



**GOOD
PRACTICES
FROM
TRIPURA
2021-2022**



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Chapter 1. BACKYARD DUCK REARING – PILOT PROJECT

At Rudrasagar, Melaghar, Sipahijala District

**Implementing Agency: Dept. of Animal
Resource Development**

Duck rearing is one of the most important livelihood activities to the people living near wet lands, lakes and seasonal rivulets in Tripura. Duckery is an excellent income generating activity for small and marginal farmers too. The State mainly depends upon backyard poultry and duckery for meeting out the demand of eggs. Duckery contributes a considerable portion of eggs produced in the State. The total duck population in the state is 8, 54,709 no. as per Livestock Census-2019 and approximately 601.13 lakh eggs are produced by ducks annually in the State.

Hon'ble Chief Minister recognized the importance and potential of duck farming for sustainable income generation among the unemployed youth especially the women folk and announced while addressing Boat rally festival at Neermahal, Melaghar, to take up a pilot project on Backyard duck rearing in and around the Rudrasagar Lake.

In response to the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Dept. of ARD, Govt. of Tripura launched a *Pilot Project on BACKYARD DUCK REARING* to create a Model Duck Village at Rudrasagar area, Melaghar for income generation of 1000 nos. of female SC beneficiaries by distribution of 50,000 nos. of ducklings of improved breed of *Khaki Campbell & Vigoba Super* @ 50 nos. each along with feed, medicines, vaccines & utensils, etc. with the financial support of S.C. Welfare Deptt., Govt. of Tripura.

Initially, 20,000 nos. of Day Old ducklings (DODs) were procured from CPDO (Central Poultry Development Organisation), Hissarghatta, Bengaluru, Karnataka for distribution among the beneficiaries in the first phase and rest 30,000 nos. ducklings are being produced and supplied from Govt. Duckery Farms in phased manner. In addition, Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary is also being disbursed through DBT mode for construction of duck night shelter to make the project self-sustainable and subsequently, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has already been disbursed to the bank accounts of 1000 beneficiaries through DBT mode for construction of night shelters.

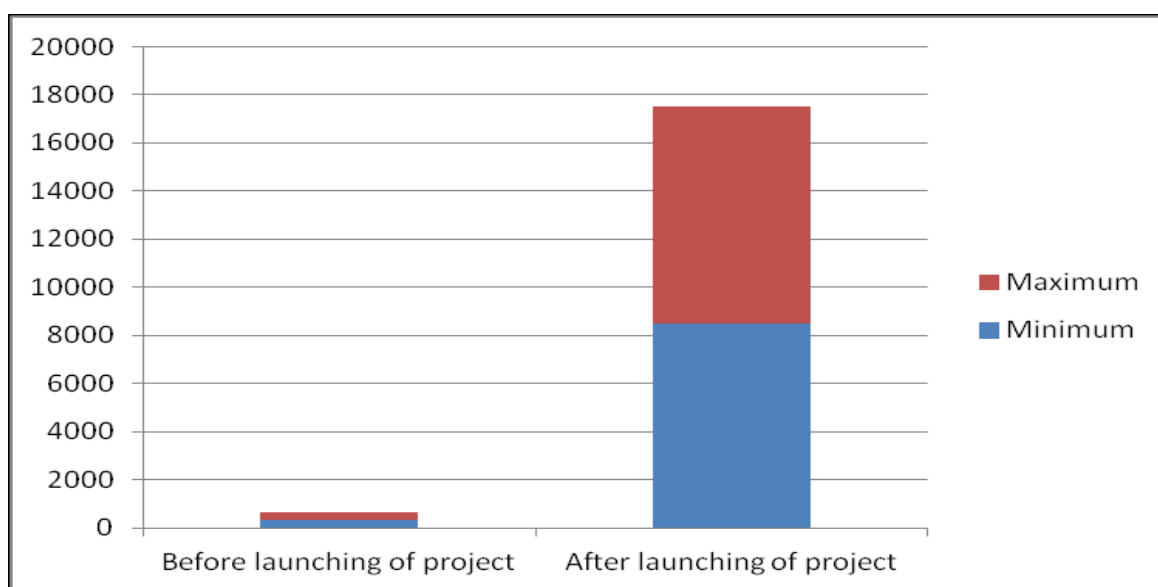
This pilot project was launched on 2nd March'2019 at Rudrasagar by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura. The total fund involvement of the project is Rs.2.00 crore. The project will not only enhance the egg production but also increase the fish production in Rudrasagar as the duck is biological air drooping bird which facilitate oxygen supply to the fish.

Beneficiaries of the project have also been given one day training on Good Rearing Practices and Medication / Vaccination, etc. before distribution of ducklings. Veterinary Officer concerned & ARDA staff visit door to door regularly to monitor the health status of ducklings distributed. Timely vaccination of all ducklings has been ensured to prevent any possible disease outbreak. ARD Dept. is also providing 150 kg of duck feed to every beneficiary at free of cost for the first 3 months for acclimatization of ducklings and also to ensure healthy growth. As a whole, the Dept. is providing all technical supports as well as door to door service and made the project a huge success.

Out of 50,000 no. of ducklings, till 19th July, 2021, 44,900 no. of ducklings have been distributed among the 1000 no. of beneficiaries. Distribution of ducklings in the 2nd phase is in progress from the month of October'2020.

Ducklings distributed in first phase have already started laying eggs & their avg. body weight is 2.5 to 2.75 kg / bird. At present, egg production in the project area is around 8500 to 9000 nos. per day & each egg is sold @ Rs.12/-, thus, increasing the income of beneficiaries through selling of eggs. Natural hatching of eggs and production of ducklings has also been taken up by the people as a livelihood generation activity in a big way in the project area.

Before launching of this project, generally, the inhabitants (not all) of the Rudrasagar area used to rear 4 to 5 nos. of indigenous variety of ducks and their egg production is very low. It was estimated that avg. 300 to 350 eggs per day were produced in the project area.



At present, egg production in the project area is around 8500 to 9000 nos. per day. Thus, there will be a constant supply of animal protein in the daily diet of the inhabitants of that particular area. On an average, 150 nos. of eggs (5 eggs / day which are not consumed by the concerned may be sold to the local market @ Rs.12/-. Thereby, Rs.1800/- is to be earned per month (excluding the income from selling price of meat) by every female SC beneficiary as a sustainable income generation. This income will be more in full production period / after distribution of total nos. of ducklings after few months. The other families of that area are also being motivated seeing this project benefit and accordingly, they are purchasing the ducklings from the beneficiaries after natural harvest of day old ducklings.

For the first time, a good number of female beneficiaries (1000 nos.) in cluster form are involved for their sustainability and income generation through duck rearing. The project will not only enhance the egg production but also increase the fish production in Rudrasagar as the duck is biological air drooping bird which facilitate oxygen supply to the fish. The project is based on scientific approach considering the production of organic eggs. This project has been prepared in connection with Integrated Master Plan for development & restoration of Rudrasagar Wetland by involving of the people of Rudrasagar Lake area.

The purpose of the project is to ensure the rearing of improved high yielding breed like *Khaki Campbell* & improved breed for dual purpose like *Vigoba Super* in Rudrasagar Lake area to maintain the aquatic eco-system. The Department has taken an initiative to select all the beneficiaries (1000 nos.) as female beneficiary.

To enhance the **Livelihood Programme** and create a **Model Duck Village** at Rudrasagar area, Melaghar for income generation of 1000 nos. of female SC beneficiaries by distribution of 50,000 nos. of ducklings of improved breed of *Khaki Campbell & Vigoba Super* @ 50 nos. each along with feed, medicines, vaccines & utensils, etc. with the financial support of S.C. Welfare Dept., Govt. of Tripura.

In 1st step - 20,000 no. of DOD will be procured from Central Poultry Dev. Organisation (CPDO), GoI, Bengaluru in phase manner and reared up to 28 days of age at Govt. farms and initially @ 20 no. ducklings per beneficiary will be distributed along with 50 kg feed & medicines. Timely vaccination of all ducklings has been ensured to prevent any possible disease outbreak.

In 2nd step - Rest 30,000 no. ducklings will be produced in Govt. farms and distributed in phase manner @ 30 nos. of ducklings along with 100 kg feed considering the better performance record of each beneficiary with the ducklings received in first phase. Vaccination of all ducklings has been ensured to prevent any possible disease outbreak.

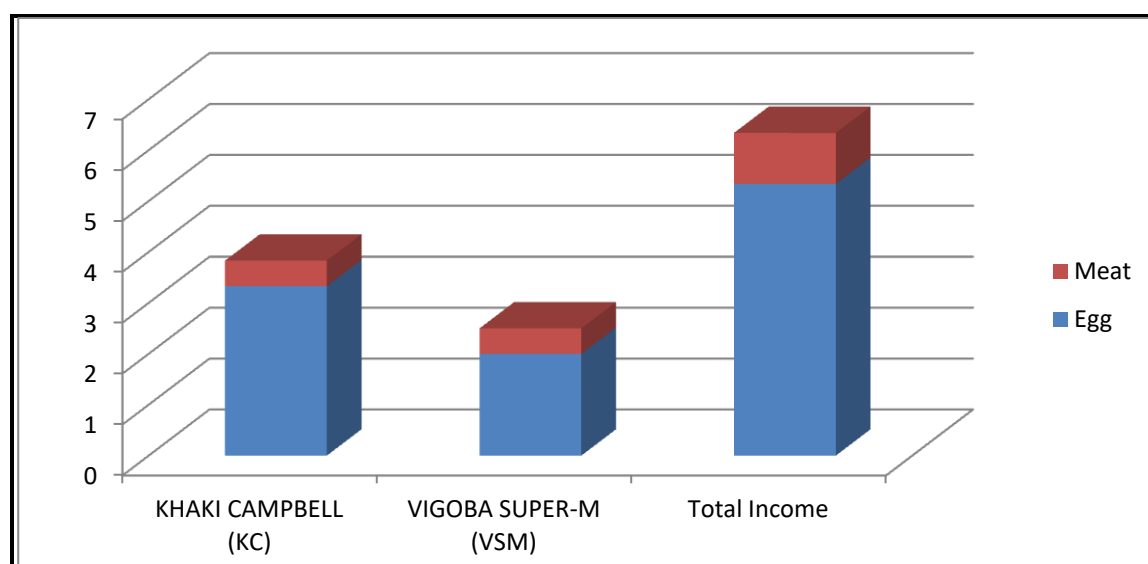
In backyard system, expenditure of feeding is very low even though, the Dept. is giving 150 kg ration on free of cost for first 3 months along with medicines & vaccines etc.

The Dept. is giving all technical supports like training, skill development, rearing practices, treatment, vaccination etc. as well as door to door for animal health care and monitoring the whole project.

For implementation of this project, total cost involvement is Rs.2.00 crore. This fund will be contributed by the Government including **material cost** (cost of chicks, feed, medicines, vaccines, utensils and construction of night shelter etc).

OUTCOME :

Income	Khaki Campbell (KC)	Vigoba Super M (VSM)	Total
From Egg	27,81,250 no. egg x Rs.12/- each = Rs.3.33 crore	16,68,750 no. egg x Rs.12/- each = Rs.2.00 crore	Rs.5.34 crore
From Meat	MALE 10012 NO. M Duck X Rs.500/- each = Rs.50 Lakh.	MALE 10012 NO.M Duck X Rs.500/- each = Rs.50 Lakh.	Rs.1.00 crore
		TOTAL -	Rs.6.34 crore



- DATA: 1. Out of 50,000 duck, 45,000 will be alive considering 10% mortality.
 2. Out of 45,000 duck, 22,250 no. KC & 22,250 VSM.
 3. Out of 22,250 KC, male - 11,125 & female – 11,125
 4. Out of 22,250 VSM, male – 11,125 & female – 11,125
 5. In case of KC, 250 eggs / bird / year. So 27, 81,250 eggs / year production
 6. In case of VSM, 150 eggs / bird / year. So 16, 68,750 eggs / year production
 7. Total egg production – 44, 50,000 nos.
 8. Out of 22250 no. male, 2225 no. male (10%) will be kept for breeding purpose.
 9. Rest 20025 no. of male (KC + VSM) will be sold @ Rs.500/- each as meat purpose / breeding purpose.

Total financial outcome from egg production and meat cost of culling birds will be around Rs.6.34 crore (Rs.63,400/- per beneficiary per yr.) in a year. This huge amount will be earned by the 1000 nos. of beneficiaries themselves and considering the recurring expenditure of Rs.1050/- (per month per beneficiary) for rearing & other purpose, each beneficiary can earn approx. Rs.50,800/- per year. These female ducks can be reared up to 3 years and ducklings can be produced through natural incubation with the help of hen.

The Pilot – Project Backyard Duck Rearing at Rudrasaga area, Melaghar, Sepahijala District is claimed to an innovative programme because –

1. For the first time, a good number of female beneficiaries (1000 nos.) in cluster form are involved for their sustainability and income generation through duck rearing. All the female beneficiaries are the member of Rudrasagar Udbastu Fisherman Samabay Samiti Limited registered as Fisheries Society in 1951 with 600 fisherman families migrated from East Pakistan to India.
2. To enhance the **Livelihood Programme** and create a **Model Duck Village** at Rudrasagar area, Melaghar for income generation of 1000 nos. of female SC beneficiaries by distribution of 50,000 nos. of ducklings of improved breed of **Khaki Campbell & Vigoba Super** @ 50 nos. Each beneficiary can earn approx. Rs.50,800/- per year considering the successful rearing by the beneficiary. The project is based on scientific approach considering the production of organic eggs.
3. This project is prepared in connection with Integrated Master Plan for development & restoration of Rudrasagar Wetland by involving of the people of Rudrasagar Lake area. This Rudrasagar is a wetland of national importance identified by the Ministry of Environment & Forest, GoI, considering its ecological and socio-economic importance to overall increase the resources which are linked with livelihoods.
4. On ecological point of view, when ducks will be moving all around the lake, they act like biological aerator which means more availability of oxygen in the water making it helpful to fish cultivation.
5. On Tourism point of view of Rudrasagar Lake, it is also a good venture.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME GENERATION PER BENEFICIARY

FROM THE PROJECT:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| • Selling of 20 nos. of male ducks @ Rs.600/-each | = Rs.12000/- |
| • Selling of eggs (120 eggs x 20 female ducks
=2400 eggs @ 12/- each) | = Rs.28,800/- |
| • Selling of 20 female ducks (after laying stage)
@ Rs.500/- each | = Rs.10000/- |

TOTAL INCOME

= Rs. 50,800/-



Year wise up to date achievement:

Financial year 2019-20 to 2020-21:

Department	Activities				Remarks
	Target		Achievement		
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Dept. of ARD	Rs.1.00 crore Rs.10,000/- per unit. (Total 1000 no. of beneficiaries)	Distribution of 50,000 ducklings along with feed / medicines etc. among 1000 no. of beneficiaries	Rs.89.80 lakh	44,900 no. of duckling distributed among 1000 no. of beneficiaries along with feed / medicines etc	The Implementing agency is AD (BL) of ARDD, Sonamura & implementation is going on.

Financial year 2020-21:

Department	Activities				Remarks
	Target		Achievement		
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Dept. of ARD	Rs. 1.00 crore Rs.10,000/- per unit. (Total 1000 no. of beneficiaries)	Construction of 1000 No. of duck night shelter	Rs.1.00 crore	1000 nos. of beneficiaries covered	The said fund has been received on 16/7/2020 from SC Welfare Dept. Fund has been disbursed through DBT mode.

Chapter 2. Organic Agriculture and Pisciculture project from Own Source under Dukli Rural Development Block, West Tripura District

*Sri Bipul Das(TCS-II)
Executive Officer (BDO)
Dukli Panchayat Samiti
West Tripura District*

AN ABSTRACT

Dukli R.D.Block was created in 1994 by bifurcating Bishalgarh R.D.Block. It has 22 Nos. Gram Panchayats and 3 Nos. ADC Village. The area of the Block is 102.07 Sq.Km. The Block is still thickly populated and present population is 130708 nos. A part of the block is still Sub-Urban in nature.

The project of “Organic Agriculture and Pisciculture project from Own Source” under Dukli RD Block is being driven by inspiration from” Atmanirbhar Bharat “and “Ek Tripura Srestho Tripura” campaigns.

The project was ushered during the early outbreak of Covid-19 and is therefore a ray of hope in this era of gloomy economic days. A racking expenditure was involved all-round the year to clear the bushes in it. Dukli Panchayat samiti in its 10.03.2021 General meeting took a decision to further extend the usage of the land for organic Agri production and Fish production from its Own Source fund and to increase Own Source income. As the name says it all, only organic manure is used in this project making the products a healthy choice for all.

Since inception of Dukli RD Block, a waste land of 8 (eight) kani was lying unused behind the Block building and Panchayat Samiti building inside the Block premises. It was abode for snakes and other harmful insects and was filled highly with weeds.

This document has tried to bring out the story of innovative conversion of a wasteland into a green ambience of organic garden during the covid-19 crisis.

An attempt has been made to give a pictographic representation of this transition below.



