



Government of Tripura  
Planning (P&C) Department

# VISION 2030 TRIPURA

7 Year Strategy  
3 Year Action Plan & Indicators



**Vision-2030  
7- Year Strategy,  
3-Year Action Plan &  
Indicators;  
Tripura**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



**Government of Tripura  
Planning (P&C) Department**  
(Website: <http://planning.tripura.gov.in>)





**Biplab Kumar Deb**



**CHIEF MINISTER OF TRIPURA  
AGARTALA - 799010**

20<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

**MESSAGE**

It is heartening to share that Tripura has successfully formulated its Vision 2030 along with 7 Year Strategy, 3 Year Action Plan and Indicators document highlighting key focus areas of current intervention after due localization. Our Government is committed to working with both internal and external stakeholders to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth and social development along with environmental protection, to deliver long term benefits to the people, including women, children, youth and future generation.

The document is based on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (excluding SDG-14) that were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 and are of critical importance for humanity and planet for ensuring “no one is left behind”.

We will make special efforts to narrow the equity gaps and call upon active participation of all Central and State Government Departments, engagement of private sector, civil society organizations, professional institutions and bodies, academia, and community as well. In this direction, the State Government is accelerating efforts to improve the access to all people living in hilly and tribal areas to ensure equitable access to the services.

The State Government’s development strategies and programmes will adequately address the State’s priorities and to be aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The flagship programmes of Government of India like Swachh Bharat Mission, Make in India, Skill India, Start-ups, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana etc. are being implemented to ensure that development reaches to one and all in the State.

I am sure that this document will help all the stakeholders in the State to foster sustainable inclusive economic growth with a motto of ‘Sabka Saath – Sabka Vikas’.

**(Biplab Kumar Deb)**



**JISHNU DEV VARMA**  
DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER



**Government of Tripura**  
Department of Finance, Power, P&C &  
Rural Development (Panchayat)  
New Secretariat Building,  
Capital Complex, Agartala-799010  
Ph: 0381-2414055 / Fax: 2414060  
Cell + 9402177759  
e-mail : deputycmtripura@gmail.com

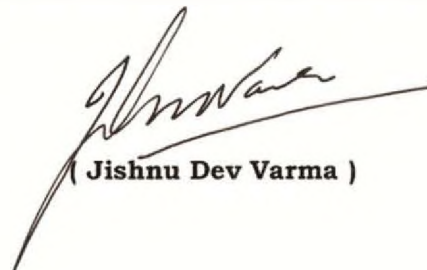
### **MESSAGE**

Based on United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Government of Tripura has prepared Vision 2030 along with 7 Year Strategy and 3 Year Action Plan as an indicator document to leave no stone unturned to accomplish this goal.

Attempt has been made to prepare the document taking into consideration, Specific local issues. This has been done to augment inclusive and equitable economic, social and environmental development of the State for the period beyond Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognize the need for infrastructure development. It covers transportation, rural development, agriculture development, industrialization etc. in order to provide foundation for economic, social and environmental development.

I hope this document will be an effective guide to stakeholders and to public representatives for effective and timely implementation of the SDGs in the State.



( Jishnu Dev Varma )



**Dr. U. Venkateswarlu**



**CHIEF SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA**  
Secretariat, New Capital Complex  
Agartala - 799 010, Tripura

### **FORWARD**

I am very happy to share that the Govt. of Tripura formulated its Vision 2030 alongwith 7 Year Strategy and 3 Year Action Plan and Indicators document highlighting the focus areas and current interventions required from the State Government.

This document is based on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as adopted by United Nations (UN) and based on the guidelines issued by NITI Aayog. Consultations with UNDP were also carried out.

The 4 Working Groups (WGs) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) namely –

- i) Social (SDGs 1 to 6),
- ii) Economic (SDGs 7 to 11),
- iii) Environment (SDGs 12 to 15) and
- iv) Peace, Justice and Partnership (SDGs 16 & 17)

The above SDG's were, in particular, kept in view in the process of consultation with different line Departments pertaining to the above WGs.

Through this Vision 2030 document, the State Government aims at timely implementation of projects and schemes including the Flagship programmes, to achieve the Economic, Environmental and Social development as well as to Sustain Equity & Justice to the whole people of the State.

Agartala,  
Date: 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2019

  
(Dr. U. Venkateswarlu )  
Chief Secretary

## Officers and Officials associated with the preparation

Dr. Rakesh Sarwal  
Ex – Principal Secretary  
Planning Department  
Government of Tripura

Sh. Apurba Roy  
Special Secretary  
Planning Department  
Government of Tripura

Sh. A.K. Chanda  
Joint Director  
Planning (Economics & Statistics) Department  
Government of Tripura

Dr. Suraj Kumar  
Sr. Consultant  
UNDP – New Delhi

Smt. Shrutti Rajgaria  
Consultant  
UNDP – New Delhi

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## Executive Summary

*‘Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas’, achieved through ‘Saaf Niyat, Sahi Vikas’*

With the endorsement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by all member countries at the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015, the world community has agreed to take action, collectively and separately to end destitution, disease and degradation and deprivation in a sustainable manner. In his address at UN, Hon’ble Prime Minister of India emphasized the congruence of SDGs with India’s national development priorities. The focus on “People, Planet, Peace, Prosperity and Partnerships” is the cornerstone of the Sustainable Development Goals – which need to be taken forward at global, regional, national and local levels.

Hon’ble Prime Minister of India has exhorted the Government and civil society to set ever higher standards to deliver results on a massive scale and try to make the impossible into the possible. “Reform, Perform, Transform”.

NITI Aayog clearly highlights the need to have context-specific strategies from the States to take Transforming India so that “Sankalp” (Commitment) is translated into “Siddhi” (Achievement). NITI Aayog has advised the State Governments for the preparation of State-level SDG vision documents - especially when it comes to examination of targets under various goals and subsequent analysis, within an overall national framework.

Tripura shares the vision set out by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India which needs to be taken forward and implemented by us at the district and local levels, in order to fructify Tripura’s SDG Vision 2030.

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.

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. This implies embracing new technologies and skills -- including focusing on the most necessary modernization of our agriculture and mainstreaming of region including the Aspirational Dhalai District. Third, the strategy when implemented, will wipe-out the gulf between public and private sector performances.

In this context, the State Government needs to focus on the efficient delivery of public services, rooting out corruption and black economy, formalizing the economy, doubling income of farmers, expanding its tax base, improving the ease of doing business, restoring health sector, improving education sector and stopping leakages through direct benefit transfers.

The “Sankalp Se Siddhi” is a radical transformation for a New India by 2022-23. The State Government will strive for achieving an optimum level of public-private partnership and policies for more efficient delivery of public goods and services related to health, education, power, water supply, sanitation and infrastructure building including connectivity with the neighbouring country Bangladesh and ASEAN. Tripura is putting in place a 'developed State' guided by the philosophy of “Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas”.

The overall vision is to promote faster and more inclusive growth that is pro-poor, pro-nature, pro-women and pro-jobs and also make significant progress to achieve the SDGs- especially for ST/SC, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), women and children, disabled and transgender community.

### **Goals:**

**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 and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture:** A dynamic agricultural sector would be developed through improved practices, assured irrigation, adoption of HYV, efficient use of technology and natural resources for doubling the farmers' income. Children under 5 years who are underweight (stunting age) will be brought down from 24.3 per cent to 5 per cent by the end of 2030. Total cropped area under irrigation will be increased from 44.5 per cent to 75 per cent by 2030. The percentage of farmers issued soil health card will be increased from 29.60 per cent to 100 per cent in 2030.

**SDG-3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages:** The health sector would be enabled for providing adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care and ensuring affordable quality health care to all. Existing Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh population) will be brought down from 87 in 2016 to 25 by 2030. The Under 5 Mortality Rate (per one thousand) will also be brought down from 33 in 2015-16 to 20 by 2030.

**SDG-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all:** Access to quality education will be ensured up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard through better curriculum, using improved teaching, adequate training and recruitment of qualified teachers. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for both primary and upper primary levels will be increased to 100 per cent from existing 97.04 per cent for primary and 89.95 per cent for Upper Primary levels in 2015-16 respectively, by 2030. The public expenditure on education as a percentage of GSDP will be increased from 6.14 per cent to 10.5 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:** Gender equality will be ensured in education, health and other social sector by 2030. Workforce participation rate for women will be raised from 23.6 per cent (Census-2011) to 40 per cent by 2030. The proportion of crime against women will be reduced from 25.75 per cent to 5 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all:** Safe drinking water and safe sanitation will be provided to all by 2020. The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services will be raised to 75 per cent from 20.3 per cent (Census-2011). Percentage of population using basic sanitation services will be increased from 86 (Census-2011) to 100 by 2020.

**SDG-7: By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency:** The State would implement 24X7 'Power for All' (PFA) programme with the objective to connect the unconnected areas before 2030. Proportion of population with access to electricity will be increased from 68.4 per cent (Census-2011) to 100 per cent in 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 in 2030.

**SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries:** Inequalities will be minimized in terms of human development across different segments of population including ST, SC, OBC, Minorities, disabled people as well as women for providing basic services to achieve quality of life. Percentage of disabled student getting scholarship will be increased from 14.74 per cent to 18.50 per cent in 2030.

**SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable:** All urban areas will be made inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by providing access of 100 per cent urban population to efficient pollution free transport system, proper sewerage, storm water drainage, underground electric lines and net connectivity. The percentage of slum population will be reduced from 16.49 per cent in 2014-15 to 8.50 per cent in 2030.

**SDG-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns:** Sustainable consumption and production patterns will be ensured through efficient management of natural resources, especially surface water and

underground water and reasonable disposal of toxic wastes. The per cent change in water-fed area will be increased from 1 per cent to 14 per cent by 2030.

**SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:** Action will be taken to combat Climate Change through afforestation in denuded forest land, arresting soil erosion as well as restoration in affected areas and maintaining eco-system. Per capita forest and tree cover will be increased from 0.22 ha to 0.33 ha in 2030.

**SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss:** Tripura State will have a comprehensive sustainable management system in place for restoration, conservation and proper usage of ecosystems such as forests, rivers, wetlands and mountains by 2030. Forested 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 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.

## **Goals & Targets:**

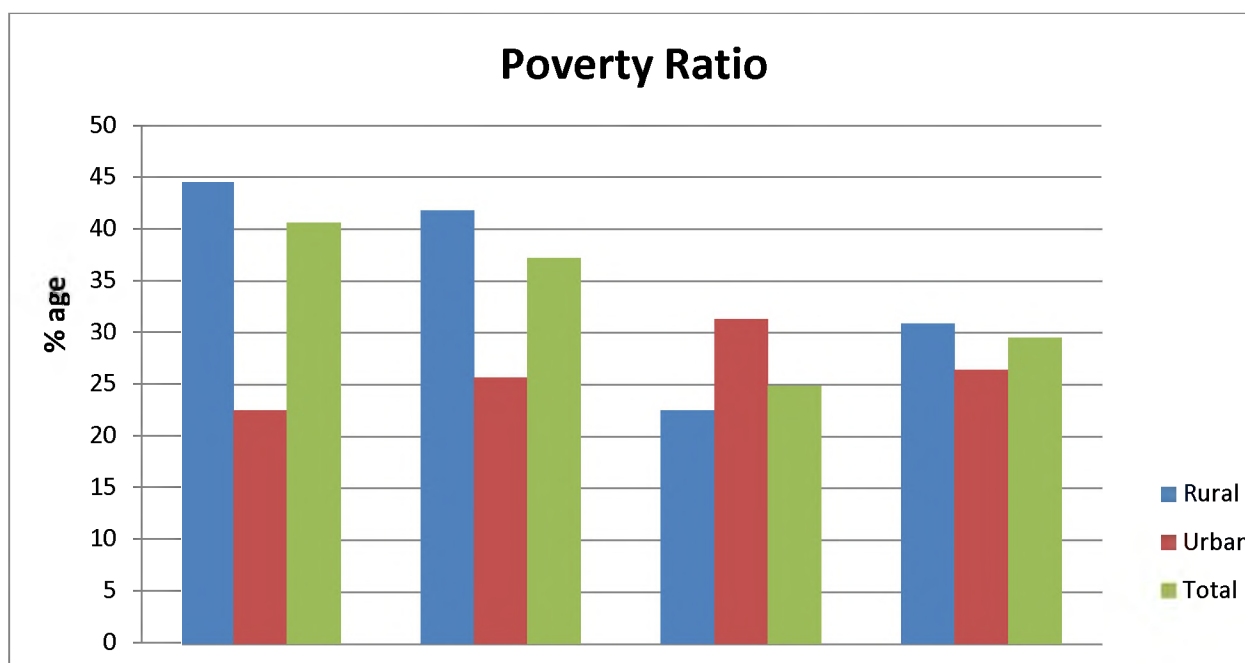
### **SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.**

The overall proportion of the people living below the poverty line would be brought down from present level of 24.90% to 12.45% by 2030, which will be achieved through extending access to basic services to more people, increasing Government spending on essential services like education, health and social protection systems.

Poverty of ST population will also be brought down equally by creating value of assets by generating income, employment and entrepreneurship. The proportion of ST household provided work under MGNREGA as proportion to total household will also be brought down from 41.19% to 20.50%.

#### **Targets:**

- 1.1. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all living ages living in poverty in all dimensions according to national dimensions;
- 1.2. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro finance;
- 1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems;
- 1.4. By 2030, building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.



	Tripura	All India	Tripura	All India
	2004-05		2011-12	
Rural	44.5	41.8	22.5	30.9
Urban	22.5	25.7	31.3	26.4
Total	40.6	37.2	24.9	29.5

**SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.**

By 2030, create a dynamic and developed agricultural sector capable of sustained and rapid growth for 'doubling farmers' income, while paying special attention to helping the underprivileged social groups by modernizing agriculture through improved agricultural practices, bringing more cultivable area under assured irrigation, adoption of HYV in more areas, efficient use of technology and natural resources. By 2030, food security for all and efficient Public Distribution System (PDS) would ensure for procurement, storage, transportation and distribution of food grains through fair price shops to all under privileged people covering hilly and interior areas of State to eliminate the hunger. Incidence of stunted and wasted children below five years of age will be reduced to 5%.

There will also be efforts towards the modernization of agriculture especially in tilla and upland areas for ST population, through improved agricultural practices for raising productivity and efficient management of



biodiversity. For this purpose, the proportion of irrigated land in Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas to total irrigated areas will be increased from 30.75% to 45.50% by 2030.

**Targets:**

2.1. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally-agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the malnutrition needs of adolescent girl, pregnant and lactating women and older persons;

2.2. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous people, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment;

2.3. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to Climate Change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality;

2.4. By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national and regional levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

**SDG-3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.**

By 2030, health sector will be capable of providing adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care without financial hardship ensuring affordable quality health care to all through Allopathic as well as Homeopathic and Ayurvedic system of medicines etc. ensuring greater access to primary health care by providing medical institutions as well as increasing the health workers close to the people as possible. Special emphasis will be given to reduce and cure cases of vector borne, water borne and communicable diseases to bring down to half of present level. State aims at Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 10 and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) at 20 per 1000 live birth by 2030.

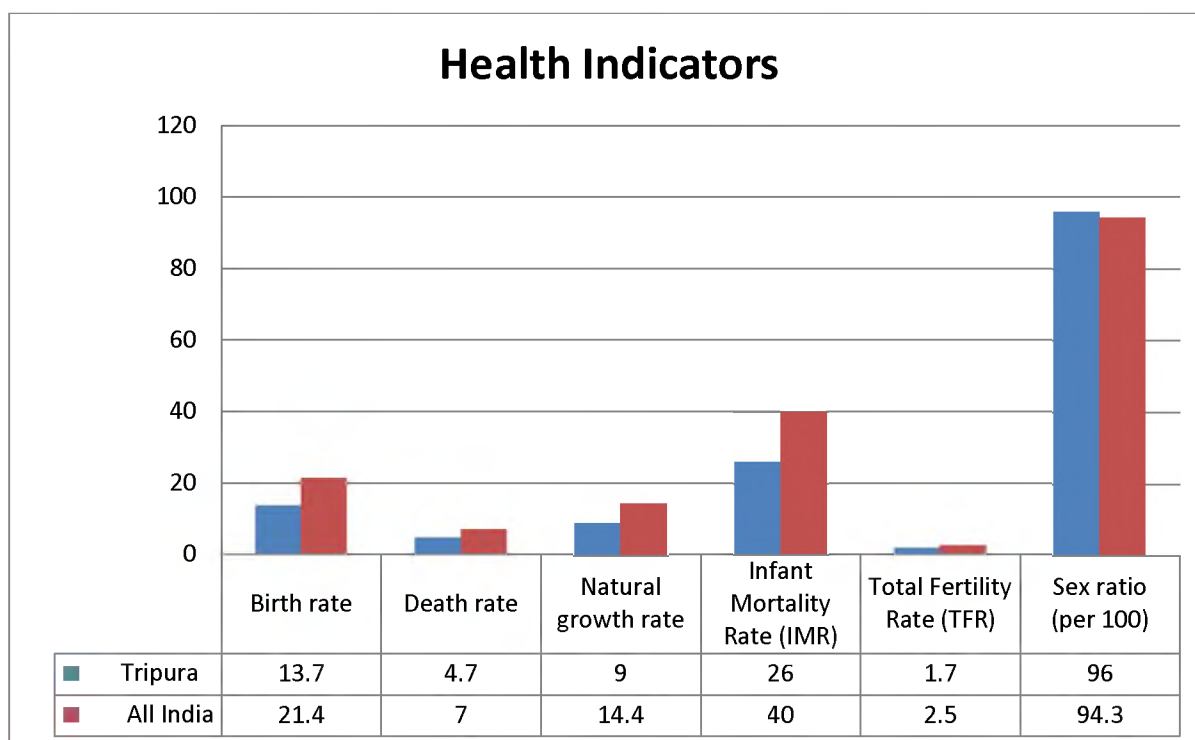
There will be preventive and curative healthcare in hilly and remote areas especially for ST population by augmenting greater access of medical institutions and increasing the health workers. The coverage of full vaccination will be increased for ST children aged 12-23 months, from 32.2% to 90% and

institutional delivery for ST pregnant women aged 15-49 years will be increased from 51.1% to 90% by 2030.

**Targets:**

- 3.1. By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality ratio to 25 per 100000 live birth,
- 3.2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of new born and children under five mortality rate to at least as low as 20 per 1000 live births;
- 3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water borne diseases and other communicable diseases;
- 3.4. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being;
- 3.5. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care service and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all;
- 3.6. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol;
- 3.7. By 2020, half the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents;
- 3.8. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes;
- 3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illness from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

The following table depicts the health indicators of the State vis-à-vis all India as per latest available data:



**SDG-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.**

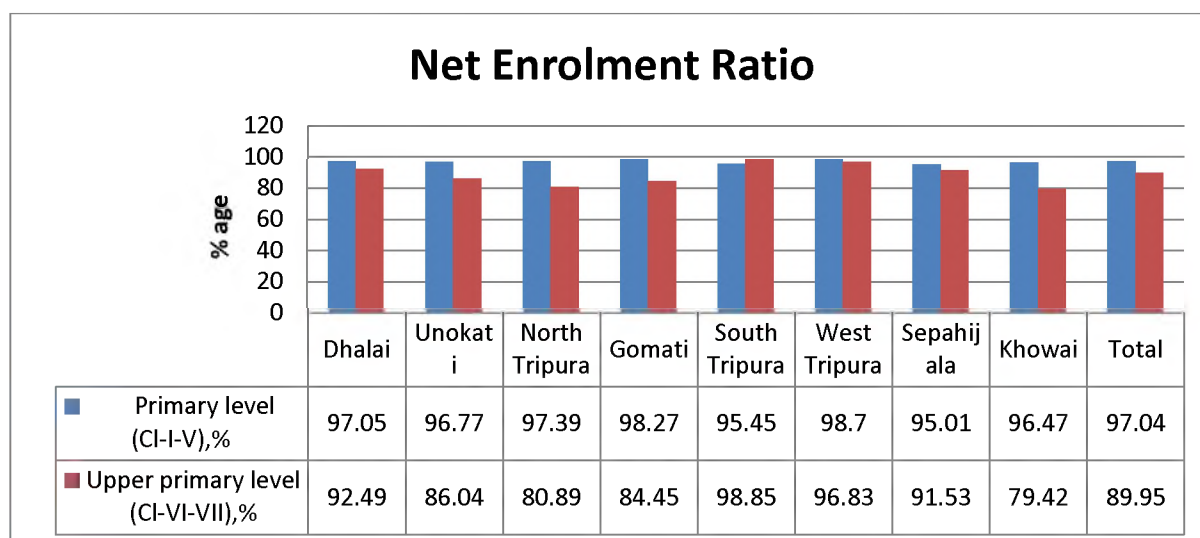
By 2030, access to quality education up to 10th standard will be made universal through better curriculum, using improved teaching techniques and providing adequate training to teachers and recruitment of qualified teachers by increasing the public expenditure on education. Literacy will be made universal at the same time. Besides this, increasing in average attendance rate from present 74% to 99% and reducing the dropout rates from 1.87% to 0% at elementary level and from 20.95% to 12% on an average at secondary level so to be achieved to make education inclusive by 2030. 100% Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is to be achieved in both segments i.e. at primary level (I-V) and upper primary level (VI-VIII) by 2030.

Increasing average attendance of ST students to 99% and reducing the dropouts to 12% at secondary level also to be attained by achieving 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of ST students both at primary and upper primary levels. The literacy rate of ST population is also targeted for 100% by 2030.

**Targets:**

- 4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes;
- 4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education;

- 4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university;
- 4.4. By 2030, ensure that public expenditure on education is made at least 10.5 per cent;
- 4.5. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship;
- 4.6. By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations;
- 4.7. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy;
- 4.8. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.



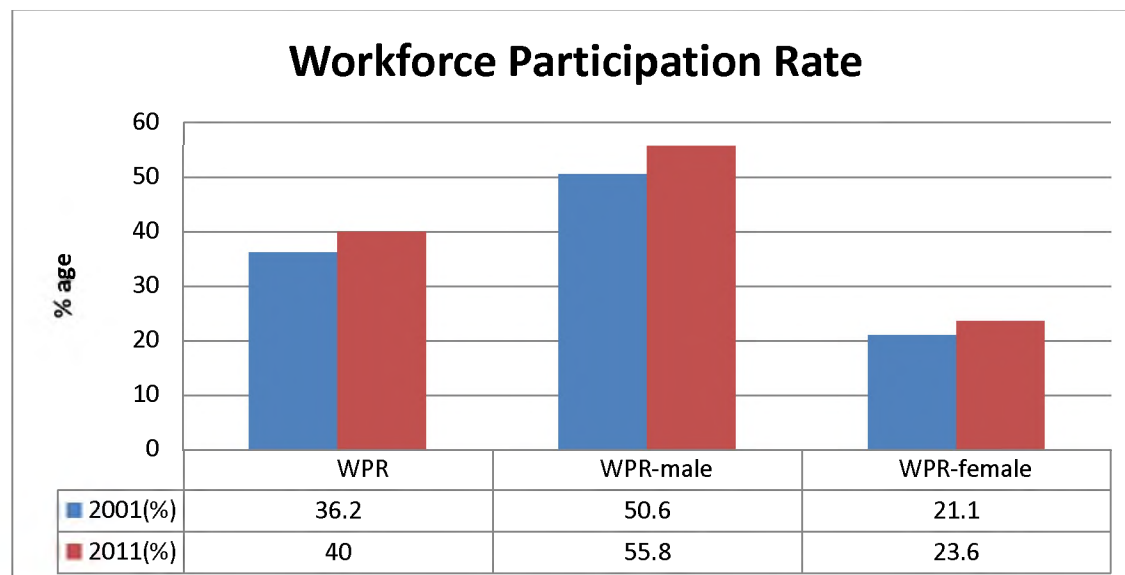
Source: SSA-Tripura.

### **SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

Gender equality will be ensured in education, health and other social sectors by 2030 for a peaceful, prosperous inclusive society. The female workforce participation rate (WPR) will be raised from 23.6% (2011 Census) to 40% (global average) by 2030. By 2030, the incidence of crime against women

will be reduced to 5% from 25.75%. Participation of more women in governance and decision making will be encouraged to have at least doubled the current numbers.

Active workforce participation rate of ST women will also be raised to 40% and also to ensure their participation in decision making. The sex ratio of ST population will also be raised to 995 from 983.



Source: Census data. WPR-Workforce Participation Rate.

### Targets:

- 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;
- 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation;
- 5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation;
- 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as appropriate;
- 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life;
- 5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

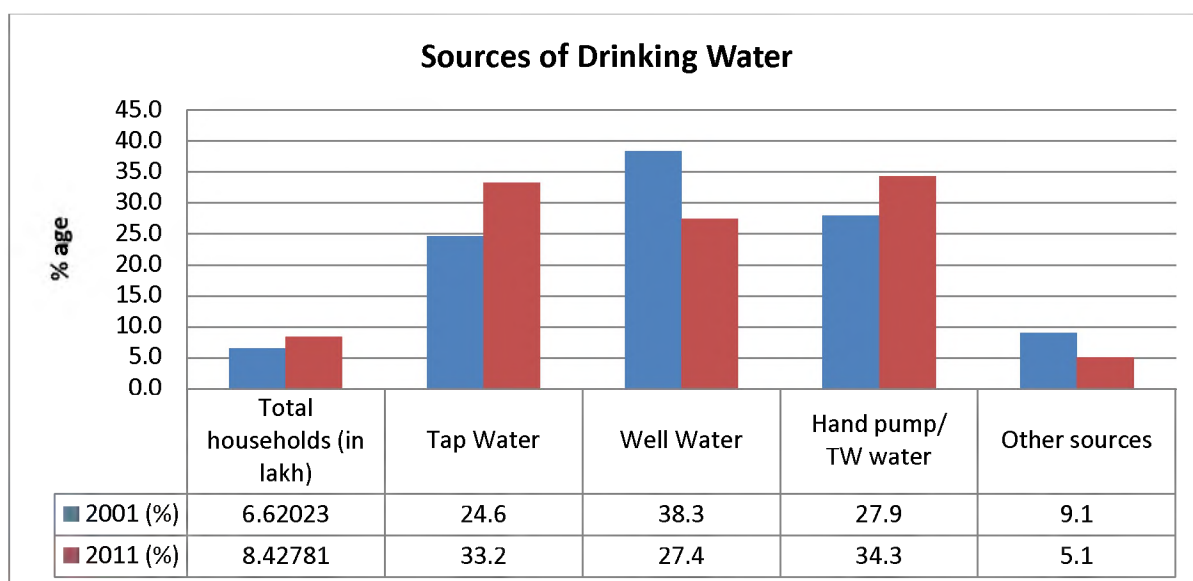


## **SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**

100% safe drinking water and safe sanitation will be provided to all by 2030, through facilities in institutional, major public places and household spheres in next 15 years, with special attention to the needs of women and girls including those in hilly and remote areas.

The vision includes enhancing the quality of life of the people by providing safe, sustainable drinking water supply and sanitation facilities and services along with promoting hygiene practices amongst the people by 2030.

All ST households will also be provided safe drinking water and 100% sanitation within premises.



### **Targets:**

- 6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all;
- 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation especially among women and girls and those in vulnerable situations;
- 6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse;
- 6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh water to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering water scarcity;
- 6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate;

6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

**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 of connecting the unconnected areas before 2030. The State will ensure 24x7 quality, reliable and affordable power supply to all villages for domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial consumers within a fixed time frame by providing full support to all utilities. Emphasis will be given to cover maximum area by conventional energy and only remote areas will be covered by renewable energy sources and accordingly, the share of renewable energy will be increased. Proportion of households with primary reliance on clean fuels technology and renewable energy share from 0.05% to 2.5% in total energy consumption will be increased.

All ST households will be provided 24x7 reliable and affordable power supplies covering all habitations. Proportion of ST households having electricity as main source of lighting covering hilly and remote areas will be increased from 46.92% to 100% by 2030.

**Targets:**

- 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services;
- 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix;
- 7.3. By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

**SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

The State will accelerate its economic growth in a sustained manner to increase rate of growth from present 9% to 13% by 2030 by providing more employment with focus on labour intensive mechanism especially for young people in secondary and tertiary sectors through efficient use of its natural resources and improving the infrastructure across all sectors, skilling of people, improving access to credit as well as financial services and providing decent working conditions.

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 of ST families. The workforce participation rate of ST population requires to be

increased from 28.26% to 40% for sustained economic growth and productive employment opportunities.

**Targets:**

- 8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 9 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum;
- 8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors;
- 8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, including thorough access to financial services;
- 8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation;
- 8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value;
- 8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth that is unemployed, uneducated or untrained;
- 8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms;
- 8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment;
- 8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products;
- 8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

**SDG-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.**

The State aims at 100% accessibility to all infrastructures to all entrepreneurs by 2030 including that of transport, connectivity, irrigation, energy and banking to promote industrialization including manufacturing through efficient use of locally available raw material, innovation, developing

intellectual property base and increase in investments for employment generation. The contribution from industrial sector to the States' real economy or Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) will be stepped-up to 15% by 2030. The manufacturing employment to total employment will be increased from 1.79% to 4.5%. The volume of trade between the States with the neighbouring Bangladesh will be increased to Rs.1500 crore by 2030 from current Rs.383 crore.

Also on the cards is building infrastructure and investment by opening international railway link through Agartala-Akhaura and linking with port facilities in Bangladesh under the Act East Policy for ASEAN countries.

Accessibilities of all basic infrastructures for enhancing entrepreneurship and trade for ST families will also be ensured by augmenting 100% all weather roads, skilling, credit facilities as well as 100% power connectivity in ST habitations.

**Targets:**

- 9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure under the Act East Policy for ASEAN countries to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all;
- 9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product in line with national circumstances;
- 9.3. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes;
- 9.4. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sector, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers.

**SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.**

The State aims to have average per capita income of Rs.2, 15,000 at present market price by 2030. Apart from that, inequalities will be minimized in terms of human development, populations will be empowered and promoted through social, economic and political inclusion in particular ST, SC, OBC, minorities irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. They will be provided access to basic services like quality education, quality health services, all weather road, clean energy, safe drinking water, safe sanitation, employment, access to social security... The State will be eliminating the discriminatory laws, policies and practices and

promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard. The participation of women workforce will be increased to 40% by 2030.

