

No.F.18-16/Stat/For-2015-16/ 31192
Government of Tripura
Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest,
Aranya Bhavan, Pt. Nehru Complex,
Gurkhabasti, Agartala.

Dated, Agartala, the 02 / 01 / 2018

To
The Director,
Department of Economics & Statistic,
Government of Tripura, Agartala.

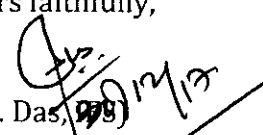
Subject: - Supply of Data for Economics Review 2016-17 regarding

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.F.4 (65)/STAT/ PUB/ 2017/2878-2927, dated-22.05.2017 on the subject mentioned above, and to furnish data for "Economics Review 2016-17" in respect of the Forest Department including TFDPC.

Encl: - As stated

Yours faithfully,


(S. Das, 02/01/18)
Deputy Conservator of Forest
(IT & Statistics)

ECONOMIC REVIEW 2016-17

FORESTRY SECTOR

1. Introduction:

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

The state has a geographical area of 10,491 Km² of which 6,294 Km² (60%) is the forest area as per legal classification in the state. As per Report of the Forest Survey-2015 of India, total forest cover in the state is 7866 km² i.e. 74.97 % of the total geographical area. Due to 856 Km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces and jhum are among the most serious problems leading to degradation of these forests. In the forests of the state, there are 266-species of medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Moreover, there are 50-species endemic to Tripura. 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are also found in Tripura.

Forest composition and growing stock:

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

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| ✓ Total forest area is 6, 294 sq. km. out of total area of 10, 491 sq. km. in the state. |
| ✓ Revenue earned from the forestry sector was Rs.1100.73 lakh in 2016-17. |
| ✓ Till 2016-17, 1005 Joint Forest Management groups have been formed involving 1, 00,200 families. |
| ✓ The State is the 2 nd largest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala. |

The forests of Tripura are divided into two major forest types. These are – (a) Evergreen forests & (b) Moist Deciduous forests. Moist Deciduous forests are further divided in two distinct categories, namely, (i) Moist Deciduous Sal forests and (ii) Moist Deciduous Mixed forests. Moist Deciduous Sal forest covers part of Belonia, Udaipur, Sonamura and Sadar Sub-Divisions.

Inventory report published by the Forest Survey of India in the year 2015 gives the account of forest cover of Tripura as follows:

Stratum	Area in sq. km.	Forest area (%) of Geo. Area)
Very Dense Forest	109	1.04
Moderately Dense Forest	4641	44.23
Open Forest	3116	29.70
Grand Total	7866	74.97

2. Contribution of Forestry sector to rural economy:

Forest is a complex, eco system providing a variety of ecological and other valuable goods & services like timber, food, fodder, beauty of landscape, wilderness, peace and solitude. Efficient management and use of this precious resource for welfare of the state and its people is of utmost sacrament importance.

The revenue from forestry sector during 2016-17 has been around Rs. 1100.73 lakh. And the contribution of the forestry sector during 2015-16 (1st Revision) to the Net State Domestic Product which also includes the ecological services is estimated at Rs. 5700.00 crore which is placed before the 14th FC as well.

3. Activities:

The State Forest Department manages the recorded 6294 Km² of forest area. Besides managing the forest area, it also undertakes extension of tree cover to outside forest area and in private holdings for better environmental management and for achieving the following aims and objectives.

- i. To maintain and improve the productive potential of natural resources.
- ii. Strengthening of rural livelihood by providing fuel, fodder, timber, bamboo and other Non-timber Forest Produce (NTFP).
- iii. Conservation and development of resource base by introducing new technologies and encouraging people's participation through the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme.
- iv. Addressing the ever-increasing demands of the population.
- v. To reduce pressure on forests resource.

4. Achievements during 2016-17:

(i). To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation over around 3177.50 ha was taken up on degraded forestland during 2016-17. Further 77.04 lakh nursery seedlings have been raised up to March, 2017 by the Forest Department for plantation on public and forest land.

