

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA, 2014–15.



***Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Planning (Statistics) Department
Government of Tripura, Agartala.
www.destripura.nic.in
www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in***

Sl.No.	Chapter	Page
1.	ECONOMIC SITUATION	3
2.	POPULATION	27
3.	STATE INCOME	42
4.	STATE FINANCE & PLANNING	52
	a) State Finance	52
	b) Planning	58
5.	PRICE & COST OF LIVING	63
6.	POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT	71
7.	FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS	90
8.	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	97
	a) Agriculture	97
	b) Horticulture	117
	c) Animal Resources	124
	d) Fisheries	139
9.	FORESTRY	144
	a) Forestry	144
	b) Rubber	151
10.	CO-OPERATION	158
11.	PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	177
	a) Panchayat	177
	b) Rural Development	186
12.	URBANISATION	195
13.	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	204
	a) Power	205
	b) Irrigation	211
	c) Transport	217
	d) Communication	218
	e) Vehicle	219
	f) Banking	223
14.	INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE	227
	a) Industries	227
	b) H.H. & S.	243
	c) Informaiton Technology	250
	d) Tourism	255
15.	EDUCATION	260
	a) School Education	260
	b) Higher Education	266
	c) Social Education	274
	d) Sports & Youth Affairs	278
16.	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	284
	a) Health	284
	b) Family Welfare	293
	c) Drinking Water & Sanitation	298
17.	WELFARE	306
	a) Tribal Welfare	306
	b) Schedule Caste Welfare	326
18.	HOUSING	336
19.	FUTURE ASSESSMENT & LOOK	341
	PART- II	349
20.	STATISTICAL TABLES	350

PART-I

1) ECONOMIC SITUATION

Background:

Economic performances and development strategies as well as achievements of the State's economy during the last fiscal year of 2014-15 have been focused and analysed in this "Economic Review of Tripura, 2014-15". It is the 16th un-interrupted time-series analysis, which put forward the chapters especially for the last fiscal 2014-15 with previous years references at disaggregated level as far as possible.

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

Local flora and fauna bear a very close affinity and resemblance with floral and faunal components of Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese sub-regions. The State is located in the bio-geographic zone of 9B-North-East hills and possesses an extremely rich bio-diversity. There are 379-species of trees, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Rare plants of Tripura have been put to 18 numbers. There are 266 species of medicinal plants in the State (68-trees, 39-shrubs, 71-herbs and 88-climbers). There are 90 mammal species in Tripura and in the aquatic ecosystem 47 species of fish have been found.

State profile:

The State is surrounded by the neighbouring country Bangladesh on its south, west and north. The length of its international border with Bangladesh is about 856 km (i.e. about 84 percent of its total border), while it has 53 km border with Assam and 109 km border with Mizoram. Forest area is over 60 percent of its land use statistics and predominant, leaving only 27 percent land for agricultural cultivation. Moreover the large part of the land is up-land or tilla land, which causes high soil erosion in the State. Bamboo is available in the State abundantly and is traditionally being used for a variety of purpose by the tribal people's social life.

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

Till now, Tripura is connected with the rest of the Country by a lone National Highway-44 which runs through the hilly terrains of Cachar District in Assam and then to Maghalaya via its capital city Shillong for Guwahati again in Assam of the North Eastern Region.

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

Economy of Tripura is basically agrarian and characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, inadequate exploitation and use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem.

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

Effect of the partition of the country on Tripura:

The partition of India in 1947 had an enormous and enduring impact on the process of social and economic development of Tripura. The partition was perhaps the largest movement of evicted people in modern history. It witnessed a heavy influx of refugees into Tripura from erstwhile East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, who arrived with little wealth in hand. On the otherhand, the partition resulted in a huge infrastructural and economic set- back for Tripura. The State's resources came under severe strain due to heavy influx of refugees into the State from erstwhile East Pakistan, mainly due to its long international border.

It lost all its rail-heads-to the west, south and north-as they fell in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, and the State was then cut off from India's railway network. The distance by road from Agartala to Kolkata was less than 350 km before partition. After partition, the route to Kolkata via Siliguri land corridor became 1,700 km long. The partition thus aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura and indeed, of the entire north eastern region.

Demographic profile:

The population of Tripura for 2011 was 36,73,917, out of which 18,74,376 males and 17,99,541 females. The data of Census-2011 shows that Tripura ranks 18th in terms of density of population at all India level.

Among the north-eastern states, Tripura remained the second highest populous State after Assam.

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

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

The State has also faced problem of 60,000 Chakma refugees who took shelters from neighbouring country Bangladesh during 1986 to 1996. About 35,000 Reang refugees also took shelter in Kanchanpur Sub-Division of North Tripura District from neighbouring State of Mizoram since 1997.

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

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

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

The following Table shows the key demographic issues of the State during 1951 to 2011.

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

Schedule Castes: The Census-2011 data shows that SC population of the State was 6,54,918 (17.8 percent). The total SC male was 3,34,370 and SC female was 3,20,548. The demography of Scheduled Castes in the State is not confined to any particular 'paras' or 'bastis'. The SC literacy rate has increased to 89.45 percent in 2011 from earlier level of 74.68 percent in 2001. During intra-census period of 2001-2011 an increase of 14.77 percent is noticed for SC literacy.

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

Table : 1.1.

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

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

Table : 1.2.

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

NR=Not released.

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

Vital rates:

The data of latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) of Registrar General of India for 2013 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 13.7 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 21.4 per thousand population. In 2013, the death rate of the population was 4.7 per thousand population against similar rate of 7.0 at all India level. The infant mortality rate posted at 26 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 40 per thousand population at all India level in 2013.

Life expectancy:

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

Socio-economic scenario:

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

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

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

About 74 percent of the State's population lives in rural areas. The upliftment of rural poor as well as improvement in the quality of life of the economically weaker section of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development planning and policy decisions in the State. Tripura is the second highest densely State among the north-eastern region after Assam and on the other hand, over 60 percent of the States' area is classified as forest area leaving about 27 percent for cultivation. The State has many rain-fed, non-perennial rivers and streams flowing into neighbouring Bangladesh.

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

The year-on-year inflation based on CPI for Industrial Workers shows that the general inflation has reached at 7.96 percent in March 2015. In June 2015 it stood at 7.73 percent.

Low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult for this backward State. The NH-44, the

lifeline of Tripura, is frequently disrupted in the rainy season due to landslides near Patharkandi in Assam and Sonarpur in Meghalaya which is a perennial problem for the State. The railway link is extremely poor, although Agartala the capital city has recently been connected with the railway network by metre gauge. Moreover, the State does not have any water transport system.

The un-employment situation in the State has assumed alarming position. Total job seekers in the Employment Exchanges of the State were 6,49,543 on March 2014, which further increased to 6,62,756 in March 2015. Increase in population and consequent addition to the labour force, the supply side of labour force continues to outstrips the demand resulting in rise of un-employment and under employment at an alarming rate in the State.

Nature of the existing employment pattern in Tripura can also be revealed from the provisional result of 6th Economic Census-2013. It is found that about 4,04,215 persons were working in 2,36,773 establishments in 2013 against 3,85,708 persons in 1,89,423 establishments in 2005. Out of the total workers of 4,04,215 in 2013, 2,33,436 were in rural areas and remaining 1,70,588 were in the urban areas. The maximum number of workers were found engaged in retail trade, followed by manufacturing, public administration, education, and other community and personal services in the non-agriculture segment of the State.

Economy :-

Economy of the State is basically agrarian with vast forest coverage. More than 42 percent of its population now directly depends on agriculture & allied activities. The latest Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) with a more recent new 2011-12 base with the revised methodology, data base and additional area coverage shows that contribution of primary sector has been increased to 33 percent in 2014-15, although the land available for agricultural cultivation is relatively restricted in the State. This trend is observed in both the estimates prepared by Central Statistics Office, New Delhi and the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at new 2011-12 prices or in real terms for 2014-15(P) was 9.2 percent in 2014-05. There is no denying the fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable growth during last couple of years by augmenting better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which has also been appreciated by the Government of India. The State's economy anticipated similar growth trends of over 9 percent in real terms during 2015-16 also.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local Self Governance:

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

The 5th Panchayat General Elections were held in July, 2014 and constituted 511 Gram Panchayats, 35- Panchayat Samities and 8- Zilla Parishads in reorganized areas of the State.

The Block Advisory Committee (BAC) has also increased from 37 to 40 under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas and total 527 village committees are also functioning under the TTAADC area.

It is significant that upto 50 percent reservation for women in the office of members and bearers in these village committees have been made from the last election in those bodies.

Thus, Tripura has a decentralised active administrative set-up for achieving the pro-poor inclusive growth and the detail status in 2014-15 by districts is presented in the following Table.

Table-1.3.

Districts	Sub-Divisions	Blocks	Panchayats	Revenue Circles	Revenue Villages	TTAADDC NP	AMC/
West Tripura	3	9	87	5	98	77	4
Shephahijala	3	7	111	6	119	52	3
Khowai	2	6	54	4	79	58	2
Gomati	3	8	70	7	132	95	2
South Tripura	3	8	99	6	138	70	3
Dhalai	4	8	41	7	154	96	2
Unokati	2	4	59	3	78	28	2
North Tripura	3	8	70	7	89	51	2
Tripura	23	58	591	45	887	527	20

Opportunities:

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

Development of infrastructure and creation of conditions conducive for economic development are essential for tapping the investment opportunities in the State. The promising sectors of the State's economy are presented below.

i) Natural Gas:

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

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

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

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

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

Tripura grows large quantities of vegetables with potato as the major field crop. The yield of potato in Tripura is the highest in the north-eastern region (19,665 kg/hect.) and higher than the national average of 18,280 kg/hect. Infact, all vegetables grow well in the State. Therefore, the State has potential for high value horticultural crops and food processing.

iii) Rubber and tea: Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber after Kerala. It is estimated that about 1,00,000 hectares can be brought under the rubber plantations in the State. Infact, this sector holds considerable potentiality for the development of the State especially in hilly rural areas. The productivity of rubber in the State is around 1200 kg/ha/year, which is quite high. The production of rubber in 2013-14 was 37,277 MT in the State.

The suitable land and climate conditions offer good potential for development of tea industry in the State. Tripura, a traditional tea growing area, has 55-tea gardens covering an area of 7482.27 hectares. Tea produced in the State has good blending qualities. The production of bio-tea, which does not have any chemical residue, has been taken up as special venture.

The rubber and tea plantation activities have a special socio-economic significance in rehabilitation of shifting cultivators, i.e., jhum cultivation done by the tribals of the State. Tripura is the second largest producer of rubber in the country. In 2013-14, the area under rubber was 61,231 hectares. About, one lakh hectares of land is suitable for rubber plantation in the State.

iv) Border Trade with Bangladesh: Tripura has 84 percent of its border common with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Trade with Bangladesh includes cement, fish, stone pipes, PVC pipes, furniture, jute, ginger, agarbatti iron oxide, fruits etc. The estimated Indo-Bangla trade through Tripura in 2013-14 was Rs.230.24 crore, which rose significantly in 2014-15 to Rs.357.65 crore.

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

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

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

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

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

Weakness:

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal management:

The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2014-15 in-terms of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Finance Commission as well as targets fixed under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005.

As a part of compliance of the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005, Quarterly Review Report of the Finance Minister has been placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly during 2013-14.

The State Budget for 2014-15 envisages expenditure of Rs.10590.93 crore comprising Rs.7442.91 crore of revenue expenditure and Rs.2832.29 crore of capital expenditure, Rs.300 crore public debt and Rs.15.73 crore payment of loans and advances. Receipts are expected to be Rs.9779.18 crore including Rs.9239.73 crore of revenue receipts and Rs.539.45 crore of capital receipts in 2014-15.

Fiscal reforms:

The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a roadmap for fiscal correction for Central and State finances. In accordance with the projected debt to GSDP ratios over the 13th Finance Commission period (2010-11 to 2014-15), all States' are to eliminate their revenue deficit and curtail their financing gap to 3 percent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and maintain the same thereafter.

Fiscal constraints:

The Finance Commission imposed certain conditions on States in respect of fiscal performance for qualifying for awards under various recommendations. As a result, debt burden and high interest rates imposed new levels of fiscal stress on the State's exchequer. Despite such fiscal constraints as well as poor financial resources of its own, the State could perform well and also ensure providing its share of liabilities of almost all the centrally sponsored schemes till 2014-15. The recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission has made the fiscal management more difficult for Tripura since the Commission has under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government especially the expenditure relating to salary and pension. As a result, the State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain.

The most important fiscal constraint of Tripura is the State's dependence on Central Government for revenue. The Central Government provides about 85 per cent of the State's revenue. The fiscal condition of the State is determined to a large extent by the level of central transfers.

The State's budgetary process has targeted schematic allocation of resources especially to economic and social sectors covering the State's

share for all Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) as well as additional resource mobilization by increasing the tax base from existing potential areas for keeping the fiscal deficit under control. In this background, understanding of the State's macroeconomic profile is necessary for assigning the fiscal priorities and envisioning the economic prosperity of the State.

Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005:

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

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

The prime objectives of the FRBM Act are as follows:

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

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

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

Approach and strategy of Planning in Tripura:

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

Objectives:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Institutional decentranization: - Focus on better governance and deeper involvement of people through net work of de- centralized institutions at village and Block level.

Priority sectors in planning:

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

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

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakaalpa (BEUP):

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

In 2014-15, an amount of Rs.900 lakh was released by the State Government to the 23 Sub-Divisional Magistrates covering all sixty assembly constituencies of eight districts.

Power sector reforms:

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

The 740-MW gas based thermal power project at Palatana near Udaipur in Gomati District has been started with help of Oil Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and another 104-MW gas based thermal power project at Monarchak in Sepahijala District has been taken-up by NEEPCO.

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

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

The following table depicts the economic benefit provided during 2008-09 to end of 2014 under the "Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006" in the State.

Table : 1.4.

Sl.No.	Item	Number
i)	Total no of forest rights so far vested	1,23,221
ii)	Total no of forest rights so far vested to S.T families	1,23,219
iii)	Total no of forest rights so far vested to OFD	2
iv)	Total quantum of land involved (in hec.)	1,75,662.4035
v)	Quantum of land involved for ST families (in hec.)	1,75,661.9235
vi)	Quantum of land involved for non- ST families (in hec.)	0.48
vii)	Demarcation of land completed through local bodies	1,19,787
viii)	Pillaring completed	1,18,697

Externally aided projects:

Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC):

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

Indo-German Development Bi-lateral Cooperation Project:

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

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

Public Private Partnership (PPP):

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

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

Development Review, 2014-15:

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

The year-on-year inflation based on CPI for Industrial Workers shows that the general inflation has reached at 7.96 percent in March 2015 and in June 2015 it reached to 7.73 percent. The high rate of inflation was mainly due to high increase of prices in food group and petroleum product since the State is highly depends on road transportation.

At the national level, the inflation was moderate and high. The on-going surge in prices especially of food items in the rural areas of the state as well as in the country has significant implications for the agriculture sector and overall macroeconomic and financial stability. The CPI for agricultural labour shows an inflation of about 5.24 percent year-on-year basis in March 2015.

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2014-15 shows that the total production of rice has been increased to 7,46,954 MT in 2014-15 against 7,11,831 MT in the previous fiscal of 2013-14. The total food grain production has also increased to 7,61,712 MT in 2014-15 from 7,26,690 MT in 2013-14. The cropping pattern in Tripura acquires typical character of hill agriculture as a part of North Eastern Region, where two distinct and parallel farming system viz. i) shifting or jhum cultivation and ii) settle farming cultivation exists in Tripura. The cropping pattern of the State shows that about 98 percent area is utilized for food crops and remaining 2 percent area only is under non-food crops.

Tripura has a total cultivable land of 2,80,000 hectares and irrigation potential of 1,27,000 hectares. Out of the available water resources 78,330 hectares net potential area utilized under the assured irrigation against the total potential created upto 1,13,598 hectares till 2014-15.

The total fish production in the State was 64,780 MT in 2014-15, which were 61,950 MT in 2013-14 and 58,655.01 MT in 2012-13. The necessary stress was given to raise fish seeds by adopting hypophysation technique, as there was no riverine and other sources in the State for collection of fish seed. In 2014-15, about 329.40 millions fish seed was produced in the State and the State has become a surplus State in fish seed production.

To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation over 15,193 hectares was taken up on degraded forestland during 2014-15. The State Forest Department has implemented a project for regrouped forest villages at 21 sites involving 3330 families.

Number of fair price shops in the State has also increased to 1,786 in March 2015, from 1,755 in March 2013. There are 702 fair price shops in TTAADC areas and remaining 1,084 fair price shops are in non-TTAADC areas catering to the needs of 9,62,390 families of the State under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

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

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGREGA) has been implemented in all the eight districts of the State. Till March 2015, the number of job card issued was 6,27,037 under MGREGA. The mandays generated was 511.76 lakh in 2014-15. There were about 39,089 Self Help-Groups (SHGs), out of which Women SHGs were 20,956.

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

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004-05 which rose to 1,732 in 2012-13 and further to 1,778 in 2014-15. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.37 lakh in 2004-05 which rose to 6.52 lakh in 2012-13 and 8.32 lakhs in 2014-15. There were 130 Co-operative Societies in the State which were run by women.

The State Government has identified 60 places for socio-economic development of the rural people with the aim to upgrade the identified places into future urban centres as Rural Growth Centres.

The State has one Central University and one private University (ICFAI), 22-General Degree Colleges, 1-Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 2-Medical Colleges, 4-Polytechnics, 1-Government Law College, 1-Government Music College, 1-Art & Craft College, 1-Agriculture College, 1-Fisheries College, 1-Veterinary College, 1-Paramedical College, 1-Pharmaceutical College, 1-Physical Education College, 3-Nursing Institutes, 1-State Government Museum, 1-State Archives and 24-Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

In the private sector, apart from the ICFAI University, Tripura the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Science College and a Holy Cross General College are also functioning.

A government medical college has started functioning from August 2006, which is the first medical college in the State, named as Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC). Setting up of Government Medical College at Agartala is a significant milestone for the health sector of the State. Moreover, a private run Medical College has also been set-up at Agartala in October 2006 as Private Public Partnership (PPP) model in the State. Earlier In 2007-08, the State Government had set-up one Agricultural College and one Veterinary College near Agartala.

The State has 2,409- Primary Schools, 1,251- Senior Basic Schools, 586- High Schools and 392-Higher Secondary Schools, 180- Madrassa are functioning in the State during 2014-15. Total 3,74,462 children of primary stage and 2,02,753 children of upper primary stage (VI-VII) have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme (khichudi programme) during 2014-15.

In 2014-15, there were 24-Hospitals, 20-Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 91-Public Health Centres, 1126-Sub-Centres/ Dispensaries including Homeo/Ayurvedic clinics, 6- Blood Banks and 10-Blood Storage centers in the State. The State Government has been providing basic facility to all section of the society. In addition to these facilities, the State government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially to the poor in the rural areas.

The following table shows the major health indicator of the State, 2013 vis-à-vis all India.

Table- 1.5. : Health indicator

Sl.No.	Category	All India	Tripura
1	Birth rate, 2013	21.6	13.7
2	Death rate, 2013	7.0	4.0
3	Natural growth rate, 2013	14.5	9.0
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2013	42	26
5	Couple Protection Rate (CPR),NFHS-3	56.03	65.08
6	TFR (Total Fertility Rate), NFHS-3	2.5	1.7
7	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP-2000	4.37	4
8	Sex ratio, Census-2011	940:1000	960:1000

The installed capacity of power generation was 152 MW and power generated within the State was 756.92 MU in 2014-15. The power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 1046.52 MU and total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2014-15 was 1124.34 MU in 2014-15. Out of which maximum power sold for domestic consumption was 430.87 MU followed by 107.12 MU for irrigation/public water purposes in 2014-15. Present peak power demand of the State was 266 MW in 2014-15, out of

which own generation was 113 Mw in 2014-15. There remains a shortfall of about 15-20 MW. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 340 MW by 2016-17 considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialisation in the State.

In Tripura, there were 328 Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches including RRB with total deposit of Rs.11,787.20 crore against total credit of Rs.3,757.40 crore at the end of March 2014. Out of these, the lone Regional Rural Bank (RRB) the Tripura Gramin Bank had 138 branches. The credit-deposit ratio of Tripura stood at 31.88 percent against all India similar credit-deposit ratio of 76.53 percent in March 2014.

2) POPULATION

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table- 2.1.: Demography.

<i>Sl. No. Item</i>		<i>Unit</i>	<i>2001 Census</i>		<i>2011 Census</i>	
			<i>Tripura</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>India</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Population	in lakhs	31.99	10287	36.73	12105
2.	Decadal growth rate	percent	16.0	21.5	14.80	17.70
3.	Density	per Sq. Km.	305	325	350	382

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

Source: Census-2001 & 2011, RGI.

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

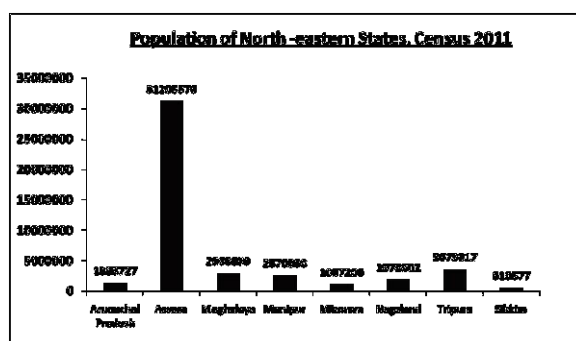
Population profile of North Eastern States:

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

Table- 2.2.: Area & population of NE States

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

Source: - RGI &CSO, New Delhi



The comparative socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for 2013 among the North-Eastern states of India are presented in the following table.

Table- 2.3.: Vital rates of NE States

(per thousand population)

<i>N-E states</i>	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Assam	22.4	7.8	54
Arunachal Pradesh	19.3	5.8	32

Manipur	14.7	4.0	10
Meghalaya	23.9	7.6	47
Mizoram	16.1	4.3	35
Nagaland	15.4	3.1	18
Sikkim	17.1	5.2	22
Tripura	13.7	4.7	26

Source: SRS-2013, RGI

Density of population:

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

Rural population:

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

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

Urban population:

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

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

Sex composition:

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

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

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

Child population:

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

Table- 2.4.: Child Population

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

Source: Census-2011, Publication.

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

Table- 2.5.: Demography by districts

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

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

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

Religion:

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

Table- 2.6 : Religion.

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

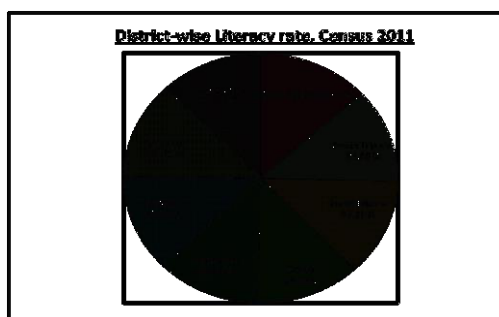
Source: Census-2011, RGI.

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

Table : 2.7. : Literacy rate by districts

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

Source: Census-2011 publication.



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

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

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

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

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

Broad age structure for General, SC and ST population:

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

Table : 2.8. : Distribution of population.

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

Source: SRS, RGI

Above data also reveals that the proportion of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes population in their younger age group 0-14 years at State level is higher than the corresponding proportion of the general

population. However, the proportion of population in the age groups of 15-59 years and 60+ years are higher in respect of general population as compare to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes population.

State Population Policy:

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

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

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

Households by possession of assets:

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

Table : 2.9. : Availability of assets.

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

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

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

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

Variation of population during 1901 to 2011:

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

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

Table : 2.10.: ST & SC population

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

Source: Census Reports.

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

The birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate for Tripura and all India during the years 1995 to 2013 are presented below.

Table : 2.11.: Vital rates.

(Per thousand)

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

Source: SRS Bulletins, RGI

Future estimated population till 2025:

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

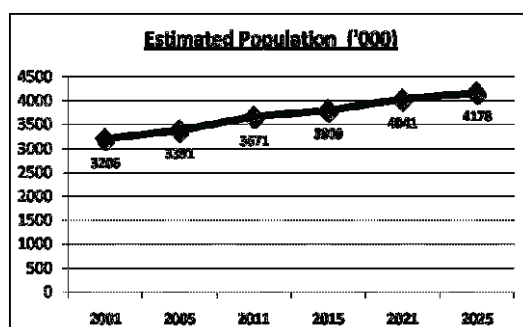
Table : 2.12.: Future population.

(‘000)

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
2001	3,206	2,663	543
2005	3,391	2,783	608
2006	3,432	2,810	622
2007	3,474	2,838	636
2008	3,515	2,865	650
2009	3,557	2,892	665
2010	3,599	2,919	680

2011	3,671	2,710	961
2015	3,809	3,050	759
2021	4,041	3,184	857
2025	4,178	3,187	991

Source: RGI, New Delhi.



Differently able:

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

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

Table : 2.13. : Differently-able population.

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

Source: Census-2011, RGI

Immunisation:

The State has also been successfully implementing the Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme since 1995-96 through people's participation and mass media campaign for better quality of life through eradication of polio for the future generation. Tripura has reached the target or surpassed the target in different phases of Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme as can be seen in the following table. Infact, not only has the coverage of the programme increased, it has also created awareness

among the poor even residing in the remote and difficult areas of the State. The following table shows the achievement as well coverage of the Pulse-Polio Programme in the State till 2013-14.

Table : 2.14.: Pulse-polio immunisation

<i>Year</i>	<i>Round</i>	<i>O.P.V. given</i>	<i>% Achiev.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1995-96	1 st Round	2,29,265	100.40	
	2 nd Round	2,38,725	104.50	0-3 Years
1997-98	1 st Round	3,40,078	97.20	
	2 nd Round	3,50,627	100.30	0-5 Years
1999-00	1 st Round	3,82,424	102.00	
	2 nd Round	3,87,972	104.00	
	3rd Round	3,92,982	105.00	
	4th Round	4,01,819	108.00	0-5 Years
2001-02	1 st Round	4,05,215	99.90	
	2 nd Round	4,11,895	101.59	0-5 Years
2004-05	1 st Round	4,16,790	99.75	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,13,187	98.89	0-5 years
	3 rd Round	4,17,611	99.94	0-5 years
2005-06	1 st Round	4,16,097	99.63	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,16,006	99.61	0-5 years
2008-09	1 st Round	4,11,555	98.54	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,11,848	98.62	0-5 years
2009-10	1 st Round	4,06,248	97.65	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,724	98.25	0-5 years
2010-11	1 st Round	4,07,551	98.96	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,318	99.14	0-5 years
2011-12	1 st Round	4,07,932	98.96	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,05,352	99.14	0-5 years
2012-13	1 st Round	4,03,238	98.12	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,04,522	98.62	0-5 years
2013-14	1 st Round	4,00,536	98.62	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,01,415	98.83	0-5 years

Source: State Health Department

Concluding remarks:

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

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

The density of population of the State has increased to 350 per sq. km. in 2011. On the other hand, net area available for agriculture is about 27 percent, which is far below the national level of 43.40 percent. The State, therefore, needs to implement successfully the already taken "Perspective Plans for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry

and Irrigation" to address the future demands of food, effectively and efficiently. The data of Sample Registration Survey (SRS) reveals that natural growth rate of population has remained low in the State over more than one decade or so as compared to all India, which also indicates the reason for reduced population growth in the State.

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

3) STATE INCOME

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



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

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

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

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

Guiding principles for new 2011-12 series:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- i) Valuation of various GVA, NVA and related aggregates at basic prices and GDP at market prices instead of factor cost.
- ii) Estimates of the institutional sectors - Non-financial and financial corporations, General Government and households re shown separately, in view of their 'intrinsic difference in their economic objectives, functions and behaviour':

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

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

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

At current prices:

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

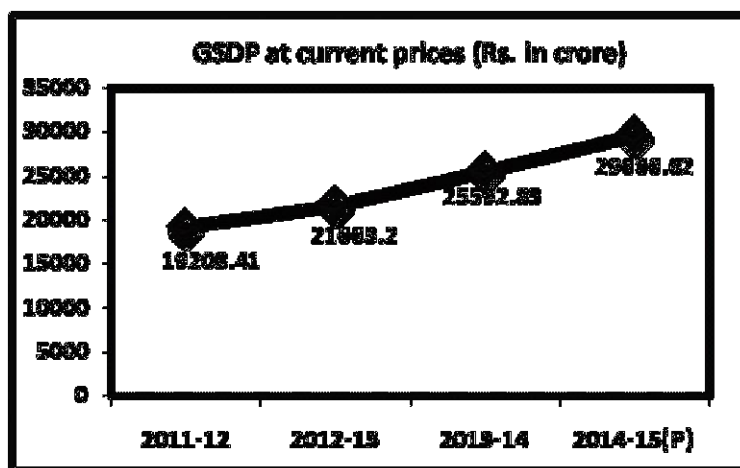
On the other hand, the NSDP at current prices increased from Rs.17,419.05 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.19,631.14 crore in 2012-13 and Rs.23,328.98 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.27,484.05 crore in 2014-15 (Provisional).

Table- 3.1.

(Rs. in crore)

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

Source: DES, Tripura.



At constant prices:

The GSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.19,208.41 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.20,900.48 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.22,899.32 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.25,175.15 crore in 2014-15 (P)rovisional). The NSDP at constant prices has also increased from Rs.17,419.05 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.18,884.72 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.20,703.27 crore in 2014-15 and Rs.22,672.38 crore in (Provisional).

Table- 3.2.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GSDP at constant prices	NSDP at constant prices
2011-12	19,208.41	17,419.05
2012-13	20,900.48	18,884.72
2013-14	22,899.32	20,703.27
2014-15(P)	25,175.15	22,672.38

Source: DES, Tripura

Per Capita Income with new 2011-12:

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

The Per Capita National Income at current prices during the said period rose from Rs.64,316 in 2011-12 to Rs.71,593 in 2012-13 and Rs.80,388 in 2013-14.

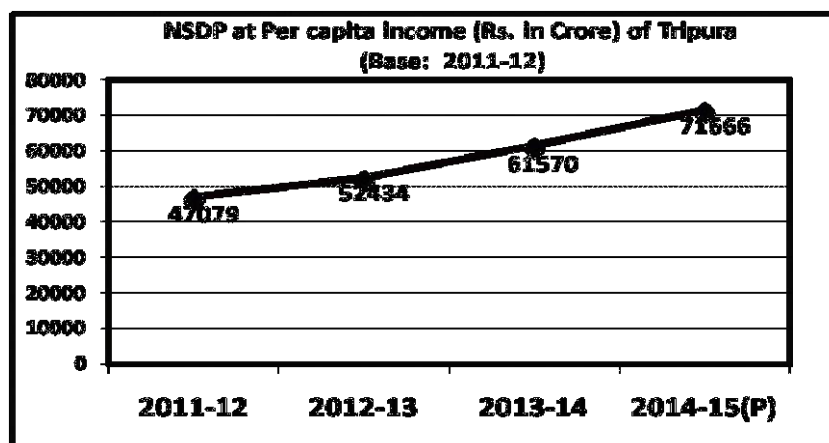


Table- 3.3.

Performances of GSDP with 2011-12 base:

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

Table- 3.5.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	511201	567087	702979	799825
1.1	Crops	318959	339064	375086	397591
1.2	Livestock	33664	42223	70541	88176
1.3	Forestry & Logging	109763	119262	133116	145096
1.4	Fishing	48815	66538	124236	168961
2.	Mining & Quarrying	118123	128413	130634	142391
A)	<i>Sub-total of Primary Sector</i>	<i>629324</i>	<i>695500</i>	<i>833613</i>	<i>942216</i>
3.	Manufacturing	72651	117529	125869	228625
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	44297	55855	55022	77870
4.1	Electricity, Gas & Other Utility Services	35922	48611	40662	54894
4.2	Water Supply	8375	7244	14360	22976
5.	Construction	148327	151630	174411	177899
B)	<i>Sub-total of Secondary Sector</i>	<i>265275</i>	<i>325014</i>	<i>355302</i>	<i>484393</i>
6.	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	226839	265292	333695	390423
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	84316	108895	121265	155956
7.1	Railways	224	261	261	305
7.2	Transport by means other than	46677	63696	65236	88721
7.2.1	Road Transport	0	0	0	0
7.2.2	Water Transport	0	0	0	0
7.2.3	Air Transport	0	0	0	0
7.2.4	Services Incidental to transport	0	0	0	0
7.3	Storage	151	187	205	254
7.4	Private Communication				
7.5	Communication & Services related to	37264	44751	55563	66676
8	Financial Services	57103	67963	72348	86094
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings &	119572	135500	168765	190704
10	Public Administration	241678	270564	302004	338244
11	Other Services	255446	260210	316948	323287
C)	<i>Sub-total of Tertiary Sector</i>	<i>984954</i>	<i>1108424</i>	<i>1315025</i>	<i>1484709</i>
12	State Value added at basic prices	1879553	2128938	2503940	2911319

13	Product Taxes (+)	103607	118636	149345	149345
14	Product Subsidies (-)	62319	81254	94002	94002
15	Gross State Domestic Product	1920841	2166320	2559283	2966662
	Population	37000	37440	37890	38350
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	51915	57861	67545	77358

P = Provisional Estimate,

Source: DES, Tripura

Concluding remarks:

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

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

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

4) STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

The State Government, while presenting the Budget in the Tripura Legislative Assembly, the State Government focused on fiscal correction and consolidation with due emphasis on allocating expenditure on social sectors during 2015-16. With a view to focus on the welfare and empowerment of women and girl child, the concept of "Gender Budget" was introduced from the fiscal year 2006-07. The information on "Gender Budget" on 18 Departments has been included at Statement No.14 in the Budget At-A-Glance for 2015-16.



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

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

In 2014-15, the total expenditure was Rs.10590.93 crore, out of which revenue expenditure was Rs.7442.91 crore, capital expenditure was Rs.2832.29 crore, public debt Rs.300 crore and payment of loans and advance was Rs.15.73 crore.

On the other hand, in 2014-15 the total receipt was Rs.9779.18 crore, out of which revenue receipt was Rs.9239.73 crore and capital receipt was Rs.539.45 crore.

Fiscal Indicator:

The overall budgetary position in-terms of development and non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2014-15 (Provisional) and 2015-16 (BE) are presented in the following table.

Table- 4.1.

		<i>(Rs in crore)</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Disbursement</i>	<i>2014-15 (Provisional)</i>	<i>2015-16 (B.E.)</i>
<i>I.</i>	<i>Development expenditure</i>		
A.	Economic services of which	3062.24	4642.75
i)	Agriculture and allied services	644.20	926.65
ii)	Rural development	1017.40	1841.29
iii)	General economic services	133.11	154.42

iv)	Water and power development	207.17	553.02
v)	Industry and minerals	99.22	106.57
vi)	Transport and communication	863.31	978.45
vii)	Others	97.83	82.35
B.	<i>Social services of which</i>	<i>4022.50</i>	<i>5314.52</i>
viii)	<i>Education, sports, art and culture</i>	<i>1640.38</i>	<i>2121.31</i>
ix)	Medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation	944.12	1140.62
x)	Social Security and Welfare including S.C., S.T. and OBC Welfare including Social Service	992.93	1425.51
xi)	Housing and urban development	413.12	596.07
xii)	Information and publicity	31.95	31.01
	Total: development expenditure (A+B)	7084.74	9957.27
II.	Non-development expenditure		
a)	Revenue expenditure under general services	2676.01	2987.45
i)	Organs of States	97.14	102.76
ii)	Fiscal services	46.00	62.74
iii)	Interest payment and servicing of debt	681.68	721.48
iv)	Administrative services	1014.01	1262.72
v)	Pension and miscellaneous general services	837.18	837.75
(b)	Compensation and assignment to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions	179.82	223.56
C)	Capital expenditure	650.36	1780.64
i)	General services	334.63	1276.17
ii)	Discharge of internal debt	268.78	451.31
iii)	Repayment of loans of Govt. of India	31.22	33.06
iv)	Loans and advance to Govt. servants and miscellaneous loans	15.73	20.10
v)	Others	0.00	0.00
	Total: Non-development expenditure	3506.19	4991.65
III.	Aggregate expenditure (I + II)	10590.93	14948.92
IV.	Development expenditure as a % of total expenditure	66.89	66.61

Budget in brief:

The following table shows the State's budget in brief for 2014-15(Provisional) and 2015-16 (BE).

Table-4.2.

		<i>(Rs in crore)</i>	
Sl. No.	Receipts / Expenditure	2014-15 (Provisional)	2015-16 (B.E.)
A.	1. Receipt		
	1.1. Revenue receipt	9239.73	12524.74
	1.2. Capital receipt	539.45	1185.00
	1.3. Total: A (1.1+1.2)	9779.18	13709.74
B.	2. Expenditure		
	2.1. Revenue expenditure	7442.91	9125.55
	2.2. Capital expenditure	2832.29	5318.91
	2.3. Public debt	300.00	484.36
	2.4. Payment of loans and advance	15.73	20.10
	2.5. Total: B (1+2+3+4)	10590.93	14948.92

The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2014-15 (Provisional) and 2015-16 (BE).

Table-4.3.

		<i>(Rs in crore)</i>	
Sl. No.	Item	2014-15 (Provisional)	2015-16 (B.E.)
I.	Receipt under revenue account:		
A)	Total tax revenue: [A (i)+(ii)+(iii)]	2904.39	3210.00
	a) Agriculture income	0.21	0.15
	b) Professional tax	38.91	40.00
	c) Land revenue	10.76	25.00
	d) Stamps and registration fees	37.56	45.00
	e) Taxes on immovable property other than agriculture	0.06	0.06
	f) States excise	138.96	180.00
	g) Tax on sales, trade etc.	909.81	980.00
	h) Taxes on vehicles	36.09	45.00
	i) Taxes and duties on electricity	0.03	0.07
	j) Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	1.87	4.72
i)	Total State own tax revenue:	1174.26	1320.00
ii)	Share in central taxes	1730.13	1890.00
B.	Non-tax revenue: [B=(i)+(ii)]	6335.34	9314.74
i)	State's non-tax revenue	195.64	310.00
ii)	Grants received from central	6139.70	9004.74
	Total revenue receipt (A+B)	9239.73	12524.74
II.	Receipt under capital account :		
i)	Loans from Govt. of India	5.20	3.00
ii)	a) Internal debt-open market loan	332.07	970.00

b) Net negotiated loan	200.00	210.00
iii) Recoveries of loans and advances	2.18	2.00
iv) Net of State provident funds	298.83	550.00
v) Contingency fund	0.00	0.00
vi) Opening balance	- 210.84	500.00
Total II: capital receipts (i) to (vi)	627.44	2235.00
III. Aggregate receipts (I+II)	9867.17	14759.74
% of state's own tax revenue to total receipts:	11.90	8.94

The following Table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2014-15 (Provisional) to 2015-16 (BE).

Table- 4.4.

		<i>(Rs in Crore)</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>2014-15 (Provisional)</i>	<i>2015-16 (B.E.)</i>
1.	Tax revenue	2904.39	3210.00
1a	State's own tax revenue	1174.26	1320.00
1b	Share in central taxes	1730.13	1890.00
2	Non-tax revenue	6335.34	9314.74
2a	State's own tax revenue	195.64	310.00
2b	Grants	6139.70	9004.74
3	Total revenue receipts	9239.73	12524.74
4	Non-debt capital receipts	2.18	2.00
5	Total receipts	9241.91	12526.74
6	Revenue expenditure	7442.91	9125.55
7a	Plan expenditure	1966.46	3060.88
7b	Non-plan expenditure of which	5476.45	6064.67
i)	Interest payments	681.68	721.48
ii)	Pensions	837.18	837.75
iii)	Salaries & wages	2712.65	3463.27
iv)	Others	1244.94	1042.17
8	Capital expenditure	2832.29	5318.91
8.a	Plan expenditure	2821.41	5305.97
8.b.	(i) Non-plan Expend (excluding re-payment of loan)	10.88	12.94
9	Capital outlay	3148.02	5823.37
9a	Plan	2836.84	5325.97
9b	Non-plan (incl. repayment of loan)	311.18	497.40
10	Loans & advances	15.73	20.10
10a	Plan	15.43	20.00
10b	Non-plan	0.30	0.10

11	Total expenditure	10590.93	14948.92
11a	Plan	4803.30	8386.85
11b	Non-plan	5787.63	6562.07
12	Revenue deficit (-)/surplus(+)(3-6)	1796.82	3399.19
13.	Fiscal deficit(-)/surplus {(3+4) - (6+8+10)}	- 1049.02	- 1937.82
14.	Primary deficit(-) {(13+7) (b)(1)}	- 367.34	- 1216.34
15.	Total Outstanding Liabilities (as at the end of the year)	9319.55	-
16	GSDP at current prices (in crore)	29666.62	-
17	Revenue deficit (as % of GSDP)	6.06	-
18	Fiscal deficit (as % of GSDP)	- 3.54	-
19	Primary deficit (as % of GSDP)	- 1.24	-
20.	Total Outstanding Liabilities (as % of GSDP)	31.41	-
21	State own tax revenue (as % of GSDP)	3.96	-

Financial constraints:

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

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

PLANNING:

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

- * Monitoring and implementation of all Plan Schemes including restructured Centall Sponsored Schemes, NLCPR, NEC Schemes, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP), Twenty Point Programmes, Gramodaya, Nagaradoya.
- * Matters related to te State Planning Board;
- * Project Planning and monitoring of Special Development Scheme (SDS), Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), NEC, Externally Aided Projects, etc.;

- * Reference of background papers for various important meetings like National Development Council, NEC, NLCPR, meeting between Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission); and
- * Correspondence with NITI Aayog (earstwhile Planning Commission) NEC, DoNER and different Ministries of Government of India regarding plan Schemes/projects of various departments of the State Government;
- * Preparation of Tripura Human Development Report.

Approach and strategy of Planning in Tripura:

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

Objectives:

- i) The highest priority before the Government of Tripura is, firstly, the equitable improvement in the general standard of living of all sections of the population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and other backward classes, secondly, the equitable development of Autonomous District Council areas to the same standard as the non-Autonomous District Council areas.
- * Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication of illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations within next five years;
 - * Additional employment opportunities in Non-Government Sectors:
 - * Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional local resources;
 - * To attain self-sufficiency in the production of food-grains and fish and double the production of animal inputs, fruits & vegetables and extension of irrigated areas:
 - * Involving all sections of the people and their democratically elected representatives in all stages of the planning process so as to achieve effective balanced development of the State.

Priority sectors of Tripura:

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

- i) Agriculture and Irrigation.
- ii) Drinking water.
- iii) Housing.
- iv) Road connectivity
- v) Education

- vi) Healthcare and
- vii) Rural Electrification.

State of the economy:

The annual growth rate of the State which was 6.56 percent for 2002-03 has risen to 8.16 percent for the year 2005-06 and 7.16 for 2007-08, and it stood at 9.2 percent in 2014-15(Provisional). The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current price which stood at Rs.4, 866 crores in 1999-2000 grew to Rs.9,826.02 crore in 2005-06 and increased to about Rs.11,797.07 crore in 2007-08 and further to Rs.29,666.62 crore in 2014-15 (Provisional). As result of the inclusive growth and economic policies, the constant effort being put for sustaining the high growth rate trajectory and as result, the per capita income of the State has risen from Rs.24,394 in 2004-05 to Rs.31,111 in 2007-08 and further to Rs.71,666 in 2014-15 (Provisional).

Decentralized Planning under "Bottom up Planning" Approach:

The principal strategy of decentralisation in Tripura as adopted by the State Government is the area based planning on the basis of the available local resources and with active people's participation. During 1999-2000, the state Government launched 'Gramoday', the preparation of the village level development plan with people's participation after taking into account the available resources (natural, human and financial) in one district. And from the year (2000-01), this programme has been extended to the districts of the State. The villages under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council are also included in the Gramoday Programme.

With the similar objective of Gramoday, the State Government had launched during 2002-03, a new programme of resource based participatory planning entitled "Nagaroday", in the Agartala Municipal Council and in all Nagar Panchayats for the preparation of the Annual Plan 2002-03 and 10th Five Year Plan. The main objective of the Nagaroday programme is to ensure direct participation of the people in the process of planning and implementation with a view to provide better civic amenities and facilities to the people living in urban areas and for improving the quality of life, environment and economic condition.

The Gramoday and Nagaroday Programmes emphasize optimum participation of the people in the process of planning and implementation. The aim of effective participation of the people is not just giving importance to the suggestions, views and initiatives of the people in the formulation and implementation of plan schemes, but to enhance the level of their consciousness and self-confidence.

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2014-15 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as

geographical isolation. But due to slow down of the national economy as a part of global economic crisis as well as price rise during last two successive years; the economy of the State has also come under severe pressure since the State has limited scope for generating own resources.

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

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

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

The flag-ship programmes need to be implemented in the State in a time bound manner, apart from other schemes and programmes.

5) PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

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



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

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

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

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

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

- ❑ ***Overall inflation in the Sate during 2014-15 remained high in both rural and urban areas due to increase in prices of primary articles and petroleum products.***
- ❑ ***Annual inflation in the State based on CPI-IW was 7.96 percent in March, 2015.***
- ❑ ***Increase in prices of primary articles and POL substantially contributed for high inflation in the State.***

Overall price-situation in the country:

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

Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

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

The All India WPI (2004-05=100) has moved gradually from 180.3 in March, 2014 to 185.0 in July, 2014 and it stood at 181.2 in November, 2014. Finally, it ended-up at 176.1 in March, 2015.

Rural price behavior:

The general price behavior in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Laborers (CPI-AL), 1986-87=100. The CPI- AL has increased from 805 in April, 2015 and 820 in June, 2015. The year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 5.24 percent in 2014-15 year-on basis at all India level, which was quite high.

It is revealed from the above analysis that retail prices at all India level behaved an up-ward trend during the fiscal 2014-15. The prices of primary articles were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2014-15. Besides, prices of fuel including LPG and petroleum products also posed upward pressures for higher inflation in 2014-15.

Price-situation in the State:

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

The price situation in the State is actually influenced by the overall price behaviour of the country, since the state is highly depends on Central Government for revenue as a special category states. The price situation in the State during 2014-15 was high and not at all favourable in the State and shows high inflationary trend compared to 2013-14.

Retail price behavior of essential commodities in rural areas:

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

A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the State for the months of March-2014 and March-2015, reveals that retail prices of only three essential commodities declined out of 21 commodities, which

were sugar, mustard oil (loose) and green chillies. The declined rate was (-)1.70 percent, (+)2.80 percent, (-)13.45 percent, respectively in 2014-15 as compare to preceding year of 2013-14.

The retail prices of rice, atta, moong dal, potatomustard oil, fish (small), egg, gur, milk (cow), salt, meat and green chillies were increased in 2013-14. The maximum increased for retail prices was observed for rice, potato, brinjal, gur, mustard oil and salt in 2014-15 as compared to 2013-14.

Table- 5.1.

Average rural retail prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In rupees) during		Percentage variation (+,-) in March '2014 over, March' 2015
			March 2014	March 2015	
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	27.36	27.61	+ 0.91
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	25.91	25.16	- 2.89
iii)	Atta	Kg.	24.86	27.62	+ 11.10
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	82.07	99.93	+ 21.76
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	83.99	106.73	+ 27.07
vi)	Potato	Kg.	16.22	13.33	+ 17.80
vii)	Onion	Kg.	27.47	30.26	+ 10.15
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	65.67	56.84	- 13.45
ix)	Pumpkin (Sweet)	Kg.	20.74	21.43	+ 3.33
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	25.20	21.95	- 12.90
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	197.16	216.72	+ 9.92
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	398.68	421.83	+ 5.81
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	37.90	37.16	- 1.95
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	41.01	42.44	+ 3.49
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter	101.39	104.23	- 2.80
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	40.53	39.84	- 1.70
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	55.49	53.00	- 4.49
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	22.10	21.97	- 0.59
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	16.24	16.98	+ 4.56

Source: - Rural Retail Price, DES-Tripura.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index:

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

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers:

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

The inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) captures the retail price movement for different sections of consumers. The inflation based on the CPI-IW (2001=100) was also high and it was 7.73 percent in May-2015 year-on-year basis.

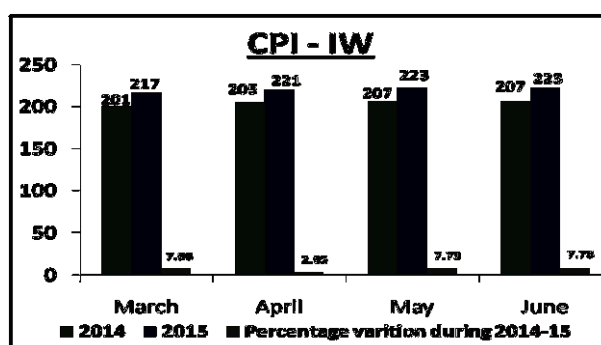
The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2014-15. It gradually moved from 217 in March, 2015 to 223 in June 2015 without any sign of declining tendency.

The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2014 and 2015.

Table- 5.2.

Sl. No.	Months	2014	2015	Percentage variation during 2013-14
i)	March	201	217	7.96
ii)	April	205	221	2.93
iii)	May	207	223	7.73
iv)	June	207	223	7.73

Source: - Labour Bureau- Shimla.



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

Rural price behavior:

The rural price behaviour of the State can be explained with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL). The CPI for Agricultural Labourers has moved from 771 in April 2014 and it thereafter increased and stood at 807 in

December, 2014 and 804 in January, 2015. Finally, it ended with 790 in June, 2015.

The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 5.24 percent in March 2015, which was 8.38 percent in the preceding year. At all India level, the inflation rate on year-on-year basis based on CPI-AL was 5.24 percent in March, 2015.

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during 2008 to 2015 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
CPI-Agri. Labour	April 2008	410	403	429	429
	April 2009	440	441	463	468
	April 2010	490	469	545	538
	April 2011	526	534	587	587
	April 2012	568	554	622	614
	April 2013	628	620	695	711
	April 2014	690	690	751	771
	April 2015	731	737	805	772
Percentage increased during	2008 to 2009	7.32	9.43	7.93	9.09
	2009 to 2010	6.82	6.34	17.71	14.96
	2010 to 2011	11.91	13.85	7.70	9.10
	2011 to 2012	7.98	3.75	5.96	4.60
	2012 to 2013	10.56	11.91	11.73	15.80
	2014 to 2015	5.94	6.81	7.19	0.13
	2013 to 2014	9.87	11.29	8.05	8.44
CPI-Rural Labour	April 2008	404	400	429	429
	April 2009	436	437	468	468
	April 2010	464	464	546	538
	April 2011	524	528	587	585
	April 2012	552	542	614	610
	April 2013	620	624	697	711
	April 2014	677	680	753	773
	April 2015	722	725	809	776
Percentage increased during	2008 to 2009	7.92	9.25	9.09	9.09
	2009 to 2010	6.03	6.18	16.67	14.96
	2010 to 2011	12.93	13.79	7.51	8.74
	2011 to 2012	5.34	2.65	4.60	4.27
	2012 to 2013	12.31	15.13	13.52	16.56
	2013 to 2014	9.19	8.97	8.03	8.72
	2014 to 2015	6.65	6.62	7.44	0.39

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Middle Class Employees of Agartala:

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 4646 in April 2014 and it increased to 4667 in May 2014. In June-2014, it increased to

4698 and thereafter increased further to 4959 January 2015. In March, 2015 it stood at 4970, showing on inflation of 7.09 percent year on year basis.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined:

The Central Statistics Office, Government of India has introduced a new series of consumer price index for all India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from January, 2015.

Table- 5.4.

Category	Year	Tripura	All-India
CPI-Combined:			
January	2015	126.8	119.5
February	2015	126.7	119.7
March	2015	127.0	120.2
April	2015	128.0	120.7
May	2015	128.6	121.6
June	2015	128.8	123.0
July	2015	129.1	123.6
August	2015	130.3	124.8
September	2015	132.3	125.4
October	2015	133.5	126.1
CPI-Urban:			
January	2015	128.2	118.5
February	2015	127.4	118.7
March	2015	128.5	119.1
April	2015	129.6	119.7
May	2015	130.2	120.7
June	2015	130.6	121.7
July	2015	130.3	122.4
August	2015	131.0	123.2
September	2015	132.2	123.5
October	2015	134.2	124.2
CPI-Rural:			
January	2015	126.3	120.3
February	2015	126.4	120.6
March	2015	126.5	121.1
April	2015	127.5	121.5
May	2015	128.0	122.4
June	2015	128.2	124.1
July	2015	128.7	124.7
August	2015	130.1	126.1
September	2015	132.4	127.0
October	2015	133.2	127.7

Concluding remarks:

Price situation during 2014-15 in the State was not favourable and shows up-ward trends in both rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation. The increasing price trend of the State is greatly influenced by the price behaviour of the country as a whole. Overall price situation was high in 2014-15 also.

All major retail prices like rice (medium), rice (coarse), atta, moong dal, masur dal, mustard oil, fish (small), egg(duck), milk, gur, sugar, onion, tea-leaf, green chillies noticed an increasing trend in 2014-15 over 2013-14.

6) POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

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



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

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

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

- ❑ ***Total job seekers registered in the Live Register in the State was 6,62,756 in March, 2015.***
- ❑ ***As per census 2011, out of total workers (main and marginal) 75.95 percent were in rural areas.***
- ❑ ***MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the state and 511.76 lakh mandays generated in 2014-15.***
- ❑ ***Average daily factory employment in the State was 61,592 in 2014-15.***

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

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

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

The MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the State for reducing the rural poverty and performances in 2014-15 shows that Rs. 511.76 lakhs rural mandays were generated with an expenditure of Rs. 82248.24 lakhs. The un-divided North Tripura District got best prize in the country for timely and effective implementation of MGNREGA on the occasion of birth anniversary of the Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October 2010.

Workforce as per Census-2011:

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

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

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

Composition of main workers:

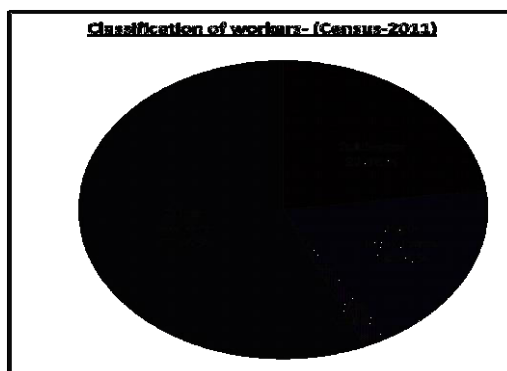
The percentage distribution of main workers according to economic classification as per 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses is presented in the table below:

Table- 6.1.: Classification of workers.

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

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

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



Work participation rate:

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

Male work participation rate:

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

Female work participation rate:

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

Main and marginal workers:

Census-2011 classified the workers is in two categories viz. main workers i.e. those who worked for a major period of the year (i.e. 183 or

more days) and marginal workers i.e. those who worked for less than 183 days in a year.

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

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

Male workers:

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

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

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

Female workers:

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

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

Employment as per 5th and 6th Economic Censuses:

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

It has been revealed from the reports that provisionally, about 4,04,215 persons were employed in 2,37,902 establishments in 2013 in the State against 3,85,708 persons were working in 1,89,423 establishments in 2005 and 2,68,257 persons in 1,04,427 establishments in 1998. Out of the total workers of 4,04,215 persons in 2013, 2,32,273

(57.46 percent) were in rural areas and remaining 1,71,942 (42.53 percent) were in the urban areas. As per the provisional report, the total hired workers in 2013 were 1,57,650, i.e. 39 percent of the total workers.