The Transition phase

PRE PHASE:

Unused weeded terrain at the backyard



Weeding and Ploughing

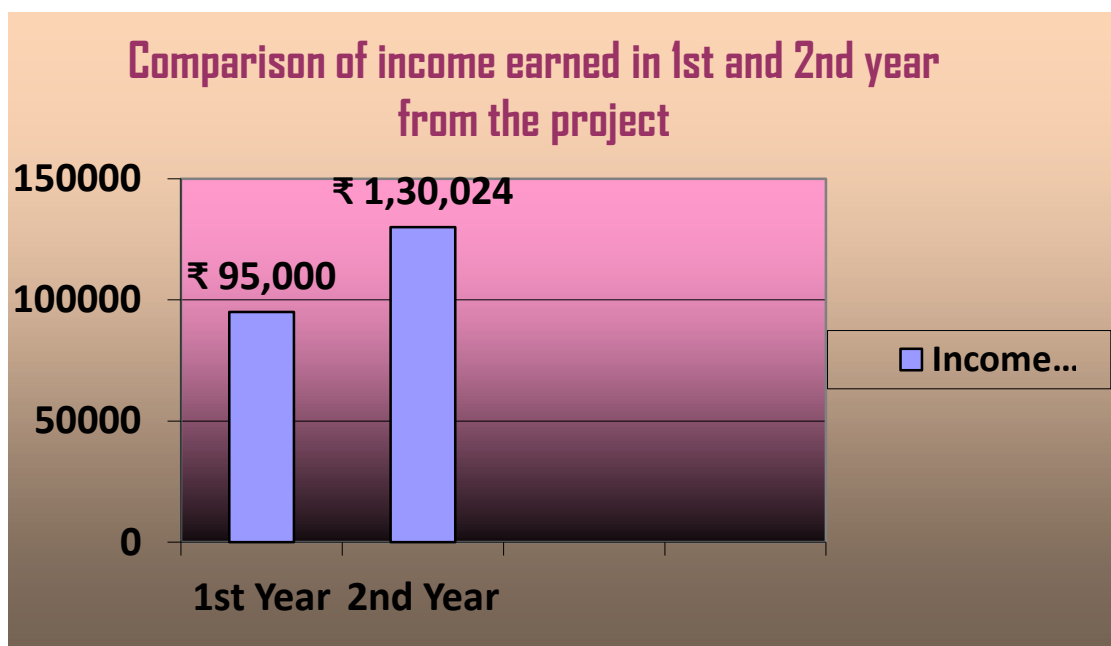
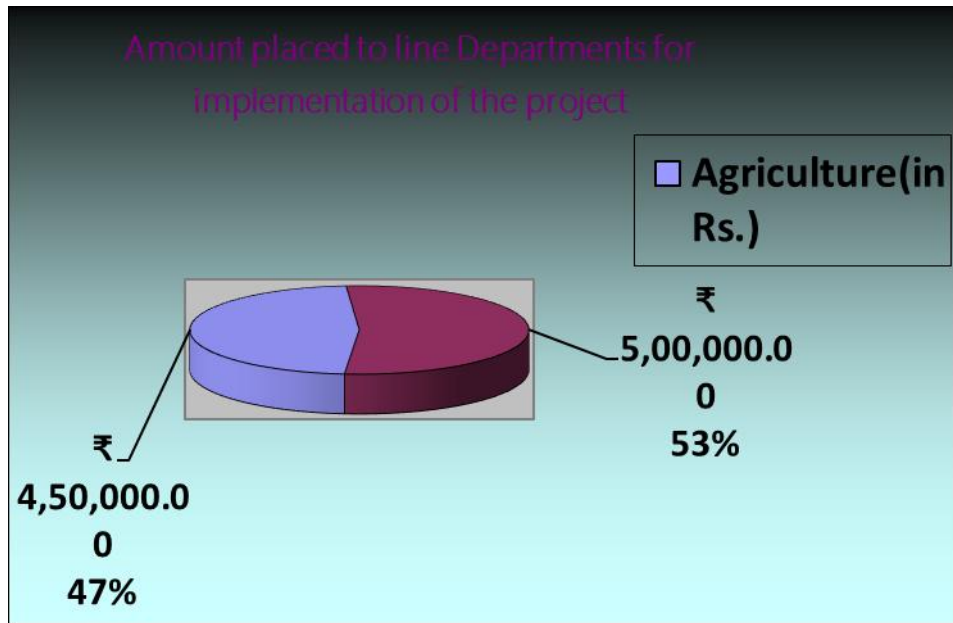


POST PHASE-

Green organic garden



A few statistical Information



A tour of our garden...



Exotic veggies from our garden



Zucchini- a summer squash



Lettuce- a good source of vitamin K



Capsicum, a native to America



Broccoli- a rich source of Vitamin C and Vitamin K



Red Cabbage- a native to Southern Europe



Pakchoi- the Chinese cabbage

The Dragon fruit story

Dragon fruit is the fruit of a species of wild cactus indigenous to South and Central America, where it is called pitaya or pitahaya. The fruit's flesh is usually white or red – although there is a less common yellow pitaya too – and is studded with tiny seeds rather like the kiwifruit.

The world's largest producer and exporter of dragon fruit is Vietnam, where the plant was brought by the French in the 19th century. The Vietnamese call it thanh long, which translates to “dragon's eyes”, believed to be the origin of its common English name.

Gujarat Chief Minister Vijay Rupani has said that the state proposes to rename dragon fruit as 'Kamalam'. Dragon fruit “does not sound appropriate”, Rupani said; Kamalam was apt because the characteristic fuchsia 'spikes' or 'petals' of the fruit recall a lotus in bloom.



Last year during the outbreak of Covid-19, Dragon fruits were planted on demo basis in our Dukli Panchayat Samiti organic garden. Now after 1 year during the ongoing covid-19 crisis, small dragon fruits are found blooming and ripening.

Accolades & Recognition:

1. *Deenadayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sasaktikaran Puraskar of Rs 25 Lakh is awarded to Dukli panchayat Samiti for which 'own source revenue' was a criterion.*



DDUPSP Award giving ceremony on the occasion of National Panchayat Day

2. *Dukli Panchayat Samiti has already got Rs.12 lack from R.D. Department for developing the Project site and open a selling corner.*
3. *Dukli RD Block has hosted the Agri Subdivisional vegetable exhibition. "Pak choi" and "Lettuce" from Dukli Panchayat Samiti organic garden have won the 1st and 2nd prize respectively at the exhibition.*



Agri Subdivisional vegetable exhibition at Dukli RD Block

PR Events

- <https://www.facebook.com/dukli.panchayatsamiti/videos/108810051195753-> "PRAGATIR PATHE" by DD Tripura



- <https://www.facebook.com/dukli.panchayatsamiti/videos/116499797093445-> "Bikaser Gati" by DD tripura





Journey from better towards best

Parameter	Financial Year		Impact
	2020-21	2021-22	
Types of vegetables /fruits grown	Indigenous vegetables like brinjal, cabbage, potato, cauliflower and fruits like bananas, jackfruit, mangoes.	Exotic veggies/fruits like zucchini, lettuce, capsicum, broccoli, red cabbage and pakchoi, bell pepper and dragon fruits.	A step towards niche. People nowadays prefer exotic over indigenous veggies/fruits. So there is a huge rising demand for these veggies/fruits. They have a unique taste ,considered healthy and have wide usage in salads
Procurement of manure	Organic manure is procured outside	Now we have started vermicomposting.	With kick start of vermicomposting, our expenditure in this aspect has reduced to just a pea sized amount
Procurement of machinery	Spray machines and power tiller is used on rent	Recently bought spray machines and power tiller	No expenditure incurs now in this regard and the process has become hassle free.
Revenue earned	Rs.95,000/-	Rs.1,30,024/-	A hopping increase of 37% in revenue of 2 nd year from 1 st year
Expenses	Rs.40,000/-	Rs.31,000/-	A decline in expenditure by 23 % in 2 nd year as compared to 1 st year.
Net profit Margin	58%	76%	An increase in net profit margin by 31% in 2 nd year as compared to 1 st year
Enhancing livelihood	4 workers are employed with wages. Vegetables are sold among local inhabitants	8 workers are employed with wages. Vegetables are sold among local inhabitants	In the covid-19 period we are trying to support livelihood of people
Marketing facility	Vegetables were carried to local markets	Seller point is constructed along with AC store house inside our block campus. Apart from this, online marketing on platforms like Facebook is done which helps in getting sellers from different parts of the state and outside.	Marketing facility is further enhanced from 1 st to 2 nd year.
Income generating asset created from own source revenue	Excavation of pond for extension of organic fishery	Creation of stalls for distribution to unemployed youths for running business	A prolonged process of generating asset from revenue and vice versa.

Our Future Endeavors

- In its one kani water body project the Panchayat Samiti has targeted to *sell 4 lakh fingerlings* by the end of the year 2021-22. To archive this target first lot fingerlings are under nursery process in the fishery.
- Dukli Panchayat samiti has also targeted to promote organic Agriculture among the farmers under Dukli Block area and this project is *site of excursion for all interested farmers*.
- The Dukli Panchayat Samiti has also targeted to draw the attractions of *other Agricultural institute and Rural local Bodies* to select the project for their experimental classes on payment basis to increase the own source income.
- In coming days we are planning for further development of our organic garden so *that researchers and students may be able to visit here and carry out their researches and experiments* here.

Chapter 3. How Mohanbhog R.D. Block has become first Block in Tripura to achieve 100% physical completion of houses sanctioned for the year 2019-20 in Tripura

**Narayan Chandra Majumder
BDO, Mohanbhog RD Block
Sepahijala District**

Mohanbhog RD Block was allocated a quota of 266 houses under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) for the year 2019-20. Immediately, Team Mohanbhog prepared a phase wise plan for 100% physical completion of houses.

As a part of the plan, each and every beneficiary was invited for one-day workshop. Workshops were conducted with small batch of 40 to 50 persons only. Team Mohanbhog took more than one month to the Conduct workshop for all.



During the workshop, beneficiaries were trained about safe construction methods, house design that can prevent earthquake jolt and facilities of the Scheme. BDO and Engineers conducted various session of the workshop. Beneficiaries also participated in the discussion during interactive Session.

Special registration counters were opened for registration of beneficiaries in Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat).

After successful completion of workshop, first installments were released to all the beneficiaries. Earlier, first installment could not be credited to many beneficiaries due mismatch in account number. But, this time, all the clerical issue were resolved during account verification before workshop and all the beneficiaries received first installment money in their bank account.

Panchayat wise engineers' team was formed to assist beneficiaries regarding safe construction methods and earth quake preventive structure. In addition, Team Mohanbhog decided to scrap old convention which used to delay the process of implementation. One of those convention was submission of installment prayer along with printed photo. Beneficiaries used to go to Panchayat to submit prayer for 2nd / 3rd installment and they had to submit printed photo of ongoing houses. This resulted in wastage of valuable time & money.

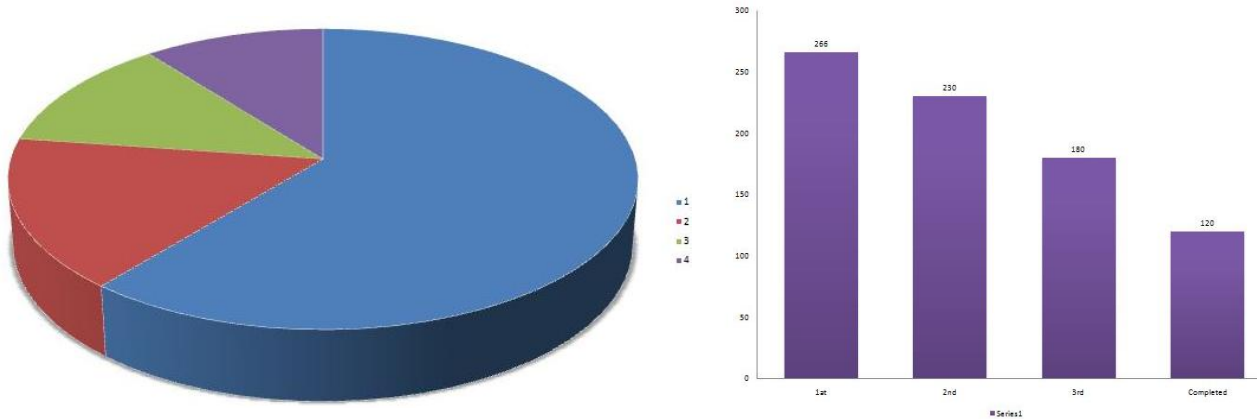
Now, Team Mohanbhog made it mandatory for Panchayat Secretaries (PS) / RPMs to visit beneficiary house once in a week. If ongoing houses was completed up-to desired level, then P.S/ RPM would click photo from mobile and get signature of beneficiaries in pre-printed installment prayer (Supplied from Block Office). Now the P.S/RPM would ensure that fund transfer order was generated within next one working day. Therefore, Panchayat Officials, were visiting beneficiary houses instead of beneficiary visiting Panchayat.

Team Mohanbhog formed Pradhan Mantri AwaasYojana (Gramin) Call Centre. Main objective of the Call Centre was to interact with beneficiaries. Once FTO was done, Call Centre used to inform beneficiaries that he/she was suppose to receive 2nd / 3rd installment (as the case may be) in their bank accounts soon. In addition, Call Centre used to note difficulties of beneficiaries, if any. Suggestion / complaint received from beneficiaries were informed to BDO and necessary corrective measures were taken promptly.



Masons play very important role to construct safe and earth quake preventive buildings. Mohanbhog RD Block in association with CWTIT organized 45 (Forty Five) days training for rural masons. Trained rural masons were designated as master trainer and they trained next batches of other rural masons.

Construction work was going on full swing but completion rate was low. Therefore, BDO formed one analysis team to find out beneficiaries who were going comparatively slow. Analysis team studied time period between 1st and 2nd installment and 2nd and 3rd installment. The larger the time period, the slower the beneficiary was. After detailed study, analysis team prepared a list of beneficiaries subdividing them into 3 (three) categories namely red, yellow and green.



Beneficiaries who had the potential to complete the house soon (provided they were monitored regularly) were listed in green category. Yellow category featured those beneficiaries who had sufficient material in stock. But they were lagging in initiative. Block Development Officer formed separate teams for each of those houses listed in yellow category. Visiting teams started visiting beneficiary houses every alternative day. BDO himself started monitoring each of those houses through video call at least once a day.



Multiple efforts and hard work of team members resulted into success. Majority of the houses got completed.

Now team Mohanbhog concentrated on red category houses which were marked critical among all houses. Remaining incomplete houses in red category were subdivided in to 2 category, (i) vulnerable and (ii) beneficiaries in need of assistance.

Vulnerable beneficiaries were those beneficiaries where house construction were pending since long without any progress. Block team identified reason for pendency of each of the house. Reasons were different and so solution needed different approach. Based on the reason, Block team prepared specific plan for each of the house and arranged to assist the beneficiary to complete the house within 15 days timeline.

Remaining were the beneficiaries who were stuck in deep problem due to untimely death of any family member or sudden unwanted financial crisis. It was assessed that beneficiaries such alone would not be able to get the house completed. Team Mohanbhog associated with PRI members and local volunteers to get these house completed with the help of voluntary wage contribution or shramdan. Engineering section of Mohanbhog R.D. Block prepared a plan of shramdan which could be helpful for beneficiaries in house construction process. Phase wise shramdan activity was conducted as per plan prepared by engineers. In this way, remaining houses were completed.

Mohanbhog R.D. Block has become first Block in Tripura to achieve 100% physical completion of houses sanctioned for the year 2019-20.



A house that brings smile

Times News
 Sonamura, Feb 02: Today Kuchanti Debbarma is all for smile. The cold winter wind will no more keep her awake all through the night - thanks to 'Pradhan Mantri Grameen Awas Yojana'. Till recently, she braved the winter chill and during summer, splashing rains hitting her 'home', if you are really ready to call a space covered by loosely hanging polythene sheets, a home at all. However, Kuchanti Debbarma, a resident of Mohanbhog block under Sonamura subdivision is in all smiles as she enters her newly built 'home' constructed under Government welfare scheme.

Kuchanti, an elderly lady, who was dependent on her daughters, until six months back, on her daughters for shelter, now have a pucca house, a sanitary lavatory and almost all the necessary amenities an ideal village household requires.

According to the locals of her village - Anandapur ADC village, now she has a home to stay in for the rest of her life and all credit goes to the local BDO Narayan Majumder.

Expressing her gratitude towards the government, all smiling Kuchanti said, "Earlier I had no choice but live in a space covered by cloth and polythene and had to endure bad weather. Now I can even give shelter to others like me in the time of need". After the marriage of both of her daughters, she used to live in a makeshift hut. The dilapidated muddiy but which, in all practical sense, could not save her from monsoon rains and chilling winter.

Now a pucca structure with many in-built facilities under PMGAY (Pradhan Mantri Grameen Awas Yojana) gives her an opportunity to live a life with dignity. In hard times, she used to take shelter in the house of her daughter at Puspita Kumar Para, located beside the block office. Sometimes, she also went to the house of her other daughter at Kakrabani, Udaiapur. The house is also special in a sense that apart from regular fund allocated under PMGAY, the employees of the Mohanbhog block have contributed a wage-day in constructing a colourful house.

Speaking on the issue, BDO Narayan Majumder said, "When I was informed of her situation, I took the matter personally and started the process of allotting a house in her name under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Awas Yojana. The construction of the house was started in August 2019 and the 'Greeha Pravesh ritual' was performed on January 27 last". MIP Pratima Bhowmik also went to the house of Kuchanti Debbarma. Notably, MGNREGA mandays were also allocated for construction of the house.

Chapter 4. Women Empowerment- A step towards Self Sufficient Rural Economy Teliamura R.D. Block, through convergence with MGNREGS

**Santanu Bikash Das (TCS-II)
Block Development Officer
Teliamura R.D. Block
Khowai District**

Objective of the initiative:

It's worthy saying, "An empowered **woman** is the lifeline of **family**". With this objective in mind and an aim to uplift the socio-economic condition of a considerable numbers of underprivileged families under Teliamura RD Block by way of empowering one woman member from one family; who are also members of Self Help Groups under National Rural Livelihood Mission (erstwhile NERLP) under Teliamura RD Block; the Big Projects were dreamt of under MGNREGS through convergence. Initially, 43 nos. of such disadvantage SHG women from 43 families were identified jointly by the respective panchayat and the respective Village organization (Federation of SHGs) across the Block jurisdiction; to provide them the individual benefit under MGNREGS by means of construction of animal shelter houses for developing a sustainable income generation under livelihood promotion activities by converging various government schemes. Accordingly, 43 nos. SHG women beneficiaries from various Gram Panchayats and Village Committees under Teliamura RD Block were identified for this Big Project under MGNREGS in Teliamura RD Block. The works were sanctioned during the fag end of 2019-20FY and spilled over to 2020-21FY and accordingly the projects were executed and completed during 2020-21FY. The total expenditure incurred against the Big projects is **₹ 48,17,601.00 (Fourty Eight Lakhs seventeen thousand six hundred one only) against the** estimated cost of **₹ 52,54,475.00** (Rupees Fifty two lakhs fifty four thousand four hundred seventy five only) under material component of MGNREGS. Out of these 43 nos animal shelter houses- 23 nos. are Goat Shelters, 10 nos. Pig Shelters, 08 nos. Duck Shelters & 02 nos. Poultry Shelters.

