



ECONOMIC SURVEY

MIZORAM

2012-13

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A. OVERVIEW OF STATE ECONOMY

1. As per provisional figure of 2011 census, the total population stood at 10,91,014 registering a growth rate of 22.78 per cent over 2001 census. The sex ratio is 975 females per 1000 males. About 94.46% of the state population belongs to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population comprises about 0.03 % of the State's population.
2. The State economy (GSDP) is projected to grow at about 9% during 2012-13 while the national economy (GDP) is projected to grow at 6.2 % during 2011-12.
3. The Per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2010 -2011 is estimated at Rs. 48,591/- as against the previous year's estimate of Rs. 42,715/-. Per capita income at the national level is Rs. 50,021/- for the year 2010-2011. Per capita income for the year 2011-12 is estimated at Rs 54,689 while the National Per capita income during the same period is estimated at Rs 61,564/-
4. Tertiary/Service sector constituting a share of about 60% of the total GSDP indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. Both the industry sector and the agriculture & allied sector contribute about 20% to the GSDP respectively.
5. About 60% of the population depends upon agriculture and allied sector. Share of Agriculture and Allied sector to the economy during the 11th Plan period could be averaged at 14 %. About 32 % of the cultivated area is under Jhum cultivation. Only 20% of the demand for rice could be met within the State. During 2009-10, a total of 1,42,8600tonnes of rice was lifted by the State Government from outside.
6. Inflation measured from Wholesale Price Index shows 35.60 % increase in December 2011.
7. The existing area under various horticulture crops accounts for 1.09 lakhs ha. which is only about 9.43% of the estimated potential area of 11.56 lakhs ha. Floriculture and horticulture has gained momentum and shown improvement in production.
8. The fish production by the end of 2010-11 was 5200 MT. While the potential culture fisheries resources in the State is estimated to be 24,0000 Ha., only 12% of the available resource (2900Ha) has been developed for fish farming which could offer only 36% of the table size fish requirement leaving a gap of 64%.

9. Forest covers 19,240 sq.km. which is 91.27% of the State's geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 134.00 sq.km. very dense forest, 6251 sq.km. moderately dense forest and 12,855 sq.km. open forest. The recorded forest area of the State is 16,717. sq.km. Reserve Forest constitute 47.31%, Protected Forests constitute 21.34% and unclassified forests constitute 31.35% of the total Forest Area.
10. Mizoram has abundant natural bamboo resources which covers 31% (6446 sqkm) of its geographical area and as many as 27 species of bamboo have been identified in the State.
11. There is an estimated growing stock of 25.26 million metric tonnes of bamboo in in the State.
12. Mizoram is still on its way to achieving the National Norm of Water Supply Level (70 lpcd) in Urban Water Supply Programme. Out of 22 towns in Mizoram 10 towns have been brought under fully covered status (below 70 lpcd) and 3 towns are non-covered. At present 653 habitations comes under fully covered status and 124 habitations comes under partially covered status. It is encouraging that all the 777 habitations have now been brought under FC & PC.
13. There are 370 Health Sub Centre, 57 PHC and 12 CHC. About 25.2 % of children (0-3yrs) are malnourished. The Infant Mortality rate (IMR) based on SRS 2009 stood at 37 per 1000 while it is 34.34 per 1000 based on CRS 2008. Doctor population ratio is estimated at 1: 2623 and Nurse population ratio is estimated at 1 : 666
14. Up to 2011-12, there were 3894 number of schools at different level of education in the State and out of which 42.12 % are owned and managed by Central/State Governments, 27.94% are Private Un-Aided, 20.57% are Private-Aided and the rest 9.37% comprising Primary and Middle Schools are run by Local Body, i.e, three Autonomous District Councils. The teacher-pupil ratio in the state is estimated at 1:20 for Primary School, 1:9 for Middle School, 1:13 students for High School and 1: 15 for Higher Secondary schools. As per reconstructed Cohort method the drop out rate during 2011-12 has been calculated as 14.6% for Primary School, 3.4% for Middle School and 2.8% for High School. As per Apparent Cohort Method drop out rate is calculated as - Primary School (I-IV) -36.05%; Middle School (I-VIII)-36.38%; High School (IX-X) -30.04%.
15. Industrial Development in Mizoram could be considered to have started lately in 1990's after attaining statehood. "Micro and Small Industries are the only industries in the State. "Entrepreneurs in Mizoram are of first generation and the State could be still described

as “No Industry Zone” due to absence of large or medium industries. Upto 2010-11 there are 8,088 nos small scale industries registered.

16. In spite of abundant hydro-electric power potential available in the State (4500.0MW), only 0.66% of its potential has so far been harnessed, through Small & Mini Hydel Projects. The State’s power demand is presently worked out to be 107.0MW while the state’s own generation is only 29.35MW Hydel excepting 22.92MW Thermal Plant which is for emergency only. During 2011-12 only 50% of total energy is met within State and the remaining 95.00% was imparted mainly from Central sector projects. Number of electrified villages as on February 2012 is 648 and electrification works being taken up for the remaining un-electrified 59 villages under RGGVY scheme in full swing. The per capita power consumption during 2009-11 is 252 KWH. The T & D loss is estimated at 27.16 % by the end of 11th plan while AT&C loss is expected to be reduced to 15 % by end of 11th plan.
17. The total length of all types of roads in Mizoram by end of February, 2013 is 7537.128 kms and road density is 35.28 km/100 sq km. (approx), whereas the total length of roads in the beginning of 11th Plan (i.e 2007) was 6059.83 km which was 28.36 Km/100 Sq Km. The density of road in Mizoram is still very low in comparing to the National level of 96.57 Km/100 Sq Km. There are 7 National Highways in Mizoram with a total length of 986 kms including 100Km NH 502A under construction.
18. The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State upto the end of 2012-2013 (upto Jan.2013) for both private and government vehicles was 1,17,631. The number of vehicles on road has been increased by 11,526 (9.80%) over a period of one year as against 1,06,105 at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation during 2010-2011, 55.03% are two-wheelers while 38.10% are light motor vehicles. Truck and Lorries constituted 4.17% of all vehicles on road.
19. As on March 2012, there are 7,01,959 mobile phone connections in the state against 5,52,254 connections in March 2011 which is an increase of 21.32 %. Airtel has the majority of subscribers with 2,40,000 connections followed by AIRCEL with 2,08,572 connections. There are 514 mobile towers in Mizoram.
20. The CD ratio as on 31.12.2011 is 44.22% against 50.43 % in 2009-10. The CD ratio is low as compared to the national average of 75%.
21. The receipts from the State’s own resources is estimated to be increased by Rs 67.66 crore in 2010-11 in absolute term as compared to the receipts in 2009-10. It is further estimated that state own tax revenue to grow during the fiscal 2011-12 in comparison with the

growth rate of the previous year. The revenue surplus is also expected to increase from 16.63 crore in 2010-11 to 322.04 crore in 2011-12 with a corresponding decrease in Gross Fiscal Deficit from 732.85 to 172.86 in absolute and from 11.64 to 2.40 as a percentage of GFD to GSDP. However, the outstanding debt of the State is high as Rs 3163.95 crore in 2009-10 which is 49.62% against GSDP.

22. The original approved outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was Rs.5534.00 while total of the successive approved Annual Plan outlays is Rs 6300.00 crore. The approved outlay for 2011-12 is Rs 1700.00 crores which is an increase of 13.33 % over the previous year outlay of Rs 1500.00 crore.
23. As the State decided to implement Sixth Pay Revision for its employees w.e.f 2010-11, a large chunk of plan expenditure has to go as non plan revenue expenditure thereby causing a shock to the developmental expenditure.
24. New Land Use Policy (NLUP), the Flagship Programme of the State Government continued to be the highest priority during 2012-2013. The programme aims at gradually changing the practice of jhumming with a new pattern of land use through empowerment of people, preservation of environment, adoption of effective water harvesting measures and commercial utilization of abundant locally available resources. Rs 370.00 crores is specifically earmarked for NLUP which is implemented by eight Departments.

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B. MIZORAM AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	
1.	Geographical Area	Sq. Km	21,087
	Geographical Location		
2.	Longitude	Degree	92°.15'E to 93°29'E
	Latitude	Degree	21°.58' N to 24°.35' N
	Length		
3.	North to South	Kms	277
	East to West	Kms	121
	International Borders		
4.	With Myanmar	Kms	404
	With Bangladesh	Kms	318
	Inter State Borders		
5.	With Assam	Kms	123
	With Tripura	Kms	66
	With Manipur	Kms	95
6.	Administrative Set Up		
	1. No. of District	No	8
	2. No. of Autonomous District Council	No	3
	3. No. of Sub-Division	No	23
	4. No. of R.D. Block	No	26
	5. No. of villages (2011 census)	No	719

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	
1.	Total Population (2011 Provisional)		
	Persons	Nos.	10,91,014
	Male	Nos.	5,52,339
	Female	Nos.	5,38,675
2.	Decadal Population Growth (2001 – 2011) (Provisional)		
	Absolute	Nos.	2,02,441
	Percentage	%	22.78%
3.	Population Density	Per Sq. Km	52
4.	No. of females per 1000 males	Nos.	975
5.	0 – 6 Population (2011 Provisional)		
	Persons	Nos.	1,65,536
	Males	Nos.	83,965
	Females	Nos.	81,571
6.	Literacy (2011 Provisional)		
	Persons	Nos.	8,47,592
	Males	Nos.	4,38,949
	Females	Nos.	4,08,643
	Rate	%	91.58
7.	Population (2001)		
	Rural	Nos.	4,47,567
	Urban	Nos.	4,41,006
8.	Total Workers (2001)		
	Main workers	Nos.	3,62,450
	Marginal workers	Nos.	1,04,709

C. BASIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	State Income		2004-2005 Series	2004-2005 Series
	a) GSDP at current price	Rs. lakhs	605770	699140
	b) Per Capita Income at Current price	Rs.	48591	54689
	c) GSDP at Constant (2004-05) price	Rs. lakhs	455672	501661
	d) Per Capita Income at Constant Price	Rs.	36732	39546
2	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure		(2004-2005)	(2004-2005)
	(Consumer Expenditure)		NSS 61 st Round	NSS 61 st Round
	a) Rural	Rs.	778.35	778.35
	b) Urban	Rs.	1200.51	1200.51
3	Agriculture		2010-2011	2011-2012
	a) Gross Cropped area	'000 ha	132.756	133.956
	b) Net Area Sown	'000 ha	130.121	131.23
	c) Gross irrigated area	'000 ha	12.13	13.15
	d)Area under Principal crops		2010-2011	2011-2012
	i) Paddy	ha	40,692	38976
	ii) Maize	ha	9,005	6905
	iii) Pulses	ha	3,957	3836
	iv) Oilseeds	ha	3,140	5474
	e) Production of Principal crops		2010-2011	2011-2012
	i) Paddy	M.Tonnes	67,429	75566
	ii) Maize	M.Tonnes	13,499	8397
	iii) Pulses	M.Tonnes	6,065	5331
	iv) Oilseeds	M.Tonnes	3,727	2382
	f) Agricultural Census		2005-06	2005-06
	(a) No. of operational holdings	Nos.	97,223	97,223
	(b) Total operated Area	Ha	1,16,645	1,16,645
	(c) Average size of holdings	Ha	1.2	1.2
4	Livestock Census		2007	2011(Projected Figures)
	(a) Total Livestock	'000	364	423
	(b) Total cattle	'000	34	35
	(c) Total pigs	'000	267	329
	(d) Total poultry	'000	1,234	1,369
5	Forest (FSI Report)		2009	2011-2012
	(a) Area Under Dense Forest	Sq. Km	6385	6283
	(b) Area Under Open Forest	Sq. Km	12855	12900
6	Electricity		2012	2011-2012
	(a) Installed Capacity	MW	52.47	52.77
	(b) Gross Generation	MW	33.66	18.35
	(c) Power Purchased	MW	403.57	369.58
	(d) Total Consumption	MW	237.56	252.05

7	Industries		2010-11	2010-11
	(a) Registered SSI units	Nos	8088	8088
	(b) Nos. of farmers regd in Sericulture	Nos	7826 (2012)	7826 (2012)
	(c) No. of enterprises (as per 1998 economic census)	Nos	24943	24943
	(d) No. of enterprises (as per 2005 economic census)	Nos	47378	47378
	(e) Average annual growth rate of enterprise (1998 to 2005)		9.60%	9.60%
8	Cooperation		2009-2010	2010-11
	(a) No. of Coop. Societies	No.	1361	1473
	(b) Membership	No.	43,920	49,107
	(c) Working Capital	Rs.Crores	45.18	22.01
9	Banking		2010-2011	2011-2012
	(a) No. of Bank/Branches	Nos	119	129
	(b) Total Deposits	Rs. crores	3012.26	4063.75
	(c) Total Advance	Rs. crores	1392.72	1740.93
	(d) Credit Deposit ratio	%	46.00	42.84
10	Education		2010-2011	2011-2012
	(a) No. of Primary School	Nos	1,821	1855
	(b) Enrolment in Primary School	Nos	166,152	164272
	(c) No. of Middle Schools	Nos	1,353	1383
	(d) Enrolment in Middle School	Nos	69,318	87726
	(e) No. of High Schools	Nos	538	543
	(f) Enrolment in High Schools	Nos	50,252	48741
	(g) No. of Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	98	113
	(h) Enrolment in Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	18,437	20250
	(i) No. of Colleges	Nos	21	22
	(a) Enrolment in Colleges	Nos	8,237	10660
	(b) No. of University	Nos	1	2
	(c) Enrolment in Univ.	Nos	2771	3305
11	Health		2011	2011-2012
	(a) No. of Hospitals	Nos	12	13
	(b) Community Health Centres	Nos	12	12
	(c) Primary Health Centres	Nos	57	57
	(d) Sub-Centres	Nos	370	370
			2008	2008
	(e) Birth rate	Per '000	21.45	21.45
	(f) Death rate	Per '000	6.28	6.28
	(g) Infant mortality rate	Per '000	38.34 (CRS)	38.34 (CRS)
12	Transport		2010-2011	2011-2012
	(a) Total road length	Kms	7437.17	8465.14
	(b) National Highway	Kms	886.00	871.12
	(c) State Highway	Kms	699.64	1663.51
	(d) District Road	Kms	2332.55	2320.55

	(e) Village Road	Kms	1102.70	1045.13
	(f) Town Road	Kms	947.13	959.31
	(f) Total Motor Vehicles	Nos.	91922	106105
13	Communication		2010-2011	2011-2012
	(a) No. of Post Offices	Nos.	394	395
	Rural	Nos	353	348
	Urban	Nos	41	47
	(b) No. of Mobile Connection	Nos	601169 (2011)	732977 (Feb 2012)
14	Water Supply		2009-2010	2010-2011
	(a) No. of villages fully covered (above 40 lpcd)	Nos	472	589
	(b) No. of villages partially covered (10 lpcd to 40 lpcd)	Nos	278	188
15	Public Finance	Rs. crore	2010-11(Pre Actual)	2011-12 (BE)
	Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Rs. crore	16.63	322.04
	Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	Rs. crore	732.85	172.86
	Internal Debt	Rs. crore	534.5	433.6
	% of GFD to GSDP	%	11.64	2.4
	Accumulated Debt	Rs. crore	3410.21	3580.72
	Acc. Debt as % of GSDP	%	54.16	49.62
16	Plan Outlay			
	(a) 11 th Five Year Plan Outlay		Rs. 5,534.00 crore	
	(b) Annual Plan 2010-11 Approved outlay		Rs. 1,500.00 crore	
	Annual Plan 2010-11 Revised outlay		Rs. 1,547.32 crore	

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D. ACRONYMS

AAY = Antyodaya Anna Yojana
ACA = Additional Central Assistance
ADA = Aizawl Development Authority
ADB = Asian Development Bank
AIBP = Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
AMC = Aizawl Municipal Council
APDRP = Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme
APEDA = Agricultural and Processed Food Products and Export Development Authority
ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activists
ASPA = Advanced Special Plan Assistance
AT& C = Average, Technical & Commercial Loss
ATI = Administrative Training Institute
ATMA = Agriculture Technology Management Agency
AYUSH= Ayurveda, Yoga ,Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
BADP = Border Area Development Programme
BAFFACOS = Bamboo Flowering and Famine Combat Scheme
BOB= Bank of Baroda
BPL = Below Poverty Line
BPO=Branch Post Office
BRGF = Backward Region Grand Fund
BRO = Border Roads Organisation
BSUP = Basic Service to the Urban Poor
CAT= Computer Aided Teaching
CCA= Culturable Command Area
CDCU = Chhimtuipui District Cooperative Union
CPU = Central Processing Unit
CRSP= Central Rural Sanitation Programme
CSO = Central Statistics Organisation
CSS= Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CWSN=Children with Special Needs
CTE = College of Teacher Education
DDA = Delhi Development Authority
DONER = Development of North East Region
DOTs= Directly Observed Treatment strategy
DVOR = Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range
EAP = Externally Aided Project
EPI = Expanded Programme of Immunization
EBB = Educationally Backward Block
EPIP = Export Promotion Industrial Park
ERCM = Education Reforms Commission, Mizoram.
EWS= Economically Weaker Section
FC = Fully Covered
FFDA = Fish Farmer Development Agency
FSI = Forest Survey of India
GBS= Gross Budgetary Support

GER=Gross Enrolment Ratio
 GCA= Gross Command Area
 GER = Gross Enrolment Ratio
 GSDP = Gross State Domestic Product
 HFO= Heavy Furnace Oil
 HiWEL= Hole-in-the-Wall Education Limited
 HiWEL= Hle-in-the-Wall Education Limited
 HMNEH= Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan Region
 HPO= Head Post Office
 HPTW= Hand Pumped Tube Well
 ICT = Information and Communication Technology
 ICMR= Indian Council of Medical Research
 IDSP= Integrated Disease Surveillance Project
 ICDS= Integrated Child Development Services
 ICPS= Integrated Child Protection Scheme
 IEC= Information, Education and Communication
 IGNOAP= Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
 IHL = Individual Household Latrines
 IHSDP = Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
 IIPA = Indian Institute of Public Administration
 ILS= Instrumental Landing System
 IPC= Irrigation Potential Created
 IREP = Integrated Rural Electric Programme
 IUD = Intra - Uterine Devices
 IWDP = Integrated Wasteland Development Programme
 IWMP= Integrated Watershed Management Programme
 JFM = Joint Forest Management
 JNNURM = Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
 KGBV = Kashturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya
 LDCU = Lunglei District Cooperative Union
 LIG = Low Income Group
 lpcd = litres per capita per day
 MAHCO = Mizoram Apex Handloom & Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.
 MAHFED = Mizoram State Agriculture/Horticulture & Marketing Cooperative Federation
 MASCOs= Mizoram Apex Sericulture Cooperative Society Ltd.
 MDM = Mid-Day Meal
 MCS= Model Cluster Schools
 MDM = Mid-Day Meal
 MFF= Multi-tranche Financing Facilities
 MHTC = Mizoram Hindi Training College
 MIZOFED = Mizoram State Co-Operative Marketing & Consumers Federation Ltd.
 MCAB = Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd.
 MKWH =Million Kilo Watt Hour
 MNRE = Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
 MPL = Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei
 MGNREGS = Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

MSCU = Mizoram State Co-operative Union
 MSHCS=Mizoram State Health Care Scheme
 MDG= Mukhya Dak Ghar
 MUCO Bank= Mizoram Urban Cooperative Development Bank Ltd.
 MULCO = Mizoram Multi-commodity Producers Co-operative Union Ltd.
 MW = Mega Watt
 MZU = Mizoram University
 NABARD = National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
 NC = Non-Covered
 NCC= National Cadet Corps
 NCSE = Non Conventional Source of Energy
 NEC = North Eastern Council
 NEDFi = North Eastern Financial Development Corporation
 NEEPCO = North Eastern Electric Power Corporation
 NeGAP = National E-Governance Action Plan
 NERUDP = North East Region Urban Development Project
 NERCCDIP= North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Programme
 NHPC = National Hydro Power Corporation
 NIELIT = National Institute for Electronics and Information Technology
 NLCPR = Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
 NLEP = National Leprosy Eradication Programme
 NPAG = Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls
 NPCBB= National Project on Cattle And Buffalo Breeding
 NPEGEL = National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
 NRDWP = National Rural Drinking Water Programme
 NREGS = National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme
 NRHM = National Rural Health Mission
 NSDP = Net State Domestic Product
 NSS = National Services Schemes
 NSSO = National Sample Survey Organisation
 NVBDCP= National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme
 PAC = Potential Area Connectivity
 PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
 PC = Partially Covered
 PIGFED = Mizoram Pig Producer Co-operative Federation Ltd.
 PMGSY = Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
 PPP = Public Private Partnership
 PRS = Public Reservation System
 PYKKA= Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan
 RBD = Registration of Birth and Death
 RCH= Reproductive and Child Health
 RE = Revised Estimates
 REC = Rural Electrification Corporation
 RGGVY = Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
 RGSY= Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
 RMIS = Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics

RMSA= Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
 RNTCP= Revised National TB Control Programme
 RKVY= Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
 RSBY = Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
 RSVY = Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
 RWHS=Rural Water Harvesting Schemes
 SAL = Structural Adjustment Loan
 SARDP-NE = Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East
 SCA = Special Central Assistance
 SGRY = Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
 SGSY = Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
 SJSRY= Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana
 SIPMIU = State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit
 SIRD = State Institute of Rural Development
 SIDBI= Small Industrial Development Bank of India
 SLMC & IAC = State Level Monitoring Cell & Internal Audit Cell
 SMS = State Matching Share
 SPA = Special Plan Assistance
 SPO = Sub-Post Office
 SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
 STEP-UP= Skill Training for Promotion among Urban Poor
 TPR = Teacher-Pupil Ratio
 TSC = Total Sanitation Campaign
 TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
 TSP = Tribal Sub Plan
 UCDN= Urban Community Development Network
 UIDSSMT = Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town
 UIG = Urban Infrastructure and Governance
 ULBs = Urban Local Bodies
 UPS = Upper Primary School/Uninterruptible Power Supply
 USEP= Urban Self-Employment Programme
 UWEP= Urban Wage Employment Programme
 UWSP = Urban Women Self-help Programme
 VAT = Value Added Tax
 VHSC = Village Health & Sanitation Committee
 WAPCOS = Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd.
 WDPSCA = Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas
 WOMENFD = Mizoram Women Cooperative Federation
 WPA = Women Polytechnic Aizawl
 WSS = Water Supply Scheme
 YHAI = Youth Hostel Association of India
 ZEDA = Zoram Energy Development Agency
 ZOFISHFED = Mizoram Cooperative Fish Farming Marketing & Processing Federation

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I. AN OVERVIEW OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Managing growth and price stability are the major challenges of macroeconomic policy-making. For the Indian economy, the outlook for growth and price stability during 2012-2013 looks more promising. There are signs from some high frequency indicators that the weakness in economic activity has bottomed out and a gradual upswing is imminent.

Gross Domestic Product

GDP at factor cost at current prices in the year 2012-13 is likely to attain a level of Rs.94,61,979 crore, showing a growth rate of 13.3 per cent over the First Revised Estimate of GDP for the year 2011-12 of Rs. 83,53,495 crore.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in the year 2012-13 is likely to attain a level of Rs.55,03,476 crore, as against the First Revised Estimate of GDP for the year 2011-12 of Rs. 52,43,582 crore, released on 31st January 2013. The growth in GDP during 2012-13 is estimated at 5.0 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 6.2 per cent in 2011-12.

The sectors which registered growth rate of over 5 percent are 'construction', 'trade, hotels, transport and communication', 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', and 'community, social and personal services'. There may be slow growth in the sectors of 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (1.8%), manufacturing (1.9%) and electricity, gas & water supply (4.9%). The growth in the mining and quarrying sector is estimated to be (0.4%).

Per Capita Income

The per capita income at current prices during 2012-13 is estimated to be Rs. 68,747 as compared to Rs. 61,564 during 2011-12, showing a rise of 11.7 per cent.

The per capita income in real terms (at 2004-05 prices) during 2012-13 is likely to attain a level of Rs.39,143 as compared to the First Revised Estimate for the year 2011-12 of Rs. 38,037. The growth rate in per capita income is estimated at 2.9 per cent during 2012-13, as against the previous year's estimate of 4.7 per cent.

Agriculture

The 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector is likely to show a growth of 1.8 per cent in its GDP during 2012-13, as against the previous year's growth rate of 3.6 per cent. According to the information furnished by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), which has been used in compiling the estimate of GDP from agriculture in 2012-13, production of foodgrains is expected to decline by 2.8 per cent as compared to growth of 5.2 per cent in the previous agriculture year. The production of cotton and sugarcane is also expected to decline by 4.0 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively, in 2012-13. Among the horticultural crops, production of fruits

and vegetables is expected to increase by 3.5 per cent during the year 2012-13 as against 5.1 percent in the previous year.

Industry

The manufacturing sector is likely to show a growth of 1.9 per cent in GDP during 2012-13. According to the latest estimates available on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the index of manufacturing and electricity registered growth rates of 1.0 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively during April-November, 2012-13, as compared to the growth rates of 4.2 per cent and 9.5 per cent in these sectors during April-November, 2011-12. The mining sector is likely to show a growth of 0.4 per cent in 2012-13 as against negative growth of 0.6 per cent during 2011-12. The construction sector is likely to show a growth rate of 5.9 per cent during 2012-13 as against growth of 5.6 per cent in the previous year. The key indicators of construction sector, namely, cement production and steel consumption have registered growth rates of 6.1 per cent and 3.9 per cent, respectively during April- December, 2012-13.

Services

The estimated growth in GDP for the trade, hotels, transport and communication sectors during 2012-13 is placed at 5.2 per cent as against growth of 7.0 percent in the previous year. This is mainly on account of decline of 3.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively in passengers and cargo handled in civil aviation and decline of 3.1 per cent in cargo handled at major sea ports during April-November, 2012-13. There has been an increase of 4.3 per cent in stock of telephone connections as on November 2012. The sales of commercial vehicles witnessed an increase of 0.74 per cent in April-December 2012. The sector, 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', is expected to show a growth rate of 8.6 per cent during 2012-13, on account of 11.1 per cent growth in aggregate deposits and 15.2 per cent growth in bank credit as on December 2012 (against the respective growth rates of 17.2 per cent and 16.0 per cent in the corresponding period of previous year). The growth rate of 'community, social and personal services' during 2012-13 is estimated to be 6.8 per cent.

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II. STATE ECONOMY

State Domestic Product

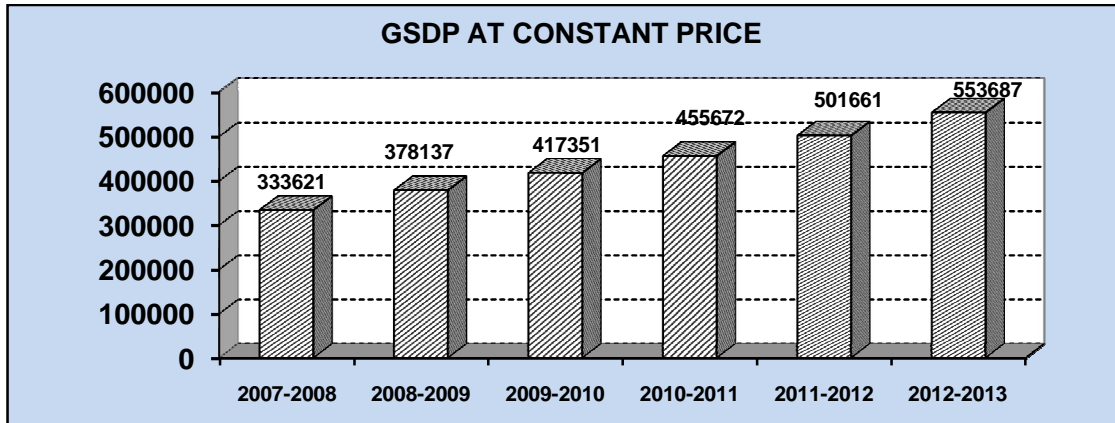
Estimates of State Domestic Product is one of the most important single economic indicator to measure the overall economic development of a State. It is the estimates of the value of all goods and services produced within the State during a reference period of one year, commonly referred to as Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) or simply State Domestic Product (SDP).

Economic Growth

The GSDP of Mizoram is continuously increasing over the years. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-2005) prices is expected to attain an amount of Rs. 553687/- lakhs in 2012-2013 against the advance estimates of Rs. 501661/- lakhs for the year 2012-2013 showing a growth of about 10% over the previous year. The GSDP at constant (2004-2005) prices clocked 8% average annual growth rate during the financial years 2004-2005 to 2011-2012.

GSDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity : Mizoram (At constant 2004-2005 prices) : Rs in Lakhs

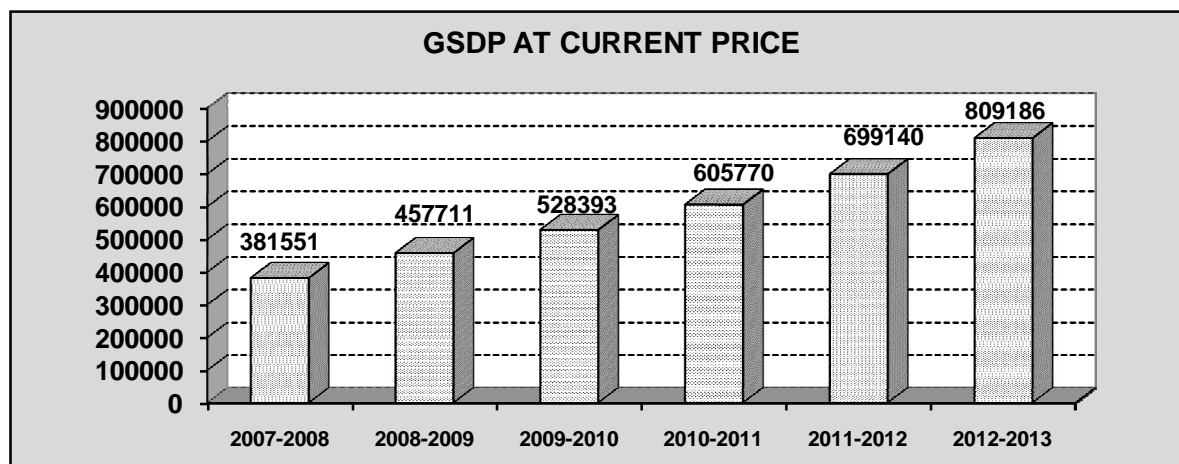
Sl. No	INDUSTRY	2009-2010 (Provisional Estimates)	2010-2011 (Quick Estimates)	2011-2012 (Advance Estimates)	2012-2013 (Projected Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	89737	91866	97377	103404
2	Mining & Quarrying	1241	752	458	752
3	Manufacturing	5047	6087	6414	6759
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	12358	11077	10969	10862
5	Construction	60171	73676	83202	93960
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	52295	58334	64200	70692
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Service	70660	76226	83560	91612
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	133387	137654	155481	175646
	GSDP at Factor Cost	424896	455672	501661	553687



GSDP at factor cost at current prices is projected to touch Rs. 809186/- lakhs in 2012-2013, a change of 15.74% over the previous year's (2011-2012) figure of Rs. 6,99,140/- lakhs.

GSDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity : Mizoram
(At Current Prices) : Rs in Lakhs

Sl. No	INDUSTRY	2009-2010 (Provisional Estimates)	2010-2011 (Quick Estimates)	2011-2012 (Advance Estimates)	2012-2013 (Projected Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	107836	113798	125381	138308
2	Mining & Quarrying	1674	1104	745	1104
3	Manufacturing	6040	7574	8264	9018
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	16058	14069	14545	15037
5	Construction	78957	106921	128862	155305
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	63355	73325	83441	94972
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Service	88139	98913	111823	126422
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	163926	190066	226079	269020
	GSDP at Factor Cost	525985	605770	699140	809186

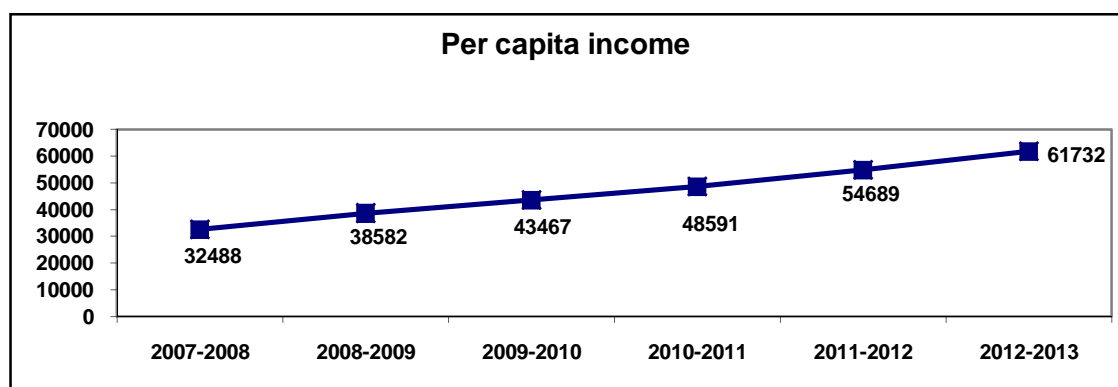


The Per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2011-2012 is estimated at Rs. 54689/- as against the previous year's estimate of Rs. 48591/-. Per capita income at the national level is Rs. 61564/- for the year 2011-2012 (Quick Estimates).

