

# TRIPURA



**ROCK SCULPTURES OF UNAKOTI, TRIPURA**

March 2021

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# Executive summary

## 1 Largest bamboo producing hub in India

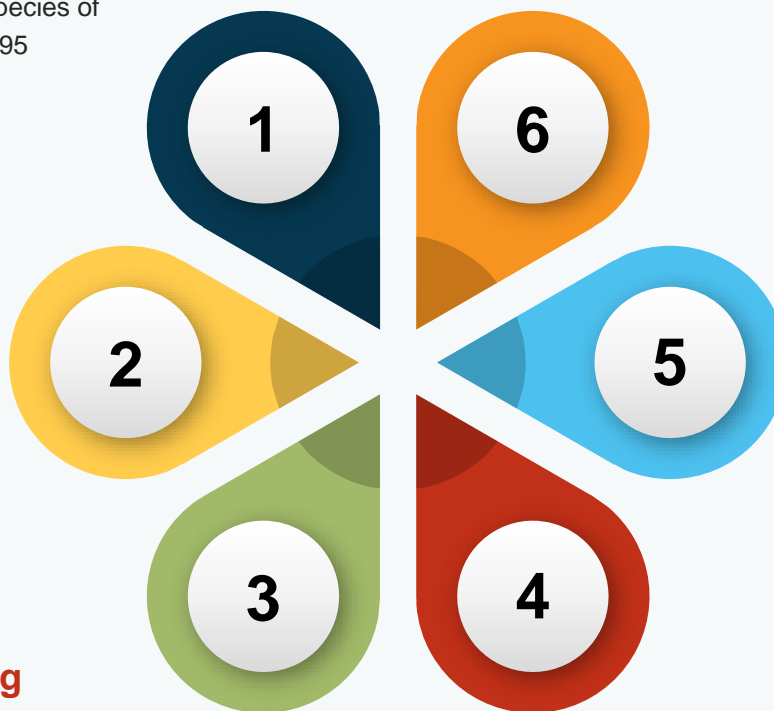
- Tripura is endowed with rich and diverse bamboo resources. It is home to 21 species of bamboo. The state has an area of 7,195 hectares to produce bamboo.

## 2 Strong natural rubber production base

- Tripura is the second largest natural rubber producer in the country, after Kerala. The state has got 85,000 hectare land area under rubber cultivation, out of which 65,000 hectare plantation area is currently mature for harvesting and produces 75,000 ton rubber.

## 3 Fifth largest tea producing state

- Tripura holds a strong tea plantation base in India, with 58 tea gardens covering an area of >6,885 hectares, as of February 2020.



## 4 Unique cultural mix in handicraft art

- A unique harmonious blend of 3 traditions (tribal, Bengali and Manipuri weaving) can be seen in Tripura's handicrafts. The state is known for its unique cane & bamboo handicrafts.

## 6 Treasure of natural medicine

- Tripura has about 266 medicinal plants, 379 species of trees, 581 herbs, 320 shrubs, 165 climbers, 16 climbing shrubs, 35 ferns and 45 epiphytes. The pertinent tropical climatic conditions in the state supports the flourishing growth of various types of the medicinal plant & other forest resources scattered all over the state.

## 5 Food processing hubs in Northeast

- The state has favourable climatic conditions for cultivation of various fruit and horticultural crops. The state's pineapples and oranges are known for their unique flavours and organic nature. It has set up a modern food park near Agartala to boost growth in the food processing sector & an agri-export zone for pineapples. The state also has potential in the meat-processing sector.

# INTRODUCTION




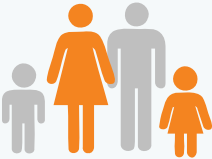
# Tripura Fact File




  
**Agartala**  
Capital

  
**10,491 sq.km.**  
geographical area

  
**87.22%**  
literacy rate

  
**350** persons per sq km  
Population density

  
**1.8** million  
female population

  
administrative districts: **8**

  
**4.1** million  
total population

  
**1.9** million  
male population

**960**  
Sex ratio  
(females per 1,000 males)

## Key Insights

- Tripura is bounded on the north, west, south and southeast by Bangladesh; whereas in the east, the state has a common boundary with Assam and Mizoram.
- Bengali and Kokborok/Tripuri are the official languages of the state. The medium of instruction in schools is either Bengali or English.
- Tripura has eight administrative districts: Dhalai, Gomati, Khowai, North Tripura, Sepahijala, South Tripura, Unnakoti and West Tripura. Agartala is the capital of Tripura and the state's largest city. Key towns in the state are Kailashahar, Udaipur, Khumulwng, Kamalpur, Ambassa, Khowai and Sabroom.
- Main rivers flowing through Tripura are Gomati, Manu, Khowai, Feni, Doloi, Muhuri and Haora.
- The prominent hill ranges of the state are Jampui, Sakhantang, Longtharai, Atharamura, Baramura, Deotamura, Belkum and Kalajhari.

Source: Government of Tripura website, Census 2011

# Advantage

## Tourism hub in North East

- With its pleasant climate and scenic landscape, Tripura is a favoured tourist destination.
- Its blessed with scenic beauty, ancient places, temples, breathing taking verdant hills & bio-diversity treasure trove of wildlife sanctuaries

## Untapped resources and medical plants

- Tripura has several potential, but unexplored sectors such as organic spices, bio-fuels & eco-tourism.
- The state has a wide variety of medical plants. It has 266 medicinal plants, 379 species of trees, 581 herbs, 320 shrubs & 165 climbers.

## Availability of skilled workforce

- Tripura has a large base of skilled labour, making it an ideal destination for knowledge sectors. At 87.22%, its literacy rate is higher than the national average rate.
- The state has institutes such as National Institute of Technology (NIT) & Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT), which provide skilled manpower to various industries.



## Policy and infrastructure support

- Through Tourism Policy 2020-25, Tripura government has set an objective to enhance tourist experience and promote sustainable tourism in the state.
- Developing infrastructure, improved rail & air connectivity & establishment of trade routes have facilitated trade.
- In June 2017, the state Government announced an average 19.68% pay hike for its pensioners and employees

*Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, News articles*



# Tripura in figures


## Tripura's Contribution to Indian Economy (2020-21)

 **GSDP as a % of all states' GSDP**  
India: 100.00 | Tripura: 0.28

 **GSDP growth rate (%)**  
India: 10.00 | Tripura : 10.70

 **Per capita GSDP (US\$)**  
India: 1,977.60 | Tripura : 2,031.97

## Social Indicators


 **Literacy rate (%)**  
India: 74.04 | Tripura: 87.22


 **Birth rate (per 1,000 population) (2018)**  
India: 20.0 | Tripura : 13.0


## Industrial Infrastructure


 **Notified SEZs (No.)**  
India: 358 | Tripura : 1

## Physical Infrastructure in Tripura

 **Installed power capacity (MW) (as of February 2021)**  
India: 379,130.41 | Tripura : 756.46


 **Wireless subscribers\* (million) (as of December 2020)**  
India: 1,153.77 | Tripura : 12.21

 **Internet subscribers\* (million) (as of September 2020)**  
India: 776.45 | Tripura : 8.47

 **National highway length (km) (as of September 2019)**  
India: 132,500 | Tripura : 854

 **Airport (No.)**  
India: 153 | Tripura : 4

## Investments

 **Cumulative FDI equity inflow (from October 2019 to December 2020) (US\$ million)**  
India: 75,351.56 | Tripura: 0.43

*Note: \* - data for the Northeast region includes Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura*

# North east region vision 2030

## 1 QUALITY OF LIFE OF PEOPLE

- Improving standard of living of people in the region to meet the national standard by 2020.
- Creating centres of excellence, state-of-the-art hospitals and educational institutions.