Who and how beneficiaries/people/Department/benefitted :

The Big projects aimed at providing all possible supports to the poor women beneficiaries of rural area towards attaining a self-sufficient and sustainable livelihood generation and with that intent they have been primarily constructed with animal shelter houses.

The Big projects were implemented in convergence with MGNREGS, ARDD Dept and TRLM. The shelter houses have been constructed using the material fund of MGNREGS incurred during 2020-21FY. A two-days long training programme was organized for the beneficiaries to imbibe the requisites skills and knowledge on scientific livestock rearing practices, breeding techniques, disease control and vaccination etc. It was imparted by Animal Resource Development Department on 10th and 12th November, 2020. The main objective was to ignite their level of motivation to instil amongst them, a sense of ownership and entrepreneurship to explore and expand the assets created under MGNREGS as their main livelihood with a considerable increase in their family income. Besides, coordination meeting cum workshop were also conducted with the SHG federations (TRLM VOs) and bankers from where the beneficiary can avail loan for running the project in a business mode. Subsequently, 10 nos. beneficiaries out of total 43 nos. have taken loan from their own Village Organizations under TRLM and invested for their own shelter house productions.

The main challenge was commencing and completing all 43 nos. shelter houses within prescribed time during the containment period of COVID-19. The main issue faced from the suppliers was that initially they refused to supply the material during this covid-19 containment period. Immediately meeting conducted with them and made them aware about the dos and don'ts prescribed by MHA,GOI and the state authority. They were issued special vehicle passes with condition to comply the covid-19 containment norms throughout. All the stakeholders starting from the beneficiary, the Implementing Officer, supervising officer, PRI members, SHG and Federation members, Line department officials were kept on informing about the safe but timely execution of the projects.

The works were executed under MGNREGS under the technical supervision of RD Engineering Division (Teliamura). Later training on effective livestock rearing practices, breeding techniques, disease control mechanisms, vaccination, other departmental inputs etc. were imparted through inviting the skilled and resource persons from Animal Resource Development Department. Besides, after interaction made with individual beneficiaries it is found that they have already instilled a sense of ownership about the animal shelter houses being so constructed but majority of them need money to sustain their livelihood activities using those structures. Since each of them belong to a NRLM SHG and thus eligible to get loan from their respective federations as well as Banks. Accordingly, coordination meeting were conducted in presence of the beneficiaries, the office bearers of federations, Bank Sakhis and bank managers of local bank branches to facilitate their processes of applying and availing loan. Accordingly, many of the beneficiaries have applied and availed loan and are running their shelter houses successfully. Presently, all 43 nos. shelter houses are functioning successfully by the concerned beneficiaries.

1. Role Played by the nominated Department/ Organization :

The Big projects were implemented in convergence with MGNREGS, ARDD Dept and TRLM. The shelter houses have been constructed using the material fund of MGNREGS incurred during 2020-21FY. A two-days long training programme was organized for the beneficiaries to imbibe the requisites skills and knowledge on scientific livestock rearing practices, breeding techniques, disease control and vaccination etc. It was imparted by Animal Resource Development Department on 10th and 12th November, 2020. The main objective was to ignite their level of motivation to instil amongst them, a sense of ownership and entrepreneurship to explore and expand the assets created under MGNREGS as their main livelihood with a considerable increase in their family income. Besides, coordination meeting cum workshop were also conducted with the SHG federations and bankers from where the beneficiary can avail loan for running the project in a business mode.

2. Past and Present achievement comparison:

The beneficiaries selected for providing benefits under Big Project category under MGNREGS were solely women members of TRLM Self Help Group; majority of whom were the members of erstwhile NERLP SHG. It's a unique Project in many ways, in a sense that, in past government benefit at such a large scale to exclusively underprivileged women beneficiaries has never been provided under Teliamura RD Block. Further, all beneficiaries covered under this project are members of TRLM SHGs from relatively weaker socio-economic background and majority of them were already involved with livestock rearing practices in small scale without having the scientific knowledge of rearing practices. This project created forward and backward linkage facilities

to the beneficiaries by developing on the facilities of their existing conventional rural kutcha animal shelter houses by converting them to pucca shelter houses and simultaneously by empowering them with scientific knowledge of livestock rearing and disease control practices by imparting training through experts of Animal Resource Development Department. Such accreditation not only motivated them to carry on their livestock rearing practices at a large scale but also encourages them for investment in subsequent stages of production. The interested and aspiring beneficiaries were facilitated in credit linkages to invest in subsequent stages of production by taking loan from their own Village Federations under TRLM as well as from different financial institutions. All these motivated them to engage themselves in full time livestock rearing practices as a main source of livelihood generation. However, few beneficiaries though had faced unwanted challenges in this entrepreneur endeavours due to pestilence attack in the recent past but they have been quickly and steadily recovering with handholding and credit linkage facilitation process.

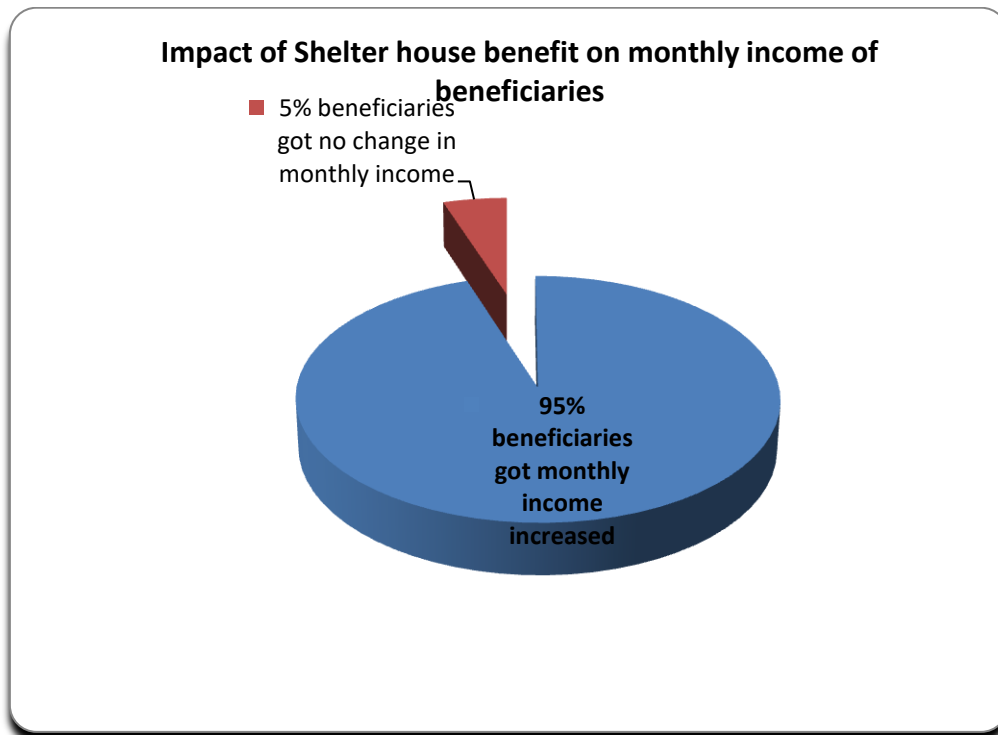
3. Scales of the measurement used for assessment:

Data have been collected from individual beneficiaries through survey by their peer group members (member of same SHG) using questionnaire and rating scales as well as ordinal scale of measurement. The raw data thus collected is represented and analyzed below showing the change in monthly family income of individual beneficiaries as well as change of average monthly income of all beneficiaries before and after receiving the benefit of big projects. From the given data it is evident that within a very short span of time; majority of the beneficiaries have utilized their shelter houses for their livelihood income generation and meanwhile majority of them have invested further in their shelter houses for increased production and thus it is expected that soon their effort will generate more income for them from livestock rearing practices using their shelter houses.

Beneficiary	Monthly income before receiving the benefit	Monthly income after receiving the benefit	Increase in monthly income
Beneficiary-1	₹ 3,000.00	₹ 12,000.00	₹ 9,000.00
Beneficiary-2	₹ 5,500.00	₹ 13,000.00	₹ 7,500.00
Beneficiary-3	₹ 11,000.00	₹ 18,000.00	₹ 7,000.00
Beneficiary-4	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 11,000.00	₹ 6,000.00
Beneficiary-5	₹ 15,000.00	₹ 20,000.00	₹ 5,000.00
Beneficiary-6	₹ 3,000.00	₹ 8,000.00	₹ 5,000.00
Beneficiary-7	₹ 10,000.00	₹ 15,000.00	₹ 5,000.00
Beneficiary-8	₹ 5,500.00	₹ 9,500.00	₹ 4,000.00
Beneficiary-9	₹ 12,000.00	₹ 15,000.00	₹ 3,000.00
Beneficiary-10	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 8,000.00	₹ 3,000.00
Beneficiary-11	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 8,000.00	₹ 3,000.00
Beneficiary-12	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 8,000.00	₹ 3,000.00
Beneficiary-13	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 8,000.00	₹ 3,000.00
Beneficiary-14	₹ 15,000.00	₹ 18,000.00	₹ 3,000.00
Beneficiary-15	₹ 10,000.00	₹ 13,000.00	₹ 3,000.00
Beneficiary-16	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 7,500.00	₹ 2,500.00
Beneficiary-17	₹ 5,500.00	₹ 8,000.00	₹ 2,500.00
Beneficiary-18	₹ 10,000.00	₹ 12,000.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-19	₹ 5,500.00	₹ 7,500.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-20	₹ 20,000.00	₹ 22,000.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-21	₹ 4,000.00	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-22	₹ 4,000.00	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-23	₹ 3,000.00	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-24	₹ 4,000.00	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-25	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 7,000.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-26	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 7,000.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-27	₹ 10,000.00	₹ 12,000.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-28	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 7,000.00	₹ 2,000.00
Beneficiary-29	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 7,500.00	₹ 1,500.00
Beneficiary-30	₹ 4,500.00	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 1,500.00
Beneficiary-31	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 7,500.00	₹ 1,500.00
Beneficiary-32	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 6,200.00	₹ 1,200.00
Beneficiary-33	₹ 4,000.00	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 1,000.00
Beneficiary-34	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 7,000.00	₹ 1,000.00
Beneficiary-35	₹ 12,000.00	₹ 13,000.00	₹ 1,000.00
Beneficiary-36	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 1,000.00
Beneficiary-37	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 1,000.00
Beneficiary-38	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 7,000.00	₹ 1,000.00
Beneficiary-39	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 1,000.00
Beneficiary-40	₹ 12,000.00	₹ 13,000.00	₹ 1,000.00
Beneficiary-41	₹ 5,000.00	₹ 5,500.00	₹ 500.00
Beneficiary-42	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 6,000.00	₹ 0.00
Beneficiary-43	₹ 7,000.00	₹ 7,000.00	₹ 0.00
Total:	₹ 2,95,500.00	₹ 4,06,200.00	₹ 1,10,700.00
Average:	₹ 6,872.00	₹ 9,446.00	₹ 2,574.00

Table-1: Showing the change in monthly income of individual beneficiaries before and after receiving the benefit

It is also found that 41 nos. beneficiaries (95%) out of total 43 nos. have got their monthly family income increased and all of them have contributed their increase in income to the shelter house benefit received and their involvement with that for livelihood generation.



Pie Chart-1: Showing impact of shelter houses benefit on monthly income of beneficiaries

4. Uniqueness of the initiative in the following categories:-

a. Innovation

For the first time ever under Teliamura RD Block so many (43 nos) economically disadvantaged section women beneficiaries; who are in turn members of SHG under TRLM; have been provided with multifaceted support in convergence for their socio-economic upliftment and sustainable livelihood generation. Soon after the transition period of conversion from NERLP to TRLM; fare selection of beneficiaries for big projects was a real challenge. Everyone acknowledged the need of empowering the weaker section of a community and among them the SHG women from relatively poor socio-economic background are preferred for this project. With this objective in mind the TRLM Village Federations in consultation with the PRI bodies under Teliamura RD Block have fairly selected the beneficiaries for the project to be awarded. Individual counseling session with the selected beneficiaries at their residence had been organized to know their willingness and motivate them; as well as for assessing availability of suitable land for the proposed project. The individual beneficiaries were educated about the benefit of the project for their sustainable livelihood generation through it. The possible hurdles for smooth implementation of the projects were assessed beforehand like availability of required RD materials in full quantity and managing any shortage of materials thereof. Soon after individual counseling of all selected beneficiaries and on getting their consent to receive the benefit to be given, they were imparted training in advance by resource persons and experts of

ARDD about the basics of livestock rearing and disease control practices and other related issues and simultaneously educated them about their entitlements of financial lending mechanism through different financial institutions; as and when required for sustaining the big projects for earning livelihood. They were also assured of handholding whenever required. However, the real unforeseen challenge came during the period of execution in field when the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak occurred and meanwhile all were to abide by the restrictions and protocols prescribed by MHA, GOI. It was difficult to engage and mobilize the labour forces during the pandemic situation to the worksites by maintaining the prescribed protocols for the containment of covid. But, where there is a will, there is a way. During this foundation period of construction amidst covid-19 pandemic, the beneficiaries and their adult family members along with the members of the SHG which she belongs to and PRI body members have voluntarily given 'Shramdaan' maintaining all prescribed covid protocols for developing the work site for the construction. A couple of family members of the beneficiaries whose occupations were carpenter, masons etc have utilized their skilled labours for the said work thus developing a sense of ownership for the project so built. Soon, all the constructions got momentum with passage of time and involvement of all stakeholders for materializing the big projects.

b. Improvement

:

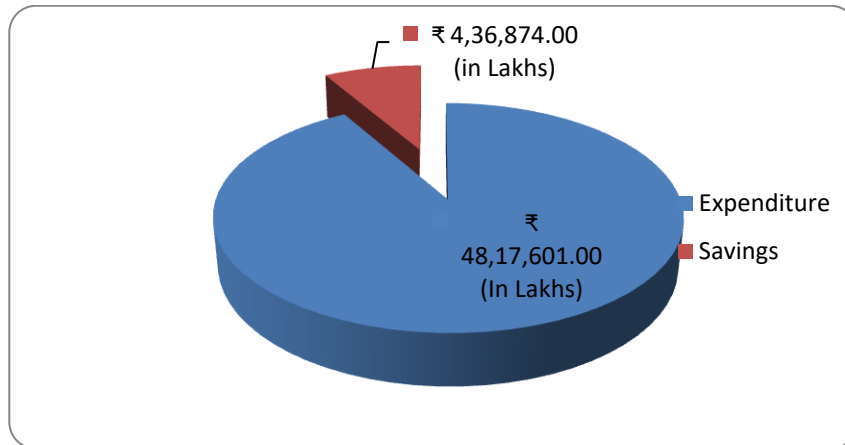
The Big Project is a perfect example of convergence in true sense. The project infrastructure was provided under MGNREGS using the technical expertise and supervision of Engineering division of Rural Development Department. Skill development & capacity building training to beneficiaries were being imparted by the professional and experts of ARDD Department. A sense of ownership is being developed through handholding beneficiaries and through credit linkage in getting sanction of hassle-free loans under TRLM. Regular follow-up meeting by federation (VO) and Gram Panchayats with the beneficiaries for ensuring sustainable development of the project and subsequent livelihood generation has brought improvement in effective implementation of the project.

c. Benefits/ Savings

:

The quality of the big projects were throughout inspected and ensured by the beneficiary concerned as well as the supervising officers. Besides, the engineering division of Rural Development, Teliamura sub-division has throughout monitored the quality aspects of the projects. Block level and District level quality monitoring team also inspected during and after execution of the project. Since there were 43 nos different kinds of shelter houses constructed like Goat Shelters, Pig Shelters, Duck Shelters & Poultry Shelters; in order to ensure the utility and sustainability of the asset of a particular type; beneficiaries have been selected who were primarily associated with the same kind of animal rearing practices. After the selection process, pre-sanction period workshop was being conducted at Block Headquarter to motivate them, to know their demands and needs for the project and to know additional assistances to be provided to them to make the projects viable and sustainable. Each shelter houses are of different estimated rates. Estimated cost of per unit Goat Shelter, Pig Shelter, Duck Shelter & Poultry Shelter was ₹ 1,10,684.00, ₹ 1,28,991.00, ₹ 1,44,721.00 & ₹ 1,42,115.00 respectively. The total expenditure incurred against the Big projects is ₹ 48,17,601.00 (Fourty Eight Lakhs

seventeen thousand six hundred one only) against the estimated cost of ₹ 52,54,475.00 (Rupees Fifty two lakhs fifty four thousand four hundred seventy five only). Thus an amount of ₹ **4,36,874.00** was saved against the construction. The saving of the amount was possible because of voluntary contribution of labour (Shramdaan) by different stakeholders who are either directly or indirectly related to the project.



Pie Chart-2: Showing total Expenditure and Savings in construction of 43 nos. shelter houses

d. Self-sufficiency :

The works have been financially executed under MGNREGS under the technical supervision of RD Engineering Division (Teliamura). Later training on effective livestock rearing practices, breeding techniques, disease control mechanisms, vaccination, other departmental inputs etc. were imparted through inviting the skilled and resource persons from Animal Resource Development Department. Besides, after interaction made with individual beneficiaries it is found that they have already instilled a sense of ownership about the animal shelter houses being so constructed but majority of them need money to sustain their livelihood activities using those structures. Since each of them belong to a NRLM SHG and thus eligible to get loan from their respective federations as well as Banks. Accordingly, a coordination meeting were conducted in presence of the beneficiaries, the office bearers of federations, Bank Sakhis and bank managers of local bank branches to facilitate their processes of applying and availing loan. Accordingly, many of the beneficiaries have applied and availed loan and are running their shelter houses successfully. Presently, all 43 nos. shelter houses are functioning successfully by the concerned beneficiaries.