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

Table : 6.2.

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

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

Table : 6.3.

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

Table : 6.4.

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

Poverty:

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

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

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

Poverty Estimates for 2004-05 and 2011-12:

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

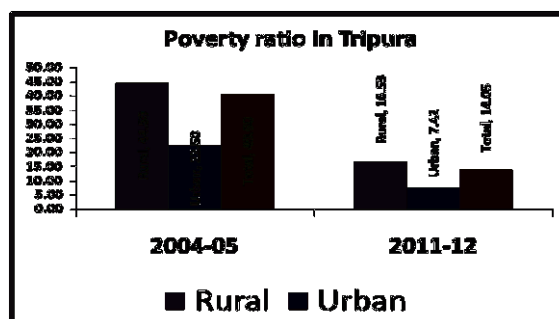
Based on the estimates of the Tendulkar Committee, the final set of new poverty ratio for Tripura in 2004-05 comes about 44.5 percent for rural areas and 22.55 percent for urban areas. The all India similar poverty ratio of 41.8 percent for rural areas and 25.7 percent for urban areas, respectively.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

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

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

Table : 6.5.: Poverty Ratio

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



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

Poverty alleviation programmes:

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

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

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

The Act is also a significant vehicle for strengthening decentralisation of local governance by Panchayati Raj.

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

ii) *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*: The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on December, 2000 as a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the primary objective of providing all-weather connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas. The programme is funded mainly from the accruals of diesel cess in the Central Road Fund. In addition, support of the multilateral funding agencies and the domestic financial institutions is being obtained to meet the financial requirements of the programmes.

iii) *Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)*: The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) aims at providing dwelling units, free of cost, to Scheduled Castes(SCs), Scheduled Tribes(STs), and free bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST BPL families in rural areas. It is funded on a cost sharing basis in the rates of 75:25 between the Centre and State.

iv) *Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)*: The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been introduced after restructuring the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied scheme in April, 1999. The SGSY is the only self-employment programme for rural poor. The objective is to bring the self-employed above poverty line by providing the income-generating assets through bank credit and Government subsidy.

v) *Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)*: The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) launched in September, 2001. The objective of the programme is to provide additional wage employment in rural areas, as also food security, alongside creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas.

vi) *Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)*: The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) launched in December, 1997. The Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) are the two special components of the SJSRY were substituted for various programmes operated earlier for urban poverty alleviation.

vii) *Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana(VAMBAY)*: The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana(VAMBAY) launched in December, 2001 to facilitate the construction and up-gradation of dwelling units for slum dwellers and provides a healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.

viii) *Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)*: The main objective of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is to create awareness and accelerate sanitation coverage in houses, schools in rural areas.

ix) *Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)*: The Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) aims is to harvest rainwater for irrigation, plantations including horticulture and floriculture, pasture development, fisheries etc. in rural areas.

x) *Swajaldhara*: On December 2002 the reform initiative in the Rural Drinking Water Sector were sealed up throughout the country by launching the Swajaldhara by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Since then, all the reforms initiative in Rural Drinking Water Sector were brought under the scheme called 'Swajaldhara'.

xi) *Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP)*: Besides above poverty alleviation schemes are being implemented in rural areas of the State, the Government of Tripura launched a state run scheme for urban poverty alleviation since 2009-10 named as Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) in line with the MGNREGA, to provide at least 75 days work to one adult family member of each and every BPL listed families in a fiscal year. The TUEP is one of the unique schemes in the country for urban poverty alleviation.

By generating employment through implementation of self-employment programmes have successfully been implemented in the State despite its infrastructural bottlenecks as well as law and order problem out of insurgency. Special emphasis has been given for covering economically backward and ST / SC target groups including women and children. During 2013-14, agreed outlay as per Labour Budget was Rs.1,04,229.998 lakhs and there was a target for generating 500.00 lakhs mandays.

The physical achievements of MGNREGA in 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.6.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Total job card issued	Total No. of HHs demanded employ- ment	Total No. of HHs provided employ- ment	Total person- days generated	Average mandays	Total No. of HHS completed 100 days	Person- days	% of women partici- pation	Expen- diture
West	95200	89854	89006	7898021	89	32742	4115434	52	12460.31
Sepahijala	89953	83836	81007	5803552	72	17497	2767049	48	9317.47
Khowai	67408	65273	64332	5650197	88	20014	2920596	52	9169.42
Gomati	86207	81156	79979	7681302	96	50943	4124790	54	12149.17
South	89603	84667	83526	7724832	92	47123	4016369	52	13236.79
Unakoti	52006	48191	46299	3923404	85	15595	1602863	41	6325.81
North	68214	63452	62103	5029765	81	20661	2081312	41	8096.47
Dhalai	78446	76265	75569	7465413	99	46883	3634527	49	11371.02
Total	627037	592694	581821	51176486	88	251458	25262940	49	82126.49

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The detail status report of MGREGA in Tripura in 2014-15 was presented in the following table.

Table- 6.7.: Status of MGREGA.

i)	Number of job card holders	6,27,037
ii)	Number of households provided employment	5,81,821
iii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	511.76
iv)	Average mandays generated	88

v)	Number of families provided work	5,99,531
vi)	Number of families demanded work	5,92,694
vii)	No. of households completed 100 mandays	2,51,458
vii)	Carryover fund of last year to this year(Rs in lakh)	3995.58
viii)	Central release (Rs in lakh)	63662.48
ix)	State's release (Rs in lakh)	11000.00
x)	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	671.03
xi)	Total fund available for 2013-14 (Rs in lakh)	79329.00
xii)	Total expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)	82248.24

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP):

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) has been launched since 2009-10 by the Government of Tripura. It is modeled on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The vision of this scheme is to provide employment to one adult member of each listed BPL family of each ULBs in AMC areas. State of Tripura has decided to provide 75 days employment in a year. The Scheme is fully funded by the State Government of Tripura from its own budget.

The following Table depicts the status TUEP in 2014-15 in the State.

Table : 6.8.

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Job card issued (Nos.)	Fund placed in 2014-15	Expenditure in 2014-15 (Rs.in lakh)	Mandays generated in 2014-15 (Nos.)	Average days 2014-15 (Nos.)
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	30537	3016.60	3016.60	1159132	40
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Coucil	1968	151.21	151.21	72431	55
3	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	812	86.99	86.99	46686	62
4	Kailashahar Municipal Council	1448	136.16	136.16	79826	55
5	Kumarghat Municipal Council	1089	102.94	102.94	52008	51
6	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1619	142.75	142.75	95097	61
7	Ambassa Municipal Council	1578	152.38	152.38	42953	46
8	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	1331	125.16	125.16	80648	61
9	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	2305	218.15	218.15	111600	52
10	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1335	103.91	103.91	100125	39
11	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	1622	153.73	153.73	81553	53
12	Mohanpur Municipal Council	3152	222.91	222.91	96976	45
13	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	2346	173.06	173.06	76518	46
14	Melagarh Nagar Panchayat	2300	202.49	202.49	69200	44
15	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1680	158.11	158.11	91819	54
16	Udaipur Municipal Council	1944	182.89	182.89	66824	35
17	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1199	113.74	113.74	92638	75
18	Santirbazar Municipal Council	1908	230.50	230.50	108078	56
19	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	1036	92.15	92.15	47087	53
20	Belonia Muncipal Council	2458	234.17	234.17	132770	60
	TOTAL	63667	6000.00	6000.000	2703969	52

Manpower & Employment:

One of the main functions of the organizations of the Employment Services & Manpower Planning is to register the names of job-seekers having various kinds of educational degrees and diploma and forward the name of job seekers to the requiring departments, organizations for recruitment. For this purpose this Directorate has six Employment Exchanges in the State. These are-

- i) District Employment Exchange, Agartala.
- ii) Special Employment Exchange of Physically Handicapped, Agartala.
- iii) District Employment Exchange, Udaipur, Gomati.
- iv) District Employment Exchange, Kailashahar, Unokati.
- v) District Employment Exchange, Ambassa, Dhalai.
- vi) Town Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar, North Tripura.

The District Offices are manned with district level officers and the Town Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar is also manned with officer of this Directorate.

The State Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning also acts in-accordance with a Central Act of Employment Exchanges (compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and rules made there under in 1960. This Directorate also implements some of the provisions of the persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, protection of rights and full participation) Act, 1995 and rules made there under in 1996.

Functions of the employment exchanges and employment information and Assistance Bureaus includes registration of names of jobseekers, maintenance of Live Register of the unemployed, time to time submission of names against the vacancies notified by the employers, preparation and dissemination of employment statistics, collection of employment market information, imparting vocational guidance to the jobseekers, promotional and motivational programme for jobseekers in self-employment, career guidance to the jobseekers according to their educational qualification, set-up and conduct coaching centers for different Joint Entrance examinations at school level, conducting all India Level Staff Selection Commission's Examination at Agartala, Tripura Centre for recruitment in various jobs, conducting career counseling in various schools and colleges for future guidance of aspirants.

Setting up of Coaching Centre for Joint Entrance Examination: About 37 free Coaching Centres for Joint Entrance Examination for science students at the H.S.(+2) stage School is functioning throughout the State in 2014-15.

Publication of Career Literature: The Department has published various career literatures. These books are very help-full to the students for their guidance in career. Career guidebooks/ literatures are published by this Directorate for the aspirants' students/ youths of the State for their guidance in future career planning. In 2014-15, this Directorate has

published ten nos. of leaflets containing information on various recruitment examinations / career information etc.

Career Counselling Programme: In 2014-15, about 70 career counseling programmes were organised to guide the students and unemployed youths of the State in different schools and colleges.

Staff Selection Commissions' Examination: The State Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning is conducting all examinations on behalf of Staff Selection Commission, Government of India, North Eastern Region (NER), Gauhati, in Agartala Centre for appointment to different Central Government Departments. In 2014-15, five such recruitment examinations were conducted.

Army & Air Force recruitment rally: The Directorate coordinates to conduct one Air Force recruitment Rally which was held at Agartala on 5th to 8th December, 2015 and another Army recruitment Rally held on 16th to 23rd January, 2015 and 1st February, 2015. Both the rallies have been completed successfully for which outstanding record of appreciation have been given to the Hon'ble Chief Minister and Chief Secretary by the Director Recruiting, Army Recruiting Office, Silchar.

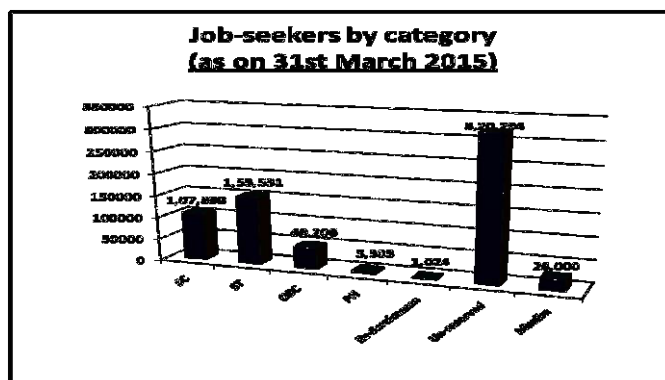
Dissemination of Employment News: Employment News is disseminated to all the six District Employment Exchanges and in all SDM's Offices for providing employment information to the job-seekers residing in remotes places of the State.

Live Register: Total job-seekers registered in the Live Register as on 31st March 2015 was 6,62,756 in the State. The details by category of job seekers is as follows:

Table- 6.9.: Job-seekers by category

SC	ST	OBC	PH	Ex- Serviceman	Un-reserved	Muslim	Total
1,07,398	1,53,531	49,206	5,303	1024	3,20,294	26,000	6,62,756

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.



Live Register of Physically Handicapped: Total number of registered job-seekers according to the Live Register of Special Employment Exchange for PH as on 31-03-2015 was 5,303, which is presented by category in the following Table.

Table- 6.10.: PH job-seekers

Orthopedically	Visually	Hearing	Mentally	Multiple	Total
3,708	798	648	106	43	5,303

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.

The status of job-seekers with the six employment exchanges in the State as on March 2015 is as follows.

Table- 6.11.: Employment Exchange-wise Live Register

Sl.No.	Name of Employment Exchanges	Male	Female	Total
1	District Employment Exchange, West Tripura, Agartala	2,25,613	1,47,750	3,73,363
2	District Employment Exchange, Udaipur, Gomati District	79,967	38,605	1,18,572
3	District Employment Exchange, Kailashahar, Unakoti District	24,437	13,857	38,294
4	District Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar, North Tripura	37,358	23,014	60,372
5	District Employment Exchange, Ambassa, Dhalai District	44,717	24,444	69,161
6	Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Agartala	2,001	993	2,994
	Total	4,14,093	2,48,663	6,62,756

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.

Factory Employment:

The data of State Factories & Boilers Organisation for 2014-15 indicates that the average factory employment in the State was 61592. Out of these, the district-wise average number of workers employed and factories there-in during the year 2014-15 was as follows.

Table : 6.12 : Factory employment.

District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total factories	Average No. of Workers employed
West	259	50	485	794	23,793
Sepahijala	48	11	103	162	5,178
Khowai	23	14	31	68	1,942
Gomati	52	15	142	209	7,235
South	58	5	48	111	6,984
Unakoti	35	3	12	50	3,893
North	78	2	41	121	5,870
Dhalai	53	3	30	86	6,697
Total	606	103	892	1,601	61,592

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

Approval of plan for construction of new factories:

90 nos. of plans and machinery layout drawings for construction of new factories were received during the year. Out of these, 88 plans and layout drawing have been approved as required under the Factories Act with necessary modifications/corrections etc. for starting construction and machinery installation work. The remaining drawings did not comply with statutory requirements and were returned for submission of revised plan drawings.

De-registration and De-licensing of factories:

About 10 factories have been de-registered and their factory licenses were cancelled during the period.

Accident Investigations & Workmen's Compensation:

Accidents and dangerous occurrences have reduced and there have been only 2 (two) Non-Fatal and 1 (one) Fatal accidents during the year.

Prosecutions:

The prosecutions have been launched against the factory-management for violations during the period. 10 (ten) cases launched earlier have been disposed of with fine of Rs.62,000/-.

Clearance of SSI registration:

24 cases have been examined and 21 of them have been issued clearance for getting SSI registration from the Department of Industries & Commerce.

Non-Tax Revenue earned:

Rs.14.06 lakh has been realised from factory license fee, renewal fee and boilers testing fee, during the period under report.

Financial achievement:

Rs.11.68 lakh has been spent under Plan Budget against allocation of Rs.11.50 lakh. Rs.174.27 lakh has been spent so far under Non-Plan against budget allocation of Rs.188.10 lakh.

Tripura Public Service Commission:

In the year 2013-14, about 235 candidates were recommended against these advertisements.

Future strategy for employment generation:

For accelerating the growth of employment opportunities in the State and also allow to realise full potential of the state's economy for income generation opportunities, the State should encourage the following.

- i) State Government may focus the State as vibrant border trade region with Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Thailand for specific areas like food processing, rubber based industries, bio-tech projects etc. In this regard the recommendations of IIFT, New Delhi may also be consulted.
- ii) Expansion of the infrastructural facilities like road, rail connectivity; banking; power supply etc.

- iii) Vocational courses should be encouraged by introducing vocational subjects in conventional courses and through market, industry, institution linkups.
- iv) Job oriented courses may be introduced in Degree Colleges to get more job opportunities or self-employment opportunities.
- v) Expansion of technical education by establishing more colleges in Engineering, Nursing and Paramedical institutions in private sector.
- vi) Creation of special economic zones, industrial estates, biotech parks, food parks, IT parks, railway projects, roadway projects including rural roads etc. will provide large-scale employment opportunities to unskilled, semi skilled and skilled workers.
- vii) Utilisation of vast gas recourses, rubber etc. will generate sizeable employment opportunities.
- viii) Providing employment opportunities to rural poor programmes like SGSY, JFM and watershed development would enhance the wage employment opportunities of rural poor. Efforts should be made to increase employment opportunities under special SGSY, STEP etc.
- ix) The projects for dairy sector with the help of Ministry of Agriculture under Operation Flood/NDDB be implemented in three more districts in addition to West Tripura District.
- x) Creation of infrastructure facility at all tourist spots and promotion of Tripura as tourist destination in neighbouring Bangladesh for foreign tourist throughout the year.

Technology imputes:

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

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

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

Concluding remarks:

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

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

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

7) FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Tripura is a landlocked state located in the extreme end of north east region with a long indo-bangla international border which virtually encircles the State with a small opening i.e. the national highway-44 connecting to main land through Assam. The State is over dependent on surface transport for induction of foodgrains, essential items and goods and services, largely because the State is deficit in production of foodgrains and other essential items. The average open market price of foodgrains and essential commodities etc. in the State found to be not less 10 percent above than the national average of open market prices. Hence, Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) plays the major role in providing food security to the people of the State where the large segment of the population belong to BPL category.



The Public Distribution System (PDS) is jointly managed by the Government of India and State Governments. The Government of India is responsible for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains, while the State Governments hold the responsibility of distributing the same to the consumers through the established network of Fair Price Shops. The State Governments are also responsible for operational responsibilities including allocation and identification of families Below Poverty Line (BPL), issue of ration cards and supervising and monitoring the functions of the fair price shops. The major commodities distributed through the PDS system are rice, sugar, wheat and kerosene.

Strategies:

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

- **Total number of Fair Price Shop in the State is 1,786 in 2014-15.**
- **Total rationing families in the State was 9,62,390 as on March, 2015.**
- **Total godowns in the State is 115 March 2015.**

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

State Initiatives:

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

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

Challenges:

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

Government to provide food security to the poor and vulnerable population.

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

(a) The State Scheme for distribution of 35 Kgs of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antodaya Anna Yoyana (AAY) rice @ Rs. 2/- per Kg per family have been introduced from 1st August 2012 for 2.95 lakh families. Since then the scheme is continuing in the State with an annual subsidy of Rs.36.45 crore from the State's exchequer.

(b) Distribution of monthly 22 Kgs. of Above Poverty Line (APL) rice (35 Kg in case of Dhalai District) at BPL rate @ of Rs. 6.15 per Kg have also been introduced from 1st June 2012 for 1.62 lakh families, who are not covered under BPL category due to 2.95 lakh ceiling fixed by Government of India. Since then the said scheme is continuing in the State with an annual subsidy of Rs.12.80 crore from the State's exchequer.

(c) Subsidy @ Rs.35/- per month through bank account of the cardholder in lieu of supplying 1 liter of mustard oil and 2 Kgs of pulses per month per card since introduced from 1st October 2014. As per the scheme, each cardholder is entitled to get subsidy amount, which would be transferred into the bank account of the respective cardholder on quarterly basis.

Besides above, following ration commodities are also distributed under universal PDS of the State

- i) 20 Kg of APL rice per ration card per month @ Rs.10.50/Kg.
- ii) 1 Kg of sugar (AMC areas) and @ 600 gms (in other than AMC areas) per head per month @ Rs.16.00/Kg.
- iii) 1 Kg of whole meal atta per head per month @ Rs.10/Kg.
- v) 500 gram of iodine salt per head/month @ Rs.7/Kg.
- vi) 1 Ltr. of kerosene oil per head/per month @ Rs.15.76/Ltr (in AMC areas).

Antodaya Anna Yoyana (AAY):

This is a central scheme under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and the same is being implemented in the State since September 2001. As per the guidelines of the Government of India, beneficiaries have been selected by Panchyat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). At present, there are 1,13,124 families as per quota fixed by the Government of India and identified from the poorest of the identified BPL families in the State. They are getting the benefit of the scheme through their ration cards and presently getting @ 35 Kg rice per month per family @ Rs.2/- per Kg. instead of Rs. Rs.3/- per Kg. [with a state-subsidy of Rs.1/per kg] since introduced by the State Government w.e.f. 1st August 2012.

Market price vis-à-vis PDS price:

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

Table : 7.1.

Sl	Year	Price of PDS/TPDS rice [Rs. Per Kg.] under different category				Average retail market price of rice (in the month of June each year at Agartala Market)[Rs. Per Kg.]		
Sl	Year	BPL	AAV	APL	Ad-hoc BPL	Medium/	Fine	Superfine
1	2010	6.15	3.00	9.60	NA	20.00	22.00	25.00
2	2011	6.15	3.00	10.35	NA	21.00	22.00	25.00
3	2012	2.00	2.00	10.35	6.15	21.00	23.00	32.00
4	2013	2.00	2.00	10.35	6.15	22.00	32.00	34.00
5	2014	2.00	2.00	10.35	6.15	27.00	29.00	35.00
6	2015	2.00	2.00	10.35	6.15	27.00	29.00	35.00

Godowns:

In the State, there are 115 food storage godowns in 59 different places with a capacity of 56,180 MT. Among these, 85-godowns are meant for rice with a capacity of 51,950 MT and remaining, 30-godowns are meant for salt with a capacity of 4,230 MT. The State Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department have 27 departmental trucks in running condition for carrying of food-grains and essential commodities covering remote areas under the PDS/ TPDS.

- i) Construction work of 19 new godowns are going under CSS fund from the year 2013-14 to a capacity of 21,500 MT.
- ii) Setting-up of a rail-fed food godown and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) Depot at Jirania, so that induction of essential commodities became easier and faster.
- iii) In 2013-14, 17 POL Depot have been started at Jirania, Khayerpur, Boxanagar, Nalchar, Amarpur, Palatana, Kakraban, Maharani, Manubazar, Gandacharra, Halhali, Bagbassa, Dharmanagar, Damcherra, Kailashahar & Pecharthal.
- iv) In 2013-14, 8 new LPG outlets have been started at Gandhigram, Sekerkote, Radhakishorepur, Salema, Halhali, Manubazar, Hrishyamukh and Rajnagar. The total LPG consumers reached at 3,76,315 in March 2014.

Fair Price Shops:

Total fair price shops in the State has increased to 1,786 in March, 2015 from 1,755 in March, 2013 and 1,770 in March, 2014. Of these, 702 Fair Price shops were in Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas and 1,068 fair price shops in non-TTAADC areas catering the needs of 9,62,390 families of the State. The district wise

break-up of the fair price shops in March, 2014 as well as their distribution are presented in the following table.

Table : 7.2.

Districts	Total	Urban	Rural	TTAADC areas	Non-ADC areas	Total
North	160	32	128	49	111	160
Unakoti	124	45	79	31	93	124
Dhalai	198	130	68	140	58	198
Khowai	179	54	125	78	101	179
West	453	63	390	121	332	453
Sepahijala	212	152	60	57	155	212
Gomati	214	162	52	124	90	214
South	230	93	137	102	128	230
Total State	1770	731	1039	702	1068	1770

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Some basic information related to PDS in the State, 2014-15 is presented in the following Table:

Table : 7.3.

a)	Ration shops (Nos)	: 1786
b)	Average monthly requirement of rice for PDS (MT)	: 29,392
c)	Average monthly requirement of wheat for PDS (MT)	: 2,542
d)	Average monthly requirement of salt for PDS(MT)	: 1,500
e)	Average monthly requirement of sugar for PDS (MT)	: 2,647
f)	Average monthly requirement of kerosene oil for PDS (KL)	: 3200
g)	LPG outlets in the State (including 5 LPG Agencies of BSF/AR),Nos.	: 56
h)	LPG consumers (in Lakh)	: 3.52
i)	APL ration cards (Nos.)	: 505603
j)	BPL ration cards (Nos.)	: 181876
k)	AAY ration cards (Nos.)	: 113124
l)	Ad-hoc BPL cards (Nos.)	: 161787
m)	Ration cards as on March,2015 (Nos.)	: 9, 62,390
n)	Beneficiaries under Annapurna Scheme (Nos.)	: 14,851
o)	State food godowns (Nos.)	: 115
p)	Outlets for petrol/diesel (Nos.)	: 65
q)	Rationing population in the State as on March-2015 (in lakh)	: 39.52

Allotment & procurement:

Allocation of food-grains (both rice and wheat) and corresponding off-take during 2011-12 to 2014-15 under PDS/TPDS is given below in the following Table:

Table : 7.4.

(in MT)

Sl No	Year	Total allocation [for APL/BPL/Ad-hoc BPL/AAY]		Total lifting/off-take [for APL/BPL/Ad-hoc BPL/AAY]	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2011-12	300186	28204	269119	18499
2	2012-13	297110	28236	268300	25324
3	2013-14	301185	31143	301170	31143
4	2014-15	297540	28659	297540	28659
	Total	1196021	116242	1136129	103625

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Activities on Consumer Affairs:

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

Jurisdiction of different Consumer Redressal Courts are as follows:-

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

The achievements of Consumer courts during 2014-15 is presented below:

Table : 7.5.

Particulars	District Fora	State Commission
No. of cases filed	192	74
No. of cases disposed	190 (including spill over cases from previous years)	123
% of Disposal	98%	60.1%

Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organization:

Activities of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organisation are primarily aimed at eliminating any possible scope of cheating of the consumers by the unscrupulous section of the business community. With a view to achieve this objective, the organization undertakes verification of commercial weights or measures periodically with the help of official standard equipments to ensure accuracy of the commercial weight or measure etc. Besides, the organization contributes handsome amount of

non-tax revenue to the state exchequer collected from the sources like verification fees and fine imposed on the defaulters. Moreover, the Legal Metrology Officers have been authorized to file complaint in the consumers forums on behalf of the aggrieved consumers and 17 complaints have been filed by the Legal Metrology during the year 2014-15.

An achievement during the year 2014-15 is depicted in the following Table :

Table : 7.6.

Parameters	Total	% increase over previous year
No. of traders whose weights, measures etc. verified	18,268	(-) 33.95%
Nos. of inspection	23,149	(-) 1.35%
Raids conducted	1873	(-) 6.67%
Revenue collection (Rs. In lakhs)	94.06	(-) 13.9%

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

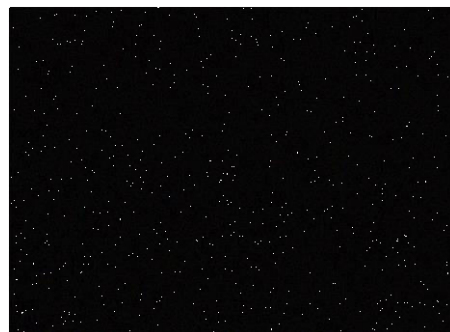
Concluding remarks:

Total allocation of rice & wheat Government of India has been increased in 2014-15. The State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has successfully implemented the Central schemes like ANP, MDM, WBNP, SABLA etc. through its PDS channel. Total allocation of rice could not deliver at cent percent level due to labour disputes and other administrative constraints in the year 2014-15.

8) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

8.1. Agriculture:

Tripura is primarily an agriculture based economy. more then 42 percent of its population now directly depends on Agriculture & allied activities and its contribution to the GSDP has increased with new 2011-12 base in the State as per the revised methodology and additional coverage. As small and marginal farmers constitute about 96 percent of the total farmers in the state against 78 percent that of country. Agriculture and allied activities has been remained as the backbone of the State's economy and rural economy is largely driven by this sector.



Food security as well as providing the gainful employment to the rural labour force is the man attention of the Government planning and policy making. The State's favourable agro-climate conditions, fertile soils, sub-tropical climate, large tilla lands and abudance of rainfall of about 2200 mm well distributed across the season really offers immense scope for development of horticulture sector comprising of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants etc.

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

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

- ☐ ***In 2015-16, 43000 ha. area will be brought under hybrid paddy cultivation through SRI.***
- ☐ ***14988 ha. seasonal fallows and 7538 ha. RoFR patta land will be brought under pulses and oilseed cultivation.***
- ☐ ***The State has become surplus produer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds.***
- ☐ ***Special initiatives have been taken to increase flow of credit in agriculture through Kisan Credit Card.***

Perspective Plan:

The State Government formulated a ten year Perspective Plan with the ultimate objective of achieving self-sufficiency in food grain production. Implementation of the Perspective Plan was initiated in 2000-01. The Perspective Plan for self-sufficiency in food production has led to significant increase in production. Till 2013-14, the food grain production had increased to 7.27 lakh tons from 5.13 lakh tons in 1999-2000 against the requirement of 8.66 lakh tons. The gap in production during 2013-14 was 1.39 lakh tons.

The demand for food grains in Tripura is projected at 8.79 lakh tons for the year 2014-15. Rice continues to hold the key to sustained food security in the State. Rice alone contributes 96 percent to the total food grain production target and will require a productivity level of 2863 kg/ha in 2013-14, which is significantly greater than the present average yield of 2800 kg/ha. The demand for food grains in Tripura is projected at 8.79 lakh tons for the year 2014-15 and the production of food grain is likely to reach 7.68 lakh tons during 2014-15 as against 7.27 lakh tons during 2013-14.

Achievements under Perspective Plan:

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

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

b) *Increasing use of bio-fertilizer:* There is one central bio-fertilizer laboratory in Agartala to monitor the quality in production in various laboratories within the State. There are bio-fertilizer production centers at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Ambassa also. Ten or mini bio-fertilizer production units are coming-up in ten blocks through the support of Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Besides, one bio-fertilizer production center already started production under private management. As a result, use of bio-fertilizer have increased manifold from meager 1.4 ton in 1999-2000 and 1500 tons in 2014-15.

c) *Use of chemical fertilizers:* Use of chemical fertilizers in the state has been increased to 25 kg per hectare in NPK to 60 kg per hectare in 2014-15.

d) Increase flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC): The State Government gives special that on agricultural credit and keep on the banks continuously for achieve the target of KCC. It is targeted that a nos of 50,000 farmers will be issue KCC during 2015-16. The detail year wise sanctioned and amount disbursed is as follows:

Table : 8.1.

Components	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2014-15*
Kisan Credit Card issued (Nos.)	27274	30416	50290	114872	126911	142507	146616
Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	5401.11	9414.95	6080.22	17523.17	59094.45	87242.43	97728.60

* crop & trem loan.

e) Increase irrigation potential:

Area under assured irrigation increased from 52,197 hectare in 1999-2000 to 2014-15 is 113597 hectare.

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

Table : 8.2.

Components	Status in base year 1999-2000	Achievement in 2010-11	Achievement in 2011-12	Achievement in 2012-13	Achievement in 2013-14	Achievement in 2014-15(P)
Production of food grains (lakh tons)	5.13	7.12	7.30	7.25	7.27	7.68
HYV paddy seed replacement rate(%)	2.80	33	33	33	33	33
HYV certified paddy seed production(Tons)	Not introduced	4321	4500	4000	4000	4322
Per ha use of chemical fertilizer (kg/ ha)	25	44	55	60	60	60
Bio-fertilizer use(tons)	1.4	1069	1500	859	1116	1500
Area coverage under SRI method (ha)	Not introduced	72815	86630	87978	92341	85300
Area under assured irrigation (ha)*	52197	108449	110524	111744	112806	113597
Kisan Credit Card issued (KCC) (Nos) #	Not introduced	50290	114872	126911**	142507**	146589**
Cropping intensity(%)	169	184	185	186	186	189

P= Provisional, NA= Not Available.

* Source: - PWD (WR)

Department

* Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

** Crop & Trem Loan.

Major thrust areas of pest Perspective "Road Map".

- i) Bringing 1 lakh ha paddy area under SRI.
- ii) 0.50 lakhs ha to be brought under Hybrid paddy cultivation.
- iii) 32500 ha and 15000 ha area under pulses and oilseed will be brought under cultivation respectively.
- iv) Hybrid paddy seed production will be taken up in the State.
- v) The per ha use of chemical fertilizer to be increased up to 99 kg and creating of buffer stock of fertilizers for ensuring availability as per need of the farmers, promoting farm

mechanisation and increasing cropping intensity from 176% to 206%.

- vi) Crop specific training to farmers for adoption of modern agricultural technologies and farmes field school for the whole cropping season.
- vii) Increasing the flow of credit to agriculture through KCC etc.
- viii) The Government has also given due importance on irrigation and has been taken steps to cover entire 1.17 lakh ha irrigable land.

Major achievement after implementation of Perspective Plan:

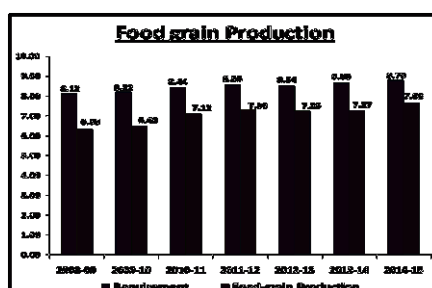
Production of food grains (in lakhs tons):

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

Table : 8.3.

Year	Requirement	Food grains production	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)
	in lakh MT	in lakh MT	in lakh MT
2004-05	7.66	6.12	(-) 1.54
2005-06	7.77	6.14	(-) 1.63
2006-07	7.88	6.30	(-) 1.58
2007-08	8.00	6.49	(-) 1.51
2008-09	8.12	6.35	(-) 1.77
2009-10	8.22	6.48	(-) 1.74
2010-11	8.44	7.12	(-) 1.32
2011-12	8.56	7.30	(-) 1.26
2012-13	8.54	7.25	(-) 1.29
2013-14	8.66	7.27	(-) 1.40
2014-15	8.79	7.68 (P)	(-) 1.11
2015-16	8.92	8.97 (Target)	(-) 0.05

P= Provisional.



Production of HYV certified paddy seed:

The State was fully dependent for HYV seeds from outside state, but taking special initiatives was taken to make the state self sufficient in respect of HYV seeds. Now, the State is producing surplus quantity of HYV seeds. The surplus production is being marketed to the neighboring seven North Eastern states through National Seed

Corporation (NSC). The status of seeds production for paddy and its supply to NSC over last three years is presented in the following table.

Table : 8.4.

Year	Production in MT	Supplied to NSC in MT
2006-07	4000	34.98
2007-08	4000	15.12
2008-09	4000	134.37
2009-10	4040	106.32
2010-11	4321	0
2011-12	4500	39.96
2012-13	4000	98.82
2013-14	4000	248.16
2014-15(P)	4322	0

Use of Fertilizer:

The distribution of chemical fertilizers as well as use of chemical fertilizers are depicted during the years 2008-09 to 2014-15(P) in following Table.

Table : 8.5.

Components	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(P)
Distribution of chemical fertilizer(MT)	35,133	37,410	45,994	54,287	52,070	46000	58432
Per Ha. use of chemical fertilizer (KG/Ha)	41.5	39	44	55	60	60	60

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Bio Fertilizer use:

The following table shows the bio-fertilizer production in the State during 2008-09 to 2014-15(P).

Table : 8.6.

Components	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(P)
Bio-fertilizer production(MT)	16.93	258	1069	1500	859	1116	1500

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Integrated Pest Management:

Sole reliance on chemical pesticides and their indiscriminate and unilateral use as plant protection tool invokes three 'r' (resurgence, resistance and residue) problems resulting in environment and human poisoning. Crop protection measure ought to be such that there is pest residue but no pesticide residue, which will help in maintaining the natural enemies of the pests in a balance State. One State bio-control laboratory was set up in 2001 AD for mass production of bio-agents for their field application. The products of State bio-control laboratory are now a days popular among the farmers with brand name of 'TRIP' (viz. TRIP TV, TRIP TH, TRIP FLURO, TRIP BACIL, TRIP GRAMMA, AND TRIP GREEN) among the farmers of Tripura.

Marketing and quality control:

It is an established fact that if quality of the product is not ensured, cultivators cannot fetch good remunerative of their produces. Quality of produce is the pre-condition for proper marketing of their products. Moreover, post harvest technology is also a pre-condition to get a remunerative price, in addition. Untill marketing networks are not improved from villages where production of agricultural crops are initially made by the cultivators upto the level of wholesale markets and from whole sale markets to the retail markets of the different parts, the cultivators will not get remunerative price and naturally they will lose interest to cultivate the crops. It is, therefore, imperative that both qualities of farm produces as well as marketing facility are required to be improved for the betterment of the farmer's community of State.

The market development work for the years 2009-10 to 2014-15 are presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.7.

Sl..	Items	2009-	2010-	2011-	2012-	2013-	2014-
No.		10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Micro management, Nos.	13	15	NA	NIL	-	-
2	State Plan/RKVY, Nos.	30	10	NA	NIL	40	-
3	RIDF	-	-	-	-	-	40

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

All out efforts have been made to issue Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to all eggible farmers. The State Department of Agriculture conducted fresh survey for identfyng the eligible farmers as on 31st March, 2009 and based on which banks will sanction the Kisan Credit Card (KCC). The detail bank wise sanction and disbursement is shown for the years 2004-05 to 2014-15 in the following table.

Table- 8.8.

Bank-wise distribution of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC),2004-05 to 2014-15, in Nos.

Year	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	Other Commercial Bank	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
2004-05	2735	3018	185	29	0	4373	2307	12647
2005-06	2471	3813	205	4	0	4921	510	11924
2006-07	4597	3729	36	6	0	5681	294	14343
2007-08	6748	5682	89	30	0	6389	260	19198
2008-09	6717	5398	110	25	0	14763	261	27274
2009-10	8804	8818	50	2	0	12362	380	30416
2010-11	15969	10420	139	7	3	18295	5457	50290
2011-12	22099	18391	1411	100	284	52175	20412	114872
2012-13*	25511	17412	1525	324	3727	54884	23528	126911
2013-14*	19008	19134	2536	206	4616	77773	19234	142507
2014-15*	20833	15822	1451	286	8218	53523	16483	146616

* Crop & Trem Loan.

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

The following Table shows the amount disbursed through banks for KCC during 2004-05 to 2014-15(P) in the State.

Table- 8.9.

Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)

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

* Crop & Trem Loan

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

The bankwise position of disbursement of credit through Kisan Credit Card (KCC) during 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.10.

Sl. No.	Banks	Crop		Trem Loan		Total	
		A/c	Amount	A/c	Amount	A/c	Amount
1	Allahabad Bank	86	118.25	3	7	89	125.25
2	Andhra Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bank of Baroda	31	23.22	1	2.5	32	25.72
4	Bank of India	125	52.78	19	28.01	144	80.79
5	Bank of Maharashtra	0	0	4	3.95	4	3.95
6	Canara Bank	580	155.32	713	476.78	1293	632.1
7	Central Bank of India	204	188.22	82	275.38	286	463.6
8	Corporation Bank	0	0	3	4	3	4
9	Indian Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	IDBI Bank	393	58.45	151	339.42	544	397.87
11	Indian Overseas Bank	30	10.05	31	15	61	25.05
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	4	0.69	0	0	4	0.69
13	Punjab & Sindh Bank	7	3.31	2	1.19	9	4.5
14	Punjab National Bank	11	4	2	1	13	5
15	State Bank of India	13311	6394.58	2511	4497.96	15822	10892.54
16	Syndicate Bank	62	23.53	91	122.55	153	146.08
17	Union Bank of India	105	58.42	97	316.75	202	375.17
18	United Bank of India	17011	7425.06	3822	12170.05	20833	19595.11
19	UCO Bank	1237	401	214	580.27	1451	981.27
20	Vijaya Bank	0	0	36	49.28	36	49.28
A	<i>Sub-total of Public Sec. Bank</i>	<i>33197</i>	<i>14916.9</i>	<i>7782</i>	<i>18891.09</i>	<i>40979</i>	<i>33808</i>
21	Axis Bank	4	3.9	3	7.49	7	11.39
22	Federal Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	HDFC	1503	2732.47	190	131.53	1693	2864
24	ICICI	153	27.58	3652	1626.95	3805	1654.53

25	Indusland Bank	0	0	69	194.36	69	194.36
26	Kotal Mahindra Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	South Indian Bank	0	0	21	39.37	21	39.37
28	Yes Bank	0	0	4	382.35	4	382.35
<i>B</i>	<i>Sub-total of Pvt. Sec. Bank</i>	<i>1660</i>	<i>2763.95</i>	<i>3939</i>	<i>2382.05</i>	<i>5599</i>	<i>5146</i>
	Triprua Gramin Bank	42637	11886	40886	21585.00	83523	33471
<i>C</i>	<i>Sub-total of RRB</i>	<i>42637</i>	<i>11886</i>	<i>40886</i>	<i>21585.00</i>	<i>83523</i>	<i>33471</i>
30	ACUB	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	TCARDB	0	0	32	37.27	32	37.27
32	TSCB	13800	3454.5	2683	21811.90	16483	25266.4
<i>D</i>	<i>Sub-total of Coop. Banks</i>	<i>13800</i>	<i>3454.5</i>	<i>2715</i>	<i>21849.17</i>	<i>16515</i>	<i>25303.7</i>
	<i>Grand total -</i>	<i>91294</i>	<i>33021.3</i>	<i>55322</i>	<i>64707.31</i>	<i>146616</i>	<i>97728.6</i>

* Crop & Trem Loan.

Source: Lead Bank (UBI).

National Crop Insurance Scheme/ Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojana (50:50):

The Government of India launched National Crop Insurance Programme with 4 (four) component namely National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) from rabi 2013-14. The Government of Tripura has started the implementation of National Crop Insurance Programme under the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) from kharif season of 2014-15 for paddy and potato from 2000-01 Rabi to 2013-14. During kharif 2014-15 Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) implemented in the State and Rabi 2014-15 again state implemented National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS).

Objectives:

The objectives of RKBY are as under:

- To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases.
- To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value in-puts and higher technology in agriculture.
- To help and stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.

The following table depicts the status of RKBY in Tripura during the year 2002-03 to 2014-15.

Table : 8.11. : Status of RKBY

Year	No. of Farmers	Area in Ha	Premium subsidy	Claims Settled	
				Farmers	Amount(In Rs)
2002-03	1188	739.27	22710.70	271	331245.75
2003-04	1005	489.94	17431.96	215	366493.97
2004-05	1916	1223.37	66128.91	322	384538.86
2005-06	2651	1771.81	87258.52	1460	3615935.31
2006-07	2402	1718.99	100830.45	9	4329.08
2007-08	1867	828.02	67052.53	203	557155.13
2008-09	4118	2656.05	197248.35	620	564120.60
2009-10*	413	452.12	58100.00	9	7931.00
2010-11	1488	872.07	53786.34	0	0.0
2011-12	1226	893.83	74220.92	0	0.0
2012-13	938	1030.28	81944.15	Nil	Nil

2013-14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2014-15	317	411.23	15762.18	Nil	Nil

* Only Rabi Crops.

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Training to Farmers:

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

Table : 8.12.

Components	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Farmers' Trained (Nos.)	70000	53000	55000	75000	86560	69721	7640

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

New technology to farmers:

As regards to the development of new technology and local need based researches, performances have been noticed in the field. New technology like SRI (System of Rice Intensification) has been accepted by the farmers of the Tripura. The production of food grains was increased at least by 30-50 percent in SRI system than that of conventional methods.

The new technologies have also been adopted to boost the production of Jhum cultivation for hill rice.

Table : 8.13.

Year	Area covered under total paddy excluding jhum paddy (in ha)	Area covered in SRI (in ha)	Percentage in lakh MT
2008-09	228710	30432	13
2009-10	230986	59576	26
2010-11	248169	72593	29
2011-12	248751	86630	35
2012-13	236392	87978	37
2013-14	234714	92341	39
2014-15	239062	85300	36

COLD STORAGE:

Since potato is one of the principal crop of Tripura and to avoid the gluts and distress sale in the market after harvesting, and also to provide remunerative price to the growers through out the year the storage facilities need no further emphasise. At present, there are seven cold storages under State Agriculture Department viz. 500 MT potato cold storage at Teliamura of Khowai District, 2000 MT potato cold store at Baikhora of South Tripura District, 1000 MT cold stores at Satchand of South Tripura District, 2000 MT potato cold store at Kumarghat of

Unokati District and 3500 MT multi-chambered cold store at Melaghar of Sephahijala District, 1000 MT cold store at Amarpur of Gomati District and 2000 MT cold storages runs by Co-operation Department and one run by Central Government. Total capacity of cold storages are at present in the State is about 60500 MT.

Farm Mechanization:

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

Table : 8.14.: Agricultural machinaries

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Power Tiller distribution	201	373	1281	1000	1000	950	500

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Land Use Statistics, 2014-15 (Provisional):

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

Table : 8.15.

Items	Area in Ha
i) Geographical area,	10,49,169
ii) Forest area,	6,29,426
iii) Land not available for agriculture use,	1,46,155
iv) Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown,	11,213
v) Permanent pasture and other grazing land,	1,130
vi) Culturable waste land,	3,020
vii) Current fallow,	1,150
viii) Fallow Land other than current fallow,	1,715
ix) Net cropped area,	2,55,360
x) Gross cropped area,	4,83,488
xi) Cropping intensity (%)	189

Area, production & yield of crops, 2014-15 (P):

The area, production and yield of crops for the year 2014-15 (P) is depicted in the following Table.

Table : 8.16.

Name of the Crops	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	27331	71881	2630
Aman	148328	459223	3096
Jhum	17859	19038	1066
Total Kharif Rice	193518	550142	2843
Boro	63755	196812	3087
Total Rice	257273	746954	2903
Kharif Maize	4142	5426	1310

Rabi Maize	377	537	1424
Total Maize	4519	5963	1320
Foxtail/Kaon	87	65	747
Wheat	135	304	2252
Total Kharif Pulses(incl.Arhar)	5341	3494	654
Total Rabi Pules	6323	4932	780
Total Food grains	273678	761712	2783
Sesasm	2468	1543	625
Kharif Ground nut	249	268	1076
Total Kharif Oilseed	2717	1811	667
Rape & Mustard	5934	4925	830
Rabi Groundnut	252	323	1282
Flax seed	16	10	625
Soyabean	47	40	851
Total Oilseed	6249	5298	848
Total Rabi Oilseed	8966	7109	793
Vegetable type soyabean	5	4	800
Jute*	650	5564	8.56
Mesta*	627	5079	8.10
Total Jute & Mesta	1277	10643	8.33
Cotton**	904	1347	1.49
Sugarcane	793	41510	52346

* indicates production in bales of 180 kg each.

** indicates production in bales of 170 kg each.

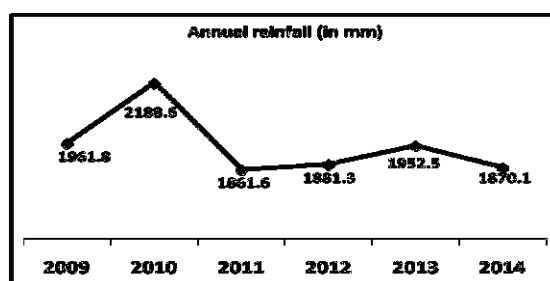
Rainfall:

The following Table depicts the rainfall by month during 2009 to 2014 in the State.

Table : 8.17.

Month	<i>Rainfall pattern (mm)</i>					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	0.0	0.0	3.6	14.0	0.0	0.00
February	2.4	14.5	3.7	9.5	3.4	7.8
March	21.9	79.9	70.5	14.8	6.4	17.9
April	138.3	168.9	58.3	270.2	85.2	67.0
May	366.7	448.1	398.0	178.9	637.2	341.8
June	239.9	438.5	404.7	493.4	256.1	445.3
July	442.1	234.0	245.1	243.1	232.1	255.4
August	381.2	278.4	381.8	301.7	325.2	338.2
September	222.2	237.9	239.8	165.6	262.0	324.7
October	147.1	268.9	56.3	159.2	144.2	66.8
November	0.0	2.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	5.2
December	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Annual Rainfall	1961.8	2188.6	1861.6	1881.3	1952.5	1870.1

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.



HORTICULTURE

The good agro-climatic conditions, deep fertile soils, sub-tropical humid climate with abundance of rainfall offer tremendous scope for development of horticulture sector in the state. Among the important horticultural crops pineapple grown in Tripura is widely acclaimed as the best in the country, beside good quality production of orange, banana, jackfruit, mosambi, mango (Amrapalli) and cashew nut. The State is still the largest producer of True Potato Seed (TPS) in the country and is surplus in several vegetable crops including cabbage, cauliflower, tomato and different cucurbitaceous crops.



The contribution of agriculture & allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product is about 24 percent. On the other hand, more than 42 percent of the State's population depends on agriculture for its livelihood and therefore, this sector has been the single largest provider of employment to the rural people of the State.

There is huge potential RoFR land available for cultivation of fruit/plantation crops like pineapple, jackfruit, orange, mosambi, mango, arecanut etc., commercially which may cater the need of other North Eastern States and neighboring country Bangladesh. The recent development in Indo-Bangla relationship has also opened new avenues of export possibilities of horticultural sector in near future.

Fruits:

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

The following salient features of fruit culture depicting the potentialities.

- ❑ Production of quality planting materials (raising of budded / grafted saplings).
- ❑ High density plantation for selected crops (pine apple, banana, mango, citrus etc.)
- ❑ Rejuvenation of old / senile plantation.
- ❑ Emphasis on staggering of pineapple and watermelon.
- ❑ Creation of captive garden of pineapple.
- ❑ Introduction of new fruit crops like sweet orange (valencia/mosambi).
- ❑ Popularisation of micro irrigation.

The area, production and productivity of major fruits in Tripura during 2014-15 are tabulated below:

Table : 8.18.

Crops	Area (000' hec)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /hec)
Mango	11.18	0.625	5.6
Pineapple	11.94	1.708	14.3
Orange	06.70	0.365	5.45
Jackfruit	10.03	3.013	30.02
Banana	13.99	1.413	10.10
Litchi	03.92	0.205	5.25
Lime/Lemon	05.54	0.278	5.02
Papaya	03.72	0.372	10.00
Sapota	00.19	0.015	8.10
Mosambi	01.20	0.018	1.5
Guava	01.00	0.053	5.30
Others	10.72	0.127	7.60
Total	71.18	8.197	11.52

Vegetable:

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

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

The area, production and productivity of summer and winter vegetables in the State during 2014-15 (provisional) are given below.

Table : 8.19.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Summer vegetables	18.97	2.902	15.30
Winter vegetables	20.14	3.568	17.71
Total	39.11	6.470	16.54

Potato:

The State Horticulture Department has taken up potato being a cash crop cultivation as one of its focused item in the State. In 2014-15 major thrust has been given on production of seedling tuber (tuberlet) through co-operative farming system involving Tripura Horticulture Corporation Ltd (THCL) for procurement and preservation in the cold storages for use in subsequent year. A handsome quantity about 625MT of seedling tuber (tuberlet) has been procured from the growers during 2014-15, which will reduce the dependency of seed materials from outside sources in 2015-16 onwards.

A special initiative has also been taken up for cultivation of potato in the non-traditional areas in 2014-15 and an additional area of 341 hact were brought under potato cultivation.

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

The North East India is possessing 10 percent of the potato area of the country but contributes only 4percent of the total potato production. Tripura is realizing the yield of around 18t /hect (nearer to national average), which is better among the North Eastern States. In 2014-15,190 kg hybrid TPS has been produced at HRC, Nagicherra.

In 2014-15 an area of 9040 hact. was covered under potato with its production of 1,59,466 MT with the productivity level of 17.64 MT/Ha.

Floriculture:

Soil and agro climate of Tripura is much conducive for growing different kinds of flower. With enormous demand of fresh flower, floriculture has become a blooming business in the state. A sizeable quantity of flowers is now being produced and marketed on daily basis. At present, about 290 hactor area is under commercial cultivation of flower with production of 580 MT with a productivity level of 2 MT/hect. both under open and protected condition.

Watershed Development:

In Tripura, the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for Implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is a constituent agency of State Department of Agriculture and primarily responsible for implementation of IWMP as per common guideline for watershed development as formulated by Government of India from April 2008.

In view of holistic development of watershed in Tripura, 997 micro watersheds covering an area of 10.365 lakh hector has been identified based on drainage course. Till 12th five year plan (2014-15) about 204 micro watersheds covering 2.13 lakh hectares has been treated and some of this are also now under treatment.

- * Under Entry Point Activities- 656 ring wells has been constructed benefiting 3938 families, 156 community iron removal drinking water tanks have been constructed benefiting 1563 families.
- * 459 hector water area have been created by constructing 2341 big water bodies, farm pond etc from which 2382 hector area brought under irrigation potential.
- * 1686 hector waste land area have been treated by vegetative coverage through horticulture plantation and forest saplings.
- * 1856 SHGs have been benefited for strengthening their livelihood activities.
- * 2903 asset less persons have been benefited under micro enterprise activities for income generation.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGNREGA):

The State Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation is under the process of implementation of funds of MGNREGA for plantation of programme especially in tribal areas in RoFR land with pineapple, banana, mango, arecanut, mosambi etc. In 2014-15, 1276.94 hector plantation has been raised and a total amount of Rs. 857.294 Lakh was spent.

Animal Resources:

Background:

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



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

To achieve the goal, the State Animal Resources Development Department has been providing animal health care services and breed improvement facilities till 2014-15 through 16 -Veterinary Hospitals, 60 - Dispensaries, 11 - Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 - ICDP Centre, 4 - Frozen Semen Banks, 428 - Veterinary Sub-Centres, 4 -Veterinary Medicine Stores, 4 -Disease Investigation Laboratories, 5- Hatcheries, 4 - Poultry Breeding Farms, 10 - Pig breeding Farms, 2 - Goat breeding Farms, 2 - Duck Farms, 1 - Cattle Farm, 2 - Rabbit Farms and 7 - Fodder Multiplication Farms etc.

Animal husbandry, poultry and piggery provide tremendous opportunities for poor and rural economy of the State and also supports small and marginal farmers both economically and nutritionally. It also plays an important role in employment generation and augmentation of rural income. Despite many constraints, Tripura has made significant progress in the development of animal resources, particularly in egg and meat production.

The increased emphasis has resulted in the growth of animal and bird population and economic value of animal wealth and its products over the year. The estimated livestock population and its unit cost during 2014-15 is as under:

Table : 8.20.

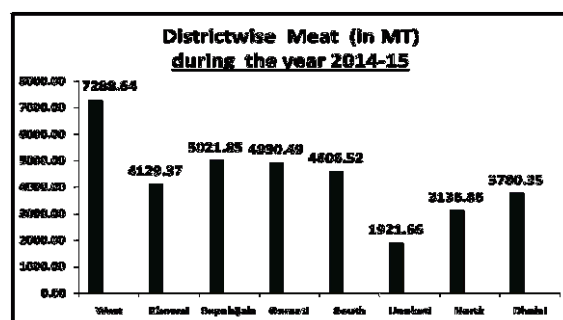
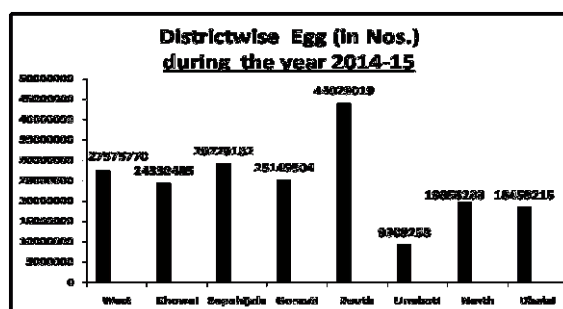
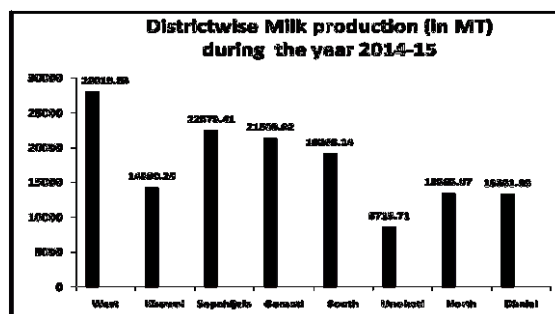
Sl. No.	CB (Male)	Estimated livestock population 2014-15
a	Adult	15655
b	Young	19112
	CB (Female)	
c	Adult	57200
d	Young	48601
	Total (a+b+c+d)	140568
	ND (Male)	
e	Adult	219111
f	Young	104146
	ND (Female)	
g	Adult	303924
h	Young	225761
	Total (e+f+g+h)	852942
	Buffalo (Male)	
i	Adult	2894
j	Young	1487
	Buffalo (Female)	
k	Adult	4089
l	Young	2559
	Total (i+j+k+l)	11029
m	Pig (CB + ND)	395162
n	Sheep	3255
o	Goat	665905
p	Poultry (Fowl)	4326483

Livestock Asset Value

The following Table depicts the major livestock sector produces in the State during 2014-15.

