



VISION 2047

SEPAHIJALA DISTRICT, TRIPURA
Towards a Prosperous and Sustainable Future



GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION, SEPAHIJALA

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VISION 2047

Sepahijala District

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1. Introduction: -

Tripura is one of the Seven-sister states of India namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura - a contiguous region located in the North Eastern part, India. The state, a beautiful place with scenic beauty amidst greenery, surrounded by rivers and forests was almost undiscovered until the British conquered it in 1761. Surprisingly almost for 100 years, there were no political interferences on this land and the maharaja of this land then named "Hill Tipperah" ruled it independently until 1871. Fast forward to the year, 1947 Tripura joined the Indian Territory on 13th August 1947, however, the agreement of this merger was signed on 9th September 1949. Tripura, an erstwhile princely state, merged with the Indian Union after independence on 15th October 1949. The administration of Tripura was formally taken over on 15th October 1949. Initially, after independence Tripura was a single district state, later in the year 1970 it was divided into three districts i.e., North, West, and South Tripura districts respectively. Correspondingly three District Magistrate & Collectors were appointed with effect from 1st September 1970. [1] Tripura became a full-fledged State on the 21st of January, 1972, and is the third smallest State in the Country, located in the North Eastern Region.

The State is surrounded by the neighboring country Bangladesh on its south, west, and north. The length of its international border with Bangladesh is about 856 km (i.e. about 84 percent of its total border), while it has a 53 km border with Assam and a 109 km border with Mizoram. Forest area is over 60 percent of its land use statistics and predominant, leaving only 27 percent land for agricultural cultivation. A large part of the land is up-land / tilla land and hilly, with altitudes varying from 15 to 940 meters above sea level, though a majority of the population lives in the plains.

Sepahijala is one of the 8 districts of Tripura. This district was formed in 2012 along with 4 other districts and inaugurated on 9th January 2012. The district is spread across 1044.78 sq. km. The district is bounded west by Bangladesh, north by West Tripura District, and east and south by Gomati, Sepahijala, and South Tripura District. The district shares an international boundary with Bangladesh on its west. Occupying about 10% of the total State area.

The district has a rich geographical and cultural diversity. One can see plain agricultural land, hillocks, rivers, ponds, and dense forests too in the district and people of all communities, both tribals and non-tribals are present in the district.

The district consists of 3 (three) Sub-Divisions, 7(seven) Blocks, 2(two) Municipal councils and 1(one) Nagar Panchayat. The Collectorate is located by the side of NH-44 and in the vicinity of Bishramganj market and motor stand. There are some important tourist places, namely, Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary & Zoo, Neermahal, Buddha Stupa, and Kashbeswari Kalibari located in this district.

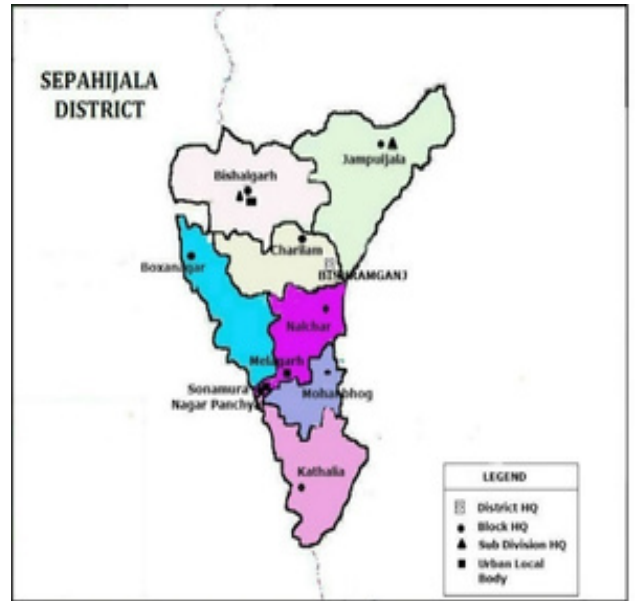
2. **District at sight:**

Total Areas (Sq. Km)	1043.58
Total population(as per Panchayat ROR)	5,43,731
Total population(as per census 2011)	4,79,694
SC population(14.33 %)	73,143
ST population(25.13%)	1,28,259
Total no. of families	116765
Population density (per sq. Km)	489
Sex Ratio(F/M)	966/1000
Literacy rate	98%

