



SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN TRIPURA: POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND PROGRESS

Twichangma Debbarma

Faculty, Department of Sociology, Dhamma Dipa International Buddhist University, Sabroom, Tripura

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra20076>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra20076

ABSTRACT

Sustainable rural development in Tripura is crucial for economic stability, environmental conservation, and social equity, given the state's heavy reliance on agriculture, forestry, and rural industries. This study examines the progress made in organic farming, bamboo-based industries, renewable energy adoption, community-led conservation efforts, and the increasing role of self-help groups in economic empowerment. While these initiatives have enhanced rural livelihoods, challenges such as policy implementation gaps, financial constraints, socioeconomic disparities, and climate-related vulnerabilities persist. Using a qualitative research methodology, including field observations and case studies, the study identifies key barriers and opportunities in sustainable rural development. Findings indicate that improved policy execution expanded financial inclusion, and strengthened climate adaptation strategies are necessary to maximise progress. The study recommends better governance coordination, increased investment in rural infrastructure, and enhanced community participation to build a resilient and self-sufficient rural economy in Tripura, serving as a model for sustainable development.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Rural Development, Organic Farming, Renewable Energy, Community Participation, Rural Livelihoods

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable rural development is a multidimensional approach that integrates economic growth, environmental conservation, and social equity to improve the quality of life for rural communities (Chambers & Conway, 1992). In states like Tripura, where over 80% of the population resides in rural areas, sustainable development is critical for enhancing livelihoods, reducing poverty, and preserving natural resources (Government of Tripura, 2023). The state's economy is predominantly agrarian, with agriculture, forestry, and allied activities forming the backbone of rural livelihoods.

Tripura has challenges such as low agricultural productivity, deforestation due to shifting (jhum) cultivation, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to financial resources continue to hinder progress (Singh, 2021). These challenges necessitate exploring policies and practices that promote sustainability in rural Tripura. Tripura has made significant strides in adopting sustainable agricultural practices, including organic farming and eco-friendly agricultural techniques. Government initiatives such as the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) have encouraged farmers to shift away from chemical-based farming, resulting in better soil health and increased income (Ministry of Agriculture, 2020). Additionally, agri-based industries such as bamboo processing and rubber cultivation have been promoted to create employment opportunities beyond traditional farming. Rural industries, particularly bamboo-based enterprises under the Tripura Bamboo Mission, have provided livelihood opportunities for artisans and self-help groups (SHGs), contributing to economic resilience in rural areas (Debbarma & Saha, 2022). Natural resource management plays a crucial role in sustainable rural development, as Tripura's dense forests and water resources are integral to rural livelihoods. Several community-led afforestation and conservation programs have been implemented to counter deforestation and promote biodiversity conservation (Jha et al., 2020). Water scarcity in many parts of the state has been addressed through rainwater harvesting, check dams, and irrigation projects, ensuring better agricultural productivity and water availability (Tripura State Action Plan for Climate Change, 2021). These interventions have demonstrated the importance of integrating environmental sustainability with rural development initiatives.

Another significant aspect of sustainable rural development in Tripura is the adoption of renewable energy solutions. The state has actively promoted solar and biomass energy projects to provide rural households with affordable and eco-friendly alternatives (TREDA, 2022). Programs under the Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency (TREDA) have helped electrify remote villages, improving education, health, and business opportunities. The transition to clean energy has reduced reliance on fossil fuels, minimising



environmental degradation while enhancing rural infrastructure (Bhattacharya, 2019). Community-based development approaches have strengthened participatory governance and economic empowerment, particularly through SHGs and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) (Kumar & Yadav, 2020). Women-led SHGs have played a key role in micro-enterprise development, financial inclusion, and social mobility in rural areas. Additionally, traditional tribal governance structures have been integrated into state policies to ensure culturally sensitive and locally effective solutions to rural challenges (Das & Ray, 2018). These efforts have reinforced grassroots participation in decision-making processes and have helped create a more inclusive rural economy.