Table : 8.21.

Sl. No	Item	Quantity
1	Milk, in Mt.	141430.67
2	Meat (chevon), in Mt.	1550.61
3	Meat Pig, in Mt.	10747.65
4	Meat (broiler), in Mt.	20063.29
5	Meat (deshi fowl & duck), in Mt.	2397.39
6	Eggs (Hen), in Nos.	153143774
7	Eggs (Duck), in Nos.	44804942
8	Skin (sheep & goat), in Nos.	384142



Strategies:

Milk sector:

- i. Increasing the number of cross breed population through intensification of Artificial Insemination (AI),
- ii. Setting up of credit linked dairy demonstration unit.
- iii) Organization of awareness camp.
- iv) Mass de-worming and supply of mineral mixture.
- v) Popularization of castration.
- vi) Incentivizing "Door Step AI Workers".
- vii) Conducting Milk yield competitions and calf rally.
- viii) Supply of calf growth meal (CGM).
- ix) Fertility camp for improving conception rate.
- x) Training of private AI workers and provision of logistic support.
- xi) Supply of breeding bulls (Indian dairy breed/cross bred) in ADC area for coverage through natural service.
- xii) Induction of high yielding variety of milch cattle from out side state.
- xiii) Development of perennial fodder blocks including FRA through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.
- xiv) Cultivation of Azolla as animal feed supplement through convergence with MGNREGA.
- xv) Capacity building of farmers on managerial aspect of milch cattle.
- xvi) Development of pasture land through convergence of fund under MGNREGA.
- xvii) Growing of fodder crops (oat, signal & stylo) in agricultural plots during intercropping period after amon paddy.

Egg sector:

- i) Establishment of Block Level Brooder Houses (BLBHs) and satellite hatcheries.
- ii) Massive promotion of back yard poultry including patta-holders under FRA.

Meat sector:

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

Impact of perspective plan of animal husbandary on meat, egg & milk:

The per capita availability of meat which has increased during 2002-03 to 2014-15 from 2.26 to 9.08 kg/year. In respect of egg and milk which were grown over in the same period from 31 to 52 nos./year and 67.51 to 101.03 grams/day, respectively.

Table : 8.22.

Year		Meat (kg./year)	Egg (nos./year)	Milk (gm./day)
2001-12 i.e., before 10th Plan (also before introduction of Perspective Plan)		2.26	30	67.93
10th Plan	2002-03	2.31	31	67.51
	2003-04	2.54	31	68.59
	2004-05	2.66	32	69.89
	2005-06	3.57	33	70.03
	2006-07	3.65	35	70.30
11th Plan	2007-08	4.01	38	71.23
	2008-09	5.38	39	73.41
	2009-10	5.82	40	76.08
	2010-11	6.38	43	78.53
	2011-12	6.81	45	82.32
12th Plan	2012-13	8.53	42	86.82
	2013-14	8.77	47	94.01
	2014-15	9.08	52	101.03

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Approach has been taken in 12th five year plan to ensure food security inclusive of animal origin food for sustainable up-liftment of rural economy by creation of avenues for generation of self employment and additional income and to bridge the gap between supply and demand of animal origin food through augmentation of production and productivity of livestock and birds,

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

Target of 12th Plan:Table : 8.23.

Sl. No.	Parameters	Unit	Achievement		Target
			10th Plan (2006-07)	11th Plan (2011-12)	12th Plan (2016-17)
1	2	3	4	5	6
01	Production of meat	MT	14098	25000	39503
02	Production of milk	MT	91312	110300	167965
03	Production of egg	crore	13.2	16.50	26.58
04	Per capita availability of meat	Kg/Year	3.65	6.81	10.00
05	Per capita availability of milk	Gm/day	70.30	82.32	116.50
06	Per capita availability of egg	Nos./year	35	45	67

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the districtwise production data of milk, meat and egg based on the integrated sample survey report for 2014-15.

Table : 8.24.

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Milk (in MT)	Egg.(in nos.)	Meat (in MT)
1	West District	28019.83	27575770	7288.64
2	Khowai District	14380.26	24338485	4129.37
3	Sepahijala District	22576.41	29229182	5021.85
4	Gomati District	21503.92	25149504	4930.49
5	South District	19268.14	44029019	4606.52
6	Unokoti District	8715.71	9309258	1921.66
7	North District	13585.07	19858283	3136.86
8	Dhalai District	13381.33	18459215	3780.35
	Total	141430.67	197948716	34815.74

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The per capita availability of local milk is about 101.03 gms. per day, egg is 52 number in a year and meat is approximate 9.08 kg. during 2014-15.

Achievements in 2014-15:**Veterinary services and animal health:**

This is a priority scheme of the department. Veterinary services are rendered through a network of veterinary hospitals, veterinary dispensaries, veterinary sub-centres, Disease Investigation Laboratories and also by organizing animal health camps throughout the state. Under this scheme, department also undertakes opening of new centers/ veterinary dispensary repairing, remodeling, extension and up taking of new constructions for field level veterinary institutions with a view to maintain proper working condition and standard for optimisation of

hygienic production of milk, meat and egg. Another important task undertaken under this scheme is works related with control of zoonoses including maintenance of Rapid Response Team (RRT) especially after emergence of 'bird flu' in the country. Any lapse in such work may endanger survivability of both animal and human species.

Table : 8.25.: Veterinary & animal health.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Animal Health Coverage, Nos.	504316	565943	588732	571079	638180	644847
2	Vaccination (other than F.M.D.,Nos.	3393819	9152095	5041435	5032104	6140788	5915491
3	Vaccination against F.M.D.,Nos.	424012	660939	612679	714015	554228	561628

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Cattle and Buffalo Development:

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

Table : 8.26. : Cattle development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Animal castrated	11,832	12,102	11,139	9,010	10,324	10,157
2	Artificial Insemination	1,05,568	1,19,652	1,25,280	1,28,749	1,43,692	1,54,780
3	Calf born	37,199	44,199	48,146	47,413	53,235	59,734

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Poultry Development:

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

Table : 8.27. : Poultry development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of hen's egg (Nos.)	550685	842138	394438	69645	879705	1126281
2	Production of chicks (Nos.)	146599	389639	175650	31455	317005	451883
3	Distribution of chicks (Nos.)	135027	385503	170687	187221	306687	423468
4	Production of K.C. duck eggs	368944	252669	10,099	50209	117659	123381
5	Production of VSM eggs (Nos.)	52323	61354	30,414	6921	2930	3165
6	Production of white pekin eggs	Not in stock	Not in stock	Not in stock	Not in stock	Not in stock	9202
7	Production of K.C. duckling	59311	57239	735	10850	17241	22719
8	Production of vigova super - M Duckling	7209	4,580	755	52	29	0
9	Production of white pekin duckling	0	0	0	0	0	945
10	Distribution of Duckling (Nos.)						
	KC Duckling	46151	28883	270	3183	11671	15893
	VSM	6756	1792	0	0	0	0
	white pekin	0	0	0	0	0	157

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Goat development:

The basic objective of the scheme is to preserve and upgrade the unique character of black bengal goat of the state through selective breeding and scientific management. It is also planned to promote goat rearing by the forest dwellers through beneficiary oriented scheme.

Table : 8.28. : Goat development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of goat kids (Nos.)	222	253	172	168	133	171

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Piggery development:

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

Table : 8.29. : Piggery development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of piglets (Nos.)	4430	4722	4169	4721	4281	4870
2	Distribution of piglets (Nos.)	3820	3727	3283	3429	3250	3898

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Other livestock development:

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

Table : 8.30. : Other livestock development.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production of milk from R.K. Nagar F.C. (Kg.)	63264	60839	65808	92008	115111	107033
2	Production of rabbit kid (Nos.)	3496	2321	1184	1541	840	3496

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Assistance to Co-operative Societies:

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

The following were the achievement of GCMPUL in 2014-15.

Table : 8.31. Diary development

SL. No.	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement, 2014-15
1	2	3	4
1	Procurement of Milk from:-		
i)	Milk Producers Co-Op. Societies	Kg	1575345
ii)	Government Farm	Kg	92199
2	Marketing of milk:	Lts.	3816446
3	Ghee sold	Kg	1297
4	Paneer sold	Kg	12240
5	Ice cream sold	Lts.	1888
6	Misty-dui sold	Kg	17301
7	New society organized	Nos.	4
8	MPCS function	Nos.	9
9	Farmers members	Nos.	5827
10	Supply of milch ration	MT	1267

11	Training of milk producers	Nos.	32
12	Distribution of crossbreed heifers	Nos.	Nil
13	If any	Nos.	Nil

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

8.4. Fisheries:

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



Progress in fishery sector during 2014-15:

Encouraging results with regard to fish culture activities could be obtained in the State, particularly in the rural areas due to implementation of the plan activities during 2014-15. Besides, a class of progressive farmers have been developed in the State who is obtaining fish productions of even above 4-5 tons per hectare. The total fish production have been raised to 64780 MT in 2014-15. The per capita availability of fish from local production has also increased to 17.50 kg in 2014-15 against 16.81 kg in 2013-14. Moreover, about 711.98 hectare additional water bodies including big water bodies have been brought under scientific fish culture and about 634.60 hectare new water area also created during 2013-14. Greater emphasis is now being laid on high-tech fish culture by increased use of aerator in fish culture ponds to increase per hectare productivity.

The district wise water area and production of fish during 2014-15 is given in the following table:

Table : 8.32.

Sl. No.	District	Culturable water area (in hac)	Inland fish excluding non-subsistence fishermen fish (in Mt)	Catch of fish non-professional (subsistence fish (in Mt)	Total (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	West	2580.17	5939	810	6749
2	Shipaijala	3472.48	7971	1088	9059
3	Khowai	2916.67	7520	977	8497

4	South	3129.65	6740	885	7625
5	Gomati	4703.56	9335	1300	10635
6	Dhalai	4113.99	8600	1107	9707
7	North	3075.10	6280	776	7056
8	Unakoti	1981.68	4745	707	5452
	TOTAL	25973.30	57130	7650	64780

Source: Fisheries Department, Tripura.

The important schemes implemented during 2014-15 and its achievements are as follows:

Production of quality fish seed:

In order to produce quality major carp fish seed in captivity, so far 12 FRP hatcheries have been brought from CIFA, ICAR, Kausalyaganga, Odissa and installed in 11- private sector farms and 1 in Government farm. Besides, 2-magur hatcheries and 3- pabda hatcheries are under production of high value seed of magur and pabda.

Establishment of input storage centre:

To facilitate storage and delivery of various fishery inputs like lime, fish feed etc. to farmers, during 2014-15, 35-Input Storage Centres have been constructed, one in each block and works of another 10 Input Storage Centre are under progress.

Pisciculture assistance for better production of fish:

As a priority programme, dissemination of different scientific fish culture technologies are being extended to the farmers, in the form of demonstration on feed based intensive fish culture., 'semi-intensive fish culture', fish culture in 'small' and "non perennial" water bodies and feed and seed support etc. Under this programme, benefit extended to 5978 farmers during 2014-15.

Popularisation of prawn culture among the farmers:

Emphasis has also been given on popularizing prawn farming in the State due to its high market demand during 2014-15. Towards production of prawn juveniles all the available 7-hatcheries in the State have been utilized on regular basis for production of prawn seeds. In the year 2014-15, 8.82 lakhs prawn seeds have been produced in the Government sector and supplied to the farmers of remote areas of the State for cultivation.

Intensification on production of other alternative species in aquaculture:

Towards intensification on production and culture of alternative species in aquaculture, about 5700 pabda seed, 2100 chitala (N.chitala) seeds, 3000 sor punti (Puntius sarana) and 12074 ornamental fishes have

been produced in the Government hatcheries in experimental basis and distributed among the farmers for its culture.

Introduction of cage culture in dumbur:

For enhancing fish production in open water bodies specially at Dumbur reservoir a new technology the "cage culture" has been introduced and side by side ranching of 26.25 lakhs big size fingerlings have been stocked in open water bodies during 2014-15 including other rivers/rivulets.

Involvement of Co-operative Societies and SHGs in fishery sub-sector:

There are 143-Fishermen Co-operative societies including 1-Apex Co-operative societies associated with fisheries activity. The State Fishery Department is providing technical and financial supports to the less privileged societies to promote the growth of fish production as well as better income. During 2014-15, 21 Fishermen Co-operative societies have been assisted for fish production. Besides, about 260.50 hac. water areas of SHGs have also been encouraged through basic inputs supply and required training in scientific pisciculture.

Concluding remarks:

As some important issues and challenges concerning the Indian farmers for both production and marketing side especially for North-East States remained unresolved in WTO regime and therefore, there is need for sufficient protection of these farmers in North-East Region since entire economy and its employment are heavily depends upon the agriculture and allied activities. In recent years, the Union Government has been withdrawing the required subsidy for agricultural production as well as bank loan facilities with less interest rates of these farmers for fiscal correction as a result they face more challenges to maintain the cost and quality at par with the similar agricultural produces from outside the North East Region.

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

Post-Perspective Plans: The Perspective Plans have been drawn at the beginning of 10th five year plan have been terminated in the terminal year of 12th five year plan on Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Animal Resources and Fishery to over come the food deficits as well as generating employment. As most of these Perspective Plans have achieved their targeted level but during Post-Perspective Plan periods in 12th plan

period more emphasise be given to sustain the level production etc. achieved and maintaining the food security for future generation.

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

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

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

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

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

9) FORESTRY & RUBBER

Introduction:

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



The state has a geographical area of 10,491 Km² of which 6,294 Km² (60 percent) is the forest area as per legal classification in the state. As per Report of the Forest Survey-2011 of India, total forest cover in the state is 7977 km² i.e., 76.04 percent of the total geographical area. Due to 856 Km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces is one of the most serious problems leading to degradation of these forests. In the forests of the state, there are 266-species of medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Moreover, there are 50-species endemic to Tripura. 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are also found in Tripura.

Forest composition and growing stock:

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

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

- ◆ **Total forest area is 6,294 sq.km out of total area of 10,491 sq.km. in the State.**
- ◆ **Revenue earned from the forestry sector was 984.77 lakhs in 2014-15.**
- ◆ **Till 2014-15, 1000 Joint Forest Management groups have been formed involving 1,00,045 families.**
- ◆ **The State is the 2nd largest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala.**

Inventory report published by the Forest Survey of India in the year 2011 gives the account of forest cover of Tripura as follows:-

Table- 9.1.

Stratum	Area in sq. km	Forest area (% of Geo. Area)
Very dense forest	109	1.04
Moderately dense forest	4686	44.67
Open forest	3182	30.33
Total forest	7977	76.04

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

Contribution of forestry sector to rural economy:

Forest is the complex system providing a variety of ecological and other valuable services like timber, food, fodder, beauty of landscape, wilderness, peace and solitude. The efficient use of forest resource for welfare of the state and its people is of this utmost importance.

The revenue from forestry sector during 2014-15 is around Rs.984.77 lakhs. It is estimated that the contribution of the forestry and lodging sub-sector to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is estimated at Rs.1,451 crore in 2014-15.

Area & activities:

The State Forest Department manages the recorded 6294.287 sq. km. of forest area in the State. Besides, managing the forest area, it undertakes extension of tree cover to private holdings for better environmental management and for achieving the following aims and objectives:

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

Achievements in 2014-15:

i) To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation around 15,193 hec was taken up on degraded forest land during 2014-15. Further, 104.7 lakh seedlings have been distributed up to March, 2013 by the State Forest Department for plantation on public and forest land.

ii) An innovative scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakaalpa' for productive use of fallow land in private holdings is being implemented by the Forest Department since 1996-97. Under the scheme, it is envisaged to provide technical inputs and guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forest species on private wasteland. Till 2014-15, 4915

hectare have been covered under the project involving covering around 28,043 beneficiaries.

iii) For the purpose of active participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests, the Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been undertaken in the state on a large scale based on resolution of the State Government taken during 16th January 2002. Till 2014-15, 1000 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 2,60,210.62 hectare involving 1,00,045 tribal and rural poor families. The details are presented in the following table.

Table : 9.2.

Name of	No. of JFMC's formed			Project	Afforested	No. of families involved				
Sub-Division	Forests	JICA	Total	Area (in ha)	area (in ha)	ST	SC	Gen	OBC	Total
Kanchanpur	88	73	161	37700.00	10602.75	7916	4205	3487	2951	18559
Kailashahar	30	44	74	18465.96	8276.7	2165	1400	1440	1372	6377
Manu	39	0	39	8654.00	5469.02	3265	59	53	10	3387
Ambassa	49	0	49	9428.00	8186.28	4518	668	320	12	5518
Teliamura	64	85	149	69694.26	28331.03	7278	4027	3129	3133	17567
Sadar	30	54	84	32132.29	17570.92	4496	3980	4074	2916	15466
Sepahijala Wild life	8 (EDCs)	0	8 (EDCs)	1280.00	1178.42	220	115	100	0	435
Udaipur	82	54	136	24647.72	16601.09	3712	2879	3162	2682	12435
Gomati	38	62	100	16140.00	23272.57	4456	2032	1747	1745	9980
Bagafa	73	74	147	27214.79	12260.10	2978	1547	1350	1398	7273
Trishna										
Wild Life	24(JFMCs)	15	53	14853.60	2957.94	1147	743	637	521	3048
	12(EDCs)	2(EDCs)								
Grand Total	537	463	1000	260210.62	134706.82	42151	21655	19499	16740	100045

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

iii) To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, the JFMs have been made an integral part of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Intensification of Forest Management (90:10), Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), Assistant to States for Development of National Park & Sanctuaries, Project Elephant, National Bamboo Mission, National Afforestation Programme, Central Zoo Authority, National Rain fed Area Authority, Rudrasagar Wetland Development project in Tripura and NEC-Bamboo Resource Development for socio-economic upliftment of rural poor through community based approach in Tripura. During 2014-15, an amount of Rs.1052.46 lakh (including Rs.135.18 lakhs unspent balance of previous years) has been released by the Government of India for implementation of the scheme National Afforestation Programme. Out of Rs.1052.46 lakhs, an amount of Rs.992.13 lakhs has been utilized during 2014-15. Plantation over 4,547.00 hec plantation has been raised under National Afforestation Programme during 2014-15.

Revenue:

The forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produces of different category in the state during the year 2006-07 to 2014-15 is indicated in the following Table.

Table- 9.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Other	Total
2006-07	187.51	18.47	160.15	248.51	614.64
2007-08	177.85	16.12	142.14	207.19	543.30
2008-09	178.16	21.96	122.97	239.90	562.99
2009-10	205.85	16.96	107.81	298.66	629.28
2010-11	204.83	17.14	88.55	431.96	742.48
2011-12	195.42	15.62	74.89	405.55	691.48
2013-14	161.43	10.37	51.81	545.90	769.51
2014-15	213.83	9.65	51.78	402.71	677.97

Source: Forest Department, Tripura.

Plan Expenditure:

The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and mandays on account of implementation of such programmes in the state during 2011-12 and 2014-15 is given in the following Table.

Table : 9.4.

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

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Protected Area Network (PAN):

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

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

Table : 9.5.

Name of the sanctuary	Area in sq.km2	Important flora and fauna found
1. Clouded Leopard National at Sepahijala	5.08	Flora: Chariawal, Jagyadumur, Kadam, Hargaza, Tetul, Amra, Semul, Ghoraneem, Jarul, Kanchan, Neem, Sal, Bahera, Amlaki, Menda, Kakra, Kao, Kumira, Jirabat, Neur, Chamal, Sidhajarul, Kali, Bel, Mango, Sonal, Nageshar, Kanchan, Chatiwan, Jalpai, Bajna, Bankadam, Peltaform, Agar, Kamini, Raktanchn, Raktabura, Kanak, Acacia, Mandar, Jam, Bat, Bakul, Haritaki, Pichla,

		<p>Pukiatetai, Titt Jam, Uuria, Macherkanta/ Jalpoma, Mendaawal, Banmala, Karai, Bat, Bandar pislā, Loha tree, Pongamia, Harish, Medda Awal, Kutki (Bhata), Lotcon, Batkari, Ban Barai, Sarpagandha, Karabi, Kurcha, Bogamedula, Curry Patta, Keran, Banjamir, Naichha(Ban), Bisjaran, Biripata, Bandar hoola, Kathalichampa, Barak bamboo, Paura bamboo, Mitinga Bamboo.</p> <p>Fauna:</p> <p>Clouded Leopard, Barking deer, Wild boar, Wild cat, Crab eating mongoose, Mongoose, Pocupine, Leopard Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Pig tailed macaque, Spectacle Langur, Capped Langur, Common Palm Civet, Himalayan Palm Civet, Indian Large Civet, Indian Small Civet, Oriental pied hornbill, Flying squirrel, Rock python, Spectacle cobra, Golden flying snake, Cat snake, Vine snake, Common mock viper, Oriental rat snake, Indo-Chinese rat snake, Stripped keel back, Common wolf snake, Spotted wolf snake, Chequered keel back, Bar necked kill back, Zaw's wolf snake, Monitor lizard, Pit viper, Red necked keel back, Greater black krait, Common krait, Babded krait, King cobra, Monpcle cobra, Blind worm snake.</p>
2. Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary	18.533 sq.km. (1853.30 hectare)	<p>Flora:</p> <p>Agar, Am, Amlaki, Arahar, Ashok, Assamlota, Marchaban, Awal, Bhara, Bajna, Ban Kadam, Bandarhola, Neem, Sal, Menda, Bel, Langra, Michenia scandens, Kala megh, Kurcha, Bakul, Kamini, Kanak, Champa, Bat, Cane, Nageswar, Kathal, Debbaru, Bamboo.</p> <p>Fauna:</p> <p>Blue rock penguin, Parrot, Indian pond heron, Lesser whistling teal, Red jungle fowl, Spotted dove, Owl, Wood pecker, Hill myna, Crow, Myna, Indian robin, Bulbul, Indian vulture, Bat, Python, Other species snakes, Spectacle monkey, Pig tailed monkey, Rhesus macaque, Jungle smooth Indian otter, Indian porcupine, Indian Wild boar, Capped Langur, Flying squirrel, Slow loris, Leopard cat, Clouded leopard.</p>
3. Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.54 sq.km.	<p>Flora:</p> <p>Agar, Am, Amlaki, Arahar, Ashok, Assamlota, Marchaban, Awal, Bhara, Bajna, Ban Kadam, Bandarhola, Neem, Sal, Menda, Bel, Langra, Rafugi lata, Kala Megh, Kurcha, Bakul, Bat, Kamini, Kanak, Champa, Nageswar, Bamboo.</p> <p>Fauna:</p> <p>Migratory water birds, Other species of birds, King cobra, Python, Other species snakes, Terrestrial tortoise, Serrow (wild goat), Sambar, Barking deer, Hog deer, Spectacle monkey, Capped langur, Hollock Gibbon, Stamp triled monkey, Leopard cat, Rhesus macaque, Porcupine, Flying squirrel, Leopard, Elephant.</p>
4. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	194.708 sq.km.	<p>Flora:</p> <p>Am, Amlaki, Awal, Bhara, Bajna, Neem, Sal, Bel, Rafugi lata, Bakul, Kanak, Champa, Teak, Garjan, Chamal, Jam, Kathal.</p> <p>Fauna:</p> <p>Horn bill (pied), Eagle, Cormorant, Kingfisher,</p>

		Owl, Wood packer, Indian black drongo, Red jungle fowl, Jungle myna, Common teal, Little egret, Brahmny kite, Black headed oriole, Crow, Cuckoo, Bat Cobra, Indian phthon, Large Bengal monitor lizard, Indian bison, Wild boar, Barking deer, Leopard, Clouded leopard, Jungle cat, Leopard cat, Large & small Indian civet, Jackle, Common otter, Pig tailed macaque, Pharye's leaf monkey, Capped langur, Rhesus macaque, Hollock gibbon, Slow lories, Crab eating mongoose.
5. Bison National Park, Trishna	31.63 sq.km.	Flora: Careya arborea roxb, Dipterocarpus turbinatus gaerth, F, Terminalia bellirica (gaertn.) roxb, Suregada multiflora (A. juss) baill, Terminalia arjuna (Roxb) Wt. and Arn, Castanopsis indica ADC, Schema wallichii (DC) korth, Mallotus philippnesis (Lank) muell- arg, Cinnamomum obtusifolium nees ficus sp, Stereospermum personatus chatterjee, Artocarpus chaplasha roxb, Artocarpus lacucha roxb, Dillenia pentagyna roxb, vitex peducularis wall. Ex chauenv. Syzygium cumini (L) skeels, Terminalia chebula retz., Ficus sp, Elaeocarpus floribundus BL, Microcos paniculata L. Mitragyna rotundifolia (Roxb.). Fauna: Indian bison, Wold boar, Barking deer, Leopard, Clouded leopard, Jungle cat, Leopard cat, Large & small Indian civet, Jackle, Capped langur, Hollock gibbon, Slow lories, Crab eating mongoose, Other species.
6. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	85.85 ha.	Flora: Agar, Am, Amlaki, Bet, Tetul, Haritaki, Awal, Karai, Gamar, Chamal, arjan, Ping, Simul, Arjun, Bel, Jam, Sal, Teak, Kanak, Kadam, Champa, Nageshwar, Amaltua, Bamboo. Fauna: Wood packer, Small egret, Rain quail, Little ormorant, White breasted water hen, Black headed myna, Bronze drongo, Blue rock, pigeon, Cuckoo, Tailor bird, Indian tree pipit, Jungle crow, Bat, Monitor lizard, Python, Cobra, Krait, Rat, Snake, Spectacle monkey, Rhesus macaque, Barking deer, Jungle cat, Common mongoose, Slow loris, Other common species.
Total:	725.341	

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Notification under Section 26(A) of WL (P) Act are yet to be issued for all the 4- sanctuaries, proclamation by Collector under Section 21 has been issued and required enquiries are in progress. The PAS are isolated as "Islands" amidst agricultural land and human settlements. These are under tremendous stress. Man and animal conflict is on the rise. Areas with actual and potential conflicts with surrounding population, unauthorized collection of timber, fuel wood, NWFP beyond sustainable limits have been identified and efforts are on to have a harmonious balance.

In addition to in-situ conservation efforts, Sepahijala Zoo has been established for ex-situ conservation measures. The zoo houses about 558

animals (as on 01-08-2011) and birds belonging to 56 faunal species. The captive breeding programme on selected 4 species viz. spectacle langur, clouded leopard conservation, pigtail macaque and binturong along with awareness promotion efforts have been by and large successful. The number of visitors has been constantly increasing in Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary and Sepahijala Wildlife Zoological Park. During 2014-15, about 38,55,056 lakh visitors visited and revenue earned was Rs.946.22 lakh.

Forest Protection:

The following are the details of the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences during 2013-14. Due to financial constraints over the years, infrastructure network of the State Forest Department could not be improved. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more difficult.

Table : 9.6.

Year	Nature of cases			Adjudicated	Court	Timber seized
	Illegal felling	Others	Total	Departmentally	cases	(cum)
1997-98	1007	671	1678	1401	277	1765
1998-99	1024	682	1706	1383	323	1297
1999-00	477	1071	1548	1402	146	1290
2000-01	809	679	1488	1334	154	3509
2001-02	550	1087	1637	1469	168	1859
2002-03	692	622	1314	1209	105	1404.402 (round) 670.166 (sawn)
2003-04	467	1144	1611	1531	80	1947.71 mt.(other) 1035.37 (round) 546.57 (sawn)
2004-05	173	745	918	831	87	838.237
2005-06	960	829	1789	1742	47	2036.442 1123.311 (round) 913.131 (sawn)
2006-07	919	903	1822	1684	138	1857.603
2007-08	288	256	544	522	19	372.735 (round) 247.204(sawn)
2008-09	416	595	1011	1112	51	2110.05 cum 32545 rmt.
2009-10	977	1468	2445	765	38	3607.321 395.13 rmt.
2010-11	171	774	945	892	58	3860.83 (round) 1387.04 (sawn)
2011-12	29	128	157	141	8	1156.131 cum
2012-13	70	211	281	270	21	141.719 cum
2013-14	34	798	832	760	15	1669.047 (round) 758.294 (sawn)
2014-15	104	965	1069	638	126	3187.931

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Miscellaneous:

i) In 2014-15, the State Forest Department has implemented a project for regrouped forest villages at 21 sites involving 3330 families in the clusters near roadside. These families have spontaneously moved out from interior forest areas to these locations.

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

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

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

v) The project proposal submitted to Japanese Bank of International Cooperation for Environmental improvement and poverty alleviation for an amount of Rs.365.71 crores has been approved by the bank for funding. The project shall be implemented in 7 territorial divisions and 2 Wildlife Ranges under the Forest Department.

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

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malaysia. Kerala is the largest and Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber in the country. Incidentally, TFDPC is the single largest owner of rubber estate in the country. TFDPC is the 2nd public sector company in the country and only one in the Eastern North East region to get FSC certificate.

In Tripura rubber plants (*Hevea brasiliensis*) were introduced for soil and moisture conservation by State Forest Department in 1963. Rubber is a tropical crop and grows well in Tripura. The species has proved excellent for permanent settlement of tribal jhumias. Till date corporation owns 8422.73 hectare rubber plantations and besides created 3200.89 hectare plantation for SC/ST families, and production for 2014-15 was 2890 MT rubber.

The study conducted by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, as a part of exploratory study for the World Bank Assistance revealed that approximately 1 lakh hectare of land is suitable for rubber cultivation in the state is suitable for rubber cultivation. This offers tremendous scope for expansion of cultivation of this crop. Apex Bodies of Industries and Commerce like CII etc. have also realized the importance the potential of rubber cultivation in the State.

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

Other notable achievements of the Corporation are:

- i. Rubber production for the year 2014-15 is 2890 MT.
- ii. A profit making PSU with turn-over for the year 2014-15 was Rs.51.12 crores.
- iii. TFDPC is running a cenex (concentrated latex of 60 percent DRC) factory at Takmacherra with annual installed capacity of 1000 MT of cenex. Besides, it is also manufacturing skim rubber/PLC/ EBC and supplying to rubber industries.
- iv. A Technically Specified Rubber (TSR) factory constructed at Takmacherra (South Tripura) is now under operation for production of superior grade Rubber Block. The annual installed production capacity is 1500 MT.
- v. Industrial Estate at Anandnagar is producing high quality solid rubber wood board, treated timber and high quality furniture from rubber wood since 1999 with an annual capacity of 2,24,000 cubic feet of rubber wood.
- vi. An export oriented door making unit with funding under Export Development Fund- NER, Department of Commerce, Government of India, has been established and now under operation with the production capacity of 40 doors/per day started by the end of 2013.
- vii. Upcoming activities:-
 - a. Promotion of eco-tourism in the State.
- viii. Provides direct employment to 204 people and also creates 8 lakh mandays annually, besides self employment to another 200 people and creates enormous number of indirect employment.
- ix. Two more units of TTP is proposed to set-up one Ratacherra under Northern Division and another one in Sachirambari under South-I Division.
- x. Entrepreneurship development has remained a constant endeavour of TFDPC Ltd. Due to availability of raw materials like cenex, dry rubber sheet, rubber scrap, rubber wood and scope of value additions many industries being established in Tripura. Rubber Park is an example of its kind.
- xi. Established a new headquarter building with all modern amenities/facilities at Agartala.

Achievement made during 2014-15:

Status of plantation

Table : 9.7.

Sl. No.	Species	Total plantation available (in hectare)	Achievement during 2014-15	Target for 2015-16	Achievement upto May'15 (in hectare)
1	Rubber	7095.74	235.70	290	140
2	Bamboo	118.25	31.50	65	40

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Table : 9.8.

Regular Employment provided and expenditure:

Type of worker	No. of worker
Leave card holder	1688
Factory worker Takmacherra	47
Factory worker-IE	105
Total	1840

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

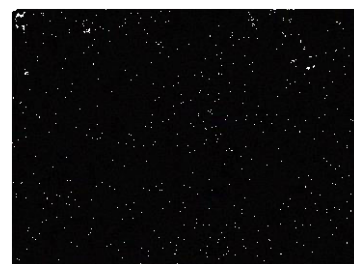
Mandays generation:

Mandays generation during 2014-15 (No. in lakh)	Mandays generation during 2015 (No. in lakh)
6.27	0.87

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Rubber Plantation:

India is the 5th largest natural rubber producing country after Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia with annual production of 645000 MT in 2014-15. The hinterlands of the south west cost comprising of Kerala and Kanyakumari Dist. of Tamilnadu are the traditional rubber growing regions in the country which accounts for the 90% of total rubber production. Outside the traditional belt, the agro-climatic conditions prevailing in North Eastern States is best suitable for rubber cultivation. Among the North Eastern States, Tripura is the leading rubber growing state which account for more than 50 percent of rubber area in the NE region. The total area under rubber in the North East Region was 126021 hectare in 2012-13.



Encouraged by the positive results obtained from trial plantations in Assam and Tripura undertaken in early 1960s, commercial plantations were raised by Forest Departments. The history of rubber in Tripura dates back to 1963 when the State Forest Department, with the technical support of the Rubber Board, introduced rubber to Tripura. In 1976 Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation (TFDPC) was set up to get a big leap for expansion of rubber mostly in denuded forest land.

This effort took momentum with the opening of a Rubber Board Field office at Agartala in 1967, which now upgraded to the level of Zonal Office under a Joint Rubber Production Commissioner with a Nucleus Rubber Estate and training centre, four Regional Offices at Agartala,

Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Ambassa and a Regional Research Station aiming allocation specific R&D.

The Rubber Board, through its plantation development schemes, took the rubber concept out of estate sector and domesticated the crop for the rural masses. Today, the vast majority of the rubber plantations in Tripura are owned by small to marginal growers.

Production of Rubber in Tripura

By now Tripura has emerged as the second largest rubber growing state of the country, both in area and production. Owing to the high returns and prolonged economic life span, rubber became the most reliable and acceptable crop for more than 57000 farmers of the state covering an area of 70,295 hec in 2014-15. As per the latest statistics, rubber production in Tripura is around 44,740.17 MT, contributing an annual income about Rs.600 crore to the State's economy. Rubber being a labour intensive crop generates thousands of man-days, which is much needed for the empowerment of the rural populace of the State.

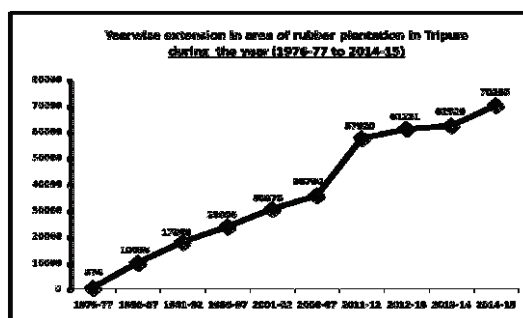
It is estimated that one lakh hectare is available for rubber cultivation in Tripura and as such there is tremendous scope for further development in the State. The Rubber Board has already chalked out various development schemes so as to bring maximum available area under rubber by the end of this decade. The other agencies involved in the promotion of Rubber Plantation industry in the State are Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation (TFDPC), Tripura Rehabilitation & Plantation Corporation (TRPC), Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) and, TRB & PTB.

The following table shows the year wise extension in area of rubber plantation in Tripura till during 1976-77 to 2014-15.

Table : 9.9.

Year of Planting	Area (in Ha)
1976-77	574
1981-82	3,590
1986-87	10,085
1991-92	17,860
1996-97	23,936
2001-02	30,575
2006-07	35,760
2011-12	57,620
2012-13	61,231
2013-14	62529
2014-15	70295

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.



The following table shows the district wise (un-divided) area and production in the State during 2014-15.

Table : 9.10.: District-wise area & production

District	Immature Area (ha)	Mature Area (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Production (MT)
West Tripura	9340.53	72503.8	16591.33	8686.45
Khowai	1481.34	1351.95	2833.29	1619.63
Sepahijala	9578.46	6313.20	15891.66	7563.21
Gomati	2726.32	3809.80	6536.12	4564.14
South Tripura	4123.75	11080.30	15204.05	13274.19
Unakoti	978.28	1471	2449.28	1762.25
North Tripura	2794	4122	6916	4938.15
Dhalai	1927.22	1946.7	3873.92	2332.15
Total	32949.9	37345.75	70295.65	44740.17

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

Rubber Processing Industry in Tripura

Natural Rubber is marketed in various forms. In India 72 percent of rubber is processed in to Ribbed Smoked Sheets (RSS) either in the households or in group processing centres. The other forms of marketable forms of rubber are latex concentrates (9 percent) and Technically Specified Rubber (14 percent), for which processing plants are required. The major processing units for rubber and rubber wood in Tripura are

1. TFDPC Ltd Latex Centrifuging: Factory at Takmacharra
2. Bright Rubber Processors (P) Ltd: TSR Factory at Bodhjungnagar
3. TFDPC Ltd: Wood Processing Factory at Nagicharra
4. Agartala Rubber Industry :TSR Factory at Bodhjungnagar (under construction)
5. TFDPC Ltd: TSR Factory at Takmacharra (under construction)

Rubber manufacturing industry in Tripura

As Rubber is a vital raw material for more than 50,000 products, there is ample scope for rubber based industries in the state, which can

generate much needed employment opportunities. At present, hardly 12 percent of total production is being consumed by the industries in the State. The rubber production in the State is estimated to be doubled by 2020 and it is necessary to initiate steps for further expansion of rubber based industries in the state. The major Rubber industry units in Tripura are

- 1) DS Group of Industries: Rubber Thread Factory at Bodhjunnagar
- 2) Maa Rubber Industry: Rubber Compound

Rubber Park

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

Concluding remarks:

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

The soil erosion beyond the permissible limit especially in the river catchments, draining out of the rain water as run-off water without recharging the ground water table causes frequent floods as well as of water during the dry month, which need to be tackled in a phased manner for better environmental conservation.

On the otherhand, Gregarious Flowering in Muli and other bamboos has posed a serious threat to the State's natural resources, which require to be addressed scientifically to reduce the depletion in the growing stock of bamboo.

10) CO-OPERATION

Co-operative movement has been passed through six decades, which playing an important role for economic development especially to the weaker section of the people in rural areas of the State including the tribals.

Co-operative movement is handling both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors for providing credit facilities, agricultural inputs and distribution of consumers articles. The assistances from State Government and Government of India under the Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme and recapitalization fund of revival package of ST and SC. Presently, emphasis has been given to overcome the bottle necks of the cooperative movement for achieving self-sustaining cooperative structure in the State.



The main objective of the co-operative movement is to facilitate self-employment opportunities especially in the rural areas and also to provide additional source of income to the farmers and rural artisans. The movement also prevents exploitation of farmers and artisan by the traders and to enable them to get better returns for their produces and proper distribution of consumer's article as well.

The movement acquired a comprehensive character with the enactment of Tripura Cooperative Societies (TCS) Act, 1974 and the Tripura Cooperative Societies (TCS) Rules 1976. The 2nd amendment to TCS Act and TCS Rule 1976 has been done in the year 2009 and 2012, respectively. Besides, amendment of bye-Laws of the credit societies has been done for giving more autonomy to the management of co-operatives based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-I for revival package.

The Cooperative Movement in Tripura started way back in 1949 with the registration of Swasti Samabay Samity Ltd. at Kanchanpur Sub-Division under North Tripura District.

- ◆ ***There are 1,778 Co-operative Societies out of which 133 are women cooperative societies in 2014-15.***
- ◆ ***Total membership was 8.32 lakhs in 2014-15.***
- ◆ ***Working capital was Rs.143.14 crores.***

In Tripura, 2-tier cooperative movement is followed i.e. apex or State level and primary level. The dominant sector of cooperative movement in the State comprises agri credit, consumer, marketing etc, and these can be broadly categorized according to their activities as agri credit and non-agri-non-credit societies.

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

The economy of the State is agro-based facing the problem of farm credit, therefore, received attention of the successive State Governments for comprehensive Co-operative movement.

The status of the co-operative societies in the State is depicted in the following table for the years 2011-12 and 2014-15.

Table : 10.1.

Sl. No.	Items	Units	2011-12	2014-15
i)	Societies	Numbers	1720	1778
ii)	Membership	Lakh	6.51	8.32
iii)	Share Capital	Rs. Crore	109.12	124.12
iv)	Working Capital	Rs. Crore	921.20	943.14
v)	Societies per lakh of population	Numbers	47.77	48.43

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

The number of co-operative societies in the State was 1,696 in 2010-11 which increased to 1,720 in 2011-12, 1,732 in 2012-13 and further to 1778 in 2014-15. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 6.51 lakh in 2011-12 which rose marginally to 6.52 lakh in 2012-13 and rose to 8.32 lakh in 2014-15. There are about 334 co-operative societies in the State which are at the stage of liquidation.



The total share capital of these societies was Rs.124.12 crore in 2014-15. The amount of working capital of these Societies in the State

stood at Rs. 943.14 crore in the year 2014-15, which was Rs. 921.20 crores in 2011-12.

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

Table : 10.2.

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

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Co-operative Societies in districts:

The co-operative is classified into two sectors namely credit societies and other non credit societies. The credit societies consists of agriculture credit societies (LAMPS, PACS, services, farmers, small farming) T.S.C.B Ltd., T.C.A.R.D.B Ltd., A.C.U.B Ltd. and employees credit societies. Non credit societies consist of marketing, weavers, other industries, fisheries, milk consumers, and transport etc.

The following table shows the detail co-operative societies at the districts in 2014-15.

Table : 10.3.

SL No.	Types of Coop.- Societies	West	Shipa- hijala	Khawai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unokati	North	Total
1.	Apex Societies	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
2.	Agri Credit Societies									
	a. LAMPS	6	6	6	11	9	9	4	5	56
	b. PACS	28	41	22	19	32	21	27	21	211
	c. FSS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	d. Service	12	14	7	8	4	10	3	6	64
	e. Multipurpose	21	4	1	4	2	10	12	11	65
	f. Small farming	6	4	4	3	6	1	2	4	30

3. Other industries

a. Tailoring	12	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	21
b. Multipurpose industry	19	6	5	3	2	9	1	1	46
c. Rubber	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	6
d. Brick klin	5	2	5	2	4	5	4	4	31
e. Cinema	0	2	1	1	0	6	0	0	10
f. Tea plantation	7	1	3	0	6	8	7	0	32
g. Carpentry	8	3	6	2	1	2	2	2	26
h. Bamboo & cane	18	8	3	7	6	7	3	3	55
i. Pottery	4	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	15
j. Cobblers	4	3	1	2	0	1	2	1	14
k. Paddy husking	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	7
l. Other Misc.	19	0	4	6	3	5	3	7	47

4. Non agri-non credit

a. Transport	46	9	32	6	3	3	0	3	102
b. Labour	19	3	4	9	5	3	11	5	59
c. Forest labour	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
d. Rickshwa pullar	10	5	3	6	2	5	5	2	38
e. Press Coop	13	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	16
f. AgriI-engineering	3	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	10
g. Supplier Coop	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	13
h. Other social	10	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	15

5. Weavers

a. Handloom	70	36	11	18	14	18	17	11	195
b. Khadi	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8

6. Non-agri credit

a. Urban bank	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
b. Employees/others	14	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	18

7. Housing Coop	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
8. Pry. marketing	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	14
9. Fishery Coop.	37	23	9	25	21	14	13	9	151
10 Milk supply	31	20	18	6	2	1	17	18	113
11 Piggery Coop	5	1	2	2	5	4	1	1	21
12 Poultry Coop	4	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	12
13 Farming Coop	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
14 Processing Coop	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
15 Consumer Coop	119	11	19	15	6	25	22	13	230
Total Co-op societies	588	221	180	167	138	185	167	132	1778

Source: - Co-operation Department, Tripura.

Others Co-operatives:

Co-operative Societies falling under the category of other Cooperatives are Labour, Press, Housing Cobbler, Rickshaw puller etc. who are being financially supported by the department for economic

amelioration of the members. During the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 100 lakh was provided as share capital to other cooperative societies.

Women Co-operative Societies:

There were 133 Women Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31.3.2015. Out of this, 56 Societies were in West Tripura District, 9 Societies were in Khowai District, 12 Societies in Shipahijala District, 17 Societies in Gomoti District, 5 Societies were in South Tripura District, 8 Societies were in North Tripura District, 11 Societies in Unokoti District, and remaining 15 Societies were in Dhalai District.

The total share capital and working capital of these 133 Nos. Women Co-operative Societies in 2014-15 were Rs.42.89 lakhs and Rs 161.75 lakhs, respectively.

New Initiatives:

i) Implementation of Vaidanathan Package-1:

The Government of Tripura, accepting the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee, had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India and National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development (NABARD) on 21st January 2008. As per the condition of the MOU, the special audit of 268- LAMPS and PACS as on 31st March 2004 need to be done for ascertaining the actual quantum of losses to be certified by the State Level Implementation Committee (SLIC).

Under the revival package, the financial assistance amounting to Rs.79.42 crore in respect of 268- LAMPS and PACS as worked out by the special audit has been shared (except the position of losses incurred due to fraud etc) by the Government of India and State Government in the proportion of 90:10. In view of the revival package, Government of India and State Government have released their proportionate share to the Tripura State Co-operative Bank (TSCB) in two spells for revival of 261- LAMPS and PACS to an amount of Rs.69.17 crore and 7.71 crore, respectively. The Government of India did not release the recapitalization assistance amounting to Rs. 1.75 crore in respect of 7- PACS, as these PACS had no credit business outstanding as on 31st March 2004.

As per requisite of the package-1, necessary amendment of the State Cooperative Societies Act, 1974, has already been done in 2009. Besides, amendment of bye-laws of the credit societies has been done. The State Government in the Department of Cooperation has converted the equity share to an amount of Rs. 5028 crore is excess of 25 percent into grant. The State Government has already released its committed financial liabilities of 261- credit societies (LAMPS/PACS/FSS) including the Tripura State Co-operative Bank (TSCB) Ltd.

ii) Implementation of Integrated Co-operative Development Project:

The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a central sector scheme under National Co-operative Development Commission

(NCDC) was first introduced in West Tripura District. With this experience, for the second time one more project for South Tripura District with a project cost of Rs.14.80 crore including 30 percent subsidy component has been sanctioned. For overseeing the implementation of the project work one State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) comprising the heads of the line departments has been constituted. Similarly, at the District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) comprising the district level officers of the line departments has also been constituted. The Tripura State Cooperative Bank (TSCB) has been assigned with the task of Project Implementation Agency (PIA) for South Tripura District. The PIA is responsible for overall implementation of the project. As per the terms and condition of the project, the State Government has to incur the expenditure of the projects and thereafter, on the submission of claim by the State Government, the NCDC will reimburse the expenditure in a phased manner.

The State Government has released the amounts of Rs. 1.50 crore, Rs.2.11 crore, 5.43 crore and 3.38 crore during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively.

As per the project plan, an amount of Rs.1.58 crore, has been sanctioned to 17 co-operative societies for their project purpose towards share capital and subsidy during 2013-14.

State Government grant-in -aid to TSCB:

In order to revive the credit delivery system, the State Government has provided to an amount of Rs.7.29 crore to TSCB in 2007-08. In 2008-09, the settlement of outstanding dues to the extent of 40 percent against 181 identified LAMPS and PACS in the state as One Time Settlement (OTS) have been provided. As a result, all the 268- LAMPS and PACS in the state have not only become 'debt free' but also have attained eligibility to obtain fresh loans from TSCB for further extending loans to the borrowers/members. Considering the viability of TSCB, the State Government has provided an amount of Rs. 2.37 crore during 2011-12, towards infusion, which helped the TSCB to achieve the license from RBI.

Agricultural Debt Waivers & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008(ADW&DR):

The TSCB had received Rs.32 crore in 2008-09, under the Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme (ADW & DR) of the Government of India, based on the claim submitted for 18,553 borrowers/farmers of 96 co-operative societies (11 LAMPS and 85 PACS). The Government of India has already released the claim to the TSCB through NABARD, and the bank has already adjusted the released fund towards the dues of defaulting farmers. As a result the erstwhile defaulting members/farmers have become eligible for obtaining fresh loans also.

Consumer Sector:

Presently, the Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation (TSCCF) Ltd. has been dealing in consumers goods, distribution of LPG cylinders, essential commodities (both PDS and non-PDS), kerosene oil,

stationery articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. In addition, the TSCCF Ltd. has also engaged the supply of dietary items to the hospitals and jails etc., supply of office stationery and other office equipments are also being made available on requisition by different Government Departments. The State Government has been extending financial support as share capital for strengthening the TSCCF. The State Government has provided share capital for strengthening the TSCCF in 2014-15.

The TSCCF constructed a commercial multi-storied building "Aitorma Centrum" at Sakuntala Road. The construction has been completed by SHRISTI and TSCCF as a joint venture. In 2014-15, total turnover and working capital stood at Rs. 913.99 Lakh and 416.11 Lakh, respectively.

The following Table shows the details of TSCCF till March 2015.

Table- 10.4.

1	Membership, Nos.	1023
2	Share capital, Rs.in lakh.	2208.6
3	Working capital, Rs. In lakh.	374.12
4	Business turnover, Rs. In lakh.	1126.63

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Credit Sector:

i) Tripura State Co-operative Bank (TSCB):

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

Presently, TSCB has 54 branches and 7 extension counters in the State. In the recent past, the credit sector faced constraints regarding credit business due to non-realization of substantial over dues from the cooperative members of LAMPS/PACS. As a result, most of these credit societies (except few) could not avail fresh credit support from the TSCB for the last 10 years. However, they became debt free due to revival package and started credit business. The 49 banking counters are also opened in the LAMPS/PACS for extending the deposit mobilization.

However, with a view to revamp the sector, stringent action was initiated which has resulted in the improvement of recovery climate. Apart from extending the institutional credit support, the TSCB Ltd. also provides different kinds of loans to the individual borrowers. However, working capital of the bank has been improving gradually over the years. Bank has been implementing various Government sponsored schemes like- Swabalamban, Tripura State Support Project for SHG's (TSSPS) and other banking services - old age pensions, NREGA payment, disbursement of old age pensions and disbursement of salaries to the employees. The bank has also introduced Kissan Credit Card (KCC) from 1999-2000 for providing timely and adequate flow of credit support to the

farmers/cooperative members of LAMPS/PACS. For organising and looking after, The State Cooperative Bank Ltd has been taking special initiatives to the SHG groups. In 2012-13, TSCB has sanctioned Rs. 1298 Lakhs to 408 SHG groups. Under the TSSP project, an amounting of Rs. 162 Lakh has been sanctioned to the 325 SHG groups during 2013-14.

The performance of the TSCB as on 31st March 2015 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 10.5.

1. Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i. Total	1,67,487	
ii. Societies	428	
iii. Individuals	1,67,058	
iv. Government	1	
2. Share Capital		
i. Total		2364.23
ii. Societies		170.17
iii. Individuals		1382.53
iv. Govt.		811.53
3. Working capital		220337.17
4. Total No. of Branches -		59+4= 63

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Tripura Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank was registered on 26th February, 1960. Presently, it has 5 branches with head office at Agartala. The Bank is mainly serving the credit needs of small and marginal farmers and for development of agriculture and allied activities in the State. Besides, the bank is also financing non-farm sector activities like small transport loans, self-employment trades, and small business based trades in rural areas. It is worthwhile to mention that it is the sole long term co-operative credit agency functioning in the State. With the increase in demand for loans and advances, the bank is expecting more refinance from NABARD in the days to come. The percentage of recovery of the bank is encouraging level of more than 60 percent. The special debentures floated by TCARDB are subscribed by NABARD, State Government and Government of India under various schemes for the development of rural areas.

The performance parameters of TCARDB for 2014-15 is given in the following Table:

Table- 10.6.

1. Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i. Total	22,468	

ii.	Societies	4	
iii.	Individuals	22,463	
iv.	Government	1	
2.	Share Capital		
i.	Total		938.31
ii.	Societies		0.004
iii.	Individuals		208.29
iv.	Govt.		737.02
3.	Working capital		2721.39
4.	Loan advanced		
i)	Total		229.06
ii)	S.T.	-	-
iii)	M.T.	-	-
iv)	IRDP/ SGSY	-	-
v)	L.T.		229.06
5.	Loan recovered		
i)	Total	-	699.00
ii)	S.T.	-	-
iii)	M.T.	-	-
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v)	L.T.	-	699.00
6.	Loan Outstanding		
i)	Total		2392.59
ii)	S.T.	-	-- -
iii)	M.T.	-	-
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v)	L.T.	-	2392.59
7.	Loan Overdue	-	9.24
8.	Profit(+)/ loss (-) (in Lakh)		
i)	Accumulated profit (+)/ loss (-)	-	(-) 1668.24
ii)	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2014-15		-
9.	Total No. of Branches -		5

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

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

The Agartala Co-operative Urban Bank (ACUB) is governed by an elected board of management with 11-Board of Directors since its functioning from 1979. The ACUB raises deposits from members and

non-members and also advances loans. The ACUB has been disbursing short-term loans for different purposes like -education, medical treatment, house repairing, repayment of old debts and purchase of durable goods etc. In addition, it provides mid-term loans for the purchasing of scooter/motor bike and for medical treatment outside Tripura. The Bank also provides long term (LT) loan for purchase of houses/flats, vehicles, auto rickshaws, vans, jeep, and buses etc. It also does other banking services for the interest of urban people. The management of the bank is taking lot of initiative and interest for improving the recovery of loan and interest accrued thereon from the defaulting members.

Now the Bank is running in accumulated net profit and the position of accumulated profit as on 31st March 2015 was Rs. 39.73 lakh. The detail performance is presented in the following Table.

Table- 10.7.

1. Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i) Total	7655	104.31
ii) Societies	0	0
iii) Individuals -	7654	43.22
iv) Govt.	1	61.09
2. Working Capital	-	3765.80
3. Loan advanced		
i) Total	189	372.66
ii) S.T.	78	56.51
iii) M.T.	88	224.85
iv) L.T (SC/ST)	23	91.03
4. Loan recovered		
i) Total		491.55
ii) S.T.		49.20
iii) M.T.		353.14
iv) L.T.		89.20
5. Loan Outstanding		
i) Total	952	1789.22
ii) S.T.	209	69.38
iii) M.T.	656	1141.73
iv) L.T.	87	578.11
6. Loan Overdue		449.65
7. Profit(+)/ loss (-) (in Lakh)		
i) Accumulated profit (+)/ loss (-)	-	(+) 39.73
ii) Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2014-15		24.15
8. Financial assistance received from Government		

i)	Share Capital in 2014-15	-	20.00
ii)	Grant in-aid	-	-
10.	Whether Board elected/nominated		Elected
	of which trained		6
12	Total No. of Branches -		3

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Education, Training and Research:

Tripura State Cooperative Union (TSCU):-

Tripura State Cooperative Union, being a state level organization associated with the co-operative movement has been playing a vital role in providing co-operative education, training and undertakes publicity on cooperation throughout the state with necessary support from the State Department of Co-operation. The TSCU is managed by an elected Board of Management with 13- Directors, of which, 3- members are nominated. The TSCU also runs a training institute- "Centre for Cooperative Management (CCM)", which undertakes requirement based co-operative trainings including member's awareness programme as per the guideline of National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI).