Sl No	District Information	Number	Details
1.	Blocks	07	Bishalgarh, Charilam, Jampuijala, Boxanagar, Mohanbhog, Kathalia, Nalchar
2.	Nagar Panchayats	01	Sonamura
3.	Municipal Council	02	Bishalgarh, Melaghar
4.	Gram Panchayat	111	
5.	ADC Village	58	
6.	Tourist Palace		Neermahal, Sepahijala Zoo, Kamalasagar Temple, Boxanagar Buddhist Stupa
7.	Major Crops		Paddy, Potato, Vegetable, Ground, Nut Mustard
8.	One District One Products	1	
9.	FPO	1	Boxanagar Farmer Producer Organisation
10.	Industry		Natural gas-based thermal power plants have already set up at Rokhia and a 104-MW gas -based thermal power project at Monarchak have been taken up by NEEPCO

3. Administrative Profile:

The district consists of 3 (three) Sub-Divisions, 7(seven) Blocks, 2(two) Municipal councils and 1(one) Nagar Panchayat. The Organization Structure of Sepahijala district Administration:



<i>Sub-Division</i>	<i>Blocks</i>	<i>GP/ADC</i>
Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh	33
	Charilam	21
Sonamura	Nalchar	25
	Mohanbhog	13
	Boxanagar	22
	Kathalia	24
Jampuijala	Jampuijala	31
Dist.Total		169

4. Economic Profile:

The main source of the livelihood of local people is agriculture. A large number of people have taken rubber plantations as a source of livelihood. Out of the total geographical area of the district i.e. 1,04,358 hectares, Total Cultivable Land is 47, 456 hectares. The main products that produce in the district are Paddy, potato, Vegetables, pulses, oil seeds, pineapples and other fruits, Maize, flour, etc.

The district has a long border with Bangladesh giving it scope for border trade.

Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project for Sepahijala District (IBSDP) under NERTPS: The project IBSDP Sepahijala District was sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India during 2019-20. The total project cost is Rs.31. 11 Crores out of which Rs.12.37 Crores is released for plantation development, construction of rearing house Kissan nursery, and training for field functionaries and beneficiaries.

The district has 70 registered factories that employ 7065 employees. The district has 10 rice godowns which have a storage capacity of 7450 MT and 6 salt godowns which has a storage capacity of 750 MT. The district has 220 fair-price shops. The district also has 9 women cooperative societies and 9 handloom clusters.

There are no significant small-scale industries and not a single big industry in the entire Sepahijala district. Some of the micro-scale units are registered with Industry Department which is 159, however, the actual production has very limited market value due to several factors. No. of registered workers with various activities are 5360 in the district. The district has a total of 2151 MSME registration out of which the highest registration of 2108 is for micro-enterprises followed by 39 are small enterprises and 4 for medium enterprises.

Primary Sector

Agriculture

In the agriculture sector, most of the agricultural activities are carried out manually. With the growing demand for agricultural produce, there is a huge requirement for skilled manpower in Irrigation, Medicinal Plants Grower, Seed processing technician, Solar Pump technician, Soil testing process, Seed production, Repair and maintenance of tractors and other mechanized farm equipment, Mushroom production,

Animal Husbandry

There is a scarcity of skilled candidates in the field of Goatery, Piggery, Dairy farming, and Poultry among stall live stock are considered the most important tools for the development of the rural economy. Income & employment opportunities can be increased through the modernization of the is sector and sufficient Skill building.

Dairy is an other opportunity for the district which has not explored adequately income & employment opportunities can be increased through the modernization of this sector and sufficient skill building. There is a shortage of skilled manpower that can perform dairy operations in an integrated manner.

There is scope to provide training to farmers on breed improvement fodders management and taking care of the health of the animal.

Horticulture

Horticulture places an important role in the economic-up liftmen of Poor farmers. Sepahijala has the highest are a under vegetable cultivation in the State. Among the fruit crops, Banana occupies the highest area closely followed by pineapple& Jackfruit. Among the plantation crops major products are bamboo & rubber. Floriculture at a nascent stage in Sepahijala commercially produced flowers are marigolds.