Per Capita Income

Year	Per Capita Income (in Rs.)
2007-2008	32488
2008-2009	38582
2009-2010	42715
2010-2011(Q)	48591
2011-2012(A)	54689
2012-2013(Pr)	61732

Q= Quick Estimate, A = Advance Estimate, Pr= Project Estimate



Sectoral Performance of the Economy :

The following table illustrates performance of the different sectors in the economy of Mizoram. The remarkable contribution of the tertiary or service sector constituting a share of about 60% of the total GDP clearly indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. The industry sector contributed 22% while the agriculture & allied sector contribute 18% to the GSDP.

Sectoral Share to GSDP (2011-2012)

Sl.No	Sector	Percentage share to GSDP
1	Agriculture (Animal & Crop Husbandry)	12.82
2	Forestry	4.51
3	Fishing	0.60
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.11
5	Manufacturing (regd. & unregd.)	1.18
6	Construction	18.43
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2.08
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	2.22
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	9.72
10	Banking & Insurance	2.33
11	Real Estate & Business Services	13.66
12	Public Administration	19.38
13	Other Services	12.95

Agriculture & Allied Sector :

The Primary Sector comprising agriculture & allied activities contributed 18% (2011-2012) to the GSDP. With more than half of our population deriving the greater part of their income from agriculture, faster growth in agriculture is necessary to provide boost to their income. Rising incomes in agriculture will also be an impetus to non-agricultural income in rural areas thus helping redress the rural-urban imbalance. Recently horticulture and floriculture has gained momentum and shown marked improvement in their production.

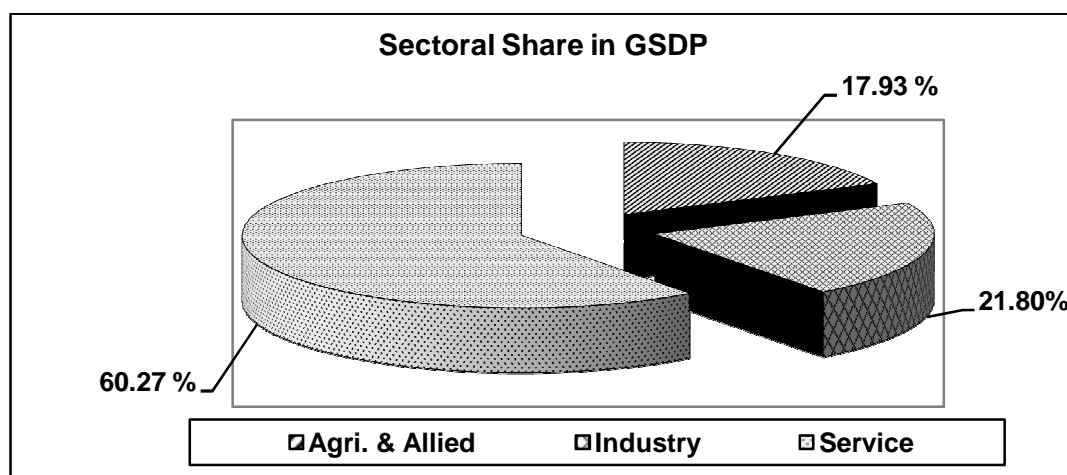
Industry Sector :

The Industry Sector which comprises of (i) Mining & Quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Construction and (iv) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply contributed Rs. 152416/- lakhs during 2011-2012. Its percentage share to

GSDP was 22%. The main determinant of this sector being Construction Sector again. It alone contributed 18.43% to the GSDP in 2011-2012.

Service Sector (Tertiary Sector) :

The Service Sector comprising (i) Transport, Storage & Communication, (ii) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, (iii) Banking & Insurance, (iv) Real Estate, Business Services etc, (v) Public Administration and (vi) Other Services continues to have the highest contribution to the GSDP, its share hovering between 59% and 60% during the past 5 years.



GSDP by Industry of Origin

Base Year 2004-2005

Year	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry Sector		Service Sector	
	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price
2004 -2005	63025	63025	44529	44529	160643	160643
2005 -2006	64787	64053	59783	57197	172545	165692
2006 -2007	68565	64227	64208	57826	196225	178534
2007- 2008	80109	73258	76345	65327	225097	195036
2008-2009	94065	82198	95201	76289	268445	219650
2009-2010	107836	89737	102729	78817	315420	256342
2010-2011(Q)	113798	91866	129668	91592	362304	272214
2011-2012(A)	125381	97377	152416	101043	421343	303241
2012-2013(Pr)	138308	103404	180465	112333	490414	337950

Sectoral Share of Industry In Percentage

Base Year 2004-2005

Year	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry Sector		Service Sector	
	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price
2004 -2005	23.50	23.50	16.60	16.60	59.90	59.90
2005 -2006	21.81	22.32	20.12	19.94	58.07	57.74
2006 -2007	20.84	21.37	19.52	19.24	59.64	59.39
2007 -2008	21.00	21.96	20.01	19.58	58.99	58.46
2008-2009	20.55	21.74	20.80	20.17	58.65	58.09
2009-2010	20.50	21.12	19.53	18.55	59.97	60.33
2010-2011(Q)	18.79	20.16	21.41	20.10	59.81	59.74
2011-2012(A)	17.93	19.41	21.80	20.14	60.27	60.45
2012-2013(Pr)	17.09	18.68	22.30	20.29	60.61	61.04

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III. STATE FINANCE

I. FISCAL POSITION AT A GLANCE

1. The growth of India's GDP slipped to 6.5 per cent in 2011-12 while the same was 8.4 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to certain reasons like euro zone crisis, high international prices and high gold imports. Further, GDP grew at 8.0 per cent in first quarter of 2011-12 which was, unfortunately, succeeded by a secular decline in every successive quarter. The growth rates in the first and second quarter of 2012-13 have been 5.5 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively. It is predicted that the overall growth rate during 2012-13 would be 5.8 per cent against 6.5 per cent in 2011-12.

2. Moreover, claiming portion of the revenues for interest payments, government borrowing and huge subsidy aggravated the fiscal situation to some extent. Besides, Indian economy has now become strongly interlink with the global economy. Unfortunately, global economy has been experiencing recession since 2008 which could not reverse to its normal trajectory even in current financial year. As a result of which, current account deficit increases and trade deficit is also simultaneously declining. Prospect of sovereign economy is unlikely to improve during 2012-13 against initially foretold.

3. Meanwhile, the fiscal health of the State has gradually been improving owing to both improvement of tax awareness and better grants-in-aid from Central Government. According to *The working group on State's Financial Resources' Report*, average Tax-GSDP ratio during 11th Plan period was 1.5 whereas the average of all States is 8.0. Meanwhile the Thirteenth Finance Commission projection for the fiscal 2012-13 is 3.0. This report further projected that the average Tax-GSDP ratio for the period of 2012-17 in respect of Mizoram State is 2.2 against the All States average of 7.4. Notwithstanding the dismal performance of the State in regard to collection revenue, an improvement is perceived in the recent years. Performance of Mizoram in the last five years may be highlighted here for reference. State's Own Revenue (i.e Tax and Non Tax revenue) for the year 2010-11 (actual), 2011-12 (Pre-actual), 2012-13 (RE) and 2013-14 (BE) were placed at Rs. 276.79 crore, Rs. 346.70 crore, Rs. 408.83 crore and Rs. 488.25 crore respectively. One may observe from the uptrend of the Own revenue of State Government that there is an improvement in the tax collection.

4. Major Fiscal Aggregates of the Government of Mizoram for the last few years is shown in Table-1 below:

Table -I Major Fiscal Aggregates

(Figures in crore of rupees)

S1. No	Item	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 fActual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (LE)	2012-13 (BE)
1	2	4	5	6	7	
1	Total Revenue Receipts	2,654.65	2,963.50	2872.74	4011.81	4796.48
	a) State's Own Tax Revenues	94.62	107.58	130.43	178.67	190.42
	b) State's Own Non Tax	158.16	126.5	146.68	168.03	229.43
	(c) Share in Central Taxes	383.39	394.53	590.78	827.78	813.71
	(d) Grant-in-aid from GOI	2,018.48	2,334.89	2004.85	2837.33	3562.92
	(i) Non-Plan Grants	734.61	725.33	841.57	856.5	1164.36
	(ii) Plan Grants	1,281.83	1,609.56	1163.28	1980.83	2398.56
2	Non-Plan Expenditure	1,673.80	2,213.34	2142.02	2600.01	2724.36
3	Plan Expenditure	1,108.30	1453.44	1833.88	1938.45	2451.88
4	Total Expenditure	2,782.10	3,665.78	3975.9	4538.46	5176.24
5	Revenue Expenditure	2,323.52	2,702.71	3055.69	3723.86	4168.71
6	Capital Expenditure	441.17	963.07	920.21	814.6	1007.53
7	Loans and Advance	17.41	24.93	29.87	33.52	31.2
8	Transfer to Contingency fund	-	-	-	-	-
9	Revenue Surplus	331.13	260.81	-182.95	287.95	627.77
10	Gros Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	102.59	311.62	-1077.2	-320.55	-384.42
11	Percentage of GFD to GSDP*	2.34	5.48	-17.71	-4.58	-4.79

*For calculation of percentage of GFD to GSDP, the new series of GSDP estimates furnished by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram at the time of preparation of Budget documents, 2012-13 is used.

II. FISCAL POSITION OF 2012-13: A REVIEW.

The year 2012-13 is a fortunate year in terms of our various entitlements under Thirteenth Finance Commission's grants. Non-Plan Revenue Gap Grant reaches the highest peak and even our share in divisible pool of Central resources also shows an upward trend. In fact, 2012-13 is also noteworthy even in terms of various financial assistances under Plan fund. The size of our Annual Plan during 2012-13 which stood at Rs. 2300.00 crore is not only the highest in absolute terms, it is also the highest ever in terms of increment percentage against last year. These grants and subvention entail an opportunity to the State finances to make more room for capital investment.

Meanwhile, the State finance is being managed under the strict and stern supervision of Thirteenth Finance Commission's stipulation. Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended that, during 2012-13, the fiscal deficit of the State should not exceed 5.1 per cent of corresponding GSDP, the revenue account should be in a surplus and outstanding liabilities of the State should remain within 82.9 per cent of GSDP.

As per Budget Estimates of 2012-13 (Latest Estimate is not yet ready), Revenue Surplus is estimated to be Rs. 627.77 crore, even fiscal deficit is also anticipated to be (-) Rs. 384.42 crore which is well below recommended figure and outstanding liabilities is also managed to be Rs. 4573.13 crore which is 57.03 per cent of GSDP.

However, all these considerate and sympathetic subventions given to us by Central Government is always counteracted and counterbalanced by ever increasing cost of administration and secular devaluation of currency. It is therefore imperative to impose strict vigil and circumspection on the receipt and expenditure side of the State administration all the time so as to nurture and maintain these fiscal indicators to remain safe even in the years to come.

III. FISCAL POSITION 2012-13: REVENUE ACCOUNT REVENUE RECEIPTS

6. As delineated before, the main determinants of State revenues are various Grants and resources coming from Central Government. Data on revenue receipts 2007-08 onwards is shown in the Table-II given below:

Table - II Revenue Receipts

(Figures in crore of rupees)

Sl. No	Item	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (LE)	2012-13 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	State's Own Tax Revenues	94.62	107.58	130.43	178.67	190.42
2	State's Own Non Tax Revenues	158.16	126.50	146.68	168.03	229.43
3	Sub-Total of State's Own resources! 1+2)	252.78	234.08	277.11	346.70	419.85
4	Share in Central Taxes	383.39	394.53	590.78	827.78	813.71
5	Grant-in-aid from GOI	2,018.48	2,334.89	2004.85	2837.33	3562.92
6	Sub-Total (4+5)	2401.87	2729.42	2595.63	3665.11	4376.63
	Total (3+6)	2654.65	2963.50	2872.74	4011.81	4796.48

State's Own Tax Revenues

8. State Own Tax revenue has shown significant improvement in the last few years. Like the previous years, the prominent contributors for the State Own Tax revenues are Taxes on Sale, Trade (VAT), Taxes on Vehicle and State Excise. However, during 2012-13, the contribution coming from the Agency charges on account of execution of National Highway deserves a special mention. It crossed a whopping figure of Rs. 10.00 crore. Meanwhile, the overall improvement could also be noticed. However, if we compare the overall contribution of State own resources with resources devolved by Central Government, our own generation is a meager sum and very marginal. This signifies that the room for improvement remains big enough as ever before. The estimated receipt during 2012-13 was Rs. 174.58 crore.

State's Own Non-Tax Revenues

9. Non-Tax Revenue regime, as a whole, requires revisit all the time. Even the scheme of financing for Annual Plan is also adversely affected by the negative performance of Non-Tax Revenue. It has been repeatedly said that the populace is easily addicted to provision of subsidy as a result of which most of public services rendered by the Government are maintained and looked after with imbalance account. It would be the constant endeavor of the State to improve Non-Tax revenue, in particular, those collected as a User charge. A target of ₹ 204.08 crore was set to be achieved during 2012-13 under this Head of Account.

State's share in Central Taxes

10. As indicated above, Indian economy experienced a secular decline and slowdown in the last two years. On account of which, the Budget Estimate under State's share in Central Taxes also receives a set back during 2011-12. The Budget Estimates was set at ₹ 709.73 crore whereas the actual release was ₹ 688.26 crore only and thereby making a shortfall of ₹ 21.47 crore. Even during 2012-13 also, the Budget Estimates is pegged at ₹ 813.71 crore. However, the actual receipt under this share of taxes is ₹ 639.43 crore only (up to Feb, 2013). It is not known whether the Budget Estimates would be received in full. This has a serious bearing on the State Budget since the same is being managed totally on the basis of resources devolved from Central Government.

Grants-in-Aid from, the Centre

11. During current fiscal year, the Budget estimates for Grants-in-aid from Central Government is ₹ 3410.79 crore. In spite of short releases in some sector till today, overall devolution is satisfactory.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

12. Bulging Revenue expenditure is a serious issue of concern and if unchecked and unhindered, it could have a serious adverse effect in the State finance. However, the rise of Revenue expenditure could be ascribed to many factors. Some of the factors are implementation of pay revision to State government's employees, release of DA arrear, escalating cost of administration, soaring cost of conduct of various elections etc... In the meantime, it may not be out of place to mention that no effort is spared to curtail the swelling Non-Plan expenditure. Contingency expenditures of various Departments have been maintained invariable since 10 years ago till date as a part of austerity measures. Moreover, various severe measures like budget cut under Non-Plan, imposition of blanket ban on creation of post under Non-Plan, non-filling of more than 10000 vacancy posts etc... have been exercised and put into effect to repress the burgeoning Non-Plan expenditure.

13. The increasing trend of Revenue expenditure may need to be seriously considered with a view to set aside the maximum revenues for capital investments. The trend in the revenue expenditure for a five year-year period is shown in the Table -III.

Table - III Revenue Expenditure

(Figures in crore of rupees)

Sl. No	Item	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (LE)	2012-13
1	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	1573.22	1805.35	1957.19	2350.72	2580.20
2	Plan Revenue expenditure	740.58	897.35	1184.13	1373.14	1588.51
	Total(1+2)	2313.80	2702.70	3141.32	3723.86	4168.71
3	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	87.21	91.20	109.35	92.82	86.91

CAPITAL ACCOUNT Capital Receipts

14. Capital receipts of the State mainly comprise Receipts collected from recoveries of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts), Internal debt and Loans & Advances from Central Government. Capital Receipts during 2010-11 (actual), 2011-12 (pre-actuals) and 2012-13 (BE) are ₹ 539.49 crore, ₹ 493.39 crore and ₹ 383.44 crore respectively.

15. Data on Internal Debt of the State Government, Loans & Advances from the Central Government and Recoveries of Loans & Advances for the last 5-year is shown in the Table-IV.

Table - IV Capital Receipts

					Figures in crore of rupees	
Sl. No	Item	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (LE)	2012-13 (BE)
1	Recoveries of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts)	24.86	- 25.32	25.96	27.80	26.55
2	Public Debt (2.1+2.2)	104.46	225.88	513.53	465.75	356.89
2.1	<i>Internal Debt</i>	98.27	193.72	510.28	443.47	347.25
2.2	<i>Loans & Advances from Central Government</i>	6.19	32.16	3.25	22.28	9.64
	Total (1+2)	129.32	251.20	539.49	493.55	383.44

Capital Expenditure

16. By Capital Expenditure, we mean expenditure on account of Capital Outlay, Investment in Loans & Advances and Repayment of Loans. Capital Outlay indicates the State's Government investment for creation of durable assets and disbursement of Loans & Advances represents the State Government's investment in long term loans. Repayment of Loans is the expenditure on redemption of loans raised previously on maturity.

17. The details of capital expenditure during the 5 year period are given below at Table-V:

Table - V Capital Expenditure

Figures in crore of rupees)						
Sl. No	Item	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (LE)	2012-13 (BE)
1	Capital Outlay	441.17	572.80	615.38	494.84	888.74
2	Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2)	80.82	390.27	287.03	319.76	118.79
2.1	<i>Disbursement of Loans & Advances</i>	17.41	365.33	257.16	286.24	87.59
2.2	<i>Repayment of Loans & Advances</i>	63.41	24.94	29.87	33.52	31.20
	Total (1+2)	694.34	963.07	902.41	814.60	1007.53

IV. PUBLIC DEBT

18. The accumulation of borrowings of State Government for creation of capital assets with a view to generate own revenues and financial returns to the State Exchequer and its repayment schedule forms Public Debt or in other words, Outstanding Liabilities of the State. It may not be out of place to mention that the State Government has taken full efforts to curb the rising liabilities by adopting different measures like prepayment of high cost loans, loan being taken based on necessity rather than availability, timely repayment schedule and interest payments etc... Owing to such stringent measures, the percentage of outstanding liability of the State as a percentage of corresponding GSDP is also brought down effectively from 2008-09 till 2012-13. It can be seen from the table given below. These kind of efforts need to be the continued endeavor of the State Government to bring down the accumulated debt as a percentage of GSDP.

19. The accumulated debt of Government of Mizoram for the past 5 years is shown below at Table-VI.

Table - VI Outstanding Liabilities

(Figures in crore of rupees)

Year	Accumulated Debt (Finance Accounts)	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	Percentage of Debt to GSDP
2008-09	3259.89	3809.16	85.58
2009-10	3163.95	5497.93	57.55
2010-11	3704.55	6057.70	61.15
2011-12 (LE)	3999.77	6991.40	57.21
2012-13 (BE)	4362.31	8018.96	54.40

IV. FISCAL INDICATORS Revenue Deficit/Surplus

20. It is inspiring to learn that the Government of Mizoram used to have revenue account in surplus since 2003-04. However, this good deed is under the serious threat owing to rising expenditure and shortage of receipts in the State budget. However, State Government needs to main Revenue Surplus in order to align Thirteenth Finance Commission recommendation even in the years to come. Revenue surplus during 2011-12 (pre-actual) and 2012-13 (BE) are ₹ 287.96 crore and ₹ 627.77 crore respectively.

Fiscal Deficit

21. Fiscal Deficit means excess of total disbursement from Consolidated Fund of the State (excluding repayment of debt) over the sum of revenue receipts, recovery of loans and non-debt capital receipts. Thirteenth Finance Commission prescribed a roadmap for the Government of Mizoram through which the yearly percentage of fiscal deficit to corresponding GSDP has to be maintained. As per Thirteenth Finance Commission and Mizoram FRBM Act, 2006, the percentage of fiscal deficit to its corresponding GSDP should be as follows - 7.5 per cent in 2010-11, 6.4 per cent in 2011-12, 5.2 per cent in 2012-13, 4.1 per cent in 2013-14 and 3 per cent in 2014-15. In terms of percentage, fiscal deficit to GSDP during 2010-11 (actual), 2011-12 (pre-actual) and 2012-13 (BE) are 8.52, 3.04 and 3.31 respectively. However, it is the ceaseless endeavor of the State Government to curb the bulging disbursement by enforcing austerity measures at all corners so as to keep fiscal deficit within the pre-determined levels. It is hoped that better and more beautiful picture will be seen in the State financial depiction within a few years to come.

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IV. STATE PLAN

Prior to 1972, Mizoram was one of the districts of Assam. During that period, very small amount was spent for the development of Mizoram and the outlays for the first three Five Year Plans were as given below : (Rs in lakh) –

1 st Five Year Plan (1952-56) -	Rs. 63.02
2 nd Five Year Plan (1956-61) -	Rs.210.83
3 rd Five Year Plan (1961-66) -	Rs.411.42

During the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1962-72), the following were the Plan expenditure in Mizoram :

1969 – 1970 -	Rs. 101.61 lakh
1970 – 1971 -	Rs. 176.42 lakh
1971 – 1972 -	Rs. 205.18 lakh

Since Mizoram attained the status of U.T. in January, 1972, Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1972-73. This outlay was enhanced to Rs. 437.00 lakh in the later part of the year. Out of this provision, only Rs.355.23 lakh was actually spent.

During 1973-74, Rs. 600.00 lakh was allocated for Mizoram out of which only Rs. 573.73 lakh was actually spent.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) Rs. 46.59 crore was allotted for Mizoram against the total Plan size of Rs. 39,300.24 crore for the country as a whole.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 128.47 crore was the outlay for Mizoram whereas the total Plan size was Rs. 71,000.00 crore, but the said 6th Plan was not completed as there was a change of government at the centre.

Before the commencement of the new 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85), there were two Rolling Annual Plans for 1978-79 and 1979-80. During these two years, the outlays for Mizoram annual Plans were Rs. 16.64 crore and Rs. 17.72 crore and the actual expenditure were Rs. 14.62 and Rs. 16.11 crore respectively.

During the 6th Five year Plan (1980-85), Rs. 130.00 crore was originally allotted for Mizoram. The actual expenditure during the Plan period amounted to Rs. 150.09 crore.

The original outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) in respect of Mizoram was Rs. 260.00 crore. However, the actual release of Plan fund during the period by way of Annual Plan was Rs. 364.50 crore, out of which the actual expenditure was Rs. 363.56 crore.

Prior to the launching of Eight Five Year Plan in 1992-93 there were two Annual Plans for 1990-91 and 1991-92, for which the actual expenditure were Rs. 125.35 crore and Rs. 152.28 crore respectively against the outlays of Rs. 125.00 crore and Rs. 152.00 crore.

The original approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan was Rs. 763.00 crore. However, the total approved outlays for the five annual plans during the period was Rs.1064.60 crore against which the total expenditure was Rs. 1064.45 crore.

The original approved outlay for the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) was Rs.1618.51 crore. However, the total approved outlays for the five successive Annual Plans during the period was Rs. 1794.26 crore and the total actual expenditure was Rs. 1719.96 crore.

While the original agreed outlay for the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) was Rs. 2300.01 crore, total of successive Annual Plan approved outlays was Rs. 2969.52 crore and total of the successive Revised Annual Plan outlays was Rs. 3154.99 crore. The total actual expenditure during the 10th Five Year Plan was Rs. 2941.48 crore which was 127.88% of the original agreed total outlay of Rs. 2300.01 crore for the 10th Five Year Plan.

The original approved outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was Rs.5534.00 crore. However, the actual allocated outlay was Rs. 6300.00 crore. During the 12th Five Year Plan the total plan outlay is Rs. 12,160.00 crore. The approved outlay for the 1st Annual Plan (2012-13) is Rs. 2300.00 crore and the proposed revised outlay is Rs 2361.62 crore which is 19.42% of the outlay for 12th Five Year Plan.

**Sector/Head-wise Approved Outlay and Proposed Revised Outlay for
Annual Plan 2012-2013**

ANNUAL PLAN 2012-2013			
SI. No.	SECTOR/HEAD	(Rs. in lakh)	
		Approved Outlay	Proposed Revised Outlay
		2012-2013	2012-2013
1	2	3	4
I.	AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	50487.80	56180.82
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4929.03	4802.84
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	9421.00	9558.73
IV.	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	11535.56	11535.56
V.	ENERGY	9709.14	9831.60
VI.	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	9384.55	9663.55
VII.	TRANSPORT	33522.60	33437.01
VIII.	COMMUNICATIONS	361.72	598.82
IX.	SCIENCE, TECH. & ENVIRONMENT	127.84	163.84
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	18149.40	15640.78
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	71583.23	73456.46
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES	10788.13	11291.80
	GRAND TOTAL	2,30,000.00	2,36,161.81

North Eastern Council (NEC)

The North Eastern Council, set up by an act of Parliament in 1971 as an Advisory body for all round development of the North eastern Region is now function as regional planning body. It comprises 8 (eight) States viz – (1) Arunachal Pradesh (2) Assam (3) Manipur (4) Meghalaya (5) Mizoram (6) Nagaland (7) Sikkim and (8) Tripura. The North Eastern region cover an area of 262189 Sq.Km constituting 7.98% of the country's geographical area and account for only 3.79% of the total population of Indian Union (2001 Census).

The Council plays an important role for Socio-economic Development of the North Eastern States for various sectors. The State Government proposed 101 Nos of schemes/projects with total cost of Rs. 352.03 crores for funding under the NEC during 11th Plan period.

At present, there are 45 nos of on-going projects with total cost Rs. 59,063.78 lakhs. NEC had released Rs. 10,675.10 lakhs for these projects during 2011-12 and Rs. 33,304.34 lakhs since inception of these projects. Mizoram Govt' submitted 54 no's of new projects costing Rs. 95,731.17 lakhs as 'State Priority' for funding during 2012-13. NEC had accorded approval on 8 projects costing Rs. 4,039.13 lakhs and released fund amounting Rs. 1,135.00 lakhs.

YEAR WISE/SECTOR WISE RELEASE OF FUND FROM NEC DURING 11TH PLAN PERIOD.

SI. No.	SECTORS	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	Agriculture & Allied	100.58	88.20	146.50	417.00	376.44	1,128.72
2	Water Power Dev. & RRE	600.00	783.00	450.00	717.69	-	2,550.69
3	Industries Sector	103.00	53.60	59.70	66.35	110.53	393.18
4	Transport & Communication	4,255.00	3,300.00	1,997.82	2,930.20	3,650.00	16,133.02
5	Medical & Health	158.56	116.57	30.00	130.00	255.00	690.13
6	Man Power Development	36.20	49.85	154.11	311.70	580.50	1,132.36
7	Science & Technology	-	80.00	75.00	125.17	24.21	304.38
8	Human Resources Dev.	29.41	22.00	38.00	-	-	89.41
9	Communication	200.00	100.00	-	9.39	-	309.39
10	Land Revenue	45.00	-	-	-	-	45.00
11	Tourism	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
12	Rural Development	-	-	30.00	-	155.57	185.57
13	Information & Public Relations	-	-	-	4.25	-	4.25
	TOTAL	5,547.75	4,593.22	2,981.13	4,711.75	5,152.25	22,986.10

Non-Lapsable Central Pool Resources

The Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) was created during 1998-99 out of unspent balance of mandatory 10% of GBS of the concerned Central Ministries. Initially it was administered by the Planning Commission and transferred to the Department of Development of North Eastern Region during 2001-02. The Department was upgraded to a Ministry in 2004.

The Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources(NLCPR) was implemented in Mizoram since 1998-1999. Since the implementation of this project in Mizoram a total of 126 projects has been sanctioned out of which, 67 projects were completed and 59 are on-going projects. A total of Rs 47131.87 lakhs have been released for completed projects. Total approved cost for the 59 on-going projects amounts to Rs 54818.28 lakhs out of which Rs 28664.70 lakhs have been released.

In addition to the above there are 43 nos of projects with a total estimated cost of Rs 35297.00 lakhs which are under active consideration. There are also 8 nos of projects which have already been retained by the Ministry of DoNER with a total estimate of Rs 11850.00 lakhs for which DPRs are being prepared by the State Government.

Year-wise fund released since the inception of NLCPR are as follows: —

		<u>(Rs. in lakh)</u>
1998 – 1999	-	900.00
1999 – 2000	-	5,615.00
2000 – 2001	-	2,671.00
2001 – 2002	-	6,986.00
2002 – 2003	-	8,343.00
2003 – 2004	-	9,953.60
2004 – 2005	-	4,236.96
2005 – 2006	-	4,104.19
2006 – 2007	-	5,646.43
2007 – 2008	-	2,982.37
2008 – 2009	-	1,494.52
2009 – 2010	-	1,991.42
2010 – 2011	-	7,372.61
2011 – 2012	-	3,656.16
Total	-	65,953.26

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V. EMPLOYMENT & LABOUR WELFARE

Population Census 2001 reveals that out of the total population of 8,88,573 in the state, 52.57% i.e. 4,67,159 were workers and the rest 4,21,414 were non-workers. The proportion of workers has gone up from 48.9% in 1991 census to 52.6% in 2001 census. It also reveals that proportion of workers was higher in the rural areas at 55% than in the urban areas which has about 45% of all workers. Also, female working population constitute about 44% of total workers and the share of male working population was about 56%. As per Census 2001 60.6 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agricultural activities.

Percentage (%) to Total Main Workers								
DISTRICT	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourer		Workers in Household Industries		Other Workers	
	2001 Census	2012(P)	2001 Census	2012(P)	2001 Census	2012(P)	2001 Census	2012(P)
Mamit	77.51	66.27	3.29	4.74	0.80	1.18	18.39	27.81
Kolasib	61.52	47.32	3.83	2.67	1.13	0.84	33.52	49.17
Aizawl	31.41	18.41	2.51	1.00	1.47	0.79	64.61	79.81
Champhai	70.19	53.50	6.37	9.74	1.12	1.77	22.31	35.00
Serchhip	72.77	60.82	2.32	3.72	2.64	4.81	22.27	30.65
Lunglei	65.23	53.10	1.52	0.51	0.59	0.54	32.65	45.85
Lawngtlai	71.52	51.65	3.09	4.47	0.99	5.67	24.40	38.20
Saiha	67.66	60.46	1.28	0.44	0.80	0.77	30.26	38.33

(P) = Projected

(Note : Though provisional 2011 Census figures had been published classification of workers has no yet been published. Hence, 2001 census & 2012 projected figures shown)

Labour Administration

A country or state can prosper only if proper care, security, safety and protection is given to its workforce. Various Labour Acts such as Minimum Wages Act, 1945, Trade Union Act, 1926, Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, Contract Labour Act, 1970, Building & Other Construction Workers' Act, 1996 etc. have been implemented by the state with the above object in view.

The Mizoram Shops & Establishments Act, 2010 and the Mizoram Child Labour(Prohibition & Regulation) Rules, 2010 have been approved by the meeting of the Council of Ministers in February, 2010.

STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 2009	
Regular	
Male	32,356
Female	9,952
TOTAL	42,308
Muster Roll	8,013
Workcharge	1,601
Others	1,731
TOTAL EMPLOYEE	53,653

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948:

State Advisory Board representing workers, employees and independent persons was constituted under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Mizoram Rules, 1992. Minimum daily rates of wages on the State's sphere of employment was fixed in November, 2009 on the basis of the advice of the Advisory Board as follows:-

Unskilled	-	Rs. 170/-
Semi - Skilled	-	Rs. 190/-
Skilled - II	-	Rs. 241/-
Skilled - I	-	Rs. 300/-

Implementation of Contract Labour Act, 1970 and Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1970 and the Mizoram Rules, 2005.

<u>No. of Licenses Issued under</u>	<u>No. of Labours covered by Licenses</u>	
Contract Labour	51	2756
Inter-State Migrant Workmen	71	6006

Public Sector Employment

As per Census of Government Employees, 2009, the number of employees working under the state government were 53,653 out of which 42,308 were regular employees and 8013 were Muster Roll and 1601 were work-charged.

GROUP WISE NUMBER OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
as on 31.3.2009

Sl. No.	Group	Male	Female	Total
1.	A	2334	839	3173
2.	B'G'	406	86	492
3.	B'NG'	5992	2826	8818
4.	C	16862	4993	21855
5.	D	6762	1208	7970
6.	SUB-TOTAL	32356	9952	42308
OTHERS				
7.	Contract	843	585	1428
8.	Work Charge	1335	266	1601
9.	Muster Roll	5641	2372	8013
10.	Officiating	18	13	31
11.	Co-Terminus	164	108	272
12.	SUB-TOTAL	8001	3344	11345
13.	Grand Total	40357	13296	53653

As per the last i.e. 5th Economic Census held in 2005, a total of 1,06,706 persons were employed in all the 47,730 enterprises in the state. Out of these 13,481(12.6%) are employed in agricultural enterprise and 93,225(87.4%) are in non-agricultural enterprises.

Out of the total workers in the state, 33,314(31.22%) were employed in rural areas and 73,392(68.78%) were employed in urban areas. In all, there are 64,276 hired workers. Out of the 64,276 hired workers engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprise, 44,801 worked in the urban areas and the remaining 19,475 worked in rural areas.

Number of Employment(All Enterprise)				
Particulars	EC 1980	EC 1990	EC 1998	EC 2005
Rural	18484	20980	22981	33314
Urban	27351	51374	54476	73392
Combined	45835	72354	77457	106706
Sector-wise Employment				
Particulars	EC 1980	EC 1990	EC 1998	EC 2005
Agricultural	N.A.	N.A.	2991	13481
Non-agricultural	N.A.	N.A.	74466	93225
All enterprises	45835	72354	77457	106706

Vocational Training (ITI)

The state Government is running ITI at Aizawl, Lunglei and Saiha under National Vocational Training Programme with the following objectives:-

- To ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different trades to meet the man-power need of the state and of the nation
- To reduce unemployment among educated youth by providing employable training.