From the data it is found that 32 nos. shelter house beneficiaries earning their major livelihood from their shelter house production which is 74% of the total numbers of beneficiaries received shelter house benefit that is significant and 11 nos. shelter house beneficiaries earning their major livelihood from other sources which is only 25% of the total numbers of shelter house beneficiaries, which is not significant.

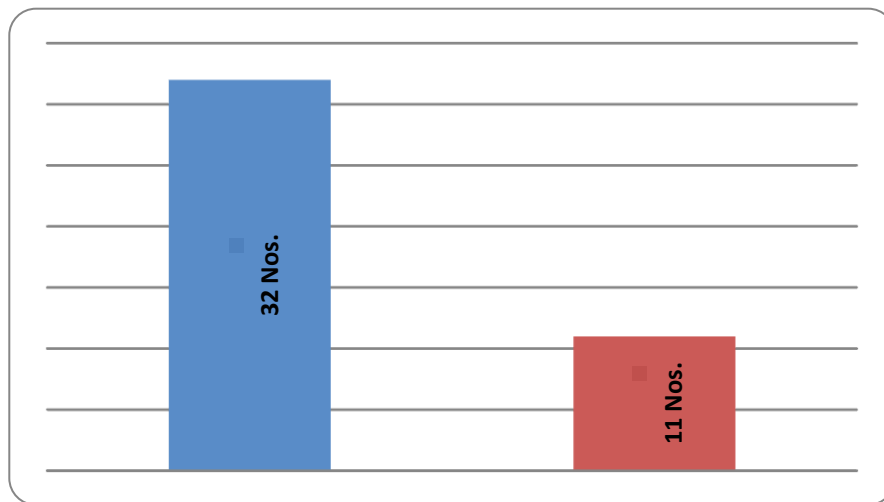


Table-2: Showing comparison between the shelter house beneficiaries earning their major livelihood from shelter house production and from other sources

It is also revealed from the survey that as many as 75 nos. peer group women SHG members of the beneficiaries are motivated and interested to receive similar benefit for making it their main livelihood activity which is under consideration and continuous evaluation of the respective Village Organizations. The VOs have proposed to include the proposals in their VPRP (Village Poverty Reduction Plan) submit it to respective panchayats in Gram Sabha so that similar projects may be replicated for the interested beneficiaries in near future.

5. Outcome of the initiative

It was a real challenge to execute the big projects at such a large scale in field during the covid-19 containment period when people of the society were going through great sufferings. However, amidst all odds the projects could be successfully completed that includes various dynamic phases throughout like construction part, training, capacity building and handholding of beneficiaries to make effective and fullest use of the animal shelter houses so constructed for attaining their sustainable livelihood generation.

The implementation of Big Projects have appeared a grand success in a sense that all 43 projects are turned out as functional at present and the project units have already started contributing to the livelihood generations of the families and on being motivated with coming across this outcome, many such TRLM SHG women members from different Panchayats have been showing interest and requesting to get similar inputs in near future.

The proverb "Morning shows the Day" rightly implied to the "Big Project". The spark of developing a sense of entrepreneurship among the beneficiaries could vividly be identified during the Orientation session held at Teliamura RD Block before implementation of the project. Though they had shared multifaceted socio-economical problems and hardships in realizing the project but their enthusiasm were never down and they were determined to materialize the big project. Now they are harvesting all their hardship paid; by means of alleviation of their socio-economic status through increased livelihood generation. At present, these beneficiaries have become a source of inspiration of other women of the village and as many as 75 nos. women have shown interest to adopt similar

livelihood practices which may be a great scope in the near future to bring about a revolution in the community and society at large through women empowerment in pragmatic sense.

Documentation (Photographs/ video/print etc) :

SECTION-1: SHELTER HOUSE BENEFICIARIES-

i. **Testimonial of Villagers/Beneficiary: - (Job Card No./Aadhaar No. etc):-**



Photo: KHOWAI_TELIAMURA_UTTAR KRISHNAPUR _CONSTRUCTION OF PIG SHELTER _2020_ ABALA MALLIK. (Jobcard No:- TR-01-007-016-001/40. Aadhar No:- 2777-4354-5724.)

ii. **Testimonial of Villagers/Beneficiary: - (Photographs/Job Card No./Aadhaar No. etc):-**



Photo: KHOWAI_TELIAMURA_UTTAR KRISHNAPUR _CONSTRUCTION OF PIG SHELTER _2020_ Rakhi Roy (Jobcard No:- TR-01-007-016-001/91. Aadhar No:- 9426-3663-7473)



Photo: KHOWAI_TELIAMURA_UTTAR KRISHNAPUR_CONSTRUCTION OF PIG SHELTER_2020_
Rakhi Roy (Jobcard No:- TR-01-007-016-001/91. Aadhar No:- 9426-3663-7473)

SECTION-2: DOOR TO DOOR SURVEY-



Photograph showing door-to-door survey of shelter house beneficiaries under Laxmipur GP



Photograph showing door-to-door survey of shelter house beneficiaries under South Krishnapur GP

Chapter 5. Providing Online Tax Clearance Certificate

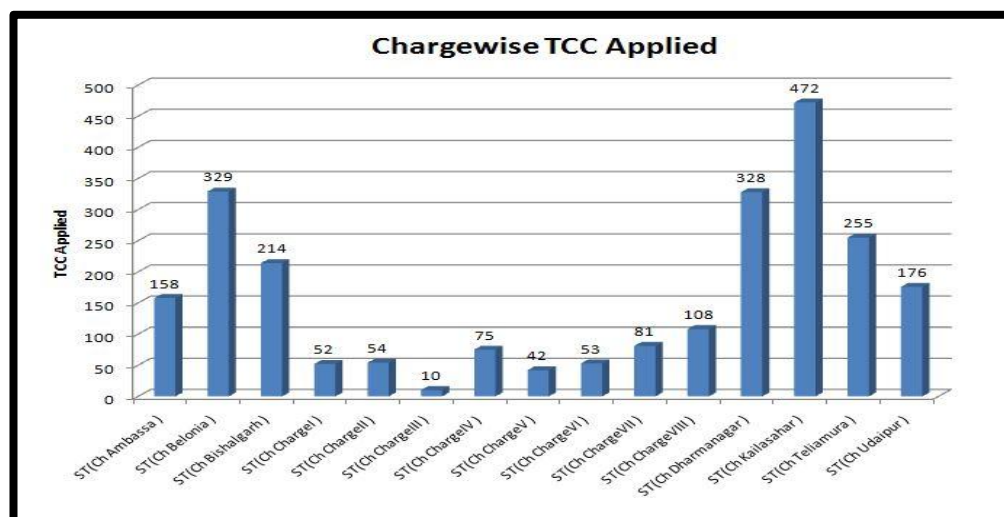
Shri. Badal Baidya
Superintendent of Taxes
Taxes and Excise Department

1. TCC stands for Tax Clearance Certificate for Tripura Value Added Tax Act (TVAT Act), Tripura State Goods and Services Tax Act (TSGST Act), Tripura Electricity Duty Act (TED Act), Tripura Road Development Cess Act (TRD Cess Act), Agriculture Income Tax Act, Tripura Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1997 (P. Tax Act) and Central Sales Tax Act (CST Act). It is obtained by stakeholders for obtaining various licenses/permits and renewal, purchasing/submitting of tender form, receiving bills against supply and works contract, bank loan etc. Initially, TCC is issued manually on filing of the prescribed application. The stakeholders are frequently required to visit the offices of the Superintendent of Taxes for purchasing the application form of TCC. It is also required to submit manually to the concern office after necessary fill up of the same.
2. Before introduction of online issuance of Tax Clearance Certificate (TCC) the entire procedure was maintained manually with multiple human interface. Any applicant desirous of obtaining Tax Clearance Certificate for any of the aforementioned business activities was required to purchase the prescribed form from the Sales Counter of the Taxes Organisation and he/she was also required to procure requisite court fee stamp to be affixed with the said TCC application form. After providing all the necessary information it was required to be submitted in the concerned desk of the Taxes Organisation and thereafter observing all the official formalities if everything was found in order TCC was issued. The entire procedure involved multiple human intervention at all stages and there was wide scope of red tapism which ultimately led to delay in process delivery and the applicant had to bear discretion of the authority at all stages which was quite opaque and was sufficient to pave the way for corruption.
3. Introduction of online issuance of TCC has resolved all the aforesaid problems in a single stroke and it may be considered as a one stop solution towards reduction in service delivery, bringing transparency in the system and curbing corruption as a whole. It is an innovative solution for increasing ease of doing business as there is minimum human interface which has taken away the discretionary power of the authority in deciding the fate of the application (*Reference Table, Figure-1 & Figure-2*).
4. Stakeholders, by and large the businessman can access the service any time anywhere as per their convenience. Any Department who require submission of TCC by any applicant for availing any service would be able to verify the authenticity of the certificate by scanning QR Code.
5. Introduction of e-Services has eradicated printed forms of challans, application form for enrolment, enrolment certificate and online Tax Clearance Certificate and thus the Government can save the printing cost of the same and it is thus a noble initiative of the Government towards sustainable development. It has also reduced the cost of doing business as the applicant is not required to purchase any application form and court fee for submission of application. Introduction of e-Services has also expanded the scope of doing business alongwith removal of restrictive practices like submission of application during schedule office hours and the applicant can submit application even from a smart phone any time anywhere as per convenience(*Reference Figure-3*). The enrolled and registered persons can also make onlinepayment of due taxes through E-GRAS.

6. Introduction of e-Services for online Tax Clearance Certificate has ensured time bound completion of schedule works and has made the system Citizen centric and has increased the accountability of the Government.

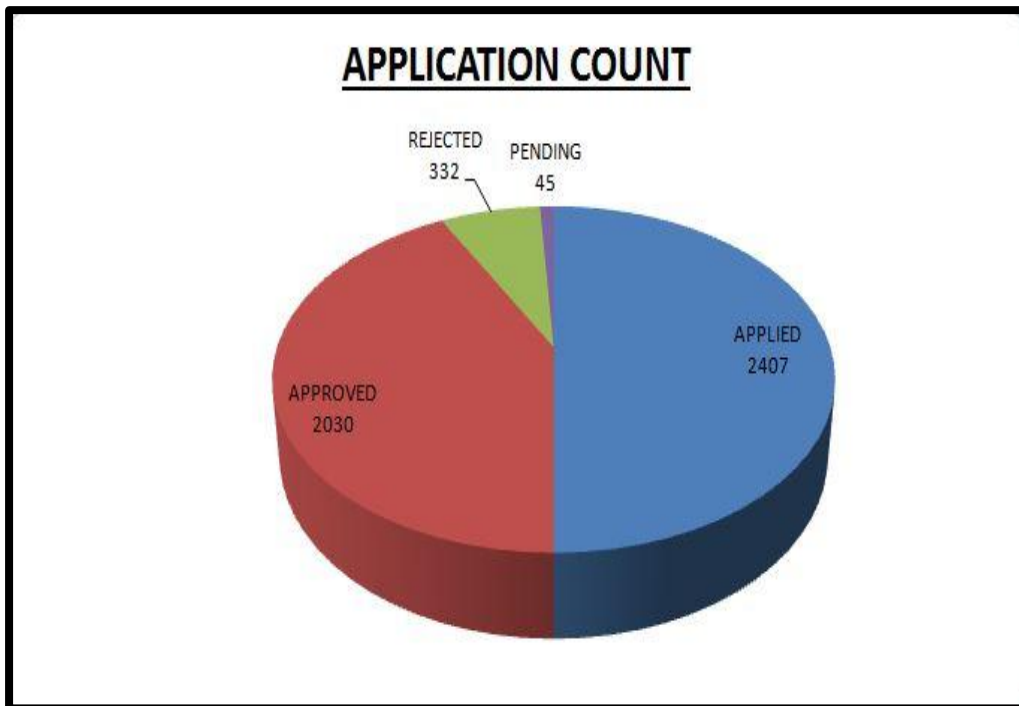
Table

Status of submission of application at different offices in Tripura					
S. No.	Department Office(s)	No. of Applications			
		Applied	Approved	Rejected	Pending
1	ST (Ch Ambassa)	158	127	21	10
2	ST (Ch Belonia)	329	289	40	0
3	ST (Ch Bishalgarh)	214	175	39	0
4	ST (ChChargeI)	52	35	12	5
5	ST (ChChargeII)	54	37	16	1
6	ST (ChChargeIII)	10	9	0	1
7	ST (ChChargeIV)	75	50	19	6
8	ST (ChChargeV)	42	42	0	0
9	ST(ChChargeVI)	53	42	9	2
10	ST(ChChargeVII)	81	63	9	9
11	ST(ChChargeVIII)	108	98	10	0
12	ST (Ch Dharmanagar)	328	286	40	2
13	ST(Ch Kailasahar)	472	398	67	7
14	ST(Ch Teliamura)	255	209	44	2
15	ST(Ch Udaipur)	176	170	6	0
Total Count		2407	2030	332	45

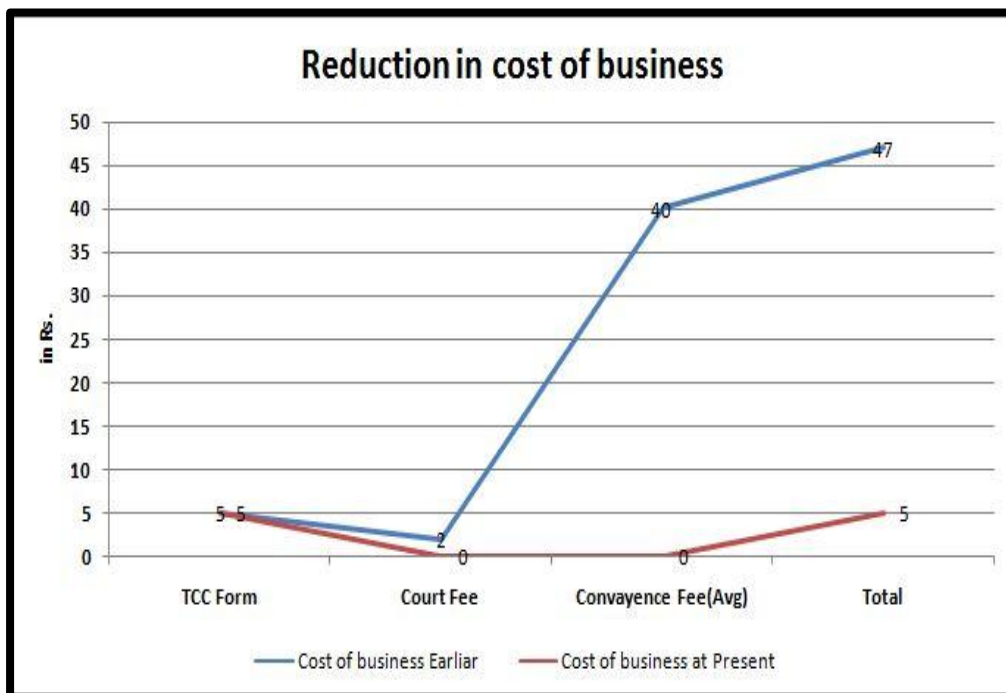
Number of applications submitted during Q-1 of 2021-22 *Figure-1*

Disposal of Application During Q-1 Of 2021-22

Figure-2



GRAPHICAL COMPARISON OF COST OF AVAILING SERVICE *Figure-3*



Chapter 6. Making the fish farmers and fishers Atmanirbhar through Fisheries activities

Sri Dilip Kumar Chakma
Director of Fisheries Department
Government of Tripura

Brief of the initiative:

Tripura is a small hilly State of North eastern part of the country where 95% of its populace is fish eaters. Fish is a delicacy both in fresh and processed forms among both the tribe and non-tribe community of this State. Per capita fish consumption in Tripura is recorded to be highest in the country. Per capita fish consumption in the State is 25.30 kg and per capita fish production from local sources is 19.37 kg which shows that there is Gap between demand and supply from local sources (5.93 kg). To meet up the demand and fill up the gap fish is imported from outside states/ Bangladesh. To reduce this gap and meet the total demand of fish with local fish production, the Department is giving its thrust to raise the fish production through execution of various advanced fish culture activities.

Being a potential income generating activity fish culture plays a pivotal role to provide livelihood to a large number of youths/ farmers and peoples who are directly or indirectly associated with this. For over all development of fisheries sector an integrated approach has been adopted including adoption of frontline fish culture technologies along with necessary infrastructure development.

Because of the pandemic Covid 19 many youths/ organised and unorganised labours have lost their livelihood generation activities. Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Tripura aims at creating enabling environment for integrated development of the full potential of fisheries and doubling farmers' income through adoption of fisheries activities considering sustainability and bio-security measures.

Strategic Plan of the initiatives:

Adoption of integrated approach for development of Fisheries sector of Tripura through execution of frontline Pisciculture technologies in convergence mood, production of quality seeds, development of post-harvest infrastructure, welfare of fisher folk community and doubling farmers income.

Based on this the undermentioned projects are being implemented by the Department for development of Fisheries sector of the State:

A. Establishment of hatcheries for quality fish seed production:

Brief of the activity:

Good quality fish seed is one of the prime requirements enhancing fish production in the state. Many fish seeds producers collect seeds from natural resources such as rivers canals etc. In natural waters in the case of many fish species, only little percentage of released eggs can reach the fingerling size. Rough environmental conditions, predatory plankton, insects, fish, frogs, snakes, birds etc. reduce the survivability of fish seed. Some fish seed growers even do hapa breeding wherein brood fishes injected with carp pituitary extract were kept in hapas for breeding, but that too has its own limitations in regards of percentage of survivability. Thus for facilitating quality fish seed production of desirable species and make it available at the door step of fish seed growers as quality stocking material Fisheries Department is establishing Fish Seed hatcheries at private sector.