Fisheries

Fishery in the district has areas on ably very good scope for development. It also serves to supplement the income of the farmer.

1. Demonstration of feed-based fish culture.
2. Skill upgradation of the fish farmer.

Secondary Sector

Construction and Plumbing

There is a shortage of skilled manpower in the construction, Rubber, Bamboo Food processing, Garment and Plumbing sectors. With the increase of urbanization, there is a huge scope for Skilled Mason, Bar Bender, and Steel Fixer, a plumber by 2022.

Tertiary Sector

Tourism & Hospitality

The District is having a prominent water palace. The government of Tripura is now focusing on more publicity of the place. In upcoming years there would be a huge requirement for Food & Beverage Service- Steward, House keeping Manager for a meeting, Conference and Event Planner and Guest House Caretaker would be required.

5. **Skill Profile:**

The district has 2 Government ITIs, 1 KVK, 1 RSETI under Tripura Gramin Bank (TGB), centres, and 10 schools providing Vocational Training under NCVT.

There are currently 2 Government ITIs imparting vocational training courses affiliated with the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT). The Department of Industries showed their interest in running short-term industry-relevant courses in these new and existing ITIs if sufficient funding is provided. The courses in these ITIs run under the guidelines of NCVT and SCVT. Maximum trades are under NCVT and few trades are under SCVT. The scheme that is being implemented in ITIs is the Craftsman training program.

6. **Total Population:**

Source census 2011	Total	Rural	Urban	SC	ST
State	36,73,917	27,12,464	961453	6,55,059	11,66,836
Sepahijala District	4,79,694			73,143	1,28,259

7. Education & Skill Development

Sepahijala boasts strong school infrastructure and literacy but must enhance quality, access and vocational skills. As of 2025, literacy is ~98.63% (male 98.89%, female 96.66%) – above the national average. The district has 670 state-run schools and 163 AD (TTAADC) schools, plus 165 higher-secondary and 2 Degree Colleges, serving ~3.2 lakh students. Despite this, dropout rates and gender gaps persist. Tripura’s female literacy (95.71%) lags male (97.93%), reflecting similar trends in Sepahijala (female 96.66%).

Key enablers:

Samagra Siksha Abhiyan	Remarks- The district will expand digital learning: all schools and Anganwadis with broadband and smart classrooms by 2030. (leveraging DIKSHA and e-Pathshala platforms). Initiatives like PMKVY/Skill India, National Career Service, and state Skill Missions will train ~20,000 youths by 2030. The goal is a workforce with technical certification and entrepreneurship abilities, aligning with “Atmanirbhar Bharat” and SDG8 (Decent Work).
Mid-day Meal	
Scholarships for Marginalized groups	

Targets (Education & Skills): Achieve 100% youth literacy (15–24 age) and female literacy by 2047; reduce gender literacy gap to zero by 2030. Double the proportion of graduates (higher education) from current ~12% to 25% by 2047. Ensure every secondary school has IT labs by 2030, and at least one vocational training center per block by 2040.

Indicator	2011 (Baseline)	2030 Target	2047 Vision
Overall literacy (%)	89.80%	95%	100%
Female literacy (%)	79.49%	93%	100%
Gross enrollment (primary)	~97.16%	100%	100%
Secondary gross enrollment	96.94% (est.)	95%	100%
Youth in vocational training (%)	<15%	50%	100%

Strategy: Strengthen Samagra Shiksha for quality (teacher training, libraries, labs) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for higher secondary. Launch district skill fairs and Industry-Academia linkages (e.g. with Agartala colleges). Implement career guidance in schools and community IT labs (via Common Service Centers). Engage local NGOs/SHGs in promoting girl-child education (building on Tripura’s Sabooj Sathi bicycle scheme). The District Education Officer and a planned “Skill Development Cell” will monitor enrollment, learning outcomes and placements (KPIs: GER, pass rates, employment post-training). Partnerships with CSR (e.g. Tata, Adani, ONGC in NE) and funds (PM’s education funds) can finance digital libraries and vocational workshops.