(ii). An innovative scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakalpa' has been in existence for productive use of fallow land in private holdings, implemented by the Forest Department since 1996-97. Under the scheme, it was envisaged to provide technical inputs and guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forestry species on private wasteland. Till 2016-17, 24,150 hectare has been covered under the project involving around 79,257 beneficiaries.

(iii). For the purpose of active participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests, JFM is undertaken in the state on a large scale based on resolution of the State Government dated 16-01-2002. Till 2016-17, 1005 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 2,61,512.67 hectare involving 1,00,200 families. The details are presented in the following table.

Name of erstwhile Division/ Sanctuary	No. of JFMCs formed			Project area (in ha.)	Afforested area (in ha.)	No. of families involved				
	JICA	Other Schemes	Total			ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
Kanchanpur	73	88	161	37700.00	8498.87	7916	4205	2951	3487	18559
Kailashahar	44	30	74	18465.96	7316.75	2165	1400	1372	1440	6377
Manu	0	39	39	8654.00	4484.92	3265	59	10	53	3387
Ambassa	0	54	54	9988.21	7415.21	4529	678	14	322	5630
Teliamura	85	64	149	70215.68	25874.39	7328	4037	3145	3131	17641
Sadar	54	30	84	32352.71	16758.38	4546	3990	2916	4074	15526
Sepahijala Wildlife	0	8 (EDCs)	8	1280.00	1056.42	220	115	0	100	435
Udaipur	54	82	136	24647.72	15629.89	3712	2879	2682	3162	12435
Gumti	62	38	100	16140.00	19904.87	4456	2032	1745	1747	9980
Bagafa	74	73	147	27214.79	10918.14	2878	1547	1398	1359	7182
Trishna Wild Life	17	24(JFMC) 12(EDC)	53	14853.60	2038.04	1147	743	521	637	3048
Grand Total	463	542	1005	261512.67	119895.88	42162	21685	16754	19512	100200

(iv). To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, JFM has been made an integral part of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Intensification of Forest Management (90:10), Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), Assistant to States for Development of National Park & Sanctuaries, Project Elephant, National Bamboo Mission, National Afforestation Programme, Central Zoo Authority. During the year 2016-17 no fund was received from Government of India for implementation of the scheme National Afforestation Programme.

5. Revenue:

Although the scope of regular harvesting of timber from state managed forests is limited, yet the forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produces of different category in the state during the year 2016-17 is as mentioned below:

(Rs. in lakh)						
Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Sand	Other	Total
2016-17	316.56	11.52	35.84	318.81	418.00	1100.73

6. Plan Expenditure:-

The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and man days generated on account of implementation of such programmes in the State during the year 2016-17 is given below :-

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programme (Rs` in lakh)			Mandays generated (lakh)	Area of afforestation (ha)
	State Budget	CSS	Total		
2016-17	5298.75	209.86	5508.61 (P)	11.00	3177.50

7. Protected Area (PA)Network

Considering the need for in situ conservation and development of bio-diversity resources, a network of 4 Sanctuaries and 2 National Parks has been established in the State. The PAs represent diverse ecosystems and wildlife habitats spread across the State. These are prioritized for protection and Conservation of bio-diversity resource, both floral and faunal. PA-wise positions with targeted species for conservation are tabulated below:-