The per capita income of ST population will also be raised to the level of State average for inclusive development and reducing in-equality within the State.

**Targets:**

- 10.1. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality;
- 10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status;
- 10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard;
- 10.4. Improve the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations;
- 10.5. Ensure enhanced representation and voice in decision making for economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;
- 10.6. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

**SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

All cities and urban settlements of the State will have efficient urban infrastructure as prerequisite for sustaining growth and development, pollution free transport system for commuters, all weather road, energy efficient illumination system, proper sewerage, storm water drainage, solid waste management, markets and street lights, underground accommodation of electric lines, universal access to the internet before 2030, cooking gas pipeline, telecom cable, TV cable by 2030. Thrust will be given for development of all slum areas by providing basic services with special emphasis on decent housing. An action plan will be chalked-out by reducing urban slum population to 8.50% from 16.48%. Special emphasis will be given for adequate discharge of urban solid waste to make the cities clean and hygiene. Migration support centres will be established to help the migrant workers and their family members.



The ST population residing in urban areas will be provided all adequate urban services and facilities including 100% access to the internet, credit, skilling and infrastructural facilities.

**Targets:**

11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums;

11.2. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management;

11.3. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons;

11.4. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management;

11.5. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage;

11.6. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations;

11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

**SDG-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

The State will encourage for efficient management of natural resources especially surface water and underground water for bringing more areas under irrigation , reasonable disposing of toxic waste and pollutants by providing incentive industries, business and consumers units for proper recycling and treatment of the waste material. Sustainable consumption of water resources, irrigation and other ecosystem for 'doubling the farmers' income and maintaining the annual growth of agricultural sector in real terms or constant prices @6% till 2030.

The State will also effectively encourage management of water resources as well as maintaining eco-system and bio-diversity in ST dominated TTAADC

areas. The State is envisaged for 100% fully covered (FC) drinking water in rural areas from 65.94%.

**Targets:**

- 12.1. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and eco-system;
- 12.2. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature;
- 12.3. By 2030, halve per capita food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses;
- 12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally-sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle;
- 12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse;
- 12.6. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

**SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**

The State would ensure afforestation in denuded forest land, arresting soil erosion for maintaining the green economy and rich forestry and biodiversity both for flora and fauna including the catchment areas of the rivers, river banks and hill slopes as well as degradation in affected areas, maintaining eco-system by comprehensive risk assessment, risk insurance facilities, other insurance solutions. There will be an emphasis on water availability and minimizing disaster related to flood, earth quake etc. to minimize loss of human life and properties to combat Climate Change and its impact by involving all stake holders in the State by 2030. Scientific and analytical capacity for Climate Change related assessments should be strengthened. The State would create an adaptive environment of climate resilient livestock and fisheries development to mitigate climate change. Per capita forest and tree cover will be increased from 0.22 hector to 0.35 hector by 2030 to combat Climate Change.

The State will efficiently manage and maintain eco-system and biodiversity by afforestation in TTAADC's hilly and remote areas to combat climate change and its impact especially in natural disaster including flooding.

**Targets:**

- 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards

and natural disasters;

13.2. Integrate Climate Change measures into policies, strategies and planning;

13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

**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.**

The State will work towards management of entire forest eco-system for amelioration of its environment, combating desertification etc. goals in-addition to management of habitat and corridor of elephant population through a landscape approach. It aims at a comprehensive sustainable management system in place for restoration, conservation, and proper usage of ecosystems such as forests, rivers, wetlands, and mountains by 2030 by adopting sustainable management practices with focus on afforestation, soil conservation, water conservation and preservation of biodiversity and eco-system.

In TTAADC areas, special emphasize will be given for maintaining forests, rivers, wetlands, and mountains by 2030 by adopting sustainable management practices.

**Targets:**

15.1. By 2030, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountain and dry lands;

15.2. By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, land and soil including land affected by drought and flood;

15.3. By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development;

15.4. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species;

15.5. Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the urbanization of genetic resources;

15.6. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna.

**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.**

Reduce all forms of violence irrespective of gender, age and also for under-trials and insecurity, which have destructive impact on State's development and growth by 2030. Strengthening the rule of law, human rights and safety will be promoted. The good governance and e-governance for inclusive developed society will be intensified. Corruption will reduce substantially through transparent system of e-procurement, e-tendering and digital-Tripura programmes. Ensure that Tripura becomes a crime-free State with effective policing and use of technology, especially crimes against women, children and sexual offences.

The State would ensure justice for all by strengthening institutional arrangements; fast tracking of court cases, arranging Lok Adalat's to reduce pendency and empowering people with legal literacy within democratic institutional framework for inclusive development at all levels.

Maintaining law and order, peace, faster justice delivery and human rights for sustainable inclusive society in TTAADC areas will also be ensured through transparent system of good governance.

**Targets:**

- 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates in the State;
- 16.2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children;
- 16.3. by 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration;
- 16.4. Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all;
- 16.5. Convergence of engaged governance with e-governance;
- 16.6. Substantially reduce corruption in all forms in the State;
- 16.7. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions for good governance;
- 16.8. Regular interaction between the citizens and the Government for more transparency;
- 16.9. Integrated Public Delivery System to prioritize resource allocation as per citizens' need;
- 16.10. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;
- 16.11. Engaging people with the system in a productive manner and provide conducive condition;
- 16.12. Ensure public access to information in all Panchayats and ADC villages.

**SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**

The State will build meaningful and workable collaboration, networking and partnerships among neighbouring States as well as neighbouring country like Bangladesh on long-term basis through enhancing the foreign trade of the State from current Rs. 383 Cr. to Rs. 1500 Cr. by 2030. The vision is for investment and creation of international infrastructure for roads, railways, ports as well as IT, innovation and best practices from the neighbouring country Bangladesh and ASEAN countries under Act East Policy.

Financial inclusion and access to credit and financial inclusion through, social security schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJY) will be promoted in a proactive manner, for protection to the poor people.

The TTAADC will be involved for long-term workable collaboration, networking and partnership among neighbouring States as well as neighbouring country like Bangladesh for infrastructure development and investment.

**Targets:**

- 17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including improving domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection;
- 17.2. Mobilize additional financial resources from multiple sources;
- 17.3. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes and international infrastructure creation;
- 17.4. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies;
- 17.5. Significantly increase the exports.

# Strategies for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 2030, Tripura

## Background:

The economy of Tripura is basically agrarian with inadequate infrastructural facilities, geographical isolation, communication bottlenecks, inadequate exploitation of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and persistent unemployment problems.

Although, the State is the third-smallest in the Country in terms of area but in terms of density of population it ranks 18<sup>th</sup> at all India level including Union Territories. Tripura is the second-highest populous State after Assam in the North East.

It also brings enormous challenges and also recognizes the importance for inclusive sustainable development within that necessitate minimizing the use of natural resources and maintaining bio-diversity along with promoting peace, stability, social inclusion, effective governance based on rule of law.

It also aims at reducing income inequality, poverty beside ensuring inculcation of food security, sustainable agriculture, employment generation, infrastructure creation, equitable education, healthy life of citizen, malnutrition, girls and women empowerment, energy efficiency and innovation.

With such a backdrop, a seven-year strategy document has been formulated with set of strategies in keeping with the reliability, measurability and achievability vis-à-vis 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during next 15 years which are of relevance to State and region.

With the completion of the 'Bharat Net' programme in 2019, all gram panchayats in Tripura will be digitally connected. The aim will be to deliver all Government services at the State, district and gram panchayat level digitally by 2022-23, thereby eliminating the digital divide.

Within agriculture development for 'doubling the farmers' income, emphasis must shift to converting farmers to 'agripreneurs' by further expanding e-National Agriculture Markets(e-NAMs) and replacing the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMQ) Act with the Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (APLM) Act. A massive effort must be made to upscale apprenticeships.

The key steps, among others, are:-

- Successfully implementing the 'Ayushman Bharat' programme and the establishment of health and wellness centres across the State,
- Upgrading the quality of the school education system and skills,

including the creation of a new innovation ecosystem at the ground level by 2020,

- As already done in rural areas, affordable housing in urban areas will be given a huge push to improve workers living conditions and ensure equity while providing a strong impetus to growth,
- Implementing strategies to achieve regional equity by successfully rolling out the Aspirational Dhalai District programme.
- A sharp focus on ensuring accountability and a shift to performance-based evaluation. The Government will revamp its data systems and analysis so that all policy interventions and decision-making are based on evidence and real-time data. This will yield efficient and targeted delivery of services and justice to those who need them the most.
- The scope of Swachh Bharat Mission may be expanded to cover initiatives for land-fills and plastic waste,
- To achieve the goals of New India in 2022-23, it is important for the private sector, corporates, civil society and even individuals to draw up their own strategies to complement and supplement the steps the Government intends to take for achieving the goals.

The seven year strategy document includes each of strategies to be adopted with respect to 17-goals that could provide the pathways for targeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are as under:

**SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.**

The State Government will ensure secured tenure rights for those who rely on land and natural resources but yet to get tenure rights,

- The State will be focusing more on livelihood generation programmes through NERLP etc. to reduce poverty,
- The State Government need to increase the Government spending on essential services like education, public health and social protection systems,
- The wage employment generation programmes through MGNREGA, TUEP, SGSY etc. need to be extensively covered in all districts of the State,
- The State Government will effectively and timely implement the PMAY in both rural and urban areas for providing housing shelter,
- The State will extend the access to basic services to more people especially in TTAADC areas,
- The State will thrust on skill development programmes for enhancing earning ability, livelihood and employment generation,

- The State Government will ensure education, health care facilities, nutrition, vaccination as well as sanitation to all covering TTAADC areas,
- The State Government will focus on modernization of our agriculture for 'doubling farmers' income through improved agricultural practices, bringing more cultivable area under assured irrigation, adoption of HYV in more areas, efficient use of technology and natural resources.,
- The State Government will promote the financial inclusion and access to credit and financial inclusion through, social security schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana ( PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJY) in a proactive manner, for protection to the poor people, particularly the under privileged.
- The State will provide every family with a pucca house, having water connection, toilet facilities, and 24x7 electricity supply and access to drainage facility,
- The State should achieve the goal of 'Housing for All', which will be a big step in the realization of New India Vision 2022 that will trigger economic growth and create millions of jobs for skilled as well as unskilled workers. Moreover, given the forward and backward linkages of the housing sector, the focus on affordable housing could bring rich dividends for other distressed sectors such as steel and cement,
- The State will ensure for extension of social benefits for socially disadvantaged and differently able people like IGNOAPS, IGNWPS, IGNDPS, Widow & Deserted Women Pension Scheme, Disability allowance, Bidi Shramik Workers Scheme, Allowance for Blind persons, Cobbler Pension Scheme, Barber Worker Pension Scheme,
- The State also take steps for adequate flow of public benefits to the poor and the most marginalized,
- The State Government will set priority for infrastructure development in all districts through PMGSY etc.,
- Ending gender-based inequalities as well as violence in all segment of people in the State,
- The State will ensure effective disaster management plan covering flood, landslides, earthquake, crop damage etc.,

**SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.**

- The State Government will ensure food security for all through efficient Public Distribution System (PDS) and procurement, storage,



transportation and distribution of food grains through fair price shops to all underprivileged people covering hilly and interior areas of the State to eliminate the hunger,

- The State Government will ensure investment in infrastructure development projects,
- To double farmers' income, the State Government will take following steps through:-
  - Generating income and employment through a paradigm shift in approach from food security to robust agri-business systems,
  - Modernizing agricultural technology, increasing productivity, efficiency and crop diversification,
  - Inefficient extension delivery systems have led to the presence of large yield gaps as well. Yield gaps exist at two levels in the State. First, there is a gap between best scientific practices and best field practices. These gaps exist between best field practices and the average farmer. There exist significant yield gaps both amongst and within States. Closing these gaps provides an opportunity to enhance productivity and incomes, significantly,
  - Demand side factors favouring the expansion of area under fruits and vegetables, and livestock products. These enterprises also offer better income,
  - Research has also shown that diversification to the fruits and vegetables segment is likely to benefit small and medium farmers, more than large ones,
  - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) aims to expand irrigation coverage whilst promoting water use efficiency. These coned cycles of the Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme is under way, which will focus on job creation and entrepreneurship development through local entrepreneurship models,
  - Creating a policy environment that enables a paradigm shift from food security to income security for farmers,
  - Encouraging the participation of the private sector in agricultural development to transition from agriculture to robust agri-business systems,
  - Promoting through Government policies the emergence of 'agripreneurs' so that even small and marginal farmers can capture a higher share of value addition from 'farm gate to fork',
  - Transforming the rural economy through the creation of medium rural infrastructure and an integrated value chain system,
  - Creating occupational diversification and quality employment opportunities for doubling farmers' income by 2022-23,
  - Concerted efforts have been made for increasing rice production by

way of increasing area under “System of Rice Intensification” (SRI) and Hybrid Paddy. About 1,00,000 hectare area has been targeted to be covered under SRI and 60,000 hectare has been kept as target under Hybrid Paddy cultivation. This will increase production, productivity and profitability of the farmers,

- The State Government will put priority to increase in water use efficiency of the State,
- It will ensure for implement resilient agricultural practices to increase production and productivity for ‘doubling the farmers’ income and also help maintaining ecosystem and bio-diversity,
- It will also maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants,
- The increasing competitiveness of agricultural products of the State is also necessary for augmenting income and value addition,
- The State Government will give highest emphasis for 100% coverage of soil health cards,
- Improved plant protection is an issue for development of agriculture sector and therefore, the State Government will place special emphasis on the issue,
- The State Government will ensure for developing the farm mechanization for enhancing productivity,
- It will enhance agriculture skilling for productivity,
- It will emphasize agri-preneurship development for generating employment opportunities in rural sector,
- The State Government should support farmers to get remunerative prices of their produces,
- It will encourage and take effective steps for cooperative farming/group cultivation since agricultural land is limited,
- It should take adoption to climate change, extreme weather, flooding and other disasters related action plan,
- It should also improve the regulatory marketing infrastructure as well as price support for the farmers covering TTAADC areas,
- It will take effective steps for providing agricultural credit to the farmers,
- It will also extend crop insurance to the farmers especially in TTAADC and hilly areas,
- The State will take effective steps for generation and transfer of technology,

- It will take effective steps for development of agricultural and horticultural crops in FRA (RoFR) area,
- It will introduce high value crop to the farmers especially in hilly and TTAADC areas,
- To end all forms of malnutrition, Government programmes like POSHAN etc. should be intensified across the districts,
- Under 'POSHAN Abhiyaan', achieve the following outcomes by 2022-23:-
  - Reduce the prevalence of stunting among children to 25 per cent or less,
  - Reduce the prevalence of underweight in- children(0-6years)to 25 per cent or less,
  - Reduce the prevalence of an anaemia among young children (6-59months) to 43per cent or less,
  - Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among: adolescent girls and women (15-49years) to 38 per cent or less.

**SDG-3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.**

- The State Government will give thrust and achieve 100% registration of births and deaths covering TTAADC areas,
- It should take effective steps for reducing the infectious diseases such as TB, malaria, hepatitis,
- It will extend public health care services with affordable prices, under “health care for all” with particular to poor and backward, providing adequate and qualitative preventive and curative health care,
- It will give highest priority for improving maternal and child health care to reduce the maternal and infant mortality rates,
- Effective training programmes to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff to meet the health care needs are also needed in the State covering all districts,
- It will take effective preventive health measures through 100% vaccination under various disease prevention programmes like Mission-Indra Dhanush,
- It will ensure nutritional and food supplement to all segments and ages especially in TTAADC,
- A radical revamp of the public and preventive health system in the State will be carried out through the following strategic interventions:
  - Mobilization of public health action through an integrated, inter-sectoral and pan-stakeholder approach, targeted at communities and individuals as well as grass roots organizations, aimed at

creating an unprecedented people-led movement for health and wellness,

- Operationalization of vital enablers - a) public health and management cadre, b) public health agency with capacitated supporting institutions (c) municipalities and panchayati raj institutions,
  - Under Ayushman Bharat scale-up, a new vision for comprehensive primary health care is to be built across the country, using the platform of Health and Wellness Centres(HWCs),
  - Providing quality ambulatory services for an inclusive package of diagnostic, curative, rehabilitative and palliative case dose to the people,
  - Delivering preventive and promotion services and action on the ground to tackle determinants of ill-health locally,
  - Achieving a doctor-population ratio of at least 1:1400 (WHO norm 1:1000) and nurse population ratio of at least 1:500 (WHO norm 1:400) by 2022-23,
  - Ensuring availability of paramedics and doctors as per Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norms in high priority districts by 2020 (National Health Policy, 2017),
  - Deploying Mid-Level Providers (MLPs) to manage the primary health care system,
  - Using the platform of Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Mission (AB-PMRSSM), attain coverage of at least 75 per cent of the population with publicly-financed health insurance (covering most secondary and tertiary care procedures) by 2022-23,
  - Reducing the proportion of households facing catastrophic health expenditure from the current level by 50 per cent.
- The State Government should give more priority for effective implementation of Reproductive Child Health programme (RCH) to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality rates,
  - The State will ensure effective coverage of affordable quality health care through allopathic as well as homeopathic, ayurvedic system of medicine etc. of AYUSH programme. The TTAADC areas will also be covered, adequately,
  - It should take effective steps for ensuring greater access to primary health care by providing medical institutions as close to the people as possible,

- It needs to target the medical and healthcare needs to be targeted to prevent for, early diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation for reducing mortality rate attributed due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases,
- The State Government will give assurances of health care by timely appropriate care beyond traditional system,
  - The improvement and extension of health coverage will be made covering hilly and TTAADC areas,
  - More investment from central sector schemes are needed for development of health sector,
  - The State will give priorities in mental and child healthcare needs,
  - More financing for promotion of public health protection is required covering hilly and TTAADC areas,
  - The quality and affordable medicines including generic medicine are required covering hilly and TTAADC areas also,
  - The State Government will take effective steps for reducing death due to traffic injuries etc.
  - More trained and skilled personnel in health sector are required in all eight districts,
  - More Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for developing infrastructure in the State.

**SDG-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.**

- The State will ensure better curriculum, using improved teaching techniques and educating children, especially the girl child,
- The State will provide adequate training to teachers for quality education covering TTAADC schools,
- It will recruit the qualified teachers through Teachers Eligibility Test (TET),
- It will increase the public expenditure on education for quality coverage of education,
- The literacy will be made universal at the same time covering TTAADC areas,
- The State Government will take effective steps to increase in average attendance rate from present 74% to 90% and reducing the dropout rates from 1.87% to 0% in elementary education and from 20.95% to 12% on an

average at secondary level as to be achieved to make education inclusive by 2030,

- Universal access and retention would be made through following measures in the State:
  - The State will ensure 100% enrolment and retention at elementary education and secondary education levels; achieve zero dropouts until Class X,
  - It will ensure equitable participation by all society segments, in terms of attendance, attention and years of schooling to ensure maximum social inclusion,
  - The State will work towards improvement in learning outcomes for elementary and secondary education, as measured by successive rounds of the National Achievement Survey (NAS),
  - It will create robust framework for tracking individual students across their schooling years that incorporates data on their learning outcomes,
  - It will provide area and viable alternative path for vocational education starting at higher levels to improve employability,
  - It will increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 35 per cent by 2022-23,
  - The State will make higher education more inclusive for the most vulnerable groups,
  - It will improve employability of students completing their higher education,
- There cannot be a quality education system without quality teachers. Therefore, a thorough revamp of the entire ecosystem of teacher education both at the school and college level is necessary. In this context, the objectives for 2022-23 include:
  - enforcing minimum teacher standards through rigorous teacher eligibility tests and criteria for the induction of teachers,
  - improving in-service teacher training system,
  - increasing teacher accountability or learning outcomes of students,
  - addressing the problem of teacher vacancies and teacher absenteeism,
  - In-service teacher training needs up-gradation.
  - For harnessing the demographic advantage that it enjoys, Tripura needs to build the capacity and infrastructure for skilling/reskilling /up-skilling existing and new entrants to the labour force. The goals to be met until 2022-23 in areas follow:

- increase the proportion of formally skilled labour to at least 25% of work force,
- ensure inclusivity and reduce divisions based on gender, location, organized/unorganized etc.,
- making all training compliant with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF),
- anticipating future skill needs to adapt skill development courses,
- skill development should be made an integral part of the secondary school curriculum.
- The State Government will take necessary steps for improving educational infrastructure,
- The State will provide tools to teachers and students for effective learning covering TTAADC areas,
- It will ensure improving learning outcomes through Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan' (RMSA) covering TTAADC and hilly areas,
- The State will effectively implement the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act,2009 covering hilly tribal areas,
- The State should promote the vocational and technical education for employment opportunities covering TTAADC areas also,
- Hygiene and nutrition for better educational environment requires to be ensured in all schools including the TTAADC areas,
  - The necessary effective steps will be taken for free coaching classes for ST students for appearing in the Joint Entrance Examinations for admission in medical, engineering and other professional courses. Free coaching classes for appearing in IAS examination will also been arranged for ST students at New Delhi and Agartala,
  - The important activities achieved during the financial year 2018-19 includes support to ST children for higher education by providing boarding house stipend, post-metric scholarship, pre-matriculation scholarship, merit award, supply of free text books, coaching to dropped-out or Madhyamik failed students, special coaching in core subjects and re-construction of boarding houses etc.

## **SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

- The effective and timely implementation of schemes on girls education like Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) covering all districts will be ensured in the State,
- The State Government will take necessary effective steps for improvement in women's employment and skilling, re-skilling for their economic up-liftment,
- It will take necessary effective steps for equal remuneration for women and men both in rural and urban areas,
- Empowerment of women through employment, entrepreneurship in business and trade needs to be implemented effectively in the State,
- The State will take necessary effective steps for more women in decision-making process particularly in civil bureaucracy, police, judicial and legislature, apart from teaching covering colleges and universities and other State Government and TTAADC jobs,
- Effective steps are required for timely and proper investigation to improve the conviction rate of genuine cases of crime against women in the State,
- The social sector schemes like Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY), Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS), Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) etc. schemes need to be implemented within timeline in all districts,
- The State Government will take effective steps for reduction in prevalence of anaemia especially among girls and women covering TTAADC areas,
- The State will effectively reduce malnutrition, early marriage among girls and dropout covering TTAADC areas,
- The State will look after the skilling, re-skilling of women and promotion of more Self-Help Groups (SHGs) particularly in JFM hilly areas,
- The State will encourage micro-financing among all women SHGs, including ST women for enhancing employment opportunities,
- It will increase the number of women police stations and women police personnel for dealing the women-related crimes,
- The State Government will create an enabling environment for institutional and structural barriers to increase the female labour force participation rate to at least 30% by 2022-23.



**SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**

- The State will adequately take steps for regulation of ground water extraction as well as supply of drinking water considering the ground water reserve and recharging,
- The State Government will also maintain the water quality to avoid contamination due to microbes like bacteria, harmful chemicals, iron etc. covering TTAADC areas,
- The State Government will take adequate steps for creation of new infrastructure for replacement of obsolete pump houses, treatment plant, iron removal plant and distribution pipeline to ensure safe drinking water supply services covering all the districts,
- The participatory integration of water resource management at village, blocks and districts need to be initiated and implemented,
- The water quality for maintaining safety at village level to prevent contamination, strengthening decentralized governance to support water safety planning in the State,
- The State Government will take adequate programmes for strengthening professional capacity in rural water sector, covering TTAADC areas in particular,
- The State Government should take highest priority for sanitation for all through intensive coverage of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) covering TTAADC areas also,
- The State Government will carry out extensive information, education and communication (IEC) and behaviour change campaigns to change the attitude of people regarding healthy sanitation practices,
- Ensuring scientific solid and liquid waste management by involving Panchayat villages/ TTAADC village committees and urban local bodies of the State,
- The State will take adequate steps for augmenting the capacity of local bodies,
- The State will take effective steps for creating an enabling environment for private sector participation for overall development and employment generations,
- The State will completely eradicate manual scavenging within its borders,
- By 2022-23, Tripura's water resources management strategy should

facilitate water security-to ensure adequate availability of water for life, agriculture, economic development, ecology and environment. This broader vision can be achieved by attaining the following sectoral goals:

- provide adequate (rural:40 litres per capita per day; urban 135 and safe drinking water(piped) and water for sanitation for citizens and livestock,
- provide irrigation to all farms (Har Khet Ko Pani) with improved on-farm water-use efficiency' (more crop per drop),
- provide water to industries, encourage industries to utilize recycled/treated water and ensure zero discharge of untreated effluents from industrial units,
- Ensure proper operation and maintenance of water infrastructure with active participation of farmers/consumers,
- The State Government will promote R&D to facilitate adoption of the latest technologies in the water sector management.

**SDG-7: By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency.**

- To all villages for domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial consumers within a fixed time frame by providing full support to all utilities through the schemes like SAUBHAGYA etc.
- The State will give thrust to cover maximum area by conventional energy and only remote areas will be covered by renewable energy sources,
- The State will adopt new and advanced technologies to improve the rate of energy efficiency network,
- The State Government's on-going energy sector policies aim "to provide access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy". At the convergence of its domestic goals and the global development agenda, it also intends to hit following milestones on the way:-
  - make available 24x7 power to all by 2019,
  - achieve renewable energy generation capacity by 2022
- The State will push for an effective plan for investing in renewable energy,
- The State will take reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses,
- The State will chalk out power purchase planning from central grid etc. ,
- The State will follow good governance, best practices and innovation measures effectively for highly capital intensive power sector,
- The State will effective steps for capacity addition in power infrastructure including transmission and distribution and,
- The State Government will undertake customer centric initiatives.

**SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

- The State Government will provide more employment with focus on labour intensive mechanism especially for young people in secondary and tertiary sectors through efficient use of its natural resources and improving the infrastructure across all sectors,
- The development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, best practices and innovation need to be encouraged in the State,
- The State Government will focus on modern agricultural farming through improved agricultural practices and adopting HYV as well as hybrid varieties for inclusive development,
- The State will take action plan for doubling the farmer's income by encouraging high value crop, bringing more area under irrigation and employment,
- The State will give high priority on fruits & vegetable preservation, processing and marketing,
- The skilling/reskilling of farmers as well as improving access to credit and financial inclusion and providing decent working conditions are also to be done for enhancing income in the State,
- The State will thrust on small scale manufacturing for enhancing growth and employment opportunities within,
- The urban infrastructure requires to be done for enhancing development through roads, water, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drains, streetlights, transport and trafficking, redevelopment of slums and capacity building for effective governance. The Smart City project for Agartala to be implemented effectively on time,
- The rural infrastructure of the State, such as all-weather road connecting all unconnected habitations especially in TTAADC areas is to be strengthened,
- The State Government will actively create effective business environment for trading, real eState and other service related tertiary sector activities,
- The State Government will be increasing the Indo-Bangla trading activities with the help of Union Ministries of Commerce & Industries and External Affairs for enhancing income and employment generation,
- The State will effectively encourage investment in PPP mode especially sectors like health, education etc.

- The State will ensure adequate access to credit and financial inclusion for doing business,
- It will target rapid growth, which reaches to 9-10% by 2022-23: it is also necessary to ensure that growth is inclusive, sustained, clean and formalized,
- It will take necessary steps for increasing female labour force participation rate to at least 30% by 2022-23,
- The State will encourage increased formalization of the labour force by reforming labour laws, easing industrial relations and ensuring fair wages, working conditions and social security. This will happen with significant productivity improvements in the economy.

**SDG-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.**

- The State will invest in roads & bridges giving special emphasis on longevity, durability and quality,
- The necessary investment in transport and communication sector is required for building resilient infrastructure in the State,
- Investment in irrigation for bringing more area under assured irrigation will strengthen inclusive development in the State,
- More investment in power sector including generation, distribution and transmission for achieving the target 'Power for All' and more industrial growth,
- The State Government will upgrade the existing infrastructure and their retrofit,
- The State Government will build more industrial estates, parks and complexes for rapid inclusive development covering TTAADC areas,
- The State need to increase the banking branches for more financial inclusion covering TTAADC area for improving the credit-deposit ratio upto national level,
- The State needs to augment investment in the information and communications sector including digital connectivity for Digital Tripura,
- The State will push for more investment in service sector,
- Dedicated promotion of innovation and best practices for building more infrastructure and industrialization in the State,
- The State Government will take special efforts to double the current growth rate of the manufacturing sector by 2022,
- The State Government will promote in a planned manner for adoption of the latest technology advancements, referred-to as 'Industry4.0', that will have a defining role in shaping the manufacturing sector in 2022,

- The State Government will take several initiatives and Action Plan to promote manufacturing under the 'Make in India'. The Action Plan aimed at increasing the manufacturing sector's contribution. The State will take action under 'Start-up India' initiative to entrepreneurship and nurture innovation, and the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) and 'Stand-up India' to facilitate access to credit,
- Increasing the coverage and quality of roads and highways is critical to enhancing connectivity and internal and external trade. By 2022-23, the State may achieve the following objectives:
  - increase connectivity by expanding the road network,
  - complete Phase-I of the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) with quality monitoring at every stage,
- Access to and quality of public transportation need continuous improvement in the State. In urban areas, the increasing use of 'personal vehicular transport leads to road congestion, longer and noise pollution. Expansion of the public transport fleets has been hampered by the short supply of vehicles, which needs to be addressed by the State.

#### **SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.**

- The State will push for investment in modern agricultural farming through improved agricultural practices and adopting HYV as well as hybrid varieties for inclusive development in the State covering TTAADC area,
- It will undertake investment in rural infrastructure such as all-weather road connecting all unconnected habitations in the State,
- It will push for more investment in local natural-resource based industry particularly for rubber, bamboo, horticulture, natural gas and power in the State to build infrastructure for enhancing development and reducing in-equality,
- The State Government intends to work towards the modernization of handloom, handicraft industries and cottage industries with effective participation of private sector in the State,
- It will give more thrust for investment in education, especially vocational and technical education for self-employment generation,
- It will give adequate trust for investment in health sector for infrastructure in rural, hilly and remote TTAADC areas.
- The State will encourage easy credit facility to rural areas of the State,

- It will work for effective skilling/reskilling for ST, SC, OBCs, minorities and other disadvantaged groups for enhancing their income,
- The coverage and investment in social protection of disadvantage groups are very necessary for reducing inequality in the State,
- The State Government will create opportunities and empower persons with disabilities (PwDs) to realize their potential, and live a productive and dignified life.

**SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

- The State Government should take effective steps for investment and building the urban infrastructure in all districts,
- The State Government will invest more in urban housing covering slum areas,
- Safe drinking water is a prerequisite in urban areas and State Government will make adequate investment in this area,
- The sewerage and sanitation system requires to be improved and State Government will adequately invest towards their development in urban areas ,
- The State will work towards improving urban transportation and pollution control through action plan investment in urban transportation and pollution,
- Investment in urban health care facilities need to be made on priority by the State Government,
- The State will also take adequate steps for easy housing loan facility especially for middle class and upper middle class families,
- The State Government will chalk out a Master Plan for investment in slum areas covering housing, sewerage, sanitation, safe drinking areas, parks etc.,
- Agartala 'Smart City' project targeted to drive job creation and economic growth, to significantly improve efficiencies in service delivery and to leverage technology for inclusive, sustainable and participatory development by 2022-23,
- A robust spatial plan as an overall frame work, within which smart city planning and implementation can happen in the State,
- An institutional mechanism for inter-agency coordination, including Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), for effective delivery will be developed by the State Government,

- A digital master plan or a digital strategy and road map for Agartala and other ULBs is urgently required for the State,
- The data-driven decision making for service delivery and resources stability in Agartala and other ULBs,
- The State will ensure and augment availability of the skilled/re-skilled human resources to handle various functional domains for maintaining quality of work,
- The State will take steps to transform our cities into economically vibrant and environmentally-sustainable habitats that provide equitable access to basic infrastructure, public services and opportunities to all citizens and platforms for democratic participation.

**SDG-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

- For maintaining sustainable growth and productivity, the State Government will give more thrust on: i) availability of quality HYV/hybrid seeds ii) availability of irrigation water iii) balance use of chemical fertilizers and adoption of integrated pest management and iv) credit at reasonable rates to farmers.
- The State Government will give emphasis on efficient use of energy with minimum transmission and distribution loss, in order to provide its benefit to larger section of people,
- The use of water for both drinking water and irrigation purpose will be so regulated to have minimum wastage to keep balance between distribution of water and consumption by the ultimate users,
- Create an environment within the State, where the people shall cease to pollute the natural resources, conserving bio-diversity resources through a strong governance framework strictly complying with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- Minimize food wastage through awareness generation and education,
- Effective reasonable disposing of toxic waste and pollutants by providing incentive to industries, business and consumers units for proper recycling and treatment of the waste material in the State,
- The State Government will make investment including private sector in natural resource management particularly for horticultural crops like Pineapple, Orange, rubber and bamboo in particular, apart from other major forest produce,
- The State Government will investment in solid waste management especially in urban areas and recycling of wastes for sustainable consumption and production plan,

- The State Government will augment more investment in sewerage, sanitation and liquid waste treatment,
- The awareness generation among consumers in the State through education and awareness campaign on sustainable consumption and lifestyles,
- The State will take adequate steps for providing consumers with sufficient information through standards and labels,
- Engaging in sustainable public procurement through e-procurement etc. modes in the State,
- The cooperation among actors operating in the supply chain of the State, from producer to final consumer,
- To maintain a green and healthy environment with people's participation to support higher and inclusive sustainable economic growth
- Through sustainable utilization of available natural resources for maintaining biodiversity and eco-system of the State. The 2022-23 goals include the following:
  - Air pollution: eliminating crop residue burning and ensuring the coverage of all households with LPG for cooking,
  - Solid waste management: implementing effectively the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016,
  - Water pollution: encouraging industries to utilize recycled/ treated water to the extent possible and ensuring zero discharge of untreated effluents from industrial units.

**SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**

- The State will conduct environmental impact assessments for experiencing changes in rainfall, more flooding, landslides, earth quake and droughts ,
- The State will work towards maintaining the forest coverage and tree cover in the State,
- The State will undertake effective efforts towards afforestation in all river basins, degraded land areas of the State,
- The State will take-up effective water and soil conservation measures,
- The Government will work on environment management and ecology for protection and maintaining the biodiversity in the State,
- The State will take effective steps for mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.



- The State will work towards empowering local communities covering TTAADC area for participatory and decentralized action on climate change of the State,
- The State will work towards maintaining eco-system by comprehensive risk management, risk insurance facilities and minimizing disaster related loss for human life and properties to combat Climate Change in the State,
- The Government will push for innovative technology for solutions to Climate Change and disaster management in the State,
- The State will invest in disaster risk management of the State,
- The State Government will take action for legislation on protected areas especially in forestry, river basins and beds, net cultivable areas and culturable water areas, lakes, ponds etc.
- The State Government will adopt Climate Change adaptation projects and programmes,
- It will chalk-out integrated planning to reduce underlying risk factors

**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.**

- The State Government will chalk out a plan to conserve and restore, the use of terrestrial ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, river basins and mountains in TTAADC area,
- The State will initiate effective afforestation with bamboo and indigenous species of trees especially in TTAADC area,
- The State Government will augment the soil moisture regime in forest areas, through pasture land development and construction of check dams,
- The State Government will chalk out a master plan for integrated development of wildlife habitat in 30 identified hotspots,
- The State will take action for management of habitat and corridor for the elephant population in the State,
- The State will chalk out integrated river basin management plan to reduce flooding and physical vulnerabilities.
- The State will develop RFR area devoted to agri-forestry practices,
- The State will augment biodiversity enforcement strategy and enforcement of Biodiversity Act, 2002 and Rules,

- The State will invest more in forest management for halting deforestations,
- The State will ensure restriction of mono-cropping,
- The State will chalk out a master plan for controlling effective flood management,
- The State will also effectively plan soil erosion management,
- The State will encourage integrated management practices to protect flora and fauna and reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity,
- The State will anchor awareness generation programmes on wildlife heritage, eco-development and promotion of eco-tourism and zoo education.
- The State will work on improving the quality of existing forests and tree cover for maintaining biodiversity,
- **The State** will be encouraging farm and social forestry,
- The State Government will ensure that land markets function smoothly, through efficient allocation of land across uses, provision of sewer property rights and titles, and clear and consistent regulations around the operations, leasing and sale of land are critical to achieve and sustain high economic growth.
- To this end, Tripura has to achieve the following goals by 2022-23:
  - legalize and ease land leasing,
  - consolidate fragmented plots of farmers to enhance efficiency and equity,
  - create a digitized and integrated land records system that is easily accessible in all Indian States,
  - increase efficiency in the management of forest land,
  - convert waste and fallow land to productive uses,
  - Strengthen property rights, especially community rights over forest land.

**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.**

- The State Government will effectively ensure the law and order management covering all the districts,
- The State Government will effectively enforce the law to reduce all forms of violence,

- Effective enforcement of law across all districts to reduce exploitation, trafficking against children in the State,
- The State Government's effective monitoring through convergence with e-governance technology to reduce the corruption,
- The State will take adequate steps for strengthening the quick justice delivery system,
- The State will work on empowering the democratic institutions both rural and urban areas covering TTAADC area also,
- It will ensure regular interaction between citizens and Government for more transparency and public grievances including public grievance portal,
- The State Government will take effective steps for reducing the sexual violence and exploitation against women covering TTAADC area also,
- The State will take effective action for efficient regulation and prevention of corruption,
- The State will take strong steps for reducing the risk of intentional homicide or murder as per provisions of IPCs and CrPCs,
- The State will take firm steps under IPCs and CrPCs for preventing and detecting victims of trafficking in persons,
- The State will reduce the number of people held in detention without being sentenced for a crime,
- The State will make compulsory 100% birth registration towards safeguarding individual rights and providing every person with access to justice and social services covering TTAADC area,
- The State will efficiently implement the Right to Information Act covering all districts,
- The State will ensure effective implementation of human rights legislation in the State,
- The State will ensure the safety and security of citizens and ensure access to effective legal systems and speedy delivery of justice in the State covering TTAADC area,
- The State will push for legal and judicial reforms which are urgently needed to address the massive pendency and capacity building issues in the courts,
- The State will also push for police reform which is intrinsically linked to legal/judicial reform, which would result in efficient criminal justice dispensation; therefore, the State Government will effectively reform the

judicial system first.

**SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**

- The State Government will pursue investment in strengthening infrastructure and communication facilities with the neighbouring States,
- The Government will also pursue with Union Ministry of Commerce & Industries and Ministry of External Affairs under Act East Policy for long term investments from neighbouring country Bangladesh,
- It will promote Digital Tripura for connecting people through information and communications technology networks covering TTAADC area with the help of Bangladesh,
- By 2022-23, the Tripura should have adequate road, rail and air connectivity, waterways, internet connectivity and financial inclusion. This will form the platform upon which suitable interventions for all sectors where, Tripura has a comparative advantage (for e.g., tourism, hydropower generation, handicrafts, organic agriculture, etc.) can be effectively implemented,
- The State Government will mobilize additional financial resources from multiple sources from business houses, corporate as well as ASEAN countries under the Act East Policy.
- The State will take effective steps for cooperation among neighbouring States and countries particularly at the time of disaster created by conflict and natural disaster like earthquake, flooding etc.
- The State will maintain cooperation among bordering States of Assam and Mizoram and neighbouring country Bangladesh, in particular, for maintaining biodiversity and eco-system.
- The State Government will take effective steps for “banking the unbanked” through following measures:
  - bank accounts: ensuring universal access to bank accounts, which are a gate way to all financial services,
  - digital payment services: providing access to digital payment services and increasing its penetration
- In order for ‘securing the unsecured’ the State Government will ensure following steps:
  - insurance and social security:, ensuring universal coverage of insurance for life, accidents, etc., and of pensions and other retirement planning services,

- asset diversification: allowing diversification of asset portfolio of households through increased participation in capital markets,
- physical digital connectivity across the State-districts and gram panchayats(GPs),
- delivery of Government services digitally by 2022-23,
- 100% basic digital literacy across the country to be able to leverage the benefits of digitization.
- The State Government will vigorously foster and adopt the innovation and best practices with ASEAN countries and Bangladesh relating to all development departments, the State Government will take up with Ministry of Commerce and Industries on priority to remove the non-tariff barrier through port restriction on export of items through LCS/Land Ports of Tripura as selected items are allowed by Bangladesh for import-which need to be removed for favourable foreign trade of Tripura.
  - The State Government will take effective steps to increase in the foreign trade including transfer and distribution of technologies with the ASEAN countries under the Act East Policy,
  - Being a land-locked State, the State Government will form congenial environment for cooperation and partnership among neighbouring States Assam and Mizoram and country Bangladesh through exchange for achieving the target.

## Three Year Action Plan, 2019-20 to 2021-22

### SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

- 1. Ensure secured tenure rights for those who rely on land and natural resources but yet to get tenure rights:** Smallholder farmers, forest dwellers, and fisher folk rely on land, forest and water resources, yet many have unsecure tenure rights and are vulnerable to displacement and consequent loss of livelihood. In Tripura, the NERLP will focus on improving livelihoods of the most vulnerable (as identified by participatory wealth ranking) people in the project areas. The project components are designed in a manner that they complement and supplement each other. The core of the model is building strong grassroots institutions of the poor. Funds will be made available for empowering the poor. Similarly, investments will be made for increasing the capacity of the SHGs, project staff and other stakeholders. It will also develop the skill base of young people to increase their employability in various sectors. The project comprises of the following four components: (i) Social Empowerment; (ii) Economic Empowerment; (iii) Partnership Development and (iv) Project Management. Encouraging fisheries through NGOs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups or entrepreneurs on a long lease basis, *Minimum Wages*: Enhancing minimum wages to INR 340 per day to meet the national norms introducing a scheme to provide interest-free short-term loans to SHGs.
- 2. As healthcare costs often contribute to households falling into the poverty trap due to debts incurred,** the State Government will take all possible initiatives to ensure that every needy person gets the required healthcare support. Steps will be taken to provide comprehensive health insurance coverage up to INR 5 lakh to all BPL households in Phase-I of the newly-launched Ayushman Bharat Health Insurance Scheme.
- 3. Sustained and more effective implementation of Employment generation programmes like MGNREGA, TUEP, SGSY etc., as well as external aided JICA and Indo-German Co-operation project etc.:** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was launched in 2005 with its legal outline and rights-based approach. Its main objective is to enhance the livelihood security by offering a minimum hundred days of employment with proper salary during a financial year, to every household of the rural area where the adult member of the family is ready to do any unskilled physical work to earn a living. In the first phase, the Act covered 200 districts on 2 February,

2006, and was stretched to all the other rural areas of the country in other phases. From 2014-15, the prospective of the scheme shifted from wage employment towards convergence with other programmes for creation of sustainable assets which provide livelihood opportunities and augment the income of rural population. In order to enhance livelihood opportunities for the rural population, a Rural and Traditional Livelihood Fund will be created to facilitate advanced training and easy availability of funding to bamboo craftsmen, cane weavers, artisans, sculptors, goldsmiths, ironsmiths, cobblers, carpenters, weavers, handloom workers and handicraft workers, etc.

4. **Providing shelter through housing under PMAY in both rural and urban areas**, PMAY-G targeting the beneficiary from BPL households, using housing deprivation parameters in the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data for providing affordable pucca house construction with basic amenities. The Annual Action Plan of PMAY-that includes a plan for convergence in with other Government programmes on housing, like State Government housing schemes. In urban areas, similar PMAY-U is targeting the beneficiary from BPL households. The Mission will be implemented during 2015-2022 and will provide central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for: 1). In situ rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation 2). Credit Linked Subsidy 3). Affordable Housing in Partnership 4). Subsidy for Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement. Credit linked subsidy component will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme while other three components will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

The strategies to overcome the constraints on affordable housing can be grouped into the following categories.

- Access to finance
- Technology for construction
- Reducing costs
- Efficient use of land

The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Dasha- Sutri (10 Dimensions) Vision of the Government of India is being implemented by the National Ministry of Rural Development – Tripura will satisfactorily utilize the budget provided for this and provide decent housing for all, made monitorable by GPS-tagging of each house with provision for time stamping of each image taken by way of verification.

5. **Extending access to basic services to more people**, Basic core services as per approved norms especially in urban areas like drinking water, sanitation, storm water drainage, street lighting, electricity, sewerage, public transport need to be provided to the people in the State.
6. **Development Strategies for agriculture with a view to doubling farmers' income** in Tripura will be done effectively by increase in area coverage under different crops, increasing productivity of crops, increasing area under hybrid paddy and SRI, hybrids and HYV seeds, balanced use of chemical fertilizers, 100% coverage of soil health cards, farm mechanization, assured irrigation for post-monsoon cultivation, shift into high value commodities, agriculture skill development, "agri-preneurship" development, cooperative farming/group cultivation ,agricultural credit, crop insurance, farm mechanization, generation and transfer of technology and linking eNAM platform.
7. **Financial inclusion and access to credit and financial inclusion PMJDY**, Financial inclusion is a highly empowering tool for the weaker sections of the society. Towards this end, the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) shall be intensified. Similarly, social security schemes like Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJY) will be promoted in the State in a proactive manner, as these schemes provide effective protection to the poor people in times of need, at a negligible cost. Ujjwala Yojana for providing free LPG connections to BPL women shall be implemented in an effective manner in all Districts. Recently under PMJDY, 9876 beneficiaries in rural branches of targeted 531 villages in Tripura have been covered in campaign under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA). Efforts are to be continued in other non-target villages till all GPs and villages get saturated in the State.
8. **Extension of social benefits for socially disadvantaged and differently-abled people**. Social pension is given to people under central schemes like IGNOAPS, IGNWPS, IGNDPS, and 30 different State schemes viz, Widow & Deserted Women Pension Scheme, Disability Allowance, Bidi Shramik Workers Scheme, Allowance for Blind persons, Cobbler Pension Scheme, Barber Worker Pension Scheme etc. To protect the interests of workers and poor sections of Society, a special programme for providing protection, social security and for up-liftment of unorganized labour like rickshaw /auto-rickshaw /e-rickshaw drivers, carpenters, cobblers, barbers, loaders and un-loaders, vegetable and fruit vendors, mid-wives, domestic workers, etc.



9. **Pradhan Mantri Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMSAGY):** Rural development is a very high priority area for Tripura, considering that over 70% of our population lives in rural areas. The villages adopted under the Pradhan Mantri Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana(PMSAGY) will be developed as per integrated plan for their development, through convergence of various schemes. Under Shyama Prasad Mukharji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), rural growth clusters shall be developed by providing urban amenities in a speedy manner.
10. **‘Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday Abhiyan’** will be implemented in right earnest to improve rural livelihoods and promote rural development and to strengthen Panchayati Raj across the State.
11. **Infrastructure development in all districts through PMGSY etc.,** Investments in rural infrastructure are more effective than safety nets in the State, which reduce the vigour of rural poverty. Rural infrastructure programmes have a lasting impact on rural development, creating both on-farm and off-farm employment properly supplemented by policies enabling the rural poor to take advantage of new opportunities, investments in creation of rural infrastructure in the State with the help of PMGSY for poverty alleviation.
12. **Disaster Management:** Effective disaster management including crop damage, Building disaster prevention and preparedness by introducing a rigorous process of vulnerability analysis and risk assessment, developing State-of-the-art infrastructure and establishing a ‘Disaster Knowledge Network’ in the State for the use of disaster managers, decision makers, community, and so on. Encouraging community level initiatives for disaster preparedness by involving people at the grassroots, particularly those who are more vulnerable & BPL, for better preparedness and recovery as they affected the most.
13. **Rural Development:** The RD Engineering Wing completed as many as 346 projects during the 100-day period of the present Government, as against total 243 projects during entire year 2017-18.  
Under National Rural Livelihood Mission, 892 new Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were formed during the 100-day period, which is over 52% of 1,713 SHGs formed during entire year 2017-18. Total 8,138 households have been mobilized through these new Groups. It is noteworthy that one of our SHGs, namely, Maayer Ashirwaad SHG of Jolaibari, got the National Award for Outstanding Performance in June 2018.  
RD (Panchayat) undertook capacity building programmes for as many as 3,631 elected representatives and functionaries within the 100-day period. The State also got a National Award as one of the better-performing States

for promoting use of ICT tools for empowering panchayats on the National Panchayat Day on 24.04.2018, which was received by Hon'ble Dy. Chief Minister from Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

During April-May, 2018, a total of 12.58 lakhs person days of employment was generated against only 6.50 lakhs person days during corresponding period last year. This achievement was despite serious transitional problems this year at field level, with about 1/3rd of elected representatives of Gram Panchayats tendering their resignations. Further, over 10,000 acres of bamboo and other plantations are being taken up under MGNREGA this year to create income-generating assets for the people.

There was also special emphasis on improving quality of implementation of MGNREGA. For the first time, as many as 45 district and block level 'good governance' workshops were held, focusing on proper maintenance of records in Gram Panchayats, regular updating and verification of job cards, installation of proper citizen information boards on each project site, etc. As many as 23,418 assets were geo-tagged during this period.

**SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.**

1. **Food security for all through efficient Public Distribution System (PDS) would ensure for procurement, storage, transportation and distribution of food grains through fair price shops to all under privileged people covering hilly and interior areas of State to eliminate the hunger:** The PDS is the key tool of the State Government's food security system. It is an instrument for ensuring availability of certain essential commodities at easily affordable prices especially for the poor and people living in hilly and interior areas of the State. Therefore, proper storage and transportation should be ensured both in urban and rural areas covering hilly and remote areas in all season for timely distribution to the eligible BPL and APL beneficiaries. The State will also ensure the timely coverage of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), including mid-day meal programme under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA 2013) to achieve zero hunger and maintaining food security and nutrition.
2. **Farmer's Welfare:** The State Government will take action for the development of agriculture and farmers' welfare. The State Government will work with the aim doubling the income of farmers in the next five years by increasing output through better agricultural practices, by setting up agro-processing industries, and by reducing the input costs. A robust procurement and distribution chain will be built for all crops grown in the

State. The Government will ensure that farmers get a proper price for their rubber produce and that all the middlemen are removed from the system.

3. **Investment in infrastructure development:** The State Government will enhance the public investment for infrastructure and services including health, education and social protection covering hilly and remote areas to achieve food security and end hunger. It will create synergies between Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). The ATMA programme needs to be reoriented to include bottom up planning at the district and block levels to develop Strategic Research Extension Plans (SREP) in the State. Further decentralization and autonomy are essential to the success of this programme. Subject matter specialists at KVKs should orient their research to the block action plans developed by ATMA. The guiding principles of ATMA provide for the promotion of PPP in extension delivery. With each KVK in possession of approximately 50 acres of land, KVKs should incubate private sector initiatives in extension delivery also.
4. **Optimizing Production of Horticultural Products:** Efforts will be made for optimum quality production and commercial exploitation of 'Queen Pineapple' with Geographical Indicator licensing. The Government is also committed to study and revive the cultivation of 'Mandarin Oranges' at Jampui Hills. High-tech food processing and packaging industries will be promoted with special emphasis on processing of pineapple, jackfruit, orange, lemon etc.
5. **Empowering the Farmers:** The State Government will take the necessary initiatives for developing and empowering the farmers. A Krishak Bondhu Kendra will be set up in every sub-division for providing relevant advice, help and guidance to farmers. Setting up of agri-clinics and agri-business centres in every sub-division will be encouraged.
6. **Increase in water use efficiency:** The State will effectively use and evenly distribute irrigation through medium and minor irrigation projects for better sustainable agriculture produces, covering hilly and remote areas by reducing soil salination, water logging and water erosion.
7. **Implement resilient agricultural practices for increasing production and productivity for doubling income of farmers and also help maintaining ecosystem and bio-diversity:** The State Government will focus on all aspects of crop and livestock farming, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry and also to maintain agro-ecosystem and biodiversity including genetic resources and wild relatives. Besides, towards doubling the income of farmers, the State Government will take the following steps 1) increase in area coverage under different crops 2) increasing productivity of crops 3) increasing area under hybrid paddy and SRI 4) hybrids and HYV seeds 5)

balanced use of chemical fertilizers 6) 100% coverage of soil health cards 7) farm mechanization 8) assured irrigation for post-monsoon cultivation 9) shift to high value commodities 10) agriculture skill development 11) co-operative farming/group farming 12) agricultural credit 13) crop insurance 14) farm mechanization 15) generation and transfer of technology and, 16) linking eNAM platform.

8. **Maintaining the genetic diversity of seeds and cultivated plants:** The State Government will ensure access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
9. **Horticulture Potential:** Horticulture has a great potential to transform the economy of the rural areas in the State. The State Government is determined to tap into their horticulture potential by promoting horticulture products and ensure area under horticulture is doubled in the next five years. The Government will also take effective steps to link farms to markets; develop food processing, aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers. In 2018, pineapples of the State have been exported and 'Queen Pineapple' has been declared as State fruit by Honourable President of India with a view to promote pineapples of Tripura throughout the country and abroad. The Government shall soon announce its 'Horticulture Vision' for holistic development of the sector in the State.
10. **Livestock Farming:** Livestock plays an important role in the rural economy of the State. Sustainable growth and self-sufficiency in animal origin food is the goal of the State Government. The State Government has initiated steps for doubling the farmer's income by 2022 by promoting integrated 'Farming System' amongst the farmers with the full cooperation of Agriculture and Fisheries Departments.
11. **Increasing competitiveness of agricultural products:** The State Government will also give special thrust on the increasing competitiveness of crop and livestock farming, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and plantation crops, so that farmers will get their remunerative prices of their produces.
12. **100% coverage of soil health cards:** The State Government will provide the soil health cards to all farmers for test-based application of fertilizers including micronutrients.
13. **Improved plant protection:** The State Government will put efforts for increasing in Village Level Workers (VLWs) and community awareness for understanding of plant pests and diseases, for improved crop management.
14. **Developing farm mechanization:** The State Government will ensure selection and gender-friendly farm mechanization through appropriate technology.

15. **Enhancing agriculture skilling:** The State Government will put effective effort for creating productive employment opportunities, especially in the informal sector as it is crucial to acquire skill for crop and livestock farming, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and plantation.
16. **Agri-preneurship development:** The State will give thrust in development of agri-preneurship and business since it will definitely increase in agriculture production.
17. **Remunerative price to farmers:** The State Government will ensure the remunerative prices for agricultural and horticultural crops and livestock farming, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and plantation workers.
18. **Cooperative farming/group cultivation:** The State Government will take effective steps for the small and marginal farmers to organize themselves for better agricultural output and research services.
19. **Adoption to climate change, extreme weather, flooding and other disasters:** The State Government will put steps to combat with climate change to protect flooding and other disasters.
20. **Providing agricultural credit:** The State Government should take effective action for increasing the credit flow especially to the small and marginalized farmers.
21. **Development of FRA (RoFR):**The State Government will provide adequate coverage of crop and livestock farming, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and plantation for gainful utilization of land given under the Forest Rights Act, 2006.
22. **Poultry for increasing farmers' income:** The State will work to increase the income of farmers by providing poultry birds through Block Level Brooder House scheme and large white Yorkshire piglets for enhancing the Tribal farmers' income and also for increasing the Artificial Insemination (AI) of cows by organizing more fertility camps in the State.
23. **Raise fish production to meet high demand:** Tripura is the third-smallest State in the country, with highest per capita consumption of fish among inland States. 95% of its populace is fish eaters and fish is a delicacy both in fresh and processed forms among the tribal and non-tribal community of the State. Thus, considering the high quantitative and qualitative demand of fish, the Government has been striving to raise fish production to meet the increasing demand of fish and minimize the gap between present demand and supply of fish from local fish production.
24. **Protection to Farmers:** A venture capital fund will be established to boost modern industries in sectors like bamboo processing and rubber processing that complement agriculture. Krishi Amdani Bima Yojana (KAVY) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) will be implemented effectively so as to provide protection to farmers against unforeseen events.

25. **Setting up of different study centers:** The State Government will set up a National Research Centre (NRC) for studying the shifting or jhum cultivation system being traditionally practiced in the hill areas, to set up Tripura Organic Certification Agency to promote and popularize organic cultivation and directorates for scientific development of Tea Gardens, Rubber Plantations and Bamboo Plantations. The Government will take initiatives to promote the sector, inter-alia, by setting up advanced technology training centers for imparting technical education in veterinary, animal and dairy sciences, undertaking breed improvement in the State, creating dairy facilitation centers in all districts and promoting cooperative societies and women's Self-Help Groups in poultry and dairy sector.
26. **Fishery Development:** The State Government will attach priority to development of Fisheries Sector. Steps will be taken to introduce more indigenous species in the captive fish farming systems.
27. **Setting up of cooperative institutions:** Cooperative Institutions can be very effective instruments for socio-economic up-liftment of poor tribals and weaker sections of the society. The Cooperative institutions will be promoted in various areas of development such as cooperative farming for landless farm labourers, for pisciculture, in dairy sector, for bamboo and rubber plantations and processing, in agro-industries and SME sector, etc.
28. **Upgradation of irrigation facilities:** The State Government will take initiatives to bring most of the cultivable land under irrigation by effectively leveraging Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichi Yojana (PMKSY) and also to adopt technically advanced and moisture-conserving methods of irrigation like sprinkler and drip in water-scarce areas. It is proposed to create 400 catchment areas as reservoirs across the State for water supply to households.
29. **Increasing area under irrigation:** Irrigation coverage needs to be increased to 53 per cent of Gross Cropped Area (GCA) by 2022-23. The focus should be on increasing coverage through micro-irrigation.
30. **Market-led extension:** The State Government will give priority to extension services that disseminate information to farmers regarding i) crop selection ii) demand for and supply of crop produce, iii) expected price of commodity and iv) availability of infrastructure facilities for storage, transport and marketing of produces.
31. **Value-added extension:** Prioritize value added extension services to enable a reduction in post-harvest losses by converting raw agricultural produce to processed products. This allows for increased price realization and contributes towards increasing farmers' income.
32. **District-level/ mapping:** ICAR and SAUs should map the demand for and supply of skills in agriculture at the district level and co-ordinate with skill

development missions to impart the required skills to farmers and agricultural labour.

33. **e-PDS:** For removing the pilferages and ensuring that the beneficiaries receive their entitlement, sales of PDS commodities at all Fair Price (FP) shops of the State is being made on-line through Aadhaar authentication by using POS (Point of Sale) machines. State Government has achieved the target well ahead of target time. As on 1st June 2018, 1748 number Fair Price shops already are undertaking Aadhaar based sales transactions through POS machines. The State Government will make remaining 58 number Fair Price shops on-line & live, shortly.
34. **Disaster relief work:** Between 4th April to 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018: The State has witnessed six spells of natural calamities (thunderstorms, floods and landslides). Due to these, 17 persons died, 32 were injured, 8022 houses were damaged (fully-482, severely-1124 and partly-6416) 201 relief camps were opened for 13,175 families and 53,093 persons. A sum total of Rs.80 crore has been provided to the districts for immediate relief activities. Hon'ble Chief Minister has personally visited affected areas across the State and mobilized the entire State administration to provide prompt relief and rescue operations. NDRF and BSF teams also have been mobilized immediately into rescue operations.
35. **The Tripura Disaster Management Authority (TDMA)** has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura by nominating subject specialists and scientists (from IMD, CWC, NIT and NIDM) for finalizing long, medium and short-term disaster management plans for the State. Technical assistance and funding from central Government and international partners will be sought and provided to enhance State, district and community capabilities for disaster risk reduction and resilience
36. **Tripura has received Krishi Karman Award** for highest production of food grains in Category-III States from the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 24th March, 2018 in a function organized in New Delhi by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India.
37. **Excellence in Public Administration:** For exemplary work done under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), West Tripura has received Hon'ble Prime Minister of India's Award for Excellence in Public Administration on 21st April, 2018.
38. **Distribution of power tillers:** Within 100 days of the present Government, arrangement has been made for distribution of 300 power tillers. Till date 290 power tillers have been distributed and more 100 numbers will be distributed, shortly.
39. **Convergence of schemes in fisheries sector:** Integrate the Blue Revolution scheme with MGNREGA: Ponds created through MNREGA should be

used to promote aquaculture and can be used to create potential clusters as well. Establish fish co-operative organisations and run village-level schemes in co-ordination with panchayats to disseminate best practices and research.

