



STATE INDUSTRIAL PROFILE

2014-15

The State of Tripura



MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम

OUR STRENGTH * हमारी शक्ति

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Foreword

MSME-Development Institute, Agartala is presenting the State Industrial Profile 2014-15. in respect of State of Tripura. The growth of MSME plays a key role in any State in bringing about economic prosperity and development. The Tripura is the third smallest State of the Country located in the North Eastern Region . The state has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State , although the State is backward in industrialisation. One of the main thrust area of the State Government is to promote and develop the rural , micro, small and medium enterprises, agribased food processing industries and also promote export and import business with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Tea and rubber base industries are taken into consideration for the development of industrial base in Tripura. The Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentive Scheme,2012 with Capital Investment subsidy, Procurement Preference, Industrial Promotion Subsidy, Partial reimbursement of power charges, Interest on Term loan, floor space rental for IT Industries etc. has been notified for industrial development of the state. The meter gauge Railway connection has been converted to Broad Gauge connection and recently first broad gauge trial train rolled to Agartala .

I hope this report will be very useful to the prospective entrepreneurs as well as existing entrepreneurs and others interested in this area. The Economic Investigation Division of this office has undertaken a meticulous task in collecting the primary and secondary data from different State Govt Departments, Central Govt Department and non-Govt organizations in Tripura and in bringing out this profile. I extend my gratitude to all the govt departments, organisations, associations and non-govt organisation for their wholehearted support and co-operation in giving the information to prepare this State Industrial Profile . I also take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to all the officers and staff for their sincere work specially , Shri Reading Star Nongbri , Asstt. Director(EI) of this institute to give shape this profile. .