Status of the three Gov't. ITI's during 2012 – 2013

Name of Institution	No. of Trainees enrolled
I.T.I., Aizawl	336
I.T.I., Lunglei	36
I.T.I., Saiha	37

Employment Service:

While reducing un-employment continued to be the major thrust of developmental planning, growing un-employment problem still remains an alarming feature of the state. Job-seekers have been increasing over the years and there is a persistent problem of un-employment especially among the educated youths.

The number of job-seekers in the live register up to September, 2012 stood at 50225 and the number of vacancies notified figured at 2006 during 2010-2011 while the number of applicants registered for self-employment assistance during 2010-2011 was 154.

Number of educated job-seekers registered in the live register of Aizawl, Champhai, Lunglei and Saiha as on 31.1.2013 are as follows:

DISTRICT	EMPLOYMENT REGISTRATION
AIZAWL	31,445
LUNGLEI	5,748
SAIHA	7,117
CHAMPHAI	4,270
TOTAL	48,580

**JOB-SEEKER ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE IN
MIZORAM AS ON SEPT 2012**

SL. NO.	CATEGORY	REGN FOR MONTH		LIVE REGISTER		TOTAL
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Unskilled	1		106	99	205
2	CL - VI to IX	34	17	6642	2238	8880
3	Matriculate / HSLC	241	207	6035	3583	9618
4	PUC / HSSLC	378	457	6575	5662	12237
5	B.A. (General)	81	100	3112	2802	5914
6	B.A. (Hon)	41	60	888	906	1794
7	B.Com	9	11	276	161	437
8	B.Ed			10	14	24
9	B.Sc.(General)	3	1	97	66	163
10	B.SC.(Hon)			158	397	555
11	B.Pharm		1	9	24	33
12	B.V.Sc			21	22	43
13	B.D.S			14	23	37
14	B.Lib.Sc.				1	1
15	BBA	13	2	33	26	59
16	BCA	18	7	230	128	358
17	B.D.(Theology)			3	1	4
18	B.E.	13	2	136	44	180
19	LIB (BL)		1	8	11	19
20	M.A.	30	29	784	936	1720
21	M.Com		2	61	62	123
22	M.Ed.			3	3	6
23	M.Sc.	8	2	169	130	299
24	M.Tech					0
25	MBA	3		26	17	43
26	M.Lib.Sc.		1	7	13	20
27	M.S.W.	2	3	18	15	33
28	M.Phil	1		10	19	29
29	MTA (Tourism & Admn.)				2	2
30	M.E.					0
31	M.V.Sc.			3		3
32	MBBS			32	28	60
33	PGJMC					0
34	Ph.D					0
35	Typist			1	17	18
36	Driver	3		161		161
37	Conductor			15		15
38	Hindi a) Matric	2	7	275	852	1127
39	Hindi b) PU	1	5	108	327	435
40	Hindi c) BA	1	6	127	500	627
41	Hindi d) MA		1	1	3	4
42	Technical Trade (EXIT)	83	52	1482	2750	4232
43	Physically Handicapped	1	1	71	36	107
44	Non - Mizo	29	3	419	181	600

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VI. PRICE AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Retail Price

Retail price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Movement of retail prices of various commodities purchased by the people shows a more or less upward trend thereby causing a higher cost of living. The average retail price of some selected commodities of the past few years are as below.

Retail Price of selected commodities

(Price in Rupees)

Sl.No	Comodity	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 -11	2011-12 Dec.
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Rice	Kg	16.54	20.3	20.88	24.67	24	26
2	Atta	Kg	15.56	17.25	17.38	18.12	24	24
3	Masur Dal	Kg	42.75	56	73.75	76.28	69	71
4	Matar Chana	Kg	22.81	30.63	31.88	31.09	33	38
5	Mustard Oil	Lit	61.06	78.12	85	78.87	82	87
6	Pork	Kg	102.5	122	145	150.42	1621	185
7	Beef	Kg	112.5	123.75	146.25	159.58	180	204
8	Fish (Romas)	Kg	112.5	114.28	131.25	142.94	149	144
9	Milk (Fresh)	Lit	28.87	27.62	30.63	32.73	37	43
10	Ginger	Kg	12.5	12.12	21.88	21.25	30	28
11	Potato	Kg	12.69	12.5	14.5	22.42	18	21
12	Sugar	Kg	25	23.62	27.25	34.43	43	41
13	LPG	Cylinder	306.63	305.63	325	320.44	361	425

Retail Price Index

Price index calculated from a basket of 24 commodities with base year 1984-85 figures at 669 on ending December 2010 as against 545 over the year 2009-2010 which shows a percentage increase of 22.75. Since 2011 under the initiative of Central Statistical Organisation Consumer Price Index is calculated from a basket of 270 items and 2010 as base year =100

Retail Price Index (Base Year : 1984 - 1985)

Sl.	Year	Index	% variation
1	2	3	4
1	2000	323	-
2	2001	338	4.64
3	2002	341	0.88
4	2003	362	6.16
5	2004	383	5.8
6	2005	376	-1.83

7	2006	411	9.31
8	2007	433	5.35
9	2008	480	10.85
10	2009	545	13.54
11	2010 (Dec.)	669=100(CPI)	22.75
12	2011	114(Dec.)	14

Consumer Price Index(CPI) Base Year=2010

Wholesale Price

The Wholesale price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase is effected. The price index of wholesale price measures the rate of inflation. The following table represent the price behaviour and trend of wholesale price in respect of some selected items between the period of 1999-2000 to the current year of ending December 2010 also showing item wise index with 1999-2000 as the base year.

Average Wholesale Price and price index of Selected Food Commodities in Mizoram (Base Year : 1999-2000)

SI. No	Name of Commodities	Unit	1999-2000	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	WPI 2011 Dec.
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice	Qtls.	1355	1825	1800	2125	3050	3150
2	Atta	Qtls.	965	1280	1380	1340	1490	1716
3	Masur Dal (Small)	Qtls.	2800	5256	6837	7090	6517	5588
4	Sugar	Qtls.	1860	2139	2456	3053	3671	3589
5	Salt	70 Kg.	240	339	350	395	543	665
6	Ginger	Qtls.	500	950	1687	1771	2376	2100
7	Pork	Qtls.	8000	12250	14000	14333	16200	18500
8	Beef	Qtls.	9000	13500	13800	14833	18000	20400
9	Chicken (Broiler)	Qtls.	8000	10000	14500	14500	16800	17600
10	Fish	Qtls.	7000	10000	10000	11000	15800	14500
11	Potato	Qtls.	700	900	1126	1979	1326	1472
12	Onion	Qtls.	1000	1200	2175	2393	3526	2440
13	Banana	Qtls.	600	900	1100	1078	804	800
Average index for all commodities								232

Inflation

Inflation is an indicator of macro economic stability. Inflation affects adversely individual household budget and hurts the poor with their incomes not indexed to prices. It also upsets the developmental works in the economy and puts pressure on interest rates and adversely affect savings and investment. The rate of inflation is measured by the statistical device "index Number of prices" considered as a barometer of economic activity.

In Mizoram, changes in price is measured from Wholesale Price Index in which the indices of 20 commodities are taken into account. The percentages price variation in December 2011 against the corresponding month in the previous year

stood at 25.80 % against the previous quarter's (September, 2011) price variation of -5.04 %.

Farm Harvest Price

Farm Harvest Price is the average price at which the commodity in bulk is disposed off by the producer at the village site during their respective specified harvest period. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram is collecting these Farm Harvest Prices from time to time. Farm Harvest Prices of some important crops in Mizoram are given below:-

Farm Harvest Price of Selected Principal Crops (Rs. per Kg.)

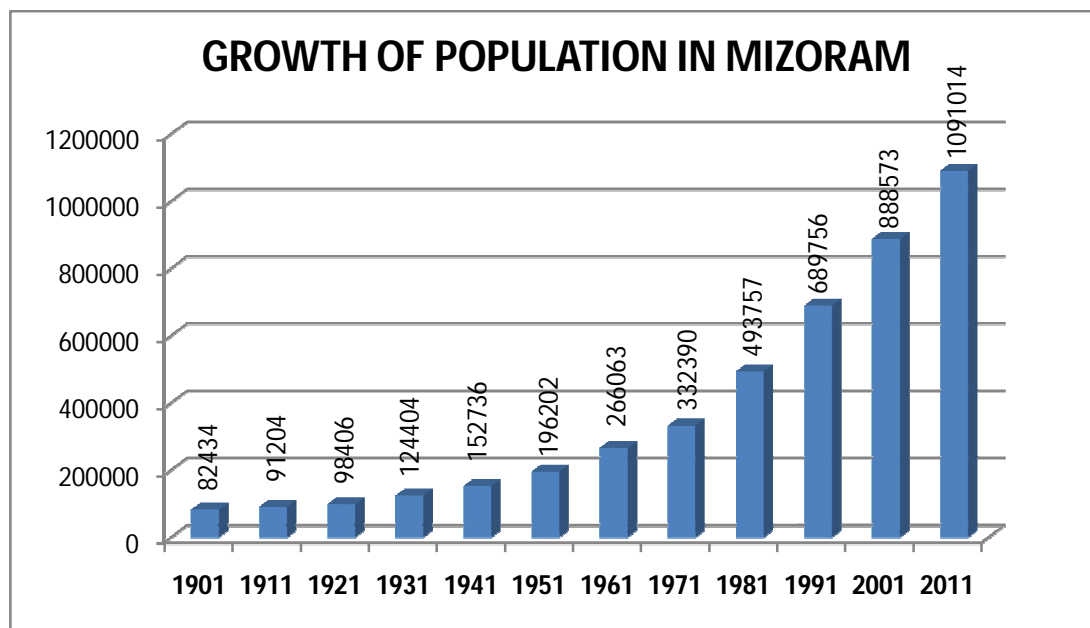
Crops	1990-91	1993-94	2000-01	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2011-12
Paddy	3.50	4.50	6.50	9.66	11.23	11.48	11.71
Maize	2.50	3.50	8.00	8.13	8.82	9.36	9.92
Soya Bean	9.00	14.00	20.00	23.29	32.90	33.01	35.50
Chillies	18.50	23.00	40.00	50.99	97.10	98.61	100.75
Ginger	2.00	5.00	8.00	8.10	10.05	13.69	14.02
French Bean	NA	10.00	14.00	15.03	17.28	18.96	20.17
Potato	3.00	6.00	NA	11.25	11.92	11.74	12.50
Orange	4.50	6.50	16.00	11.83	12.50	13.88	14.12
Lemon	4.00	NA	9.30	10.17	10.25	11.16	11.32
Hatkora	NA	7.00	6.50	9.75	9.80	10.08	10.38
Banana	3.50	5.50	8.50	8.89	9.02	9.60	9.89
Pineapple	3.00	4.50	7.00	8.22	8.52	9.27	9.14
Squash	2.00	3.00	4.50	7.35	6.58	7.14	7.15
Sugarcane	2.00	3.50	5.50	5.89	5.29	5.07	5.75
Passion Fruit	NA	NA	8.00	11.73	10.10	10.43	10.54

VII. NA=PRICE NOT AVAILABLE

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VII. POPULATION

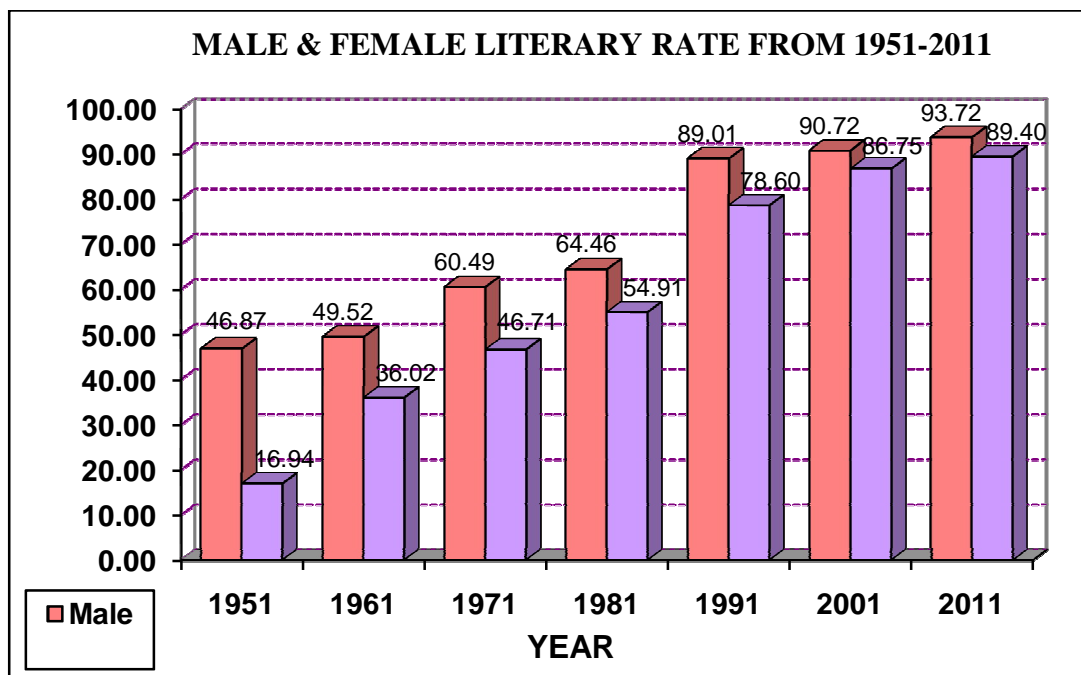
As per Population Census 2011 (provisional figure), the population of Mizoram stood at 10,91,014 which accounts for only 0.09% of India's total population of 1,21,01,93,422. The decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 22.78% which is the third highest among the 7 (seven) north eastern states while the country's decadal growth rate was 17.6%.



As per Population census 2011 (provisional figures), the density of population of Mizoram is 52 persons per sq.km. while it is 382 persons per sq.km. in India. At the district level, Aizawl district has the highest density in population at 113 persons per sq.km., Mamit district with 28 persons per sq.km. is the least populated among the districts.

The provisional results of Population Census 2011 shows an improvement in the sex ratio of the state i.e. The sex ratio recorded is 975 as compared to 935 in 2001 census. The national figure for the same is 940 as per 2011 census provisional figure. Among the 8 (eight) districts, Aizawl recorded the highest sex ratio at 1009 while Mamit district recorded the lowest at 924 though showing a marked improvement compared to 2001 census figure of 896 females per 1000 males.

As per the provisional census 2011 results, the literacy rate of the state is 91.6% which is the 3rd highest in the country. Among the 8 (eight) districts, Serchhip district recorded the highest literacy rate of 98.8% while Lawngtlai district recorded the lowest at 66.4%. The male and female literacy rates for the state are 93.72% and 89.4% respectively showing a slight increase in the male-female literacy gap i.e. 4.32% in 2011 while it was 3.97% in 2001.



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VIII. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

AGRICULTURE (Crop Husbandry)

1 Introduction

Mizoram is a small hill state. The geographical location of Mizoram lies between East longitude 92°15' to 93°29' and North Latitude 21°58' to 24°35' covering a total area of 21,087 square kilometers. More than 60 % of the total work force of the state inhabits over 782 villages spread over the mountain landscape from low hills to high mountain areas. The dominant features of hill and mountain farming in Mizoram are small land holdings, sloping marginal farmlands and cultivation under rainfed farming. Subsistent farming on these farmlands is still dominating feature.

2 Agriculture Department (Crop Husbandry)

The Department of Agriculture (CH) is committed to attain self sufficiency in food grain production and to make Agriculture a sustainable and viable vocation for livelihood support. To achieve this, the department is implementing various state and central schemes to enhance Agricultural crop production thereby improving the income level of farmers.

Agriculture occupies a very important place in the economy of Mizoram. As per Economic Classification of workers 2001 census, about 60% percent of the total workers are engaged in Agricultural and allied sector. Paddy is the principal food crop and the staple food of the Mizo. The total population of Mizoram is 10, 91,014 as per 2011 census with the total decadal growth rate of 22.78 %. In spite of the growing Rice requirement of the state which is estimated to be around 2, 00,000 MT per year, Rice production of the state is still meager. Besides Oil Palm cultivation, crop diversification programme has also largely focused on promoting the cultivation of cash crops like, sugarcane, pulses and Oil seeds that has seasonal advantage over other crops.

3 Gross Cropped Area

Out of the total geographical area of 21,08,700 ha, the gross cropped area of the state at present is 1,38,556 ha. which account for 6.57 % of the total area. Due to hilly terrain potential area for Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC) is very limited. It is estimated that there are 74,644 ha. of area having a slope of 0-25% which can be developed for WRC areas. Although marginal increased in WRC areas from 12,700 Ha to 14,940 Ha. which account for 17.64 % increase over 2011-12 is recorded, 79.98 % of the remaining potential areas still needs to be developed. Out of the gross cropped area during 2012-13, 55% the total area is under Rice cultivation, 19% under Oil Palm, 2 % under sugarcane, 6% under Oilseeds and 7 % under pulses respectively. Studies conducted through Remote sensing technology confirmed that there are altogether 2, 98,786 Ha of land under the category of 26-33% slope in Mizoram which can be developed for hill slope terrace cultivation. Therefore, a challenge remains for developing those potential areas and during 12th 5 year plan, it is targeted to bring more potential areas under Rice cultivation particularly WRC-I & II (potential plain areas) with assured irrigation to boost Rice production for the coming years.

4 Crop Production and Productivity Enhancement:

There is a significant decrease in jhum cultivation over the past few years due to the implementation of NLUP, Watershed Development Programme for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA) under Macro Management of Agriculture, diversification of Agriculture by promoting cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane,

oilseeds and promotion of Oil palm development programme both under ISOPOM and RKVY respectively. Whereas the area under Jhum cultivation was 44,947 ha. at the beginning of 11th Plan, at the end of 11th plan (2011-12), only 25,826 ha was recorded. Significant achievement has also been made during 2012-13 towards reduction of Jhum cultivation. There is 10.36 % decreased in jhum area during 2012-13 (23,150 Ha) against 25,826 ha during 2011-12.

Marginal increase in WRC Area has also been recorded from 9,446 ha. at the beginning of 11th Plan to 12,700 ha during 2011-12. Increase in WRC area during 2012-13 is recorded which account for 5.26 % increased over the preceding year (2011-12).

With the introduction of improved technology, the productivity of Rice under WRC has increased from the level of 1.5 MT/ha. at the beginning of 11th Five Year Plan to 2.0 MT/ha during 2011-12. The productivity of Rice under jhum and WRC during Kharif 2012-13 also recorded increasing trends which is attributed to the higher seed replacement rate, adoption of integrated cropping management.

5 Infrastructure Development:

a) *Land Development:*

With the implementation of New Land Use Policy, Rashtrya Krishi Vikas Yagana (RKVY) and Macro management of Agriculture (MMA), a total of additional 1790 ha. of WRC has already been developed till February, 2013 and more than 1000 ha of WRC had been improved and maintained.

b) *Construction of Potential Area Connectivity (PAC):*

During 11th 5 year plan, a total of 120 Kms of new PAC was constructed connecting potential areas of different locations and about 540 Km of existing PAC was maintained at different places. During 2012-13, new construction of PAC at different locations is proposed under RKVY covering 8 districts of Mizoram. The location verification and survey is being done at different districts and execution of works will be taken up shortly.

6: Economic Activities:

a) The implementation of National Food Security Mission- Rice (NFSM-Rice) during 2012-13 has greatly influenced the production of Agricultural crops. Distribution of improved seeds such as high yielding variety, hybrid seeds, amelioration of acidic soils and adoption of integrated crop management under this scheme is attributable to the increase in productivity of Rice. Increased in productivity of Rice under WRC is recorded at 2.2 MT/Ha during 2012-13 against 2 MT/Ha during 2011-12. The productivity of Jhum is also increased from a level of 1.03 MT/Ha during 2011-12 to 1.2 MT/Ha during 2012-13.

b) Rabi/Summer Rice cultivation is being popularized at some pockets where assured irrigation facilities are available. During 2012-13, an area of 1573 Ha is brought under Rabi/summer Rice against 450 ha during the preceding year. Increased in productivity of 2.5 MT/Ha is also recorded against 2.10 MT/Ha during 2011-12.

c) The total Area under Maize cultivation is also increased from 8000 Ha. during 2012-13 against 6905 Ha during 2011-12 which account for 15.85 % increased in area and 25.04 % increased in production over the preceding years.

d) The crop diversification programme largely focused on promoting the cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane, pulses and Oil seeds that has seasonal advantage

over other crops. Increase in area under Sugarcane cultivation, pulses and Oil seeds is also recorded during 2012-13 respectively. Increase in area under sugarcane accounted for 2.52 % over the preceding year. Similarly, there is a significant percentage increase in pulses and oilseeds both in area and production during 2012-13.

e) Significant progress is also made in Oil Palm expansion programme during 2012-13. Additional areas of 3711 have been covered under Oil Palm during 2012-13 against 1970 ha. during 2011-12 covering a total area of 13,045 Ha.

7. Farm Mechanization:

The productivity of farms depends greatly on the availability of farm power. Agricultural machines increased productivity of land and labour by meeting timeliness of farm operations and increase work out-put per unit time. To promote farm mechanization, 200 nos. of Power Tillers, 400 numbers of Mini Power Tillers, 300 numbers of power operated implements and 500 numbers of Diesel/Electrical water pump set were distributed at subsidized rate under RKVY and MMA scheme which is attributable to the increased in Farm Power availability from 0.60 KW/Ha during 2011-12 to 0.65 KW/Ha during 2012-2013.

The Department of Agriculture (CH) is implementing various state and central schemes to enhance Agricultural crop production to improve the income level of farmers and to attain self sufficiency in food grain production. The following are the names of the schemes and the major achievement made toward the scheme during 2012-13.

8: Macro management of Agriculture (MMA)

MMA was launched in 2000-01 by Government of India by integrating 27 Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The pattern of financial assistance is 100% for N.E States. The State of Mizoram has also availed this Scheme since inception. Fund allocation for our state was minimal in the initial stage but increased to a sizeable amount in the succeeding years. Fund received during last 3 years given below:

Year	Fund Received (Rs in lakhs)
2010-11	4129.25
2011-12	1617.50
2012-13	1433.00

Prioritized scheme of our State under the Scheme are production and supply of improved paddy seeds, sugarcane development, farm mechanization, National watershed Development Projects for Rain fed areas (NWDPPRA), River Valley Projects (RVP), Reclamation and Developed of Acidic Soils (RADAS) etc. A total of 140 nos. NWDPPRA projects have been taken up during XIth Plan in Mizoram which has greatly contributed to a 36% decreased in Jhum area during XIth Plan.

An achievement under farm mechanization is quite commendable. During 2011-12, 90 nos. of Power tillers, 20 nos of Diesel/electrical/petrol/kerosene driven water pump sets, 10 nos. of Tractor driven specialized equipments and power tiller driven equipments are given to the farmers. Similarly, during 2012-13, 100 nos. of power tiller, 200 nos of Diesel/ electrical/petrol/kerosene driven water pump set and 200 Nos. of Mini-power tillers are given to the needy farmers at subsidized rate. The farm power has been increased from the existing level of 0.60 KW/Ha to 0.65 KW/Ha from and contributed to the remarkable climate made by the State in Paddy production during 2011-12 and 2012-13.

However, the Scheme will be discontinued by Government of India w.e.f 2013-14 and is to be replaced by Rasthrya Khrishi Vikash Yajona (RKVY).

9: New Land Use policy(NLUP):

New land use policy (NLUP) is a Flagship programme of the Government of Mizoram. It is a comprehensive project for inclusive development focused mainly amongs others, on a major overhaul of the economy through structural changes by weaning away farmers from destructive jhum practices to sustainable livelihood opportunities based on local resources, genius of the people and keeping in view regeneration of resources.

The programme is implemented in Phase-wise and beneficiaries for each phase are allocated to the implementing Departments. Fund is released to the beneficiaries as per the approved work calendar on installment basis through their individual Bank account.

9.1: Ist Phase:

9.1.1: Physical:

The number of targeted beneficiaries under the Government's flagship programme, New Land Use Policy (NLUP) for the 1st Phase is 12340 whereas only 6024 beneficiaries opted for Agriculture activities under 1st installment. Financial assistance have been released in full as per the calendar of Works to all the beneficiaries. District wise number of beneficiaries assisted under 1st phase NLUP is given below:

Sl.No	District	WRC-I	WRC-II	Oil Palm	Sugarcane	Total
1.	Aizawl	205	464	34	85	788
2.	Lunglei	670	169	41	66	946
3.	Saiha	122	84	-	14	220
4.	Champhai	732	178	-	9	919
5.	Kolasib	170	103	83	32	388
6.	Serchhip	290	168	75	48	581
7.	Lawngtlai	1052	390	168	34	701
8.	Mamit	106	393	168	34	701
	Total	3347	1949	404	325	6025

9.1.2: Financial:

An amount of Rs.7552.00 lakh was allocated for implementation of NLUP 1st phase. Out of this, Rs. 7497.25 lakh was released till 12th February, 2013 leaving an unspend balance of Rs.54.75 lakh which will be utilizes for implementation of 2nd Phase. The outlay of fund under NLUP is as given below.

Sl.No.	Particulars of fund release	Amount (Rs. In lakh)
1.	Agriculture sector	7461.45
2.	Other departments	
	1.) Horticulture	12.00
	2.) AH & Vety	8.00
	3.) Soil & WC	15.00
	Total	35.80

3.	Total fund released	7497.25
4.	Unspent balance as on 12.3.2013	54.75

9.2: Infrastructure Development:

For this, an amount of Rs.185.00 lakh was received for infrastructure development. The details of fund allocated are as given in the table below.

Sl.No	Name of Work	Estimated amount (in lakh Rupees)	Amount sanctioned (in lakh Rupees)
1.	Establishment of Quality control laboratory center at Aizawl	346.98	150.00
2.	Establishment of Agro-Seed processing Plant at Thingdawl Agri. Farm under Kolasib District	90.00	35.00
Total		436.98	185.00

9.3: IInd Phase:

9.3.1: Physical: Out of 9000 beneficiaries targeted for Agriculture sector, 755 beneficiaries have been identified till 12th February, 2013. District wise beneficiaries identified for 2nd Phase NLUP is given below:

Sl.No	District	WRC-I	WRC-II	Oil Palm	Sugarcane	Total
1.	Aizawl	171	1042	16	105	1334
2.	Lunglei	693	368	483	66	1610
3.	Saiha	87	106	-	14	207
4.	Champhai	745	427	-	37	1209
5.	Kolasib	192	115	102	12	421
6.	Serchhip	281	361	379	47	1068
7.	Lawngtlai	648	232	136	16	1032
8.	Mamit	75	386	184	30	675
	Total	2892	3037	1300	327	7556

*1st installment fund of NLUP 2nd Phase is expected to be released within February, 2013.

9.3.2: Financial: An amount of Rs. 6256.00 lakh is allocated for Agriculture sector during the year 2012-2013. Detail breakup of fund allocation is given below:

Sl. No	Item of Work	Allocation of Fund (Rupees in lakh)
1.	Development component of 2 nd Phase	5670.00
2.	Development component of 2 nd Phase	586.00

10: Oil Palm Development

The rapid increase of land degradation due to jhumming, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and productivity, increasing flood are leading to an ecological crisis affecting livelihood options for Jhumia families. This suggests inter-alia policy to

encourage and support plantation of Oil Palm to overcome these constraints. Oil Palm stands as an ideal crop capable of achieving conservation of soil and moisture, repair of degraded land, provide ecological balance, food and security of rural and urban poor. The Government of Mizoram aims to implement and action Programme with an objective of placing Oil Palm as a key component in the plan to generate employment and mitigate environmental degradation and to strengthen the process of Oil Palm Development.

In the recent past, the cultivation of Oil Palm had been tried in Assam, Tripura and Mizoram with considerable success. In Mizoram 5,000 nos. and 7'000 nos. of seedlings of Oil Palm were planted at Rotlang area of Lunglei district and Thingdawl area of Kolasib district during 1999-2000, respectively, with promising results. Thereafter, the Government of Mizoram has decided to undertake Oil Palm cultivation. The Total potential area identified in 7 (seven) Districts of Mizoram comes to 1, 01, 000 hectares at low elevation with gentle slope (25-33 %) having favorable Agro-climatic condition.

10.1: Adaptability of Oil Palm Cultivation in Mizoram.

The Technical Experts from NRC-OP, who studied the suitability of agro-climatic condition and water availability required for Oil Palm Cultivation in Mizoram, has recommended that **"Climate and soil condition in the southern Mizoram having low elevation and gentle slopes are quite suitable for Oil Palm cultivation"**. The growth of the existing plants which are planted during 1999-2000 exhibited vigorous growth showing good FFB production at different locations. Government of Mizoram has therefore decided to undertake large scale cultivation of Oil Palm from 2004-2005 during Xth Plan Period.

10.2: Objectives of the Oil Palm Development Programme :

- i) To create income generation opportunities for small and marginal farmers.
- ii) To reverse the degradation process and achieve eco-balance to sustain land and water use.
- iii) To motivate farmers to switch over from jhum cultivation to permanent settlement.

10.3: Present scenario of Oil Palm Development:

- i) For Oil Palm Development Programme, Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operation, Government of India, issued Administrative approval of Oil Palm Cultivation under ISOPOM (Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) for the year 2004-2005 and the programme is implemented in Mizoram since 2004-2005 till 2011-12.
- ii) The Oil Palm Development Programme is continued under RKVY (Oil Palm Area Expansion) from 2011-12 to 2012-13. Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm likely to be launched from 12th Plan.
- iii) The Mizoram Oil Palm (Regulation of Production and Processing) Act, 2004 was passed in Mizoram Legislative Assembly on 2nd December, 2004. The act contains 26 sections.

iv) A high level Working Group constituted by Government of India under the Chairmanship of Dr.K.L.Chadha have identified 61,100 hectares potential area and under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.Rethinam have identified additional 40,000 hectares potential area totaling 1,01,000 Ha for Oil Palm cultivation in Mizoram.

v) The Government of Mizoram has signed M.O.U with reliable national companies for Oil Palm Development. The implementing partner companies with areas allotted to them are:-

1. Godrej Oil Palm Limited -Kolasib & Mamit District.
2. Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd. -Lunglei & Lawngtlai District.
3. 3F Oil Palm Agrotech Pvt Ltd -Serchhip & Aizawl & Saiha District

vi) Construction of one (1) primary Palm Oil processing unit is also under way at Kolasib district and another two (2) new processing unit will also be coming up shortly at different district.

vii) Numbers of Farmers involved under Oil Palm as on 12.02.2013 is 5,623 nos.

viii) Numbers of village covered under Oil Palm as on 12.02.2013 is 162 nos.

ix) Production of Fresh fruit Bunches (FFBs) as on 12.02.2013 is 1828 MT.

x) District wise area covered under Oil Palm up to February, 2012 is as given in the following Table. (Area In Ha.)

Year	Name of Districts							
	Kolasib	Mamit	Lunglei	Lawngtlai	Serchhip	Aizawl	Saiha	Total
2005 – 2006	82	-	28	-	-	-	-	110
2006 – 2007	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
2007 – 2008	543	267	15	-	-	-	-	825
2008 – 2009	964	476	218	-	42	-	-	1700
2009 – 2010	997	697	806	-	342	-	-	2842
2010 – 2011	489	474	500	105	310	-	-	1878
2011 – 2012	478	350	562	300	250	26	-	1966
2012-2013	1,039	928	750	617	327	50	-	3,711
TOTAL	4,616	3,192	2,879	1022	1271	76	-	13,056

xi) The District Wise Oil Palm Potential Area in Mizoram: (Area in hectare).

Sl. No.	Name of District	Geographical Area	Oil Palm potential Recommended by Chadha Committee	Additional Oil Palm Potential Area (upto 25% slope)	Total Oil Palm Potential Area	Remarks
1.	Aizawl	3,57,631	11,150	1,000	12,150	• Data interpret based on Remote Sensing and GIS Technique and Field
2.	Lunglei	4,53,800	10,000	5,000	15,000	
3.	Saiha	1,39,990	2,000	7,000	9,000	
4.	Kolasib	1,38,251	11,350	6,000	17,350	

5.	Serchhip	1,42,160	9,000	3,000	12,000	Verification. • Champhai District not included as the District fall under Temperature Sub Alpine Zone.
6.	Lawngtlai	2,55,710	7,000	10,000	17,000	
7.	Mamit	3,02,575	10,500	8,000	18,500	
8.	Champhai	3,18,583	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	21,08,700	61,000	40,000	1,01,000	

10.4: Expected outcome:

- i) The existing practice of Jhum Cultivation is not productive and proposed to be replace by the Oil Palm Cultivation for higher production and productivity.
- ii) Income of the farmers will be generated in considerable extent with the introduction of Oil Palm.
- iii) A part of citrus decline area which is unutilized at present could be conveniently converted into Oil Palm.
- iv) In jhum cultivation, no soil conservation measures in possible. However, with the introduction of Oil Palm necessary soil and water conservation measures could be taken up in the plantation area.
- v) A good number of educated unemployment youth will find employment in Rural Sector.
- vi) Oil Palm Cultivation will convert jhum area into permanent settlement with greater employment opportunity and higher income to farmers.

11: Rastrya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Concerned by the slow growth in the Agriculture and allied sectors, the National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29th May, 2007 resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme (RKVY) be launched. The NDC resolved that agricultural development strategies must be reoriented to meet the needs of farmers and called upon the Central and State governments to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture. The NDC reaffirmed its commitment to achieve 4 per cent annual growth in the agricultural sector during the 11th plan. The Resolution with respect to the Additional Central Assistance scheme reads as below:

Introduce a new Additional Central Assistance scheme to incentivise States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully. This will involve a new scheme for Additional Central Assistance to State Plans, administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing Centrally Sponsored schemes, to supplement the State-specific strategies including special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms. The newly created National Rainfed Area Authority will on request assist States in planning for rain fed areas.