The TSCU organizes exhibitions, seminars, workshops and observance of co-operative week at district and sub-divisional levels with necessary financial assistance from Co-operative Societies and the State Department of Co-operation. More than 90 percent of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is met by the State Department of Cooperation. In 2014-15, an amount of Rs.52.8 lakh has been provided to TSCU as grant- in- aid, which was Rs.30 lakh in the preceding year of 2013-14.

Apart from conducting the self designed training courses for cooperative societies, some special training courses are also organized in-collaboration with NCUI, New Delhi, and, faculty support from Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Kalyani, West Bengal. The TSCU also organizes sit and draw competitions, quiz competitions, extempore speech, debate etc. as part of mass awareness programme. In order to support TSCU, recently a two storied building with an estimated cost of Rs.115.96 lakh has been constructed.

Details of performance of the TSCU A.D. Nagar, Agartala, as on 31st March, 2015.

Table- 10.8.

			<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1	Membership (Nos)	No.	Rs. in lakh
i.	Total	370	
ii.	Societies	370	
iii.	Individuals -	-	
iv.	Govt.	-	
2	Training Programme		

a.	Leadership development programme	2	
b.	Management development programme	1	
c.	Functional course	10	
d.	Refresher course	12	
e.	Oriental course	6	
f.	Diploma in Co-operative Management for Government Officials (Auditor/ Investigator), 4 months duration.	-	
g	Training for Co-operative Officers (TSCB/TCARDB) staff	11	
h	Women leadership development course	1	
	Total trained	995	
3	Seminar held State level District/ Sub- Divisional levels (5. Nos./ 20 Nos)	1 78	
	TOTAL-	79	
4	Mass education programme		
	a. Classes held	36	
	b. Trained staff/members	913	
	c. Other, if any	-	
5	Assistance received		
	a. State Government in 2014-15	-	
	b. Under Central Sector Scheme	-	1.64
	Total	-	1.64
6	Staff position		
	Trained staff	4	
	Un-trained staff	16	
	Other, if any	3	
	Total	23	
7	Audit position		2014-15
8	Financial Assistance received from State Government		
	State Capital	-	
	Grant-in-aid		52.84
9	Whether Board elected/nominated	Elected	
10	Total No. of Branches -	3	

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Marketing Sector:

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

Tripura State Cooperative Union, being a state level organization associated with the co-operative movement has been playing a vital role in providing co-operative education, training and undertakes publicity on cooperation throughout the state with necessary support from the State Department of Co-operation. The TSCU is managed by an elected Board of Management with 13- Directors, of which, 3- members are nominated. The TSCU also runs a training institute- "Centre for Cooperative Management (CCM)", which undertakes requirement based co-operative trainings including member's awareness programme as per the guideline of National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI).

The TSCU organizes exhibitions, seminars, workshops and observance of co-operative week at district and sub-divisional levels with necessary financial assistance from Co-operative Societies and the State Department of Co-operation. More than 90 percent of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is met by the State Department of Cooperation. In 2014-15, an amount of Rs.52.8 lakh has been provided to TSCU as grant- in- aid, which was Rs.30 lakh in the preceding year of 2013-14.

Apart from conducting the self designed training courses for cooperative societies, some special training courses are also organized in-collaboration with NCUI, New Delhi, and, faculty support from Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Kalyani, West Bengal. The TSCU also organizes sit and draw competitions, quiz competitions, extempore speech, debate etc. as part of mass awareness programme. In order to support TSCU, recently a two storied building with an estimated cost of Rs.115.96 lakh has been constructed.

Details of performance of the TSCU A.D. Nagar, Agartala, as on 31st March, 2015.

Table- 10.9.

			<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1	Membership (Nos)	No.	Rs. in lakh
i.	Total	257	602.63
ii.	Societies	218 Nos. 'A'Class	00.71
iii.	Individuals -	38 Nos. 'B' Class	0.05
iv.	Govt.	1 No. Govt.	601.87
2	Share Capital		
i.	Total		602.63
ii.	Societies		0.71
iii.	Individuals -		0.05
iv.	Govt.		601.87
3	Working Capital		28.93
4	Business Turnover		2157.04

i.	Office Stationary	0.70
ii.	LPG Supply	516.89
iii.	Fertilizer	204.42
iv.	Forest Produce	158.33
v.	Agri. Produce	-
vi.	Other if any	1277.40
5	Borrowings	2157.04
i.	Term Loan	Nil
ii.	Cash Credit	Nil
iii.	Other if any	Nil
6	Cold Storage	-
i.	Capacity	3000 MT
ii.	Income from Cold Storage	Nil
7	Expenditure on Salary	131.55
	Other Expenditure	76.61
8	Profit (+)/Loss (-)	(+) 129.91
i.	Accumulated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	(-) 940.14
ii.	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-)	
	during the year 2014-15	(+) 129.91
9	Financial Assistance received from Govt. 2014-15	
i.	Share Capital in 2014-15	43.60
ii.	Grant-in-aid	219.93
10	No. of Godown with capacity	18 No. 45,000 M.T.
11	Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected
12	Total No. of Branches -	1 No.

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

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

11) PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

After reorganisation, the State has now 8-Districts and 58-Blocks in the State. The strengthening the local Self Government has also been emphasised, the Grams also reorganised and 96 new Grams have been notified.



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

The Block Advisory Committee (BAC) has also increased from 37 to 40 under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas and total 527 village committees are also functioning under the TTAADC area.

Consequent to the 73rd Constitution Amendment, Panchayats at the village level, intermediate level i.e., Block level and at the District level have been constituted in the State through General Elections to three tier Panchayats which were held in 1994. The second and third Panchayat General Elections to three tier Panchayats of the State were held in July, 1999 July, 2004, July 2009 and July 2014. The Government of Tripura has made constant efforts to devolve functions and powers to the elected Panchayat bodies. In Tripura, soon after enforcement of the 73rd Constitution Amendment, a new Act named "The Tripura Panchayats Act 1993" has been enacted which came into force from November, 1993.

It is significant that upto 50 percent reservation for women in the office of members and bearers in these village committees have been made from the last election held during February, 2011.

- ♦ ***Tripura is one of the leading states to increase the women's participation in PRIs up to 50 percent.***
- ♦ ***The number of Goan Panchayats has increased to 591 in 2014.***
- ♦ ***An amount of Rs.822.48 crore was spent on MGREGA in 2014-15.***
- ♦ ***State has about 39,089 SHGs out of which women SHGs are quite high.***

Tripura has made a stride towards decentralization of powers and functions by having three tier panchayat systems. Earlier a provision has been made to raise reservation for women in the office of members as well as office of the Chairman Upto 50 percent in the State. Tripura is one of the leading States to increase the women's participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Moreover, steps have been taken to develop e-learning modules for PRI representatives for further enhancing their capacity.

e-Panchayat Puraskar 2014-15:

a) Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP):-

As a part of panchayat empowerment and accountability incentive scheme, the following national level awards were awarded during 2014-15:

- (i) Paschim Tripura Zilla Parishad got under PEAIS for Rs. 30 lakhs.
- (ii) Kathalia Panchayat Samiti got Rs. 20 lakhs.
- (iii) Hawaibari GP of Teliamura RD Block under Khowai District got Rs. 8 lakhs
- (iv) Kaiya chanbari Village Committee of Jirania RD Block under West Tripura District got Rs. 8 lakhs.
- (iv) Mandwi Village Committee under West District got Rs. 8 lakhs.

Rastriya Gourav Gram Sabha Puraskar (RGGSP):-

Holding Gram Sabha effectively for taking decision, using it as a platform of social audit and transparency and being considered women leadership, the following PRIs have been awarded for RGGSP in 2014-15.

- i) Chalita Bankul Village Committee of Rupaichari RD Block under South Tripura District got Rs. 10 Lakhs.

The Government of Tripura devolutes following functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective decentralisation of the Rural Local Self Government functioning.

Box-11.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Items devolved
i)	Rural Development	* Poverty alleviation programmes.
ii)	Food	* Supervision of food provision through fair price shops.
iii)	Agriculture and Horticulture	* Management of all rural markets.
iv)	Education	* Promotion of 100 percent enrolment in primary schools. * Supervision of education programme up to higher

		secondary levels.
v)	Social Welfare and Social Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision of social education centres/adult education centres. * Management of ICDS. * Selection of beneficiaries of old age pensions. * Construction of State Education Centres/adult literacy centres.
vi)	Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Selection of beneficiaries. * Planning and management of leases of water bodies. * Promotion of fishery development. * Supervision and management of community water bodies.
vii)	Health and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision of family welfare and preventive health programmes. * Health education. * Implementing national health programmes, preventive health programmes.
viii)	Irrigation and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Implementation and allocation of funds to and Public Health Engineering Gram Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis to build seasonal bunds.
ix)	Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Selection of beneficiaries for allotment of land. * Overall supervision of allotment of land.
x)	Animal Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision of animal resource institutions in the Zilla Parishad.
xi)	Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision of programmes for cottage and small industries Selection of beneficiaries for self-employment programmes.
xii)	Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identification of community land and non-forest government land for social forestry. * Promotion and supervision of social and farm forestry activity. * Evaluation.

Among the others, main development activities looked after by the State Rural Development (Panchayats) Department is implementation of projects under Panchayat Development Fund (PDF), Central Finance Commission grants, capacity building of the elected representatives and State Government Officials.

Model Accounting System (MAS):

The MAS for PRIs as prescribed by the C&AG and Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been introduced in maintenance of accounts of the PRIs/ADC area bodies. Based on the MAS, maintenance of account of PRIs/ADC area bodies have been digitized through the PRIASoft (Panchayati Raj Institutions Accounting Software) services since 2010-11 alongwith another new applications namely Panchayat Enterprise Suite i.e. PES.

Register of Ordinary Resident Digitization:

On pilot basis e-ROR (electronic-ROR) application services has been launched in Mandwi Block. In the meantime Lefunga, Hezamara and Dukli Blocks have also launches e-ROR application. The digitizations of ROR of all the GP / Villages covering more than 7.79 lakh families have been completed in the State.

Panchayat Raj Training Institute (PRTI):

In addition to the existing Panchayat Raj Training Institute at Arundhutinagar, Agartala another Panchayat Raj Training Institute at Udaipur has been started from December 2012. The Panchayat Raj Training Institute at Kumarghat has also been inaugurated for training in February 2014. The Panchayat Raj Training Institute at Ambassa is completed during 2013-14 for inauguration. It is estimated that about 600 trainees would be trained in a batch in these 4 training institutes.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF):

The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme under flagship programme is being implemented in the Dhalai District of the State. The BRGF programme has been launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India to redress the imbalances in development in Dhalai District of the State. About Rs. 1263.00 lakh has been received in 2014-15 under BRGF and fund has been utilized for development activities in the State.

Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA):

Total Rs.557.387 lakh has been received in 2014-15 and a proposal of Rs.262.577 lakh was also submitted for the year 2015-16. The construction of panchayat ghars, maintenance of panchayat ghars, training to the elected representatives and Officials are some major works under the RGPSA.

Achievement made during 2014-15.

1. Funds so far received for capacity building and Development Grant and the Utilization status is given below:

Financial Achievement :

Table : 11.1

[Rs. In lakhs]

Year	Component	Fund Received	Fund utilisation	Balance
2014-15	Development grant	1263.00	1263.00	0
2015-16 (up to July,2015)	Capacity building	0	0	0
Total		1263.00	1263.00	0

Fund placed with PRI bodies and ADC areas during 2014-15 and 2015-16:

a) 13th Finance Commission Grant:

Table : 11.2

	2014-15 (Rs. In Lakh) Aug,15	2015-16 (Rs. In Lakh)
Grant of PRI	7258.94	1812.00 (14th FC)
Special Area Grant	827.74	0
Total	8086.68	1812.00

Panchayat Development Fund (PDF):

Table : 11.3

	2014-15 (Rs. In Lakh)	2015-16 (Rs. In Lakh)
PDF	6082.00	4178.00

Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA):

Table : 11.4.

	2014-15 (Rs. In Lakh)	2015-16 (Rs. In Lakh)
RGPSA	557.387	262.577

Devoluion of power o Gram panchaa:

The transfer of fund, functions and functionaries of three line Departments namely PWD (Water Resources), Education (School Department) and Education (Social welfare and Social Education) to the PRI bodies were notified. Of them fund, functions and functionaries related to irrigation schemes (water resource) had been transferred to Gram Panchayat / Village Committees. Others are in the pipeline for transfer.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

The BRGF scheme aims to fill-up the critical gaps in development and addressee issues of the regional imbalances. An allocation of Rs.12.63 crore has been released during the financial year 2014-15. The project envisages creation of rural infrastructure including rural communication etc. Implementation of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) has been toned up and various projects to meet the critical gap in rural infrastructure in the district related roads, power, education, water supply, health etc. have been taken up, in Dhalai District.

The achievement under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) in 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 11.5.

Year	Component	Fund Received	<i>[Rs. In lakhs]</i>	
			Fund utilisation	Balance
2014-15	Development grant	1263.00	1263.00	0
2015-16 (up to July, 2015)	Capacity building	0	0	0

State Finance Commission:

The first State Finance Commission was set-up in the year 1994 and on consideration of its report; actions were taken by the State Government for devolving fund to these Bodies for undertaking different developmental works. Later, in the year 1999, Second Finance Commission has been constituted and reports has been submitted on 10th April, 2003. The report has been examined and laid in the State Assembly with action taken report that, instead of implementing the recommendations, the action taken report against the 1st State Finance Commission would be continued to be implemented since the 3rd Finance Commission has already been constituted. The Third State Finance Commission has been constituted on August, 2007.

Rural Development:

The State Rural Development Department has been implementing different rural development programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP), Tripura State Support Project on Self-Help Groups (TSSPS) etc. through active involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions and in close co-ordination with the line Departments.



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

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGREGA):

The financial achievements of MGNREGA in eight districts during 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 11.6.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Actual OB as on 01.04.14	Central share released	Misc	State share released	Total fund availability	Total expenditure diture	Committed liability
3995.58	63662.48	671.03	11000.00	79329.09	82248.24	2919.15

The physical achievements of MGNREGA in eight districts during 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- :11.7.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	Total No. of HHs issued job card	Total No. of HHs demanded employ- ment	Total No. of HHs provided employ- ment	Total mandays generated	Average mandays	Total No. of HHs comple- ted 100 days	Persondays generated for women	% of women partici- pation	Expenditure
West	95200	89854	89006	7898021	89	32742	4115434	52	12460.34
Sepahijala	89953	83836	81007	5803552	72	17497	2767049	48	9317.47
Khowai	67408	65273	64332	5650197	88	20014	2920596	52	9169.42
Gomati	86207	81156	79979	7681302	96	50943	4124790	54	12149.17
South	89603	84667	83526	7724832	92	47123	4016369	52	13236.79
North	68214	63452	62103	5029765	81	20661	2081312	41	8096.47
Unakoti	52006	48191	46299	3923404	85	15595	1602863	41	6325.81
Dhalai	78446	76265	75569	7465413	99	46883	3634527	49	11371.02
Total	627037	592694	581821	51176486	88	521458	25262940	49	82126.49

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):

The mandate of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is to reach out to all poor families, link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) would organize all poor households (Women) into aggregate institution of the poor. The institution of the poor- SHGs, their federations and livelihood collectives- provides the poor the platforms for collective action based on self-help and mutual

cooperation i.e., the institutions of the poor, for the poor and by the poor. They become a strong demand system on behalf of the poor. They build linkage with mainstream institutions, including banks, and Government departments to address their livelihoods issues and other dimensions of poverty.

Initially, NRLM is being implemented in six resource blocks (Ambassa, Dumburnagar, Killa, Matabari, Jolaibari and Satchand Block) for creation of model institutions and social capital (trained and experienced community resource persons) for scaling up the mission in other blocks and districts of the State in a phased manner.

The status of SHGs for FY 2014-15 presented in the following table

Table : 11.8.

Sl. No.	District	SHG Type			Social Category wise SHGs				
		New	Revived /	Sub	SC	ST	OBC	Other	Total
			Pre NRLM	Total					Members
1	Dhalai	32	30	62	0	62	0	0	502
2	Gomati	31	12	43	3	30	7	3	438
3	South	38	9	47	1	35	7	4	408
	Grand total	101	51	152	4	127	14	7	1348

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Status of fund released and expenditure incurred during 2014-15 of TRLM under NRLM is as follows.

Table :11.9.

(Rs.in lakh).

Component	Opening balance	Central share	State share	Other receipts	Total	Expend.	Closing balance	Remarks
NRLM	832.462	0.00	0.00	31.59	864.052	414.70	449.352	-
Interest subvention	285.508	0.00	0.00	12.15	297.65	0.00	297.65	-
RSETIs	43.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.24	17.57	25.67	-
Total	16161.21	0.00	0.00	43.74	1207.942	432.27	772.672	-

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

North East Rural Livelihood Project:

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

The project development objective is "to improve rural livelihoods especially that of women, unemployed youth and the most disadvantaged

in four North Eastern State". The project is being implemented in five districts namely North Tripura, Unakoti, Khowai, West Tripura, Sepahijala. The project was inaugurated on 31st October, 2013.

The NERLP has four major components namely;

1. *Social Empowerment*: This initiative seeks to empower rural communities by creating sustainable community institutions, improve inclusiveness equity in social, gender and environment.
2. *Economic Empowerment*: Increase livelihood through diversification of income and employment opportunities by supporting SHGs/SHG federation with investment support, supporting Community Development Plan (CDG), supporting POs for business activities based on value chain and youth for skill development training and placement.
3. *Partnership Development*: Development of partnership with various service providers including technical support institutions, public and private sector organizations, financial institutions etc. with the aim of dovetailing further resources required for the success of the project.
4. *Project Management*: This includes governance, implementation, coordination, learning and quality enhancement efforts.

The physical achievements under NERLP in five districts in 2014-15 is presented in the following table.

Table : 11.10.

Name of Districts	SHG type			Social category			
	New	Pre- NRLM	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others
West Tripura	1524	258	1782	385	855	329	213
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	1215	680	1895	355	663	547	330
Unakoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total	2739	938	3677	740	1518	876	543

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The physical achievements under NERLP in five districts in 2014-15 is presented in the following table.

Table : 11.11.

Project component	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Percentage of fund utilisation
Social empowerment	1913.03	346.98	99.41%
Economic empowerment		1463.2	
Partnership development		0.00	
Project co-ordination		91.43	
Total	1913.03	1901.69	

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Tripura State Support Project on Self-Help Groups (TSSPS):

The fund received from Government of India under SGSY was not enough to support the Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the State. Considering need, the State Government launched a project to overcome the handle posed by insufficient fund under the SGSY. The SHGs which successfully completed the 1st gradation but could not be provided support under SGSY were assisted with Rs.25,000/- as Government component with 4 percent interest and Rs.25,000/- as bank component of start-up soft loan, totaling to Rs.50,000/-. Based on the fund, the groups can take-up livelihood activities. The SHGs were considered for 2nd gradation after the loan amount is completely repaid.

The achievements of this scheme till 31st March, 2015 are highlighted in the table given below:

Table : 11.12.*(Rs. in lakh)*

Year	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
	No.	Govt.	Govt.	Bank
2014-15	205	102.50	82.50	79.25

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Table : 11.13.*(Rs. in lakh)*

District	Sanctioned			
	Target of SHG	No.of SHG	Amount (Govt.)	Amount (Bank)
North	85	35	17.50	17.50
Unakoti	80	0	0	0
Dhalai	200	0	0	0
Khowai	232	80	40.00	40.00
West	314	0	0	0
Sepahijala	204	30	15.00	15.00
Gomati	165	60	30.00	30.00
South	84	0	0	0
Total	1364	205	102.50	102.50

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

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

Development of rural sustainable infrastructure like road, electrification, market facilities as well as providing safe drinking water especially through Bharat Nirman, need to be implemented during 11th Plan period for augmenting economic development in rural and hilly areas.

12) URBANISATION

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



The development of urban infrastructure is primarily the function of Urban Development Department, which is having under its administrative control, the Directorate of Urban Development, Town & Country Planning Organization and 20 - Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Considering the rapid pace of urbanisation in Tripura, State Government has constituted four new Urban Local Bodies at Panisagar, Jirania, Mohanpur and Melagarh during 2013-14. On 21st January, 2014, Agartala Municipal Council has been upgraded to Agartala Municipal Corporation and 10-Nagar Panchayats at Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Melagarh, Udaipur and Belonia have been upgraded as Municipal Council. Now, the State has 20-Urban Local Bodies. Out of them, one is Municipal Corporation, ten are Municipal Councils and remaining nine towns namely Panisagar, Kumarghat, Kamalpur, Jirania, Ranirbazar, Sonamura, Amarpur, Santirbazar and Sabroom are Nagar Panchayats.

The general election to these Urban Local Bodies were held on 16.12.2015. As per Census-2011 total urban population of the State stood at 7,73,279 covering about 241.98 sq.km. area of the State.

The following Table depicts the area and population of the extended ULBs as per Census-2011.

- **In 2015, about 8,82,817 persons resides in urban areas of the State.**
- **There are one Agartala Municipal Corporation, Ten Municipal Council and nine Nagar Panchayats in the State in 2015.**

Table : 12.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the urban areas	Area (in sq. km).	Population on Census-2011 2011	Projected population as on 31-03-2015
01	Agartala Municipal Corporation	76.50	4,38,408	5,22,613
02	Dharmanagar Municipal Council	10.69	40,677	45,887
03	Kailashahar Municipal Council	6.19	24,049	23,418
04	Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat.	3.50	14,409	15,189
05	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat.	10.16	10,868	10,904
06	Ambassa Municipal Council	14.77	16,978	16,407
07	Khowai Municipal Council	5.82	18,339	21,387
08	Telimura Municipal Council	3.75	20,778	21,679
09	Ranirbazer Nagar Panchayat.	1.95	13,117	15,820
10	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	9.15	21,075	22,309
11	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat.	4.13	11,141	12,592
12	Udaipur Municipal Council	6.10	33,708	37,781
13	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat.	8.55	10,634	11,525
14	Santirbazer Nagar Panchayat	26.94	12,594	15,647
15	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.06	7,235	6,634
16	Belonia Municipal Council	5.74	19,820	21,176
17.	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	3.00	10,578	11,073
18.	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	4.00	11,423	11,938
19	Mohanpur Municipal Council	18.05	18,478	18,549
20.	Melagarh Municipal Council	17.93	18,970	20,289
Total		241.98	7,73,279	8,82,817

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Areas of Priority:

- * Preparation of Master Plan & Urban policy.
- * Providing civic amenities
- * Increasing the revenues of Urban Local Bodies.
- * Capacity building and skill development.
- * Scrutiny/ Forwarding the proposals to the Ministry for approval & sanction.
- * Liasioning with the Ministry/Govt.of India for sanction of Projects.
- * Monitoring the implementation of various schemes/projects/programmes.

Main Activities:

The ultimate aim of urban planning is the achievement of maximum benefit to the people with the optimum utilisation of the resource. These includes the following areas:

- i) Improvement of existing civic amenities.
- ii) Strengthening the urban infrastructure by implement schemes of drinking water supply, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management.
- iii) To give priority on urban housing for providing housing facilities to the urban poor/ shelter-less people.
- iv) To formulate Urban Development Schemes, monitoring the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes under State Urban Development Department.
- v) To identify the new Urban Growth Centres and to help conducting election of Local Bodies.
- vi) The Directorate of Urban Development is maintaining liaison in between State Government and Urban Local Bodies.
- vii) Preparation of Development Plan and to improve the infrastructure and facilities of urban area. Project report such as JNNURM (UIG), UIDSSMT/IHSDP.

Budget, 2014-15:

The following Tables depicts the budgeted outlay as well as revised outlay in-repect of State Urban Development during 2014-15.

Table- 12.2.

Financial Year	Budget,	Budget,	CASP/Other than CASP	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u> Total
2015-16	8141.40	11007.55	32719.07	51868.02

Table- 12.3.**Revised, 2014-15:**

Financial Year	Budget,	Budget,	CASP/Other than CASP	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u> Total
2014-15	17540.35	9002.33	30693.83	57236.51

Schemes implemented:

The State Urban Development Department has been implementing following schemes for development of urban infrastructure in the State during 2014-15.

a) State Plan

- i) Special Central Assistance (SCA)
- ii) Special Plan Assistance (SPA)
- iii) Urban Development Works
- iv) Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP).
- v) Tripura State Government Housing Scheme (TSGHS)

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

- i) Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SGSRY)
- ii) a) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
b) Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG).
- iii) North Eastern Region Urban Development Project (NERUDP).
- iv) 100% lumpsum for NE Region.

Achievements, 2014-15:

1. Significant progress has been made in providing housing facilities to urban poor at Teliamura, Ranirbazar, Belonia, Sonamura and Udaipur under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Out of 2460 dwelling units, construction of 2180 dwelling units have been completed and balance 280 were in progress at Udaipur. The Sonamura Town has been awarded by Government of India, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation as "Best city in implementation of IHSDP for ULBs in Small and Special Category States/UTs for the year 2012-13". The construction of 384 dwelling units for urban poor at Joynagar and Radhanagar with 10 percent lumpsum of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation are in good progress. The State Government has also launched a new scheme namely Tripura State Government Housing Scheme (TSGHS) with the aim to provide housing assistance and cover all left out BPL homeless families. The implementation for construction of 900 houses has been completed upto 31-03-2015 and works of 1100 houses were in progress.

2. Under UIDSSMT (JNNURM), improvement of 5 km. roads and storm water drain at Belonia, Kailashahar, Kamalpur Municipal Council have been completed. The construction of covered drain at Ranirbazar under UIDSSMT(JNNURM) scheme has also been completed.

3. The work of sewerage project of North Zone under Agartala Municipal Corporation through JNNURM (UIG) is under implementation. The work of 55 km. sewerage line, 5 pumping stations are completed and the construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) is in good progress.

4. The work of water supply project of North Zone of Agartala Municipal Corporation under JNNURM is under implementation. The laying of 129.60 km pipe line, 12 deep tube wells (DTW) and 2 Ground Water Treatment Plants (GWTP) have been completed during 2014-15 and work of 8 Overhead Tanks (OHT) are in good progress. The work of 6 deep tube wells under 1st tranche of Asian Development Bank (ADB) project of Central and South Zones of Agartala Municipal Corporation area has been completed and about 16 such works are in progress.

5. Town hall at Sabroom and Udaipur has been inaugurated. The construction of town halls at Kailashahar, Kamalpur, Ambassa &

Sonamura are in good progress. The work of construction of town hall at Belonia would be started in 2014-15. A shopping complex near Maharani Tulshibati School, Agartala has been inaugurated during 2013-14. The construction of stalls at circuit house area, vegetable market at Maharajganj and Durga Chowmuhani markets are in progress. The construction work of Aralia market is also in progress.

6. The construction of office buildings for the Urban Local Bodies at Kailashahar, Kumarghat, Khowai and Sabroom are in progress. The construction of office building at Panisagar, Ambassa, Jirania, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh and Santirbazar Urban Local Bodies would be started during 2014-15. The transportation system for solid waste management in Agartala Municipal Corporation has been improved with the procurement of modern vehicles/machineries. Initiative for development of solid waste management activities in different Nagar Panchayats have also been started with construction of boundary wall for dumping ground/ yard and procurement of machineries / equipments etc.

Tripura Urban Employment Programme(TUEP):

The ULBs are implementing a Scheme, namely Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) for the last five years. The Scheme is fully funded by the State Government of Tripura from its own budget. It is modeled on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The vision of this scheme is to provide 75 days wage employment to one adult family member of every BPL and listed BPL family of all the ULBs. During 2014-15, State Govt. has released Rs.60 crore and total 2,703,969 mandays generated under the Scheme.

The following Table depicts the status TUEP in 2014-15 in the State.

Table : 12.4.

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Job card issued (Nos.)	Fund placed in 2014-15	Expenditure in 2013-14 (Rs.in lakh)	Mandays generated in 2014-15 (Nos.)	Average days 2014-15 (Nos.)
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	30537	3016.60	3016.60	1159132	40
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Coucil	1968	151.21	151.21	72431	55
3	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	812	86.99	86.99	46686	62
4	Kailashahar Municipal Council	1448	136.16	136.16	79826	55
5	Kumarghat Municipal Council	1089	102.94	102.94	52008	51
6	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1619	142.75	142.75	95097	61
7	Ambassa Municipal Council	1578	152.38	152.38	42953	46
8	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	1331	125.16	125.16	80648	61
9	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	2305	218.15	218.15	111600	52
10	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	1335	103.91	103.91	100125	39

11	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	1622	153.73	153.73	81553	53
12	Mohanpur Municipal Council	3152	222.91	222.91	96976	45
13	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	2346	173.03	173.06	76518	46
14	Melagarh Nagar Panchayat	2300	202.49	202.49	69200	44
15	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1680	158.11	158.11	91819	54
16	Udaipur Municipal Council	1944	182.89	18.89	66824	35
17	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	1199	113.74	113.74	92638	75
18	Santirbazar Municipal Council	1908	230.50	230.50	108078	56
19	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	1036	92.15	92.15	47087	53
20	Belonia Municipal Council	2458	234.17	234.17	132770	60
	TOTAL	63667	6000.00	6000.00	2703969	52

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the revenue collected by different Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State during 2014-15 in the State.

Table- 12.5.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Revenue collected in 2014-15 including property tax & water tax	Property tax in 2014-15	Collection of water tax in 2014-15
1	Agartala Municipal Corporation	2956.82	415.79	78.975
2	Dharmanagar Municipal Coucil	89.89	16.70	22.98
3	Panisagar Nagar Panchayat	58.44	5.25	8.24
4	Kailashahar Municipal Council	42.45	1.37	2.31
5	Kumarghat Municipal Council	18.44	2.85	2.80
6	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	28.48	2.59	5.39
7	Ambassa Municipal Council	50.43	3.78	7.63
8	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	25.83	7.01	3.99
9	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	26.15	6.12	1.19
10	Jirania Nagar Panchayat	36.89	8.78	1.16
11	Ranirbazar Municipal Council	40.96	2.61	4.29
12	Mohanpur Municipal Council	127.32	50.69	26.57
13	Bishalgarh Municipal Council	21.84	1.17	5.01
14	Melagarh Nagar Panchayat	24.96	1.73	5.37
15	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	15.50	1.35	2.51
16	Udaipur Municipal Council	104.63	12.58	13.27
17	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	4.37	0	0.16
18	Santirbazar Municipal Council	7.73	0	0.20
19	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	2.105	0	0
20	Belonia Municipal Council	12.61	0	3.05

TOTAL	3695.845	510.27	195.095
-------	----------	--------	---------

Source: - Urban Development Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

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

The public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads and storm water drains, markets, and street lights must be accessible to one and all to achieve the goals of inclusive growth. To achieve inclusive growth however, requires shifting the focus of policy from creating physical infrastructure to delivery services. The challenge is to focus on reforming governance for service delivery, without this, additional capital investments in urban infrastructure will not result in improvements in service delivery.

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

13) ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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



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

Infrastructure also determines the effect of growth on poverty reduction". It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

Infrastructure covering power, transportation and communication, besides facilitating economic growth, have direct impact on better life. The visible signs of shortfalls in capacity and inefficiencies include increasing power failures, load shedding, congested roads etc., which illustrate the widening-up gap between demand and supply of the infrastructure sector

- o ***There are two gas (installed capacity 137 MW) and one hydal (installed capacity 15 MW) power generation station.***
- o ***Revenue collected from power was Rs.405.89 crore in 2014-15 which was Rs.365.96 in crore in 2013-14.***
- o ***The State has irrigation potential area of 1,40,383 hectares.***
- o ***There were 495 Commercial Bank branches in the State in 2012-13.***

From 2008-09, the railway has emerged as an alternative mode of transportation for connecting the North, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts with the capital city of Agartala through a 153Km meter-gauge line. Unlike Assam, Tripura does not have facilities for inland water transport system.

Road transport is not only dependable means of transport but also lifeline of the State through its hostile-hilly terrain. The National Highway (NH-44) is the only link road with rest of the country which passing-through neighbouring states of Meghalaya and Assam. International bus service between Agartala and Dhaka was introduced on 19th September 2003 and now, people of the State enjoys road transport facility to Kolkata via Dhaka, which saves money as well as time for the people.

POWER:

Tripura with its ancient cultural heritage, rich in forest and agricultural produce is now on its march towards economic and social development. Electricity plays an important role in the economic and social development of a State. The progress in power sector in the State despite geographical, economic and infrastructural bottlenecks has been quite impressive. Performance of all important sectors, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry as well as social sectors like health are largely depends on the desired availability of quality power. In the modern scientific world, consumption of electricity is an index of development for measuring the standard of living of the citizens.

The State has two sources of generation mainly, hydro and thermal. The State is endowed with natural gas, which enhances potentiality for thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for 96 percent while remaining 4 percent is generated from hydel power (i.e. Gumti Power Project).

Present peak demand of the State is 266 MW. Own generation from three generating stations is about 113 MW. About 130-140 MW is imported during peak load period from North Eastern Grid including the share of Palatana Project. There remains a shortfall of about 15-20 MW. The shortfall is resorted by load shedding of one hour to one and half hour during peak load period. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 340 MW at the end 2016-17 Plan as assessed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in 18th Electric Power Survey Report considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization in the State.

The installed capacity was 152.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 756.94 MU and purchased from central sector grid was 1046.52 MU in 2014-15. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2014-15 was 1124.34 MU at 132 KV Bus. Out of this, maximum power was sold for domestic consumption which was 430.87 MU followed by 107.12 MU for irrigation/ public water purposes, commercial consumption 71.36 MU and industrial 40.91 MU, respectively in 2014-15.

The revenue collection was Rs.405.89 crores in 2014-15, which was Rs.365.96 crores in 2013-14.

The following table will depict the demand and supply situation as well as per unit cost of generation in Tripura during 2014-15.

Table- 13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation	2014-15
1.	System Demand	: - 266 MW
2.	Availability	
2.1	From Own Sources	: - 113 MW
2.2	From Central Sector	: - 130-140 MW
3.	Shortfall	: - 15-20 MW

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table- 13.2.

Sl. No.	Situation	2014-15
1.	No. of Power Generating Station	
1.1	Hydel	1
1.2	Gas	2
2.	Installed Capacity (MW)	
2.1	Hydel (MW)	15.00
2.2	Gas (MW)	137.00
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
3.1	Hydel	30.32
3.2	Gas	726.62
3.3	Auxiliaries	7.48
3.4	Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	749.46
4. 4.1	Purchase from Central Sector Grid (MU)	1046.52
5. 5.1	Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	1795.98

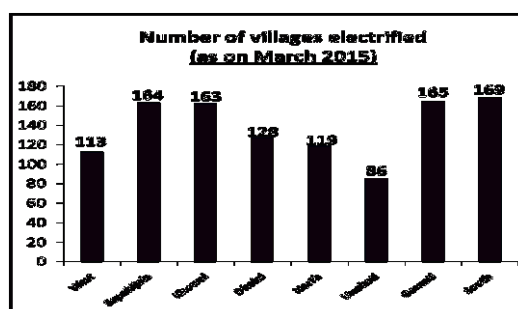
Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The status of electrification in-respect of existing eight districts as on 31st March, 2015 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 13.3.

District	Gaon Panchayats electrified	Number of ADC-villages electrified	Number of villages electrified	Total villages electrified
1	2	3	4	5
West	87	77	164	164
Sepahijala	111	52	163	163
Khowai	55	58	113	113

Dhalai	41	96	137	128
North	69	52	121	119
Unokoti	59	27	86	86
Gomati	70	95	165	165
South	99	70	169	169
Total	591	527	1118	1107



Kutir Jyoti & BPL Connection:

It is a centrally sponsored scheme to give assistance to the rural people living below poverty line (BPL). Under the scheme houses of people living below poverty line are electrified free of cost. After closure of Kutir Jyoti Scheme, similar assistance funded by the State Department of Power and Tripura State Electricity Co-orporation Ltd.(TSECL) has been continued for electrification to the household of BPL families.

In 1997-98, total number of connections given under this scheme was 6,217, the figure has now exists to 19,527 at the end of 2014-15. For electrification of remaining houses of people living below the poverty line, works are in progress in all the eight districts of Tripura under Rajiv Gandhi Garmin Vidyut Yojana (RGGVY) scheme and already provided about 1,05,057 service connections to the people living below poverty line till March, 2014.

The following Table shows the power sold to ultimate consumers in the State by category during 1994-95 to 2014-15.

Table- 13.4.

(In MU)

Year	Sold to ultimatens	Domestic light & fan	Commer- cial	Industrial power (high voltage)	Public lighting	Irrigation public water & sewage	Tea garden & balk supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1994-95	193.70	46.81	21.65	38.69	6.78	65.81	0.00
1995-96	223.66	53.76	26.88	44.8	11.20	73.96	0.00
1996-97	270.00	64.51	32.25	54.96	13.44	87.70	16.14
1997-98	315.88	75.81	37.9	63.18	15.80	104.24	18.95
1998-99	363.12	97.11	43.57	69.91	7.26	134.36	10.91
1999-2K	362.43	96.91	43.46	69.77	7.21	134.09	10.88
2000-01	388.00	103.75	46.52	74.69	7.72	143.56	11.64

2001-02	350.69	132.21	30.86	47.34	7.01	119.23	14.03
2002-03	354.28	94.73	42.48	68.20	70.05	131.08	10.63
2003-04	423.38	113.21	50.76	81.50	8.43	156.65	12.70
2004-05	380.00	146.26	33.44	51.30	7.60	129.20	15.20
2005-06	370.69	208.65	34.20	21.26	18.31	21.15	67.13
2006-07	394.60	222.10	36.40	22.63	19.49	22.51	71.46
2007-08	397.81	223.91	36.70	22.82	19.65	22.70	72.04
2008-09	450.85	241.85	41.02	31.80	22.27	68.67	45.25
2009-10	494.56	262.24	46.65	30.21	24.43	84.12	46.92
2010-11	568.83	308.82	54.23	30.76	28.10	85.64	61.29
2011-12	624.17	341.06	60.35	31.39	30.85	76.52	84.03
2012-13	683.05	365.48	67.18	37.99	33.74	98.81	79.85
2013-14	712.27	390.40	64.66	37.07	34.75	97.06	88.34
2014-15	786.11	430.87	71.36	40.91	38.35	107.12	97.50

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The revenue realization against sale of power within the State was Rs.405.89 crore in 2014-15, which was Rs.365.96 crore during the preceding year 2013-14. The financial situation of the TSECL is presented in the following Table.

The power supply situation of the power sector in during 1994-95 to 2014-15 can be seen from the following Table.

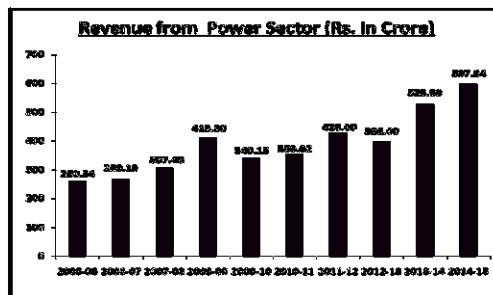
Table- 13.5.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1994-95	9.14	37.92
1995-96	16.41	46.81
1996-97	13.31	49.83
1997-98	14.10	58.10
1998-98	19.70	54.35
1999-00	28.22	82.08
2000-01	30.80	115.45
2001-02	39.03	112.82
2002-03	56.90	136.12
2003-04	71.39	154.01
2004-05	91.51	200.95
2005-06	260.34	225.01
2006-07	269.16	229.28
2007-08	307.48	235.25
2008-09	413.30	293.84
2009-10	340.15	279.91
2010-11	356.62	410.16
2011-12	428.00	548.33
2012-13	398.00	530.26

2013-14	529.99	605.46
2014-15	597.84	719.47

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.



The following table depicts the main source of lighting both in rural and urban areas of the State based on Census-2011 data.

Table- 13.6.

Sl. No.	Households by main source of lighting	Tripura			Percentage	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Tripura	All India
1	Electricity	576,787	261,573	215,214	68.4	67.2
2	Kerosene	245,373	228,953	16,420	29.1	31.4
3	Solar	15,868	13,368	2,500	1.9	0.4
4	Other oil	1,798	1,470	328	0.2	0.2
5	Any other	349	268	81	0	0.2
6	No lighting	2,606	2,147	459	0.3	0.5
7	Total number of households	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100

Source: - Census of India, 2011

IRRIGATION

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of Tripura. Irrigation is an important input for enhancing the productivity of the agricultural sector. To meet up growing demand of the increased population in the state, the need of irrigation has become obvious. Irrigation sector accordingly got priority in development during ninth plan onwards. The area covered under irrigation till 1972 was only 1956 hectare, which rose to 40383 hectare at the end of March, 1998. The pace of development was accelerated since then and by now coverage has been raised upto 1,13,598 hectare the end of March, 2015. It is estimated that the state has an area under paddy and horticultural crops for 1,78,000 hectare. This quantum of land is immediately visualized for irrigation need. Tripura state in the North Eastern Region of India has a total land area of 10,492 sq.km. The climate condition and the soft soil everywhere in the state is favorable for cultivation of wide range of crops especially the horticultural crops. Amid the undulating terrain, the land under cultivation in the state as per current survey conducted by the State Agriculture Department of the state is 2,55,241 hectare, which is 24.33 percent of the State's total area. The majority of



the inhabitants and their agricultural activities are confined to the interspersed plain lands. Although 60 percent of the State population is dependent on it, the primary sector contributes about 25 percent of the State's GSDP. The average land holding in the state is 0.97 hectare and farmers are dominantly small and marginal.

One of the principal objectives of the Government of Tripura is to extend assured irrigation to agricultural land. Apart from ensuring coverage of more cultivable land under assured irrigation, the aim is to increase cropping intensity, thereby optimizing the utilization of the limited land resource for improvement of the socio-economic condition of rural masses.

There is no major irrigation project in Tripura. The Gomati, Khowai and Manu are the three medium irrigation projects in the State. The work of the Khowai Medium irrigation project is completed except some residual works. The progress has been made in Gomati and Manu medium irrigation projects inspite of problems of land for construction. The major source of irrigation is Minor irrigation projects like lift irrigation, deep tube wells, diversion schemes, shallow tube wells, 5 HP pumps, water harvesting structures, tanks etc.

The irrigation programmes of the State is being jointly implemented by the Public Works Department (Water Resources), Rural Development Department (RDD), Agriculture Department, Forest Department and the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC). Nearly all the minor irrigation projects have been handed over to Gaon Panchayats/ Panchayat Development Committees for better operations, maintenance and upkeepment.

The Government is implementing an action plan to expand irrigation coverage up to 1,40,383 hectare in near future. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 13.7.

Sl. No.	Plan	Period	Command area (hec)	Cumulative CA (hec)
1	I-Plan	1952-57	0	0
2	II-Plan	1957-62	0	0
3	III-Plan	1962-67	346	346
4	IV-Plan	1967-72	1610	1956
5	V-Plan	1972-77	2427	4383
6	VI-Plan+	1977-85	9353	13736
7	VII-Plan	1985-90	7184	20920
8		1990-92	3919	24839
9	VIII-Plan	1992-97	4599	29438
10	IX-Plan	1997-2002	37840	67278
11	X-Plan	2002-07	23575	90853

12	XI-Plan	2007-12	19671	110524
13	XII-Plan	2012-13	1220	111744
		2013-14	1062	112806
		2014-15	792	113598

Tripura is a small State in the North East has a total cultivable land of 2,55,241 ha. and irrigation potential of 1,40,383 ha. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2014-15 are as follows:-

Table- 13.8.

Departments	Total potential created (hec)	Net potential utilised (hec)
PWD (Water)	77,408	59,730
Agriculture	3,594	1,880
TTAADC	1,069	510
R.D.D.	30,642	16,210
Forest	885	-
Total	1,13,598	78,330

Source: - PWD(WR) Department, Tripura.

Transport and Communication:

Partition choked off Tripura's major lines of transport and communication by severing inland waterway, roadways and railway networks. Before 1947, the main railhead for Agartala was nearby Akhaura - now in Bangladesh. After the disruption of rail connections in 1947, major efforts were made to create direct railway links between Assam and Kolkata. In the sixtieth year of Independence, Agartala remains without a railhead. Extension of the existing rail track, from Lumding in Assam to Agartala via Manu in Tripura, was recently taken up as a national project.

Presently, the National Highway-44, the lifeline of the State provide the vital road link with the rest of the country via Shillong and Guwahati. This lifeline is used for transportation of various goods including essential commodities as also passengers traveling to the mainland through Guwahati.

Transport and communication is the basic infrastructural prerequisite for economic development. Development of transport infrastructure is essential from marketing of agricultural produces to IT-business.

Box- 13.1.

The State Transport Department plays an important role in co-ordinating all matters relating to Civil Aviation, Railways, Roadways and

Postal services with the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. The activities of the State Transport Department are as follows:

- o It exercises regulatory powers conferred under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules through the Joint Transport Commissioner at the State level and the District Transport Officers at the district level,
- o The Joint Transport Commissioner and the District Transport Officers collect road tax, license/ registration fees etc. for vehicles,
- o They issue driving licenses; registration certificates etc and conducts fitness tests of drivers as also vehicles,
- o The Department looks after development of bus terminus and motor stands to ensure better facilities/amenities for the passenger and motor workers.

Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC):

The TRTC was established in October 1969 under Road Transport Corporation Act. 1950. The Corporation has 51-buses and 7-trucks as on March, 2015. Tripura is a hilly and landlocked State with communication barriers. Road Transport plays an important role for providing transportation Public Sector Transport Organisation in the State. The State has only 153 km railway track to connect it with the neighbouring State of Assam. The air transport is also very costly.

The general people of the State mainly depend on Road transport to solve their transportation problems. The State Government has some social obligation for providing transportation facilities to the people of Tripura especially for those people who are living in the remote and interior places of the State. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) is operating the following services in the interior places of the State.

Table- 13.9.

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Distance (km)	Service per day
i)	Agartala-Dharmanagar	195	1
ii	Kamalpur-Kanchanpur	182	1
iii)	Agartala-Kailashahar (PPP)	178	1
iv)	Agartala-Chawmanu	157	1
v)	Agartala-Kamalpur via Ambassa	125	1
vi)	Agartala-Kamalpur via Khowai(PPP)	95	1
vii)	Agartala - Jampuijala via Khumulwng	35	1
viii)	Agartala-Gandacherra via Palatana	116	1
ix)	Battala - Sabroom	137	1
x)	Battala - New Secretariat via High Court	30	2
xi)	ISBT - New Secretariat via High Court	30	2
xii)	Udaipur - Silachari	84	1

xiii)	Udaipur - Killa	16	1
xiv)	Kamalpur - Jaharnagar	44	2
xv)	Ambassa- Raishyabari via Gandacherra	85	1
xvi)	Dharmanagar - Anandabazar	70	1
xvii)	Battala - Srinagar (PPP)	138	1
xviii)	Battala - Chelagang (PPP)	109	1
xix)	Battala - Karbook (PPP)	112	1
xx)	Krishnanagar - SM Nagar - GBP Hospital	30	1

The international bus service between Agartala and Dhaka is operated in the following schedule. TRTC bus is being operated in two days in a week (Wednesday and Friday) and BRTC (Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation) bus is being operated in two days in a week (Tuesday and Saturday).

The Corporation had the following inter-state routes.

Table : 13.10.

i)	Agartala - Guwahati Service.
ii)	Agartala - Silchar Service.
iii)	Dharmanagar - Karimganj Service.
iv)	Dharmanagar - Silchar Service.

Source: TRTC

As per decision of the State Government all the Inter-State buses of the private operators of Tripura are being operated under the banner of Tripura Road Transport Corporation.

The kilometer charge being paid by the private operators to Tripura Road Transport Corporation are in the following rates:

Table : 13.11.

1)	District Type (ordinary bus) -	Rs. 1.25 per km.
2)	Deluxe bus -	Rs. 1.35 per km.
3)	Mini bus -	Rs. 1.00 per km.

Source: - TRTC.

Inspite of several constraints, the Tripura Road Transport Corporation received many awards from Association of State Road Transport Undertaking, New Delhi on type performance and highest Km / PL road safety etc. in hilly area services. The railway reservation ticket counter, Indian Airlines ticket counter, Helicopter ticket counter are functioning in the TRTC, Krishnanagar.

The basic statistics for 2014-15 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table : 13.12.

Ordinary bus service	:	40.30 paise per passenger per km.
Express bus service	:	45.45 paise per passenger per km.
Deluxe bus service	:	69.34 paise per passenger per km.
Mini bus service	:	49.79 paise per passenger per km.

Source: - TRTC

The Railway reservation ticket counter, Indian Airlines ticket counter, Jet Airways ticket counter, Helicopter ticket counter are functioning property in the TRTC, Krishnanagar.

The basic statistics for 2014-15 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table- 13.13.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Truck</i>
i)	Total fleet	51	7
ii)	No. of routes	21	-
iii)	Average route length (kms)	100	-
iv)	Average daily of passenger/Goods carried	912	11.3 MT
v)	No. of accidents	Nil	Nil.
vi)	No. of staff	374	31
vii)	Traffic earnings (Rs. in lakh)	137.60	31.30

Source: - TRTC.

TRANSPORT:

Railway: - From 2008-09, the rail connectivity has extended to the capital city of Agartala through the meter gauge. Tripura still remained backward in terms of railway connectivity and total railway link is 153 km. connecting it to Badarpur and Lamding of Assam by same meter-gauge.



The work for further extension of railway line from Agartala to Sabroom into broad gauge has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Railway, Government of India. The State Government have been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for conversion of the railway track to broad gauge for getting attractive benefit of the railway services.

Air Services:

The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent years air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai.

Presently, the Air India then Indian as well as private sector airlines like Spice Jet and Indigo are operating their flights to and from Agartala to Kolkata and Gauhati.

The runway at Agartala Airport has been extended to 7,500 feet and Instrument Landing System has been successfully installed which has made night operations possible.

Helicopter service was introduced in October, 2002 to connect Kailashahar and Dharmanagar to Agartala. The service being operated by

Pawan Hans has subsequently been extended to connect remote locations like Kanchanpur and Gandacherra.

Road connectivity:

The present road scenario in 2014-15 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table- 13.14.

Sl. No.	Category	Length (in km.)
i)	National highway	645
ii)	State highway	532
iii)	Major district road	90
iv)	Other district road	1,195
v)	Village roads (RD/ADC)	8,159
vi)	Village-roads (PWD)	9,674
vii)	IBB roads (BRO)	726
	Total:	21,021
viii)	Major RCC bridge	178
ix)	Steel bailey bridge	420
x)	Timber bridges (Nos.)	75

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

Out of the total road length of 21,021 km in 2014-15, there were 10,011 km of black topped road, 6,442 km brick soled road and remaining 4,568 km roads were earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table- 13.15.

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2014-15 Length (in km.)
i)	Black topped	10,011
ii)	Brick soled	6,442
iii)	Earthen	4,568
iv)	Total :	21,021

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services etc. Communication facilities in the State have been growing steadily in recent years, one is due to innovation in communication technology. The postal and telecommunication facilities in the State have expanded in the remotest Sub-divisions including Karbook, Gandacherra, Kanchanpur, Longtharai valley.

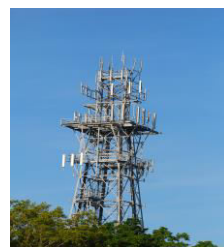


Table- 13.16.

i)	Telephone exchanges	-	84
ii)	Telephone connection	-	29,182
iii)	WILL exchanges	-	57
iv)	WILL connection	-	32,152
v)	STD booth's	-	1,101
vi)	Broadband connection	-	7,789
vii)	GSM connection	-	2,78,073
viii)	OFC	-	2081.16 kms.
viii)	VPT connection	-	858
ix)	Post Offices	-	709

Source: - BSNL, P&T Department, Tripura.

The total STD both in the State is 1,101 up to March, 2015. The number of mobile connections provided by BSNL alone till 2014-15 are 2,78,073.

Postal Services :- The postal network is divided into two divisions in Tripura i) Agartala Division covering Sepahijala, Gomati, South Tripura and West Tripura Districts and ii) Dharmanagar Division covering Dhalai, Khowai, Unakoti and North. There are 709 Post Offices functioning in the State during 2011-12

VEHICLE:

The number of registered motor vehicles (all categories) was 45,199 in 1999-2000, which rose to 50,139 in 2000-01, 57,428 in 2001-02, 65,948 in 2002-03, 75,921 in 2003-04, 90,454 in 2004-05, 1,01,691 in 2005-06, 1,12,746 in 2006-07, 1,26,690 in 2007-08, 1,52,357 in 2008-09, 1,87,673 in 2010-11, 2,44,106 in 2011-12, 2,72,909 in 2012-13 and 2,76,423 in 2013-14. It stood at 3,13,051 in 2014-15.



The following table will give district-wise availability of registered motor vehicles till 2014-15.

Table- 13.17.

Sl. No.	Type of vehicles	Name of District (2014-15)								
		West	Sepa-hijala	Gomati	South	Khowai	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1	A. Passenger vehicles:									
	Bus /Mini Bus	1988	45	287	45	39	62	83	65	2614
2	Cars	28332	411	5407	333	192	1698	2570	3329	42272
3	Jeep/Taxi/Van/LMV/Three wheeler	14746	1565	5739	1302	721	2095	3892	2740	32800
4	Two Wheeler	129884	2283	35841	1789	1129	7034	12279	16150	206389
5	Total	174950	4304	47274	3469	2081	10889	18824	22284	284075
6	B. Goods vehicles:	15453	882	3346	547	442	1003	2261	2112	26046
7	C. Others:	2021	41	288	57	17	105	227	174	2930
8	Grand Total (A+B+C) :	192424	5227	50908	4073	2540	11997	21312	24570	313051

Source: - Transport Department.

Policy issues for Economic Infrastructure with Bangladesh:

The State is yet to revive its geographical isolation from the main land after so many years of independence of the country, which it had enjoyed before partition till 1947. The State is hilly and has 84 percent long common-border with neighboring country of Bangladesh with a length of 856 Km., which creates geographical isolation from main land of the Nation that occurred after partition in 1947 and also creates weak economic infrastructures.