## 2 ENSURE GENDER EQUALITY

- To increase workforce participation rate for women from 23.6 % (Census 2011) to 40 % by 2030.

## 3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- Energy GSDP ratio will be increased from 2.60 % to 5.5 % by 2030.

## 4 AGRICULTURE

- Total cropped area under irrigation will be increased from 44.5 % to 75 % by 2030.
- % of farmers issued soil health card will be increased from 29.60 % to 100 % by 2030.



## 8 END OF POVERTY

- Government has targeted to decrease poverty from 24.90 % to 12.45 % by end of 2030.

## 7 GOVERNANCE

- Better governance and ensuring peace and harmony by maximising self-governance and increased people participation.

## 6 INFRASTRUCTURE

- Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment will be increased from 1.79 % (Census 2011) to 4.5 % in 2030.

## 5 TOURISM

- By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

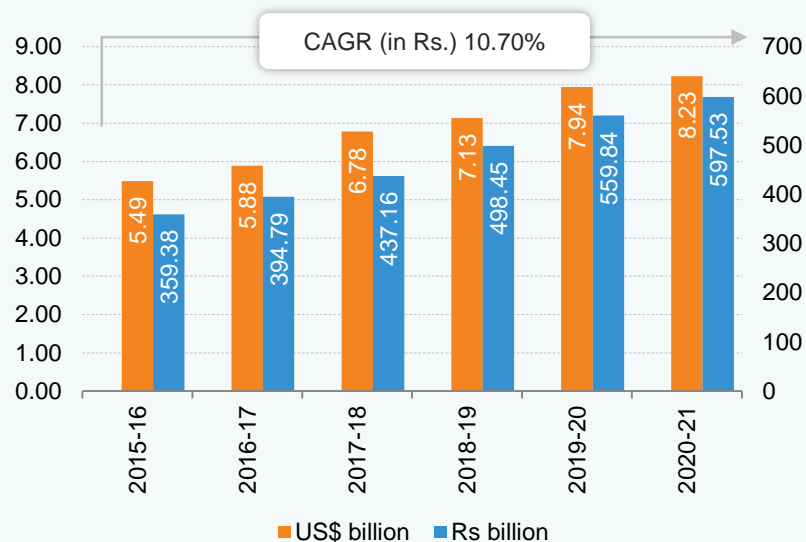
Source: NER Vision 2030



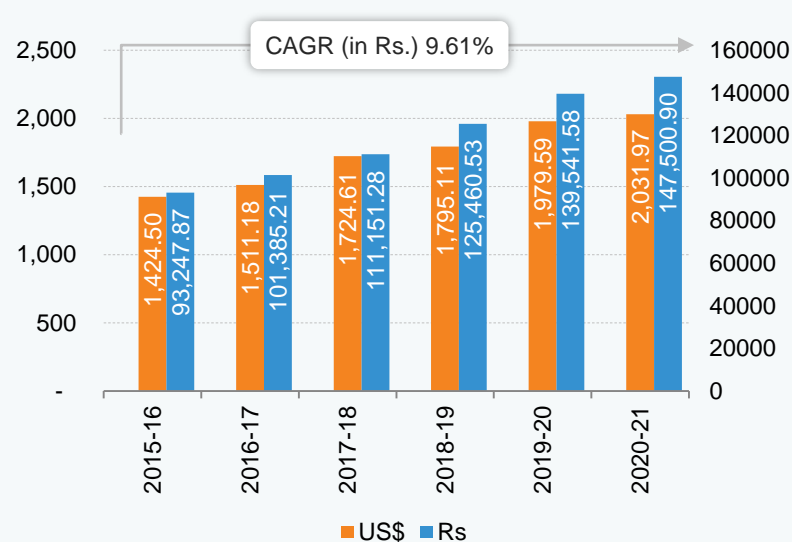


# Economic Snapshot – GSDP

### GSDP of Tripura at current prices



### GSDP per capita of Tripura at current prices



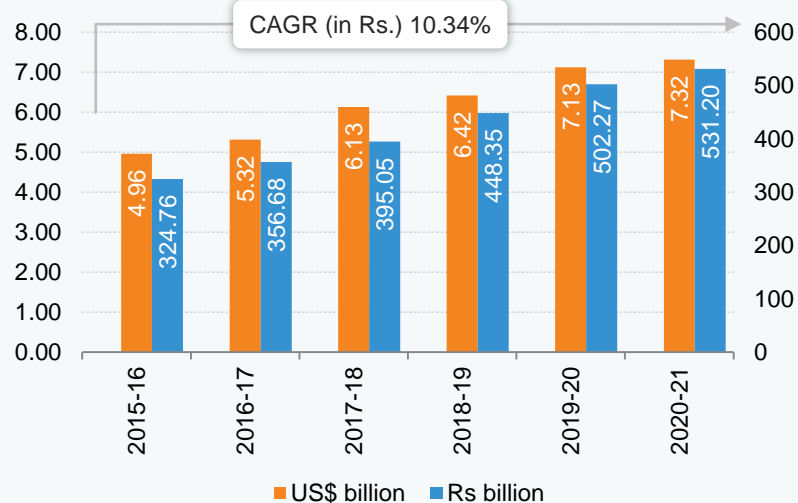
- At current prices, Tripura's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) stood at ~Rs. 597.53 billion (US\$ 8.23 billion) in 2020-21.
- GSDP increased at a CAGR of 10.70% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

- The state's per capita GSDP was Rs. 147,500.90 (US\$ 2031.97) in 2020-21.
- Per capita GSDP increased at a CAGR of 9.61% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

