeared	Passed	Pass%
2020	6012	3277	54.51	2010	1194	59.40
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	3958	2061	52.07	1042	863	82.82
2023	3794	Results not published		4185	Results not published	

Source: - School Education Department, Tripura.

N.B. i) In the year 2021, there was no Bachhar Bachao Examination conducted by TBSE due to COVID-19 pandemic.

ii) Bachhar Bachao Examination - 2023 started on 02.08.2023 to 11.08.2023.

- **Results for Bachhar Bachao Examination in the classes IX and XI during 2022-23 :**

Table : 15.8

Class	No. of Schools	Total number of students enrolled	Total number of students appeared	Total number of students promoted in the final assessment	% of pass against enrollment	% of pass against appeared
IX	1038	3907	3462	3278	84.20	93.80
XI	499	2414	2214	2132	88.05	95.72

Source: - School Education Department, Tripura.

B. HIGHER EDUCATION:

Education is a foundation for the development and progress of any society. It is a base upon which the whole building of human development stands. Getting proper education is necessary for success in Society. The good education is constructive in nature which is very helpful in overall development of society.

Education gives us a definite path to follow, to lead lives by principles and gives people the freedom of expression. It frees the minds from the prejudices and motivates it to think with logic and reason. It is essential for the overall development of the human society.

The Higher Education is one of the most important sectors of the development among the social sectors. The Department of Higher Education is charged with the responsibility to monitor and regulate the dissemination of Higher Education above 10+2 level in the State by extending facilities for opening of colleges and Universities. At present there are 3(three) Universities are there and many more colleges and Higher level Institutions are open there wings for the benit of the students of Tripura.

The scope of Higher Education in Tripura started in 1947 with the establishment of Maharaja Bir Bikram College as ‘Vidyapattan’ concept of the then Maharaja of Tripura. To improve the

academic infrastructure facilities, technical/Professional colleges were provided with modern equipment teaching aids. Efforts are also in process for introduction of job oriented new courses/specialized subjects in phases based on students demand.

As a part of all these initiatives, presently there are 25 Nos. Government Degree Colleges under Higher Education Department. Out of them 3(three) new Government Degree Colleges have been started from the year 2022-23 at Agartala, Panisagar and Old Agartala. One College at Agartala has been set up namely 'Shri Aurobindo General Degree College (English Medium)' especially for the students hailing from English Medium Schools.

The State Govt. is also encouraging the private entrepreneurs to create scope of Higher Education by setting up Colleges/Universities in the State. As a part of it, two private Colleges namely Rajarshi College of Education & Skill and Swami Dhananjoy Das Kathiababa Mission College have been set up. A National Law University (NLU) has been set up in Tripura on 12.10.2022. An Act has been passed by the State legislature for setting up of the International Buddhist University in Sabroom.

A. Higher Education At-A-Glance 2022-23

Table : 15.9

Educational Institute run by Central/State Govt./Private Sector under Higher Education Sector in Tripura State

Sl. No.	Item	State Govt.	Central Govt.	Private	Total
a)	Universities	01	01	01	03
b)	National Level Institute(NIT)	-	01	-	01
c)	Indian Institute of Information Technology(IIT)	-	01	-	01
d)	No. of General Degree Colleges	25	-	04	29
e)	No. of Engineering College	01(TIT)	-	01 (Techno India)	02
f)	No. of Polytechnic Institutes	06 (including TIT in Diploma Level)	-	-	06
g)	No. of Medical College	01	-	01	02
h)	No. of Professional Colleges (Art & Craft, Music, Law, Drama, Nursing, B.P.Ed)	11	01	06	18
i)	No. of B.Ed. Programme	02	-	04	06
j)	No. of Pharmacy College	01	-	01	02
k)	No. of Agriculture College	01	-	-	01
l)	No. of Veterinary College	01	-	-	01
m)	No. of Fishery College	-	01	-	01
n)	No. of Paramedical College	-	-	01	01
o)	Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology(CIPET)	-	01	-	01
P)	National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology	-	01	-	01
q)	Central Sanskrit University, Lembuchhara	-	01	-	01
r)	Centre of National Forensic Science University, Agartala	-	01	-	01
s)	National Law University	01	-	-	01
	Total :-	51	09	19	79

Source: - Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Table : 15.10

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

No. of Colleges/Institutions	1972	1978	1998	2022-23
University (Govt.)	-	-	1 Tripura University (State)	2 MBB University (State) & Tripura University (Central)
University (Private)	-	-	-	1 ICFAI University
National level Institute(NIT)	-	-	-	1 (NIT, Agartala)
Indian Institute of Information Technology(IIIT)	-	-	-	01
No. of General Degree Colleges (Govt.)	03	03	14	25
No. of General Degree Colleges (Pvt.)	03	03	-	04
No. of Engineering Colleges (Govt. & Pvt.)	01	01	01	02
No. of Polytechnic Institutes	01	01	01	06
No. of Medical Colleges (Govt. & Pvt.)	00	01	-	02
No. of Professional Colleges (Art & Craft, Music, Law, Nursing, B.P. Ed. (Govt. & Pvt.)	02	03	05	18
No. of B.Ed College (Govt. & Pvt.)	01	01	01	06
No. of Pharmacy College	-	-	01	02
No. of Agricultural College	-	-	-	01
No. of Veterinary College	-	-	01	01
No. of Fishery College	-	-	01	01
No. of Paramedical College)	-	-	-	01
Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology(CIPET)	-	-	-	01
National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology	-	-	-	01
Central Sanskrit University, Lembuchhara, Agartala	-	-	-	01
National Forensic Science University,	-	-	-	01
National Law University	-	-	-	01

Source: - Higher Education Department, Tripura.

B. Students Statistics

Table : 15.11

Total No. of Students in Higher Education Sector in Tripura during 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Sl.No.	Years	Total No. of Students		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2018-19	44456	38247	82703
2.	2019-20	47031	39216	86247
3.	2020-21	48428	44232	92660
4.	2021-22	49312	43043	92355(Provisional)
5.	2022-23	49645	46411	96056(Provisional)

Source: - AISHE Report.

C. Key Indicator

1. GER

(i) National with State comparison with Category

Table : 15.12

Year	National GER	National SC GER	National ST GER	State GER	State SC GER	State ST GER
2016-17	25.2	21.1	15.4	19.1	17.9	13.7
2017-18	25.8	21.8	15.9	21.2	18.2	13.9
2018-19	26.3	23.0	17.2	19.2	17.4	14.2
2019-20	27.1	23.4	18.0	20.2	17.2	13.0
2020-21	27.3	23.1	18.9	19.2	16.3	13.2

Source: - AISHE Report.

(iii) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) National with State comparison with Gender specification based for Census – 2011 :

Table : 15.13

Year	State / UTs	All Categories			SC			ST		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2016-17	India	24.3	23.8	24.1	20.8	19.9	20.3	15.8	13.9	14.8
	Tripura	19.3	15.7	17.5	18.4	14.3	16.4	13.7	11.5	12.5
2017-18	India	24.5	24.6	24.6	21.0	21.0	21.0	16.0	14.5	15.3
	Tripura	21.0	17.4	19.2	17.9	15.0	16.5	14.5	10.8	12.6
2018-19	India	24.4	25.5	24.9	21.4	22.8	22.0	16.7	16.1	16.4
	Tripura	18.5	16.0	17.3	16.8	14.3	15.6	14.0	11.3	12.6
2019-20	India	24.8	26.4	25.6	21.5	23.2	22.3	17.0	17.0	17.0
	Tripura	19.5	16.3	17.9	17.2	13.6	15.4	13.6	9.8	11.7
2020-21	India	26.7	27.9	27.3	22.4	23.9	23.1	18.8	19.1	18.9
	Tripura	20.0	18.4	19.2	16.9	15.8	16.3	14.0	12.4	13.2

Source: - AISHE Report

2. Trend in Gender Parity Index

Gender Parity Index during last 5 years in Higher Education (18-23 Years)

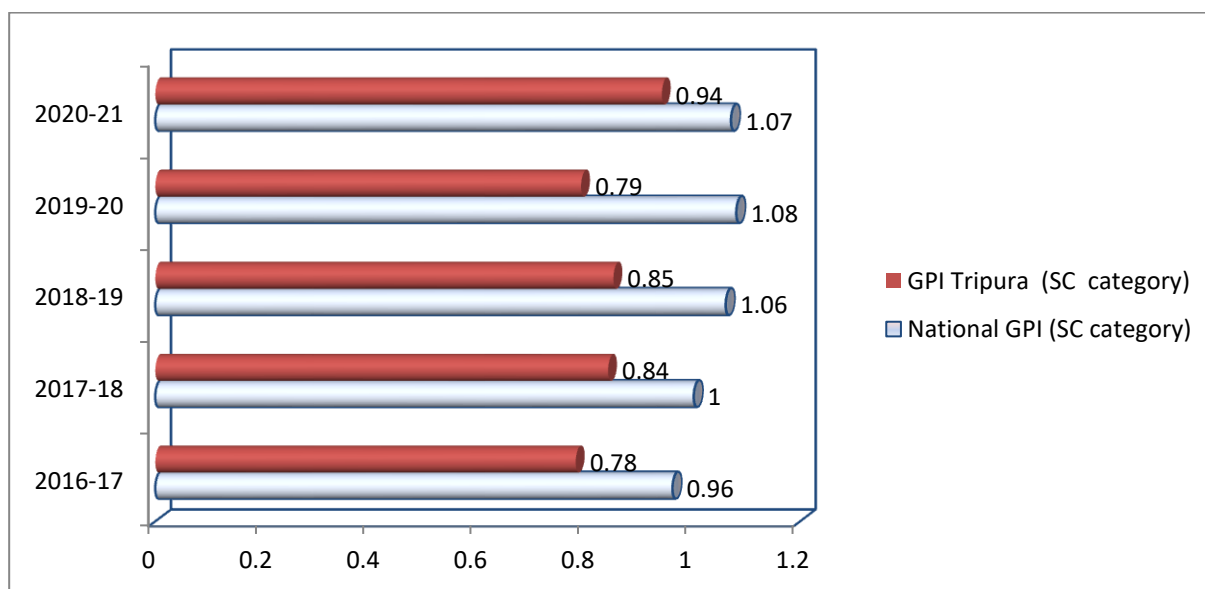
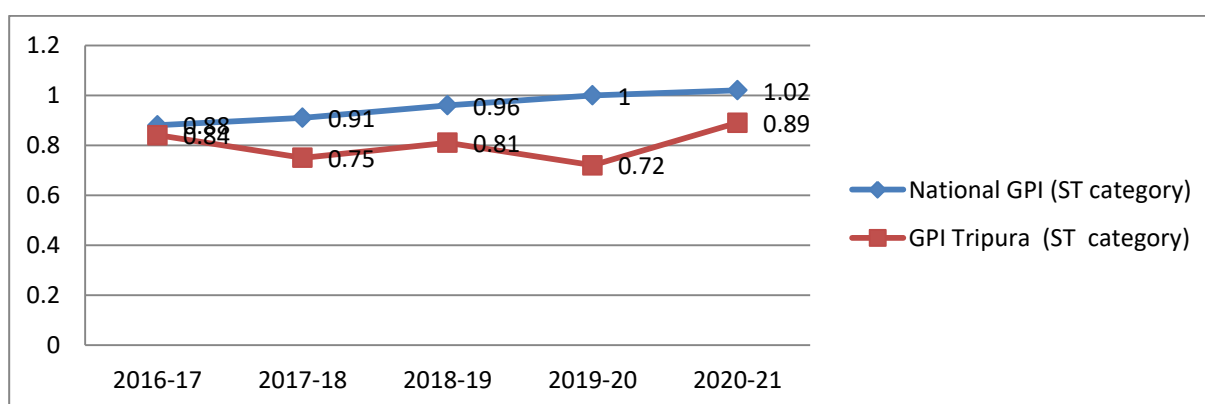
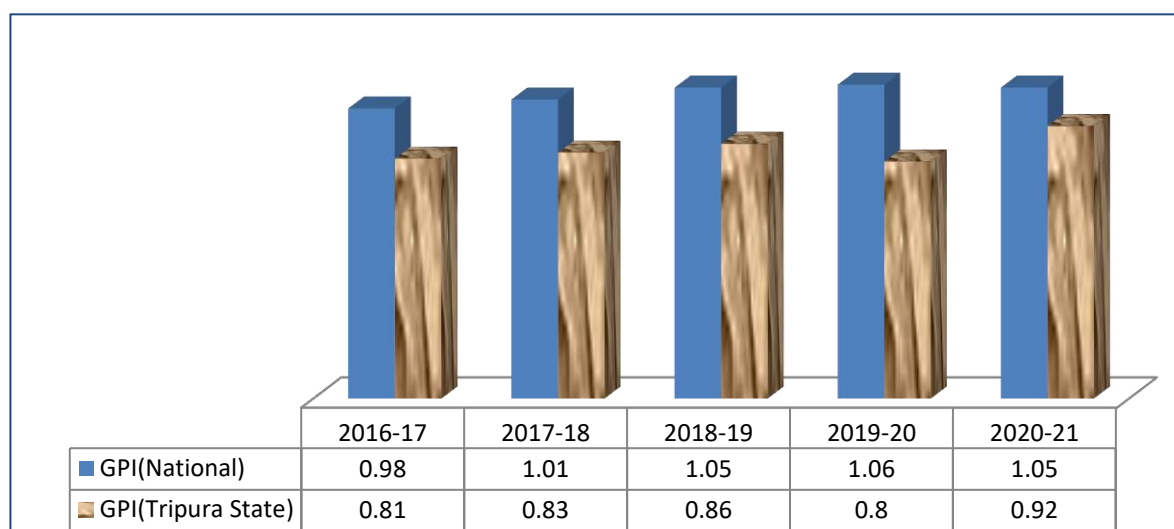
Table : 15.14

Year	State / UTs	All Categories	SC	ST
2016-17	India	0.98	0.96	0.88
	Tripura	0.81	0.78	0.84
2017-18	India	1.01	1.00	0.91
	Tripura	0.83	0.84	0.75
2018-19	India	1.05	1.06	0.96
	Tripura	0.86	0.85	0.81
2019-20	India	1.06	1.08	1.00
	Tripura	0.84	0.79	0.72
2020-21	India	1.05	1.07	1.02
	Tripura	0.92	0.94	0.89

Some Statistical data Analysis of GPI are shown below

Source: AISHE Report:-(2020-21)

Fig. 1: Comparison between GPI of India and Tripura.



C. Basic Statistical data of Higher Education

Table : 15.15

Sl. No	Items	District wise No. of Colleges								
		West	Khow ai	Dhalai	Unokoti	North	Sepahijala	Gomati	South	Total
1.	Universities	02(State-1 & Central-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
2.	General Degree	08	02	03	02	03	02	02	03	25
3.	Engineering (TIT)	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
4.	Polytechnic	03	-	01	-	01	-	01	-	06
5.	Law College	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
6.	Art College	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
7.	Music College	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
8.	B.Ed.	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	02
Grand Total :-		18	02	04	03	04	02	03	03	39

Source: - Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Students Enrolment -2022-23, in higher education

Table : 15.16

Sl. No	Items	No. of Institutions	Total Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1.	General Degree Colleges	25	32478	31715	64193
2.	Engineering College(TIT)	01	779	431	1210
3.	Polytechnics	06	1181	672	1853
4.	Professional Colleges	05	525	841	1366

Source: - Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Number of Teachers: -2022-23 (under the control of Higher Education Department only)

Table : 15.17

Sl. No	Items	No. of Institutions	Number of Teachers			
			Associate/ Assistant Prof./Lecturer	PGT	Others Supporting Staff.	Guest/Visiting/ contractual Staff.
1.	General Degree Colleges	25	458	220	-	568
2.	Engineering College	01	91	-	-	29
3.	Polytechnics	06	42	3	4	37
4.	Professional Colleges	05	62	14	38	37

Source: - Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Year wise student enrolment in General Degree Colleges for last 5 (five) Years
(Direct control of Higher Education Department)

Table : 15.18

Years	Total No. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2018-19	23485	20872	44357
2019-20	24438	22811	47249
2020-21	27242	26063	53305
2021-22	30680	28753	59433
2022-23	32478	31715	64193

Source: - Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Year wise student enrolment in Technical Colleges for last 5 (five) Years
(Direct control of Higher Education Department)**

Table : 15.19

Years	Total No. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2018-19	2249	1365	3614
2019-20	2206	1306	3512
2020-21	1956	1159	3114
2021-22	1934	1139	3073
2022-23	1960	1103	3063

Source: - Higher Education Department, Tripura.

**Year wise student enrolment in Professional Colleges for last 5 (five) Years
(Direct control of Higher Education Department)**

Table : 15.20

Years	Total No. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2018-19	561	680	1241
2019-20	539	711	1250
2020-21	534	784	1318
2021-22	563	806	1369
2022-23	525	842	1367

Source: - Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Impact of RUSA in Higher Education Institutions in the State of Tripura

Rastriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has played an active role in developing the infrastructure and quality of education in the Colleges of Tripura. RUSA funding supported the following objectives in management of higher education sector in the State:-

- To provide access to Higher Education, with equity, to the students in the State. This includes improvement in the capacity of existing higher educational institutions as well as establishment of new institutions in unserved and underserved areas.
- To promote quality of Higher Education by investing in infrastructure and faculty, promoting academic reforms, improving governance and institutional restructuring.

The Higher Education System of the State supports the resident Institutions for its development works like construction of new academic and administrative buildings, increasing space of class rooms and other ancillary components like Auditorium, Boy's and Girl's common room, Canteen, Playground etc. Highly equipped Laboratories, new books & journals, I.T. items etc. are bought under Infrastructure Grant which helped to reduce the shortage of resources in the Colleges. During the last decade there has been substantial progress in building up physical infrastructure of the general as well as professional and technical degree Colleges in the State. However there has been increase in growth of enrolment of the students during the last few years hitting the need of further development of the institutions and increase of capacity in the Colleges. Introduction of new Computer/IT related courses and soft-skill development courses side by side the graduation courses, so that with such dual qualifications the students become more competent for facing job interviews.

Role of RUSA in Tripura

- Improvement of the overall quality of existing State institutions by ensuring that all institutions conform to prescribed norms & standards and adopt accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework.
- Identify and fill critical infrastructure gaps in higher education by augmenting and supporting the efforts of the State Governments. Component 9 pertaining to infrastructure grants to colleges address this objective, where funds have been utilized for up gradation of the existing infrastructure by way of new construction, renovation or purchase of equipment's.
- Improved Access and Equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/STs and socially and educationally backward classes; promote inclusion of women, minorities, and differently abled persons.
- Model Degree Colleges have been setup at Govt. Degree College, Kanchanpur (TTAADC area), Govt. Degree College, Santirbazar (Rural area), Govt. Degree College, L.T Valley (TTAADC area) locations which in turn have increased the GER of ST & SC students of the State.
- By the help of RUSA we can achieve the target of GER of 32% by expanding the institutional base of States by establishing new institutions.
- Corrected the regional imbalances in access to higher education by facilitating access to high quality institutions in urban, semi-urban and rural areas to get access to quality institutions.

Accreditation

- Out of 25 General Degree Colleges accredited by NAAC so far, 22 Colleges are accredited by NAAC after implementation of RUSA in the State.
- The State Higher Education Department has taken an all-out approach for ensuring accreditation of all non-accredited colleges in Tripura.
- The RUSA funds have proved beneficial for several colleges for better upgrading the Colleges to facilitate in getting better NAAC CGPA gradation.

Table : 15.21

SI No	Name of the Institution	NAAC Grade	CGPA	Validity Upto
1	Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar	B++	2.78	March,2028
2	Ambedkar College, Fatikroy	B+	2.69	March,2026
3	Women's College, Agartala	B	2.61	February, 2021
4	Maharaja Bir Bikram College, Agartala	B	2.55	September, 2021
5	Dasarath Deb Memorial College, Khowai	B	2.25	February,2028
6	Ramthakur College, Agartala	B	2.27	2026
7	Govt. Degree College, Kamalpur	B	2.24	January, 2022
8	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar College, Belonia	B	2.36	August,2027
9	RNT Mahavidyalaya, Bishalgarh	B	2.15	April, 2024
10	KNM, Sonamura	B	2.07	June, 2024
11	SVM, Mohanpur	B	2.06	January, 2025
12	Netaji Subhash Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur	B+	2.6	January,2028
13	BBM College, Agartala	C	1.91	July, 2023

14	Ram Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar	B+	2.6	January,2028
15	Govt. Degree College, Kanchanpur	C	1.85	June, 2024
16	Govt. Degree College, Teliamura	C	1.79	November, 2024
17	MMDC, Sabroom	C	1.72	March,2024
18	Govt. Degree College, Khumulwng	B	2.07	28.09.2026
19	Govt. Degree College, Gandacherra	B	2.15	05.10.2026
20	Govt. Degree College, LT Valley			Peer team visit on 1 & 18 th April,23
21	AMBSM, Amarpur	B	2.08	05.10.2026
22	Govt. Degree College, Santirbazar	B	2.72	11.01.2027
23	Govt. Degree College, Old Agartala	---	---	Not yet eligible
24	Govt. Degree College, Panisagar	---	---	Not yet eligible
25	Sri Aurobindo General Degree College (English Medium)	---	---	Not yet eligible

Source: - Higher Education Department, Tripura.

Governance

- Development Committees have been formed in RUSA beneficiary Colleges to look after various parameters of proper utilization of fund for up gradation of quality and academics in the Colleges.
- Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) has been formed in the Colleges to monitor various reforms activities for up gradation of quality of teaching learning in the Colleges.
- Inputs from IQAC cell are then implemented by utilization of RUSA funds.
- Women Grievance Redressal Cells have been setup in the colleges. Colleges take up campaigns alongside programs, discussion, debates to discuss and sensitize issues on Gender discrimination.

Academic (Examination and Curriculum)

- Semester System vis-a-vis examination system has been introduced from 2014.
- Assignment and project work has been introduced in case of all programmes of study.
- Digitization of examination process from filling up of application form up to announcement of result.

Affiliation

1. Employability: Centralized placement cells have been setup at the Directorate level to co-ordinate with students and identify willing and employable candidates for placements.
2. Faculty Improvement Programs : Taken up by Tripura University

Digitization of libraries and implementation of e-learning aspects in education.

1. Equipping the Colleges with better IT infrastructure. Enabling access of students to journals, e books and audio/visual aids have better equipped the students as well as faculties to tackle the current situation of lockdown. Students are provided access learning materials and online classes are being taken by faculties wherever possible. Pre-recorded lectures are also being shared with the students.
2. The teaching faculties of different Colleges are taking online classes as per Semester/ Department wise with the assistance of different Video conferencing platforms; Swayam and other platforms e-learning are also being encouraged.

C. SOCIAL EDUCATION:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department bears the responsibility of promoting social education activities and implementing welfare activities and various programmes.

Its objectives are to provide assistance particularly to the economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people. Besides, Department of Women & Child is one of the priority sectors of this Department.

Department's Mandate:

1. CHILDREN - CHILD DEVELOPMENT & CHILD PROTECTION
2. WOMEN
3. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
4. SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS
5. SENIOR CITIZENS

Introduction

The department has been implementing the following schemes for the welfare of the above-mentioned sections of people in the state.

- I. Anganwadi Services Scheme (ICDS) :** The **INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (ICDS)** Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced Universalization of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6(six) years of age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since 2nd October, 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9931 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in Tripura. All the sanctioned 9931 Anganwadi Centers have been made operational in the State covering all the eight districts.

- **Administrative Structure and Infrastructure:** District - 8, ICDS Projects -56 (Rural -24, Urban -15, Tribal -17), ICDS Sector – 436, AWCs - 9931 (Rural - 5822, Urban - 931, Tribal – 3178)

- i. 6 (six) Services:-** i) Early Childhood Education (pre-primary) ii) Supplementary Nutrition
iii) Immunization iv) Health and Nutrition Education v) Health check-up vi) Referral

Beneficiaries:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| i) Children (6 months to 6 years) | : 3,06,645 |
| ii) Mothers (Pregnant & Nursing Mothers) | : 43,406 |

District wise operationalization of ICDS Project and Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in 2022-23 is presented in the following Table:

Table : 15.22

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	Dhalai District	North District	Unakoti District	South District	Gomati District	Sepahijal a District	Khowai District	West District	State Total
2022 -2023	Project	6	6	6	8	8	6	8	8	56
	Anganwadi Centre	1292	1267	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9931
	Anganwadi Workers	1292	1267	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9931
	Anganwadi Helpers	1292	1267	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9931

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

- **Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)** :- The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been the biggest intervention of the Government of India implemented through the State Governments to combat material and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

SNP is distributed in all the 9931 Anganwadi Centers for 300 days a year. Through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS, Social Welfare & Social Education Department has provided Nutritional support to **3,06,645** children(6m-6years) and **43,406** expecting & nursing mothers in the year 2022-23.

- **Cost and feeding norms of SNP (Per beneficiary per day)**

Table : 15.23

Category	Revised SNP Cost Norms	Nutritional Norms	
		Protein	Calorie
(i) Children (6-72 months)	Rs.8.00	12-15 Gram	500 K. Cal
(ii) Severely underweight children (6-72 months)	Rs.12.00	20-25 Gram	800 K. Cal
(iii) Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs.9.50	18-20 ram	600 K. Cal

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

New Supplementary Nutrition Menu as per enhanced rate has been introduced. Introduced 2 (two) eggs in a week (Wednesday & Saturday) along with variety of morning snacks like salty Sujir Haloa, Chirar Polao, Chola / Bengal gram with Muri.

New Initiatives:

1. **Strategy for SAM (Severely Acute Malnourished) children** - From Sept'2020 onwards, arrangement has been made for ensuring additional nutrition like 6 no eggs, 20 grams Jaggery and 200 ml Milk for 6 days in a week to the children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) under POSHAN Abhiyaan. Till date 9188 children has been identified under SAM and provided additional nutrition to them.

2. **“Mukhyamantri Matrupushti Uphar” – a scheme for the welfare of Pregnant Women** – implemented from August’2021. Each Pregnant Women gets **Rs. 2000/- in 4 installments @ Rs.500/-** after each antenatal check up through the Bank A/C of eligible Pregnant Women. Till date **8324** Pregnant Women have benefitted.
3. The Govt. has introduced a **new strategy** to provide **1 (one) additional egg** per week to each child (6 m-6y) and each mother (PM & NM) of **12 Aspirational Blocks** in addition to 2 (two) eggs per week given at present and also to provide **1 (one) banana** per week to each child (6 m-6y) and each mother (PM & NM) of 12 Aspirational Blocks. 51,425 children (6m-6yrs) and 13,402 Mothers (PM & NM) covered through this programme till date.
4. To identify SAM children and for real time monitoring of enrolled ICDS beneficiaries, **10,735 Smart Phones** have been distributed among all Anganwadi Workers & Supervisors (ICDS) and **9911 Growth Monitoring Devices** [Infantometer, Stadiometer, Weighing Scale (infant), Weighing Scale (Mother& Child)] have been distributed to 9911 AWCs.
5. **LPG connections** have been ensured in **3874** Anganwadi Centers in 1st phase and **6037** Anganwadi Centers in 2nd phase from the Innovation fund under POSHAN Abhiyaan.
6. **Incentive to AW Workers**-Financial incentive for an amount of Rs. 3000/- has been given to 9911 AW Workers for purpose of Poshan Tracker Uploading, Enrolment etc.
7. **Co-location of AWCs**- 29 AWCs have been co-location with Primary Schools, where Pre-school Education has been imparted by the school teachers.
8. **POSHAN Pakhwada**-POSHAN Pakhwada is being celebrated to improve nutritional outcomes of ICDS beneficiaries. POSHAN Pakhwada is celebrated in all AWCs w.e.f. 20-03.2023 to 03.04.2023.
9. **Notable Awards or ranking achieved** –
 - i) Tripura got appreciation for securing **1st Position** with regard to Poshan Tracker activities in India.
 - ii) Smt, Santi Devi Jamatia, AWW, Killa ICDS Project has been **awarded as “Covid – 19 warriors; the real heroes “** at Vighyan Bhavan, New Delhi, programme organized by National Women Commission.
 - iii) The Department secured **1st position** for implementation of **PRATI GHORE SUSHASAN** in the year 2022-23.

II. Women Welfare :-

1. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 And Rules, 2003 :- On the basis of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the State Government framed the Tripura Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003. The Director, Social Welfare and Social Education has been appointed as the Chief Dowry Prohibition Officer. The Dy. Collectors (In-charge of the Judicial Section of DM & Collector’s office) of 8 (eight) Districts have been appointed as District Dowry Prohibition Officers and 23 (twenty three) SDMs have been appointed as Dowry Prohibition Officers to receive complaints from the aggrieved persons ,legalize the matter related to dowry and to report quarterly to the Chief Dowry Prohibition officer . To aware the mass people about the laws related to prohibition of dowry (not to take or give dowry), Anti Dowry Week is being observed regularly in every year from 26th November to 2nd December.

2. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 :- On the basis of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules, 2006, 23 (twenty three) SDMs, 8 (eight) District Inspectors of Social Welfare & Social

Education (DISEs) and CDPOs of 56 ICDS Projects have been notified as Protection Officers and 25 Nos. NGOs have been registered as Service Providers in 4 districts of Tripura under the provision of the Act. An aggrieved Woman or any person on behalf of the aggrieved woman may complaint against the domestic violence case to the concerned Protection Officer. The Protection Officer, thereafter reports the case to the concerned Police Officer/ Magistrate in the jurisdiction as per demand of aggrieved persons. The Magistrate will act thereafter as per the Act/Rule.

3. Tripura Commission for Women Act,1993 and Rules, 2008 :- On the basis of the Tripura Commission for Women Act,1993 the State Government has constituted the Tripura Commission for Women. The Tripura Commission for Women is working for the destitute and tortured women. Commission is organizing awareness programmes on women related issues in different areas of the State to combat down the atrocities against women.

4. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and Rule,2013:- Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) have been constituted in all Govt. Departments under provision of the Act. All DM & Collectors are notified as **District Officers** under the provision of the Act. Local Complaints Committees (LCC) are constituted by the District Officer in each District for redressal of sexual harassment cases of the offices/ institutions/organizations having less than 10(ten) employees and employees employed in the private/unorganized sectors.

5. Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act,2019:-Tripura Transgender Welfare Board for Rehabilitation and Welfare of Transgender Persons has been constituted under the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act,2019 to make a comprehensive guideline for rehabilitation and welfare of the Transgender Persons in the state and to protect their best interest.

B. Implementation of various Programmes / Schemes (Central/State)

1. Launching of the “Tripura State Policy for Empowerment of Women’2022 :- The State government has launched “The Tripura State Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2022” for ensuring holistic development of women in the state by creating an enabling environment for them so that they can reach their full potential. For implementing the said state policy an action plan in the name of “**Mahila Shashaktikaran Abhiyan**” has also been launched by the Government.

The guiding principle on which the sectoral prescriptions have been made in the policy is- to strengthen, streamline and converge extant programmes and interventions with a view to optimize delivery and achievement of the objectives and to cover new areas where there are significant gaps.

The following are the major new interventions and programmes prescribed in the policy and the action plan to be implemented by the Department of SW & SE:-

Strengthening of existing Old Age home and setting up of new Old Age homes at Khowai & Amarapur

- Providing 33% Reservation in all State Govt. jobs and outsourced manpower, in future vacancies.
- Providing reservation for women as per gender ration in all higher educational institutions.

- 3% Interest subvention for girl students getting admitted to Institutes of National Importance.
- 50% reservation for women in Govt. market stalls and shopping complexes.
- 50% earmarking of funds for women entrepreneurs in the Venture Capital Fund of State Govt.
- To encourage women startups through collateral free loans.
- Setting up of 13 Women Health & Wellness Centers (WHWC) with Integrated One Stop Centers(OSCs)
- A Super-specialty 100 bedded Mother and Child unit would be set up in the Agartala Govt. medical college.
- Setting up of a 25 bedded Half-way home for recuperated mental health patient.
- Setting up at least 3 Old-age homes for indigent women senior citizens.
- Setting up of two 100 bedded Drug Dependence Treatment Hospitals.
- Setting up of two 50 bedded Psychiatric hospital for women.
- 4 new working women hostels would be set up.
- Introducing lower rates of stamp duty for women for registration of immovable property.
- All police stations would have strengthened women's help desks.
- A multi-sectoral plan for ensuring women's safety and security under NIRBHAYA Funds.
- A State Resource Center for Women (SRCW) to be set up.

Mission Shakti

Mission Shakti :- Government of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development has launched the new scheme **Mission Shakti** during April, 2022. **Mission Shakti** is a scheme in mission mood aimed at strengthening interventions for women safety, security and empowerment to enable woman to be the author of her destiny and that of the Nation, a life cycle continuum approach. The objectives of Mission Shakti is to create an ecosystem that addresses inherent biases and role-plays, protects and upholds the rights and dignity of women and equips them with necessary skill sets and instill confidence in them to forge their way ahead.

Mission Shakti is an umbrella scheme integrated women empowerment programme which has two sub-schemes like

1. **Sambal:** It is for safety, security and protection of women, the existing schemes of One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Help Line (WHL), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) have been included with modification and a new component, Nari Adalat has been added.
2. **Samarthya**”. It is for economic empowerment of women, the existing schemes of Ujjwala, Swadhar Greh as Shakti Sadan and Working Women Hostel as Sakhi Niwas have been included with modification. In addition, the existing schemes of National Creche Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Matro Vandhana Yojana (PMMVY) have also been included. New component, Hub for Empowerment of Women added.

District Hub and **181-Women Help Line** integrated with 112-ERRS will make an a comprehensive coordination with OSC with a view to rescue, giving shelter, medical aids, legal aids, counseling of Women in need or distressed. The Swadhar Greha shall provide shelter, vocational training and other supports including the child of women in distress.

Activities for welfare of Senior Citizens in Tripura

In order to address the problem of the older persons the State Government of Tripura has launched State Policy for older persons in the year 2000. The State Policy seeks to make available opportunities for development of the potential of older persons and seek their participation in nation building process so that they themselves feel worthy and live the last phase of life with dignity and purpose.

The State Govt. through Social Welfare & Social Education Department is trying to extend comprehensive support for financial security, health care, shelter, welfare and other needs of the senior citizens. Following activities have been taken for the purpose –

I. Activities for Social Security of Senior Citizen –

Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007:-

Based on the Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007, the State Government has framed the Tripura Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior citizen Rules in the year 2008.

The State Government has constituted 8(eight) **Appellate Tribunals** headed by 8 D.M.& Collectors in 8 Districts and 23(twenty three) **Maintenance Tribunals** headed by S.D.Ms of 23(twenty three) Sub-Divisions. District Inspector of Social Education of 8(eight) Districts have been notified as **Maintenance Officers**.

Old Age Home :-

There are 4(four) old age homes –

1. 80-seated Old Age Home run by the State Government at Narsingarh, West Tripura
2. 3(three) NGO run govt.- aided Old Age Homes namely
 - i. Apnaghar (for women) run by NGO Abalamban at Barjala , West Tripura
 - ii. Abhoyashram run by NGO Abhoymision at Sekerkote, Sepahijala
 - iii. Prantik run by NGO Sanghadip at Dharmanagar, North Tripura

II. Activities for Financial Security of Senior Citizen :-

- 1, Older persons are being benefited with pension under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (@ RS. 2000/- per month for 60 yrs. and above and @ Rs. 2000/- per month for 80 yrs. and above .) & State Old Age Pension Scheme (@ RS. 2000/- per month for 60 yrs. and above).

At present the total No. of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme is 223750 and 4533 as per report of April,2023 & the total No. of beneficiaries under the State Old Age Pension Scheme is 228283.

c) Other Activities for Senior Citizen

-Pensioners' Awaas "Ashray" at Kunjaban, Agartala:-

To facilitate boarding and lodging of State Govt. Pensioners who may have none to look after them and who may have no provisions for own boarding and lodging facility, a 104-seated Pensioners' Awaas namely "Ashray" at Kunjaban, Agartala is operational since 16th March,2016.

- d) Senior Citizen Helpline:- Elder Line-14567 for senior citizen have been launched on 12th september'2022 for providing information or assistance as required like legal & pension issues,

abused and abandoned elderly, emotional support and care giving service etc. Till 31st March'2023 total 354 calls have been received through the Elder Line -14567 from all over the State Tripura. Highest calls were received from Unakoti District 164 calls Presently the elder line is run by the dedicated Police personnel.

III. Social Security Pension

- 33 schemes, including 3 Central pension schemes under “National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)” viz.
- National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS),
- National Widow Pension Scheme (NWPS), and
- National Disability Pension Scheme (NDPS).

III. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) :

Table : 15.24

	Achievement of Financial Year 2022-23	New Initiatives
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	Total 10658 nos. PMMVY beneficiaries have been provided benefit under the scheme in the state during the financial year 2022-23.	1. The new PMMVY Software (pmmvy.nic.in) has been developed by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India. Benefits will be given to the PMMVY beneficiaries through the new software during 2023-24. 2. As per new guidelines under PMMVY-2, maternity benefit @ Rs. 6000/- will be provided to all the eligible beneficiaries whose second child is a girl child in one installment after birth during 2023-24.
Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	Total 25955 nos Adolescent Girls (AGs) have been provided nutrition (Rice, Dal, Egg etc.) under SAG scheme during 2022-23.	1.The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1 st April,2022 in the age group of 14-18 years. Target to cover identified AGs on following nutritional status- i. Undernourished AGs i.e. AGs with below normal Body Mass Index (BMI) ii. AGs having less weight w.r.t. their height. iii. AGs having less weight w.r.t. their age. iv. AGs who are anaemic AGs belonging to families performing poorly on the socio- economic caste census. 2. Benefits will be provided to the eligible AGs as per above criteria during 2023-24.
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	It is a multi sectoral Awareness generation & outreach activities implemented by the South Tripura District with objective to improve SEX Ratio on Birth (SRB) and during this F/Y 2021-22, SRB is 1002 Girls per 1000 Boys in South Tripura District. (Awareness generation & outreach activities have not been done during 2022-23 due to non-availability of fund). An amount of Rs.1,80,00,000/- has been released by the WCD, Govt. of India under BBBP during 2022-23.	The scheme has been expanded to cover all districts under the state of Tripura during the Financial Year 2022-23. Target to improve SRB by 2 point every year.

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

IV. Welfare of Persons with Disabilities:-

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) are presently functioning under the Chairmanship of DM & Collectors in West Tripura, Gomati, Dhalai & Unakoti District. 4(four) new DDRC at Khowai, Sepahijala, North and South Tripura district is already recommended by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

Total 33,802 UDID (Unique Disability ID) Cards generated till 30/06/2023.

Total 1465 nos. Aids and Appliances were distributed to the beneficiaries in Tripura during this financial year.

An one time marriage grant @ Rs.50,000/-(Rupees fifty thousand) is being provided to the newly married couples, if a marriage is performed between a person with disability and an able-bodied person.

Disability allowance shall be applicable to physically handicapped and visually handicapped State Government employees @ Rs. 1000/- per month while disable Fixed Pay, DRW and Contingent Workers etc. shall get the same @ Rs. 700/- per month as per Memorandum F.No.7(2)-FIN(PC)/2017, dated 4th April, 2018.

Child Care Allowance is allowed @ Rs. 1000/- per month for physically handicapped and visually handicapped State Government employees and workers and also to employees having Disable Child as per Memorandum F.No.7(2) FIN(PC)/2017, dated 4th April, 2018.

➤ **MISSION VATSALYA**

Mission Vatsalya is a roadmap to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection System with the motto to “**Leave no child behind**”. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2015 provisions and the Protection of children from sexual offences Act, 2012 form the basic framework for implementation of the Mission. Erstwhile Child Protection Scheme (CPS) has been now subsumed under Mission Vatsalya from 2021-22 onwards.

The Aims of the Mission:

- Support and sustain Children in Difficult circumstances.
- Develop context-based solutions for holistic development of children from varied backgrounds.
- Provide scope for encouraging innovative solutions.
- Cement Convergent action.

Infrastructure of Mission Vatsalya: Year 2022-23

Table : 15.25

SI No.	Name of Body/institutions	Strength
1	2	3
1	State Child Protection Society	1 No.
2	State Adoption Resource Agency	1 No.
3	Child Welfare Committee	8 Nos.
4	Juvenile Justice Board	8 Nos.
5	Children Home	Govt.- 6 nos. NGO-11 Nos.
6	Children Home with Special need	Govt.- 3 Nos. NGO- 1 Nos.
7	Open Shelter	Govt.- 1 No. NGO- 3 Nos.
8	Observation Home	Govt.- 1 No.

		NGO- 2 Nos.
9	Special Home	Govt.- 1 No. NGO- 2 Nos.
10	Place of Safety	1 No. (Govt. Run)
11	State Adoption Agency (SAA)	Govt.- 6 Nos. NGO- 3 Nos.

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

Status: Year 2022-23

Table : 15.26

Sl No.	Particulars	Strength
1	2	3
1	Children are adopted during the year 2022-23	In Country- 13 Nos. Inter Country- Nil
2	Sanctioned Sponsorship & Foster Care	Sponsorship- 457 Nos. Foster Care –16 Nos.
3	Provide Juvenile Justice Fund to the children for Medical treatment and education during the year.	26 Nos. Children
4	Children resided in the Children Homes	777 Nos. (in Govt. Home- 325 nos. , In NGO Home- 452 nos.)
5	Children in SAAs	47 Nos. (In Govt. Run SAA- 26 Nos., In NGO Run SAAs-21 Nos.)

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

D. SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS :

The Government of Tripura had formulated the sports policy “Sports for all” for the State in the year 1997. For practical implementation of the policy, the State Government under took well planned long term scheme for all round development of an individual through participation in Physical Education, Games & Sports and other Youth Activities. Some important aspects of the Scheme are:

1. Creation of modern infrastructure for development of sports and games.
2. Enhancement of the standard of sports performance in the state to National and International levels.
3. Giving scope to the Youth to develop healthy mind and body for personality development including skill development training.
4. Giving due impertinence to physical Education & Games /Sports and making it an integral part of the total education system.
5. Including the spirit of integrity, unity& brotherhood among the youth.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

This Department will be continue the following ongoing and sanctioned project during the financial year 2023-24 under different Scheme(s).

1. Construction of District Sports Complex at Udaipur, Gomati Tripura.
2. Construction of District Sports Complex at Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura .
3. Construction of 200 bedded (G + 2) Youth Hostel at Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura.
4. Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track (400 mtr.) at Dasarath Deb State Sports Complex, Badharghat, West Tripura.
5. Construction of Synthetic Football Turf at Khowai Government High Secondary (Boys) School Play Ground, Khowai District.

6. Construction of Synthetic Turf Hockey ground at Dasarath Deb State Sports Complex, Badharghat, West Tripura.
7. Construction of Synthetic Football Turf at Sudhanya DebBarma Memorial H.S. School Ground, Jampuijala, Sepahijala District.
8. Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar, North Tripura.

Major Achivement during the Financial Year 2022-23

Construction of Swimming Pool at RCPE, Panisagar, North Tripura.

Sports Infrastructure

1. MBB Cricket Stadium, Agartala, West Tripura.
2. 350 bedded Shahid Bhagat Singh Yuba Awas, Agartala, West Tripura.
3. Umakanta Mini Stadium, Agartala, West Tripura.
4. Swami Vivekananda Maidan, Agartala, West Tripura.
5. Samar Choudhuri Smriti Multipurpose Sports Hall, Belonia, South Tripura.
6. Multipurpose Sports Hall at Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura.
7. Multipurpose Sports Hall at Sonamura, Sepahijala Tripura.
8. Multipurpose Sports Hall at Kanchanpur, North Tripura.
9. Multipurpose Sports Hall at Chatakcherri, Sabroom, South Tripura.
10. Multipurpose Sports Hall at Fatikroy Class XII School Play Ground, Kumarghat, Unakoti Tripura.
11. Mini Stadium at Fatikroy Class XII School Play Ground, Kumarghat, Unakoti Tripura.
12. Mini Stadium at B.K. Institution, Belonia, South Tripura.
13. Mini Stadium at Chandrapur Class XII School, Udaipur, Gomati Tripura.
14. Mini Stadium at Hrishyamukh Class XII School, Belonia, South Tripura.
15. Indoor & Gymnasium Hall at NSRCC, Agartala. West Tripura.
16. Indoor Hall at Badharghat, Agartala, West Tripura.
17. Raima Swimming Pool, Badharghat, Agartala, West Tripura.
18. 3(three) nos. Tennis Court at DDSSC, Badharghat, Agartala, West Tripura.
19. Football Stadium & Grand Stand at RCPE, Panisagar, North Tripura.
20. Synthetic Football Turf Ground at Chandrapur, Udaipur, Gomati Tripura.
21. 100 seated capacity Men's Hostel at RCPE, Panisagar, North Tripura.
22. Construction of Synthetic Football Turf Ground at Uttar Debendranagar High School Ground, Tulabagan, Mohanpur, West Tripura.
23. Construction of Synthetic Football Turf Ground at Umakanta Academy Mini Stadium, Agartala, West Tripura.
24. Construction of Synthetic Football Turf Ground at Sachindranagar High School Ground, Jirania, West Tripura.
25. Construction of Synthetic Football Turf Ground at B.K. Institution Ground, Belonia, South Tripura.

Achievement Report of Games & Sports for the year 2022-23

(A) JANAJATIYA KHEL MAHOTSAV 2023

Swimming:

Table : 15.27

Sl No	Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Remarks
1	2022-23	3 Nos.	3 Nos.	4 Nos.	10 Nos.	Janajatiya Khel Mahotsav,2023
Football:						
1	2022-23	Nil	Nil	1 No.	1 No.	Janajatiya Khel Mahotsav,2023

Source: Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of Tripura.

(B) 66th National School Games 2022-23

Judo:

Table : 15.28

SI No	Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Remarks
1	2022-23	1 No.	2 Nos.	1 No.	4 Nos.	66 th National School Games, 2022-23

Yoga:

1	2022-23	Nil	2 NOs.	2 Nos.	4 Nos.	66 th National School Games, 2022-23
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Source: Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of Tripura.

Achievement Report of Youth Activities for the year 2022-23

Table : 15.29

SI No	Activity/Programme	Achievement	Beneficiaries
1	Skill based training programme at Ambassa, Dhalai District	100 Nos. Youths had take part in this training programme.	100 Nos.
2	Artificial Rock Climbing programme at DDSSC, Badharghat.	Participant participated in the programme.	50 Nos.
3	Observance of Youth Day,2023	Participant participated in the programme.	300 Nos.

Source: Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of Tripura.

Achievement Report of Scout & Guides for the year 2022-23

Table : 15.30

SI No	Activity/Programme	Achievement	Beneficiaries
1	Kharchi Puja Social Service Camp,2022.	Volunteers are participated in the said camp.	150 Nos.
2	Independent Day Parade & Rehearsal 2022 (in 8 Districts).	Volunteers are participated in the said programme.	1,200 Nos.
3	Republic Day Parade & Rehearsal 2022 (in 8 Districts).	Volunteers are participated in the said programme.	1,200 Nos.
4	District Level Standard Judging Camp.	Participant participated in the programme.	100 Nos.
5	State Level Annual Training Camp	Participant participated in the programme.	140 Nos.
6	State Level Rajya Puraskar Testing Camp	Participant participated in the programme.	90 Nos.

Source: Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of Tripura.

Achievement Report of Yoga for the year 2022-23

Table : 15.31

SI No	Activity/Programme	Achievement	Beneficiaries
1	State Level Yoga Seminar & Yoga Therapy	Students/ participated in the said programme	100 Nos.
2	Observation of International Yoga Day	Participant participated in the programme	1,200 Nos.
3	Art of Leaving Meditation	Participant participated in the programme	50 Nos.
4	Art of Leaving Breathing Exorcize	Participant participated in the programme	50 Nos.

Source: Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of Tripura.

Table : 15.32

YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS, 2022-23:			
	a)	Football Stadium	1
	b)	Synthetic Football Turf	4
	c)	Mini Football Stadium	6
	d)	Swimming Pool (Scientific)	Nil
	e)	Swimming Pool	4
	f)	Cricket Stadium	1
	g)	Tennis Court	3
		Medal Winner:	
	i)	66 th National School Games 2022-23	
		a) Gold	1
		b) Silver	4
		c) Bronze	3
		Total	8
	ii)	Janajatiy Khel Mahotsav 2023	
		a) Gold	3
		b) Silver	3
		c) Bronze	5
		Total	11
	iii)	Inter-national Level Meet	
		a) Gold	Nil
		b) Silver	Nil
		c) Bronze	Nil
		Total	Nil
	h)	Sports School	2
	i)	State Adventure Institution	1
	j)	State Yoga Institute	1
	k)	Youth Hostel	1
	l)	Indoor & Gymnasium Hall	1
	m)	Mini Gymnasium Hall	1
	n)	Indoor Hall	6
	o)	Multipurpose Sports Hall	1
	p)	Regional College of Physical Education	1
	q)	Rock Climbing Centre	1
	r)	State NSS Cell	1
	s)	Dedicated Sports Coaching Centre	41
	t)	Trainees in the Dedicated Sports Coaching Centre	1640
	u)	Sports Coaching Centre	208
	v)	Trainees in Sports Coaching Centre	6240
	s)	Men's Hostel	1

Source: Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of Tripura

Conclusion: The infrastructure facilities with building, laboratory, library and sanitary facility required to be provided in all schools of the State.

The Tripura University (Central University) and MBB University (State University) require to be directed in such a manner that it can be developed as a pioneer research institute of country. The scientific and technological faculties including IT may be upgraded at national standard so that students may get early employment in private organised sector.

The vocational and job oriented technical educations should be encouraged up to various degree, diploma and certificate level courses for boosting up of self-employment.

16 CHAPTER

HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE AND DRINKING WATER & SANITATION



Key Highlights

- In Tripura, total number of State Hospitals are 06 with 1565 beds, number of District Hospitals are 06 with 750 beds, number of Sub-Divisional Hospitals are 15 with 930 beds, number of Rural Hospitals & CHCs are 21 with 630 beds, number of PHCs is 121 with 960 beds, number of Sub Centres /Dispensaries (Allopathic) are 999, number of Sub Centres /Dispensaries (Homeopathy) are 70, number of Sub Centre /Dispensaries (Ayurvedic) is 36 and number of blood banks are 12 during 2022-23.
- During 2022-23, total number of Medical Officer (Allopathic) were 1061, number of Medical Officer (Ayurvedic) were 32, number of Medical Officer (Homeopathy) were 13, number of Medical Officer (Dental) were 82, number of Inspecting Officer (Drug) were 22, number of Multipurpose Worker (Male) were 872, number of Multipurpose Worker (Female) were 594, number of Staff Nurse were 2130 and number of Field Workers were 29.
- Sex ratio of Tripura is 960 whereas for all India it is 1020 as per SRS 2018 and NFHS-5.
- A total of 42,392 units of blood have been collected and 654 numbers of Blood Donation Camps have been organised in 2022-23.
- During 2022-23 total number of patients treated as in-door patient were 11,45,728 and out-door patient is 43,71,858 in the Districts.
- Number of Health Camp organised in 2022-23 was 9389 in which 2,41,518 patients have been treated.
- The National Pulse Polio Immunization programme has been successfully implemented in the State since 1995-96. During 2022-23 number of Pulse Polio Immunized within all Districts was 3,37,062.
- Under achievement of the Control of Blindness and Visual impairment in the State during the year 2022-23, 10994 numbers of cataract operation done successfully and total 48 schools covered to train teachers and screened school children.
- Under achievement of the National Tuberculosis Control Programme in the State during the year 2022-23, total case detected was 3026.
- Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme in the State during the year 2022-23, new cases detected were 22 about 30 patients have successfully been treated.
- Under achievement of the Cancer Control Programme within the State in 2022-23, number of Cancer Patient received Chemotherapy were 14,304 and number of Cancer Patient received Radiotherapy were 1920.

A. HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE:

Health is defined by the World Health Organization [WHO] as a State of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is one of the vital elements that determines human development and progress in a given time and space. Good health and long life are valued possessions.

In the words of Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen, "Bad health is constitutive of poverty, premature mortality, escapable morbidity, undernourishment are all manifestations of poverty. I believe that health deprivation is really the most central aspect of poverty."

The high incidence of poverty and backwardness are also telling on the health condition of the State. The State is also suffering due to shortage of appropriate health manpower. However, due to concerted efforts made by the State Government, there has been a positive change in the health scenario in recent years.

Good health is of paramount importance for socially and economically productive life. In fact, the well-being of a State depends, to a great extent, on sound health of its people. It is one of the primary functions of the Government to provide good healthcare facilities to all its citizens. Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being.

The Health & Family Welfare Department is giving continuous endeavour to improve the health management system in more scientific ways. To achieve the goals set by WHO in time, the Department is trying to provide health care door to door and continuously aware the people of Tripura regarding health issues especially in rural areas.

The Department is trying to build more PHC and CHC in hilly tribal areas. Already registration of births & deaths started through online. The Department is giving utmost care so that every delivery should be institutional delivery. To reduce infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, immunisation programme is being implemented in full swing so that no child left out without immunisation.

The Department is continuously monitoring the system. The officers and staffs of the Department are moving towards the remotest places of Tripura so that the goal can easily achieve.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is a major partner and in conjugation with the State Health Department, has done effective work, especially at the grassroots level covering hilly area, giving the entire health services in the State a major boost.

Table.16.1

Item	All India	Tripura
1	2	3
Birth rate	19.5	12.6
Death rate	6.0	5.7
Natural Growth rate	13.5	6.9
Infant Mortality rate	28	18
Total Fertility rate	2.0	1.7
Sex ratio	943	960

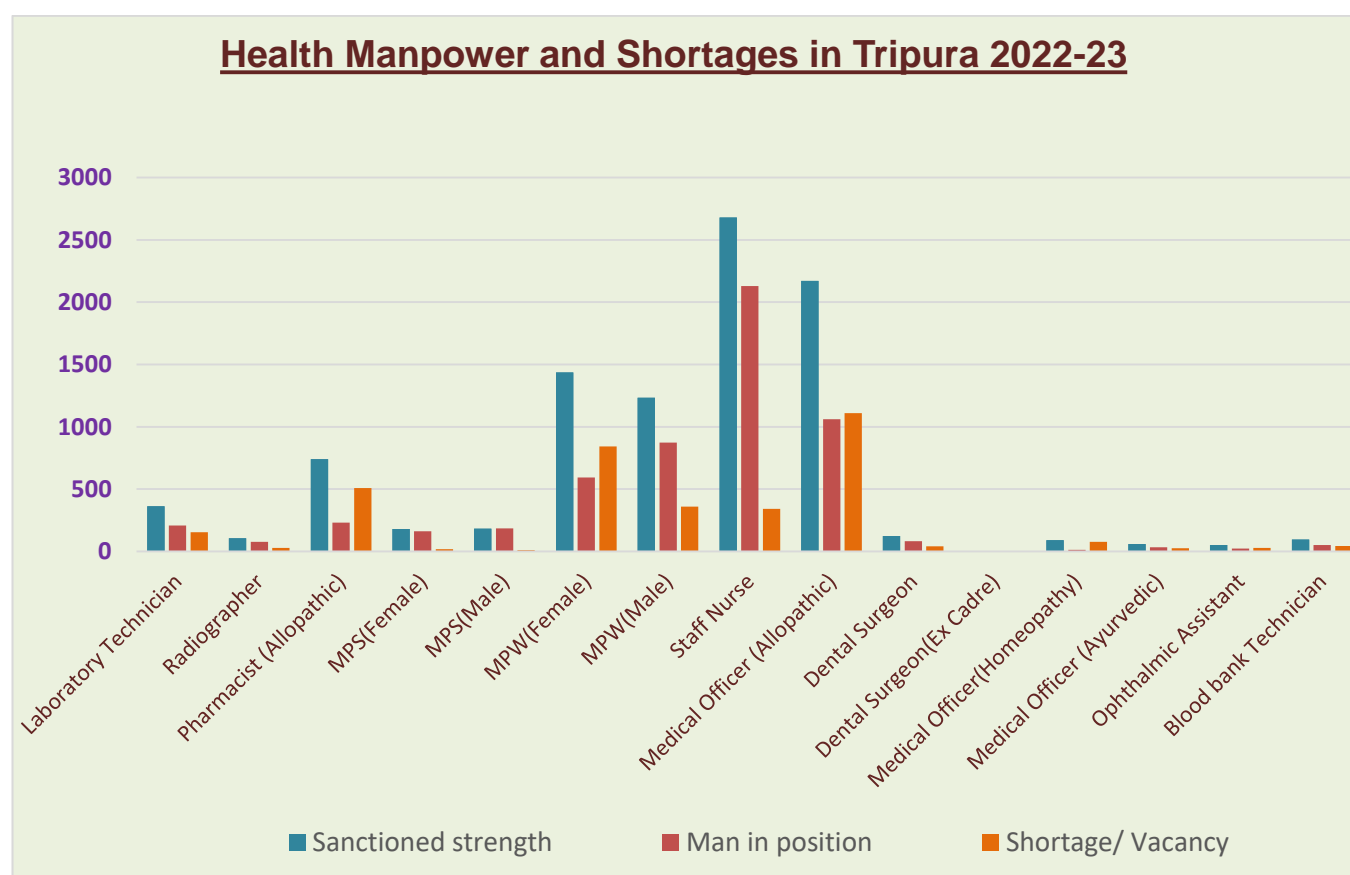
Source: - Sample Registration System 2018 & National Family Health Survey-5

Health Manpower and Shortages in Tripura 2022-23

Table 16.2

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned strength	Man in position	Shortage/Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1	Laboratory Technician	361	207	154
2	Radiographer	106	78	28
3	Pharmacist (Allopathic)	739	230	509
4	MPS(Female)	180	161	19
5	MPS(Male)	181	186 (ST-17 sup/post)	10 (SC-2, UR-8)
6	MPW(Female)	1437	594	843
7	MPW(Male)	1232	872	360
8	Staff Nurse	2678	2130	342
9	Medical Officer (Allopathic)	2170	1061	1109
10	Dental Surgeon	123	82	41
11	Dental Surgeon(Ex Cadre)	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Medical Officer(Homeopathy)	89	13	76
13	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	58	32	26
14	Ophthalmic Assistant	52	24	28
15	Blood bank Technician	95	51	44

Source: Health & Family Welfare Dept.



Health Infrastructure: Medical facilities in Tripura 2022-23

Table 16.3

Name of the District										
Sl. No.	Name of Institution	West	Sepahijala	Khawai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
i	State Hospital	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06
ii	District Hospital	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	01	06
iii	Sub-Divisional Hospital	00	02	01	02	03	03	02	02	15
iv	Rural Hospital & CHCs	3	4	1	6	3	2	0	2	21
v	PHCs	20	15	10	20	12	16	12	16	121
vi	Sub Centre /Dispensary(Allopathic)	171	143	104	145	146	121	70	99	999
vii	Sub Centre /Dispensary (Homeopathy)	22	13	05	11	10	04	03	02	70
viii	Sub Centre /Dispensary (Ayurvedic)	14	05	05	03	04	02	00	03	36
ix	Blood bank	02	01	02	02	01	02	01	01	12
x	Blood Storages	01	01	-	01	01	02	-	01	07

Source: Health & Family Welfare Dept.

The Total number of Beds in Medical Institution in Tripura 2022-23

Table 16.4

Name of the District										
Sl. No.	Item No.	West	Sepahijala	Khawai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Total Beds	1785	400	260	670	480	550	300	390	4835
2	Beds in State Hospital	1565	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1565
3	Beds in District Hospital	00	00	100	100	150	150	150	100	750
4	Beds in Sub-Divisional Hospital	00	130	50	200	150	200	100	100	930
5	Beds in R.H / CHC	90	120	30	180	90	60	0	60	630
6	Beds in PHC	130	150	80	190	90	140	50	130	960
7	Beds in Sub-Centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Health & Family Welfare Dept.

Manpower:

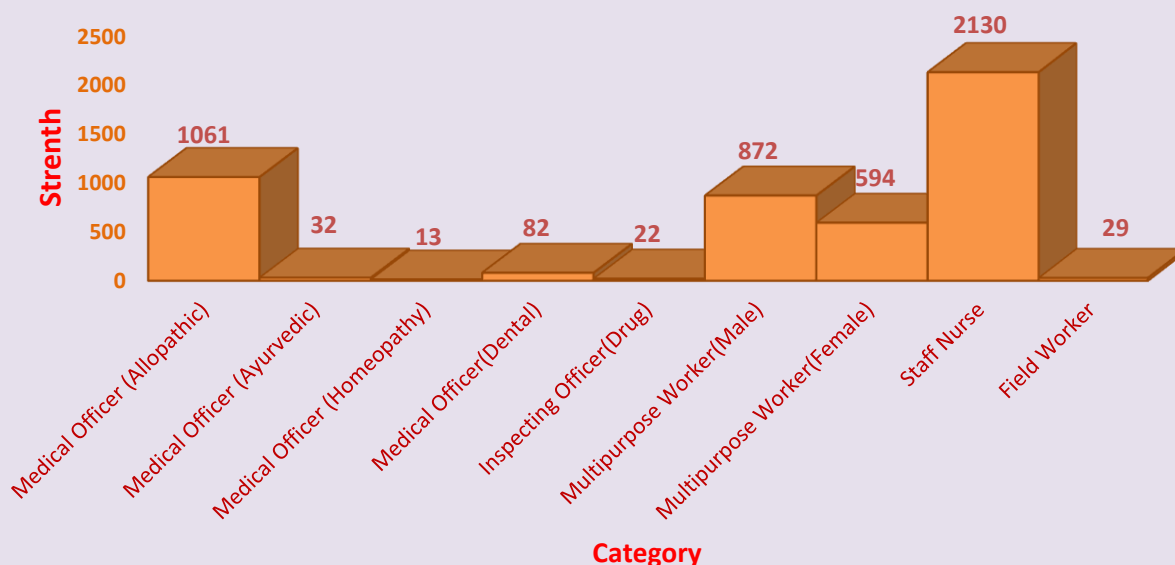
The status of technical manpower position under the Health Department in the State 2022-23

Table - 16.5

Sl. No.	Category	2022-23
1	2	3
1	Medical Officer (Allopathic)	1061
2	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	32
3	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	13
4	Medical Officer(Dental)	82
5	Inspecting Officer(Drug)	22
6	Multipurpose Worker(Male)	872
7	Multipurpose Worker(Female)	594
8	Staff Nurse	2130
9	Field Worker	29

Source: Health & Family Welfare Dept.

The status of technical manpower position under the Health Department in the State 2022-23



Patients treated

Total number of Patients treated both in-door and Out-door (Health Sub-Centre, PHC, CHC, Sub-Divisional Hospital and District Hospital) in the District during 2022-23

Table- 16.6

Name of the State	Out-door	In-Patient Head Count at mid night
Tripura	4371858	1145728

Source: HMIS Portal

The number of Patients treated by kinds of disease (Health Sub-Centre, PHC, CHC, Sub-Divisional Hospital and District Hospital) in the State 2022-23

Table- 16.7

Name of the State	Tuberculosis	Syphilis	Fever	Smallpox
TRIPURA	3026	325	----	----

Name of the State	Malaria	Leprosy	Cholera	Gastroenteritis
TRIPURA	12683	22	---	---

Name of the State	STI	Diphtheria	poliomyelitis	Tetanus
TRIPURA	117	4	---	0
Name of the State	Measles	Whooping cough	Typhoid	
TRIPURA	18	---	1317	

Source: HMIS/ SBHI Section/SPO, NVBDCP/ SPO, NLEP

Blood Storage and Blood Banks in Tripura 2022-23

Table: 16.8

Sl. No.	Name of Blood Storage District / Sub-Divisional Hospital / R.H / CHC / PHC	Name of Blood Bank State / District / Sub-Divisional Hospital / R.H / CHC / PHC
1	2	3
1	Melaghar Sub-Divisional Hospital	District Hospital North,Dharmanagar (Govt.Blood Bank)
2	Sabroom Sub-Divisional Hospital	District Hospital Gomati

		(Govt.Blood Bank)
3	Chailengta Sub-Divisional Hospital	BSM Hospital,Kamalpur (Govt.Blood Bank)
4	Amarpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	Hospital,Unakoti Bhagabannagar,Kailasahar (Govt.Blood Bank)
5	Kanchanpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	IGM Hospital,Agartala (Govt.Blood Bank)
6	Gandacharra Sub-Divisional Hospital	AGMC & GBP Hospital,Agartala (Govt.Blood Bank)
7	Kherengbar Sub-Divisional Hospital, Khumlung under blood bank west.	District Hospital Khowai (Govt.Blood Bank)
8	Dharmanagar Dist. Hosp.	District Hospital South,Santirbazar (Govt.Blood Bank)
9		Bishalgarh,Sub-Divisional Hospital (Govt.Blood Bank)
10		Belonia Sub-Divisional Hospital (Govt.Blood Bank)
11		District Hospital Dhalai,Kulai (Govt.Blood Bank)
12		Teliamura, SD Hospital.

Source: MS, T.S.B.T.C.

Achievement of Health Camp in Tripura 2022-23

Table: 16.9

Activity	Achievement
1	2
Health Camp	9389
Total Patients	2,41,518
Fever patients	30,312
Diarrhea Patients	8387

Source: PH,DFWPM Office

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Program me 2022-23

Table: 16.10

Activity	Achievement			Remarks
1	2			3
Salt sample received	802997			
Salt sample tested(By S.T Kits)	802997			
All sample compiles with PFA standard	727851 (More than 15ppm)	66234 (less than 15ppm)	8912 (nil iodine)	

Source:

FSSA 2022-23

Table: 16.11

Activity	Achievement
1	2
Sample received	177 nos
Sample tested	177 nos
Sample pending	0 nos
Adulterated food	23 nos
Unsafe	6 nos
Sub-standdard	16 nos

Misbranded	1 no
------------	------

Source:NIDDCP

The State's performance on family planning during 2022-23

Table: 16.12

Method 1	Achievement / Number 2
Total Sterilization	3335
Vasectomy	15
Tubectomy	3320
IUD insertion	2178
CC users (Nirodh)	670112
Oral pill users	437728

Source:- MS,SHFWS,Tripura

The District wise performance of family planning in the State during 2022-23

Table: 16.13

Name of the District										
Sl. No.	Particulars	South	Gomati	Sepahijala	West	Khowai	Dhalai	North	Unakoti	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sterilization	277	526	87	1813	185	40	192	215	3335
2	Vasectomy	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	4	15
3	Tubectomy	277	526	78	1811	185	40	192	211	3320
4	IUD insertion	838	306	12	284	99	93	424	122	2178
5	CC users / distributed (Nirodh)	148269	174973	51047	137467	25601	26627	56703	49425	670112
6	Oral pill users/ distributed	96568	86991	43340	80085	25495	40577	31441	33231	437728

Source: NHM

Immunization

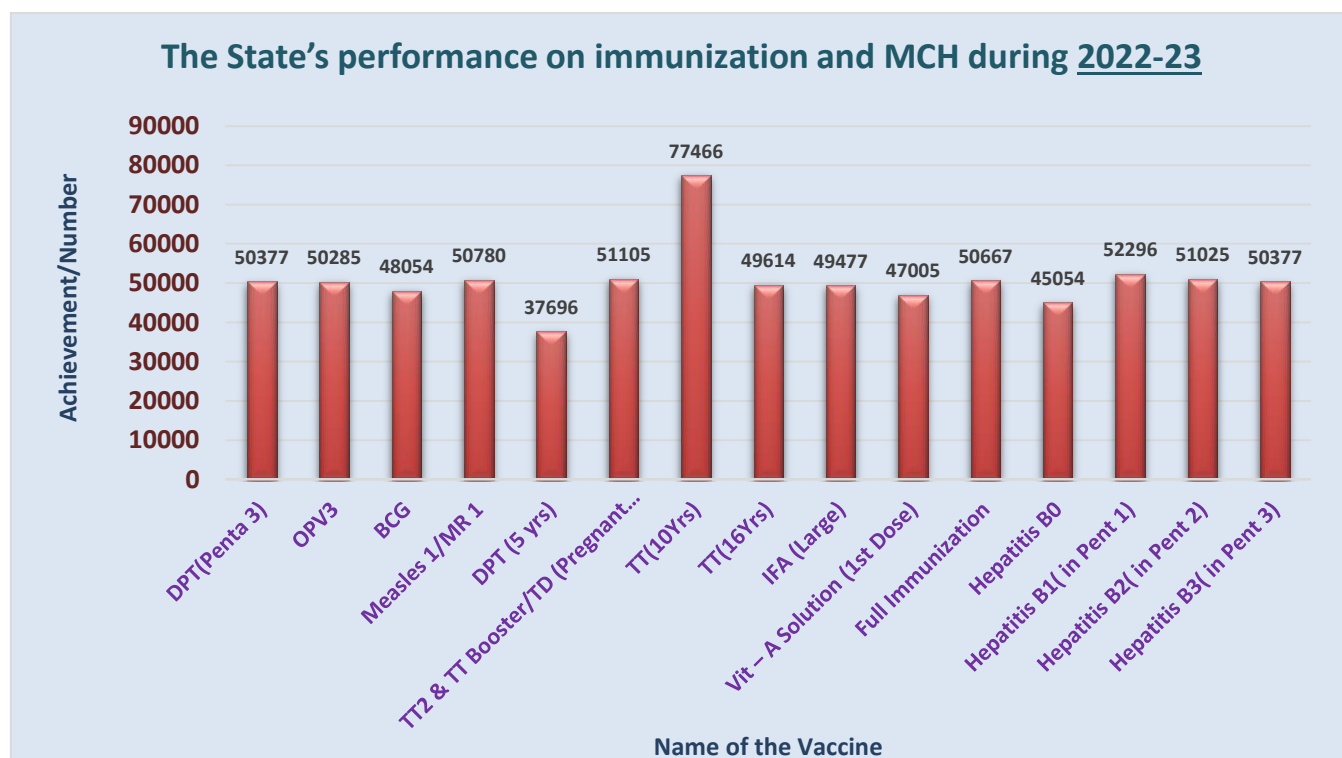
The State's performance on immunization and MCH during 2022-23

Table: 16.14

Name of the Vaccine 1	Achievement / Number 2
DPT(Penta 3)	50377
OPV3	50285
BCG	48054
Measles 1/MR 1	50780
DPT(5 yrs)	37696
TT2 & TT Booster/TD(Pregnant Women)	51105
TT(10Yrs)	77466
TT(16Yrs)	49614
IFA (Large)	49477
Vit – A Solution(1st Dose)	47005
Full Immunization	50667
Hepatitis B0	45054

Hepatitis B1(in Pent 1)	52296
Hepatitis B2(in Pent 2)	51025
Hepatitis B3(in Pent 3)	50377

Source: SIO,Tripura



Pulse Polio

The National Pulse Polio Immunization programme has been successfully implemented in the State since 1995-96. The District wise performance during **2022-23**

Table: 16.15

Name of the District										
Sl.No.	Month	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	April-2022	66607	47656	29948	35967	36976	47685	26986	45237	337062

Source: SIO,Tripura

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary Blood donation by month during the year **2022-23**

Table:16.16

Month	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Blood donation Camp
2022-23	20990	21402	42392	654

Source: MS,TSBTC

National Vector Borne Disease Control Program me:

The Status of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in the State during the year **2022-23.**

Table: 16.17

Activity	Achievement
----------	-------------

1	2
Blood Slides Collected	912279
Blood Slides Examined	662175
Positive Cases	12683
PV/Mixed Cases	3576

Source: SPO, NVBDGP

Control of Blindness and Visual impairment:

The achievement of the Control of Blindness and Visual impairment in the State during the year **2022-23**

Table 16.18

Activity	Achievement
1	2
Cataract Operation	10994
School Covered	48
Teachers Trained	Nil
School Children Screened	5320
Students found Refractive error	140

Source : SPO, NPCB

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

The Achievement of the National Tuberculosis Control Programmed under in the State during the year **2022-23**.

Table 16.19

Activity	Achievement
Sputum Examination	45753
Sputum Positive Cases	1327
Total Cases Detected	3026

Source:NTP

National Leprosy Eradication Program me

The Achievement under the National Leprosy Eradication Program me in the State during the year **2022-23**.

Table 16.20

Activity	Achievement
Leprosy Cases detected	22
Prevalence rate per 1000 Population	0.07
Number of Patients treated	30

Source: SPO, NLEP

National Cancer Control Program me:

The Achievement of the Cancer Control Programme under in the State during the year **2022-23...**

Table 16.21

Activity	Achievement
1	2
Mammography	Nil
Cancer Patient received Chemotherapy	14304
Cancer Patient received Radiotherapy	1920

Source: MS, Cancer Hospital

National Mental Health Program me:

The Achievement of the National Mental Health Program me under in the State during the year **2022-23**.

Table 16.22

Activity	Number
Mental Patient treated at OPD	3285
Mental Patient treated at IPD	987
Total	4272

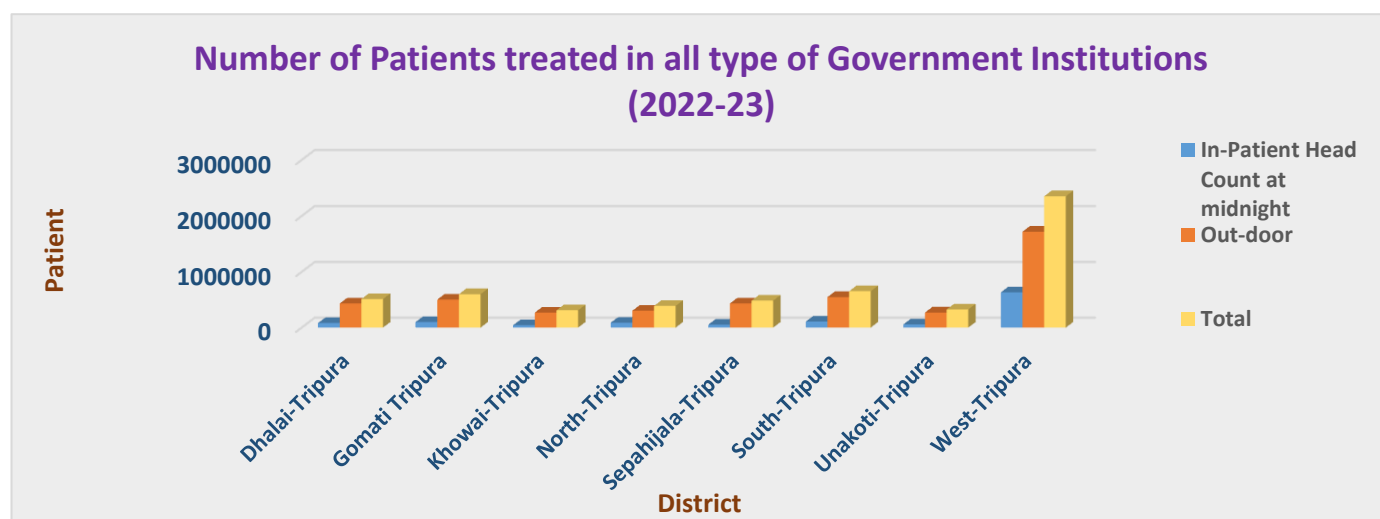
Source: Programme Officer, DMHP(W), Tripura

Patients treated Total number of Patients treated both In-door & Out-door in the state during 2022-23

Table 16.23 Number of Patients treated in all type of Government Institutions

Year	District	In-Patient Head Count at midnight	Out-door	Total
2022-23.	Dhalai, Tripura	79520	431013	510533
Do	Gomati Tripura	96884	501435	598319
Do	Khowai, Tripura,	41089	268228	309317
Do	North, Tripura	85848	301799	387647
Do	Sepahijala, Tripura	50159	432148	482307
Do	South, Tripura	105503	545829	651332
Do	Unakoti, Tripura	55274	268733	324007
Do	West, Tripura	631451	1719557	2351008
	Total	1145728	4468742	5614470

Source:HMIS portal



Budget for 2022-23.