To overcome the bottlenecks and geographical isolation of the State, efforts for improving the economic infrastructure through Bangladesh forming the part of 'Joint Communiqué' signed by India and Bangladesh since January, 2010.

i) Agartala-Akhaura Rail Link: A joint team of Indian and Bangladesh Railway Officials had visited Agartala during 2010 and submitted report suggesting alignment for the proposed rail link. Pursuant to the visit, the Bangladesh Government has communicated their concurrence for the alignment proposed by the joint team. In June, 2011, an Inter-Ministerial Team led by Additional Member (Planning), Railway Board, visited Tripura, to assess the requirement of various Departments with respect to the proposed railway line between Agartala and Akhaura. The requirement has also been indicated by the State Government. The tentative cost for the project works out to about Rs.251 crore, of which Rs.146 crore will be on Bangladesh side and 105 crore will be on Indian side. The entire expenditure shall be borne by Government of India, through Ministry of External Affairs on Bangladesh side and Department of North Eastern Region (DoNER) on Indian side.

The project has been included in the Railway Budget for the year 2013-14. It is expected that the Ministry of Railway will take further steps for implementation of the project during coming years.

ii) Operationalisation of Ashuganj Port for Multi-modal Connectivity:

An Addendum to the IWTT protocol has been signed between India and Bangladesh on 30.05.2010 declaring Ashuganj in Bangladesh as Port-of-Call. The movement of ODCs (over-dimensional consignments) for Palatana Power Project in Tripura has taken place via Ashuganj smoothly. The effort now is to use this transit facility for movement of other commodities including foodgrains, fertilizers, bitumen etc. through Bangladesh. In fact, the agreement between India and Bangladesh is already having the enabling provision for such movement. The Bangladesh Government has also notified the rates for transportation of other commodities through Bangladesh. Movement of some consignments of HR Coils for an industrial unit in Tripura has already taken place using this mechanism. Effort is now being made to commence movement of essential commodities like foodgrains with the involvement of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI).

iii) Use of Chittagong Port for Indian Cargo:

Chittagong Port is located at a distance of only about 75 km. from Sabroom in Tripura and therefore, access to Chittagong Port is critical from the viewpoint of Tripura as well as the North East Region. As per information available, a draft of the suggested modalities for use of Chittagong Port has been submitted by the Government of India to the Government of Bangladesh through Indian High Commission, Dhaka. The matter needs to be followed up by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) with the Bangladesh Government.

iv) Construction of a bridge over Feni River and Operationalisation of Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS:

Construction of a bridge over Feni river is essential for full operationalisation of the Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS. In this connection, a Joint Team of Indian and Bangladesh officials had visited Sabroom to suggest alignment for the proposed bridge. A tentative location/alignment for the bridge was agreed upon. The State Government had agreed to bear the cost of construction of the bridge. However, when the State Government tried to start the work of initial technical survey to firm-up the design and estimates of the bridge, the Bangladesh Border Guards did not permit the exercise on the plea that they have no instructions on this issue.

v) Setting up of Border Haats:

An MOU containing the modalities/ mechanism of setting up and operation of Border Haats has been signed between India and Bangladesh. Initially, Srimantapur Border Hatt has been developed on Tripura-Bangladesh border. The Government of Tripura had sent a proposal for setting up of eight border Haats.

vi) Other Issues:

Agartala-Kolkata Direct Bus Service:

Currently, the people of Tripura have to first go to Dhaka by bus and then, board another bus from Dhaka for Kolkata. The proposal for a direct bus service was taken up with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), who had, in turn, taken up with Ministry of External Affairs. The issue came up in the Foreign Secretary level Talks also between the two countries.

Air connectivity between Agartala (Tripura) and Dhaka/ Chittagong (Bangladesh):

The movement of people between Tripura and Bangladesh has increased so much that there is a strong case for direct air connectivity of Agartala to Dhaka and Chittagong. The Government of Bangladesh also appears to be keen on such connectivity. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism had also appreciated the need for such connectivity during their recent visit to Agartala.

Waterways connectivity between Tripura and Bangladesh:

The State Government had earlier proposed for establishing Gumti-Meghna river network (Gumati in Tripura and Meghna in Bangladesh).

The matter was taken up with Inland Water Authority of India (IWAI). The Ministry of Shipping has included in Action Plan for North East Vision-2020.

Energy Cooperation with Bangladesh:

The Bangladesh Government is keen to get some share from the power to be generated by Palatana Power Project in Tripura. The State Government is willing to share 100 MW power with Bangladesh which now at final stage of agreement.

Issues relating to Sharing of River Waters:

The issues directly concerning Tripura are regarding sharing of waters of Feni, Muhuri, Gumti, Khowai and Manu rivers, which flow from Tripura into Bangladesh. As per decision of the 27th Meeting of Joint River Waters Commission held on 19th March, 2010, Secretaries of Water Resources of both countries shall finalise the Work Plan and initiate the formulation of sharing arrangements of the waters of these rivers. Meanwhile, it has been agreed upon to implement the drinking water supply scheme of Sabroom Town by drawing 1.82 cusec water from Feni river.

Telecom Connectivity through Bangladesh:

At present, the telecom/ internet connectivity for Tripura and other North Eastern States with the international gateway is through the mainland via Guwahati. Because of the terrain, there has been frequent disruption in the connectivity. This limitation can be overcome by having international connectivity through Bangladesh. The matter is under consideration with the Bangladesh Government.

BANKING:

Banking is one of the important instruments for economic development. A network of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more efficiently. Financial institutions include banks, insurance companies, provident and pension funds, mutual funds, savings banks and security markets.



The institutional structure of the financial system in the State is not well developed the financial institutions are mainly based on public sector banks, provident and pension funds and insurance companies. Public sector banks have also expanded their network particularly during last two to three decades. In 1969, there were five Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches, which served an average population of 2,76,000 per bank branch. In March 2007, there are 186-Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State serving an average population of 18,655 per commercial bank branches.

The Census-2011 data reveals that proportion of households availing banking services in the State was 26.5 percent that is low compared to all India level of 35.5 percent.

The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by eight districts and type in as on September 2013.

Table- 13.18.

Sl. No.	Type of the Bank	Distribution of bank branch			
		Rural urban	Semi	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	Commercial Bank/Nationalised Bank	151	86	70	307
B.	Regional Rural Bank (TGB)March'13	97	31	10	138
C.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank, March'13	35	13	13	61
D.	Total:	283	130	93	506

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.

In all Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Banks, total deposit was Rs.12,106 crore against total credit of Rs.4,110 crore in September, 2013. There are no Foreign Banks in Tripura. The total deposit was Rs.11,787 crore against total credit Rs.3,758 crore in these banks in June, 2013.

The credit-deposit ratio of Tripura in September, 2013 stood at 33.96 percent which was 31.36 percent in March, 2011. The All India credit-deposit ratio in September, 2013 was 77.82 percent.

Agartala the capital city of Tripura ranked 98th position in September, 2013 among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits with an annual growth of 4.9 percent. The rank of the city in-terms of similar aggregate deposits in June, 2013 was 94th position at all India level.

The total deposits in Agartala city was Rs.5,952 crore in September, 2013 against Rs.5,933 crore in June, 2013 as indicated in the RBI reports. There were other two capital cities of North-East namely Guwahati and Shillong ranked 23rd and 75th, respectively among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits in September, 2013.

The rank of the State in terms of credit-deposit ratio in September, 2013 is 4th among North-eastern States. The credit-deposit ratios in September, 2013 were 22.24 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, 38.82 percent in Assam, 36.81 percent in Manipur, 25.41 percent in Meghalaya, 34.55 percent in Mizoram, 30.67 percent in Nagaland and 33.96 percent in Tripura.

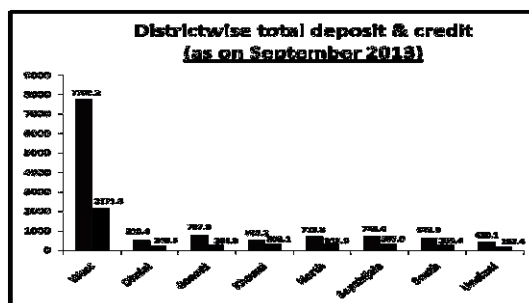
The following Table shows the credit-deposit ratio of these above banks by existing eight districts as on September, 2013 in the State.

Table- 13.19.

Sl. No.	Name of districts	Offices	Deposits (Rs. in crore)	Credit (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
i)	West Tripura	111	7790.2	2171.8
ii)	Dhalai	26	513.4	249.5
iii)	Gomati	37	767.3	284.3

vi)	Khowai	20	503.2	302.1
v)	North Tripura	36	713.8	313.6
vi)	Sepahijala	30	745.4	307.9
vii)	South Tripura	32	650.0	289.4
viii)	Unokati	15	423.1	192.4
v)	TOTAL:	307	12106.4	4111.0

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.



There is a lone RRB named as Tripura Gramin Bank having 138 branches, covering all the eight districts of the State. The total amount deposited in Tripura Gramin Bank at the end of June, 2013 was Rs.3078 crore and the amount credited was Rs.1339 crore.

Concluding remarks:

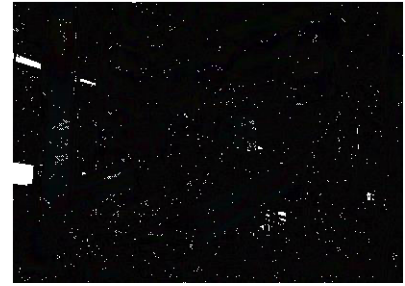
Poor level of infrastructure facility need to be improved to deliver better economic services for sustainable development through setting-up of the manufacturing units. Overall connectivity both road and railways need to be improved immediately for speedy development of the State. It will augment generation of employment opportunities.

The 750 MW capacity mega power project at Palatana in Gomati District would boost the sustaining economic development and growth of the State.

The railway link between Agartala to Sabroom, the extreme southern part of the State, need to be completed within the stipulated timeline.

14) INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

Industrialisation has come to be regarded as synonymous with economic development, the policy environment created by economic reforms implemented over past twenty years has had limited impact in this part of North-East India. The Indian entrepreneurs has been given much flexibility as they needed for faster industrialisation through the economic reform especially for taking their own decisions on technology, location, size of investment etc. and as result, the problem of these States were not adequately covered and remained industrially backward. The two important factors which favour rapid industrialization as a means to faster economic growth are: higher productivity of labour than agriculture and more easy availability of industrial surplus for investment than agriculture. The industrial sector, which possesses a relatively high marginal propensity to save and invest, contributes significantly to the achievement of a self sustaining economy with continued higher levels of investment, rapid rate of increase in income and employment.



Although, industrial development always remains a thrust area in the State Government's economic policies. The State's endeavour is to provide efficient and cost effective infrastructure, skilled human resources, stable environment and good governance which are the pre-requisites for creating a proper investment environment for sustainable industrial growth. Unfortunately, Tripura has not been able to attract desired private investments in this industrial sector from rest of the country and therefore, remained an industrially backward state due to its unique economic disadvantages arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly terrain, weak resource base, poor infrastructure, as well as shallow markets.

The State has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State. One of the main thrust areas of the State Industries & Commerce Department is to promote and develop the rural, micro, small and medium enterprises, agri based food processing industries and also promoting export and import business with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Tea and rubber based industries are taken into consideration for the development of industrial base in Tripura. Although the State is backward in industrilisation but has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State.

- o ***The number of registered MSME units is 2,741.***
- o ***Total 5,623.64 lakhs were sanctioned for Swabalamban in 2014-15.***
- o ***The contribution of the manufacturing sector both organized and un-organised combined together 7.71 percent in 2014-15.***
- o ***The State Government has launched IT-Policy in 2000.***

The State Industries & Commerce Department has been developing industrial area and infrastructure in different parts of the State. Entrepreneurship development and skill development programmes are also being conducted in the State.

The published result of 4th Census of Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) shows that total working units was 1,343 in March, 2007. Thereafter, 1,398 new units have been registered, increasing the total number of registered units to 2,741 units as on 31-03-2014.

Industrial-strategies:

- o Facilities/ promoting industrial investment,
- o Development of infrastructure,
- o Attracting incentive package,
- o Efficient and responsive administration,
- o Facilitating /promotion self- employment,
- o To create at least 2,500 new venture per year through, PMRY, KVIB,
- o Skill development through EDP and Swabalamban,
- o Promotion of resources- based industries,
- o Promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo,
- o Promotion of Handloom, Handicrafts as well as promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.

The result of 6th Economic Census-2013 reveals that there were 2,37,902 establishments in Tripura engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation in the State. Out of which, 1,44,674 (60.81 percent) establishments were in rural areas and remaining 93,228 (39.19 percent) establishments in urban areas. Around 2,46,565 (61.00 percent) persons engaged in the establishments which are run without any hired workers and remaining 1,57,650 (39.00 percent) persons engaged in the establishment which are run with at least one hired workers in the State.

Table- 14.1.

Establishments as per Fifth and Sixth Economic Census by type of establishment
(Rural+Urban)

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	Establishments (5th EC) 2005	Establishments (6th EC) 2013
1	Outside and Inside the household with fixed structure	135049	189667
2	Outside household with fixed structure	54374	48235
3	Total(1+2)	189423	237902

Table- 14.2.

Persons engaged between Fifth and Sixth Economic Census by type of workers
(Rural+Urban)

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

Composition of the industrial activity in Tripura:

The industrial units in the State can be broadly classified in the following categories:

- a) Resource-based industrial units includes tea processing fruit processing, cashew nut processing, spice processing, jute bag manufacturing, saw mills, bamboo processing (handicrafts, mechanised bamboo-stick units and agarbatti-making units), silk reeling/ weaving, rubber-based units (rubber thread, rubber compound, tread rubber, rubber band, etc), brick kilns, coir units, rice mills, packaged drinking water etc.
- b) Service sector units includes printing presses, automobile repair/ servicing/ tyre re-treading, nursing homes/ diagnostic centers, cold storage etc.
- c) Units catering to government requirement may be the PVC pipes, spun pipes, ACSR conductors, cables, PCC poles, steel tubular poles, TMT bars/rods/flats, steel re-rolling mill products, alum, cement, etc.
- d) Other units includes roller flour mills, bakeries/ biscuit manufacturing units, handlooms, steel fabrication, distillery, tobacco units, LPG bottling, PU foam, water tanks, mechanised brick kilns, etc.

A) Self-employment Programmes:

- 1) *Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):*

Scheme Guidelines:

The Ministry of Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched a new credit-linked subsidy programme called PMEGP, by merging earlier two schemes of Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), for generation of

employment opportunities for first generation entrepreneurs through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas.

The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is acting as nodal agency at the national level for implementation of the scheme. At the State level, the scheme is being implemented through 3 agencies, namely, State KVIC Office, Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board (TKVIB) and the District Industries Centre (DICs). The subsidy is routed by the implementing agencies through the nodal bank branches.

In certain respects, norms for PMEGP are more liberal than erstwhile PMRY and REGP schemes. The ceiling for project cost under PMEGP is Rs. 25 lakh for manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh for service sector. The rate of subsidy is 25 percent in urban areas and 35 percent in rural areas. The own contribution of beneficiary required under the scheme is 5 percent only. There is no income ceiling for assistance under the Scheme. The requirement of minimum qualification of Class-VIII passed in only for the project with total cost of above Rs.10 lakh in manufacturing sector and above Rs.5 lakh in service sector. The SHGs are also eligible for the assistance.

However, certain categories of economic activities are not eligible for assistance under the scheme. Such activities includes (i) business sector activities (ii) rural transport (except CNG auto rickshaws) (iii) industry/ service connected with cultivation of crop/ plantations (iv) industry/ service connected with meat, tobacco and intoxicants etc.

The following Table shows the status of PMEGP in the State till 2014-15.

Table- 14.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2008-09	393	377	1687.59	42	147.24	22	73.01
2009-10	393	937	3392.62	446	1709.32	386	1340.46
2010-11	1000	1901	8725.96	1041	4753.32	947	3859.22
2011-12	1500	3084	13505.53	1648	7097.41	1545	5858.87
2012-13	1500	4191	20013.70	1678	7663.69	1587	6165.71
2013-14	1500	4276	21925.01	1571	7718.54	1477	5259.94
2014-15	1500	4474	24959.15	1447	7106.36	1358	4189.12
Total	7786	19240	94209.56	7873	36195.88	7322	26746.33

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Constraints:

- o The operational procedures of PMEGP are complex compared to earlier schemes like PMRY due to division of targets among three implementing agencies. Banks have to deal with three agencies for claiming the subsidy etc.
- o A number of activities relevant to Tripura are not eligible for assistance especially business activities, auto rickshaws etc.

Swabalamban:

Swavalamban is a self-employment generation programme initiated by the State Government with the objective to ensure the gainful self-employment. The programme was initially launched in July-2001, but has since been expanded its scope from 2005-06. A Swavalamban Society has been constituted for effective implementation of the programme. The SHGs component of the programme is being implemented through State Rural Development Department and the Self-Employment Programme (SEP) component is being implemented by State Industries & Commerce Department through the DICs. The main components of the programme are skill up-gradation and financial supports.

For financial assistance under Swavalamban, on project cost the borrower's contribution should be minimum 5 percent. The subsidy admissible is 30 percent of the project cost, for women would be 35 percent to ceiling of Rs.65,000 per person for all cases.

The status of Swabalamban during 2009-10 to 2014-15 is presented in the following Table:

Table- 14.4.*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2009-10	1000	1887	3259.38	1119	1708.99	904	1062.02
2010-11	1500	2681	5394.53	1660	2919.62	1442	2117.07
2011-12	2000	3428	6670.74	2075	3757.56	1859	2910.04
2012-13	2000	3916	8311.17	2022	3918.42	1798	3102.62
2013-14	2500	4681	10708.15	2332	4867.09	2038	3927.58
2014-15	3000	5232	14156.95	2489	5623.64	2086	4148.18

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

B) Industrial Infrastructure:**1) Bodhjungnagar Industrial Complex:**

The status of implementation of various projects till 2014-15 is as follows:

Table- 14.5.

Sl. No.	Name of project	Area (acres)	Project Investment	Status cost
1.	Industrial Growth centre (incl. Extended Growth Centre+new land near bamboo park)	411.96	40.27	Project has been implemented. The initial assistance of Rs.15 crores from GoI has been supplemented by further investment of Rs.25.27 crores. The common infrastructure

				includes internal roads 132 KV sub-station, natural gas supply network, water supply system and telecom network.
2.	Food Park	30.00	12.95	Project has been implemented.
3.	Export Promotion Industrial Park(EPIP)	126.12	21.31	Project has been implemented.
4.	Rubber park	58.81	25.52	Project has been completed except setting-up of Common Effluent Treatment Plant, which is nearing completion.
5.	Bamboo Park	135	24.28	Project to be expedited.
	Total	761.89	124.33	

The utilisation of these infrastructure at Bodhjungnagar Industrial Complex till 2014-15 is presented as follows:

Table- 14.6.

Project	Total allotable land	Land allotted	No. of units	Total No. of sheds	Shed allotted	Total Investment
Industrial Growth Centre (include extended Growth Centre)	286.18	132.61	43	12	10	445.19
Food Park	12.99	9.70	6	3	0	46.81
Export Promotion Industrial Park	86.00	52.79	16	10	10	158.74
Rubber Park	32.00	30.42	11	0	0	75.88
Bamboo Park	40.00	18.72	4	14	1	17.00
Total	457.17	244.24	80	39	21	743.62

Till March 2015, out of 80 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjungnagar, about 29 units have been set up and started functioning. Total investment was about Rs.743.62 crore with direct employment generation of about 1,537 persons.

Besides the above, the following infrastructure projects are proposed to be implemented at Bodhjungnagar.

Up-gradation of Infrastructure under MIIUS:

The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Government of India has sanctioned the Modified Integrated Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS) for upgradation of Bodhjungnagar Industrial Complex in February-2015 with project cost of Rs.55.93 crores (Central grant: Rs.39.80 crores & State grant: Rs.15.58 crores).

Also, the Ministry has given 'In-Principle' approval for another project of upgradation of R.K. Nagar Industrial Area under MIIUS.

Land Acquisition in and around Bodhjungnagar area:

Increasing demand for allotment of land from the prospective entrepreneurs and considering the future needs, additional land of about 690 acres has been identified in and around Bodhjungnagar area for expansion purposes. The land acquisition process is going on.

2. Other Infrastructure Projects:

The Department of Industries & Commerce has set up the following industrial estates/areas/IIDCs in different locations throughout the state:

- i) Arundhutinagar Industrial Estate, Agartala
- ii) Badharghat Industrial Estate, Agartala
- iii) Dhajanagar Industrial Estate, Udaipur
- iv) Dharmanagar Industrial Estate
- v) Kumarghat Industrial Estate
- vi) Dukli Industrial Area, Agartala
- vii) Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC), Dewanpassa, Dharmanagar

Beside above, steps have been initiated to set up IIDCs at Lalchari, Dhalai District and at Sarasima, Belonia in South Tripura District

Industrial Estates:

There are 5 Industrial Estates under the State Industries & Commerce Department which are currently being managed by Tripura Industrial Development Corporation (TIDC). These are Arundhuti Nagar, Badharghat, Dhajanagar, Dharmangar and Kumarghat. Total Area under these Industrial Estates was about 95.35 acres. Most of the plots of land/sheds are already allotted/ utilized and some sheds have been used for setting up ITIs as well.

Dukli Industrial Area:

Currently, Dukli Industrial Area is spread over 44.88 acres of land. Considering the demand from prospective entrepreneurs and the suitable location of this Industrial Area, steps have been initiated to acquire additional 10 acres of land adjacent to the existing land. This is in addition to about 7.48 acres of Khas land being obtained for the project

through land allotment. Meanwhile, TIDC has initiated steps for upgradation of the infrastructure at Dukli with a project cost of Rs.13.50 crore.

Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDCs):

The IIDCs are to be set up in North Tripura, Dhalai and South Tripura Districts. Each IIDC is to be developed over an area of about 40-50 acres. In North Tripura District, IIDC is being set up at Dewanpasha. Total project cost is Rs.4.56 crore, of which Government of India has released Rs 1.80 crore and state's share is about Rs.1.80 crore. State share of Rs 0.91 crore has also been released. In Dhalai District, land with total area of 57.01 acres has been identified at Lalchari near Ambassa. In South Tripura District, 41.01 acres of land has been identified at Sarasima in Belonia, Moreover, at Jalefa in Sabroom, 38.62 acres of land has been identified.

C) Foreign Trade

The import-export trade of Tripura is mainly with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. The official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started in 1995-96 through Agartala LC Station. Presently, there are 8 notified Land Custom (LC) stations, namely, Agartala, Srimantpur, Muhurighat, Khowaighat, Dhalaighat, Manughat, Old Raghanabazar and Sabroom. In addition, Sabroom (Anandpara) LC has been notified, recently. The Dhalaighat, LC stations is operational for immigration purpose only and Sabroom LC is yet to become operational .

The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meager Rs.4.12 crore during 1995-96 to about Rs.343.06 crore during 2012-13. In during 2013-14 the volume of trade was Rs. 230.24 cr. The trade volume during recent years has been as follows:

Table- 14.7.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
2006-07	48.69	0.87	49.56
2007-08	84.15	1.51	85.66
2008-09	125.94	0.26	126.20
2009-10	162.88	0.42	163.30
2010-11	255.88	1.72	257.60
2011-12	329.05	1.55	330.60
2012-13	342.65	0.41	343.06
2013-14	229.83	0.41	230.24
2014-15	357.65	1.02	358.67

In 2013-14, largest items of import were cement, fish (including hilsha fish and dry fish), stone chips, PVC pipe, bricks, broken stone, lay flat tube, mattresses of cellular, rope of jute, ceramic tiles (glazed), cement, fabrics, furniture, cotton waste, palm/soya oil and food items.

Similarly, major items of export in 2014-15 were fresh ginger, sanitary ware, colour woven, teipatta, agarbatti, wooden door, raw hides and skin of bovine, iron oxide, fruits, resistant latex, rubber thread, craft paper, paper board.

D) Industrial Training Institute (ITI):

Presently, there are 13-ITIs in the State. The summary of the status of these 13-ITIs in 2014-15 is as under:

Table : 14.8.

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Trade/Sector	CTs	CoE	Total
1	Indranagar, Agartala	Automobile sector	250	180	430
2	Women's ITI, Indranagar, Agartala	IT sector	140	180	320
3	Udaipur, Gomati	Bamboo technology	155	120	275
4	Jatanbari, South Tripura	Fabrication	200	120	320
5	Belonia, South Tripura		155		155
6	Kailashahar, Unakoti Tripura	Electronics sector	260	120	260
7	Ambassa, Dhalai	Food processing	215	120	215
8	Dharmanagar, North Tripura	Electrical sector	155	180	335
9	Khumulwng, West Tripura		240		240
10	Boxanagar, Sepahijala		160		160
11	Manubankul, South Tripura		160		160
12	Khowai		160		160
13	Pvt. ITI, RK Mission, North Tripura		120		120
Total Intake			2370	1020	3150

Source: - Industries & Commerce Department.

E) Incentives for Setting up Industries:

Central Incentives:

The Government of India in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) has announced new incentive package called "North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007", effective from April 2007. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in the North East Region:

- o 100 percent exemption from payment of excise duty and income tax for ten years from the date of commercial production.
- o Central transport subsidy @ 90 percent of transport costs of raw materials and finished goods calculated between Siliguri and factory site and 50 percent of transport costs of finished goods

movement within the North-East Region, for a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production.

- o Central capital investment subsidy @ 30 percent on plant and machinery.
- o Reimbursement of 3 percent interest paid on working capital loan for a period of 10 years from the date of commercial production.
- o Comprehensive insurance scheme-100 percent reimbursement of insurance premium paid.
- o There is a State Level Committee (SLC) under chairmanship of State Industry Secretary to recommend the cases. The NEDFi is disbursing the cases on behalf of Government of India. Efforts are made to hold SLC meetings regularly in order to recommend eligible cases in a timely manner. Wherever necessary, the matter is followed up with NEDFi and DIPPP.

The following Table shows the status of central package of incentives during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in the State.

Table- 14.9.

Year	Units	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	25	157.75
2010-11	86	441.96
2011-12	55	359.65
2012-13	41	432.62
2013-14	23	178.19
2014-15	50	2451.79

State Incentives:

The State Govt. has also announced new incentive package called "Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentives Scheme, 2012", effective from 01.04.2012. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in Tripura:

- o State capital investment subsidy @30 percent on fixed capital investment with additional subsidy @2.5 percent to ST, SC and women enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 lakh per unit.
- o The amount of subsidy shall stand reduced to the extent of entitlement of the enterprise for subsidy on the same investment under the NEIIPP-2007 and to the extent of subsidy on the same investment actually received under any other scheme.
- o Industrial promotion subsidy equal to the net amount (net of input taxes) of the Tripura Value Added Tax (VAT), Central Sales Tax (CST) and any other commodity tax actually paid by an enterprise to the State Government on sale of finished goods, subject to overall ceiling of Rs.50 lakhs per enterprise per annum.

The subsidy shall be given to an eligible enterprise for 5 years from the date of commercial production.

- o 15 percent procurement preference to local industrial enterprises after comparison on landed price of all bidders. The benefit is available only to enterprises achieving minimum 30% value addition within the State.
- o Reimbursement of interest on term loans actually paid to banks/ financial institutions to the extent of @3 percent subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.50 lakh per annum for 5 years.
- o Reimbursement of power charges for 5 years @15 percent of the power charges actually paid by the enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs.12 lakh per year.
- o State transport subsidy for transportation of raw materials and finished products on the pattern of central transport subsidy for 5 years. The state subsidy shall cover the portion for which central subsidy is not available. For instance, if central subsidy is 90 percent, state subsidy shall be 10 percent.
- o 85 percent exemption from the payment of earnest money and security deposits to local enterprises on tenders floated by State Govt. Agencies.
- o One-time full reimbursement of standard certification charges/fees.
- o Partial reimbursement of floor space rentals for IT Industries (employing a minimum of 15 persons) for 5 years @20 percent to the rentals actually paid by the enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12 lakh per unit.

The following Table shows the status of state backup of incentives during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in the State.

Table- 14.10.

Year	No. of cases	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
2009-10	18	80.00
2010-11	38	59.68
2011-12	33	215.26
2012-13	27	101.61
2013-14	46	339.63
2014-15	39	101.74

F) Public Sector Industrial Units:

Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDC):

The TIDC was set up in 1974 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956. The main activities of TIDC includes providing term loans to small/ medium-scale projects and promoting joint sector projects, equity participation etc.

The key performance indicators of TIDC during 2011-12 to 2014-15 are depicted in the following Table.

Table- 14.11.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Sanction No. of cases amount	Rs. Lakhs.	153 185.72	146 439.25	142 177.00	55 144.00
2.	Disbursements	Rs. Lakh.	125.94	165.13	267.77	124.73
3.	Recoveries	Rs. Lakh.	186.60	185.36	173.98	200.40
4.	Infrastructure Projects:					
a)	Capital Expenditure	Rs. Lakh.	3090.46	1271.33	1312.81	1499.63
b)	Revenue	Rs.in lakh	621.86	466.76	432.64	258.56
5.	Cash profits	Rs. Lakh.	471.03	371.30	247.49	27.10
6.	Share capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakh.	NIL	NIL	NIL	Nil

Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd (TSIC):

TSIC was set up in 1965 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective to promote the small-scale industries in the State, by providing support in various ways including marketing support to small entrepreneurs. The TSIC has been established for performing the following commercial work:

- a. marketing/ trading of items like furniture, auto parts etc., distribution of country liquor to licensed vendors.
- b. manufacturing activities like brick manufacturing, fruit canning, running departmental production units, etc.
- c. other activities like managing infrastructural facilities such as LC stations, disposal of scrap material, etc.

The performance status of TSIC during 2011-12 to 2014-15 were as follows:

Table- 14.12.

Sl. No.	Performance parameter	Unit	Years			
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
A.	Turnover:					
1.	Trading Activities	Rs. lakhs	1471.69	1452.06	1200.00	979.68
2.	Brick Manufacturing	Rs. lakhs	149.60	304.79	200.00	370.30
3.	Other Activities	Rs. lakhs	508.12	64.84	70.00	19.84
	Total (A)	Rs. lakhs	2129.41	1821.69	1500.00	1369.82
B.	Other Parameters					
4.	Gross margin	Rs. lakhs	197.88	185.24	150.00(p)	109.59(P)

Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd (TTDC):

The TTDC was set-up in 1980 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective to promote the tea industry in the State. The main activities of TTDC includes management of three tea gardens, namely, Kamalasagar, Machmara and Brahmakunda.

The paid up share capital of TTDC was about Rs.36.42 crores as on 31-07-2015 and total sanctioned staff strength was 54 and working strength was 53. Besides this, there are about 699 workers in the CTPF/ Tea gardens owned by the Corporation.

The functional status of TTDC till 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.13.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	Years 2013-14	2014-15
1.	Green Leaf Production	Lakh Kg.	16.84	17.08	18.63	17.77
2.	Production of Made Tea	Lakh Kg.	4.80	4.42	3.70	3.89
3.	Turnover	Rs. Lakhs.	459.24	525.30	349.93	451.75
4.	Average Sales Realisation (Made Tea)	Rs./ kg.	78.00	98.94	82.50	101.38

Tripura Jute Mills Ltd (TJML):

The TJML started commercial production since 1981. The TJML produces gunny bags used for carrying foodgrains, tea bags, seed bags etc. The gunny bags for carrying foodgrains are supplied against DGS&D rate contracts. The tea bags, a finer product, are supplied to tea gardens in the State. The TJML also meets the requirements of seed bags of the Agriculture Department. TJML also produces 80-100 MT of jute twine annually to meet the requirement of Tripura market. Besides, TJML also produces number of diversified products, namely, carpet, mat, hessian cloth, pack sheet etc.

The performance status of TJML during 2011-12 to 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.14.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	Years 2013-14	2014-15
1	Production	MT	1415	1350	1249.00	993.00
2	Gross margin	Rs. Lakhs.	117.00	120.00	118.00	87.00
3	Staff strength	Nos.	1,043	1,005	994.00	927.00

G) Industrial Promotion:

Tripura is endowed with the natural gas. The revenue earned from natural gas for promotion of industrialization during 2009-10 to 2014-15 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 14.15.

Year	Revenue (Rs. In crore)
2009-10	11.62
2010-11	33.65
2011-12	39.79
2012-13	47.62
2013-14	53.48
2014-15	65.04

Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:

Handloom:

Tripura is one of the tiny State in North Eastern region having a rich traditional heritage on producing wide varieties of attractive handloom products, occupying a distinct name & place for its design & pattern. The skill & knowledge imbedded over the generation & training the weaver's has got strength and vigor to a confident level. Commercial weaver's those who are engaged in production of handloom fabrics are basically of Bengali & Manipuri communities and these weaver's are also producing silk sarees with finer count of silk yarn. It is observed that there are 1,37,177 nos. handloom weavers in Tripura State (as per the National Handloom Census conducted by the Government of India during 2009-10), out of which 19,264 nos. weavers have been brought under the total 42 nos. clusters fold. Out of 42 nos. handloom clusters, 10 nos. in West Tripura District, 4- Khowai District, 6- Sepahijala District, 6- Gomati District, 5- South Tripura District, 5- Dhalai District, 2- Unakoti District and 4- North District. The State Tripura has some unique traditional design and arts in Handloom Textiles. These earliest skillful arts have its plays a dominant role in the economic development of rural people of Tripura.



Handloom weaving in Tripura may be classified into two broad sectors.

- * **Commercial Weavers:** - The Bengali weavers are the main commercial weavers of the State. The weavers are used to weave handloom Fabrics likes Silk Saree, Acrylic Shirting, Bed cover, Bedsheet, Gamcha, Lungi, Naga Types of Shawl, Ladies Scarf, Gauge & Bandages etc. The Manipuri Community is also mostly weave their fabric in commercial manner.
- * **Domestic or non commercial weaver:** - The tribal women weave their fabrics for domestic or ritual purpose. The Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture has taken Efforts to bring the weavers for commercial weaving so that they can generate some income to increase their livelihood for last few years. The Government has extended various supports and provides backward - forward linkage to the weavers by State Plan Scheme and Centrally Sponsored Project/Schemes for upliftment of socioeconomic condition of weavers' community. And due to the implementation of the Schemes/ Projects, now some the Tribal women weavers also weaving Handloom Fabrics on Commercial basis & earning through the activity. The main products produced by the Tribal Women weavers are

Rignai(Pachra), Risa, Ladies Scarf, Naga Types of Shawl, Dress materials, Gamcha etc.

The following Schemes are being implemented in the State with joint action of State and Central Government.

- * Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS).
- * Special Handloom Development Project,
- * Social welfare Scheme like Health Insurance and life insurance (MGBBY),
- * Marketing promotion Scheme,
- * Skill up gradation programme for the weavers.

Handloom weaving in Tripura may be classified into two following broad sectors, namely:

i) Handloom weaving by traditional commercial weavers: The Bengali weavers are the main commercial weavers of the State. The weavers are used to weave handloom fabrics likes silk saree, acrylic shirting, bed cover, bedsheet, gamcha, lungi, naga types of shawl, ladies scarf, gauge and bandages etc. The manipuri community is also mostly weave their fabric in commercial manner.

ii) Handloom weaving by traditional household weavers: The tribal women weave their fabrics for domestic or ritual purpose. This State Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture has taken efforts to bring the weavers for commercial weaving so that they can generate some income to increase their livelihood . The Government has extended various supports and provides backward - forward linkages to the weavers by State Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Project/Schemes for upliftment of socioeconomic condition of weavers' community. And due to the implementation of the Schemes/ Projects, now some of the Tribal women weavers also weaving handloom fabrics on commercial basis and earning through the activity. The main products produced by the tribal women weavers are rignai (pachra), risa, ladies scarf, naga types of shawl, dress materials, gamcha etc.

The following schemes are being implemented in the State as joint venture of State and Central Governments.

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme:

This Scheme is introduced by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Government of India during 11th plan period. This scheme is unique for overall Development of Handloom Industries. This Scheme provides training with modernize Handloom, looms accessories, work shed, Margin money for raising working capital etc. This scheme is under implementation in 24- nos Handloom Clusters. 200 nos weavers were trained and provided looms accessories and margin money. 3rd phase of implementation will be started shortly.

Weavers training:

Implementation of Special Handloom Development Project:

During the year 2014-15, 420 weavers were framed under the Project and looms and accessories were 420 nos weavers. Margin money were provided to 420 nos weavers @ Rs 10000/- each and work shed has been provided to 160 nos weavers. 1(One) Training shed has been constructed at Rajghat Handloom Cluster under the Project. For this an amount of Rs.6.97 lakhs each was spent.

Health Insurance Scheme:

This is welfare Scheme for providing better Health Care facilities to the Handloom weavers of the State. The Health Insurance Scheme aims at financially enabling the weaver Community to access the best of Health Care facilities. This Scheme is being implemented by ICICI-LOMBARD. During 9600 weavers have been covered.

Life Insurance cover for Handloom Weavers (Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana):

This is a welfare Scheme for providing general Insurance to the weaver. During the year 2014-15, 2,885 nos weavers have been enrolled under the Scheme. Action has been taken to cover more no of weavers under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana.

Marketing Promotion Scheme:

This is centrally sponsored Scheme and under the Scheme the Government organizes Fair/Expo on sale of Handloom products produced by the weavers of the State. The weavers of Cooperative Societies, participate directly in the event, they sale their own product and interact with the buyers and thus they acquired with forecasting of market trend for their future years. During 2014-15, 14 nos District Level Handloom Fairs, 2 Nos Special Handloom Expos and 4 National Handloom Expos were organized in the State. Out of 4 National Handloom Expos, 3(three) was organized under NER Scheme.

Skill up-gradation programme:

Adoption of latest technical know-how for sustaining the activity for better returns of the unskill and semi-skill weavers are up-graded by imparting training on new techniques and designs for Four months. During training the trainers are being paid loss of wages and after training they are being equipped with Frame Handloom with accessories at free of cost. 40 weavers trained under State Plan Fund during the year 2014-15. The training was conducted at Noabadi under Mandawi RD Block & Taibandal under Mohanbog RD Block. For this purpose an amount of Rs 10.54 lakhs was spent including providing of looms and accessories.

Turnover of Handloom:

The Turnover of Handloom Fabrics have been increased during the year 2014-15 was Rs.20.00 lakhs. The turnover in the year 2014-15 of Handloom Fabrics was Rs 381.00 lakhs.

Preparation of New Project Proposals under North Eastern Textiles Promotion Scheme:

During 2014-15, 17 nos of project proposals were prepared for Development of Handloom Clusters & for Technology up gradation in the Clusters. This project will be implemented in 17 nos Handloom weavers' concentrated areas of the State. Total project cost is Rs.8.48 Crores approximately & the Project proposals have been sent to the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi for consideration and sanction of fund for implementation of the scheme.

Exhibition of Handloom Products:

An Exhibition on Handloom Products of Tripura was organized at City Center, Agartala for 3 days for display and sale of Handloom products of Tripura. During the Exhibition huge buyers attended in the city center. Handloom products worth of Rs 1.00 lakhs was sold.

Handicrafts:

Tripura is enclosed with rich and diverse bamboo resources. Bamboo has been traditionally used in Tripura for various domestic purposes as well as commercial use like marketing of bamboo mats, agarbati sticks, handicrafts etc. Cane and bamboo handicrafts of Tripura are considered to be among the best in the country for their exquisite designs, wide range of products and artistic appeal. The handicrafts have also been exported to some countries. During the year 2014-15, 260 nos. new artisans have been given training and provided necessary tools and kits after completion of training.

Over the years, efforts have been made to organize the handicrafts artisans to the cluster with a view to provide the necessary support, including forward and backward linkages, so that, the sector can grow and realize its full potential. Till 2014-15, about 19 Clusters have been formed, with total membership of about 7,800 artisans. The products of handicrafts artisans are marketed through 16 Sales outlets of THHDC (within the State and outside) as well as through the private traders and also participated in Indian International Trade Fair, New Delhi and Panacea World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Other Schemes/Projects/Initiatives:

Setting up of an URBAN HAAT at Agartala:

The State Govt. is setting up an Urban Haat in the heart of Agartala City, with the aim of providing a platform for regeneration of local

handicrafts products and to create an urban recreation hub. This will provide an attractive platform to local artisans for selling their products. The total project cost is estimated Rs.3.84 crores. Till 2013-14, total fund released Rs.3.37 crores. The 2nd phase is executed through the R.D. Department will be completed by this year.

2.2. Department also special effort to create livelihood income to the JFMC's members with the financial support of JICA NTFO, forest Department. The Construction of common facility Centre at Chakmaghat, Takerjala and Khowai has been done and required machineries also provided to 2(two) centers Takerjala and Chakmaghat.

2.3. To popularize and introduce the Handicrafts products in the International market different International fair/event also participated i.e. Indian International Trade fair New Delhi and Panacea fair World Trade Centre in Mumbai and found good response.

Development of Tripura Handloom Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd.(THHDC) complex:

The THHDC complex at Agartala is being developed with assistance under SPA. The facilities to be included new emporium, storage, office space etc. Total project cost is estimated at Rs.14.83 crore.

Sericulture:

In Tripura, mulberry sericulture was started during 5th five year plan with the recommendation of North Eastern Council (NEC) with small infrastructure. Initially sericulture was confined only in the government farm. Gradually, extension of sericulture was intensified in the villages with interested beneficiaries under state plan funding. The same practice was continued till 1994-95. In order to increase the productivity of cocoons and to boost up the income generation by the beneficiaries the cluster approach was adopted for implementation of sericulture scheme since 1995-96. At present, there are 18 clusters are functioning in the all eight districts of the State. The progress of area coverage and cocoon productivity is improving till 2013-14 in comparison to Indian standard.

Table : 14.16.

Year	Coverage of beneficiaries (Nos.)	Coverage of mulberry plantation(ha)	Achiv. of cocoon production(Mt)	Raw silk production(Mt)
2014-15	1,780	356	48.5	4.5

Table- 14.17.

District	Sericulture cluster	Blocks
North	Huruah, Panisagar, Kanchanpur, Sabual	Kadamtala, Panisagar, Dasda, Vangmun, Laljuri, Yubarajnagar
Unakoti	Nil	Nil
Dhalai	Halahali, Manughat, Dumburnagar	Salema, Ambassa, Durga Chow., Manu, Chawmanu, Dumburnagar.
Khowai	Khowai	Khowai, Teliamura, Kalayanpur, Padmabill, Tulashikhar
West	Champaknagar, Mohanpur	Mandai, Jirania, Mohanpur, Lefunga, Hezamara, Belbari, Old Agartala.
Shipahijala	Bisramganj, Takarjala Nalchar, Kathalia.	Jampuijala, Kathalia, Boxanagar, Charilam, Nalchar
Gumati	Udaipur, Amarpur, Natunbazar	Matabari, Kakraban, Killa, Amarpur, Karbook, Tepania, Silachari
South	Santirbazar, Kalacharra, Radhanagar	Bakafa, Jolaibari, Hrishyamukh, Satchand, Rupaichari, Rajnagar, Poangbari, UBC Nagar

Organization of Sericulture:

Sericulture in Tripura comes under the Department of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture (DHHS) and controlled by the Principal Secretary, Industries & Commerce (HHS), Govt. of Tripura, Agartala at the top. The Director, HHS being the Head of the Department is monitoring the Head Quarter, District Offices and Sericulture Clusters. At the base, it is run by Primary Co-operative societies (MRCS) which is taking active participation for development of sericulture. In the society, farmers representations is must and one of the official from Department act as Managing Director. The Apex Body of the society (BOD) takes all the decisions for development of the schemes which is being implemented by the Managing Director. The Managing Director implements the scheme with the help of the Cluster-in-charge and other field functionaries. Thus, the Managing Director maintaining forward and backward linkages between offices as well as to the farmers.

Central Scheme:

Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) is the main Central Sector Scheme being implemented through the Central silk Board. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided for entire range of activities from Mulberry plantation to cocoon production and post-cocoon activities. During 2014-15, an assistance of Rs.624.81 lakhs was received under CDP of which has been utilized for overall development of sericulture scheme.

The MGREGA fund were also utilised with the CDP fund for taking up mulberry plantation in the State. An amount Rs.444.34 lakhs was spent in 2014-15.

State Schemes:

State Schemes are meant to supplement the efforts being made under the Central Schemes. Total Budget provision for 2014-15 was Rs.37.80 lakhs and expenditure was Rs.37.80 lakhs. The fund mainly

utilized for providing support to societies for purchase of planting materials, Pest protection components, organizing awareness programmes, infrastructure support to Clusters, Reeling, Grainage, Sericulture Training Institute, Powelooms and development of Sericulture in TTAADC.

Income of sericulturist by selling of cocoons:

The cocoon production of the State for the year 2014-15 is 48.5 MT. The value of Cocoons comes to Rs.105.00 lakhs which directly earned by the Sericulturist.

Production of silk sarees and marketing:

The entire raw silk of the State is being utilized for production of silk fabrics through 5 nos. Handloom Cluster and 2 nos. powerloom units. During 2014-15, total 7250 pieces have been produced. The value of finished products comes to Rs.253.00.

IT IN TRIPURA

Background:

In Tripura, IT activities were initiated in a serious manner in April, 1999, with setting up of a separate State Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) and Tripura State Computerisation Agency (TSCA).



2. IT infrastructure:

Tripura State Wide Area Network (SWAN):

SWAN is a State-wide computer (data/voice/video) network set-up to the block level for running of e-governance applications across the State. There are 68 Points of Presence (POPs). IP phones for voice communication are installed in almost all sites. The network is working smoothly. The project has been implemented by NIC and BSNL is the bandwidth provider. Tripura was the sixth State in the country and first State in the Eastern and North Eastern Region to complete SWAN. All BDO offices were initially connected through 2 Mbps leased lines. However, in view of increase in usage of the network, the bandwidth between State HQ and District HQs has been increased to 8 Mbps. The State Government has also appointed Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) as the Third Party Auditor (TPA) to constantly monitor the performance of the Project and in fact, Tripura is the first State in the Country.

Agartala City Area Network (ACAN):

Agartala City Area Network (ACAN) has been setup to connect different offices at Agartala through OFC backbone. The ACAN is envisaged as the backbone network for delivering various e-Governance applications, information to citizens, data, video and voice communications. 23 offices have been connected till 2011-12 ACAN is fully integrated with SWAN. More offices like New Secretariat Complex, IGM Hospital, Cancer Hospital, New Agartala Municipal Council Office, etc. have been connected.

State Data Centre (SDCs):

The State Data Centre (SDC) is one of the key elements of the IT infrastructure. State Data Centre (SDC) are central repository for Data for all e-governance applications and other IT applications of different State Government departments/organization. The Data Centre was commissioned in December 2010. Initially, the capacity of SDC was 13.5 TB which has further been enhanced to 25.5 TB. A number of applications have been hosted in SDC and are successfully running there.

The state has also appointed Price Water House Coopers Pvt. Ltd., as TPA to ensure that quality service is provided to the departments who are using the data center.

State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) & State Portal (SP):

The SSDG will deliver the Government services through a single interface in the form of Portal by leveraging the common infrastructure (CSCs, SWAN, SDC etc). This project enabled citizens to download forms and submit their applications electronically from their own locality, which would be than routed through SSDG to the respective departments. Citizen can also check status of their application. SSDG will also provide seamless interoperability and exchanger of data across the departments. The State Portal Project is implemented by the NIC, who also developed the Content Management System (CMS). The newly designed State Portal has been hosted in the State Data Centre.

Capacity Building:

The GoI is providing capacity building support to the States for a limited period till the States build their own capabilities. A Capacity Building (CB) Project has been sanctioned by the GoI for Tripura for 3-year. Under this scheme the Government of Tripura have appointed an advisory body called SeMT (State e-Governance Mission Team) to assist the state in building capacity of the state. 7 Consultants have been provisioned for Tripura from National Institute of Smart Governance(NISG), Govt. of India for a period of two years. Presently 5 consultants has been placed by NISG and 2 more consultant are expected to join shortly.

Common Service Centres:

Common Service Centers (CSCs) are meant to be the outlets at the village level through which all e-Governance services shall be delivered to the citizens. The CSCs have been identified as the key element of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). Each CSC shall cater to 5 or 6 census villages. BSNL is providing the connectivity for the CSCs. Total 145- CSCs are to be set up in Tripura under the day-to-day control of village level educated entrepreneurs called as VLEs and the project implementation is being carried out efficiently. Currently about 16,000 transactio take place through CSCs every month.

e-Governance:

e-Hospital (Hospital Management System):

It is workflow-based web-enabled patient-centric comprehensive IT solution for Agartala Government Medical College & Hospital developed by NIC. It has a number of modules including Patient Registration (OPD/IPD), Clinics, Billing/Cash, Medical Records, Radiology, Blood Bank, Laboratory, Ward/ICU/Cabin Management, Pharmacy, OT Management, Birth/Death Record, Administration etc. Agartala Government Medical College & Hospital implemented the solution in 2004. NIC is popularizing the solution as generic application software for Government hospitals in other states. The project got e-World 2011 award.

Tripura Tele-ophthalmology Centres (Vision Centres):

Tele-opthamology (Vision) Centres have been set-up at Block-level to provide eye care to patients at door-steps. These Centres are linked to IGM Hospital through SWAN infrastructure. Through these Centres, the patients in remote areas get the benefit of consultation with specialists in IGM Hospital. The first Vision Centre was set up in Melaghar Block in April, 2007 and have now been set-up in 40 Blocks.

Tele-medicine Centres:

The Department of Information Technology, Government of India sanctioned a Project in 2005 for connection 17-Sub-divisional Hospitals/CHCs/PHCs to GBP Hospital at Agartala through Tele-medicine infrastructure. 10 Tele-medicine Centres have been made operational these are at Gandacherra, Chailengta, Amarpur, Kanchanpur, Kumarghat, Khowai, Kathalia, Belonia, Melaghar and Nutanbazar.

Online Blood Donor Information System:

It is a web-enabled application which helps the citizens which regards to blood banks. A citizen can either search for the donors of his/her required blood group in the particular area or may see the stock status of blood in various blood banks and also be a voluntary donor.

Health Booking System:

This is a web-enabled application which provides a facility to the patients in remote areas to get advance booking for various diagnostic tests and specialist consultations in the State Hospital.

Energy Billing System:

To increase efficiency in the billing system and to improve the transparency, computerised electricity billing system has been adopted in the State. It is a web-based application developed by NIC. Billing and consumer details are available on internet in-respect of 6 sub-divisions of Agartala. Efforts are being made to start online payment facility.

e-Pourasabha (Agartala Municipal Council):

It is a work-flow based application developed by NIC and includes Modules for Property Tax, Touji collections, Birth and Death Registration, Trade License etc. The citizens can access details of property tax and water tax, birth & death registrations etc. on web. In fact, AMC is the first

Municipal body in the North East to provide for IT-enabled services to citizens.

Vahan Sarathi (Transport):

The functions of the State Transport Department have already been computerised through this Project of M/o Road, Transport & Highways, Government of India. The implementation of the Project started in 2004. NIC has developed this web-enabled application. The Project covers modules for Vehicle Registration, issue of driving license, issue of road permit, issue of vehicle fitness certificate, road tax etc. Smart Cards are being issued for vehicle registration and driving license. Efforts are being made to start online payment of taxes.

e-Subidha:

This is a work-flow based application developed by NIC and deployed in SDM offices under which 22 services are offered through a single window. The services include issues of various Certificates, issue/renewal of various licenses etc. The application was initiated SDM-Udaipur office in July, 2000 and was introduced in other Sub-Divisional Magistrate offices during 2004-06. The application is currently running in all sub-divisions except Santirbazar.

Computerisation of Land Records and Registration:

The project for computerisation of land records was initiated in 1991-92 in North District under the scheme of M/o Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and the same was extended to other Districts in 1993-94. The application has been developed by NIC and updated from time to time. Currently, JAMI Version 3.0 is being used. The project has been implemented in all 32 DC circles. The process of digitisation of maps also been completed. Regarding computerisation of registration, the project was initiated in 2006 in 4 registration offices of West District, namely Bishalgarh, Sadar, Khowai and Sonamura with application called 'CORD' developed by NIC. The project has been implemented in all registration offices.

e-Panchayat:

This is one of the State Mission Mode Projects (MMPs), aims at taking the computerisation process up to Gram Panchayat level. Panchayat Department is implementing the project. The services to be offered under the project include issue of various certificates, applications for pensions, MGNREGA job card, ration card, RoR, utility bills etc.

Finance (Commercial taxes, Treasury/Budget):

The following initiatives have been taken:

Commercial Taxes: Currently, the application developed by NIC under State MMP for Commercial taxes.

Treasury/Budget: Currently, the application developed by RITES is being used. NIC has devised a more comprehensive solution, which is under consideration of the Finance Department.

Other e-Governnance applications:

The following are some other important applications implemented or being implemented in the State:

CCTNS: The Home (Police) Department is implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) Project. The application has already been operationalised through all police stations.

e-Procurement: RD and IT Department are using e-procurement application. 30 tenders have been floated through this system.

e-PCS: TPSC is using the application for online submission of applications by the candidates for recruitment.

Social Welfare: The Social Welfare Department is using application like ICDS MIS system, budget control system and pensions system for improving the functioning of their Department.

e-District: This is one of the State MMPs under the NeGP. The objective of this project is to deliver the Government services in an effective and transparent manner through the District Administrative set-up.

Online GPF Status:

This web enabled application helps an employee to know his/her General Provident Fund account status online.

TOURISM

Tourism has emerged as one of the most important segment of the economics the most significant aspect of which is generation of employment opportunities. Tourism thus has to be seen primarily as an economic activity and not as welfare measures which is now being viewed as a vehicle of socio-economic development of a country.



The economic significance of tourism in the global market has led to its capacities to earn foreign exchange. Tourism has significant linkages with other sectors of the economy leading to multiplier effect in output, income and employment. It is now viewed as a way of living rather than a luxury and reserved for the affluent and the elite. With the improvement of standard of living of people, tourism is gaining more importance. Endowed with rich variety of tourist attractions, Tripura offers vast potential for growth to tourism. With an area of 10491.69 sq. k.m. Tripura is one of the smallest states in the country. But the legendary state with its natural beauty of lustrous green valleys, the hill ranges with its flora and fauna, the fascinating blend of cultural, glorious history and traditional unique craftsmanship is in a highly advantageous position for development of tourism.

For convenience of tourist the state has been divided into two tourist circuits. One is west-south Tripura circuit covering the tourist destinations of West, Sepahijala, Gomati and South Tripura Districts and the other is west-north Tripura circuits covering the tourist destinations of North Tripura, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts. The entire state is having huge potentiality in tourism specially eco-tourism, religious, heritage and

cultural tourism, rural tourism, water tourism etc. The tourist locations are given below in brief.

Agartala, the capital of the state surrounded by greeneries. It has Ujjayanta Palace- a palace of erstwhile Maharajas, many temples including Buddhist temple and international borders, Maharaja Bir Bikram College complex, Museum, Government complexes etc. The famous Chatturdas Devata temple located about 6 km away is a old temple established by then Maharaja of Tripura. Sipahijala is a wild life sanctury with distinctive flora and fauna.

Sipahijala Wildlife Sanctuary: Sipahijala is a wild life sanctuary with distinctive flora and fauna. This was declared in 1987 with the prime objective of bio-diversity conservation through education, mass awareness and involvement. This safe haven for wildlife is particularly valuable as botanists in Shipahijala have recorded as many as 456 plants species; beside this topical moist deciduous forest sustain as many as seven different kinds of primates including the rhesus pig-tailed macaque, capped languor spectacled slow Loris and so on. Apart from leopard, clouded leopard civets, binturong, barking deer and wild boar, this forest plays as host to as many as 100 species of birds including waders, waterfowl and migratory birds of which lesser whistling teal, white ibis, open billed stork are remarkable. It is located about 23 km from Agartala.