Despite these efforts, several challenges persist, including policy implementation delays, limited financial accessibility for small-scale farmers, socioeconomic inequalities, and climate change-related vulnerabilities (Mishra & Patnaik, 2021). Many rural communities continue to face difficulties in accessing credit, modern agricultural technology, and market linkages. While progress has been made, there is a need for more coordinated policy implementation, enhanced financial support for rural enterprises, and climate adaptation strategies to ensure long-term sustainability. In regards to Tripura, it is one of the Northeastern States of India; Tripura is the third smallest state in India (Debbarma, 2024). Historically a princely state, Tripura joined the Indian Union on 15 October, 1949 (Debbarma, 2024). The state, traditionally home to the indigenous 'TIPRA' people, Tripura shares an 856-kilometer international border with Bangladesh, which surrounds it on three sides: east, north, and south (Debbarma, 2023). The inflow of refugees from Bangladesh, primarily due to religious conflicts between Bengali Hindus and Muslims in erstwhile East Pakistan and now Bangladesh, has significantly altered Tripura's demographic landscape and has an impact on its language (Debbarma, 2025). The sudden influx of refugees into host communities has led to disruptions in established social structures and dynamics (Debbarma, 2024).

This study argues that while Tripura has made considerable progress in integrating sustainability into its rural development framework, there remain critical gaps in policy execution, financial accessibility, and climate resilience strategies. A stronger focus on policy enforcement, community-driven solutions, and technological innovation is necessary to overcome these challenges. By addressing these issues, Tripura can establish a more resilient, self-sufficient, and economically vibrant rural sector, ensuring long-term development that benefits both the environment and local communities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyse the impact of sustainable agricultural practices, including organic farming and agri-based industries, on rural development in Tripura.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of natural resource management strategies, such as forest conservation and water management, in promoting environmental sustainability.
3. To assess the role of renewable energy initiatives in enhancing rural electrification and economic stability.
4. To examine the influence of self-help groups and local governance models in empowering rural communities and fostering inclusive development.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study is based on two key theoretical frameworks: The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) and Participatory Rural Development Theory, both of which provide a comprehensive understanding of sustainable rural development in Tripura. The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) focuses on how rural communities utilise available resources, institutional support, and social networks to build long-term economic stability (Ellis, 2000). It helps analyse how organic farming, agri-based industries, and rural entrepreneurship contribute to sustainable livelihoods while also examining the role of natural resource management, such as forest conservation and water management, in ensuring environmental sustainability. This framework is particularly useful in assessing how rural communities adapt to challenges such as climate change, financial constraints, and policy implementation gaps to maintain economic security. The Participatory Rural Development Theory emphasises grassroots governance, local participation, and community-driven initiatives in fostering sustainable rural development (Chambers, 1997). This framework is relevant in understanding the role of self-help groups (SHGs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and cooperatives in empowering rural communities and promoting financial inclusion. It also highlights how traditional knowledge, tribal councils, and local governance models influence rural decision-making and contribute to sustainable resource management. By integrating these two frameworks, this study provides a structured analysis of how policy interventions, community participation, and sustainable livelihood strategies influence rural development in Tripura. It also identifies gaps in governance, resource allocation, and program execution, offering insights into how these challenges can be addressed to strengthen sustainable rural development efforts.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative research methodology to explore sustainable rural development in Tripura by analysing policies, practices, and challenges. Data was collected through field observations, focus group discussions (FGDs), semi-structured interviews, case studies, and comparative analysis involving key stakeholders such as farmers, policymakers, self-help group members, and rural entrepreneurs. Field observations provided insights into rural infrastructure, agricultural practices, and the implementation of government schemes. FGDs with farmers, SHGs, and Panchayati Raj representatives examined the impact of organic farming, forest conservation, water management, and renewable energy initiatives. Semi-structured interviews with policymakers and rural community members helped assess policy effectiveness, governance challenges, and financial accessibility. Case studies of organic farming communities, bamboo industries, and renewable energy projects highlighted successful rural development models. Comparative analysis evaluated policy expectations against ground realities, identifying gaps in implementation and accessibility. The data was analysed using thematic and comparative analysis to identify key patterns and challenges. By integrating field insights with policy evaluations, this study offers practical recommendations to enhance rural sustainability, governance, and financial inclusion, ensuring long-term development benefits for Tripura's rural communities.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Tripura has embraced sustainable rural development by implementing environmentally friendly agricultural techniques, promoting rural industries, conserving natural resources, adopting renewable energy solutions, and strengthening community-based initiatives. These efforts have not only enhanced rural livelihoods but also contributed to environmental conservation and economic stability.