Table 16.24

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Department	Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
FWPM		41628.94	38190.00	700.00	80518.94
Health(R)	NIL	50615.77	7081.46	Nil	57697.23

Source: H & F W Dept.

B. DRINKING WATER & SANITATION:

The Drinking Water & Sanitation wing of Public Works Department, Government of Tripura is responsible to provide adequate & sustainable drinking water supply in each household and also to ensure better sanitation system in the State.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PWD (DWS) DURING 2022-23:

I. Vision:- Water is a basic necessity of every living being. In this back drop, **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)** has been launched in partnership with states, to enable every household in villages to have Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024. It is envisaged that with FHTC, each household will have potable water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long term basis. However, keeping the objectives, State Government has decided to provide **Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)** to all rural households in the State **within December, 2023**.

2. Key activities of the Department-

DRINKING WATER-

- Providing functional household tap connection (FHTC) to every rural household.
- Construction of Deep Tube Wells where suitable water bearing strata is available.
- Commissioning of Deep Tube Wells, laying of pipeline and extension of domestic connection (FHTC) to individual household under JJM, NITI Aayog within TTAADC areas, etc.
- Sinking & Commissioning of Small Bore Tube Well (SBTW) in small habitations with less population and in isolated locations.
- Construction of Iron Removal Plants in conjunction with Deep Tube Wells and Small Bore Tube Wells where the iron content is beyond permissible limit i.e. more than 1mg/litre.
- Retrofitting and augmentation of completed and ongoing water supply schemes.
- Regular operation, maintenance and repairing of existing drinking water supply schemes.
- Multi Village Schemes comprising with Ground Water reservoir along with 4/5 nos. DTW/SBDTWs.

Sanitation SBM(G)-

- Construction of left out Individual Household Latrine (IHHL).
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complex (CSC).
- Works under Solid and Liquid Waste Management.
- Information Education Communication (IEC) & Human Resource Development (HRD) activities.

3. Status of Drinking Water Supply as on 31.3.2023

i) Status of Functional Household Connection (FHTC)

Table 16.25

Sector	Total Household (in nos.)	FHTC Prior to Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	FHTC after implementation of JJM	Total FHTC provided (in Nos.)
Rural	7,41,945	24,502 (3.30%)	4,33,862 (58.47%)	4,58,364 (61.78%)

Source: PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of Tripura.

iii) Status of Water Supply Schemes

Table 16.26

Sl. No	Details of Scheme	In nos.
1	Deep Tube Well (DTW)	2906
2	Small Bore Tube Well (SBTW)	7159
3	Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP)	38
4	Iron removal plant(IRP)	1000
5	Ground Water Treatment Plant (GWTP)	35
7	Innovative Scheme	329

Source: PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of Tripura.

iv) Target Vs Achievement during 2022-23 :

Table 16.27

Sl. No	Parameter	Target	Achievement
1	Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)	3,64,269	80,688 households
2	Deep Tube Well (DTW) Sinking in Nos.	1437	848
3	Deep Tube Well (DTW) Commissioning in Nos.	2331	587
4	Small Bore Tube Well (SBTW) in Nos.	4729	2312
5	Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) in Nos.	6	1
7	Iron removal plant(IRP) in Nos.	2617	92
8	Innovative Scheme (in Nos.)	345	47

Source: PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of Tripura.

iv) **100% coverage by functional household tap connection (FHTC):**

- 1 Block namely **Lefunga** under West Tripura District covered by 100% FHTC.
- 72 GP/VCs covered by 100% FHTC.
- 2026 Habitations covered by 100% FHTC.

3. Status of Swachh Bharat Mission [SBM(G)] as on 31.3.2023

Table 16.28

ITEM	Achievement as on 31.03.2023 since 2012
Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)	4,60,231
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	249
GOBAR-Dhan project	16
Solid and Liquid Waste Management (ODF plus)	a.(Aspiring)- 135 b.(Rising)- 17 c. (Model)- 03

Source: PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of Tripura.

Conclusion: 'Safe and Potable' water is bare minimum essential amenity of life. Providing quality water to the community is one of the top most priority sector of Government. Accordingly, Drinking Water & Sanitation (DWS) wing of Public Works Department (PWD), Government of Tripura is responsible to provide adequate water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis, to all rural households. Providing quality water supply and proper sanitation system to the community is the priority sector of the government and accordingly the DWS wing of PWD is committed to face the challenges to ensure better consumer services. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all concern to understand the importance of this sector and to co-operate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply systems including proper sanitation system in the state.



**Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)
AWCs**



**Water Supply Arrangement in Schools and
AWCs**

17 CHAPTER

WELFARE

(TRIBAL WELFARE, SCHEDULE CASTE WELFARE, OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITY, MINORITY WELFARE AND SOCIAL WELFARE)



Key Highlights

- Major Achievements in Education of Tribal Welfare Department is during the year 2022-23 is rate of boarding house stipend has been increased to Rs. 80/- per day per students and in 2022-23, Boarding house stipend has been provided to 29,065 ST students with financial involvement of Rs. 6027.307 lakh. During 2022-23, pre-matric scholarship has been provided to 16,042 ST students with financial involvement of Rs. 64.168 Lakh. Pre-matric scholarship are being given to 15,279 students for the financial year 2022-23. Post-Matric Scholarship are being given to 37,914 students for the financial year 2022-23. During 2022-23, merit award has been provided to 5,979 ST students with financial involvement of Rs.119.70 lakh. During 2022-23, One Time Financial Support (OTFS) has been provided to 376 ST students with financial involvement of Rs. 188.00 lakh. During 2022-23, financial support under Free Text Books scheme has been provided to 30,149 ST students with financial involvement of Rs.100 lakhs and Special Coaching in core subject has been provided to 9,454 ST boarders with financial involvement of Rs. 116.39 lakh. In 2022-23 coaching (Supplementary Education for Elementary Class) have been provided to 9,564 ST students through 399 centres involving Rs. 142.62 lakh.
- Economic Development through Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana: Govt. of India has sanctioned fund for establishment of 25 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra Clusters (VDVKs) with financial involvement of Rs. 169.52.00 lakh in 2022-23.
- Income Generation Activities: Under employment cum income generation total 1,330 ST beneficiaries have been benefitted.
- Community Development: An amount of Rs.277.58 lakh only has been placed to BDO, Teliamura and BDO, Belbari for creation of infrastructure devolvement/ livelihood facilities for Karbong communities.
- Chief Ministers Rubber Mission: Under Chief Ministers Rubber Mission during the year 2022-23, altogether 12,513 beneficiaries were benefitted covering 10,772 ha. rubber plantation. Folk Arts & Culture (Fairs & Festivals) had organised 46 Festivals/ Mela etc in 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 80 lakh has been spent.
- During 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 70 lakh has been spent under Health Programme (Nucleus Budget scheme) for 683 ST patients. In 2022-23, Rs.1166.85 lakh was provided to the 539 ST youths as loan under small business, transport business and agri. & allied etc. for self-employment Rs. 39.53 lakhs was provided to the 13 ST students as education loan.
- As per the Census 2011, the Scheduled Castes (SC) population of the State was 6,54,918 (17.82%), total Scheduled Castes male is 3,34,370 whereas SC female was 3,20,548. In 2022 -23 the Total State Plan Expenditure (37 SCSP concern Departments) was Rs. 10738.04 crore while the SCSP expenditure was Rs. 1560.47 crore which constitutes 14.53% of the State plan expenditure. For the year 2022-23, the SCSP outlay is Rs. 2333.80 crore as against the total State plan outlay of Rs. 20563.48 crore. This is 11.35 % of the State Plan outlay. The Total Plan Outlay for 2022-23 was Rs. 17138.41 crore. Flow of fund to SCSP was Rs. 2134.28 crore which constitutes 12.45 % of the Total State Plan outlay.
- OBC students for Educational Development: During 2022-23, pre-matric scholarship has been provided to 23,259 OBC students with financial involvement of Rs. 348.885 lakh. Post-Matric Scholarship are being given to 20,008 students with financial involvement of Rs. 3115.8126 lakh for the financial year 2022-23. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Memorial Gold Medal Award During 2022-23, had been provided to 26 OBC students with financial involvement of Rs.6.50 lakh. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar merit award during 2022-23, had been provided to 3262 OBC students with financial involvement of Rs. 43.93 lakh.
- Poor OBC people are getting financial assistance for medical treatment inside and outside State for 65 OBC patients with financial involvement of Rs.2.96 lakh and Vidyasagar Socio Culture Award had been provided to 3 nos. OBC students with financial involvement of Rs. 0.30 lakh.
- The Tripura OBC Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. is also playing a major role for upliftment of Socio-economic condition of OBC people in the State by extending soft loans on education, business, shilpa sampad, micro & transport sector with remarkable turn over. During 2022-23 such loans provided to 243 beneficiaries involving an financial implication of Rs. 395.07 lakh through the above schemes.

A. TRIBAL WELFARE:

The State Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was established in 24th October, 1970 with the objective of socio-economic development as well as over all development of the most under-privileged sections of the society namely, the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs). In 1982, the Tribal Welfare Department started functioning as a separate Department with a view to give more focused attention on the integrated socio-economic, educational and cultural development of Scheduled Tribes people.

In this regard, various steps are being taken especially for creating educational infrastructure facilities, skill development, income generation, promotion and preservation of the culture of the Scheduled Tribes.

Objective

- Educational development
- Economic development
- Infrastructural development
- Skill development
- Preservation and promotion of art, culture and traditions
- Promotion and development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare
- Protection from social exploitation and safeguarding the Constitutional & Traditional Rights
- Ensure the Rights of Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes on forest lands

Major achievements during the financial year 2022-23 are depicted below:-

❖ Educational Program

To improve educational scenario among Scheduled Tribes people various schemes viz. Boarding House Stipend, Pre-Matric Scholarship, Post-Matric Scholarship, Additive to Post-Matric Scholarship, Supply of free text books, Special Coaching in core subjects, Coaching for Madhyamik drop-out students, Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, Ashram Schools and Residential Schools. Merit Award, Supplementary Education for Elementary Classes (SEEC), One Time Financial Support (OTFS) for professional and technical courses, Coaching for various job oriented courses like TCS, TPS, Railway, Banking, TET, JRBT etc. are being successfully implementing in the State. Details of the schemes are given below:-

1. Boarding House Stipend

Rate of Boarding House Stipend has been increased to Rs. 80/- per day per students. Boarding House Stipend are being provided for maximum number of 322 days in an academic year for the students from Class: I to Class: X. There are 365 approved Boarding Houses in the State.

During 2022-23, Boarding House Stipend has been provided to 29,065 ST students with financial involvement of Rs. 6027.307 lakh.

2. Pre-Matric Scholarship

- i. Under this scheme, scholarship is provided @ Rs 40/- per month to the ST students from Class: VI to VIII for a period of 10 (ten) months in an academic year. During 2022-23, Pre-

Matric Scholarship has been provided to 16,042 ST students with financial involvement of Rs. 64.168 Lakh.

- ii. For the students of Class: IX to X, Scholarship is provided @ Rs. 525/- for hosteller and @ Rs. 225/- for day Scholars per month under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for a period of ten months in a academic year. Books and ad hoc grants @ Rs. 1,000/- per annum for Hosteller and @ Rs. 750/- per annum for Day Scholars are also provided. The ST students whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000/- are eligible for getting this Scholarship. The Pre-metric Scholarship (IX-X) are being implemented through National Scholarship Portal (NSP 2.0).

Pre-Matric Scholarship are being given to 15,279 students for the financial year 2022-23.

3. Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS)

Post-Matric Scholarship is provided to the students of Class XI and above for continuing higher studies for 10 months. The ST students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.2,50,000/- are eligible for getting Post-Matric Scholarship for higher studies.

The scholarship have two components, payment of compulsory non-refundable fees for the course pursued by the student and the monthly stipend.

- A. The fee component depends on type of course pursued by the student. The courses have been divided in 4 categories.

Table 17.1

Group	Courses
I	Graduate and Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, PG Diploma, MPhil, PhD in professional courses in various streams.
II	All non-professional recognized courses leading to a Graduate, Post Graduate Degree not covered under Group-I in Arts, Science and Commerce like BA/B.Sc/B.Com or MA/MSc/M.Com etc.
III	Vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.
IV	All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class-X) e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII)

Source : Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Tripura.

- B. The student will be entitled to stipend as per rates (per months) listed below:-

Table 17.2

Groups	Hostellers (in Rs.)	Day Scholars (in Rs.)
I	1200.00	550.00
II	820.00	530.00
III	570.00	300.00
IV	380.00	230.00

Source : Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Tripura.

Post-Matric Scholarship are being given to 37,914 students for the financial year 2022-23.

4. Merit Award

The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. Students who secured 60% and above marks in their Annual Examination from Class VI to IX & XI and Madhyamik / School Final / HSLC Examination and H.S (10+2) Examination from any recognized board are awarded along with a certificate. Yearly Merit award rates in various levels are given in the following table:

Table 17.3

SI	Class	Yearly rate of merit award	
		ST Boys	ST Girls
1.	Class VI to next higher class	400	500
2.	Class VII to next higher class	500	600
3.	Class VIII to next higher class	600	700
4.	Class IX to next higher class	700	800
5.	Madhyamik or equivalent	1,400	1,500
6.	Class XI to next higher class	1,400	1,500
7.	H.S (+2) Stage	3,500	4,000
8.	Special Merit Award for Madhyamik Examination or equivalent examination securing 80% marks in average	5,000	5,000
9.	Special Merit Award who passed H.S. (+2) or equivalent examination securing 80% marks in average	10,000	10,000
10	Special Merit Award, who secured 1 st to 10 th rank in merit position in the Madhyamik/ H.S (+2) Examination	50,000	50,000

Source : Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Tripura.

During 2022-23, Merit Award has been provided to 5,979 ST students with financial involvement of Rs.119.70 lakh.

5. One Time Financial Support (OTFS)

OTFS is provided to economically weaker and meritorious ST students in addition to Post-Matric Scholarship for pursuing professional courses (Both Under-Graduate, Post-Graduate & Diploma courses)

Under this scheme, lump sum financial support of Rs. 1,00,000/-(Rupees One lakh) are being provided in 2(two) installments.

During 2022-23, OTFS has been provided to 376 nos. ST students with financial involvement of Rs. 188.00 lakh.

6. Supply of Free Text Books

Under this scheme financial assistance in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Rate of supply of free text books for Class: IX-X is Rs. 300/-, Class: XI is Rs. 350/-, Class: XII is Rs. 400/- and Degree is Rs. 500/- .

During 2022-23, financial support under Free Text Books scheme has been provided to 30,149 nos. ST students with financial involvement of Rs.100.00 lakhs.

7. Special Coaching in Core Subjects

Under the scheme, tutorial guidance is given to the ST boarders of the Hostels attached to the Government run High/ Higher Secondary Schools reading in Classes VI to XII. Coaching is given in English, Mathematics & Science subjects for the period of 6 (six) months. The teachers are provided honorarium @ Rs.4, 000/- and Group-D @ Rs. 500/- per month.

During 2022-23, Special Coaching in Core subject has been provided to 9,454 nos. ST boarders with financial involvement of Rs. 116.39 lakh.

8. Supplementary Education for Elementary Classes (SEEC)– 2022 :

A new scheme namely “Supplementary Education for Elementary Classes (SEEC) – 2022” has been introduced to provide supplementary education to ST students of Lower Kinder Garden (LKG) to Class- V with modern education technique.

Duration of classes is 25 days a month from 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM at the residence of tutor or any other community building. Every center shall enroll at least 15 (fifteen) & maximum 25 (twenty five) students in a unit/ center and for Bru Settlement sites maximum 30 (thirty) students in a unit/ center.

During 2022-23 coaching have been provided to 9,564 nos. ST students through 399 centres amount involvement of Rs. 142.62 lakh.

9. As a part of modernization and improving hygiene of ST Hostels following have been provided/ installed:

- Biometric attendance device,
- Desktop Computer, Internet Connection,
- Electric Inverter,
- Portable Solar Lamp,
- Smart TV along with TATA PLAY connection,
- Steel Almirah,
- School bag to boarders.
- Water filter, Water tank.
- Smart Tab have been given to ST grils Boarders.

10. Establishment of Ashram School (Class-III to V)

With the aim to provide quality and value based education among the children, hailing from poor tribal families, 3 (three) Ashram Schools were set up namely 1) Dakshin Karbook Ashram School at Karbook under Gomati District; 2) Ratanmoni Memorial Ashram School at Kanchanpur under North Tripura District and 3) Radhamohan Memorial Ashram School at Ambassa under Dhalai District.

Medium of education in these schools is English. In these schools ST students were admitted in Class-III and read up to Class-V. These schools are run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society.

11. Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII):

With an aim to provide quality upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level education to ST and PVTG students in Tribal dominated areas, along with extra-curricular activities, to enable them to access the best opportunities in education and to bring them at par with general population, the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are being established for ST and PVTG students through the country.

In Tripura at present, 6 EMR schools are functional at 1) Khumulwng under West Tripura District, 2) B.C. Nagar under South District, 3) Kumarghat under Unakoti District, 4) Rajnagar under Khowai District, 5) Killa under Gomati District & 6) Ambassa under Dhalai District. Construction work of 11 nos. new EMRS are in progress and construction of another 4 (four) nos. EMRS will be started soon.

12. Infrastructure Development:

- Construction of ST College Hostels : 03 (three) new ST College Hostels namely (i) Women’s College, Agartala (ii) Ambedkar College, Fatikroy and (iii) Gandacherra Govt. Degree College have been constructed.

- **Tribal Rest Houses:** 02 (two) new Tribal Rest Houses namely (i) Kumari Madhuti Rupasree at Melarmath, Agartala and (ii) Kalachera Tribal Rest House at Sabroom, South Tripura have been made functional.
- Construction of Market shed cum Night Shelter at lake chowmuhan is in progress.
- Under PMAAGY fund of Rs.12.63 crore provided to DM and Collector Dhalai for development of 62 Villages (@20.38 lakh per Village). During 2022-23, Village Development Plan of more 85 villages have been approved by MoTA, Govt. of India.

13. Economic Development

1. Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana: 32 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra Clusters (VDVKs) have been sanctioned during 2019-20: 17 nos. and 2020-21: 15 nos., which are being made functional for procurement and value addition of minor forest produces like broom grass, amla, tamarind, gandhaki etc. Besides, TRIFED, MoTA, Govt. of India has sanctioned fund for establishment of 25 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra Clusters (VDVKs) with financial involvement of Rs. 169.52.00 lakh during 2022-23.

2. Income Generation Activities: Under employment cum income generation total 1,330 nos. ST beneficiaries have been benefitted.

3. Community Development: An amount of Rs.277.58 lakh only has been placed to BDO, Teliamura and BDO, Belbari for creation of infrastructure devolvment/ livelihood facilities for Karbong communities.

4. Chief Ministers Rubber Mission: Under Chief Ministers Rubber Mission during the year 2022-23, altogether 12,513 nos. beneficiary were benefitted covering 10,772 ha. Rubber plantation.



5. Residential Programme on Software Programming:

Free Residential Programme in Software programming has been launched in collaboration with Nav Gurukul Foundation for the period for 18 months with an aim to provide guaranteed job/placement.

Total 36 nos. Girls (ST-27/Others-9) are taking software training program in Shaheed Bhagat Singh Hostel, Agartala.



Providing training on software programming

14. Promotion of Art & Culture and Fairs & Festivals

1. Kok-Borok Day Celebration

Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of 8 (eight) indigenous tribes of Tripura having its separate identity it is a rich language from time immemorial and over and above it is the language of major tribal communities residing in Tripura and its neighboring states, including people residing in present Bangladesh.

On 19th January, 1979 Tripura Government recognized this language as State language after a prolonged struggle of Kok-Borok speaking communities and different democratic organizations. Thus on 19th January of each year, Kok-Borok Day is being celebrated since 2005. Seminar, recitation, cultural programme and exhibition etc has been organized on this occasion. The activists in Kok-Borok and scholars in other field are conferred with different awards on this day.

2. Folk Arts & Culture (Fairs & Festivals):

To maintain, promote and revive the traditional culture of the tribals, supports to the observation of major tribal festival is extended under the scheme. Mela, Exhibitions, Pujas, Conferences of tribal leaders etc. are also held under the scheme.

During 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 80.00 lakh have been spent for organization of 46 nos.Festivals/ Mela etc.

15. Health Programme

1. Nucleus Budget

Nucleus Budget scheme guideline have been revised, Financial assistance provided to the poor tribals for medical treatment and purchase of medicine. The BDOs have been authorized to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs. 800/- only per patients; The SDWOs have been empowered to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- only per patients; The SDMs, and DWOs have been authorized to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs. 1,500/- only per patients; DM & Collector have been authorized to sanction an amount not exceeding Rs.6,000/- only per patients; Director, Tribal Welfare Department have been authorized to sanction not exceeding Rs. 6,000/- per patients only for treatment inside the state; Principal Secretary/Secretary, Govt. of Tripura may sanction not exceeding Rs. 15,000/- only per patients In special circumstances Government may sanction up to Rs. 20,000/- only per patient for treatment outside the State.

During 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakh has been spent under Nucleus Budget scheme for 683 nos. ST patients.

❖ Implementation of Sch. Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (ROFR) Act, 2006 had been successfully implemented in the State. Under this Act, so far 1, 31,692 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 2,00,557 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers. Details of implementation of RoFR Act, 2006 are given below (as on 31st March, 2023):-

▪ Total no. of Application received	: 2,00,557
▪ Total no. of forest rights so far vested	: 1,31,692
▪ Total no. of forest rights so far vested to S.T families	: 1,31,690
▪ Total no. of forest rights so far vested to OFD	: 2
▪ Quantum of land involved (hectare)	: 1,88,257.17
▪ Quantum of land involved for ST families (hectare)	: 1,88,256.69
▪ Quantum of land involved for OFD (hectare)	: 0.48
▪ Demarcation of land completed through GPS (in nos.)	: 1,24,980
▪ Pillaring completed (in nos.)	: 1,22,422

❖ **Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.**

The Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. was established under the Cooperative Societies Act. 1974. The Corporation was registered in the year 1979.

The main objectives of the Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. is development of economic condition of the poor unemployed tribal people of the state by extending financial help through providing loan under various schemes with easy terms and condition at a low rate of interest. Besides, soft loan is also provided to the ST students for higher studies.

During the year 2022-23, Rs.1166.85 lakhs was provided to the 539 nos. ST youths as loan under small business, transport business and Agri. & Allied etc. for self-employment Rs. 39.53 lakhs was provided to the 13 nos. ST students as Education Loan.

❖ **Externally Aided Project (World Bank):**

Tripura Rural Economic Growth and Service Delivery Project:

Project Implementation Plan for Tripura Rural Economic Growth and Sustainable Service Delivery Project (to be funded by World Bank) has been prepared. The main focus of the project is development of livelihood opportunities, quality Education and Roads for development supply chain in the Tribal dominated Blocks of Tripura.

The project has been formulated for implementation in 23 tribal dominated blocks with a special focus to 12 aspirational blocks for improving the quality of life of tribal communities through sustainable livelihood & infrastructure development.

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND CULTURAL INSTITUTE

➤ Award in Different Filed Persons of excellence in the field of Sports, Culture & Literature at National & International Level.

- (i) The award distribution programme was organized on 13/09/2022 at Dasarath Sangduk Hukumu Swrwng Nok, Suparibagan, Agartala, Tripura. 24 ST achievers were awarded in the said Programme.
- (ii) The programme was organized on 27/12/2022 at Dasarath Sangduk Hukumu Swrwng Nok, Suparibagan, Agartala. 35 ST achievers of excellence were awarded in the said programme.
- (iii) The programme was organized on 23/03/2023 at Dasarath Sangduk Hukumu Swrwng Nok,

Suparibagan, Agartala. 9 ST achievers of excellence were awarded in the said programme.

➤ **Janjatiya Gaurav Divas-2022**

This Institute has organized State Level Janjatiya Gaurav Divas-2022 in collaboration with District Administration, Dhalai District under the aegis of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Govt. of India on 15/11/2022 at Dashamighat, Ambassa, Dhalai District Tripura.

6(six) ST Freedom Fighters, 3(three) ST Padma Shri Awardees & 4(four) ST Sports persons of excellence at National/International level.



➤ **Celebration of Kokborok Sal:** Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Govt. of Tripura organized a Mega Cultural Programme on 19th January, 2023 evening at Rabindra Shatabarshiki Bhawan, Agartala as a part of celebration of 45th Kokborok Sal-2023.

Students of Schools/ Colleges/ Universities /Intellectualist were present in the said programme. Total 8(eight) highest mark scorers ST of Students in Kokborok subject from Madhyamik to Master degree Level-2022 and 9 (nine) ST Writers/ Artist/ Musician/Sports persons were awarded on the occasion of 45th Kokborok Sal-2023.



➤ **Publication of Journal:** Like previous years, this Institute has published '**SAIMA**'- A Literary Journal on 'Tribal life and Culture' on the occasion of celebration of 45th Kokborok Sal-2023.



B. SCHEDULE CASTE WELFARE :

A striking feature of Scheduled Castes demography of Tripura is that the Sch. Castes are not confined exclusively to “Paras” or “Bastis.” They live intermingled with other communities in the same village spread all over the State. The social gap between the Scheduled Castes and other communities in Tripura is minimum.

As per 2011 Census, the Scheduled Castes (SC) population of the State is 6,54,918 (17.82%) total Scheduled Castes male is 3,34,370 whereas SC female is 3,20,548

The fact remains that the Scheduled Castes here are at the lowest rung of the social ladder and almost at the bottom in the scale of poverty. About 70% of the Scheduled castes population of the State is engaged in Agricultural activities either as small and marginal farmers or share croppers or Agriculture labourers. Practically, all fishermen families in the State belong to Scheduled Castes.

As already stated Scheduled Castes Sub Plan villages are considered to be the prime target area for the implementation of the programme of development of Scheduled Castes. At the same time attention is also being given to the Scheduled Caste population who are living outside Special Component area. The responsibility for implementing the development plans, rests with various development departments of the State. The Scheduled Caste Welfare Department monitors and coordinates such activities. The Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation is a special body created to promote economic development of the Schedule Castes.

In 2022 -23 the Total State Plan Expenditure (37 SCSP concern Departments) was Rs. 10738.04 Crores while the SCSP expenditure was Rs. 1560.47 Crores which constitutes 14.53% of the State plan expenditure.

For the year 2022-23 the SCSP outlay is Rs. 2333.80 crore as against the total State plan outlay of Rs. 20563.48 crore. This is 11.35 % of the State Plan outlay.

SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN

The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) Strategy for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, introduced during the 12th Plan period is a special device under which various Development Department of the State Government are required to quantify and set apart an amount of their own plan budget provision for various welfare activities of the Scheduled Castes. The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of Scheduled castes population in the respect. It is a drive to expedite and ensure well-coordinated development of the Scheduled castes communities in economic, Social, educational and cultural spheres. The Department for Welfare of Scheduled castes had been declared as the Nodal Agency and is responsible for coordinating and supervising all Scheduled Castes Welfare activities at under the Scheduled castes Sub-Plan (SCSP).

The quantify amount should not be less than the percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the State. It is a drive to expedite and ensure well-coordinated development of the Scheduled Castes communities in economic, Social, educational and cultural sphere.

For the implementation of the programme 404 revenue villages in the state have been declared as Scheduled Castes sub-Plan (SCSP) village. The State Government has identified 236

SCSP villages where Scheduled Castes population is 40% or above and 168 villages where Scheduled Castes population is 20% or above but less than 40%.

In order to ensure proper and 100% utilization of the Scheduled Castes sub-Plan (SCSP) funds the State government has issued specific direction not to divert the amount quantified in the annual plan budget of respective Department. In January 1996, a decision was taken by the Government to book SCSP funds of all other Department against the budget head of the department for Welfare of Scheduled castes.

Table-17.4 Sector Wise Plan Expenditure of SCSP for 2022-23 and allocation for 2023-24

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Total State Plan Expenditure (2022-23)	Exp. Against SCSP during (2022-23)	Total State Plan Divisible Outlay for (2023-24)	Flow SCSP (Budget 2023-24)
1.	Sector-I Agri -allied Services	57779.64	5724.18	146726.30	18582.12
2	Sector – II Rural Development	325649.10	59267.98	380237.40	50209.15
3	Sector – III Spl. Area programme	-	-	-	-
4	Sector – IV Irrigation and Flood Control/DWS	116745.70	3398.71	79837.95	8107.04
5	Sector – V. Energy	447.74	76.11	48356.20	7211.40
6	Sector – VI Industries & Minerals	17016.08	2166.00	30481.75	3784.53
7	Sector – VII PWD (R&B)	75671.99	12896.36	181404.35	25659.29
8	Sector – VIII Communication	-	-	-	-
9	Sector – IX Science & Technology	4148.59	669.42	1351.50	102.61
10	Sector – X General Economic Services	--	--	-	-
11	Sector – XI Social Services	430680.30	65985.33	668969.60	76914.15
12	Sector – XII General Services	45664.74	5862.65	176475.70	22858.17
GRAND TOTAL		1073803.98	156046.74	1713840.75	213428.46

Source : Schedule Caste Welfare Department, Government of Tripura.

The Total Plan Outlay for 2022-23 is Rs. 17138.41 Crores. Flow of fund to SCSP is Rs. 2134.28 Crores which constitutes 12.45 % of the Total State Plan outlay.

Table – 17.5 Statement Showing Department wise State Plan Allocation & SCSP allocation for SCSP & Expenditure 2022-23.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total State Plan outlay 2022-23	Total State Plan expenditure 2022-23	Fund allocated under SCSP 2022-23	Fund actually released for SCSP 2022-23	Cumulative exp.(SCSP) 2022-23
1	Agriculture farmers Welfare Department	609.28	406.01	103.58	73.77	69.02
2	Forest Department	43816.09	26969.55	5608.22	4516.77	2855.60
3	Information CA Department	7877.50	6193.75	1169.00	1169.00	1016.69
4	ARD Department	20966.00	14721.41	2700.04	1643.31	1314.91
5	Fisheries Department	11536.60	7823.92	1072.78	744.32	559.84
6	Registrar of Co-operative	10139.92	4744.03	339.57	339.52	339.52
7	Rural Dev. Department	319442.40	293003.64	53603.34	49722.51	49388.83
8	Panchayat Department	22302.31	19958.76	282.45	3749.68	3677.67
9	Revenue Department	58078.00	12686.70	5681.01	3400.00	5201.48
10	TSECL	447.74	447.74	76.11	76.11	76.11
11	Industries & Commerce	21699.90	14920.67	2518.46	2383.54	2148.73
12	PWD (DWS)	139933.20	110745.27	2803.44	4491.97	2237.15

13	PWD (R &B)	157953.39	75671.99	27026.80	5487.55	12896.36
14	Secondary Edu.	183189.31	147302.83	12406.80	8409.34	7565.73
15	FW & PM	161037.88	90195.32	27788.70	18435.98	17763.18
16	H.H.& Sericulture	2344.96	2095.41	17.65	17.65	17.27
17	Hortti culture & Soil Conservation.	15578.00	3114.72	2550.70	436.46	585.29
18	SC Welfare	13531.15	5200.33	13531.15	5422.53	5200.33
19	Science Tech.	4160.51	4148.59	669.42	669.42	669.42
20	Health Service	134617.64	4600.20	8489.60	5742.18	4600.20
21	Urban Development	212429.84	7694.91	14861.39	1395.39	1278.17
22	Youth Affairs Sports Deptt.	4194.64	3607.16	720.02	618.79	566.83
23	PWD (WR)	81006.04	6000.42	6667.17	379.06	1161.56
24	Planning & Co-ordination	3000.00	2762.00	510.00	512.00	512.00
25	Transport	11175.60	3605.30	557.01	555.44	315.61
26	SW & SE	141826.47	131091.77	25151.82	0.00	22270.47
27	Food Civil Supply	4382.23	3743.27	709.68	601.21	601.21
28	Tourism	2353.09	1350.49	834.29	502.04	366.53
29	Labour	1569.96	14.72	25.50	14.72	1.60
30	Higher Education	25647.68	18697.92	4360.10	3325.44	3201.93
31	Factories & Boilers	20.00	17.75	3.15	3.15	2.87
32	Employment Service& Manpower	168.46	108.80	28.64	20.20	20.18
33	Information Tech.	14352.02	13877.80	2647.51	2647.25	2503.01
34	Elementary Education	191261.34	23791.13	3239.00	774.34	3799.97
35	Law Department	31698.86	12182.58	916.12	207.85	155.47
36	Skill Dev. Deptt.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Prison (Jail)	2000.00	307.12	3710.10	106.00	106.00
TOTAL		2056348.01	1073803.98	233380.32	128594.49	156046.74

Source : Schedule Caste Welfare Department, Government of Tripura.

Table – 17.6 Scheduled Castes Welfare Loan and grant disbursed to economically weaker section by purpose and source in Tripura

Year/ Purpose 2022-23	Source					
	Government		Bank		Other	
	No. of Beneficiary	Amount	No. of Beneficiary	Amount	No. of Beneficiary	Amount
2022-23 (SC Corporation)						
Micro (NSFDC)	-	-	-	-	7	350000.00
Transport Sector	-	-	-	-	84	18429700.00
Laghu Vavashya Yojana(LVY)	-	-	-	-	487	155090000.00
Education (NSFDC)	-	-	-	-	24	4516299.00
Fish & Dry Fish Business Scheme	-	-	-	-	4520	65051000.00
Total :	-	-	-	-	5122	243436999.00
2022 -23 SC Corporation (Safai Karmacharis)						
Small Business Sector	-	-	-	-	142	464250000.00
Total :	-	-	-	-	142	464250000.00
2022-23 PWDs						
Small Business Sector	-	-	-	-	23	7505000.00
Total :	-	-	-	-	23	7505000.00
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	5287	297366999.00

Source : Schedule Caste Welfare Department, Government of Tripura.

C. OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITY (OBC) WELFARE :

The Other Backward Community (OBC) Welfare Directorate under the OBC Welfare Department, Government of Tripura has come into being w.e.f 9th October 2013 as per notification No.F.8(107)/OBC/SCW/PLG/13/12822-60 dated 9th October, 2013 after bifurcation from erstwhile SC & OBC Welfare Department.

The Activities of OBC Welfare Department, Government of Tripura are as follows:

i) Educational Development:

a) Pre-Matric Scholarship - OBC Students of Class I to X get this scholarship @Rs.100/- per month for a period of 10 months in a year, the income bar for eligibility is not exceeding Rs.2.5 lakh per annum as per guideline of Government of India. Funding pattern of this scheme is 50:50 i.e. 50% Central share and 50% State share.

Table-17.7

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (in lakh)
2022-23	23259	348.885

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

b) Post-Matric Scholarship - Student pursuing studies from class XI onwards upto College and University level under different category of courses are provided this scholarship for 10 months in a year and the income bar for eligibility is not exceeding Rs.2.5 lakh per annum as per guideline of Government of India. Funding pattern of this scheme is 100% Central share. Students are getting scholarship at the following rates:

Table-17.8

course	Monthly stipend for hostellers (in Rs.)	Monthly stipend for non-hostellers (in Rs.)
Medical, Technical, Agriculture etc.	750/-	350/-
Post Graduate Courses	510/-	335/-
Graduations Courses	400/-	210/-
XI & XII	260/-	160/-

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

Table- 17.9

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2022-23	20008	3115.8126

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Gold Medal Award - OBC students securing 1st to 10th position in the Madhyamik/HS (+2 Stage) Examination under TBSE are given the award and a cash award of Rs. 25000/-, besides gold Medal and certificate for their outstanding academic performance.

Table-17.10

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2022-23	26	6.50

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Merit Award - OBC students securing 60% and above marks in the Madhyamik/HS (+2 Stage) Examination under different recognized board are given this award by DBT for an amount of Rs.1500/- per student.