40. **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana:** The Agriculture department is implementing the decision of the State Government to bring the farmers of 'high-risk zone' under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) on priority basis. For this purpose, the State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3.17 crore.
41. **Opening of Krishak Bandhu Kendras:** A target has been set to open a 'Krishak Bandhu Kendra' in every agricultural subdivision, so that, the farmers could avail of various agriculture-related advices from these centers.
42. **Kisan Kalyan Karyashala:** As a part of National Programme, one day duration "Kisan Kalyan Karyashala" was organized throughout the State on 2nd May, 2018. Total 404 numbers of such programmes were organized in 58 blocks, where 25,884 farmers attended.
43. **Distribution of seeds & fertilizers:** Looking at the production requirement of major crops during Kharif season, 208.09 MT certified seeds of paddy, groundnut, sesamum, jute and millets were distributed to the farmers, against the target of 137.50 MT, i.e. 51% more and 964 MT of chemical fertilizers (Urea, SSP & MOP) were distributed to the farmers, against the target of 600 MT, which is 61% more.
44. **Soil Health Cards:** During 100 days, 5197 soil samples were tested against the target of 4000 samples, which is 30% more and 1728 Soil Health Cards were distributed to the farmers.
45. **Export of Queen Pineapple:** A MoU was signed on 18th May, 2018 between Tripura Horticulture Corporation Ltd. (THCL) and a private agency for exporting of queen variety pineapple from Tripura. A first consignment of 1000 kg. was sent on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2018 to Dubai. This has opened the avenues for export opportunities for pineapple. Hon'ble President of India has declared queen variety pineapple as State fruit of Tripura during his maiden visit to the State on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2018.
46. **Banana Cultivation:** The Tripura Biotechnology Council engaged with National Research Centre-Banana, Tiruchirappalli, ICAR to procure tissue cultured seedlings to promote indigenous and pure sabri variety banana cultivation. 25 hector of sabri variety banana plantations are being raised during current year.
47. **Healthy Vegetable Seedlings:** To supply healthy and disease-free vegetable seedlings to the vegetable growers of Gomati and South Districts throughout the year, a foundation stone for a Centre of Excellence for Vegetables has been laid at Birchandra Manu, South District on 12<sup>th</sup> June,



2018 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State. This center will be equipped to produce five lakh quality vegetable seedlings every 30 days and on an average 40 lakh seedlings could be produced and distributed to the farmers every year.

48. **Fish Harvesting:** For the first time, genetically improved tilapia has been brought from Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture, Hyderabad and introduced in Tripura. Harvesting of tilapia was done in the farmers' water body recently and on an average, a farmer obtained nearly 5500 kg of fish from one hector of water body. This is highest production of any species in a span of seven months. By sale of fish on an average, a farmer earns Rs.7,12,500 per hector, annually.

Also, State Government has taken up large scale production of **popular indigenous fish Chital and Pabda** in Government farms. Due to early initiative, till date 32,000 seeds were produced in comparison to 21,000 during 2017-18, an increase of more than 50%. This will be distributed among farmers soon.

Similarly, more than 250 liters of spawn was produced in different Government farms as compared to last year production of 27.90 liters. As compared to last year, ranching of 50,000 number advanced carp fingerlings at different rivers and barrages was done to enrich the riverine fish stock. This is the first time such early action has been taken.

49. **Construction work for Pisciculture knowledge center at Panisagar and Muhuripur** has been initiated and FRP hatchery at Killa under National RURBAN Mission scheme has started. This will develop the skill of fish farmers through proper technology transfer, motivation, dissemination of the knowledge
50. To promote investmentt in the State and to launch the **"Make in Tripura" campaign**, it has been decided that interactive meetings with the prospective Investors in the metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata will be organized to showcase Tripura as a preferred destination for investment
51. **Doubling the farmers' income:** Doubling the income of farmers in the next five years by setting up agro-processing industries, introducing better agricultural practices and reducing input costs in the State.
52. The State Government will ensure that farmers get a **proper price for their rubber produce.**
53. **Encouraging Bamboo & Rubber Industries:** Building bamboo and rubber processing industries across the State will lead to higher revenues for farmers and lead to a two-fold increase in the economy of Tripura.
54. **Distribution of HYV seeds:** Introducing a scheme by which the State Government will bulk-purchase the HYV (High Yield Value) seeds and fertilizers and then distribute it to farmers.

55. **Developing a gene bank** facility for each potential species, to avoid genetic degradation.
56. **Encouraging community participation as well as PPP** (Public Private Partnership) to develop pisciculture as a growth industry.
57. **Promote usage of rootstock:** Rootstock technology for production of fruits has shown the capacity to double production and be resilient to climate stress. Measures should be taken to standardize and promote usage of rootstocks to produce fruits.
58. **Introducing scheme for Cultivation of Bamboo or Green Golden** Cooperative Basis in TTADC area, as the State has the great potentiality for Green Gold cultivation.
59. **Promoting cane & bamboo:** Implementing a policy to promote cane and bamboo-based cultivation and industries at cottage, small, medium and large scale levels with the help of active private even corporate participation for quality products, investment and effective marketing strategy.
60. **Promoting Horticultural Products:** The Government is determined to tap the potential of the State for promoting horticulture products and ensure area under horticulture is doubled in the next five years for doubling farmer income.
61. **Animal Resource Activities:** State Government plans to increase the income of farmers by providing poultry birds through Block Level Brooder House scheme and large white Yorkshire piglets for enhancing the tribal farmers' income and also for increasing the Artificial Insemination (AI) of cows by organizing more fertility camps in the State covering TTAADC also
62. **Breeding of indigenous cattle with exotic breeds:** The State needs to be encouraged to arrest the issue of inbreeding. This will enable greater gene coverage, reduced diseases and greater resilience to climate change.
63. **Installing of bulk milk chillers and facilities for high value conversion of milk** are needed to promote dairy in States. The private sector should be incentivized to create a value chain for HVCs and dairy products at the village level.
64. **Phase-out old varieties of seeds and replace them with hybrid and improved seeds** to enhance productivity. State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) should develop resilient varieties of crops through farmer participatory plant breeding and adopt farm varietal trials from the third year of the development of the seed.
65. **Strengthen seed testing facilities:** Seed testing facilities need up-gradation in terms of both personnel and technical expertise. Regular performance monitoring is required to maintain the quality of test results.

66. **Strengthen the SHC (Soil Health Card) scheme** and include not merely nine but all 16 parameters in the tests. This will ensure SHC-based fertilizer distribution at the ground level. Seed SHCs with the integrated fertilizer management system. Link SHCs with Kisan Credit Cards and make SHCs mandatory for subsidies. Ensure proper functioning of the SHC labs.
67. **Marketing reforms:**
  - Many of the constraints in marketing can be addressed by adopting the Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing Act (APLM), 2017, which provides for progressive agricultural marketing reforms, including the setting up of markets in the private sector, allowing direct sales to exporters/processors and customers, farmer-consumer markets,
  - E-trading, single point levy of market fee, a unified single trading license in a State, declaring warehouses/cold storage as market sub-yards and the launch of the National Market for Agriculture. APLM should be adopted by all States as expeditiously as possible,
68. **Encourage States to adopt the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018:** Contract farming can be thought of as a form of price future. The contract will specify the price and quality at which the farmers' produce will be purchased. This protects the farmer in cases where prices fall below the MSP.
69. **Land Aggregation:**
  - Encourage States to adopt the Model Agriculture Land Leasing Act, 2016: The State will aim under this Model Act to improve land access to small and marginal farmers through land leasing, whilst also providing for a mechanism for tenants to avail of institutional credit. A major constraint to land leasing under the present regulatory environment is the unwillingness of landowners to lease out land due to fears of land capture by tenant. The Model Act spells out the rights and responsibilities of both landowners and tenants, and like the Model Contract Farming Act (2018), this Act too contains provisions for dispute resolution within a specified time frame.
  - Digitization of land records: Complete digitization of land records is a must for effective implementation of land leasing. Geo-tagging along with location-agnostic online registration of land records to generate updated land records, must be carried out in the State.
70. **Promote farmer producer organizations (FPOs):** There are now 741 FPOs in the country, managed under the aegis of Small Farms Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC). The State will demonstrate for aggregating farmers to help achieve economies of scale. The benefits accorded to start-ups · under the Start-up India Mission need to be extended to FPOs as well. National

Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD's) model of joint liability groups can be promoted to channelize small growers into the value chain.

**71. Research & Development:**

- Focus on precision agriculture: Support research on energy friendly irrigation pumps, micro irrigation, climate smart technologies and use of technology in animal husbandry to monitor animal behaviour in the State,
- Develop models of integrated farming: Research so far has focused on practices for individual crops or enterprises. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) should focus on providing recommendations across the farming value chain covering production, post- production. processing and other value addition activities,
- Zero budget natural farming in the State,
- Non-farm income: Moving labour out of agriculture into manufacturing will go a long way towards the goal of doubling farmers' income. According to estimates prepared by Chand, Srivastava & Singh (2017), nearly two-thirds of rural income is generated in non agricultural activities. Another avenue is shifting the cultivators in and around agriculture in the State also. For example, there exists a considerable shortage of skilled workers in agricultural extension. Reorienting the curricula in agricultural universities to a more agri-business approach -- apart from a holistic skill development programme -- should bridge the skills gap. Encouraging entrepreneurship in food processing and extension services has the potential to create new employment opportunities for rural youth in the State,
- Infrastructure status for agriculture value chains: Warehousing, pack-houses, ripening chambers, and cold storages, including those set up at the village level, should be accorded full-fledged infrastructure status to enable them to avail of the fiscal benefits that come with infrastructure status in the State also,
- Village level procurement centers: To benefit small and marginal farmers, State Government collection centers at the village level should be set up. The budget announcement of developing Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) will help develop the agricultural marketing infrastructure and bring markets closer to the farm-gate,
- Link production to processing: The village level collection centers for fruits and vegetables should be linked to larger processing units. Actively engage the private sector in developing processing centers near rural periodic markets,

- Food processing: A greater focus should be placed on the food processing industry particularly horticultural produce of the State for enhancing value addition in vegetable and fruit crops. The Government has now shifted its attention to promoting "agripreneurs". This will result in rapid modernization of the agriculture sector of the State,
- Rural markets: Develop private market yards, agro-processors and food processors that wish to establish backward integration to secure their raw material should partner with the Government in organizing sourcing through the RPMs,
- Upgrade wholesale markets: The State will upgrade wholesale markets with facilities for temporary storage, pack-house operations and cold storage facilities,
- Warehouse up-gradation: Pledge financing at warehouses, through negotiable warehouse receipts, needs to be adopted and popularized as an alternative means of financing. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DACFW) should draw up guidelines to promote warehouse based post-harvest loans and e-NWR trading,
- Block-level resource centers: The State Government will establish functional block level resource centers to create value chains targeting clusters of villages along with social services. It will create an integrated solution for the farmer to access his/her requirements for agriculture and other services. It will also add to employment generation at the local level by engaging youth and creating village level entrepreneurs,
- Convergence in Government initiatives: Incentivize private investment in farm implements. Private entrepreneurs should be incentivized to establish small farm implement mechanization hubs for every 1000 ha and big machinery hubs for every 5000 ha of cultivated area within the State especially in TTAADC areas.

### **SDG-3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.**

1. **Mobilize public health action at multiple levels:** Create an environment, through appropriate policy measures, that encourages healthy choices and behaviour.
2. **100% registration of births and deaths:** The State Government will take effective steps for registration of all births and deaths under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.
3. **Reducing infectious diseases such as TB, malaria, hepatitis, AIDS:** Effective steps would be taken for reducing the infectious diseases such as TB, malaria, hepatitis, and AIDS, so that complete elimination can be achieved by 2030.

4. **“Health care for all”, with particular to poor and backward, providing adequate and qualitative preventive and curative health care:** The State will extend the health infrastructure facilities covering hilly and remote areas for providing adequate and qualitative as well as curative health care. Make nutrition, water and sanitation part of the core functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions and municipalities.
5. **Improving maternal and child health to reduce the maternal and infant mortality rates:** The State will put an effective step to reduce the maternal and infant mortality rates as it reflects inequities in access to health services. The child marriage has to be eliminated by proper enforcement of law since it is directly linked with the maternal mortality and morbidity.
6. **Effective training programmes to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff to meet the health care needs:** The necessary steps would be taken for professional trainings of doctors, nurses, and other para-medical staff to meet the health care needs. The State Government will also take necessary steps to train and skill, non-physicians and other health providers in the following ways:
  - Develop plans for training a full range of allied health professionals such that it meets national requirements as well as creates a surplus for placements abroad
  - Create a cadre of primary healthcare practitioners by introducing a three-year competency-based dynamic course for primary, community and family medicine
7. **Place skilled and independency certified MLPs to manage the health and wellness centres to be operationalized over the next five years ‘Health for all’:** To achieve this goal, the healthcare infrastructure in the State will be upgraded. Efforts will be made to set up adequate number of multi-specialty hospitals (with trauma care) and one high-teach hospital like AIIMS. The State Government will collaborate with the Central Government to set up a new RIMS level Medical College in Tripura. Initiative will be taken to set up at least one Medical College in TTAADC area. It is also proposed to upgrade the Cancer Hospital at Agartala and to set up one more Cancer Hospital at Ambassa. The network of blood bank in every sub-division. The Government will encourage alternative systems of medicine like Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani and Naturopathy, by upgrading facilities and setting up new AYUSH hospitals in every district. The Government will upgrade and strengthen Primary Health Centers across the State.
8. **Improving Health Care:** The State will improve primary healthcare by ensuring that healthcare staff, equipment and adequate medicines are available in Government hospitals. It will improve infrastructure and functioning of GB, IGM and Cancer Hospitals. It will also try to improve

functioning of district and sub-division hospitals by trying to provide essential specialist doctors to benefit poor patients.

9. **Preventive health measures through 100% vaccination under various disease prevention programmes like Mission-Indradhanush:** Eradication of polio and elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus are key milestones to be achieved by the State under Mission Indradhanush under preventive health care programmes. The Government will propagate and carry out frequent child immunization programmes across the State. Mission Indradhanush initiative of the Government of India will be implemented in right earnest.
10. **Eradicating malnutrition:** The functioning of Anganwadi child and mother care centres and the ASHA workers need to be improved. Steps will be taken to prevent malnutrition by implementing a scheme to provide nutritious food to the children of economically backward families.
11. **Protecting Children:** The Bal Swachta Mission for promoting awareness about cleanliness of children and Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram for regular health screening of children will be implemented in a very proactive manner.
12. **Nutritional and food supplement to all segments and ages:** The State Government will take effective steps through public awareness programmes covering hilly and remote areas the importance of clean and healthy diets and supplements considering the nutrient requirements of child and aged persons as well.
13. **More effective implementation of Reproductive Child Health programme (RCH) to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality rates:** The State Government will take effective implementation of reproductive child health programme to reduce infant mortality rate to 20 and under-five mortality to 30.
14. **Effective coverage of affordable quality health care through Allopathic as well as Homeopathic, Ayurvedic system of medicine etc. of AYUSH programme:** Effective steps will be taken for affordable quality health care through Allopathic, Yoga, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic system of medicine as part of qualitative and curative health care in the State.
15. **Ensuring greater access to primary health care by providing medical institutions as close to the people as possible:** The State will take effective steps for the assurance of public health care including preventive health care both in rural and urban areas. Institute a public health and management cadre in States incentivize the State Government to invest in creating a dedicated cadre for public health at the State, district and block level.
16. **The Government to ensure healthcare and safety of women:** Programmes will be undertaken to promote institutional deliveries and for creating

awareness on pregnancy and malnutrition. Efforts will be made to develop well-equipped maternity homes in a cluster of four-five villages.

17. **Improvement and extension of health coverage:** The adequate coverage of health insurance schemes, adequate health coverage and benefit under flagship programme Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) particularly in rural areas of the State has to be intensified and ensured through the banking network. Four cardiac care units will be established in Unakoti, Dhalai, Gomati and South Tripura Districts and medicine specialists will be trained from AIIMS/ PGIMER, Chandigarh for the same. Eight mobile labs for the purpose of testing LFT, KFT, Lipid Profile, Diabetes profile etc. will be procured and it will be used for the purpose of outreach. Training will be given to doctors and nurses for establishing of day-care chemotherapy centres in district hospitals.
18. **More Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for developing infrastructure:** The State Government will push for creation of the health infrastructure PPP mode including setting-up of medical institutions in-consulting with the Government of India for achieving the SDG 3 targets.
19. **More investment from central sector schemes:** The State Government will put constant effort for finishing the targeted works of central sector schemes by availing more funding facilities from the central sector schemes.
20. **A Medical College (Homoeopathic) at TTAADC** is under active consideration of the State Government. Proposal for this has been initiated.
21. **Nasha Mukth Tripura:** In public interest and to protect its people specially the youth, State Government has launched a Mission to make Tripura a drug-abuse free State. Tripura Police has formulated a strategy against all forms of narcotics substances and has launched a special drive which has yielded substantive results as shown below:
  - 11,089.79 kg ganja was seized from 09/03/2018 to 10/06/2018 which is substantially higher when compared to 4,480 kg in 2016 and 8,589.90 kg in 2017.
  - Total number of cases registered is 110, compared to 56 cases in 2016 and 83 cases in 2017.
  - Number of persons arrested is 84 compared to 62 in 2016 and 65 in 2017.
  - Relatively lesser quantities of cough syrup were seized in 2018 (49,864 bottles) as compared to 1,43,691 bottles in 2016 and 1,18,825 in 2017.
  - Brown Sugar seized is 307.69 grams compared to 431.8 grams in entire 2016 and 59.54 grams in 2017. Heroin seized is 208.75 grams in 2018, compared to 935.2 grams in 2016 and 23.21 grams in 2017. Prohibited Tablets seized were 30,743; vehicles seized were 22 in connection with cases under NDPS Act and Rs.1,44,540 was seized in cash in 2018.



- Two lakhs (2,00,000) ganja saplings were destroyed at nursery stage only - as the plantation season is yet to commence this year- compared to 16,58,515 grown-up plants destroyed in 2016 and 10,34,000 in 2017.

**22. Reducing Traffic Accidents:** To reduce the traffic accidents, State Government has accorded high priority on road safety. New road signage's were completed for a length of 118 km, Zebra Crossing was done at 45 locations and road marking was done for 49.20 km. A long-term action plan is under finalization.

**23. Ensuring better health to people:**

- Belonia Sub Divisional Hospital became first ever hospital in Tripura to achieve National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) Certification from Government of India which is the highest quality certification,
- Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janaushudhi Pariyojana: To provide quality medicines at cheaper cost, the State Government has decided to cover all the health facilities up to PHC level by opening generic medicine counter at every health facility at the earliest. As of today, 20(twenty) generic medicine counters have been opened and eight more will be opened shortly,
- The State Government has decided to increase the PG seat capacity in different disciplines at AGMC and matter already taken up with Medical Council of India (MCI),
- A new Opioid Substitute Therapy (OST) center is being opened at Damchhera to help people overcome addiction to such drugs,
- Under National AYUSH Mission, process has been initiated for plantation of Medicinal plants, strengthening of AYUSH Gram and up-gradation of 50 bedded AYUSH hospital and also take steps for Skill Development of all categories of staff under AYUSH,
- 304 ASHA volunteers from Khowai District have qualified for National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) certification.
- Process of Accreditation of IGM hospital for College of Physician & Surgeon (CPS) Course (PG Diploma) & Diplomate of National Board (DNB) Course.
- Five specializations has been started to deal with shortage of specialists in the State.
- Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Program: Free dialysis service is presently operational at four Hospitals (IGM Hospital, Gomati DH, North Tripura DH & Dhalai DH). Dialysis services shall be operational at South Tripura DH shortly.

- Nutrition support of Rs. 500 per month for all TB patients for entire duration of treatment has been started in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode from 1st April 2018.
- Screening of population for diabetes, hypertension and three common cancers for the people of age group of above 30 years has been started in South and Unakoti district. As on date 1,80,000 people have been screened.
- Providing comprehensive health insurance coverage up to INR 5 lakh to all BPL households in Phase-I of Ayushman Bharat Health Insurance Scheme.
- Collaborating with the Central Government to open up a new RIMS level medical college in Tripura.
- Hiring more doctors, specialists, nurses and technicians to have enough medical and other staff.
- Instituting at least one medical college in TTAADC area,
- Making available well-equipped 24x7 ambulance service on a phone call at village level,
- Setting up a network of blood banks with at least one blood bank at every sub-division level,
- Setting up institutes in every district to train nurses, technicians & paramedics to serve the population effectively. Strengthening remote diagnostic services through telemedicine to increase penetration of healthcare in rural areas. Also, strengthen the village health sanitation and Nutrition Day platform to cover a broader set of health issues across various population groups instead of only focusing on child health,
- Encouraging alternative medicines like Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, and Naturopathy, by upgrading facilities and co-locate AYUSH services in at least 50 per cent of primary health centres, 70 per cent of community health centers and 100 per cent of district hospitals by 2022-23
- Upgrading and strengthening primary health centers across the State.
- Promoting institutional deliveries and carrying out special awareness programmes on pregnancy and malnutrition.
- Reviving the Government-sponsored Anganwadi child and mother care centres and also reviewing the ASHA workers in the State.
- Developing well-equipped maternity homes in cluster of four-five villages.
- Make the practice of yoga a regular activity in all schools through certified instructors
- Activate multiple channels (schools, colleges, women's groups, traditional events like fairs, social media platforms, National Cadet Corps etc.) and

prepare communication materials for catalyzing behavioural change towards greater recognition of preventive health care.

**SDG-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.**

1. **Better curriculum, using improved teaching techniques:** The State Government will provide better curriculum as well as improved teaching techniques for achieving higher Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) to 98% at primary (I-V) and 93% in upper primary (VI-VIII) levels.
2. **Educating the children, especially girls:** Literacy will be made universal. The emphasis on IT-literacy in all Government-run schools including madrassa will be entrusted with this task. Besides, increasing the average attendance rate from present 74 per cent to 90 per cent of the school going children will be ensured and drop-out rates to be reduced to 0%.
3. **Providing adequate training to teachers for quality education:** The State Government will put effective steps to train the teachers for quality education. At least 75% of the teachers of all categories need to be trained from existing level.
  - **Recruitment of qualified teachers:** The State Government will put thrust to recruit the qualified teachers in all levels of schooling through Teachers Eligibility Test (TET). The State must develop a forecast/projection model for teacher-demand for all levels, starting from elementary to higher education.
4. **Setting up of IIIT:** In order to strengthen IT education in the State, the setting up of Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) from academic year 2018-19 in the campus of NIT, Agartala
5. **Increasing the public expenditure on education:** The State Government will take effective efforts for increasing in public expenditure by finishing the targeted works especially in central projects and pursuing the Central Government for getting more flow of fund in education sector since the State has constraints in own tax generation.
  - **Improvement in educational infrastructure:** The State Government will put effective efforts for creation of building infrastructure, classrooms, laboratories and other equipment's including IT in schools and colleges. Better educational institutions will give improve student outcomes and also reduces drop-out. In-service professional development programmes should be redesigned with the following features: continuous progressive development through different modes, such as early tenure coaching, peer-learning, resource centres, lecture-demonstration classes, sabbaticals for research/advanced studies, seminars and visits to other institutions. The State must also undertake, mapping of skill requirements for a demand-driven skill development ecosystem. Skill development plans and strategies should

- be developed by geography and sector by mapping the availability of infrastructure and on the basis of assessing skill requirements both at the National and State levels. Talukas/districts should be required to provide the information required for such mapping.
6. **Improving learning outcomes through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):** The State Government will put effort in increasing the enrolment rates by providing quality education within reasonable distance under RMSA and SSA. The number of Senior Basic, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools will be increased to the 1312, 678 and 437, respectively, from the existing 1231, 672 and 418.
  7. **Effective implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009):** Free and compulsory education will be provided under RTE in State Government schools.
  8. **Improving Quality of Education:** About 3346 schools with 5,59,885 children are functioning for elementary education and efforts will be made to improve the quality of education. An innovative teaching learning process namely “Uddipan” for improving learning level of early grade children has been launched in all 1333 schools of 11 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) along with SC, ST dominated areas of the State. Under Mid-day Meal (MDM) programme, 4,65,525 children are being covered in 4471 Primary Schools units and 2097 Upper Primary units.
  9. **Promoting vocational and technical education for employment opportunities:** The State Government will put effective steps for promotion of vocational and technical education in all the districts.
  10. **Recruitment of Qualified Teacher:** With a view for getting qualified teachers for recruitment in schools, State Government will set up four new B.Ed colleges in the State during the year in Dharmanagar, Belonia and two Colleges in Agartala out of which one college will be exclusively for women.
  11. **Harnessing the Youth Talent:** The Government will focus on harnessing the youth talent in the State and will take up all measures required to achieve the objective. Our Hon’ble Chief Minister recently gave the slogan of ‘*Khelo Tripura, Swasth Tripura*’ for creating a culture of sports in order to build a healthy society. In order to promote sports, the Government will develop the required infrastructure in the State. It is proposed to build a Sports Training Institute not just to train sportspersons, but also for coaches and sports medicine professionals. Sport academies will be established in various parts of the State, each focusing on one sport.
  12. **Encouraging Science & Education:** The Government will encourage science & technology in the education system. Management Skill Training will be offered in a range of subjects like business, hospitality, marketing,

tourism, hotel, hospital, food processing etc. It is proposed to offer classes in Computers, Electronics, Drawing, Music and Physical Education up-to Higher Secondary level. It is also proposed to develop R&D institutes and science parks for bio-technology, food technology, nano-technology, fisheries science, horticulture, environmental science, etc. The languages offered in Schools will be enhanced to include Kokborok, Chakma and Manipuri and University courses will be introduced in Kokborok and other local languages.

13. **Promoting Kokborok:** The Government will promote the use of Kokborok language in schools, especially in TTAADC area and encourage the development of the Kokborok and other indigenous literature as well as of the traditional attires. The Government of India has planned for inclusion of Kokborok in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The traditional music and dance of indigenous people will be promoted in various national and international platforms and the stories of Tripura's dynasty rulers will be included in school syllabus.
14. **Preserving & promoting the cultural heritage:** Tripura has a rich culture heritage. The Government is committed to take effective steps for preserving and promoting this heritage by setting up a network of institutions. This includes setting up a Directorate of Tripura Heritage Structures for protecting, maintaining and promoting heritage structures in the State, establishing Maharaja Birendra Kishore Kala Academy (for culture arts of Tripura), Rabindranath Tagore Sangeet Academy (for folk music of Tripura) and Tripura Sahitya Academy (for Bengali, Kokborok, Manipuri literature as well as literature in other local languages). It is also proposed to set up a Film and Television Institute for offering professional courses to the local talent and to set up Tripura Arts and Culture Complexes having theatre, in every district of the State.
15. **Instituting awards for promotion of cultural heritage:** The State Government plans to take numerous other initiatives for promotion of the culture heritage of the State. This includes instituting an annual award, to be called "Tripura Sanskriti Ratna Award", for outstanding achievement in the field of literature, art, cinema, theatre, etc.,
16. **Co-locating schools and Anganwadi Centers:** The State Government has taken decision for co-locating schools and Anganwadi Centers. There has already been a survey, and the work of co-locating these would start shortly.
17. **Launching of CSSM:** The Chief Minister launched the implementation of the Centrally-Sponsored State-Managed component (CSSM) of PMKVY 2.0 on 7th April 2018 wherein 37,062 candidates are to be trained over four years. Thirteen training centers have been set up to train initial target of

2,000 candidates. Tripura is the first State in the North- East to launch the CSSM component of the scheme.

18. **Promoting entrepreneurship:** To promote entrepreneurship, the State Government has been motivating financial institutions to provide financial support to trained candidates so that they can start their own units. The Directorate of Skill Development is soon going to sign MoU with NBCFDC and will regularly conduct entrepreneurship session with DIC, SIDBI, NABARD, RSETI, RUDSETI & commercial banks.
19. **Providing Skill Training:** Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) has been made functional at Bodhjungle, Agartala with the assistance of Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India to provide skill training for enhancing the employability of unemployed youth.
20. **Setting up of MCC:** Three project proposals for the setting up of three new model career centers under National Career Service Project have been sent to the Government of India for approval.
21. **Setting up of RIE:** Government of India has approved setting up of a Regional Institute of Education for which the State Government has offered 42.13 acres of land.
22. **Setting up of new degree colleges:** Six new general degree colleges will be set up in the State.
23. **Setting up of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya:** MHRD, Government of India has approved the proposal for establishment two Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Sepahijala and South Tripura District during the current academic session 2018-19. The Cabinet approved allotment of 20 acres of Government land, free-of-cost, for setting up Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Unakoti District.
24. **Setting up of Eklavya model residential schools:** Discussions are on with Central Government regarding setting up 24 Eklavya model residential schools over next three years.
25. **Setting up of DIETs:** Three new DIETs are proposed to be constructed in North Tripura District, Sepahijala District and South Tripura District for which Government of India has approved fund of Rs 500 lakhs per each DIET.
26. **Funding under RUSA:** Under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), three colleges are being proposed for funding, (i) Women's College, Agartala under Equity Component, (ii) & (iii) GDC Gandacherra and GDC Kamalpur under component of up-gradation to Model Degree College.
27. **Quality Education in TIT:** To enhance quality, Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT) has applied for accreditation of National Board of Accreditation (NBA) for its three Engineering branches (Mechanical,

Computer Science and Electronics & Electrical). This accreditation will ensure attainment of quality benchmarks in engineering education in the institution and enable it to attain better ranking in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF).

28. **Quality Education in TIT:** TIT has extended coaching for Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) to all UG students from this year onwards.
29. **Student's Help Desk:** The general degree colleges have revamped student's help desk in order to facilitate various issues concerning students.
30. **Revision of Curriculum:** The matter of revision of curriculum of colleges has been taken up with Tripura Central University to keep parity with the top universities and UGC model curriculum.
31. **Installation of sanitary vending machines:** Steps have been taken for installation of sanitary vending machines in Women's College and Women's Polytechnic.
32. **Waiving of tuition fees:** MBB University is considering proposal to waive tuition fees for girl students in PG courses.
33. **Appointment of Kokborok faculties:** Four posts of Assistant Professors in Kokborok have been created to start MA in Kokborok in MBB University from academic year 2018-19.
34. **Biometric attendance:** Seven colleges have been issued instructions for installing biometric based attendance system. The remaining colleges will be covered subsequently.
35. **Adoption of NCERT curriculum:** High Powered Committee has been constituted to examine the feasibility to adopt NCERT text books up to class-VIII in Government schools. This will help integration of school curriculum and aspirations of school children with the national syllabus.
36. **Vidyajyoti:** The State Government has finalized a strategy to improve quality of education and a comprehensive document namely VIDYAJYOTI has been approved for implementation.
37. **Deployment of teachers:** Rational deployment of teachers has started in all the schools.
38. **Expansion of Schools:** The State has been encouraging local self-Governments to open schools.
39. **Courses in disability etiquette:** The State has decided to include courses in disability etiquette and success stories on person with disabilities in the mainstream curriculum to change attitudes towards person with disabilities.
40. **Education Training:** The State has provided special education training in teacher training courses.