Objective:

- ✚ To develop infrastructure for production of quality fish seed and make it available at the door step of fish farmers.

Who and how beneficiaries/ Department/s/ benefitted:

The fish seed growers who were practicing fish breeding in a traditional system were directly benefitted under this activity. The fish fingerling producers and fish growers were benefitted as they were getting good quality spawn at their door step.

Documentation (Photographs):



Construction of Carp (Catla, Rohu, Mrigal) Hatchery



Construction of Pabda Hatchery

Role played by the nominated Department/ Organization: Department of Fisheries extended financial and all technical support to the beneficiaries under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Blue Revolution for establishment of fish seed hatcheries.

Uniqueness of the initiative in the following categories:

a. Innovation: It is an innovative approach of fish breeding as artificial environment is created in the hatchery for induced breeding of fish.

b. Improvement: Through establishment of such hatcheries quality of fish seed has been improved in terms of hatching percentage, survival rate of the fish seed etc.

c. Benefits/ Savings: The fish breeders are able to earn more financial benefits as number of crops has been increased through establishment of these hatcheries. Local fish producers have been benefitted as they are getting quality fish seed at their door step at reasonable price.

d. Self-sufficiency: The income of the fish breeders have increased and they have become self sufficient through establishment of these hatcheries.

Outcome of the initiative: The socio-economic status of the fish breeders has been uplifted. Side by side, the fish production in the locality has been increased with the quality fish seed supplied by these hatcheries.

Additional information of achievements in measurable terms:

(a) Past and present achievement comparison:

Before establishment of the fish seed hatcheries the fish seed growers were mainly depended upon fish seed collection from the natural resources like rivers and rivulets. The collected seed was a mixture unwanted fish like weed fishes and predatory animals like frog, snakes etc. which caused loss to the fish farmers. Generally breeding of most of the fishes takes place during the monsoon season. But erratic rainfall hampers the regular fish breeding in natural condition.

Hatcheries are designed to create an artificial environment which is conducive of fish breeding in captive condition. Moreover, selective breeding have resulted production of fish seed as per demand of the buyers. After establishment of the fish seed hatcheries the fish breeders are able to produce fish seed based on demand and requirement of the buyers.

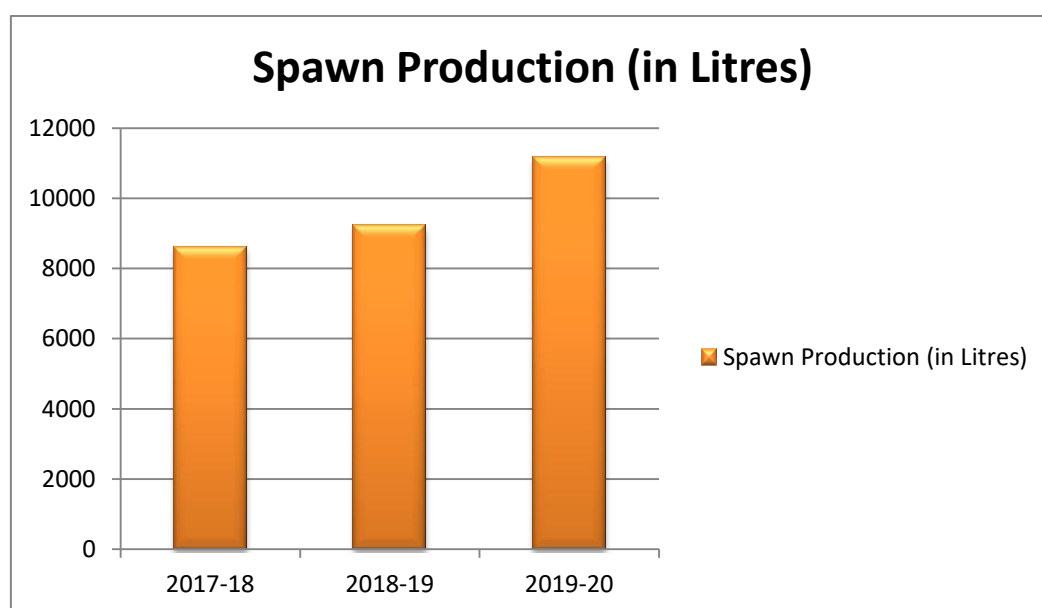
Increase in the fish seed production is the indicative of the improvement in the socio-economic status of the fish seed growers that took place after establishment of the hatcheries.

(b) Measurement approach, facts and figures:

- ❖ Because of establishment of fish seed hatcheries in the state quality fish spawn is available for the fish farmers and fish seed growers, resultant to this fish fingerling production in the state have increased over last few years.
- ❖ Availability of quality spawn and catfish seed have attracted many unemployed youths to take up fish seed growing as a means of livelihood generation.

- ❖ Fish spawn production data from the year 2017-18 to 2019-20 (as per survey made by Department of Fisheries) is depicted in the table below:

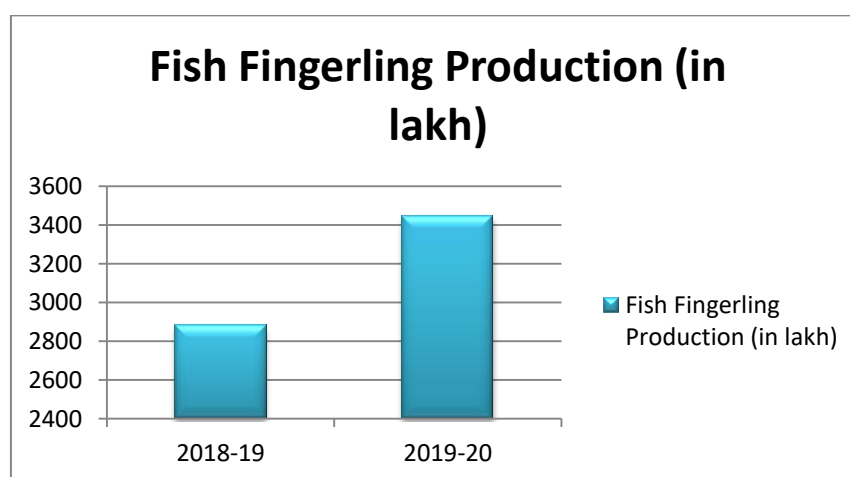
Sl. No.	Year	Fish seed spawn production (in litres)
1	2017-18	8613.225
2	2018-19	9227.175
3	2019-20	11169.50



Bar diagram showing increase in the Fish spawn during the year from 2017-18 to 2019-20

- ❖ Fish fingerling production data from the year 2018-19 & 2019-20 (as per survey made by Department of Fisheries) is depicted in the table below:

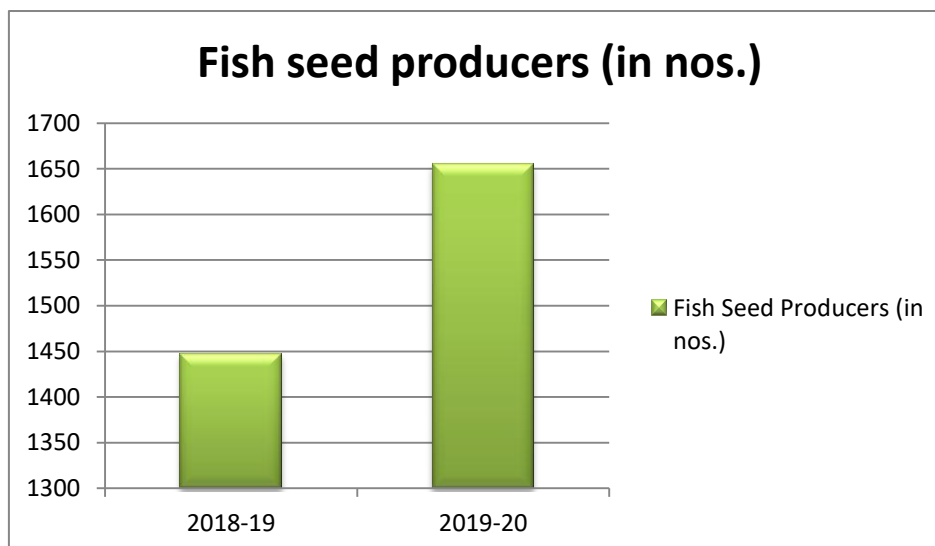
Sl. No.	Year	Fish fingerling production (in lakh)
1	2018-19	2877.12
2	2019-20	3444.68



Bar diagram showing increase in the Fish fish fingerling production during the year from 2018-19 to 2019-20

- ❖ Number of Fish seed producers from the year 2018-19 & 2019-20 (as per survey made by Department of Fisheries) is depicted in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Fish seed producers (in number)
1	2018-19	1447
2	2019-20	1655



Bar diagram showing increase in the number of Fish seed producers during the year from 2018-19 to 2019-20

(c) How the current project is different from the past:

In the past the fish seed producers were applying traditional method of fish seed production. Fish breeding was conducted in Hapas that resulted poor survivability of fish spawn. Even many fish seed growers were collecting spawn from rivers which was a mixture of many unwanted weed fishes that hampers commercial fish seed production.

But due to establishment of modern fish seed hatcheries the survivability of spawn has been improved which have helped the seed producers to earn more financial benefit. Moreover, now the seed producers are able to breed fish of their own choice and as per demand of the buyers.

Innovativeness of the project:

In the past fish seed growers were dependent on nature for conducting the fish breeding as most of the fishes breed during monsoon period and rainfall induces the breeding of fishes.

But the modern fish seed hatcheries imitates the natural conditions like rainfall, water flow like river in captive conditions and thus helps the seed producers not to depend upon the nature for conducting the fish breeding programmes.

B. Construction of new ponds:**Brief of the activity:**

For increasing fish production in the state and creating livelihood generation opportunities through adoption of fish culture, Department of Fisheries have extended subsidy to the unemployed youths of the state for construction of new water bodies.

Objective:

- ✚ To increase water area for production of fish and make the unemployed youths AatmaNirbhar through adoption of fish culture practice in newly created ponds.

Who and how beneficiaries/ Department/s/ benefitted:

The unemployed youths of the state has been benefitted through this activity.

Documentation (Photographs):

Construction on new pond

Role played by the nominated Department/ Organization: Department of Fisheries extended financial and all technical support to the beneficiaries under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Blue Revolution and MGNREGA for construction of new ponds.

Uniqueness of the initiative in the following categories:

a. Innovation: Mini barrages has constructed in lunga areas of the state which are utilized both for fish culture and irrigation purpose.

b. Improvement: Through construction of new water bodies socio-economic status of the unemployed youths has been improved.

c. Benefits/ Savings: The un-employed youths are generating income through adoption of fish culture in the newly created water bodies.

d. Self-sufficiency: The income of the unemployed youths have increased and they have become self reliant through sustainable income generation.

Outcome of the initiative: The socio-economic status of the unemployed youths has been uplifted through sustainable income generation.

Additional information of achievements in measurable terms:

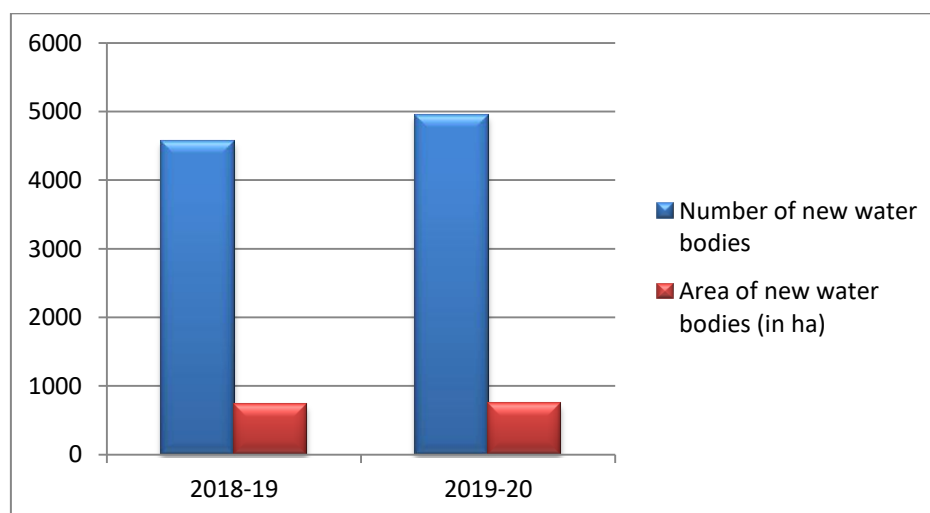
(a) Past and present achievement comparison:

Considering the importance and role of new water bodies in increasing the fish production in the state and creation of livelihood generation opportunities Department of Fisheries has always given thrust for construction of new water bodies.

Due to implementation of Departmental schemes and extension activities of the department water area has been increased because of Construction of new water bodies.

- ❖ Number of new water bodies created from the year 2018-19 & 2019-20 (as per survey made by Department of Fisheries) is depicted in the table below:

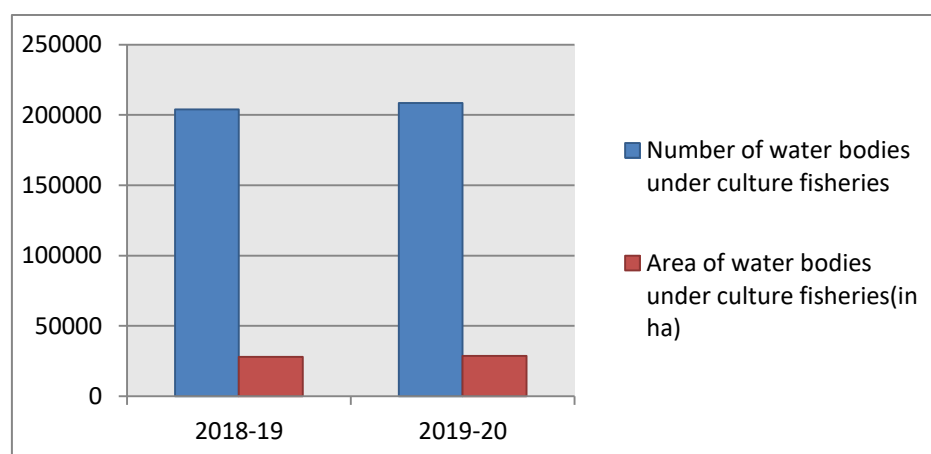
Sl. No.	Year	Construction on new water bodies	
		Number	Area (in ha)
1	2018-19	4565	729.60
2	2019-20	4945	740.27



(b) Measurement approach, facts and figures:

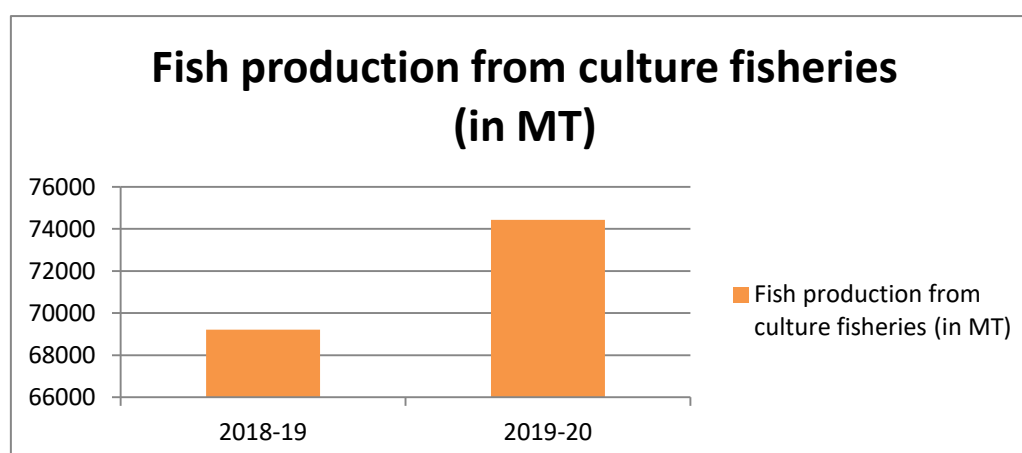
- ❖ Due to creation of new water bodies fish culture area in the state has been increased and resultant to that fish production has also been increased from culture fisheries accordingly.
- ❖ Number of fish farmers has been increased in the state who are relying on fish culture activity for their livelihood generation.
- ❖ Area of culture fisheries during the year 2018-19 & 2019-20 (as per survey made by Department of Fisheries) is depicted in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Number and area of water bodies under culture fisheries	
		Number	Area (in ha)
1	2018-19	203830	28110.01
2	2019-20	208384	28803.39



- ❖ Fish production from culture fisheries during the year 2018-19 & 2019-20 (as per survey made by Department of Fisheries) is depicted in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Fish production from culture fisheries (in Mt)
1	2018-19	69211.24
2	2019-20	74434.85



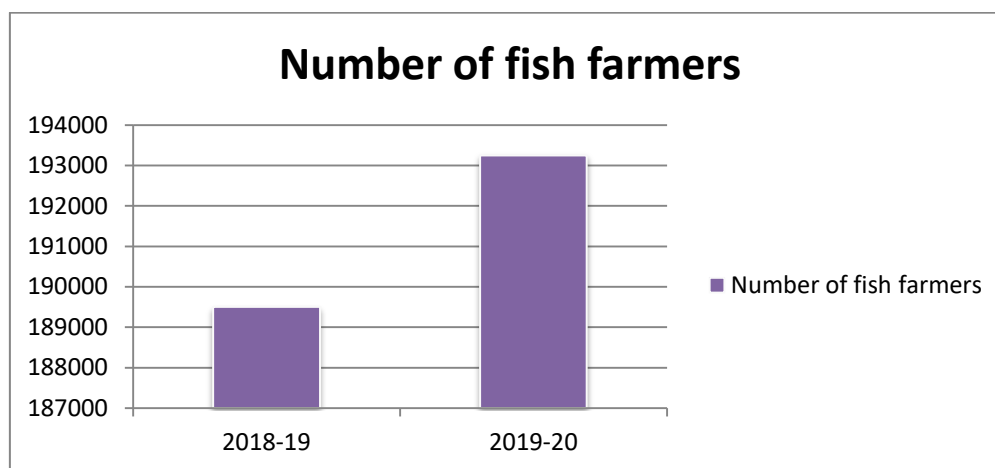
(c) How the current project is different from the past:

In earlier days people used to catch fish from open water bodies like rivers and canals, bills, reservoir etc for their livelihood generation. But because of the extension activities of the Department many unemployed youths have realised that fish culture is a profitable activity and thus many youths are converting their unproductive paddy lands into fish culture ponds.