Place : Agartala

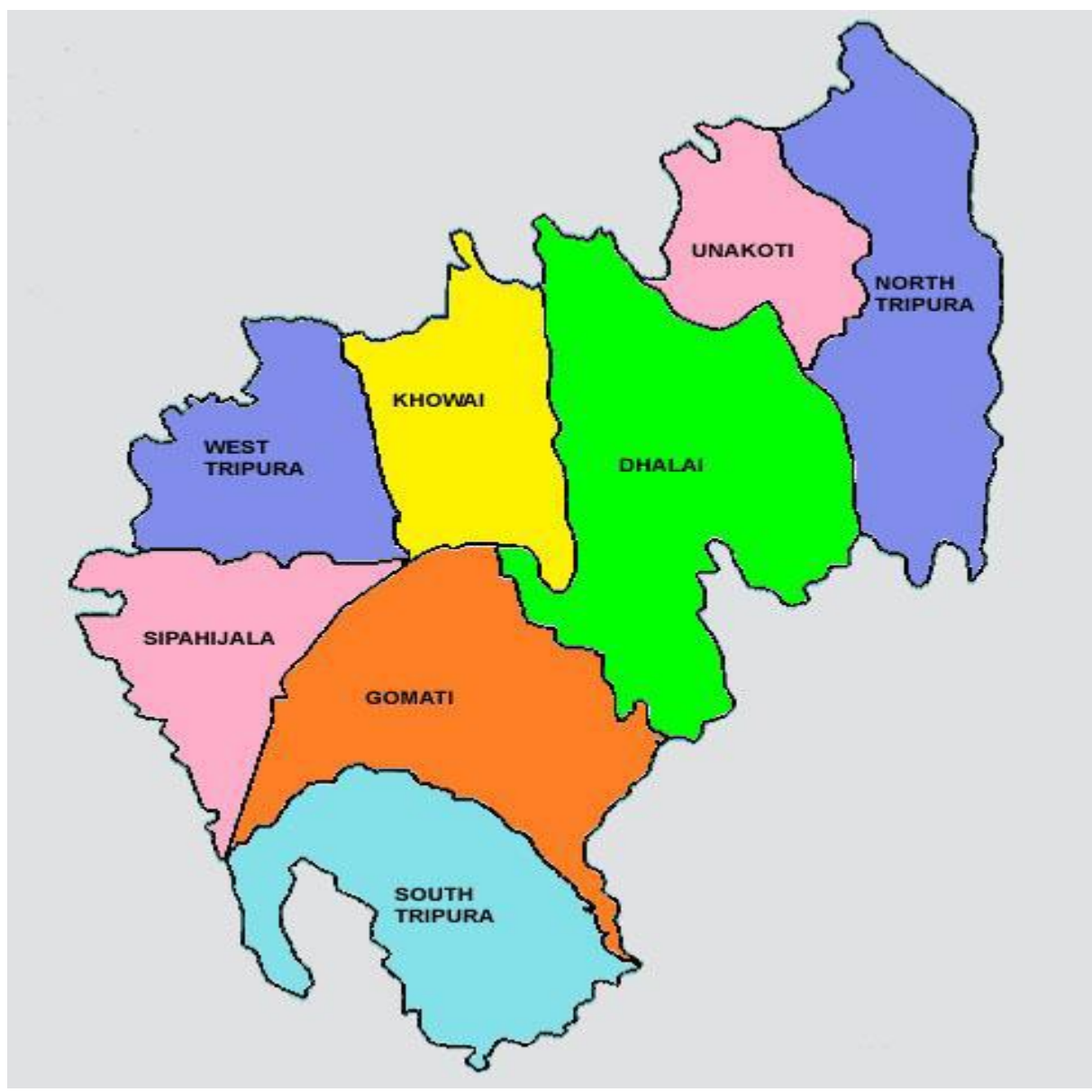
Date : 14th Day of March, 2016

(S. K. Som)

Deputy Director(Incharge)

State Industrial Profile 2014-15 of Tripura

Physical Map of Tripura



Chapter 1

General Characteristics of the State:

Location:

The State of Tripura lies between 22° 56' and 24° 32' North Latitude and 91° 09' and 92° 20' East Longitude. The State has 856-km. Long border with Bangladesh and it has also common border with the neighboring states of Assam and Mizoram. It is bounded on its four sides by Sylhet District of Bangladesh in north, Noakhali of Bangladesh in south, Komilla District in west and Karimganj District of Assam and Mizoram in the east.

Administrational setup:

The princely State of Tripura acceded to the Indian Union after independence in 1959 as group "C" category State of 15th October, 1949. The State became a Union Territory on 1st July, 1963 and attained State-hood on 21st January, 1972. For administrative purposes, the state has been divided into 8 districts, 23 subdivisions and 58 development blocks - with effect from 21 January 2012, after a Government of Tripura Decision, out of which the newly created districts are 4, subdivisions 6, development blocks 5. The four new Districts are Khowai Unakoti, Sipahijala and Gomati; the six new sub-divisions are Jirania, Mohanpur, Kumarghat, Panisagar, Jampuijala and Karbook; the five new development blocks are Yuvarajnagar, Durga Chawmuhani, Jolaibari, Silachari and Lefunga. The eight districts of Tripura are:

Table No. 1

District Name	Head Quarter
Dhalai	Ambassa
Sipahijala	Bishramganj
Khowai	Khowai
Gomati	Udaipur

Unakoti	Kailashahar
North Tripura	Dharmanagar
South Tripura	Belonia
West Tripura	Agartala

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Education:

The state has one Central University, one university for Distance Education i.e IGNOU and two private viz. ICFAI University & Madurai Kamaraj University, 14 General Degree Colleges, one Institute of Advance Studies in Education, one Engineering college, two Polytechnique Institutes, one Govt Law College, one Music College, one Art and Craft College, one Tripura Joint Entrance Board. The State has 3654 J.B school, 590 Secondary Schools and 384 Higher Secondary School which are located all over the state as on 31.03.2015.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Topography:

Geographically the state is a part of Purvanchal (Eastern Mountains) and the region represents a low lying plain pierced by a series of low drawn spars projecting from the Iugai / Mizor hills. It is actually part of the Surma valley, built up by river borne detritus materials. There are six prominent hill ranges running parallel from north to south and keeping an average distance of about 20 kms from each other. From East to West these ranges are

- ❖ Jampui Kakhautang
- ❖ Longthorai
- ❖ Atharamura
- ❖ Sardaug
- ❖ Baramura

The other note worthy hill ranges includes Deota Mura, Batchai, Balcom and Kalajhari. These ranges and valleys become taller (increase in height) while approaching towards east. The important peaks are:

- Betalong Sib (Jampui Range) - 979 mts is the highest peak
- Saisunmura
- Baramura (Deotamura Range)
- Jarimura
- Atharamura
- Feing Pui
- Sinbari (Longthorai range)
- Sakhan

➤ Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Rivers:

Tripura is crisscrossed by a large number of short and swift flowing rainfed rivers. All of them originate in the hills and generally flow in the north-south direction. Burima, Dhalai, Deo, Gumti, Haora, Juri, Khowai, Longai, Muhuri, Manu and Fenny are the principal rivers of Tripura. Most of the rivers of Tripura are draining into the rivers of Bangladesh. The river Gumti is the longest river of the state with a total length of about 176 km. It is formed by the confluence of two small rivers - the Raima, originating from the Longthorai Range and Sarma, rising from the Atharamura Range.



The Dumber Fall or popularly called Tirthamukh, a spectacular cascading fall has been formed in its course. The principal tributaries of the river Gumti are Kashigang, Pitragang and Mailek Chhara.



Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Climate:

The state enjoys a tropical monsoon climate, which is very hot and humid. The climate of Tripura exhibits a strong seasonal rhythm, the year being divided into four characteristic seasons, a) Summer season (March to May), b) Monsoon season (June to September), c) Reiterating Monsoon season (October and November) and d) Winter season (December to February). Average summer temperatures vary between 37°C and 18°C , whereas average winter temperatures rarely fall below 10°C . Tripura receives 200 to 250 cm of rainfall annually, 65% of which occurs during the monsoon season. Relative humidity reaches 100% in April. The climate remains fairly dry between October and February.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Soils:

The state is covered with a variety of soils. Loamy and Sandy Alluvial soils occupy by the river valleys and plains. Alluvial soils are deficient in phosphate and potash, but very fertile. The PH value range between 4.6 to 5.3. The upper part of the low-lying hill ranges is covered with laterites. They are particularly noticeable

in the western part of the state. The red and yellow soils are mostly found along the flanks of the tillas and are deficient in organic matter and plant nutrients.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Vegetation:

Tripura is heavily forested. About 60 percent of its geographical area is under forest. The forests of Tripura are divided into two major types. These are -
a) Evergreen Forests and b) Moist Deciduous Forests.



Evergreen forests occupy the more humid area of the state including the Dharmanagar sub-division, Kailashahar sub-division, Jampui ranges, Kamalpur sub-division, part of Bilonia and Sabroom Sub-divisions and a portion of Sadar Sub-division including Talamura, Champa, Gamai. Teak and Gurjan are the most important trees of these forests. Bamboo and cane also abound in these forests.

Moist deciduous forests are further divided into two district categories, namely, I) moist deciduous Sal forest and (ii) moist deciduous mixed forest. Moist deciduous Sal forest covers parts of Belonia, Udaipur, Sonamura and Sadar Sub-Division.

On the other hand, moist deciduous mixed forest occupies large areas of Sadar, Amarpur, Sonamura and Udaipur Sub-Divisions. The most important trees of moist deciduous mixed forest are - Teak, Shisham, rose wood and Siris.

Fauna:

Tripura was once inhabited by a large number of animals. But due to the extension of agriculture and pressure of population on land, the forest area is gradually shrinking leading to the disappearance of several types of animals and birds. Bison, monkey, civet, cat, tiger, jackal, wild dog, sloth bear, elephant, deer and pangolin are still seen in the forest of Tripura.



Chapter: 2

Economy:

Economy of the State is basically agrarian with vast forest coverage. More than 42 percent of its population now directly depend on agriculture & allied activities and its contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is about 25 percent in 2014-15. The land available for agricultural cultivation is relatively restricted. Terrain and forest cover are such that only 27 percent of geographical area is cultivable in the State, which is quite low comparing to the All India average of 43 percent creates further challenges for the additional expansion of agriculture.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at 2004-05 prices or in real terms for 2013- 14(P) was 8.46 percent in 2014-15. There is no denying the fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable economic growth during last couple of years after having serious law and order set-backs by augmenting better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which has also been appreciated by the Government of India.

Tripura is industrially backward and main reasons for its backwardness are geographical isolation as well as poor road and railway connectivities 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).

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Poverty

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. It is estimated that 55% of the rural population fell below the poverty line in 2001 - 02 which has based on 57th round of Nation Sample Survey.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura



Weakness:

The industrialization in the state is yet to take-off and industry sector is not able to open employment opportunities. On the other hand agricultural sector

has become stagnant and unable to cope up with the growing demand for employment. Still the economy of the state continues to be agrarian.

Population

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: €

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.

Source: Registrar General of India

Literacy Rate:

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.

Source: Registrar General of India

State Employment Service

The main function of the State Employment Services & Manpower Organization is placement i.e. finding job for job seekers and finding workers for employers by its six Employment Exchanges. Till January 2015 the number of

registered job seekers waiting in the live registers of Employment Exchanges of the State was 6,58,679.

Figure data source: Employment Exchange, Govt. of Tripura

Agriculture:

Nearly 51 % of the State's population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. This sector has been the single largest provider of employment to the rural people especially the hilly forest area of the State. The primary sector (Agricultural) contributes about 64% of total employment in the state and about 23% of the State Domestic Product (SDP).

The 60% of the geographical area is high land and only about 27% is available for cultivation. There is hardly any scope of getting additional land for cultivation of food crops. The performance in agriculture continues to be essentially monsoon driven.



On the other hand increasing population in the State has posed a serious threat to agriculture scenario in the years to come. At present there is a gap between actual production and requirement of food grains in the State.

The main agricultural crops grown in the state are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, jute and Mesta. People in the hills cultivate on high slopes by practicing jhum or shifting cultivation.