Agriculture and Livelihoods

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the rural economy of Tripura, providing employment to a large portion of the population. Sustainable agricultural practices, such as organic farming and value-added processing industries, have been introduced to improve productivity and economic viability while reducing environmental degradation. Tripura has seen an increasing shift toward organic farming as farmers recognise the long-term benefits of chemical-free cultivation. Through various programs such as the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), the government has provided financial support, training, and awareness campaigns to encourage the adoption of organic methods. Farmers have reported improvements in soil fertility, reduced dependency on costly chemical fertilisers, and higher prices for organically grown crops. In Mandai village, a group of farmers adopted organic vegetable farming under the PKVY scheme. Although the transition initially required higher investment, the benefits of healthier soil, increased yields, and greater consumer demand have been evident. Rupam Debbarma, a farmer, shared, *"Earlier, we used chemical fertilisers without knowing their long-term effects. Now, we see improved soil health, better productivity, and more market opportunities."*

Recognising the need for diversification, the state has promoted rural industries that focus on agricultural value addition. Bamboo and rubber-based industries have gained prominence, offering farmers and artisans new income opportunities. The Tripura Bamboo Mission has played a significant role in supporting rural entrepreneurs by providing training, financial assistance, and market access for bamboo products such as furniture, handicrafts, and decorative items. In Teliamura, bamboo processing units have emerged as key economic drivers, creating employment for artisans and SHG members. Priya Tripura, an SHG member, expressed, *"Before, we had no financial independence, but through bamboo-based enterprises, we now earn a stable income and can sell our products beyond Tripura."*

Natural Resource Management

Tripura, with its rich biodiversity, relies heavily on forest resources for rural livelihoods. Sustainable management practices have been introduced to balance economic dependence on forests with environmental conservation efforts. Deforestation, mainly due to shifting (jhum) cultivation, has been a major concern in Tripura. However, several community-led conservation initiatives have demonstrated the effectiveness of grassroots environmental management. These efforts involve afforestation, controlled logging, and encouraging settled farming to reduce dependency on jhum cultivation. In Dhalai district, a community-led afforestation project has successfully restored degraded forest land. Bimal Reang, a community leader, emphasised, *"Our village has implemented strict rules to regulate tree cutting, and we plant more trees every year to maintain ecological balance."* Water scarcity remains a challenge in several rural areas of Tripura, impacting both agriculture and daily household needs. The government has introduced rainwater harvesting, the construction of check dams, and improved irrigation systems to mitigate these challenges.

"Before the construction of check dams, our crops suffered due to irregular water supply. Now, we can cultivate multiple crops throughout the year instead of relying only on seasonal farming," said Ramchandra Jamatia, a farmer from North Tripura. Tripura has made progress in integrating renewable energy solutions into rural development, reducing dependency on traditional fuel sources and improving access to electricity in remote areas. The state has promoted solar-powered lighting systems and biomass energy solutions



under the Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency (TREDA) to enhance rural electrification. These initiatives have not only improved household energy access but also supported small businesses and community infrastructure development. In Unakoti district, solar energy projects have been implemented in off-grid villages, providing sustainable power for homes and local businesses. Sanjit Debbarma, a school teacher, observed, *"With solar power, students can study at night, and local shops remain open longer, improving economic opportunities in our village."*