8. Healthcare & Nutrition:

Health outcomes in Sepahijala must improve dramatically. The district has 21 hospitals, 03 Community Health Centre and 16 Primary Health Centres, plus 1308 Anganwadi centres for maternal/child care. Yet NFHS-5 (2019–20) shows 47% child stunting, 17% wasting, 25% underweight and a staggering 73% child anemia. Maternal indicators are also weak: 64% of pregnant women are anemic. Infant mortality in Tripura is ~26.6 (Sepahijala likely higher) and under-5 mortality ~31.5%. Malnutrition and preventable diseases remain priorities.

Vision 2047 targets include: reducing Infant Mortality Rate to <15 per 1000 and Under-5 Mortality to <25 by 2030, and near-zero preventable child deaths by 2047 (SDG3.2). Eliminate malnutrition: halve stunting and anemia by 2030 and approach zero by 2047 (SDG2.2). Achieve 100% institutional deliveries and immunization by 2030. Raise life expectancy (Tripura ~73) closer to 80 by 2047 (SDG3.4). We will align with Ayushman Bharat goals (Health and Wellness Centres, health insurance) and Poshan Abhiyaan (PM's nutrition mission).

Major schemes to leverage: National Health Mission (NRHM/NHM) for upgrading CHCs/PHCs, introducing telemedicine, and training ASHA workers. Under Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY and CM-JAY all families below poverty line in Sepahijala will have free secondary/tertiary care. POSHAN 2.0 (National Nutrition Mission) funds will strengthen Anganwadi services (supplementary nutrition, growth monitoring) and behaviour change communication on breastfeeding and hygiene. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram provides free maternal care; its full coverage must be ensured in all PHCs/CHC (to reduce maternal mortality).

Targets (Health & Nutrition):

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	2030 Target	2047 Vision
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)	~35 (est.)	<20	<10
Under-5 Stunting (%)	47%	<25%	<5%
Child Anaemia (%)	73%	<40%	<15%
Women (15–49) Anaemia (%)	64%	35%	10%
Institutional Deliveries (%)	75% (est.)	100%	100%

To reach these goals, we will deploy mobile health camps, strengthen existing facilities (add ICU at Sepahijala District Hospital), and ensure 24x7 staffing. Public health campaigns (TB, Malaria, COVID/vaccine drives) will use local media and panchayats. Nutrition will be tackled via the Eat Right India movement in schools, and kitchen gardens in villages. Monitoring will use HMIS dashboards and Poshan trackers; the District Health Society will review KPIs quarterly. Funding will draw on NHM, state budget for health, PPP investment and CSR funds. Community engagement through Gram Sabhas and mothers' committees will ensure accountability, while linking with universal health insurance (Ayushman cards).

9. Economic Growth & Livelihoods:

Sepahijala’s economy is largely agrarian (46% rural workforce in farming), supplemented by small-scale trade and crafts. The district’s per-capita income (~₹1.1 lakh, Tripura avg.) is below the national average. Vision 2047 seeks diversified growth with prosperity for all. Key sectors: agriculture (rice, spices, rubber), micro-enterprises, tourism, and renewable energy. Over the next decades, we aim to double agricultural productivity, increase non-farm employment, and boost per-capita income threefold.

We will promote MSMEs and entrepreneurship under Atmanirbhar Bharat: establishing an industrial park in Sepahijala for agro-processing (rice mill, spice processing) and rubber products. The state’s plan to expand rubber cultivation (to 20,485 ha) will be implemented in Sepahijala’s blocks. Fisheries (9050 MT/year) will double via pisciculture schemes and fishery cooperatives. All farmers will be covered by PM-KISAN (₹6000/year) and crop insurance (PMFBY) for risk-free agriculture.

Livelihood programs: Strengthen MGNREGA (Tripura has >75% female workers) to provide 200 days of work per rural household annually by 2030, used for rural roads and water harvesting (SDG1). Focussing on Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (under NRLM) to form SHGs among women and youth in all blocks, providing micro-credit for tailoring, poultry, and food processing. Training centres (via ITIs and skill mission) will prepare 5,000 youth/year in trades like electronics repair and renewable-energy technicians. Financial inclusion (10 bank branches exist) will be augmented via more rural bank Mitras and credit facilitation (PMEGP, Start-up India).