The State's favourable agro-climatic conditions, fertile soils, sub tropical climate with pockets of temperate zones, large tillalands and abundance of rainfall really offers good scope for development of horticulture sector comprising of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants including rubber and tea plantations.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Horticulture:

The agro climatic condition of Tripura and unexploited vast area offers immense scope for development of Horticulture. The nature has given beautiful gifts to this state for raising horticultural crops, fruits like pineapple, mandarin orange, banana, litchi, lemon, limes and plantation crops like Coconut, Cashew nut, various winter and summer vegetables, spices, flowers and foliages etc.



The horticultural crops are of high value commercial crops and play an unique role in States economy and employment generation, nutritional security. Poverty alleviation and value addition for the socio-economic development of the people.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Fruits:

The undulating topography of the state favours the fruit cultivation. The fruits crops identified under perspective plan are pineapple, banana, mango, orange, jackfruit, litchi and papaya. As a result of that more than 40% of area is under different fruit crops. Cultivation of fruit crops helps in maintaining ecological balance and its calorific value of food is more than cereals.



Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Vegetable

Most of the vegetables are of short duration crops and are capable of giving high yields and better economic returns to the growers.

Vegetables in Tripura have already shifted from tiny home stead to large scale commercial cultivation over the state. Now a days, hybrids are being adhered to most of the farmers and the state. It has been contemplated to introduce cultivation of off season vegetables like summer cabbage, cauliflower and tomato which will provide much higher return.



Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Plantation Crops:

Plantation crops constitute a large group of crops. The major plantation crops in Tripura include the coconut, oil palm, cashew, tea, coffee and rubber. Their total coverage is comparatively less and they are mostly confined to small holding. However, they play an important role in view of their domestic requirements and its employment operation and poverty.



Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Spice:

The important spices grown in Tripura are Chilly, Ginger, turmeric etc.

The Cold Storage Scenario of the State (Public & Private):

There are nine cold storages in the State. Out of which three are private and four are under the state Govt controlled. One is under MARKFED and one owned by CNC. The total capacity of all these cold storages is 42,500 MT.

Regulated Market

There are total 21 regulated markets in the State.

Animal Resources:

Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in determining the agricultural economy in the State. In the state, 60% of the geographical area is high land and only about 27% is available for cultivation. Animal Husbandry is an important and integral part of agricultural system and considered as one of the major activities for providing subsidiary income including non-harvesting season to the farming families of the State. Population from the domestic animals and poultry like milk, meat and eggs has become subsidiary occupation of the farmers in the state. For proper nutrition and in case of protein, 50% of total requirement comes from animal origin food.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Dairy Development:

The State Government has given more emphasis on Dairy Development through co-operative system for production of milk as well as marketing. The department handed over the Agartala Dairy with all its properties and responsibilities to Tripura Milk Producers Union Ltd. The TCMPUL is also responsible for maintaining the milk supply of Agartala Town. Apart from these

TCMPUL has also undertaken for production and marketing of milk products like paneer, ghee, sweet, card and Ice-cream.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Fisheries:

Fishery plays an important role in Tripura. Fish is one of the vital food items of the diet of 95% of Tripura's population. Fisheries also play a major role in economic development of the state. This sector has potential to attain self sufficiency in fish production. State Government has also given utmost importance to popularize scientific techniques to fish production through training work to the farmers. Considering the increasing demand of fish, the State Govt has been given emphasis to increase the productivity of the existing water areas.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Forestry:

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%) 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% 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.



Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Infrastructure:

The State is handicapped in terms of infrastructure facilities and it is one of the main reasons for its backwardness. The infrastructure facility in Tripura is not favourable both in terms of quality and quantity. The 12th Finance Commission has also ranked the State as one of the most backward state in terms of infrastructure.

In fact the State is hilly and has 84% long common border with Bangladesh with a length of 856 km which creates geographical isolation from main land of the Nation after partition in 1947.

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. The railway has not so far become dependable mood of transport, although the state has a token presence of railways of about 153 km by meter-gauge. 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. The National Highway NH 44 is the only link road with rest of the country which passing through neighboring states of Assam and Meghalaya.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Power:

Electricity plays an important role in the development of civilization of the country. The State has two sources of generation mainly - hydro and thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for 94% while remaining 6% is generated from Hydel power (i.e. Gumti Power Project)

As of June 2015, Tripura had a total installed power generation capacity of 640.9 MW and in February 2015, the state also initiated India's first solar power plant at Monarchak.