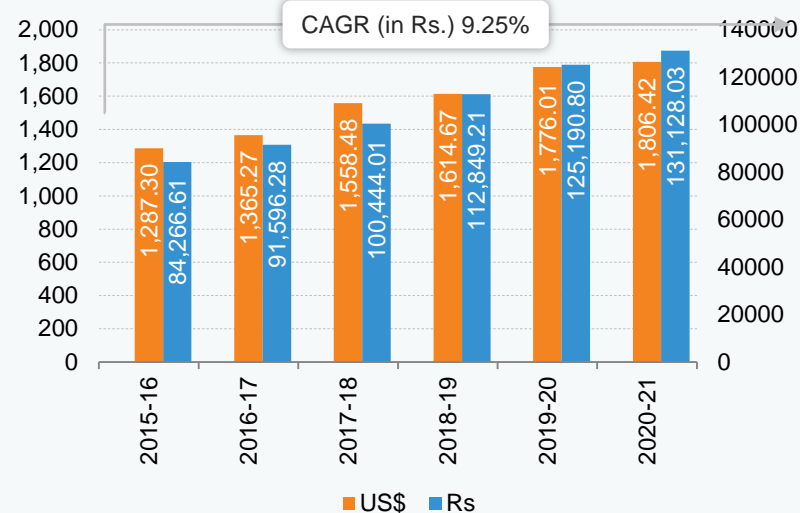
# Economic Snapshot – NSDP

### NSDP of Tripura at current prices



- Tripura's Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) was ~Rs. 531.20 billion (US\$ 7.32 billion) in 2020-21.
- NSDP increased at a CAGR of 10.34% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

### NSDP per capita of Tripura at current prices

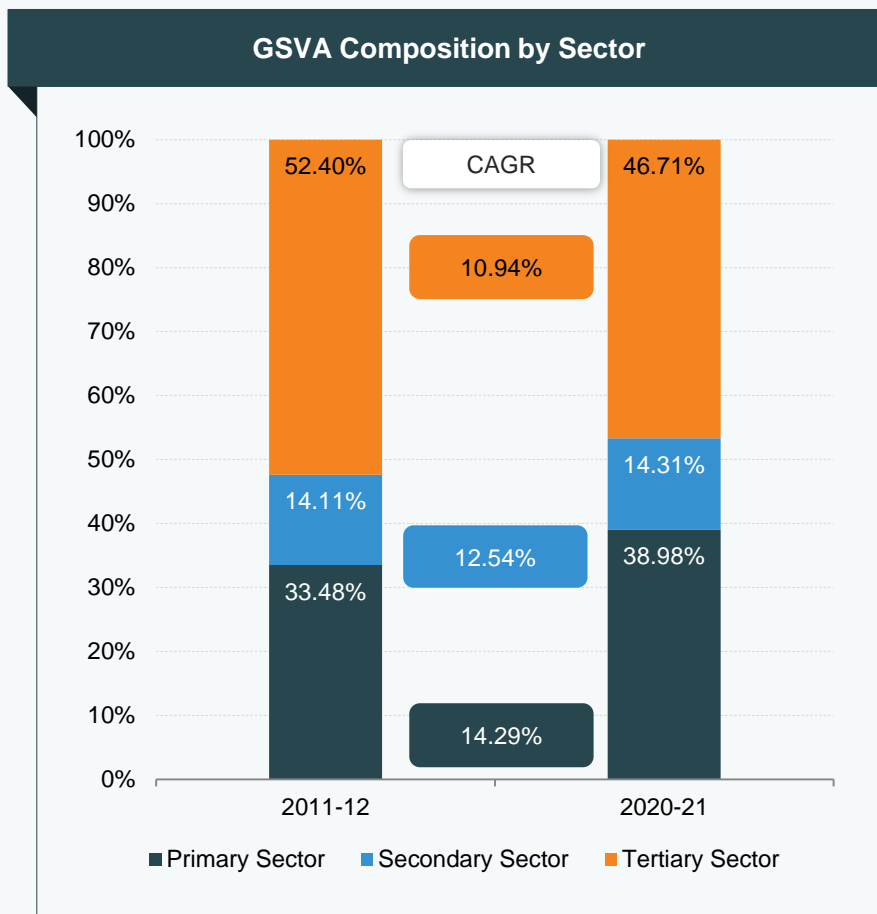


- Tripura's per capita NSDP stood at Rs. 131,128.03 (US\$ 1,806.42) in 2020-21.
- Per capita NSDP increased at a CAGR of 9.25% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

# Economic Snapshot – % Distribution Of GSVA

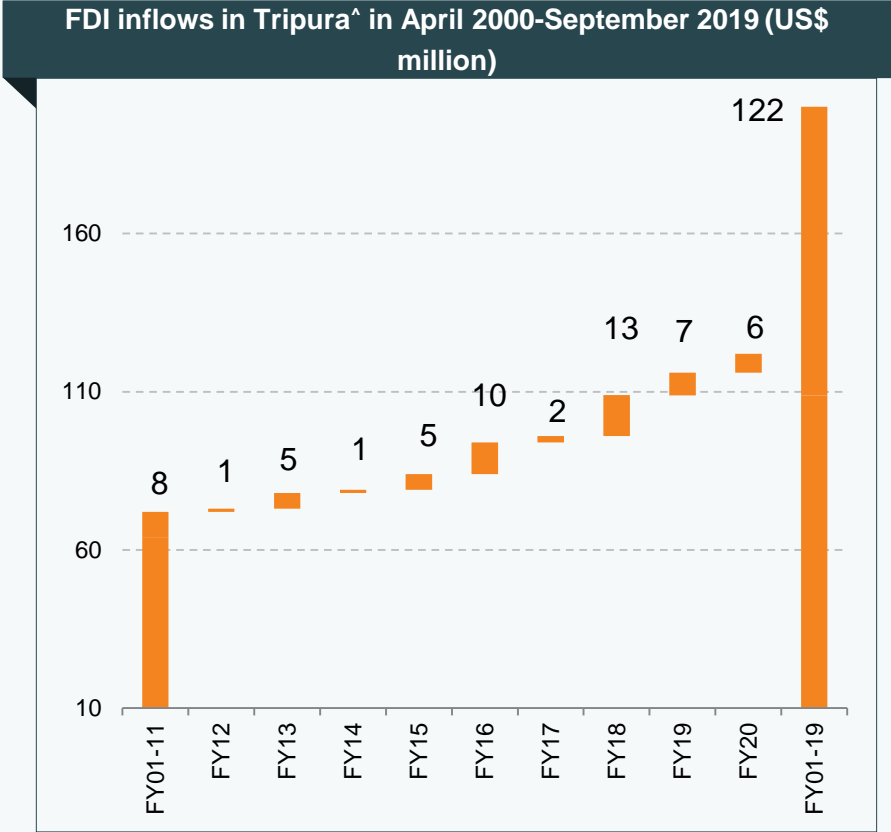
- Over the years, there has been a shift in the sectoral contribution from primary and secondary to tertiary. Overall performance of Tripura's economy was encouraging in 2020-21.
- In 2020-21, the tertiary sector contributed 46.71% to the state's GSVA, followed by primary (38.98%) and secondary (14.31%) sectors.
- The tertiary sector posted a CAGR of 10.94% between 2011-12 and 2020-21. This increase was driven by growth in trade, transport, storage, hotels, real estate, railways, communications and other service subsectors.
- The primary sector rose at a CAGR of 14.29% between 2011-12 and 2020-21.
- The secondary sector registered a CAGR of 12.54% between 2011-12 and 2020-21. This was driven by growth in manufacturing, construction & electricity, gas and water supply subsectors.



Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

# Economic snapshot – FDI inflows & investments

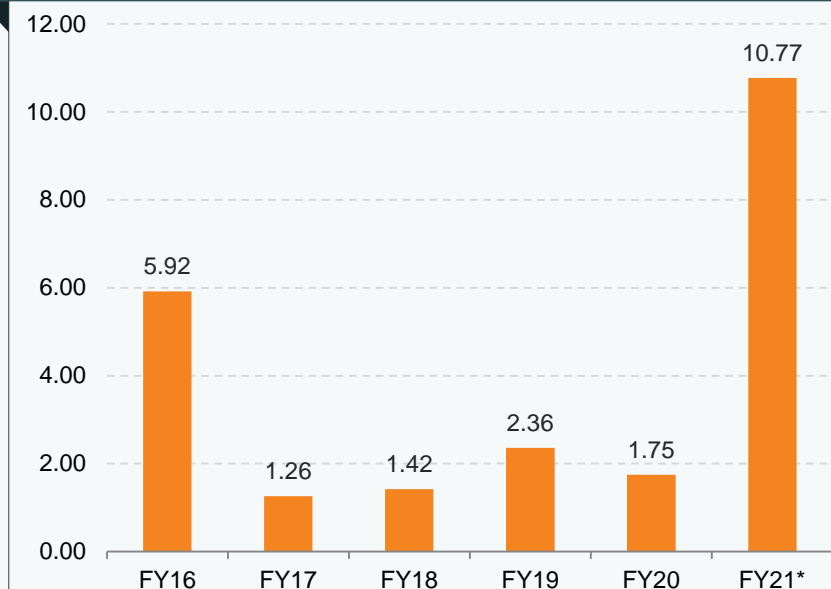
- According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), FDI inflows<sup>1</sup> to the Northeast states reached US\$ 122 million from April 2000 to September 2019.
- Between October 2019 and December 2020, FDI inflows in Tripura stood at US\$ 0.43 million.



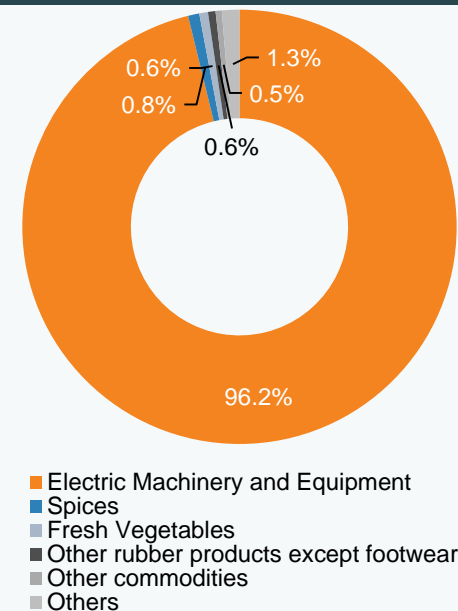
*Note:* <sup>1</sup> FDI data for the Northeast region includes Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura  
*Source:* DPIIT

# Economic Snapshot – Export

Export trend (US\$ million)



Composition of key items exported from Tripura  
(From April 2020 to January 2021)



- Total merchandise exports from the state stood at US\$ 1.75 million in FY20. In FY21\*, exports stood at US\$ 10.77 million.
- Tripura exported key items such as electric machinery & equipment and spices.

*Note: \* - As of January 2021*

*Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and Industry*



# PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



# Physical infrastructure – Roads

- Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) provides state road transport services. TRTC operates 49 buses and 7 trucks on 11 routes.
- Road density per thousand sq km is 3,026.23 in Tripura, while road density per thousand population is 9.3 in the state.
- Under the Bharatmala project, 500 km of roads are being constructed in the state.
- In October 2020, the Union Minister, Mr. Nitin Gadkari laid foundation stones for nine highway projects to be built at a cost of >Rs. 2,752 crore (US\$ 375.59 million).
- An allocation of Rs. 71,946 lakh (US\$ 98.19 million) was made in State Budget 2020-21 for Tripura roads and bridges department.
- In February 2021, Tripura government inaugurated a 680-metre-long road made with non-recyclable plastic in Agartala.

## Road infrastructure - 2018-19

Road type	Road length (km)
National highways	853.8
State highways	1057
Major district roads	0
Other district roads	461
Village roads	11,107

## Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 2019-20 (up to July 2019)

Habitants connected (No.)	1
Length completed (km)	14.245

*Source: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, PMGSY, State Budget 2020-21, News Article*

# Physical infrastructure – Railways & Airports

- Tripura has entered the broad-gauge railway map of the country. The total length of Rail line within the state is 234 km including the recently extended line up to Udaipur railway station, Gomati District.
- Apart from passenger trains, goods trains ply up to Agartala and Udaipur. Some local trains also run in between Udaipur and Dharmanagar.
- Agartala railway station at Badharghat is the main junction of the state.
- Tripura has a domestic airport at Agartala, known as C.A. Agartala Airport, that is the second busiest airport in north east India. The airport is administered by the Airports Authority of India & is located 12 km southeast of Agartala city.
- According to Airport Authority of India, Agartala airport upcoming integrated terminal building will have modern facilities including India's first human body scanner and is expected to be operational in early 2020.
- Agartala airport will be third international airport in the north eastern region.

**Note:** \*April to January 2021

**Source:** Airport Authority of India

	2016-17	2017-18	2018 -19	2019-20	2020-21*
Aircraft movement (nos.)	8,899	9,058	10,130	11,118	3,685
Total passenger traffic	1,183,567	1,244,716	1,441,089	1,506,435	398,861
Freight handled (M tonnes)	6,057	4,958	5,195	4,661	1,451

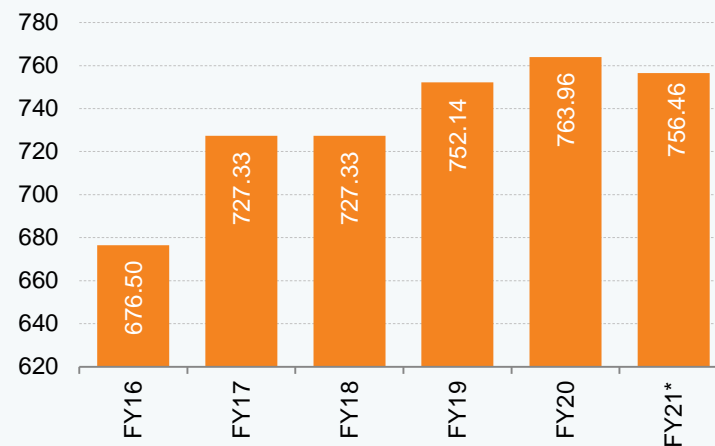
- The newly built terminal building of Maharaj Bir Bikram (MBB) Airport in Agartala, which is expected to be operational by March 2021, will run on solar power. The Airport Authority of India (AAI) is installing a 2 MW solar power plant for the energy requirement of the terminal building.