Table-17.11

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2022-23	3262	43.93

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura

e) One time financial support for economically weaker meritorious OBC students - State Government has introduced the scheme in the year 2020-21 where one time financial support will be given to 200 numbers of economically weaker meritorious OBC students whose yearly income is not exceeding Rs 2.50 lakh and pursuing professional courses @ Rs 50,000/- per year for 2 years in addition to Post Matric Scholarship. This is applicable for 46 numbers of professional Courses and candidates are selected from the list available in NSP 2.0 Portal for Post-Matric Scholarship on merit basis and after invitation of application from the eligible OBC Students.

Table-17.12

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
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2022-23	
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Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

Social Cultural Scheme:

Financial Assistance to poor OBC patients Nucleus Budget :

The poor OBC people are getting financial assistance for medical treatment inside the State outside the State. Number of patients assisted is as follows:

Table-17.13

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2022-23	65	2.96

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura

Vidya Sagar Socio Cultural Award : Eminent Personalities from OBC Category who contribute substantially towards development of Socio-Cultural Section, Literature, folk, Sport etc are honoured with this Award. Number of awareness under this scheme from the year 2019-20 is as follows:-

Table-17.14

Financial year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)
2022-23	03	0.3

Source: Directorate for Welfare of OBCs, Government of Tripura.

TRIPURA STATE OBC CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

Beside, The Tripura OBC Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. is also playing a major role for upliftment of Socio-economic condition of OBC people in the State by extending soft loans on Education, Business, Shilpa Sampad, Micro & Transport sector with remarkable turn over. During 2022-23 such loans provided to 243 beneficiaries involving an financial implication of Rs. 395.07 lakhs through the above said schemes.

Table-17.15

(in lakh)

Year	Fund received NBCFDC	Repayment To NBCFDC	Activities & Loan Disbursed					
			Transport		Education		Total	
			Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
2021-22	100	1030	29	38.15	28 (Spil over)	28.61	29+28=57 (Spil over)	66.76

Source: Tripura Other Backward Classes Co-Operative (OBC) Development Corporation LTD.

C. MINORITY WELFARE :

The principal focus of the Minority Welfare Department is to empowering the Minority communities for their upliftment to bring them at par with other communities of the State. To achieve these objectives the Department has been implementing various schemes/projects in the State. These are targeted at creation of Infrastructure, promotion of Education, Health care, Socio-economic growth etc. for Minorities in the State. Specifically, the following Schemes are under implementation.



The Mission of this Department is totally minority Interest oriented. The five notified minority communities in the State are :

Muslim 2. Christian (Non-ST) 3. Buddhist (Non -ST) 4. Sikh 5. Jain:

The aim and vision of the Minorities Welfare Department is to upgrade the status of Minority Communities at par with other communities of the State. To promote Education, Infrastructure Development, Culture, literature, Sports, Skill development and obviously Socio-economic development of the people belonging to Minority communities of the State. To attain these goals the Department has been implementing various schemes/projects in 12 minority concentrated RD Blocks under 6 districts of the State through its four wings.

The principal focus of the Minority Welfare Department is to empowering the Minority communities for their upliftment to bring them at par with other communities of the State. To achieve these objectives the Department has been implementing various schemes/projects in the State. These are targeted at creation of infrastructure, promotion of Education, Health care, Socio-economic growth etc. for Minorities in the State. Specifically, the following Schemes are under implementation:

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIAKS KARYAKRAM:

Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India renamed the Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) as Pradhan Mantri Vikas Karyakram (PMJK) in the year 2018-19. Ministry provide fund for 6 (six) Minority concentrated Districts viz Sepahijala, Gomati, South, Dhalai, Unakoti & North Tripura for infrastructural development under Education, Health Sector such as Construction of Additional class room, Computer Lab, School Building, Health Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre etc. & Skill Development of Minority communities. From 2013-14 to 2021-22, 5054 Nos. various projects has been sanctioned. During 2022-23 Minorities Welfare Department had submitted total 23 Nos. of projects with total project cost of Rs.160.49 Lakhs to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for the State of Tripura.

The Minorities Welfare Department provide Pre-Matric Scholarship by TBW, Post Matric Scholarship and Special Incentive to Minority Girls students, Boarding House Stipend, One Time Financial support, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award, Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award etc. to Minorities students & during the financial year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.484.22 Lakhs were provided to 7735 nos. of students.

The Minorities Welfare Department always implementing various schemes for economic development of the poor Minorities of the State. Like financial assistance for medical treatment under Nucleus Budget etc. During the year 2022-23 total Rs.17.96 Lakhs were spent & 211 Nos. of Minority beneficiaries were assisted.

This Department provide fund for development & protection of Wakf properties & during 2022-23 total 30 Nos. of Wakf properties such as graveyard & Dargah etc. were identified for development.

Haj Bhawan at Melarmath is constructed to provide accommodation of Haj pilgrims those who are going to perform Holy Haj every year and during 2022-23, total **100 Nos.** Hajis had performed Holy Haj Yatra.

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited provides soft loans under various self-employment schemes as well as for pursuing higher studies. During 2022-23 loan

provided to 172 beneficiaries (fresh-103 & installment-69) for which Rs.352.11 lakhs has been spent.

Table -17.16 Minority population in the State (Census 2011)

Muslim	Christian	Buddhist	Sikhs	Jain	Total
3,16,042	1,59,882	1,25,385	1070	860	6,03,239
8.60%	4.35%	3.41%	0.029%	0.023%	16.42%

Source: Welfare of Minorities Department, Tripura.

Table - 17.17 Achievements for 2022-23 & Action Plan for the year 2023-24:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. no.	Name of the Schemes	Achievement during 2022-23		Target during 2023-24	
		Physical (Nos.)	Financial	Physical (Nos.)	Financial
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship (Class VI to X)	4434	19.45	11000	48.40
2	Post-Matric Scholarship (Class XI & XII)	1003	6.51	1300	8.40
3	Special incentive for Minority Girls students.	187	1.06	1800	10.80
4	Boarding House Stipend	408	85.39	500	104.00
5	Pre-Matric Scholarship (TBW)	750	7.5	3000	15.00
6	Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award for Madhyamik Passed Students	105	2.63	600	15.00
7	Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award for H.S (+2 stage) Passed Students	48	1.68	600	21.00
8	Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award (Madhyamik-1 & H.S-1)	0	0	2	0.42
9	Chief Minister Meritorious Award	0	0	1	0.25
10	One Time Financial support to Meritorious Minority Students for pursuing higher studies in Professional & Technical courses	400	200.00	400	200.00
11	Additive Financial Assistance to the Meritorious Minority Students for pursuing Professional Courses	400	160.00	400	160.00
12	Financial Assistance to Minority patients under Nucleus Budget scheme	211	17.96	600	30.00
13	Haj Committee	100	40.00	200	50.00
14	Fund placed for development & protection of Wakf properties	30	60.00	30	60.00
15	Loan provided by TMCDCL (Education & Term Loan)	Fresh:: 103 Install: 69	352.11	500	1800.00
16	Pre-Matric, Post Matric and Merit Cum Means Scholarships (CSS)	0	0.00	9183	160.00
17	Pradhan Mantri Jana Vikas Karyakam PMJVK (CSS)	1	250.00	23	160.49
18	Construction of 305 nos. Market stalls at 6 nos. location of the State. Fund of Rs. 993.10 lakhs (NABARD fund) given to RDD for construction of 305 unit Market Stall. Work in progress.	305	993.10	Construction will be completed by this Financial year	

Source: Welfare of Minorities Department, Tripura.

E. SOCIAL WELFARE :

New Initiatives:

10.Strategy for SAM (Severely Acute Malnourished) children: From Sept'2020 onwards, arrangement has been made for ensuring additional nutrition like 6 no eggs, 20 grams Jaggery and 200 ml Milk for 6 days in a week to the children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) under POSHAN Abhiyaan. Till date 9188 children has been identified under SAM and provided additional nutrition to them.

11.“Mukhyamantri Matrupushti Uphar” – a scheme for the welfare of Pregnant Women: implemented from August 2021. Each Pregnant Women gets Rs. 2000/- in 4 installments @ Rs.500/- after each antenatal check up through the Bank A/C of eligible Pregnant Women. Till date 8324 Pregnant Women have benefitted.

12. The Govt. has introduced a new strategy to provide 1 (one) additional egg per week to each child (6 m-6y) and each mother (PM & NM) of 12 Aspirational Blocks in addition to 2 (two) eggs per week given at present and also to provide 1 (one) banana per week to each child (6 m-6y) and each mother (PM & NM) of 12 Aspirational Blocks. 51,425 children (6m-6yrs) and 13,402 Mothers (PM & NM) covered through this programme till date.
13. To identify SAM children and for real time monitoring of enrolled ICDS beneficiaries, 10,735 Smart Phones have been distributed among all Anganwadi Workers & Supervisors (ICDS) and 9911 Growth Monitoring Devices [Infantometer, Stadiometer, Weighing Scale (infant), Weighing Scale (Mother & Child)] have been distributed to 9911 AWCs.
14. **LPG connections** have been ensured in 3874 Anganwadi Centers in 1st phase and 6037 Anganwadi Centers in 2nd phase from the Innovation fund under POSHAN Abhiyaan.
15. **Incentive to AW Workers**-Financial incentive for an amount of Rs. 3000/- has been given to 9911 AW Workers for purpose of Poshan Tracker Uploading, Enrolment etc.
16. **Co-location of AWCs**- 29 AWCs have been co-location with Primary Schools, where Pre-school Education has been imparted by the school teachers.
17. **POSHAN Pakhawada**-POSHAN Pakhawada is being celebrated to improve nutritional outcomes of ICDS beneficiaries. POSHAN Pakhawada is celebrated in all AWCs w.e.f. 20-03.2023 to 03.04.2023.
18. **Notable Awards or ranking achieved –**
 - iv) Tripura got appreciation for securing 1st Position with regard to Poshan Tracker activities in India.
 - v) Smt, Santi Devi Jamatia, AWW, Killa ICDS Project has been awarded as “Covid – 19 warriors; the real heroes “ at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, programme organized by National Women Commission.
 - vi) The Department secured 1st position for implementation of PRATI GHORE SUSHASAN in the year 2022-23.

V. Women Welfare :-

1. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 And Rules, 2003:- On the basis of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the State Government framed the Tripura Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003. The Director, Social Welfare and Social Education has been appointed as the Chief Dowry Prohibition Officer. The Dy. Collectors (In-charge of the Judicial Section of DM & Collector's office) of 8 (eight) Districts have been appointed as District Dowry Prohibition Officers and 23 (twenty three) SDMs have been appointed as Dowry Prohibition Officers to receive complaints from the aggrieved persons ,legalize the matter related to dowry and to report quarterly to the Chief Dowry Prohibition officer . To aware the mass people about the laws related to prohibition of dowry (not to take or give dowry), Anti Dowry Week is being observed regularly in every year from 26th November to 2nd December.

2. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:- On the basis of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules,2006,23(twenty three) SDMs, 8 (eight) District Inspectors of Social Welfare & Social Education (DISEs) and CDPOs of 56 ICDS Projects have been notified as Protection Officers and 25 Nos. NGOs have been registered as Service Providers in 4 districts of Tripura under the provision of the Act. An aggrieved Woman or any person on behalf of the aggrieved woman may

complaint against the domestic violence case to the concerned Protection Officer. The Protection Officer, thereafter reports the case to the concerned Police Officer/ Magistrate in the jurisdiction as per demand of aggrieved persons. The Magistrate will act thereafter as per the Act/Rule.

3. Tripura Commission for Women Act,1993 and Rules, 2008:- On the basis of the Tripura Commission for Women Act,1993 the State Government has constituted the Tripura Commission for Women. The Tripura Commission for Women is working for the destitute and tortured women. Commission is organizing awareness programmes on women related issues in different areas of the State to combat down the atrocities against women.

4. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and Rule,2013:- Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) have been constituted in all Govt. Departments under provision of the Act. All DM & Collectors are notified as District Officers under the provision of the Act. Local Complaints Committees (LCC) are constituted by the District Officer in each District for redressal of sexual harassment cases of the offices/ institutions/organizations having less than 10(ten) employees and employees employed in the private/unorganized sectors.

5. Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act,2019:- Tripura Transgender Welfare Board for Rehabilitation and Welfare of Transgender Persons has been constituted under the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act,2019 to make a comprehensive guideline for rehabilitation and welfare of the Transgender Persons in the state and to protect their best interest.

B. Implementation of various Programmes / Schemes (Central/State)

1. Launching of the “Tripura State Policy for Empowerment of Women’2022 :- The State government has launched “The Tripura State Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2022” for ensuring holistic development of women in the state by creating an enabling environment for them so that they can reach their full potential. For implementing the said state policy an action plan in the name of “**Mahila Shashaktikaran Abhiyan**” has also been launched by the Government.

The guiding principle on which the sectoral prescriptions have been made in the policy is- to strengthen, streamline and converge extant programmes and interventions with a view to optimize delivery and achievement of the objectives and to cover new areas where there are significant gaps.

The following are the major new interventions and programmes prescribed in the policy and the action plan to be implemented by the Department of SW & SE:-

Strengthening of existing Old Age home and setting up of new Old Age homes at Khowai & Amarpur

- Providing 33% Reservation in all State Govt. jobs and outsourced manpower, in future vacancies.
- Providing reservation for women as per gender ration in all higher educational institutions.
- 3% Interest subvention for girl students getting admitted to Institutes of National Importance.
- 50% reservation for women in Govt. market stalls and shopping complexes.
- 50% earmarking of funds for women entrepreneurs in the Venture Capital Fund of State Govt.
- To encourage women startups through collateral free loans.
- Setting up of 13 Women Health & Wellness Centers (WHWC) with Integrated One Stop Centers (OSCs)

- A Super-specialty 100 bedded Mother and Child unit would be set up in the Agartala Govt. medical college.
- Setting up of one 25 bedded Half-way home for recuperated mental health patient.
- Setting up at least 3 Old-age homes for indigent women senior citizens.
- Setting up of two 100 bedded Drug Dependence Treatment Hospitals.
- Setting up of two 50 bedded Psychiatric hospital for women.
- 4 new working women hostels would be set up.
- Introducing lower rates of stamp duty for women for registration of immovable property.
- All police stations would have strengthened women's help desks.
- A multi-sectoral plan for ensuring women's safety and security under NIRBHAYA Funds.
- A State Resource Center for Women (SRCW) to be set up.

Mission Shakti

2. **Mission Shakti** :- Government of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development has launched the new scheme **Mission Shakti** during April, 2022. **Mission Shakti** is a scheme in mission mood aimed at strengthening interventions for women safety, security and empowerment to enable woman to be the author of her destiny and that of the Nation, a life cycle continuum approach. The objectives of Mission Shakti is to create an ecosystem that addresses inherent biases and role-plays, protects and upholds the rights and dignity of women and equips them with necessary skill sets and instill confidence in them to forge their way ahead.

Mission Shakti is an umbrella scheme integrated women empowerment programme which has two sub-schemes like

3. **Sambal**: It is for safety, security and protection of women, the existing schemes of One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Help Line (WHL), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) have been included with modification and a new component, Nari Adalat has been added.
4. **Samarthya**”. It is for economic empowerment of women, the existing schemes of Ujjwala, Swadhar Greh as Shakti Sadan and Working Women Hostel as Sakhi Niwas have been included with modification. In addition, the existing schemes of National Creche Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Matro Vandhana Yojana (PMMVY) have also been included. New component, Hub for Empowerment of Women added.

District Hub and **181-Women Help Line** integrated with 112-ERRS will make an a comprehensive coordination with OSC with a view to rescue, giving shelter, medical aids, legal aids, counseling of Women in need or distressed. The Swadhar Greha shall provide shelter, vocational training and other supports including the child of women in distress.

Activities for welfare of Senior Citizens in Tripura: In order to address the problem of the older persons the State Government of Tripura has launched State Policy for older persons in the year 2000. The State Policy seeks to make available opportunities for development of the potential of older persons and seek their participation in nation building process so that they themselves feel worthy and live the last phase of life with dignity and purpose.

The State Govt. through Social Welfare & Social Education Department is trying to extend comprehensive support for financial security, health care, shelter, welfare and other needs of the senior citizens. Following activities have been taken for the purpose.

III. Activities for Social Security of Senior Citizen

Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007:- Based on the Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007, the State Government has framed the Tripura Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior citizen Rules in the year 2008.

The State Government has constituted 8(eight) **Appellate Tribunals** headed by 8 D.M.& Collectors in 8 Districts and 23(twenty three) **Maintenance Tribunals** headed by S.D.Ms of 23(twenty three) Sub-Divisions. District Inspector of Social Education of 8(eight) Districts have been notified as **Maintenance Officers**.

Old Age Home :-

There are 5 (five) old age homes –

1. 80-seated Old Age Home run by the State Government at Narsingarh, West Tripur
2. 3(three) NGO run govt.- aided Old Age Homes namely
3. Apnaghar (for women) run by NGO Abalamban at Barjala , West Tripura
4. Abhoyashram run by NGO Abhoymision at Sekerkote, Sepahijala
5. Prantik run by NGO Sanghadip at Dharmanagar, North Tripura

b) Activities for Financial Security of Senior Citizen :- 1, Older persons are being benefited with pension under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (@ RS. 2000/- per month for 60 yrs. and above and @ Rs. 2000/- per month for 80 yrs. and above .) & State Old Age Pension Scheme (@ RS. 2000/- per month for 60 yrs. and above).

At present the total No. of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme is 223750 and 4533 as per report of April,2023 & the total No. of beneficiaries under the State Old Age Pension Scheme is 228283.

c) Other Activities for Senior Citizen Pensioners' Awaas "Ashray" at Kunjaban, Agartala:-

To facilitate boarding and lodging of State Govt. Pensioners who may have none to look after them and who may have no provisions for own boarding and lodging facility, a 104-seated Pensioners' Awaas namely "Ashray" at Kunjaban, Agartala is operational since 16th March,2016.

e) Senior Citizen Helpline:- Elder Line-14567 for senior citizen have been launched on 12th september'2022 for providing information or assistance as required like legal & pension issues, abused and abandoned elderly, emotional support and care giving service etc. Till 31st March'2023 total 354 calls have been received through the Elder Line -14567 from all over the State Tripura. Highest calls were received from Unakoti District 164 calls Presently the elder line is run by the dedicated Police personnel.

III. Social Security Pension

33 schemes, including 3 Central pension schemes under "National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)" viz.

- National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS),
- National Widow Pension Scheme (NWPS), and
- National Disability Pension Scheme (NDPS).

Table 17.18

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme.	Number of Beneficiaries	Monthly rate of pension	Monthly Payment w.e.f April 2022 to August-2022	Monthly rate of pension after enhance w.e.f Sept'2022	Monthly Payment w.e.f Sept.2022 to March'2023	Total Expenditure (in Lakh) (5+7)
A	NSAP						
1	NSAP (IGNOAPS) 60-79	125339	1000	626695000	2000	1754746000	23814.41
	NSAP (IGNOAPS) 80yrs & above	12087	1200	72522000	2000	169218000	2417.4
2	NSAP (IGNWPS)	17616	1000	88080000	2000	246624000	3347.04
3	NSAP(IGNDPS)	1400	1000	7000000	2000	19600000	266
	IGNDPS State Part	718	1500	5385000	2000	10052000	154.37
Total NSAP		157160		799682000		2200240000	29999.22
B	STATE SOCIAL PENSION						
4	State Old Age Pension	37377	1000	186885000	2000	523278000	7101.63
5	Widow & Deserted (WDP)	59936	1000	299680000	2000	839104000	11387.84
6	Deserted Women	4052	1000	20260000	2000	56728000	769.88
7	State Widow pension scheme	922	1000	4610000	2000	12908000	175.18
8	Pension to Un-married women	2011	1000	10055000	2000	28154000	382.09
9	Blind & Handicap Pension	3357	1000	16785000	2000	46998000	637.83
10	Pension to Persons who lost 100% Eye sight	424	1000	2120000	2000	5936000	80.56
11	Un- Employment Allowance for 100% Blind	22	1100	121000	2000	308000	4.29
12	Allowance for 100% Blind-Age 10 years and above(APL)	674	1100	3707000	2000	9436000	131.43
13	60% & above Disability Allowance	6236	1000	31180000	2000	87304000	1184.84
14	Pension to 80% & above Disable person	2362	1000	11810000	2000	33068000	448.78
15	Tripura Cobbler	102	1000	510000	2000	1428000	19.38
16	Tripura Rickswapuller	898	1000	4490000	2000	12572000	170.62
17	Bidi Shramik	320	1000	1600000	2000	4480000	60.8
18	Motor Shramik Pension	504	1000	2520000	2000	7056000	95.76
19	Laundry Workers	362	1000	1810000	2000	5068000	68.78
20	Barber Workers	440	1000	2200000	2000	6160000	83.6
21	Handloom Workers	1298	1000	6490000	2000	18172000	246.62
22	Fishermen	2541	1000	12705000	2000	35574000	482.79
23	Greha Shahayika Bhata (GSB)	23820	1000	119100000	2000	333480000	4525.8
24	Tripura Incentive to Girl Child(BPL)	71107	500	177767500	500	248874500	4266.42
25	Social Pension Scheme for Person Living with HIV	2064	1000	10320000	2000	28896000	392.16
26	Social Pension Scheme for Transgender	7	1000	35000	2000	98000	1.33
27	Social Pension Scheme for Grade-II Deformed Leprosy Patients	16	1000	80000	2000	224000	3.04
28	Social Pension For Cancer Patients	2904	1000	14520000	2000	40656000	551.76
29	Folk Artistes	1779	1000	8895000	2000	24906000	338.01
30	Carpenter	2219	1000	11095000	2000	31066000	421.61
31	Blacksmith	213	1000	1065000	2000	2982000	40.47

32	Porttery	327	1000	1635000	2000	4578000	62.13
33	SC traditionally with sanitation work (Harijan)	101	1000	505000	2000	1414000	19.19
34	Pradhan Samajpaties	9	2000	90000	2000	126000	2.16
State Total		228404		964645500		2451032500	34156.78
Grand Total		385564		1764327500		4651272500	64156.00

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura.

VI. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) :

Table 17.19

	Achievement of Financial Year 2022-23	New Initiatives
	Total 10658 nos. PMMVY beneficiaries have been provided benefit under the scheme in the state during the financial year 2022-23.	1. The new PMMVY Software (pmmvy.nic.in) has been developed by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India. Benefits will be given to the PMMVY beneficiaries through the new software during 2023-24. 2. As per new guidelines under PMMVY-2, maternity benefit @ Rs. 6000/- will be provided to all the eligible beneficiaries whose second child is a girl child in one installment after birth during 2023-24.
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)		
Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	Total 25955 nos Adolescent Girls (AGs) have been provided nutrition (Rice, Dal, Egg etc.) under SAG scheme during 2022-23.	1. The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1 st April, 2022 in the age group of 14-18 years. Target to cover identified AGs on following nutritional status- v. Undernourished AGs i.e. AGs with below normal Body Mass Index (BMI) vi. AGs having less weight w.r.t. their height. vii. AGs having less weight w.r.t. their age. viii. AGs who are anaemic AGs belonging to families performing poorly on the socio- economic caste census. 2. Benefits will be provided to the eligible AGs as per above criteria during 2023-24.
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	It is a multi sectoral Awareness generation & outreach activities implemented by the South Tripura District with objective to improve SEX Ratio on Birth (SRB) and during this F/Y 2021-22, SRB is 1002 Girls per 1000 Boys in South Tripura District. (Awareness generation & outreach activities have not been done during 2022-23 due to non-availability of fund). An amount of Rs.1,80,00,000/- has been released by the WCD, Govt. of India under BBBP during 2022-23.	The scheme has been expanded to cover all districts under the state of Tripura during the Financial Year 2022-23. Target to improve SRB by 2 point every year.

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura

VII. Welfare of Persons with Disabilities:-

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) are presently functioning under the Chairmanship of DM & Collectors in West Tripura, Gomati, Dhalai & Unakoti District. 4(four) new DDRC at Khowai, Sepahijala, North and South Tripura district is already recommended by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

Total 33,802 UDID (Unique Disability ID) Cards generated till 30/06/2023.

Total 1465 nos. Aids and Appliances were distributed to the beneficiaries in Tripura during this financial year.

An one time marriage grant @ Rs.50,000/-(Rupees fifty thousand) is being provided to the newly married couples, if a marriage is performed between a person with disability and an able-bodied person.

Disability allowance shall be applicable to physically handicapped and visually handicapped State Government employees @ Rs. 1000/- per month while disable Fixed Pay, DRW and Contingent Workers etc. shall get the same @ Rs. 700/- per month as per Memorandum F.No.7(2)-FIN(PC)/2017, dated 4th April, 2018.

Child Care Allowance is allowed @ Rs. 1000/- per month for physically handicapped and visually handicapped State Government employees and workers and also to employees having Disable Child as per Memorandum F.No.7(2) FIN(PC)/2017, dated 4th April, 2018.

➤ **MISSION VATSALYA**

Mission Vatsalya is a roadmap to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection System with the motto to “**Leave no child behind**”. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2015 provisions and the Protection of children from sexual offences Act, 2012 form the basic framework for implementation of the Mission. Erstwhile Child Protection Scheme (CPS) has been now subsumed under Mission Vatsalya from 2021-22 onwards.

The Aims of the Mission:

- a. Support and sustain Children in Difficult circumstances.
- b. Develop context-based solutions for holistic development of children from varied backgrounds.
- c. Provide scope for encouraging innovative solutions.
- d. Cement Convergent action.

Objectives:

- a) Best interest of the child while designing of delivering projects and programmes and to take affirmative action to ensure right to grow in happy family environment with strong social safety net to support families.
- b) To strengthen child protection at family and community level, equip families and communities to identify risks and vulnerabilities affecting children, create and promote preventive measures to protect children from situation of vulnerability, risk and abuse.
- c) To establish essential services and strengthen emergency outreach, non institutional care within the family and community and institutional care counseling and support services at state and district levels.

Infrastructure of Mission Vatsalya: Year 2022-23

Table 17.20

SI No.	Name of Body/institutions	Strength
1	2	3
1	State Child Protection Society	1 No.
2	State Adoption Resource Agency	1 No.
3	Child Welfare Committee	8 Nos.
4	Juvenile Justice Board	8 Nos.
5	Children Home	Govt.- 6 nos. NGO-11 Nos.
6	Children Home with Special need	Govt.- 3 Nos. NGO- 1 Nos.
7	Open Shelter	Govt.- 1 No. NGO- 3 Nos.
8	Observation Home	Govt.- 1 No. NGO- 2 Nos.
9	Special Home	Govt.- 1 No. NGO- 2 Nos.
10	Place of Safety	1 No. (Govt. Run)
11	Sate Adoption Agency (SAA)	Govt. -6 Nos. NGO- 3 Nos.

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura

Status: Year 2022-23

Table 17.21

SI No.	Particulars	Strength
1	2	3
1	Children are adopted during the year 2022-23	In Country- 13 Nos. Inter Country- Nil
2	Sanctioned Sponsorship & Foster Care	Sponsorship- 457 Nos. Foster Care –16 Nos.
3	Provide Juvenile Justice Fund to the children for Medical treatment and education during the year.	26 Nos. Children
4	Children resided in the Children Homes	777 Nos. (in Govt. Home- 325 nos. , In NGO Home- 452 nos.)
5	Children in SAAs	47 Nos. (In Govt. Run SAA- 26 Nos., In NGO Run SAAs-21 Nos.)

Source: Social Welfare & Social Education, Government of Tripura

Concluding Remarks: More sustainable economic policies in tribal areas for improvement of living standard as well as empowerment of the Tribals are required. Entrepreneurship development, rural market linkages with Government's financial support are required to reduce poverty and unemployment. Settlement of Jhumia families through other means like Rubber plantation need to be implemented in a manner that it may augment the livelihood these Jhumia families.

The SC and OBC as well as minorities section of people are required better agricultural, horticultural, fishing quality breeds and techniques in rural areas for productivity and therefore, generating more income. Participation in SHGs for gainful activities may be encouraged for their sustainable income.

18. CHAPTER H O U S I N G

Tripura Housing & Construction Board



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Tripura Housing & Construction Board is executing number of social housing schemes namely Economic Weaker Section(EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG).
- Presently Tripura Housing & Construction Board has decided to taken up construction of ownership flat at New Capital Complex for Construction of (B+G+14) storied one or two apartment tower, accommodating tentatively 140 nos.2 BHK and 3 BHK flats. With approval of the Govt. of Tripura LOA has been issued recently. Work will start very soon

Introduction:

Tripura Housing & Construction Board (Erst while Tripura Housing Board) came to bring under Tripura Act-2 of 1979. Its specific mandate has been to construct Housing Schemes around the capital city and District Headquarters of the state.

Tripura Housing & Construction Board (THCB) is executing number of social housing schemes namely for the **(i)** Economic Weaker Section (EWS) **(ii)** Lower Income Group (LIG) **(iii)** Middle Income Group (MIG). The State Government has also entrusted various construction works of different Department to the Tripura Housing & Construction Board.

Besides this, the Tripura Housing & Construction Board with no profit and no loss basis also under takes land improvement and ownership flats.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board has taken up the work for construction of Housing flats at New Capital Complex, Agartala in the year 2006. Accordingly, a land of 16.40 acre has been purchased through PWD and LA Collector, West Tripura.

Housing as per Census- 2011:

Table – 18.1 the following table shows the condition of Census houses in the State:

Sl.No	No.of occupied Census House 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Total	8,40,105	6,05,637	2,34,468
2.	Liable	4,55,986	3,06,777	1,49,209
3.	Dispidated	3,41,600	2,66,252	75,348

Table-18.2 the following table shows the number of occupied Census Houses in 2011 in the State:

Sl.No	No. of occupied Census House 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Total number of occupied Census house	1,024,903	726,303	298,600
2.	Occupied Census house used as residence	826,686	595,865	230,821
3.	Residence-cum other use	13,419	9,772	3,647
4.	Shop/Office	85,950	44,422	41,528
5.	School /College etc.	10,692	8,999	1,693
6.	Hotel/Lodge/Guest house etc.	1,855	1,097	758
7.	Hospital / Dispensary etc.	2,214	1,342	872
8.	Factory/Workshop /Work shed etc.	5,412	3,117	2,295
9.	Place of Worship	10,366	8,034	2,332
10.	Other non-residencial use	66,052	52,661	1,3391
11.	No. of occupied locked census house	2,257	994	1,263

Table -18.3 the following table depicts the number of construction activities undertake non-housing sector by the THCB during 1990-91 to 2018-19 in the State:

SL No	Item	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Commonfor all	Status
1.	Housing Scheme:						
	A. Housing Scheme at Nandanagar, Agartala.	25	55	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed.
	B.Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	Nil	Completed.
	C. Housing Scheme at Rajarbag, Udaipur.	Nil	Nil	20	15	Nil	Completed.
	D. Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla.	Nil	Nil	24	18	Nil	Completed.

	E.Construction of Model village Sarashima,Belonia.	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed.
	F.Construction Housing Schemes atSubhasnagar.	51	93	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed.
	Total:-	166	148	44	81	Nil	
2.	Cash Loan Housing Scheme:						
	A.Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Govt.Employees.	Nil	48	245	252	Nil	Completed.
	B.Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Urbanpoor.	627	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed.
	Total:-	627	48	245	252	Nil	
3.	Sites & Service: (Sale of developed land).	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil	Completed.
	Total:-	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil	
4.	Ownership flats.	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	Completed.
5	(B+G+14)storied 140 nos. (112 no 3BHK& 28 no. 2BHK) ownership flats	Open to all					LOA issued
	Total:-	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	
	Grand Total:-	957	196	289	560	Nil	

As a first phase, the work of 72 nos. of flats (24 Nos. 1 BHK & 48 Nos. 2 BHK) was constructed in the year 2009 and distributed to the allottees as first come first serve basis. In the next phase, during the year 2012, 12 nos. 3 BHK with one study room flats & 12 nos. 2 BHK with one study room flats with lift facility & 12 nos. 2 BHK modified flats without lift facility were constructed and handed over to the allottees. Subsequently in the year 2014, 12 nos. 3BHK plus one study room flats & 12 nos. 2 BHK plus one study room with lift facility & 64 nos. 2 BHKmodified flats without lift facility were constructed and handed over to the allottees through lottery.

At present Tripura Housing & Construction Board has decided to taken up construction of ownership flat at New Capital Complex for Construction of (B+G+14) storied one or two apartment tower, accommodating tentatively 140 nos.2 BHK and 3 BHK flats. With approval of the Govt. of Tripura LOA has been issued recently. Work will start very soon.

19 CHAPTER

TRIPURA TRIBAL AREAS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL (TTAADC)



Key Highlights

- The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January, 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- The total geographical area of TTAADC is 7132.56 sq.km which is about 67% of the State's geographical area (10,491.69 sq. km.) with 20% of the state's populations.
- The total financial assistance received from the State Government of Tripura during 2022-23 financial was 6.80 crore for undertaking activities like Agriculture, Horticulture and Marketing infrastructure development.
- The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) constitutes with its forest area about 82.79% of the Tripura State's total forest and about 67% of the TTAADC's total geographical area.
- The Pig Breeding cum fattening unit's scheme received Rs. 58.98 Lakh during the financial year 2022-23.
- For the financial year 2022-23, a sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs (Non-Salary Transfer Fund) was incurred in Education Department in TTAADC.
- According to survey in 2020-21, there are 1,93,000 Nos fish farmers in the state out of which 87,136 Nos fish farmers in TTAADC areas. The state total fish production is 77003.00 MT out of which about 40946.54 MT is produced in TTAADC areas. 53% water area of the state are in TTAADC, but the average fish productivity in TTAADC area is 2431 Kg/Ha/Yr. which is less than the state average production 2717 kg/ha/year recommended productivity of the state.
- Kherengbar CHC is the only community level hospital under TTAADC Health and family welfare Department situated in the head quarter Khumulwng, west Tripura . It is known for its quality patient's care and free health care services.
- Kherengbar CHC is providing the various multispecialty services through Tele consultation, Tele emergency and Modern mobile medical unit. It is new initiative started by TTAADC in collaboration with Apollo Tele Health services which is providing services since May 2022.

INTRODUCTION

With a view to fulfil the aspirations of the Tribal to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January, 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1st April 1985. The total geographical area of TTAADC is 7132.56 sq.km. which is about 68% of the State's geographical area (10,491.69 sq.km) with 20% of the State's populations.

Agriculture

An Overview

The total geographical area of TTAADC is 7132.56 Sq.Km. Agriculture plays a vital role in the economy of TTAADC area. The total area under crop cultivation is 1,21,000.00 hectares with cropping intensity of 159.50%. But there is plenty of scope to increase the area under crop cultivation since land distributed under RoFR Act falls maximum in TTAADC. With the plenty of natural resources and limited fund received as transfer fund the TTAADC authority has taken agriculture, horticulture and market infrastructure development activities. The total financial assistance received from the State Government of Tripura during 2022-23 financial was ` 6.80 crore for undertaking activities like, agriculture, horticulture and marketing infrastructure development. In the financial year 2022-23 programme like distribution of tarpaulin sheet, distribution of power tiller, mini rice mill, Farm Machinery bank at subsidy have brought about the ray of hope among the cultivators of this major part of the State of Tripura. A balanced development activities have been formulated with the limited fund. The activities comprises of increase in production of rice, pulses, oilseeds, maize etc., preservation of the local cultivars of crops that are of unique in nature, soil & water conservation works through construction water harvesting reservoir and these inturn serve as a source of irrigation, creating infrastructure for sale of the produce of the farmers in remote of the remotest part of TTAADC. Nearly 70% of the total population of TTAADC are dependent upon this sector for their livelihood. Besides these activities an activity of crop cultivation called "HUK (Jhum)" which is an integral part of the Tripuris of this State as it is said to be the "Socio Cultural and Economic" practices. Many folk tale, folk song, folk lore, folk dance etc. are based on this cultivation. This cultivation practice act as natural crop insurance for the cultivator practicing it since many crops are grown over an area Huk. Moreover many crop cultivars are found in the Huk like Khaklu (Scented Ash Gourd), Chakumura (Sweet Pumpkin), Dorompai (Cucumber), Scented Paddy variety like Gelong, Kanchali, Aoma Kiting, Bet etc. In order to preserve all these crop cultivars Agriculture Department, TTAADC is providing financial help to the hardcore Jhumias.



In addition to that modern technical know-how in agriculture sector are being imparted through awareness camps, conduction of training programme etc. Modern day agriculture depend upon the usage of machineries and installation of scientific structures with irrigation facilities. Installation of poly house structure in the farmer's field is one of such activities and this will help cultivators to grow off season high remunerative crops so as to generate more income.