RKVY scheme was launched in Mizoram in the year 2010-2011 and the first SLSC meeting was convened on 11.3.2011. The RKVY aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture

and allied sectors. This scheme is implemented focusing mainly on certain components such as to promote Farm mechanization, to establish sustainable agriculture on a large scale with a focus on Rain Fed farming areas to improve the productive efficiency of the natural resources and provide better and more livelihoods options to farmers, capacity building, to develop sustainable cropping system. The following interventions were initiated and implemented by Agriculture department (CH) under RKVY to increase crop production.

Year	2010-2011	
Sl. No	Interventions/ work components	objectives
1.	Area Expansion (Land development of WRC and Terraces)	To increase crop area and enhance Rice production
2011-12		
2.	Area Expansion (Land development of WRC and Terraces)	To increase crop area and enhance Rice production
3.	Improvement of irrigation facilities such as construction of community/individual water harvest tank, construction of Tube -Well	To bring more area under irrigated to enhance crop production.
3.	Enhancing rice yield through adoption of short duration / location specific varieties / hybrid supported by improved packages of practice of System of Rice Intensification.	To improve Rice production through improved technology and inputs.
4.	Capacity building through farmers field's school	To impart training
5.	Assistance for Agril. inputs like Fertilizers, PP chemicals, weedicides etc for improved packages of practices	To improve Rice production through improved technology and inputs.
6.	Oil Palm area expansion.	To increase oil Palm cultivation area to enhance FFB production.
2012-2013		
7.	Rice area expansion (WRC in Plain and Terraces in hill slopes)	To increase Net sown area under Rice cultivation
8.	Enhancement of Crop Production & Productivity by Improved Package of Practices (IPP)	To enhance Rice production through improved technology
9.	Farmer's field school	To impart training to the Farmers
10.	Promotion of Agriculture Mechanization	To increase Farm power availability to enhance crop production.
11.	Development of Irrigation facilities such as construction of water harvesting Tank etc	To bring more area under assured irrigation to increase crop production.
12.	Development of Rain fed Farming System in Watershed areas	To treat/developed more watershed to be

		more productive to enhance crop production.
13.	Rain fed Area Development Programme (RADP)	To make the land more productive to increase crop production.
14.	Oil Palm area expansion (OPAE)	To increase Oil Palm cultivation area.

During 2012-13, the total cost of the project approved by SLSC (State level sanctioning committee) for Agriculture department is Rs.32.40 crores. Detail budget breakups for different interventions are as given below:

Sl.No	Name of projects	Target (Rs in lakhs)	
		Physical	Financial
A	AGRICULTURE (CH)		
1	Rice Area Expansion		
	i) WRC in Plain @Rs.0.80 lakh	875	700.00
	ii) WRC in Plain @Rs.0.80 lakh in SHDC	125	100.00
	iii) Terrace in Hill Slope @ Rs.1.38 lakh	705	974.00
2.	i) Enhancement of Crop Production & Productivity by Improved Package of Practices @ Rs.7500/-	3100	232.50
	ii) Assistance For Improved cultivation on hill slope @ Rs 2000/- per ha.	4000	80.00
3	Farmers' Field School@ Rs.14,000/-	250	35.00
4	Agriculture Mechanization		
	i) Power Tiller @ Rs.45,000/-	100	45.00
	ii) Small Power Tiller @ Rs.25,000/-	200	50.00
	iii) Power Operated Implements @ Rs.15,000/-	300	45.00
	iv) Diesel/electrical driven water pump set upto 7.5 BHP/ 5KW	365	36.50
5	Development of Irrigation facilities :	120	120.00
	i) Rain Water Harvesting Tank/Ponds (15X15X1.5mtr) with a capacity of 3.3 lakhs ltr		
	ii) Pipes for carrying water from source to the field	500	75.00
6	Development of Rainfed Farming System in Watershed areas: Assistance for land development	5634 Ha	676.00
7	Administrative cost (1 % of the total project cost)		71.00
	Total		3240.00

12. National Food Security Mission-Rice (NFSM-Rice):

The National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May, 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission comprising rice, wheat and pulses to increase the production of rice by 10 million tones and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Accordingly, National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched from 2007-2008 to operationalise the above mentioned resolution.

The NFSM will have three components (1) National Food Security Mission-Rice (NFSM-Rice); (2) National Food Security Mission-Wheat (NFSM-Wheat) and National

Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses). NFSM has four objectives as given below:

- (a) Increasing production of Rice, Wheat and Pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country;
- (b) Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level;
- (c) Creation of employment opportunities; and
- (d) Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.

NFSM-Rice was launched in the year 2012-13 with an approved outlay of 604.25 lakh. The 1st instalment of fund received from Government of India as on 12.02.2013 is Rs. 379.53 lakh.

The following interventions were initiated to boost Rice production in the state during 2012-13.

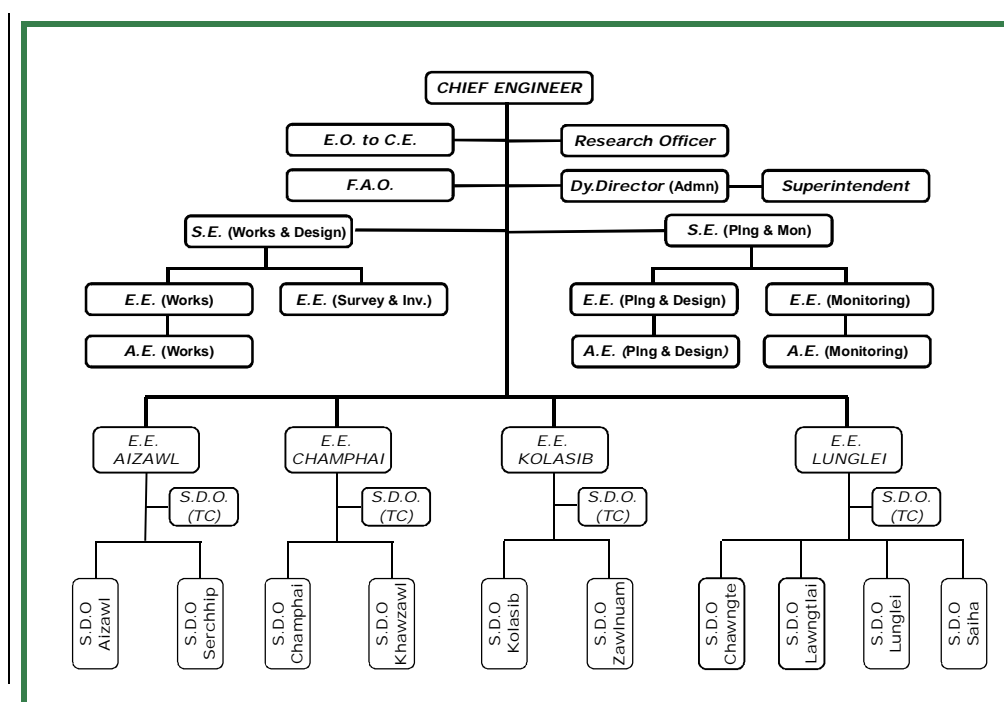
Year	2012-2013	
Sl. No	Interventions/ work components	objectives
1.	To promote improved Rice cultivation through cluster demonstration on improved package of practices such as line transplanting, Hybrid Rice cultivation,	To increase crop area and enhance Rice production
2.	To encourage seed replacement by hybrid variety/high yielding variety	To increase crop area and enhance Rice production
3.	To improve plant and soil protection management through assistance for micronutrients, liming in acidic soils and plant protection chemicals and bio-agents.	To enhance Rice production through good agricultural practices in integrated manner
4.	To conduct cropping based training to expand Agriculture extension	To impart training to the farmers

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MINOR IRRIGATION

There are 225 created posts under Minor Irrigation Schemes, 95 posts under plan, 125 posts under non plan post and 5nos of posts under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics. Minor Irrigation Department is headed by Chief Engineer who is aided in the headquarters by two Superintending Engineers, E.O to C.E and four Executive Engineers. There are four working divisions and ten sub-divisions in the fields for execution of Minor Irrigation schemes.

Proposal for creation of four additional working divisions is under active consideration so that each of all the eight administrative districts will have one working division. The present organizational chart is as shown below:



Minor Irrigation Department is implementing three schemes namely: Minor Irrigation Schemes, Command Area Development & Water Management or CADWM Schemes and Anti Erosion Schemes as detailed below:

Minor Irrigation Schemes

Main function of Minor Irrigation Department is implementation of Minor Irrigation Schemes to provide assured irrigation facility for increased farm production. Since 2007-08, all Minor Irrigation Schemes are implemented with Central Assistance under **AIBP** (Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme), under which, the funding pattern is 90:10 (90% - Central Grant/Assistance and 10% - State matching share).

By end of the 11th Plan, 439 Minor Irrigation Projects covering total CCA (culturable command area) of 18,228 ha will be completed creating 38,630 ha of irrigation potential. Total achievement in creation of irrigation potential during the 11th Plan is 21,989 ha as briefly stated below:

Year	Targets (ha)	Achievements (ha)
2007-08	3,031	3,031
2008-09	5,248	5,248
2009-10	3,866	3,866
2010-11	4,925	4,900
2011-12*	4,920	4,152
Total :	21,990	21,197

Anticipated achievement during 2012-13 and targets during 2013-14 are as briefly stated below:

Year	Physical target (ha)	Financial target (Rs. in lakh)
2012-13	2,750	8,150.00
2013-14	6,085	9,100.00

Command Area Development & Water Management Schemes

It has been observed that utilization of created irrigation potential in completed minor irrigation projects are low and main factors attributing to this situation are absence of adequate irrigation distribution system, the need for land development including land leveling & shaping in the project command areas and adoption of improved agriculture for intensive cultivation. Command Area Development & Water Management Schemes or CADWM Schemes are implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Command Area Development & Water Management Programme (CADWMP), under which the existing funding pattern is 50:40:10 (50% - Central Assistance under CADWMP, 40% - state matching share and 10% - farmers' contribution).

CADWM Schemes provides scope for land leveling & shaping, re-alignment of fields, construction of field channel, field drains, farm roads and contour bunding, adaptive/on-farm demonstration, farmers' trainings etc.

Approved outlay during 2012-13 is Rs. 160.00 lakh and the proposed outlay during 2013-14 is Rs. 160.00 lakh. During 2012-13, one on-going CADWM Scheme/Project covering 222 ha command area of five existing Minor Irrigation Projects will be completed.

Pending issue of the revised guidelines and norms for the restructured CADWM Schemes which is under active consideration in the Ministry of Water Resources, DPR for new projects to be started during 2012-13 have not been finalized as yet by Minor Irrigation Department.

Anti Erosion Schemes

The texture and structure of soil in Mizoram is generally sandy, gravely loose. The State is facing very heavy rainfall and long monsoon season which leads to heavy runoff and high flood which results landslides, soil erosion and land subsidence in the river banks. This affects the damage of agricultural land and crops. Farmers are facing serious problems due to loss of agricultural land and crops every year due to flood. To address this problem, Minor Irrigation Department

implements Anti Erosion Schemes under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Flood Management Programme – FMP since 2010-11.

The funding pattern under FMP is 90:10 (90% - Central Grant/Assistance under FMP and 10% - state matching share). Anticipated physical and financial achievements during 2012-13 and the targets during 2013-14 are as briefly stated below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Anticipated achievement during 2013-14		Targets during 2013-14	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Completion of on-going scheme	1 No.	149.50	7 Nos.	2,805.00
2	Execution of new anti-erosion	10 Nos.	2,850.50	5 Nos.	695.00
Total:		6 Nos	3,000.00	12 Nos	3,500.00

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HORTICULTURE

Horticulture occupies a very important place in the economy of Mizoram and contributes substantially to the State Gross Domestic Products. Out of the total horticulture potential area of 11.56 lakhs ha., only 1.09 lakhs area is presently utilized, leaving lot more areas for settlement of jhumia families, indicating vast scope for horticulture development in the state as the horticulture is the only alternative for development of the hilly terrain and increase production and productivity.

The main objectives of the schemes are :-

- i) Uplift the economy of the farming community through cultivation of sustainable horticultural crops.
- ii) Increase area, production and productivity of horticultural crops in the state with latest technologies in the field.
- iii) Adopt cluster area approach and cultivation at commercial scale for market surplus production.
- iv) Settlement of jhumia families to permanent cultivation with intensive farming practices.
- v) Supply and production of quality planting materials especially for fruit crops to reduce the long gestation period.
- vi) Round the year production of various horticultural crops by adopting protected cultivation under green house/ shade house etc.
- vii) Rejuvenate old orchard especially M. Orange to increase production by adopting latest technology in orchard management.

Table -I : Area and production of major horticultural crops 2011-2012

Crops	2011-2012	
	Area (Ha.)	Production (Ton)
Banana	10090	119060
Lime/ Lemon	4850	24710
Mandarin Orange	8360	22230
Grapes	1880	24300
Papaya	850	18190
Pineapple	2720	19650
Brinjal	2100	13500
Cabbage	2800	37100
Okra	2450	19790

Crops	2011-2012	
	Area (Ha.)	Production (Ton)
Bittergourd	3800	19570
Beans	2310	5040
Chayote	4000	66500
Arecanut	5010	12390
Ginger	7010	34460
Chillies (dried)	8900	9790
Turmeric	5580	29240
Rose	9	43.20
Anthurium	33	90.75

The Department is implementing various development schemes, both under State Plan and Centrally sponsored scheme. The followings are major achievements under Horticulture Department.

i) NLUP

A total of 9327 Nos. of families are covered under the flagship programme of New land use programmes during the 1st Phase and 8589 families are being covered during the 2nd Phase for which Rs. 6956.69 lakhs only had been sanctioned under State Plan and Rs. 2907.672 lakhs under HMNEH and NMMP. The beneficiaries are assisted both in kind and cash. The cash assistance are released to the beneficiaries through their bank account and in cash where bank facilities are not available. The physical achievements under Horticulture sectors are as follows :-

TABLE - II : District and Trade Wise No. of beneficiaries taken up by Horticulture Department under NLUP.

1st Phase

Sl. No.	District/ Division	Name of Crop									Total
		Grape	Passion Fruit	M.Oran ge	Aloe Vera	Are- canut	Pine- apple	Chayote	Tung	Tea	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Aizawl	4	128	753	17	22	209	136	135	-	1404
2	Lunglei	3	3	803	-	70	407	1	2	-	1289
3	Khawzawl	263	20	1001	-	-	82	-	-	-	1366
4	Tuidam	-	-	355	2	747	18	-	-	-	1122
5	Serchhip	7	-	609	4	-	203	2	4	22	851
6	Lawngtlai	-	-	395	-	1287	-	-	-	-	1682
7	Kolasib	-	-	102	-	581	31	140	-	-	854
8	Saiha	47	15	378	-	46	267	6	-	-	759
	Total:-	324	166	4396	23	2753	1217	285	141	22	9327

Sl. No.	District/ Division	Name of Crop									Total
		Aloe Vera	Are- canut	Chayo te	Grape	M.Ora nge	Passion fruit	Pine- apple	Tea	Tung	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Aizawl	1	101	77	3	832	55	116	1	173	1359
2	Lunglei	11	349	2	3	905	-	413	148	1	1832
3	Khawzawl	-	1	-	214	717	10	161	15	-	1118
4	Mamit	-	919	1	-	370	1	61	-	-	1352
5	Serchhip	13	-	1	24	643	22	203	61	33	1000
6	Lawngtlai	-	520	-	-	197	-	-	-	-	717
7	Kolasib	-	656	56	-	105	-	30	-	-	847
8	Saiha	-	18	2	8	279	-	57	-	-	364
	Total:-	25	2564	139	252	4048	88	1041	225	207	8589

ii) Fruits :

Rejuvenation of old M. orange orchard is very successful and production level has gone up as high as 22230 MT during 2011-2012 with bumper harvest during the last season upto the level that Govt. of Mizoram had to intervene for its marketing to tackle the growers problem. With area expansion scheme, production of banana, pineapple, grapes, lemon etc. generates more income to the growers.

iii) Vegetables :

The estimated value of Chayote sold within and outside the state comes to the tune of Rs. 482.40 lakhs only. Imparting latest technology alongwith introduction of off-season varieties resulted in round the year production of vegetables like Cabbage, Pumpkin, Cow pea etc. A single farmer earned about Rs. 20,000 – 30,000 on an average during rabi season only. Similarly, round the year production of vegetables like Capsicum, Tomato, Coriander etc. under protected cultivation like Shade house/ Green House is taken up by the farmers which generate continuous income for the farmers. The produce is being sold to neighboring states and Bangladesh resulting in annual turnover more than 2 crores per annum.

iv) Flowers :

5.00 lakhs nos. of Anthurium cut flowers sold outside earning Rs.66 lakhs during February 2012. January 2013 only and the same quantity were sold within the State. Similarly 15.00 lakhs nos. of rose cut flowers was sold within and outside the state during February 2012 to January 2013. Income of more than Rs.130.00 lakhs is generated from the two crops annually.

iv) Spices :

Introduction of Ginger and Turmeric cultivation in bench terraces is very successful. It does not only generate income to the farmers but also reduce and controls soil loss. Area expansion scheme on ginger, turmeric and chillies have been taken up for commercial scale and domestic consumption, surplus production are achieved which are either exported or sold outside the state.

vi) Nurseries and Scion Bank :

Availability of quality planting material is a mandatory for successful cultivation and result to production and productivity. Establishment of 13 Nos. public sector nurseries and 25 nos. private sector nurseries resulted in production of more than 2 lakh quality planting material for distribution to the selected growers. Also a Scion Bank for citrus is established at Horticulture Centre., Chite for collection of disease free bud-wood scions for budding. This scion bank is established in the pattern of Israel technology for production of disease free plants. This will produce Budwoods @ 500 to 1400 nos. per citrus mother plant each year according to size of the mother plant and its maintenance and reduce gestation period from 8 years to 3-4 years. With the emphasis given on production of quality planting materials. Horticulture Department, Govt. of Mizoram received "Excellence Award" from the Govt. of India for best performance in best infrastructure establishment for production of disease free planting materials.

v) Centre of Excellence :

The Department has established Horticulture Centre of Excellence at Thiak with world class infrastructures imported from abroad and within the country have been installed/ established for production of quality planting materials

and various other needed facilities. Besides, the Department also assisted 90 nos. families in this area by providing infrastructures like farm house, water tank, green houses etc. including market shed to sell their produce. The Centre of excellence is to be established in all the 8 Districts of the State under HMNEH and at present one more has been established at Serchhip District where 60 Nos. of farmers has been assisted and it is anticipated to cover all the 8 District during the 12th Five Year Plan.

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LIVESTOCK & VETERINARY

Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Sector plays an important role for increasing production of animal origin food like milk, eggs & meat as well as Socio Economic Development of the State and contributes substantially to the State Gross Domestic Product. For development of this sector, various schemes under State Plan and Centrally funded schemes are taken up for further promotion of livestock development, induction of improve germplasm for up-gradation of local stock, provision of technology to farmers for improved animal husbandry practices, provide provisions of animal health care.

Livestock and Poultry Population:

Species	Livestock Census 2003	Livestock Census 2007	Growth Rate (%)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Livestock	3,17,000	3,64,000	14.1	Pigs constitute the largest group followed by Cattle; 73.35% and 9.62% respectively
Poultry	11,18,548	12,41,814	11.02	Fowls account for 99.3% of the total population

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS:-

1. Milk Production:

As per reports of the Integrated Sample Survey, estimated total milk production during 2011 – 2012 was 13,950 tonnes. The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram is worked out to be 35 gms against the Indian Council of Medical Research recommendation of 240gms of milk per day per individual.

Estimated milk production ion Mizoram (Tonnes)				
Year	Crossbred	Indigenous	Buffaloes	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	12666	2638	694	15998
2007-08	12871	2819	815	16505
2008-09	13019	2988	875	16882
2009-10	6868	3154	611	10633
2010-2011	7712	3119	596	11427
2011-2012	12393	1549	8	13950

2. Egg Production:

The estimated total egg production during 2011-2012 was 349 lakhs of which 262 lakhs were Desi and 87 lakhs were Improved variety. The total egg production is estimated to have decreased by 10.05 percent from the previous year. The recommendation made by nutritional experts is 180 eggs per year for an individual to maintain good health. Per capita availability of eggs in Mizoram during 2011-2012 is worked out to be 32 eggs per year.

Estimated Egg Production in Mizoram (in lakhs nos.)			
Year	Desi	Improved	Total
1	2	3	4
2006-2007	204	144	348
2007-2008	229	173	402
2008-2009	236	175	411
2009-2010	191	180	371
2010-2011	203	185	388
2011-2012	262	87	349

3. Meat Production:

The total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats and Pigs during 2011-2012 was estimated at 10,957 tonnes of which pork and beef accounts for 7,393 and 3,364 tonnes respectively. Meat production from chicken Broiler during 2011-2012 was estimated at 2,201 tonnes. Out of the total meat production (including Broiler meat) pork accounted for the highest quantity with 56.19 percent followed by beef with a share of 25.57 percent, broiler meat accounted for 16.73 percent of the total meat production.

Estimated Meat Production in Mizoram (in tonnes)							
Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Mithun	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2006-2007	1842	32	64	6810	1492	13	10253
2007-2008	1931	69	68	7355	2000	7	11430
2008-2009	2201.92	39.346	78.163	7894.16	2236	30.02	12479.61
2009-2010	3352	51	58	5313	1451	10	10235
2010-2011	3269	59	48	4545	1762	17	9700
2011-2012	3364	96	64	7393	2201	40	13158

Demand Gap of Major Livestock Products for 2011-'12				
Sl.No.	Item	Requirement According to ICMR* Recommendation	Availability	Demand Gap
1	2	3	4	5
1	Meat	13,965 tonnes	13,158 tonnes	807 tonnes
2	Milk	95,573 tonnes	13,950 tonnes	81,623 tonnes
3	Eggs	1,964 lakh nos.	349 lakh nos.	1,615 tonnes

4. Veterinary Facilities (Infrastructures):

Prevention and combating of economically important and dreaded zoonotic diseases is the purview of A.H. & Veterinary Department for which the Department exercised activities like immunization, treatment of ailing animals etc. To provide animal health care, there exists a wide network of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries under the State Government. At present there are 5 Nos. of Veterinary Hospitals located at Aizawl, Lunglei, Champhai, Kolasib and Saiha, 35 Nos. of Veterinary Dispensaries and 103 Nos. of Rural Animal Health Centres. Besides

these institutions, the State Government is also maintaining 58 Mobile Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 Liquid Nitrogen Plants of 10 lits./hour capacity each at Aizawl and Lunglei for production of liquid nitrogen, 1 Regional Boar Semen Station is maintained at Selesih, Aizawl, there are 10 Nos. of Animal Disease Surveillance Check Posts, 1Nos. of State Disease Investigation Laboratory at Aizawl and District Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories at district head quarters where hospitals are located. The department also maintains 1 No. of Central Medicine Vaccine Depot at Aizawl headquartes.

5. Dairy Development:

Besides a sizeable milk production from the private sector, the State Government has implemented 4 (four) Dairy Development Projects which were initiated under Central Scheme of I.D.D.P. (Intensive Dairy Development Project). Government's food policy for self sufficiency in the project envisages establishment of infrastructures for collection, pasteurization, storage and distribution of the good quality milk. People's participation through Dairy Co-operative Societies is highly encouraged. Five such projects are implemented under this scheme, viz. I.D.D.P.- I&IV at Aizawl, I.D.D.P. – II at Lunglei, I.D.D.P. – III at Kolasib, and new project I.D.D.P. – V at Champhai.

Dairy Plants at Aizawl, Champhai and Kolasib have been handed over to the District Dairy Co-operative Union and the Dairy project at Lunglei is being maintained by State Government. 9750-13250 litres of milk a day is being marketed through this scheme against the plant capacity of 30,000 litres a day. In spite of the estimated availability of 13,950 tonnes of milk there is still a demand gap of 81,623 tonnes of milk in 2011-'12 as per requirement recommended by ICMR.

I.D.D.P. 2011-2012 (Statistic Report):

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Plant Capacity (Litre/Day)	Milk Marketed (Litre/Day)	Milk Procurement In 2011-'12 (In litre)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	I.D.D.P.-I&IV	Aizawl	15,000	8000-11000	34,67,500
2	I.D.D.P.-II	Lunglei	5,000	600-900	3,02,950
3	I.D.D.P.-III	Kolasib	5,000	650-750	2,51,850
4	I.D.D.P.-V	Champhai	5,000	500-600	2,04,400

5. New Land Use Policy (NLUP):

Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department is one of the implementing Departments of New Land Use Policy. The main objective of NLUP in respect of A.H.& Veterinary Department is to create sustainable livelihood through introduction of improved technology and improved breeds of livestock and poultry. The physical and financial target and achievement may be summarized as below :

Sl.No.	Year of Operation	Physical		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	2010-2011	5200	9929	10,157.00	2,832.40
2.	2011-2012	-	-	-	7325.40
3.	2012-2013	4500	12970	18455.50	6299.99

There are 5 (five) different trades under A.H.& Vety. sector such as :

Sl.No.	Trades	Nos. of beneficiaries	
		2010-2011	2012-2013
1	Dairy Farming	946	477
2	Piggery Farming	5346	7123
3	Mithun Farming	1856	1073
4	Brioler Farming	1348	} 4297
5	Layer Farming	430	

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FISHERIES

Mizoram has considerable stretches of plain area with all favourable and conducive conditions for development of fisheries. The state has about 24,000 hectare of potential land which could be developed for fish farming. **Due to various constraints in the past so far only 4100 hectare of ponds and tanks could be developed for fish till end of 2011-2012.**

The state has further 6000 hectare of water area in the form of rivers and streams spread over 1100km of riverine stretches.

In the recent past the Power and Electricity Department has created two hydroelectricity impoundments offering almost 4000 hectare and the government has entrusted the state Fisheries Department to incorporate capture based culture fisheries though MOU executed between Power and Electricity Department and Fisheries Department.

The present ministry of Mizoram has taken up a flagship programme namely NLUP to assist 1,20,000 jhumia families to settle permanently in various trade to do away with shifting cultivation of which 3000 families covering 1500 hectare has been entrusted to the fishery sector.

The main policy of the government for fishery sector in the state is targeted towards gradual bridging of the gap between requirement of table size fish and its supply from the state own resources and finally to reach self-sufficiency to offer 11kg per capita by the end of 12th Five Year Plan period, besides offering self employment to 16,000 families. The per capita consumption at the end of 2011-12 is estimated to be 4.81 kg from the states own culture and capture resources. At present there is a shortfall of 6.19kg per capita, this shortfall has to be fulfilled by the end of 12th Five Year Plan.

The requirement of table size fish is estimated to be about 14300 M.T by the end of 12th Five Year Plan period at a per capita scale of 11kg. To achieve this target 3000 hectare of new ponds and tanks has to be developed in the state for which there is immense scope as only about 17.08% of the total potential fishery resource of 24000 hectare has so far been developed till 2011-2012.

Fish production

The production at the end of 2010-2011 is estimated at 5200 M.T. from both culture and capture sector. The actual production at the end of 2011-2012 is estimated to be 5400 M.T from both culture and capture sector in contrast to anticipated value of 5800 MT since compilation of harvest report in the reservoirs will be completed only by March 2013. However anticipated production from Serlui 'B' reservoir is estimated to be 350-400 M.T by the end of March 2013.

Quantity of Inland fish production and fish seed distribution

Sl. No	Year	Fish production (inland) (in M.T)	Fish seed distribution (in lakh nos)
1.	2007-2008	2765	232.50 (fry)
2.	2008-2009	3200	170.00 (fingerling)
3.	2009-2010	4060	229.00 (fingerling)
4.	2010-2011	5200	747.00 fry and 70 fingerling
5.	2011-2012	5400 (Actual)	320 (fingerling)
6.	2012-2013	5800 (Anticipated)	377 (fingerlings) (anticipated)

Fish seed availability scenario

The total fish seed requirement of the state is estimated to be 400 lakhs fingerling on the basis of available water bodies under culture in pond culture sector at the end of 2011-2012. Out of this entire requirement it has been possible to produce and distribute 170 lakhs of fingerlings both from private and government resources of the state and 60 lakhs is estimated to have come from the neighbouring states of Assam and Tripura. Therefore the shortfall is estimated to be around 160 lakhs nos. of fish seed resulting in under stocking of cultivable water bodies in the interior places.

Meanwhile, few new hatcheries and upgradation of existing hatcheries have been envisaged under **National Fisheries Development Board programme** which are likely to improve the fish seed scenario of the state in the near future. It is expected that such two hatcheries under National Fisheries Development Board programme will start production from 2012-2013.

An account of fish farms and hatcheries are shown below:-

Year	No. of fish farms (FF) fish farming families (FFF)		Nos of hatcheries	Remarks
	Govt.	Privates		
1	2	3	4	5
2007-2008	11 (FF)	7382(FFF)	5	7 fish seed farm including 3 hatcheries handed over to ZOFISFED for a period of 10 years, Department is left with 4 fish seed farm with 2 hatcheries from 2008-2009 onwards
2008-2009	4 (FF)	7382(FFF)	5 (3 functional 2 non-functional)	
2009-2010	4 (FF)	9200(FFF)	5	
2010-2011	4 (FF)	9690(FFF)	5 (3 functional 2 non-functional)	
2011-2012	4 (FF)	10700(FFF)	7 of which 2 new anticipated under NFDB and 2 non-functional to be made functional under NFDB	
2012-2013	4 (FF)	11000(FFF) anticipated	7 of which 1 new anticipated under NFDB and 1 non-functional to be made functional under NFDB	

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2012-2013

Plan sector:

- ✓ Production of 30 lakhs of fingerling from government fish seed farm and distributed among the farmers.
- ✓ Distributed 377 lakhs of Indian Major Carp and Exotic carp fingerling to the farmers.
- ✓ Targeted to augment production level of the state at 5800 M.T by the end of 2012-2013.
- ✓ Targeted to augment per capita consumption level of 4.81kg by the end of 2012-2013 from states own production against available per capita of 4.41 kg at the end of 2011-2012.
- ✓ Auctioned fish crop of Serlui 'B' to achieve additional production level of 300-400 M.T by the end of 2012-2013.
- ✓ Under Govt. of Mizoram flagship programme NLUP, the following are achieved during 2012-2013.
 - Under 1st phase NLUP programme, the Department implement two components viz:-
 - (1) Develop Component
 - (2) Infrastructure Development Component
 - Under development components, the Department implements Semi-Intensive Aquaculture covering 1447 beneficiaries (farmers) against the target of 1200 families.
 - Released Rs.1.00 lakhs each beneficiary in 3rd installment i.e 1st installment Rs.25,000/-, 2nd installment Rs.31,000/- and 3rd installment Rs.44,000/- (input cost) for construction of 0.5 hectare of new pond for Semi-Intensive Aquaculture.
 - Under Infrastructure Development Components the Department of Fishery received Rs.24.05 lakhs and the following works are completed:-
 - 1) Construction and renovation of hatchery at Zobawk, Tamdil and Ngengpui fish seed farms.
 - 2) Renovation of hatchery at Thenzawl fish seed farm (work executed by ZOFISFED).
 - 3) Purchase of equipments and glassware for training centre at Lengpui fish seed farm.
 - For 2nd phase NLUP programme, 1137 nos of beneficiaries has been selected for construction of new pond for implementation of Semi-Intensive Aquaculture. Disbursement of 1st installment @ Rs.50,000/- each to the beneficiaries is intended to be completed during the month of February 2013.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES(CSS), FFDA,NSWF, DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVOIR / RIVERINE FISHERIES AND NFDB

Due to late release of fund under CSS and NFDB sectors the anticipated achievement during 2012-2013 are as follows which are under implementation and 70% progress achieved:

A. FFDA:

- ✓ Created 62.08 ha of new ponds and tanks
- ✓ Renovated 331.1 ha of new ponds and tanks.
- ✓ Covered 1407 nos. of beneficiaries.
- ✓ Supply of 1st year input covering 62.08 ha of water area.

B. NATIONAL SCHEME FOR WELFARE OF FISHERMAN:

- ✓ Construction of 228 fisherman houses and 22 water points/tube wells and 2 Community Hall
- ✓ Insured 5000 fish farmers under FISHCOPFED

C. DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND CAPTURE FISHERIES RESERVOIRS/RIVERINE

- ✓ Establishment of 1 unit of 16 cage battery at Serlui 'B' for in situ production of advanced fingerlings for auto stocking
- ✓ Stocking of Serlui 'B' with 23 lakhs nos of advanced fingerlings
- ✓ Distribution of 89 units of gill nets to fishing units at Serlui 'B'
- ✓ Construction of 3 landing centres at Serlui 'B'
- ✓ Reservoir fisheries awareness programme covering 40 fishing units.

D. NFDB:

- ✓ Creation of 127 hectare of new ponds and tanks.
- ✓ Creation of 32 hectares of new fingerling rearing farms under NFDB to produce additional 15.3 million of fingerling from 2012-2013.
- ✓ Stocked 7.50 lakhs nos. of advance fingerling at Teirei reservoirs under NFDB programme.

