CHAPTER – II

THE LOCALE OF THE STUDY
CHAPTER II
THE LOCALE OF THE STUDY

Tripura:

The tiny state of Tripura is the second smallest state of the Indian Union, tucked away on India's North Eastern boundary. It is one of the eight states in the northeast of India. It is bounded on the North, West, South and southeast by Bangladesh whereas in the east it has a common boundary with Assam and Mizoram.

Tripura is a smallest state in the periphery of North Eastern Region of India. Small is beautiful is an appropriate description for this little state. Those who are attracted by scenic beauty, ancient Palaces, Museums, Hills, Gardens and Temples will find Tripura a small gem.

History: Tripura has a long historic past, a unique tribal culture and a fascinating folklore. The history of Tripura can be understood from the Rajmala chronicles of the kings of Tripura and the writings of Mohammedan historians. There are references to Tripura even in the Mahabharata and the Puranas. According to the Rajmala, the rulers were known by the surname ‘Fa’ meaning Father. There is a reference to the rulers of Bengal helping the Tripura kings in the 14th century. The kings of Tripura had to face frequent Mughal invasions with varying successes. They defeated the Mohammedan Sultans of Bengal in several battles.

The 19th century marked the beginning of the modern era in Tripura, when Maharaja Birchandra Kishore Manikya Bahadur modeled his administrative set-up on the British India pattern and brought in various reforms. His successors ruled over Tripura till 15th October, 1949 when it merged with the Indian Union through a treaty signed between the Indian Union and the Regent Maharani on 9th September, 1947. In October, 1947, the Government of India took over the administration of this state. Tripura became a state in the Indian Union Territory without a legislature with effect from 1st November 1956; but on 21st January, 1972, Tripura became a state in the Indian Union with an elected ministry of its own.
The origin of the State’s name is surrounded by folklore. There is a common belief that the name of the State has originated from ‘Tripura Sundari’- the presiding deity of the land which is famous as one of the 51 pethos of Hindu Pilgrims. Another opinion is Tripura has been coined from two Tripuri words: ‘Tui’ meaning water and ‘Pra’ means near. The belief is that Tripura’s boundary once extended to the Bay of Bengal. This was when its rulers’ powers spread from the Garo Hills to Arakan.

The Land: The state of Tripura has an area of 10,491.69 km having 856 kms of international border with Bangladesh, 109 kms long border with Mizoram and 53 kms border with Assam, two third of the state is hilly. Six major hills run in the North South direction. There is 60% forest (31% reserve forest) in the state.

Climate: Tripura is generally hilly, but a majority of its people lives in the plains. The altitude of the land varies from 50 to 3080 feet above sea level. Its temperature does not get either too cold or too humid. The temperature varies between 10 to 35 Degree Celsius, average annual rain fall 2100 mm.

The People / Population: The total population of Tripura is 31,99,203 (Males 16,42,225 and Females 15,56,978) with a density of 304 per sq. km. and Sex ratio of 948. According to Census-2001, the rural population of Tripura stands at 26,53,453 and the urban population stands at 5,45,750.

The majority community belongs to the Bengalis and there is also a large component of Manipuri Community. Among the religious, Tripura has an excellent mix of Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Buddhism; followers of all these religious live in peace. The 19 Scheduled Tribes have a rich culture but all of them not necessarily being of one culture; there are differences between their cultural practices. There are 19 Sub-tribes among the Scheduled tribes in the state with their own cultural identity, namely i) Tripuri ii) Reang iii) Jamatia iv) Chakma v) Lusai vi) Mog vii) Garo viii) Kuki ix) Chaimal x) Uchai xi) Halam xii) Khasia xiii) Bhutia xiv) Kunda xv) Orang xvi) Lepcha xvii) Santal xviii) Bhil xix) Noatia.

Major Languages: The major two languages of the state are Bengali and Kakborok.
Tripureswari Temple at Udaipur under South Tripura

Unakoti Tirtha at Kailasahar under North Tripura
**Literacy:** The total literacy rate (%) of the State is 73.2. The male literacy rate is 81.0 and female literacy rate is 64.9.

**The Economy:** The economy is primarily agrarian. The primary sector (Agricultural) contributes about 64% of total employment in the state and about 48% of the state domestic product.

A variety of horticultural/plantation crops are produced in Tripura like Pineapple, Oranges, Jackfruit, Coconut, Tea, Rubber, Forest, Plantations etc. Tourism has been declared as an Industry in the State since 1987. Handicraft is emerging as a potential industry in Tripura. The handloom industry also plays an important role in rural Industry of Tripura.