Sector/Indicator	2020 Baseline	2030 Target	2047 Vision
Paddy production (MT)	75,920	90,000	100,000
Fisheries output (MT)	9050	12,500	20,000
Households with income >₹50k	70% (est.)	75%	100%
Non-farm workforce (%)	27% (est.)	35%	50%
Unemployment rate	5% (Tripura)	<3%	~0%

10. Infrastructure & Digital Connectivity:

Robust infrastructure is a linchpin of development. Sepahijala is steadily improving roads, power, water and digital networks. Currently, all villages are electrified and two Electricity Offices manage distribution. NH-08 with length of 24km highway links; state roads fully connect block headquarters. Bishalgarh Station (broad-gauge rail) links to Agartala and Sabroom. The nearest airport is Agartala (30 km away). Digital penetration is rising: mobile networks cover~98% area (3G/4G) and Bharat-Net is rolling out at village Gram Panchayats.

Vision 2047 infrastructure goals: all-weather roads to every habitation (PMGSY) and to international border outposts. Electrify remaining off-grid homes (via Saubhagya). Ensure 100% tap-water households under Jal Jeevan Mission by 2026. Achieve and maintain 100% sanitation (Swachh Bharat). Digitally, aim for 100% broadband connectivity to every GP and Blocks by 2030, and public Wi-Fi in all schools, colleges and markets. District offices which are already fully e-governed (e-Office implemented state wide) will try and build foundations in AI.

Infrastructure	2025 Status	2030 Target	2047 Vision
Villages with all-weather road	92%	100%	100%
Households with piped water	91% (est.)	100%	100%
Villages with broadband (BharatNet)	98%	100%	100%
Electrified households	~100%	100%	100%
Rural roads built (km/year)	240 km	300 km	350 km

Implementation will involve the Rural Development Department and PWD for roads, with funds from central RIDF and MDR loans. A District Broadband Committee (with BSNL and local ISPs) will ensure last-mile internet. Progress will be tracked via dashboards (e.g. monthly PMGSY reports, JAM data for subsidies). Community engagement through Gram Sabhas and village committees will prioritize local infrastructure needs. Public-Private Partnerships (like connecting private telecom towers) and multilateral funding (ADB/World Bank for north-eastern connectivity) will supplement government budgets.

11. Social Inclusion & Governance:

Sepahijala's social fabric is diverse: Bengalis (~65%) coexist with large Tripuri tribal communities (~35%, mainly Kokborok speakers). Gender and social equity are priorities. The sex ratio (965) and child sex ratio (~959) compare well to national levels, but gender gaps persist in literacy and workforce. The district has 111 gram panchayats and 169 ADC village committees, covering 1021 habitations. Effective governance demands inclusive participation: women and SC/ST must have strong representation in Panchayats (Tripura reserves 50% seats for women).

Vision 2047 targets: full social inclusion and citizen-centric governance (SDG5, SDG10, SDG16). We will ensure 100% enrolment of SC/ST children in schools, and gender parity in all programs. At least 50% of beneficiaries of development schemes will be women. All Gram Panchayats and Blocks will have strong implementation of Social Audit, Right to Information (RTI) and public grievance redressal mechanisms. E-governance will be deepened: by 2030 every rural citizen should be able to access services (e.g. certificates, pensions) online via the Tripura e-District portal.

Central and state schemes for empowerment include Adi Karmyogi Abhiyan for tribal upliftment, National Tribal Scholarship programs, and Midday Meal/KGBV for girls. Sepahijala will also implement Article 275(1) Tribal Sub-Plan and the Sixth Schedule in ADC areas to empower tribal governance. For SC communities, special development plans (like fodder cultivation jobs or artisan support) will be rolled out. We will foster cultural inclusion by promoting tribal languages (Kokborok, Kokbru) and festivals in school curricula and media.

Local governance will be strengthened via capacity-building of PRI members. E-citizen platforms (online grievance redressal apps) will be launched at the district level. Metrics: increase in women Panchayat members, SC/ST leadership positions, and citizens' ease-of-doing-business scores. Funds under Bharat Nyaya Yojana and MPLAD will support local public works prioritized by communities. All this will dovetail with the state's "e-Office" initiative and national Digital India, making Sepahijala administration transparent and accountable.