E. RKVY:

- ✓ Supplied 305.6 M.T of fish feed, 180 lakh fingerling to beneficiaries under RKVY programme
- ✓ Proposed construction of 5 units of Fish Feed Mill
- ✓ Proposed constructed 40 ha of new ponds.
- ✓ Proposed constructed 42 ha of fish seed rearing area.
- ✓ Proposed construction of 4 nos. of warehousing facility/godown
- ✓ Proposed installation of 2 batteries of fish rearing cages at Serlui 'B' reservoir.
- ✓ Proposed establishment of 2 unit of mini ice-plant.
- ✓ Proposed establishment of 2 units of Matsya Mitra Centre.
- ✓ Proposed construction of hatchery -1 unit
- ✓ Proposed establishment of Training Centre – 1 unit
- ✓ Proposed upgradation of laboratory – 1 unit.

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FOREST

The forest cover in the country is monitored at the interval of every two years by Forest Survey of India Dehradun based on interpretation of Satellite Imageries. Though the state is rich in forests, it has very limited dense forests. As per National Forest Policy 1988, in the hills and in mountainous regions like Mizoram, the aim should be to maintain two-third of the area under forest or tree cover in order to prevent soil erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system. As against this goal; at present notified forests (reserved/ protected forests) constitute about 38% of the geographical area and even most of these are open, degraded and subject to pressure of shifting cultivation, encroachments, fire, illicit felling etc.

Based on 'India State of Forest Report-2011' published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun about 90.68% of the State's total geographical area is covered under forests. However the forests have suffered serious depletion and degradation due to traditional practice of shifting cultivation, uncontrolled fire, unregulated fellings etc. As per the "India State of Forest Report-2011" published by Forest Survey of India, the state has 12,897 Sq.km open forests.

Area under various reserved forest in Mizoram

SL.NO.	TYPE OF FOREST	AREA (IN SQ.KM)
	A. State owned	
1	Riverine reserved forest	1832.50
2	Innerline reserved forest	570.00
3	Roadside reserved forest	97.20
4	Other reserved forests	1963.63
5	Wildlife protected areas	1728.75
6	B. District Councils Forests	2562.00
	Total reserved forests	8754.08

Source: Mizoram Forest Statistical Handbook 2011: Issued by Deptt. of Environment & Forest . G.O.M.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY:

The State of Mizoram moved from State regulation to people's participation for managing its rich forest wealth by adopting the "Joint Forest Management" (JFM) through a notification issued in 1998. The introduction of JFM established a new mutually-beneficial relationship between the forests, the people and the State. The basic objective of adopting the mechanism of JFM in the state was to encourage active involvement of the local people in enrichment, protection and sustainable management of the forests.

For ensuring active and constructive participation of the local people in forest management, 1(one) State Forest Development Agency (SFDA), 21 Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) and 598 Village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs)/ Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) have been constituted. Works under Centrally sponsored schemes – “National Afforestation Programme” (NAP)- are mainly taken up by VFDCs/ EDCs through FDAs. Suitable tree species have been planted over an area of 52,440 ha. under NAP during the period 2003-04 to 2011-12.

PRESERVATION OF WILDLIFE :

The Environment & Forest Department, Govt. of Mizoram has taken praise worthy initiatives for preservation of wildlife by constituting one Tiger Reserve, two National Parks, and seven Wildlife Sanctuaries. The network of protected areas provide healthy habitats for many wild animals, birds and reptiles. The area set aside for long-term wildlife conservation is 1728.75 Sq.km which is more than 8% of the State's geographical area. The details of protected areas are as under:-

Sl.No	Name of Protected Area	Status	Area (in Sq.km)	Year of Notification		Remarks
				Preliminary	Final	
1	Dampa Tiger Reserve(DTR)	WLS	988	1989	1994	DTR included core 500 Sq.km and buffer area 488 Sq.km
2	Murlen	NP	100	1991	2003	
3	Phawngpui	NP	50	1991	1997	
4	Ngengpui	WLS	110	1991	1997	
5	Khawnglung	WLS	35	1991	2000	
6	Lengteng	WLS	60	1998	2002	
7	Tawi	WLS	35.75	1998	2001	
8	Thorang	WLS	50	2001	2002	198 Sq.km additional area to add vide latest notification
9	Pualreng	WLS	50	2001		Over due for final notification
10	Tokalo	WLS	250	2006	2007	
	TOTAL		1728.75			

* WLS= Wildlife Sanctuary, NP= National Park

ECO-DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India has issued funds for the improvements of the livelihood of villagers living at the periphery and around various Protected Areas (PAs) to minimize the level of dependency of villagers on forest and forest produces. Under this developmental components, the people living in and around the PAs have been given assistance in the form of free medical camps distribution of LPG, Poultry, Piggery, Cultivation of cash crops, WRC, Terracing, Pisciculture, insulation of water tank, solar lamp, bee keeping etc.

FOREST UTILIZATION :

The forests in Mizoram are being managed with a vision to “achieve well-stocked high-quality forests with rich bio-diversity for maintaining ecological balance and ensuring environmental stability while meeting the forest based needs

of the local people. Growing stock of timber is limited in the forests, therefore there is very little scope for commercial felling of trees in Mizoram. Revenue earned is very limited. The details of revenue earned for last three years are as under:-
Outturn of Forest Procedure & Revenue Collected (upto January,2013)

SI No	Items	Unit	2010-11		2011-2012		2012-2013		Remarks
			Quantity extracted	Revenue (Rs. in lakh)	Quantity extracted	Revenue (Rs. in lakh)	Quantity extracted	Revenue (Rs. in lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Sawn Timber 1.DTO 2.Seized & Compounded 3.Auction Sale	Cum -do- -do-	1125 2565 1148.45	61.07 13.97 8.15	1460.76 3845.19 1331.23	65.81 42.15 9.44	278.48 1548.35 38231	178.72 30.13 27.29	Rates depend on class of the timber.
2.	Firewood 1.Permit System 2.Illegal/ Seized	Cum -do-	3628 933	2.06 1.94	7468 683.42	2.57 1.75	693 583.6	0.40 1.54	
3.	Bamboo 1.Permit 2.Illegal	Lakh -do-	35 0.32	70.07 1.47	4.72 0.7	7.32 1.72	0.59 2.25	0.70 28.42	Permit system for domestic use. Price depends on size of bamboo.
4.	Broomstick 1.Permit	Otls.	1780	12.09	3742	16.22	535	2.50	Permit system. Mahal was stopped in 2010.

PREPARATION OF WORKING PLANS:

Working Plans are important documents for ensuring scientific management of the forests. Presently, there is one approved working plan for Kawrthah forest division. Working plans for Aizawl, Kolasib, Mamit, Thenzawl, Lunglei, N.Vanlaiphai, Tlabung forest divisions and forest areas under Chakma Autonomous District Council (CADC) have been prepared and submitted to the Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, Shillong for approval. These working plans are under scrutiny at the Regional Office.

BAMBOO DEVELOPMENT IN MIZORAM :

Mizoram has abundant natural bamboo resources which covers around 31% (about 6446 Sq.km) of its geographical area and as many as 35 species of bamboo have been identified in the state of which *Melocanna baccifera* (mautak) contributes about 77% of the total bamboo coverage.

NATIONAL BAMBOO MISSION :

National Bamboo Mission is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which envisages increase in the areas under Bamboo Plantation of selected species with intensive management so that the yield improves from the present 3 tonnes per hectare (approx. average) to about 18 to 20 tonnes. One of the major components of the NBM is to increase the coverage area under bamboo plantation with economically important bamboo species. In order to ensure supply of quality bamboo planting materials, it is necessary to get them certified by a competent authority. So far Bamboo Nursery Certification has been completed in seven States including Mizoram.

The Mission activities are taken up in both Forest and Non-Forest Areas. The schemes in Forest areas are dealt directly by Environment & Forest Department through Forest Development Agency (the existing FDA's under National

Afforestation Programme), whereas Non-Forest Areas are dealt with by the Bamboo Development Agency, with Horticulture Department as its nodal department.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW LAND USE POLICY (NLUP):

The practice of shifting cultivation had contributed to large scale deforestation -disturbing ecological balance resulting in destruction of wild animals and their habitats, elimination of source of water and so on. It also converted vast area comprising valuable timber trees into degraded or barren land. The State Government has come up with a very promising programme called 'New Land Use Policy' to do away with the wasteful practice of jhumming and faulty land use. Though the primarily objective of the programme is socio - economic upliftment of the rural poor, it is going to have remarkable impact on preservation of the forests and its resources in the State as the project envisages ensuring – 60% of geographical area of the state to be tree/rain forests, 10% of land for Community Forest Reserves, 10% for community fuelwood reserved forests, 15% for land based development for implementation of NLUP and another 5% for habitation, industrial area, communications etc.

Under New Land Use Policy (NLUP), the Environment & Forest Department has been selected to implement Bamboo Development Programme. So the followings are the status of implementation of NLUP under Environment & Forest Department.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NLUP UNDER ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS DEPARTMENT

1. Allotment of fund under NLUP during 2011-2012 & 2012-2013
 - = 1) Rs. 1173.91 lakhs (ACA and CSS fund) for 1st Phase
 - 2) Rs. 1424.94 lakhs (1266.06 ACA and 158.88 CSS) for 1st Phase maintenance and 2nd Phase development works.
2. Families or beneficiaries in number
 - = 1) 1st Phase – 1409 beneficiaries
 - 2) 2nd Phase – 1200 beneficiaries
 - 3) 3rd & 4th Phases beneficiary being selected by Deputy Commissioner concerned.
3. Area affected by NLUP
 - = 1) 2 (two) hectares per beneficiary
 - 2) 1st Phase – 2818 ha. for 1409 beneficiaries
 - 3) 2nd Phase – 2400 ha. for 1200 beneficiaries
4. Number of beneficiaries in Districts and Division- wise

(a) 1st Phase

Sl.No.	Name of District	Name of Division	No.of beneficiaries	Total beneficiaries
1.	Mamit	Mamit	61	72
		Kawrthah	11	
2.	Kolasib	Kolasib	37	37
3.	Aizawl	Aizawl	77	129
		Darlawn	52	
4.	Champhai	Champhai	283	283
5.	Serchhip	Thenzawl	47	47

6.	Lunglei	Lunglei	231	747
		Tlabung	516	
7.	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	94	94
TOTAL :				1409

(b) 2nd Phase

Sl.No.	Name of District	Name of Division	No.of beneficiaries	Total beneficiaries
1.	Aizawl	Aizawl	133	216
		Darlawn	83	
2.	Lunglei	Lunglei	172	425
		Tlabung	253	
3.	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	86	86
4.	Saiha	Lawngtlai	2	2
5.	Mamit	Mamit	81	87
		Kawrthah	6	
6.	Serchhip	Thenzawl	100	100
7.	Kolasib	Kolasib	73	73
8.	Champhai	Champhai	211	211
TOTAL :				1200

The last and 4th installment of 1st Phase and the 1st installment of 2nd Phase have been released to Deputy Commissioners and Divisional Forest Officers joint account on 17th January, 2013 for implementation of NLUP as per work programme and the fund is being released to the beneficiaries in all Districts.

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SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

The primary function of Soil & Water Conservation is enhancement of soil fertility, its productivity, regeneration of natural water resources and its conservation for sustainable biomass production. The approach is 'watershed basis' and the means to achieve is through Agronomy, Engineering and Forestry combined in an integrated manner.

Following are the important approaches being used for conservation of Soil and Water in Mizoram:

(1) **Terracing** : This breaks length of the slope, reduces erosive force of run-off water, retain top soil materials, debris and run-off water on the terrace thereby enhancing soil fertility and soil moisture regime for sustainable production. This scheme is implemented in a project wise under CSS like RVP and RKVY.

(2) **Water harvesting structures** : These are done either as storage tanks/farm ponds across the small rivers, on natural depression in farm lands or at the convenient place in the farm for life saving irrigation to crops in the lean season and for moisture conservation around the structures through seepage/percolation. Again, these schemes are taken up under RVP/FPR(CSS) and RKVY due to extreme fund constrains under divisible outlay during 2012-2013.

(3) **Soil Conservation Engineering** : It involves works like check dams, silt retention dam, drop structures, stream bank erosion control works along or across the small streams to retain silt, debris and flowing water for some time to provide more time for infiltration and percolation to improve ground water recharging. These structures also divert strong currents from damaging river banks adjoining to WRC areas.

(4) **River Valley Project/Flood Prone River (CSS)** : 16 nos. of projects is being implemented. Under these projects, Water Harvesting, Terracing, Check-dam, Approach Road, Cash crop plantation had been taken up. During 2011 - 2012, 220 structures covering an area of 4202 Ha. had been completed.

Achievement under RVP/FPR works are :-		
1	Terracing	659 Ha.
2	Water Harvesting	140 Nos.
3	Check dams	1165.96 cum
4	Rubber Plantation	222 Ha.
5	Orange Plantation	271 Ha.
6	Coffee Plantation	86 Ha.

(5) **NLUP** :

Under this scheme, Rubber Plantation in the low lying area (less than 450m above msl) in Kolasib, Mamit, Aizawl, Lunglei Districts and Chakma Autonomous District Council on Cluster approach as far as possible will be done. Arabica Coffee Plantation will be done in middle portion of the State (1000 - 1500 ft above msl) and Broom grass plantation in marginal lands along National Highways and State High ways of the State.

The achievement of various Trades are as follows :

SI No.	Name of Trade	No. of Family 2010 - 2011	No. of Family 2011 - 2012	Total
1	Broom	3863	2689	6552
2	Rubber	658	482	1140
3	Coffee	872	394	1266
Total		5393	3565	8958

Rubber Plantation Under NABARD Scheme :

Under this scheme, 1000 Ha. of Rubber Plantation were created at different District as follows :

SI. No.	Name of District	Location	Area in Ha.
1	Mamit	Borai, Kawrthah, Mamit, W. Phaileng	300
2	Kolasib	Bilkhawthlir, Hortoki, Khamrang	280
3	Serchhip	Mat	80
4	Lunglei	Rangte, Zawlpui, Bunghmun	240
5	Lawngtlai	Sihtlangpui village	100
Total :			1000 Ha.

(6) RKVY :

RKVY is implemented in watershed basis and in an integrated approach. During 2011 - 2012, the main approach is control of stream banks to prevent erosion of paddy land for increase of rice production and construction of check dam across the stream to retain silts, debris and to improve ground water recharging. The Achievement during this period is as follows :

1. Stream Bank erosion control works = 94 Nos./Strs.
2. Check Dams = 200 Nos/Strs.

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BORDER TRADE**Indo-Bangladesh**

1. Survey for the development of infrastructure and site selection for the ICP on the Tlabung - Thekamukh sector was carried out by RITES Ltd. In the year 2005 and their survey report was submitted to the Director (BM-II), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 3.10.2005.
2. In pursuance to the findings and recommendations of the said report. Government of Mizoram identified and acquired land measuring 224.99 bighas at Kawrpuichhuah, on the International Border, and earmarked 9 hectares (65 bighas/22.5 acres) for the development of the ICP and its attendant infrastructure. In fact, the said parcel of 9 hectares has already been transferred on lease in favour of the Secretary, MHA, GOI and the Land Settlement Certificate (LSC) to this effect was submitted to the Ministry in February 2010.
3. Government of Mizoram has been striving hard to hasten the progress in this matter and insisting on upgrading the ICP-Kawrpuichhuah from Phase-II to Phase-I of the ICP Project. In fact, a number of letters have been written by the State Government in this regard requesting an expeditious action, wherein references have also been made to the verbal assurances given by the former Union Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram.
4. In terms of the infrastructure towards the ICP at Kawrpuichhuah, the following initiatives have been taken up so far by the State Government.
5. A multi-storied Trade Facilitation Centre at Tlabung (Demagiri) has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 118.00 lakhs harnessing funds from the Critical Infrastructure Balance (CIB) Scheme under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI, which was jointly inaugurated by the visiting Hon'ble State Minister of Bangladesh for CHT Affairs Shri Dipankar Talukdar and Hon'ble Minister of Trade & Commerce, Government of Mizoram in December, 2011.
6. A truckable 18kms road from Tlabung (Demagiri) to Kawrpuichhuah through the rugged hills is being constructed by the State Government. In fact, the road at present is motor-able and involves a journey time of around 35-40 minutes. However, the black-topping and metalling works on the road have been completed in only 2-3 kms stretch and the remaining works are under progress.
7. Internal roads at Kawrpuichhuah are being developed by the Rural Development Department, Government of Mizoram tapping the resources from PMGSY Scheme of Government of India.
8. Chief Secretary, Mizoram submitted a note on setting up of ICP at Kawrpuichhuah on 10.2.2012 to the Secretary (Coordination) Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India. Accordingly, the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary held on 19.3.2012 recommended that the estimate for the bridge for providing connectivity to the proposed ICP may be prepared by the State Government and may be taken up with Planning Commission for provision of funds.
9. Public Works Department, Mizoram has been requested to prepare the DPR for construction of the RCC double lane over river Theka.

10. The State Government is awaiting approval of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for finalization of the site for construction of the propose bridge over the Theka River to connect Thekamukh (Bangladesh) from Kawrpuichhuah (India). The State Government has prepared DPR amounting to Rs. 27.00 crores for establishing Integrated Check Post at Kawrpuichhuah and the same has already been submitted to Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for approval and expenditure sanction and it is expected that a positive reaction will be received soon from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

PRESENT SCENARIO AND FUTURE PROSPECTS for ICP :

11. As already elucidated above. Tlabung (Demagari) - Thegamukh route was the traditional trade route in this area where trading activity, both commercial and on traditional/customary lines, has been in existence since the late 19th Century. This route was the main supply link to the southern Mizoram, connecting it to the bustling port of Chittagong and the other parts of the British administered Chittagong Hill Tracts areas and thence to the rest of the country.
12. Of course, the volume and range of formal trade underwent a steep decline in the post-independence era, especially after 1965, but informal trading activity, exchange of goods and commodities through customary/traditional means and movement of people has continued unabated till date. In fact, the juices offered to us on site by the hospitable and eagerly expectant locals were all produced and bottled in Bangladesh. We were also informed that most cosmetics, toiletries, processed food items, chips, snacks etc used by the people in this whole region are imported from Bangladesh, albeit through the 'informal' channel.
13. There is no gainsaying the fact that opening this trade corridor would be of substantial significance to the local economies on both sides of the border, besides generating other positive externalities. Presently, the range and diversity of goods and items being exchanged/traded in this sector is quite impressive and is bound to increase in extent and quality once the trade is formalized. A brief snapshot of the items and commodities being traded here is as follows:
1. Outflow from India:
 - * Bamboo
 - * Ginger
 - * Chillies
 - * Teak
 - * Citrus fruits
 - * Sugar
 - * Cement
 - * Passion fruit, bananas
 2. Inflow from Bangladesh:
 - * Cosmetics
 - * Toiletries
 - * Crockery
 - * Garments
 - * Shoes
 - * Juices
 - * Meat & poultry

- * Fish (Fresh, Dried, Fermented)
- * Electronic goods
- * Condensed milk
- * Cooking Oil

14. It can safely be concluded that there is a considerable potential for boosting exports from Mizoram in agriculture, horticulture and floriculture sector besides forest based produce like Bamboo, teak etc. There is also a sizeable demand of quarry stones and stone chips from Mizoram in Bangladesh which can be tapped for earning dividends for this resource-starved region.

B. INDO-MYANMAR:

Construction of Infrastructures required for establishment for LCS Zokhawthar have been completed and the LCS is awaiting formal inauguration jointly by the Hon'ble Minister, Commerce & Industry, Government of India and Ministry of Commerce, Union of Myanmar at their convenience.

Even though the required export/import infrastructure have been put-in place, the connecting link on Myanmar side of the Border is a major hindrance for increasing trade volume. Therefore, a project for improvement of Rih-Kalembo road via Tiddim-Falam was proposed. Subsequently, the Border Roads Organisation took the task of surveying and preparation of DPR. As per the DPR submitted by the BRO to the MEA, the total cost for construction of these roads as per National Highway Single Lane (NHSL) specification is Rs. 711.47 crores. This was approved by MEA and the construction of work is entrusted to IRCON Government of India and the Republic of Myanmar were requested to take immediate action for setting-up these connectivity inside Myanmar.

C. ZORINPUI LCS :

As a part of materialising the Look East Policy, the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project was taken up. This Project will cover two-lane road from Silchar to Sittwe port in Myanmar. Lawngtlai to Indo-Myanmar Border road is under SARDP-NE and construction is going on in full swing now. RDS Projects Ltd., New Delhi is taking up construction of two-lane road at two portions 38 Km and 28 Km and the Atlanta ARSS (JV), New Delhi is taking up construction-of the remaining 38 Km, the total length of which is 104 Km.

This Kaladan road from Lawngtlai and Paletwa road from Myanmar will meet at the Indo-Myanmar Border called ZORINPUI near Zochachhuah. The site was visited by a team of Officials and heads of Lawngtlai District Council headed by Trade & Commerce Minister during the first part of February, 2011.

Land Lease for the site of Zorinpui Land Custom Station is being obtained from E.M i/c Revenue of Lai Autonomous District Council which is expected in the near future. DPR for all necessary infrastructure will soon be prepared.

Like other Trade Centres of Zokhawthar and Kawrpuichhuah the proposed Land Custom Station of Zorinpui is touching the inhabitants of Chin State of Union of Myanmar and traditional mutual benefit trade transactions have been carried out for generations by the peoples of both Countries. As bilateral trade is carried out vigorously within the framework provided by the Government of India and the Government of Myanmar, development of border trade with the neighbouring countries would have special significance to the economic growth of the states of North-East India due to its geographical isolation from the mainland and its

relative proximity to the vibrant market economy of the neighbouring South East Asean Countries.

Major items of exportable to Myanmar are Bamboo, spices like chillies, ginger, squash, passion fruit, sesame, banana, cotton yarn and all types of citrus fruits and major items from Myanmar are animals like Cattle, Pigs etc. processed meat tins like fish, cow, chicken, beef and pork, electronic goods, readymade garments, textile articles and either textile fabrics etc. Access to South-East Asean Countries will be provided by Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport on both inland and water through Aizawl to Sittwe port in Myanmar via Lawngtlai, Zorinpui, Kaletwa and Paletwa. Zorinpui will be INDIAN GATEWAY to South East Asia.

As development of Zorinpui LCS is connected with the road from this Indo-Myanmar Border up to Sittwe Port, the same need be highlighted. Zorinpui LCS to Kaletwa-Paletwa is 129 Km by road and Paletwa to Sittwe Port in Myanmar is only 158 Km by Inland Water Transport (IWT) through Kaladan river. Thus, Zorinpui ICP to Sittwe port is 287 Km.

IWT & PORT COMPONENT :

For Inland Water Transport, the river Kaladan between Paletwa to Sittwe Port has to be improved. At the same time the port of Sittwe has to be developed. For this the Government of both India and Myanmar have left no stone unturned for completion of the work within a short time. The Government of Myanmar has provided land for setting up contractor's camp and land for construction of Sittwe port during September, 2010. Permission for import of construction equipments and materials as well as for opening of Bank Account has been received by contractor during October, 2010. As a result, construction work at Sittwe started in December, 2010. Site Office has been opened at Sittwe in the space provided by Government of Myanmar and preparation of detailed design and working drawings by the contractor is in progress. For these two components of Port and IWT, Project cost is Rs. 342.41 crore. The date of completion is December, 2013.

There is an inland portion, construction of highway link between Paletwa IWT Terminal and Indo-Myanmar border via Kaletwa i.e. Zorinpui. It is 129 Km. Ministry of External Affairs has to finalise arrangements for this.

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IX. INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER & ELECTRICITY

In spite of abundant hydro-electric power potential available in the State (4500.0MW approx), only 0.66% of its potential has so far been harnessed, through Small & Mini Hydel Projects. The State's power demand is presently worked out to be 107.0MW. The bulk of the State's power requirement is met from Central Sector Generating Stations in which the share of Mizoram is 73.48MW. But, as these generating stations are mostly hydel stations which depend on rainfall, power availability from these stations are, therefore, seasonal. So, in dry seasons, inherent generation shortfall compelled the Department to resort to load shedding at various places.

The status of power in the state at a glance is –

- (1) Demand – 107.0 MW
- (2) Allocated share – 73.48 MW (Real time available power is normally 40 MW due to reduction of generation from Central Generating Station, Transmission Failure etc.)
- (3) Local generation installed capacity – 29.35MW Hydel (22.92MW from Bairabi Thermal Plant is only for emergency purposes and presently it is non-functioning because of high cost of Generation.)

The allocated power is wheeled to the State through NE grid at 132kV level through the following lines -

- (1) 132kV SC Jiribum (Manipur) to Aizawl (PowerGrid) line.
- (2) 132kV S/C Badarpur (Assam) to Aizawl (PowerGrid) line.
- (3) 132kV S/C Kumarghat (Tripura) to Aizawl (PowerGrid) line.

These lines converge into 132kV PGCIL Sub-Station at Luangmual (Aizawl) from which power is transmitted to various States' own 132kV Sub-Stations in Mizoram for further distributions at various voltage levels.

The existing power networks in the State consists of –

1. Diesel Power Station - 1 No. (0.5 MW)
2. Hydel Generating Station - 11 Nos. (29.35MW)
3. 132kV lines - 728.96 Kms
4. 66kV lines - 117 Kms
5. 33kV lines - 972.03 Kms
6. 11kV lines - 4947.64 Kms
7. LT lines - 2717.61 Kms
8. 132kV Grid Sub-Station - 7 Nos. (128.10MVA)
9. 33kV Grid Sub-Station
 - a) 33/11kV at 132kV Sub-Stations -7 Nos. (50.50MVA)
 - b) 33/11kV Sub-Stations - 41 Nos. (157.90MVA)
10. Distribution Transformers - 1634 Nos. (188.323MVA)
11. Street Lights - 10647 Nos.

GENERATION

In Mizoram power is generated by two types viz. Hydel & Diesel. Due to its high generation cost, use of Diesel is avoided as far as possible. The Potential availability of hydro power of Mizoram is estimated at 4500 MW (approx), out of which only 0.66% is presently harnessed.

Table I below indicates the details of Installed capacity and generation of power in the state during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

Table - IP

Year	Installed Capacity in MW			Total	Gross Generation in MU			Total
	Hydel	HFO Based	Diesel		Hydel	HFO Based	Diesel	
2007-08	13.75	22.92	0.5	37.17	16.3	2.59	0.03	18.92
2008-09	17.35	22.92	0.5	40.77	8.28	2.63	0.016	10.926
2009-10	17.05	22.92	0.5	40.47	13.5	4.01	0.02	17.53
2010-11	29.05	22.92	0.5	52.47	31.93	1.72	0.01	33.66
2011-12	29.35	22.92	0.5	52.77	22.78	0.00	0.01	22.79

Note : Installed capacity of Hydel during 2009-10 is exclusive of 0.3MW Tuirivang SHP which is not in operation at present. But installed capacity of hydel during 2010-11 is inclusive of Serlui SHP and installed capacity during 2011-12 is inclusive of Serlui'B' SHP and Tuirivang SHP.

POWER PURCHASE

During 2011-12 only 5.0 % of the total energy available for the state is met within the state and the remaining 95.0 % was imported mainly from Central Sector Projects. Status of power purchased for the last five years is shown below :-

Table - II

Source of Power purchase	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
TSECL, Tripura (MU)	43.16	36.08	41.08	45.98	66.57
Central Sector (NEEPCO, NHPC) (MU)	309.44	321.64	268.5	302.27	322.94
Others (MU)		20.49	37.57	55.32	51.59
Total Power Purchased (MU)	352.60	378.21	347.15	403.57	441.10
Total cost of purchased (Rs in Cr)	76.99	86.28	78.81	108.93	150.81

(Note : Figures are in MU unless specified)

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

Power & Electricity is the basic infrastructure for economic development of a country. The degree of economic growth is highly correlated with the generation and consumption of electricity. The category-wise consumption pattern during 2011-12 reveals that consumption of electricity was the highest in case of domestic which accounted for 68% and the lowest consumption of electricity comes from the industrial sector which consumed only 2.09 MKWH which is less than 1% of the total consumption. Total number of electric consumers as on 31st March 2012 is 1,86,974.

Table - III (Figures in MU)

SI No	Type of Consumers	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Domestic	115.91	111.34	129.16	174.40	171.15
2	Commercial	9.42	9.94	11.86	14.65	18.89
3	Public Lighting	10.55	5.84	5.15	7.04	6.04
4	Public Water Works	28.71	25.26	30.62	27.29	36.28
5	Industrial	1.68	1.62	1.75	1.88	2.09
6	Bulk Supply	13.17	11.38	11.66	12.18	17.31
7	Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0	0.121	0.095
	Total	179.44	165.38	190.20	237.56	251.86

REVENUE

The main sources of revenue is Sale of energy to the consumers, there are other miscellaneous sources like Meter rent, theft of energy, connection & re-connection charges, re-rating and fuse call, etc. Sale of Energy may be divided into two, viz. Sale of Energy within the State and Sale of Energy outside the State. After implementation of ABT (Availability Based Tariff), Mizoram has a chance to sell its unused Power share through U.I (Unscheduled Interchanged) or Bilateral Sale as the case may be.

Table - IV

Year	Revenue Received (Rs in Crores)				
	Sale of energy within the state	Sale of energy outside the state	Total Sale of energy	Misc.	Grand Total
2007-08	49.35	32.09	81.44	1.44	82.88
2008-09	43.34	42.11	85.45	1.64	87.09
2009-10	48.47	17.55	66.02	1.60	67.62
2010-11	55.82	15.19	71.01	1.55	72.56
2011-12	89.08	18.29	107.37	2.33	109.70

COMPLETED/ ON-GOING SCHEMES**Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) :**

Implementation of Rural Electrification under RGGVY - Scheme for Rural Electricity Infrastructure and household electrification was started in Mizoram on September 2008 with an approved cost of Rs 267.96 crore. The project envisage electrification of 137 un-electrified villages, 570 intensive electrification and 27417 BPL household electrification. Out of which 93 un-electrified villages, 346 villages Intensive electrification work and provision of free connection to 14,920 nos. of BPL households have been completed.

Projects under NEC : There are 9 Nos on-going projects under NEC funding at an estimated cost of Rs 5604.22 lakh out of which Construction of 33kV Transmission line from Serchhip to Sialsuk with 33kV Sub-Station at Sialsuk is completed and Construction of 2.5MVA 33/11kV Sub-Station at Zokhawsang AR Complex is also completed physically.

In addition to above Construction of new 2x12.5MVA 132kV Sub-Station for shifting 132kV Zuangtui Sub-Station with associated interlinking 132kV lines at an estimated cost of Rs 2077.00 lakh is also started during 2012-13 and is expected to be completed in July 2015.

Projects under DoNER : There are 3 Nos on-going projects under DoNER funding at an estimated cost of Rs 7848.79 lakh. Construction of 33kV D/C Transmission line (Tower Type) Lawngtlai to Saiha and Construction of 132kV S/C Transmission line from Khawzawl to Champhai are already completed physically.

In addition to this Construction of 110Km new 132kV S/C line Aizawl (Melriat) to Lunglei at an estimated cost of Rs 4954.00 lakh is also started during 2012-13 and is expected to be completed in Sept 2015.

Hydel Generation : The Department has taken up construction of 3x4MW Serlui 'B' SHP wherein all the machines are technically commissioned in 2010 and has generated 52.55MU (*December 2012*). The Department also takes up Construction of 2x2.5MW SHP at river Tlawva near Khuangthing village in Champhai District at the projected cost Rs. 57.49 crore and is expected to be completed in the year 2015. 30% of the works is already completed and 40% of the work is expected to be completed within 2012-13.

RE-STRUCTURED ACCELERATED POWER DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM PROGRAMME (R-APDRP Part 'A'): The Department is taking up the scheme at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 35.12 crore wherein Rs. 10.54 crore is already released by PFC. The basic scope of the scheme is preparation of base line data for establishment of consumer indexing, GIS mapping etc. for reduction of AT & C loss to the level of 15%. R-APDRP Part 'A' is expected to be completed by September 2013.

Preparation of DPR for Part 'B' which consists of strengthening and improvement of Distribution Networks amounting to Rs 323.82 crore is already completed and submitted to Government for approval.

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TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS**ROADS**

The total length of all types of roads in Mizoram has increased considerably, during the 11th Five Year Plan i.e., from 6059.83 kms at the beginning (i.e 2007) to 7437.13 kms till date, which is 23% increase during the past five years.

The details of road length in Mizoram as on 2012 is shown below :

1) National Highway (NH)	:	986.00 Kms
2) State Highways (SH)	:	505.05 Kms
3) Major District Road (MDR)	:	709.90 Kms
4) Other District Road (ODR)	:	1013.77 Kms
5) Village Road (VR)	:	1061.70 Kms
6) Roads within Towns & Villages	:	591.645 Kms
7) City Roads (CR)	:	355.487 Kms
8) Other Roads	:	1020.576 Km
(A)Total of Roads under PWD	:	6244.128 Kms

1) State Highways (SH)	:	194.59 Kms
2) Major District Road (MDR)	:	225.750 Kms
3) Other District Road (ODR)	:	383.13 Kms
4) Village Road (VR)	:	41.00 Kms
5) Other Roads	:	191.720 Kms
(B)Roads maintained by BRO		1036.19 Kms
(C)Roads maintained by other Department		257.00 Kms
Grand Total(A)+(B) +(C)	:	7537.318 Kms

The funding agency for construction and maintenance of roads within Mizoram, other than that allocated annually under State Plan includes those from NLCPR (DoNER), NEC, PMGSY, NABARD, ADB Loan, World Bank Loan and Ministry of State Road Transportation & Highway.

National Highway :

The total length of National Highways in Mizoram is 986 kms. There are 6 (six) National Highways in Mizoram as shown below. NH-54 was taken over by the Mizoram PWD from BRO on 1st April, 2010.