Agriculture Development Programmes↓

1	SRI Demo. On HYV Paddy @ Rs. 7500/- per Ha b
2	Asstt. for Inter-culture operation towards Hardcore Jhumias @ Rs.1300/- perJhumia

3	Demo. On Improved Package & Practices on Maize @ Rs. 6000/- per Ha.
4	Block Demo. On oil seed crops - Sesamum @ Rs. 3000/- per Ha.
5	Demo. On Kharif pulses- Blackgram, Arhar, Cowpea, Rice Bean etc. @ Rs. 9000/- per Ha.
6	Formation of P.P. Squad & Hiring of Vehicle for surveillance @ Rs. 5000/- per Ha.
7	Distribution of Chemical fertilizers at Govt. Subsidy
8	Internal Carrying of Agril. Inputs
9	Distribution of different Agril. Seeds on Govt. Subsidy
10	Bonus for production of HYV Paddy Seeds @ Rs. 5000/- per MT
11	Minor works: Repairs & Maintenances of SA offices, VLW Stores, Markets etc.
12	Cost of Supply of Inputs, seasonal Labourers In Govt. Farm for production of Breeder, Foundation & Certified Seeds
13	Expenditure for organization of Kharif & Rabi campaigns @ Rs. 0.50 lakh per campaign
14	Dist. Of Turpaulin Sheet (HDPE 250 GSM) among the farmers cost Ltd. To Rs. 5000/- each
15	Dist. Of Power Tiller (9HP) Subsidy Ltd. To Rs 85000/- each Power Tiller
16	Dist. Of Farm Machinery Bank through registered NGO/SHG @ RS. 4.75 lakh per F.M B (SMAM Module)
17	Dist. Of Rice Mill cost Ltd. To Rs. 0.60 lakh (RKVY Module)
18	Creation of Pond cost Ltd. To Rs. 1.30 lakh each Pond (PMKSY Module)
19	Renovation of existing Pond cost Ltd. To Rs. 0.50 lakh each Pond (PMKSY Module)
20	Organization of Plant Health camp at Agri Sub-DiVision level @ Rs. 15,000/- per camp (1 in kharif & 1 in Rabi)
21	Organization of 2 days duration Farmers Forum @ 1 No. for each Block with 50 Nos. farmers
22	Organization of 1 Day duration Farmers Training Program with 50 Nos. farmers @ Rs 0.50 lakh each training

Horticulture Development Programmes↓

1	Arecanut based multi layer Horti.Plantation (Arecanut + Pineapple) @ Rs.2.09200 lakh/Ha.
2	Maintenance of 2nd year onwards old fruit plantation created by small and marginal growers in compact area, @ Rs.0.40 lakh/Ha.
3	Area expansion by Pineapple in compact 1 Ha. area, Cost per ha @ Rs.1.73500 lakh.
4	Demonstration on Staggering technique in Pineapple through Chemical induction @ Rs.0.10 lakh per Ha.
5	Assistance for Mushroom cultivation @50 nos. of pkts.each unit/beneficiary @ Rs.0.05000/unit.
6	Recurring Expenditure for Mushroom Spawn Production Units at o/o. the PO(Agri) TTAADC Khumulwng.
7	Distribution of Vietnam Coconut seedlings @ 05 Nos/ unit. Cost per unit Rs. 5000/-
8	Distribution of Hybrid Arecanut seedlings @ 20 Nos/ unit. Cost per unit Rs. 3000/-
9	Distribution of Pink Jackfruit seedlings (Baramashi) @ 10 Nos/ unit. Cost per unit Rs. 2000/-
10	Distribution of Sweet Cartimon Mango @ 10 Nos/ unit. Cost per unit Rs. 3000/-
11	Cultivation of winter vegetables in cluster with Improved/Hybrid Variety Seed of Brinjal, Chilli, cauliflower, Radish, Cabbage etc.@ Rs.5000/- per unit 0.20 Ha
12	Cultivation of Elephant Foot Yam @ Rs.5000/- per unit 0.20 Ha
13	Preservation & Seed Production of Indeginous Crops like Moso Bilati, Banta, wild Corriender/ Wild Brinjal etc. @ Rs.5000/- per unit 0.08 Ha
14	Cluster/Compact area demonstration of upland vegetable cultivation during summer by traditional variety Tripura Birds' Eye Chilli (Moso Bilati@ Rs 5,000/unit 0.20Ha area.
15	Assistance for Cultivation of Ginger in non-traditional areas through distribution of Rhizome seed minikit worth of Rs.6,000/- per kit for an area of 0.08 ha each.
16	Assistance for Connstruction of Poly house@2.5 lakh /100 sq.m area for Production of Flower/Fruits planting materials(Assistance to be provided to the Tribal Nursery Licence Holder registered under TTAADC)
17	Cultivation of off season water melon in non-traditional areas through distribution of seed minikit worth of Rs.3,000/- per kit for an area of 0.04 ha each.
18	Horti Tools and Implements

19	Organising Agri./Horti. Sub-division level " VEGETABLE SHOW" etc. @ Rs.1.00 lakh/ No.
20	Organising Agri./Horti. Sub-division level Farmers' Training Programme " on package and practices of different Horti. crops, @ Rs.0.50 lakh/nos @ Rs. 500/per trainee
21	Run-off management through vegetative barrier/contour bund/peripheral channel /Seasonal Bundh/ creation of water harvesting structure etc.

Source : TTAADC, Tripura

Table 19.1

Sl. No.	Item/ Component	Unit	Target		Achievement		Remarks
			Phy.	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	
A.	AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (Crop Husbandary) -(2401-00-796-98-27-47) Transfer of Fund (Revenue) D.No. 19 (TSP)						
1	SRI Demo. On HYV Paddy @ Rs. 7500/- per Ha	Ha	105	7.87500	105	7.87500	
2	Asstt. for Inter-culture operation towards Hardcore Jhumias @ Rs.1300/- perJhumia	No.	4110	53.43000	4110	53.43000	
3	Demo. On Improved Package & Practices on Maize @ Rs. 6000/- per Ha.	Ha	45	2.70000	45	2.70000	
4	Block Demo. On oil seed crops - Sesamum @ Rs. 3000/- per Ha.	Ha	50	1.50000	50	1.50000	
5	Demo. On Kharif pulses- Blackgram, Arhar, Cowpea, Rice Bean etc. @ Rs. 9000/- per Ha.	Ha	50	4.50000	50	4.50000	
6	Formation of P.P. Squad & Hiring of Vehicle for surveillance @ Rs. 5000/- per Ha.	No.	10	0.50000	10	0.50000	
7	Distribution of Chemical fertilizers at Govt. Subsidy	MT	335	4.25000	295	3.75000	
8	Internal Carrying of Agril. Inputs	No.	6	32.00000	6	32.00000	
9	Distribution of different Agril. Seeds on Govt. Subsidy	MT	42.50	4.50000	42.50	4.50000	
10	Bonus for production of HYV Paddy Seeds @ Rs. 5000/- per MT	MT	60	3.00000	60	3.00000	
11	Minor works: Repairs & Maintenances of SA offices, VLW Stores, Markets etc.	No.	15	10.00000	0	0.00000	
12	Cost of Supply of Inputs, seasonal Labourers In Govt. Farm for production of Breeder, Foundation & Certified Seeds	No.	2	2.50000	2	2.50000	
13	Expenditure for organization of Kharif & Rabi campaigns @ Rs. 0.50 lakh per campaign	No.	12	6.00000	12	6.00000	
14	Dist. Of Turpaulin Sheet (HDPE 250 GSM) among the farmers cost Ltd. To Rs. 5000/- each	No.	170	8.50000	170	8.50000	
15	Dist. Of Power Tiller (9HP) Subsidy Ltd. To Rs 85000/- each Power Tiller	No.	32	27.20000	26	22.10000	
16	Dist. Of Farm Machinery Bank through registered NGO/SHG @ RS. 4.75 lakh per F.M B (SMAM Module)	No.	9	42.75000	9	42.75000	
17	Dist. Of Rice Mill cost Ltd. To Rs. 0.60 lakh (RKVY Module)	No.	24	14.40000	24	14.40000	
18	Creation of Pond cost Ltd. To Rs. 1.30 lakh each Pond (PMKSY Module)	No.	17	22.10000	17	22.10000	
19	Renovation of existing Pond cost Ltd. To Rs. 0.50 lakh each Pond (PMKSY Module)	No.	18	9.00000	18	9.00000	
20	Organization of Plant Health camp at Agri Sub-DiVision level @ Rs. 15,000/- per camp (1 in kharif & 1 in Rabi)	No.	13	1.95000	13	1.95000	
21	Organization of 2 days duration Farmers Forum @ 1 No. for each Block with 50 Nos. farmers	No.	10	3.00000	10	3.00000	
22	Organization of 1 Day duration Farmers Training Program with 50 Nos. farmers @ Rs 0.50 lakh each training	No.	5	2.50000	5	2.50000	
Total of Development of different Agri Activities				264.1550		248.55500	

				0			
B.	DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET & MARKETING FACILITIES (4435-01-796-04-02-47) Transfer of Fund (Capital) D. No. TSP-19						
1	Maintanance/Repairing of Markets & Development of Marketing facilities etc.	No.	26	90.92000	25	74.53600	
C.	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION						
1	Office Expenses	Lakh		18.5000		13.87400	
2	Electricity Charges & Maintenance of wiring	Lakh		1.6000		1.60000	
3	Cost of fuel etc. & Maintanance of Govt. vehicle	Lakh		12.3000		10.45500	
4	Hiring charges of Vehicle	Lakh		6.7000		5.69500	
5	T.E.	Lakh		1.0000		0.90000	
6	Rent & Taxes	Lakh		0.0000		0.00000	
7	Advertisement & Publicity	Lakh		2.0000		0.85000	
8	Cost of fuel & Maintanance of Farm Machinaries & Implements (Power Tiller, Power Weeder, Brush Cutter etc) at TTAADC H.Q level	Lakh		0.5000		0.50000	
9	Expenditure in connection with H.Q. /Agri Sub-Division level monthly plan review meeting etc.	Lakh		2.3250		1.88325	
Total of Direction & Administration		Lakh		44.9250		35.75725	
Grand Total: (A+B+C)				400.00000		358.84825	

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

Horticulture

Table 19.2

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Physical Target	Financial Target	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement	Remarks
DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE IN TRIPURA (2401-00-796-98-27-47)							
A. AREA EXPANSION PROGRAMME ON FRUITS 7 PLANTATION CROPS							
1	Areca nut based multi layer Horti.Plantation (Areca nut + Pineapple) @ Rs.2.09200 lakh/Ha.	Ha	29	60.6680	29	60.6680	
2	Maintenance of 2nd year onwards old fruit plantation created by small and marginal growers in compact area, @ Rs.0.40 lakh/Ha.	Ha	22	8.8000	18	31.2300	
3	Area expansion by Pineapple in compact 1 Ha. area, Cost per ha @ Rs.1.73500 lakh.	Ha	18	31.23	18	31.23	
4	Demonstration on Staggering technique in Pineapple through Chemical induction @ Rs.0.10 lakh per Ha.	Ha	18	1.8000	18	1.8000	
5	Assistance for Mushroom cultivation @50 nos. of pkts.each unit/beneficiary @ Rs.0.05000/unit.	No.	94	4.7000	94	4.7000	
6	Recurring Expenditure for Mushroom Spawn Production Units at o/o. the PO(Agri) TTAADC Khumulwng.	No.	2	3.0000	2	2.8000	
7	Distribution of Vietnam Coconut seedlings @ 05 Nos/ unit. Cost per unit Rs. 5000/-	No.	60	3.0000	60	3.0000	

8	Distribution of Hybrid Arecanut seedlings @ 20 Nos/ unit. Cost per unit Rs. 3000/-	No.	250	7.5000	250	7.500	
9	Distribution of Pink Jackfruit seedlings (Baramashi) @ 10 Nos/ unit. Cost per unit Rs. 2000/-	No.	300	6.0000	100	0.00	
10	Distribution of Sweet Cartimon Mango @ 10 Nos/ unit. Cost per unit Rs. 3000/-	No.	100	3.0000	100	3.0000	
11	Cultivation of winter vegetables in cluster with Improved/Hybrid Variety Seed of Brinjal, Chilli, cauliflower, Radish, Cabbage etc. @ Rs.5000/- per unit 0.20 Ha	No.	157	7.8500	157	7.8500	
12	Cultivation of Elephant Foot Yam @ Rs.5000/- per unit 0.20 Ha	No.	105	5.2500	105	5.2500	
13	Preservation & Seed Production of Indeginous Crops like Moso Bilati, Banta, wild Corriender/ Wild Brinjal etc. @ Rs.5000/- per unit 0.08 Ha	No.	56	2.8000	56	2.8000	
14	Cluster/Compact area demonstration of upland vegetable cultivation during summer by traditional variety Tripura Birds' Eye Chilli (Moso Bilati @ Rs 5,000/unit 0.20Ha area.	No.	130	6.5000	130	6.5000	
15	Assistance for Cultivation of Ginger in non-traditional areas through distribution of Rhizome seed minikit worth of Rs.6,000/- per kit for an area of 0.08 ha each.	No.	131	7.8600	131	7.8600	
16	Assistance for Connstruction of Poly house @ 2.5 lakh /100 sq.m area for Production of Flower/Fruits planting materials(Assistance to be provided to the Tribal Nursery Licence Holder registered under TTAADC)	No.	17	42.5000	9	22.5	
17	Cultivation of off season water melon in non-traditional areas through distribution of seed minikit worth of Rs.3,000/- per kit for an area of 0.04 ha each.	No.	160	4.8000	160	4.8000	
18	Horti Tools and Implements	No.	2	0.7420	2	0.7420	
19	Organising Agri./Horti. Sub-division level " VEGETABLE SHOW" etc. @ Rs.1.00 lakh/ No.	No.	6	6.0000	6	6.0000	
20	Organising Agri./Horti. Sub-division level Farmers' Training Programme " on package and practices of different Horti. crops, @ Rs.0.50 lakh/nos @ Rs. 500/per trainee	No.	12	6.0000	12	6.0000	
TOTAL OF HORTI DEVELOPMENT (1 to 20)			1669	220.000	1357	216.2300	
2. SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT IN TTAADC							
1	Run-off management through vegetative barrier/contour bund/peripheral channel /Seasonal Bundh/ creation of water harvesting structure etc.	No.	10	5.000	10	5.000	
3. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PROGENY ORCHARD AND PRODUCTION OF PLANTING MATERIALS PROGRAMME (2401-00-796-37-33-47)							

I	Improvement & development of identified Orchard/Seedling Station and production of quality planting materials.	No.	10	12.000	10	12.000	
II	Procurement of Seed Arecanut within the State for raising quality seedlings @ Rs. 2,000/- per thousand nos.	No.	350000	7.000	350000	7.000	
III	Transportation/carrying of planting materials/ others horti. Inputs with in state.	No.	6	15.0	6	12.0	
Total of Development of Progeny Orchard & Production of Planting Materials. (I + II + III).			350016	34.000	350016	31.000	
4. 2401- Direction & Administration. (2401-00-796-98-28-47).							
1	Office Expenses	No.	6	8.500	6	6.8000	
2	T.E	No.	6	0.700	6	0.5700	
3	Cost of Fuel & Maintenance of Govt. Vehicle etc.	No.	6	1.000	6	0.7500	
4	Hiring Charges of Vehicle etc	No.	4	10.800	4	8.2500	
Total of Direction & Administration			22	21.000	22	16.3700	
GRAND TOTAL OF HORTI. STATE PLAN (TRANSFER FUND) FOR TTAADC FOR THE YEAR 2022 - 23 (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)			351717	280.00	351405	268.6000	
Grand Total				680.00		627.44825	

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

Animal Resources Development Department (ARDD), TTAADC:
(Malmata Bumuk Hamkrai Bedek, TTAADC)

Animal Resources Development Department, TTAADC, has been implementing various socio-economic programmes for promoting economic activities based on Animal Resources in extensive manner in rural areas under TTAADC through various developmental schemes.

Objectives of the Department:

- Animal health coverage, mass prophylaxis and disease containment;
- Improvement of genetic quantum of livestock for improved production;
- Hastening people awareness and training regarding advances in Animal Husbandry Practices & economic activities; Contribution in boosting milk, meat & egg production & per capita availability of animal protein of the ADC areas.
- Intervention in income generation, self-employment, gross domestic product & social uplift of the mass.

AT A GLANCE OF ARDD, TTAADC:

Table 19.3

Sl. No	Particulars	O/o the Dy. PVO-N		O/o the Dy. PVO-S		O/o the Dy. PVO-W			O/o the Dy. PVO-D	Total
		North	Unakoti	Gomoti	South	West	Khowai	Sipahijala		
1.	No's VC	60	32	103	70	82	69	61	110	587
2.	O/o the P.VO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
3.	O/o The Dy. PVO	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
4.	Vety Hospital	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
5.	Vety. Dispensary	3	2	5	1	2	3	2	4	22
6.	Livestock Pig Farm	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	4

	Farm	Poultry Farm	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
		Hatchery Unit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
7.	VFAC/SMSC		14	11	24	17	18	22	17	24	147
8.	SMSC/VFAC with AI facilities		12	3	15	5	15	13	13	17	93
9.	Functional BLBH		3	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	15
10.	MOBILE Vety. Unit		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11.	Ambulance service		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
12.	Doorstep AI work		1	1	8	0	3	2	0	4	19

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

Co-Operative

A. The setup of Co-operative Department is as follows:-

1. Principal Officer,Co-operation.

2. Name of the Sub-Divisional Officers.

- Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies,Kanchanpur,North Tripura.
- Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Longthara Valley.Dhalai Tripura.
- Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ganda Twisa,Dhalai Tripura.

3. Name of the Co-operative Circle Office under Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies,Kanchanpur,North Tripura.

- Damcherra Circle Office.
- Jampui Hill Circle Office.
- Kanchanpur Circle Office.
- Laljuri Circle Office.
- Pecharthal Circle Office.

4. Name of the Co-operative Circle Office under Assistant Registrar of Co- operative Societies, Longtharai Valley,Chailengta,Dhalai Tripura.

- Manu circle Office.
- Chawmanu Circle Office.

5. Name of the Co-operative Circle Office under Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ganda Twisa,Dhalai Tripura.

- Ganga Nagar Circle Office.
- Ganda Twisa Circle Office.
- Raishyabari Circle Office.

B. Activities achievement (2022-2023).

i.Distribution of Grant-in-aid to Co-operative Societies(LAMPS).

Table 19.4

SL. No.	Name of the Societies.	Amount of Grant-in-aid paid (accorded.
01	Ambassa Lamps Ltd.	Rs.2,50,000.00
02.	Dhumacherra Lamps Ltd.	Rs.4,10,000.00
03.	Gumati Lamps Ltd.	Rs.2,50,000.00
04.	Janakalyan Lamps Ltd.	Rs.7,10,000.00
05	Krishak Kalyan Lamps Ltd.	Rs.3,00.000.00
06.	ADC.Employees Byabaharik Samabaya Samity Ltd.	Rs. 70,000.00
07	Observation of Co-operative Week 2022.	Rs.1,50.000.00
08.	Administrative Expenses as Hiring charge of privet Vehicle, Contingency ,TA.	Rs.3,60.000.00
	Total amount	Rs.25,00.000.00

ii. **Audit:-** Audit for the year 2021-2022 of 18 Nos Lamps has been completed within the stipulated period meant for during the year.

iii. **Inspection:-** The function of every Societies(Lamps) has been inspected properly as per target fixed.

iv. **Annual General Meeting:-** The Annual General Meeting (AGM) for the year 2021-2022 has already been completed within the August 2022, as per normal course of period of time.

v. **Annual Return:-** The Annual Return (AR) of Co-operative Societies(LAMPS) for the year 2021-2022 has already been collected from the concern Societies(LAMPS) during the year 2021-2022 and also submitted same to the competent authority.

vi. **Awareness campaign:-** 3(Three) No's of Awareness campaign had been completed Sub-Division wise for enriching the knowledge of general Member of Co-operative Societies for strengthening the Co-operative Societies concerned.

vii. **Audit Fee:-** The amount of Audit fees per Co-operative Act & Rules levied by the Audit Officer/ Audit team has been collected and deposited to the Government as per laid down procedure for the year 2021-2022.

The achievement activities shown above is placed for awareness of the competent authority and kind consideration.

Education

Economic Review of the year 2022-23 Education Department, TTAADC.

Total Fund :- Rs. 120.00 lakhs (Non-Salary Transfer Fund).

Source of funds :- Director of Elementary Education, Govt of Tripura, Agartala.

A Brief write up of the Schemes are given below:-

1. **School building repair:-** Construction of Twichakma JB School building under I/S Watloktwuthu is in progress. Rs.26.00 lakhs out of Rs.35.625 lakhs has been sanctioned for this construction work.
2. **Work shop-cum-orientation program (Training of Teachers):-** TTAADC has no separate organization or institution for conducting workshops and orientation programs for in-service teachers. Lack of short-term training is reducing the quality of teacher orientation. The Education Department organizes workshops and orientations on its own initiative. Rs.10.00 lakhs has been spent for the financial year 2022-23 for this purpose.
3. **Development of 42 Residential/Ashram Schools and Hostels:-** 42 Boys & Girls Hostels/Residential Schools/Ashram Schools are being looked after by TTAADC. For this purpose in the financial year 2022-23 Rs.10.00 lakhs incurred.
4. **Supply of School Furniture:-** Majority of TTAADC Schools, Residential Schools and Hostels do not have adequate furniture. Adequate furniture has been provided to the hostel of Khumpui Academy in this (2022-23) financial year. A total of Rs.15.00 lakhs was spent to purchase this furnitures.
5. **PO (Edn), Residential School/Hostel Electricity Bill/Contingency:-** For 23 Residential Hostels, PO, Edn. Rs 55.00 lakhs has been spent for office electrical bills, contingencies etc.
6. **Observance of Children's Day/Teacher's Day:-** Children's Day and Teacher's Day are observed every year in a befitting manner. A total sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been incurred

during the year 2022-23 to celebrate this auspicious occasion among all I/S and Circle Offices.

Forest

Introduction: The total geographical area of TTAADC is 7132.56 sq.km which is about 67% of the State's geographical area (10,491.69 sqkm) with 20% of the state's populations. The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) constitutes with its forest area about 82.79% of the Tripura State's total forest and about 67% of the TTAADC's total geographical area.

1. Forest Area Details in TTAADC

Table 19.5

Forest type	Area in Sq. km.	
	State	TTAADC
Reserve Forest (RF)	3588.18	3129.57
Proposed Reserve Forest (PRF)	587.63	114.29
Protected Forest (PF)	1.60	0.75
Unclassified Govt. Forest (UGF)	2116.87	1966.63
Total Forest Area	6294.28	5211.24
% of Forest Area	62.94	73.06
Geographical Area	10491.69	7132.56

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

TTAADC constitutes 82.795 of the State total Forest Area.

2. Administrative structure of forest Department, TTAADC

Table 19.6

PRINCIPAL OFFICER(PO)		
DFO-KHUMULWNG	DFO,B.C.MANU	DFO-82-MILE
3(THREE)RANGES	5(FOUR)RANGES	7(SEVEN) RANGES
14 BEAT OFFICES	19 BEAT OFFICES	26 BEAT OFFICES

DFO Office(nos.)	Range Office(nos.)	Beat Offices(nos.)
3	15	59

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

3. Activities under Forest Department, TTAADC

1. **Avenue & Ornamental plantation:** - For beautification of the TTAADC, Headquarter complex.
2. **Road side plantation:** - For aesthetic values and recreation.
3. **River Bank plantation:** - For protecting soil erosion of river or cherra/stream bank.
4. **Plantation Activity:** - Under forestry programme, commercially valuable species (Broom grass, Agro-forestry, bamboo, Arecanut etc.) plantations are being done in Forest land, RoFR land and private land with the aim of earning by farmers and hardcore jhumias.
5. **Nursery activities:** - Commercially important, ornamental, fruit bearing shade bearing & bamboo species are being raised.
6. **Soil & moisture conservation activities:-** Check dams are being created for income generation of rural people through fishery activities.
7. **Awareness activities:-** Celebration of Vanamohutsava, World Environment Day, Bio-Diversity Day etc. are being organized to make people awareness

A. MGNREGA SCHEME Achievement (FY-2022-23):-

Table 19.7

SL No.	Item of work Plan taken up/things to be Achievement	Physical Achievement (Nos./Unit/Ha/KM)	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)	Scheme
1.	Rising of Poly bags Nursery seedling of variety species like bamboo, areca nut, fruits spp. etc.	3.81 nos.	69.218	MGNREGA
2.	Construction of Earthen Check dam (Amrit sarovar) including renovation works.	69.0 nos.	509.901	MGNREGA
3.	Roadside plantation	5.0km	7.04	MGNREGA
Total			586.159	

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

B. TRANSFER FUND achievement during FY 2022-23.**Table 19.8**

Department-Forest, TTAADC

Fund:-Transfer fund for the FY 2022-23

SL No.	Name of scheme /Work / Project	Name of IA	Target		Achievement			
			Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical		
						Taken up	Completed work	Status of incomplete work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agro-forestry plantation	Forest	14.51	24.0ha	14.51	24.0ha	24.0ha	Nil
2	Maintenance of Agro-Forestry	Forest	25.95	19.0ha	25.95	19.0ha	19.0ha	Nil
3	Maintenance of Forest offices	Forest	5.50	13 nos.	5.50	13 nos.	13 nos.	Nil
4	Observation of Vanamahotsava	Forest	0.95	5 nos.	0.95	5 nos.	5 nos.	Nil
5	Creation of Misc./Ornamental/ other spp. Polybag nursery	Forest	25.79	2.60 nos.	25.79	2.60 nos.	2.60nos.	Nil
6	Mt. submergible pump	Forest	1.60	2 nos.	1.60	2 nos.	2 nos.	Nil
7	Purchase of equipment of park	Forest	0.10	1 unit	0.10	1 unit	1 unit	Nil
8	Construction of Nursery permanent beds	Forest	1.10	2 unit	1.10	2 unit	2 unit	Nil
9	Mt. of Island Eco-Park	Forest	1.0	1 unit	1.00	1 unit	1 unit	Nil
10	Office articles & POL/vehicles	Forest	3.50	3 unit	3.50	3 unit	3 unit	Nil
		Total	80.0		80.0			

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

C. Revenue collection during Financial Year 2022-23 at Park & Garden under PO (Forests), TAADC

Table 19.9

S.N.	Name of the Park	Revenue collection in Rs. In lakhs	Period
1.	Khumulwng Eco-Park	2846950.00	(01-4.2022 to 31.4.2023)
2.	Longtharai Eco-park	264265.00	(01-4.2022 to 31.4.2023)
	Total	3111215.00	

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

(Rupees Thirty One Lakhs Eleven Thousand Two hundred fifteen only)

Fisheries

Tripura is a small hilly state of the North Eastern region of the Country surrounded by Bangladesh leaving a small landmass link along the Assam and Mizoram border. The State is having only Inland water resource. More than 95% of Tribal and Non-Tribal population of the State are fish eater, either in fresh or dry form, which create a huge demand of fish in the state. The fishes are sold in rural, semi Urban and Urban markets. About 68% area of the state are dominated by tribal people and for their development, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was formed under 6th Schedule of the Constitution of India. According to survey in 2020-21, there are 1, 93,000 Nos fish farmers in the state out of which 87136 Nos fish farmers in TTAADC areas. The state total fish production is 77003.00 MT out of which about 40946.54 MT is produced in TTAADC areas. 53 % water area of the state are in TTAADC, but the average fish productivity in TTAADC area is 2431 Kg/Ha/Yr. which is less than the state average production 2717 kg/ha/year recommended productivity of the state.

About 86% of total fish consumptions in the state is meeting up from the local production and the rest 14% fishers are still coming from Andhra Pradesh/West Bengal and Bangladesh.

After introduction of MGNREGA in the state new water bodies are increasing every year which results in increasing good number of new fish farmers who are coming forward for opting Pisciculture in their newly created water bodies. New fish farmers are needed to motivate towards adopting scientific fish culture through different demonstration programs on scientific fish culture in their water bodies, taking up skill up gradation programme by providing training for scientific fish culture and also providing Fishery inputs support to the poor tribal fish farmers for uplifting their Socio- Economic condition.

Marketing of fish across the TTAADC areas and State is not a major problem because of high demand. The tribal youths of the state may gradually find their way of income through Pisciculture and other allied activity. With a target to extend Pisciculture support in TTAADC during the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.470.986 lakh from different funding sources received and utilized for ST farmers of ADC and few write-ups achievement are enclosed here with support of photograph.

A . Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievement for the year 2022-23 (up to 31st March, 2023):-

Table 19.10

SI No	Name of Scheme	Source of fund	Physical & Financial Achievement				No. of Beneficiaries or Areas Covered
			Fin.		Phy.		
			Received	Expenditure	Target (No./unit/ha)	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Comprehensive Programme to increase level of Fish Productivity						
1	Support to fish farmers for Semi-intensive Fish Culture (unit area-0.16 ha, Rs.0.125 lakh per unit)	State Transfer Fund	24.75	24.75	198	198	198 Nos/ 31.68 ha
2	Support to fish growers for production of quality Fish seed (Production of IMC fingerlings) (unit area 0.08 ha, financial- Rs. 0.06 lakh per unit)	State Transfer Fund	2.64	2.64	44	44	44 Nos/ 3.52 ha
3	Support to fish growers for production of quality Fish seed (Production of Common Carp fingerlings) (unit area 0.08 ha, financial- Rs. 0.055 lakh per unit)	State Transfer Fund	0.55	0.55	10	10	10 Nos /0.80 ha
4	Polyculture of O.bimaculatus with carps (unit area-0.08 ha, Financial-Rs. 0.115 lakh per unit)	State Transfer Fund	1.38	1.38	12	12	12 Nos/ 0.96 ha
5	Polyculture of C. batrachus with carps(unit areas 0.08 ha.Financial @ Rs.0.115 lakh/unit)	State Transfer Fund	1.38	1.38	12	12	12 Nos/ 0.96 ha
6	Polyclture of H.fossilis with carps(unit areas 0.08 ha.Financial @ Rs.0.115 lakh/unit)	State Transfer Fund	1.38	1.38	12	12	12 Nos/ 0.96 ha
7	Polyculture of M.rosenbergii with carps (unit area 0.16 ha.financial @ Rs.0.18 lakh/unit)	State Transfer Fund	11.88	11.88	66	66	66 Nos /10.56 ha
8	Support for integrated livestock cum Fish farming(Duck cum Fish culture) (unit area 0.16 ha.financial @ Rs.0.20 lakh/unit)	State Transfer Fund	10.20	10.20	51	51	51Nos/ 8.16 ha
9	Support to Fisheries based SHGs/Co-operative societies to promote entrepreneurship development(unit area1.0 ha financial @ Rs.0.28 lakh/unit)	State Transfer Fund	1.40	1.40	14	14	14Nos/ 5.00 ha
10	Support toRoFR beneficiaries for sustainable livelihood through scientific Fish farming(unit area 0.16 ha.)financial support @ Rs.0.125lakh/uit)	State Transfer Fund	29.00	29.00	232	232	232 Nos/ 37.12 ha

II Fisheries Extension, Education, Information & Training							
11	Organizing ADDA (Awareness cum Demonstaration for development of Aquaculture) in each Block @ 25 Nos participants per block.	State Transfer Fund	0.21	0.21	175	175	175 Nos.
12	SUB-divisional level one day seminar/workshop on the occasion of National Fish Farmers' day to be organized between 10th and 11th July 2022 @ 50 participants per Sub-division	State Transfer Fund	0.525	0.525	150	150	150 Nos
13	3 days Training on scientific fish culture to be organized in regards of World Fisheries Day @ 50 participants (Farmer) per Batch	State Transfer Fund	4.76	4.76	350	350	350 Nos.
14	Four Days Training on Preparation of Value-added Fish Products @ 5 participants per batch from members of Women SHGs etc.	State Transfer Fund	4.7	4.7	50	50	50 Nos.
15	Organizing workshop with Fishermen of Dumbur reservoir to promote cage & pen culture, awareness on fish conservation in Dumbur reservoir.	State Transfer Fund	1.10	1.10	200	200	200 Nos.
III Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) Scheme							
16	Input cost for fresh water aqua Culture (Composite fish culture & polyculture of Scampy)	CSS	75.60	75.60	204	204	204Nos/.
17	Const. of New pond	CSS	11.1216	11.1216	16	16	16Nos./ 2.54 ha
18	Inputs support for integrated fish farming (Live stock cum Fish)	CSS	11.80	11.80	129	129	129Nos/ 20 ha
19	Inputs support for integrated fish farming (Paddy cum Fish culture))	CSS	0.096	0.0968	1	1	1No/ 0.16ha
20	Stocking of Fingerling in reservoir	CSS	36.00	36.00	2640962	2640962	2640962 fish seed
21	Livelihood support during ban period	CSS	124.26	124.26	4142	4142	4142 Nos.
22	3 wheeler with Ice box including E-Rickshaw for vending of fish	CSS	1.80	1.80	1	1	1 No
23	Providing Boats and nets	CSS	24.00	24.00	8	8	8 Nos.
24	Distribution of Fingerlings under Chief Minister Swanirbhar Paribhar Yojana (CMSPY) Scheme	State Fund	32.0538	32.0538	3909	4857	4857 Nos./ 369.16 ha.
25	Berma production	ADC Plan fund	25.80	25.80	10	10	10 Nos.

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

Health

Report on Kherengbar CHC: Kherengbar CHC is the only community level hospital under TTAADC Health and family welfare Department situated in the head quarter Khumulwng, west Tripura . It is known for its quality patient's care and free health care services. Various activities and services are being carried out in the last financial year-2022-2023 as given below-s

A. General information at a glance

Table 19.11

SL NO	PARTICULARS OF SERVICES	TOTAL	REMARKS
1.	General OPD patients	23517	Free services
2.	Obstetrics and Gynecology	557	Free services
3.	Inward patients admitted	3625	Free services
4.	Normal Delivery	734	Free services
5.	Caesarian delivery	68	Free services including medicine
6.	Laboratory services	21087	Free service
7.	Gynae surgeries (Hysterectomies)	26	Free service
8.	Laparoscopic Tubal ligation	26	Free service
9.	Cataract surgeries in collaboration with district blindness control program	42	Free service
10.	Diet	All the admitted patients are provided free dietary services	

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

- B. Specialist and superspeciality services through surgical camps- It is a new initiative taken up by Kherengbar CHC with the help of TTAADC health department and NHM and Westdistrict health administration in collaboration with Rural surgery Innovation, India since May 2022.

Table 19.12

SL NO	PARTICULARS OF ACTIVITY IN THE CAMP	TOTAL NO PATIENTS/SURGERIES	REMARKS
1.	Urology and General surgery consultation during the camp	210	Patients were provided free consultation services
2.	Various surgery performed- Renal stone, Gass less Laparscopic cholecystectomy, open cholecystectomy, Vaginal Hysterectomy, Abdominal Hysterectomy, Uretero reno scopy and lithotripsy, Cystolitholapexy, DJ stenting, CMGscopy, various minor surgeries etc	99 surgeries were performed	Patients were provided cashless services and payment for the RSI is made through Ayushman Bharat revenue through RKS and TTAADC authority for non Ayushman patients.

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

- C. Apollo Tele medicine services- Kherengbar is providing the various multispecialty services through Tele consultation, Tele emergency and Modern mobile medical unit. It is new initiative started by TTAADC in collaboration with Apollo Tele Health services which is providing services since May 2022.

Table 19.13

TTAADC MMU Consultations(Inception to till Mar.2023)										
Month	No. of camps	Onsite GP	Speciality	Total C onsultations	Average	Type of Speciality	Total Tele Lab	Eye Screeni ng	Breast Cancer Screening	Cervical Cancer Screening
Jun-22	7	484	1	485	69	Derma - 1	217			
Jul-22	10	900	1	901	90	GM - 1	123			
Aug.2022	9	669	3	672	75	Derma - 2 Paedia - 1	-	66		
Sep.2022	8	785	2	787	98	Derma - 2	-			
Oct. 2022	11	1033	0	1033	94	-	72		3	1
Nov.2022	15	794	1	795	53	Derma - 1	57	179	3	0
Dec.2022	18	823	0	823	46	-	50	200	4	0
Jan.2023	9	461	1	462	51	-	26	78	0	0
Feb-23	No camps due to Election							133	8	0
Mar.2023	9	508	0	508	56	-	43	180	1	0
Total	96	6457	9	6466	67	0	588	836	19	1

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.



D. Construction of new 100 bedded Kherengbar hospital Upgradation project:

Table 19.14

The total cost of the project is Rupees 30 crore. Fund allotted by the state Government.

SL.NO	PARTICULARS OF PROJECT	APPROXIMATE AMOUNT(RS)	Project completion time line	REMARKS
1.	Building construction	23crore	December-2024	In the process of first slab casting at the time of reporting
2.	Instrument and furniture and equipments	6.98 crore	December	Completed tendering process

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

E. Upcoming Proposed Project:

Table 19.15

SL. NO	PARTICULARS	APPROXIMATE COST PROJECTED	TIMELINE	REMARKS
1.	Guest house for patients party	20 crore	2024-2025	

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

- i) TTAADC Health Call centre- In Kherengbar Hospital, Approximate cost of the project including establishment cost-20 lakh and human resource recurring expenditure-Rs-1.5 Lakh per anum.
- ii) Construction of Effluent treatment plant- Approx 2 crore
- iii) Construction of Mortuary and morgue- Approx 2 crore
- iv) Fire safety installation in the Kherengbar CHC-App12 lakh

2. Services of Twikarmo Primary Health Centre:-

Twikarmo PHC was inaugurated in the year 2007 with the aim to provide Health Care services in the remote areas of South District. The services are given below :-

Table 19.16

No. of Patients treated at Twikarmo Hospital				
Year	No. of OPD patients	No. of Indoor patients	ANC	Total
2022	1104	408	320	1832

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

Information, Culture & Tourism

The main object of ICA&T Department, TTAADC is to promote the Tribal Cultural, collection and dissemination of information of various social issues as well as developmental matters among the people and to promote the tourism within TTAADC areas.