12. **Agriculture & Allied Activities:**

Agriculture and allied sectors employ the majority of Sepahijala's rural population. Main crops are paddy, pulses and vegetables. The district produced ~75,920 MT of rice and 520 MT of pulses in 2019–20. Forests (251.34 km²) provide bamboo, medicinal plants and fruits. Vision 2047 aims for sustainable, high-value agriculture: doubling yields and incomes while preserving ecology (SDG2).

We will expand irrigation (3,400 ha culturable water) via micro-irrigation, rainwater harvesting ponds in hills, and rehabilitate tank systems. Agroforestry (bamboo, fruit trees) will be promoted on rainfed land under the National Agroforestry Policy. Organic farming clusters can brand Sepahijala produce (leveraging Tripura's success in organic pepper and pineapple). Fisheries and animal husbandry will grow: fish production (9050 MT) can triple with improved ponds and cold chains. Dairy and poultry development (backyard rural dairies) will ensure nutrition and income.

Farmers will be trained in climate-smart agriculture (with ICAR and KVKs). Schemes like PM-KISAN, Soil Health Card, Fertilizer Subsidy and Weather Insurance will be fully utilized. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana will fund fishseed hatcheries and modern fish markets in Sepahijala town. Credit linkage through cooperatives (178 co-ops in district) will be streamlined for inputs and machinery. We will also explore minor irrigation schemes under RKVY (RAFTAAR) and use NAP and NFSM for pulses/rice.

Crop/Product	2020 Production	2030 Target	2047 Vision
Rice (MT)	75,920	90,000	120,000
Other pulses (MT)	520	1,000	2,000
Fish (MT)	9050	12,000	20,000
Irrigated area (ha)	2,910	4,000	6,000

To reach these targets, Sepahijala will promote Agri-Startups (value-added products like papad, pickles, rubber goods) and marketing linkages (weekly haats connected to Tripura Haat portal). Extension services will use ICT (mKisan SMS alerts in Bengali/Kokborok). A district Agriculture Department cell will monitor crop yield indices and beneficiary coverage. Special focus will be on women farmer empowerment (training and land rights support). Integration with *Camellia sinensis* (tea) and Spices Board programs can diversify incomes. By 2047, Sepahijala should be a net food-surplus district with thriving agro-based SMEs.

13. **Tourism & Cultural Promotion:**

Sepahijala is a region that offers a blend of natural beauty, historical significance, and cultural diversity. The district is known for its Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary, which is a bio-diversity hotspot with a rich variety of flora and fauna. The Sanctuary's establishment in 1972 as a haven for wildlife and ecological research has involved into a popular tourist destination with facilities like a Botanical Garden, Lake and Zoological park.

The Sanctuary's Captive breeding program for Clouded Leopards and the presence of the rare spectacle Monkey highlight its commitment to wildlife conservation. Culturally, Sepahijala is home to a diverse population with Bengali, Tripuri and Manipuri Communities, each contributing to the rich tapestry of the region's culture. The district celebrates the various festivals including Durga Puja, Diwali and Holi, reflecting the Hindu Cultural influence. Indigenous Tripuri festivals like Garia Puja and Kharchi Puja Showcase the district's tribal heritage. The District's Commitment to conservation as cultural preservation makes it an ideal destination for nature enthusiasts and those interested in understanding the cultural richness of the North-Eastern region of India.

14. **Environmental Sustainability:**

Protecting Sepahijala’s environment is essential for resilience. About 42.6% of the district is forest (below Tripura’s 61%), so afforestation is a priority. Vision 2047 envisions Sepahijala as green and climate-resilient (SDG13, SDG15). Targets: maintain or expand forest cover to >50%, achieve carbon-neutral development, and ensure clean water and air.

Initiatives include massive tree-planting (one tree per resident per year) along roads, rivers and community lands; green belts around towns; and agro-forestry on private farms. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA) and state Green India Mission funds will finance restoration of degraded lands. Water bodies (Sepahijala River and tributaries) will be protected under NGT guidelines – interventions include silt removal and sewage treatment. Waste management plans (segregation and biogas from organic waste) will be implemented in all towns. Sepahijala will also adopt renewable energy (solar micro-grids in remote villages, solar pumps in agriculture) – the goal is at least 30% electricity from renewables by 2040.