NH-154	=	58.00 kms(Bairabi – Bilkhawthlir)
NH-150	=	140.00 kms (Seling to Manipur Border)
NH-44A	=	130.00 kms(Aizawl – Mamit - Tripura)
NH-54A	=	9.00 kms(Hrangchalkawn-Lunglei)
NH-54B	=	27.00 kms (Zero Point to Saiha)
NH-54	=	522.00 kms (Lailapur to Tuipang)
NH-502 A	=	100.00 kms
		(Multi Modal Road, i.e. NH-54 at Lawngtlai to Myanmar border)
Total	=	886.00 kms

There are mainly three funding type for National Highways in Mizoram, viz.,

- a) NH (O)
- b) PR (Periodical Repair)
- c) SARDP (Special Accelerated Road Development Programme)

Also, during 2012-13, the Ministry has sanctioned Rs.6.56crores for Ordinary Repair and Rs. 1.00 crore for Flood Damage Repair.

Under NH(O), the Annual Plan 2012-2013 approved Rs.372.00crores out of which Rs.172.39crores have already been sanctioned. The works taken up under this fund include Strengthening, Improvement of Riding Quality, Periodical Renewal, Widening, Road Safety, Construction of Bridges, etc.,

SARDP is divided into Phase A and Phase B. At present, all the ongoing works are taken up under Phase-A and numbers of DPR are being prepared to be taken up under Phase B, some of which have already been sent to MORT&H for approval.

With the introduction of e-tendering system by the Central Government, the Public Works Department have also implemented this scheme from 7th May, 2012 for National Highway works costing Rs.S.00lakhs and above. Central Public Procurement Portal (CPPP) is utilized for e-tender and this have become a major achievement. At present, there are 10(ten) works amounting to Rs.82.81crores called under e-tender out of which 5 [five] Work Order is already issued.

Feasibility Study and Preparation of DPR in-house for 2-lanning of NH54A Lunglei-Theiriati Section and Champhai-Tiau Road have already been submitted and the same for NH-54B Zero Point-Saiha Section and Lunglei-Demagiri Road is being prepared for submission under SARDP-NE Phase-B.

Roads Under PMGSY (Bharat Nirman) :

PMGSY (Bharat Nirman) Programme was started in 2000-01. The main objective of the programme is to provide connectivity to all habitations with population of 250 & above for desert and hilly area and 500 & above for plain area by way of making all weather road to promote their socio economic development. The scheme is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme. Sanctions are being accorded in Phase-wise in yearly basis.

The achievement under PMGSY scheme may be summarized as shown below :

Year	Length (in Km)		Habitations (No)		Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005 - 06	154.10	174.40	22	14	60.68	44.52
2006 - 07	49.00	146.81	2	1	44.00	37.85
2007 - 08	334.00	207.44	19	19	100.00	61.05
2008-09	280	192.03	40	6	100.00	54.56
2009-10	250	202.71	40	14	-	66.85
2010-11	-	251.04	30	31	-	82.24
2011-12	-	82.85	-	-	-	62.38
2012-13	297.65	56.56	36	3	167.00	36.06

Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project (Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE)

This project was initiated by Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India to build transport communication to link Kolkata port with North eastern region via Mizoram and through Myanmar. The route consists of sea route (720 km) from Kolkata-Sittwe(Akyab) in Myanmar, river route along Kolodyne river from Sittwe-Kaletwa (222km) in Myanmar upto which 500 tons capacity of vessel can ply. And inland road from Kaletwa-Indo Myanmar border (62 km) and then from the Myanmar border to NH-54 at Lawngtlai (100 km) in Mizoram.

Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Project Transport Project within Mizoram from 100 km of Double Lane Highway to connect Kolkata port via Myanmar and sea route has been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 575.69 crores. And was recently declared as national Highway NH-502A. The work was physically started on February 2011 and Formation Cutting of 60km amounting to Rs.221.86 crores have already been completed.

Roads Under NEC (North Eastern Council):

Under NEC there are 9 Nos of on-going road works with an expenditure of Rs.2476.56 lakhs. 3 Nos of road projects have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.1226.32 lakhs and 2 nos of Bridge with an expenditure of Rs. 525.30 lakhs. Out of the 9 ongoing works 2 Nos namely Upgradation of Serkhan Bhagabazar Road (115.20 Kmp) and Upgradation of Thanlon-Singhat Road (Ngopa-Tuivai) (43.40 Kmp) which are 11th Plan projects are expected to be completed by 2014 and the remaining 7 nos of roads are expected to be completed soon.

NLCPR (Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources):

Under NLCPR Scheme taken up by Mizoram PWD, there are 12 nos of on-going projects (i.e 8 nos of road projects and 4 nos of bridges). The roads under NLCPR are mainly classified as Other District Roads. The cumulative expenditure for the on-going projects is Rs. 24.93 crores against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 82.24 crores. There are also 18 nos of Deposit works being taken up by the Mizoram PWD.

Roads Under Asian Development Bank:

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is assisting the Government of India in Upgradation and improvement of the roads in the seven North Eastern States of India through a programme of works called the North Eastern States Roads Investment program (NESRIP).

NESRIP is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme of which ADB will finance up to 70% while the Central Government will finance the remaining 30% of the costs of capital investment. State Governments will only bear the expenses towards land acquisition resettlement and rehabilitation, environmental and mitigation measures, shifting of utilities, etc.

Construction of Improvement of Serchhip-Buarpui Road (L=55 Kms) amounting to Rs. 167.90 crores has been selected and approved by the Ministry of DoNER. Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction have already been

accorded and the work is expected to start soon. In the meantime, Land Acquisition, Relief & Rehabilitation for this road is under process.

Roads under NABARD:

Under NABARD Scheme, there is a total of 5 Nos. of on-going work with a total sanctioned amount of Rs. 7413.20. A new scheme i.e., Strengthening & Improvement of Chhumkhum-Chawngte Road amounting to Rs.55.45 crores is being processed for approval to be taken up during 2012-2013 .

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ROAD TRANSPORT

Road Transport for commercial and non-commercial is the most important mode of carrying goods and passengers within the state, inter -state, and along international borders of Bangladesh and Myanmar. Therefore, roads are the most important means of communication, transportation of goods and passengers, and thus serve as the lifeline of the State's economy.

Operation of MST Buses in Transport Department

The objective of MST Bus operation is to facilitate the need of the people by way of providing them safe, comfortable and cheaper means of transportation throughout the length and breath of the State. Transport Department is operating buses even to the remote areas of the State in the interest of public service where private operators are reluctant to operate due to the uneconomical nature of operating transport services to these remote areas. Postal Department is also availing MST Bus services to despatch mails to various destinations within the State.

As on December,2011, Transport Department is operating Buses on 15 regular routes with a fleet strength of 35. During 2010-2011, the MST Buses performed 5,027 trips travelling 10.29 lakh Kms, carrying 85,744 passengers. The revenue earned during 2010-11 was Rs. 231.22 lakhs against the target of Rs. 191.00 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles :-

The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State upto the end of 2010-2011 for both Private and Government vehicles was 91,922. The number of vehicles on road has increased by 11,734 (14.63%) during 2010-2011 as against 80,188 at the end of the previous year i.e 2009-2010. Out of the total number of vehicles in operation during 2010-2011, 55.03% were two-wheelers while 38.10% were light motor vehicles (Auto Rickshaw, Motor Cab, Maxi cab, Motor Car, Jeep, Gypsy), Trucks and Lorries constituted 4.17% of all vehicles on road. The total nos. of vehicles registered as on 31st January 2011 was 102,660. Table showing the trend in increase of vehicles is shown.

	No.of vehicles (all types)	Increase percentage
2007 - 2008	61,534	8.75%
2008 - 2009	69,130	12.34%
2009 - 2010	80,188	16.00%
2010 - 2011	91,922	14.63%
2011 - 2012	106,105	11.68%
2012 - 2013(upto January,2013)	117,631	10.86%

Commercial Transport

At present, a large number of private transport operators are in operations. The Maxi Cab services are available almost on every routes, superseding the services of buses for movement of passengers within and outside the States. Till January, 2013, there are 2,202 nos. of Maxi cab and 4,285 Trucks and Lorries on roads. The number of Motor Cab (Taxi) and Commercial Auto Rickshaw registered and in service are 6,754 and 3,419 respectively.

Collection of Revenue

Revenue collected from Road Tax, Registration fees & fines, license fees, Passengers and Goods Taxes by the State Government amounts to Rs.1,852.11lakh at the end of 2011-2012 as against Rs. 929.23 lakh during 2010-2011.

Government of Mizoram have recently amended State Vehicle Taxation Act and enforced it with effect from September 1st, 2011. With the amendment of State Vehicle Taxation Act, 15 years life-time tax is introduced for non-transport vehicles falling under personal category in which engine capacity is based for calculation of tax. It is levied at the time of vehicle registration. On the other hand annual tax is charged on all transport vehicles where laden weight of the vehicle is based for calculation of tax for Goods vehicles and passenger carrying capacity for Passengers vehicles, the tax is collected in a recurring manner on a particular vehicle with a frequency of payment of quarterly, half yearly and yearly.

Rail Connectivity

Railway line extends to Mizoram at Bairabi, near Assam border measuring only 1.5. km from Katakai Junction. Pasengers and goods arrive at this station once a day. Railways also plays a vital role in carrying essential commodities to the State. Since all major towns are far off from Bairabi, the role of railways in the economy of Mizoram till today is almost negligible.

The new railway line project from Bairabi to Sairang having a length of 51.38 kms was sanctioned in the railway budget 2008-2009 at a total cost of Rs.510.34 crore. A 'Task Force on National Railway Project' has also been constituted to function as a mechanism of continuous interaction between the Railway and the State Government.

Inland Water Project under Ministry of Shipping

Transport Department has completed the project on Inland Waterway at Tlawng river with the approved estimated cost of Rs. 527.93 lakh financed by the Ministry of Shipping vide No. I.W.- 14013/7/2006-IWT dt. 23.12.2009. The physical progress achieved so far with the amount received from Govt. of India is 100%.

New project proposals on Inland Water Transport at Tuichawng river and Khawthlangtuipui river are proposed for implementation during 2013-14 and the Detail Project Reports were also been submitted to the Ministry of Shipping during January, 2013.

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POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Postal Service

The status and achievements of Postal Services in Mizoram during 2012-13 is given below :

1. Number of Post Offices in Mizoram division

Head Post Office	-	1
Sub Post Offices	-	38
Branch Post Offices	-	350
Total	-	389
2. Revenue Collection : (ie. Upto 15 Feb.2013)

Postal Life Insurance	-	Rs. 16,559,000.00
Rural Postal Life Insurance-		Rs. 6,136,000.00
Total	-	Rs. 22,695,000.00
3. Sale of Postage Stamps - Rs. 9,194,023.86 (upto Jan. 2013)
4. Savings Bank target - Rs. 4.50 crores.
Achievement - Rs. 2.83 crores. (upto Jan. 2013)

Telecommunications

NO. OF MOBILE PHONE CONNECTIONS					
		2009	2010	2011	2012 (as on 31.3.2012)
AIRCEL	Pre-Paid	56000	98000	120000	208572
	Post Paid	374	713	1069	
	Mobile Tower	30	2(28 to GTL)	2	
AIRTEL	Pre-Paid	205000	223000	223000	240000
	Post Paid	8000	6900	7000	
	3G Connection	0	0	0	116
	Internet Connection				116
	Mobile Tower	104	145	149	185
RELIANCE	Pre-Paid	38850	41200	37300	45000
	Post Paid	188	214	135	
	Internet Connection	0	35	415	290
	Mobile Tower	72	85	85	95
VODAFONE	Pre-Paid	5000	20000	25000	20000
	Post paid	100	500	800	
	Internet Connection	0	0	0	116
	Mobile Tower	40	43	43	54
TATA INDICOM	Pre-Paid	814	642	817	4411
	Post Paid	88	18	10	
	3G Connection	0	0	0	0
	Landline	75	269	130	6
	Internet connection	861	750	2225	301
	Mobile Tower				30
BSNL	Pre-Paid	45873	80303	91861	155687
	Post Paid	39596	40075	40575	
	Mobile Tower	68	89	92	126
	3G Connection	0	0	0	0
	Landline	57390	55075	46989	46883
	Broadband	33087	33187	33223	33265

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is the largest Telecommunication Services provider within the state of Mizoram. As on February 2012 there are 6,79,169 mobile phone connections in the state while there was 5,47,567 connections during February 2011 which is an increase of 24.03 %. Airtel has the majority of subscribers with 4,19,275 connections followed by BSNL with 1,83,124 connections.

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X . FINANCIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTION

The total bank branches functioning as on 31.12.2012 stood at 129 against 126 bank branches as on 31.12.2011 which is an increase of 2.38%.

BANK BRANCH NETWORK IN MIZORAM (As on 31.12.2012)

The population (as per 2011 census) served per branch comes to 8457 while the national average is about 15,000. However the location of branches in the State has been skewed in cities and urban centres. There are still many villages devoid of banking services even with a radius of 80-100 kms. The main reason is setting up of scattered village with small number of households which makes branch banking unviable.

Credit Deposit Ratio

The Credit Deposit (CD) ratio generally gives an idea about the extent to which deposit resources have been locally deployed to propel the economy. Though, in itself, it has its own limitations, nevertheless it gives a clue regarding the credit absorption capacity of the local economy provided other things remain favorable.

The deposits, advances and CD ratio of Commercial Banks, Mizoram Rural Bank, Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank and MUCO Bank in the State are given below :

(Rs In crore)

Agency	2011-12 (as on 31.12.2011)			2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)		
	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio
Commercial Banks	2267.93	935.64	41.25	2500.97	943.76	37.74
Mizoram Rural Bank	781.64	353.46	45.22	1136.36	496.90	43.73
MCAB Ltd.	353.84	217.19	61.38	391.96	283.78	72.40
MUCO Bank Ltd.	28.23	11.10	39.33	34.45	16.46	47.80
Total	3431.64	1517.39	44.22	4063.74	1740.90	42.84

Deposits & Advances

Deposits –

The total deposits registered an absolute increase of Rs. 632.10 crore from Rs. 3431.64 crore as at the end of December 2011 to Rs. 4063.74 crore as at the end of December 2012, showing a growth of 18.42% during a calendar year.

Advances –

The total advances increased from Rs. 1517.39 crore as on December 2011 to Rs. 1740.90 crore as on December 2012, registering a growth of 14.73%.

Priority Sector Lending

The total accumulated loans and advances disbursed to priority sector i.e. Agriculture, Industry and Service sector by all banks in the State as on 31.12.2012 is Rs. 1,74,751.08 lakhs against Rs. 1,11,681.33 lakhs as on 31.12.2011.

The important point which may be noted is that advance to Agriculture & Allied Sector has a share of 14.51 % of the total advance while the RBI norm is 18%, whereas it is 24% in 2011.

Recovery

The recovery position of the banks operating in the state (as on 31.12.2012) may be observed from the table below :

(Rs in lakh)

2012-2013 (as on 31.12.2012)			
	Demand	Recovery	Recovery %
Commercial Banks	36428.38	11715.25	32
Mizoram Rural Banks	16471.49	7991.47	49
MCAB Ltd.	3335.89	1313.65	39
MUCO Bank Ltd.	35.49	6.66	19
TOTAL	56271.25	21027.03	37

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XI. INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL REGISTRATION:

Some progress in Industrial development was experienced in Mizoram in spite of its topographical and geographical disadvantages coupled with under developed infrastructure and transportation bottle-neck. Power supply, transport and communication, water supply and lack of raw material and skill, inter alia played significant role toward hindering slow industrial development. However, the micro and small enterprises are slowly gaining momentum especially those service industries. The contribution of industry sector, both manufacturing and service industry in the GSDP has been increased at the rate of 1.58% during 2009-10.

In terms of registration there are 8088 no. of units registered as on 31.3.2011. The flow of investment during 2009-10 is Rs. 1978.29 lakh.

Following table shows the achievement during the last 7 years:-

Year	Cumulative No. of register unit	No. of registered during the year	Investment during the Year (Rs. in lakh)	Employment
2004-05	6080	319	717.50	1116
2005-06	6395	315	661.50	1228
2006-07	6739	344	791.20	1376
2007-08	6944	594	593.00	594
2008-09	7431	487	866.30	4113
2009-10	7888	457	1978.29	3977
2010-11	8088	200	2164.50	1328
2011-12	8219	131	1072.985	906

TEA INDUSTRY:

The topographical landscape, soil, climate and rainfall are very suitable for development of tea industries in Mizoram. Therefore, scientific and commercial tea plantation has been developed in family oriented scheme for the up-liftment of rural economy. The objective are creating permanent employment and to generate regular income to the concerned families, vis-a-vis to do away with the drastic jhum cultivation once and for good.

Tea processing factory with installed capacity of 5 lakh Kg of made tea per annum had already been commissioned in Ngopa village. Another tea processing factory of the same capacity is installed at Biate village and had also been commissioned.

BAMBOO PROCESSING:

The vast bamboo resources are becoming an income earner for the state. In order to tap the full potential of bamboo and bamboo processing with the possibility of generating Large Scale employment in the field, the Government of Mizoram is taking several steps. The recent bamboo flowering and regeneration of *Mautak* species has affected the process of bamboo processing to some extent as this species contributes the largest fraction of the total reserves in the state. The initiative taken may be summarized as below:-

1. Establishment of 9 (NINE) Bamboo Chipping Cluster
2. Production of Bamboo Construction Materials
3. Revival of Mizoram Venus Bamboo
4. Establishment of 3 (three) round agarbati stick making unit at Lunglei, Haulawng and Sairang.
5. Project square agarbati stick for jail inmates.
6. Establishment of 2 (units) Bamboo sliver and mat making unit at Darlak and Bairabi.
7. Establishment of Bamboo pebble unit at E. Phaileng.
8. Establishment of Bamboo charcoal and Bamboo vinegar unit.
9. Training on handicraft items in association of UNIDO.

There are several items contributing industrial infrastructure such as land, power, water, transport and communication etc. The combined development of all those items contributed industrial infrastructure development. Though development of industrial infrastructure in the hilly terrain of Mizoram is not an easy task, the State Government with its limited resources and geographical disadvantages had earmarked and developed industrial areas with basic infrastructure. This industrial areas, though not fully provided with required infrastructure, will solve the problem of industrial units to a great extent. Enactments of The Mizoram Industrial Areas (Management, Regulation and Control) Act-2008 envisage allotment of industrial units at different declared industrial area.

The following table shows different industrial areas and their respective status :

Sl. No	Industrial Area	Total Area (in Bighas)	Present Status
1.	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui	314.70	Out of 231 demarcated, 196 plots are allotted to 164 Industrial units
2.	Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual	940.78	Allotment process started and 3 units are now in operational and expected to accommodate another 1 00 more enterprises.
3.	Industrial Estate, Bairabi	26.20	Yet to be developed
4.	Industrial Estate, Kolasib	32.33	Yet to be developed
5.	Industrial Estate, Pukpui	76.68	Demarcation of plot completed, and allotment process started.
6	Industrial Estate, Hmunhmeltha	104.40	Yet to be developed
7	Export Promotion Industrial Park at Lengte	1390.22	32 plots had been developed and allotted to entrepreneurs, 3 units are now in operation and another 29 are expected to start during the next calendar year. Up-gradation of the Park is being done and expected to accommodate another 50-80 small enterprises.
8	Bamboo Technology Park at Sairang	148.2	The park is in operation. Entrepreneurs are allotted plots for bamboo related activities.

The availability of Industrial plot inside industrial areas are shown in the following table indicating that only few industries can be allotted industrial plot that too with insufficient infrastructure. This shows that development of industrial area needs to be taken up in a faster rate during 12th Five Year Plan.

SI No	Industrial Estate	No. of plot	No. of plot allotted
1	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui	232	196
2	Bamboo Technology Park (BTP), Sairang	10	3
3.	Export Promotional Industrial ark (EPIP), Lengte	32	26
4	Industrial Growth Centre (IGC), Luangmual	99	6
5	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre(IIDC) at Pukpui Lunglei District	70	2
	TOTAL	443	233

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVE:

In order to encourage the entrepreneurs for promotion and development of Industries in the State, the Government of Mizoram has formulated a number of incentives which has been given to the Industrial Units in the form of subsidy of power consumption, interest paid on load cost of transportation of plants and machineries and on cost of preparation of Project Reports and cost of power generating sets purchased and used for Industrial purpose etc. These incentives, are found beneficial for further development and growth of the Industries and gave immense impetus to the existing as well as proposed Industrial Enterprises to invest in industrial activities in the state. This has resulted in rural industrialization and expansion of existing units in the urban areas as well. Subsidy was given to 43 nos. of industrial units during 2010-2011. The total amount given is Rs. 25 lakh.

The Government of Mizoram has also provided a highly beneficial scheme for giving grant-in-aid to the rural and urban artisans in the form of small hand tools like Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tinsmithy, Cobbler Tools and Sewing & Knitting Machines at a reasonable subsidized rate. With the increasing price of machinery and hand tools the subsidies rate was enhanced to a limit of Rs. 25007- per machine and tool set with which the entrepreneurs can deliver the machine/tools on payment of small amount towards the cost of the machine/tool set. This scheme greatly helped the growth of rural industries apart from generation of employment in the state. Grant-in-Aid was given to 900 nos. of artisans during 2007-08 amounting to Rs. 22, 50,000.00. However, grant could not be given during 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 as there was no provision of plan fund under scheme. During 2010-2011, 800 nos of artisans are given GIA worth Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

HANDLOOM & HANDICRAFT WING

Handloom and Handicraft wing was established in 1988 headed by Joint Director of Industries. The wing introduces new technology and mechanism to replace and upgrade traditional loin loom weaving into Fly shuttle loom which is more productive and saving waste of times. Today, the more productive Zoloom - the mechanism of which is more or less similar to Burma loom has been introduced in the state to upgrade the skill level of local weavers and quality

products. The success of the initiative taken by the wing may be seen all over the state where all loom looms were replenished by the newly introduced Zoloom. The few loom looms existed in the state are only used for weaving domestic consumption. Analogously, Fly Shuttle looms are mostly used in Thenzawl area only where traditional fabrics like Mizo Puanchei, Ngotekherh, Puanropui, Ipte chei, Kawrchei, etc. are popularly produced as the technique of Fly Shuttle looms best served the quality of fabrics with high proficiency and skills.

The wing also taken up various training programmes for skill upgradation of local artisans as below:

<i>Name of discipline</i>	<i>Capacity per year</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Total Nos of trained - during the year 2012-13</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Knitting & Tailoring	110Nos	6 months	220 Nos	Stipend of Rs 500 per trainee per month and Rs 2500 being post incentive are given
Weaving	80 Nos	12 months	80 Nos	
Cane& Bamboo	80 Nos	6 months	60 Nos	

The wing also implemented CSS particularly Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) covering 2 clusters i.e Aizawl and Thenzawl Cluster and 36 Group Approach. Marketing Incentive one of the component of IHDS is being implemented covering 26 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in the state.

The newly introduced Revival, Reforms and Restructuring Package for the Handloom Sector announced by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to waive loan over dues under Handloom sector is being implemented in which the share of the central and the state Governments are 90 : 10 respectively. The financial package will covers as many as one Apex Society, 69 PWCS and as many as 79 individual handloom weavers who are in debt. The provision for bringing up the sick societies into positive net worth is also included. The central had already released and parked the fund to Mizoram Regional Office of NABARD and will be released subject to the release of State matching share.

The wing prepared DPR under the Special Package for the NE States with a total Project cost of Rs 16.72 crore and already submitted to the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The DPR is under active consideration in the Ministry for immediate implementation. The DPR covers all districts of the state. The provision for establishment of Mini CFC and skill up-gradation is also included for the three Autonomous District councils.

FOOD PROCESSING:-

1. *Government Body/Council:* A Governing Body under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Mizoram has been constituted to guide the Executive Committee in implementation of the food processing mission.

2. *Executive Committee:* An , executive Committee under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, Industries Department had also been constituted as per the concept note from Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Government of India.
3. *Mission Director.* The Director of Industries has been appointed as Mission Director for the State Mission on Food Processing.
4. *State Level Empowered Committee:* The State Level Empowered Committee for Mizoram has also been constituted. The first meeting of the SLEC was held on 26th November 2012. Second meeting has been scheduled for 28th January 2013.
5. *Mizoram Food Processing Development Society (MIFPRODS):* In pursuance of the decisions of the meeting held on 28th November 2011 Mizoram Food Processing Development Society (MIFPRODS) has been formed for implementation of the scheme.
6. *Fund for the Scheme :* Funding pattern for the NE States under the Scheme is 90:10 Government of India has released Rs. 1.125 crores for preparatory works for launching the scheme Rs. 2.21 crores has been sanctioned for Mizoram for implementation of the 4 (four) components of the Scheme. Rs. 15 lakhs out of Rs. 41.31 lakhs State Matching Share has been provided by the state Government Provision of Rs. 26.31 is still awaited.
7. The first meeting of the SLEC on 26/11/2013 had decided to implement the scheme in a society mode. For this society by the name of Mizoram Food Processing Development Society (MIFPRODS) has been formed and is being registered under the Societies Registration Act.
8. A total of 6 (six) applications has been received under the Scheme.
9. Video Conference is being convened by the Government of India at regular intervals.

NLUP :

Industries Department implemented NLUP the flagship programme of the state government dealing with all industrial related trades. There are as many as 29 Nos of trades under the Industry Sector and the cost of the scheme varied from Rs 50,000.00 to Rs 116,000.00 per family. Detail of the schemes under the sector may be as follows :

Sl.No.	Name of Trade	Pawisa zat (in Rs)
1	Carpentry & Wood Processing – I	1,05,000
2	Carpentry & Wood Processing – II	1,05,000
3	Black-smithy	1,00,000
4	Rice Hulling	1,00,000
5	Chow Making	1,00,000
6	Petty Trade – I (Grocery Shop)	1,00,000
7	Petty Trade – II (Vegetable Shop)	50,000
8	Petty Trade – III (Tea Stall)	50,000
9	Petty Trade – IV (Wayside-Fooding Stall)	1,00,000
10	Leather & Hood Works and Shoe Repair	1,00,000
11	Shoe Repairing (Home Base)	50,000

12	Tinsmithy	1,00,000
13	Photography & Videography	1,00,000
14	Steel Fabrication	1,00,000
15	Automobile Workshop	1,00,000
16	Electronic Repair	1,00,000
17	Bakery	1,00,000
18	Desktop Publishing	1,00,000
19	Cane & Bamboo Works	1,00,000
20	Square Agarbati Stick Making - I	1,00,000
21	Square Agarbati Stick Making - II (Home base)	50,000
22	Broom Making - I	1,00,000
23	Broom Making - II (Home base)	50,000
24	Tailoring	1,00,000
25	Knitting	1,00,000
26	Beauty Parlour	1,00,000
27	Hair Cutting	1,00,000
28	Auto Rickshaw Operation (2 stroke)	1,16,000
29	Handloom	1,00,000

During 2009-10 to 2011-12, the physical achievement of the department is 10723 Nos of beneficiaries against the total target of 3200 Nos. of beneficiaries. Over physical achievement on the 1st phase target let the department to face crucial problems in the actual implementation of the programme due to short fall of financial allocation. The department is provided Rs 1100.00 lakhs during 2009-10 and Rs 9019.72 lakhs with a total of Rs 10119.72.00 lakhs for completion of 1st phase of NLUP. In the meantime the actual requirement of fund is Rs 10241.84 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs 122.12 lakhs as a committed expenditure for completion. Such being the case, the implementation for the first year appears slow and steady in comparison with the achievement of the other sister line departments to whom sufficient fund is provided. However, all cash component meant for NLUP beneficiaries of the sector were released in time before Christmas, 2012 in pursuance to the commitment of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

There is a plan provision of Rs 5855.00 lakhs for implementation of 2nd and 3rd phase of NLUP with a target of 8500 beneficiaries and 5000 nos. of beneficiaries respectively during 2012-13. Whereas requirement of fund for 2nd installment alone is already comes to the tune of Rs 7894.64 lakhs for actual physical achievement of 8686 Nos. of beneficiaries, all fund allocated during the year will be exhausted leaving a shortfall of Rs 2039.64 lakhs. In the meantime, the department is allocated a target of 5000 Nos. of beneficiaries for 3rd phase of NLUP which will requires Rs 5000.00 lakhs approximately for completion. Moreover, 4th phase is also expected to be implemented during the same fiscal year having a target of 2500 Nos. of beneficiaries that will requires Rs 2500.00 lakhs for completion.

Fund position under Industry Sector may be as follows:
(Rs in Lakhs)

Phase of NLUP	No of benfs	Amount required for completion of the scheme	Availability of fund
1 st Phase	10723	10241.84	2009-10 = 1100.00 2011-12 = 9019.72
2 nd Phase	8686	7894.64	2012-13 = 5855.00
3 rd Phase	5000 (target)	5000.00	Nil
4 th Phase	2500 (target)	2500.00	Nil

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SERICULTURE

There is a vast potential for the development of Sericulture in Mizoram. The climatic condition, fertility of the soil, rainfall etc are most suitable for breeding of all kinds of silkworm. In Mizoram, all variety of silks like Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Tasar are commercially exploited of which mulberry is predominant. The State has made major advances in Sericulture during the last decade and now provides subsidiary income to around 7826 families. Area covered under Sericulture plantation is presently estimated to be 5826 Ha and it is recorded that Sericulture activities is being pursued in 314 villages.

Production

Production of cocoons and raw silk yarn during the last few years are as below :-

Particulars	Unit	2011-2012	2012-2013 (upto Dec. 2012)
Mulberry	M.Tonnes	70.1	155.95
Muga	Lakhs	4.06	19.18
Eri	M.Tonnes	3.75	4.81
Oak Tasar	Lakhs	3.20	1.18
Raw Silk	M.Tonnes	5.44	14.68

Promotion

The State Government made utmost attempt to bring maximum family towards Sericulture farming and silkworm rearing. As a means to promote Sericulture, State Government established one Research & Training Institute at Aizawl (Zemabawk) imparting training of one year certificate course in Sericulture and also conduct mobile training to farmers in the villages.

Since Reelers and Weavers are not yet coming forth from the private sector the State Government established one reeling factory at Aizawl and another two small unit at Zobawk and Kolasib.

Infrastructure facilities available under the State Government for development of mulberry silk are as follows :-

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----|
| 1) Research & Training Institute | - | 1 |
| 2) Reeling factory | - | 1 |
| 3) Silk yarn processing unit | - | 1 |
| 4) Mulberry farms | - | 12 |
| 5) Chowki Rearing Centres | - | 6 |
| 6) Grainage Centres | - | 2 |

Under NLUP programmes, the Department covered 826 farmers during 2011-2012, 1106 are covered during 2012-13 and about 2000 farmers are expected to cover during 2013-14.

In spite of all the advantage that the State of Mizoram has for the development of Sericulture, the growth of Sericulture industry has been at a very slow pace the reasons could be attributed to lack of infrastructural facilities, paucity of fund, inadequate personnel and non-traditional practice of Sericulture activities.

As per MIRSAC (Satellite mapping), potential area for Sericulture Development in Mizoram has great potential as indicated in the map:

Variety	Potential Area
1. Mulberry	- Entire State.
2. Eri	- Mainly confined in Kolasib Dist. and the entire State
3. Muga	- In the western belt of the state.
4. Tasar	- Confined in Champhai Dist.

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TOURISM

Tourism has emerged as an important economic activity and one of the fastest growing industries in the world. Globally, Tourism is the fastest growing industry and in terms of value, it comes third only after Petroleum and Transport Industry. As such, Tourism Department in Mizoram is also one of the fastest growing Departments in Mizoram.

Promotion of Tourism in the State is the main function of the Department. The Department has achieved these objectives by constructing Tourist Lodge, Tourist Resort and other Tourist amenities in different places of Mizoram through liberal financing of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. As such, the Department has completed the following projects during 11th Five Year Plan.

Name of Projects Sanction Amount	Govt.of India
1. Southern Tourist Circuit Phase II (6 units)	Rs.706.67 lakhs
2. Tourist Destination Sakawrdai (4 units)	Rs.472.07 lakhs
3. Tourist Destination Kanhmun (4 units)	Rs.499.20 lakhs
4. Aerosport	Rs.298.38 lakhs

At present, the Department operates 39 Tourist Lodges with 364 rooms and 782 beds all over Mizoram. The year wise Revenue receive with number of Tourist Arrival recorded from the operation of these units during the last five years are as below :-

Number of Tourist Arrived and Amount of Revenue collected

Year	No. of Tourists		Revenue Collected
	Domestic	Foreign	
2008-09	56793	842	110.lakhs
2009-10	57639	675	123.51lakhs
2010-11	57623	619	148.15lakhs
2011-12	53512	744	153.64 lakhs
2012-13	48416uptoDec'12	511uptoDec'12	145.40 lakhs
Total :-	273983	3391	680.70 lakhs

The Department has on going project during the current Five Year Plan as mentioned below :-

Name of the Projects	Govt.of India Sanction Amount
1. Tourist Destination Chakhang	Rs.203.56 lakhs
2. Tourist Destination Niawhtlang	Rs.203.56 lakhs
3. Convention Centre at Berawhtlang	Rs.467.71 lakhs
4. Tourist Destination Chawngte	Rs.388.47 lakhs
5. Tourist Destination Palak	Rs.437.75 lakhs
6. Tourist Circuit Maubawk – Chakheitla	Rs.694.88 lakhs
7. Tourist Lodge Serchhip	Rs.172.02 lakhs

8. Serlui 'B' Lake Destination	Rs.384.39 lakhs
9. Tourist Destination Aizawl (units)	Rs.457.61 lakhs
10.Tourist Lodge Khawzawl	Rs.337.47 lakhs
11.Tourist Destination Demagri	Rs.484.63 lakhs

In the field of Human Resource Development the Ministry of Tourism has accorded Financial sanction to tune of Rs.10.00 crores for setting up of Institute of Hotel Management at Aizawl. Society for this institute has been formed and 75% of construction of work is now completed. This institute will conduct Degree Course as well as Diploma Course. It is expected that this Institute will be beneficial to the Youth of Mizoram.