41. **Enhancement of scholarship:** The State has enhanced scholarships/fellowships to students with disabilities.
42. **Physical environmental issues:** There has been an attempt to make schools more inclusive by addressing the barriers related to the physical environment (e.g. accessible toilets) -- admission procedures as well as curriculum design.
43. **Universal Design Guidelines:** The State will ensure that schools have at least one section of every class accessible under the Universal Design Guidelines.
44. **Inclusiveness:** The State will develop indicators for rating schools on inclusiveness.
45. **Disabled-friendly sports:** The State will also include disabled-friendly sports, cultural and technical programmes in schools and colleges.
46. **Enhancing the number of local languages:** The Tripura State aims to enhance the number of languages offered in schools to include Kokborok, Chakma and Manipuri with the required language lab facilities.
47. **Awareness campaigns:** The State plans embarking on awareness campaigns and policy initiatives to ensure compulsory enrolment and zero drop-outs at school.
48. **Encouraging vocational courses:** The State intends promoting industry-institute linkages for providing advanced vocational training courses to ensure minimum skills gap and better employability.
49. **Prioritizing e-science & technology:** The State intends to prioritize e-science & technology in the education system.

**SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

1. **Implementation of schemes on girls' education like Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) as well as National Programme for Education of Girls at elementary level (NPEGEL):** The State Government will put effective steps for completion of the projects under KGBV and NPEGEL targeted for girls' child.
2. **Improvement in women employment for economic up-liftment:** Women are undoubtedly the foundation of the society and the family. Therefore, the State Government will put concerted efforts to increase and enhance female work force participation, which will generate the income as well. The women's workforce participation rate in the State needs to be increased from 23.6% to 31% for inclusive development and prosperity. The State Government will also recruit more women officials and women police personnel. Development of sector/industry specific targets for women's employment and incentivizing their implementation will also be initiated by the State Government.
3. **Women's empowerment and child development:** Government will attach high priority to women's empowerment and child development. All-out



efforts will be made to implement 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhoa Abhiyan' in right earnest and to promote Sukanya Samriddhi Accounts' for girl children. Under the "KG to PG" scheme, free education will be provided to women till post-graduation level.

4. **Equal remuneration for women and men:** The State Government will ensure equal pay and other benefits for women and men. It will be a step for elimination of gender discrimination.
5. **Women empowerment through employment, entrepreneurship in business and trade:** The State Government will take adequate steps for more generation of women employability and entrepreneurship in business and trade in service and industrial sector beyond traditional wage employment in agriculture sector. The State Government will also create policies and guidelines, on priority, to enhance access to credit by women entrepreneurs; provide facilitated credit access pathways for single women, women's self-help groups/guilds/co-operatives, handicapped women and SC/ST women.
6. **Involvement of women in discussion making:** The State aims to bring more women in decision making, as women are dynamic leaders in strengthening society. To that end, the State Government will put effective steps for involvement and participation of more women in decision-making process. To promote more women in the police and also to convey the Government's strong support for women empowerment, it has been recently decided to reserve 10% of all posts horizontally for women and development of Nari Shakti in the State.
7. **Timely and proper investigation to improve the conviction rate of genuine cases of crime against women:** The State Government will take effective steps in reducing the crime rates against women to the national level by setting-up more women police stations and awareness educational programmes.
8. **Use of Technology:** Improve data systems to generate gender disaggregated data through the use of technology, geo locating information and generating maps in real time.
9. **Safety and security of all women:** The State will ensure through effective policing, including the establishment of women police stations. The State Women Commission will be made more effective and the Government will facilitate opening of its offices in every district.
10. **Social sector schemes require to be implemented within timeline in all districts:** The State Government will put effective steps for timely implementation of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY), Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS), Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) etc. schemes for inclusive development of the girl child. Under the Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) the beneficiaries to be increased to 30,000

from existing 7,800 and the beneficiaries under Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) will to be increased to 53,000.

11. **Effective reduction in prevalence of anaemia especially among girls and women:** The State Government has to take effective measures towards reducing anaemia among women to avoid risk of low birth weight or prematurity, neonatal mortality and maternal mortality.
12. **Effective reduction of early marriage among girls and dropout:** The State Government will take effective measures to reduce girl child marriage by effective enforcement of law to avoid exploitation and harassment. Further steps will also be taken to educate the girl child and reduce their dropout rate.
13. **Skilling of women and promotion of more Self-Help Groups (SHGs):** The State Government will put effective steps to include adequate women in skill development programme and apprenticeships as well as in the SHGs of rural, forestry and agriculture related livelihood generation and micro-financing programmes.
14. **Women's reservation in Police:** State Government has approved the proposal for horizontal reservation of 10% in all levels of direct recruitment posts for women in Tripura Police.
15. **Protection to women in work place:** The State Government will also ensure the implementation of employers' adherence to the recently passed Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013. It is also important to ensure implementation of these legislations in the informal sector.
16. **Victim Compensation Scheme:** The State Government has approved Implementation of the Tripura Victim Compensation Scheme, 2018 which is an improved version of the previous scheme to bring it in alignment with the Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme. Some of the new features introduced are as follows:
  - Compensation for rape victims raise from Rs 50,000 to minimum Rs 3 lakh. Minor victims of physical abuse would get minimum Rs 2 lakh now as opposed to the earlier compensation of Rs 20,000.
  - Compensation for rehabilitating human trafficking victims has been revised from Rs 20,000 to Rs 1 lakh.
  - Survivors of molestation or other sexual assault barring rape would now be given Rs 50,000, earlier there was no provision of compensation.
  - In case of a girl/woman dying due to attacks (including sexual) assaults, compensation will be Rs 2 lakh instead of Rs 1 lakh.
  - In case of a girl/woman becoming permanently disabled on account of attack, victims would now get Rs 2 lakh instead of Rs 50,000 and

additionally those suffering from partial disability would be granted Rs 1 lakh.

- The revised list of compensation will also give Rs 2 lakh to victims of burn injuries except acid attacks, Rs 50,000 to those who lost their foetus while surviving assaults and Rs 1.5 lakh to women who have lost fertility due to attacks
- Additionally, any girl below 14 years of age subjected to any crime against women would get compensation 50% higher as compared to the announced benefit.
- The State will ensure gender sensitive thinking for legislation and policies keeping in mind the different life stages (single women, married women, young mothers and women re-entering the workforce after a break).

**SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**

1. **Regulation of ground water extraction as supply of drinking water depends on ground water reserve and recharging:** As on date, development of groundwater i.e., utilization of groundwater resources vis-a-vis replenishable quantity, is 62 per cent. There is a need to develop recharging zones at identified places to make groundwater resources sustainable using check dams, farm ponds, tanks and injection wells. The State Government will take necessary steps for regulation of ground water resources to avoid Climate Change-related disasters and providing safe drinking water. The harvesting of rain water will be emphasized especially for small irrigation projects of the State,
2. **Extraction of ground water:** Participatory aquifer management initiated in the 12th Plan National Aquifer Management (NAQUIM) under PMKSY should be strengthened through a network of partnerships to control unbridled, competitive extraction of groundwater since it is virtually impossible to produce more than 30 million groundwater structures through licenses and permits,
3. **Timely completion of Projects:** By 2022-23, the water storage capacity needs to be increased from the current level by completing on-going projects on time. A co-ordination mechanism at the field level may be set up for PMKSY to find the reasons for delays in the completion of projects and corrective measures undertaken project wise to ensure speedy implementation.
4. **Maintaining water quality to avoid contamination due to microbe like bacteria, harmful chemicals, iron etc.:** The State Government will take adequate steps through iron removal plant and surface water treatment plant. The iron removal plants will be increased to 1800 from existing 920

and surface water treatment plant to 60 from the existing 49.

5. **Creation of new infrastructure for replacement of obsolete pump houses, distribution pipeline to ensure safe drinking water supply services etc.:** The State Government will take effective steps for creation of new infrastructure. The number of deep tube-wells will be increased to 2800 from existing 1841 and household connections to 1,05,127 from the existing 86,694.
6. **Participatory integration of water resource management at village, blocks and districts:** The State Government will take effective steps to achieve its overall objective of providing improved, safe drinking water services in rural communities with the help of local traditional knowledge for effective water resource management in all block areas covering the consequences of Climate Change.
7. **Sanitation for all through intensive coverage of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM):** The State Government will put highest priority for cent percent sanitation coverage under SBM.
8. **Strengthening professional capacity in rural water sector:** The State will put efforts for building the professional capacity of the PWD (DWS) and PWD (WR) Department's in all districts for meeting the growing challenges of sustainable water and sanitation.
  - Government of India has given special emphasis to cover the Dhalai District with piped water supply system and declare it as 'aspirational district' under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), for which adequate number of sources has been considered.
  - Special effort shall be given to cover balance Slip Back (SB) and Partially Covered (PC) habitations into Fully Covered (FC) status in predominately Scheduled Tribe Areas.
  - Laying pipelines for the delivery of clean drinking water to households.
  - Laying of sewage lines and ensuring 100% covered sewage in all urban areas of Tripura.
  - Making safe drinking water available to every house hold in the rural area,
  - With the country generating wastewater annually, a pilot scheme to irrigate with treated waste water by 2020 may initially be taken up. Industries should be encouraged to meet a major share of their demand through recycled water. Besides, programmes to smart water meters and tradable permits for use of recycled water may be launched.
  - The participatory approach to encourage behavioural change and community engagement in ground water management at the gram panchayat level as envisaged in the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY) should be adopted and extended to other regions.

- Promote the use of solar pumps to improve the utilization of groundwater in Eastern India where utilization is hampered by the lack of power. Buyback guarantee for surplus solar power can offer reliable daytime energy for irrigation and stable cash income as well act as an incentive to conserve power and water.
  - To truly make Agartala a smart city and build resilient to annual flooding, State Government proposes to build two reservoirs at upper catchments of Howrah river near Champaknagar (estimated cost Rs.50 crore) and on Champaicherra near Champaibari (estimated Rs.125 crore) including preparation of DPR (estimated cost Rs. 6.00 crore). The project has been approved under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS).
  - The Government is working to enhance quality of life of the rural people by providing safe and sustainable drinking water supply facilities to all habitations through piped water supply. All the 8,723 habitations as per 2014 base line were provided drinking water supply. Presently 6118 habitations have attained fully covered (FC) status of over 40 litres per capita per day water supply and 2587 habitations have reached partially covered (PC) status with water supply between 10 and 40 litres per capita per day.
9. **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan** will be implemented in true spirit by making it a people's movement and making the entire State Open Defecation Free (ODF). For ensuring 100 percent rural sanitation coverage and promotion of hygiene practices among the rural people, Government has taken extensive Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities along with construction of IHHLs for achieving ODF Status for all Gram panchayats and village councils of the State.

**SDG-7: By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency.**

1. **Reliable and affordable power supply to all villages for domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial consumers within a fixed time frame by providing full support to all utilities:** The State Government will put highest priority through the schemes like SAUBHAGYA and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUY) etc., State will ensure 24x7 quality powers to 100% population.
2. **Capacity addition in power infrastructure including transmission and distribution:** The State Government will split the existing Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd (TSECL) into Tripura State Electricity Generation Corporation Ltd. and Tripura State Electricity Distribution Corporation to build capacity in power infrastructure.
3. **Adopt new and advanced technologies to improve the rate of energy efficiency network:** The State Government will adopt advance technologies to improve energy efficiency. A master plan on energy

conservation and mandatory conservation in Government offices, buildings and all public places will be ensured by the State. The annual energy auditing will be done to achieve efficiencies.

4. **Thrust will be given to cover maximum area by conventional energy and only remote areas will be covered by renewable energy sources:** The State Government will put thrust on renewable solar energy coverage particularly in remote areas. At least four-new solar plants in remote hilly areas need to be done by new public investment in the State. The Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency will be strengthened to promote electricity generation from non-conventional sources.
5. **Best practices and innovation:** The State Government will put in place best practices in the power sector involving up-gradation, retrofitting etc. within the budget limit for ensuring 100% power supply. Innovation techniques will also be followed in the renewable solar power generation in the hilly and remote areas. Use of power saving products like LED bulbs will be incentivized.
  - The State Government decided that the power department will undertake a campaign to prevent power theft through hook lines. Since March 18,126 FIRs have been lodged in just three months which is more than entire last year's total. Similarly, a total of 4581 hook lines have been removed since March 2018 in just three months which is 65% of total of last year. During 2018, total 599 raids were conducted against hook lines, which is 199 per month as against 175 per month during last year. Consumers are now coming forward to get registered as consumers and under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, 63,347 new consumers have been registered. The State cabinet has launched a special one month's Energy Conservation Campaign for adopting energy conservation measures and for promoting use of LED bulbs. Tripura has achieved distinction of having converted all street lights in Urban Local Body areas to LED except some extended areas of Agartala Municipal Corporation. About 9.43 lakh LED bulbs and tubes have been sold throughout the State on a consumer base of 7.4 lakh. Because of LEDs alone, peak demand has been avoided by 25 MW with savings of Rs. 49 crore. The Unakoti and West Districts were awarded by Hon'ble Union Minister for Power for best performance in LED distribution programme during 2017-18. Awards have been announced for best performing villages under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. Focus will be on the UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by, Affordable LEDs for All) for lower-income households and small commercial establishments. The number of appliances covered under the Standards and Labelling (S&L) programme should be increased.

- Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) jointly with State took initiative for sale of LED bulbs with subsidy of Rs.20/- in the identified 531 villages of Tripura through 50 mobile vans. A total of 82,410 LED bulbs distributed across 531 villages during the period from 14th April'2018 to 5th May'2018 under 'Gram Swaraj Abhiyan'.
- Under the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, against the target of 78934, a total of 63347 households have already been registered by organizing 627 special service connection camps and connection sanctioned. This is about 80% of the target.
- DPR has been submitted to the Ministry of Power, Government of India for a total value of Rs. 756.63 crore for providing electricity service connections to 1,41,625 un-connected households [Grid connection - 88,872 and Solar (off-grid) - 52,753 ] in the State under SAUBHAGYA Scheme.
- TRED A has completed implementation of 540 numbers of LED solar lighting systems in semi-urban and rural areas and 25 KWP power plants at five TSR camps and five Primary Health Centers. It has also completed installation of 20 Biogas plants at Kumarghat under Unakoti district and 26 community type improved biomass cook stoves at different places. TRED A has in hand off grid solar power installation for 950 KWP. TRED A has also got 500 KW on grid solar power approval from MNRE and tenders are floated. Target is to attain 20 MW target on grid solar power during the current year.
- The State is preparing an annual Energy Audit that would enable it to analyze the consumption and distribution of power.

## 6. **Clean Energy:**

- Promote the use of solar pumps for agriculture
- Introduce time-of-day tariff to promote the use of renewable energy
- Promote city gas distribution to provide piped natural gas (PNG)
- Provide "priority sector" status for 2G bio- ethanol projects. The concept of 'solar parks' can be applied to bio-fuels; land can be leased by the Government to oil marketing companies (OMCs) for energy crops
- Hybrid renewable energy systems such as solar PV + biomass should be explored.

## 7. **Energy Efficiency:**

- State Designated Agencies (SDAs) need to be more empowered and provided with adequate resources to implement energy efficiency related programmes,
- There is a need to ensure greater participation of Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) using appropriate financing models with a risk sharing mechanism,
- States should adopt the second version of the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBQ) in their building by-laws and ensure faster implementation,
- Promote the use of the public transport system. Public transport systems may be converted to electric in a time bound manner. Expand the corporate average fuel efficiency standards, beyond passenger cars to other vehicle segments,
- All form of subsidies should be provided as functional subsidies to end-consumers to empower them to choose the energy form most suitable and economical to them,
- Promote smart grid and smart meters,
- All PPAs including those with State generation companies (GENCOs) should be based on competitive bidding,
- Introduce a capacity market to encourage flexible capacity for peak demand and intermittency,
- Privatizing State distribution utilities and/or the use of a franchisee model will reduce AT&C losses,
- Adopting a franchisee model for its retail business in rural areas and stipulate a minimum level of performance parameters, including the use of decentralized generation sources and storage systems for local reliability and resilience,
- To manage the demand for power, it is necessary to introduce 100 per cent metering. Net metering, smart meters and metering of electricity supplied to agriculture,
- The Government is committed to provide uninterrupted electricity to all households in the State. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and SAUBHAGYA Scheme of Government of India will be leveraged to ensure that every village and every household gets electricity in the State. It is also proposed to have an annual energy audit in order to achieve efficiencies in consumption and distribution of power. A mechanism will be set up to standardize and regular electricity tariffs
- Use of CNG will be promoted and more CNG re-filling stations will be opened across the State. Use of power-saving products like LED bulbs will be incentivized. Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency will be strengthened to promote electricity generation from



non-conventional sources like wind, biomass, CNG and micro/ mini-hydel power projects to increase the percentage of renewable energy in the State's energy mix

- The State Government decided to take several specific steps which will reduce the energy consumption in the State by 10% during 2018-19.

**SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

1. **Employment Generation:** Economic growth is the necessary condition for employment generation. Achieving the growth targets by implementing the development strategy outlined in this document can generate sufficient jobs for new entrants into the labour force, as well as those migrating out of agriculture. A large part of jobs would hopefully be generated in labour-intensive manufacturing sectors, construction and services. In addition, the employability of labour needs to be enhanced by improving health, education and skilling outcomes and a massive expansion of the apprenticeship scheme.
2. **Developing export strategies:** NITI Aayog partners with States to prepare manufacturing cluster and develop export strategies based on their sectoral competitiveness and resource strengths. A cluster should have supporting industries and infrastructure. It should also develop a local brand and distribute loan channel through an e-commerce platform. A cluster administration office should be given the responsibility to award factory permissions and compliances.
3. **Promoting E-commerce:** E-commerce can be the driver of overall economic growth over the next decade through its impact on generating demand, expanding manufacturing, employment generation and greater transparency, increasing internet access, digitizing payments, further improving transportation infrastructure, logistics and distributed warehousing support.
4. **Providing more employment with focus on labour intensive mechanism especially for young people in secondary and tertiary sectors:** The State Government will put special and priority efforts for providing employment generation programmes both in Government and private sectors.
5. **Development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, best practices and innovation:** The State Government takes necessary action for timely implementation of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Pradhan Mantri Pridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) for decent job creation,

- entrepreneurship and agri-preneurship for crop and livestock farming, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and plantation.
6. **Focusing on modern agricultural farming through improved agricultural practices and adopting HYV as well as hybrid varieties for inclusive development:** The State Government will take effective steps for doubling the farmers income in the State through 1) increase in area coverage under different crops 2) increasing productivity of crops 3) increasing area under hybrid paddy and SRI 4) hybrids and HYV seeds 5) balanced use of chemical fertilizers 6) 100% coverage of soil health cards 7) farm mechanization 8) assured irrigation for post-monsoon cultivation 9) shift to high value commodities 10) agriculture skill development 11) co-operative farming/group farming 12) agricultural credit 13) crop insurance 14) farm mechanization 15) generation and transfer of technology and 16) linking eNAM platform, so that employability in crop and livestock farming, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and plantation can be tackled and encouraged.
  7. **Fruits & vegetable preservation, processing and marketing:** The State Government will take effective steps food processing and marketing of the pineapple, particularly 'Queen-Pineapple', jackfruit, orange, litchi etc. for both agri-preneurship and rural employment generation even in educated youth.
  8. **Skilling of people, improving access to credit as well as financial inclusion and providing decent working conditions:** The State Government will put effective steps for skill development programmes through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), SAWABALABAN etc. The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) for loans and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) for financial inclusion need also be implemented across all districts.
  9. **Thrust on small scale manufacturing for enhancing growth and employment:** The generation of adequate employment and income are the main focus areas of the State Government through agricultural produces, food processing, fisheries, animal husbandry and dairy, plantation crops in rural areas along with handloom-handicrafts and sericulture and allied activities. The skill development programmes through Pradhan Mantri Kausal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), SAWABALABAN and the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) etc. will be implemented to promote self-employment through incentives and financial support would be given due coverage across the districts. The loans through Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) etc. will be provided to the entrepreneurs. About 15890 beneficiaries will be covered from existing 9918 beneficiaries under PMEGP.

10. **Development of urban infrastructure:** The State Government will pay due attention for creation of urban infrastructure under AMRUT and PMAY-A for roads, safe water, sewerage, housing, solid waste management, storm water drains, streetlights transport and trafficking, redevelopment of slums and capacity building for income generation and governance. The State Government will also put highest priority for timely completion of the Agartala Smart City project.
11. **Creation of rural infrastructure:** The State Government will give due priority for creation of rural infrastructure is equally important for augmenting investment and employment generation and generating income including all weather road, sanitation, housing safe drinking water and electricity connecting all habitations.
12. **Trading, real estate and other service related activities:** The State Government will put due attention on trading activities as it allows significant workforce and income generation through various financial support, skill development and other entrepreneurship development on service related activities.
13. **Increasing the Indo-Bangla trading activities:** The State Government will put highest thrust on Indo-Bangla trading activities through its Land Custom Stations (LCS). The State Government will also take strong measures to remove the non-tariff barriers on exportable items for favourable trade with Bangladesh. The State will enhance the current volume of foreign trade from Rs. 383 crore to Rs.750 crore, which will have direct impact on income and employment generation.
14. **Promoting religious tourism:** To promote religious tourism and all-round development of the Holy Matabari Temple, a decision was taken to set up a public charitable trust for managing Matabari Temple on the lines of similar trusts for other major temples in the country. A trust was formed and registered. Hon'ble Chief Minister Tripura is the Chairman of the Trust. Foundation Stone of Matabari Temple Complex Development Project was laid by Hon'ble President of India in June 2018.
15. **Setting up of new industries:** To hand hold and guide the entrepreneurs and investors for establishing new industries, an "Investor Facilitation Cell" has been constituted at the State level in the Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Agartala.
16. **Ease of doing business:** To translate "Make in India" initiative into reality and to bring out significant improvements in "Ease of Doing Business", the State Government has taken the initiative by formulating the "Tripura Industries (Facilitation) Bill, 2018 that will provide single window clearance facility to the investors in a time bound manner.
17. **Export of Queen Pineapple:** A MoU was signed on 18th May, 2018 between Tripura Horticulture Corporation Ltd. (THCL) and a private

agency for exporting of queen variety pineapple from Tripura. A first consignment of 1000kgs was sent on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2018 to Dubai. This has opened the avenues for export opportunities for pineapple. Hon'ble President of India has declared queen variety pineapple as State fruit of Tripura during his maiden visit to the State on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2018.

18. **Encouraging banana cultivation:** The Tripura Biotechnology Council engaged with National Research Centre-Banana, Tiruchirappalli, ICAR to procure tissue cultured seedlings to promote indigenous and pure sabri variety Banana cultivation. 25 ha of sabri variety banana plantations are being raised during current year.
19. **Center for excellence of vegetables:** To supply healthy and disease-free vegetable seedlings to the vegetable growers of Gomati and South District throughout the year, a foundation stone for a Centre of Excellence for Vegetables has been laid at Birchandra Manu, South District on 12 the June, 2018 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State. This center will be equipped to produce 5 lakh quality vegetable seedlings every 30 days and on an average 40 lakh seedlings could be produced and distributed to the farmers every year.
20. **Genetically improved fishing:** For the first time, genetically improved tilapia fish has been brought from Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture, Hyderabad and introduced in Tripura. Harvesting of tilapia was done in the farmers' water body recently and on an average, a farmer obtained nearly 5500 kg of fish from 1 ha of water body. This is highest production of any species in a span of 7 months. By sale of fish on an average, a farmer earned Rs.7,12,500 per ha.
21. **Increasing fish production:** State Government has taken up large scale production of popular indigenous fish Chital and Pabda in Government farms. Due to early initiative, till date 32,000 nos. were produced in comparison to 21,000 during 2017-18, an increase of more than 50%. This will be distributed among farmers soon.
22. **Production of spawn:** More than 250 liters of spawn was produced in different Government farms as compared to last year production of 27.90 litres.
23. **Enriching the riverine fish stock:** As compared to last year, ranching of a total of 50,000 advanced carp fingerlings was undertaken at different rivers and barrages to enrich the riverine fish stock. This is the first time such early action has been taken.
24. **Encouraging skill of fish farmers:** Construction work for Pisciculture knowledge center at Panisagar and Muhuripur has been initiated and FRP hatchery at Killa under National RURBAN Mission scheme has started. This will develop the skill of fish farmers through proper technology transfer, motivation, dissemination of the knowledge

25. **Make in Tripura:** To promote investment in the State and to launch the “Make in Tripura” campaign, it has been decided that interactive meetings with the prospective investors in the metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata will be organized to showcase Tripura as a preferred destination for investment.
26. **Implementation of CSSM:** The Chief Minister launched the implementation of the Centrally-sponsored State-managed component (CSSM) of PMKVY 2.0 on 07.04.2018, wherein 37,062 candidates are to be trained over four years (2016-20). Thirteen training centers have been set up to train initial target of 2,000 candidates. Tripura is the first State in the North East to launch the CSSM component of the scheme.
27. **Promoting entrepreneurship:** The State Government has been motivating financial institutions to provide financial support to trained candidates so that they can start their own units. Directorate of skill development is soon going to sign MoU with NBCFDC and would regularly conduct entrepreneurship session with DIC, SIDBI, NABARD, RSETI, RUDSETI & commercial banks
28. **Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET):** This has been made functional at Bodhjungle, Agartala with the assistance of Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India, and is to provide skill training for enhancing the employability of unemployed youth.
29. **Model Career Center:** Three Project proposals for setting up of three new model career centers under National Career Service Project have been sent to the Government of India for approval.
30. **Tourism:-**
  - The Government has mobilized funds from GOI for infrastructure development in tourism potential areas, through two schemes called Swadesh Darshan and Prasad (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation & Spirituality Augmentation and Heritage Development). Swadesh Darshan scheme Phase I & Phase II are covering 22 tourist locations. This will help in increasing the tourist potential in the State. The new circuits under Swadesh Darshan cover Surmacherra waterfall, Unakoti-Jampui Hills, Gunabati temple, Bhuvaneshwari- temple, Matabari, Neermahal, Boxanager, Chottakhola, Pilak, Avangcherra.
  - The Akhaura border check post (India-Bangladesh) will be developed akin to Wagha Border, where the flag ceremony can be witnessed by large number of tourists.
  - The Government is taking steps on revamping of tourist information centre at Agartala, to set up IT based interactive kiosks for tourists and redesign Tripura tourism web site for aggressive marketing. The role of

community participation will be increased in tourism by promoting home stays/ bed & breakfasts.

- Government is proposing to allow tourists to stay in forest guest houses which are not being utilized presently for attracting more tourists and better utilization of available infrastructure in the State by associating private sector in PPP mode. Government is also proposing to allow tea gardens to undertake non-tea activities including development of tourism infrastructure to promote tourists and productive utilization of land in the tea gardens. Government is also exploring how best to utilize abandoned gardens for generating employment and income to the people living in the tea garden areas.
- Building a heritage and religious tourism circuit and publicizing it across the world from Matabari temple, Kasba Kali temple, Unakoti, Chabimura, Narikalkunj islands, Neermahal, Tirthamukh as well as major events like Durga Puja, Barlutma Raas Festival and Poush Sankranti Mela.
- Constructing tourist lodges at all prominent tourist destinations with modern amenities to encourage tourists.
- Setting up a tourist facilitation center of Tripura at airports across the country.
- Developing world-class infrastructure and bringing the private stakeholders like airlines, transport agencies, tour operators, hotels, and resorts, etc. closer to the tourism department for participation in tourism.
- Setting up tourist information kiosks and single-window tourist service centers at various places within the State as well as in other parts of the country.
- Encouraging tourism activities by providing financial incentives to businesses for rendering tourism services like hotels, restaurants, and transport.
- Developing tourism infrastructure in wildlife sanctuaries in the State.
- Introducing eco-tourism policy that will give additional income to the dwellers residing in remote hilly areas.
- Conducting special training programmes for local youth having knowledge of Hindi and English language to work as tourist guides.
- A number of initiatives for upgrading tourist infrastructure are being taken in wildlife sanctuaries and other forest areas under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme to cater to the expected increased arrival of tourists.

31. **Encouraging regional industry products:** Special projects for marketing regional industry products in the local markets.
32. **Encouraging traditional cottage industries:** Leveraging the traditional cottage industries like bamboo, cane, handicrafts and handloom.
33. **Up-gradation of employment exchanges:** The employment exchanges of the State will be upgraded and digitized. It is also proposed to launch a scheme for unemployed engineers and post-graduate management degree holders for taking Government contracts. A scheme will also be introduced for providing interest-free short-term loans to Self-help Groups.
34. **Employment generation programme:** The Government will take initiative to design an employment generation programme for unemployed indigenous youth and for undertaking special need-based skill development of the unemployed indigenous youth for enhancing their employability by establishing suitable skill development institutes.
35. **Plan for faster development:** We expect the growth rate of Tripura to increase due to enhanced business confidence, investment activity and strong and timely support from Government of India and our vision for faster development of Tripura.