Community-Based Development Approaches

Empowering local communities through grassroots governance and collective initiatives has been a key aspect of sustainable rural development in Tripura. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and traditional governance structures have played a significant role in economic and social progress. Women-led SHGs have emerged as powerful engines of rural economic empowerment, particularly in sectors such as dairy farming, weaving, and small-scale industries. Through the Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM), SHGs receive financial aid, business training, and market access, allowing women to engage in self-sustaining businesses. In Gomati district, the Mukti SHG successfully launched a dairy business, ensuring financial security for its members. Jyoti Chakma, an SHG leader, noted, *"We no longer rely on moneylenders. Our SHG manages its own dairy business, and we now supply milk to nearby towns, improving our economic situation."* Tripura has integrated indigenous governance systems into rural development policies, allowing tribal councils to collaborate with formal institutions for better implementation of sustainable practices. This fusion of modern governance with traditional knowledge has facilitated smoother transitions from jhum cultivation to settled farming.

"Jhum cultivation is a part of our heritage, but we understand the need to balance it with settled farming. The government should provide more support and training to make this shift easier," said Bijoy Debbarma, an indigenous leader.

Tripura's approach to sustainable rural development integrates organic farming, value-added agricultural industries, forest conservation, water resource management, renewable energy adoption, and community-led initiatives. These strategies have led to economic empowerment, environmental preservation, and improved rural infrastructure. However, challenges such as financial barriers, slow policy implementation, and socio-cultural constraints remain obstacles to full-scale development. Strengthening policy support, expanding market access for rural enterprises, and enhancing grassroots governance will be crucial in ensuring the long-term sustainability of Tripura's rural economy. By leveraging both traditional knowledge and modern innovations, Tripura can create a more resilient, self-sufficient, and prosperous rural community.

Progress and Achievements

Tripura has made significant progress in advancing sustainable rural development through the widespread adoption of organic farming, the growth of bamboo and handicraft industries, community-led conservation initiatives, the integration of renewable energy solutions, and the increasing role of women in rural development. These developments have collectively strengthened rural livelihoods, promoted environmental sustainability, and enhanced economic stability in the state. The increased adoption of organic and eco-friendly farming techniques has played a vital role in enhancing agricultural sustainability in Tripura. With government support through initiatives like the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and the Tripura Organic Mission, a growing number of farmers have transitioned from chemical-based agriculture to organic farming. This shift has resulted in improved soil fertility, reduced environmental degradation, and increased access to premium markets offering higher prices for organically grown produce. Farmers across the state have adopted natural fertilisers, bio-pesticides, and traditional eco-friendly farming practices, leading to long-term benefits such as higher crop resilience and enhanced food security. Additionally, training programs and financial incentives have encouraged smallholder farmers to embrace sustainable practices, further solidifying Tripura's position as a leader in organic farming in the northeastern region.

The expansion of bamboo and handicraft industries has emerged as a crucial driver of rural economic growth. Bamboo, a naturally abundant resource in Tripura, has been leveraged to create employment opportunities and boost rural incomes. The Tripura Bamboo Mission has supported artisans and self-help groups (SHGs) by providing skill development training, financial assistance, and improved market access for bamboo-based products. The rise of bamboo furniture, eco-friendly handicrafts, and sustainable construction materials has not only strengthened the local economy but has also positioned Tripura as a key supplier of bamboo products in national and international markets. Artisans, particularly women-led SHGs, have benefited from increased financial independence, allowing them to participate more actively in economic decision-making. Furthermore, the introduction of bamboo-based industrial units has contributed to import substitution by reducing dependency on plastic and wood-based products. Another key area of progress has been successful community-led forest conservation efforts. Recognising the challenges posed by deforestation and shifting (jhum) cultivation, several villages in Tripura have implemented community-managed afforestation programs to restore degraded forests and promote biodiversity conservation. Supported by the Tripura Forest Department and local environmental organisations, these initiatives have encouraged



sustainable land-use practices such as agroforestry, regulated timber harvesting, and soil conservation measures. The active involvement of local communities in forest conservation has not only improved ecological balance but has also provided sustainable livelihood opportunities through eco-tourism, non-timber forest products (NTFP) collection, and forest-based crafts. The Dhalai district afforestation project serves as a model for successful community-led conservation efforts, demonstrating how participatory approaches can lead to long-term environmental sustainability.