# Physical infrastructure – Power

## Status of rural electrification in Tripura (as of June 2019)

Area type	Nos.
Total villages	863
Electrified villages	863
Total rural households	7,88,871
Electrified rural households	6,52,463
Un-electrified rural households	Nil

## Installed power capacity (MW)



- Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd. was incorporated in 2004 and is responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of power in the state.
- As of February 2021, Tripura had a total installed power generation capacity of 756.46 MW, of which 185.51 MW was under state utilities, 566.54 MW was under central and 4.41 MW was under the private sector.
- Of the total installed capacity, 756.46 MW was contributed by thermal power, 68.49 MW by hydropower and 25.42 MW by renewable resources as of February 2021.
- In August 2020, Asian Development Bank (ADB) sanctioned Rs. 1,925 crore (US\$ 2.7 billion) to upgrade Rokhia Project capacity to 20 MW from 60 MW estimated cost of Rs. 699.80 crore (US\$1 billion) and modernise the Gumti Hydro Electric Project estimated cost of Rs. 1,225.88 crore (US\$1.7 billion).

*Note: MW- Megawatt, \* - Till February 2021*

*Source: Central Electricity Authority, DDUGJY*

# Physical infrastructure – Telecom

Telecom Infrastructure (as of December 2020)		Performance of Bharat Net	
Wireless subscribers <sup>1</sup> (million)	12.21	Service-ready GPs (as of November 2020)	702
Wireline subscribers <sup>1</sup>	99,742		
Internet subscribers <sup>1</sup> (million) (as of September 2020)	8.47		
Teledensity <sup>1</sup> (%)	79.75		

- According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Tripura<sup>1</sup> had 12.21 million wireless and 99,742 wireline subscribers, as of December 2020.
- The number of internet subscribers in Tripura<sup>1</sup> stood at 8.47 million, as of September 2020.
- Tripura<sup>1</sup> had a total teledensity of 79.75%, as of December 2020.
- By end of December 2020, 1.52 million subscribers had submitted requests for mobile number portability in the region<sup>1</sup>.
- As of December 2020, Bharti Airtel had the largest wireless subscriber base in the region<sup>1</sup>.

**Note:** <sup>1</sup> - Combined figures for Northeast states comprising Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, GP - Gram Panchayat

**Source:** Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

# Physical infrastructure – Urban infrastructure

- The Central Government declared Agartala, the capital of Tripura, as one of the 98 smart cities.
- Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Rs. 148.25 crore (US\$ 20.55 million) was allocated to Tripura till January 2019.
- Under the State Budget 2020-21, Rs. 36,384 lakh (US\$ 49.62 million) has been allocated to the water supply, sanitation, housing & urban development.
- In July 2019, the Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises sanctioned 50 electric buses for the state.
- In December 2020, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is likely to provide a Rs. 2,100 crore (US\$ 286.12 million) loan to the Tripura government for the development of urban areas and tourism.

## Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation up to January 2019

Allocation	US\$ million
Total allocation for projects (including State share)	20.55
Committed Central Assistance	19.02
Sanctioned Central Assistance	5.57


Source: Lok Sabha, News Article, State Budget 2020-21





# Social infrastructure – Education

Schools Type (2018-19)		Educational infrastructure (2018-19)	
Junior Basic	2,578	Universities	3
Senior Basic	1,245	Colleges	57
High School	669	Enrolment	7,57,924
Higher Secondary	453	Teachers	48,780
Total	4,945	Pupil Teacher Ratio	37



- Tripura has a central university called Tripura University, a National Institute of Technology (NIT) and a state institute of technology called Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT).
- The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and the Tripura Government have signed an agreement under which 11,884 elementary level teachers will be given training under a two-year diploma programme in elementary education.
- Seventh Pay Commission has recommended free education for girls up to the graduation level.
- Under the State Budget 2020-21, Rs. 1,498.33 lakh (US\$ 2.04 million) has been allocated to the education, sports, and art & culture sector.
- In November 2020, Tripura Education Minister, Mr. Ratan Lal Nath announced that the state government will recruit 3,970 teachers in different categories.

**Source:** Tripura State Portal, Government of Tripura. Education (School) Department, State Budget 2020-21, News Article

# Social infrastructure – Health

Health infrastructure (May 2020)			Health indicators (2018)	
Primary health centres	133		Birth rate <sup>1</sup>	13.0
Sub-centres	1,068	Death rate <sup>1</sup>	5.5	
Community health centres	23	Infant mortality rate <sup>2</sup>	27	
District hospitals	10			
Sub-Divisional hospital	12			

- Tripura is one of the priority states under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The state Government has been expanding and strengthening homeopathic and Ayurvedic systems of medical services, especially in rural areas.
- The state has an online booking system, Swasthya Sanchar, wherein health services offered at Government hospitals can be booked in advance through the Internet.
- The state Government, with financial help from the National Health Mission, has launched mobile blood collection & transportation services in 3 districts of Tripura with an aim to improve the standard of healthcare services & develop the blood collection mechanism.
- As of May 2020, the number of primary health centres in Tripura stood at 133, sub-centres at 1,068, Community health centres at 23, district hospitals at 10 and sub divisional hospitals at 12.
- As of July 2020, Tripura has completed 613 health projects and 46 are in progress. The work include construction of Sub centre, PHC, CHC, and DH.
- Under the State Budget 2020-21, Rs. 8,297.40 lakh (US\$ 11.30 million) has been allocated to the health and family welfare.

**Note:** <sup>1</sup>Per thousand persons, <sup>2</sup>Per thousand live births

**Source:** Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin, Tripura State Portal, State Budget 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19

# INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



# Industrial infrastructure

- In December 2019, Tripura got approval for its first Special Economic Zone (SEZ), which will be established at Jalefa, Sabroom, South Tripura District. This SEZ will be an agro-based food processing sector specified economic zone spread across 16.35 hectares.

## Industrial parks being developed at Bodhjungnagar

Name	Nodal Agency	Land	Status	Facilities being created
Rubber Park (Completed)	TIDC Ltd.	58.819 Acres	Completed	Internal & External Road Network, Developed Plots & Shed, Power, Water and Gas Supply, Common Effluent Treatment Plant, Telecom, Boundary wall, Testing lab, sewage and drainage, Security Guard etc.
Food Park (Implemented)	TIDC Ltd.	30 Acres	implemented	1500 MT cold storage, ware house, Quality control laboratory, sorting, grading & packaging unit, bottle manufacturing unit, Test house.
Export Promotion Park (Implemented)	TIDC Ltd.	126.12 Acres.	Implemented	Administrative Block, Internal & External Road Network, Developed Plot & Shed, Power, Gas & Water Supply, Telecom, Boundary wall, sewage and drainage, Security Guard etc
Bamboo Park (Implemented)	TIDC Ltd.	135 Acres	Implemented	Black Top Road, Common Facility Centre, Sub-Station etc.