Source: Power Department, Tripura

Irrigation:

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of Tripura. Irrigation is an important input for enhancing the productivity of the agricultural sector. To meet up growing demand of the increased population in the state, the need of irrigation has become obvious. Irrigation sector accordingly got priority in development during ninth plan onwards. The area covered under irrigation till 1972 was only 1956 hectare, which rose to 40383 hectare at the end of March, 1998. The pace of development was accelerated since then and by now coverage has been raised upto 1,12,806 hectare the end of March, 2014. 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.

Transport:

Partition checked off Tripura's major lines of transport and communication by inland water way, road ways 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 had just recently connected with railway facility.

Recently the National Highways - 44, the life line of Tripura provide the vital road link with the rest of the country via Shillong and Gauhati.

Transport and communication is the basic infrastructural prerequisite for economic development. Development of transport infrastructure is essential for marketing of agricultural produces to IT business.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 201314 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services, internet services, courier services etc. Communication facilities in the State have been growing steadily in recent years. The postal and telecommunication facilities in the state have expanded in the remotest Sub-Divisions including Karbook, Gandachera, Kanchanpur, Longtharai valley.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 201314 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Banking:

Banking is one of the important instruments for economic development. The Census 2001 data reveals that proportion of house holds availing banking services in the state is 26.5% that is low compare to all India level of 35.5%

During the financial year 2014-15, there were 495 bank branches of all types of commercial banks including nationalized banks Regional Rural Bank

(Tripura Gramin Bank) and Co-operative bank is functioning in the State. Out of these, 279 branches in rural areas, 124 branches in semi-urban areas and rest 92 branches in urban area are functioning in the State.

Source: - RBI, Mumbai

Railway:

The first Broad gauge trial train comprising of one locomotive and six coaches rolled into Agartala station in January, 2016. People from all walks of life thronged the Agartala railway station to witness the historic moment of Tripura getting its first Broad gauge train. The formalities of inspection by Commissioner Railway Safety would also be completed well within March, 2016 and passenger trains would start plying thereafter. The Railway has also assured that by March 2017, the section up to Sabroom would be connected by BG track. The Agartala-Akhaura link project, despite of burgeoning costs to be accrued for Land acquisition, the government is going ahead with the project which will be instrumental in further strengthening of India's ties with Bangladesh. The expansion of railway network would be a boon for the resource rich state and its people who could strive for development to bring the state at par with the other states. Bangladesh connectivity would also open up lot of possibilities for local trade and commerce and shorten movement to West Bengal from Tripura. The project of Gauge conversion from Kumarghat to Agartala & Badarpur-Kumarghat under process.

Source: Northeast Frontier Railway

Airlines

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.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Road Connectivity

The present road scenario as on 2013-14 in the State is explained in the below noted Table:

Table No. 2

Sl. No.	Category	Length (in km.)
1	2	3
1	National Highway - 44	628
2	State Highway	689
3	Major District Road	90
4	Other District Road	1218
5	Village roads (RD/ADC)	8,159
6	Village-roads (PWD)	9,434
7	IBB roads (BRO)	726
8	Total:	20,944

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

Chapter: 3

Industries & Commerce

Economic development of a state is generally related to its industrial development. The State is industrially backward and main reasons of its backwardness are geographical isolation as well as connectivity with the mainland of India. 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.

Efforts are being made to promote entrepreneurship within the State, the out side investors in the public and private sectors are also seen encouraged both for their financial capabilities and technical expertise for setting up medium and large scale units. The State Government also laid due importance for development of the industrial infrastructure by way of augmentation of power, water supply development of Industrial areas with common facilities etc with implementing the new Industrial policy 2002 for the purposes.

Industrial Infrastructure:

There are 8 Industrial Estates under the State Industries & Commerce Department which are currently being managed by Tripura Industrial Development Corporation (TIDC). These are Arundhuti Nagar, Badharghat, Dukli, Bodhunagar, Dhajanagar, Dharmangar , Kumarghat and Dewanpasa . Total Area under these Industrial Estates was about 420.19 acres. Some of the plots of land/ sheds are already allotted/ utilized and some sheds have been used for setting up ITIs as well. Industrial Estates at Dewanpasa has been upgraded and Badarghat, Kumarghat and Belonia in process under MSE-CDP schemes.

MSMEs in Tripura

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, 1,530 new units have been registered, increasing the total number of registered units to 2,873 units as on 31-03-2015. 428 nos. of units registered under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum from Sept, 2015 to till date (11.03.16)

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura

Registered Factories

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.

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura

Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:

Tripura has some unique traditional design and arts in handloom textile. These earliest skillful arts have its own place of pride, even today. These arts are survived despite of all odds. These elegant art and design are mainly of tribal and manipuri communities. The bengali and manipuri weavers of the States are the main commercial weavers and producing 243 high-court fabrics including silk fabrics. As per the 2009-10 Census conducted as a part of All India programme, there were about 1.37 lakh handloom weavers in the State. A Primary Weavers' Cooperative Society (PWCS) has been formed in each cluster.