Name of the Sanctuary	Area in Km ²	Important flora and fauna found
1. Clouded Leopard National Park at Sepahijala.	5.08 Sq. Km (Core area of Sepahijala WLS)	Fauna:- Clouded leopard, Barking deer, Wild boar, Wild Cat, Crab Eating Mongoose, Mongoose, Pocupine, Leopard Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Pig tailed macaque, Spectacle Langur, Capped Langur, Common Palm Civet, Himalayan Palm Civet, Indian Large Civet, Indian Small Civet, Oriental pied hornbill etc. Flora:- Moist deciduous to semi ever green types of forests with intermittent bamboo brakes.
2. Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary	18.533 Sq. Km	Fauna:- Clouded leopard, Barking deer, Wild boar, Wild Cat, Crab Eating Mongoose, Mongoose, Pocupine, Leopard Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Pig tailed macaque, Spectacle Langur, Capped Langur, Common Palm Civet, Himalayan Palm Civet, Indian Large Civet, Indian Small Civet, Oriental pied hornbill etc. Flora:- Moist deciduous to semi ever green types of forests with intermittent bamboo brakes.
3. Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.54 Sq. Km	Fauna:- Capped langur, Spectacle langur, Pangolin, Hoolok Gibbon, Indian elephant, Leopard cat, Slow Lorries, Rhesus macaque, Wild Dog, Barking deer,

		Wild Boar, Indian porcupine, Indian Civet etc. Flora: - Moist deciduous to semi ever green type of forests with intermittent bamboo brakes.
4. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	194.708 Sq. Km	Moist deciduous to semi ever green type of forests with intermittent bamboo brakes.
5. Bison National Park at Trishna WLS	31.63 Sq. Km (Core area of Trishna WLS)	Moist deciduous to semi ever green type of forests with intermittent bamboo brakes.
6. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	0.8585 Sq. Km	Fauna :- Slow loris, Phayres' langur, Leopard cat, Rhesus macaque, Small Indian mangoes, Common mangoes, Common otter Barking deer, Indian porcupine, Three striped squirrel, Fulvous fruit fox, Short nosed fruit bat etc.
Total :	640.349 Sq. Km	

Notification under Section 26(A) of WL (P) Act, 1972 is yet to be issued for 3 Sanctuaries (Sl. No. 2, 3 & 4) proclamation by Collector under Section 21 has been issued and required enquiries are in progress. The PAs are isolated as "Islands" amidst agricultural land and human settlements. These are under tremendous stress. Man and animal conflict is on the rise. The PAs are prone to real and potential conflicts with surrounding population, unauthorized collection of timber, fuel wood, NTFP beyond sustainable limits have been identified and efforts are on to have a harmonious balance. The above list however is only indicative as no authentic study has been undertaken so far.

8. Forest Protection:

Following are the details of the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences during the year 2016-17. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more challenging.

Year	Nature of Cases			Adjudicated Departmentally	Court Cases	Timber seized (cum)
	Illegal felling	Others	Total			
2016-17	207	329	536	477	10	800.661

9. Miscellaneous:-

- i) Eco-tourism programmes are under active consideration of the State Government. Efforts are being made to attract tourists to scenic places of the state having ecological importance. Tourism infrastructure is being created under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
- ii) Research activities have been geared up towards better socio-economic contribution of bio-diversity; implication of climate change; activities that adversely affect economy due to deforestation, fertilizers, pesticides; use and inventory of medicinal important plants; rural energy, marketing etc. A State Medicinal Plant Board was constituted by the State Government with DFO, Research as its Chief Executive Officer.
- iii) Special focus is being given to value addition to non-timber forest produce and promotion of the bamboos for giving more economic return to rural people.
- iv) A new project proposal for funding under the ODA of Japanese Bank of International Cooperation namely Development of River Catchment in Tripura for climate Change

Adoption, Conservation of Biodiversity and sustained livelihood by Harnessing the Landscape for an amount of about Rs. 800 crore in under process. This project shall be implemented in the entire State by the Forest Department

10. Indo-German Development Bi-lateral Cooperation Project:

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

The project implementation spans over a period of six year starting from 2008-09 involving project cost of Euro 20.51 million (around Rs 120.00 crore) and cover a project area of 3,431 sq.km area comprising 65 percent of total forest area in Dhalai and North Tripura District. The target group is 70 villages covering 48,608 households.