The implementation of renewable energy solutions has been another major milestone in Tripura's rural development strategy. The Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency (TREDA) has spearheaded initiatives to promote solar energy, biogas, and micro-hydro projects in rural areas, significantly reducing dependency on conventional fossil fuels. The installation of solar-powered irrigation systems, street lighting, and home electrification projects has improved the quality of life for rural households while promoting energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions. Additionally, biogas plants have been introduced in several villages to provide clean cooking fuel, reducing indoor air pollution and dependency on firewood. The use of renewable energy has not only supported environmental conservation but has also contributed to enhanced productivity for rural enterprises, particularly small-scale industries and agricultural processing units. A notable aspect of Tripura's progress has been the greater participation of women in rural development. Women-led self-help groups (SHGs) have played an instrumental role in advancing economic empowerment through micro-enterprises, sustainable farming, and rural entrepreneurship initiatives. Under the Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM), women across the state have received financial assistance, business training, and access to market linkages to strengthen their economic activities. The success of women-led dairy cooperatives, handicraft businesses, and food processing units has significantly improved financial independence for rural women, allowing them to contribute actively to household income and community development. Furthermore, women's increased involvement in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and community governance structures has facilitated greater representation in decision-making processes, fostering inclusive and participatory rural development.

Challenges of Sustainable Rural Development in Tripura

Despite the significant progress made in rural development, Tripura continues to face several challenges and gaps that hinder the full realisation of sustainable development goals. These challenges include policy implementation hurdles, socio-cultural and economic barriers, and climate change-related environmental concerns, which require strategic interventions and improved governance mechanisms. One of the major obstacles to sustainable rural development in Tripura is policy implementation hurdles. While the government has introduced several progressive policies to promote sustainable agriculture, rural entrepreneurship, and environmental conservation, bureaucratic delays, inefficient fund allocation, and inadequate monitoring mechanisms have often slowed their effective implementation. Farmers and rural entrepreneurs frequently encounter difficulties in accessing government subsidies and financial assistance due to complex application procedures and limited awareness about available schemes. Additionally, the lack of coordination between different government departments has created administrative inefficiencies, resulting in delayed infrastructure projects, inadequate market linkages, and weak enforcement of environmental regulations. Strengthening policy execution through transparent governance, decentralised decision-making, and improved monitoring frameworks is essential to overcoming these challenges.

Socio-cultural and economic barriers also continue to impact the effectiveness of rural development initiatives. Many marginalised communities, particularly indigenous tribal populations, face land ownership issues, limited access to credit, and financial exclusion, which prevent them from fully benefiting from government programs. Traditional land tenure systems in tribal areas often conflict with modern land policies, creating challenges for smallholder farmers seeking to transition to commercial farming or obtain legal recognition for their agricultural activities. Additionally, women, despite playing a crucial role in agricultural production and rural entrepreneurship, continue to face gender-based discrimination, unequal access to financial resources, and limited decision-making power in many rural communities. Addressing these socioeconomic disparities through inclusive policies, financial literacy programs, and gender-responsive rural development strategies is essential for ensuring equitable progress.