**Administration:** The state has 4 Districts, 17 Civil Sub-divisions, 40 Community Development Blocks, 6122 inhabited villages in 1040 Gram Panchayets and Autonomous District Councils (ADC) villages. The Panchayet Raj machinery is part involved in the State, but there is also a system of Autonomous District Councils (ADC) through which Traditional Village council developmental works are carried out. ADC villages are tribal dominated areas. The total numbers of Gram Panchayets in the State are 512 and total numbers of Autonomous District Council (ADC) villages are 528.

**Culture:** A happy feature of the people of Tripura is their love for Music and Dance. This music and dance, especially the dance of the people tend to be emotional. For instance, the Garia is a dance for the prosperity of the people, while the Cheraw relates to the confinement of the women. The Garia and the Cheraw dances are not the only ones that the people of Tripura have part of their culture. The Hozagiri is another popular dance of Tripura. Hozagiri is the dance of the Reang community. The Bizhu is the dance of Chakma community, Basanta Rash, Pung Cholom are the dances of the Manipuri community and Gajan, Dhamali, Sari and Rabindra are the dances of Bengali community.

Music is important to this State and each community has devised its own musical instruments. Some of the important musical instruments are the kham (drum), the bamboo flute, saringa, do-tara and the sarinda. Tripura has had a long and wonderful
friendship with the Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore, and this has added to the richness and quality of Tripura’s culture. The state of Tripura is also very proud of two legendary musicians of the country- Sachin Dev Burman and Rahul Dev Burman; both are very influential figures in Indian popular culture.

**Festivals**: The most important festivals of the State are Durga Puja, Garia Puja and Kharchi Puja. Durga Puja is celebrated in September-October, Garia Puja in March-April and Kharchi Puja in July. Though Durga Puja is predominantly a Bengali festival and Garia Puja & Kharchi Puja are traditional tribal festivals, they are celebrated by all communities irrespective of caste and creed.

**Art & Craft**: Tripura has a large population of Tribals, thus has a tradition of different kinds of crafts. Handloom is the most important craft of the State. The main feature of Tripura handloom is vertical and horizontal stripes with scattered embroidery in different colours. Like many of her North Eastern sisters, cane and bamboo craft constitute traditional handicraft in Tripura. Popular handicraft items are bamboo screens, lamp stands, tablemats, sitalpati, woodcarving, silver ornaments and other crafts that are practiced.

**Natural Resources**: Although Tripura is a tiny state of Indian Union, it has a fair amount of natural resources that could be of industrial use. This state has minerals such as limestone, kaolin, iron ore, coal and natural gas.

Tripura’s forest can be divided into two categories: evergreen and moist deciduous. And in these forests grow teak, bamboo, gamai, gurjan, shisan, rosewood, siris etc., all of which are found in abundance here.

**Communication**: Agartala, the State Capital is well connected with Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Chennai, Imphal, Silchar and other cities of the country by Air services and Helicopter services are also available between Agartala and other two major towns in the State. The some part of North Tripura was connected through Railway earlier, but now Agartala, the State capital is also well connected with North & Dhalai district of Tripura and also with Assam through railways. At present there are regular rail services in between Agartala-Dharmanagar, Agartala-Silchar and Agartala-Landing. Bus, Jeep and other transportation services are available in the State.
State is well connected by Bus services with the important cities such as Guwahati, Silchar etc. International Bus service is available between Agartala and Kolkata via Bangladesh.

**Media:** A total number of 20 Daily Newspapers are being published from the State. The total numbers of Weekly newspapers and Fortnightly are respectively 29 nos. and 2 nos. The largest circulated newspaper in Tripura is ‘Dainik Sambad’ in Bengali. ‘Ajkaal’, the only outstation daily has one edition from Agartala. There are Doordarshan Kendra, Agartala, All India Radio, One FM Channel, One Private Satellite TV Channel, and some cable channel in the State.

**Table-1: The Present Status of Mass Media in the State**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No.</th>
<th>Type of Media</th>
<th>Present Status in Tripura</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Daily newspapers</td>
<td>20 (Twenty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>29 (Twenty Nine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>02 (Two)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4      | TV Channels       | Doordarshan Kendra, Agartala
|        |                   | One Private Satellite Channel Few Local Cable Channel (total number not available) |
| 5      | Broadcast Media   | All India Radio (3 Stations, Agartala, Kailasahar, Belonia) One Private FM Channel |
| 6      | Website           | [www.tripurahealthservices.in](http://www.tripurahealthservices.in), the official website of Health Department, Govt. of Tripura [www.tripuranic.in](http://www.tripuranic.in) - Official Website of State Government Few local news and information based websites (Private), total number not available. |

*Source: Department of ICAT, Local newspapers Article.*

**Health Scenario:** Tripura is a known endemic zone for malarial infection with high mortality & morbidity during peak transmission season. Diarrhoeal disease is also a major health problem in the State. In addition to this malnutrition among children, anemia, respiratory diseases are other commonly noticed health hazards. The State has a low birth rate and a high death rate amongst North Eastern States. The State has not only low fertility rates but also low infant mortality rate.