**SDG-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.**

1. **Investment in roads and bridges:** With emphasis on longevity, durability and quality, the State Government will put on highest priority the building of all-weather roads and bridges. The effective implementation of central sector schemes like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Border Area Development Programme (BADP), MPLAD etc. in the State. The length of the national highway will be increased from 853 km to 1765 km and State highway from 329 km to 500 km. Apart of this, the length of major district road and other district road will be increased from 90 km to 150 km and from 1,099 km to 1,250 km, respectively. The length of village road will be extended to 12,230 km from 10,472 km in the State. The number of RCC bridges will be increased to 350 from existing 285. At least 7500 habitations will be covered by all-weather roads from existing 7,168 km Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North-Eastern region (SARDP-NE).
2. **Maintaining national highway:** The State will work on maintaining national highway assets by adopting a maintenance management system, earmarking 10 per cent of its annual budget for road and highways for maintenance to move towards the developed country norm of earmarking 40-50 per cent of the budget for roads and highways for maintenance.
3. **Investment in transport and communication sector:** The State

Government will give highest attention in building the roads, railways and airways with help of concerned Central Government ministries. The railway projects of Udaipur-Sabroom and Agartala-Dhaka-Kolkata projects have to be completed in scheduled time line. The Sabroom-Chittagang road connectivity for getting the Chittagang port facility need also be expedited and completed with the help of concerned Central ministry. The investment from Union Ministry of Civil Aviation for up-gradation and conversion of Agartala Airport into an International Airport has to be ensured and completed. Apart from this, State Government will duly pursue with the BSNL for better communication and internet connectivity in all the sub-divisions. In the North East Road Network Connectivity Project, improvement in infrastructure and enhancement of connectivity with inter-State roads and international borders will be initiated.

4. **Investment in irrigation for bringing more area under assured irrigation:** Irrigation is very important for production and productivity of agricultural and horticultural crops and therefore, the State Government will create new schemes by utilizing ground water and effective harvesting of rain water. It will also construct about 125 km of bank revetment works among 831 km rivers and streams in different part of the State. The percentage of cultivated land being irrigated will be increased from existing 45.43% to 53.50% in the State.
5. **Investment in information and communication sector including digital connectivity:** The State Government will take effective steps for digital connectivity under the e-governance programme for speedy, efficient and reliable G2G/G@C functioning of Tripura State Wide Area Network (TSWAN). The offices of various departments Horizontal extension of State Wide Area Network (HSWAN) need to be connected for expansion of TSWAN The number of Common Services Centre (CSC) will be increased from existing 337 to 500. All State Government departments will have well maintained websites for public and other users and number of Government websites development will be increased from existing 42 to 63. All Gram Panchayats and ADC villages will be provided internet connectivity through 'Bharat-Net' programme in the State as a part of Digital India initiatives.
6. **Increasing in banking branches and improving the credit-deposit ratio:** The credit-deposit ratio is quite low in State and State Government will take a plan to improve the CD ratio to 45 from existing 35 for enhancing economic growth and employment. More banking branches require to be opened in the State for extending the banking facility and financial inclusion.
7. **Investment in power including generation, distribution and**



- transmission:** The State Government will put on highest priority schemes like SAUBHAGYA and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUY) etc., and ensure 24x7 quality power to 100% population.
8. **Up-gradation of infrastructure and retrofit:** The State Government will put steps by following best practices for up-gradation, retrofitting etc. within the budget limit for ensuring the maintenance of existing infrastructure. Innovation techniques will also be followed in the renewable solar power generation in the hilly and remote areas. Use of power saving products like LED bulbs will be incentivized.
  9. **Building more industrial estates, parks and complexes:** The State Government will push for managing the existing industrial estates and parks etc. and also to create new industrial estates covering rubber and bamboo sectors for effective functioning of more industrial estates. Presently, about 4,870 industrial units are registered, which need to be increased to 6,750 industrial units.
  10. To streamline the project implementation in PWD, a committee has been constituted to **revise the State PWD Manual-2007** in line with CPWD Works Manual, 2014 and this Committee will also recommend a standard bidding document for PWD project.
  11. **Connectivity:** The State Government has decided to constitute 'Tripura Infrastructure & Investment Fund Board' with objective of mobilizing additional non-budgetary resources (through borrowings or otherwise) for important infrastructure development and other projects
    - **Roadways:** Hon'ble President of India dedicated 73 Km long improved and widened National Highway from Udaipur to Sabroom on 7th June 2018.
      - New sanction for 10 permanent bridges, nine culverts and improvement of eleven roads for a length of 96 km has been accorded from NABARD with total cost of Rs.180.44 crore.
      - Ministry of DoNER, Government of India has recommended two projects to improve tourist infrastructure in the State for a total cost of Rs. 47.82 crore. The listed projects are improvement of road from Gandacherra- Raishyabari road to Narikel Kunja under Gandacherra Sub Division and another for tourist spot connectivity from Amarpur (Fatiksagar) to Chabimura to promote eco-tourism.
      - For proper maintenance of the assets created in the State, particularly for the bituminous roads, a draft policy "Tripura State Roads Maintenance Policy" has been framed.
    - **Railways:** The Hon'ble Chief Minister and Union Minister of State for Railways flagged off 2nd Humsafar Express from Agartala Railway station on 22nd May and on the request of State Government, frequency of Humsafar Express is increased from once to twice a week

- On request of the State Government, Ministry of Railways has agreed to start a weekly train between Agartala and Deoghar.
- The Commission of Railway Safety has inspected Garjee-Santirbazar Section rail work on 30th April, 2018 and a passenger train from Agartala to Santirbazar will be started shortly.
- **Inland Water Transport (IWT):** Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has submitted revised project cost for development of Inland Water Transport (IWT) infrastructure on Gomti River in Tripura under Central Sector Scheme for Rs 24.83 crore.
- **Airport:** The Union Civil Aviation Ministry, has accepted the recommendation of the Government of Tripura for renaming of the Agartala Airport into “Maharaja Bir Bikram Manikya Kishore Airport”.
- **Internet connectivity:** SWAN connectivity has been extended to two more blocks Chandipur and Kalacharra and Bharat net connectivity was extended to 30 GPs during first 100 days.
  - Providing a Smart phone to Youth of Tripura—starting with graduating youth and reaching other youths of Tripura in a phased manner under the Digital India vision of Hon’ble Prime Minister of India.
  - Building Tripura as the logistics hub of the entire northeast region. The State has tremendous potential for development as a transit hub due to its proximity to ports in Bangladesh and this potential needs to be harnessed to benefit the people of Tripura and the nation.
  - The State Government is focussing on digital infrastructure towards “Digital Tripura” in line with Digital India initiative of Government of India. Under the State Wide Area Network (SWAN) Project, Laljuri and Raisyabari Block would be connected by this financial year.
- **Other initiatives:**
  - Connecting all the major villages by all-weather roads.
  - Introducing a new public transport policy for rickshaws and auto-rickshaws for better connectivity and enhanced income for the rickshaw, auto-rickshaw and e-rickshaw drivers.
  - Analyzing and implementing the use of alternate mode of transport like inland waterways.
  - To hand-hold and guide the investors, an “Investor Facilitation Cell” has been constituted in the Directorate of Industries & Commerce. Similarly, in each District Industries Centres (DICs), one “Entrepreneurs Guidance Cell” has been constituted. In order to ensure proper system with legal backing, it is proposed to introduce

“The Tripura Industrial (Facilitation) Act, 2018” to provide single-window clearance facility to the investors.

- Introduce vocational training courses on road construction in Industrial Training Institutes.
- Promoting petroleum-based industries that produce fertilizers.
- Collaborate with original equipment manufacturers and other stakeholders to set up driving training centers to train commercial vehicle drivers.
- Setting up of industries based on natural gas so that employment is generated for the people of Tripura.
- Formulating a policy for ‘Start-up Tripura’ to encourage entrepreneurship in the State.
- Ensure stringent testing of driving skills before granting driving licenses by adopting technologically advanced methods such as the automated driving testing system.
- Increase the capacity and reach of public transport
- Transform State road transport undertakings and promote public transport, rural transport and last mile connectivity
- The Central Government will work with States to develop bus ports and provide support on technologies/software such as VAHAN (for vehicle registration) and Saarthi (for driving licenses)
- Additional funding for public transportation and the creation of interoperable systems will help expand the reach and capacity of public transport
- Increase technology adoption and seamless movement between different modes of transport
- Urban mobility must move towards multimodal solutions by ensuring seamless movement between different modes.
- Identify and develop Multimodal Logistics Parks (MMLP) to ensure seamless movement of freight.
- Encourage the road freight industry to adopt innovative technologies through incentives
- Enhance efficiency of warehouses and their operation, especially to optimize food storage
- The State Government will promote setting up of bamboo and rubber processing industries across the State that will lead to higher revenues for farmers and has the potential for two-fold increase in the economy of Tripura.
- The State Government will implement a policy to promote cane and bamboo-based industries at cottage, small, medium and large-scale levels and to establish Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for bamboo-based industries.

- The Government is committed to provide at least one job opportunity in every household through a multi-pronged approach, including inter-alia, reviving the shut-down industrial units, establishing new industries, bringing foreign and domestic investors, promoting IT industry and providing opportunities of entrepreneurship. The unemployed youth will be imparted skill development training necessary for industries by effectively leveraging Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana under Skill India Mission.
- The number of NHs has been increased to six with a total length of 853 KM in the State and four more roads of 229.25 km has been considered as NH in principle. The Government is committed to completion of the Feni bridge project at the earliest.
- HIRA which stands for development of Highways, i-Ways, Railways and Airways for ensuring transformation of Tripura. Tripura is often considered as a laggard and at the 'tip' of the North-East due to its Government and the dedication and commitment of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Government of Tripura is committed to bring the State to the forefront and make it the gateway for South and Southeast Asia. The State Government is attaching highest priority for creating robust connectivity, within the State and with neighbouring States to emerge as gateway to Southeast Asia. The Government of Tripura has taken up with the Government of India for early completion of railroad projects in the State.
- The Government of India has been giving enormous importance to 'Ease of Doing Business' to promote entrepreneurship and business development. The State Government is also committed to welcome business entrepreneurs to the State and issue faster approvals and clearances. In order to ensure proper system with legal backing, it is proposed to introduce "The Tripura Industrial (Facilitation) Act, 2018" to provide single-window clearance facility to the investors.
- Hon'ble Prime Minister of India's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being implemented in the State for promotion of self-employment. The State Government shall also implement other related Central Schemes such as Start-up India, Stand up India, Mudra Loan Yojana across the State
- The railway line has been extended up to Garjee and passenger train has been connected between Agartala–Udaipur and Udaipur–Garjee. Construction of the railway line between Garjee–Belonia sections is expected to be commissioned shortly. Belonia – Sabroom section is targeted for completion in June 2019

- The Government will take all necessary steps to develop the necessary eco-system for promoting tourism in the State.
  - The Government is working for creating sustainable income for weavers, artisans and rearers by development of handlooms, handicrafts and sericulture in the State by revamping and developing a comprehensive strategy for marketing, new designs and skill up-gradation of artisans. The Government will engage unemployed youth on incentive system to market the products. The Government is taking measures to promote ethnic handlooms outside Tripura for increasing income of the tribal weavers in the State.
12. **Create vertical silos for food storage and transport food grains by specialized wagons:** We could operate smaller silos at the mandi level connected to mother silos that have bulk handling and rail connectivity. Further, specialized wagons with top loading and bottom discharge functions should be made available for handling grains. These measures will help reduce food losses.
  13. **Optimize existing warehouse space:** Existing warehouses can be converted into multi- storied ones to store multiple commodities at the same time. This will greatly increase warehousing space.
  14. **Increase emphasis on multimodal solutions:** Setting up multimodal logistics parks will help address issues related to underdeveloped infrastructure, an unfavourable modal mix and connectivity.
  15. **Increase technology use to enhance logistics to reduce delays and enhance efficiency:** The integrated IT platform should be a single window for all logistics related matters. The portal should be linked to the IT systems of all transport modes, and the customs and State transport authorities. It should act as a logistics marketplace.

#### **SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.**

1. **Investment in modern agricultural farming:** Agriculture (and allied activities) is the mainstay of the State's economy. About 41.64% of the workforce directly depends on agriculture and allied activities and therefore, to reduce inequality and generation of income and employment, the State Government will give highest priority to doubling farmers' income in Tripura. This will be done effectively by increase in area coverage under different crops, increasing productivity of crops, increasing area under hybrid paddy and SRI, hybrids and HYV seeds, balanced use of chemical fertilizers, 100% coverage of soil health cards, farm mechanization, assured irrigation for post-monsoon cultivation, shift into high value commodities, agriculture skill development, agri-preneurship development, cooperative farming/group cultivation,

agricultural credit, crop insurance, farm mechanization, generation and transfer of technology and linking eNAM platform.

2. **Investment in rural infrastructure such as all-weather road connecting all unconnected habitations:** The State Government will put highest priority for building all weather roads and bridges. The effective implementation of central sector schemes like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Border Area Development Programme (BADP), MPLAD etc. in the State. The length of the national highway will be increased from 853 km to 1765 km and State highway (SH) from 329 km to 500 km.
3. **Investment in local resource-based industry:** The State Government will take adequate steps for ensuring investment in local resource-based industry especially for rubber, bamboo, horticulture and natural gas for augmenting income generation to reduce inequality.
4. **Modernisation of handloom, handicraft and sericulture industries:** The State Government will make efforts to develop weaving of handicraft fabrics on commercial basis and marketing promotion schemes through handloom cluster development project, block level handloom cluster development project under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS). The State Government will give highest priority towards making Tripura the hub of handicrafts and cane sector from its rich and diverse bamboo resources. The sericulture sector will also be given attention for production of superior quality printed fabric/saree. The yearly production of silk yarn will be increased from existing 7,200 kg to 40,000 kg. The beneficiaries of handloom sector will be increased from 25,816 to 30,000.
5. **Investment in education especially vocational and technical education:** The State Government will put effort in increasing the enrolment rates by providing quality education within reasonable distance under RAMSA and SSA. The number of Senior Basic, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools will be increased to the 1312, 678 and 437, respectively, from the existing 1231, 672 and 418. The State Government will put effective steps for promotion of vocational and technical education in all the districts, so that the students become capable to generate their own income at initial life.
6. **Encouraging easy credit facility in rural areas:** The easy credit flow in rural areas is prerequisite for the income generation through entrepreneurship and therefore, the State Government will take adequate steps for it. It will also lead the better credit-deposit ratio.
7. **Skilling for ST, SC, OBCs, minorities and other disadvantaged group:** The State Government will put effective steps for adequate coverage for ST,

SC, OBCs, minorities and other disadvantaged groups under the skill development programmes through Pradhan Mantri Kausal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), SAWABALABAN etc.

8. **Framing of a new Recruitment Policy:** The Government reviewed the earlier guidelines in connection with the selection/recruitment of candidates for filling up different category of posts and decided to follow the principles which promote merit, professional skills and maintain transparency in the recruitments.
9. **Annual Action Plan of BADP:** For the first time, the Government sent the Annual Action Plan of BADP for 2018-19 after approval by SLSC on time so that early sanction is received from the Government of India. The Annual Action Plan sent to Government of India is for Rs.85.20 crore (498 projects) which is much higher than sanction during 2017-18.
10. **PRAYAAS:** Police has enlarged ambit of the Police-Community outreach (PRAYAAS) to take care of lonely and elderly people through regular visits to the residence of senior citizens. Special care and attention is being given to the grievances of vulnerable sections i.e. women/ children during PRAYAAS.
11. **Reforms in family pension:** The State Government has decided that the parents of Government servant, who are completely dependent on him/her, are entitled for family pension after the death of Government servant provided that the deceased Government servant has not left a widow/widower or a child.
12. **Beneficiaries under PMMVY:** Due to special drive by the State Government, under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) -- a conditional maternity benefit scheme-- a new scheme launched by Government of India in March, 2018, through which more than 5,400 beneficiaries have been identified and given financial assistance.
13. **Aids & assistance to PwDs:** Due to initiative of the new Government, more than 2000 Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) from four districts viz. West Tripura, Khowai, Sepahijhala and Gomati have been given aids and assistive devices like smart canes, tricycles, wheel chairs, daisy players, Braille kits, smart phones, hearing aids etc. distributed through a function graced by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura, Hon'ble Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment and Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Social Education on 8th June, 2018 at Agartala in Rabindra Satvarshiki Bhawan.

The following measures will also be initiated by the State Government in the interest of persons with disabilities:

- Disaggregate data by sex age and socio- economic status in order to identity reliable and regular trends for informed policy making,
- Feed data collected into an electronic database for people with disabilities at the national level and link with the Unique Disability Identity Card,
- Bolster the institutional architecture and policy frame work.
- Bring programmes focused on improving specific issues related to people with disabilities under the purview of the relevant line ministries,
- Include courses in disability etiquette and success stories on persons with disabilities in the mainstream curriculum to change attitudes towards persons with disabilities,
- Provide special education training in teacher training courses. Enhance scholarships/fellowships to students with disabilities,
- Foster partnerships between the Ministry of Human Resource Development and MoSJE to promote synergies among inclusive and special schools in the Government and private sectors.
- Integrate the skill development with schemes of the National Trust (e.g. Disha). to address the needs of the intellectually disabled,
- Establish dedicated training centres for persons with disabilities to meet the requirements of the private sector,
- Integrate initiatives of various ministries to provide skill training, soft loans and entrepreneurship opportunities to person with disabilities,

#### **14. Major Decisions:**

- State Government has taken a decision for co-locating schools and Anganwadi Centers. Survey has already been done, and the work of co-locating these would start, shortly,
- State Government has taken special initiative for Aadhar enrolment of children below five years of age. The SW&SE Dept. has been on-board as registrar with UIDAI and 47 supervisors (SW&SE staff) have been trained as enrolment operators. The work of enrolment of children below five years would start shortly.
- Recognizing the rights of the traditional forest dwellers endorsed by the Forest Rights Act, 2006.
- Developing a Senior Citizen Welfare Programme for their healthcare, shelter and security.
- Designing an employment generation programme for unemployed indigenous youth.
- The Government will draw-up and implement a time-bound plan for development of ST, SC, OBC, minorities, and BPL families especially in



respect to their education, vocational guidance, poverty alleviation and development of entrepreneurial skills.

- The differently-abled people will be provided with education as well as employment/self-employment opportunities.
- In the spirit of “Sabka Saath, Sab ka Vikas”, the State Government is committed towards ensuring socio-economic, linguistic and cultural development of the indigenous people of Tripura. The State Government will follow-up the matter for constitution of a committee by the Government of India at the earliest to address the social, economic, cultural and linguistic problems faced by the tribal community in the State.
- The TTAADC will be strengthened with adequate funds and powers to promote the development efforts will be made to create some MiSEZs(Mini Special Economic Zones) in the TTAADC area by taking into account of the local resources available in the area.

**SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

1. **Mainstream the resilient cities approach** and integrate it with service levels as indicated in National Building Code, 2016. The resilient cities approach should also be in line sustainable development of cities and communities. Environment sustainability should be recognized as a distinct goal and be measured as part of service levels.
2. **Investment in urban infrastructure:** The urban infrastructure is the prerequisite for sustaining growth and development. The State Government will give highest priority for creation of urban infrastructure and quality services like safe drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads and storm water drains, markets and street lights in Agartala Municipal Corporation and thirteen municipal councils and other six towns through Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-U) and Agartala Smart City project.
  - **Investment in urban housing:** The State Government will construct 68,504 urban houses from the existing 31,942.
  - **Investment in safe drinking water:** It is imperative for the State to provide safe drinking water accessible to one and all to achieve the State goal. The State Government will construct 80 km pipe line for providing safe drinking water, and 15 overhead tanks.
  - **Investment in sewerage and sanitation:** The State Government will give highest priority for providing sewerage and sanitation in all

urban bodies. About 15 km sewerage pipe line will be laid under AMRUT.

- **Investment in urban transportation and pollution control:** The State Government will provide due attention for in urban transportation and pollution control measures in all urban bodies. Tripura Urban Transport Company Ltd (TUTCL) will be strengthened to provide and/or facilitate provision of multi-modal transportation services including owning, licensing and operating bus routes, passenger and others.
- **Investment in health care facilities:** The State will extend the health infrastructure facilities in all urban bodies for providing adequate and qualitative as well as curative health care to all. More private health care services in urban areas will be the priority including PPP-mode.
- **Easy housing loan facility:** Easy housing loans through banks and other financial services will be provided to the urban citizens.
- **Investment for slum dwellers:** The State Government will take adequate steps for investment in the slum areas services like safe drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads and drains, lights etc. in all its urban bodies.
- **Civic infrastructure at district level project:** The Ministry of Housing was requested to consider an externally-aided project for “Development of Civic Infrastructure at District level” for Rs. 1,650.84 crore. Consequent to the meeting, the Ministry of Housing & Urban affairs has recommended the project for consideration by the Union Ministry of Finance.
- **Reservoir building:** To truly make Agartala as a smart city resilient to annual flooding, the State Government proposes to build two reservoirs at upper catchments of Howrah river near Champaknagar (estimated cost Rs.50 crore) and on Champaicherra near Champaibari (estimated Rs.125 crore) including preparation of DPR (estimated cost Rs. 6.00 crore). The project has been approved under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESID).

### 3. Urban Development:

- ***Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*** was launched with an objective to provide housing for all by 2022. After assessing all requirements including those who have house size less than 21 sq. mtr., four projects were invited. With these four projects the entire demand for the beneficiary-led housing is expected to be completed. Thus, Tripura will achieve saturation for BLC much before 2022. Out of which 9,028 houses completed in DPR-I, 8146 BLC houses were completed within the period of targeted 100 days.

- Action for dealing with water logging in Agartala and other ULBs: An amount of Rs. 7.00 crore has been given to Agartala Municipal Corporation for taking on this special drive, and Rs 5.55 crore has been provided to them from Smart City Mission for procuring two new suction pumps for drain cleaning. Significant achievements have been made by AMC in this regard.
- **Agartala Smart City:** A number of projects totaling to Rs.165.86 crore and at different implementation stages have been taken up. Under “visible improvement of area” component, seven projects with value of Rs.11.40 crore have been taken by the Agartala Smart City Limited through PWD (DWS), PWD(W/R) and AMC for removal of stagnant rain water in Agartala City. Out of these works, installation of three new drainage pump houses at Banamalipur Dighi, Bhutoria and Children Park are underway. These will help in the next monsoons significantly. Widening of outlet of Kalapania Khal has been completed.
- Construction of Smart Road from Fire Brigade Chowmuhan to Integrated Check Post with value of Rs.36.41 crore has been taken. Tender for selection of Master System Integrator for Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) and smart elements with value of Rs.115.91 crore has been issued by Agartala Smart City Limited. The work includes city wide wi-fi, integrated traffic management system, city surveillance system, variable display board, intelligent poles, GPS/GPRS based tracking etc.
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): Under this Mission, a new project for development of water bodies along with beautification of open space was taken up in Bodhjong Girls pond.
- The project of laying sewerage pipeline in uncovered area of North Zone of Agartala with value of Rs. 9.47 crore has been initiated.
- The water treatment plants in Usha Bazar and Panchamukh along with deep tube wells, overhead tanks, rising mains and distribution pipe lines have been approved with a project cost of Rs. 115. crore and further action is being taken in the matter.
- Shelter House for Urban Homeless: Five new shelter houses have been approved at Udaipur, Mohanpur, Kumarghat, Amarapur and Sabroom.
- Traffic signals at ULBs: Government has decided that intelligent traffic signals will be provided at all major junctions in Agartala city and traffic signal at one major junction in all other urban areas. The tender for this work has already been invited and work is expected to be completed in next two months.

- Afforestation is being encouraged around cities and towns.
- A master plan is being created to prevent monsoon flooding in Agartala and other urban areas of Tripura.
- Use of latest technologies like GIS (Geographic Information System) for information management about flood control and land erosion is being encouraged in urban cities.
- The State Government is in the process of implementing an effective flood forecasting system in urban cities also.
- The Government is also providing flood and disaster insurance to all households of the State covering urban areas.
- There are plans to introduce a special scheme for promoting erosion-preventing,
- The Government is establishing 100 model villages with the provision of all urban amenities in the TTAADC area.
- Storm-water drainage system: An efficient storm water drainage system will be put in place to prevent water-logging in the rainy season. Steps will be taken to design and implement an ambitious plan for municipal solid waste management and applying practices like vermiculture, pelletisation, aerobic composition, mechanical composition as well as energy generation. Initiatives will be taken for ensuring 100% covered sewage in all urban areas of Tripura. All overhead electricity wires in all cities and major towns will be made underground. Special steps will be taken to make Agartala a Smart City in a speedy manner under the 'Smart Cities' initiative of Government of India.
- AMRUT Scheme of the Central Government will also be effectively leveraged for development of urban towns in Tripura.
- The Government proposes to cover all the left out beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Others schemes like Swachh Bharat Mission and Dindayal Antyodaya Yojana and Tripura Urban Employment Programme are also implemented in the State on a fast track mode.

#### **SDG-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

1. **Maintaining growth and productivity:** The State Government will give more emphasis on: 1) availability of quality HYV/hybrid seeds 2) availability of irrigation water 3) balance use of chemical fertilizers and adoption of integrated pest management and 4) credit at reasonable rates to farmers for maintaining productivity, bio-diversity and growth.
2. **Emphasis on efficient use of energy with minimum transmission and distribution loss:** In order to provide the benefit to larger section of people, the State Government will prepare a master plan on energy conservation and

mandatory conservation in Government offices, buildings and all public places will be ensured by the State. The annual energy auditing will be done to achieve energy efficiencies. The State will also take effective steps to minimize transmission and distribution loss. The following will be undertaken by the State Government for energy efficiency:

- State Designated Agencies (SDAs) need to be more empowered and provided with adequate resources to implement energy-efficient programmes.
  - There is a need to ensure greater participation of Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) using appropriate financing models with a risk sharing mechanism.
  - States should adopt the second version of the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBQ) in their building by-laws and ensure faster implementation.
  - Promote the mandatory use of LED and the replacement of old appliances in Government buildings with five-star appliances. Focus the UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by, Affordable LEDs for All) programme on lower-income households and small commercial establishments. The number of appliances covered under the Standards and Labelling programme should be increased.
  - Promote the use of the public transport system. Public transport systems may be converted to electric in a time bound manner. Expand the Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency standards (CAFE) beyond passenger cars to other vehicle segment.
  - All forms of subsidies should be provided as functional subsidies to end-consumers to empower them to choose the energy form suitable and economical to them.
3. **Minimum wastage of distribution of water and consumption:** The State Government will take effective steps for minimum use of water for drinking water, irrigation and use in public offices/places to have minimum wastage to keep balance between distribution of water and consumption by the ultimate users. With the country generating a hem of waste water annually, a pilot scheme to irrigate waste water may be initiated. Industries should be encouraged to meet a major share of their demand through recycled water. Besides programmes to smart water meters and tradable permits for use of recycled water may be launched.
4. **Create an environment that ceases to pollute natural resources:** The State Government will take effective steps to ensure that people cease to pollute natural resources and aware for conserving bio-diversity resources through a strong governance framework strictly complying with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

5. **Minimization of food wastages:** The State will adequately aware the people to minimize the food wastage through public awareness campaign and education.
6. **Reasonable disposing of toxic waste and pollutants:** The State Government will aware the business people and other traders to minimize their toxic waste and pollutants by providing incentive to industries, business and consumers units for proper recycling and treatment of the waste material. The use of plastic for commercial use need to be banned.
7. **Investment in natural resource management particularly for forestry:** Natural resource management, particularly in forest areas, will be given highest priority for maintaining bio-diversity and the ecosystem. About 4.80 lakh hectare area will be afforested from the existing 4.02 lakh hector. The bamboo plantation will be made in 79,496-hectare area from existing 78,042 hector in the State.
8. **Investment in solid waste management especially in urban areas and recycling of wastes:** The State Government will take effective and adequate steps for solid waste management in all urban bodies through AMRUT and Agartala Smart City project.
9. **Investment in sewerage, sanitation and liquid waste treatment:** The State Government will take effective measures for sewerage, 100% sanitation and liquid waste treatment in both urban and rural areas.
10. **Providing consumers with sufficient information through standards and labels:** The State Government will take effective steps to aware the consumers on various daily products to get their due returns.
11. **Annual Energy Audit:** Preparing an annual energy audit will enable the State to analyze the consumption and distribution of power. This is replicated in other States such as in Gujarat - the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) Environmental Audit Scheme – which is based on third-party certification.
12. **Promoting CNG** and opening more CNG refilling stations across the State,
13. **Incentivizing the usage of power-saving products** like LED bulbs,
14. **Controlling plastic waste:** Plastic waste is a threat to the environment, which needs to be controlled with the involvement of NGOs and common people. The State will extend financial support to farmers in the short-term for in-situ treatment of paddy-straw/non-burning of crop residue,
15. Reward and monitoring at the local level and also set up reward schemes for village panchayats with zero burning,
16. Put in place a mechanism to monitor-farm fires.
17. **Environmental study of major rivers:** Regular environmental study of major rivers, lakes and wetlands will be conducted through Tripura Water

Resources Management Authority. A plan for prevention of water pollution and restoration of ecological systems will be implemented.

18. **Water Conservation:** A programme will be launched for gram panchayats/villages councils for building check dams, canals, and small artificial ponds for water conservation. Efforts will be made to remove silt from big lakes like Dumbur, Amarsagar, Rudrasagar, Jaganath Dighi and Kamalasagar as silt prevents water percolation. De-silting of small lakes and wetlands will be carried out through local self-Governments.
19. **Action Plan:** The State Government has an action plan for an overall coverage of 1,40,380 hectares cultivable land under irrigation by 2021-22. Priority is being given for completion of various on-going schemes.

**SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**

1. **Environmental impact assessments for experiencing changes in rainfall, more flooding and droughts:** The State Government will take effective steps to study the impact assessments for maintaining the green economy and rich forestry and bio-diversity both flora and fauna by afforestation including the catchment areas of the rivers, river banks and hill slopes. Scientific and analytical capacity for Climate Change related assessments should be strengthened.
2. **Maintaining the forest coverage:** The State Government will not only maintain the existing forestry but also take programmes aiming at increasing the proportion of very-dense and moderately--dense forests from present level.
3. **Afforestation in degraded areas:** The State Government will make afforestation in 4.80 lakh hectare area from existing 4.02 lakh hector with help of JFMs. The bamboo plantation will be made in 79,496-hectare area from existing 78,042 hector in the State.
4. **Taking-up water and soil conservation measures:** The State Government will take necessary steps for regulation and conservation of ground water and soil conservation measures to avoid climatic change related disaster especially and flooding in the State.
5. **Environment management and ecology for protection:** The environment management is the key for the State's policymaking to maintain its vast forest areas and resources the institutional mechanism for the JFMs in particular needs to be empowered and keep improving. There needs to be gainful utilization of forest land to grow appropriate forest crops like pineapple, betel nut, gandhaki, large cardamom and jack fruit, etc. where rights are granted to forest dwellers under the RFR Act, 2006.
6. **Empowering communities for participatory and decentralized action on Climate Change:** The State Government will take effective steps for

participatory and decentralized action on climate change by education awareness, publicity, discussions in all districts.