The major achievement/activities of the ICAT Department of TTAADC during the financial year 2021-22 are as follows:-

1. Cultural Workshop:-

Cultural Workshop has been organizing covering all the 8 Nos. Zonal areas involving the tribal youths to make them awareness about their culture. The interested rural artists/Folk artists participated in this Cultural Workshops.

2. Folk arts, mela, Festivals:-

Folk, arts, mela festivals plays an important role in our society. It provides good entertainment and promote and enhance intergroup harmony and integrity among the tribals and non-tribals.

3. Cultural Academy/Management of TTFMC:-

In order to promote and protecting the tribal culture especially the tribal folk song, folk dance and tribal instruments. The Tripura Tribal Folk Music College has been set up at Khumulwng, TTAADC, H.Q. Another 2 (two) Cultural Academy has also been set up at Patichari under South Zone and South Twiandal under West Zone.

4. Publication of Diary and Calendar:-

Every year ICAT Department publishes the TTAADC diaries and Calendars containing some important information about TTAADC.

5. Display and Tenders:-

Display advertisement and Tender of all the departments of TTAADC is done by ICAT Department, TTAADC.

6. Distributions/Financial assistance for musical instruments:-

Different artist groups are there in different rural areas but due to non-availability of musical instruments they can not practice their traditional dance or song. For promotion of the cultural activities, the ICAT department, TTAADC provides financial assistance for procurement of musical instruments.

Industries Department

A. Write up of Industries department of TTAADC.

The sole object of Industries department of TTAADC is to provide opportunity to the unemployed youths within TTAADC for self employment by making them skilled on different trades. It also emphasises on the improvement of small and village/cottage Industries including sericulture.

B. Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achievement:

Table 19.17

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Source of Fund	Physical & Financial Achievement 2022-23					No. of B/F or Areas Covered
			Financial		Physical			
			Received	Expenditure	unit	Target	Achievement	
1	2		3	4		5	6	7
1	Handloom (Pachra production)	Transfer Fund (H.H & S Deptt.)	1.60	1.60	2 Nos.	20 Nos. trainees	20 Nos. trainees	20 Nos. B/F
2	Handicrafts	-do-	4.10	4.10	4 Nos.	40 Nos. trainees	40 Nos. trainees	40 Nos. B/F
3	Dev. of Sericulture	-do-	1.60	1.60	1 No.	10 Nos. benef.	10 Nos. Beneficiary	2 Hectre
4	Distribution of Rignai/Pachras/sarees	Revenue fund	76.40	76.40	-	27,600 Nos. benef.	27,600 Nos. benef.	27,600 Nos. B/F
5	Distribution of Blanket	NITI AAYOG	215.04	215.04	-	32,000 Nos. Benef.	32,000 Nos. Benef.	32,000 Nos. B/F
6.	MTC. Of Toilet & over tank Installation of submersible at Weaving centre	Revenue fund	5.47	5.47	1 No	1 No	1 No	1 No
7	Cost of transportation, loading & unloading etc. of Blankets & Rignai/sarees	Revenue fund	7.844	7.844	-	44 Sub - zone	44 Sub -zone	44 Sub zones

8	Tailoring Training programme	Revenue fund	0.80	0.80	1 Nos.	10 Nos. trainees	10 Nos. trainees	10 Nos. B/F
	Total:-		312.854	312.854	9	59725	59725	59725

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

C. Name of some Major Activities/Scheme:-

i) Brief Write-up of the activities/Scheme:-

Distribution of Rignai(Pachras)/Sarees:- During the year 2022-23, 27,600 Nos. Tribal /non tribal women were provided Rigna/Sarees in free of cost.

Distribution of Blankets:- During the year 2022-23, 32,000 Nos. ST poor families were provided blanket in free of cost to protect them from cold.

ii) Achievement 2022-23 :-

Table 19.18

Name of Scheme	2022-23	
	Fin. (in lakhs)	Phy.
1	2	3
Distribution of Rignai (Pachra)/sarees	76.40	27,600 Nos. Beneficiaries
Distribution of Blanket	215.04	32,000 Nos. Beneficiaries

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

iii) Photograph of the activities/scheme with location & name of beneficiaries as given below:-



Distribution of Rignai/Pachra



Weaving training centre at Khumulwng

LAND RECORDS & SETTLEMENT(LRS)

In absence of the TTAADC land allotment & use act the work of the LRS Department, TTAADC is confined to giving concurrence only towards allotment of khas land initiated by the Revenue Department, Govt. of Tripura.

In accordance with the Govt. of Tripura Revenue Department Memo. No. F. 4 (1)-RCC/81 dated 25.03.1982 the allotment proposal are being sent to the District Council by the DM & Collectors and SDMs for obtaining concurrence from TTAADC. Allotment of land to Non-Tribal within ADC areas are considered if names of non-tribals exist in the 1971 electoral rolls and such non-tribals have been in continuous occupation on land in TTAADC areas since 6th March 1971 in pursuance of the Govt. of Tripura Revenue Department Memo. No. F. 4 (1)-RCC/81 dated 21.08.1985 & No. F. 4 (19)-RCC/84 dated 02.09.1989.

The concurrence given from the TTAADC towards land allotment proposal initiated by the DM & Collectors and SDMs for the year 2022-23 is specified hereunder: -

Table 19.19

District	Sub-Division	Proposal received.		Concurrence given by TTAADC for land allotment			Approved area in acres.
		Families	Deptt/NGO	Tribal.	Non-Tribal.	Deptt.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
West Tripura	Mohanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sadar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jirania	-	1 No	-	-	1 No	25.00
Sepahijal a District.	Bishalgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jampuijala	11 Nos	2 Nos	11 Nos	-	2 Nos	6.83
	Sonamura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khowai District.	Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Teliamura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomati District.	Udaipur	120 Nos	1 No	119 Nos	-	1 No	9.99
	Amarpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Karbook	-	-	-	-	-	-
South District.	Belonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sabroom	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Santirbazar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai District.	Gandachara	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ambassa	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kamalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
	L.T. Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-
North District.	Kanchanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dharmanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Panisagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unakoti District.	Kumarghat	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kailashahar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total:-	131 Nos	4 Nos	130 Nos	-	4 Nos	41.82 acres

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT



ACTIVITIES :-

- ❖ Road Connectivity in TTAADC areas
- ❖ Construction of Different Office Building of PWD & Others Department of TTAADC
- ❖ Construction of Utility Building for the interest of Public of TTAADC
- ❖ Beautification & Development of Town
- ❖ Creation of Sources of Drinking Water
- ❖ Internal Electrification in different offices & buildings

Public Works Department, TTAADC, has emphasized on various developmental works within TTAADC areas specially in remote areas related to communication, building, drinking water supply and irrigation, power supply.

A) TRANSFER FUND(R&B, PWD)(ROAD WORKS)

During F.Y 2022-23, PWD, TTAADC has completed Construction/Up-gradation of 24 Nos Road within TTAADC areas utilizing Rs.546.90 Lakh of Transfer Fund (PWD, R&B)(Spill Over Fund 2021-22 & Current Year fund). Details of Achievements from this Fund are as follows:-

Table 19.20

Name of PWD Division	Physical (No. of Road)	Financial (Rs in Lakh)	Formation (in KM)	Brick Soling (in KM)	Metalling-Carpeting (in KM)	C.D (No)	Other works
West	08	202.92	00	5.183	000	04	02
Sepahijala	02	23.68	00	0.048	00	01	00
South	02	38.17	0.20	00	0.30	01	03
Gomati	02	31.77	00	0.69	00	01	02
North	04	73.98	1.99	0.67	00	01	02
Unakoti	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Dhalai	01	30.00	1.80	00	00	00	01
Khowai	05	146.38	0.68	1.419	1.80	04	05
Grand Total	24	546.90	4.67	8.01	2.10	12	15

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

B) ROAD WORKS under EAF, Revenue Fund, PDF Fund

The PWD Wing of TTAADC has utilized **Rs. 386.55** Lakh of EAF, Revenue Fund & PDF fund)(Spill Over Fund 2021-22 & Current Year) for Construction/Up-gradation of 31 Nos. Road within TTAADC areas. Details of Achievements from this Fund are as follows:-

Table 19.21

Name of PWD Division	Physical (No. of Road)	Financial (Rs in Lakh)	Formation (in KM)	Brick Soling (in KM)	Metalling-Carpeting (in KM)	C.D (No)	RCC Bridge (No)
West	07	87.28	1.50	2.30	0.20	00	05
Sepahijala	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
South	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Gomati	04	50.58	00	1.08	00	01	03
North	12	92.85	1.69	2.27	00	03	10
Unakoti	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Dhalai	01	4.42	00	00	00	00	01
Khowai	07	151.42	0.49	1.59	00	10	06
Grand Total	31	386.55	3.68	7.24	0.20	14	25

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

C) BUILDING WORKS-OFFICE BUILDING/UTILITY BUILDING)(CONSTRUCTION/MTC/UPGRADATION works)

An amount of Rs.957.48 Lakh has been utilized from different fund sources like Excluded Area Fund, Revenue Fund, Interest Money, PDF fund & 15th FC grant (Spill Over Fund 2021-22 & Current Year) for Construction/Mtc/Up-gradation of different Office Buildings, Utility Buildings etc. including Internal Electrifications & Sanitary Works and also for Creation of Drinking Water Sources within TTAADC areas during this Financial Year. Details of Achievements from this Fund are as follows:-

Table 19.22

Name of PWD Division	Financial Achievement (Rs in Lakh)	Physical Achievement				
		New Construction (No)	Mtc./Up-gradation (No)	Internal Electrification/ Sanitary Works (No)	DWS/ (SBDTW) (No)	Total
West	678.69	18	41	14	25	98
Sepahijala	00	00	00	00	00	00
South	54.62	02	01	00	01	04
Gomati	87.18	03	02	00	01	06
North	31.90	01	05	00	00	06
Unakoti	00	00	00	00	00	00
Dhalai	76.24	05	05	01	00	11
Khowai	28.85	02	02	00	00	04
Grand Total	957.48	31	56	15	27	129

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

D) TRIBAL WELFARE FUND(SCHOOLBUILDING/HOSTEL BUILDING/BOUNDARY WALL) (CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADATION)

To overcome shortage of hostel accommodation for ST Students, construction of 3(Three) Hostel Buildings at Women's College (Agartala), Fatikroy Govt College and Gandhacherra Degree college premises have been taken up under Tribal Welfare Fund by PWD, TTAADC and all the 3(Three) Hostel Buildings are completed and 200 ST student will be accommodated yearly for studies. Apart from these, works for up-gradation of 3(Three) School Buildings at Narengkami(West), Nakasa Orang Basti(Khowai) and Indurail J.B. School(North) have been taken up and completed in all respect. Tourist cottages at Khumulwng park is completed. The work of Indoor Sports Hall at Eklavya Model Residential School, Khumulwng is also completed but Const of staff Qtr at Karbook is in progress. Details of achievement are as under:-

Table 19.23

Name of PWD Division	Target		Achievement		Present Status	
	Physical (No)	Financial (Rs in Lacs)	Physical (No)	Financial (Rs in Lacs)	Completed	In Progress
West	04	894.00	04	894.00	04	00
South	01	86.59	00	43.00	00	01
North	01	200.00	01	200.00	01	00
Dhalai	01	200.00	01	200.00	01	00
Khowai	01	16.50	01	16.50	01	00
Grand Total	08	1397.09	07	1353.50	07	01

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

E) MISC. FUNDS (Health ETC.) (Deposit WORKS)

The PWD, Wing of TTAADC has also taken up deposit works from miscellaneous department of TTAADC During this FY , *one building for Upgradation of Kherengbar Hospital into 150 Bed capacity* has been taken up and work is in progress

Table 19.24

Name of PWD Division	Target		Achievement		Present Status	
	Physical (No)	Financial (Rs in Lakh)	Physical (No)	Financial (Rs in Lakh)	Completed	In Progress
West	01	2500.00	01	900.00	00	01 (40% in progress)
Grand Total	01	2500.00	01	900.00	00	01

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

G) NITI AAYOG FUND

During this F.Y , TTAADC has taken up 10(ten) nos Double storied Office building works for **Sub Zonal Offices** at different locations under spill over NITI AAYOG fund .

Table 19.25

Name of PWD Division	Target		Achievement		Present Status	
	Physical (No)	Financial (Rs in Lakh)	Physical (No)	Financial (Rs in Lakh)	Completed	In Progress
West	01	105.85	00	30.00	00	01 (40% in progress)
Sepahijala	01	105.85	00	40.00	00	01 (45% in progress)
South	01	105.85	00	30.00	00	01 (40% in progress)
Gomati	02	211.70	00	60.00	00	02 (40% in progress)
North	01	105.85	00	40.00	00	01 (45% in progress)
Unakoti	01	105.85	00	10.00	00	01 (20% in progress)
Dhalai	01	105.85	00	30.00	00	01 (40% in progress)
Khowai	02	211.70	00	00.00	00	Not started
Grand Total	10	1058.50	00	240.00	00	08 in progress, 02 not started

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

AT A GLANCE (F.Y. 2022-23)**Table 19.26**

Name of Scheme/Fund	Achievement		Remarks if any
	Financial (Rs. in Lakh)	Physical	
Road communication under Transfer Fund (R&B, PWD)	Rs.546.90	24 Nos Road	
Road communication under Transfer Fund (EAF & ADC OWN FUND)	Rs.386.55	31 Nos Road	
Various Infrastructure Development/ mtc works under	Rs.957.48	(i) 31 Nos New works (iii) 56 Nos Building (Mtc./ Up-	

Excluded Area Fund, Revenue Fund, ADC Own Fund , PDF, 15 th FC etc		gradation) (iv) 15 Nos (Internal Electrification/Sanitary Works) (v) 27 Nos DWS /SBDTW works	
Tribal Welfare Fund	Rs.757.77	(i) 01 No J.B. School (Up-gradation by Extension) (ii) 01 No Boundary Wall (New)	
Misc. Funds (ARDD, RKVY, PDF, 15 TH FC etc.)	Rs.775.27	134 Nos Miscellaneous Work like Buildings (New Construction/Mtc.), Creation of Drinking Water Sources, Internal Electrification, Internal Water Supply Pipeline etc .	
Deposite works (Up gradation of Kherengbar CHC into 150 bedded hospital at Khumulwng)	Rs. 900.00 Lakh	Work up to Lintel level of Ground Floor in progress	Target for completion – August 2024
Construction of 10 nos Sub Zonal Office Building under Niti Aayog Fund	Rs. 1058.50 Lakh	Overall 30% in progress	Target for completion – December 2023

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development Department has been implementing various programmes for overall development of total TTAADC areas because total TTAADC areas is Rural areas. Rural Development Department works with three types of fund-1) Plan/Revenue fund, 2) Transfer (PDF) fund and 3) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS fund.

Fund-wise financial and physical Economic activities /Target & Achievement for the year 2022-23(up-to 31st March 2023) are as follows:

1. Plan/Revenue Fund:-No fund received under Plan/Revenue fund during 2022-23.

2. Transfer fund-Panchayat Development Fund:-Total fund Rs. **131.65583** lakhs has been received from the Panchayat Department, Govt. of Tripura during the year 2022-23 including spill over and **131.14394** have been spent during the year 2022-23. The funds are being utilized through ZDOs, EEs & POs for implementation of the schemes as per guideline. The Physical & Financial Achievement during the year 2022-23 as follows:

Table 19.27

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Source of fund	Physical & Financial Achievement					No. of B/F or areas covered
			Financial		Physical			
			Received	Expenditure	Unit	Target	Achievement	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8	9
1	Mtc. of road	PDF	131.65583 received during the year 2022-23	67.6039	KM.		47.083	
2	Repairing of community Hall			2.38700	No.		1	
3	Mtc. of school & hostel			9.18677	No.		2	
4	Mtc. of Krishak			4.05000	No.		1	

	Bhawan building		including spill over					
5	Dev. of market shed			4.43740	No.		2	
6	Mtc. of office building			31.28308	No.		8	
7	Mtc. of Hon'ble EMS Quarter & CEO Quarter.			6.23000	No.		2	
8	Mtc. ring well			0.37450	No.		1	
9	Mtc. of water tank			0.24729	No.		1	
10	Mtc. of MDTW			0.34400	No.		1	
11	Renovation of Public Toilet Block			5.00000	No.		1	
	Total		131.65583	131.14394				

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

- 2. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS:-** To provide employment to the unemployed and to enhance livelihood security by creating assets in rural area, State Government is providing funds through Zonal Development Officers /Sub-Zonal Development Officers and Line Department of TTAADC. The TTAADC is actively participating in this programme. The TTAADC has emphasized to create assets through plantation, formation of road, creation of water bodies etc. and the programmes were implemented by the Zonal Development Officers and other Line Departments of TTAADC on received of fund from the District Magistrate & Collectors and Block Development Officers. During the year 2022-23 total Administrative Approval received Rs.**3831.45** lakhs out of which expenditure incurred Rs.**1889.52** lakhs. The scheme/activities wise major achievements are follows: -

Table 19.28

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Source of Fund	Physical and Financial Achievement					No. of beneficiary covered
			Financial		Physical			
			Received	Expenditure	Units	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3						9
1	1st Year Rubber Plantation	Mahatma Gandhi NREGS	1185.01	792.76	Ha	1941.5	1062.9	1502 Beneficiaries
2	Areca-nut Plantation		491.96	143.97	Ha	447	149	335 Beneficiaries
3	Lemon Plantation		25.56	14.29	Ha	42	30	55 Beneficiaries
4	Broom Grass plantation		29.54	28.81	Ha	30	30	30 Beneficiaries
5	Road side plantation		7.04	6.56	KM	5	5	
6	Construction Check Dam		359.20	173.20	No.	74	74	74 Beneficiaries
7	Raising of Misc. poly bag nursery		81.19	34.12	No.	500000	200000	
8	Raising of Areca-nut poly bag nursery		84.18	42.20	No.	500000	100000	
9	Raising of Tall Poly bag nursery		1.54	0.51	No.	3000	1000	
10	Raising of Bamboo poly bag nursery		4.46	1.57	No.	25000	10000	
11	Construction of Amrit Sarovar		509.90	439.14	Unit	100	71	
	Total		3831.45	1889.52				1996 Beneficiaries

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

Social Welfare & Social Education

Synopsis of Economic Review of Tripura, 2022-23 Social Welfare & Social Education, TTAADC, Khumulwng.

Table 19.29

Sl.No.	Name of Plan	Amount Received	Expenditure
1	Transfer Fund (State share & Central Share)	963.68	963.68
2	Transfer Grant	127.99	58.91
3	Plan fund (ADC)	0	0
	Total	1091.67	1022.59

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

The Social Welfare & Social Education Department in TTAADC started its journey in 1986 with 474 numbers of transferred Social Education Centres having 385 Jr. SEO & 270 School Mothers. Subsequently the TTAADC also appointed 10 nos Social Education Organizer (SEO), 360 Jr. SEO and 348 School Mother.

On 1st July' 2007 the management of the Social Education Centres was taken back by the State Government. Again the State Government handed over the management in Nov' 2010 of 6 nos ICDS projects namely, 1. Damchara, 2. Jampuihill and 3. Kanchanpur under North Tripura District and 4. Chawmanu, 5. Manu and 6. Dumburnagar under Dhalai Tripura District.

The funds allotted are;

1). Transferred fund received from the State Government and

2). TTAADC Plan fund.

A. Schemes under Transfer fund:

1. **Social Security Pension:** - Financial assistance provided to 28872 pensioners under 34 various schemes through ECS model administered by the Directorate, SW&SE, Govt of Tripura during **2022-23** out of which 13321 beneficiaries were under NSAP scheme and 15551 beneficiaries under State run schemes covering 6 ICDS projects administered by the TTAADC under North & Dhalai Districts.

Major schemes:

2. **Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):-** Nutrition has been provided to the children of 6 months to 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers for supplementary nutritional support during 2022-23. Total children of 43832 out of 39288 enrolled were provided SNP while 5421 mothers (pregnant/nursing.) out of 8302 enrolled were covered during 2022-23 upto March, 2023.



3. **“Chwrai Sakham”**:- The ministry of Women & Child Development, govt of India has taken a major challenge to combat the mal-nourished child and an anemic mother by fashion of “Poshan Abhiyan” under National Nutrition Mission. ICDS projects of TTAADC are actively taking part in it by a special Project called “Chwrai Sakham” (a programme for healthy child) covering North & Dhalai districts considered to be most backward in the state. In it, various non-formal activities are undertaken to make child friendly. A total of 30 Children were covered at Damcheria ICDS Project under this special project during 2022-23.



3. **Skill Development training of Anganwadi Workers (matric Passed)**: Skill based training have been imparted to 40 Anganwadi workers of TTAADC during 2022-23. It was conducted by ASHA, Holy Cross Agartala who have efficiently undertaken a skill development training involving well faculties organized by the Head Quarter of SW&SE, Dept, TTAADC, Khumulwng. Other training at project level was also conducted where as many as 60 units have been covered.



B. Schemes under Transfer Grant: On receipt of fund we prepared an action plan for various development activities especially on development of women and children as follows:-

1. **Incentive training to SAG (Scheme for Adolescent Girls)**: - Special training was given through the resource persons for incentive training to SAG every year. This training was provided for different trades namely, Paper Board making, Jilebi Making, Dry fish making etc. in different ICDS projects. 72 AGs were covered in the scheme and benefited during 2022-23.



2. **Observance of Special Days**: - Various special days like International Literacy day, Children day, International Women day, Old Age Day etc were observed in every year to aware the rural women and mothers on health & education and encourage the children to take part in educational activities/quiz and games. Total 59 programmes such as, **Children Day-7 nos and International Women Day-34 nos and observance of international Literacy Day-7nos were observed during 2019-20.**

3. **Construction of Anganwadi Centre**: 9 nos. construction of pucca Anganwadi Centre building have been undertaken during 2022-23 in which 3 nos. were successfully completed and the rest 6 nos. shall be undertaken shortly.

4. **Observance of Old Age Day**:- International Day for Elderly is celebrated every year on 1st October. This day is observed to focus on the importance of senior citizens who sometimes are neglected in our society. This day emphasizes on our responsibilities towards our elder in order to make their lives happier. The theme for this year challenges everyone to consider ageism-the negative attitudes and discrimination based on age- and the detrimental impact it has on older people. The main aim of this day is to generate awareness amongst people about issues which affects the elders, as well as to appreciate their contribution towards the society. As many as 11 programmes have been observed by SW&SE Department, TTAADC, TTAADC during the year 2022-23.

5. One Time Financial Grant of AWW/AWH:- A total of 8 Anganwadi Workers and 27 Anganwadi Helpers have been benefited who have cross the age of 60 and eligible for this scheme during 2022-23.

Sports & Youth Affairs

Different Scheme & Activities of Sports & Youth Affairs Department:

1. Gymnastic
2. Judo
3. Football
4. Youth Awareness
5. Financial Assistance.

JUDO

45 (Forty five) students (Boys and Girls) are undergoing training at Khumulwng Judo Centre. They are being provided daily Tiffin @ Rs.20/- per trainee necessary dresses for Judo trainees are being provided time to time. **Achievement:** 01 No. players are participating In **North East Olympic game held at Shillong on 10/11/2022 to 16/11/2022. Among them Bronze.**

GYMNASTICS

60(Sixty) Students Boys and Girls under 10/19 undergoing training at Khumulwng Gymnastics Centers. They are being provided Tiffin daily @ Rs.20/- per trainee necessary dresses for Gymnastics trainees are being provided time to time. **Achievement:** In the different State level Gymnastics competition also National level competition (50th State level Gymnastic championship-2022-23 at NSRCC Sports Complex, Agartala on 30th and 31st March.). The Khumulwng centre's achievement is very commendable. **In that competition 05 Nos. prizes were won by Khumulwng Centre. Among them Silver and Bronze.**



A gymnastic Boys is practicing



TTAADC Football team

FOOTBALL

Sports & YA Department organizing a special football coaching camp w.e.f September, 2022 to October-2022 for 20 (twenty) days. **Achievement:** 26 Nos. of players and Coach are participating In 1st Inter Sixth Schedule Council Premier Football League-2023 **held at Kokrajhar** on 09/10/2022 to 23/10/2023. In this competition TTAADC Football team participated in that competition.

A football team of Khumulwng who were taken coaching at Khumulwng under Sports & YA Department TTAADC during-2022-23.

Synthetic Football Play Ground

The Sports & Youth Affairs Department, TTAADC placed Fund to the Executive Engineer, Engineering Wings of Agri & Horti, Department, TTAADC for 2(two) Nos. Synthetic Football Play Ground AstroTurf Construction on going at Khumulwng and Baijal Bari (Khowia), TTAADC, for fund allotted Rs. 10, 72, 98,000/- (Rupees Ten Crore seventy two lakhs ninety eight thousand) only.

Achievement of Sports & YA Department during the year-2022-23.

1. TCL-T20 has been organized in all 08 (eight) Zones, under TTAADC subsequently organized at head quarter. In the H/Q level 1st and 2nd prize were given Rs. 3.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.50 lakh respectively.
2. Financial Assistance have been given to 1300 sports persons who were interested in sports during 2022-23.
3. 14 (Fourteen) medals got in 50th state level Gymnastic Championship, 2022-23 at NRCC, Agartala which was held on 30th and 31st March-2023.
Gold-02.
Silver-02.
Bronze- 10.
4. 01 (One) medal got in 2nd North East Olympic Games-2022-23 which was held at Meghalaya, Shillong on 10th to 16th November-2022.
Bronze- 01 No.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

1. Staff Position of the Department of Science, Technology & Environment, TTAADC.

Table 19.30

SL No.	Staff Details	Nos.
1.	PO (DSTE)	
2.	Addl. PO(DSTE)	
3	UDC	2
4	DRW (Technical)	

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

2. Staff Profile of the Department of Science, Technology & Environment, TTAADC.

Table 19.31

SL No.	Name & Designation of the Staffs	Contact Nos.
1.	Naresh Jamatia,TFS,Gr-I	8131843631
2.	Pupasi Debnath,UDC	8731067513
3.	Mangali Bhuiya (Debbarma),UDC	6009940378
4.	Kalicharan Debbarma ,DRW (Technical)	7005835720

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

Achievement of the Department of Science, Technology & Environment, TTAADC FY 2022-23.**1. PLAN FUND (NITI AJYOG FUND)****Table 19.32**

SL No.	Item of work Plan taken up/things to be Achievement	Physical Achievement (Nos./Unit/Ha/KM)	Financial sanction (Rs. in lakhs)	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)	Scheme
1	Supply, installation and commissioning of 250 nos. street solar light at the Khumulwng Headquarter complex areas.	250 Nos.	21225000.00	21225000.00	PLAN (Niti Ajyog)
		Total	21225000.00		

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

2. REVENUE FUND**Table 19.33**

SL No.	Item of work Plan taken up/things to be Achievement	Physical Achievement (Nos./Unit/Ha/KM)	Financial sanction (Rs. in lakhs)	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)	Fund pending (Rs. in lakhs)	Scheme
1	Supply, installation and commissioning of 5 nos. street solar light at the Amma sangatran Ashram, Bagma khamar Killa, Gomati Tripura.	05 nos.	102500.00	0.00	102500.00	Interest Money(Revenue)
		Total	102500.00	0.00	102500.00	

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

3. 15th Finance Commission United Grants of 2021-22.**Table 19.34**

SL No.	Item of work Plan taken up/things to be Achievement	Physical Achievement (Nos./Unit/Ha /KM)	Financial sanction (Rs. in lakhs)	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)	Scheme
1	Supply, installation and commissioning of 12W-LED,30Ah.,12.8V Lithium Ferro Phosphate battery, 75 watt Module based solar PV stand alone street lighting system with 18ft. pole automatic on=off switching inbuilt inverter, charger, etc, having dimining features and including 5 years AMC & warrantee	49 Nos.	1000000.00	1000000.00	15 th Finance Commission United Grants during 2021-22 (Work done during 2021-22 but payment made during 2022-23)
		Total	1000000.00	1000000.00	

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

Tribal Welfare

- **PLAN FUND**

A. Brief Write-up of the Department: - The Tribal Welfare Department is implementing the following scheme.

1.Nucleus Budget: -Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste patient of TTAADC area are the victim of disease/disability due to backwardness of TTAADC area where better medical facilities are rarely existed. Mostly the Tribal people residing in TTAADC areas are very poor and unable to meet the expenditure on account of their medical treatment due to shortest of money. TTAADC is providing financial assistance to the tribal people residing in TTAADC area only for purchase of medicines, treatment cost etc. for both treatment within state or outside of the state. Total 1050 families were benefited by spending Rs. 75.12 Lakhs (Rupees Seventy-Five Lakhs Twelve Thousand) only for this purpose during the year 2022-23.

2. Composite Welfare Scheme: -In this scheme TTAADC area of the state comprised of hill and remote area where most of the Tribal Jhumias and poor families live in hand to mouth by selling forest produce as well as on subsistence farming/Jhuming. TTAADC has introduced Composite Welfare Scheme for assisting Jhumias and poor Tribal families. This scheme is intended for providing relief through financial assistance for specific purpose to the most backward sections of the population who are in distress and need immediate assistance to mitigate financial hardship. The component of the scheme as repairing of dwelling house, Cyclone effected families, grant for small business, grant for small artisans, Skilled workers and Higher Study etc. Total 880 families were benefited by spending 78.03 Lakhs (Rupees Seventy-Eight Lakhs Three Thousand) only for this purpose during the year 2022-23.

3.Customary Law: -Customary Laws has been framed and passed of different Tribal Communities by District Council since 2017-18. At present the matter has been looked after by Principal Officer(Law).

4. Mtc. Of Tribal Rest House: -There are few tribal rest houses under the control of TTAADC, which are in need of repairing. Last year also money was not allocated for this purpose.

5. NukhungHamari Housing Scheme: -A large number of inhabitants of TTAADC belongs to Jhumia families. They live in the hilly areas and have no plain land for normal cultivation. They have to depend on shifting Cultivation or Jhum. They have no permanent dwelling house, they live on Gairing or Tong Ghar. The Gairing or Tong Ghar is a kind of Temporary. They are not capable to construction of permanent house to live in.

In order to uplift the Socio-Economic condition of those people depending on shifting cultivation in settled manner. TTAADC endeavor to extend minimum amount of fund and bring all those living in scattered way in a place near a road where all kind of basic facilities can be provide like school, Market, Electricity, Health, Drinking Water in easy manner by constructing Pucca house or Gairing.

6. Rubber Plantation including Raising of Rubber Nursery: -TTAADC works to Jhumia Families for improvement of their financially through implementation of Rubber Plantation. No fund placed for this purpose during the year 2022-23.

It is necessary to raising of Rubber Nursery at Zonal Leve/Sub-Zonal Level for ensure variety of Rubber Plants, Maintain of Quality, reduce mortality percentage and reduce carrying expenditure. No fund placed for this purpose during 2022-23.

7. Coaching & Allied Scheme (Higher Study for one time financial assistance for St Students) :- One time financial assistance has been provided to Poor S/T students for mitigating their due course fee who are studying Higher Study in Tripura or out of Tripura . Total 9 (nine) Nos. Students were benefited by spending Rs. 5.40 lakhs (Rupees Five Lakhs Forty Thousand) only.

8. Vocational/Skill Training (Driving& Motor Mechanics, Mobile&TV Repairing Etc.): - Increasing of unemployment youth is a great problem in Tripura as well as in TTAADC. Now only the Self-employment is the only way for establishment of the unemployment youths to upliftment of their livelihood and economic development. Therefore the TTAADC authority has decided to introduce incentive scheme for unemployed youths residing in TTAADC areas for their Socio-Economic Development and stability by providing Vocational/Skill training as Driving& Motor Mechanics, Mobile &TV Repairingetc.

9. Honorarium to the 32 Nos. Pradhan Samajpati of 19 Community: -The scheme has been launched in 2021-22 for payment as monthly honorarium to 20 (Twenty) Nos. Pradhan Samajpati (Chieftain of the Community) @Rs.5,000/- only per month who were selected or elected by their community. Total 20 (Twenty) Nos. Pradhan Samajpati were benefited.

10. Honorarium/ Pension to the Padmashree Award Winner: -The scheme has been launched by the TTAADC in 2021-22 for payment as pension/ honorarium to 2(two) Nos. Padmashree Award Winners @Rs.5,000/- only per month who are awarded the PadmashreeAward by the Govt. of India.

11. Maharaja BirbikramManikya Scholarship for poor S/T Students: -Large number of poor ST Students did not complete their higher study due to lack of money. So, TTAADC authority decided to providing scholarship to poor ST Students who are studying higher education in Tripura or out of Tripura under the Scheme of MaharajaBirbikramManikya Scholarship. No fund placed to this purpose during the year 2022-23.

12. Hostel rent of Shillong Hostel :-The shillong girls hostel is run by TTAADC since 1993 and it accommodating in a rent house. There are 14 ST Girls students in the hostel who are studying in different Collage at Shillong. The students are selected by the meeting of the management/Admission Committee for admission in the hostel.

13. Financial Assistance for Various Festival/Mela :-Various Festival/Mela's celebrated in officially or non-Officially in TTAADC area in different areas. The TTAADC authority provides financial assistance as much as possible.

Village Committee

Village Committee Department of TTAADC was for overall Development of total TTAADC areas covering 587 Nos. Village Committees. Village Committee take up Development works only under the 15th Finance commission Grants as received through the Director of Panchayat, Govt. of Tripura. Finance commission Grants have two part one is Tied Grants & another is Untied Grants Under this 15th Finance Commission Grants following works/activities have been achieved during the 2022-23:-

Scheme wise Financial & Physical Achivement for the year 2022-23(up to 31st March,2023):

Table 19.35

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No .	Name of Scheme/ Source of fund	Name of work	Physical & Financial Achivement					No.of B/F or areas Covered
			Financial		Physical			
			Recieved	Expenditure	Unit	Targe t	Achivem ent	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	15 th Finance Commission	MDTW	386.51467	386.51467	133 nos	133 nos	14 nos	
2	-Do-	Toilet	114.453	114.453	22 nos	22 nos	-	
3	-Do-	RCC Ringwell	4.18	4.18	2 nos	2 nos	-	
4	-Do-	OHP	14.292	14.292	36 nos	36 nos	11 nos	
5	-Do-	Mtc of road	18.623	18.623	4 nos	4 nos	-	
6	-Do-	Regular maintenance towards Drinking water & Sanitation for HQ.	14.98950	14.98950	01 no	01 no	-	
7	-Do-	Medicated Mosquito net	43.20	43.20	15000 nos	15000 nos	15000 nos	15,000 Families
8	-Do-	Installation of Street Solar Light	10.00	10.00	01	01	-	
9	-Do-	Internet connectivity under MAB building & PO Building	10.00	10.00	01	01	-	
10	-Do-	Distribution of D/W through tanker	49.77173	49.77173	8 nos	8 nos	-	
11	-Do-	Mtc of School Building	1.63402	1.63402	01 no	1 no	-	
12	-Do-	Mtc of Market Shed	1.00	1.00	01 no	1 no	-	
13	-Do-	Purchase of computer	2.06	2.06	01 no	1 no	-	
		Grand Total:-	670.71792	670.71792				

Source : TTAADC, Tripura.

Kokborok

A. Write-up of the Kokborok Department

The Kokborok Department is newly created vide notification No.F.20(10-28)/ADC/EDN/13/1384-1423 dated 29.06.2021 but it was started function as Language Wing under Education Department since 1994. The major schemes and its function are given in the brief as under:

1. It is doing the compilation works, translation and printing of books. Now there 164 no books so published by the department.
2. 17 time kokborok Termining workshops was Organized @5(five) days each and finalized more than 2500 Kokborok terminology. It is also making Kokborok terminology which is one of the creativity rendered by only this department all over Tripura.
3. The Kokborok Department is also extended development activities of the other languages like the Garo, Halam, Molsom, Mog, Kaipeng and Chakma was organized and Published books in this regard.
4. We have now 6(six) language development committees of the Kokborok, Halam, Mog, Chakma, Garo and Lushai. All language development activities are decided by the Committees.
5. The Kokborok Department is attending in the different Book Fairs & Festivals where the books published are displayed and sold in minimum cost.
6. The Kokborok Department also observing the Kokborok Recognition Day on 19th January every year in befitting manner. It has also observing Librarian's Day every year.
7. Kokborok learning Classes of the non-Kokborok speaking officials in TTAADC has been organized.
8. There are 5(five) Kokborok Libraries at Khumulwng, Manughat, Birchandra Manu, Machmara and Khowai. The Libraries are up-grading in phase manner.

SUCCESS STORIES IMPLEMENTED DURING 2020-21, 2021-22 AND 2022-23 OF KOKBOROK DEPARTMENT, TTAADC, KHUMULWNG.

The following items implemented has given below:-

During the year 2020-21

1. Participation in the Agartala Book Fair -2021 at International Fair Ground, Hapania, Agartala for our publication books display and sale amounting to Rs.65,000/- (Rupees sixty five thousand) only has been collected.

During the year 2021-22

2. 5 (five)days Kokborok terminology workshop has been organized with the expert of Kokborok at Conference hall of Kokborok Department, TTAADC, Khumulwng.
3. 2 (two) days Kokborok literary festival has been organized with Poets on the Eve of Kokborok Recognition Day- 2022 at Conference hall of Kokborok Department, TTAADC, Khumulwng.