Till 2013-14 about 42 handloom clusters/societies have been formed. Of the total 42 clusters, 10-clusters were in West Tripura District, 4-clusters in Khowai District, 6-cluster in Sepahijala District, 6-cluster in Gomati District, 5-cluster in South Tripura District, 5-cluster in Dhalai District, 2-cluster in Unakoti District and remaining 4-cluster in North Tripura District.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Handloom

The handloom industry has to play a dominant role in the economic development of the rural masses. The handloom is scattered in the rural and semi urban areas. The handloom industry can also be accepted as the main source of income by the rural women.

Tripura is one of the small states of North Eastern Region which has some unique traditional design and arts in handloom textile. These earliest skillful arts have its own place of pride even today. These elegant art and design are mainly tribal,

Sericulture:

Sericulture as one of the agricultural pursuits is emerging gradually as a premier enterprise in Tripura. It is projected that sericulture industry is capable in generating substantial and gainful employment in rural areas of the State through mulberry cultivation. Skill women rearing, reeling, twisting and weaving.

Effective measures have been taken to increase the productivity level through adoption of latest technologies for sustaining the activity for better

returns. The rural women have come forward to take up sericulture industry as a support income of their family.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

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.



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 2013-14, about 19 clusters have been formed with total membership of about 7,800. The products of handicrafts artisans are marketed through 16 sales outlets of Tripura Handloom Handicraft Development Co-orporation Ltd. (THHDC).as well as through the private traders.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Tourism:

Tourism has significant linkages with other sectors of the economy leading to multiplier effect in output income and employment. Tripura offers vast

potential for growth tourism. With an area of 10,91,69 sq. km Tripura is one of the smallest states in the country. But the legendry state with its natural beauty of green valleys, the hill ranges with its flora and fauna, the fascinating blend of culture, 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 and the other tourist circuit is West - North Tripura circuits covering the tourist destination of North Tripura and Dhalai District. The entire state is having huge potentiality in tourism specially eco-tourism, religious heritage tourism, hill tourism, rural tourism, etc.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Natural Gas:

Tripura is endowed with the natural gas. The revenue earned from natural gas for promotion of industrialization during 2009-10 to 2013-14 is depicted in the following Table.

Table No. 3

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	Data is yet to be published



Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Mineral Resources:

Except natural gas, Tripura State has not been endowed with any substantial mineral resources. The only mineral economically exploitable is clay, silica, sand, white sand and glass sand is found in the State.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura, 2013-14 Directorate of E & S, Govt. of Tripura

Chapter: 4

Future Look and Assessment:

AS the state's economy is characterized by high rate 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 unemployment problem. On the other hand low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult in the backward state of Tripura.

It is therefore prerequisite to provide priority in the following areas for infrastructural improvements as well as to create a good climate for attracting investments for the State.

Conversion of National Highway - 44 into four lanes in Tripura:

For increasing the trade and commerce as well as removal the isolation of the local people especially for the place of Sabroom. Further the National Highway needs to be aligned along the railway tracks. This will be straitening the highway had also make both railway line and the national highway secure from terrorists.

Alternative National Highway from Kukital to Sabroom (310 km) may be considered as national project. This would take care of most of Tribal population as well as under developed areas of the State.

Trans Asian Highway Railway:

The Trans - Asia Highway passes through Tripura to connect East South East Asia countries so that the entire North East Region becomes a hub for

promotion of South East Asia Growth as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India.

Airports:

Due to poor 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 air bus, additional infrastructure are required to be created for new control tower cum technical block, extension. If the existing apron and setting up of cargo landing facilities including cold storage.

List of industrial activities that can be taken up in the state of Tripura appended hereto.

Table No.4

Prospective Industries in the State of Tripura

Sl. No.	Name of the Product
Chemical Products	
1.	Air fresheners
2.	Leaf plates
3.	After shave lotion
4.	Agarbati sticks
5.	Book binding
6.	Cattlefeed
7.	Chlorine tablets
8.	Cement paints
9.	Corrugated boxes
10.	Contract lenses
11.	Craft paper
12.	Distilled water
13.	Detergent powder and cakes
14.	Dry and oil bound distemper
15.	Fiber reinforced plastics
16.	Blow moulded plastic containers
17.	Hair oil