Neermahal is the only water palace in the Northeast. The palace was built by Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bhadur as his summer resort. Light and sound programme has been installed there for the tourists.

Udaipur is the capital of South Tripura District. It has an old famous 'Tripureswari Kali Temple' built by then Maharaja Dhanya Manikya about 500 years back. This is one of the 51 pithasthan of the Hindu pilgrimage.

Pilak is a place of attraction for its archaeological Buddhist remains of eight / ninth centuries, located at a distance of 100 kms from Agartala. Number of terracotta plaques, sealing with stupa and stone images of Avalokiteswara including image of Narasinhha have been found there which date backs to Buddhist period. The place has close association with Maynamoti and Paharpur Buddhist culture of neighbouring Bangladesh. Recently, further excavation has been taken-up by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Kamalasagar Kasba Kali temple was built on a hill-top by Maharaja Dhanaya Manikya in the late 15th century. It is situated at about 30 kms away from Agartala just beside the Bangladesh Border. The lake in front of this temple rightly enhances its beauty.

Tepania Eco-Park at Udaipur: Only 45 KM from Agartala. It is an ideal destination for Eco-Tourism about 45 KM from the capital city of

Agartala. The orchidium, watch tower, green forest, vast lake, hanging bridge, picnic spot, tree house, tented accommodation are the main attraction of this park. Beautifully colorful garden has added to its beauty.

Trisnna wild life Sanctuary at Belonia: Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary located in South Tripura District, about 110 KM from Agartala, has diversity in its floral and faunal contents. The Sanctuary is famous for Bison locally Known as 'Gaba' and several species of Primates. The floral diversity of the Sanctuary is unique all over its area. There are 230-trees species, 400-herbs, 110-shrubs and 150-climbers available in the Sanctuary. Among the floral diversity there are good numbers of species having medicinal value.

Unakoti: The most important tourism location in West-North Circuit is Unakoti. It is Shiva Pilgrim dates back to seven/ eighth centuries. There are numerous rock-cut images available in the area and because of this it is a good heritage location for the tourists. Unakoti is considered as the largest Bass relief in South-East Asia.

Dumboor: Dumboor lake has an water area of 41 Sq. KM with unending spell of luxury and green vegetation all around having 48-islands. Migratory birds visit the lake in winter. As a result of this Dumboor is a very good tourist location for the nature lovers / tourist.

Jampui Hills: It is the permanent seat of eternal spring situated at an altitude of 3,000 ft above the sea level. Jampui Hill is famous for its charming landscape and enjoyable climate.

Tourists and revenue earned:

The number of tourist visited both domestic as well as foreign and total revenue earned during 2008-09 to 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 14.18.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Domestic tourist	Foreign	Total tourist	Revenue earned (Rs)
2008-09	2,45,745	3,410	2,49,155	64.66
2009-10	3,20,931	4,763	3,25,694	106.50
2010-11	3,54,006	5,290	3,59,296	158.75
2011-12	3,59,731	6,550	3,66,281	187.87
2012-13	3,58,625	7,817	3,66,442	168.50
2013-14	3,59,995	13,376	3,75,371	189.27
2014-15	3,61,581	29,086	3,90,667	202.45

List of important tourist spots in Tipura.

Table- 14.19.

Name of District	Name of Sub-division	Name of important tourist spots
West Tripura	Jirania	1. 14 Gods Temple, Khayerpur.
	Sadar	2. M.B.B. College, Agartala. 3. Ujjayanta Palace, Agartala 4. Benuban Vihar.
Sepahijala	Mohanpur	5. Brahmakunda, Mohanpur.
	Bishalgarh	6. Sipahijala Willife Sanctuary. 7. Kasba Kali Temple, Kamalasagar.
	Sonamura	8. Neermahal.
		9. Boxanagar Buddhist Archological site.
Khowai	Khowai	10. Banabithi.
Gomati	Teliamura	11. Barmura Eco-park
	Udaipur	12. Tepania Eco park 13. Tripureswari Temple (Matabari) 14. Bhubaneswari Temple.
	Amarpur	15. Chabimura (Devatamura).
South Tripura	Santir Bazar	16. Pilak
	Belonia	17. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary
	Sabroom	18. Mahamuni 19. Kalapania Natural Park
Unakoti	Kailasahar	20. Unakoti
North Tripura	Kanchanpur	21. Jampui Hills
	Panisagar	22. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary
Dhalai District	Gandhachera	23. Dumboor Lake

Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited:

In 2009-10, the State Government has established a Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited (www.tripuratourism.in) in June 2009 having its corporate office located at Swetmahal, Agartala for effective managing of the tourism industry in the State.

There are four package tours conducted by the TTDCL for tourism aspects which includes as follows and details are hoisted in www.tripuratourism.gov.in.

- i) Discover Tripura,
- ii) Golden Tripura,
- iii) Green Tripura,
- iv) Buddhist circuit,
- v) Weekend package,
- vi) Eco package

Concluding remarks:

The State has quite potentially for industrialisation. Low availability of infrastructure has actually made the process of industrilisation extremely difficult in the State.

The agro-climatic condition and fertile soil are favourable for development of processing industries in the State. Besides, the State has

potentiality for promotion of gas based as well as fertilizers and rubber bases industries. The State is second largest producer of rubber after Kerala.

The State has also tremendous potentiality for bamboo based industries including traditional handloom and handicraft industries. Moreover, the State is a traditional tea growing State, which has ample scope for improvement by adopting modern technology.

Eco-tourism is another area, where the State can expand infrastructural facilities for augmenting income and employment.

The official trade between Tripura and neighbouring Bangladesh started since 1994-95 need to be developed for exploring the greater economic prosperity.

There is need to set up a Software Technology Park (STP) to facilitate setting up of IT industries in Tripura. The STP provides infrastructure facilities to new IT entrepreneurs for augmenting investment as well as employment.

15) EDUCATION

School Education:

The Education has been acknowledged as one of the key inputs for balanced socio-economic development. It opens-up opportunities leading to both individual and society. It is the most important crucial input for empowering people with skills and knowledge. It also gives access to provide gainful employment and economic development.



The State Government has been attached highest priority to education since it attained the statehood in 1972. The State has been spending 12-14 percent of its annual budget for school education sub-sector.

The "Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009" has come into effect from April 2010 to provide free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school. Elementary education, consisting of primary (I-V) and upper primary or middle (VI-VIII) is the main basis of education, which is successfully covered under "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" and "Mid-day meal" schemes in the State. The secondary (IX-X) education is covered through "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan" and higher secondary education (XI-XII) is also witnessed a phenomenal expansion in the State.

Moving ahead to achieve the goals

The State's education system covering from pre-primary stage onwards including adult literacy programmes has been making efforts towards fulfillment of the commitment made by the State Government to achieve 100 percent literacy in Tripura. To achieve the goal, the State Government launched time bound "Saakshar Bharat Mission" in the Dhalai District in 2010-11 and special "Adult Literacy Programme" in the remaining seven districts. A survey conducted in 2012 reveals that there were about 1,31,634 illiterates in the age group of 15 and above in the State. About 8,152 teaching-learning centres were opened covering both rural and urban local bodies to cover these illiterates.

The Census-2011 data reveals that literacy rate of Tripura was 87.22 percent and the State ranked fifth among the States/UTs at All India level. A recent study conducted during August 2013 by the Indian Statistical Institution (ISI), Kolkata indicates that literacy rate touched to 95.16 percent in the State.

- ***There were 4,638 educational institutes in 2014-15 with 82 inclusive schools for girl's.***
- ***In 2014-15, 5,22,551 children of Primary and Upper Primary (I-VIII) and have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme.***
- ***The State has got two Medical Colleges, one Agriculture college and one Veterinary College.***

Major focus areas

To sustain and push forward the progress and achievements so far made, the School Education Department will focus its all-round efforts on realizing the un-fulfilled targets and goals with emphasis on -

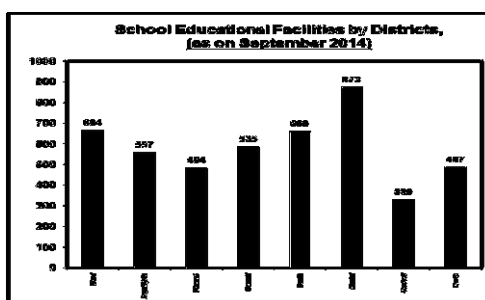
- o Enhancement of literacy rate to reach 100 percent.
- o More facilities to access elementary and secondary education.
- o Further reduction of gender-gap in enrollment, retention and completion of education.
- o More supports to students belonging to SC, ST, RM and OBC.
- o Removal of disparity at all level and ensure equiity.
- o Improvement of quality of education at all levels.
- o Extension of ICT to all secondary level schools in phases.

The status of school educational facilities in the State by existing eight districts in 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table No- 15.1.

Type of school	West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	304	264	263	285	344	542	175	232	2409
S.B.	156	148	124	186	159	243	81	154	1251
High	98	92	62	73	99	58	43	61	586
H.S.	106	53	35	41	57	30	30	40	392
Total	664	557	484	585	659	873	329	487	4638

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.



The status of management and type-wise number of Madrassa in the State during 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table No- 15.2.

Type of school	West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junior(GIA)	2	4	0	0	0	1	21	12	40
Junior (SPQEM)	26	60	2	14	4	2	12	9	129
Senior(GIA)	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
High(GIA)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Fazil(GIA)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Total	28	71	2	15	4	3	34	23	180

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The status of institutions for girls' by districts in Tripura 2014-15 is presented in the following Table:

Table- 15.3.

Type of school	West jala	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	6
S.B.	6	6	5	0	0	1	0	0	18
High	9	4	1	5	6	0	2	0	27
H.S.	12	2	2	3	5	1	3	3	31
Total	28	12	9	8	11	3	7	4	82

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table depicts the district and type-wise total no. of english medium schools in Tripura 2014-15.

Table- 15.4.

Type of school	West jala	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B	10	6	8	13	4	9	10	11	71
S.B.	5	2	4	5	2	4	0	4	26
High	11	2	4	6	8	5	2	11	49
H.S.	20	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	38
Total	46	13	18	27	15	21	15	29	184

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table depicts the district and type-wise number of higher secondary schools in Tripura 2014-15 (excluding Madrassa).

Table- 15.5.

Type of streams	West jala	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Science	67	23	12	16	27	14	15	15	189
Commerce	33	10	6	9	11	6	7	7	89
Arts	103	52	35	41	55	29	30	39	384

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table depicts the districtwise enrolment position during 2014-15 in the State.

Table- 15.6.

District	Primary(I-V)		Middle(VI-VIII)		Secondary(IX-X)		Higher Sec. (XI-XII)		Total	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

West	77618	37847	45230	22270	35064	17532	17836	8363	183482	89531
South	43766	21495	25747	12645	18060	8559	7431	3090	96381	46386
Dhalai	50186	24531	23261	11091	14966	6895	4414	1907	94465	45755
North	45581	22290	22618	11482	14680	7730	4658	2176	89760	44655
Sephahijala	50909	24787	27627	13709	20976	10459	7692	3281	109296	53193
Khowai	28852	14160	17300	8497	13276	6499	4514	1924	64908	31530
Gomati	44142	21566	24362	12088	17644	8545	6106	2570	94319	45687
Unakoti	33408	16614	16608	8138	12288	6349	3709	1765	67954	33725
Total	374462	183290	202753	99920	146974	72568	56360	25076	800565	389862

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the district wise status of the teachers during 2014-15 in the State, (as per U-DISE) SSA.

Table- 15.7.

District	Primary (I-V)		Middle (VI-VIII)		Secondary (IX-X)		Higher Secon. (XI-XII)		Total	
	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale	Total	Famale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhalai	3027	720	1416	329	390	78	371	97	5204	1224
Gomati	3110	677	1576	338	567	118	571	173	5824	1306
Khowai	3153	815	1504	409	552	117	419	131	5628	1472
North	2008	618	1299	319	549	128	421	120	4277	1185
Sepahijala	3276	737	1916	368	691	121	674	206	6557	1432
South	2486	491	1631	266	626	92	714	109	5457	958
Unakuti	1589	524	807	235	342	92	392	127	3130	978
West	5265	2219	2754	1305	1315	568	1844	1016	11178	5108
State Total	23914	6801	12903	3569	5032	1314	5406	1979	47255	13663

The following Table shows the district wise number of schools having computer facility during 2014-15.

Table No- 15.8.

Type of school	West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary	15	9	19	19	10	19	8	13	112
Senior Basic	17	7	5	9	8	7	3	9	65
High	53	31	23	27	19	14	12	34	213
H. S.	84	42	31	39	43	29	30	40	338
Total	169	89	78	94	80	69	53	96	728

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

In addition to above, the following Table depicts the district wise various facility available to the Schools in 2014-15.

Table No- 15.9.

Type of facility	West	Sepahi- jala	Khawai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Institution	692	628	486	600	663	876	363	510	4818
Drinking Water	671	621	476	541	600	613	321	444	4287
Boys toilet	669	628	485	599	660	873	356	507	4777
Girls toilet	687	625	486	599	663	876	360	510	4806
Electricity	305	188	134	163	137	138	83	156	1304
Play ground	521	401	355	365	531	395	163	225	2956
Ramps	327	244	299	422	509	227	183	191	2402
Library	240	198	145	188	151	675	188	201	1986

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The following Table depicts the drop-out rate by districts during 2014-15 in the State.

Table -15.10.

Name of District	Primary stage (I-V)			Elementary stage (I-VIII)			Secondary stage(IX-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	1.84	2.43	2.13	1.70	2.06	1.88	21.02	17.66	19.36
South Tripura	1.45	1.52	1.48	2.17	2.00	2.09	23.71	22.39	23.09
Dhalai	9.83	9.66	9.75	8.80	8.21	8.52	18.96	13.09	16.31
North Tripura	4.48	4.07	4.28	6.27	4.89	5.59	27.67	24.29	25.89
Sepahijalla	4.14	3.72	3.94	3.08	2.56	2.82	26.22	26.32	26.27
Khawai	1.64	2.32	1.98	1.85	2.25	2.05	22.00	21.24	21.64
Gomati	1.97	0.89	1.44	2.42	1.55	1.99	23.42	21.48	22.50
Unakoti	3.40	2.94	3.17	3.38	2.82	3.10	26.08	19.82	22.83
Total	3.69	3.56	3.62	3.66	3.26	3.46	23.29	20.78	22.06

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The Tripura Board of Secondary Education (TBSE) conducts examination both at secondary and higher secondary levels on regular basis. In 2015, the result of these examination is presented in the following Table (Provisional).

Table- 15.11.

Examination	Regular			Overall		
	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
Madhyamik	35601	23641	66.41	47176	27224	57.71
Madrassa Alim (secondary exam)	43	39	90.69	53	48	90.57
Madrassa Madhyamik	0	0	0	10	9	90.00
H.S. (+2 stage)	22300	18079	81.07	28222	21374	75.74
Madrassa Fazil (+2 stage) Arts	13	12	92.31	13	12	92.31
Madrassa Fazil (+2 stage) Theology	15	15	100	15	15	100

Source: Education (School) Department, Tripura.

Higher Education:

The State Directorate of Higher Education is entrusted with the task of providing opportunities to the students of the state for pursuing higher studies ranging from general education to technical education also for promotion for Art & Culture in the State.



The State has one Central University and one private University (ICFAI), 22- General Degree Colleges, 1- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 2- Medical Colleges, 5- Polytechnics, 1- Govt. Law College, 1- Govt. Music College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Agriculture College, 1- Fisheries College, 1- Veterinary College, 1- Paramedical College, 1- Pharmaceutical College, 1- Physical Education College, 3- Nursing Institutes, 1- State Govt. Museum, 1- State Archives and 25- Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

Keeping pace with the technological development in the country, modern smart classroom facilities with provision of internet has been provided in almost all the colleges and technical institutions to facilitate face to face mode of teaching and exchange of expertise between different institutions for betterment of the students.

The Tripura Institute of Technology, Narsingarh is the lone State run engineering college, where both degree and diploma level course are taught. The Degree courses included civil, mechanical, electronics & tele-comm., computer science & engineering and electrical engineering and the diploma level courses included civil, electrical, mechanical, computer science & tech, electronics & tele-comm, automobile, food processing tech. and architecture assistantship.

College of teacher's education at Kumarghat, Unakoti District has been started during the year 2015 with an intake of 100.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan as per another private initiative running 2 (two) colleges offering B.Ed. course in one and B.Ed. alongwith professional courses in the other. Holy Cross Foundation has also opened a General Degree College presently, in the College at Durjoynagar, but has developed its new campus at Lembucherra. Techno India Group has started an Engineering College at Maheshkhala, Dukli in 2014-15.

The following Table shows the district wise higher educational institutions during 2014-15 in the State.

Table : 15.12.

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Govt. Law College	Music College	Art College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West	2	6	2	1	1	1
Khowai	-	2	-	-	-	-
North	-	2	-	-	-	-

Unokoti	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	3	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	2	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	2	-	-	-	-
South	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total	2	22	2	1	1	1
District	Teacher Training (IASE)	Polytechnic	Regional College of Phy. Edu.	College of Fisheries	Agriculture College	
<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	
West	1	2	-	1	1	
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	
North	-	1	1	-	-	
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	1	-	-	-	
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	
Gumati	-	1	-	-	-	
South	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1	5	1	1	1	
District	Medical College	Regional Pharmacy	Para-Medical	Veterinary	Bhavans Tripura College of Sch. & Tech.	
<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	
West	2	1	1	1	1	
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	
North	-	-	-	-	-	
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	
South	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2	1	1	1	1	
District	Bhavan's Tripura College Teachers Education	Holy Cross College	Nursing	Tribal Folk Music	Techno India Group	
<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	

South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	75	210	124	59	62	108	1028	757
District	Regional College of Physical Education		College of Fisheries		Agriculture College		Medical College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	-	-	72	55	-	-	464	464
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	48	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	48	12	72	55	-	-	464	464
District	Pharmacy		Para-Medical		Veterinary College		Nursing	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	108	70	585	436	29	20	138	396
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	108	70	585	436	29	20	138	396
District	Holy Cross College		Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech.		Bhavan's Tripura College of Teachers Education		Tribal Folk Music College	

	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>0</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>41</i>
West	208	153	54	38	62	38	-	-
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	208	153	54	38	62	38	-	-

The district wise number of teachers in various higher educational institutions in 2014-15 in the State is presented in the following table.

Table- 15.14.

District	University		General Degree College		Engineering College		Music College	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
West	27(4)	12(4)	129(56)	150(87)	59(9)	16(7)	03(9)	06(4)
Khowai	-	-	38(12)	20(17)	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	38(13)	06(12)	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	52(12)	46(16)	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	47(20)	16(12)	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	22(11)	19(9)	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	41(21)	29(17)	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	69(22)	18(15)	-	-	-	-
Total	27(4)	12(4)	436(167)	304(185)	59(9)	16(7)	3(9)	06(4)

* Data related to ICFAI University only indicate part-time/contract/guest lectures.

District	Art College		Law College		IASE		Bhavan's Tripura College of Teachers Education	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>
West	21	09	04(13)	- (10)	9(1)	11(1)	4(1)	3(1)
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21	09	04(13)	- (10)	9(1)	11(1)	4(1)	3(1)

District	Regional College of Phy. Edu.		Polytechnic		Medical College		Pharmacy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>
West	-	-	10 (2)	7 (7)	219(-)	40 (-)	11 (3)	1 (-)

Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	5 (9)	2 (6)	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	7	2	3 (6)	- (2)	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	11(5)	3 (2)	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	2	29(22)	12 (17)	219(-)	40 (-)	11 (3)	1 (-)

District	Para-Medical		College of Fisheries		Agricluture College		Bhawan's Tripura College of Sch. & Technology	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	18(31)	12(9)	21	3	NRA	NRA	5 (5)	4 (2)
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18(31)	12(9)	21	3	NRA	NRA	5 (5)	4 (2)

District	Veterinary		Holy Cross College		Nursing College		Tribal Folk Music College	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

0	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
West	65	12	3(7)	5(9)	-	53 (-)	NRA	NRA
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	65	12	3(7)	5(9)	-	53 (-)	NRA	NRA

() indicates Part-time / Visiting/ Guest/ Contract Teachers.

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the number of schedule castes and schedule tribes students in Graduate level by district in 2014-15 is presented below.

Table- 15.15.

District	S/C Graduate			S/T Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	1624	1633	3257	1830	2588	4418
Khowai	474	317	791	489	395	884
Dhalai	265	222	487	381	203	584
Unokoti	334	218	552	208	136	344
North	256	211	467	324	207	531
Sepahijala	370	168	538	132	39	171
Gumati	562	276	838	564	326	890
South	543	217	760	661	277	938
TOTAL	4428	3262	7690	4589	4171	8760

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

Social Welfare:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department bears the responsibility of promoting social education activities in the and implementing welfare activities and various programmes.

It objectives is to provide assistance particularly to the economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people. Besides them, welfare of Women & Child is one of the priority sector of this Department.



Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS):

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced universalisation of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6 years of age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The following schemes have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

- i) ICDS (General),
- ii) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY),
- iii) ICDS (Training),
- iv) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP),
- v) Construction of Anganwadi Centre.

1. ICDS (General):

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since October 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9,911 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Tripura. All the sanctioned 9,911 Anganwadi Centres have made operational in the State covering all eight districts.

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.16.

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	North	Unakoti	Dhalai	South	Gomati	Total
2014-15	Project	6	6	6	8	8	6	8	8	56
	Anganwadi Centres	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911
	Anganwadi Workers	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911
	Anganwadi Helpers	1282	1257	658	1291	1325	1283	1042	1773	9911

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY Scheme was launched in September, 2000. The dolescent girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line (BPL) as well as school drop-outs in the age group of 11-18 years are selected and attached to the local Anganwadi Centres for monthly learning and training activities. If out of school girls in 11-18 years are not available at AWCs under KSY, the school going girls may be selected for KSY for coverage under the scheme.

Under KSY, multiple options are available to choose one or more interventions to improve nutritional, health, economic and social status of adolescent girls. The provision of fund is limited to Rs.1.10 lakh per project per year for 10- KSY centres. Each KSY centre comprising 30-adolescent girls can be given training in making plastic chatai, flower saji, mora, tailoring woolen knitting and bamboo works and knitting of pachra. The reading, writing and learning about health and nutrition are also advocated in all these KSY centres. The supplementary nutrition is also provided to the adolescent girls in the AWCs.

The Physical and financial achievement under KSY is presented in the following Table:

Table- 15.17.

Year	Benefited adolescent girls	Exp.(Rs.in lakh)
2014-15	4200 (only at North & South District as SABALA Scheme is introduced at West & Dhalai District)	15.35

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

During the year 2010-11, Government of India introduced new Scheme SABLA on pilot basis for undivided West District and Dhalai District for adolescent girls. Therefore presently KSY scheme has implemented in undivided South & North District only.

3. ICDS training programme:

This programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the instructors and guest lecturers of the Department on job course, orientation and refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following five Training Centres.

Table- 15.18.

Sl. No.	Anganwadi Workers Training Centre
i)	Narsingarh, West District,
ii)	Kakraban, Gomati District,
iii)	Ambassa, Dhalai District,
iv)	Ramnagar, North Tripura.
v)	Arun Dhuti Nagar run by NGO, West District.

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

The physical and financial achievements for the training during 2014-15 of the ICDS functionaries through the above AWTC is given below:

Table- 15.19.

Name of ICDS functionaries	Man in position	Job course	Refresher course	Orientation training
A.W.W.	9911	624	880	-
A.W.H.	9911	-	278	916

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

4. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been the biggest intervention of the Government of India implemented through the State Governments to combat malnutrition and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

In 2014-15, about 2,99,116 children and 77,264 mothers have been covered under supplementary nutrition programme of ICDS.

5. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG):

The NPAG Scheme was launched in 2002-03 in the State initially in West Tripura District with funding from the Special Additional Central Assistance on 100 percent grant from the Women & Child Development

Department, Government of India. The beneficiaries are the adolescent girls less than 15 years with body weight less than 30 kg. and also above 15 years to 19 years with less than 35 kg. irrespective of financial status of the family to which they actually belong.

During 2011-12, the scheme has been merged with Nutrition component under SABLA.

Sports and Youth Affairs:

The Directorate is assigned with the responsibility of promotion of games and sports including Physical Education and Youth Affairs related activities.



1. The Goal of Plan and Programmes:

- o To provide scope to the youths to develop with healthy mind and healthy body.
- o To develop standard of sports performance up to National and International levels.
- o To create a positive mentality in the spirit of integrity, unity and brotherhood among the youths.
- o To create necessary sports infrastructure in the State.

2. Sports & Physical Education

Physical Education:

Previously, it was a co-curricular activity. Now-a-days, physical education has been treated as an integral part of the education. The motto of physical education is to build a complete man through the teaching of character building, discipline, patriotism, integrity and brotherhood. Effort is being made to cover physical education in all the schools of the State.

Sports Policy:

In order to give a definite shape to the efforts of the State Department in developing sports, the State Government has adopted the 'Sports and Youth Affairs Policy' in 1977. The policy laid emphasis on the most important twin aspects of sports : (a) medium for mass participation and (b) competition. More importance was given to mass participation in sports & youth affairs related activities specially in rural areas.

Out of that, one broad perspective action plan has been prepared with a slogan 'Sports for All' which is approved by the Government on 19th February, 2007.

3. Regional College of Physical Education:

With the financial assistance of North East Council (NEC) this College started working at Panisagar of North Tripura in the month of July, 1978. This college has been established to meet the necessity of physical education training of seven states of the North East Region.

At present, the college is operating two training courses. A 60 seated 10 months B.P.Ed. course for graduate teachers and the another is 32 seated 6 months C.P.Ed. Course for under graduate teachers are operating in this institute.

4. Organization of school level sports & coaching:

To organize school level sports programme smoothly in State, Districts, Sub-Divisions and Blocks. Thousand of students participated in different games. Not only at the state level, but also teams on different disciplines have been sent at the national level and also the participants hunted medals as indicated below:

The achievement for participation in national level school games, 2014-15 is presented in the following Table :-

Table- 15.20.

Sl.	Events	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1.	Gymnastics	02	01	01	04
2.	Judo	01	00	01	02
3.	Yoga	03	05	01	09
4.	Thangta	00	00	03	03

For participation in North East Sports Festival and Other National Level meet, 2014-15 the performance of the State is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 15.21.

Sl.	Events	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1.	North East Games	07	13	26	46
2.	Rural Sports(RGKA)	01	02	00	03
3.	Women sports	00	01	02	03

5. Tripura Sports School:

(i) Sports

- o Physical Education
- o Organisation of School level Sports & Coaching
- o Intensive coaching
- o Inter School Sports competition
- o Regular practice & scientific coaching is going to the selected sports person in the discipline of : Football, athletics, swimming, gymnastics, judo and yoga (boys & girls)
- o Total No. of students studied in 2014-15 was 206 Nos. (123-Boys, 83-Girls)

(ii) Youth activities

(i) Sports

- o Organising Youth Festival at Block/District/ State Levels
- o Organisation of North East Tribal Youth Festival
- o Multi Cultural festival
- o Inter State Long district cycling expedition

- o Long distance swimming/cycling
- o Marathon race
- o Triathlon
- o Scouts & Guides movements

6. *Tripura Sports Council:*

Sports council is playing a vital role in organization and expansion of sports arena of the State. The council has been formed with sports loving people, sportsman and administrator. There are 29 state sports organizations affiliated to the Council. These Organizations are devoted to uplift their respective sports. They are getting financial assistance from Sports Council regularly for state level organizations and national level participations.

Activities of Council:

- o Organisation of Rural Sports and sending the team in National level competition.
- o Organisation of women sports festival and sending the team in National level competition.
- o Providing financial assistance to the Affiliated Sports Association.
- o Running of play centers.
- o Orgnsisation of coaching camps.
- o Providing Intensive to the Talented Sportsmen.

The achievement in North East Sports Festival and other National level meet in 2014-15 is presented in the following Table :

Table- 15.22.

Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
8	16	28	52

Smt. Dipa Karmakar achieved 1 bronze medal in vaulting table (gymnastics) for the country from XX-Commonwealth Games at Glasgow, 2014.

Youth Affairs activities:

Mother scheme of the State Department is related with youth affairs activities. The identified objectives are (i) to develop the total outlook of the youth of the State through youth exchange programmes, (ii) to cultivate and develop the folk culture alongwith the mixed culture of North-East region. (iii) to organize adventure sports to build up strong and desperate youth and (iv) to develop scouts and guide movement towards building up of real workers for society with helping mind. Long distance swimming, cycling, mountaineering, trekking etc. are organized for the youths.

Youth Festivals:

The main goal of this festival is to develop the folk culture and the mixed culture of region. Young artists of the state take part in the block to state level festival and the state championship artist are being sent for

participation in the National Youth festival every year. Tripura state team won the gold medal in folk dance and bronze medal in Manipuri dance at National level youth festival 2014-15 at Guwahati.

Scouts and Guides Movement:

The Scouts & Guides Unit headquarter is located at Arundhuti Nagar, Agartala. The unit of Scouts & Guides conducts its activities based on its approved annual action plan. The Hon'ble Minister, YAS is the president of Tripura Bharat Scouts & Guides Association. The Association has governed all over the State. The movement now has 1540 guides and 3443 scouts youth members.

Sports Stipend:

In order to encourage the talented sports players of the State, the Department has provided stipend to 1,083 successful players @ Rs.1,200/- during the financial year 2014-15.

State NSS Cell:

The NSS unit has been merged with the Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports from 2008-09 as social service activities is the motto of the NSS unit. It is functioning to motivate the youth in building the national harmony as well as for national integration. There is about 316-NSS units in the State during 2014-15.

The achievement and performance NSS during 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.23.

Enrolment

Male	Female	Total	Gen.	SC	ST	Minority	OBC
12640	12960	25600	13250	5650	3400	1750	1550

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA):

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India has started a scheme as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) in place of Panchayat Yuba Krida Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) from April, 2014 in the state.

Introduction: The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) aims at achieving these objectives by providing basic sports infrastructure and equipment at the Panchayat Level and encouraging sports and games in rural areas through annual competitions at the Block and District levels. RGKA will help States in promoting sports at the grassroots level, which they have not been able to achieve on their own so far due to severe resource constraints. It will also deepen and widen the seedbed of sporting talent, leading to better performances by our sportspersons in National and International events.

Funding Pattern:

The existing pattern of share for construction of infrastructure between central and state with the ratio of 75:25 in respect of normal States and 90:10 in respect of special category State like Tripura. The construction of outdoor and indoor sports complex at a cost of Rs.80 lakh

each under the RGKA. There is also provision of Rs.15 lakh for sports equipments and Rs.1.50 lakh for furniture to be provided by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India.

Sports Competition:

Organizing annual sports competitions is one of the major objective under RGKA .The rural youths below the age of the 16 years will take part in the competitions. The Government of India will provide 100 percent grants to the State and other designated organisation to conduct the following competition at the Block, District , State and National :-

- i. Rural Competition.
- ii. North East Games.
- iii. Women Competition &
- iv. Special Areas (LWE)

Concluding remarks:

Although literacy rate including female literacy is high in the State, but there are large numbers of habitations without any primary school. All these habitations need to be covered under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) for universalisation of primary education. The infrastructure facilities with building, laboratory, library and sanitary facility required to be provided in all schools of the State.

The Tripura University which is now a Central University requires to be directed in such a manner that it can be developed as a pioneer research institute in the North Eastern Region of country. The scientific and technological faculties including IT may be upgraded at national standard, so, that students may get early employment in private organized sector.

The extension of vocational and job oriented technical educations should be encouraged in various degree, diploma and certificate courses for self-employment.

16) HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

HEALTH:

Health is defined by the World Health Organization [WHO] as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is one of the vital elements that determines human development and progress in a given time and space. Good health and long life are valued possessions.



In the words of Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen, "Bad health is constitutive of poverty, premature mortality, escapable morbidity, undernourishment are all manifestations of poverty. I believe that health deprivation is really the most central aspect of poverty."

Tripura, being located in south-west corner of the North-Eastern Region, has suffered due to infrastructure and other bottlenecks, which has adversely affected the economic development of the State. The high incidence of poverty and backwardness are also telling on the health condition of the State. The State is also suffering due to shortage of appropriate health manpower. However, due to concerted efforts made by the State Government, there has been a positive change in the health scenario in recent years.

For most people, the realization of goals and ambitions depends on having a reasonable and healthy life span. This can in turn, provide an opportunity to develop abilities and use this innate potential in pursuit of personal goals, that will bring indirect benefits to individuals as also to the society as a whole. Good health is thus a key factor for an individual in leading an economically meaningful life. Good health is of paramount importance for a socially and economically productive life. In fact, the well being of a State depends, to a great extent, on sound health of its people. It is one of the primary functions of the Government to provide good healthcare facilities to all its citizens.

Health finds predominant place in three of the eight goals, eight of the sixteen targets and eighteen of the forty-eight indicators of the "Millennium Development Goals of the UN". Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being.

- ***There were 1,302 State run medical institutions in 2014-15.***
- ***Number of beds in these medical institutions were 4,774 in 2014-15.***
- ***The State has better sex ratio of 960 other than all India level of 943.***
- ***Total 3,95,777 children were covered under pulse-polio programme in 2014-15.***

Objectives:

The main focus under the health and family welfare sector is "health care for all" in the State with particular reference to the poor and backward people. The State has comparatively performed better in the field of health & medical facilities despite its economic backwardness and absence of modern health care facilities.

- i. To provide adequate and qualitative preventive and curative healthcare to the people of the State.
- ii. To improve maternal and child health and in particular to reduce maternal and infant mortality.
- iii. To ensure equality in health care to all, particularly to disadvantaged groups like scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, backward classes and women.
- iv. To provide affordable quality health care to the people of the State through allopathic, homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medicines etc.
- v. To give training to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff to meet the need of health care in the State.
- vi. To ensure greater access to primary health care by providing medical institutions as close to the people as possible.

In 2014-15, following national health programmes have been implemented in the State in addition to the state sector health programmes.

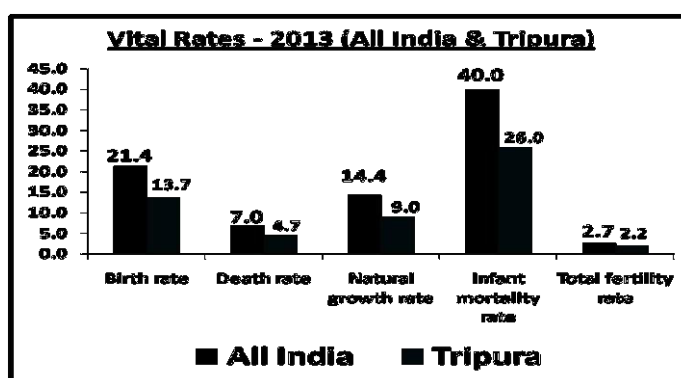
- i) Family Welfare, Reproductive & Child Health Programme,
- ii) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme,
- iii) National Tuberculosis Control Programme,
- iv) National AIDS Control Programme,
- v) National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment,
- vi) National Leprosy Eradication Programme,
- vii) National Cancer Control Programme,
- viii) National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme,
- ix) District Mental Health Programme,
- x) Disability & Rehabilitation Programme,
- xi) Integrated Disease Surveillance Project.

Besides, National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) is a major partner and in conjugation with the State Health Department, has done effective work, especially at the grassroots level covering hilly area, giving the entire health services in the State a major boost. As a result of concerted efforts made by the State Government there is a visible improvement in the health status of the people of as per latest release of data in 2014 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 16.1.

Items	All India	Tripura
Birth rate	21.4/100	13.7/1000
Death rate	7.0/1000	4.7/1000
Natural growth rate	14.4/1000	9.0/1000
Infant mortality rate	40/1000	26/1000
Total fertility rate	2.5	1.7
Sex ratio	943/1000	960/1000

Source: SRS-2013, ORGI & NFHS-3.



It is evident that State Government is fully committed to deliver best possible health care services to the people with the limited financial resources, especially the primary healthcare services. Side by side special attention is being paid to preventive and promotive aspects of healthcare, in addition to the curative measures. Benefits are also given under Tripura State Illness Assistance Fund to the BPL patients for treatment of diseases like heart, kidney, brain, neurological and eye diseases requiring surgical intervention outside the state.

State Population Policy:

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

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

2) *Mid-term objective:* To bring total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement levels through rigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

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

2) Recommendation of health manpower in Tripura and shortages during 2014-15 are also presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.2.

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Man in position	Shortage
1.	Laboratory technician	189	145	44
2.	Radiographer	63	53	31
3.	Pharmacist (allopathic)	340	309	31
4.	MPS/(female)	159	154	5
5.	MPS/(male)	153	151	2
6.	MPW/(male)	904	851	53
7.	MPW/(female)	911	777	134
8.	Staff nurse	2092	1891	201
9.	Medical (allopathic)	1480	935	545
10.	Dental surgeon	105	35	70
11.	Dental Surgeon (Ex Cadre)	NA	NA	NA
12.	Medical officer (homeopathy)	89	49	40
13.	Medical officer (ayurvedic)	58	49	9
14.	Ophthalmic Assistant	29	22	7
15.	Blood Bank Tech.	15	12	3

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Health Infrastructure:

There were 24-Hospitals, 20-Rural Hospitals/ Community Health Centres, 91-Primary Health Centres, 1126-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries, 6-Blood Banks and 10-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2014-15 through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to the all section of society.

There are two Medical Colleges in the State. The Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC) is the first medical college in the State, which started in August 2005. Besides, there is a private Tripura Medical College started under Public Private Partnership (PPP) in 2006 named as Dr. B.R.Amedkar Memorial Teaching Hospital.

Below mentioned table shows the allopathic medical facilities of the State during 2014-15.

Table- 16.3.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Districts								Total
		West jala	Sepahi-	Khowai	Unakoti	North	Gomati	South	Dhalai	
i)	State Hospitals*	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06
ii)	District Hospitals	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	01	06
iii)	Sub-Divisional Hospitals	00	02	00	02	01	02	02	03	12
iv)	Rural Hospital & CHCs	02	04	02	01	02	03	04	02	20

v)	PHCs	11	12	07	07	14	10	16	14	91
vi)	Sub-Centres	205	156	119	81	96	166	165	138	1126
vii)	Blood Banks	02	00	00	01	01	01	00	01	06
viii)	Blood Storage	01	02	01	00	01	01	02	02	10
ix)	Telemedicine Centre	03	03	02	02	04	03	03	05	25

*Including Ayurvedic and Homeopathy.

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

In addition to these facilities, the State Government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially in the rural area.

The below mentioned table shows the status of homeopathic and ayurvedic medical facilities of the State Government in 2014-15.

Table- 16.4.: Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions

District	Homeopathic	Ayurvedic
West Tripura	25	13
Sepahijala	9	05
Khowai	5	05
South	12	05
Gomati	10	05
North Tripura	3	03
Unakoti	6	02
Dhalai	4	03
Total	74	41

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Moreover, there are one State Homeopathic Hospital and one State Ayurvedic Hospital in Tripura.

The total number of beds in medical institutions in the State is presented below for the year 2014-15.

Table- 16.5.

Items No.	Districts								Total
	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	Unakoti	North	Gomati	South	Dhalai	
Number of beds	2017	318	206	365	300	512	570	486	4774
In Hospitals	1885	130	100	275	150	350	300	350	3540
In PHCs/ RHs	132	188	106	90	150	162	270	136	1234

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Manpower:

The status of technical manpower position under the State Health Department during the years 1998, 2013 and 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.6.

Sl.No.	Category	1998	2013	2014-15
1	Medical Officer (Allopathy)	541	1048	935
2	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	37	51	50
3	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	47	50	48

4	Medical Officer (Dental)	39	37	35
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	7	10	07
6	Multipurpose Worker (Male)	371	680	851
7	Multipurpose Worker (Female)	603	631	777
8	Staff Nurse	8	1915	1891
9	Field Worker	35	-	-

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor in the State during 2014-15 is given in the table.

Table- 16.7.

District	Outdoor	Indoor	Total
1	2	3	4
West	1030108	120522	1150630
Khowai	101349	28012	129361
Sepahijala	267522	36975	304497
South	263573	70389	333962
Gomati	221917	59119	281036
North	204922	51523	256445
Unakoti	141395	40842	182237
Dhalai	142180	52392	194572
Total	2372966	459774	2832740

The number of indoor and outdoor patients by kinds of decease in all eight districts of the State in 2014-15 is depicted below.

Table- 16.8.

District	Tuberculosis			Syphilis		Fever		Small pox	
	Indoor	Outdoor		Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
West	73	1179	0	8	5438	25353	0	0	
Khowai	0	183	0	0	6329	5621	0	0	
Sepahijala	15	747	4	4	10232	38429	0	0	
South	3	492	58	155	5056	5002	0	0	
Gomati	0	36	0	58	3720	14278	0	0	
North	0	543	0	43	5203	5092	0	0	
Unakoti	0	1518	0	12	2072	2479	0	0	
Dhalai	15	267	0	3	4900	5537	0	0	
Total	106	4965	62	283	42950	101791	0	0	

District	Malaria		Leprosy		Cholera		Gastronsteritis	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	387	173	0	34	0	0	7316	12265
Khowai	401	12	0	2	0	0	2016	9500
Sepahijala	83	279	0	0	0	0	2237	5032
South	1380	351	0	7	0	0	704	5849
Gomati	1038	1230	0	0	0	0	2086	4137
North	665	33	0	2	0	0	1175	5979
Unakoti	542	951	0	2	0	0	1242	3461

Dhalai	1738	1332	0	0	0	0	619	2983
Total	6234	4361	0	47	0	0	17395	49206

District	Gonorrhea		Diphtheria		Poliomyelitis		Tetanus	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	0	22	0	0	0	0	10	5
Khowai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sepahijala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	127	183	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gomati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unakoti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhalai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	127	205	0	0	0	0	10	5

District	Measles		Whooping cough		Typhoid		Total	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	73	3	13	0	64	26	13374	39068
Khowai	0	0	0	0	0	0	8746	15318
Sepahijala	2	6	0	10	292	323	12865	44830
South	0	0	0	0	12	0	7340	12039
Gomati	0	0	0	0	30	70	6874	19809
North	93	2	0	0	722	482	7858	12176
Unakoti	172	0	0	0	0	0	4028	8423
Dhalai	13	1	0	0	69	80	7354	10203
Total	353	12	13	10	1189	981	68439	161866

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Blood storage and Blood banks:

Table- 16.9.

Blood Storage	Blood Bank
Belonia Sub-Divisional Hospital	Agartala Govt. Medical College and GBP Hospital, West Tripura.
Sabroom Sub-Divisional Hospital	Tripura Govt. Medical College and BR Ambedkar Teaching Hospital (Non-Government)
Amarpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	IGM Hospital, West Tripura.
Melaghar Sub-Divisional Hospital	RGM Hospital, Kailashahar
Khowai District Hospital	Gomati District Hospital, Udaipur
Gandacherra Sub-Divisional Hospital	Dharmanagar District Hospital, North
Kanchanpur Sub-Divisional Hospital	BSM Hospital, Kamalpur
Dhalai District Hospital	ILS Hospital (Non-Government)
Bishalgarh Sub-Divisional Hospital	
Kherengber Hospital, Khumulwang	

Achievement of Health Camp 2014-15:

Table- 16.10.

Activity	Achievement
No. of health camp	19296
Total patient treated	437030
No. of fever patients	107775
No. of diarrhea patients	29238

Conduction of Health camps in hard to reach areas with the help of helicopter, 2014-15.

Table- 16.11.

Activity	Achievement
No. of total patient treated	00
No. of fever patients	00
No. of diarrhea patients	00

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

Table- 16.12.

Activity	Achievement
Salt sample received	14
Salt sample tested	14
All sample compiles with PFA standard	14

PFA, 2014-15

Table- 16.13.

Activity	Achievement
Samples received	844
Sample tested	844
Sample pending	00
Adulterated food	07

Family Welfare:

The State Health & Family Welfare Department is not only limited to catering health care and facilities to all sections but is also entrusted with the task of stabilisation and betterment of population by implementing various National Programmes. In this endeavor the State of Tripura has also formulated the State Population Policy in August 2001 for progressing towards the ideal and subsequently constitution the State Population Commission under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister.



The main objective of the State Family Welfare and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) is to stabilize population at a consistent level with the needs of national development. The main highlights of the RCH programme and interventions which calls for are:-

- * Women are able to go through pregnancy and childbirth safety,
- * The outcome of pregnancies is successful in terms of maternal and infant survival and well being,
- * Couples are able to have sexual relations free and fear of pregnancy and contramiting diseases,
- * Infrastructure development for better service,
- * Manpower development,
- * Integrated training packages,
- * IEC activities and counseling on health, sex and gender,
- * Tribal areas RCH packages,
- * RTI / STI clinic at the district hospitals,
- * MTP and IUD services upto PHC level by providing equipment, medicine furniture etc.,
- * Enhanced community participation through panchyat level women groups and NGOs,
- * Civil works to provide facility for better RCH services,
- * Laboratory diagnosis,
- * Adolescent health.

The state's performance on family planning during 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.14.

Method	Number
Total sterilisation	4,196
Vasectomy	18
Tubectomy	4,178
IUD insertion	1,102
CC users (Nirodh)	3,47,976
Oral pill users	1,44,096

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2014-15 is presented in following Table.

Table- 16.15.

Particulars	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	South	Gomati	Dhalai	North	Unakoti
Sterilisation	3,360	263	134	157	200	58	10	14
Vasectomy	8	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Tubectomy	3,352	263	134	147	200	58	10	14
IUD Insertion	360	48	26	275	140	176	61	16
CC Users / distributed (Nirodh)	1,03,588	40,722	27,606	40,738	33,841	18,244	43,346	39,891
Oral Pill Users/ distributed	20,350	14,965	12,800	17,817	25,109	20,614	19,106	13,335

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Immunization:

State performance on immunization and MCH during the year 2014-15 are given in the following Table.

Table- 16.16.

Name of Vaccine	Number
DPT	54182
OPV	53445
BCG	54182
Meales	55072
DT	30845
TT (Pregnant Women)	52287
TT (10 years)	26654
TT (16 years)	22590
IFA (Large)	46869
Vit- A solution	44925
Full immunization	49146
Hepatitis B0	20562
Hepatitis B1	55612
Hepatitis B2	53013
Hepatitis B3	51105

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Pulse Polio:

The national pulse polio immunization programme has been successfully implemented in the State since 1995-96. The district wise performance during 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.17.

Particulars	West	Sepahijala	Khowai	Gomati	South	North	Unakoti	Dhalai
1st Round	72,803	52,238	38,327	44,233	50,102	50,705	33,915	52,152
2nd Round	73,213	52,432	39,053	44,157	50,228	49,154	33,609	52,260

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary blood donation by month during the year 2014-15 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.18.

Month	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Blood donation camp
2013-14	28,418	382	28,800	737
2014-15	28,021	783	28,804	779

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has been successfully implementing in the State. In 2014-15, the status of the scheme is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.19.

Activity	Achievements
Blood slides collected	6,21,160
Blood slide examined	6,21,160
Positive cases	52,496
PV	1,708

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Control of blindness and visual impairment:

The achievement of the control of blindness and visual impairment during 2014-15 is presented in the below noted table.

Table- 16.20.

Activity	Achievements
Cataract operations	8,182
School covered	316
Teachers trained	71
School children screened	47,102
Students found refractive error	1,488

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2014-15 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.21.

Activity	Achievements
Sputum examined	18,271
Sputum positive cases	1,747
Total cases detected	2,530

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2014-15 is presented in the given table.

Table- 16.22.

Activity	Number
Leprosy cases detected	47
Prebalance rate per 1000 population	0.19
Number of patient treated	76

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Cancer control programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2014-15 is presented in the given Table.

Table- 16.23.

Activity	Achievement
Mammography	224
Cancer patients received Chemotherapy	8,901
Cancer patients received Radiotherapy	987

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Mental health programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2014-15 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.24.

Activity	Number
Mental Patients treated at OPD	4,003
Mental Patients treated at IPD	327
Total	4,330

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Budget for 2014-15 (RE):

Table- 16.25.

	Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u> Total__
FW & PM	23449.46	9489.36	21253.67	Nil	54192.49
Health (R)	18177.68	12571.90	8029.91	51.03	38830.52

Source: Health Department, Tripura.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

The Drinking Water & Sanitation wing of Public Works Department, Government of Tripura is responsible to provide adequate & sustainable drinking water supply in each household and also to ensure better sanitation system through NBA in the State.



Objective of PWD(DWS) :

The main objective of the department is to enhance quality of life of the people by providing sustainable safe water and sanitation facilities and services along with promoting hygiene practices among the people.

a) Water Supply :

PWD(DWS) has set the objective of providing safe and adequate drinking water to all households in all the habitations without losing much time. For this purpose a range of schemes to tap both surface and ground water are under implementation which include, surface water treatment plants, deep tube wells small bore tube wells, spot sources like ordinary hand pump(OHP), mark-II/III, RCC well, sanitary well, masonry well etc. The excessive iron content in ground water poses a major challenge to water supply system in Tripura. The department has give priority to install iron removal plants with all deep tubewells.

As on 01.04.2015, out of 8,723 rural habitations, 4,871 habitations were fully covered & 3,848 habitations were partially covered on quantity basis. On quality basis, 3,680 habitations were fully covered & 2,873 habitations were partially covered.

b) Rural Sanitation :

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. NBA as a part of reform principles was initiated in 1999 when Central Rural Sanitation Programme was restructured making it demand driven and people centered. It follows a principle of "low to no subsidy" where a nominal subsidy in the form of incentive is given to rural poor households for construction of toilets. NBA gives strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Capacity Building and Hygiene Education for effective behaviour change with involvement of PRIs, CBOs, and NGOs etc. The key intervention areas are Individual household latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets supported by Rural Sanitary Mats (RSMs) and Production Centers (PCs). The main goal is to eradicate the practice of open defecation by 2017. To give fillip to this endeavor, Government of India has launched Nirmal Gram Puraskar to recognize the efforts in terms of cash awards for fully covered PRIs and those individuals and institutions who have contributed significantly in ensuring full sanitation coverage in their area of operation. The project is being implemented in rural areas taking district as a unit of implementation.

3. The brief status of PWD (DWS) as on 1st April, 2015 is presented in the following table:

Table- 16.26.

A. Water Supply:

ITEM	As On 01-04-2015
Deep tube well in operation (in Nos.)	Urban- 156 Rural- 1475 Total - 1631
Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 54, Rural- 79 Total - 133
Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos.)	Urban- 74 Rural- 711 Total - 785
Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1344.62 Rural- 9370.21 Total- 10714.83
Urban surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	16
Rural surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	31
Small Bore Tube Well (in Nos)	Urban- 54 Rural- 3293

	Total - 3347
Domestic connection (in Nos.)	Urban- 58125
	Rural- 10664
	Total - 68789
Road side stand posts (in Nos.)	Urban- 6716
	Rural- 37057
	Total - 43773
Functioning spot sources like as Mark-II/III/ OHP Ring/Masonry/Sanitary Well/Spring water sources etc. (in Nos) in rural areas	26980
Population covered (in Nos.)	Urban- 9,45,108
	Rural- 24,13,708
	Total - 33,58,816

B. Swachh Bharat Mission:

Item	As on 01-04-2015
Individual house hold latrine (BPL)	466862
Individual house hold latrine (APL)	173478
School Toilet	6750
Balwadi/ Angwanadi toilet	8385
Sanitary complex	300

The following table depicts the households main source of drinking water based on Census-2011 released data.

Table- 16.27.

Sl. No.	Households by main source of lighting	Tripura			Percentage	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Tripura	All India
1	Tap water	279,789	152,888	126,901	33.2	43.5
2	Tap water from treated source	171,167	69,003	102,164	20.3	32
3	Tap water from un-treated source	108,622	83,885	24,737	12.9	11.6
4	Well	230,576	215,219	15,357	27.4	11
5	Covered well	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.9	1.6
6	Un-covered well	206,233	194,023	12,210	24.5	9.4
7	Hand pump	152,365	102,071	50,294	18.1	33.5
8	Tubewell/ Borehole	136,980	98,270	38,710	16.3	8.5
9	Spring	15,960	15,769	191	1.9	0.5
10	River/ Canal	15,414	14,954	460	1.8	0.6
11	Tank/ Pond/ Lake	4,075	3,772	303	0.5	0.8
12	Other sources	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.9	1.5

Source: - Census of India, 2011

Concluding remarks: -

State achieved well in terms of birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate in compare to national average. However, specialist health care services need to be augmented for quality life.

Setting-up of two successive Medical Colleges would definitely improve the quality treatment in the State since a good number of the patient are going outside the State for better treatment.

Moreover, attempts require to be taken for providing safe drinking water, sanitation as well as proper disposal of water to reduce the infection deseases especially in rural and hilly areas.

Providing quality water supply and proper sanitation system to the community is the priority sector of the government and accordingly the DWS wing of PWD is committed to face the challenges to ensure better satisfaction of the consumers so far community water supply system and rural sanitation as well as total sanitation campaign are concerned. The list of committed work is huge and without proper community participation in both urban and rural areas it is not possible to maintain such schemes efficiently and smoothly. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all concern to understand the importance of the sector and to co-operate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply system including sanitation system in the state.

17) WELFARE

TRIBAL WELFARE:

Tripura, once a princely State acceded to the Indian Union as a 'C' category State on 15th October, 1949. The tribals formed the majority of the population till early part of the 1950s. The upshot of partition of India led the State through a marked demographic change following large-scale influx of non-tribals from across the border, the erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh.



Initially, the State Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was established in October, 1970 with the objectives of socio-economic development as well as remove the economic backwardness of the most under-privileged sections of the society, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC). In 1982, the State Tribal Welfare Department has been started functioning as a separate and independent Department with a view to provide focuse attention on the integrated socio-economic development of scheduled tribes and their welfare as well. The State Tribal Welfare Department has been implementing various developmental initiatives and targeted schemes in a more systematic timebound manner since its creation in 1982 and more recently, new developmental programmes and special packages for scheduled tribes are implemented to meet the growing challenges with technology and modernisation.

The Tribal Welfare programmes are important components for upliftment of tribal people as well as to remove the economic backwardness of the tribals of the State. The objectives of the tribal welfare in the State are as follows:

There are 20 Schedule Tribes (ST) in the State with their own cultural identity, which includes Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma, Lusai, Mog, Garo, Kuki, Chaimal, Uchai, Hala,, Khasia, Bhutia, Munda, Orang, Lepcha, Santal, Bhil, Noatia and Generic.

- ***ST population constitutes 31.8 percent of total population.***
- ***An amount of Rs.154.00 crores has been flown to TTAADC in 2014-15.***
- ***Special development packages for SC, OBC and Religious Minorities have been announced by the State Government.***
- ***19th January is celebrated as 'Kak-borok Day' in the State.***

The ST population as per 2001 Census was 9,93,426, which was 8,53,345 (30.95 percent) in 1991. Total ST males and females were 5,04,320 and 4,89,106, respectively as per Census-2001. The Census-2001 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 73.20 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 56.50 percent, which was 40.37 percent in 1991. The ST males literacy rate was 68.00 percent and ST females literacy rate was 44.60 percent in 2001.