10. Implementation of Tripura Forest Environment Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project (TFIPAP) with JICA Assistance:

i) Project Overview

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Period: 10 years from 2007-08 • Project Area: 7 Districts of West Tripura, Sepahijala, Khowai, South Tripura, Gomati, Unakoti and North Tripura (Partly) • 8 Division Management Unit (DMUs), (Now 7 DMUs) 40 Range Management Unit (RMUs)/Range • Target villages/ hamlets=463 (417 JFMCs +30 EDCs+16 Re-grouped Villages) • Total budget: JPY 9.2 billion (Rs. 365.70 Crore approx, this 90% is grant from Government of India and 10% is loan. JICA Portion is Rs. 306 Crore).

ii). Target and Achievement of the Project

A. Formation of JFM Committees:

Project target (Nos)	Formed (Nos)	Micro Planning Completed (Nos)	GPS Survey of JFMC Boundary Completed	Total Households Targeted till date (nos)	Forest area managed by JFMCs (Ha)	Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Completed
456/463 (Revised)	463 (JFMC-417, EDC-30& RGV-16)	463	463	35,593	79,538	Survey completed including 61 control villages

B. Afforestation Activities, AR and ANR:

Activity	Project target (Ha)	Cumulative Achievement (Ha)	Remarks
Artificial regeneration and Aided Regeneration	5300 (AR: 16,200, ANR: 6,800)	53668.2 (Bamboo plantations: 23,039.37 Ha and Miscellaneous plantation: 30,628.23 Ha)	Total targets achieved

C. Agroforestry:

Activity	Project target (Ha)	Cumulative achievement (Ha)	Remarks
Agro-forestry plantations	8,297	8753.64	Total target achievement

D. Enrichment Plantation (implemented in 2015-16):

Activity	Year	Target (Ha)	Achievement (Ha)
Enrichment of Plantation through NTFP Species via. Broom Grass, Gandhaki, Large Cardamom, Black Pepper etc.	2015-16	500	507.49
	2016-17	500	632.5

E. Decentralised People's Nursery (DCPN) (No of seedlings)

Activity	Achievement (Nos of DCPNs)	Seedlings raised (Nos. in Lakh)	Target for 2015-16 in lakhs	Remarks
Seedlings raised in DCPNs	134 in 2012-13 236 in 2013-14 43 in 2014-15	12.60 (in 2012-13) 17.05 (in 2013-14) 5.39 (in 2014-15)	5.00	SHGs are earning handsome incomes

F. PMU Infrastructure Development:

Project target (No of Buildings)	Achievement (Nos)	Remarks
65	65	Infrastructure includes office buildings of PMU, DMU, RMUs and Staff quarters in the field

G. Employment generation:

Under the project a cumulative of 2.03 crore mandays has been generated till March 2017.

H. Vocational Training Centres/Multy-Utility Centres:

Project target (Nos.)	VTC/ MUC Constructed	Remarks
456/463	457 (VTC: 399, MUC: 58)	Target achieved

I. Soil and Water Conservation Measures (Construction of Check Dams for water conservation and fishery):

Project target (Nos.)	Check Dam Constructed in 2015-16 (Nos.)	Cumulative achievement till 2015-16 (Nos.)	Water area created	Annual fishery potential created
2419 (of which 1745 are small structures less than 0.5 ha; 454 are of < 1 ha; 220 are large structure > 1 ha.)	74 (M I structures 3, M II structures 3, M III structures 68)	2513 (M I structures 1350, M II structures 1072, M III structures 101)	1452.03 ha	2802MT

J. Regrouped Villages (RGV):

Project Target	JFMCs formed	SHGs Supported	Community infrastructure Development	Soil Conservation works
16 villages	16 Nos.	65 SHG formed 46 Nos. taken loans for various IGAs (Trainings on broom, fishery, piggery and agarbatti sticks were organized)	14 VTCs, 2 MUC, 15 market sheds 2043 kitchens 45 tube wells 30 health camps 2 pre-primary schools	134 units (M I structures 54, M II structures 71, M III structures 9)