18.	Herbal shampoo
19.	Injection moulded plastic items
20.	Latex products
21.	Latex rubber threat
22.	Laundry soap
23.	Liquid detergent
24.	Medicinal plant extracts
25.	Mosquito repellent mat / coil
26.	Naphthalene balls
27.	Paints
28.	Phenyl
29.	Plastic cane chairs
30.	Plastic folders
31.	Poultry feeds
32.	Power ghani
33.	PVC cables
34.	PVC Pipes
35.	Reprocessed plastic granules
36.	Roto moulded plastic water tanks
37.	Roto gravure printing
38.	Scouring powder
39.	Sanitary napkin
40.	Tire retreading
41.	Vermi compost from bio degradable waste
42.	Washing soap
43.	Wax candle
44.	Readymade garments
Ceramic products	
45.	Asbestos pressure pipes and fittings
46.	Building bricks
47.	Cement jallies / ventilators
48.	Ceramic candle (for water filter)
49.	Chalk crayons
50.	Decoration of ceramic wares
51.	Decoration of glass wares
52.	Glass mirror
53.	Granite tiles
54.	Hydrated limes
55.	Mosaic Floor Tiles
56.	Ophthalmic glass

57.	Plaster boards
58.	Plaster of Paris
59.	Plaster toys
60.	Polishing stones
61.	Pre cast RCC windows and door frames
62.	Salt glazed sewer pipes
63.	Screen printing
64.	Tailors chalk
65.	Village pottery
Service Sector	
66.	Auto battery servicing
67.	Automobile servicing center
68.	Beauty parlour
69.	Clinical laboratory
70.	Compact disk circulating library
71.	Dyeing and printing
72.	Fast food stall
73.	Floor tiles polishing
74.	Internet café
75.	Pest control service
76.	Printing press
77.	STD / ISD / PCO
78.	School bags and air bags
79.	Tent house
80.	Watches and clocks repairing sales
Food	
81.	Bakery
82.	Bread
83.	Chinese and tandoori fast food
84.	Coffee shop
85.	Cold storage
86.	Egg bhujia fast food
87.	Fruit juices
88.	Ice cream
89.	Jam and jelly
90.	Jackfruit product
91.	Litchi, orange fruit syrup
92.	Meat fish poultry processed food
93.	Namkeen mixture
94.	Noodles

95.	Packed drinking water / mineral water
96.	Papad making
97.	Pea nut butter
98.	Pickles
99.	Pineapple products
100.	Rice mill
101.	Scented supari
102.	Spice grinding
103.	Vermicelli
Leather footwear	
104.	Children shoes
105.	Eco-friendly shoe upper leather
106.	Hawaii chappals
107.	Holdalls
108.	Industrial gloves
109.	Leather belts
110.	Leather briefcase
111.	Leather chappals
112.	Leather fancy items
113.	Ladies leather coin purse
114.	Shoes
115.	Soft toys making
Electrical and electronics	
116.	Battery eliminator
117.	Ceiling fan assembling unit
118.	Computer hardware service centre
119.	Computer training centre
120.	Desktop publishing centre
121.	Digital clock
122.	Electrical component shop
123.	Electronic door bells
124.	Electric motor winding
125.	Electronic fan regulator
126.	Electronic gas lighter
127.	Electronic sub assemblies
128.	Electronic light fitting chokes
129.	Electronic motor winding shop
130.	Emergency lamp
131.	Miniature bulb
132.	Semi-automatic pump controlled aircooler

133.	Small transformer
134.	TV service centre
135.	Voltage stabilizer
Mechanical, Ancillary, metal finishing	
136.	Agricultural implements
137.	Aluminum extruded building hardware
138.	Aluminum furniture
139.	Aluminum utensils
140.	Automobile gaskets
141.	Automobile repairing and servicing centre
142.	Automobile pollution testing centre
143.	Automobile silencers
144.	Barbed wire
145.	Cycle pedal assembly
146.	Cylinder boring workshop
147.	Filter elements for automobiles
148.	Fiber brushes
149.	Gold plating metal finishing
150.	Helical springs
151.	Light alloy plugs for two wheelers clutch cables
152.	Link clips
153.	MS doors and windows
154.	Metallic buttons
155.	Mini machine shop
156.	Paper pins
157.	Refrigeration service
158.	Rolling shutters
159.	Solar water heater
160.	Steel almirahs and furniture
161.	Steel fabrication unit
162.	Steel trunk
163.	Utensils polishing - metal finishing
164.	Umbrella assembling
165.	Wire stand
166.	Wooden furniture
167.	Wooden packing cases
168.	Wooden truck body building
169.	Wooden toys

Chapter: 5

Role of MSME-DI, Agartala

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Institute, Agartala (Formerly known as Small Industries Service Institute, Agartala) is engaged in promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the state of Tripura. This Institute works directly under the control of Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME, Government of India. It came into existence in the year 1972 as a branch Institute and had become a full-fledged Institute in the year 1991 . Br. MSME-DI, Aizwal works under the direct control of MSME-Development Institute, Agartala.