The ST population as per 2011 Census was 11,66,813 which was 31.8 percent of total population. Total ST males and females were 5,88,327 and 5,78,486 respectively as per Census-2011. The Census-2011 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 73.20 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 79.05 percent, which was 56.50 percent in 2001. The ST literacy rate has significantly increased during intra-census periode of 2001-2011.

There are 20-ST communities, and their detailed demographic particulars are as follows:

Table- 17.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the tribes	Population (Census Years)			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
i)	Tripuri / Tripura	3,30,872	4,61,531	5,43,848	5,92,255
ii)	Reang	84,003	1,11,606	1,65,103	1,88,220
iii)	Jamatia	44,501	60,824	74,949	83,347
iv)	Noatia	7,182	4,158	6,655	14,298
v)	Uchai	1,306	1,637	2,103	2,447
vi)	Kuki	5,501	10,628	11,674	10,965
vii)	Halam	28,969	36,499	47,245	57,210
viii)	Lushai	3,734	4,910	4,777	5,384
ix)	Bhutia	22	47	29	28
x)	Lepcha	106	111	105	157
xi)	Khashia	457	358	630	366
xii)	Chakma	34,797	96,096	64,293	79,813
xiii)	Mog	18,231	31,612	30,385	37,893
xiv)	Garo	7,297	9,360	11,180	12,952
xv)	Munda / Kaur	7,993	11,547	12,416	14,544
xvi)	Santhal	2,726	2,736	2,151	2,913
xvii)	Orang	5,217	6,751	6,223	12,011
xviii)	Bhil	838	1,754	2,336	3,105
xix)	Chamal	18	26	226	549
xx)	Generic	0	0	7,098	48,356
	Total	5,83,770	8,53,345	9,93,426	11,66,813

Source: - Census-2011, RGI, New Delhi.

The economy of tribal people of the State is built upon agriculture which in tribal areas is mostly characterised by rain-fed cultivation and

shifting cultivation. The tribal farmers constitute about 30 percent of the farming community and control 37 percent of the agriculture holdings. The productivity levels are much below the level attained by their counterpart non-tribal farmers. The benchmark survey conducted in 1997 revealed that the Jumia Tribal families account for approximately 40 percent of total tribal families in the State. Apart from practice of shifting cultivation, the main problem related to agriculture is lack of cultivable land and poor irrigation facilities.

Objectives

- o Economic development,
- o Educational development,
- o Promotion and preservation of art, culture and tradition,
- o Protection from social exploitation.
- o Safeguarding the Constitutional and traditional rights.
- o Promotion and development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare
- o Ensure the "Rights of Forest Dwelling of Scheduled Tribes "on forest lands.
- o Infrastructural development
- o Skill development

Development Initiatives At-A-Glance:

- *Promotion of Education through -*
 - a. Setting up of Residential Schools.
 - b. Boarding House Stipend from Class-I to Class-X.
 - c. Pre-matric/ Post-matric/ Additive of Post-matric Scholarship.
 - d. Drop-out Coaching Centre for Unsuccessful Madhyamik students.
 - e. Special Coaching in core subjects.
 - f. Merit Award
 - g. Up-gradation of merit to ST students.
 - h. Construction of hostel for ST boys and girls.
 - i. Sponsoring students to the job oriented courses inside & outside the State.
 - j. Coaching for joint entrance examination.
 - k. Pre recruitment coaching for various job oriented courses.
- *Livelihood Propagation through --*
 - a. Rubber plantation.
 - b. Horticulture.

- c. Tea plantation.
- d. Coffee plantation.
- *Entrepreneurship Development through --*
 - a. Soft loan for business in transport, poultry, piggery, handloom, handicraft, hotel and different service sector through Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.
 - b. Promotion of SHGs through capacity building infrastructure development and capital flow.
- *Skill Up-gradation through -*
 - a. Vocational training.
 - b. Pre-Induction training for Recruitment to Para Military/Army.
 - c. Training at ITI, GNM & MPW.
- *Cultural Promotion through -*
 - o Support initiatives for pujas & festivals.
 - o Workshop & Seminar.
 - o Museum.
- *Skill Development in-connection-with -*
 - o Various aspects of rubber/tea plantation.
 - o Handloom, handicrafts, weaving, bamboo met, agarbatti.
 - o Beautyfication, dress-making, hand embroidery.
 - o Mason, carpenter, barbender, plumber
 - o Automobile repairing, driving, electric wearing.
 - o Stenograpy, computer.

Educational Programme

To improve educational scenario among Scheduled Tribes people various schemes viz. boarding house stipend, pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarship, additive to post-matric scholarship, supply of free text books, coaching in core subjects, coaching for madhyamik drop-out students, Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, Ashram Schools and Residential Schools run and managed by the Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS), merit award and up-gradation of merit, sponsoring students for various job oriented courses i.e. nursing, physiotherapy, pharmacy, air hostess courses etc., vocational training and training for skill development, pre-induction training for recruitment to para military/army etc. are being successfully implemented in the State. Details of the schemes are given below:-

Boarding house stipend:

Boarding House Stipend @ Rs.40/- per day per student and @ Re.1/- per day per student for sweeping and cleaning of the boarding house is provided for a maximum number of 322 days in an academic year for the students from class I to class X, staying in approved boarding houses. There are 308 boarding houses altogether, out of which 110 are run by the Non Governmental Organizations. There are 198 Government runs

boarding houses (Boys-98, Girls-57, TTAADC-26 & TTWREIS-17) in the State. In 2014-15, about 22,179 students were benefited out of this scheme.

Table- 17.2.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2014-15	2896.09	22,179

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Pre-matric scholarship:

During the year 2014-15, about 1,09,618 nos. of students were benefited out of this scheme. Under the scheme scholarship is provided @Rs.40/- per month to the students from Class VI to VIII and @ Rs.50/- per month to the students of IX and X Classes for a period of 10 months in an academic year. Details of the achievement during the year 2014-15 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.3.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2014-15	956.80	1,09,618

Physical =Number of students, Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Post-matric scholarship:

During the year 2014-15 a total of 21,312 nos. of students were benefited out of this scheme. PMS is provided to the students of class XI and above for continuing higher studies. The ST students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.2,50,000/- are eligible for maintenance allowance and fee for all courses (higher studies). Details of the achievement during the year 2014-15 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.4.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2014-15	2106.81	21,312

Physical =Number of students, Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Rate of Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS)

Table-17.5.

		<u>(in Rs.)</u>	
Category		Hostellers	Day Scholars
<i>Group-I</i>			
i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil, Ph.D and Post Doctoral research in Medicine, Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Agriculture, Design, Fashion Tecnology, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Managemant, Business, Finance/ Administration, Computer Science/Applications,		1200	550
ii) Commercial Pilot License iii) Post			

Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine
iv) C.A/I.C.W.A/ C.S/I.C.F.A etc. v) M.Phil, Ph.D and Post Doctoral Programmes in existing Group II & III vi) L.L.M

Group - II

i) Graduate/ Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy, LLB, BFS, other paramedical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary.	820	530
---	-----	-----

Group - III

All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group-I e.g. M.A/ M.Sc/ M.Com/ M.Ed/ M.Pharm etc.	570	300
--	-----	-----

Group - IV

All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X) e.g. Senior Secondary Certificate (Class XI & XII), both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 years Diploma courses in Polytechnics etc.	380	230
---	-----	-----

Merit award:

The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. Students, who secured 60% and above marks in their Annual Examination from Class-VI to IX & XI and Madhyamik / School Final / HSLC Examination and H.S (10+2) Examination from any recognized Board are awarded in cash together with a certificate. The rate of cash award ranges from Rs.400 /- to Rs.50,000/- for boys and from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 50,000/- for girls. Details of the achievement during the year 2014-15 are shown in the following table:

Table- 17.6.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2014-15	78.15	6,778

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

The rate of Merit Award is presented in the following Table.

Table- 17.7.

Sl. No.	Class	Rate	
		Boys	Girls
1	Class VI to next higher class	400	500

2	Class VII to next higher class	500	600
3	Class VIII to next higher class	600	700
4	Class IX to next higher class	700	800
5	Madhyamik or equivalent	1,400	1,500
6	Class XI to next higher class	1,400	1,500
7	H.S (+2) Stage	3,500	4,000
8	Special Merit Award for Madhyamik Examination	5,000	5,000
9	Special Merit Award for H.S. (+2) Examination		10,000
			10,000
10	Special Merit Award for Excellence	50,000	50,000

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Supply of free text books:

Under this scheme financial grant in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Books for the students of Class I to VIII are being supplied under Sarva Shiksha Abhijan (SSA) by Education (School) Department since 2003-04. Details of the achievement during the year 2014-15 are shown in the following table.

Table : 17.8.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2014-15	80.00	24,791

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Special Coaching in Core Subjects:

Under the scheme, tutorial guidance is given to the ST boarders attached to the Government run High/Higher Secondary Schools reading in classes VI to XII. Coaching is given in English, Mathematics & Science subjects for the period of 6 (six) months. The teachers are provided honorarium @ Rs.4,000/- per month. Details of the achievement during the year 2014-15 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.9.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	No. of coaching center	No. of students
2014-15	70.00	143	5,176

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Establishment of Ashram School (Class III to V):

With the aim to provide quality and value based education among the children, hailing from poor tribal families, efforts are made to set up 3 (three) nos. of Dakshin Karbook Ashram School (Established on 30-07-2007), Karbook under Gomati District, Ratanmoni Memorial Ashram School (Established on 05-06-2004), Kanchanpur under North District and Radhamohan Memorial Ashram School (Established on 12-09-2003), Ambassa under Dhalai District. Medium of instruction in these schools are English. In these school ST students were admitted

for Class III and read up to Class V. These schools are run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII)

With the aim to provide quality and value based education, efforts have been taken to establish 4 nos. Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) Schools at Khumulwng (West Tripura), B. C. Nagar (South Tripura), Kumarghat (Unokothi) and Rajnagar (Khowai). The Medium of instruction in the EMR Schools is English and the curriculum is CBSE. Then schools are funded under 100% grant from Government of India, under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of the India. Ekalavya Model Residential Schools run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

Table- 17.10.:AISSE (10th) under CBSE

EMR schools	Academic year	Students appeared	Student passed	Remark
EMR School, B.C. Nagar	2014-15	75	75	100 % success First Division-68 students
EMR School, Kumarghat	2014-15	64	64	100 % success First Division-53 students
EMR School, Khumulwng	2014-15	84	84	100 % success First Division-61 students
EMR School, Rajnagar	2014-15	54	54	100 % success First Division-54 students

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Table- 17.11.: AISSCE (12th) under CBSE

EMR schools	Academic year	Students appeared	Student passed	Remark
EMR School, B.C. Nagar	2014-15	60	46	76.67% success First Division-19 students
EMR School, Khumulwng	2014-15	39	29	74.36% success First Division-19 students
EMR School, Kumarghat	2014-15	36	30	83.33% success First Division-16 students

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Construction of School Hostels for Girls and Boys:

Construction of Hostels (Boys & Girls) was taken up with a view to extend hostel facilities to the ST students of interior areas. The scheme is under 50:50 share bases for Boys Hostel and 100% share basis for Girls hostel between the State and Union Government. 10 nos. of ST hostel were completed in the year 2014-15.

Coaching Center for drop out (Madhyamik) students:

Special efforts have been made to provide coaching programme for the unsuccessful Madhyamik students who could not succeed due to various reasons of inconveniences. Stipend @ Rs. 41/- per student per day is provided to the hostellers for a period of 210 days (maximum). The

honorarium for Teaching staff is Rs. 3000/-, In-charge of the centre shall be entitled Rs 2,500/- and honorarium shall be paid to Class-D staff @ Rs.1,000/- per month for 7 months. The scheme is implemented through NGOs. Details of the achievement during the year 2014-15 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.12.

Year	NGOs involved	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)	Students appeared madhyamik exam.
2014-15	16	122.00	800

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Stipend to trainees at ITI / GNM / ANM:

The object of the scheme is to provide stipend to the ST trainees in the courses of ITI/GNM/ANM sponsored by the Health Department and ITI ST trainees sponsored by the Industries & Commerce Department of the State Govt. The rate of stipend is Rs.1,200/- p.m. per hosteller of ITI and Rs.200/- p.m. for non-hostellers. The rate of stipend given to GNM trainees is Rs. 1200/- p.m. per hosteller. During the financial year 2014-15, total Rs.9.08 lakh was spent to give training to the 409 nos. ST students of ITI, GNM and ANM courses.

Table- 17.13.

Year	GNM/ITI
2014-15	409

Inter hostel sports competition:

Besides normal programmes of Youth Affairs & Sports Department and Tripura Sports Council, the tribal students are provided with additional care for making optimal use of their excellence in sports and games. Inter hostel competitions are conducted every year in order to provide them wider exposure and scope for improving skill. In 2015-16, the State Department had spent Rs 3.00 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Coaching for Joint Entrance Examination

The Tribal Welfare Department has taken special initiatives for scheduled tribes students of the State so that they can do outstanding performance in all India basis Joint Entrance Examination for technical, medical and various subjects. Special coaching is being given to the scheduled tribes students by various Non-Government Organizations for excellent performance in these examinations. During the financial year 2014-15, total Rs.2.38 lakh was spent to give training to the 117 nos. ST students.

Coaching for Civil Service, Banking & Miscellaneous Examinations

To achieve success in various civil service, banking and miscellaneous examinations under all India and State level basis, the scheduled tribes students are being given coaching by Non-Government Organizations. During the financial year 2014-15, total Rs.6.236 lakh was spent to give training to the 185 nos. ST students.

Promotion of tribal art & culture and fairs & festivals:

Kok-Borok Day Celebration

Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of eight indigenous tribes of Tripura having its separate identity is a rich language from time immemorial and over and above it is the language of about 10 lakhs people residing in Tripura and its neighboring states, including people residing in present Bangladesh.

On 19th January 1979, Government of Tripura recognized this language as State language after a prolonged struggle of Kok-Borok speaking communities and different democratic organizations. Thus on 19th January of each year, Kok-Borok Day is being celebrated since 2005. Seminar, recitation, cultural programme and exhibition etc has been organized on this occasion. The activists in Kok-Borok and scholars in other field are conferred with different awards on this day.

Fairs & Festivals

To maintain, promote and revive the traditional culture of the tribals, supports to the observation of major tribal festival is extended under the scheme. Melas, Exhibitions, Pujas, Conferences of tribal leaders etc. are also held under the scheme. In 2014-15, the Department had spent Rs 47 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Economic Development

Rubber plantation:

The object of the scheme is to assist the tribal people for a sustainable economic development through rubber plantation. The project is implemented over a period of seven years. The unit cost is 2,30,158/- per hectare. The grant amount of T.W. Department is Rs,1,95,158/- per family for plantation of 1.00 hectare of Rubber. Cash subsidy including planting grant and fencing subsidy from the Rubber Board subsidy is Rs. 35.000/- to be paid over span of 7 years. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Block Advisory Committee" from the fully/ partly ST Jhumia families. An account of the families supported during 2014-15 the scheme through rubber developing Agencies viz. Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TRPC), TTAADC and District Administration through Block Development Officer and Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Details of the achievement during the year 2014-15 are shown in the following table.

Table- 17.14.

Year	Financial achievement	Physical achievement
2014-15	541.99	777

Physical =Number of families, Financial=Rs. in Lakh.

Tea plantation:

Under the scheme, landless Scheduled Tribe families residing in interior areas are provided financial support. The project is implemented over a period of 5 (five) years. The unit cost is Rs.1,73,355/- per hectare. The grant amount of Tribal Welfare Department is Rs.1,06,180/- per family for plantation of 1.00 hectare of tea. Rs.66,975/- is provided by the

Tea Board as subsidy. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Block Advisory Committee" from the poor ST families. The scheme is implemented with 100% grants from GOI. Details of the achievement during the year 2014-15 are shown in the following table:

Table- 17.14.

Year	Financial achievement	Physical achievement
2014-15	89.01	308

Horticulture:

Landless Scheduled Tribe families residing in interior areas are eligible to get the benefit of the scheme. Rs.68,675/- as grant is provided to each selected family in installments. The grant money is utilized over the period of 5 (five) years. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Block Advisory Committee" from the poor ST families. The scheme is implemented with 100% grants from GOI. Details of the achievement during the year 2014-15 are shown in the following table:

Table- 17.14.

Year	Financial achievement	Physical achievement
2014-15	44.16	73

Rehabilitation programme of the deviated constituents who shunted the path of violence:

Government of India has introduced a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants in North East India. Accordingly, Government of Tripura also implementing this scheme since 1st April 1998. As per guide line of the scheme Government of Tripura has made arrangement to provide vocational training to the returnees through NGOs for economic and social rehabilitation. Just after surrender, the returnees would be favoured with a sanction @ Rs.1.50 lakh to be kept as fixed deposit for 3 years in bank. During vocational training period all the trainees were provided monthly stipend @ Rs.3500/- per month. Housing under IAY scheme etc. are also provided to the returnees after successful completion of the training. Out of the 1,505 tribal youths who surrendered after 1998 (i.e. post-1998) 1,446 tribal youths were brought under various self-sufficient schemes and 13 of them had been restored in Government jobs. 73 of them had also been provided loan from S.T. Corporation to become self-dependent. The State Government has also been implementing various programmes for the tribal youths who had surrendered outside any agreement and joined the mainstream before 1998 (i.e. pre-1998) and 3,083 had been brought under rehabilitation programme by providing various schemes such as market stall, horticulture, agriculture, fishery, rubber plantation and animal husbandry. .

Other activities –

Nucleus Budget:

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor tribals for medical treatment and purchase of medicine. Financial assistance is also provided to take up need-based income generating schemes. Financial assistance upto Rs.2,500/- for treatment inside the

State and Rs.8,000/- for treatment outside the State is provided under this scheme. During 2014-15, Rs.50.00 lakh was spent to given financial assistance to the poor ST patients.

Table : 17.15.

Total no of forest rights so far vested	: 1,24,541 nos.
Total no of forest rights so far vested to S.T families	: 1,24,539 nos.
Total no of forest rights so far vested to OFD	: 2 nos.
Quantum of land involved (total)	: 1,77,196.82 ha.
Quantum of land involved (for ST families)	: 1,77,196.34 ha.
Quantum of land involved (for non-ST families)	: 0.48 ha.
Demarcation of land completed through GPS	: 1,19,898 nos.
Pillaring completed	: 1,18,697 nos.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

State Government has been implementation programmes for economic upliftment of these families through convergence of fund available under MGNREGA and other schemes up to 31st March, 2015 total 93,349 nos families have been covered under various Programmes/schemes for economic development.

Strategy for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

A special strategy was adopted during the 5th five-year plan (1975-79) for accelerated development of the Scheduled Tribes. This strategy is called Tribal Sub-plan (TSP). It is a mechanism under which each development department of the State Government is required to quantify and set apart an amount of their plan budget provision for implementation of schemes exclusively for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura.

The fund so quantified shall not be less than the percentage of S.T. population in the State. In Tripura each development Department has to quantify at least 31% of their plan fund towards Tribal Sub-plan..

Twenty Point Programme (TPP)

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 is a package of Social Sector Schemes and Programmes. It consists of 20 Point and 66 items being administered by various Ministries of Government of India and implemented by State/UT Governments. The basic objectives of the programme are poverty eradication and to improve the quality of life of the poor and under privileged population of the country.

The programme covers various socio-economic aspects like poverty, employment, education, housing, health, agriculture, afforestation and environment protection, drinking water, energy to rural areas and welfare of weaker section of the society etc.

Department wise target & achievement of the year 2014-15 regarding ST families assisted under Twenty Point Programme (TPP) are given in the following table:-

Table : 17.16.

(in families)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Financial year 2014-15	
		Target	Achievement
1	Agriculture Department	220	89
2	Animal Resource Dev. Dept.	300	1275
3	TRP & PTG	500	651
4	Handloom, Handicraft & Sericulture	970	1941
5	Industries & Commerce Dept. (KVIC)	150	399
6	T.R.P.C. Ltd.	240	328
7	T.F.D.P.C. Ltd.	50	30
8	Fisheries Dept.	365	415
9	S.T. Corporation.	300	212
10	Horticulture & Soil Conservation	3565	2066
11	Tribal Welfare Dept.	2500	1814
12	Rural Development Dept.	1760	1100
13	T.T.A.A.D.C.	1810	1810
TOTAL		12,730	12,130

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Expenditure:

The following Table shows the expenditure of State Tribal Welfare Department in 2014-15.

Table : 17.17.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Schemes	Revised Budget	Fund received	Expenditure
A. DIVISIBLE POOL of which	17937.15	17014.90	17014.90
i. TW Schemes	6937.15	6014.90	6014.90
ii. Grants to TTAADC	11000.00	11000.00	11000.00
B. NON-DIVISIBLE POOL of which	15360.68	12085.87	12076.12
i. Article 275 (1)	1894.73	1557.74	1557.74
ii. SCA to TSP	2877.37	1709.46	1709.46
iii. SCA (untied)	513.51	513.51	513.51
iv. 13th Finance Commission	753.00	653.00	653.00
v. Central Assistance to State Plan (CASP) of which	9322.07	7652.16	7642.41
a. Umbrella schemes for Education of ST students	9162.14	7492.23	7492.23
b. NLCPR	0.00	0.00	0.00
c. NEC	0.00	0.00	0.00
d. Protection of Civil Rights	10.00	10.00	0.25
e. MFPO	149.93	149.93	149.93
Total Plan Scheme (DIVISIBLE + NON-DIVISIBLE)	33297.83	29100.77	29091.02
Total Non-Plan	5961.00	5961.00	5961.00
Grand Total (Plan & Non-Plan)	39258.83	35061.77	35052.02

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council:

With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribals to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up January, 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the

Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1st April 1985.

The activities of the Council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, Agricultural Development, Soil Conservation, Flood Control, Supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks under taken by the TTAADC. Special drive to bring high lands under horticultural corps, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of Agriculture, Horticulture, Pisciculture, Animal Husbandry to the tribal families, extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit, supply of safe drinking water will also be geared up and arranged for the S.T. Villages. An account of the flow of fund to TTAADC during the year 2014-15, Grants to TTAADC (Plan) is Rs.11000.00 lakhs and Share of Taxes (Non-Plan) is Rs.4400.00 lakhs.

Table : 17.18.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Sources of fund for State Plan and Non-Plan during 2014-15
1	2	3
1.	Grants to TTAADC (Plan)	11000.00
2.	Share of taxes (Non-Plan)	4400.00
	Total	15400.00

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

The Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. was established under the Cooperative Societies Act. 1974. The Corporation was registered in the year 1979.

The main objectives of the Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. is for development of economic condition of the poor unemployed tribal people of the state by extending financial help through providing loan under various scheme with easy terms and condition at a low rate of interest. Besides, soft loan is also provided to the ST students for higher studies.

During the year 2014-15, Rs.524.00 lakhs was provided to the 450 ST youths as loan under transport, business and agriculture sector for self employment. Besides, 164 nos. ST students were provided Rs.129.36 lakhs as loan for completion of their higher studies.

Adivasi Shikha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY):

In the financial year 2012-13, Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd took in hand a scheme, named Adivasi Shikha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY) under Natioanal Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC).A scheduled tribes candidate

whose annual income is Rs. 81,000/- in rural areas and Rs. 1,04,000/- in urban areas is provided maximum Rs. 5.00/- lakh as loan @ Rs. 6% interest per year under the above scheme. For avail loan an eligible S.T candidates has to appeal to the Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. In the financial year, total amount of Rs.129.36 lakh had been given as loan to 164 nos. ST students for doing higher education under this scheme.

SCHEDULE CASTE WELFARE:

A striking feature of Scheduled Castes demography of Tripura is that the Sch. Castes are not confined exclusively to "PARAS" or "BASTIS", They live intermingled with other communities in the same village spread all over the State. The social gap between the Scheduled Castes and other communities in Tripura is minimum.

Though the social position of Scheduled Castes in Tripura is relatively better as compared to that of the Scheduled Castes in other parts of the country, the fact remains that the Scheduled Castes here are at the lowest rung of the social ladder and almost at the bottom in the scale of poverty. About 70% of the Scheduled Caste population of the State are engaged in Agricultural activities either as small and marginal farmers or share croppers or agricultural labourers. Practically, all fishermen families in the State belong to Scheduled Castes.

The development of Scheduled Castes took a new turn with the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan strategy adopted during the 6th five year plan for their accelerated development

As already stated Scheduled Castes Sub Plan villages are considered to be the prime target area for the implementation of the programme of development of Sch. Castes. At the same time, attention is also being given to the Sch. Caste population who are living outside the Special Component area. The responsibility for implementing the development plans, rests with various development departments of the State. The Sch. Caste Welfare Department monitors and coordinates such activities. The Sch. Castes Co-operative Development Corporation ltd. is a special body created to promote economic development of the Sch. Castes.

In 2013-14 the Total State Plan expenditure (35 SCSP Concern Deptts.) was Rs. 1748.61 Crores while the SCSP expenditure was Rs. 344.15 Crores which constitutes 19.68% of the total State Plan expenditure.

For the year 2014-15 the SCSP outlay is Rs. 395.87 Crores as against the total state plan outlay of Rs. 1893.25 Crores. This is 20.91 % of the total state plan outlay

Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan:

The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) strategy for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes introduced during the 6th Plan period is a special device under which various Development Departments of the State Government are required to quantify and set apart an amount of their Plan Budget provision for various Welfare activities of the Scheduled Castes.

The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the State. It is drive to expedite and ensure will co-ordinate development of the Scheduled Castes communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres.

For implementation of the programmes under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, the State Government have identified 404 SCSP villages having Scheduled Castes concentration. Out of these 404 villages, 236 villages have Scheduled Castes population of 20% or above but below 40%. The remaining 168 villages have more than 40% Scheduled Caste population.

In order to ensure 100% utilization of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan funds, the State Government had issued specific direction not to divert the amount quantified in the Annual Plan Budget of the respective Department. In January 1996, a decision was taken by the Government to book the SCSP fund of all other Department against the budget head of the Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and accordingly this is being followed. All SCSP funds are booked under Demand No. 20 of the Sch. Castes Welfare Department.

Sector wise/ Scheme wise SCSP expenditure of 2013-2014 and the targeted flow of fund to SCSP during the 2014-2015 have been summarily shown in the following table:-

Table : 17.19.

					(Rs. in Lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of Sector	State Plan expenditure, 2013-14	Expenditure against SCSP during 2013-14	State Plan outlay, 2014-15	Flow to SCSP for 2014-15
1.	Sector- I. Agri. & allied Services	23034.68	4871.25	23860.90	5029.86
2.	Sector- II Rural Development	28802.49	6408.83	25117.91	5111.16
3.	Sector- III. Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-
4.	Sector- IV. Irrigation and Flood Control (DWS)	14674.49	2715.65	13590.31	2663.97
5.	Sector- V. Energy	304.96	51.84	4500.00	900.00
6.	Sector- VI. Industries & Minerals	7042.28	1845.25	7237.35	1944.27
7.	Sector- VII. PWD (R&B)	36719.71	5726.46	29350.00	4989.50
8.	Sector- VIII. Communication	-	-	-	-
9.	Sector- IX. Science & Technology	1133.00	312.55	718.10	160.00
10.	Sector- X. General Economic Services	-	-		-
11.	Sector - XI. Social Services	48948.41	9851.59	64128.10	15361.70
12.	Sector- XII. General Services	15201.20	2632.14	20822.35	3426.62
	GRAND TOTAL; -	174861.22	34415.56	189325.02	39587.08

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

The Total plan outlay for 2014-2015 is Rs.1893.25 Crores. Flow of fund to SCSP is Rs. 395.87 Crores which constitutes 20.91% of the total state plan outlay.

Tripura Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura Sch. Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. was created in 1979. Its authorized Share Capital is Rs. 20.00 crores. Its paid up share capital as on date is Rs.452.28. Lakhs.

The achievement and the target of Tripura S.C. Co-operative Development Corporation Limited for the year 20013-2014 and 2014-2015 are as follows :-

Table- 17.20.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Target of 2013-14		Achievement 2013-14		Target of 2014-15		Achievement 2014-15	
		No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount
		unit		unit		unit		unit	
1	Direct lending Scheme/NSFDC Education	964	1371.50	494	559.15	1250	2223.65	915	1336.65
Total		964	1371.50	494	559.15	1250	2223.65	915	1336.65

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

OBC Welfare:

The Tripura OBC Coop. Dev. Corporation established in the year 1996-97 with a view to Socio-economic development of the poor OBC people of the State providing term loan, Educational loan in the low rate of interest. To achieve this target, the Corporation financially assist poor unemployed OBC youth in the shape of loan with a as well as the poor OBC students for prosecution of higher studies in the following sector/grounds:-

1. Small Business sector,
2. Small Business (Agri and allied) sector,
3. Transport sector,
4. Mahila Samridhi Yojana,
5. Micro Credit link,
6. Educational loan,

The pattern of loan are as follows:-

- | | | |
|----|-------------|------|
| 1. | NBCFDC | 85% |
| 2. | SCA | 10% |
| 3. | Beneficiary | 5% |
| | | 100% |

Beside these, the Corporation has also introduced various Skill development/ Vocational training programme for creating income generation to the unemployed OBC youth like:-

1. Computer training,
2. Entrepreneurs Development Programme,

3. Motor Driving,
4. Bamboo Handicraft,
5. Mobile repairing etc.

The authorized share capital of Tripura OBC cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. Is Rs. 50.00 Crores. It's paid up share capital is Rs. 660.61 lakhs up to 31-5-2015. Since inception, the Corporation disbursed loan to 4666 nos. Beneficiaries for an amount of Rs.4416.00 lakhs. The achievement of the OBC corporation as made during the year 2014-15 are as follows.

Table- 17.21.

Sl. No.	Purpose	Government		NBCFDC		Total disbursement	
		No. of beneficiary	Amount	No. of beneficiary	Amount	No. of beneficiary	Amount
1.	Agriculture & Allied,	11	---	11	20.27	11	23.85
2.	Small Scale Industry,	122	---	122	373.62	122	439.55
3.	Business sector,	542	---	542	1112.78	542	1309.15
4.	Transport Sector,	359	---	359	443.71	359	520.83
5.	Micro Credit Link,	191	---	191	109.06	191	115.85
6.	Education	82	---	82	167.48	82	167.48
Total-		1307	300.06	1307	2226.92	1307	2576.71

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

MINORITY WELFARE:

Minority Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Government of Tripura in Minorities Welfare Department is working with a mandate to ensure a focused approach towards issues relating to minorities and to facilitate the formulation of overall policy, planning, coordination, evolution and review of the regularity frame work and development, programmers for their benefit. To accomplish the mandate, the development runs various programmed/ Schemes for Welfare and development of Minorities, some of which are: -



- o The State Government has announced 28-Points Special Package for the socio-economic development of minorities and will be implemented over the period of five years from 2013-14 to 2017-18.
- o The multi sectoral development programme (MSDP) has been conceived to address the development deficits in minorities concentration blocks of Tripura. Actual expenditure and sanctioned Rs.3335.78 lakhs during the year 2014-15. The MSDP will be continued during the entire 12th Five Year Plan period. Identified development deficits would be made up through a District specified plan for provision of better infrastructure for School and secondary education, sanction,

pucca housig, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes for creating income generation activities. Absolutely critical infrastructure linkages like connection road, basic health infrastructure, ICDS centres, skill development and marketing growth process would also be eligible for inclusion in the plan.

o *Educational sector:*

During the year 2014-15, 35,370 nos. minority students covered under stipend/ scholarship schemes like pre-matric, post-matric, special incentive, boarding house stipend, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad Memorial Award, Begam Rokeya Gold Medal Award for muslim topper in madhyamik and HS(+2), GNM/ B.Sc. Nursing/ B-Pharma, Engineering course and TCS/TPS/JEE etc. and financial involvement Rs.550.00 lakhs.

5. Education Sector: (under Centrally Sponsored Scheme):

Achievement during the year 2014-15:

- o Pre-matric Scholarship/Stipend: 9193 Nos. minority students covered under the scheme and fund involved Rs.225.50 lakhs.
- o Post-matric Scholarship/Stipend: 818 Nos. minority students covered under the scheme and fund involved Rs.38.78 lakhs.
- o Merit-cum-Means Scholarship/Stipend: 127 Nos. minority students covered under the scheme and fund involved Rs.43.99 lakhs.

o *Economical sector:*

- o During the year 2014-15, financial assistance given to 4738 minorities families for staring small business under Group Village Scheme, Settlement Scheme, Nucleus Budget (NB) Scheme for patients, protection of Wakf properties and financial involvement Rs.428.00 lakhs.
- o 150 Nazrul Chatrabash is almost in completion stage-fund involvement during the year 2014-15 of Rs.388.37 and construction of Haj House cum- Musafir Khana at Agartala started. Government already sanctioned during 2014-15 of Rs.125.67 lakhs.

o Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.:

Achievement during the year 2014-15

- A) *Term Loan:* The corporation disbursed for an amount of Rs.1202.57 lakhs under term loan to the 682 Nos. minority beneficiaries.

Table- 17.22.

Sl. No.	Loan	Sector	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
---------	------	--------	-----------------	------------------

1	Term Loan	Small Business & Agri allied	401	756.20
2		Auto rickshaw	247	310.48
3		Other vehicles	34	135.89
		Total	682	1202.57
4	Education Loan		44	95.55
	Total -		726	1298.12

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

The target and achievement of the Tripura Minorities Development Corporation Ltd. for the year 2014-15 is furnished below:

Table- 17.23.

Sl. No.	Loan	Name of item	Nos.	Amount in lakh	Nos.	Amount incurred (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Term Loan	Auto rickshaw	300	426.00	247	310.48
		Other vehicles	75	300.00	34	135.89
		Small Business & Agri allied	315	390.00	401	756.20
		Total	690	1116.00	682	1202.57
	Education Loan		60	84.00	44	95.55
	Total		750	1200.00	726	1298.12

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

SOCIAL WELFARE:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department bears the responsibility of promoting social education activities in the implementing welfare activities and various programmes.

Its objectives is to provide assistance particularly to the economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people. Besides them, welfare of Women & Child is one of the priority sector of this Department.

Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS):

As on 31st March, 2015 there are 56-ICDS Projects having 9911-Anganwadi Centres are looking after the Child Development activities of the State.

The following schemes have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

- i) ICDS (General),
- ii) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY),
- iii) ICDS (Training),

- iv) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP),
- v) Construction of Anganwadi Centre.

ICDS (General):

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since October 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9,911 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Tripura. All the sanctioned 9,911 Anganwadi Centres have made operational in the State covering all eight districts.

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in 2014-15 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 17.24.

Year	ICDS Project & AWC	West	Sepahi- jala	Khowai	North	Unakoti	Dhalai	South	Gomati	Total
2014-15	Project	8	6	8	6	6	6	8	8	56
	Anganwadi Centres	1773	1283	1042	1257	658	1282	1291	1325	9911
	Anganwadi Workers	1773	1283	1042	1257	658	1282	1291	1325	9911
	Anganwadi Helpers	1773	1283	1042	1257	658	1282	1291	1325	9911

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY Scheme was launched in September, 2000. The dolescent girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line (BPL) as well as school drop-outs in the age group of 11-18 years are selected and attached to the local Anganwadi Centres for monthly learning and training activities.

The Physical and financial achievement under KSY is presented in the following Table:

Table : 17.25.

Year	Benefited adolescent girls	Exp.(Rs.in lakh)
2014-15	4200 (only at North & South District At SABLA Scheme is introduced at West & Dhalai District)	15.35

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

ICDS training programme:

This programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the instructors and guest lecturers of the Department on job course, orientation and refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following five Training Centres.

The physical and financial achievements for the training of the ICDS functionaries through the above AWTC is given below:

Table : 17.26.

Name of ICDS functionaries	Job course	Refresher course	Orientation course	ECCE training
A.W.W.	624	880	-	-
A.W.H.	-	278	916	-
Supervisor(ICDS)	-	-	-	283
CDPO	-	-	-	-

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

In 2014-15, about 2,99,116 children and 77,264 expecting and nursing mother have been covered under supplementary nutrition programme of ICDS.

During 2014-15 fund Rs.14726.21 lakhs has been received from Finance Department under Central Plan & Rs.1268 lakhs under state plan & expenditure has also been incurred Rs.14726.21 lakhs under central plan & Rs.1268 lakhs under state plan.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):

The Department is doing its child care & protection activities towards neglected, orphan, missing, deserted and street children as well as juvenile delinquent by providing shelter in the Homes, adoption to the eligible parents, rehabilitation and financial support from juvenile justice fund during 2014-15.

- a) 27- children placed under pre-adoptive foster care to the prospective adoptive parents.
- b) 17- children have been declared legally free for adoption
- c) 15- orphan children in Govt. run different homes have been rehabilitated with financial grant of Rs.50,000/-.
- d) 43- children are being provided under sponsorship scheme
- e) 4- children are being provided financial assistance from Juvenile Justice Fund.

During 2014-15, fund Rs.1227.34 lakhs has been received from Finance Department under Central Plan & Rs.103.47 lakhs under state plan.

Women Welfare:

Rajib Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - 'Sabla':

The RGSEAG Scheme is being implemented in Tripura on pilot basis in Dhalai, Khowai, Sepahijala and West District. Under the said two districts 28- ICDS projects having 5,380 Nos. of Anganwadi Centres (AWC) have come under the coverage of the scheme to address multidimensional problems of adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years. During 2014-15, total fund received amounting Rs.1001.22 lakhs & 73259 Nos. adolescent girls and 2346 adolescent girls were provided

nutrition & vocational training respectively. Moreover, 1,470 out of school girls children were brought back to the school and 42,390 nos. & 82,150 adolescent girls were provided iron & folic acid (IFA) tablet and nutrition & Health Education (NHED) respectively. 21,457 Nos. adolescent girls were provided Life Skill Education & 425 Nos. adolescent girls were addressing public services through this scheme.

In order to implement various schemes aimed at women's empowerment and development through 17 identified departments an amount of Rs.55171.49 lakhs has been kept as plan outlay under the gender budget during the financial year 2014-15. Rs.33662.88 lakhs has been spent during 2014-15.

Training for Capacity Building of Women:

The scheme of State Government introduced during the financial year 2013-14 for capacity building of women in various trades like motor driving, tailoring, artificial flower making, food & fruit processing, chalk making, bag-mat making, beautician etc. for generating income of women specially women/girls of various homes including victims of rape, domestic violence etc. During 2014-15, Rs.37.50 lakh were received & 300 women had been trained.

Poorna Shakti Kendras established in village level for providing services of women & this became functional since 2nd March-2015. During 2014-15, fund amounting Rs.40.00 lakhs has been received as Central share. This scheme has been implemented through Tripura Commission for Women.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY):

A new scheme on pilot basis in Dhalai District has been introduced for pregnant women and lactating mothers called "Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY) - A Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme". Under this scheme, a cash incentive of Rs.6,000/- only is provided directly to the women of 19 years and above for the first two live births subject to the women fulfilling specific conditions relating to maternal child health and nutrition. Cash incentive is provided in two installments between the third trimesters of pregnancy till the infant completes six months of age. During 2014-15 fund amounting Rs.209.7 lakhs has been received & 3,740 Nos. pregnant women and lactating mother were benefited.

Welfare of Persons with Physically challenged:

A number of welfare and rehabilitation oriented schemes are being implemented in the state to enable the physically and mentally disabled person to lead a healthy social life by overcoming their mental and physical disabilities. Total 68,488 Nos. disabled person has been given Disability Certificates as on 31st March, 2015. During 2014-15, 7,983 Nos. disabled person have been provided Aids & appliances. During 2014-15, Rs.22.50 lakhs has been spent for capacity building of persons with disability.

Social Security Scheme:

During 2014-15, the Social Welfare & Social Education Department is implementing 23 Nos. Social Person Scheme. Out of which, only 3 scheme are being implemented jointly by State and Central Government. During 2014-15, total fund amounting Rs.5211.86 lakhs received as Central share, Rs.5761.94 lakhs & Rs.5529.39 lakhs as State share under State Plan & Non-Plan. As on 31st March, 2015, 3,06,394 Nos. of beneficiaries are covered under the different social pension scheme.

The present statuses of existing schemes are:

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAPS):

This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide relief to the older persons whose age is 60 years and above and belong to BPL category. This scheme was started in the State of Tripura from the year 1995. The NOAP is a Central & State sharing scheme.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 1,61,959 Nos.
- b) Financial: Total monthly pension of each beneficiaries Rs.500/- (State Share Rs.300/- and Central share Rs.200/- for 1,45,596 Nos. beneficiaries whose age group are 60 to 79 years) & other 16,363 Nos. beneficiaries age are 80 years and above they are getting 700/- per month as (State Share Rs.200/- and Central share Rs.500/-).

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension (IGNWPS):

This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide relief to the older persons whose age is between 40 -79 years and belong to BPL category. This scheme was started in the State of Tripura from the year 2009. The IGNWPS is a Central & State sharing scheme.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 19,879 Nos.
- b) Financial: Total monthly pension of each beneficiaries Rs.500/- (State share Rs.200/- and Central share Rs.300/-).

Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension (IGNDPS):

This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide relief to the disable pension whose age is between 18 -79 years and belong to BPL category. This scheme was started in the State of Tripura from the year 2009. The IGNDPS is a Central & State sharing scheme.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 3,209 Nos. (2,167 Nos. beneficiaries above 80% disability & 1,042 Nos. beneficiaries with 100% blind disability).
- b) Financial: Total monthly pension of each beneficiaries Rs.500/- & Rs.1,000/- (State share Rs.200/- and Central share Rs.300/- in case of 100% blind the State share Rs.800/-).

Widow & Deserted Women Pension:

Widow & Deserted Women Pension scheme introduced w.e.f. November-2007 as a measure of Social Security. To get the benefit of this

scheme the candidates should be 18- 59 and above years in age and should belong to BPL category.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 56,182 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government @ Rs.500/- per head per month.

Blind & Handicapped Pension:

Formerly it was implemented for the 40% and above disabled persons and whose age was 18 years and above and quota was provided to each G.P. at the rate of 5 Nos. Now the disability percentage has been fixed as 60% and above to this scheme and the scheme has been renamed as Blind and Handicapped Allowance w.e.f. 01-11-2008.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 4,531 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government @ Rs.500/- per head per month.

Bidi Shramik:

This scheme was introduced for the older persons whose age is between 55 years and above and belonging to BPL category who are absorbed for making Bidi to maintain their livelihood on 2000 A.D. The work is most hazardous for their life. So the Government of Tripura already introduced the scheme as measure of Social Security.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 155 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Allowance for 100% Blind persons:

Considering the suffering of the 100% Blind persons in the society, Govt. of Tripura has decided to provide some relief to the fully blind person as a measure of social security. To get the benefit of the scheme the age of the candidates was 10 years and above belongs to BPL category. The scheme was introduced from November, 2006.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 747 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.1000/- per head per month.

60% & Disability Allowance:

The scheme was introduced from August, 2007 for the persons belong to BPL category and who are 10 years and above and disability with 80% and above. The name of scheme was 80% and above physical challenged persons. Now the guideline of the scheme has been revised. Now the scheme has been renamed as disability allowance.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 4,763 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.400/- per head per month.

Un-employed Allowance for 100% Blind persons:

The scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura from November, 2003. The eligibility of the scheme are the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, the age of applicant should be 18 years and above with 100% blindness, their qualification should also be Class-VIII passed and 2 years would be from the date of registration as Special Employment Exchange & they are belonging to APL & BPL both. The allowance would be paid up to suitable source of income.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 35 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.1000/- per head per month for BPL @ Rs.500 per head per month for APL.

Tripura Cobblers Pension Scheme:

The scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura from June, 2009. The eligibility of the scheme are the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, the age of applicant should be 55 years and above and belonging to BPL cardholders/ listed households and persons actually engaged in the profession of cobbling.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 60 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Tripura Rickshaw Pullers Pension Scheme:

The scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura from June, 2009. The eligibility of the scheme are the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, the age of applicant should be 55 years and above and belonging to BPL cardholders/ listed households and persons actually engaged in the profession of rickshaw pulling.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 457 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Tripura Scheme for incentive to girl child-2009:

The scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura from June, 2009. The eligibility of the scheme are the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, the girl child born on or after 1st June, 2009 and belonging to BPL cardholders/ listed households. The incentive amount will be paid to the mother of the girl child, preferably through a Bank/ Post Office Account. Up to 2 (two) girl children in a family will be covered by the scheme.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 34,855 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.300/- per head per month.

Pension to the un-married women of the age of 45 years & above under BPL families":

The scheme came into w.e.f. 1st April, 2012. The criterion for receiving this pension scheme may be seen below:

- * The age of the un-married women must be 45 years & above. She must be under BPL family. The pension will be discontinued if there is the case of marriage or once the women moves above the poverty line.
- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 1,463 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.
- * Pension to the persons who lost 100% eye sight loss under APL families":

The scheme came into w.e.f. 1st April, 2012. The criterion for receiving this pension scheme may be seen below:

- * The age of the applicant must be 10 years & above. The applicant must be under APL family. He/ She must be 100% visually handicapped.
- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 490 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.700/- per head per month.
- * "Pension to 80% & above physically challenged persons under APL families":

The scheme came into w.e.f. 1st April, 2012. The criterion for receiving this pension scheme may be seen below:

- * The age of the applicant must be 10 years & above. The applicant must be under APL family. He/ She must be 80% physically challenged person.
- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 1,829 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Motor Shramik Pension Scheme:

The scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura from November-2012. The eligibility of the scheme are the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, the age of applicant should be 55 years and belonging to BPL cardholders and persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 years in this sector.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 391 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Laundry Worker's Pension Scheme:

The scheme came into w.e.f. 1st November, 2012. The eligibility of the scheme are:

" The candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura. The age of the applicant should be 55 years & above. The applicant should be BPL cardholders. Persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 years in this sector.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 289 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Barber Worker's Pension Scheme:

The scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura w.e.f. November, 2012. The eligibility of the scheme are:

" The candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura. The age of the applicant should be 55 years & above. The applicant should be BPL cardholders. Persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 years in this sector.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 409 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Handloom Worker's Pension Scheme:

The scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura w.e.f. November, 2012. The eligibility of the scheme are:

" The candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura. The age of the applicant should be 55 years & above. The applicant should be BPL cardholders. Persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 years in this sector.

- a) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 726 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Fishermen Pension Scheme:

The scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura w.e.f. December, 2012. The eligibility of the scheme are:

" The age of applicant should be 55 years & above. The applicant should be BPL cardholders. Persons actually engaged in that profession minimum 10 years in this sector.

- c) Physical: Total beneficiaries covered 1,151 Nos.
- d) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Widow Pension Scheme-2012 :

The rate of pension will be Rs.500/- per month w.e.f. 1st April, 2012 and the whole amount would be paid by the State. Govt. only. Age of the applicants will be from 40-59 years under BPL category. The no. of beneficiaries under this scheme shall be restricted to 1,952 Nos.

Old Age Pension Scheme:

The scheme was introduced to address the pending proposals under IGNOAPS for only BPL card holders. The rate of pension will be Rs.500/- per month w.e.f. 1st September, 2012 and the whole amount would be paid by the State. Govt. only. Age of the applicants will be from 60 years under BPL card holders.

- a) Physical: The no. of beneficiaries covered 8,828 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Pension to Deserted women under APL families:

Pension to Deserted women under APL families pension scheme introduced w.e.f. December, 2013 as a measure of social security. To get the benefit of this scheme the candidates should be 18-59 and above years in age and should belong to APL category.

- a) Physical: The no. of beneficiaries covered 2,034 Nos.
- b) Financial: Funded fully by the State Government Rs.500/- per head per month.

Welfare for Senior Citizen:

The State Government has been implementing various programmes towards ensuring social security of senior citizen. As a part of this, Tripura State Older policy enacted by the State and 1,70,787 Nos. senior citizens are providing social pension in every month as on March-2015. Also besides other NGO run Old Age Home, 39 Nos. senior citizens are providing shelter as well as other facilities in a state run old age home located at Narsingarh, Agartala. The Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 has been implemented by SW & SE Department. Moreover, a Pensioner Awwas "Asraya" has been constructed for those pensioners who has no body to look after & who used to visit Agartala for their treatment & other official purpose for their permanent shelter/ temporary shelter respectively. An amount of Rs.10.68 crore was allotted for this purpose.

Concluding remarks:

More sustainable economic policies in tribal areas for improvement of living standard as well as empowerment of the tribals are required. Entrepreneurship development, rural market linkages with government's financial support are required to reduce poverty and unemployment. Settlement of Jhumia families through rubber plantation need to be implemented in a manner that it may augment the livelihood these

jhumia families. The participation of these families in JFMCs and SHGs for their long term benefits may be utilized for their gainful activities.

The SC and OBC as well as minorities section of people are required better agricultural, horticultural, fishing quality breeds and techniques in rural areas for productivity and therefore, generating more income. Participation in SHGs for gainful activities may be encouraged for their sustainable income.

18) HOUSING

Housing deserves significant attention in the context of developing policies and strategies for human development. The housing sector has been globally used as an engine to propel the economic growth as it generates employment and demand in the market for building materials etc. On the other hand, shortage of housing is a big impediment in the healthy development of an individual and consequently the society, and the State. Housing, alongwith food and clothing comprise the basic necessity of human survival. Housing is a reflection of nation's economic and social well-being. The basic human need that housing provides shelter or protection. Adequate housing facility increses the productivity of labour. When a massive programme of housing is launched, its multiplier effects, especially in changing the labour situation and income are quite impressive.



The basic amenities relating to housing includes safe drinking water, latrine, drainage, electricity, number of living rooms etc. apart from many other things like nature of the drainage system, presence of animal shed in the vicinity, availability of motorable approach road to the dwelling unit, and occurrence of floods during monsoon.

Housing as per Census- 2011:

The following table shows the condition of Census houses in the State.

Table- 18.1.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total	840,105	605,637	234,468
2	Liabe	455,986	306,777	149,209
3	Dispidated	341,600	266,252	75,348

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

- ***As per Census-2011, total household was 8,55,556.***
- ***Proportion of pucca houses was 80.7 percent in the State.***
- ***73 percent household having drinking water facilities.***
- ***86 percent households have latrine facility as per Census-2011 in the State.***

The following table shows the number of occupied Census houses in 2011 in the State.

Table- 18.2.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of occupied Census house	1,024,903	726,303	298,600
2	Occupied Census houses used as residence	826,686	595,865	230,821
3	Residence-cum- other use	13,419	9,772	3,647
4	Shop/ Office	85,950	44,422	41,528
5	School/ College etc.	10,692	8,999	1,693
6	Hotel/Lodge/Guest house etc.	1,855	1,097	758
7	Hospital / Dispensary etc.	2,214	1,342	872
8	Factory/Workshop/Workshed etc.	5,412	3,117	2295
9	Place of worship	10,366	8,034	2332
10	Other non-residential use	66,052	52,661	13391
11	No. of occupied locked census houses	2,257	994	1263

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Housing shortage in the State:

The HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.) made an exercise based on the results of Census- 2001 and estimated statewide housing shortages.

The housing shortages in the State for the year 2001 is presented in the table below.

Table : 18.3.

TRIPURA	H-I	H-II	H-III
Rural	11,077	3,05,873	1,98,047
Urban	3,001	27,009	23,869
Total	14,078	3,32,882	2,21,916

Source: - Estimation of Economics Cell, HUDCO, using Census- 2001 tables on housing.

- a) *Housing shortage-I* : Number of households No. of Census houses.
- b) *Housing shortage-II*: Housing shortage-I + No. of Kutcha (serviceable + Non-serviceable) + Congestion and requirement of additional room or house for married couple + obsolescence and replacement of old houses.
- c) *House shortage-III* : House shortage-II - serviceable kutcha houses.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board:

Tripura Housing and Construction Board (erstwhile Tripura Housing Board) came to bring under Tripura act -2 of 1979. Its specific mandate has been to construct Housing Schemes around the capital city and District Headquarters.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board (THCB) is executing number of social housing schemes namely for the i) Economic Weaker Section (EWS) ii) Lower Income Group (LIG) iii) Middle Income Group (MIG). The State Government has also entrusted construction works to the Tripura Housing Construction Board.

Besides, land improvement and ownership flats are also developed by the Tripura Housing and Construction Board. Tripura Housing and construction Board have recently decided to construct 450-ownership flats at New Capital Complex, Agartala.

The following table depicts the number of construction activities undertaken on housing sector by the THCB during 1990-91 to 2014-15 in the State.

Table : 18.4.

Sl. No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Common for all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Housing Scheme :						
	A. Housing Scheme at Nandannagar, Agartala.	25	55	Nil	Nil	Nil
	B. Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agartala.	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	Nil
	C. Housing Scheme at Rajar Bag, Udaipur.	Nil	Nil	20	15	Nil
	D. Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla.	Nil	Nil	24	48	Nil
	E. Construction of Model Village Sarashima, Belonia.	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	F. Construction of Housing Scheme at Subhasnagar	51	93	Nil	Nil	Nil
	G. Construction of model village Sahaberjoom, Melaghar, Sonamura, West Tripura(though we have a proposal to construct 70 Nos. EWS housing schemes at Melaghar under Sonamura Sub-Division, 23 Nos. housing schemes already been completed & expected for the remaining 47 Nos. EWS house will also be taken up very soon)	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total:	189	148	44	111	Nil
2. Cash Loan Housing Scheme:						
	A. Cash Loan Scheme for Govt. Employees	Nil	48	245	251	Nil
	B. Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Urban Poor	627	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total:	627	48	245	251	Nil
3. Sites & Service:						
	(Sale of developed land)	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil
	Total:	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil

4.	Ownership flats	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil
	Total :	Nil	Nil	Nil	224	Nil
	Grand Total:	979	196	294	697	Nil

Source: - THCB, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Basic planning are required for safe drinking water, drainage facilities as well as construction of the pucca houses covering backward rural areas of the State. The State lacks in turn of the basic amenities of housing sector and require to put efforts particularly in the districts through the PRIs to settle these issues on sustainable basis.

19. Future Assessment and Outlook

The State's economy is characterized by high incidence of poverty, low per capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities and geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, low progress in industrial field as well as high un-employment problem. On the other hand, low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult in the backward state of Tripura.

As far as the thrust of the State Government to the development strategies are concerned, the basic objectives are clear and simple: they are aimed at eradication of poverty and continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people. The target of the Government is comprehensive growth covering all sections of people and strata of society with the aim of reducing the rural -urban divide. While substantial achievements have been made, the road ahead still has a number of challenges and hurdles and these have to be kept in view while moving towards rapid growth and economic prosperity of the people of the State.

It is, therefore, a prerequisite to provide priority in the following areas for infrastructural improvements as well as to create a sustainable climate for attracting investments for sustaining inclusive pro-people growth in the State.

Challenges and problems

1. Roads and highways:

1.1. Conversion of National Highway-44 into four lanes in Tripura

Early connectivity of NH-44, which terminates at Sabroom in Tripura to a four lane highway is required. Benefits to be derived from this improvement would be immense in view of increase in trade and commerce as well as removal of feeling of psychological isolation of the local people.

Further, the National Highway needs to be aligned along the railway tracks. This will be straightening the highway and also make both the railway line and the national highway secure from terrorists. It should be a part of the golden quadrilateral.