K. Training and Capacity Building of Project Staff and Community:

Project Target (No. of participants)	Achievements up to 2015-16 (No. of participants)	Target for 2016-17 (No. of participants)	Achievements during 2016-17 (No. of participants)	Cumulative Achievements up to Mar' 2017 (No. of participants)
90,147	85,969	12,000	13,504	99,473

L. SHG and Income Generation Activities:

Project Target	SHG formed till December' 2013	SHGs taken loan	No. of activities running in the field	Amount of loan taken (Rs in lakhs)	Loans recovered (Rs in lakhs)	Activities initiated
1,400	1545 (1500 SHGs registered, 1 st Gradation completed for 1451 SHGs and 2 nd Gradation completed for 446 SHGs)	1254 first loans, 403 second loans 59 third loans & 7 fourth loans	3051	574.52 from JICA project and 172.04 from others	224.97 by 904 SHG	Fishery, Piiggery, Poultry, Duckery, Mushroom, Honey Broom Grass, Agarbatti Stick and folling, Ghandhaki, Bara Elachi etc.

M. Bamboo Agarbati Stick and Rolling:

Activity	Achievements	Remarks
Mechanised Agarbatti stick production and rolling on turn-key basis by Tripura Bamboo Mission (TBM)	85 Training programmes were organized for 3278 SHG members.	5 Semi mechanized Agarbatti stick Production and 2 semi-mechanized rolling units already launched

N. Broom Grass:

Activity	Status Up to 2014-15	Achievements during 2015-16	Achievements during 2016-17
Collection and sale of Broom Grass.	2114 MT of Broom Grass worth of Rs 10.09 Crore was collected by JFMC families from 2011 to 2015	771 MT of Broom Grass collected. Worth of Rs 402 Crore was collected by JFMC families. 200 MT of Broom Grass of value added.	459 MT

O. Other activities of the Project:

- GIS based project Area Mapping Completed.
- Bamboo resource mapping of Tripura completed using Remote Sensing and GIS.
- JFMC area mapping of 463 JFMCs using high resolution Cartosat-I satellite images was completed.
- Digitization of Forest boundaries, Mouza, Beat, Range and Division boundaries completed.
- Digitization of Road, railway and rivers completed.
- Preparation of GIS Database on project activities like SWCs, VTCs completed. Digitization of plantations under progress.
- Web enables Management Information System software was developed and being used in the project.
- Website of the project was hosted and updated regularly at address www.tripurajica.com

- For monitoring of 1529 SHGs technology based monitoring system called 'IGA Monitoring Cell' was set up at the PMU.
- Project is conducting people's health camps, livestock health camps in remote areas.
- Regularly participating in district and state-level fairs for promoting SHGs.
- Developing 500 skilled artisans in bamboo-based crafts such as lathe turning products, bamboo basketry, bamboo ornaments, bamboo furniture and bamboo mats.
- Developed artisans in handloom and fabric designing involving the women SHGs.
- Organized 6-week computer, English speaking and soft skill training for members, sons and daughter of the JFMC members.
- 7 Community Common Facility centers (CCFC) and 49 Mini CCFC were constructed for value addition, training storage and sale of Bamboos and other NTFFPs.

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

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malaysia. Tripura is the second largest producer of Natural Rubber in the country. Incidentally TFDPC is the single largest owner of rubber estate in the country. TFDPC is the 2nd public sector company in the country and only one in the North East region to get FSC certificate. In Tripura rubber plants (*Hevea brasiliensis*) were initially introduced for soil and moisture conservation by Forest Department in 1963. Rubber is a tropical crop and grows well in Tripura. The species has proved excellent for permanent settlement of Tribal Jhumias. Till date Corporation owns 8422.73 ha rubber plantations and besides created 3200.89 ha plantation for SC/ST families, and the production for 2015-16 was 2861 MT Rubber.