Source: Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited, National Informatics Centre



# KEY SECTORS





# Key sector – Agriculture and forest based industries...(1/2)

- The state had around 55 food processing units and one operational mega food park, which is located at Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura.
- The agro-climatic conditions in the state are favourable for growing various fruits and horticultural crops. Tripura's pineapples and oranges are known for their unique flavour and organic nature.
- Major spices include ginger, turmeric, chilli, black pepper, cinnamon and tezpatta.
- As per the third advance estimate of 2019-20, the total fruit production in the state is 562.46 thousand MT, vegetables is 811.67 thousand MT, plantation is 50.39 thousand MT and spices is 33.15 thousand MT.
- Tripura has developed a horticulture action plan for 2020-21, with estimated capital outlay of Rs. 123.54 crore (US\$177 million). The main objective of this annual plan is to increase the production and productivity of various horticulture crops in the state.

## Production of Horticulture Crops (2019-20\*)

Crop	Production ('000 MT)
Fruits	562.46
Vegetables	811.67
Spices	33.15
Plantation crops	50.39
Honey	0.15
<b>Total Horticulture</b>	<b>1,457.82</b>

## Production Clusters

Category	Districts
Maize	Dhalai and South Tripura
Potato	Dhalai and South Tripura
Raddish	Sepahijala and South Tripura
Milk	West Tripura, Sepahijala, Gomoti
Pulses	Dhalai and South Tripura
Pineapple	Dhalai and North Tripura, Gomti, South Tripura, Sipahijala
Banana	Dhalai and West Tripura
Cabbage	Sepahijala and South Tripura

*Note: MT-Metric Tonnes, \* - 3<sup>rd</sup> Advanced Estimate*

*Source: Tripura State Portal, Department of Industries & Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture*

## Key sector – Agriculture and forest based industries...(2/2)

- In 2020-21, Rs.10 crore (US\$ 1.36 million) was released for the National Bamboo Mission (NBM) in the state.
- Bamboo is one of the major and important natural resources of Tripura. The state sustains tropical moist deciduous forests with patches of forests of evergreen species and a substantial area under bamboo brakes.
- Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture implemented National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (NABM scheme under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) with the objective to utilize the potential of bamboo crop and increase the area of cultivation.

### Bamboo Resources in Tripura (ISFR 2019)

Parameter	Statistics
Bamboo Bearing Area (sq. km.)	3,783
Pure Bamboo Area (sq. km.)	20
Dense Bamboo Area (sq. km.)	617
Scattered Bamboo Area (sq. km.)	3,146
Green Culms (million)	963
Dry Culms	88

*Note: ISFR – India State of Forest Report*

*Source: Ministry of Agriculture*

# Key sector – Natural rubber

- Tripura is one of the largest natural rubber producer in the country. As of 2018-19, production of rubber in the state stood at 53,050 MT, compared with 44,245 MT in 2015-16.
- Tripura is the fourth largest producer of natural rubber in India, it produces more than 20,000 tonnes of natural rubber belonging to all grades of RSS (Ribbed Smoked Sheet) and Centrifuged Late
- Keeping in view the area under plantation, growth potential and rubber production trends, the state has a vast potential for setting up of rubber-based industries.
- The Government of Tripura is developing Tripura Industrial Rubber Park in Bodhungnagar for the growth of rubber-based industries in Tripura, located on a 58.81 Acres Plot developed by Tripura Industrial Development Corporation (TIDC) and the Rubber Board under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, promoted under the ASIDE Scheme.

## Information about Rubber Park

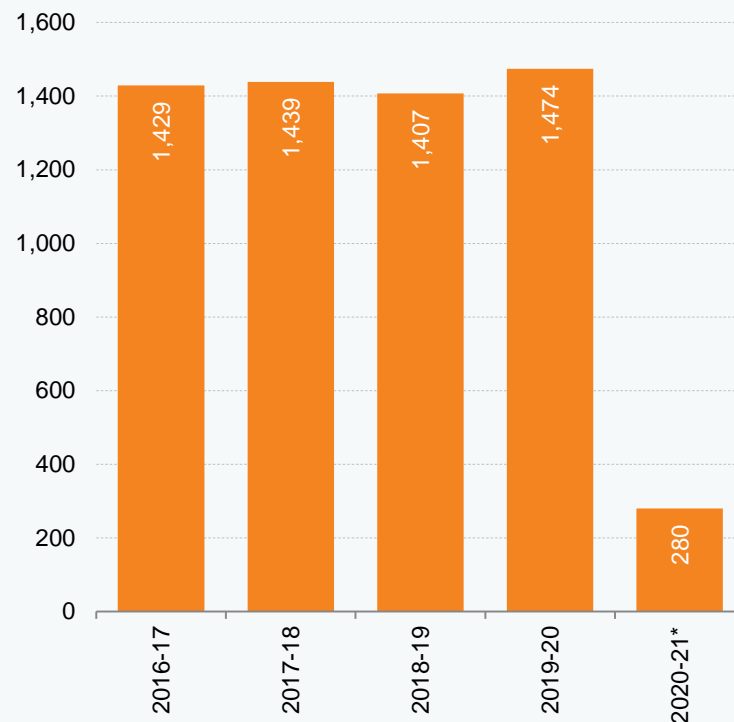
Nodal Agency	TIDC Ltd.
Land	58.819 Acres
Status	Completed
Facilities being created	Internal & External Road Network, Developed Plots & Shed, Power, Water and Gas Supply, Common Effluent Treatment Plant, Telecom, Boundary wall, Testing lab, sewage and drainage, Security Guard etc.

*Source: Tripura State Portal, Department of Industries & Commerce (Government of Tripura), News articles, Rubber Board India, MT: Metric tonnes*

# Key sector – Natural gas

- Tripura has vast natural gas reserves. The gas is available in a non-associate form, with high methane content of about 97.0%. Concessional gas-pricing & vast reserves offer potential for setting up industries in the sector.
- Natural gas is available in the Baramura hills & Rokhia. Natural gas-based thermal plants have been set up in both places. Natural gas is presently used mainly for generating power & to some extent in domestic, industrial, commercial and transport sectors. Emphasis would be given for setting up industries (e.g., ammonia, urea, methanol & methanol-based petrochemical industries), where gas would be utilised as feedstock.
- The availability of superior quality natural gas, at concessional price, offers a great opportunity to prospective investors, to set up gas-based industrial units, using natural gas as feedstock, like urea, methanol, PVC & other projects. Besides this, natural gas can also be utilised as a cheaper source of energy for various energy-intensive industrial projects.
- In September 2020, ONGC disclosed its plan to invest Rs. 3,200 crore (US\$4.5 billion) to drill 115 wells across eight fields in Tripura