Every year number of fish farmer is increasing which indicates about the interest of the youths in fish culture for sustainable income generation.

- ❖ Number of fish farmers during the year 2018-19 & 2019-20 (as per survey made by Department of Fisheries) is depicted in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of fish farmers (in number)
1	2018-19	189501
2	2019-20	193249



Bar diagram showing increase in the number of fish farmers.

Innovativeness of the project:

In Tripura Mini barrages are constructed by construction of bundh in between two hillocks and thus accumulated rainwater is used for both fish culture and for irrigation purpose in the agri lands for production of vegetables fruits etc. Many farmers adopt integrated fish farming with pig, poultry, duck etc which gives additional income to the farmers.

C. Distribution of aerators and other inputs like fish seed, lime, fish feed, piglets etc. for scientific fish farming:

Brief of the activity:

For increasing fish production from the existing water bodies' inputs support is extended to the poor fish farmers of the state for adoption of scientific fish farming like composite fish culture and integrated fish farming.

Objective:

- ✚ To increase the fish production and productivity of the existing water bodies and make the unemployed youths/ fish farmers AatmaNirbhar through adoption of scientific fish farming like composite fish farming, integrated fish farming etc.

Who and how beneficiaries/ Department/s/ benefitted:

The unemployed youths, poor fish farmers belonging to both tribal and non-tribal community of the state have been benefitted through this activity.

Documentation (Photographs):

Inputs distribution to the unemployed youths/ fish farmers

Role played by the nominated Department/ Organization: Department of Fisheries extended financial and all technical support to the beneficiaries under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Blue Revolution, SCA to TSS, SCA to SCSP, RKVY, State fund etc. for adoption of scientific fish farming.

Uniqueness of the initiative in the following categories:

- Innovation:** Use of aerators and adoption of integrated fish farming by the fish farmers have helped to increase productivity of the available resources.
- Improvement:** Through inputs support the socio economic status of the unemployed youths has been improved.
- Benefits/ Savings:** Sustainable income generation has been ensured for the unemployed youths and fish farmers of the state .
- Self-sufficiency:** The income of the unemployed youths have increased and they have become self reliant through sustainable income generation.

Outcome of the initiative: The socio-economic status of the unemployed youths and fish farmers has been uplifted through sustainable income generation.

Measurable Achievements:**(a) Past and present achievement comparison:**

In the past farmers were practicing extensive mode of fish farming. In such type of culture practice fish grows mainly on natural food like planktons. In such type of fish culture practice farmers were getting very low fish productivity. Productivity achieved by the farmers was less than 1000 kg/ha.

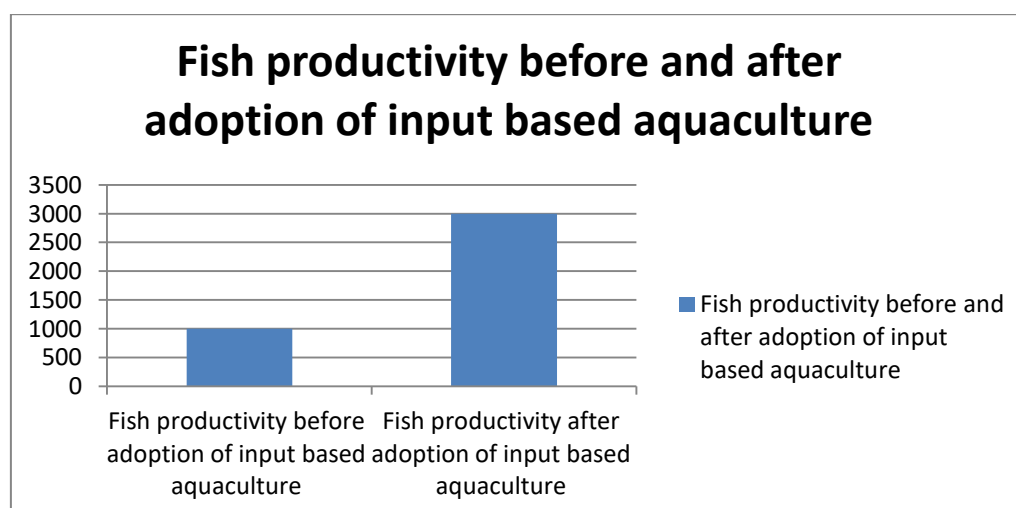
But after adoption of input based aquaculture like integrated fish farming, use of aerators the productivity in the fish ponds has been increased. Now the farmers adopting such culture practices are getting fish productivity more than 3000 kg/ha.

(b) Measurement approach, facts and figures:

- ❖ Due to adoption of input based aquaculture like integrated fish farming, use of aerators the productivity in the fish ponds has been increased. Now the farmers adopting such culture practices are getting fish productivity more than 3000 kg/ha.
- ❖ Department of Fisheries has given thrust to popularise the integrated fish farming and adoption of aerator in fish culture.
- ❖ Number of aerators provided to the farmers during 2018-19 & 2019-20 is depicted in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of aerators distributed
1	2018-19	50
2	2019-20	242

- ❖ For popularizing integrated fish farming 340 nos. of ST fish farmers were provided with inputs like lime, Mustered oil cake, fish feed, piglet etc.
- ❖ Through adoption of the input based aquaculture the fish productivity has been increased to 3000 kg/ha from the productivity of less than 1000 kg/ha.



Bar diagram showing increase in the fish productivity after adoption of input based aquaculture.

(c) How the current project is different from the past:

In the past farmers were practicing extensive mode of fish farming. In such type of culture practice fish grows mainly on natural food like planktons. In such type of fish culture practice farmers were getting very low fish productivity. Productivity achieved by the farmers was less than 1000 kg/ha.

But after adoption of input based aquaculture like integrated fish farming, use of aerators the productivity in the fish ponds has been increased. Now the farmers adopting such culture practices are getting fish productivity more than 3000 kg/ha.

Innovativeness:

Use of aerators increases the oxygen level of fish pond which keeps the pond environment congenial and reduces the risk of fish disease and thus helps to grow fish much faster in comparison to normal culture practices.

In integrated fish farming application of pig dung, poultry litter and duck droppings in the fish pond reduces the feed cost by 60% which helps the farmers to reduce the culture cost and achieve additional financial benefit.

D. Adoption of Cage culture, Biofloc fish farming:**Brief of the activity:**

Floating net cages are being installed in Dumbur Reservoir for adoption of fish culture by the fishermen community living around Dumbur Reservoir.

Side by side, steps are also being taken for extending technical and financial support to the un-employed youths for adoption of Biofloc fish farming who do not have fish ponds.

Objective:

- ✚ To increase the fish production and productivity of the open water bodies through cage culture and make the fishermen community AatmaNirbhar.
- ✚ To ensure sustainable livelihood generation for the unemployed youths who do not have fish ponds through adoption of Biofloc fish farming.

Who and how beneficiaries/ Department/s/ benefitted:

The poor fishermen of Dumbur Reservoir and unemployed youths of the state have been benefitted through this activity.

Documentation (Photographs):

Cage culture in Dumbur Reservoir



Biofloc Fish Farming at Teliamura Sub Division

Role played by the nominated Department/ Organization:

Department of Fisheries extended financial and all technical support in terms of training to the beneficiaries under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Blue Revolution, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, RIDF for adoption Cage culture and Biofloc fish farming.

Uniqueness of the initiative in the following categories:

a. Innovation: Open water bodies are being utilized for capture based culture fisheries through cage culture. The unemployed youths who do not have fish ponds are being supported for fish farming through Biofloc culture system.

b. Improvement: Through adoption of cage culture and biofloc fish farming the socio economic status of the fishermen and unemployed youths has been improved.

c. Benefits/ Savings: Sustainable income generation has been ensured for the unemployed youths and fishermen community of the state .

d. Self-sufficiency: The income of the fishermen community and unemployed youths have increased and they have become self reliant through sustainable income generation.

Outcome of the initiative: The socio-economic status of the unemployed youths and fishermen has been uplifted through sustainable income generation.

Achievements in measurable terms:

(a) Past and present achievement comparison:

In the past the fishermen of Dumbur reservoir were depending mainly on fishing activity for their livelihood generation. But fishing pressure in the Dumbur reservoir has been increased due to increase in the fishermen population. Thus per day fish catch of the fishermen has been decreased and resultant to that the income of the fishermen family has also been decreased.

Considering this fact, Department of fisheries has given thrust to adopt Cage Culture in Dumbur Reservoir to utilize this vast resource for improving the socio economic condition of the fishermen community. Adoption of Cage culture has ensured additional income for the fishermen community.

Initially fish farmers were mainly dependent upon pond for fish farming. But recent advancement in aquaculture system have helped the youths to take up fish farming in cemented tanks and tarpaulin tanks through biofloc fish farming.

5(b) Measurement approach, facts and figures:

- ❖ Due to adoption of cage culture additional fish production in Dumbur Reservoir has been increased over last few years.
- ❖ Year wise fish production from cage culture is given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Fish production through cage culture in Dumbur Reservoir (in Kg)
1	2015-16	835
2	2016-17	1125
3	2017-18	1565
4	2018-19	8900
5	2019-20	3820

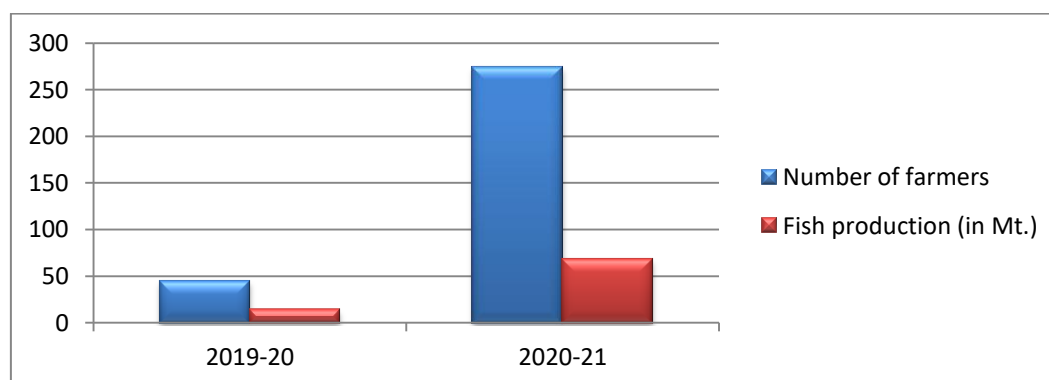
- ❖ Considering advantages of cage culture and interest shown by the fishermen community every year new cages are being installed for adoption of capture based culture fisheries.

Number of Cages installed from the year 2015-16 to 2019-20 is depicted in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Cages installed in Dumbur Reservoirn
1	2015-16	42
2	2016-17	28
3	2017-18	64
4	2018-19	0
5	2019-20	64

- ❖ Because of the comprehensive extension activities of Fisheries Department, now many youths are coming up to take up biofloc fish farming for income generation.
- ❖ District wise Fish production data from biofloc fish farming is given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Particulars	District wise number of fish farmers involved and fish production through Biofloc fish farming								
			North Tripura	Unakoti	Dhalai	Khowai	West Tripura	Sepahijala	Gomati	South Tripura	Total
1	2019-20	No. of fish farmers	4	0	1	3	17	12	0	8	45
		Fish Production(in Mt.)	0.893	0	1.20	0.382	6.518	5.112	0	0.471	14.576
2	2020-21	No. of fish farmers	21	17	6	12	101	53	45	20	275
		Fish Production(in Mt.)	4.551	2.81	1.566	5.42	22.446	17.522	11.637	2.728	68.68



Bar diagram showing number of fish farmers involved and fish production in Biofloc fish farming during 2019-20 & 2020-21.

(c) How the current project is different from the past:

In the past the fishermen were mainly dependent of fishing activity for their income generation. But income generation of the fishermen has been decreased due to over fishing pressure and increase in the fishermen population. Cage culture aims at utilization of open water bodies for culture fisheries. It ensures total control over culture and total harvest of fish. It provides additional income for the farmers.

Initially fish farmers were mainly dependent upon pond for fish farming. But recent advancement in aquaculture system have helped the youths to take up fish farming in cemented tanks and tarpaulin tanks through biofloc fish farming. Thus many unemployed youths are coming up to take up biofloc fish farming for income generation.

Initiative of the Project:

Generally open water bodies are utilized for capturing of fish and for culture. Thus productivity of the capture resources are very low. Thus to utilize these potential resources for culture of fish Cage culture has been adopted which ensures total control over fish culture and ensures total harvest of fish from the cages.

The unemployed youths who don not have fish ponds and have small land holdings can adopt Bifloc culture system for income generation.

E. Distribution of fishing boats, nets, Auto rickshaws with ice boxes and construction of hygienic fish markets:**Brief of the activity:**

Distribution of fishing boats, nets, Auto rickshaws with ice boxes and construction of hygienic fish markets are executed for development of the fishermen community of the state.

Objective:

- ✚ To uplift the socio-economic status of fishermen community and make the fishermen community AatmaNirbhar.
- ✚ To ensure availability of quality fish and fish products for the people of Tripura.

Those who benefitted:

The fishermen community and unemployed youths of the state have been benefitted through this activity.

Documentation (Photographs):

Distribution of fishing nets, Auto rickshaw, boats and construction of fish market.

Role played by the nominated Department/ Organization: Department of Fisheries extended financial support in to the beneficiaries under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Blue Revolution, RIDF, RKVY etc.

Uniqueness of the initiative in the following categories:

a. Innovation: Distribution of Auto rickshaw with ice boxes, constuction of Hygienic fish markets have reduced post harvest losses and ensured quality products to the consumers.

b. Improvement: Through adoption of the aforementioned activities the socio economic status of the fishermen and unemployeed youths has been improved.

c. Benefits/ Savings: Sustainable income generation has been ensured for the unemployed youths and fishermen community of the state. Post harvest losses have been reduced due to construction of hygienic fish markets.

d. Self-sufficiency: The income of the fishermen community and unemployed youths has increased and they have become self-reliant through sustainable income generation.

Outcome of the initiative: The socio-economic status of the unemployed youths and fishermen has been uplifted through sustainable income generation.

Additional information of achievements in measurable terms:

(a) Past and present achievement comparison:

In the past huge post harvest loss of fish was occurring due to lack of post harvest infrastructure like hygienic fish markets, hygienic fish transport vehicles. Moreover many fishermen families did not have their own fishing boat and nets.

Considering this fact Department of Fisheries has given thrust to develop post harvest infrastructure in the state for maximising the income generation of the fishermen families.

Now, hygienic fish markets are being constructed, hygienic fish transport vehicles are being distributed to the unemployed youths, fishing boats and nets are provided to the fishermen families to uplift their socio-economic status.

(b) Measurement approach, facts and figures:

- ❖ Due to development of post harvest infrastructure now post harvest losses have been reduced.
- ❖ Due to development of post harvest infrastructure now income generation opportunities have been created for many unemployed youths.
- ❖ Data related with number of fish markets constructed, number of Auto rickshaw with ice box distributed and number of fishing boat with net distributed during last 3 years is depicted in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Activity		
		Construction of Hygienic fish markets	Distribution of Hygienic fish transport vehicles	Distribution of Fishing boats and nets
1	2018-19	12 nos.	0	0
2	2019-20	0	35 nos.	250 nos.
3	2020-21	0	0	0

(c) How the current project is different from the past:

In the past huge post harvest loss of fish was occurring due to lack of post harvest infrastructure like hygienic fish markets, hygienic fish transport vehicles. Moreover many fishermen families did not have their own fishing boat and nets.

Considering this fact Department of Fisheries has given thrust to develop post harvest infrastructure in the state for maximising the income generation of the fishermen families.

Now, hygienic fish markets are being constructed, hygienic fish transport vehicles are being distributed to the unemployed youths, fishing boats and nets are provided to the fishermen families to uplift their socio-economic status.

Innovative:

More than 50% post harvest loss occurs due to unhygienic fish handling and lack of proper fish transportation facility.

Distribution of Auto rickshaw with ice boxes, constuction of Hygienic fish markets have reduced post harvest losses and ensured quality products to the consumers. Proper icing and hygienic handling of fish keeps the fish quality intact.

Chapter 7. Birth Dose Vaccination in Private Hospitals and Nursing homes– A Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model implemented in the Urban Areas of West Tripura District

Dr. Ishita Guha
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&
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Directorate of Family Welfare and Preventive Medicine

Theme: Routine Immunization

Introduction, Rationale and Objective

- Timely receipt of immunization is an essential prerequisite to ensure early protection of the child from vaccine preventable diseases. Strategies to improve timeliness of the birth dose vaccination should target babies delivered outside the hospital also. So implementation of birth dose vaccination specially Hepatitis-B (can be given within 24 hours of birth only) and Oral polio vaccine (OPV) 0 dose (can be given within 15 days of birth) at all private nursing homes and private hospitals is the need of the hour as vaccination is the single most vital intervention to assure essential protection for children against polio and hepatitis B infection. There is also higher risk of chronic liver diseases if infected with hepatitis virus at birth. A birth dose is the most effective tool to decrease the complications on the long term.^{1,2}
- There are total 11 private Nursing Homes and 01 Private Hospital in Agartala Municipal Corporation. As per HMIS report total deliveries conducted in private nursing homes and hospital in the year 2020-2021 is 4570 in west Tripura district. Out of that only 1021 babies received OPV-0 dose and 589 received Hep-B birth dose vaccine. All Nursing Homes were not ensuring birth doses. So, immunization division of west Tripura has devised a Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model to ensure birth doses for every newborn in all Private Hospital and Nursing Homes of Agartala w.e.f 25th June 2019 onwards free of cost by vaccines and logistics supplied from government cold chain point maintaining strict cold chain system.