Government of India is taking initiatives to assist the State Government in the areas of control of major communicable and non-communicable diseases, broad policy formulation and awareness activities for prevention of diseases. Several National Health
Programmes are being implemented in the State as centrally sponsored schemes aimed mainly at reduction of mortality and morbidity causes by major diseases. The major Health schemes include the National programmes for eradication of malaria, blindness, leprosy, tuberculosis, AIDS, Cancer Control etc. The State Government is implementing National Rural Health Mission in the State, which brings all the national health programmes excluding AIDS and Cancer under one umbrella.

Health Parameters in Tripura - At a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>National Average</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth Rate</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>Sample Registration Survey 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Rate</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth Rate</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fertility Rate</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>National Family Health Survey-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>State Population Policy published at August 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio</td>
<td>933 : 1000</td>
<td>950 : 1000</td>
<td>Census 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Health Parameters in Tripura and Other North East (NE) States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Birth Rate*</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)*</th>
<th>Death Rate*</th>
<th>Institutional Delivery**</th>
<th>Full Immunization**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>49.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: SRS Bulletin 2009, Published January 2011, **Source: National Family Health Survey-3)

The Health Sector in Tripura and North-East has been especially affected because of the gaps in infrastructure, human resources, which in turn had adversely affected health service delivery. The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Tripura is engaged in upgrading health facilities at all levels, especially at grassroot levels.
### Table -4: Present Health Infrastructure in the State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical College</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Agartala Government Medical College &amp; GBP Hospital – Public Sector, Tripura Medical College &amp; BRAM Teaching Hospital – Private Sector)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Hospital</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allopathic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeopathic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayurvedic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District Hospital</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Divisional Hospital</strong></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Health Centre (CHC)</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Health Centre (PHC)</strong></td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Centre</strong></td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Intervention of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

Recognizing the importance of Health Sector in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of rural people, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April, 2005 throughout the country. It seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections. The Mission adopts a synergistic approach by relating health to determinants of good health viz. segments of nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water. The Mission would help achieve goals set under the National Health Policy and the Millennium Development Goals.

### Objectives of NRHM:

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
- Universal access to public health services.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Population stabilization.
- Mainstreaming of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH).
- It aims to undertake architectural correction of the health system.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.
Tripura being a part of North East difficult terrain faces number of challenges in development sector. But the state has made significant progress in developing educational and health infrastructure. National Rural Health Mission is striving to improve the availability of and access to quality health care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children.

NRHM is also committed to support increase contribution to state's Public Health Budget (preferably by 10% each year), increased devolution to Panchayati Raj Institution as per 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act. Government of Tripura has been implementing NRHM in the right earnest. To ensure community ownership of the mission in general and health programmes in particular, plans have been developed at all levels through decentralized participatory process right from village, blocks, districts to state level through bottom-up approach.

The Mission promises additional outlays for health, empowerment at State and District level, technical competencies and increased convergence of health with hygiene and sanitation. With the decentralization of the programmes and funneling of funds, it sets the stage for District Management of health, akin to the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. For the underserved poor in the village level, the Mission spells hope in the form of a voluntary trained community health activist (ASHA) equipped with a drug kit; improved hospital facility at Community Health Centre level measurable as per the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS); availability of drugs for generic common ailments at Health centre; access to universal immunization; referral and escort services for institutional delivery; nutrition and medical care at Anganwadi level on the Health Day.

The proposed study is located in Agartala, the Capital of the State and also the Headquarter of West District of Tripura and Ambassa, Headquarter of Dhalai District of Tripura.

**West District:** The West Tripura District is the largest district in the State. The total area of the West District is 3544 sq km. The district headquarters is located at Agartala, which is also the Capital of the State.

The District comprises of 5 Sub-divisions, 16 Rural Development Blocks, 223 nos. Gram Panchayets and 185 nos. Autonomous District Council (ADC) villages.
Neermahal (Water Palace) at Melaghar under West Tripura District

Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary under South Tripura District
Agartala Municipal Council and 5 other Nagar Panchayets namely Khowai, Teliamura, Ranirbazar, Bishalgarh and Sonamura Nagar Panchayets fall under West District.