**Natural gas production in Tripura (MCM)**

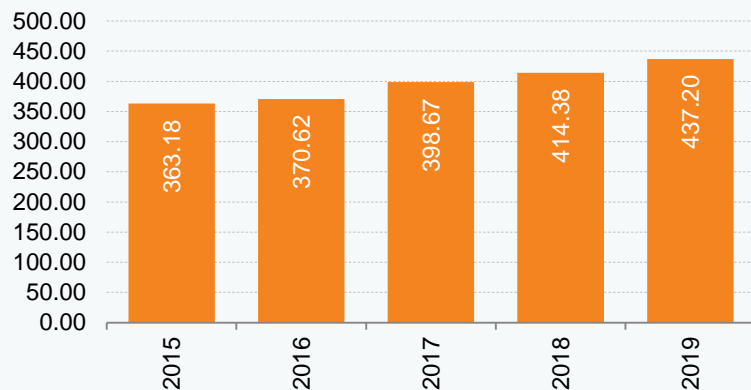


*Note: MMSCMD: Million Metric Standard Cubic Metres Per Day, BCM: Billion Cubic, Metres, \* - up to May 2020*

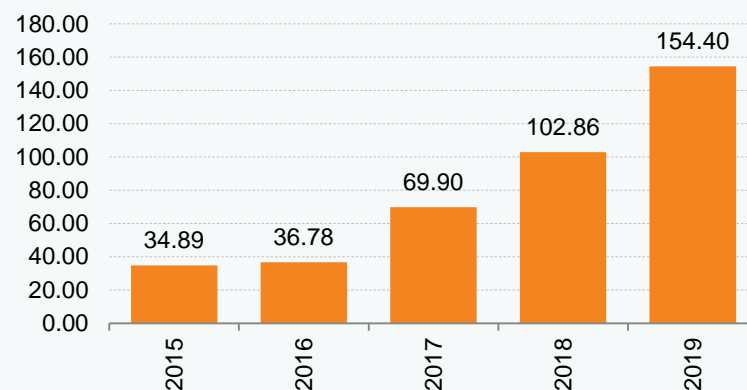
*Source: Department of Industries & Commerce (Government of Tripura), News Articles*

# Key sector – Tourism

Number of domestic tourists visits ('000)



Number of foreign tourists visits ('000)



- Tripura is an attractive tourist destination with a rich cultural heritage. There are number of historical Hindu, Buddhist sites. There is also great potential for development of tourist circuits, involving all the north-eastern states and Bangladesh. This offers attractive opportunities for the Hospitality Industry.
- The state has a huge potential in tourism, specially eco-tourism, religious tourism, heritage tourism, hill tourism, rural tourism, archaeological tourism and water tourism. Over the years, there has been a gradual increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting the state. In 2019, the number of foreign tourists arrival in the state stood at 154,405.
- Tripura has drafted the Tourism Policy 2020-25, with the objective to promote eco, spiritual, adventure and ethnic tourism.