As a part of publicity campaign, the Department organized 3 festival in a year i.e. Chapchar Kut in March, Thalfavang Kut in November to December and Anthurium Festival in September through the financial assistance of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. These festivals are attraction for potential tourists and the response has been encouraging.

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XII. SOCIAL AND SERVICE SECTOR

SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The main objective of School Education Department is development of human resource to achieve academic excellence through education. Since the opening of the first experimental school in 1901 by the Christian Missionaries, the progress of education has been tremendous which has led Mizoram to become one of the most literate States in India. With continuing effort made by the government through SSA & RMSA programmes, implementation of Mid-Day Meal Schemes, ERC, etc., there is a gradual progress in the field of education.

Primary School

The number of Primary Schools (Class I-IV) increased from 1821 in 2010-2011 to 1855 in 2011-2012. Although the overall enrolment of students in all stages of education increases as compared to the previous year, there is a slight decrease in enrolment of students in Primary Schools. Meanwhile, the number of teachers in Primary Education has increased from 8310 in 2010-2011 to 8488 in 2011-2012.

Middle School

The number of Middle Schools (Class V-VIII) has increased to 1383 in 2011-2012 against 1353 in 2010-2011 and the enrolment of students has also increased from 69313 in 2010-11 to 87726 in 2011-12. The main reason for the sudden increase in enrolment of Middle stage is due to shifting of Class VIII (previously H/S) to Middle stage from this year. Besides, the strength of teachers has also increased from 7824 in 2010-11 as compared to 9638 in 2011-12.

High School

The number of High School (Class IX-X) increased to 543 during 2011-12 against 538 in the previous year. The number of enrolment has decreased from 50252 to 48741 during the last two years due to shifting of class VIII to M/S Section. The strength of teachers has increased to 4212 during 2011-12 against 3870 in the previous year.

Higher Secondary School

The number of Higher Secondary Schools (Class XI & XII) has increased from 98 in 2010-11 to 113 in the present year with a corresponding increase in enrolment from 18437 in 2010-11 to 20250 in 2011-12. The number of teachers in Higher Secondary schools increases to 1367 during this year as compared to 1224 in the previous year.

Management of Schools

Up to 2011-12, there are 3894 number of schools at different levels of education in the State out of which, 42.12% are owned and managed by Central & State Governments, 27.94% are Private Unaided, 20.57% are Private Aided which includes New schools managed by SSA & RMSA, Deficit, Adhoc Aided, Council Deficit, Council Aided & Lumpsum Aided, and the rest 9.37% are run by Local Bodies, i.e. schools run by Local Body institutions namely, Lai Autonomous District

Council, Mara Autonomous District Council & Chakma Autonomous District Council.

Percentage Distribution of Schools under different Management (2010-11)					
Sl. No	Stage	Government	Private Unaided	Private Aided	Local Body
1	Primary School	46.85	26.68	11.48	14.99
2	Middle School	39.19	26.83	27.69	6.29
3	High School	38.12	29.83	32.04	NIL
4	Higher Secondary School	19.47	53.10	27.43	NIL
Percentage total		42.12	27.94	20.57	9.37

Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR)

Teacher-Pupil Ratio means the average number of students per teacher at a specific level of education during a given school year. At present, one teacher is considered to teach approximately 19 students at Primary Schools, 9 students at Middle Schools, 12 students at High Schools and 15 students at Higher Secondary Schools. The distribution of TPR of different managements of schools is Central Government – 1:12, State Government – 1:12, Local Body – 1:13, Deficit – 1:24, Council Deficit – 18, Lumpsum Aided – 1:11, New Schools – 1:11, Private Unaided – 1:18 and Overall – 1:13. Deficit schools has the highest TPR in the state.

Status of Trained Teachers

Availability of trained teachers is one of the most important indicators of quality education. Out of the total teachers in all stages of education (i.e. P/S, M/S, H/S & HSS) in all types of schools, 42.28% are trained teachers. The percentage of trained teachers in all stages of schools in Government school is 68.29%, Local body schools is 67.31%, Private Aided schools is 22.84 whereas Private unaided schools is only 7.99%. As seen above, Private Unaided school has the lowest percentage of trained teachers in the state. Out of the total trained teachers 38.28% are regular teacher whereas 3.99% are para teachers.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

GER means the total enrolment in a specific level of education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. An increase in GER indicates a decrease in the number of drop-out students and out of school children in the state.

Status of GER during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

Age	Stage	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
6 – 9	Primary School (I-IV)	108.22	115.37	112.86

10 – 13	Middle School (V-VIII)	105.89	85	82.22
14 – 15	High School (IX-X)	74.61	63.70	69.55
16 – 18	Higher Secondary School (XI-XII)	23.34	26	41.60

(GER is high in P/S and M/S because there are many under aged and over aged students enrolled in P/S and M/S)

Drop-Out Rate

Drop-Out Rate is the percentage of students/pupils who dropped-out from a given grade or cycle or level of Education in a given school year. Drop-Out Rate can be calculated using various methods :

a) **Reconstructed Method** : Using Reconstructed Cohort method, the drop-out rate of students during 2011-12 has been calculated as :

- 1) Primary School - 14.6%
- 2) Middle School - -3.4%
- 3) High School - 2.8%

Since the method of collection is applied on enrolment data of only 2 consecutive years, there is a limitation of this method, i.e. by taking a very short time series, there is a high chance of drop out rates to become minus (-) as seen in M/S i.e. -3.4%.

Reconstructed Cohort Method places less demand on the availability of detailed data over time. For applying this method, data on enrolment by grade for two consecutive years and in repeaters by grade from the first to the second year is sufficient to enable the estimation of three main flow-rates-promotion, repetition and drop-outs.

b) **Apparent Cohort Method** : Under the Apparent Cohort Method, drop out rate is calculated as follows :

- 1) Primary School (I-IV) - 36.05%
- 2) Middle School (I-VIII) - 36.38%
- 3) High School (IX-X) - 30.04%

This method is calculated using a long time series date (at least 10 years). However, the limitation of this method is that all repeaters and children who are drop out from the school system due to many reasons like death, children studying in other states, failure of submission of report by some private schools, etc., are calculated as drop-out. Therefore, there is a chance of over-estimation of drop-out rates than the reality.

Literacy

The literacy rate in Mizoram has increased from 36.23% in 1951 to 88.8% in 2001. As per 2011 census, literacy rate in Mizoram is 91.58%.

Within a few decades, Mizoram became one of the most literate states in India, being at the 3rd position in terms of literacy percentage. The male-female differential in literacy is very narrow figuring 4.32 as per 2011 Census.

Achievement under SSA

- ❖ 508 P/S Teachers and 763 UPS Teachers were appointed over the years under SSA. In addition, 338 (Class-VIII) Teachers were also appointed during the financial year 2010-2011 – 550 P/S Teachers & 1643 UPS Teachers till date
- ❖ The SSA Mission has distributed Free Text Book to 16,24,154 (cumulative) number of students till date. During 2011-12, 1,66,619 students were provided Free Text Book for students between 6-14 Years of age.
- ❖ SSA has identified 7602 children with special needs in the state, out of which 7529 children were enrolled in schools and 73 CWSN (Children with Special Needs) were provided home based education. These children were provided wheel chair, crutch, hearing aids and spectacles according to their needs on the directions of technical experts in the assessment camp held every year for the children. Braille and Large Print Textbook has also been provided to the Blind and Visually Impaired/Low Vision Students. Ramps, handrails, special toilet have also been constructed in the existing schools for the children
- ❖ Maintenance Grant has been given to all Govt. Schools @ Rs. 0.075 lakh.
- ❖ 396 ECCE Centre have been established with enrolment of 9988 children below 6 years of age.
- ❖ 8 Girls Hostels have been established with total enrolment of 400 Girl Students Free of Cost in all Districts of Mizoram.
- ❖ 176 Sports Centre were opened under SC/ST Education for Retention at Elementary Stage and 5280 Students were enrolled and at the same time, 4 Sports Hostels were opened – 2 Hostels at Aizawl District, 1 Hostels at Kolasib & Mamit District with an enrolment of 120 students.
- ❖ 140 Computer Education Centre were opened in collaboration with AICES Infotech Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata and Computer Aided Teaching (CAT) has been started in 50 selected Middle School since 2008 and another 160 schools since 2011 in collaboration with JIL Information Technology, Uttar Pradesh. In collaboration with Hole-in-the-Wall Education Limited (HiWEL), Computers were installed in 5 selected Upper Primary Schools/Centre in Remote Areas of Lunglei District. Computer Aided Learning Modules on Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Health Education, English, etc. were installed in these computers. Children can access these computers during their off-period, recess time, before and after school and on even holidays. 26253 students were covered under HiWEL Programme.

Kashturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (KGBV)

Under this scheme, one residential hostel with capacity of 100 Girl Child has been established since 2005-2006 at Lungsen Block. 5 Mizos, 1 Pahari and 94 Chakmas were accommodated in the Hostel during 2011-12.

National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)

The scheme is implemented for Educationally Backward Block (EBB) of Mizoram, i.e. Lungsen Block since 2005-06. Under the scheme, 13 Model Cluster Schools (MCS) have been constructed with unit cost of Rs. 2.00 lakh each. These MCS are fully functional, covering 772 Girl Children during 2011-12.

Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

The main objective of the scheme is to achieve is to achieve a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 75% for classes IX-X within 5 years by providing a Secondary School within a reasonable distance of every habitation, to improve quality of education imparted at Secondary level by making all Secondary Schools conformed to prescribed norms, and to remove gender, socio-economic and

disability barriers and to make universal access to Secondary level education by 2017 i.e., by the end of 12th Five Year Plan and Universal Retention by 2020.

Construction of 23 RMSA New Secondary Schools is going on, some of them have been completed. Strengthening of 154 Government Secondary Schools is going on. 222 Secondary Schools (199 Government Secondary Schools and 23 New Schools) have been given Annual Grant of Rs. 50,000/- each, 184 teachers have been recruited for 23 RMSA New Schools and 222 Laboratory Attendants have been recruited for 199 Government Secondary Schools and 23 RMSA Schools. Minor repair grant has been given to 197 Government Secondary Schools @ Rs. 25,000/- per school.

Mid-Day Meal

Mid-Day Meal Scheme was started in Mizoram since 15th August 1995 by providing Raw Rice to Students. By an order of supreme Court, it was implemented by providing Cooked food to Students of Primary since 15th February 2006. The scheme was extended in Educationally Backward Block of Lunglei, (Lunglei District) from 15th November 2007 onwards and from 1st August 2008, it was again extended to cover all Upper Primary Schools in Mizoram without interruption till date. The main objectives of the scheme are – improving the nutritional status of children, increasing and encouraging, retaining and reducing drop-out students.

During academic session of 2012-2013, as many as 179066 of students enjoyed Mid-Day Meal, of which 129740 students were Primary students (Class I-V) and 49326 were Upper Primary School (Class VI-VIII) students

EDUCATION REFORMS COMMISSION (ERC)

In order to reform the system of education, Government of Mizoram set up the Education Reforms Commission, Mizoram (ERCM) to recommend ways and means to raise standard of education and improvement of quality. The commission's terms of reference were wide ranging, covering all sectors of education, namely – pre-school, elementary, secondary, higher and professional education. A wide spectrum of issues including quality of education in relation to academic achievement of students and performance level of schools, drastic reduction of drop-out rate, development of skills for wage and self-employment through vocationalization of education, rejuvenating curriculum reform progress, language development, education in universal human values, overhauling the system of governance, have been reflected upon in the report of the Commission.

The very setting up of this Commission is a pointer to the expectations the State has from the reformed system of education in the State. Mizoram is the one State in the Country which can be legitimately credited with this pioneering decision.

The Commission also visited institutions to have an actual feel of the ground realities. This included Mizoram University, Colleges of General Education, Teachers' Education Institutions, Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institute, SCERT, MBSE and different categories of schools. It studied relevant Acts, Government Notifications, Policy Documents, Reports of Committees and Research Reports.

On the basis of its understanding on issue and concerns of education and the possible reform strategies, the Commission has prepared its Report which consist of 15 chapters, including a consolidated summary of recommendations. The

Government of Mizoram constituted Group of Experts which comprises of Chairman, Secretary and 3 members on 24th September, 2010 to –

- 1) Scrutinize and make recommendation to the Government from the report of the Education Reforms Commission.
- 2) Determine those actions which are necessary to be taken up on priority basis from the recommendation of the Education Reforms Commission.
- 3) Prepare road map for implementation of the report of the Education Reforms Commission.

The Group of Experts have submitted the report to the Chief Minister on 28th February, 2011.

After the expiry of the term of the Group of Expert, Task Force was then constituted to take follow up action on the report of Group of Expert on priority basis. The Task force then formed 5 (Five) Working Groups entrusted to have a close study of various issues as follows :

1. Working Group No – I.
 - To study viability of small schools and school mapping.
2. Working Group No – II.
 - To examine the feasibility of creating common cadre for SCERT and DIET.
3. Working Group No – III.
 - To study problems relating to under-qualified teachers.
4. Working Group No – IV.
 - To prepare Draft Code of Professional Ethics for teachers.
5. Working Group No – V.
 - To study the feasibility of constituting the Mizoram Education Service.

After all the Working Groups submitted their reports to the Task Force, the Task Force discussed and examine all the reports and submitted to the Government (School Education Department).

At present, the Government in the School Education Department is considering the reports and takes necessary action to materialised the reports.

Adult Education

The literacy rate in Mizoram has increased from 36.28% in 1951 to 88.8% in 2001. Within a period of few decades, Mizoram became one of the most literate States in India being at the 3rd position in terms of literacy percentage presently and as per 2011 Census, literacy rate of Mizoram is 91.58%. The male-female differential in literacy is very narrow figuring only 4.32 as per 2011 Census.

As per Census 2011, there are literate and illiterate persons in Mizoram as shown below :-

MIZORAM POSITION AS PER 2011 CENSUS	LITERATE PERSONS ABOVE 7 YEARS			ILLITERATE PERSONS ABOVE 7 YEARS		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	93.72 %	89.40%	91.58	6.28%	10.60%	8.42%
438949	408643	847592	29425	48461	77886	

THE UP-TO-DATE ONGOING LITERACY PROGRAMMES UNDER ADULT EDUCATION

1. **Continuing Education Programmes** : Adult Education Wing, Department of School Education have been running Continuing Education Programmes till date for 40 Nodal Continuing Education Centres (NCECs) and 360 Continuing Education Centres (CECs) in Mizoram since 1998 and Asst. Preraks are engaged and entrusted for eradication of illiteracy by using mopping programme in each Centre.

2. **Each-One-Teach-One-Scheme** : Each-One-Teach-One-Scheme is still going to combat thousands of illiterates within Mizoram with special focus areas for Champhai District and Mamit District and having target of 600 illiterates during the year 2012-2013 and achievement reports for the same may be furnished in future or at the end of financial year 2012-2013.

3. **Special Literacy Drive** : Special Literacy Drive for Lunglei District and Lawngtlai District to be implemented during the 12th Five Year Plan during 2102-2017 has been started in active course by having target of 1000 illiterates during the year 2012-2013 and achievement reports for the same may be furnished in future or at the end of financial year 2012-2013.

4. **Social Service Camp and Literacy Campaign** : Social Service Camp and Literacy Campaign have been organized annually as awareness campaign among the illiterates and for all other members of the community interested in acquiring knowledge about the importance of literacy for the befitting and fruitful implementation of various Literacy Programmes.

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HEALTH & MEDICAL**Hospital & Medical Education****A. INTRODUCTION:**

The Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education is one of the two wings of Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram with a separate budget since 2006 – 2007. Since its inception, the department is functioning to look after various Hospitals of Mizoram including Mizoram College of Nursing and School of Nursing, Lunglei for ensuring good health care to the people of Mizoram

In order to offer good health care to the people of Mizoram, the Department of Hospital & Medical Education has initiated steps for building good infrastructures as well as increasing Manpower. Steps are also taken to avoid large no. of patient being referred outside the State for investigations and treatment as heavy financial loss is incurred to Government exchequer.

The Department has also been making efforts to achieve various Central programme like Cancer Control Programme, Oral Health Programme, Tobacco Control Programme & Mental Health Programme.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

Sl. No.	Name of Hospitals	No. of Beds
1	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	300
2	Kulikawn Hospital, Aizawl	50
3	Civil Hospital, Lunglei	122
4	District Hospital, Champhai	60
5	District Hospital, Serchhip	70
6	District Hospital, Saiha	70
7	District Hospital, Kolasib	60
8	District Hospital, Mamit	30
9	District Hospital, Lawngtlai	30
10	Referral Hospital, Falkawn	150
11	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Zemabawk	40
	Total	982

NON - GOVERNMENT (PRIVATE) HOSPITALS

Sl. No.	Name of Hospitals	No. of Beds
1	Presbyterian Hospital, Durtlang	300
2	Christian Hospital, Serkawn	100
3	Greenwood Hospital, Bawngkawn	80
4	Adventist Hospital, Seventh Day Tlang	30
5	Nazareth Hospital, Chaltlang	45
6	Bethesda Hospital, Bawngkawn	80
7	Aizawl Hospital & Research Centre, Mission Veng	77
8	Vaivenga Hospital & Research Centre, Dawrpui	20
9	Grace Nursing Home, Electric Veng	38
10	New Life Hospital, Chanmary	43
11	Maraland Gospel Centenary Hospital, Saiha	26
12	Lairam Christian Medical Centre, Lawngtlai	60

13	Alpha Hospital, Kulikawn	25
14	Med-Aim Adventist Hospital, Champhai	20
	Total	944

**OUT – PATIENT & IN – PATIENTS DURING 2012 – 2013 UPTO 1st April 2012 -
31st Dec 2012.**

Sl. No.	Hospitals	No. of Out-Patients	No. of In-Patients
1	Government Hospitals	45589	6955
2	Non- Government Hospitals	7462	5703

B. PROGRAMMES & ACTIVITIES :

MEDICAL EDUCATION

- **Mizoram College of Nursing, Aizawl** – It is functioning under the affiliation of Mizoram University for the past 3 (three) years and is running in rented Buildings with the intake capacity of 30 students per year till date. The Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs 3,70,50,000 for upgradation of the said Institution. As a matter of fact construction of the building of the said institution has been started at Falkawn.
- **Nursing School Lunglei** – It has been functioning as a full fledged institution since 1995 with the intake capacity of 20 students per year. The intake capacity is proposed to be upgraded.
- **ESTABLISHMENT OF 4 (FOUR) GNM SCHOOLS AND 1 (ONE) ANM SCHOOL:**

The Department has initiated steps for establishment of 4 (four) GNM Schools and 1 (one) ANM School as sanctioned by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India (Nursing Division). The General Midwifery Schools and ANM School are proposed to establish at Serchhip, Kolasib, Champhai, Saiha & Lawngtlai. The State Matching Share had been provided under the State Plan.

- **MIZORAM STATE HEALTH CARE SCHEME (MSHCS)**

The Government of Mizoram is committed to providing Health Insurance cover to its population and had implemented for all its population, excepting Government Servants and their dependents a Health Insurance Scheme called the MSHCS (Mizoram State Health Care Scheme) since April 2008. It had also formed the Mizoram State Health Care Society, a registered Society to oversee and implement directly or indirectly the implementation of the Scheme. The Governing Body of the Scheme is Chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

At the same time, RSBY (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana), a BPL Scheme for the unorganised sector under the Ministry of Labour & Employment, being implemented all over the country is linked with MSHCS from 2010. Under the two Schemes, a BPL family can avail the usual RSBY cover of Rs. 30,000/- and an additional cover from MSHCS of Rs. 70,000/- for hospitalised illness and another cover of Rs. 2 lakhs under MSHCS for critical illness, thereby making the total cover up to Rs. 3 lakhs. Moreover, APL (Above Poverty Line) families could avail critical illness cover only up to Rs. 3 lakhs under MSHCS. Both the schemes were

implemented using an Insurance provider but from 2011-12, MSHCS is being implemented on Self Finance Basis by the Society.

The two Schemes are now implemented for the 2nd year and there is much improvement in enrolment as can be deduced as given:

Enrolment status for Policy Period of 2010 -2011				
No of Enrolment			Target	Percentage
Health Care	BPL Family	28245	NA	NA
	APL Family	11940	NA	NA
	RSBY	18129	67418	26.9
Enrolment status for Policy Period of 2010 -2011				
Percentage		No of Enrolment	Target	Percentage
Health Care	BPL Family	27383	NA	NA
	APL Family	4555	NA	NA
	RSBY	45461	73577	61.8

The claims payment status is as given:

Claims payment status for Policy Period of 2010 - 2011				
Particulars	MSHCS		RSBY	
	Claims (No)	Amount (Rs)	Claims (No)	Amount (Rs)
MR Bills Received	8494	105397072	966	5018390
MR Bills Accepted	8092	86851644	931	4608125
Bills Paid	6266	68193295	784	3830775
Bills Rejected	402	18545428	35	74900
Bills Pending	1826	18658349	147	777350
Claims payment status for Policy Period of 2011 - 2012				
Particulars	MSHCS		RSBY	
	Claims (No)	Amount (Rs)	Claims (No)	Amount (Rs)
MR Bills Received	4205	81949916	9073	55750670
MR Bills Accepted	3843	77028876	7222	47717420
Bills Paid	3797	59750489	6525	43688370
Bills Rejected	362	4921040	1851	8033250
Bills under Processed	46	17278387	697	4029050

It is also planned from 2013-14, MNREGA Job Card Holders would be given RSBY benefits, thereby more beneficiaries would be able to avail general hospitalisation benefits from RSBY. Activities are actively underway in the preparation of baseline MNREGA Job Card holders and at current premium, **it is estimated that for 1.5 lakh Job Card Holders in Mizoram, about Rs. 2 crores would be annually required for RSBY premium.** Further, as per the latest Regional Workshop on RSBY held in Guwahati on 8.2.2012, Assam and Mizoram have been selected for Pilot Project implementation of OPD (Out Patient

Department) benefits under RSBY and if this materializes, the Premium requirement would also be increased.

- **OPERATIONALIZATION OF STATE REFERRAL HOSPITAL, FALKAWN.**

The State Referral Hospital, Falkawn (150 Bedded) was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Mizoram on 10th Dec., 2012. Presently 5 (five) Departments of Civil Hospital, Aizawl viz. Surgery, Medicine, Gynaecology, Paediatric, Dental as a 1st Phase had been established in the said Hospital in order to relieve the heavy burden and over crowded Civil Hospital, Aizawl. 92 Units of Staff Quarters were repaired/renovated. The Government has also been planning to upgrade into 220 – bedded during the 12th Five Year Plan. The proposal for creation of 137 nos. of posts has been approved by Council of Minister, Government of Mizoram for running the said Hospital successfully.

- **ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL COLLEGE IN MIZORAM**

Government of Mizoram has proposed to establish a Medical College in Mizoram. A High Power Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Mizoram, it is proposed to be established at Referral Hospital Falkawn. As such, with a support of Rs.50 lakhs from the North Eastern Council , the Detail Project Report is being prepared by the M/s Satya Medtech India Ltd.

- **STRENGTHENING & IMPROVEMENT OF CANCER TREATMENT & ESTABLISHMENT OF CANCER HOSPITAL:**

In order to offer good health care to the cancer patients, an amount of Rs. 6.00 crores have been released by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India (Cancer Research Section) out of which an amount of Rs. 120.00 – State Matching Share is provided under the State Plan.

At present a 40 bedded inpatient ward is functioning and the Detail Project Report for 100 bedded Cancer Hospital is being prepared by M/s Satya Medtech India Ltd. Not less than 40 patients are treated daily with radiation, combined radiation and therapy.

- **STRENGTHENING & IMPROVEMENT OF CENTRAL STERILE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT in 5 CIVIL/DISTRICT HOSPITALS**

With the approved cost of ` 300.00 lakhs from North Eastern Council, the equipments for Steralization system have been procured and have been installed at five (5) Hospitals, viz. Civil Hospital, Aizawl, District Hospital Saiha, Serchhip and Kolasib.

- **COMPUTERISED HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT & INFORMATION SYSTEM -**

Work, at the approved cost Rs. 466.51 lakhs for the Development & Implementation of Computerized Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) at Civil Hospital, Aizawl is on the verge of completion.

Expected outcomes from the Project:

- i. Faster processing of Out patient registration & Follow-ups
- ii. Faster processing of In Patient Admission/Enquiries

- iii. Computerized Cash Receipts
- iv. Computerized Doctor's prescription
- v. Computerized investigation/Diagnostics Reports
- vi. Integrated solution for all Wards/Units related activities
- vii. Internal Medicine/Investigation/other demand Processing
- viii. Computerized Stock Maintenance
- ix. Complete management of Computerized Medical Records
- x. Computerizing Establishment works & Accounts maintenance
- xi. Digitizing Library Management
- xii. Biological Waste Information Management
- xiii. Disaster Information Management

- **UPGRADATION OF CIVIL HOSPITAL AIZAWL**

With the approved cost of ₹ 54.23 crores from Government of India, ₹ 10.00 crores has been released for the 1st installment under NRHM – flexi pool fund, the fund is meant for reconstruction of Staff Quarters, Gyneacology Block, Vertical Extension of OPD Block, Radiology and Imaging Department, Demolition of old buildings and staff quarters have been completed and the construction work is also being undertaken.

- **UPGRADATION OF DISTRICT HOSPITAL, CHAMPHAI:**

With approved estimated cost of Rs.26.43 crores from Government of India under NRHM, flexi-pool fund. Works about 80% of the projects has been completed.

- **PURCHASE OF CT SCAN MACHINE (16 – SLICE) FOR CIVIL HOSPITAL, AIZAWL :**

With the approved cost of Rs. 280.00 lakhs from NEC, the new CT Scan Machine will replace the old one at Civil Hospital, Aizawl. The process of procurement of the machine is going on.

- **WATER SUPPLY & POWER SUPPLY TO THE HOSPITALS :**

In order to have sufficient clean and safe water supply at the Hospital, the installation of water treatment plant at referral Hospital, Falkawn, District Hospital, Lawngtlai, Champhai and Mamit is being undertaken on BOOT Basis (Build Own Operate and Transfer) with Intergen Energy Limited. The States contribution toward the said scheme had been provided under the State Plan.

Due to insufficient power supply at various Hospitals, namely- State Referral Hospital, JNM Hospital Serchhip, District Hospital Champhai, Lawngtlai and Mamit, the Solar Power Plants, with subsidized assistance from the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India, were installed in these Hospitals. Proposal for installation of the said Solar Power Plant is being propose for the remaining Hospitals namely, District Hospitals Saiha, Kolasib, Civil Hospital Lunglei, Kulikawn Hospital, Cancer Hospital Zemabawk.

- **ISO 9000 – 2008 CERTIFICATION**

The only Government Hospital in North Eastern Region and third in India so far, Civil Hospital Aizawl is recently awarded a prestigious Certificate by IMAX – Gurgaon (Government of India undertaking).

- **MEDICAL TREATMENT & REFERRAL**

1. Empanelled Hospitals outside the State

- a) **Kolkata –**

- i) BM Birla Heart Research Institute
 - ii) Kothari Medical Centre
 - iii) AMRI Hospital
 - iv) Calcutta medical research Institute
 - v) Apollo Gleneagles Hospital
 - vi) Chitaranjan National Cancer hospital
 - vii) DESUN Hospital

- b) **Guwahati –**

- i) BBCI
 - ii) GNRC Hospital
 - iii) Downtown Hospital
 - iv) International Hospital
 - v) Pratiksha Hospital
 - vi) Arya hospital
 - vii) Sankardeva Netralaya

- c) **New Delhi –**

- i) Indian Spinal Injury Centre
 - ii) Indraprastha Apollo Hospital
 - iii) St. Stephens Hospital
 - iv) Escort Heart Institute & Research Centre
 - v) Sitaram Bhartia Hospital

- d) **Mumbai –** Tata Memorial Hospital

- e) **Shillong –** Bethany Hospital

- f) **Vellore –** Christian Medical College

- g) **Apollo Hospitals –** Chennai & Hyderabad

- h) **Bangalore –** Narayana Hrudayalaya Institute of cardiac Science

Total No. of Referred to the Empaneled Hospital Outside the State (1st April 2012 till date) – 1775.

2. Empanelled Hospitals within the State

- Aizawl –**

1. Presbyterian Hospital, Durtlang
 2. Greenwood Hospital
 3. Bethesda Hospital
 4. Nazareth Hospital
 5. New Life Hospital
 6. Grace Nursing Home
 7. Vaivenga Hospital & Research Foundation
 8. Aizawl Hospital

9. Seventh Day Adventist Hospital, Aizawl
10. Mizoram Health Care

Lunglei -

1. Christian Hospital, Serkawn

Lawngtlai -

1. Lairam Christian Medical Centre

Saiha -

1. Maraland Gospel Centenary Hospital

Kolasib -

1. Nazareth nursing Home

• **TELE-MEDICINE**

1. National Rural Tele-Medicine Network coverage has included Aizawl, Saiha, Champhai, Lunglei, Mamit, Serchip and Kolasib which is operational with the technicians provided by NESAC, Shillong.
2. Problems due to shortage of specialist Doctors at various Health Centres are reduced to a large extent with Tele-consultations as well as Telephonic consultant.
3. Tata Memorial Institute, Mumbai also offers MOA for the benefit of our cancer patients. This will be even more relevant when a separate Cancer Hospital is set up in the State. In fact, Government of India offers Onco Net in the far flung areas of north east States.

• **MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME**

In 1999 – 2000 District Mental Health Programme, Aizawl District was launched by Government of India with the following Manpower (co-terminus), and the posts mentioned below have been absorbed by Government of Mizoram during 2011 – 2012.

1. Clinical Psychologist
2. Psychiatrist Specialist
3. Trained Social worker
4. Psychiatric Nurse
5. Statistician/Clerk
6. Driver
7. Nursing orderly/attendant
8. Safai Karamchari

In 2006 – 2007 Lunglei District Mental health Programme was launched with similar Manpower.

The District Mental Health Programme, Aizawl had been absorbed by the Government of Mizoram.

The fund received from MOHFW so far is ` 91.7 lakhs for Aizawl District and Rs. 26.2 lakhs for Lunglei District.

- **STATE ILLNESS ASSISTANCE FUND (SIAF)**

Introduced in the State since 1998 – 1999. NIAF is released at the 50% of the fund allocated by the State government. The fund is meant for BPL patients on reimbursement basis for specified lists of illness.

BPL card
Certificate from BDO
Certificate from Medical Board

Maximum amount payable to the patient is Rs. 1.5 lakhs at a time.

- **PRE-CONCEPTION & PRENATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES**

Pre-conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act 1994 prohibits sex selection and regulates Pre-Natal Diagnostic techniques to prevent their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide. This act prohibits sex selection in any form and also bans advertisement relating to sex selection.

The State Government has organized seminars/meeting for implementing PC & PNDT Act.

There are 30 (thirty) nos. of PC & PNDT clinics registered at present.
Registration Fee - ` 3000/- every 5 years

Renewal Fee - Rs. 15,00/-

Regular inspections of all Ultrasound Machines are carried out for compliance.

- **MIZORAM NURSING COUNCIL**

Established in 1991. Looks after nursing education and maintain quality service.

Conducts nursing examination accept B.Sc Nursing

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WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Rural Water Supply

Rural Drinking Water Supply are implemented mainly by providing Piped Water Supply using Gravity Flow, Pumping Scheme, Rain Water Harvesting Scheme (RWHS), Hand Pump Tube Well, Improvement of Village Spring Source and Impounding Reservoir, etc. As per Habitation Survey 2003 conducted by PHED, Mizoram and as revalidated by Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, there are 777 Rural Habitations in Mizoram.

The Government has introduced new guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with effect from 1.4.2009 which envisages covering of all rural habitations by 2012. The status of Rural habitations as on 1.4.2011 was as under:

1. Non-Covered (NC) i.e upto 10 lpcd	=	0 habitations
2. Partially Covered (PC) i.e above 10 lpcd but below 40 lpcd	=	188 habitations
3. Fully Covered habitation (FC) i.e above 40 lpcd	=	589 habitations
Total	=	777 habitations

The present status as on 1.4.2012 is as under:

1. Non-Covered (NC) i.e upto 10 lpcd	=	0 habitations
2. Partially Covered (PC) i.e above 10 lpcd but below 40 lpcd	=	66 habitations
3. Fully Covered habitation (FC) i.e above 40 lpcd	=	711 habitations
Total	=	777 habitations

Rural Sanitation (TSC):

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced in 2003-04, the Implementing Department has constructed 79216 nos. of Individual Household Latrines, 3219 nos. of school toilets and 1310 nos. of Anganwadi toilets and 551 nos. of Sanitary complex have been constructed so far.

Urban Water Supply:

Mizoram is still on its way in achieving the National norms of Water Supply Level (70 lpcd) in Urban Water Supply Programme. Out of 22 towns in Mizoram, 10 towns have been brought under fully covered status (70 lpcd) and 3 towns are non-covered.