4. Observation of Kokborok Recognition Day with the befitting manners and also given award who was contributed in the Kokborok Language literature, and cultural activist likes Doulot Ahamed Award, Radhamohan Thakur Award and Alindralal Tripura Award.
5. 1(One) day Poet meet with the Kokborok, Boro, Dimasa, Twia and Garo from Tripura and Assam Poets at Nuai Auditorium, TTAADC, Khumulwng.
6. Meeting with the all Hoda Heads at Conference hall of Kokborok Department, TTAADC, Khumulwng, has been ogranized.

During the year 2022-23

7. 5 (five)days Kokborok terminology workshop has been organized with the expert of Kokborok at Conference hall of Kokborok Department, TTAADC, Khumulwng.
8. Organized a meeting with 5(five) Nos. Language Development committee namely Halam, Chakma, Mog, Garo and Lushai at Conference hall of Kokborok Department, TTAADC, Khumulwng.
9. 16 (sixteen) Nos. books has been printed.
10. Kokborok Language Development Committee meeting at Conference hall of Kokborok Department, TTAADC, Khumulwng.
11. 2(two) days Kokborok Vocabulary workshop has been organized on November 11 to 12, 2022 at Conference hall of Kokborok Department, TTAADC, Khumulwng.
12. Observation of Kokborok Recognition day on 19th, January, 2023 during the year 2022-23 at at Nuai Auditorium, TTAADC, Khumulwng.

20 CHAPTER

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)



Key Highlights

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 evolved from the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 2015**. The MDGs were set of eight international development goals with 18 quantifiable targets for the year 2015 set by the **Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000**.
- In 2015, SDGs came into being to address the challenges of MDGs with more universal, comprehensive and inclusive nature of goals compared with the MDGs.
- The SDGs, also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- The SDGs are a bold universal set of **17 Goals, 169 Targets and 247 Global Indicators** to help organise and streamline development actions for greater achievement of human wellbeing, while leaving no one behind – by 2030.
- The 17 SDGs are: (1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (10) Reducing Inequality, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Climate Action, (14) Life Below Water, (15) Life on Land, (16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, (17) Partnerships for the Goals.
- NITI Aayog has constructed the **SDG India Index 2018 (Baseline report) (Index 1.0)** spanning across **13** out of 17 SDGs (leaving out Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17) with **62 prior indicators from 39 targets**, second edition **SDG India Index 2.0** in **December 2019** using **100 indicators, covers 54 targets** across **16 goals** (barring Goal 17) and third edition **SDG India Index 3.0** in **March 2021** based on the framework of **17 SDGs** and **115 indicators** covering **169 targets**.
- Tripura published its **Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy, 3 Year Action Plan & Indicators** document in **August 2019** for achieving the **16 SDGs** out of 17 SDGs (excluding SDG14 - life below water, which applies only to nine coastal States) as adopted by United Nations (UN) and based on the guidelines of NITI Aayog. **89 State Indicators** were included in the Vision 2030 of Tripura.
- Tripura finalised its **State Indicator Framework (SIF)** comprising of total 172 indicators & the **District Indicator Framework (DIF)** comprising of total **79** in **February 2020** as per the goals specific data highlighted in the SDG India Index & Dashboard of NITI Aayog, 2019-20.
- NITI Aayog launched the **North eastern Region-District SDG Index & Dashboard (Baseline Report 2021-22)** in **August 2021** to focus and ranks the districts. It covers **120 districts** (17 of which not consider for ranking) in the North-Eastern region of India using **84 indicators**, from **50 SDG targets 15 Goals** (Goal 14 and 17 are not included).

Introduction

“Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs) have been evolved through a long inclusive process at the level of United Nations to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by the year 2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit meet 25-27 September 2015, in which India was represented at the level of Hon’ble Prime Minister. These SDGs are expected to stimulate, align and accomplish action over the next 15-year period in areas of critical importance for the humanity and the planet. NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate the task. NITI Aayog clearly highlights the need of context-specific strategies from the States for Transforming India as per SDGs Vision, so that “Sankalp” (Commitment) is translated into “Siddhi” (Achievement). NITI Aayog has advised the State Governments to prepare the State-level SDG vision documents for examination of the targets under various goals and subsequent analysis within and overall national framework.

The State Government has formulated & published the “Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy, 3 Year Action Plan & Indicators” document and uploaded the same in the <https://ecostat.tripura.gov.in/>. The document is based on the 16 SDGs out of 17 SDGs (excluding ‘SDG-14: Life Below Water’, which is not relevant to the State) with an objective of “*no one is left behind*”.

The Vision 2030 of Tripura is based on the following 16 SDGs:-

- i) SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- ii) SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- iii) SDG-3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- iv) SDG-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- v) SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- vi) SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- vii) SDG-7: By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- viii) SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- ix) SDG-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
- x) SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- xi) SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- xii) SDG-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- xiii) SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- xiv) SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- xv) SDG-16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- xvi) SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Tripura shares the vision set out by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India which needs to be taken forward and implemented by the State Government at the district and local levels, in order to fructify Tripura’s SDG Vision 2030.

The work has been done under the four Working Groups on SDGs namely i) Social Sector (SDGs 1 to 6) ii) Economic Sector (SDGs 7 to 11) iii) Environment Sector (SDGs 12 to 15, except SDG-14: Life below water, which is applicable only for coastal States) and (iv) Peace, Justice &

Partnership (SDGs 16 & 17), who have consulted with all the line Departments for the inputs required for inclusion in the Vision 2030 document.

Vision 2030 of Tripura envisages a transformed future for the people of the State free from all forms of deprivation, hunger, inequality, insecurity with housing, clothing and peace for all as to be achieved by 2030. It also envisages status of robust system where there is no poverty, where education is accessible to all children with considerable reduced drop-outs, where girls and women have equal opportunities and remain free from violence with up-liftment of ST, SC, OBC & minorities at par with others and where all people have access to affordable health care, nutrition and hygiene.

Goals of Vision 2030 of Tripura:-

SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere: Poverty would be brought down from 24.90 per cent to 12.45 per cent by the end of 2030. Proportion of total Government spending on essentials services like education, health and social protection will be increased from 28.5 per cent to 38.5 per cent by 2030.

SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture: A dynamic agricultural sector would be developed through improved practices, assured irrigation, adoption of HYV, efficient use of technology and natural resources for doubling the farmers' income. Children under 5 years who are underweight (stunting age) will be brought down from 24.3 per cent to 5 per cent by the end of 2030. Total cropped area under irrigation will be increased from 44.5 per cent to 75 per cent by 2030. The % of farmers issued soil health card will be increased from 29.60 per cent to 100 per cent in 2030.

The health sector would be enabled for providing adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care and ensuring affordable quality health care to all. Existing Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh population) will be brought down from 87 in 2016 to 25 by 2030. The Under 5 Mortality Rate (per one thousand) will also be brought down from 33 in 2015-16 to 20 by 2030.

SDG-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all: Access to quality education will be ensured up to 10th standard through better curriculum, using improved teaching, adequate training and recruitment of qualified teachers. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for both primary and upper primary levels will be increased to 100 per cent by 2030 from existing 97.04 per cent for primary and 89.95 per cent for Upper Primary levels in 2015-16 respectively. The public expenditure on education as a % of GSDP will be increased from 6.14 per cent to 10.5 per cent by 2030.

SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls: Gender equality will be ensured in education, health and other social sector by 2030. Workforce participation rate for women will be raised from 23.6 per cent (Census-2011) to 40 per cent by 2030. The proportion of crime against women will be reduced from 25.75 per cent to 5 per cent by 2030.

SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all: Safe drinking water and safe sanitation will be provided to all by 2020. The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services will be raised to 75 per cent from 20.3 per cent (Census-2011). % of population using basic sanitation services will be increased from 86 (Census-2011) to 100 by 2020.

SDG-7: By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency: The State would implement 24X7 'Power for All' (PFA) programme with the objective to connect the unconnected areas before 2030. Proportion of population with access to electricity will be increased from 68.4 per cent (Census-2011) to 100 per cent by 2030. Energy GSDP ratio will be increased from 2.60 per cent to 5.5 per cent by 2030.

SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all: Accelerated economic growth will be achieved in a sustained manner from 9 per cent to 13 per cent. Annual growth rate of real GSDP per capita will be increased from 9.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 13 per cent by 2030.

SDG-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation: Infrastructure of transport, connectivity, irrigation, energy and banking sectors will be expanded. Length of national and State highways per 1000 sq. km. will be increased from 112.65 km to 238 km by 2030. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment will be increased from 1.79 per cent (Census 2011) to 4.5 per cent by 2030.

SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries: Inequalities will be minimized in terms of human development across different segments of population including ST, SC, OBC, Minorities, disabled people as well as women for providing basic services to achieve quality of life. % of disabled student getting scholarship will be increased from 14.74 per cent to 18.50 per cent by 2030.

SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable: All urban areas will be made inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by providing access of 100 per cent urban population to efficient pollution free transport system, proper sewerage, storm water drainage, underground electric lines and net connectivity. The % of slum population will be reduced from 16.49 per cent in 2014-15 to 8.50 per cent in 2030.

SDG-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns: Sustainable consumption and production patterns will be ensured through efficient management of natural resources, especially surface water and underground water and reasonable disposal of toxic wastes. The per cent change in water-fed area will be increased from 1 per cent to 14 per cent by 2030.

SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: Action will be taken to combat Climate Change through afforestation in denuded forest land, arresting soil erosion as well as restoration in affected areas and maintaining eco-system. Per capita forest and tree cover will be increased from 0.22 ha to 0.33 ha in 2030.

SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss: Tripura State will have a comprehensive sustainable management system in place for restoration, conservation and proper usage of ecosystems such as forests, rivers, wetlands and mountains by 2030. Forest area as a proportion of total land area will be increased to 62 per cent in 2030 from 60 per cent through social forestry.

SDG-16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels: By 2030, State would ensure justice for all by strengthening the institutional arrangements,

fast tracking of court cases, arranging Lok Adalats to reduce pendency and by empowering people. The proportion of un-sentenced detainees to overall prison population will be reduced from 38.50 per cent to 10.50 per cent by 2030.

SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development: Tripura will build meaningful and workable collaboration, networking and partnerships among neighbouring States of North East as well as the neighbouring country of Bangladesh on a long-term basis. With further strengthening of connectivity through Bangladesh, Tripura is proposed to become gateway to South-East Asia. The proportion of budget funded by the State's own revenue will be increased from 12.14 per cent to 17.57 per cent in 2030.

Implementation of SDGs is incomplete without constant measuring of the progress of actual outcomes under each Goal. Towards this end, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index, 2018 (baseline report). The Index which was very well received, has served as an advocacy tool to trigger needed action by State Governments. The Index has reinforced the spirit of competitive good governance among the States and Union Territories, which are ranked on the basis of their achievements on the SDGs and their targets. The positive feedback on the SDG India Index, 2018 from all stakeholders and the media has encouraged to continue the effort and bring out the SDG India Index, 2019-20 and the SDG India Index, 2020-21. During the preparation of the SDG India Index 2020-21 (third edition of the index) efforts have been made to address the concerns raised by the various commentators on the first and second editions. The SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, which is more refined and comprehensive than the first & second editions, not only gives an assessment of the progress made by States and UTs towards the attainment of SDGs but also attempts to measure the incremental progress since 2018.

While Government programmes contribute towards the progress in achieving the SDGs, it is equally essential to put in place a coordinating and monitoring mechanism.

In the SDG India Index, 2018 (baseline report) (Index-1.0), the composite score was computed for each State and UT of India based on their aggregate performance across 13 of the 17 SDGs (except Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17). The value of the score indicates the average performance of the State/UT towards achieving the 13 SDGs and their respective targets.

In the SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 (Index-2.0) and in the SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21 (Index-3.0), the composite score for each State/UT was computed by aggregating their performance across 15 of the 17 SDGs (excluding SDG14 - life below water, which applies only to nine coastal States and SDG17 - partnerships for the goals, which is qualitatively analysed), by taking the arithmetic mean of individual goal scores.

In all the above SDG India indices (Index-1.0, Index-2.0 & Index-3.0), the composite score ranges from '0' to '100' and denotes the overall achievement of the State/UT in achieving the targets under the Goals. A score of '100' implies that the State/UT has achieved the targets set for 2030; a score of '0' implies that the particular State/UT is at the bottom of the table.

Based on the SDG India Index Score, States and UTs were classified into 4 (four) categories under each of the SDGs, as stated below:-

SCORE	CATEGORY
100	Achiever
65-99	Front Runner
50-64	Performer
0-49	Aspirant

Performance of Tripura and All India in SDG India Indices

SDG India Index	Composite SDG Index Score	
	TRIPURA	ALL INDIA
Index-1.0 (2018)	55	57
Index-2.0 (2019-20)	58	60
Index-3.0 (2020-21)	65	66

Source: SDG India Index (2018, 2019-20 & 2020-21) of NITI Aayog

In 2020-21, Tripura graduated to the category of **Front Runner State**.

Table - 20.1 Performances of Tripura and All India, as per indicators in SDG India Index 3.0 during 2020-21, prepared and published by NITI Aayog, are as under:

<u>SDG-1: No Poverty</u>			
End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
% of population living below National Poverty line	14.05	21.92	10.96
Head count ratio as per the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index(%)	20.30	27.90	13.95
% of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	58.10	28.70	100
Persons provided employment as a % of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA	96.38	84.44	98.95
% of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	86.58	91.38	100
% of households living in katcha houses	2.60	4.20	0
SDG-1 Index Score	82	60	100
<u>SDG-2: Zero Hunger</u>			
End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
% of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	99.96	99.51	100
% of children under five years who are under weight	23.80	33.40	1.9
% of children under age 5 years who are stunted	31.90	34.70	6
% of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are Anemia	54.40	50.40	25.2
% of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic	41.40	28.40	14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (kg/Ha)	2943.91	2995.21	5322.08
Gross Value Added (constant prices) in Agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	1.26	0.71	1.22
SDG-2 Index Score	52	47	100
<u>SDG-3: Good Health and Well-being</u>			
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	113	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	36	25
% of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	95	91	100
Total cases notification rate of Tuberculosis cases per 1,00,000 population	70	177	242
HIV incidence per 1000 uninfected population	0.11	0.05	0
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	18.2	10.4	3.5
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	5.97	11.56	5.81
% of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	93.5	94.40	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	14.20	13.00	7.83
Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	22	37	45
SDG-3 Index Score	67	74	100
<u>SDG-4: Quality Education</u>			
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in Elementary education (Class1-8)	100	87.26	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	29.55	17.87	8.8
Gross enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class11-12)	38.62	50.14	100
% of students in grade VIII achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of the grade	71.3	71.9	100
Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER) in Higher education (18-23 years)	19.2	26.3	50
% of persons with disability who have completed at least secondary	13.4	19.3	100

education (15 years and above)			
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Higher Education (18-23 years)	0.83	1	1
% of persons who are literate (15 years and above)	89.90	74.6	100
% of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)	57.12	84.76	100
% of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	45.80	82.62	100
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	18	21	30
SDG-4 Index Score	42	57	100
<u>SDG-5: Gender Equality</u>			
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Sex Ratio at Birth	Null	899	950
Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	0.72	0.74	1
Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 1,00,000 Female Population	54.5	62.4	0
Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	22.94	19.54	0
% of elected women over total seats in the State Legislative Assembly	5.00	8.46	50
Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)(15-59 years)	0.23	0.33	1
Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	190	245
% of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have the in demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	57.2	72	100
Operational landholdings gender wise (% of female operated operational holdings)	12.30	13.96	50
SDG-5 Index Score	39	48	100
<u>SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation</u>			
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
% of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	63.05	51.36	100
% of rural population having improved source of drinking water	84.84	97.44	100
% of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))	100	100	100
% of districts verified to be Open Defecation Free (ODF) (SBM(G))	100	100	100
Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	88.18	95.33	100
% of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries /grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	100	88.40	100
% of ground water withdrawal against availability	8.06	63.33	70
% of blocks/ mandals / taluka over-exploited	0	17.24	0
SDG-6 Index Score	82	83	100
<u>SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy</u>			
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
% of households electrified	100	99.99	100
% of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	82.40	92.02	100
SDG-7 Index Score	83	92	100
<u>SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</u>			
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Annual growth rate of GDP(constant prices) per capita	8.84	5.1	7
Ease of doing business core (EODB)Score (feedback score)	0	71	50
Un-employment rate (%) (15-59 years)	10.5	6.2	3
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)(%)(15-59 years)	50.8	53.6	68.3
% of regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	33.2	51.9	0
% of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	100	99.99	100
Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	14.60	11.69	31.26
Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	14.65	17.31	42.65
% of women account holders in PMJDY	50.99	55.34	50
SDG-8 Index Score	57	61	100
<u>SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</u>			
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
% of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	95.87	97.65	100
Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	2.95	3.18	5
% Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	3.31	16.1	25
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	6.38	12.07	20
Innovations core as per the India Innovation Index	12.84	35.59	100
Number of mobile connectionsper100 persons(Mobile Tele density)	75.78	84.38	100

Number of internet subscribers per100 population	52.34	55.41	100
SDG-9 Index Score	35	55	100
<u>SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities</u>			
Reduce inequality within and among countries			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
% of population in the lowest two wealth quantiles	55.7	40	4.67
% of elected women over total seats in the States/ UT (Lok Sabha elections)	50	14.39	50
% of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	45.23	45.62	33
% of SC/ ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies	50	28.35	
Ratio of Transgender to male Labour force participation rate (LFPR)(15 years and above)	Null	0.64	1
Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0	22.8	0
Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0.2	7.9	0
SDG-10 Index Score	85	67	100
<u>SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</u>			
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
% of urban households living in katcha houses	2.20	0.80	0
% of urban households with drainage facility	44.4	87.6	100
% of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U))	101.00	105.00	100
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000population)	5.69	12.20	7.05
% of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM (U))	96.13	96.77	100
% of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	62.8	68.1	100
% of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	88.71	78.03	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas	4.57	38.86	100
SDG-11 Index Score	67	79	100
<u>SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production</u>			
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in Kg)	64.0	157.3	64.1
% use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	0	64.39	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metrictonnes /Annum)	0.07	8.09	4.04
Quantity of hazardous waste recycled /utilized total hazardous waste generated (%)	93.17	44.89	100
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.01	2.54	1.27
% of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	100	86.91	100
Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive BioPowerper100000population	Null	7.62	21.81
SDG-12 Index Score	99	74	100
<u>SDG-13: Climate Action</u>			
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Number of human lives lost per 10,000,000 population due to extreme weather events	55.51	15.44	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	22.5	19.20	50
% of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	12.41	36.37	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	27.04	28.24	103.22
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3598	3469	1442
SDG-13 Index Score	41	54	100
<u>SDG-15: Life on Land</u>			
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Forest cover as a % of total geographical area	73.68	21.67	33
Tree cover as a % of total geographical area	2.20	2.89	
Combined (Forest cover as a % of total geographical area + Tree cover as a % of total geographical area)	75.88	24.56	
% of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	0.46	0.51	2.74
% of degraded land over total land area	9.80	27.77	5.46
% increase in area of desertification	33.55	1.98	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected of protected area	33	15	0
SDG-15 Index Score	69	66	100
<u>SDG-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</u>			
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			

Indicator	Tripura	All India	Target
Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.6	2.2	1
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	25.1	33.2	0
Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 Lakh population	0.50	4.95	0
Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	13.63	16.41	0
Number of courts per 1,00,000 population	3.10	1.85	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act & related sections of IPC per 10 Lakh population	1.50	3.17	0.19
% of births registered	100.0	89.3	100
% of population covered under Aadhaar	94	93.24	100
SDG-16 Index Score	80	74	100
Composite SDG Index Score	65	66	100

Source: SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21 of NITI Aayog

Table - 20.2 TRIPURA vis-à-vis All India in SDG

Particulars			SDG INDEX SCORE-2020-21	
			TRIPURA	All India
Goal-1	No Poverty:	End Poverty in all its forms everywhere	82	60
Goal-2	Zero Hunger:	End hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	52	47
Goal-3	Good Health and Well-being:	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	67	74
Goal-4	Quality Education:	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	42	57
Goal-5	Gender Equality:	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	39	48
Goal-6	Clean Water and Sanitation:	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	82	83
Goal-7	Affordable and Clean Energy:	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	83	92
Goal-8	Decent Work and Economic Growth:	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	57	61
Goal-9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure:	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	35	55
Goal-10	Reduced Inequalities:	Reduce inequality within and among countries	85	67
Goal-11	Sustainable Cities and Communities:	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	67	79
Goal-12	Responsible Consumption and Production:	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	99	74
Goal-13	Climate Action:	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	41	54
Goal-15	Life on Land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	69	66
Goal-16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all level	80	74
SDG	Overall Sustainable Development Goals Index		65	66

Source: SDG India Index, 2020-21, NITI Aayog (www.niti.gov.in)

North Eastern Region-District SDG Index & Dashboard (Baseline Report 2021-22): Launched in August 2021

The NER SDG Index is the first of its kind in the country as it focuses on a region and ranks the districts on the Sustainable Development Goals and their corresponding targets. The Index offers insights into social, economic, and environmental status of the region and the districts in their march towards achieving the SDGs. While the NER SDG Index follows the same methodology for index estimation as the SDG India Index, it is calculated for the districts, instead

of States. **It provides SDG-wise and district-wise performance measurement and ranking.** It is a tool for fast-tracking the progress of the SDGs in the **120 districts** in the region.

The index estimation is based on data on indicators for **15 Goals** (Goal 14 and 17 are not included). It is constructed using **84 indicators, which cover 50 SDG targets**. These indicators were finalised following a consultative process with the eight North Eastern States and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

Due to the severe challenges and data gaps, a threshold of data availability of at least 80 per cent of the State-reported indicators for any given district was taken as the bench mark for computation of scores. Districts which reported data for less than this number, have been reported but not included in the ranking scheme to avoid giving any undue advantage to them. Therefore, **103 out of the total 120 districts have been considered for computation and ranking.** All the States are encouraged to report the data for all possible indicators for all the districts in the State in the future, for maximum utility of the Index.

HIGHLIGHTS ON COMPOSITE SCORE OF NER-DISTRICT SDG INDEX 2021-22

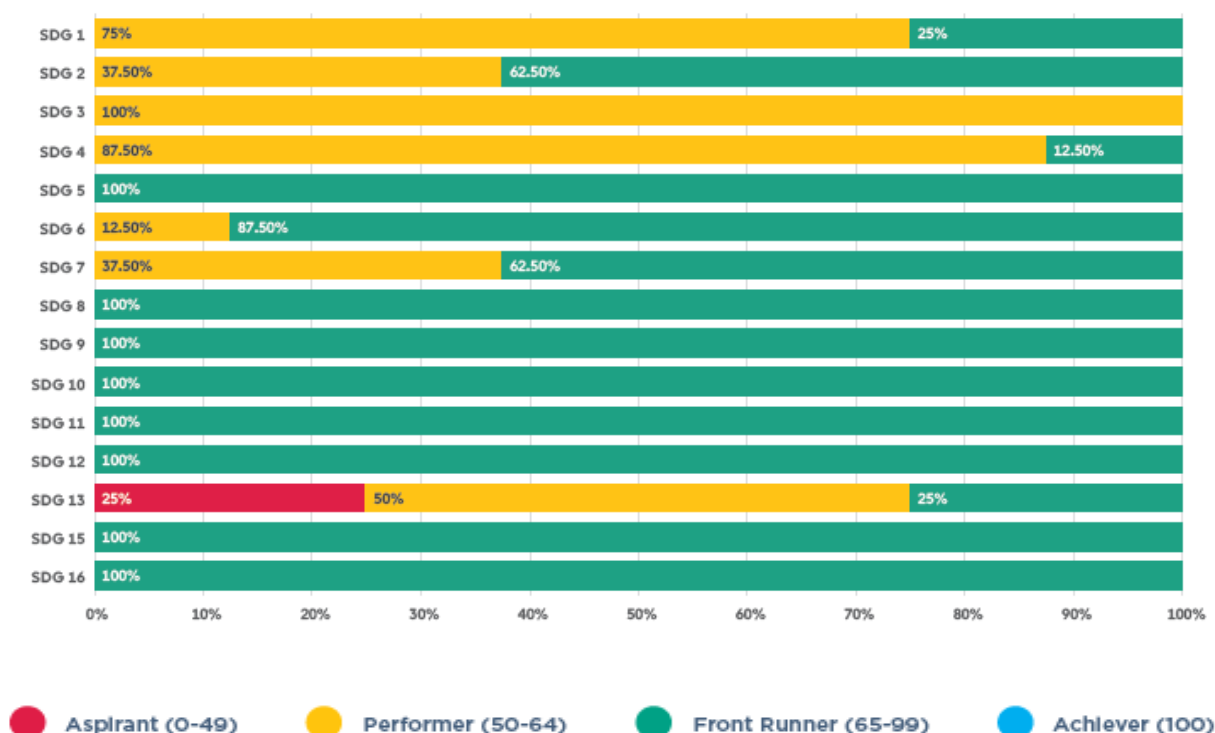
❖ Top 15 Districts

Sl. No.	Name of District	State	Score	Rank
1	East Sikkim	Sikkim	75.87	1
2	Gomati	Tripura	75.73	2
3	North Tripura	Tripura	75.73	2
4	West Tripura	Tripura	75.67	4
5	Serchhip	Mizoram	74.87	5
6	South Sikkim	Sikkim	74.80	6
7	Unakoti	Tripura	73.47	7
8	Lungle	Mizoram	72.87	8
9	Dhalai	Tripura	72.60	9
10	Sepahijala	Tripura	72.60	9
11	South Tripura	Tripura	72.40	11
12	Kolasib	Mizoram	72.27	12
13	Imphal West	Manipur	72.13	13
14	North Sikkim	Sikkim	72.00	14
15	Champha	Mizoram	71.93	15
16	Khowai	Tripura	71.93	15

Source: NITI Aayog, GoI (www.niti.gov.in)

Performance of Districts in Tripura

GOAL-WISE PERCENTAGE OF DISTRICTS IN EACH PERFORMANCE CATEGORY

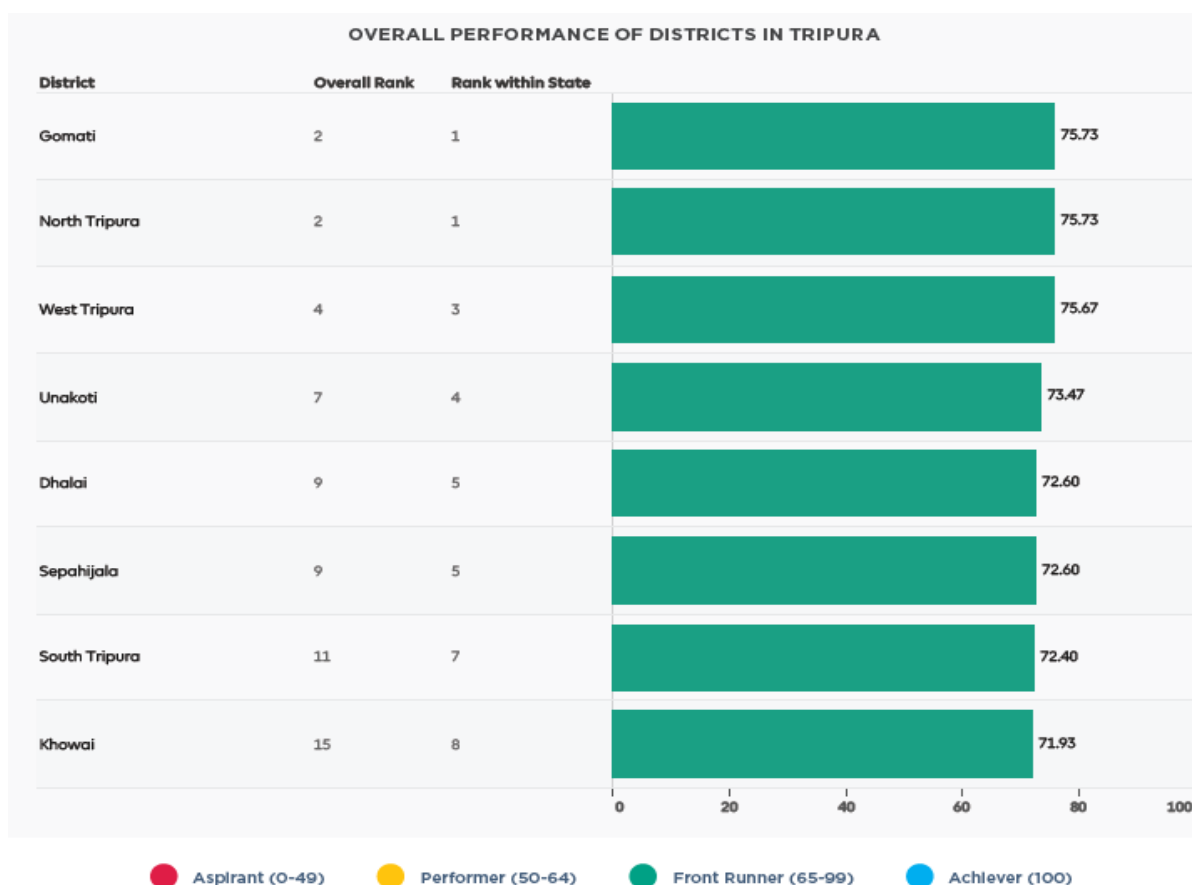


Source: NITI Aayog, GoI (www.niti.gov.in)

Goal-wise performance of districts in Tripura in each category

SDG	Achiever (100)	Front Runner (65-99)	Performer (50-64)	Aspirant (0-49)
SDG-1: No Poverty	NIL	West Tripura & South Tripura [2 Districts]	Dhalai, Gomati, Khowai, North Tripura, Unakoti & Sepahijala [6 Districts]	NIL
SDG-2: Zero Hunger	NIL	West Tripura, South Tripura, Gomati, Sepahijala & North Tripura [5 Districts]	Unakoti, Khowai & Dhalai [3 Districts]	NIL
SDG-3: Good Health and Well-being	NIL	NIL	All Districts	NIL
SDG-4: Quality Education	NIL	West Tripura [1 District]	Dhalai, Gomati, Khowai, North Tripura, Unakoti, Sepahijala & South Tripura [7 Districts]	NIL
SDG-5: Gender Equality	NIL	All Districts	NIL	NIL
SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation	NIL	Dhalai, Gomati, Khowai, North Tripura, Unakoti, Sepahijala & West Tripura [7 Districts]	South Tripura [1 District]	NIL

SDG	Achiever (100)	Front Runner (65-99)	Performer (50-64)	Aspirant (0-49)
SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy	NIL	West Tripura, Khowai, Gomati, Sepahijala & North Tripura [5 Districts]	South Tripura, Unakoti & Dhalai [3 Districts]	NIL
SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	NIL	All Districts	NIL	NIL
SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	NIL	All Districts	NIL	NIL
SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities	NIL	All Districts	NIL	NIL
SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	NIL	All Districts	NIL	NIL
SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production	NIL	All Districts	NIL	NIL
SDG-13: Climate Action	NIL	North Tripura & Dhalai [2 Districts]	Unakoti, Sepahijala, Gomati & Khowai [4 Districts]	West Tripura & South Tripura [2 Districts]
SDG-15: Life on Land	NIL	All Districts	NIL	NIL
SDG-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	NIL	All Districts	NIL	NIL



Source: NITI Aayog, GoI (www.niti.gov.in)

21 CHAPTER

FUTURE ASSESSMENT & OUTLOOK

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are collection of 16- global goals are expected to stimulate, align and accomplish action over the next 15-year period in areas of critical importance for the humanity and the planet. NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate the task at National level. The State Government has formulated, published and uploaded in the www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in the “Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy and 3 Year Action Plan & Indicators” document. The document is based on the 16 SDGs (excluding SDG:14) with an objective of “*no one is left behind*”. It also envisages status of robust system where there is no poverty, where education is accessible to all children with considerable reduced drop-outs, where girls and women have equal opportunities and remain free from violence with up-liftment of ST, SC, OBC, minorities at par with others and where all people have access to affordable health care, nutrition and hygiene.

There will be several milestones in this arduous journey. The first of these milestones will be in 2022, when India celebrates the 75th anniversary of its independence. There are three key features of the strategy for NewIndia@75. First, development must become a mass movement, in which everyone recognizes their role and experiences the tangible benefits accruing for accelerated growth. Second, the strategy will help achieve broad-based economic growth to ensure balanced development across the State and across sectors. It implies embracing new technologies, fostering innovation and up skilling. Focus must be on necessary modernization of agriculture and mainstreaming of backward region including the Aspirational District, Dhalai. Third, the strategy when implemented, will bridge the gap between public and private sector performance.

As far as the thrust of the State Government to the development strategies are concerned, the basic objectives are clear and simple: they are aimed at eradication of poverty, employment opportunities, peace and continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people. The target of the Government is comprehensive growth covering all sections of people and strata of society with the aim of reducing the rural -urban divide. While substantial achievements have been made, the road ahead still has a number of challenges and hurdles and these have to be kept in view while moving towards rapid growth and economic prosperity of the people of the State.

Infrastructural improvements as well as to create a sustainable climate and maintaining bio-diversity for attracting investments for inclusive pro-people development in the State.

Issues and Challenges to be addressed: Tripura is a primarily an agrarian State. Forest area is over 60 % of its land use statistics and net cropped area is 24% of total geographical area. The State is surrounded by the neighbouring country Bangladesh on its south, west and north. The length of its international border with Bangladesh is about 856 km (i.e. about 84 % of its total border), while it has 53 km border with Assam and 109 km border with Mizoram.

1. Organic farming : Organic farming in pineapple, fragrant rice, ginger, turmeric, chilli, has a huge market for the farmers in the country and abroad. Today, the small farmers of Tripura are transporting this produce by Kisan rail from Agartala to various cities of the country including Delhi at a low transport cost in lesser time. The big cargo centre being built at Mharaja Bir Bikram Airport will make it easier for organic agricultural products to reach foreign markets as well.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Prakalpa while 8.58 lakh are under the Mukhamantri Fashal Bima Yojana, bringing huge areas of farmland under the coverage of irrigation. Moreover, farmers have economically benefited as 9909 Mt of Tripura Pineapple was exported to Dubai, Qatar and other nations. There has been a huge increase in fish production, which in 2020-21 reached 78574 Mt, and 1200 youths were trained for bioflock fish production.

2. Industrialisation: Expanding the connectivity of Tripura, work for developing it as a gateway to the North East is also going on at a rapid pace. Tripura is focusing a new hub of trade and business in this North Eastern region; a trade corridor is being developed. The Government is also trying to complete the Agartala – Akhaura rail link for Kolkata expeditiously for augmenting trade and industries. Government was also successful in promoting industries through the Tripura Industries Facilitation Act – 2018 and a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) AT Sabroom has opened new avenues of international export and import trade, taking advantage of Chittagong Port in Bangladesh and coming with a new Agar Policy, besides utilizing the locally available bamboo for handicraft and incense, along with lucrative incentives for settling up industries in the state.

Maitri Setu, also called **Gateway of Northeast**, is a 150-metre (490 ft) bridge on Feni River which links Tripura in India with Chittagong port in Bangladesh, thus providing a shorter and more economical alternate land route between India's Eastern and Western States compared to the longer route through Assam. On 9th March 2021, it was officially opened to public by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Sri Narendra Modi.

The bridge plays a very important economic role as a major trade route to Northeast India, with access to Chittagong Port, which is just 80 kilometres (50 miles) from the border. Land route between Agartala and Kolkata Port through this bridge is just 450 km via Bangladesh compared to the 1600 km land route via Siliguri Corridor. Logistics cost from Agartala to Kolkata Port will be 80% lower, as compared to the Siliguri Corridor, if the goods are sent through this bridge via Chattogram Port 200 km away.

This will further lead to the promotion of industrialisation with the ASEAN countries under Act East Policy. The involvement of Chamber of Commerce of the both Bangladesh and India need to be emphasised.

3. Problem of Marketing Infrastructure: Tripura has been cut off from the markets of the mainland on account of its remoteness and geographical isolation. The transportation networks are under-developed in the North Eastern Region on various historical and geographical reasons. This has made the State economy inward and production has been limited to local consumption.

These acts as development disability and calls for huge investments to remove the marketing bottleneck.

4. Low resource base and lack of internal resources: The result of low level of development due to various factors are due to low income level of the people and high level of unemployment in the State. The State has not been able to exploit natural resources due to geographical isolation and communication bottlenecks.

To have a better fiscal health of the State, the Government should give due priority and attention for augmenting its resource base through vast forest resources and bio-diversity including 'Gold Bond' on bamboo, medicinal plants, professional culturing of ornamental fishing, rubber, tea, orange, natural gas, traditional handloom and handicraft etc. resources.

4. Roads and highways:

4.1. Conversion of National Highway-08 into four lanes in Tripura : Conversion of National Highway-08, which terminates at Sabroom in Tripura, to a four-lane highway, is required. Benefits to be derived from this improvement would be immense in view of increase in trade and commerce as well as removal of feeling of psychological isolation of the local people.

Further, the National Highway needs to be aligned along the railway tracks. This will not only straighten the highway but also make both the railway line and the national highway secure. It should be a part of the golden quadrilateral.