The study conducted by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, as a part of exploratory study for the World Bank Assistance revealed that approximately 1.00 lakh ha (85094 ha) of land in the State is suitable for rubber cultivation. This offers tremendous scope for expansion of cultivation of this crop. Apex Bodies of Industries and Commerce like CII etc. have also realized the importance the potential of rubber cultivation in the State.

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

A. Other notable achievements of the Corporation are:

- i) Rubber production for the year 2016-17 is 3276 MT.
- ii) A profit making PSU with Turnover for the year 2016-17 is Rs. 61.73 crore approximately.
- iii) TFDPC is running a Cenex (Concentrated latex of 60% DRC) factory at Takmacherra with annual installed capacity of 450 MT of Cenex. Besides it is also manufacturing Skim crape/PLC/EBC/ and supplying to rubber industries.
- iv) A Technically Specified Rubber (TSR) factory constructed at Takmacherra (South Tripura) is now under operation for production of superior grade Rubber Block (ISNR). The annual installed production capacity is 1200 MT.
- v) Industrial Estate at Anandanagar under the management of the Corporation is producing high quality Solid Rubber Wood Board, Treated timber and high quality furniture from rubber wood since 1999 with annual capacity of 2,24,000 cubic feet of Rubber Wood.

- vi) An export oriented door making unit with funding under Export Development Fund-NER, Department of Commerce, Govt. of India, has been established and now under operation with the production capacity of 40 doors/per day started by the end of 2013.
- vii) Industrial Estate at Anandanagar Provides direct employment to 109 people and also creates 7.73 lakh man days annually, besides self employment to another 200 people and creates enormous number of indirect employment.
- viii) Upcoming activities:
- Two more units of Timber Treatment Plant (TTP) is proposed to set up one in Ratacherra under Northern Division, and another one in Sachirambari under South-I Division.
 - One more unit of TTP is proposed at Bodjung Nagar Industrial Estate for furniture making in which apart from rubber, other timber species also will be used.

B. Achievement made during 2016-17

a. Status of Plantation

Sl. No.	Species	Total plantation available in Ha	Achievement 2015-16 in ha.	Target for 2016-17
1	Rubber	11749 ha	227.40 ha	281.85 ha (Replanting)
2	Bamboo	243.19 ha	34.50 ha	38.0 ha

b. Status of nursery

Sl. No.	Type of nursery	Target during 2016-17	Achievement during 2016-17
1	Seedling Nursery (Bed)	2080	2857
2	Polybag Nursery (Nos) in lakh	2.725	2.568

c. Status of rubber production

Source of Plantation	No. Of Tapping Blocks	Target during 2016-17 in MT	Production 2016-17 in MT
Corporation Plantation	3026	2806	2468
Resettlement plantation	819	785	808
Total	3845	3591	3276

NB: There is increase of - 420 Mt productions over last year

d. Production of Centrifuging Factory and Crepe Mill, Takmacherra

Name of Factory	Product	Annual Target in MT	Achievement during 2016-17 in MT
Latex Centrifuging Factory	Cenex	450	592.23
Crepe Mill	Crepe Rubber	150	129.41
ISNR Factory	ISNR	1000	427.32

e. Production in TFDPC IE, Anandanagar

Sl.No	Unit	Product	Yearly production target	Production during 2016-17
1	Tripura Rubber wood Factory (TRWF)	Board	7200	2682
		Timber	3000	1530
2	TTP	Timber	1200	1200
3	Furniture units	Furniture	14,000	14555
4	Door factory	Door	200	291

f. Status of revenue and expenditure

FY	Revenue earned Rs. In crores	Expenditure Rs. In crores	Net Profit Rs. In crores
2016-17	49.29	61.43	(-) 12.14

g. Regular Employment provided and expenditure

Type of Worker	No. of Worker
Leave Card Holder	1147
Factory Worker Takmacherra	45
Factory Worker-IE	104
Total	1296

h. Mandays generation

A total of 7.62 lakh mandays was generated during 2016-17.

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