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Government of India



**PROCEDURE**

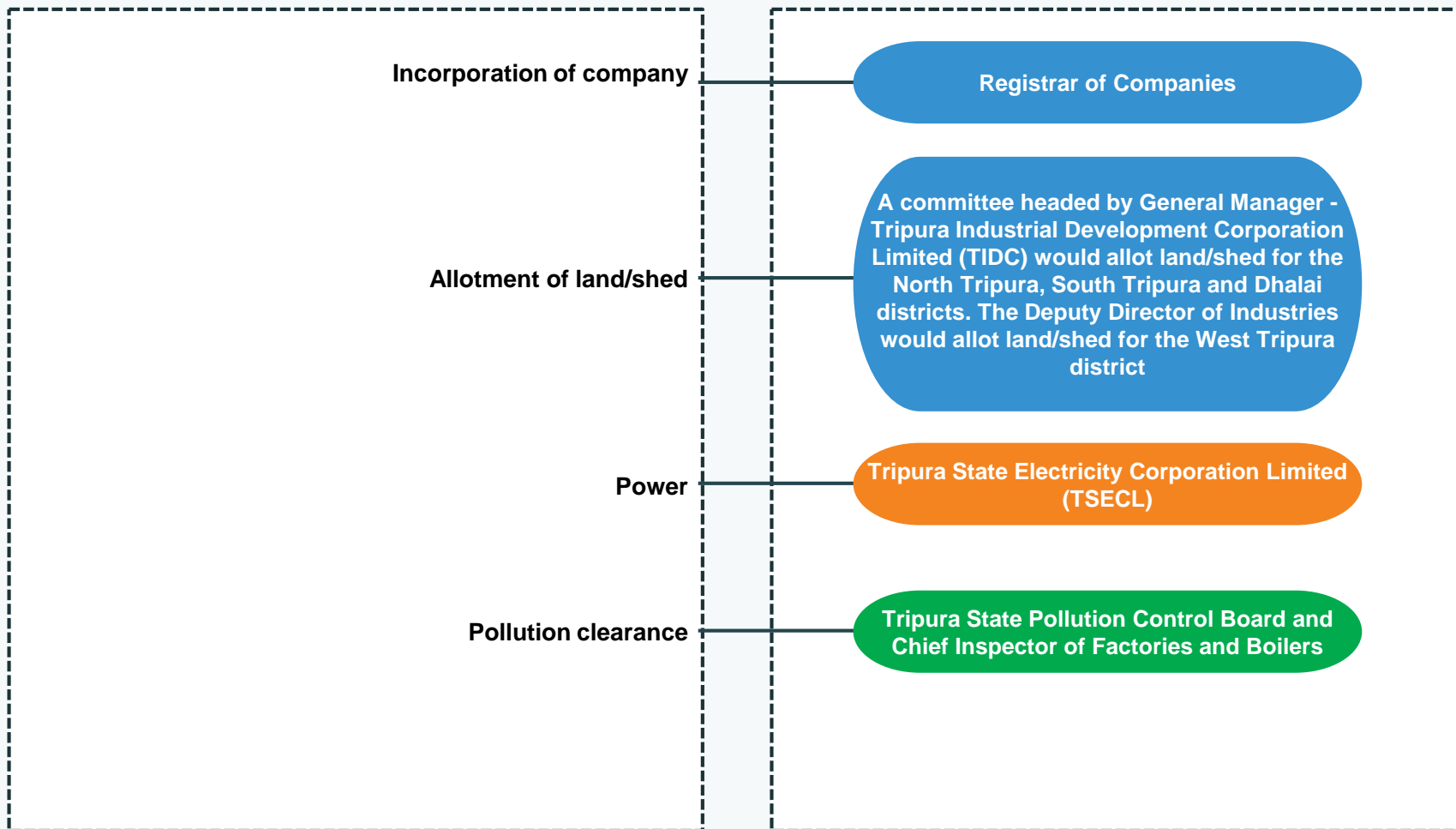
**POLICIES**



# Key approvals required

## List of approvals and clearances required



## Departments to be consulted



# Key investment promotion offices

Agency	Description
<p>Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incorporated in 1974, TIDC performs the twin role of state industrial development and state financial corporation. The corporation acts as a catalyst in the promotion and development of industries and provides financial assistance and infrastructure facilities.</li> </ul>
<p>Tripura Tea Development Corporation (TTDC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TTDC was set up in 1980 for the development of the tea industry in the state. It is the nodal agency for growth of small farmers for tea plantation in the state.</li> </ul>
<p>Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Limited (TFDPC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Established in 1976, TFDPC is a public sector undertaking by the state Government.</li> <li>▪ It aims to develop forests through plantations and improve the conditions of the economically weaker sections, especially the tribal population dependent on forests for living.</li> </ul>
<p>Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTADC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TTADC was established in 1982 as an autonomous institution.</li> <li>▪ It aims to introduce internal autonomy and protect the social, economic and cultural interests of the tribal population as a whole.</li> </ul>
<p>The Medicinal Plant Board of Tripura (MPBT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MPBT was formed in 2001 to promote, conserve, cultivate, harvest, process and market medicinal plants in the state.</li> <li>▪ It provides assistance in cultivation, storage, transportation, and training, among others.</li> </ul>

# Contact list

	Agency	Description
 <p>TRIPURA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION</p>	<p>Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDC)</p>	<p>Shilpa Nigam Bhawan, Near Ginger Hotel, Khejur Bagan, P.O:- Kunjaban- 799006 Phone: 91-381-222-6617/222-6373</p>
-	<p>Tripura Tea Development Corporation Limited (TTDC)</p>	<p>New J.B. School P.O. Abhoynagar Agartala - 799005 Phone: 91-381-2224 128/222 3173</p>
	<p>Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Limited (TFDPC)</p>	<p>TFDPC Bhawan, Kunjaban, Near Governor House, P.O- Abhoynagar, Agartala-799005 Phone : 0381- 2354763/2350133 Fax : 0381-2359238 E.mail :- <a href="mailto:fdpc_ltd@yahoo.com">fdpc_ltd@yahoo.com</a></p>
-	<p>The Medicinal Plant Board of Tripura (MPBT)</p>	<p>Van Gaveshana Sadan Gandhi gram Agartala - 799012 Phone: 91-381-2397 325</p>

# Cost of doing business in Tripura

Cost parameter	Cost estimate	Source
Hotel costs - Government accommodation	US\$ 33 to US\$ 128	Tripura Tourism Development Corporation
Residential space (per month rent for 2,000 sq ft house)	US\$ 135 to US\$ 410	Industry sources
Power cost (per kwh)	Domestic: US 5.5 - 11.69 cents Commercial: US 8.8 - 12.24 cents Industrial: US 9.67 - 12.02 cents	Tariff schedule of Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd for 2014-15
Labour cost - shops (minimum wages per day)	US\$ 2.2 - 2.7	Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

# State acts and policies

1

## IT/ITeS Policy and Roadmap - 2017

- Digital transformation of Government services.
- Development of digital infrastructure.
- Capacity building, training and skill development.
- Positioning Tripura as an attractive location for investments in IT/ITeS segment.

[Read more](#)

2

## Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentives Scheme, 2017

- To make Tripura a preferred destination for industrial and trade activities.
- To promote economic development and improve living standards.

[Read more](#)

3

## North East Industrial Development Scheme 2017

- To promote industrialisation in the states in the North Eastern Region
- To improve productivity in Government departments through computerisation.

[Read more](#)

4

## Tripura State Bamboo Policy

- To realise the economic, social and environmental potential of Tripura's bamboo resource, develop it into one of the major economic sectors of the state, and provide employment and income generating activities for the tribals and rural poor.

[Read more](#)

5

## Tripura Tourism Policy 2020-25

- The policy is drafted with an objective to enhance tourism experience in Tripura and promote sustainable tourism. Facilitation of private sector involvement in tourism infrastructure development is one of the key highlights of the policy.

[Read more](#)

Agency	Description
IT industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partial reimbursement at 20 % of floor space rentals, actually paid by IT enterprises.</li> <li>▪ Reimbursements subject to a maximum limit of US\$ 0.05 million per annum.</li> </ul>
Government tenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 85% exempted from the payment of earnest money and security deposits on tenders floated by the state Government department/agencies.</li> <li>▪ Procurement preference at 15% on purchases in tendering process by the state Government department/agencies subject to at least 30% value addition within the state.</li> </ul>
Capital investment subsidy to SC, ST and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capital investment subsidy of 30% &amp; additional subsidy of 2.5% for ST, SC, and women on fixed capital investment for land and civil works with a maximum limit of US\$ 0.08 per unit.</li> </ul>
Incentives declared by central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exemption of excise duty on finished products.</li> <li>▪ Central transport subsidy.</li> <li>▪ Income tax benefit.</li> <li>▪ Capital investment subsidy.</li> <li>▪ Interest subsidy on working capital loans.</li> <li>▪ Comprehensive insurance scheme for insurance coverage; subsidies to service, biotechnology and power generating industries.</li> </ul>
Other benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ On transportation of fruits and fruit product meant for export, a subsidy of 90% on air freight from Agartala to Guwahati/Kolkata.</li> <li>▪ Tripura Industrial Development Agency (TIDA), as single window for providing necessary clearances and other assistance to entrepreneurs.</li> <li>▪ Prompt and regular clearance of incentives and subsidy claims.</li> </ul>



Data	Sources
GSDP (state)	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
Per capita GSDP figures	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
GSDP (India)	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
Installed power capacity (MW)	Central Electricity Authority
Wireless subscribers (No)	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
Internet subscribers (Mn)	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
National highway length (km)	NHAI, Roads and Building Department-Government of India
Airports (No)	Airports Authority of India
Literacy rate (%)	Census 2011
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	SRS Bulletin 2018
Cumulative FDI equity inflows (US\$ billion)	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Operational PPP projects (No)	DEA , Ministry of Finance, Government of India



# Exchange rates

## Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

Year	Rs. Equivalent of one US\$
2004-05	44.95
2005-06	44.28
2006-07	45.29
2007-08	40.24
2008-09	45.91
2009-10	47.42
2010-11	45.58
2011-12	47.95
2012-13	54.45
2013-14	60.50
2014-15	61.15
2015-16	65.46
2016-17	67.09
2017-18	64.45
2018-19	69.89
2019-20	70.49
2020-21	72.59

## Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

Year	Rs. Equivalent of one US\$
2005	44.11
2006	45.33
2007	41.29
2008	43.42
2009	48.35
2010	45.74
2011	46.67
2012	53.49
2013	58.63
2014	61.03
2015	64.15
2016	67.21
2017	65.12
2018	68.36
2019	69.89
2020	74.18
2021*	73.69

*Note: As of February 2021*

*Source: Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year*

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