Another critical challenge facing Tripura's rural development is climate change and environmental concerns. The state's agriculture sector is highly vulnerable to erratic rainfall patterns, increased frequency of floods, and rising temperatures, all of which have led to reduced agricultural productivity and food insecurity. Soil erosion, depletion of groundwater resources, and deforestation due to shifting (jhum) cultivation have further exacerbated environmental degradation. The impact of climate change has been particularly severe for smallholder farmers, who lack the necessary resources to implement climate-resilient agricultural practices, efficient water management systems, and disaster preparedness strategies. The adoption of drought-resistant crops, agroforestry, integrated watershed management, and early warning systems is crucial for enhancing climate resilience and ensuring long-term sustainability. While Tripura has taken significant steps towards sustainable rural development, addressing these challenges requires stronger policy enforcement, enhanced financial inclusion, and climate adaptation measures. The promotion of integrated rural development models, better infrastructure



investment, and expanded renewable energy adoption will be essential in bridging the existing gaps and ensuring inclusive and resilient growth for rural communities in the state.

CONCLUSION

Tripura has made significant strides in sustainable rural development by promoting organic farming, expanding agri-based industries, implementing renewable energy solutions, and strengthening community-led conservation efforts. The increased participation of women in economic activities through self-help groups has further contributed to rural empowerment and financial independence. The adoption of eco-friendly farming techniques has improved soil fertility and increased agricultural productivity, while the expansion of bamboo and handicraft industries has created alternative employment opportunities for rural artisans. Community-driven forest conservation programs have helped restore degraded land, and the integration of renewable energy solutions has provided clean and affordable electricity to rural households, reducing dependency on conventional fuels. These advancements have collectively contributed to enhancing rural livelihoods, fostering environmental sustainability, and improving economic stability in the state. Despite these achievements, several challenges continue to hinder the full realisation of sustainable rural development goals in Tripura. Policy implementation hurdles, including bureaucratic inefficiencies and delays in fund allocation, have limited the effectiveness of government programs. Socio-cultural and economic barriers, such as financial exclusion, limited land ownership rights, and gender disparities, have restricted marginalised communities and women from fully benefiting from rural development initiatives. Additionally, climate change-related vulnerabilities, including erratic rainfall, soil degradation, and declining groundwater levels, pose significant risks to agricultural productivity and long-term sustainability. Addressing these challenges requires a more integrated and inclusive approach that strengthens policy enforcement, enhances financial accessibility, promotes climate-resilient agricultural practices, and improves market linkages for rural producers.

Hence, it is essential to streamline policy execution by ensuring efficient governance, transparent financial mechanisms, and decentralised decision-making processes. Strengthening rural infrastructure, including better road networks, cold storage facilities, and market linkages, will help reduce post-harvest losses and improve economic opportunities for farmers and rural entrepreneurs. Expanding financial inclusion through microfinance programs, cooperative banking, and credit support will empower smallholder farmers and rural businesses, enabling them to invest in sustainable farming and value-added processing. Climate adaptation strategies, such as drought-resistant crops, watershed management, and agroforestry, must be prioritised to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture. Furthermore, empowering women and marginalised communities by ensuring equal access to resources, financial services, and leadership opportunities will contribute to a more inclusive and equitable rural development framework. Tripura's commitment to sustainable rural development has laid a strong foundation for long-term economic resilience, environmental conservation, and social progress. However, to fully achieve these goals, collaborative efforts between government agencies, private sector stakeholders, civil society organisations, and local communities are required. By integrating policy-driven solutions with community-led initiatives, leveraging technology for agricultural innovation, and expanding financial support for rural enterprises, Tripura can strengthen its position as a model state for sustainable rural development in Northeast India. Ensuring that these strategies are effectively implemented will not only improve the livelihoods of rural populations but also contribute to a more self-reliant, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable rural economy.