The total population of the District is 15,32,982 (Male 7,85,579 and Female 7,47,403). In the West District, 4,10,067 people live in urban area and 11,22,915 people live in rural area. The overall literacy rate (%) of the District is 77.3. The male literacy rate is 84.6 and female literacy rate is 69.6. The sex ratio of the District is 951. Main languages spoken in West District are Bengali, Kakborok and Manipuri.

There are 2 nos. Medical College and Hospital (1 Government and another Public–Private Partnership) are located in the District. There are 3 nos. Sub-divisional Hospital, 6 nos. Rural Hospital, 22 nos. Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 256 nos. Sub-centre in the West District.

**Dhalai District:** Dhalai District is the youngest and mountainous district of Tripura. Dhalai District is mainly a valley between two hilly terrains namely “Atharamura Range” and “Shakhan Range”, it was created in 1995. The District is named after the river ‘Dhalai’. The District Headquarter is situated at Ambassa. Administratively Dhalai district has 4 Sub-divisions and 5 Rural Development Blocks. In the District there is 1 Zila Parishad and 5 Panchayet Samities.

Dhalai District is not only a backward district of the State, this is also one of the 250 enlisted poorly developed districts in the country. Poor socio economic condition, ignorance, taboos and poor communication has hampered the development of the district.

Dhalai District has a mixed population of tribal and non-tribal who live in harmony. The district has population of 3,07,868 (Male 1,59,095, Female 1,48,773), of them 18,867 are from urban area and 2,89,001 from rural area. The overall literacy rate (%) of the District is 60.9. The male literacy rate (%) is 70.2 and Female literacy rate (%) is 51.0. The sex ratio of the District is 935.

There are total 3 nos. Sub-Divisional Hospital, 1 Community Health Centre, 11 Primary Health Centre, 67 Health Sub-Centre and 978 Anganwadi Centre in the district. There is no District Hospital in Dhalai District.
Locality: Agartala and Ambassa

1. Physical Structure:

Agartala, the Capital City of Tripura is situated at the western corner of the State. Being the nerve centre of the administration, business and communication of the State, the city has a chronological background. The Capital Agartala was founded in 1838 AD by Maharaja Krishna Kishore Manikya (1830-49 AD). The city is situated in a plain along the Howrah River, though the city also extends to the low lying hills on its northern parts. Agartala, the capital of the State is under Agartala Municipal Council.

Ambassa is the District Headquarter of Dhalai District, which is around 90 KM from the State Capital Agartala. It is connected through National Highway-44 and takes around three hours to reach from State Capital. Ambassa is now well connected through Railway with Agartala and Assam. Ambassa, the District Headquarter falls under the jurisdiction of Ambassa Block. The total geographical area of Ambassa Block is 551.12 sq. km.

2. Neighbourhoods:

Agartala city consists of many Paras, which means villages or localities in the local language. Each neighbourhood or Para is usually a municipal ward or division also. The major areas of the city are Krishnanagar, Banamalipur, Dhaleswar, Shibnagar, Ramnagar, Joynagar, Gurkhabasti, Kunjaban, Arundhutinagar, Palace Compound etc. These areas are subdivided into residential blocks such as Banamalipur is divided into North Banamalipur, Madhya Banamalipur, South Banamalipur etc. Agartala city is managed by Agartala Municipal Council (AMC), which divides the city into many wards and each ward has an elected ward representative or municipal councillor. There are total 35 wards under Agartala Municipal Council.

Ambassa, the District Headquarter is also having many Paras and villages. The District Headquarter is under the Ambassa Block of Ambassa Subdivision. There are 21 Autonomous District Council (ADC) villages, 5 Gram Panchayets and 1 Nagar Panchayets under Ambassa Block. The total area of Ambassa Block was under Gram Panchayet area. But recently, Ambassa Gram Panchayet, Kanchanpur Gram Panchayet and some parts of Kulai Gram Panchayet have merged in Ambassa Nagar Panchayet on 18th June, 2009. However, all the Autonomous District Council villages and Gram

Role of Mass Communication in Health Awareness: 
A Study of Mass Media Strategies for Urban and Rural Settings in Tripura
Panchayet, even nagar Panchayet areas under Ambassa Block are rural and undeveloped.

3. Demographics:

Agartala a small capital town with a population of 2.60 lakh, according to the Census of 2001. With the civic amenities presently available, the number, though it seems to be very small compared to any mega cities of India, is quite large for Agartala. Agartala is the only state capital with the unique distinction of having its municipality boundary with a foreign country Bangladesh.