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model description

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model implementation strategies are as follows-

Advocacy Meetings held with all Private hospital and Nursing Homes proprietors and resolution taken to start Birth Doses at all private Hospitals and nursing homes.

Indira Gandhi Memorial (IGM) Hospital, a Government recognised cold chain point (CCP) and Hospital is made the “**Vaccine Supply Chain Management Hub**” as it is situated centrally and easily accessible for the private hospital and nursing homes. Vaccines are provided from IGM CCP and transported on daily basis to all nursing homes and the unused or semi used vaccine vials are returned back to IGM CCP on the same day maintaining cold chain system.

Vaccine supply Chain is maintained through Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN) and vaccine efficacy is also ensured by temperature loggers attached to Ice-lined refrigerators where vaccines are stored at IGM CCP.

Logistics related to immunization like vaccine carriers, Mother and child protection cards, syringes are supplied from IGM CCP to private hospital AND nursing homes.

Human resources are engaged from government side and private hospital and nursing homes. The main Human resources involved are:

- **Cold Chain Handlers** from IGM Hospital Cold chain point ensures supply chain management of vaccines and logistics on daily basis to private hospitals and nursing homes even on government Holidays.
- One person indentified for **Alternate Vaccine Delivery (AVD)** from each private hospital and nursing home who are responsible for carrying the vaccines and returning back to IGM Hospital on daily basis.
- **Vaccinators** (staff nurses/ANM/GNM) from private hospital and nursing homes ensure **free of cost** vaccination for each newborn within 24 hours of birth and fill up the MCP card.
- The babies are later on tracked and vaccinated as per National Immunization schedule by Health care providers of respective health institutions where the baby resides.

Capacity building - One Day '**Certified Training Program** for Vaccinators of all nursing homes, private hospital and cold chain handlers was conducted by District immunization officer West Tripura at IGM Hospital in 2 Parts – Theory and Practical Demonstration. The training program was technically supported by WHO and UNDP Tripura Team.

Massive IEC was done for public awareness regarding the availability of service through print media and social media platforms.

Mandatory display of "FREE OF COST AVAIABILITY OF BIRTH DOSE VACCINES" to be made by nursing homes in waiting areas in local languages. Template has been prepared by district and shared with all private hospital and nursing homes.

Reporting- Monthly *HMIS Reporting* and *Daily reporting* in prescribed format prepared by District to be submitted to Vaccine Supply Chain Management Hub and also the report to be shared in **Whatsapp group** which is monitored by District immunization officer, West directly by respective private hospitals and nursing homes.

Supportive Supervision Team formed under leadership of District immunization officer, West Tripura for monitoring the immunization service delivery at the private hospital and nursing homes.

Status of birth dose immunization BEFORE and AFTER implementation of the initiative

This initiative has been very advantageous for all newborn as they have been vaccinated with birth doses within 24 hours of birth, which will ultimately help them to avert some dreaded vaccine preventable diseases in their future lives. Moreover the full immunization coverage has also been drastically improved in the district.

The vaccination status of birth doses in last six months after implementation of the program is as follows:

Table 1: Number of birth dose vaccination before and after implementation of the Birth Dose Vaccination in Private Hospitals and Nursing homes– A Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model

Name of the Institutions	January to May 2020 (Before)			June to November 2020 (After)		
	Deliveries conducted (Including C-Sections)	OPV 0 (Birth Dose)	Hepatitis -B0 (Birth Dose)	Deliveries conducted (Including C-Sections)	OPV 0 (Birth Dose)	Hepatitis-B0 (Birth Dose)
ILS Hospital	214	112	109	328	265	251
Agartala Hospital and Research centre	351	229	89	549	549	549
Bhaumik Polyclinic and Nursing Home	58	52	57	88	85	85
Devlok Hospital and Nursing Home	55	0	0	65	51	51
Lifeline Nursing Home	368	0	0	632	521	516
Sanjeevani Nursing Home and Research Centre	7	0	0	40	37	37
Sarkar Clinic and Nursing Home	810	0	0	1083	950	950
Tropical Orthopedics Related Researach Centre	25	0	0	76	0	0
Total	1888	393	255	2861	2458	2439

This Bar diagram shows the improvement of Birth Doses vaccination (OPV 0 dose and Hepatitis-B 0 dose) in all Private Hospital and nursing homes under Agartala Municipal Corporation Area in comparison to their achievement before implementation of the PPP model.

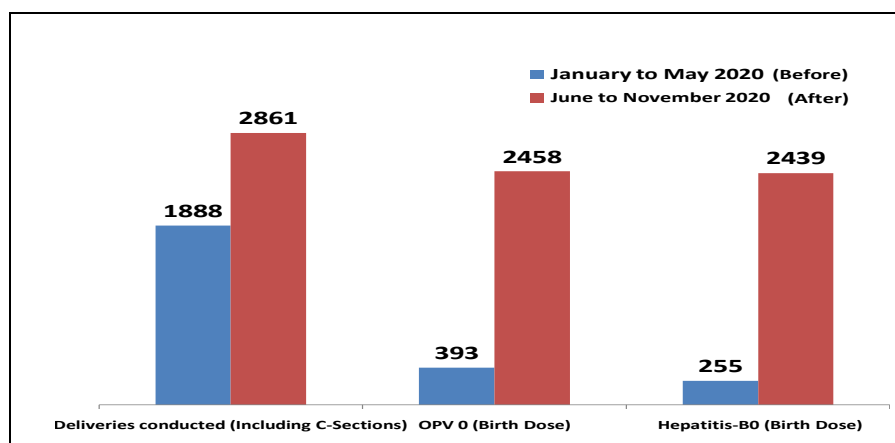


Figure 1: Number of birth dose vaccination (OPV 0 DOSE AND HEPATITIS B 0 DOSE) in comparison to deliveries conducted BEFORE (blue) and AFTER (red) implementation of the Birth Dose Vaccination in Private Hospital and Nursing homes– A Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model

Challenges and way forward

- Nursing Homes attained achievements in service delivery towards Maternal Care, but Birth Dose Vaccination to the newborns was been ignored- This initiative has been very effective in improving the full vaccination coverage of all children of the district.
- Public private partnership- Advocacy meetings with Nursing Homes was done and with their cordial support and supportive supervision by West District Health Society, West Tripura the program could be successfully launched and effectively continuing till date.
- Supply chain mechanism for delivering vaccines daily from the Vaccine Supply Chain Management Hub to private hospital and nursing homes was a challenge- the Alternate vaccine delivery system has been set up by private Hospital and Nursing homes and the vaccine supply hub has been assigned to a centrally, easily accessible CCP considering the locations of private hospital and nursing homes.

Financial Implication:

- No additional financial involvement as vaccines and other logistics are provided from Government of India under Routine Immunization Program.
- Alternate vaccine delivery system has been set up by Private Hospital and Nursing homes.
- IEC activities have been done from IEC approval under ROP under Routine Immunization Program.

Replicability

- This Model has become an integral part under Routine Immunization Program in West Tripura district with existing manpower, no additional financial involvement and government private partnership towards health care of children.
- It has potential to be scaled up in the other parts of the state and country to improve the immunization coverage and ensuring birth doses for each newborn which can prevent dreaded vaccine preventable diseases.

References

1. WHO, 2009. Hepatitis B vaccines. WHO position paper. Weekly Epidemiological Record, 84(40), pp. 405-19.
2. WHO, 2010. Hepatitis B vaccines: WHO position paper—Recommendations. Vaccine, Volume 28, pp. 589-590.

PHOTOS



Photo 1 and 2: Certified Training Program (theory and practical) for Vaccinators and cold chain handlers



Photo 3: Issuing Vaccine in eVIN portal at IGM CCP Photo 4: Alternate vaccine delivery system



Photo 5 and 6: Birth doses of vaccines being administered at Nursing homes



Photo 7: Giving key messages to mother post vaccination and MCP card filling up.

বিজ্ঞপ্তি

জাতীয় টিকাকরণ কর্মসূচির অধীন জন্মের পর শিশুদের বার্থডোজ সুনিশ্চিত করতে এখন থেকে পশ্চিম জেলার অন্তর্গত সমস্ত বেসরকারী নার্সিং হোম এবং হাসপাতালগুলিতে শিশুর জন্মের ২৪ ঘন্টার মধ্যেই হেপাটাইটিস-বি, ওরাল পোলিও ভ্যাকসিন এবং বি.সি.জি সম্পূর্ণ বিনামূল্যে প্রদান করা হবে (বি.সি.জি সর্বোচ্চ ১ বছর পর্যন্ত গ্রহণ করা যেতে পারে)। রাজ্য স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ দপ্তর, ত্রিপুরা সরকারের নির্দেশানুসারে সমস্ত বেসরকারী নার্সিং হোমগুলো আই.জি.এম হাসপাতালের কোমন্ড চেইন সেকশান থেকে ভ্যাকসিন সংগ্রহ করবে। এই সুবিধা গ্রহণ করার জন্য অভিভাবক-অভিভাবিকাদের কাছে অনুরোধ রইল। এই সুবিধা বিনামূল্যে প্রদানের জন্য নার্সিং হোম এবং হাসপাতাল কর্তৃপক্ষ বদ্ধপরিকর।

ধন্যবাদান্তে -----
জেলা মুখ্য স্বাস্থ্য আধিকারিক
আগরতলা, পশ্চিম ত্রিপুরা।

Photo 8: Newspaper advertisement



Photo 9: Daily reporting forms submission in Whatsapp group



Photo 10 and 11: Supportive supervision by District Immunization officer and team, West Tripura

Chapter 8. Success Story of Swachha Bharat Mission (Gramin) of Mohanbhog R.D Block under Sepahijala District

Shri Narayan Chandra Majumder
BDO, Mohanbhog RD Block
Sephijala District

Phase wise initiatives on adopting low cost and scientific twin leach toilet model

Government of India launched Swachha Bharat Mission (Gramin) during the year 2014-15 for generation of awareness regarding construction of toilets & use of sanitary toilet.

1979 nos toilets were constructed from 2014-15 to 2017-18 in Swachh Bharat Mission whereas, more than 3000 family did not have scientific toilet.

Block administration first decided to understand the reasons of delay for construction of toilet by beneficiary himself/herself. 13 nos teams were formed, 1(one) team for each Gram Panchayat/Village Committee involving RPS/PS/RPM/GRS/local youths & Swachhagrahi.

On 30-08-2018, one mega inspection drive was being carried out where 513 households were inspected and pictures of ongoing construction was uploaded in whatsapp group of Mohanbhog R.D. Block. BDO along with team of some Engineers analyzed all the photographs & feedback received from teams. After careful analysis, two major reasons were identified for delay construction.

1. Shortage of masons (Raj Mistri). Masons used to start construction in many households at a time and works were kept pending after first day of construction work.
 2. Digging of pit with more depth (more than one metre) and therefore expenditure of brick, cement to construct those deep pits. Major portion of financial assistance of Rs. 12,000/- was spent in pit construction and therefore, poor beneficiaries could not complete the toilets as they could not contribute additional amount from their own .
- BDO and team of engineers made detailed planning to reduce cost of construction and minimise shortage of masons.
 - BDO and entire team of engineers were present and guided one beneficiary Smt. Asha Rani Mandal to construct toilet in the house of beneficiary. Pre-casted rings and Pillar was used instead of honey comb walling and wood pillar. As per plan prepared by technical team , construction upto plinth level was done in one single day and Raj mistri completed his task in only one day. Watering was done by beneficiary for next seven days in cement portions and on eighth day, GCI sheet walling was completed within five hours by wood mason (carpenter). The entire process was video graphed and one tutorial video was prepared on construction process with voice recorded in hindi, Bengali & local Kokborok language.
Video Link:- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gib3aDq1dIQ> (Bengali)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8u5F5GHMVeg&t=1s> (Hindi)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1UJ43gHFuX8&t=28s> (Kokborok)
 - Thereafter, Phase wise training were conducted for field level officials, Asha workers, MPW workers, local youths, Swachhagrahis by showing video (in big screen) followed by interactive session.

- As on 01-10-2018, training was conducted for newly elected PRI members immediately after their oath taking and interactive session was also conducted.
- As on 02.10.2018, the tutorial video was played in big screen in all Gram Panchayats & Village Committee on the occasion of Gram Sabha.
- The same tutorial video was played in all Durga Puja pandals (15.10.2018 to 20.10.2018) of Mohanbhog Block area in big screen.
- Thereafter, the tutorial video was played (in big screen) continuously in all market areas & prominent places of this Block area (this activity was started from 22.10.2018 and still going on).
- To celebrate world toilet day, month wise campaign was conducted. As a part of the campaign, thermocol model of twin water seal leach pit model was prepared and displayed in every Gram Panchayat & Village Committees.
- Each & every beneficiaries were invited for workshop at Block conference hall. **More than 2,000 beneficiaries attended workshop in various phases.** During workshop, construction process and utility of twin leach pit model was discussed in detail. Emphasis was given on construction of toilet with minimum time & low cost. During interactive sessions, beneficiaries responded with great enthusiasm.
- After rounds of awareness campaign through audio/video visual medium and social media campaign, people started to respond. Many people constructed twin leach pit water seal toilet **which is a low cost but absolutely scientific model. Due to use of pre-casted ring (with hole), construction time and also cost came down substantially. Now beneficiary can complete toilets within 10-15 days.**
- Regular house to house mega inspection drive were started involving newly recruited PRI members.
- Field officials of GP, where 100% target is achieved, is honored with picture in performance stand displayed at Block office. Pradhan/Swachhagrahi/PRI members of best performing GP was honored and along with appreciation certificate on the occasion of world toilet day.
- Training was conducted for Masons, helpers and also for those who prepare pre-cast ring/pillar.
- GP/VC teams used to visit house of beneficiaries once in 15 days. **DM and Collector, Sepahijala, Officer in-charge of Development section and Member Secretary also visited many times to encourage GP/VC/Block teams.**
- Wide announcement was done in entire block area continuously (through loud speaker) to complete ongoing toilets.
- Due to all the activities, tremendous result has been achieved. 1368 toilets were completed during 2018-19 and 1684 toilets during 2019-20 (up to 07.02.2020), total 3,052 nos since 09.03.2018.

Construction of toilet	
<i>Period:</i> 2015-16 to 2017-18 (36 months)	<i>Period:</i> 2018-19 to 2019-20 (22 months)
1,979 nos	3,052 nos

Pictographical Tour



Hon'ble CM felicitated beneficiary of SBM-G scheme



Celebration of world toilet day



Ongoing construction of twin leach pit toilet under SBM-G



IEC activity stall during Gram Swaraj Abhiyan 2020



Twin leach pit toilet constructed under SBM-G Scheme



Twin leach pit toilet constructed under SBM-G Scheme



Performance stand at Mohanbhog Block to appreciate best performing employees



Training of PRI members regarding SBM-G



ODF Board to celebrate declaration of Open Defecation Free Panchayat



Wall Painting in the toilet constructed under Financial assistance of SBM-G sche

Chapter 9. Implementation of eAbgari software – Digitization of services under Excise Organization, Government of Tripura

Dr. Vishal Kumar, IAS
Commissioner of Excise, Government of Tripura
Excise Organization under
Finance Department, Government of Tripura

Background :

- Majority of the activities were performed manually leading to delays in providing services to the stakeholders due to severe staff constraints in Excise Organization.
- Tracking of possibly duty evasion by generating 360 profile of licensees
- Need for strong control and regulation mechanism

Objective :

Robust monitoring and control system for comprehensive transformation of State Excise through digitization of services.

Beneficiaries :

Liquor companies, Excise licensee, Medical Hospitals, Educational/ Research Institutions, Citizens, Other State Excise Department, Banks collecting excise revenue, other department of the state.

How beneficiaries benefitted :

eAbgari aims at comprehensive delivery of excise functions :-

- Enable stakeholder to access services from their convenient places without physical approach to office.
- Ensure speedy public service delivery and real time monitoring of revenue, pendency etc.
- Transparency and accountability of dealing officials.

e-Services already started :-

The software is being implemented in phased manner w.e.f. 01.10.2020 with integration of services into the portal which were provided manually before its launch :

1. e-Registration of Brand, Label of packaged liquor.
2. e-Import permit for packaged liquor, Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA), Denatured Spirit and presence of Quick Response (QR) code on import permits for authenticity.
3. e-Stock inventory management for warehousing for preparing retail liquor pass & e-stock monitoring.
4. e-generation of Retail Transport permit for packaged liquor.
5. Daily preventive raid e-reporting by Collectorates.
6. SMS service for all stakeholders, involved Excise officials.
7. Integration with e-GRAS for facilitating e-payment of excise revenue.
8. e-validation of import permit and retail transport permit in the portal.
9. e-issuance of hologram and e-tagging of imported liquor bottles with import permit through QR code hologram.

Role played by the nominated Department/Organization

The excise e-service developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and adopted by West Bengal Excise has been studied, since prior enactment of the Tripura Excise Act, 1987, the Bengal Excise Act, 1909- the oldest excise law in the country, was in force in Tripura.

To address the issue as well as to further the vision of the Government of India to transform India into digitally empowered society and knowledge economy and become *Aatma Nirbhar*, NIC was engaged to be ICT consultant and thus eAbgari came to be implemented in the State.