REFERENCE

1. Mitra, S., Mukherjee, D., & Chatterjee, R. (2020). *Rural Livelihood Development in Tripura: An MGNREGS Experience*. Kaveri Books.
2. Bhattacharjee, S., & Datta, A. (2018). "The Challenges of Sustainable Development in the Context of Tripura." *Research Bulletin*, 44(1), 89-98.
3. Das, S. (2020). "Challenges of Sustainable Development in Tripura: A Study in Perspective of Rural Development." *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 7(4), 437-443.
4. Government of Tripura. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Vision 2030: Tripura*. Agartala: Government of Tripura.
5. Debnath, K. (2023). "Science and Technology for Rural Development: Special Reference to Tripura." *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts*, 11(6), 564-570.
6. Chambers, R. (1997). *Whose Reality Counts? Putting the First Last*. Intermediate Technology Publications.
7. Ellis, F. (2000). *Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries*. Oxford University Press.
8. Kumar, R., & Yadav, P. (2020). *Empowering Rural India: Role of Panchayati Raj and Self-Help Groups (SHGs)*. SAGE Publications.
9. Jha, M., Das, P., & Mukherjee, A. (2020). "Community-Led Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management in Tripura." *International Journal of Environmental Studies*, 77(4), 556-572.
10. Bhattacharya, A. (2018). *Environmental Challenges and Sustainable Development in India*. Springer.
11. Dasgupta, S. (2018). "Governance and Development in Tripura: An Overview." *India International Centre Quarterly*, 45(2), 238-252.



12. Deb, D., & Sundriyal, R. C. (2004). "Community-Based Forest Management for Sustainable Development: An Indian Scenario." *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 13(10), 1995-2009.
13. Debbarma, M. (2024). A Critical Analyses on the History of Indigenous Resistance Movements: Lessons for Contemporary Struggles. *International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research*, 6(2), 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.36948/ijfmr.2024.v06i02.14372>
14. Debbarma, M. (2024). A STUDY ON THE CAUSES OF SEPARATE STATE DEMAND IN NORTH EAST INDIAN STATE OF TRIPURA. *The Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 4(1 SE-Research Articles), 29-34. <https://doi.org/10.37022/tjmdr.v4i1.564>
15. Debbarma, M. (2024). *Refugees Experience and the Host Communities: Critical Analyses on Absence of Refugee Law in India*. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00219096241228804>
16. Debbarma, M. (2025). *Many Languages , One Nation : Navigating Linguistic Diversity in India*. *Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science*, 13(1), 228-245. <https://doi.org/10.35629/9467-1301228245>
17. Debbarma, M. (2023). A STUDY ON DEMAND FOR ROMAN SCRIPT FOR KOKBOROK LANGUAGE BY THE INDIGENOUS TIPRA PEOPLE OF TRIPURA. *Journal of Advanced Zoology*, 44(3), 756-781. <https://doi.org/10.17762/jaz.v44i3.1103>
18. Mishra, S. (2017). *Right to Information Act and Its Impact on Indian Democracy*. Rawat Publications.
19. Mitra, S., & Chakrabarti, S. (2017). "Poverty and Unemployment in West Bengal: Trends, Challenges, and Policies." *Economic & Political Weekly*, 52(26-27), 70-76.
20. Mukhopadhyay, P. (2019). "Environmental Degradation in West Bengal: Causes, Consequences, and Remedies." *National Institute of Ecology*.
21. Musango, J. K., Brent, A. C., & Wicks, A. D. (2016). *Sustainable Development Strategies: A Resource Book*. Springer.
22. Planning Commission. (2014). *Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017): Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth*. Government of India.
23. Rao, K. (2015). *Institutional Resilience and Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development in India*. Routledge.
24. Tripura Bamboo Mission. (2021). *Bamboo Industry Development and Employment Generation in Tripura*. Agartala: Government of Tripura.
25. Bhattacharya, A. (2019). *Renewable Energy and Rural Development in India*. Springer.
26. Chambers, R. (1997). *Whose Reality Counts? Putting the First Last*. Intermediate Technology Publications.
27. Ellis, F. (2000). *Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries*. Oxford University Press.
28. Government of Tripura. (2023). *Tripura Economic Survey Report*. Agartala.
29. Kumar, R., & Yadav, P. (2020). *Empowering Rural India: Role of Panchayati Raj and SHGs*. SAGE Publications.
30. Ministry of Agriculture. (2020). *Annual Report on Organic Farming and Sustainable Agriculture in India*. New Delhi.