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is the engine of growth for every economy and in India it contributes about 45% of the total manufacturing out put and nearly 40% of Export. Moreover this sector provides employment to over 42 million people. MSME-Development Institute, Agartala provides a wide spectrum of services to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector and also equips the unemployed youths with desired skills to enable them to be employed through setting up MSMEs.

This institute provides following services to the prospective and existing entrepreneurs.

A) THE PROSPECTIVE ENTREPRENEURS

- i) Product identification and selection of location.
- ii) Selection of machinery and technology.
- iii) Marketing / Financial Assistance.
- iv) Preparation of detail Project Report.
- v) Assistance in co-ordination with DICs and other Govt. and Non-govt. agencies.

B) THE EXISTING ENTREPRENEURS

- i) Providing assistance for Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum registration.
- ii) Providing assistance for Cluster Development under MSE-CDP.
- iii) Technical assistance on plant and machinery including lay out.
- iv) Technology upgradation and use of sophisticated technologies and best practices.
- v) Product development and Quality improvement.
- vi) Product diversification.
- vii) Consultancy for managerial, marketing or financial related matters.
- viii) Energy conservation.
- ix) Pollution control and environment friendly clean technology and waste minimization.

C) TRAINING PROGRAMMES

This institute conducts different training programmes across the length and breadth of the State of Tripura for the benefit of prospective entrepreneurs and existing as well.

- i) **Industrial Motivation Campaigns (IMCs)** - This institute conducts Industrial Motivation Campaigns at different places of the state to motivate the unemployed youths to become entrepreneurs by acquiring the desired skills and by taking advantage of the Govt. Schemes. The viable projects which can be set up based on available resources and demand are also discussed.
- ii) **Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP)** In this programme different skills are imparted to the candidates, which enable them to become self-employed and entrepreneurs as well. Besides the training skills the speakers from various promotional agencies deliver talks on different aspects of industries. Necessary assistance are also extended to identify items and also to prepare the project profiles to

set up the enterprises. Certificates are issued after successful completion of the training.

- iii) **Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)** - In this programme candidates are imparted training on different aspects of entrepreneurship including steps to set up SMEs, Sources of finance, Marketing techniques etc. Besides this Practical training and demonstrations are also arranged to have knowledge on technical development of the product. The speakers from various promotional agencies deliver talks on different aspects of industries. Necessary assistance are also extended to identify items and also to prepare the project profiles to set up the enterprises. Certificates are issued after successful completion of the training.
- iv) **Management Development Programme (MDP)** - In this programme candidates are trained on various aspects of Marketing, Financial, Export, Industrial Management etc. Certificates are issued after successful completion of the training.
- v) **State Level Vendor Development Programme (SLVDP)** - In this Programme Govt. Departments/ Organizations/Under-takings and Entrepreneurs are invited together for the development of vendor to supply a minimum of 20% of goods and services to Govt. Departments/ Organizations and Under-takings. This programme is organized for the implementation of the Public Procurement Policy (PPP), 2012.

D) SEMINARS/ SENSITISATION/ AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

This Institute conducts Seminars/ Sensitisation/ Awareness Programmes on different themes like SLVDP, CLCSS, ISO-9000/TQM, IPR, WTO etc. for the benefit of MSEs in the state.

E) OTHER IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

- i) Preparation of state Industrial profile for obtaining the economic information and statistical data required for balanced economic development of the state.
- ii) Conducts District Industrial potentiality survey and prepare a condensed report highlighting the thrust areas and possibility of further industrial development.
- iii) Promote technology transfer through technology Bureau for small enterprise in MSME sector for modernization etc.
- iv) Provide intensive technical assistance to MSME for managing costs, operations and productivity.
- v) Provide marketing support to MSME sector by promoting ancilliarization through interface between Micro, Small , Medium and Large Scale units by organizing Vendor Development cum exhibition, Buyer-sellers meet, etc. at state as well as national level, and by enrolling MSMEs under Sub-Contracting Exchange scheme to motivate them to supply products and service to large scale sectors.

F) THIS INSTITUTE UNDERTAKES ON CHARGEABLE BASIS

- i) Preparation of Project Reports
- ii) Project Appraisal.
- iii) Energy Audit.
- iv) Cluster Study Reports.
- v) Market Survey.

The assistance and services are provided through a team of well qualified and experienced officers drawn from the following disciplines

- ♦ Mechanical,
- ♦ Industrial Management & Training (IMT)
- ♦ Chemical,
- ♦ Electrical
- ♦ Economics & Statistics
- ♦ Metallurgical
- ♦ Food processing
- ♦ Hosiery
- ♦ Leather and
- ♦ Glass & Ceramic, etc.

For further information please contact to

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Concluded