4.2. Alternative national highway: An alternative National Highway from Kukital in Assam to Sabroom (310 kms) in Tripura need to be considered as national project. This would take care of most of tribal population as well as underdeveloped areas of the State, which in turn would provide economic development in the interior areas of the State.

Since the road alignment and basic formation already exists, the cost of construction of the alternative National Highway (NH) would be reduced to a great extent. It is also to mention that total length of NH in Tripura including the Tripura part of Manu-Syrang National Highway (yet to be completed) is only 468 Km which hardly works out to 9.74 % of total length of NH in North Eastern States.

4.3. Trans-Asian Highway/Railway: The Trans-Asian Highway and Railway should pass through Tripura to connect East/South East Asian countries so that the entire North-Eastern Region becomes a hub for promotion of South-East Asia Growth quadrangle as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India.

4.4 International internet-gateway at Agartala: Country's third international internet gateway at Agartala, after the ones in Mumbai and Chennai, is functioning from March, 2016. India is importing internet bandwidth from an internet port in Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh. The internet gateway was jointly built by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL). Special importance should be given to this internet gateway as it will be extremely useful for implementation of Digital India Programme. Eight Indian States of northeast are also getting benefit from that internet bandwidth.

4.5. Direct railway service between Agartala and Kolkata through Bangladesh: Proposal for introducing a direct railway service between Agartala and Kolkata through Bangladesh should be submitted to get the full benefit of the agreement signed between Government of India and the Republic of Bangladesh against issue of double entry visa to the Indian Nationals. This will reduce journey time vis-à-vis the cost of travel shortly.

5. Linking of State capital with rails and airports:

5.1. Rail: Broad-gauge railway network has extended up to Sabroom, which is closed to Chittagong seaport, Bangladesh. Railway line up to Sabroom provides the much desired accessibility with the nearest sea port of Chittagong in Bangladesh which would ultimately promote trade of large volume not only with Bangladesh but also with the main land and South East Asian countries as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India. The entire North Eastern Region would be benefited with such railway connectivity.

5.2. Airports: As road and rail infrastructure of the State is not up to the mark, the people in the State are dependent mainly on air services for travelling to the main land of the country. The newly

built terminal of Maharaja Bir Bikram (MBB) Airport. The new integrated terminal building, with all modern facilities, A range of high-end facilities has been installed, While the new airport terminal will boost the State's trade, commerce and tourism besides establishing international air connectivity,

6. Border trade with Bangladesh and development of Land Customs Stations:

6.1. Border trade with Bangladesh: The State had transport links with and through Bangladesh, before partition of India in 1947, which have since been snapped.

Official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh has been going-on mainly through Akhaura check post. Trade with Bangladesh includes cement, fish, stone pipes, PVC pipes, furniture, jute, ginger, agarbatti, iron oxide, fruits etc. agreements and joint dialogues are on between India and Bangladesh for promotion of sustainable larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

Since, the trade presently goes on informally in border haat, it causes a lot of difficulties and distortions at present and puts a lot of strain even on security forces, who are to work to prevent such trade.

Feasibilities for "Border Haats" have been identified for trade in the State at Kamalasagar, Boxanagar and Bamutia in West Tripura; Srimantapur, Srinagar and Ekinpur in South Tripura; Pal basti (Raghna) in North District and Hirachera (Kailashahar) in Unakoti District and Kamalpur in Dhalai District since the State has 84 % of its border with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Currently two border haats are functional in Tripura - one at Kamalasagar in Sepahijala district and another at Srinagar in South Tripura district.

6.2. Development of Land Customs Station at Akhaura for Passenger Services and Srimantapur Land Custom Station for Goods Traffic: Both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station are notified Customs Stations. In Bangladesh side, Akhaura Land Customs Station is opposite to Agartala Land Customs Station in Tripura and Bibirbazar Land Custom Station in Bangladesh is opposite to Srimantapur Land Customs Station in Tripura. Land Custom Station in Tripura and also in Bangladesh mentioned above are operational at present and deals with passengers and cargo traffic.

Volume of trade through Agartala Land Customs Station is increasing day by day. The major two constrains of Agartala Land Customs Station are namely its proximity (just 2 km. away) to the Agartala city which is the hub of all important activities of the State and paucity of vacant land at or near Agartala Land Customs Station for any future expansion. In view of increasing volume of trade and the constraint faced at Agartala Land Customs Station, it is suggested that while both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Agartala Land Customs Station, passenger traffic would be encouraged more than cargo traffic in this Customs Station in the coming years.

Srimantapur Land Customs Station (LCS) at present is handling both the cargo and passenger traffic and opposite to this Station Bangladesh is having Bibirbazar Land Customs Station. The strategic advantage of this Station is that the nearest city in Bangladesh from Srimantapur Land Customs station is Comilla at a distance of just 12 Km. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'Viswa Road' in Bangladesh passes through Comilla and it connects Chittagong port and Dhaka in Bangladesh, which gives natural access to important city and port in Bangladesh from Srimantapur LCS. As land near the Srimantapur LCS is available, future expansion is feasible at this Customs station. It may also be mentioned here that all the standard parameters proposed at Agartala LCS are also proposed at Srimantapur LCS in the pre-

feasibility study prepared by IL & FS. While both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, cargo traffic would be encouraged more than passenger traffic in this Customs station in the coming years.

About Rail connectivity, it may be mentioned here that the proposed railway link between Akhaura in Bangladesh and Agartala in Tripura passes near by the Agartala Land Customs Station. In addition, the proposed railway link between Agartala to Sabroom (southernmost town of Tripura) shall have a railway station at Bishramganj (a point of extended National Highway -08) which is just 28-30 km. from the Srimantapur Land Customs Station. The above-mentioned link once established, shall connect both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station with all the important towns of Tripura. It shall translate into reality to the vision to make Tripura as a gateway to other North Eastern States for Bangladesh and South East Asian Countries. It may also be mentioned here that it is proposed to have waterways route through Gomati River (adjacent to Srimantapur LCS) to Haldia in West Bengal via Bangladesh.

All the user agencies like BSF, Customs and Immigration are also of the view that considering the space constraints at Agartala Land Customs Station, and future expansion mobility at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, passenger traffic in larger volume may be encouraged through Agartala Land Customs Station and cargo traffic through Srimantapur Land Customs Station.

7. Optimized use of Natural Gas in the State: Tripura has significant natural gas reserve. However, these natural gas reserves are yet to be commercially developed due to low industrial demand in the State. Optimized use of natural gas reserve should be highly emphasized. Endeavour should be given to set up natural gas based industries and projects.

8. Economic structure and Un-employment: Transforming Tripura into self reliant state through the creating of employment opportunities, beside bringing transparency in the system and in the implementation of various central and state schemes in a time bound manner for economic development.

It is that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

The State is facing serious problems in the issue of un-employment, particularly due to lack of private investments, low level of capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck's with high level of poverty. Emphasis should be given for generation of productive and gainful employment on a sufficient scale to achieve the inclusive growth.

The list of constraints and challenges makes clear the issues to be addressed in the future. It is not the task of this Economic Review to prepare a comprehensive policy direction for the macro-economic development. However, the priorities in policy decisions concerning to human development may also include the following:-

Raise the levels of attainment in respect of education, health and nutrition among all people of the State. In the sphere of education, the special attention is necessary to ensure universal school enrolment and retention, particularly in upper primary and senior schools. This requires increased investments in the expansion of school infrastructure and at least 6 per cent of GSDP to

be spent on education, regularly. In the sphere of health, major expansion of health-care infrastructure is required to ensure an effective, open-access health-care system. Resources have to be allocated for increased expenditure on health, including partnerships with the private sector.

Programmes for immunization and nutritional support to mothers and children have to be strengthened. Success in sanitation work has to be followed by improvements in the supply of drinking water, investment in the construction of basic drainage and better housing.

Special infrastructural plan should be prepared to solve the problem of transport and communication between Tripura and the rest of India. The Central Government should play a leading role in implementing this plan.

Employment strategies have to be developed to ensure growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods. The strategy must aim to reduce youth un-employment, and to equip young men and women with modern skills. It should also develop new rural-based farm and nonfarm livelihoods, including forest-based livelihoods. The employment growth must be based on growth in production-that is, economic growth that involves a growth of agricultural and agriculture-related production, rural non-agricultural production, and different types of industrial production. A transformation of the scientific and technological basis of the economy must be a medium- and long-term objective of State policy.

Empowering the women, minorities, SC, ST and OBC communities as well as economically weaker section to meet the current social and economic challenges need to be emphasized for more inclusiveness and pro-people macro-economic growth.

The government's commitment to gender equality and free education for college studying students towards empowering women had declared Tripura State Policy for Empowerment of Women 2022, so that they are also part of the decision making.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table: 1 Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population – 2011:

India/State/ Union Territory	Area in Sq. Kms	Population		Persons	Density	Sex ratio
		Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India (1) + +	3287263	623121843	587447730	1210569573	382	933
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	42442146	42138631	84580777	308	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	713912	669815	1383727	17	893
Assam	78438	15939443	15266133	31205576	398	935
Bihar	94163	54278157	49821295	104099452	1106	919
Chhattisgarh	135191	12832895	12712303	25545198	189	989
Goa	3702	739140	719405	1458545	394	961
Gujarat	196024	31491260	28948432	60439692	308	920
Haryana	44212	13494734	11856728	25351462	573	861
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3481873	3382729	6864602	123	968
Jammu & Kashmir(1)+ +	222236	6640662	5900640	12541302	124	892
Jharkhand	79714	16930315	16057819	32988134	414	941
Karnataka	191791	30966657	30128640	61095297	319	965
Kerala	38863	16027412	17378649	33406061	860	1059
Madhya Pradesh	308245	37612306	35014503	72626809	236	919
Maharashtra	307713	58243056	54131277	112374333	365	922
Manipur +	22327	1290171	1280219	2570390	115	978
Meghalaya	22429	1491832	1475057	2966889	132	972
Mizoram	21081	555339	541867	1097206	52	935
Nagaland	16579	1024649	953853	1978502	119	900
Orissa	155707	21212136	20762082	41974218	270	972
Punjab	50362	14639465	13103873	27743338	551	876
Rajasthan	342239	35550997	32997440	68548437	200	921
Sikkim	7096	323070	287507	610577	86	875
Tamil Nadu	130058	36137975	36009055	72147030	555	987
Tripura	10492	1874376	1799541	3673917	350	948
Uttar Pradesh	240928	104480510	95331831	199812341	829	898
Uttaranchal	53483	5137773	4948519	10086292	189	962
West Bengal	88752	46809027	44467088	91276115	1028	934
Union Territory						
A. & N. Islands	8249	202871	177710	380581	46	846
Chandigarh	114	580663	474787	1055450	9258	777
D. & N. Haveli	491	193760	149949	343709	700	812
Daman & Diu	112	150301	92946	243247	2191	710
Delhi	1483	8987326	7800615	16787941	11320	821
Lakshadweep	32	33123	31350	64473	2149	948
Pondicherry	479	612511	635442	1247953	2547	1001

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

* The area figures of States and UTs do not add up to area of India because:

(i) The shortfall of 7 square km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 square km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.

(ii) Disputed area of 13 square km. between Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh is neither included in Pondicherry nor in Andhra Pradesh.

(1) The population figures excludes population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. illegal occupation of China.

+ The population of India, Manipur State and Senapati District by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division, as the census results for 2001 Census for these sub-divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Table: 2 DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION BY CENSUS:

Stat/Union Territory	1911-1901	1911-1921	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1981-1971	1991-1981	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	5.75	-0.31	14.22	13.31	21.51	+24.80	+24.66	+23.87	+21.54	17.61
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	12.49	-0.13	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00	25.92
Assam++	16.99	20.48	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92	16.93
Bihar	1.52	-0.97	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62	25.07
Chhattisgarh	24.15	1.41	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27	22.59
Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21	8.17
Gujarat	7.79	3.79	19.25	18.69	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.17
Haryana	-9.70	1.95	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.81
Jammu & Kashmir**	7.16	5.75	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	26.69	30.89	29.43	23.71
Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36	22.34
Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51	15.67
Kerala	11.75	9.16	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43	4.86
Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26	20.30
Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73	15.99
Manipur+++	21.71	10.92	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86	18.65
Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65	16.93
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82	22.78
Nagaland***#	46.76	6.55	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53	-0.47
Orissa	10.44	-1.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25	13.97
Punjab	-10.8	6.26	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10	13.73
Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41	21.44
Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06	12.36
Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72	15.60
Tripura	32.48	32.59	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03	14.75
Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85	20.09
Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41	19.17
West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77	13.93
Union Territory:										
A. & N. Islands #	7.34	2.37	14.61	-8.28	105.13	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90	6.68
Chandigarh #	-16.07	-1.65	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28	17.10
D. & N. Haveli #	19.52	6.99	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22	55.50
Daman & Diu #	1.45	-3.26	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73	53.54
Delhi #	1.98	18.03	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02	20.96
Lakshadweep #	4.85	-6.31	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30	6.23
Puducherry #	4.39	-5.06	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62	27.72

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

+ One village RaMTapur (code No.217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukhal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951. (ii) The total population of all districts of Andhra Pradesh for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the State. The differences between the figures for the State total and the totals of all districts are 21599 for 1901, (-) 70,744 for 1911, (+) 16,456 for 1921 and (+) 8,240 for 1931. The difference is due to an error that has occurred in Table A-2 of 1941, when the population data of Medak and Nizamabad districts were recast in accordance with certain inter district transfers that had taken place between Medak and Nizamabad districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State during the decade 1931-1941.

* Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

++ The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Intrepolation'.

+++ The population of Manipur State by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for Census 2001.

*** In working out 'decade variation' and '% decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland State, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,441) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only in 1961 censused areas of Tuensang district of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq.km. 2. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the back decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961. 3. In working out 'decade variation' and '% decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland State, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

@ The distribution of population of Pondicherry by sex for 1901 (246,654) and 1931 (285,011) is not available.

Table: 3 Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Growth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate, 2020

Sl. no	India/States/Union Territories	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Natural Growth Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	India	19.5	21.1	16.1	6.0	6.4	5.1	13.5	14.7	11.0	28	31	19
Bigger States/Union Territories													
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.7	16.0	15.0	6.3	7.0	4.9	9.3	9.0	10.1	24	26	18
2	Assam	20.8	21.9	14.3	6.2	6.4	5.4	14.5	15.5	8.9	36	39	17
3	Bihar	25.5	26.2	21.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	20.0	20.7	15.7	27	27	25
4	Chhattisgarh	22.0	23.4	17.3	7.9	8.4	6.3	14.1	15.0	11.0	38	40	31
5	NCT of Delhi	14.2	15.5	14.1	3.6	4.1	3.5	10.6	11.4	10.6	12	20	12
6	Gujarat	19.3	21.1	17.1	5.6	6.0	5.0	13.7	15.1	12.0	23	27	17
7	Haryana	19.9	21.2	17.7	6.1	6.5	5.5	13.8	14.7	12.3	28	31	23
8	Jammu & Kashmir	14.6	16.1	11.1	4.6	4.9	4.1	10.0	11.3	7.0	17	18	13
9	Jharkhand	22.0	23.4	17.6	5.2	5.5	4.5	16.7	17.9	13.1	25	26	21
10	Karnataka	16.5	17.5	15.0	6.2	7.1	4.8	10.4	10.5	10.2	19	21	16
11	Kerala	13.2	13.1	13.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6	4	9
12	Madhya Pradesh	24.1	26.0	18.8	6.5	6.8	5.6	17.6	19.2	13.1	43	47	30
13	Maharashtra	15.0	15.3	14.6	5.5	6.2	4.6	9.6	9.1	10.1	16	20	11
14	Odisha	17.7	18.7	13.1	7.3	7.5	6.5	10.4	11.2	6.6	36	37	28
15	Punjab	14.3	14.9	13.6	7.2	8.3	5.7	7.1	6.6	7.9	18	19	17
16	Rajasthan	23.5	24.4	20.8	5.6	5.8	5.1	17.9	18.6	15.7	32	35	23
17	Tamil Nadu	13.8	14.0	13.6	6.1	7.2	5.1	7.7	6.8	8.5	13	15	10
18	Telangana	16.4	16.8	15.9	6.0	7.2	4.2	10.4	9.6	11.7	21	24	17
19	Uttar Pradesh	25.1	26.1	22.1	6.5	6.8	5.4	18.7	19.3	16.7	38	40	28
20	Uttarakhand	16.6	17.0	15.6	6.3	6.7	5.1	10.4	10.3	10.5	24	25	24
21	West Bengal	14.6	16.1	11.2	5.5	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.8	5.4	19	19	17
Smaller States													
1	Arunachal Pradesh	17.3	17.8	15.0	5.7	5.9	4.4	11.6	11.8	10.6	21	22	13
2	Goa	12.1	11.7	12.4	5.9	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.3	6.9	5	7	3
3	Himachal Pradesh	15.3	15.7	10.0	6.8	7.0	4.4	8.5	8.7	5.6	17	18	15
4	Manipur	13.3	13.5	12.8	4.3	4.0	4.8	9.0	9.5	8.0	6	6	5
5	Meghalaya	22.9	25.1	12.9	5.3	5.5	4.4	17.6	19.6	8.5	29	30	16
6	Mizoram	14.4	16.8	11.7	4.2	3.8	4.6	10.2	13.0	7.1	3	3	3
7	Nagaland	12.5	12.9	11.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	8.8	9.0	8.4	4	7	NA*
8	Sikkim	15.6	14.0	18.2	4.1	4.3	3.7	11.6	9.7	14.5	5	8	1
9	Tripura	12.6	13.4	10.7	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.9	8.0	4.2	18	18	17
Union Territories													
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.8	11.5	10.0	5.8	6.8	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.4	7	7	6
2	Chandigarh	12.9	18.1	12.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	9.1	14.0	9.0	8	9	8
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	20.3	18.0	21.4	3.7	4.7	3.3	16.5	13.3	18.1	16	15	11
4	Ladakh	14.3	15.2	10.8	5.0	5.2	4.4	9.3	10.0	6.5	16	17	12
5	Lakshadweep	14.5	19.9	13.1	5.4	7.2	5.0	9.1	12.7	8.1	9	19	5
6	Puducherry	13.1	13.1	13.1	6.5	7.5	6.1	6.6	5.6	7.0	6	8	5

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period 2018-2020.

*Not Available as no infant death was recorded in the respective sample units for the year 2020.

Table-4 Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India and All-India 2011

Sl. No.	Name of North-Eastern States/India	Main Workers (in nos.)			
		Total Workers (Main+Marginal)	Non-Workers	Total Population	% of Workers to total Population
1	Arunachal Pradesh	587658	796070	1383727	42.47
2	Assam	11969690	19235886	31205576	38.36
3	Manipur	1304610	1551184	2855794	45.68
4	Meghalaya	1185619	1781270	2966889	39.96
5	Mizoram	486705	610501	1097206	44.36
6	Nagaland	974122	1004380	1978502	49.24
7	Sikkim	308138	302439	610577	50.47
8	Tripura	1469521	2204396	3673917	39.99
North-Eastern States		18140505	27346279	45486784	39.88
India		481888868	728966109	1210854977	39.8

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India.

Table : 5 State-wise Classification of Agricultural Workers- 2011

States/UTs	Total	Cultivators (Main and Marginal)	Agricultural Labour (Main and Marginal)	Male Cultivators (Main and Marginal)	Male Agricultural Labour (Main and Marginal)	Female Cultivators (Main and Marginal)	Female Agricultural Labour (Main and Marginal)
India	Total	118808780	144333690	82762934	82742337	36045846	61591353
Sikkim	Total	117401	25986	63327	12883	54074	13103
Arunachal Pradesh	Total	302723	36171	152863	18377	149860	17794
Nagaland	Total	537702	62962	259454	31857	278248	31105
Manipur	Total	574031	114918	327109	46032	246922	68886
Mizoram	Total	229603	41787	129482	22488	100121	19299
Tripura	Total	295947	353618	228868	214106	67079	139512
Meghalaya	Total	494675	198364	277330	106342	217345	92022
Assam	Total	4061627	1845346	3099763	1129210	961864	716136

Source:- Agriculture Statistics At A Glance 2018

Table : 6 Tentative population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011:

Sl.No.	Name of District	Area in sq.km.	Type	Population				Age group 0-6 child population				
				No. of HH	Population	Male	Female	0-6	Male	Female	Sex	Density
1	West Tripura	942.55	Rural	77247	329466	168689	160777	38261	19560	18701	953	974
			Urban	146301	588734	297463	291271	54817	28213	26604	979	
			Total	223548	918200	466152	452048	93078	47773	45305	970	
2	Sepahijala	1044.78	Rural	98407	434341	222461	211880	54449	27956	26493	952	463
			Urban	11963	49346	25368	23978	5333	2731	2602	945	
			Total	110370	483687	247829	235858	59782	30687	29095	952	
3	Khowai	1005.67	Rural	67407	288006	147524	140482	35077	17836	17241	952	326
			Urban	9977	39558	19877	19681	3582	1821	1761	990	
			Total	77384	327564	167401	160163	38659	19657	19002	957	
4	South Tripura	1534.20	Rural	94051	391692	200409	191283	51746	26364	25382	954	281
			Urban	10632	39059	19753	19306	3497	1809	1688	977	
			Total	104683	430751	220162	210589	55243	28173	27070	957	
5	Gomati t	1522.80	Rural	81442	357566	182424	175142	47720	24546	23174	960	290
			Urban	21265	83972	43004	40968	8317	4333	3984	953	
			Total	102707	441538	225428	216110	56037	28879	27158	959	
6	North Tripura	1444.50	Rural	71671	337986	172066	165920	53092	26986	26106	964	289
			Urban	18623	79455	40584	38871	8611	4334	4277	958	
			Total	90294	417441	212650	204791	61703	31320	30383	963	
7	Unakoti	591.93	Rural	51953	235676	119827	115849	33393	16956	16437	967	467
			Urban	10108	40830	20383	20447	4108	2103	2005	1003	
			Total	62061	276506	140210	136296	37501	19059	18442	972	
8	Dhalai	2400.00	Rural	74404	337731	173773	163958	51571	26196	25375	944	158
			Urban	10105	40499	20771	19728	4440	2264	2176	950	
			Total	84509	378230	194544	183686	56011	28460	27551	944	
Tripura	10486.43		Rural	616582	2712464	1387173	1325291	365309	186400	178909	955	350
			Urban	238974	961453	487203	474250	92705	47608	45097	973	
			Total	855556	3673917	1874376	1799541	458014	234008	224006	960	

Source: - Derived data Census-2011, RGI.

**Table: 7 Tentative Schedule Castes & Schedule Tribe population for 8-districts of Tripura
based on Census-2011:**

Sl.No.	Name of District	Type	Schedule Caste Population			% of SC population	Schedule Tribe Population			% of ST population
			Population	Male	Female		Population	Male	Female	
1	West District	Rural	57516	29390	28126	20.96	149847	75531	74316	19.23
		Urban	134959	68297	66662		26749	12992	13757	
		Total	192475	97687	94788		176596	88523	88073	
2	Sepahijala	Rural	73328	37836	35492	17.07	118385	59825	58560	24.69
		Urban	9230	4690	4540		1016	557	459	
		Total	82558	42526	40032		119401	60382	59019	
3	Khowai	Rural	55620	28559	27061	19.25	138104	69544	68560	42.60
		Urban	7442	3751	3691		1433	666	767	
		Total	63062	32310	30752		139537	70210	69327	
4	South	Rural	57020	29225	27795	15.26	151329	76261	75068	35.45
		Urban	8717	4480	4237		1362	673	689	
		Total	65737	33705	32032		152691	76934	75757	
5	Gomati	Rural	54443	28110	26333	16.86	184007	92143	91864	42.70
		Urban	19987	10196	9791		4547	2260	2287	
		Total	74430	38306	36124		188554	94403	94151	
6	North	Rural	45665	23353	22312	14.51	109696	55679	54017	28.05
		Urban	14889	7605	7284		7410	3815	3595	
		Total	60554	30958	29596		117106	59494	57612	
7	Unakoti	Rural	43862	22172	21690	19.68	60561	30678	29883	22.54
		Urban	10552	5245	5307		1759	944	815	
		Total	54414	27417	26997		62320	31622	30698	
8	Dhalai	Rural	50539	25853	24686	16.31	205637	104247	101390	55.68
		Urban	11149	5608	5541		4971	2512	2459	
		Total	61688	31461	30227		210608	106759	103849	
Tripura		Rural	437993	224498	213495	17.82	1117566	563908	553658	31.76
		Urban	216925	109872	107053		49247	24419	24828	
		Total	654918	334370	320548		1166813	588327	578486	

Source: - Derived data Census-2011, RGI.

Table No : 8 Tentative literate& Illiterate population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011:

Sl.No.	Name of District	Type	Literates population			% of population			Literates population		
			Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
1	West District	Rural	253477	136704	116773	87.04	91.67	82.19	75989	31985	44004
		Urban	497919	256719	241200	93.26	95.35	91.13	90815	40744	50071
		Total	751396	393423	357973	91.07	94.04	88.01	166804	72729	94075
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	319152	173770	145382	84.01	89.34	78.42	115189	48691	66498
		Urban	40192	21223	18969	91.32	93.75	88.74	9154	4145	5009
		Total	359344	194993	164351	84.78	89.80	79.49	124343	52836	71507
3	Khowai District	Rural	219350	118708	100642	86.72	91.53	81.66	68656	28816	39840
		Urban	34241	17475	16766	95.18	96.78	85.96	5317	2402	2915
		Total	253591	136183	117408	87.78	92.17	83.17	73973	31218	42755
4	South District	Rural	284456	155334	129122	83.68	89.25	77.83	107236	45075	62161
		Urban	33523	17371	16152	94.27	96.81	91.68	5536	2382	3154
		Total	317979	172705	145274	84.68	89.96	79.16	112772	47457	65315
5	Gomati District	Rural	255453	139885	115568	82.45	88.60	76.05	102113	42539	59574
		Urban	70401	36891	33510	93.06	95.40	90.61	13571	6113	7458
		Total	325854	176776	149078	84.53	89.94	78.90	115684	48652	67032
6	North Tripura	Rural	245871	130763	115108	86.30	90.13	82.33	92115	41303	50812
		Urban	66810	34737	32073	94.31	95.83	92.71	12645	5847	6798
		Total	312681	165500	147181	87.90	91.27	84.39	104760	47150	57610
7	Unakoti District	Rural	173196	92699	80497	85.62	90.11	80.97	62480	27128	35352
		Urban	34525	17447	17078	94.02	95.44	92.60	6305	2936	3369
		Total	207721	110146	97575	86.91	90.92	82.79	68785	30064	38721
8	Dhalai	Rural	241818	133640	108178	84.50	90.56	78.06	95913	40133	55780
		Urban	34399	18003	16396	90.40	97.28	93.41	6100	2768	3332
		Total	276217	151643	124574	85.72	91.31	79.79	102013	42901	59112
	Tripura	Rural	1992773	1081503	911270	84.90	90.07	79.49	719691	305670	414021
		Urban	812010	419866	392144	93.47	95.51	91.38	149443	67337	82106
		Total	2804783	1501369	1303414	87.22	91.53	82.73	869134	373007	496127

Source: Derived data Census-2011, RGI.

Table : 9 Number of % of Census houses by different types:

Sl. No.	House list Item	India		Tripura					
				Absolute number			%		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of census houses	330,835,767	100	1,066,863	748,686	318,177	100	100	100
2	Total number of occupied census houses	306,162,799	100	1,024,903	726,303	298,600	100	100	100
<u>Condition of census houses</u>									
3	Total	244,641,582	100	840,105	605,637	234,468	100	100	100
4	Good	130,124,755	53.2	455,986	306,777	149,209	54.3	51	63.6
5	Livable	101,441,740	41.5	341,600	266,252	75,348	40.7	44	32.1
6	Dilapidated	13,075,087	5.3	42,519	32,608	9,911	5.1	5.4	4.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table:10 Number of % of source of water by different types:

Sl. No.	House list Item	India		Tripura					
				Absolute number			%		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Tap water	107,407,176	43.5	279,789	152,888	126,901	33.2	25.2	54
2	Tap water from treated source	78,873,488	32	171,167	69,003	102,164	20.3	11.4	43.5
3	Tap water from un-treated source	28,533,688	11.6	108,622	83,885	24,737	12.9	13.8	10.5
4	well	27,185,276	11	230,576	215,219	15,357	27.4	35.4	6.5
5	Covered well	3,895,409	1.6	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.9	3.5	1.3
6	Un-covered well	23,289,867	9.4	206,233	194,023	12,210	24.5	31.9	5.2
7	Hand pump	82,599,531	33.5	152,365	102,071	50,294	18.1	16.8	21.4
8	Tubewell / Borehole	20,916,074	8.5	136,980	98,270	38,710	16.3	16.2	16.5
9	Spring	1,314,556	0.5	15,960	15,769	191	1.9	2.6	0.1
10	River / Canal	1,550,549	0.6	15,414	14,954	460	1.8	2.5	0.2
11	Tank / Pond /Lake	2,075,181	0.8	4,075	3,772	303	0.5	0.6	0.1
12	Other sources	3,644,324	1.5	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.9	0.8	1.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table: 11 Number of household by main source of lighting:

Sl. No.	Household by main source of lighting	India		Tripura					
				Absolute number			%		
		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: 12 Number of household by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet:

Sl. No.	Households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet	India		Tripura					
		Total	%age	Absolute number			%		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3
3	Open drainage	81,423,941	33	192,834	84,283	108,551	22.9	13.9	46.2
4	No drainage	120,524,914	18.9	618,947	509,545	109,402	73.4	83.8	46.6
5	Cooking inside house	215,412,336	87.3	763,705	532,946	230,759	90.6	87.7	98.2
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table: 13 Number of households by fuel used for cooking by type:

Item No.	Households by fuel used for cooking	India		Tripura					
		Total	%age	Absolute number			%		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Fire - wood	120,834,388	49	678,178	566,977	111,201	80.5	93.3	47.3
3	Crop residue	21,836,915	8.9	6,573	5,105	1,468	0.8	0.8	0.6
4	Cowdung cake	19,609,328	7.9	1,173	763	410	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	3,577,035	1.4	694	528	166	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	Kerosene	7,164,589	2.9	5,294	1,100	4,194	0.6	0.2	1.8
7	LPG / PNG	70,422,883	28.5	148,637	31,920	119,717	17.6	5.3	49.7
8	Electricity	235,527	0.1	299	223	76	0	0	0
9	Bio-gas	1,018,978	0.4	589	264	325	0.1	0	0.1
10	Any other	1,196,059	0.5	705	559	146	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	No cooking	796,965	0.3	639	340	299	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table: 14 Number of households by poses on of different assets:

Sl. No.	Households by poses on of assets	India		Tripura					
		Total	% age	Absolute number			%		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Radio/ Transistor	49,018,595	19.9	107,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
3	Television	116,493,624	47.2	377,988	205,683	172,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
4	Computer/ Laptop with Internet	7,708,521	3.1	8,612	2,489	6,123	1	0.4	2.6
5	Computer/ Laptop without Internet	15,654,325	6.3	53,344	31,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1
6	Telephone	155,880,849	63.2	405,115	233,957	171,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
7	Telephone/Mobile Phone-Landline only	9,919,641	4	17,491	9,979	7,512	2.1	1.6	3.2
8	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Mobile only	131,202,021	53.2	360,143	214,022	146,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
9	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Both	14,759,187	6	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
10	Bicycle	110,567,433	44.8	331,560	223,872	107,688	39.3	36.8	45.8
11	Scooter/ Motorcycle / Moped	51,862,242	21	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
12	Car/ Jeep/ Van	11,473,587	4.7	18,443	78,939	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
13	None of the specified assets	43,950,672	17.8	234,638	209,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table: 15 District-wise % distribution of Establishments & Employment by location is given below:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	54,703 (37.65%)	58,947 (64.44%)	1,13,650 (48.00%)	90,984 (38.98%)	1,14,851 (67.33%)	2,05,835 (50.94%)
2.	South Tripura	46,195 (31.79%)	14,960 (16.35%)	61,155 (25.83%)	71,225 (30.51%)	24,965 (14.64%)	96,190 (23.81%)
3.	Dhalai	16,251 (11.19%)	4,256 (4.65%)	20,507 (8.66%)	26,819 (11.49%)	6,796 (3.98%)	33,615 (8.32%)
4.	North Tripura	28,146 (19.37%)	13,315 (14.56%)	41,461 (17.51%)	44,408 (19.02%)	23,976 (14.05%)	68,384 (16.93%)
All Tripura		1,45,295 (100%)	91,478 (100%)	2,36,773 (100%)	2,33,436 (100%)	1,70,588 (100%)	4,04,024 (100%)

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 16 District-wise total number of establishments by their location is shown below:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	OAE	%age	EST	%age	Total	%age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	87,913	46.91	25,737	52.14	1,13,650	48.00
2.	South Tripura	49,789	26.57	11,366	23.02	61,155	25.83
3.	Dhalai	16,582	8.85	3,925	7.95	20,507	8.66
4.	North Tripura	33,124	17.67	8,337	16.89	41,461	17.51
All Tripura		1,87,408	100	49,365	100	2,36,773	100

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table: 17 District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups are presented.

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				
		West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	218	332	35	107	692
2	Livestock	4,951	6,157	1,638	1,820	14,566
3	Forestry and Logging	1,004	541	202	374	2,121
4	Fishing and aquaculture	875	581	565	397	2,418
5	All agricultural activities	7,048	7,611	2,440	2,698	19,797
6	Mining and Quarrying	13	14	4	20	51
7	Manufacturing	17,001	10,509	3,239	6,298	37,047
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	185	124	30	102	441
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	202	131	72	145	550
10	Construction	2,747	1,271	379	1,096	5,493
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	1,712	698	197	668	3,275
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,182	736	126	563	3,607
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46,035	21,041	7,411	14,747	89,234
14	Transportation and Storage	9,027	3,599	1,125	3,476	17,227
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	6,138	3,431	1,064	2,281	12,914
16	Information and Communication	478	245	95	197	1,015
17	Financial and insurance activities	932	464	77	377	1,850
18	Real Estate Activities	538	222	128	298	1,186
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,171	547	158	579	2,455
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	825	355	78	260	1,518
21	Education	7,414	4,923	1,968	3,372	17,677
22	Human health and social work activities	1,155	572	228	497	2,452
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	374	170	26	125	695
24	Other service activities not else where classified	8,473	4,492	1,662	3,662	18,289
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,06,602	53,544	18,067	38,763	2,16,976
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	1,13,650	61,155	20,507	41,461	2,36,773

Source: DES-Tripura

Table: 18 District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural employments by major activity groups are presented:

Sl. No.	Major Activity	(6th Economic Census, 2013)				
		Establishments				
		West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	325	449	42	141	957
2	Livestock	7,080	8,667	2,454	2,624	20,825
3	Forestry and Logging	1,118	675	244	455	2,492
4	Fishing and aquaculture	1,342	818	822	609	3,591
5	All agricultural activities	9,865	10,609	3,562	3,829	27,865
6	Mining and Quarrying	1,038	21	7	23	1,089
7	Manufacturing	33,679	16,241	5,274	10,813	66,007
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	1,925	666	261	623	3,475
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	400	187	114	249	950
10	Construction	5,005	2,129	499	1,486	9,119
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	3,903	1,251	301	1,293	6,748
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,593	1,285	241	1,103	7,222
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	59,462	24,445	8,414	18,221	1,10,542
14	Transportation and Storage	11,925	4,709	1,411	4,368	22,413
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	9,952	4,693	1,683	3,530	19,858
16	Information and Communication	1,109	405	154	390	2,058
17	Financial and insurance activities	3,658	1,162	319	991	6,130
18	Real Estate Activities	663	255	161	313	1,392
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,065	875	234	864	4,038
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,833	492	98	342	2,765
21	Education	35,930	18,296	7,859	12,665	74,750
22	Human health and social work activities	5,623	2,061	776	1,851	10,311
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	747	264	59	222	1,292
24	Other service activities not else where classified	12,460	6,144	2,188	5,208	26,000
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,95,970	85,581	30,053	64,555	3,76,159
All agricultural & non-agricultural activities		2,05,835	96,190	33,615	68,384	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura

Table: 19 District-wise number of establishments & employments:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	OAE	Establishments		OAE	Employment	
			Estt. with hired workers	Total		Estt. With hired workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	87,913	25,737	1,13,650	99,620	1,06,215	2,05,835
2.	South Tripura	49,789	11,366	61,155	57,074	39,116	96,190
3.	North Tripura	16,582	3,925	20,507	19,685	13,930	33,615
4.	Dhalai	33,124	8,337	41,461	38,791	29,593	68,384
	All Tripura	1,87,408	49,365	2,36,773	2,15,170	1,88,854	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura.

Note : (i) OAE : Own Account Establishment, Estt. : Establishments
(ii) % total may not tally with the all India due to rounding off.

Table: 20 District-wise handloom/handicrafts establishments & employments by sector in Tripura:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	West Tripura	2,728	2,835	5,563	4,521	5,302	9,823
2	South Tripura	2,105	705	2,810	3,021	1,212	4,233
3	Dhalai	394	141	535	621	252	873
4	North Tripura	1,377	640	2,017	2,043	1,228	3,271
	All Tripura	6,604	4,321	10,925	10,206	7,994	18,200

Source: DES-Tripura.