Thus, the Excise Organization has played role from conceptualization till its implementation

Uniqueness of the initiative in the following categories

Inclusion of various features to fulfill aim of transparency, accountability and speedy service delivery :-

1. Stakeholder / Citizen centricity

- i) 24X7 service accessibility – availability of all relevant information regarding act, rules, notifications, etc. no more bank/office time constraints for e-submission of service, e-payment of fees, e-Alert through SMS, e-tracking of service request ensuring accountability.
- ii) Online processing of service request reducing cost of compliance.
- iii) Increase in compliance due to cross checking of information such as QR code authentication on permits and third party verification / authentication of permits available in the portal.

2. Internal Administrative process

- i) Simplification, standardization of government process, reduction in paperwork and use of existing ICT infrastructure at office for the project implementation.
- ii) Authenticity of e-payments verifiable on real time since the portal is integrated with e-GRAS.
- iii) Accountability amongst dealing officials due to reduced service delivery time. Specific time allotted for service delivery in time-bound manner in compliance with EODB, else they are imposed fine.
- iv) Online dynamic dashboards, pendency checker and Management Information System (MIS) support at all hierarchical levels for enabling easy monitoring and tighter administrative control

To facilitate smooth functioning of the system, the following issues were addressed :-

- i) Creation of master database before implementation to build centralized databank.
- ii) Due to COVID-19 restrictions, capacity building programmes of excise officials and stakeholders were held through virtual mode. User Manual for assisting was made available.
- iii) Timely action taken to renew service contracts for smooth continuation in service.
- iv) Constant touch with the developer's team for sorting out issues arising out of post go-live of eAbgari

eAbgari aims at comprehensive delivery of excise functions under Excise Organization. The online portal has made the stakeholders and other beneficiaries self-sufficient :-

- Enable stakeholder to access services from their convenient places without physical approach to office.
- Ensure speedy public service delivery and real time monitoring of revenue, pendency etc.
- Ensure transparency and accountability of dealing officials.

Outcome of the initiative

1. Time taken to process transactions

Regulatory compliance required in processing the request from stakeholders has been kept intact into the system. Despite this, there is significantly increase in service delivery in efficient manner

Services	Manual process	Post go-live of <i>eAbgari</i>
Issuance of Permit / Pass	Maximum 15 days	Auto-generated on payment of requisite revenue.
Payment of Excise revenue	Time consuming and during office hours.	Instant and 24X7
Status of service	Lack of transparency	Online tracking & through SMS.

2. Collection of Excise revenue since launch of eAbgari

- The portal has seen traffic/transactions of around 57,325 nos. since 01.10.2020 till 25.03.2021.
- Increase in service delivery due to reduction in processing time led to increase in collection of excise revenue w.r.t. last FY. Since its launch, share of revenue collection during period from October 2020 to January 2021 with respect to same period of last FY is noteworthy.

Fig 1 : Share of collection of FY 2019-20(till Feb)

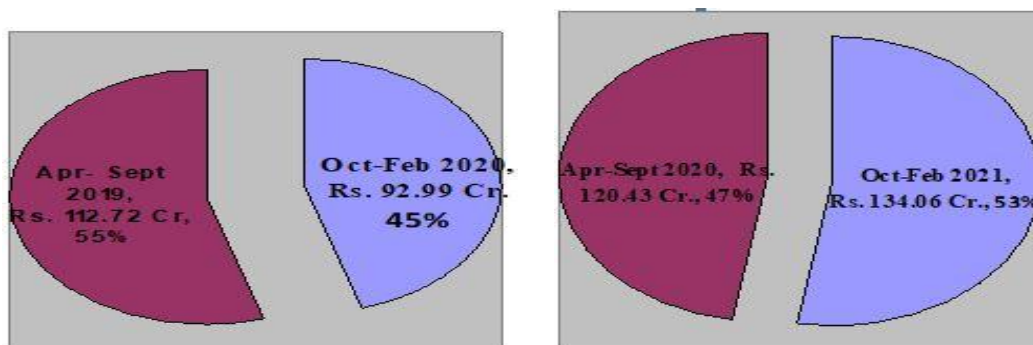


Fig 1: Share of collection of FY 2020-21(till Feb)

Chapter 10. Success story of OSR of Dwarikapur GP Under Kalyanpur RD Block

BDO, Kalyanpur RD Block

Dwarikapur GP under Kalyanpur RD block is a small developing Gram Panchayat comprise of 6 habitans with 1126 households and more than 4000 population.. The GP is situated 2 km ahead from Block head quarter near the bank of Khowai r river which makes the GP more fertile.

The GP has one of the oldest and big rural market namely bagan bazaar and a cattle market from which a good amount of revenue is collected bynthe panchayat in every year.

Vegetable and . Cattle market:-Every year through auction process market stall are given lease for the whole year. An amount of near about 1.5 laakh collected from this process in every year and deposited to the panchayat Bank account. Using the Own source panchyat purchased land for future developmental activities.



Cattle Market at Dwarikapur GP

Market Stall:- The panchayat has 100 market stalls among which 5 no stalls are constructed in convergence mood with fund provided by SC welfare Dept and XV th Finance Commission Grant. Near about Rs 5500/- year collected from this market stall by the panchayat and deposited to Panchayat Own Account.



Market Stall at Dwarikapur GP

S



Maket Stall Constructed From SC Welfare DEPT

Community Hall:- Bagan Bazar Communiy hall constructed in the year 2016-17 and the hall is being used for different programme . The panchayat is earning Rs 500/- for per day booking of different programme.



BAGA BAZARCOMMUNITY HALL



Chapter 11. SOME SUCCESS STORIES OF FARMERS:

Jharna Roy, W/o Shri. Satya Roy has established that there is no alternative of hard working & sincerity. She is one of the successful female farmers, who has utilized the Biotech kit in most scientific way to cultivate bottle gourd organically and earned Rs. 20,000/ in one season from a small holding measuring 10 gandas of land. Her husband is a carpenter and



hardly contribute in the field. She used to carry bottle gourd from field to local Fultali market every day by her own. She bought a smart phone from her profit margin & she is now known to be an expert of gourd. Beside she is also earning a good amount from cultivation of Mushroom which is an another component of the project.

Jhuma Sarkar, W/o Shri. Partha Sarkar is one of the most successful beneficiaries of mushroom component of Bio-village project. Smt. Sarkar earns Rs. 6,000/-per month from mushroom & most interesting part of her successful venture is to become an entrepreneur of mushroom from the beneficiary of mushroom. She has developed a strong marketing chain for disposing her produce.



She has developed indigenous technique to accommodate more mushroom packets in a limited area of her house. Smt. Jhuma Sarkar is also successfully raising chicks, growing vegetables under this project.

Haradan Das, S/o Gopal Chandra Das has been successfully rearing the 28 days old chicks (layer) distributed under Bio-village project. Each chick is weighing one and half kg. He has devoted extra time for feeding, housing and management of rearing chicks. It has been estimated that the substantial earning has been ensured through this component.



He is also earning and saving a good amount from Biotech kit based Agricultural practice and Biogas unit based cooking system.

Sikha Roy, W/o Sushen Roy has been successfully reducing the use of LPG gas for domestic cooking purpose to the tune of two and a half hours/day from the Biogas unit. The Biogas unit has been successfully used by Smt. Roy in 2 ways –firstly, it has reduced the expenditure at the rate of Rs. 600 per month; secondly the bi-product of the unit (produce



slurry/16 lit/day) has been used in their vegetable garden to fulfill the demand of compost. Smt. Roy offered tea to her guest that was prepared from Biogas unit; also she cooks two to three meals of the day through the gas produced from Biogas unit. She expresses her happiness saying that she has to buy LPG once in two months and that is a great relief for her.

Niva Saha: Bee keeping became a successful venture in Brajendranagar Bio-village in development of socio-economic status of the village. In one way it has contributed to increase pollination in the vegetable crops & harvested honey for her own use. Smt. Niva Saha, wife of Bhajan Saha is found to be one of the Bee-keeper who has developed skills to understand the problem of Bee-keeping.



Hemendra Das: Fish cultivation is one of the profitable ventures to boost up rural economy. Shri Hamendra Das, S/o Atul Das is one of the successful Fish Farmers who has proved that small water bodies can also be a big source of additional income. Initially he was provided with 1000 fish fingerlings like others from the project and he started rearing the fishes with commitment, care and technical guidance which was provided to him.



Ultimately after 6 months those fish fingerlings started giving extra money to him. He is happy with this new component of Bio-village project from where he can earn Rs. 3000/- per month and supports him in strengthening of his economic condition. He is also getting a good economic return from the other components of Bio-village project.

Mrs. Budhurani Debbarma is one of the successful Fish Farmers who has proved that small water bodies can also be a big source of additional income. She told the technical team of DBT, Tripura that a total of 20 kg fish fingerlings @ Rs. 150/- per kg and profited an amount to a total of Rs. 3000/- by selling the fish. She is also getting a good economic return from the other components of Bio-village project.



Shri Sunil Debnath is one of the most successful beneficiaries of Biotech Kit of Ichamuya Bio-village project. Shri Debnath earned approx Rs. 12,000/-per month from his nearby agri land. He used to grow almost all seasonal vegetables but sometimes he experienced failure due to proper medicine & With the introduction of Ichamuya Bio-village Shri Debnath got benefitted by expert guidance & proper medicines to overcome the difficulties. Shri Sunil Debnath expressed his gratitude towards the DBT team.



Chapter 12. Journey from a small scale farmer to a Hatchery Entrepreneur



Sri Biswajit Datta , S/O- Lt. Binoy Bhusan Datta is a resident of West Bhubanban (AMC ward No.2) , Agartala . His age is 40 and his academic qualification is upto H.S(+2) stage.

About 10 years ago he was a small fish farmer and used to practice fish farming on a substantial level. Later on in the year 2010-11 he took training from the Department of Fisheries on scientific Pisciculture techniques and started fish farming on commercial level. He had started his aquaculture venture with production of Indian Major carp Fingerlings in his 0.16 ha pond . His culture activity was restricted only in seed production only. But he had a dream to start a new venture in seed production of Indigenous Fish species like Pabda, Magur, Singhi, Koi etc as Pabda is the State fish of Tripura and the demand is also huge. During that time he had two challenges, one is his Financial inability and another is lack of technical knowhow & skill .

To make his dream true he approached to the Department of Fisheries for support to start a hatchery for breeding of Pabda, Magur, Singhi, Koi etc . Considering his interest, Fisheries Department has selected him for field visit, tour & training programme at West Bengal , Andhrapradesh and ICAR Research Institutes during 2017. During the outside state visit and training programme he had undergone hands on training programme on Fish farming , Seed Production of Indian major carp and Catfishes & other related activities. He also participated in several training, workshop , exhibition, Technology dissemination programmes organized by the Department of Fisheries.

Coming back from the tour and training programme he started a small scale pabda hatchery using plastic tubs and small cemented tanks . In the First year itself he succeed in producing pabda seed under the guidance of technical experts of Department of Fisheries, but the success rate was low The Pabda seed production from his small hatchery was 3-3.5 lakh per year and income was Rs. 3.00-4.00 lakh. But by this time he acquired the skill for artificial breeding of cat fishes and gathered technical knowledge on the subject.

During the Financial year 2019-20 a project for '**Establishment of Pabda Hatchery**' was sanctioned in favour of him under CSS Blue revolution. The project started under the supervision and technical guidance of the Department of Fisheries . The construction work was completed during 2020-21. For execution of the project the financial support from Government was Rs. 10.00 lakh and the beneficiary contribution was Rs. 15.00 lakh.

After completion of the project Sri Biswajit Datta started production of pabda seed in his newly constructed hatchery . This time along with production of pabda seed he produced seed of other indigenous cat fishes like Magur & Singhi and Koi Fish. During the year 2021-22 he has produced 16.5 lakhs of Fingerlings of indigenous fish species without any hurdles. At present he is

also marketing catfish seeds to other North East States like Assam and Manipur. During last season his income from selling of Fish seed was Rs. 10.00 lakh approx.

Aquaculture Entrepreneurship has helped him to make his dream to a reality. There has been a significant improvement in his knowledge & skill in hatchery management . After producing Fish seed of indigenous fishes he also improved the Socio economic status of his family. His such step also created employment opportunity for others . His success in fisheries sector has become a source of inspiration for other farmers in the locality.

Sri Biswajit Das is also planning to start the breeding of Ornamental fishes in his farm in near future to promote Ornamental Fisheries in the state.

In the year 2018-19 National Fisheries Development Board , Hyderabad has awarded Sri Datta with the **‘best Fish Farmer in The North East State Category’**. The Department of Fisheries , Govt. of Tripura recognized his success and awarded him as one of the best Hatchery entrepreneur of the state on the occasion of Celebration of Fish Festival during 2019-20 and world Fisheries Day, 2020.



Submitted by : Directorate of Fisheries, Planning Section, Fisheries Department, Agartala

Chapter 13. Commercial Success of SHG product using locally available resources and Homemade Technique.

Shri. Narayan Chandra Majumder
Block Development Officer,
Mohanbhog R.D block,
Sepahijala District, Tripura.

Youtube link of success story video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FcZLz0O-MfM>

Queen variety of pineapple of Mohanbhog area is very famous for its taste and flavour. But during lockdown of year 2020, farmers were very much anxious about sale of their pineapple. At that very moment that is in June 2020, Honourable Prime Minister of India encouraged country to turn Covid crisis into opportunity. Being encouraged by the call of Honourable Prime Minister, Mohanbhog block hold meeting with farmers and SHG women and decided to prepare jam from queen variety of pineapple. It was also decided that jam would be prepared using homemade formula. Mohanbhog block mission management unit (BMMU) would help to procure material for labelling and also arrange for marketing and sale of the prepared products.



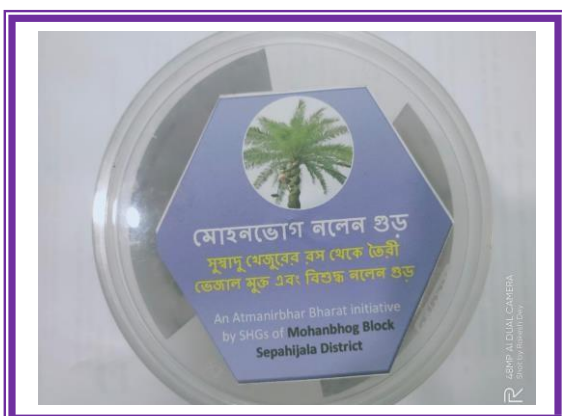
Products worth Rs 30,000/- was prepared by SHG women in July 2020. With the help of Mohanbhog block and Mohanbhog panchayat Samity, the products were sold in the market. The response of the market was good. Product quality and taste was appreciated from every corner. This initiative was appreciated and encouraged by Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission and Rural Development Department, Government of Tripura. Success of this initiative encouraged all the SHGs of this Block. Thereafter, SHG women of this Block came forward to prepare two more products-organic jaggery from locally available sugarcane and wild honey collected from Tribal dominated Forest area.



District administration, Sepahijala & BMMU Mohanbhog helped SHGs in packaging, levelling, designing of package and label, FSSAI licenses and marketing of the product. These initiatives generated confidence among SHGs that commercial success could be achieved by using locally available resources and homemade technique. Plenty of date palm trees are available in the Mohanbhog block area. Date palm trees juice/sap of this area is famous for its unique taste and flavour. Mohanbhog Block hold a meeting with SHG women to prepare jaggery from date palm tree juice.



Kajal SHG came forward to prepare jiggery from date palm tree juice. Traditional name Nolan Gur was selected for brand name adding the name of Mohanbhog where Nolan Gur means jaggery of date palm tree juice/sap. Again, Mohanbhog block helped in packaging, labelling and designing of the product. Sushri Pratima Bhowmik, Hon'ble MP of this area and Present MOS, Social justice and Empowerment launched the Product in The Office of DM & Collector, Sepahijala District. She also promoted the product. District administration, Sepahijala and Mohanbhog Block Mission Management unit helped Kajal SHG to sale the product at various parts of the state.



Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission arranged sale of the product in various government organised fair in the state of Tripura and also sent Kajal SHG to Rajasthan Saras fair for selling of this product. As a result these efforts, Kajal SHG sold products worth Rs. 3, 02,700/- and out of this, 70% was their profit.



The success of Mohanbhog Nolen Gur encouraged SHGs of entire Block area. SHGs realised that products could be made out of locally available resources using homemade technique and commercial success could be achieved. Thereafter, SHG women came forward to prepare Jam and squash from locally available Bael (wood apple).



And for the 2nd year, with the help of District administration, Sepahijala and Block Mission Management unit, SHGs decided to prepare squash and Jam from pineapple. Accordingly BMMU, Mohanbhog arranged training for SHG women in association with Agriculture and Food Processing Unit of Horticulture department.



This year, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri Biplab Kumar Deb launched Bael Jam, Baelsquash, Pineapple squash and Pineapple jam in the office of Chief Minister. He encouraged SHG women. Sushri Pratima Bhowmik, Hon'ble MP of this area and Present MOS, Social justice and Empowerment also promoted the products in her office and encouraged SHG women. Due to wide publicity, news coverage, promotion by respected dignitaries, and effort of District Administration, Sepahijala and Mohanbhog BMMU, SHGs received many orders within short time. With the help of Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission and RD Department, Government of Tripura, SHGs received order of 1000 container of pineapple jam. The product was delivered within next 15 days. Good quantity of pineapple jam was sold by SHG women within July, 2021 and sale is still going on.



<i>Product name</i>	<i>Brand name</i>	<i>Name of the SHG involved</i>
Pineapple Jam	Queen Tripura Pineapple Jam and Queen Tripura Pineapple Squash	Deena Dayal SHG
Jaggery (sugar cane)	Organic Jaggery +	Asha SHG
Honey	Honey the Original	Thansa Kok SHG
Jaggery made from date palm tree juice	Mohanbhog Nolen Gur	Kajal SHG

Bael Jam & Squash	Homemade Bael jam & Homemade Bael squash	Kajal SHG & Jeeban Deep SHG
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SHG women of Mohanbhog block has really turned crisis into an opportunity and their success in preparation of home-made products from locally available resources will motivate everyone to become Atmanirbhar.