7. **Maintaining eco-system by comprehensive risk management:** The State Government will take adequate steps for importance of risk insurance facilities and minimizing disaster related loss for human life and properties to combat Climate Change.
8. **Investment in disaster risk management:** The State Government will chalk-out an investment strategy for the disaster risk management for both rural and urban areas.
9. **Environment and Science:**
  - On 4th June 2018, the State Government has issued a notification and enhanced the rate of realization of pollution cost. This move has been taken to strengthen the implementation of ban on plastics. The enhanced rates for pollution are Rs.1000, Rs.2000 and Rs.3000 for permanent shops or establishments for their first, second and third offence onwards respectively. Similarly, for temporary establishments the rates are Rs.500, Rs.1000, Rs.1500 for their first, second and third offence onwards respectively. For individuals the fine has been fixed at Rs.100.
  - Under Tripura State Council for Science and Technology (TSCST), an agreement was finalized to establish planetarium equipment, 3D theatre, exhibits for foyer area at Vigyan Gram. The proposals for funding of the thematic galleries and Science Park have also been submitted to NEC and Ministry of Culture, Government of India.
  - To mitigate the adverse consequences of Climate Change, the State has to conserve and protect the forests and biodiversity. Tripura is extremely rich in biodiversity which if, properly conserved and harnessed, it can play a significant role in soil and moisture conservation and also provide sustainable livelihoods to the local communities.
  - Government is committed to maintaining clean environment, thereby improving the quality of life of the people. The Tripura State Pollution Control Board will be modernized for ensuring environmental protection. Public Transportation System will be made eco-friendly, based on use of CNG, bio-diesel or electricity. It will be ensured that the industries follow environmental standards and norms strictly.



**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.**

1. **Conserve and restore the use of terrestrial ecosystems such as forests, wetlands and mountains:** The State Government will take adequate steps for maintaining four-notified wildlife sanctuaries and two national parks (covering about 603 sq. km.) in its efforts to protect the floral, faunal and biodiversity resources present in forest landscape, which account about 62% of landmass. As per latest elephant census in 2017, the State has 107 elephants, which need to be maintained for further increase in their population and maintaining bio-diversity.
2. **Afforestation with bamboo and indigenous species of trees:** The State Government will make a large scale afforestation programme for bamboo and other indigenous forest resources to reserve the land degradation and halt bio-diversity. About 4.80 lakh hectare area will be afforested from existing 4.02 lakh hector. The bamboo plantation will be made in 79,496-hectare area from existing 78,042 hector in the State. Further, about 6,100 hectors of land will brought under medical plantation from existing 5,617.
3. **Integrated development of wildlife habitat:** The State Government will develop the 30 identified hotspots for wild habitat.
4. **Management of habitat and corridor of elephant population:** The State Government will maintain the corridor for the elephants as elephant population needs large grazing area beside large volume of forage and water. It will also enhance bio-diversity.
5. **Integrated river basin management; and to reduce physical vulnerabilities:** The State Government will chalk-out an integrated river basin management to reduce soil erosion, and flooding and also maintaining the eco-system and bio-diversity.
6. **Development of RFR area devoted to agri-forestry practices:** The State Government will give priority for indigenous agriculture and horticulture forest crops for gainful utilization of forest land to grow like pineapple, betelnut, gandhaki, large cardamom and jack fruit etc. where rights are granted to forest dwellers under the RFR Act, 2006.
7. **Biodiversity enforcement strategy and enforcement of Biodiversity Act, 2002 and Rules:** The State Government will strictly enforce the Biodiversity Act, 2002 and Rules for maintaining the eco-system and biodiversity including its fauna and fauna.

8. **Disaster Relief and TDMA:** During 4th April to 14th June 2018, the State has witnessed six spells of natural calamities (thunderstorms, floods and landslides). In these, 17 persons have died, 32 were injured, 8,022 houses have been damaged (fully-482, severely-1,124 and partly-6416) 201 relief camps were opened to give shelter to 13,175 families and 53,093 persons. Rs.80.00 crore has been provided to the districts for immediate relief activities. Hon'ble Chief Minister has personally visited affected areas across the State and mobilized the entire State administration to provide prompt relief and rescue operations. NDRF and BSF teams also have been mobilized immediately into rescue operations. The Tripura Disaster Management Authority (TDMA) has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura by nominating subject specialists and scientists (from IMD, CWC, NIT and NIDM) for finalizing long, medium and short-term disaster management plans for the State.
9. **Forest Rights and Forest Management:**
- Promoting joint forest management with the participation of neighbouring communities and educational institutions.
  - Recognizing the rights of the traditional forest dwellers endorsed by Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006.
  - The State Government will undertake the following measures to increase efficiency around the management of forest land:
    - Implement effectively the Forest Rights Act (FRA) in all States to strengthen the property rights of forest dwellers, tribal populations and local communities
    - Zone land on a priority basis to clearly demarcate forest and revenue lands
    - Bring more area under agro forestry using wasteland, non-cultivable fallow lands, etc.
    - Revisit the policy on tree-felling. Encourage trees as a resource for farmers especially by easing restriction on certain species of trees.
    - Define and identify common land, along with details of ownership, control and use rights
    - Recognize the customary land tenure system including community ownership in tribal areas.
    - A gene bank facility will be developed for each potential species to avoid genetic degradation.
10. **Establishing a Bamboo Research Institute:** Cane and Bamboo are an important part of the State economy and have very high potential of development. The Government proposes to establish a Bamboo Research

Institute for Scientific Studies in Bamboo cultivation. It also proposes to establish Tripura Institute of Bamboo Management.

11. **Educating the farmers about bamboo:** A scheme for cultivation of Bamboo on cooperative basis is proposed to be taken up in TTAADC areas. Since Bamboo has been notified as a type of 'grass' by Government of India, farmers will be educated about the benefits of cultivating bamboo and efforts will be made to promote bamboo-based industries so that bamboo farmers get remunerative rates. Joint forest management will be promoted.
12. **Encouraging Afforestation:** Afforestation around cities and towns will be encouraged. Steps will be taken for conservation of endangered species of crops, fruits and animals (like turtles at Matabari Lake) through participation of universities and research institutes.

**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.**

1. **Effective law and order management:** Maintenance of law and order is the pre-requisite for sustainable development. At least 15 new police stations and 10 new police outposts will be opened for effective law and order management and reduce all forms of crime rates like gender-based violence, abuse, exploitation & trafficking of children and under-trial prisoners. To reduce crime against women in the State -- which is top of the agenda -- there will be 10% reservation of all posts horizontally for women. The aim of the Government is not merely women's development but in 'Women-led Development'. All police stations will be covered under the CCTNS project. The reliable broadband internet connectivity will be provided at police stations as well as SDPOs through State Wide Area Network (SWAN). The recruitment against current vacancies will also strengthen the police force for reducing violence in all forms. The police personnel and TSR will also be provided improvised salaries by extending 7th Pay Commission benefits and better trainings for quality service delivery to reduce violence, crime, exploitation and trafficking. Besides, the State Government will also strengthen the State Forensic Science Laboratory by establishing five mobile forensic units.
2. **Effective enforcement of law to reduce all forms of violence:** For strengthening enforcement of law, the Tripura police force will be provided with latest technology and equipments for effective time bound enforcement to reduce all forms of violence. The State Government will put thrust for imparting training to police officials for quality service and focusing on collecting scientific evidence and proper briefing of witness etc. to reduce all forms of violence.

3. **Effective enforcement of law across all districts to reduce exploitation, trafficking against children:** Violence against children will have a devastating long-term impact on the well-being of the girls and boys. At present, there are 20.6 incidents of crime against children in the State per lakh population against national average of 21.1. The State Government will ensure to reduce the crime rate against children, substantially and below the nation average. The police officers will be trained especially on trafficking of child brides and legal provisions for protection of children, including Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act), 2012; Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Children Act, 1960.
4. **Convergence with e-governance to reduce corruption:** The State Government will implement e-governance, and e-supervision, with a view to combat corruption. The Tripura Public Service Commission (TPSC) will be overhauled to ensure fair recruitments on merit. Annual audit of all departments will be carried out.
5. **Strengthening the justice delivery system:** The State Government will take all necessary steps for strengthening the justice delivery system in the State, so that citizens can get justice in a prompt and cost-effective manner. Evening and fast-track courts will be set-up to facilitate speedy justice. Alternative dispute resolution systems like Lok Adalat and Gram Nyayalayas for rural areas will be encouraged to bring down the number of cases on regular basis. The State Government will put highest trust to achieve zero pendency of pending court cases.
6. **Empowering democratic institutions:** Empowering the Panchayats and ADC villages are also necessary for effective management and enforcement of law and order for maintaining peace in the State. Moreover, the State Government will take efforts to facilitate women's empowerment at local village level and placing women in decision-making process.
7. **Regular interaction between citizens and Government for more transparency:** 'PRAYAS'-community based policing initiatives of Tripura Police will be effectively be continued for controlling and preventing overall crime, crime against women, road traffic accident cases as well as to neutralize residual insurgent activities. The State Government will also give thrust for regular interaction between citizens in all districts for maintaining law and order to reduce all forms of violence and corruption and also maintaining sustainable peace and justice delivery.
8. **Reducing sexual violence and exploitation:** Gender-based violence has critical ramifications for women's mobility and participation in the economy in both rural and urban areas of the State. The State Government

will take effective steps to reduce the existing crime rate against women to at least national level.

9. **Reduction in number of people held in detention without being sentenced for a crime:** The State Government will give special efforts to reduce number of people held in detention without being sentenced for a crime.
10. **Compulsory birth registration:** The State Government will give highest priority for 100% coverage of birth and death registration both in rural urban areas for safeguarding individual rights and providing every person with access to justice, social services and other service delivery like AADHAR, PRTC, ration card etc.
11. **Implementation of Right to Information (RTI) Act:** The State Government will make aware the people regarding various provisions of RTI. All DMs & collectors will take specials meetings/discussions/workshops involving the general people for their effective involvement and benefits of RTI.
12. **Effective implementation of human rights legislation:** The State Government will effectively implement the Tripura Human Rights Commission Rules, 2015 in the State for protection of human rights and to avoid violence and safety of people. Besides, the number of fire stations will also be increased from existing 46 to 58 covering all sub-divisional and block headquarters along with TTAADC headquarters, for protection of human safety and their property.
13. **7th Pay Commission:** As promised to the employees, the State Government in its first cabinet meeting itself, constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Shri P. P. Verma, IAS, retired Chief Secretary, Government of Assam, to examine all relevant aspects and make recommendations to the State Government for implementing the Seventh Pay Commission recommendations.
14. **Framing of a new recruitment policy:** The Government reviewed the earlier guidelines in connection with the selection/ recruitment of candidates for filling up different category of posts and decided to follow the principles which promote merit, professional skills and maintain transparency in the recruitments.
15. **Selection of Secretariat Service through TPSC:** As per provision of the service rules, earlier selection of candidates for appointment to the Grade-VI posts under Tripura Secretariat Services used to be done by the Tripura Public Service Commission (TPSC) through competitive exams. This policy was changed in 2012. On review, the Government has decided to restore the earlier system of selection of candidates by the TPSC through competitive examinations in order to maintain efficiency of the Secretariat Service and transparency in the selection process.

16. **Service Review of Government officials to encourage efficiency:** In the interest of maintaining efficiency of the administration and weeding out deadwoods, the State Government has decided to review the service records of it's the officers/ employees periodically. Similar decision has also been taken for the All India Services Officers working in the State.
17. **Regular Recruitment of TCS and TPS Officers:** Government has decided to recruit Tripura Civil Services/Tripura Police Service (TCS/TPS) officers in every year on regular basis. This decision has been taken to ensure proper management of the cadres, for addressing promotional avenues of the officers and for affording annual opportunity of better jobs to the youths of the State.
18. **Proper cadre management of State Civil Services:** It has been decided by the Government that to ensure accountability and to maintain service record properly, the SPARROW software will be implemented for submission of Performance Appraisal Report (PAR) and Immovable Property Returns (IPR) of the TCS/TPS/ Tripura Forest Service(TFS). Officers who will be gradually expanded for other services and effort would be made to put IPR in public domain for transparency and accountability.
19. **Annual Action Plan of BADP:** For the first time, the Government has sent the Annual Action Plan of BADP for 2018-19 after approval by SLSC on time so that early sanction is received from the Government of India. The Annual Action Plan sent to Government of India is for Rs.85.20 crore (498 projects) which is much higher than sanction during 2017-18.
20. **Raising of India Reserve (IR) battalions:** The State Government's proposal for raising of two India Reserve (IR) battalions has been approved by the Government of India and further action is underway.
21. **Reconstitution the Sub-Divisional Land Allotment Committees:** The Government has taken a path-breaking decision to re-constitute the Sub-Divisional Land Allotment Committees only with Government officials. This will bring in absolute transparency and objectivity to the land allotment process without any political bias. All deserving cases will get fair treatment through these official committees and there will be no political interference in the process.
22. **Resumption of encroached land:** Comprehensive review of allotments of Government land to various organizations/ institutions during last 25 years is being undertaken. Also, a survey was conducted to identify unauthorized occupation of Government land by political party's offices and action also initiated to remove such unauthorized encroachments. A total of 613 offices of political parties were identified which were under unauthorized occupation and 197 of such unauthorized structures have been removed so far.

23. Steps have been taken to complete physical possession and posting of pillars to all balance cases of Patta holders under Forest Act beneficiaries. Simultaneously, the exercise of incorporation of their rights in land records has been undertaken which will be completed in 6 months. This will ensure easy coverage of benefits under various plantation schemes, MGNREGA etc.
24. **Professionalization of police investigation:** In order to professionalize police investigation, Tripura Police Crime Branch will be set up on pattern of police forces of cities like Delhi with special focus to effectively control drug related and other heinous crimes especially against women. Approval has already been accorded by the Government.
25. **Fighting of organised crime:** The Tripura Police Department has launched special drives against the syndicates and preventive action is being taken to fight organized crime.
26. **PRAYAAS:** Police has enlarged the ambit of the police-community outreach (PRAYAAS) to take care of lonely and elderly people through regular visits to the residence of senior citizens. Special care and attention is being given to the grievances of vulnerable sections i.e. women/ children during PRAYAAS.
27. **Installation of CCTV cameras:** The on-going process of installation of CCTV cameras at Police Stations (four each at 63 police stations) and PSs/OPSs (15) on national highways was expedited and completed during the period.
28. **Public grievance:** Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated online system of Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring on 27 April 2018. All the departments have been brought under the preview of this system including the DMs and SPs.
29. **Janata Darbar:** To run an open Government that is easily accessible, Hon'ble Chief Minister is meeting the general public thrice a week, twice at his residence and once at the Secretariat. Follow-up actions are being taken on all complaints. The Public Grievance Portal records the status of follow up action taken. To further take the Government closer to the people, Hon'ble Chief Minister has now decided to hold such interactions in districts as well.
30. **Extending Family Pension:** The Government has decided that the parents of Government servant, who are complete dependents, are entitled for family pension after the death of the Government servant, provided that the deceased Government servant has not left a widow/widower or a child.
31. **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:**
  - The Government is engaging in institutional and programmatic strengthening to look at SC and ST affairs,

- It will undertake a baseline survey and target remote and tribal habitations for implementation of various development.
- It will design schemes that are tailored to and narrowly focus on the challenges and needs of specific communities,
- It will institutionalize social audits for assessing,
- The impact of these schemes on the basis of quantifiable benefits to targeted households,
- Put in place mechanisms to regularly monitor the implementation of legislations like the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act and Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

**32. Education:**

- Establish residential schools in uncovered blocks/districts with facilities for vocational training
- Define and ensure adherence to quality parameters for existing and new residential schools
- Increase the number of scholarships provided under the pre-matric and post-matric schemes.

**33. Economic empowerment:**

- The State plans to expand the Stand-Up India scheme to include uncovered social group,
- It also plans to extend venture capital funds and credit guarantee schemes for covering STs,
- The State will encourage indigenous tribal medicine alongside other systems to create additional livelihood opportunities,
- It will establish contact points with potential employers along with pre-job training sessions for youth,
- By 2022-23, the State intends to double the coverage of tribal and backward areas under relevant schemes to ensure access to basic amenities like housing, electricity, drinking water roads and sanitation,
- It will prepare a Vulnerability Index and Vulnerability Intervention Index for PVTGs based on the methodology suggested by the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad. This is for assessing the socio-economic disparities between PVTGs and other social groups and designing policy interventions accordingly,
- It will Extend habitat rights to PVTGs within the FRA framework,
- It will prioritize vulnerable groups like tribal children under the National Nutrition Mission through tag-tracking and additional home visits for underweight children conducted by frontline workers,
- It will empower marginalized communities by promoting



community-owned radio stations.

**34. Law and Empowerment:**

- To improve the access of courts to the general public, a notification was issued on 11/06/2018 to set up three new districts courts at Ambassa, Dhalai district, Khowai, Khowai district and Sonamura, Sipahijala district.
- Massive legal awareness campaigns were conducted across the State where in 16, 290 people attended and were made aware of their legal rights and remedies.
- Lok Adalats were organized across the State where in 7859 cases were disposed and Rs. 5,79,860 was collected as fine money. A national Lok Adalat was organized on 22nd April, where 701 cases were disposed of and Rs. 1,41,48,389.50 was realized as settlement.
- The State need to create repositories of laws, rules, regulations and Government orders.
- Repeal redundant laws and introduce a new initiative to remove restrictive causes in existing laws
- A new programme to repeal unnecessarily restrictive causes and procedures in existing laws should be started. It will enhance both ease of living and ease of doing business indices.
- Create a law-abiding society: It is necessary to inculcate respect for the rule of law among citizens. The process should start at the school level and can be effected by mandatorily introducing innovative programmes with well thought out content and activities.
- Replicating the success of evening and fast-track courts in other States of India.
- Implementing total computerization in the work of the High Court, the district courts and the sub-divisional courts in the State.
- The State Government will take all necessary steps to strengthen local self-Governments like TTAADC, municipal corporations, municipal councils, nagar panchayats, zila parishads, panchayat samitis, gram panchayats and village committees, to enable them perform effectively as vibrant democratic units.
- The State Government will take all necessary steps for strengthening the justice delivery system in the State, so that citizens can get justice in a prompt and cost-effective manner. Evening and fast-track courts will be set up to facilitate speedy justice. Alternative dispute resolution systems like Lok Adalat will be encouraged to bring down the number of cases on a regular basis. Special Projects like Gram Nyayalay will be

implemented for dispute resolution in rural areas, in order to save time and money of rural people.

- For strengthening the justice delivery system, the effective role of the State Directorate of Prosecution has to be ensured for improving standard of criminal investigation and effective monitoring.
- The Government will facilitate total computerisation of the work of the Tripura High Court, district courts and sub-Divisional courts. The State Judicial Academy shall be strengthened in order to develop judicial skills of officers by continuous training for judicial effectiveness.
- To introduce incentive and sanction-based models of motivation to ensure that citizens abide by the law, the following measures may be considered:
  - Prohibitive penalties should be imposed to check traffic violations, civic violations including littering in public, first time petty offenders, etc.
  - Use of advanced technology is an essential pre-requisite to check these violations of the law; person-to-person direct interface should be minimized to eliminate corruption.
  - Greater sensitivity on the part of Government officials to citizens' needs can help reduce the number of litigations/disputes. This will require an attitudinal reorientation among Government officials through sensitization programmes. Future prospects of employees can be made contingent on their successfully completing such programmes

**35. Cultural Affairs:**

- A proposal to open a regional center for Indian Institute of Mass Communication at Agartala is under active consideration of the Government of India.
- Satyajit Ray Film Institute has in principle agreed to start some film editing and other courses in Agartala in collaboration with local universities.
- A comprehensive cultural calendar was developed in convergence with the tourism, education, horticulture and fishery department so as to broad base the participation of people in these cultural programmes
- A proposal to increase the pension for retired journalists from Rs.1000 per month to Rs.10,000 per month is under consideration. This will greatly benefit the retired journalists who do not have any other source of income after retiring from jobs.

36. **e-services:**

- Implementing e-governance including e-procurement, e-tender, e-remittance, e-certification, and e-supervision with a view to combat corruption.
- Using 'Single Window Clearance' system to facilitate speedy clearance of documentation and swiftness in decision making.
- The Government proposes to amend the provisions of the Tripura Lokayukta Act, 2008 in order to make it stronger and more effective. The existing set-up for financial audit shall be further enhanced. The Government will implement e-governance applications including e-procurement, e-tender, e-remittance, e-certification, and e-supervision, with a view to combat corruption. TPSC (Tripura Public Service Commission) will be overhauled to ensure fair recruitments on merit. 'Single Window Clearance' system will be promoted to facilitate speedy clearance of documentation and swiftness in decision-making. The Government will introduce a transparent policy for recruitment, promotion and transfers and will ensure time-bound departmental enquiries to instil faith in Government employees in the minds of the public.
- Formulating Citizen's Charters for every Government department.

37. **Local self Government:**

- Conducting annual comprehensive training programmes for capacity building of elected representatives till grass-root gram panchayat and village council level.

38. **Peace & harmony:**

- Ensuring a 24x7 Quick Response Team at every police station that will come to rescue on a phone call.
- Strengthening Tripura State Rifles (TSR) force with latest technology and gadgets; and also provide good remuneration, better facilities at TSR camps, healthcare facilities, adequate number of vehicles, and service conditions so that they can concentrate on their job well.
- Establishing a State-of-the-art TSR Training academy.
- Conduct regular workshops and trainings to sensitize and train the security forces about human rights and women rights.
- Making sufficient budgetary allocations and setting up an efficient administrative system to strengthen the State Human Rights Commission.

- Introducing a scheme to strengthen the local intelligence department with people's participation.
  - Ensuring that adequate number of women police personnel is employed.
  - Ensuring safety and security of all women in the State through effective policing, including the establishment of women police stations.
  - Maintenance of Law and order is a prerequisite for sustainable development. The Government is fully committed to ensure that Tripura becomes a crime-free State with effective policing and use of technology. There will be zero tolerance against all syndicates operating in the State. A stringent law will be passed against collection of forceful donations in the State. Women's security will be a top agenda for the Government and stringent law will be passed and harshest punishment ensured for any crime against women in the State. It will be ensured that an adequate number of women police personnel are employed.
  - The State Government will strengthen Tripura Police force not by providing the latest technology and equipments but also by presenting the peace of mind by improving their salaries, providing pleasant working places and service conditions so that they are fit to maintain law and order in the State and bring down the crime rate. Initiatives will be taken to build Tripura Police Housing Complexes with attached schools, hospitals and markets in major cities and towns in the State.
39. Availability of e-services:
- Individual departments and agencies in the State have to play a pivotal role in ensuring that all their services are available and easily accessible by citizens over digital platforms.
  - Digital platforms that enable real-time data updates would increase accountability, and facilitate monitoring, quality checks and timely intervention by the higher administrative authorities. Procurement of such digital platforms could be standardized.
  - As part of seamless e-service to the citizens, the Government is introducing e-stamp for the first time in the State.. This will be cost effective and improve transparency as well as bring in greater ease in doing business. It will also prevent frauds relating to physical stamps and shortage of such stamps arising from time to time.
  - As part of Digital India initiative, a decision has been taken to make all gazette notifications ordinary and extraordinary, available online. A separate website called [www.e-gazette.tripura.gov.in](http://www.e-gazette.tripura.gov.in) has been launched for this purpose.

40. **Other initiatives:**

- Facilitating speedy disposal of cases regarding land disputes.
- Forming a transparent policy in recruitment, promotion and transfers; and ensuring time-bound departmental enquiries to in State faith in employees of the State Government and PSUs.
- Filling up all the ST backlog vacancies in the Government departments.
- The State Government will leverage information technology for effective delivery of services to citizens at their door-step. The three-pronged strategy under Digital India, comprising of creation of digital infrastructure, delivery of services digitally and digital literacy, shall be implemented in right earnest. Steps will be taken to build an advanced IT infrastructure up to the village level and to ensure access to internet throughout Tripura.
- The State Government has drawn up 100 days Action Plan for each department. We will be informing the people of the State on the achievements of 100 days for their information. A number of measures were taken during the last three months to strengthen good governance, promote transparency and ensure that the Government is working for all the people without any bias, ideological considerations, nepotism or favouritism.
- The State Government will take measures to ensure complete transparency in the payment of all social pensions to the deserving and eligible persons only. Towards this end, the Government will review various pensions given in the State to weed out ineligible, dead and bogus names from the list of pensioners. However, payment of pensions to the existing beneficiaries shall continue till the review is completed.
- The Government is exploring the proposal to merge Tripura Agriculture & Land Development Bank Ltd with Tripura State Cooperative Bank for better synergy.
- Initiatives will be taken to connect all educational institutions to respective universities via internet and to link the high-quality study material and course content available with UGC to all students of Tripura through online portals like SWAYAM. Digital literacy efforts under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan shall be given a big boost.
- The Government will take initiatives to develop Public Transport System in the State. TRTC (Tripura Road Transport Corporation) will be restructured and upgraded to provide an effective and secure public transport across the State. A new public transport policy will be

introduced for rickshaws and auto-rickshaws for better connectivity and enhanced income for the rickshaw, auto-rickshaw and e-rickshaw drivers.

- In Tripura there are 12 State public sector enterprises. Apart from these public sector enterprises, there are many autonomous institutions, boards and societies etc. Except a few all others are fully dependent on the State Government for salary of the staff, administrative cost and working capital. There is a need to review the functioning of these public sector enterprises to recommend steps for appropriate action.
- Another area of concern is the cultivation and cross border trade in “ganja”. Our Government intends to deal with this menace with iron-hand. The Government is committed for crime-free Tripura and intends to deal sternly with land mafia, sand mafia, and syndicate mafia.
- Comprehensive review of allotments of Government land to various organisations/ institutions during last 25 years is being undertaken. Also undertaken was a survey was conducted to identify unauthorized occupation of Government land by political party's offices and action also initiated to remove such unauthorized encroachments.
- The State Government decided to do away with interview for most Class-III posts to ensure best and talented are selected for Government services through written tests, skills and soft skills but without any extraneous considerations. It is also proposed to constitute a recruitment board to recruit employees for the State Government other than those selected through the State public service commission.
- The State Government has decided to introduce the online system for accommodation in Tripura Bhavans in Delhi, Kolkata and Guwahati. To ensure punctuality in the Secretariat, the Government has decided to implement bio-metric attendance system for the employees.
- To promote more transparency and probity, the Government has issued manuals on procurement for goods, services and consultancies. With these manuals, procurement in the Government will be faster, transparent and cost effective.

**SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**

1. **Investment in strengthening infrastructure and communication facilities with the neighbouring countries:** The infrastructure for opening international railway link through Agartala-Akhaura cross border rail link, linking with Feni in Bangladesh from Belonia, Tripura railway station needs to be made on priority basis. The construction of

bridge over Feni river in Sabroom need to be completed within 2018-19, which will give access to the Chittagong Port and opening-up inland water route for Tripura and entire North Eastern Region. The State Government will also take necessary steps for improvement of connectivity with all land customs stations alongside border of Bangladesh. The Agartala Airport needs to be modernized and converted into an International Airport for connecting with Bangladesh and other ASEAN countries. The State Government will put effort to strengthen the infrastructure for both international and domestic internet traffic through Bangladesh for more international cooperation on international internet traffic. At present, bandwidth for all domestic traffic (which is 60% of total traffic) is being routed through the old route via Guwahati and the Kolkata or Chennai, which is not stable or adequate.

2. **Public Investment:** To enhance public investment, India should aim to increase its tax-GDP ratio to at least 22 per cent of GDP by 2022-23. Demonetization and GST will contribute positively to this critical effort. The State may raise public investment to at least 36 per cent of GSDP by 2022. Two areas in which higher public investment will easily be absorbed are housing and infrastructure. Investment in housing, especially in urban areas, will create very large multiplier effects in the economy. Investment in physical infrastructure will address long standing deficiencies faced by the economy
3. **Private Investment:** Private investment needs be encouraged in infrastructure through a renewed public-private partnership (PPP) mechanism on the lines suggested by the Kelkar Committee.
4. **Long term investments from Bangladesh:** The State Government will put effective effort to attract direct investments from businesses in Bangladesh, aided by Bangladesh Bank, for the setting-up of industrial units in the State.
5. **Connecting people through IT networks with the help of Bangladesh:** The State Government will put highest priority for digital connectivity particularly in rural and hilly areas of the districts.
6. **Mobilize additional finances from multiple sources including ASEAN countries and Act East Policy:** The State Government will take necessary steps with the appropriate authorities in Central Ministries for getting investments in Tripura from the ASEAN countries and Act East Policy.
7. **Fostering innovation and best practices with ASEAN countries and Bangladesh:** The State Government will take effective steps by following best practices in productivity techniques from Bangladesh and other ASEAN countries for implementing in different sectors.