Pollution control: Strict enforcement of state pollution norms will curb biomass burning and sanitation issues. Community awareness programs (Swachh Bharat and CLEAN-India) will eliminate open defecation (already declared ODF) and improve waste disposal. District-level Environment Committees will track indicators (forest cover%, per capita green space, water quality indices). By 2047, Sepahijala will be a model of harmony with nature – clean rivers, densetree cover, and a climate-adaptive populace employing sustainable livelihoods (eco-tourism, organic farming).

Environment Metric	2011/2020	2030 Target	2047 Vision
Forest cover (%)	40%	50%	50%
Renewable energy (electricity %)	~10%	30%	100%
Household access to safe sanitation	100%	100%	100% (well-maintained)
Groundwater quality (safe aquifers)	70% (est.)	90%	100%

Programs like National Afforestation, UN’s Green Climate Fund, and corporate CSR (e.g. Tata Green Kare) will fund green projects. Community forestry and NRM committees will involve villages in forest management (Project Tiger corridor linking with Sepahijala wildlife). Pollution-monitoring stations (air/water) will be established under the National Clean Air Programme. All these align with India’s carbon neutrality pledge – Sepahijala aims to be net-zero carbon by 2047 through solar, bio-energy and energy efficiency.

15. **Implementation & Monitoring:**

Achieving Vision 2047 requires robust governance, multi-stakeholder partnerships (SDG17) and clear KPIs. We propose a Sepahijala Vision 2047 Task Force (under the District Magistrate) comprising heads of departments, panchayat leaders, NGOs and citizen representatives. This body will prepare a detailed Action Plan (2025–47) with annual milestones. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) – drawn from SDG indices and state targets – will measure progress, e.g. literacy rate, infant mortality, per capita income, forest cover. A public “District Dashboard” (online) will update these metrics quarterly.

Monitoring will build on existing frameworks: the District Planning Committee (under TPDS Act) will review sectoral plans, while District Skill Committee, District Health Mission, etc., will carry out sector reviews. Each Gram Panchayat will prepare and publish a small-local plan (bottom-up). Panchayat-level Gram Sabhas will engage citizens in needs assessment. External audit (Third-Party Assessment) by institutions like Tripura University or NITI Aayog (through the District-level Good Governance Index) will ensure accountability.

Funding pathways: combine central/state schemes with innovative financing. Many schemes cited above (e.g. PMGSY, NHM, SBM, JJM, NREGS, RKVY) have dedicated central funds; the district will ensure maximum utilization. New initiatives (like digital infrastructure) can tap ADB/NDB loans for NE connectivity. Public-Private Partnerships (e.g. rural solar projects) will leverage private investment under Build-Operate-Transfer models. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs of PSUs and local industries will be mobilized for education and health, with District-level CSR committees guiding investments. Community institutions (SHGs, cooperatives) will access microfinance and schemes like SGSY for local projects.

Community engagement is central: Gram Sabhas will meet annually to review Vision goals locally, and a district annual “Vision 2047 Conclave” will gather civil society and youth for feedback. Key institutional enablers include digitized grievance redressal, accessible data portals, and a dedicated “Vision Coordination Cell” in the Collectorate. Training state and local officials on the Vision framework will ensure continuity across administrations.

16. Conclusion: Sepahijala 2047 – Inclusive, Prosperous, Resilient:

By 2047, Sepahijala District will be transformed into an exemplar of balanced development. Every child will enjoy quality education and health; women and marginalized communities will be empowered; and no citizen will be deprived of basic amenities. The economy will be diversified – from smart farms and green factories to vibrant agro-tourism – raising incomes and curbing youth migration. Nature will be preserved: forests, rivers and wildlife flourish alongside new livelihoods. Connectivity – roads, power, internet – will link every village to opportunity. Governance will be transparent and participatory, driven by informed citizens. In line with Viksit Bharat 2047 ideals, Sepahijala will stand as a self-reliant, innovative district whose progress contributes to a developed, equitable India.