The total population of Ambassa Block is 68118. Among the total population, the total number of people belong to general category is 9193, Scheduled Caste (SC) 6655, Scheduled Tribe (ST) 43147 & Other Backward Caste (OBC) 8940.

4. Climate:

Agartala has a pleasant climate throughout the year with no extremes of temperature. In Summer (March to June) – Warm, Monsoon (July to September) - Warm and humid and in Winter (October to February) – Cold. Temperature varies between 10 to 35 degree Celsius.

In Ambassa, the maximum and minimum temperature in summer is respectively 36 degree Celsius and 16.9 degree Celsius and in winter the maximum & minimum temperature are respectively 28 degree Celsius and 5.3 degree Celsius.

5. Transport & Communication Facilities:

National Highway 44 connects both Agartala and Ambassa to Assam and rest of India by Road. Agartala is also connected by Air; the modernized Agartala Airport connects it to other cities in India. Agartala is well connected by road to other parts of Tripura State. National Highway 44 has been extended to south, thus improving the road connectivity between Agartala and South Tripura. Agartala is now well connected with Assam and North & Dhalai district of Tripura through Railways. The main mode of transport within the Agartala city consists of a vivid network of cycle rickshaws, auto rickshaws and buses. Buses, Jeep are the most popular public carriers and cars, vans are usually used for private hire.
Ambassa Primary Health Centre at Ambassa

Railway Station Platform at Ambassa
The major factors for underdevelopment of Dhalai District are the poor communication, lack of road connectivity. There are numerous habitations in the District which are still inaccessible. However now, Ambassa and some parts of Dhalai District are connected through Railways. Auto rickshaws, rickshaws, Jeep trekkers are the main mode of transports within Ambassa.

6. Educational Facilities:

The total literacy rate of the Agartala city is 75.91 percent. Agartala being the capital of Tripura has good number of educational institutes than the other towns of the State. There is also a significant growth of English Medium schools in the city. Tripura University, the newly Central University is located in Agartala. In Agartala, there is one National Institute of Technology which was formerly Tripura Engineering College, one Polytechnic college, one State Engineering College, one Regional Pharmaceutical College, one Fishery College and three Nursing Colleges. Agartala Government Medical College, the first Medical College of the State has been inaugurated in July, 2005. Now in the city, there is also one Private Medical college namely Tripura Medical College & Hospital. There is one Government Law College, Art College, Music College and B.ED College in Agartala. There is also a private University having Management, Engineering branches namely ‘ICFAI University’ located at Kamalghat in Agartala.

The total literacy rate of Ambassa Block is 63.03 as per Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and 2001 Census. There are total 71 nos. Primary School, 28 nos. Upper Primary School, 07 nos. High School and 2 nos. Higher Secondary school under Ambassa Block. There is no Degree College in Ambassa.

7. Media:

The Doordarshan Kendra is located in Agartala. All India Radio has three nos. broadcasting stations all over the Tripura, one in Agartala, another two in Belonia of South Tripura and Kailasahar of North Tripura. The private cable news channels and cable entertainment channels are mainly operated from Agartala only. All the media houses of daily newspapers are located in Agartala.

There is no such media house like TV Channel, Radio Station and publication house from Government or Private sector in Ambassa. The programme through
Doordarsan Kendra, Agartala and All India Radio, Agartala and Kailasahar stations reaches in Ambassa. The daily newspapers published from Agartala reaches to Ambassa through railway or bus.

8. Health Care Facilities:

Agartala being the capital city of Tripura has Medical College & Hospitals, good numbers of State Hospitals, urban health centers etc. Agartala Government Medical College & Gobinda Ballav Panth Hospital and Tripura Medical College & Hospital both are situated in Agartala itself. Another major State Hospital i.e. IGM Hospital is in Agartala. The State Cancer Hospital, State Mental Hospital, State Ayurveda and State Homeopathy Hospital are located in Agartala. There are total 5 nos. Satellite Dispensary, 09 nos. Health Sub-Centre under Agartala Municipal area as per official website of Agartala Municipal Council.

There are no District level Hospital in Dhalai District and no Sub-Divisional Hospital under Ambassa Sub-Division. There are total 3 nos. Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 10 nos. Health Sub-Centers under Ambassa Block.

Thus, the review of demographic profile of north eastern state Tripura simply demonstrates its culture, climate, administration set-up, educational facilities, communication facilities, media opportunities and the status of Health and Health care facilities available in urban an rural setting of the state. The locale of the study also indicates that the urban and rural setting of the state in north eastern region is different from other region of the country and it attracts the attention for more development, social change as for a long time the state had been affected by insurgency, communication facilities and developmental deprivation.