8. **Promote rule-based and non-discriminatory trading under WTO:** The State Government will promote rule-based non-discriminatory trading with Bangladesh and other ASEAN countries under Act East Policy.
9. **Non-tariff barrier through port restriction on export of items through LCS/Land Ports of Tripura:** The State Government will take necessary steps with the Union Ministry of Commerce for removal of non-tariff barrier of restriction on export items of certain commodities through LCSs of Tripura to Bangladesh, which in turn leading an unfavourable foreign trade with Bangladesh. The restriction is imposed on rubber, bamboo, tea, cashew nut, readymade garments including handloom, spare parts of car, electronic and electrical items including home appliances, two wheelers, automobile, bicycle, cosmetic, paper, sugar, marble stone, steel and steel products etc.
10. **Cooperation among neighbouring States and countries at the time of disaster natural and man-made:** The State Government will consult and chalk out a plan after consulting with the neighbouring Assam and Mizoram, and Bangladesh to tackle the damage and rescue operations related to natural disasters such as flood, landslides, earthquake etc.
11. **Maintaining cooperation among neighbouring States and Bangladesh for maintaining bio-diversity and eco-system:** The State Government will also chalk out a plan after consulting with the neighbouring States of Assam and Mizoram and Bangladesh for maintaining its bio-diversity and eco-system.
12. **Reducing Energy Consumption:** The State Government decided to take steps to reduce the energy consumption in the State by 10% during 2018-19. From the 'Peak Demand Drawal Pattern', it was found that there is already a reduction of 26.57 MW in average Peak Demand during May 2018 which is 10.87% of average peak demand of 2017-18.
13. **Ease of doing business:** To translate "Make in India" initiative into reality and to bring out significant improvements in "ease of doing Business", the State Government has taken the initiative by formulating the "Tripura Industries (Facilitation) Bill, 2018 that will provide a single-window clearance facility to the investors in a time-bound manner. To further the ease of doing business, the State Government will initiate the following:
  - Introduce a "single-window" system in the State that provides a single point of contact between investor and Government and facilitates all required licenses and approvals,
  - To strengthen third-party certification systems, develop suitable accreditation agencies,
  - Ensure the seamless integration of the Shram Suvidha portal and State agencies' portals



14. **Digitization of records:** Introduction of **e-Challans** by Traffic Police will ensure reliability, transparency and data integrity and reduce time and efforts of citizens in making payments and improve Government and citizens' interface. Digitization of records will help in improving the database on offenders, offences frequently committed, payments received etc. The system also eliminates chances of corruption as there would be no duplicate or fake challans. Besides the digital initiatives and new recruitment policy elaborated above, the PWD has adopted e-procurement in all projects/ works irrespective of the cost from June 01, 2018. To facilitate the process in field level offices, a number of training programmes are being organized. This will benefit all sections of enlisted contractors. All agencies - including those from outside the State -- can compete hassle-free in the bidding process. This will improve transparency, accountability and overall governance.
15. **NITI Forum:** NITI Form for North- East was constituted to identify constraints on accelerating the pace of socio-economic development in the region and to recommend suitable interventions. The first meeting of the NITI Forum in North- East was held at Agartala on 10th April 2018. Strategies to improve infrastructure, connectivity and development of various sectors like agriculture, industry, tourism etc. were discussed in detail. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura delineated common areas for collaboration and cooperation and this approach was echoed by the Minister of State for MoDONER, Vice Chairman NITI AYOOG and Chief Ministers of Nagaland and Meghalaya and Chief Secretaries of all the North East States.
16. **Public grievance:** The Chief Minister inaugurated online system of Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring on 27 April 2018. All the departments have been brought under the preview of this system including the DMs and SPs.
17. **E-governance:**
- The priority of the Government is to improve the digital literacy by setting up BPO Hubs in Tripura, along with wi-fi hubs at various locations to promote internet connectivity to CSCs.
  - E-hospital has been successfully implemented at AGMC and GBP hospital to create inter-operable Electronic Health Records (EHR) for every citizen. It includes online appointment, queue management, patient registration, lab reporting, radiology reporting and improving overall patient satisfaction parameters and the mobile app "Mera Aaspatal" to take patient feedback has also been introduced.
  - In keeping with the protection of national and State interest and to protect the people of the State, the State Government has approved formulation of Cyber Security Policy.

- To promote efficiency and effectiveness, the Government has introduced Aadhaar-based biometric attendance system in various offices and institutions.
- On-line New Service Connection was launched by TSECL as advanced IT-enabled consumer services in May 2018. This was launched alongside an android app for a TSECL consumer was also launched.
- Implementation of e-Prisons software is being taken up in all Prisons except Sonamura Sub-Jail. The data of all prisoners – such as movement, doctor visits, and visitor details- is managed through this software.
- In order to promote good governance, transparency and effective monitoring of Government schemes, space technology has been employed using GPS, remote-sensing, UAV surveillance and GIS-based applications. Tripura Space Application Centre has completed groundwater quality mapping for all the eight districts of Tripura as per the request of NRSC. Under Integrated Watershed Management programme phase-II, a total of 31 micro watersheds have been verified.
- Sarathi 4.0 and Vahan 4.0 online portals: Dhalai and Gomati District have been upgraded to Sarathi 4.0 online portal wherein citizens can apply for new driving license, renewal etc., through online and time slot for driving test will be automatically generated. Steps are being taken to introduce the same in remaining six districts also. The online portals will help the citizen to pay the road tax and other fees etc. without attending the RTO offices.
- New online services (Dependency Certificate, Renewal of Food Stuff License, and Standardize Agency System (SAS) Agent's License) were launched under e-District Project.
- E-Payment facility was integrated with four services (PRTC, Marriage Recording Certificate, RTI for DM Offices, Renewal of Gun License) under e-District project during first 100 days.

**18. Digitization of land records:** Existing gaps in land records such as transfers of ancestral properties, conversion to free hold, regularization of colonies, extension of limited tenure pattas, etc., need to be filled.

**19. New initiatives for job seekers & investors:**

- Forming a transparent policy in recruitment, promotion and transfers; and ensuring time-bound departmental enquiries in State to inculcate faith in employees of the State Government and PSUs.
- Disruptive technology while leading to job losses in traditional areas, also presents new job opportunities. A greater connect between Government-industry-academia is required to identify the changing requirements in

manufacturing and prepare an employable workforce. In the context of employability of engineers, there is a need for thorough review of standards of engineering education and its linkages with industry.

- Providing a Smart phone to Youth of Tripura—starting with graduating youth and reaching other youths of Tripura in a phased manner under the Digital India vision of Hon’ble Prime Minister of India,
- Connecting all Government departments and introducing e-governance for better performance.
- Facilitating availability of microfinance to rural entrepreneurs.
- Granting recognition to each and every tribe in the State and providing it with all the facilities it is eligible for.
- An “Investor Facilitation Cell” has been constituted in the Directorate of Industries & Commerce to guide investors. Similarly, in each District Industries Centres (DICs), one “Entrepreneurs Guidance Cell” has been constituted. In order to ensure proper system with legal backing, it is proposed to introduce “The Tripura Industrial (Facilitation) Act, 2018” to provide single-window clearance facility to the investors.
- Streamline discretionary powers vested at different levels of governance by adopting digitized processes and making all approvals electronic in a transparent time-bound manner.

#### **20. New schemes for comprehensive financial literacy:**

- An Arthik Shiksha Abhiyan will help improve financial literacy and may be integrated in the regular school curriculum. Besides, efforts to improve financial literacy should be complemented by mass media campaigns to provide information on financial products and their use.
- Assess the performance of banking correspondents and give better incentives

#### **21. Broadband Connectivity:**

- A modified strategy for expediting the pace of implementation of the Bharat Net project:
- The service-delivery mechanism, by providing last mile connectivity through wi-fi or any other suitable broadband technology to all GPs, has been made an integral part of the project the project is targeted to be implemented by March, 2019.
- Provision of universal broadband coverage at 50 Mbps to every citizen and the enabling of 100 Mbps broadband on demand to all key development institutions, including educational institutions.

#### **22. Access and digital literacy:**

- Digital literacy needs special focus at the school/college levels (content in

Indian languages)

- State Government should pay special attention to creating content, particularly those relating to Government e-services, in Indian regional languages

**23. Women's involvement and participation:**

- The Government aims to enable groups of women farmers to lease land, water bodies, etc., at the village panchayat level.
- Encourage joint registration with spouses/ sole registration of land in the name of the woman through registration fee and stamp duty concessions through special drives/awareness campaigns.
- Recognize and secure women's rights over common property resources like irrigation systems, fishing grounds, forests and water.
- Create enabling conditions for women engaged in agriculture.
- Ensure 50 per cent membership of women farmers in Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).
- Introduce training (including refresher training) on women-specific issues and laws for all ranks and categories of police personnel, health practitioners, protection officers, legal service authorities, and judicial authorities as well as other stakeholders who interact with survivors of violence, especially in remote areas.

**24. For people with disabilities (PwDs):**

- Disaggregate data by sex age and socio- economic status in order to identify reliable and regular trends for informed policy making
- Feed data collected into an electronic database for people with disabilities at the national level and link with the Unique Disability Identity Card.
- Bolster the institutional architecture and policy framework.
- Bring programmes focussed on improving specific issues related to people with disabilities under the purview of the relevant line ministries.
- Earmark at least 5 per cent of the total budget of social sector ministries for schemes for PwDs.
- Foster partnerships between the Ministry of Human Resource Development and MoSJE to promote synergies among inclusive and special schools in the Government and private sectors.
- Integrate the skill development with schemes of the National Trust (e.g., 'Disha). to address the needs of the intellectually disabled.
- Establish dedicated training centers for persons with disabilities to meet the requirements of the private sector.
- Integrate initiatives of various ministries to provide skill training, soft loans and entrepreneurship opportunities to persons with disabilities.

**25. Northeast:**

- Each State within the NER may be encouraged to draw up their development blueprint in consultation with the NITI Aayog and the North

### East Council (NEQ)

- The NER Vision 2020 noted, "Responsive governance and planning from below require significant augmentation of capacity". It is recommended that mechanisms like project management units be considered to augment the capacities of State Governments
- It is necessary to monitor closely on-going transport projects with focus on projects that boost inter-regional connectivity and help transform the region into a major trade hub
- One of the projects that will boost connectivity within India and significantly benefit the NER is the Agartala-Akhaura rail project
- UDAN III may be launched. This will have three components – (i) to ensure connectivity between all State capitals in the NER; (ii) to connect Guwahati and some selected airports to ASEAN cities, and (iii) to ensure direct flights between New Delhi and all State capitals
- The Government of India and the NER should work together to create an environment to attract more private investment into the region. On March 21, 2018, the Union Cabinet approved the North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) with a project outlay of INR 3,000 crore up to March 2020, to incentivize new industrial units in manufacturing and services sector in the region. Indicators of development in the NER should be monitored closely and taken up in mission mode.
- A few other measures that could also be considered over the next few years are:
  - Set up industrial eStates/parks in the region
  - Focus on sectors such as organic agriculture, tourism, renewable energy; etc. in which the NER has competitive advantage.
  - Accelerate skill development as suitable for the region.

### **In Conclusion:**

The North-East is endowed with natural beauty, rich flora and fauna and a unique culture. Tourism, particularly eco-tourism and adventure tourism should be promoted by identifying suitable sites and creating supporting infrastructure at these sites through the PPP mode.

The Government functions through its employees and in order to have a motivated work force, it is important that they are paid their due claims in a timely manner. The Government has decided, in its very first Cabinet Meeting, to set up an Expert Committee for making recommendations on the issue of extending the 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission benefits to the State Government employees.

Given the strategic location of the State within the North East region, the Government will go all out to develop Tripura as the logistics hub for the entire region. The State has tremendous potential for development as a transit hub due to its proximity to ports in Bangladesh and the Government will harness this potential to benefit the people of Tripura and the Nation. The Tripura Government will pro-actively pursue the matter of developing Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya International Airport so as to handle frequent international passenger and cargo flights and also to develop small airports at places like Kailashahar and Kamalpur.

The project of Agartala –Akhaura rail line is progressing well. The project would link Indian Railway Network with Bangladesh Railway Network, thereby opening up the North-East including Tripura to the rest of the Indian States of India through Bangladesh. There would be access to Ashuganj Port and Chittagong Port which are most important gateways for easy movement of goods and services.

Railway network in the State is expanding on a fast track. The entire State will come under rail network when the plans are executed. This is all part of vision of our Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to connect Northeast India with East Asian countries for trade and business development.

Tripura has one of the lowest tax regimes on petrol, diesel and gas in the country. The lower prices in the State are causing price distortion as compared to our neighbouring States and this loophole is being blatantly misused by miscreants in the border areas of the State. Moreover, the attitude of past State Governments has ensured that bonafide petrol and diesel buyers have to suffer severe inconveniences due to the blatant black-marketing and other such illicit activities in the State.

The State Government shall undertake holistic review in the field of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, internet etc. which shall help usher in an era of fair, transparent and effective governance in the State.

The infrastructure available at Land Customs Stations (LCS) at Manughat and Muhurighat for trade with Bangladesh is being upgraded into Integrated Development Complex. Efforts are on to set up two more Border Haats at Dhalai and North Tripura Districts. Locally available resources like Rubber, Bamboo, Tea, natural gas, fruits & vegetables etc. are identified as “Thrust sectors” for maximum value addition and additional incentives are being provided to these sectors under the Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentive Scheme, 2017.

The process of linking e-Panchayat applications like PRIA Soft, Plan plus Action Soft with PFMS is still under progress in the Ministry side and Government of Tripura is geared to adopt the same in the State.

## Indicators for SDGs:

### 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of population living below the poverty line, (%)#.	24.90 ❖	16.6	12.45	Government of India, Planning Commission, New Delhi, July 2014.  <i>Accessed from url: <a href="http://planningcommission.gov.in/reports/genrep/pov_rep0707.pdf">http://planningcommission.gov.in/reports/genrep/pov_rep0707.pdf</a></i>
2.	Proportion of population living in households with access to services, (%).	Open drainage coverage 22.9, ❖ Electricity connection 66.4, ❖ HHs with TV :44.9, ❖	37.4 82.2 67.45	Open drainage coverage 51.9. Electricity connection 98, HHs with TV: 90.	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.  <i>Accessed from url: <a href="http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/Data%20sheet%20hlo-Indicators.pdf">http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/Data sheet hlo-Indicators.pdf</a></i>
3.	Proportion of total Government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), (%).	23.53 ☉	31.01	38.5	Government of Tripura, Finance Department, <i>Budget At A Glance</i> , Statement No-5, Agartala, 2018-19. <i>Accessed from url: <a href="https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget">https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget</a></i>



4.	Proportion of population covered by social pensions, (%)##.	10.70	13.10	15.5	Government of Tripura, Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Agartala, July 2018
5.	Proportion of ST population covered by social pensions, (%)##.	10.58	13.04	15.5	Government of Tripura, Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Agartala, July 2018
6.	Proportion of ST household provided work under MGNREGA (%) as proportion of total	41.19*	30.84	20.5	Government of Tripura, Rural Development Department, Agartala, July 2018
7.	Proportion of ST households in non-agricultural enterprises (%)	8.00□	12.25	16.50	Government of Tripura, 6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census Report, Table 15A, Agartala, 2013 <i>Accessed from url:www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/6th_EC_F.pdf</i>

**Definition:**#The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. ##This indicator reflects the proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems and includes the component proportion of unemployed who receive unemployment benefits which is defined as the number of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits divided by the total number of unemployment persons times 100.

**Source given in the reference list**

**2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture:**

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Prevalence of wasting age <5 (%). <sup>#</sup>	16.8●	10.9	5	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>National Family Health Survey 4 (NFHS-4), State Fact Sheet Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.</i>  <i>Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/NFHS/factsheet_NFHS-4.shtml</i>
2.	Prevalence of stunting age<5 (%). <sup>##</sup> (NFHS-4)	24.3●	14.65	5	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>National Family Health Survey4(NFHS-4), State Fact Sheet</i>

					<p><i>Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.</i></p> <p><i>Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/NFHS/factsheet_NFHS-4.shtml</i></p>
3.	Prevalence of children (6-59 months) having anaemia (%).	48.3	29.15	10	<p>Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>National Family Health Survey 4 (NFHS-4), State Fact Sheet Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.</i></p> <p><i>Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/NFHS/factsheet_NFHS-4.shtml</i></p>
4.	Percentage change in HYV paddy area (%),	Hybrid 45★	Hybrid 3.5	Hybrid -38	e-mail dated 14 <sup>th</sup> July 2017 of Agriculture Department.
5.	Proportion of farmers issued Soil Health Card (%)	29.60	100	100	Agriculture Department, Government of Tripura July, 2018.
6.	Proportion of ST farmers issued Soil Health Card	32.47	100	100	Agriculture Department, Government of

	(%)				Tripura July, 2018.
7.	Total cropped area under irrigation. (%)	44.38★	50	55	Government of Tripura, PWD (WR) Department, Agartala, July 2018.

**Definition:** #Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.## Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Source given in the reference list

### 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Maternal Mortality ratio per 100000 population. #	87	56	25	Government of Tripura, Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine, Communication to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 05, 2017.
2.	Under-five Mortality rate per 1000. ##	33	26.5	20	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed

					University), <i>National Family Health Survey 4, State Fact Sheet Tripura</i> , Mumbai, 2016.  <i>Accessed from url: <a href="http://www.rchiips.org/NFHS/factsheet_NFHS-4.shtml">www.rchiips.org/NFHS/factsheet_NFHS-4.shtml</a></i>
3.	Infant Mortality Rate	24	19	14	Government of Tripura, Economic Review, Planning (Statistics Department, Agartala, 2016-17, <i>Accessed from url: <a href="http://www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/">www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/</a></i>
4.	Tuberculosis incidence per 100000 population.###	167	86.15	5.3	Government of Tripura, Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine, <i>Communication to Planning &amp; Co-ordination Department</i> , Agartala, July 05, 2017.
5.	Women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	28.0	64	100	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International

					Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>National Family Health Survey 4, State Fact Sheet Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.</i> <a href="http://www.rchiips.org/NFHS/factsheet_NFHS-4.shtml">www.rchiips.org/NFHS/factsheet_NFHS-4.shtml</a>
6.	Health worker density and distribution per 1000 population.####	2.36	2.68	3.00	Government of Tripura, Health Department, Agartala, July, 2018.
7.	Proportion of ST pregnant women aged (15-49) not taken TT (%) during pregnancy,	40.5	25.25	10	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.</i> Accessed from <a href="http://url:www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html">url:www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html</a>

8.	Proportion of institutional delivery for ST pregnant women aged (15-49) (%),	51.1	70.55	90	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016. Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html</i>
9.	Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who received full vaccination(%),	48	71.5	100	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016. Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html</i>
10.	Proportion of ST children aged 12-23 months who	32.2	70.1	100	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family

	received full vaccination(%),				Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016. Accessed from <a href="http://www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html">url:www.rchiips.org/DL HS-4.html</a>
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**Definition:** #The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.##Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.### The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.####Density of health workers per 1000 population

**Source given in the reference list**



**4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all:**

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary/Upper Primary/Secondary levels, (%).	Pry:97.04 Upper: 89.95 Secondary: 74.95	98.50  95.6  90	Pry:100  Upper: 100 Secondary: 100	Government of Tripura, Education (School) Department, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Achievements Made During 2001-02 to 2015-16, Agartala, 2016.
2.	Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds, (%).	87.22	100	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.  <i>Accessed from url:https://www.census2011.co.in/census/State/tripura.html</i>
3.	Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds ST (%).	79.10	100	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India.  <i>Accessed from url:https://www.census2011.co.in/census/State/tripura.html</i>
4.	Gross enrolment ratio (GER) for ST students in upper primary	71.13	90	100	Government of Tripura, Education (School) Department, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan ,

	level.				<i>Agartala, 2016</i>
5.	Share of female students in different disciplines at higher education level (%).	University: 27.31 Gen: 43.98 Engg: 31.97 Med: 46.21	36.40  46.49  38.78 48.10	University: 45.5 Gen: 49  Engg: 45.6 Med: 50	Government of Tripura, <i>Education (Higher) Department</i> , July 2018.
6.	No. of Higher Educational Colleges including Technical/Universities per 1 lakh population,	1.41	1.95	2.50	Government of Tripura, <i>Education (Higher) Department</i> , July 2018.
7.	Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GSDP,	6.14	8.01	10.5	Derived from Budget At A Glance, 2018-19. <i>Accessed from</i> <a href="https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget">url:https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget</a>

**Source given in the reference list.**

## 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of crime against women to total crime, (%).	25.75	15.37	5.00	Crime in India Statistics, 2016, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.  <i>Accessed from</i> <a href="http://www.ncrb.gov.in/.../CII2016/.../Crime%20in%20India%20-%202016%20Complete%20PDF%20.pdf">url:www.ncrb.gov.in/.../CII2016/.../Crime%20in%20India%20-%202016%20Complete%20PDF%20.pdf</a> .
2.	Proportion of seats held by women in State Legislative Assembly (TLA), (%).	8.33	19.16	30	Government of Tripura, Tripura Legislative Assembly, Current Members Profile. <i>Accessed from</i> <a href="http://www.tripuraassembly.nic.in/.Agartala">url:http://www.tripuraassembly.nic.in/.Agartala</a> , 2017.
3.	Proportion of female police Officer, (%).	5.07	15.03	25	Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, July 2017.
4.	Proportion of institutional delivery attended by skilled health personnel, (%).	72.7	79.1	85.5	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), District

					<i>Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016. Accessed from <a href="http://www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html">url:www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html</a></i>
5.	Sex ratio of ST population, (%)	983	989	995	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India.
6.	Gap between male-female literacy (%),	8.8	4.4	0.0	Government of Tripura, Economic Review, Planning (Statistics Department, Agartala, 2016-17, Accessed from <a href="http://www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/">url: www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/</a>
7.	Child sex ratio	957	987	985	Government of Tripura, Economic Review, Planning (Statistics Department, Agartala, 2016-17, Accessed from <a href="http://www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/">url: www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/</a>

## Source given in the reference list

### 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, (%)#	20.3	50	75	PWD (DWS) No.F.5(26)-CE/DWS/W/2008/4991-92 dated 27 <sup>th</sup> June 2018
2.	Proportion of households getting drinking water from tap water as source (%)	33.2	66.6	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. Accessed from <a href="http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html">url:www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html</a>
3.	Proportion of ST households getting drinking water from tap water as source (%)	15.74	45.62	75.5	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. Accessed from <a href="http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html">url:www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html</a>

4.	Percentage of population using basic sanitation services, (%)##	86	100	100	PWD (DWS), No.F.5(26)-CE/DWS/W/2008/4991-92 dated 27 <sup>th</sup> June 2018
5.	Proportion of households having latrine facility within premises (%)	86.04	93.02	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. <i>Accessed from</i> <a href="http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html">url:www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html</a> <i>l&amp; censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/HLO_Tables.html</i>
6.	Proportion of ST households having latrine facility within premises (%)	63.70	81.85	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. <i>Accessed from</i> <a href="http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html">url:www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html</a> <i>l&amp; censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/HLO_Tables.html</i>

**Definition:** # Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises and available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' source defined the same as used for MDG monitoring i.e. piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater.## The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' source defined the same as used for MDG monitoring i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets. Population with a hand washing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate hand washing with soap and water in the household.

**Source given in the reference list**

**7. By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency:**

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of population with access to electricity, (%),#	68.4	84.2	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. Accessed from <a href="http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html">url:www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html</a>
2.	Per capita consumption of power (Kwf)	324	549	940	Government of Tripura, Power Department, Agartala.
3.	Energy intensity measured by energy GSDP ratio, ###	1.85	3.42	5	Government of Tripura, Planning (Statistics) Department, <i>Economic Review of Tripura 2015-16</i> , Agartala, 2017. Accessed from url: <a href="http://www.ecostat.gov.in">www.ecostat.gov.in</a>
4.	Proportion of ST households having electricity as main source of lighting (%)	46.92	73.46	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General,



					India, New Delhi, 2012. <i>Accessed from url:censusindia.gov.in/20 11census/hlo/HLO_Table s.html</i>
5.	Non- Conventional Energy as proportion of total electricity generated (%).	0.50	5.50	7.58	Government of Tripura, Science & Technology Department, July 2018.
6.	Peak demand (MW) .####	286	550	1550	Government of India, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office (SSD), <i>Accessed from</i>

**Definition:** #Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. ##The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. ###Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output. #### Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. “Clean” is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.

**Source given in the reference list.**

**8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all:**

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Annual growth rate of real GSDP per capita (%),#	8.4	10.2	12	Government of Tripura, Directorate of Economics & Statistics.
2.	Unemployment rate, (%) ##	12.8	8.5	4.2	NSS 68 <sup>th</sup> Round, 2011-12, KI-68/10, NSSO, GOI.
3.	Number of persons provided employment under MGNREGA	930045	1060023	1190000	Government of Tripura, Rural Development Department.
4.	Number of Banking Outlets per 1,00,000 population.	13.41	15.7	18	Reserve Bank of India and ORGI.
5.	Percentage change in Number of Tourists (Domestic & Foreign)	2.35	2.92	3.50	Market Research Division, Ministry of Tourism.

**Definition:** # Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. ## The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.

**Source given in the reference list.**

**9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation:**

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Length of National & State highways per 1000 sq. km. (in Km),	112.65	206.06	238	Derived from Government of Tripura, PWD (R&B), Agartala, June, 2018.
2.	Proportion of ST habitations with all weather road (%)	85	92.5	100	Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, July 2018.
3.	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%).##	1.79	3.14	4.5	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, <i>Accessed from url:www.censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/workpart.aspx</i>
4.	Proportion of ST habitations with power connectivity (%)	94	97	100	Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, July 2018.
5.	Manufacturing value added as proportion of % GSDP, #	7.70#	8.6	9.5	Government of Tripura, Planning (Statistics) Department, June 2017.

**Definition:**##Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita is the total value of goods and services net of intermediate consumption. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference

period. For the purpose on comparability over time and across countries MVA is estimated in terms of constant prices in USD. ##Employment is defined as a work performed for pay or profit. The value is obtained by summing up the number of employed in all manufacturing activities. The manufacturing employment indicator is presented in absolute terms as well as relative to total employment.

**Source given in the reference list..**

#### **10.Reduce inequality within and among countries:**

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	% of students with disabilities getting scholarship,	14.74	16.62	18.50	Government of Tripura, SWSE Department, Agartala, July 2018.
2.	Proportion of SC students under post-metric getting scholarship (%).	12.02	13.88	15.75	Government of Tripura, SC Welfare Department, Agartala, July 2018.
3.	Proportion of ST students under post-metric getting scholarship (%).	1.90	2.2	2.5	Government of Tripura, ST Welfare Department, Agartala, July 2018.
4.	Proportion of OBC students getting post - metric scholarship (%).	7.7	9.6	11.5	Government of Tripura, OBC Welfare Department, Agartala, July 2018.

**Source given in the reference list.**

## 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlement or inadequate housing, (%).#	16.48	12.49	8.50	Government of Tripura, Urban Development Department, Agartala, July, 2018.
2.	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, (%)##	12.58	23.97	35.37	Government of Tripura, Urban Development Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

### Definition:

#This indicator integrates the component of the population living in slums that has been monitored for the last 15 years by UN-Habitat in mostly developing countries with two new components – people living in inadequate housing and informal settlements – that aim at broadening the spectrum of inadequate living conditions to capture realities also present in more developed countries and wealthier urban contexts. By integrating these three components, the indicator is now universal as measured through the proportion of the population that live in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. ##The indicator is defined as the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate. ###Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated. The goal of this indicator aims to generate the proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and that is adequately discharged out of all the total urban waste generated by the city.

## 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Percent change in water-fed area,	1	7.5	14	e-mail dated 14 <sup>th</sup> July 2017 of Agriculture Department
2.	Water quality monitoring, ambient air quality monitoring	5	17	32	Government of Tripura, Science & Technology Department, Agartala, July, 2018.
3.	Fully covered (FC) rural habitations for drinking water in the State (%)	70.07	85.03	100	Government of Tripura, PWD (DWS), Agartala, July 2018.
4.	Fully covered (FC) rural habitations for drinking water in the TTAADC (%)	65.94	82.97	100	Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, Agartala, July 2018.
5.	Proportion of irrigated land to cultivable land (%)	45.38	50	55	Government of Tripura, PWD (WR), Agartala, July 2018.
6.	Proportion of irrigated land to total cultivable area in TSP (%).	30.75	38.12	45.50	Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, Agartala, July 2018.

Source given in the reference list.

### 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Per capita forest and tree cover (ha)	0.22	0.28	0.35	India State of Forest Report 2017, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Accessed from url:www.fri.res.in/
2.	Percent change in water-fed area,	1	7.5	14	Government of Tripura, Agriculture Department, e-mail message to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 14, 2017.
3.	Percent change in rain-fed area,	(-)1	(-)7.5	(-)14	-- DO--

**Definition:** #Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event.



**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:**

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Forest area as a proportion of total land area, (%),#	60	61	62	Government of Tripura, Forest Department, <i>Communication to Planning &amp; Co-ordination Department</i> , Agartala, June, 2017.
2.	Murders per ten lakh population	34.19	27.09	20.0	
3.	Percent change in water-fed area,	1	7.5	14	Government of Tripura, Agriculture Department, e-mail message to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 14, 2017.
4.	Percent change in rainfed area,	(-)1	(-)7.5	(-)14	e-mail dated 14 <sup>th</sup> July 2017 of Agriculture Department
5.	Per capita forest and tree cover (ha)	0.22	0.29	0.35	India State of Forest Report 2017, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Accessed from <a href="http://www.fri.res.in/">url:www.fri.res.in/</a>

**Definition:** # Forest area as a proportion of total land area.

**Source given in the reference list.**

**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:**

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Conflict related death per 1,00,000 population#	3.69	3.17	3.28	Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, Agartala, letter dated 18 <sup>th</sup> August 2018.
2.	Total murder cases	142	122	126	Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, Agartala, letter dated 18 <sup>th</sup> August 2018.
3.	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority,(%)##	84.1	92.05	100	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.</i> Accessed from <a href="http://url:www.rchiips.org/pdf/dlhs4/report/TR.pdf">url:www.rchiips.org/pdf/dlhs4/report/TR.pdf</a>
4.	Un-sentenced detainees as proportion of overall prison population, (%)###	38.50	24.5	10.50	Government of Tripura, Home (Jail) Department, Agartala, July 2018.

5.	Un-sentenced ST detainees as proportion of overall prison population, (%)###	16.38	13.44	10.50	Government of Tripura, Home (Jail) Department, Agartala, July 2018.
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**Definition:** # The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury; population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.## Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.###The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.

#### 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Total Government revenue as proportion of GSDP, (%)#.	25.06	33.75	42.45	Derived from Budget At A Glance, 2018-19. Accessed from <a href="https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget">url:https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget</a>
2.	Proportion of budget funded by State's own revenue (%)	12.93	15.25	17.57	Derived from Budget At A Glance, 2018-19. Accessed from <a href="https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget">url:https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget</a>

3.	Proportion of individuals having computer / laptop, (%).	7.3	43.65	80.00	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. Accessed from url: <a href="http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/Data%20sheet%20hlo-Indicators.pdf">http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/Data sheet hlo-Indicators.pdf</a>
4.	Proportion of TSP budget (%) to total budget.	18.15	20.32	22.50	Derived from Budget At A Glance, 2018-19. Accessed from url: <a href="https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budge">https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budge</a>

**Definition:** #The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.

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