1.2. Alternative national highway:

An alternative National Highway from Kukital to Sabroom (310 kms) in Tripura need be considered as national project. This would take care of most of tribal population as well as underdeveloped areas of the state, which in turn would provide economic development in the interior areas of the state.

Since the road alignment and basic formation already exists, the cost of construction of the alternative National Highway would be reduced to a great extent. It is also to mention that total length of NH in Tripura including the Tripura part of Manu-Syrang National Highway (yet to be completed) is only 468 Km which hardly works out to 9.74 percent of total length of NH in North Eastern States.

1.3. Trans-Asian Highway/Railway:

The Trans-Asia Highway should pass through Tripura to connect East/South East Asian countries so that the entire North-Eastern Region becomes a hub for promotion of South-East Asia Growth quadrangle as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India.

1.4. Direct bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Bangladesh:

The State Government has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for introducing a direct bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Dhaka to get the full benefit of the agreement signed between Government of India and the Republic of Bangladesh for issue of double entry visa to the Indian Nationals. This will reduce journey time vis-à-vis the cost of travel.

2. Linking of state capital with rails and airports:

2.1. Rail:

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura is now connected with railway link through metre gauge. Presently, total railway route is 153 km in the State.

The State, however, cannot reap the benefit of railways unless it is extended to the southern most border town of Sabroom and up-graded to broad gauge standard. Railway line up to Sabroom will provide the much desired accessibility with the nearest sea port of Chittagong in Bangladesh which would ultimately promote trade of large volume not only with Bangladesh but also with the main land and South East Asian countries as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India. The entire North Eastern Region would be benefited with such railway connectivity.

2.2. Issue of conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge:

The railway line connecting the State with Guwahati is in broad gauge up to Lumding. The rest of the line up to Manu in Tripura is in meter gauge. There is a felt need for converting the entire railway line up to Agartala into broad gauge to augment the capacity for passenger and freight traffic as transit and transshipment in Lumding and metre gauge restricts carriage of goods in bulk to the State. The broad conversion work is under to Kumarghat and Agartala as national project and expected to be completed by 2016-17.

2.3. Airports:

Due to poor/tenuous road and rail infrastructure, the people in the State are dependent mainly on air services for traveling to the main land. Though the runway at Agartala Airport has been extended including night landing facilities by airbus, additional infrastructure are required to be created for new control tower cum technical block, extension of the existing apron and setting up of cargo handling facilities including cold storage.

3. Conversion of Agartala airport into international airport:

The State Government has requested the Government of India to consider up-gradation of Agartala airport into a international airport to facilitate movement of foreign tourists especially in Tripura as well as other North Eastern States. Initially, the air connectivity will be made with Dakha and Chittagang of Bangladesh.

4. Border trade with Bangladesh and development of Land Customs Stations:

4.1. Border trade with Bangladesh:

The State had transport links with and through Bangladesh, before partition of India in 1947, which have since been snapped.

Official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh has been going-on mainly through Akhaura check post. Trade with Bangladesh includes cement, fish, stone pipes, PVC pipes, furniture, jute, ginger, agarbattiironoxide, fruits etc. The estimated Indo-Bangla trade through Tripura in 2013-14 was Rs.230.24 crore, which will further increase in near future.

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

In fact, the markets in towns of Tripura and the bordering towns of Bangladesh affect each other. However, since the trade presently goes on informally, it causes a lot of difficulties and distortions at present and puts a lot of strain even on security forces, who are to work to prevent such trade.

Facilities for "Border Haats" have been identified for trade in the State at Kamalasagar, Boxanagar, Bamutia in West Tripura; Simantapur, Srinagar and Ekinpur in South Tripura; Pal basti (Raghna) in North District and Hirachera (Kailashahar) in Unokati District Tripura and Kamalpur in Dhalai District since the State has 84 percent of its border with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh.



4.2. Development of Land Customs Station at Akhaura for Passenger Services and Srimantapur Land Custom Station for Goods Traffic:

Both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station are notified Customs Stations. In Bangladesh side, Akhaura Land Customs Station is opposite to Agartala Land Customs Station in Tripura and Bibirbazar Land Customs Station in Bangladesh is opposite to Srimantapur Land Customs Station in Tripura. Land Customs Station in Tripura and also in Bangladesh mentioned above are operational at present and deals with passengers and cargo traffic.

The present volume of trade through Agartala Land Customs Station during 2013-14 has increased more than the last financial year. The major two constraints of Agartala Land Customs Station are namely its proximity (just 2 Kms. away) to the Agartala city which is the hub of all important activities of the State and paucity of vacant land at or near Agartala Land Customs Station for any future expansion. In view of increasing volume of trade and the constraint faced at Agartala Land Customs Station, it is suggested that while both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Agartala Land Customs station, passenger traffic would be encouraged more than cargo traffic in this Customs Station in the coming years.

Srimantapur Land Customs Station at present is handling both the cargo and passenger traffic and opposite to this Station Bangladesh is having Bibirbazar Land Customs Station. The strategic advantage of this Station is that the nearest city in Bangladesh from Srimantapur Land Customs station is Comilla at a distance of just 12 Kms. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'Viswa Road' in Bangladesh passes through Comilla and it connects Chittagong port and Dhaka in Bangladesh, which gives natural access to important city and port in Bangladesh from Srimantapur LCS. As land near the Srimantapur LCS is available, future expansion is feasible at this Customs station. It may also be mentioned here that all the standard parameters proposed at Agartala LCS are also proposed at Srimantapur LCS in the pre-feasibility study prepared by IL & FS. While both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, cargo traffic would be encouraged more than passenger traffic in this Customs station in the coming years.

In regard to Rail connectivity it may be mentioned here that the proposed railway link between Akhaura in Bangladesh and Agartala, Tripura passes near by the Agartala Land Customs Station. In addition, the proposed railway link between Agartala to Sabroom (southern most town of Tripura) shall have a railway station at Bishramganj (a point of extended National Highway - 44) which is just 28-30 Kms. from the Srimantapur Land Customs Station. The above mentioned link once established, shall connect both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station with all the important towns of Tripura. It shall translate into reality the vision to make Tripura as a gateway to other North Eastern States for Bangladesh and South East Asian Countries. It may also be mentioned here that it is proposed to have waterways route through Gomti river (adjacent to Srimantapur LCS) to Haldia in West Bengal via Bangladesh.

All the user agencies like BSF, Customs and Immigration are also of the view that considering the space constraints at Agartala Land Customs Station, and future expansion mobility at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, passenger traffic in larger volume may be encouraged through Agartala Land Customs Station and cargo traffic through Srimantapur Land Customs Station.

5. Implementation of the Power Project at Palatana, South Tripura:

Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) owns significant natural gas reserve in Tripura. However, these natural gas reserves are yet to be commercially developed due to low industrial demand in the State. ONGC develop a 726.6 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) thermal power project close to its gas field in Tripura and supply power to the deficit areas of North Eastern States of India. The ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd (OTPC) is set-up in September 2008 for subscribing the equity by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd (IL&FS) and Government of Tripura (GoT) for implementation of 726.6 MW thermal power project at Palatana in Gomati District for the North Eastern States.

The OTPC has stated producing the thermal power from the Palatana project during 2013-14.

6. *Economic structure and Un-employment:*

Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) owns significant natural gas reserve in Tripura. However, these natural gas reserves are yet to be commercially developed due to low industrial demand in the State. ONGC develop a 726.6 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) thermal power project close to its gas field in Tripura and supply power to the deficit areas of North Eastern States of India. The ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd (OTPC) is set-up in September 2008 for subscribing the equity by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd (IL&FS) and Government of Tripura (GoT) for implementation of 726.6 MW thermal power project at Palatana in Gomati District for the North Eastern States.

The OTPC has stated producing the thermal power from the Palatana project during 2013-14.

7. *Economic structure and Un-employment:*

More than 60 per cent of the State is under forests and land available for agriculture cultivation is only 27 percent and far below the national average of 43 percent. At the same time, it presents a real challenge for the economic development since policy that does not directly involve forests, which has limited availability of land for implementation. The new legislation, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, has significant implications for land-use in forest areas, as well as, for the livelihood of forest-dwelling peoples.

8. *Land constraint*

The reorganisation of the administration by creation of four new Districts, six new Sub-divisions and five new Blocks in 2012 need to focus specifically the problems of regional underdevelopment within the State. The income per capita of the districts, literacy level, health facilities and proportion of household with a primary school within 1 km of their habitation (a measure of the dispersal of school infrastructure) would definitely give the basic of the district level disparities within the State, based on which the future assessments and policy decisions for inclusive pro-people macro-economic growth would be attained by the State.

9. *Regional Disparties*

The list of constraints and challenges makes clear the issues to be addressed in the future. It is not the task of this Economic Review to prepare a comprehensive policy directions for the macro-economic development. However, the priorities in policy decisions concerning to human development may also include the following.

Raise the levels of attainment in respect of education, health and nutrition among all people of the State. In the sphere of education, the special attention is necessary to ensure universal school enrolment and retention, particularly in upper primary and senior schools. This requires

increased investments in the expansion of school infrastructure and at least 6 per cent of GSDP to be spent on education, regularly. In the sphere of health, major expansion of health-care infrastructure is required to ensure an effective, open-access health-care system. Resources have to be allocated for increased expenditure on health, including partnerships with the private sector.

Programmes for immunization and nutritional support to mothers and children have to be strengthened. Success in sanitation work has to be followed by improvements in the supply of drinking water, investment in the construction of basic drainage and better housing.

Prepare an infrastructure plan to address the problem of transport and communication links between Tripura and the rest of India. Historical and geographical factors and fiscal imperatives require that the Central Government play a leading role in implementing this plan.

Develop an employment strategy that ensures growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods. The strategy must aim to reduce youth un-employment, and to equip young men and women with modern skills. It should also develop new rural-based farm and non-farm livelihoods, including forest-based livelihoods. The employment growth must be based on growth in production-that is, economic growth that involves a growth of agricultural and agriculture-related production, rural non-agricultural production, and different types of industrial production. A transformation of the scientific and technological basis of the economy must be a medium- and long-term objective of State policy.

Empowering the women, minorities, SC, ST and OBC communities as well as economically weaker section to meet the current social and economic challenges need to be emphasised for more inclusiveness and pro-people macro-economic growth.

PART – II

Table - 1.

Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population - 2011

India/State/Union Territory	Area in Sq. Kms	Male	Population Female	Persons	Density	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India (1) + +	3287263	623121843	587447730	1210569573	382	943
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	42442146	42138631	84580777	308	993
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	713912	669815	1383727	17	938
Assam	78438	15939443	15266133	31205576	398	958
Bihar	94163	54278157	49821295	104099452	1106	918
Chhattisgarh	135191	12832895	12712303	25545198	189	991
Goa	3702	739140	719405	1458545	394	973
Gujarat	196024	31491260	28948432	60439692	308	919
Haryana	44212	13494734	11856728	25351462	573	879
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3481873	3382729	6864602	123	972
Jammu & Kashmir(1)+ +	222236	6640662	5900640	12541302	124	889
Jharkhand	79714	16930315	16057819	32988134	414	949
Karnataka	191791	30966657	30128640	61095297	319	973
Kerala	38863	16027412	17378649	33406061	860	1084
Madhya Pradesh	308245	37612306	35014503	72626809	236	931
Maharashtra	307713	58243056	54131277	112374333	365	929
Manipur +	22327	1290171	1280219	2570390	115	992
Meghalaya	22429	1491832	1475057	2966889	132	989
Mizoram	21081	555339	541867	1097206	52	976
Nagaland	16579	1024649	953853	1978502	119	931
Orissa	155707	21212136	20762082	41974218	270	979
Punjab	50362	14639465	13103873	27743338	551	895
Rajasthan	342239	35550997	32997440	68548437	200	928
Sikkim	7096	323070	287507	610577	86	890
Tamil Nadu	130058	36137975	36009055	72147030	555	996
Tripura	10492	1874376	1799541	3673917	350	960
Uttar Pradesh	240928	104480510	95331831	199812341	829	912
Uttaranchal	53483	5137773	4948519	10086292	189	963
West Bengal	88752	46809027	44467088	91276115	1028	950
Union Territory						
A. & N. Islands	8249	202871	177710	380581	46	876
Chandigarh	114	580663	474787	1055450	9258	818
D. & N. Haveli	491	193760	149949	343709	700	774
Daman & Diu	112	150301	92946	243247	2191	618
Delhi	1483	8987326	7800615	16787941	11320	868
Lakshadweep	32	33123	31350	64473	2149	947
Pondicherry	479	612511	635442	1247953	2547	1037

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

- * The area figures of States and UTs do not add up to area of India because:
 - (i) The shortfall of 7 square km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 square km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.
 - (ii) Disputed area of 13 square km. between Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh is neither included in Pondicherry nor in Andhra Pradesh.
 - (1) The population figures excludes population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.
- ++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. illegal occupation of China.
- + The population of India, Manipur State and Senapati District by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division, as the census results for 2001 Census for these sub-divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Table - 2

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION BY CENSUS

State / Union Territory	1901-1911	1911-1921	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	5.75	-0.31	14.22	13.31	21.51	+24.80	+24.66	+23.87	+21.54	17.61
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	12.49	-0.13	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00	25.92
Assam++	16.99	20.48	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92	16.93
Bihar	1.52	-0.97	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62	25.07
Chhatisgarh	24.15	1.41	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27	22.59
Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21	8.17
Gujarat	7.79	3.79	19.25	18.69	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.17
Haryana	-9.70	1.95	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.81
Jammu & Kashmir**	7.16	5.75	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	26.69	30.89	29.43	23.71
Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36	22.34
Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51	15.67
Kerala	11.75	9.16	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43	4.86
Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26	20.30
Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73	15.99
Manipur+++	21.71	10.92	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86	18.65
Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65	16.93
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82	22.78
Nagaland****	46.76	6.55	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53	-0.47
Orissa	10.44	-1.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25	13.97
Punjab	-10.8	6.26	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10	13.73
Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41	21.44
Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06	12.36
Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72	15.60
Tripura	32.48	32.59	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03	14.75
Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85	20.09
Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41	19.17
West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77	13.93
Union Territory:										
A. & N. Islands #	7.34	2.37	14.61	-8.28	105.13	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90	6.68
Chandigarh #	-16.07	-1.65	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28	17.10
D. & N. Haveli #	19.52	6.99	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22	55.50
Daman & Diu #	1.45	-3.26	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73	53.54
Delhi #	1.98	18.03	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02	20.96
Lakshadweep #	4.85	-6.31	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30	6.23
Puducherry #	4.39	-5.06	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62	27.72

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

- + One village Ramtapur (code No.217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukhal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951. (ii) The total population of all districts of Andhra Pradesh for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the state. The differences between the figures for the state total and the totals of all districts are 21599 for 1901, (-) 70,744 for 1911, (+) 16,456 for 1921 and (+) 8,240 for 1931. The difference is due to an error that has occurred in Table A-2 of 1941, when the population data of Medak and Nizamabad districts were recast in accordance with certain inter district transfers that had taken place between Medak and Nizamabad districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad state during the decade 1931-1941.

- * Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

- ++ The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

- ** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

- +++ The population of Manipur state by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for Census 2001.

- *** In working out 'decade variation' and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,441) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

- # In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only in 1961 censused areas of Tuensang district of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq.km. 2. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the back decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961. 3. In working out 'decade variation and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

- @ The distribution of population of Pondicherry by sex for 1901 (246,654) and 1931 (285,011) is not available.

Table – 3

Estimated Birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate, 2013.

Indian / State/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	21.4	22.91	17.3	7.0	7.5	5.6	14.4	15.4	11.7	40	44	27
Bigger states												
Andhra Pradesh	17.4	17.7	16.7	7.3	8.3	5.0	10.0	9.4	11.6	39	44	29
Assam	22.4	23.5	15.4	7.8	8.2	5.6	14.5	15.3	9.9	54	56	32
Bihar	27.6	28.3	21.5	6.6	6.7	5.5	21.0	21.5	16.1	42	42	33
Chhatisgarh	24.4	25.8	17.9	7.9	8.4	5.9	16.5	17.5	12.0	46	47	38
Delhi	17.2	18.9	16.9	4.1	4.6	4.1	13.1	14.3	12.9	24	35	22
Gujarat	20.8	22.2	18.5	6.5	7.2	5.5	14.3	15.1	13.0	36	43	22
Haryana	21.3	22.4	19.0	6.3	6.7	5.3	15.0	15.6	13.7	41	44	32
Jammu & Kashmir	21.3	22.4	19.0	6.3	6.7	5.3	15.0	15.6	13.7	41	44	32
Jharkhand	24.6	25.9	18.5	6.8	7.2	5.0	17.8	18.8	13.5	37	38	27
Karnataka	18.3	19.1	16.7	7.0	8.0	5.2	11.3	11.2	11.5	31	34	24
Kerala	14.7	15.0	14.0	6.9	7.0	6.6	7.8	7.9	7.3	12	13	9
Madhya Pradesh	26.3	28.2	19.6	8.0	8.5	6.1	18.4	19.7	13.4	54	57	37
Maharashtra	16.5	17.2	15.4	6.2	7.1	5.0	10.2	10.1	10.4	24	29	16
Odisha	19.6	20.5	14.4	8.4	8.7	6.3	11.3	11.8	8.2	51	53	38
Punjab	15.7	16.3	14.7	6.7	7.5	5.4	9.0	8.8	9.4	26	28	23
Rajasthan	25.6	26.7	22.0	6.5	6.8	5.6	19.1	19.9	16.4	47	51	30
Tamil Nadu	15.6	15.7	15.5	7.3	8.1	6.3	8.3	7.6	9.2	21	24	17
Uttar Pradesh	27.2	28.1	23.3	7.7	8.1	5.9	19.5	20.0	17.4	50	53	38
West Bengal	16.0	17.7	11.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	9.6	11.4	4.8	31	32	26
Smaller States:												
Arunachal Pradesh	19.3	20.8	13.8	5.8	6.7	2.7	13.4	14.1	11.1	32	36	14
Goa	13.0	12.4	13.4	6.6	8.0	5.8	6.4	4.4	7.6	9	8	10
Himachal Pradesh	16.0	16.5	10.9	6.7	7.0	3.7	9.4	9.6	7.3	35	35	23
Manipur	14.7	14.5	15.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	10.6	10.5	10.9	10	10	10
Meghalaya	23.9	26.1	14.2	7.6	8.0	5.4	16.4	18.0	8.8	47	48	40
Mizoram	16.1	20.0	12.0	4.3	5.5	3.1	11.8	14.5	9.0	35	44	19
Nagaland	15.4	15.5	15.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	12.3	12.3	12.3	18	18	19
Sikkim	17.1	17.1	16.7	5.2	5.6	3.2	11.8	11.6	13.5	22	23	15
Tripura	13.7	14.3	10.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	9.0	9.8	5.5	26	27	19
Uttarakhand	18.2	18.9	15.7	6.1	6.4	4.8	12.1	12.5	10.9	32	34	22
Union Territory:												
A.& N. Islands	14.6	14.5	15.0	4.6	5.2	3.4	10.0	9.3	11.5	24	29	13
Chandigarh	14.7	20.5	14.1	4.0	3.4	4.0	10.7	17.1	10.0	21	18	21
D. & N. Haveli	25.5	24.9	27.8	4.4	4.8	2.9	21.1	20.1	24.8	31	34	22
Daman & Diu	17.9	18.2	17.5	4.9	5.1	4.6	13.0	13.1	12.9	20	17	26
Lakshadweep	14.8	16.2	13.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	8.5	10.3	6.6	24	20	28
Puducherry	15.7	15.39	15.6	7.0	8.0	6.6	8.7	7.9	9.1	17	20	15

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller states and union territories are based on three-years period 2011-13.

Table - 4

Total Workers and Work Participation Rate by residence: 2011 (Males)

States/Union	Total Workers 2011			Work participation rate					
				2001			2011		
Territory	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	331865930	226763068	105102862	51.7	52.1	50.6	53.3	53.0	53.8
State:									
Andhra Pradesh+	24185595	16498189	7687406	56.2	58.3	50.8	57.0	58.4	54.1
Arunachal Pradesh*	350273	264790	85483	50.6	50.7	50.5	49.1	48.5	50.9
Assam++	8541560	7257852	1283708	49.9	49.4	52.9	53.6	53.1	56.8
Bihar	25222189	22436685	2785504	47.4	48.0	41.7	46.5	46.7	44.9
Chhatisgarh	7133866	5522258	1611608	52.8	54.1	47.8	55.6	56.4	53.1
Goa	419536	152986	266550	54.6	54.5	54.7	56.8	55.5	57.5
Gujarat	18000914	10171584	7829330	54.9	55.5	53.9	57.2	57.1	57.2
Haryana	6806636	4392214	2414422	50.3	50.7	49.2	50.4	50.1	51.1
Himachal Pradesh	2043373	1836358	207015	54.6	54.7	54.2	58.7	59.0	55.7
Jammu & Kashmir**	3195090	2212006	983084	50.0	49.5	51.4	48.1	46.3	52.7
Jharkhand	8424769	6484142	1940627	48.0	49.6	42.4	49.8	50.8	46.7
Karnataka	18270116	11311426	6958690	56.6	58.1	53.8	59.0	59.8	57.8
Kerala	8451569	4507501	3944068	50.2	50.1	50.6	52.7	53.6	51.8
Madhya Pradesh	20146970	14741977	5404993	51.5	53.0	47.4	53.6	54.3	51.7
Maharashtra	32616875	17887071	14729804	53.3	53.9	52.4	56.0	56.7	55.2
Manipur+++	665463	460140	205323	48.1	49.2	44.9	51.6	52.4	49.9
Meghalaya	703709	561812	141897	48.3	49.4	43.8	47.2	47.0	47.7
Mizoram	290740	145091	145649	57.3	59.7	54.8	52.4	53.9	50.9
Nagaland***#	547357	403912	143445	46.7	47.3	43.8	53.4	55.7	47.9
Orissa	11902655	9941574	1961081	52.5	53.2	49.1	56.1	56.5	54.1
Punjab	8074157	4995819	3078338	53.6	53.9	53.1	55.2	54.9	55.5
Rajasthan	18297076	13775469	4521607	50.0	50.7	47.4	51.5	51.7	50.8
Sikkim	194358	148186	46172	57.4	57.7	55.5	60.2	61.0	57.5
Tamil Nadu	21434978	11214535	10220443	57.6	59.1	55.8	59.3	60.0	58.5
Tripura	1045326	767767	277559	50.6	50.4	51.6	55.8	55.3	57.0
Uttar Pradesh	49846762	38352879	11493883	46.8	47.4	44.6	47.7	47.4	48.9
Uttaranchal	2551921	1726674	825247	46.1	45.7	47.4	49.7	49.1	51.0
West Bengal	26716047	18211180	8504867	54.0	54.1	53.7	57.1	57.2	56.8
Union Territory:									
A. & N. Islands #	120889	74670	45219	56.6	56.9	55.9	59.6	59.1	60.4
Chandigarh #	328159	10664	317495	56.1	63.9	55.1	56.5	62.2	56.3
D. & N. Haveli #	119293	55803	63490	62.3	61.3	65.6	61.6	56.8	66.5
Daman & Diu #	107434	18862	88572	65.5	70.8	53.8	71.5	58.2	75.1
Delhi #	4762026	111500	4650526	52.1	49.4	52.3	53.0	49.3	53.1
Lakshadweep #	15318	3787	11531	42.4	40.6	44.6	46.2	52.3	44.6
Puducherry #	332931	105705	227226	53.1	54.4	52.5	54.4	54.2	54.4

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 5
Tentative population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No	Name of District	Type	Area in sq.km.	No. of HH	Population	Male	Female	P-06	0-6 child population		Sex ratio	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	West District	Rural	942.55	77247	329466	168689	160777	38261	19560	18701	953	974
		Urban		146301	588734	297463	291271	54817	28213	26604	979	
		Total		223548	918200	466152	452048	93078	47773	45305	970	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	1044.78	98407	434341	222461	211880	54449	27956	26493	952	463
		Urban		11963	49346	25368	23978	5333	2731	2602	945	
		Total		110370	483687	247829	235858	59782	30687	29095	952	
3	Khowai District	Rural	1005.67	67407	288006	147524	140482	35077	17836	17241	952	326
		Urban		9977	39558	19877	19681	3582	1821	1761	990	
		Total		77384	327564	167401	160163	38659	19657	19002	957	
4	South District	Rural	1534.20	94051	391692	200409	191283	51746	26364	25382	954	281
		Urban		10632	39059	19753	19306	3497	1809	1688	977	
		Total		104683	430751	220162	210589	55243	28173	27070	957	
5	Gomati District	Rural	1522.80	81442	357566	182424	175142	47720	24546	23174	960	290
		Urban		21265	83972	43004	40968	8317	4333	3984	953	
		Total		102707	441538	225428	216110	56037	28879	27158	959	
6	North District	Rural	1444.50	71671	337986	172066	165920	53092	26986	26106	964	289
		Urban		18623	79455	40584	38871	8611	4334	4277	958	
		Total		90294	417441	212650	204791	61703	31320	30383	963	
7	Unakoti District	Rural	591.93	51953	235676	119827	115849	33393	16956	16437	967	467
		Urban		10108	40830	20383	20447	4108	2103	2005	1003	
		Total		62061	276506	140210	136296	37501	19059	18442	972	
8	Dhalai	Rural	2400.00	74404	337731	173773	163958	51571	26196	25375	944	158
		Urban		10105	40499	20771	19728	4440	2264	2176	950	
		Total		84509	378230	194544	183686	56011	28460	27551	944	
	Tripura	Rural	10486.43	616582	2712464	1387173	1325291	365309	186400	178909	955	350
		Urban		238974	961453	487203	474250	92705	47608	45097	973	
		Total		855556	3673917	1874376	1799541	458014	234008	224006	960	

Source: - Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 6
Tentative SC & ST population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No.	Name of District	Type	Schedule Caste Population	Male	Female	% of SC population	Schedule Tribe Population	Male	Female	% of ST population
1	West District	Rural	57516	29390	28126	20.96	149847	75531	74316	19.23
		Urban	134959	68297	66662		26749	12992	13757	
		Total	192475	97687	94788		176596	88523	88073	
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	73328	37836	35492	17.07	118385	59825	58560	24.69
		Urban	9230	4690	4540		1016	557	459	
		Total	82558	42526	40032		119401	60382	59019	
3	Khowai District	Rural	55620	28559	27061	19.25	138104	69544	68560	42.60
		Urban	7442	3751	3691		1433	666	767	
		Total	63062	32310	30752		139537	70210	69327	
4	South District	Rural	57020	29225	27795	15.26	151329	76261	75068	35.45
		Urban	8717	4480	4237		1362	673	689	
		Total	65737	33705	32032		152691	76934	75757	
5	Gomati District	Rural	54443	28110	26333	16.86	184007	92143	91864	42.70
		Urban	19987	10196	9791		4547	2260	2287	
		Total	74430	38306	36124		188554	94403	94151	
6	North Tripura	Rural	45665	23353	22312	14.51	109696	55679	54017	28.05
		Urban	14889	7605	7284		7410	3815	3595	
		Total	60554	30958	29596		117106	59494	57612	
7	Unakoti District	Rural	43862	22172	21690	19.68	60561	30678	29883	22.54
		Urban	10552	5245	5307		1759	944	815	
		Total	54414	27417	26997		62320	31622	30698	
8	Dhalai	Rural	50539	25853	24686	16.31	205637	104247	101390	55.68
		Urban	11149	5608	5541		4971	2512	2459	
		Total	61688	31461	30227		210608	106759	103849	
	Tripura	Rural	437993	224498	213495	17.82	1117566	563908	553658	31.76
		Urban	216925	109872	107053		49247	24419	24828	
		Total	654918	334370	320548		1166813	588327	578486	

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table No : 7
Tentative literates & Illerates population for 8-districts of Tripura based on Census-2011

Sl. No.	Name of District	Type	Literates population			% of population			Illerates population		
			Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
1	West District	Rural	253477	136704	116773	87.04	91.67	82.19	75989	31985	44004
		Urban	497919	256719	241200	93.26	95.35	91.13	90815	40744	50071
		Total	751396	393423	357973	91.07	94.04	88.01	166804	72729	94075
2	Sepahijala District	Rural	319152	173770	145382	84.01	89.34	78.42	115189	48691	66498
		Urban	40192	21223	18969	91.32	93.75	88.74	9154	4145	5009
		Total	359344	194993	164351	84.78	89.80	79.49	124343	52836	71507
3	Khowai District	Rural	219350	118708	100642	86.72	91.53	81.66	68656	28816	39840
		Urban	34241	17475	16766	95.18	96.78	85.96	5317	2402	2915
		Total	253591	136183	117408	87.78	92.17	83.17	73973	31218	42755
4	South District	Rural	284456	155334	129122	83.68	89.25	77.83	107236	45075	62161
		Urban	33523	17371	16152	94.27	96.81	91.68	5536	2382	3154
		Total	317979	172705	145274	84.68	89.96	79.16	112772	47457	65315
5	Gomati District	Rural	255453	139885	115568	82.45	88.60	76.05	102113	42539	59574
		Urban	70401	36891	33510	93.06	95.40	90.61	13571	6113	7458
		Total	325854	176776	149078	84.53	89.94	78.90	115684	48652	67032
6	North Tripura	Rural	245871	130763	115108	86.30	90.13	82.33	92115	41303	50812
		Urban	66810	34737	32073	94.31	95.83	92.71	12645	5847	6798
		Total	312681	165500	147181	87.90	91.27	84.39	104760	47150	57610
7	Unakoti District	Rural	173196	92699	80497	85.62	90.11	80.97	62480	27128	35352
		Urban	34525	17447	17078	94.02	95.44	92.60	6305	2936	3369
		Total	207721	110146	97575	86.91	90.92	82.79	68785	30064	38721
8	Dhalai	Rural	241818	133640	108178	84.50	90.56	78.06	95913	40133	55780
		Urban	34399	18003	16396	90.40	97.28	93.41	6100	2768	3332
		Total	276217	151643	124574	85.72	91.31	79.79	102013	42901	59112
	Tripura	Rural	1992773	1081503	911270	84.90	90.07	79.49	719691	305670	414021
		Urban	812010	419866	392144	93.47	95.51	91.38	149443	67337	82106
		Total	2804783	1501369	1303414	87.22	91.53	82.73	869134	373007	496127

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 8.
Number of percentage of Census houses by different types:

Sl. No.	Houselist Item	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of census houses	330,835,767	100	1,066,863	748,686	318,177	100	100	100
2	Total number of occupied census houses	306,162,799	100	1,024,903	726,303	298,600	100	100	100
<u>Condition of census houses</u>									
3	Total	244,641,582	100	840,105	605,637	234,468	100	100	100
4	Good	130,124,755	53.2	455,986	306,777	149,209	54.3	51	63.6
5	Livable	101,441,740	41.5	341,600	266,252	75,348	40.7	44	32.1
6	Dilapidated	13,075,087	5.3	42,519	32,608	9,911	5.1	5.4	4.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 9.
Number of percentage of source of water by different types:

Sl. No.	Houselist Item	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Tap water	107,407,176	43.5	279,789	152,888	126,901	33.2	25.2	54
2	Tap water from treated source	78,873,488	32	171,167	69,003	102,164	20.3	11.4	43.5
3	Tap water from un-treated source	28,533,688	11.6	108,622	83,885	24,737	12.9	13.8	10.5
4	well	27,185,276	11	230,576	215,219	15,357	27.4	35.4	6.5
5	Covered well	3,895,409	1.6	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.9	3.5	1.3
6	Un-covered well	23,289,867	9.4	206,233	194,023	12,210	24.5	31.9	5.2
7	Hand pump	82,599,531	33.5	152,365	102,071	50,294	18.1	16.8	21.4
8	Tubewell / Borehole	20,916,074	8.5	136,980	98,270	38,710	16.3	16.2	16.5
9	Spring	1,314,556	0.5	15,960	15,769	191	1.9	2.6	0.1
10	River / Canal	1,550,549	0.6	15,414	14,954	460	1.8	2.5	0.2
11	Tank / Pond /Lake	2,075,181	0.8	4,075	3,772	303	0.5	0.6	0.1
12	Other sources	3,644,324	1.5	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.9	0.8	1.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 10.
Number of ousehold by main source of lighting

Sl. No.	Household by main source of lighting	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Absolute number			Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of housesholds	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Electricity	165,897,294	67.2	576,787	361,573	215,214	68.4	59.5	61.6
3	Kerosene	77,545	31.4	245,373	228,953	16,420	29.1	37.7	7
4	Solar	1,086,893	0.4	15,868	13,368	2,500	1.9	2.2	1.1
5	Other oil	505,571	0.2	1,798	1,470	328	0.2	0.2	0.1
6	Any other	493,291	0.2	349	268	81	0	0	0
7	No lighting	1,164,584	0.5	2,606	2,147	459	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 11.
Number of household by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet:

Sl. No.	Households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3
3	Open drainage	81,423,941	33	192,834	84,283	108,551	22.9	13.9	46.2
4	No drainage	120,524,914	18.9	618,947	509,545	109,402	73.4	83.8	46.6
5	Cooking inside house	215,412,336	87.3	763,705	532,946	230,759	90.6	87.7	98.2
1	Total number of households	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Closed drainage	44,743,812	18.1	31,000	16,951	17,049	3.7	2.3	7.3

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 12.
Number of households by fuel used for cooking by type:

Item No.	Households by fuel used for cooking	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of housesholds	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Fire - wood	120,834,388	49	678,178	566,977	111,201	80.5	93.3	47.3
3	Crop residue	21,836,915	8.9	6,573	5,105	1,468	0.8	0.8	0.6
4	Cowdung cake	19,609,328	7.9	1,173	763	410	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	3,577,035	1.4	694	528	166	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	Kerosene	7,164,589	2.9	5,294	1,100	4,194	0.6	0.2	1.8
7	LPG / PNG	70,422,883	28.5	148,637	31,920	119,717	17.6	5.3	49.7
8	Electicity	235,527	0.1	299	223	76	0	0	0
9	Bio-gas	1,018,978	0.4	589	264	325	0.1	0	0.1
10	Any other	1,196,059	0.5	705	559	146	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	No cooking	796,965	0.3	639	340	299	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table 13.
Number of households by poses on different assets:

Sl. No.	Households by poses on of assets	India		Tripura			Percentage		
		Total	%age	Absolute number			Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of housesholds	246,692,667	100	842,781	607,779	235,002	100	100	100
2	Radio/ Transistor	49,018,595	19.9	107,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
3	Television	116,493,624	47.2	377,988	205,683	172,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
4	Computer/ Laptop with Internet	7,708,521	3.1	8,612	2,489	6,123	1	0.4	2.6
5	Computer/ Laptop without Internet	15,654,325	6.3	53,344	31,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1
6	Telephone	155,880,849	63.2	405,115	233,957	171,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
7	Telephone/Mobile Phone-Landline only	9,919,641	4	17,491	9,979	7,512	2.1	1.6	3.2
8	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Mobile only	131,202,021	53.2	360,143	214,022	146,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
9	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Both	14,759,187	6	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
10	Bicycle	110,567,433	44.8	331,560	223,872	107,688	39.3	36.8	45.8
11	Scooter/ Motorcycle / Moped	51,862,242	21	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
12	Car/ Jeep/ Van	11,473,587	4.7	18,443	78,939	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
13	None of the specified assets	43,950,672	17.8	234,638	209,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6

Source: Census-2011, RGI.

Table - 14.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT**RURAL**

State / UT	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	599	602	406	445	500	522
Arunachal Pradesh*	482	483	273	278	380	383
Assam++	537	540	81	122	322	343
Bihar	468	473	32	53	263	275
Chhatisgarh	549	557	357	415	454	486
Delhi	493	493	146	146	342	342
Goa	547	547	210	210	378	378
Gujarat	598	599	212	278	414	447
Haryana	515	518	62	162	309	356
Himachal Pradesh	530	541	462	524	496	533
Jammu & Kashmir**	525	547	42	255	290	405
Jharkhand	520	533	95	198	313	370
Karnataka	611	612	274	287	443	450
Kerala	543	565	161	221	339	382
Madhya Pradesh	558	561	187	239	379	405
Maharashtra	569	576	305	388	443	486
Manipur+++	498	510	154	262	331	389
Meghalaya	519	527	375	391	447	459
Mizoram	586	591	341	394	467	496
Nagaland***#	461	504	171	312	319	410
Orissa	586	592	138	246	360	417
Punjab	562	566	48	234	315	406
Rajasthan	489	495	235	347	366	424
Sikkim	580	580	483	487	532	534
Tamil Nadu	590	595	300	378	443	485
Tripura	552	562	120	228	345	402
Uttarakhand	439	452	208	308	324	381
Uttar Pradesh	474	491	87	177	286	338
West Bengal	572	586	107	189	342	390
A.& N. Islands #	587	592	199	261	399	432
Chandigarh #	567	567	42	47	347	349
D. & N. Haveli #	488	488	152	161	321	325
Daman & Diu #	694	694	34	34	425	425
Lakshadweep #	545	548	63	105	299	322
Puducherry #	515	517	207	221	355	363
ALL INDIA	535	543	176	248	359	399

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 15.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT**URBAN**

State / UT	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	551	554	160	170	358	364
Arunachal Pradesh*	457	457	119	127	299	303
Assam++	538	542	84	90	324	329
Bihar	414	421	28	45	241	253
Chhatisgarh	486	496	213	240	358	376
Delhi	529	530	100	104	334	337
Goa	511	511	155	157	336	337
Gujarat	601	603	114	133	375	384
Haryana	512	514	85	97	311	318
Himachal Pradesh	599	600	188	212	404	416
Jammu & Kashmir**	532	539	81	117	316	337
Jharkhand	473	480	53	66	275	284
Karnataka	575	579	158	163	372	376
Kerala	540	552	161	191	341	363
Madhya Pradesh	516	520	99	115	315	325
Maharashtra	545	549	146	166	353	365
Manipur+++	455	456	151	182	306	322
Meghalaya	502	503	202	202	340	340
Mizoram	487	487	249	249	366	367
Nagaland***#	397	412	95	144	256	287
Orissa	577	579	135	155	370	381
Punjab	568	570	95	136	348	368
Rajasthan	488	490	95	141	303	326
Sikkim	609	609	273	273	452	452
Tamil Nadu	583	587	190	201	385	392
Tripura	525	525	107	113	316	319
Uttarakhand	502	506	65	86	293	305
Uttar Pradesh	504	511	73	102	300	317
West Bengal	589	602	124	174	369	400
A.& N. Islands #	596	607	181	200	384	399
Chandigarh #	547	547	114	121	351	354
D. & N. Haveli #	576	576	111	115	365	367
Daman & Diu #	594	595	134	148	347	355
Lakshadweep #	537	550	84	116	325	347
Puducherry #	536	548	132	147	336	350
ALL INDIA	542	546	125	147	342	355

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 16.

WPR (per 1000) in usual status (ps) and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

State / UT	RURAL + URBAN					
	Male		Female		Person	
	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)	Usual status (ps)	Usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh+	583	586	326	356	453	470
Arunachal Pradesh*	477	478	245	250	365	368
Assam++	537	540	81	119	322	341
Bihar	463	468	32	52	261	273
Chhatisgarh	535	543	327	378	434	463
Delhi	527	527	103	107	335	337
Goa	529	529	183	184	357	358
Gujarat	599	601	173	221	398	422
Haryana	514	517	69	141	309	344
Himachal Pradesh	538	548	434	492	486	520
Jammu & Kashmir**	526	545	51	223	296	389
Jharkhand	509	521	86	170	304	351
Karnataka	598	600	233	243	417	423
Kerala	542	562	161	213	340	377
Madhya Pradesh	547	551	165	207	363	385
Maharashtra	558	564	232	286	402	431
Manipur+++	487	496	153	241	324	372
Meghalaya	516	523	338	351	425	435
Mizoram	538	541	295	321	417	432
Nagaland***#	438	471	145	254	297	367
Orissa	585	590	137	233	362	412
Punjab	564	568	65	199	327	392
Rajasthan	489	494	202	299	351	400
Sikkim	585	585	447	450	518	519
Tamil Nadu	587	591	251	300	417	443
Tripura	548	556	118	209	340	388
Uttarakhand	456	466	172	252	316	361
Uttar Pradesh	481	495	84	161	289	333
West Bengal	577	590	112	185	349	392
A.& N. Islands #	590	597	192	238	394	420
Chandigarh #	548	548	109	116	351	354
D. & N. Haveli #	529	529	135	142	341	344
Daman & Diu #	668	668	71	77	401	403
Lakshadweep #	541	549	72	110	312	334
Puducherry #	529	537	161	176	343	355
ALL INDIA	537	544	161	219	354	386

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 17.

Age- specific WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for each State/ UT**Rural person**

State/ UT	Age group (in years)													
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & above	All (0+)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh+	0	38	254	559	810	864	867	883	884	831	713	654	362	522
Arunachal Pradesh*	1	5	142	478	595	690	773	721	824	783	802	566	295	383
Assam++	0	9	171	394	460	597	617	624	669	620	582	410	228	343
Bihar	0	12	161	328	464	502	530	572	581	598	606	447	355	275
Chhatisgarh	2	16	267	685	775	865	900	890	884	823	870	627	339	486
Delhi	0	0	4	451	467	623	435	795	777	65	579	527	0	342
Goa	0	0	164	496	703	625	523	618	647	625	312	116	40	378
Gujarat	0	43	334	640	675	700	776	694	744	685	668	565	346	447
Haryana	0	4	99	448	592	650	617	702	672	658	630	425	263	356
Himachal Pradesh	0	4	136	600	846	913	929	943	918	877	854	801	450	533
Jammu & Kashmir**	0	16	199	478	689	721	684	669	740	758	640	595	352	405
Jharkhand	0	67	258	457	591	654	735	733	725	689	673	527	356	370
Karnataka	0	30	216	554	671	710	776	721	791	793	661	541	288	450
Kerala	0	0	57	406	508	612	640	708	683	650	548	482	290	382
Madhya Pradesh	0	13	277	579	708	713	699	761	741	753	639	598	371	405
Maharashtra	0	31	225	584	762	842	836	858	862	809	765	578	346	486
Manipur+++	0	18	132	395	626	627	690	772	746	771	733	543	393	389
Meghalaya	0	1	183	581	811	871	919	922	882	903	920	747	657	459
Mizoram	0	2	361	726	793	842	842	835	840	820	831	585	382	496
Nagaland***#	3	18	103	382	488	669	645	790	818	755	889	598	579	410
Orissa	0	24	318	559	615	600	712	767	705	720	658	593	261	417
Punjab	0	24	217	521	629	682	700	756	674	687	602	528	322	406
Rajasthan	0	31	254	600	748	782	835	822	853	757	727	700	355	424
Sikkim	3	3	132	722	888	931	875	952	875	923	949	741	313	534
Tamil Nadu	0	8	237	515	677	795	823	823	816	815	675	566	398	485
Tripura	0	1	155	443	534	654	715	729	697	803	687	603	329	402
Uttarakhand	0	21	161	418	634	792	722	820	794	705	732	484	165	381
Uttar Pradesh	1	41	270	483	570	601	690	710	760	654	621	605	398	338
West Bengal	3	36	265	476	623	669	641	710	676	646	591	470	254	390
A.& N. Islands #	0	0	236	521	594	739	682	658	777	771	611	382	215	432
Chandigarh #	0	0	18	753	612	654	503	685	425	870	124	292	767	349
D. & N. Haveli #	0	0	56	302	696	762	667	660	683	860	435	658	224	325
Daman & Diu #	0	0	0	671	442	740	777	872	568	381	890	0	220	425
Lakshadweep #	0	0	156	315	533	547	560	780	674	517	471	27	0	322
Puducherry #	0	0	90	240	398	677	792	575	635	785	704	302	359	363
ALL INDIA	0	27	236	510	637	688	721	745	753	715	660	567	339	399

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 18.

Age- specific WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for each State/ UT**Urban person**

State/ UT	Age group (in years)													
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & above	All (0+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh+	0	10	130	344	553	655	687	668	687	632	470	262	135	364
Arunachal Pradesh*	0	1	28	199	482	539	564	636	848	723	816	381	136	303
Assam++	0	13	89	192	506	494	575	726	542	702	601	247	78	329
Bihar	0	9	98	310	442	417	557	559	546	588	487	330	218	253
Chhatisgarh	0	18	167	441	605	672	718	676	765	669	543	333	137	376
Delhi	0	2	102	347	577	594	611	613	540	665	535	362	165	337
Goa	11	0	41	423	632	419	593	537	695	601	547	176	9	337
Gujarat	0	22	213	512	666	625	633	576	695	576	493	250	125	384
Haryana	0	4	50	347	539	587	575	644	641	553	426	193	91	318
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	159	379	750	723	733	674	744	668	405	367	157	416
Jammu & Kashmir**	0	7	86	381	482	576	584	613	591	665	461	320	194	337
Jharkhand	0	21	128	222	390	497	650	592	608	421	647	281	129	284
Karnataka	0	6	138	378	626	662	680	657	591	564	520	268	224	376
Kerala	0	4	90	376	555	683	634	656	593	591	523	359	161	363
Madhya Pradesh	1	6	118	324	543	597	597	634	631	641	544	341	142	325
Maharashtra	0	6	131	387	621	642	643	663	632	594	512	254	126	365
Manipur+++	0	1	36	263	428	510	570	633	662	737	777	559	259	322
Meghalaya	4	5	69	282	470	610	738	733	762	772	713	454	208	340
Mizoram	0	0	106	366	584	636	653	760	726	827	798	668	243	367
Nagaland***#	0	0	33	102	234	533	639	625	715	719	583	89	104	287
Orissa	0	41	164	420	565	649	655	600	706	558	546	272	219	381
Punjab	3	10	182	404	659	599	620	652	580	560	530	318	179	368
Rajasthan	0	12	184	375	548	613	643	595	625	548	602	316	122	326
Sikkim	0	24	89	501	761	701	729	675	856	550	974	614	105	452
Tamil Nadu	0	3	130	409	561	659	672	716	678	604	510	352	193	392
Tripura	0	14	98	237	421	544	585	611	566	608	425	296	137	319
Uttarakhand	1	9	126	362	600	450	580	646	545	480	554	291	134	305
Uttar Pradesh	4	44	240	393	507	526	606	600	613	528	545	351	260	317
West Bengal	0	126	229	418	600	596	593	696	632	568	594	277	183	400
A.& N. Islands #	0	0	84	548	626	706	577	744	684	634	549	193	141	399
Chandigarh #	9	5	77	355	635	572	585	600	629	648	771	262	76	354
D. & N. Haveli #	0	0	164	246	696	705	679	769	687	886	0	377	25	367
Daman & Diu #	0	6	40	445	653	514	600	578	796	404	532	488	0	355
Lakshadweep #	0	0	23	322	522	529	569	595	622	519	437	440	258	347
Puducherry #	0	0	86	375	525	568	651	645	601	658	450	171	116	350
ALL INDIA	1	22	158	384	575	610	635	646	636	586	529	299	168	355

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Un-employment situation in India, 2011-12

Table - 19

Number of females (per 1000 females of age 5 years and above usually engaged in domestic duties in the usual principal status) who carried out specified activities

RURAL + URBAN

1	Specified activities work	Tripura			All India		
		with ss ss work	without	all work	with ss ss work	without	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Maintenance of kitchen garden etc.	401	290	311	225	179	185
2.	Work in hh. Poultry, dairy, etc.	426	240	275	354	127	156
3.	either item 1 or 2	503	333	365	443	232	259
4.	free collection of fish etc.	308	207	226	204	125	135
5.	free collection of fire wood etc.	444	267	301	540	284	316
6.	either item 4 or 5	462	280	314	558	301	334
7.	any of items 1,2,4 or 5	621	435	470	712	393	433
8.	husking of paddy (own produce)	32	39	37	65	34	38
9.	grinding foodgrain (own produce)	0	3	2	41	29	30
10.	preparation of gur (own produce)	0	0	0	0	1	1
11.	preservation of meat (own produce)	0	5	4	6	5	5
12.	making basket etc. (own produce)	21	18	18	21	11	13
13.	any of items 8 to 12	52	61	60	105	59	65
14.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8 - 12	630	452	486	718	402	442
15.	husking of paddy (acquired)	28	42	39	25	32	31
16.	grinding foodgrain (acquired)	32	34	34	42	39	39
17.	preparation of gur (acquired)	0	2	2	17	22	22
18.	preservation of meat (acquired)	0	11	9	24	27	26
19.	making basket etc. (acquired)	22	14	15	23	27	26
20.	any of items 15 to 19	61	59	59	61	63	63
21.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8 - 12, 15-19	639	468	501	727	424	462
22.	preparing cowdung cakes	85	27	38	523	263	296
23.	sewing, tailoring etc.	237	128	149	290	257	261
24.	free tutoring of own / others' children	78	99	95	58	88	84
25.	bringing water from outside hh premises	633	533	552	381	220	241
26.	any of items 1,2,4,5,8-12, 15-19, 22-25	752	732	736	872	630	660

Source: NSS Report No. 559: Participation of Women in Specified Activities alongwith Domestic Duties.

Table : 20.

District-wise percentage distribution of Establishments & Employment by location is given below:*(6th Economic Census, 2013)*

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	54,703 (37.65%)	58,947 (64.44%)	1,13,650 (48.00%)	90,984 (38.98%)	1,14,851 (67.33%)	2,05,835 (50.94%)
2.	South Tripura	46,195 (31.79%)	14,960 (16.35%)	61,155 (25.83%)	71,225 (30.51%)	24,965 (14.64%)	96,190 (23.81%)
3.	Dhalai	16,251 (11.19%)	4,256 (4.65%)	20,507 (8.66%)	26,819 (11.49%)	6,796 (3.98%)	33,615 (8.32%)
4.	North Tripura	28,146 (19.37%)	13,315 (14.56%)	41,461 (17.51%)	44,408 (19.02%)	23,976 (14.05%)	68,384 (16.93%)
	All Tripura	1,45,295 (100%)	91,478 (100%)	2,36,773 (100%)	2,33,436 (100%)	1,70,588 (100%)	4,04,024 (100%)

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table : 21.

District-wise total number of establishments by their location is shown below:*(6th Economic Census, 2013)*

Sl. No.	Districts	OAE	%age	EST	%age	Total	%age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	87,913	46.91	25,737	52.14	1,13,650	48.00
2.	South Tripura	49,789	26.57	11,366	23.02	61,155	25.83
3.	Dhalai	16,582	8.85	3,925	7.95	20,507	8.66
4.	North Tripura	33,124	17.67	8,337	16.89	41,461	17.51
	All Tripura	1,87,408	100	49,365	100	2,36,773	100

Source: DES-Tripura.

Table - 22.

District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups are presented.

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				Total
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	218	332	35	107	692
2	Livestock	4,951	6,157	1,638	1,820	14,566
3	Forestry and Logging	1,004	541	202	374	2,121
4	Fishing and aquaculture	875	581	565	397	2,418
5	All agricultural activities	7,048	7,611	2,440	2,698	19,797
6	Mining and Quarrying	13	14	4	20	51
7	Manufacturing	17,001	10,509	3,239	6,298	37,047
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	185	124	30	102	441
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	202	131	72	145	550
10	Construction	2,747	1,271	379	1,096	5,493
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	1,712	698	197	668	3,275
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,182	736	126	563	3,607
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46,035	21,041	7,411	14,747	89,234
14	Transportation and Storage	9,027	3,599	1,125	3,476	17,227
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	6,138	3,431	1,064	2,281	12,914
16	Information and Communication	478	245	95	197	1,015
17	Financial and insurance activities	932	464	77	377	1,850
18	Real Estate Activities	538	222	128	298	1,186
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,171	547	158	579	2,455
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	825	355	78	260	1,518
21	Education	7,414	4,923	1,968	3,372	17,677
22	Human health and social work activities	1,155	572	228	497	2,452
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	374	170	26	125	695
24	Other service activities not else where classified	8,473	4,492	1,662	3,662	18,289
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,06,602	53,544	18,067	38,763	2,16,976
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	1,13,650	61,155	20,507	41,461	2,36,773

Source: DES-Tripura

Table - 23.

District wise concentration of agricultural and non-agricultural employments by major activity groups are presented.

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Establishments				Total
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	
1	Agriculture other than crop production & plantation	325	449	42	141	957
2	Livestock	7,080	8,667	2,454	2,624	20,825
3	Forestry and Logging	1,118	675	244	455	2,492
4	Fishing and aquaculture	1,342	818	822	609	3,591
5	All agricultural activities	9,865	10,609	3,562	3,829	27,865
6	Mining and Quarrying	1,038	21	7	23	1,089
7	Manufacturing	33,679	16,241	5,274	10,813	66,007
8	Electricity, Gas steam & Air Conditioning Supply	1,925	666	261	623	3,475
9	Water supply; Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	400	187	114	249	950
10	Construction	5,005	2,129	499	1,486	9,119
11	Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	3,903	1,251	301	1,293	6,748
12	Whole sale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,593	1,285	241	1,103	7,222
13	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	59,462	24,445	8,414	18,221	1,10,542
14	Transportation and Storage	11,925	4,709	1,411	4,368	22,413
15	Accommodation and Food service activities	9,952	4,693	1,683	3,530	19,858
16	Information and Communication	1,109	405	154	390	2,058
17	Financial and insurance activities	3,658	1,162	319	991	6,130
18	Real Estate Activities	663	255	161	313	1,392
19	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,065	875	234	864	4,038
20	Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,833	492	98	342	2,765
21	Education	35,930	18,296	7,859	12,665	74,750
22	Human health and social work activities	5,623	2,061	776	1,851	10,311
23	Arts, entertainment, sports, amusement & recreation	747	264	59	222	1,292
24	Other service activities not else where classified	12,460	6,144	2,188	5,208	26,000
25	All Non-agricultural activities	1,95,970	85,581	30,053	64,555	3,76,159
	All agricultural & non-agricultural activities	2,05,835	96,190	33,615	68,384	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura

Table : 24.

District-wise number of establishments & employments:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	OAE	Establishments		OAE	Employment	
			Estt. with	Total		Estt. with	Total
			hired workers			hired workers	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	West Tripura	87,913	25,737	1,13,650	99,620	1,06,215	2,05,835
2	South Tripura	49,789	11,366	61,155	57,074	39,116	96,190
3	North Tripura	16,582	3,925	20,507	19,685	13,930	33,615
4	Dhalai	33,124	8,337	41,461	38,791	29,593	68,384
	All Tripura	1,87,408	49,365	2,36,773	2,15,170	1,88,854	4,04,024

Source: DES-Tripura.

Note : (i) OAE : Own Account Establishment, Estt. : Establishments

(ii) Percentage total may not tally with the all India due to rounding off.

Table : 25.

District-wise handloom/handicrafts establishments & employments by sector in Tripura:

(6th Economic Census, 2013)

Sl. No.	Districts	Rural	Establishments		Rural	Employment	
			Urban	Combined		Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	West Tripura	2,728	2,835	5,563	4,521	5,302	9,823
2	South Tripura	2,105	705	2,810	3,021	1,212	4,233
3	Dhalai	394	141	535	621	252	873
4	North Tripura	1,377	640	2,017	2,043	1,228	3,271
	All Tripura	6,604	4,321	10,925	10,206	7,994	18,200

Source: DES-Tripura.