Water Supply Projects:

There are some projects which are being implemented under various sources of funding with a view to bring the towns/ village to fully covered status. They are as follows:-

S. No.	Name of Project	Approved cost	Programme/ Funded by
1	Greater Lawngtlai Water Supply Scheme	2564.50	DoNER
2	Greater Hnahthial Water Supply Scheme	825.60	DoNER
3	Tuipang Water Supply Scheme	941.13	DoNER
4	Lower Sakawrdai Water Supply Scheme	133.70	DoNER
5	Greater Saitual Water Supply Scheme	2153.00	DoNER
6	Bilkhawthlir Water Supply Scheme	780.47	DoNER
7	W. Phaileng Water Supply Scheme	995.19	DoNER
8	Bairabi Water Supply Scheme	490.37	DoNER
9	S. Khawbung Water Supply Scheme	827.38	DoNER

10	Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme Ph-I	1681.80	JNNURM (UIG)
11	Greater Lunglei Water Supply Scheme	867.00	JNNURM (UIDSSMT)
12	Greater Serchhip Water Supply Scheme	687.60	JNNURM (UIDSSMT)
13	Greater Saiha Water Supply Scheme	2070.20	10% L.S. Grant under Urban Ministry
14	Tlabung Water Supply Scheme	441.00	10% L.S. Grant under Urban Ministry
15	Greater Khawzawl Water Supply Scheme	2497.00	10% L.S. Grant under Urban Ministry (New Scheme)
16	Sangau Water Supply Scheme	484.00	NEC
17	Phuaibuang Water Supply Scheme	391.50	NEC
18	Bualpui 'NG' & Lungzarhtum Water Supply Scheme	493.00	NEC
19	Lengpui Town & Lengpui Airport WSS (Pumping)	458.20	NEC
20	Sangau Water Supply Scheme (Pumping) Ph-II	471.60	NEC (New Scheme)
21	Darlawn Water Supply Scheme (Aug)	485.20	NEC (New Scheme)

Slipped Back Problems:

In Mizoram, sources of water becomes lesser day by day and even dries up in various places on account of deforestation of catchment areas and other factors. Many schemes have slipped back due to those reasons. Methods like Rain Water Harvesting, Sustainability approach through Scientific Source finding, Isotope study in catchment for Recharging spring sources are being tried and adopted to solve the ever increasing problem of drying up of water sources.

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SOCIAL WELFARE

The details of schemes/ works with physical targets and achievements undertaken by Social Welfare Department during 2012 – 2013 is given in the table shown below :

1. STATE PLAN WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED (PLAN)

The State Government has started rehabilitating handicapped persons since 1973 to help them make out their living by providing vocational training, stipend, economic rehabilitation, special appliances and pensions.

Name of Schemes/Works	Unit	Physical Achievement during 2012-2013 as on 31 st January, 2013
Disability Pension (Plan)	Persons	200
Grants to Handicapped Educate unemployed (Plan)	Persons	25
Hostel for Handicapped (Plan & Non-Plan)	Maintenance	2
NPRPD (Plan)	Centres	2
Economic Rehabilitation (Plan)	Persons	50
Prosthetic Aids (Plan)	Persons	23
Handicapped trainees stipend & machine (Plan & Non-Plan)	Persons	79 nos.
Handicapped student stipend (Non-Plan)	Persons	803
(j) Various Aids & appliances (Plan)	Beneficiaries	No fund is provided for purchase of aids & appliances

Government of Mizoram issued Notification for creation of 11 (eleven) posts for the office of the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities under Social Welfare Department No.B.13016/35/06 – SWD dt.15.4.2009. Selection of Staff is being carried out and the Commissionariat will be functioning in a short period of time.

2. CHILD WELFARE

Development is the key concern of all the nations. Full development of human resource and efficient utilization is one of the most important resources in the nation building activities. For the fullest development of human resource, its foundation must be laid in the early stages of life. Social Welfare Department is implementing various Schemes that caters to the needs of children of different age groups to mould their characters as well as their all round development.

Name of Schemes/Works	Unit	Physical Achievement during 2012-2013 as on 31 st January, 2013
(a) Pre-School for Children (Plan & Non-Plan)	Centres	30
(b) Creche/Day Care Centre (Plan & Non-Plan)	Centres	40
(c) State Council for Child Welfare (Plan)	Centre	1
(d) Adoption Cell (Plan)	Centre	1
(e) Bal Bhavan (Plan)	Persons	700

3. WOMEN WELFARE

To reduce the acute Social & economic problems faced by unfortunate widows, divorces, unmarried mothers and destitute women particularly with minor children to look after, the scheme of socio-economic development programmes have been implemented since 1985 – 1986 with considerable success.

(a) Socio-Economic Programme for Destitute (Plan)	Persons	275
(b) RITC for 25 inmates (Non-Plan)	Centre	1
(c) Women Commission (Plan)	Centre	1
(d) Vocational Training Centres (CSS)	Centres	5
(e) Protective Home / Reception Centre (Plan)	Centre	1
(f) Observation / Remand Home (Plan)	Centres	2

4. WELFARE OF AGED INFIRM & DESTITUTE

The State Government has been implementing the ' IGNOAP' by providing Old Age Pension to poor, destitute Older Persons who have attained 60 years and above 55 years in case of physically and mentally handicapped living below poverty line.

To provide shelter, security & protection to older persons above 60 years and having no near relative or supporter, an Old Age Home is run since 1989.

(a) Old Aged Home (Non-Plan)	Home	1
(b) IGNOAPS (ACA)	Persons	26359
(c) IGWWPS (ACA)	Persons	891
(d) IGDPS (ACA)	Persons	544
(e) N.F.B.S (ACA)	Persons	197

5. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (CSS)

In pursuance of the National Policy for Children adopted in 22nd August, 1974 which laid emphasis on the integrated delivery of early childhood services for children below 6 years and expectant and nursing women. Based on the recommendation of the Inter-Ministerial Study Teams set up by the Planning Commission, the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was evolved to make a coordinated effort for an integrated programme of delivery of package of such services. The first 33 pilot projects were set up in 1975 – 1976. Later on the Planning Commission on the basis of the evaluation report sanctioned more projects. By the turn of the 11th Five Year Plan, the ICDS Programme is planned to be universalize covering all the habitations of India.

Data of ICDS in the State is shown below : -

No. of ICDS Projects		27
No. of AWC		1980
No. of AWWs	Persons	1980
No. of children enrolled 6 months – 6 years	Persons	137625
No. of AWTC		1+1 (at Lunglei)
No. of Pregnant Women	Persons	15860
No. of Lactating Women	Persons	22768
No. of AWC providing PSE for 21 days		1916
No. of beneficiaries		
(i) Boys	Persons	30427
(ii) Girls		37925

6. SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION PROGRAMME PLAN & CSS

Supplementary Nutrition Programme aims at reducing the prevalence of malnutrition among children between 6 months to 6 years, pregnant and lactating mother and adolescent girls. It provides supplementary feeding to an extent of 500 calories and 12-15 grams of protein to children, 800 calories and 20-25 grams of protein to pregnant, lactating mothers and adolescent girls.

In the State of Mizoram, different types of foods rich in proteins and calories, fortified with micro-nutrient are selected as supplementary foods for distribution to the beneficiaries at Anganwadi Centres. To combat micro-nutrients deficiencies, micronutrients such as Vitamin A, Iron, Zinc, Vitamin B Complex and Calcium are given in the form of syrups and tablets.

The State Government has complied with the nutritional and feeding norms of the Government of India. It provides feeding for 300 days in a year.

Physical Achievement :

Beneficiaries covered during the year 2012 – 2013 :

Year	Normal Children	Malnourished Children	Severely Malnourished Children	Mothers	Adolescent Girls	TOTAL
2012 – 13	116004	43372	1261	40693	7075	208405

7. CAPACITY BUILDING (CSS)

In order to combat micronutrient deficiency disorders and to fill the gap left by the Supplementary Nutrition Programme in providing protective nutrients in lactating and nursing mothers and children below 6 years, the CBPR programme will be implemented in Mizoram during the 11th Five Year Plan. The Programme is being implemented in 100 Anganwadi Centres within Aizawl District.

8. RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS (RSGEAG) 'SABLA'

Government of India, Ministry of Child Development has launched a new scheme 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) Sabla' and released a grant amounting to Rs. 68.40 lakhs (Rupees Sixty Eight Lakhs Forty Thousand) only for implementing the scheme within Mizoram. The main objectives of the scheme are:-

- i) Enable the AGs for self-development and empowerment.
- ii) Improve their nutrition and health status.
- iii) Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) and family and child care.
- iv) Upgrade their home-based skill, life skills and tie up with National Skill Development Programme (NSDP) for vocational skills.
- v) Mainstream out of school AGs into formal/non-formal education.
- vi) Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station etc.

The Scheme will be implemented within 12 ICDS Projects as under :-

DistrictNo. of ICDS ProjectNumber of Beneficiaries covered as on 31st January, 2013

Aizawl District	6 ICDS Projects	11561
Lunglei District	4 ICDS Projects	3833
Saiha District	2 ICDS Projects	1485

9. BAL BHAVAN

Bal Bhavan is a creativity resources centre for children within the age group of 5 to 15 years. Bal Bhavan aims at enhancing the creative abilities of children by providing them with numerous activities and opportunities for expression. The objective of the scheme is to identify creative talents, nurturing and honoring children; creating awareness about advocating creativity. Bal Bhavan caters to all walks of children irrespective of cast, creed or religion.

The Mizoram Bal Bhavan was established during the early years of the 11th Plan period. There are more than 1000 nos. of children enrolled. Out of the 70 activities only four broad areas of activities are taken up at the Bal Bhavan at 4 (four) centres viz –

- i) Creative innovation Science.
- ii) Creative Performance
- iii) Creative Writing
- iv) Creative Fine Arts

National Bal Bhavan will provide equipments and facilities required, but the running and maintenance cost has to be met from the State Plan Fund.

10. GRANTS-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION (PLAN)

For promoting and strengthening Voluntary Organizations like YMA, MUP, MHIP etc. rendering welfare services grant-in-aid/assistance are given in cash or in kind. The drug problem in Mizoram probably started as a spill over of the international drug trafficking. Mizoram is vulnerable because of the extensive international border as well as to close proximity to the Golden Triangle. Ethnic ties with residents in Manipur and Myanmar make the border porous.

For the prevention and treatment of drug addicts, alcoholism and diseases relating to AIDS etc. certain Centres run by NGOs who are found deserving are given Financial Assistance

(a)	Assistance to NGOs	Organisation	700
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11. TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEME UNDER ARTICLE 275 (ACA)

Under Article 275(1), grants are provided to the States on the basis of ST population percentage in the State of the total tribal population of the Country. The fund are released to the State Government against specific projects for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and strengthening of administration of tribal areas. The scheme is valid with effect from 2002 – 2003 in the State of Mizoram.

Major Projects taken up under this Scheme are – Minor irrigation, Coffee plantation, Tribal Art Centre, Eklavya Model Residential School, Forest Village Development.

12. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (I.C.P.S) (CSS/PLAN)

The Government of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development has formulated a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Integrated Child Development Scheme which has been initiated during 11th Five Year Plan. The Scheme is broadly based on the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000, and its Amendment Act 2006. The Government of India views child protection as an essential component of the country's strategy to place '*Development of the Child at the Centre of the plan*'. As per the scheme all the existing child welfare schemes comes under one umbrella.

The following structures and support services are established :-

i)	State Child Protection Society	-	1
ii)	District Child Protection Society	-	8
iii)	Recognised Children Home	-	28
iv)	Specialised Adoption Agency	-	4
v)	Observation Home	-	2
vi)	Special Home	-	1
vii)	Child Welfare Committee	-	8
viii)	Juvenile Justice Board	-	8
ix)	Special Juvenile Police Unit	-	8

Funding pattern for the cost of the implementation of the Scheme will be shared by the Central Government and State Government in the ration of 90:10.

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COOPERATION

Cooperation Department in Mizoram had been playing a vital role to overcome the problem of common people and become self-reliant through Cooperatives. For this aspect, there are at present 1473 Primary Cooperative Societies and 10 State Level Cooperative Societies scattered all over the State serving the people for their economic upliftment and improving their economic conditions. The position of different types of Cooperative Societies in Mizoram including 10 State Level Cooperative Societies at a glance for the year 2010 – 2011 can be seen from the following table.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Cooperative Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share Capital	Business Turnover	No. of Societies running in profit
1.	Industrial Cooperatives	90	1,420	11.35	37.97	57
2.	Multipurpose Cooperatives	177	5,419	35.36	73.26	120
3.	Dairy Cooperatives	90	2,085	8.71	277.57	41
4.	Livestock Cooperatives	33	696	33.17	6.71	6
5.	Piggery Cooperatives	228	4,141	11.11	64.99	129
6.	Handloom Cooperatives	177	4,327	47.20	3971.80	123
7.	Consumers Cooperatives	121	5,118	40.13	402.80	82
8.	Service Cooperatives	54	2,139	24.40	252.95	43
9.	Fisheries Cooperatives	75	1,488	19.19	12.75	27
10.	Farming Cooperatives	304	12,701	82.28	182.98	138
11.	Poultry Farming Coops.	19	407	2.50	7.81	15
12.	Canteen Cooperatives	13	428	5.55	0.50	8
13.	Labour Cooperatives	8	486	1.05	-	6
14.	Sericulture Cooperatives	40	1,064	5.62	2.67	14
15.	Housing Cooperatives	8	164	4.32	0.57	4
16.	Marketing Cooperatives	3	414	6.75	-	3
17.	Floriculture Cooperatives	7	152	0.62	0.32	3
18.	Meat Processing Coops.	12	244	2.02	13.34	7
19.	Large Size Agricultural	11	1,218	20.58	89.50	7
20.	State Level Cooperatives	10	4,996	1839.23	11,984.80	10
TOTAL		1,480	49,107	2201.14	17,383.29	843

POSITION OF STATE LEVEL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

1. MIZORAM COOPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD. :

This Bank was established in 1981 and play vital role in the upliftment of the poor economy of the State. The Bank is running 12 Branches in various places of Mizoram for providing credit for Agriculture and other productive purposes. The achievement of the Bank during the last 2 years is given below :-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011
1.	Deposits	252.16	316.92
2.	Loans & Advances	152.61	189.56
3.	Borrowings (NABARD/NMFDC/NCDC)	37.70	37.80
4.	Investment	74.61	88.31
5.	Working Capital	303.11	373.97
6.	Net Profit	2.14	2.22
7.	Loan Recovery Rate	76.76%	78%

2. MIZORAM STATE COOPERATIVE MARKETING AND CONSUMERS FEDERATION LTD. (MIZOFED) :

This Federation is the single largest dealer of POL Products and LPG in the State and run as many as 7 Petrol Pump and 6 LPG Distributions Centre in different places of the State. The Federation is also performing well in the business of Consumers and Essential Commodities like Edible Oil, Iodised Salt, etc. The achievement of the Federation for the year 2010 - 2011 can be seen from the following table.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item of Business	Business turnover	Net Profit
1.	POL	80.95	1.43
2.	LPG	13.63	1.41
3.	Consumers & Essential Commodities	10.96	1.12
4.	Nutrition	1.36	0.31
5.	Commercial Vehicle	0.56	0.35
TOTAL		107.46	4.62

3. MIZORAM PIG PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE FEDERATION LTD. (PIGFED)

The main objective of PIGFED is to promote and facilitate the activity of Primary Pig Producers Cooperative Societies affiliated to it by coordinating their activities and supply of requisite inputs and technical guidance for scientific pig rearing by their members and undertaking processing and marketing of pork and other piggery products. At present, there are 139 numbers of Primary Pig Producers Cooperative Societies affiliated to PIGFED with total membership of more than 4000. The paid up share capital of the Federation during the year 2010-2011 is Rs.102.70 lakhs. The business turnover of this Federation during the year 2010-2011 is Rs.84.17 lakhs and earn a Net Profit of Rs.14.21 lakhs from distribution of animal feeds and sale of pigs and piglets.

4. MIZORAM WOMEN COOPERATIVE FEDERATION LTD. (WOMENFED)

Government of India has given due importance to the policy of women empowerment. WOMENFED at the apex level play a vital role in the upliftment of women by imparting Training in different trades like tailoring, knitting and other activities. WOMENFED organised six months course training in tailoring and knitting for 52 girls. As a result, many of them are now earning member in their respective family. WOMENFED provides financial support to its affiliated Cooperative Societies at low interest rate for creating enthusiasm among the members. The business turnover of this Federation during 2010-2011 is Rs.1,00,523/- and earned a net profit of Rs.46,777/- as on 31.3.2011.

5. MIZORAM APEX SERICULTURE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. (MASCOS)

MASCOS organize sericulture compact farming through its affiliated societies at Khamrang, Kolasib, Sesawng, Sialhawk and Biate centres, etc. in order to boost sericulture products in Mizoram. During the year 2010-2011, MASCOS Ltd. took over cocoon market yards constructed at Saiha, Lawngtlai and Lunglei from sericulture Department. During this year, MASCOS procured and marketed cocoons worth of Rs.12.42 lakhs from the members.

6. MIZORAM STATE AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND MARKETING COOPERATIVE FEDERATION LTD. (MAHFED)

MAHFED Ltd. formally known as MAFF was set up in 1989 in order to bring fruits and vegetables growers into cooperative fold and to provide them necessary inputs and advise to augment their income by increasing productivity and value added integrated system of production and processing.

This Federation have been appointed by the Agriculture Department as stockiest of fertilizer for Mizoram and procured more than 70% of the demand of fertilizer of the farmers. This Federation had also been appointed by Massey Ferguson as sale Agent for distribution of Tractors and Agricultural Implements for Mizoram and sole out 11 nos. Tractors so far. The Federation is also taking up agriculture tools, Power Tiller, Water Pump set, Harvester, Chain Saws, Weeders, etc in collaboration with M/S Tillak Agrity Service, Kolkata and for this aspect. Sales Emporium had been installed in suitable location.

The achievement of MAHFED during the year 2010-2011 is indicated below :

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Items of business</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
1.	Sale of Urea	3443 bags	Rs. 17.89 lakhs
2.	Sale of DAP	2975 bags	Rs. 23.57 lakhs
3.	Sale of MOP	1047 bags	Rs. 4.99 lakhs
4.	Sale of SSP/NPK	13 bags	Rs. 0.05 lakh
5.	Sale of Tractor	11 Nos.	Rs. 20.05 lakhs
6.	Business turnover	-	Rs. 66.12 lakhs
7.	Net Profit	-	Rs. 4.26 lakhs

7. MIZORAM APEX HANDLOOM & HANDICRAFT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. (MAHCO)

MAHCO procures raw materials and handloom accessories, equipments from outside the State and supply the same to members of primary Handloom Cooperative Societies at reduced prices. It also procures finished products from its members and organized Handloom Fair duly sponsored by Ministry of Textiles, Development Commissioner for Handloom to the best advantage of the members. During 2010-2011, MAHCO was appointed as the only Yarn Deposit Operator of National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.

The achievement of MAHCO during 2010-2011 is as below :-

1.	Purchased of Yarn & Equipments	Rs.115.60 lakhs
2.	Business turnover	Rs.114.03 lakhs
3.	Net Profit	Rs. 10.92 lakhs

8. MIZORAM MULTI-COMMODITY PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE UNION LTD. (MULCO)

MULCO was set up in 1984 with a view to provide healthy and wholesome milk and milk products. MULCO installed Chilling Plant and supply milk to meet the demand of consumers in Aizawl city and its surrounding areas.

The achievement of MULCO during 2010-2011 is as below :-

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
1.	Milk purchased	26,64,310.48 lits	Rs.857,34,239/-
2.	Feeds purchased	55.220 bags	Rs.250,11,375/-
3.	Turnover	-	Rs.1051.00 lakhs
4.	No. of Sales Agents	200	-
5.	No. of Sales Outlet/Boot	4 Nos.	-
6.	Net Profit	-	Rs.16.49 lakhs
7.	Other Dairy products like Rosagulla, Dahi, Ice Cream, Shee, Rasmalai, Gulab Jaun, Paneer, Lassi, etc.	-	Rs.51,39,718/-

9. MIZORAM COOPERATIVE FISH FARMING MARKETING & PROCESSING FEDERATION LTD. (ZOFISFED)

ZOFISFED had been working after 8 Nos. Fish Farms taken over from the Fisheries Departments on lease. During the year 2010-2011, the following activities had been taken up.

1.	Distribution of Fish Seeds	-	Rs.16.32 lakhs
2.	Construction of Fish Ponds/Tanky	-	Rs.10.62 lakhs
3.	Transportation of Fish Seeds	-	Rs. 3.34 lakhs
4.	Repairing of Fish Ponds, etc.	-	Rs. 7.49 lakhs
5.	Maintenance of Fish Farms	-	Rs. 2.24 lakhs
6.	Business Turnover	-	Rs.21.48 lakhs
7.	Net Profit	-	Rs. 4.62 lakhs

10. MIZORAM URBAN COOPERATIVE BANK LTD. (MUCO)

MUCO Bank had been set up with a view to play a vital role in the economic upliftment of urban poor. During 2010-2011, this Bank had been given different loans and Advances as below :-

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Type of Loan given</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1	Consumer Loan	121	Rs.104.00 lakhs
2	Housing Loan	28	Rs.135.73 lakhs
3	Cash Credit	14	Rs. 76.00 lakhs
4	Temporary over Draft	9	Rs. 69.50 lakhs
5	Term Loan	28	Rs. 93.05 lakhs
6	Allied Agriculture	51	Rs. 18.10 lakhs
7	Demand Loan	37	Rs. 24.21 lakhs
8	Festival Advance	52	Rs. 6.98 lakhs
	TOTAL	340	Rs.527.07 lakhs

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SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES**Rajiv Gandhi Stadium at Mualpui**

Estimate cost	:	Phase – I	Rs. 25.00 crore
		Phase – II	Rs.125.00 crore

The foundation stone of the first full fledged stadium in Mizoram, namely Rajiv Gandhi Sports Stadium was laid by the United Progressive Alliance Chairman, Smt. Sonia Gandhi on 6th March, 2010. Since then, work goes on in full swing. Out of the total estimate of Rs. 150.00 crore, the 12th Finance Commission had sanctioned Rs. 25.00 crore with which the first phase has been completed. Earth work in leveling and filling for the main Stadium and parking area, retaining wall, RCC counter fort retaining wall, Upper Western Gallery Pre-Engineered Building (PEB) and 70% of Artificial Football Turf was completed under Phase – I.

To complete the whole Stadium, detailed project for Phase – II with an estimate of Rs. 125.00 crore was prepared. Construction of RCC Lower gallery (Eastern Stands), Western gallery (lower portion), sanitary and water supply, internal electrification, fire fighting works, preparation of ground area, courtyards etc, completion of artificial turf for Football pitch, laying of IAAF standard 8 – lane synthetic Athletic track, Construction of approach road, parking, fencing and drainage system are to be taken up.

Apart from the fund received from the 12th Finance Commission for Phase – I, the Government of Mizoram set aside Rs. 25.00 crore under state plan for Phase – II. Even before completion of the Stadium, it is being utilized for hosting of the 26th North East Games. 52% of overall physical work is completed with financial progress of Rs.44.70 crore.

Source of Fund		
12 th Finance Commission	:	Rs. 25.00 cr
State Plan 2010-11(SPA)	:	Rs. 10.00 cr
State Plan 2011-12(SPA)	:	Rs. 15.00 cr
Total	:	Rs. 50.00 cr

Indoor Stadium :**1. Indoor Stadium at Pitarte Tlang, Republic Veng, Aizawl.**

Funding source	:	DoNER(NLCPR)
Approved cost	:	Rs. 1305.22 lakhs
Admissible grant (Central share)	:	Rs. 1174.70 lakhs
Loan portion	:	Rs. 130.52 lakhs

<i>Fund Received</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 st Instalment	410.90	45.66	456.56
2 nd Instalment	506.50	56.28	562.78
3 rd Instalment	223.08	24.79	247.87
Total	1140.48	126.73	1267.21

The Ministry of DoNER conveyed administrative and financial approval for construction of Indoor Stadium at Pitarte Tlang, Republic Veng, Aizawl on 26th Sept., 2007 with an approved cost of Rs.1305.22 lakhs. Construction work is completed and is being utilized for venue of various contact sport games in the 26th North East Games Festival.

Detailed Project Report for an additional fund for construction of RCC counterfort retaining wall to check possible landslide and stone masonry retaining wall to increase the parking area around the compound at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.5 cr was submitted to Ministry of DoNER(NLCPR) and is retained by the Ministry from out of the priority list for 2012-13.

2. Champhai Indoor Stadium (Vanlallawma Indoor Stadium) :

Funding source	:	DoNER(NLCPR)
Approved cost	:	Rs. 1159.99 lakhs
Admissible grant	:	Rs. 1043.99 lakhs
Loan portion	:	Rs. 116.00 lakhs

<i>Fund Received</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 st Instalment	354.75	39.41	394.16
2 nd Instalment	405.43	45.05	450.48
3 rd Instalment	253.40	28.16	281.56
Total	1013.58	112.16	1126.20

With an approved cost of Rs. 1159.99 lakhs sanctioned by the Ministry of DoNER on 31st March, 2006, construction work is completed. The project will go a long way in bridging the infrastructural gap of the eastern region of the state.

3. Cricket Stadium at Sihhmui.

Funding source	:	Ministry of DoNER(NLCPR)
Approved cost	:	Rs. 1128.16 lakhs
Admissible grant	:	Rs. 1015.34 lakhs
Loan portion	:	Rs. 112.82 lakhs

<i>Fund Received</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 st Instalment	398.17	44.24	442.41
2 nd Instalment	398.17	44.24	442.41
3 rd Instalment	199.09	22.12	221.21
Total	995.43	110.60	1106.03

The first ever Cricket Stadium in Mizoram is constructed from the fund received from the Ministry of DoNER with an approved cost of Rs.1128.16 lakhs. Administrative Approval of the Gov't. of India was conveyed on 21st December 2009.

Preparation of the pitch in almost complete, approach road is being laid and gallery almost completed. Approximately, 65% of the physical work is finished. Ministry of DoNER released the last and final instalment for the project and with this work will be completed.

4. Indoor Stadium, Bungtlang.

Funding source	:	Ministry of DoNER(NLCPR)
Approved cost	:	Rs. 173.75 lakhs
Admissible grant	:	Rs. 156.38 lakhs
Loan Portion	:	Rs. 62.55 lakhs

<i>Fund Received</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 st Instalment	62.55	6.95	69.50

The Ministry of DoNER has conveyed administrative approval of the project on 27th December, 2010. The work is executed by the State PWD. Tender for the work was floated on 31st March 2011 with successful bidder Mr. R. Hrangkungna,

Contractor to carry out the work. Work has started in earnest. 45% of physical work is completed with financial implication of Rs.69.50 lakhs.

5. Indoor Stadium, Keitum.

Funding source	:	Ministry of DoNER(NLCPR)
Approved cost	:	Rs. 173.75 lakhs
Admissible grant	:	Rs. 156.38 lakhs
Loan Portion	:	Rs. 62.55 lakhs

<u>Fund Received</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 st Instalment	62.55	6.95	69.50

With an approved cost of Rs.173.75 lakhs sanctioned by the Ministry of DoNER on 27th December, 2010, initialization of the work is underway. The State PWD has floated work tender notice on 31st March, 2011. Work has started in earnest with 50% physical work completed and with financial implication of Rs.69.50 lakhs.

6. State Sports Academy, Zobawk.

For this Project, Ministry of DoNER, Government of India approved Rs.17.51 crores on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 90:10 Central and State share on 2nd August, 2010. The 1st Instalment of Rs.630.45 lakhs and Rs.70.00 lakhs form Central and State share were already released. Work started in earnest.

7. Mini Sports Complex, Lengpui.

Funding source	:	NEC
Approved cost	:	Rs. 470.00 lakhs
Loan Portion	:	Nil

The North Eastern Council has approved the construction of Mini Sports Complex, Lengpui at a cost of Rs. 470.00 lakhs on 3rd December, 2010. The NEC has already released Rs.188.00 lakhs and Rs.147.83 lakhs as 1st & 2nd instalment.

8. Regional Sports Training Centre, Saidan, Kolasib.

Funding source	:	NEC
Approved cost	:	Rs. 495.20 lakhs
Loan Portion	:	Nil

The first Regional Sports Training centre at Saidan, Kolasib which will accommodate Boys trainees from the North Eastern State is established out of the fund received from the North Eastern Council with an approved cost of Rs.495.20 lakhs, and with the release of Rs.297.00 lakhs as 1st and 2nd instalment, construction work goes ahead as planned. At present the centre is used as a residential football coaching academy for boys by Directorate of Sports & Youth Services.

9. YMA Playground at Hnahthial, Electric Branch.

Funding source	:	NEC
Approved cost	:	Rs. 243.00 lakhs
Loan Portion	:	Nil

The North Eastern Council has conveyed administrative approval for the project with an estimated cost of Rs.243.00 lakhs on 28th January, 2011. A sum of Rs.97.20 lakhs was released on the same date as 1st instalment. Work is to be started soon.

10. Astro Turf at A.R. Lammual, Aizawl.

Artificial turf for Football pitch at A.R. Lammual was laid at the cost of Rs.4.00 crore under State Plan fund. This was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 28th February, 2011. This being the first in the North East and the third in the whole country.

11. Astro Turf at Thuamluaia Mual, Lunglei.

Artificial turf for Football is being laid at Thuamluaia Mual, Lunglei at an approved cost of Rs.4.00 crore under the State Plan fund. Work is completed.

12. Astro Turf Hockey Playground at Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui.

Funding source	:	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (PYKKA)
Approved cost	:	Rs. 5.00 crore
Loan Portion	:	Nil

Under the scheme, "assistance for the creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure", the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has approved Rs.5.00 crore for laying Astro Turf Hockey Playground at Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui. 1st instalment amounting to Rs.4.00 crore has been released and with this work is started in earnest and is expected to be completed in the near future.

13. Multi-purpose Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl.

Funding source	:	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (PYKKA)
Approved cost	:	Rs. 6.00 crore
Loan Portion	:	Nil

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (PYKKA) under the scheme "assistance for the creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure", has approved Rs.6.00 core for construction of Multi-purpose Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl. For this, 1st instalment amounting to Rs.4.50 crore has been released on 19th October, 2011. Work is going on in earnest.

14. Construction of Multi-Sports Centre at Muallungthu.

Funding source	:	NEC
Approved cost	:	Rs. 377.00 lakhs
Admissible grant (90%)	:	Rs. 339.30 lakhs
Loan Portion (10%)	:	Rs. 37.7 lakhs

The North Eastern Council has accorded administrative approval for the project at an estimated cost of Rs.377.00 lakhs on 16th November, 2011. 1st instalment of the grant to the payment of Rs.150.00 lakhs was conveyed on the same date. 25% of physical work completed.

15. Construction and Establishment of State Sports Centre at Phulpui.

Funding source	:	NEC
Approved cost	:	Rs. 394.00 lakhs
Admissible grant (90%)	:	Rs. 354.30 lakhs
Loan Portion (10%)	:	Rs. 39.40 lakhs

The North Eastern Council has accorded administrative approval towards the project at an estimated cost of Rs.394.00 lakhs on 12th October, 2011. Payment of Rs.140.00 lakhs as grant was conveyed on the same date. 35% of physical work completed.

16. Improvement of Sports Infrastructure under State Plan Fund.

Several sports infrastructure works is to be undertaken under State Plan Fund. For this, Rs.1777.80 lakhs is earmarked under SPA (2012 – 13). Project to be undertaken are :-

1. Improvement of Indoor Stadium for various districts within Mizoram	- Rs. 141.50 lakhs
2. Improvement of Playgrounds for various districts within Mizoram	- Rs. 601.30 lakhs
3. Construction of Swimming Pool at Lawibual, Aizawl	- Rs. 400.00 lakhs
4. Construction of Lungsen Playground, Lunglei District	- Rs. 165.00 lakhs
5. Construction of Boxing Hall at Ramhlun Sports Complex	- Rs. 150.00 lakhs
6. Construction of Zotlang Sports Complex at Aizawl	- Rs. 100.00 lakhs
7. Construction of Table Tennis and Power Lifting Hall at Kawltheihuan	- Rs. 100.00 lakhs
8. Up-gradation of Gymnasium at various indoor hall within Mizoram	- Rs. 120.00 lakhs

Grand Total**-Rs.1777.80 lakhs**

In addition, the Sports Authority of India with active participation of the Department constructed 100 bedded hostel at Mission Vengthlang with an estimated cost of Rs.6.00 crore.

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XIII. RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) provides enhancement of livelihood security to households in rural areas by means of a legal guarantee of at least one hundred days of wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

In Mizoram, the two southern districts of Saiha and Lawngtlai were amongst the notified 200 districts of the country on 2nd February, 2006 started implementation in 2006-07 under Phase-I. It was subsequently extended to Lunglei and Champhai districts during 2007-08 under Phase-II. Finally, under Phase-III, it was further extended to cover the remaining districts viz, Aizawl, Mamit, Kolasib and Serchhip during 2008-09.

1.1 Physical and Financial Achievement :

The total approved outlay for the implementation of MGNREGA in the State during 2012-13 is Rs.35981.27 lakhs out of which the Central share is Rs. 34,360.64 lakhs whereas the State contribution is calculated to be Rs.1620.63 lakhs.

The fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India during 2012-13 (up to February, 2013) is Rs.23,346.36 lakhs. There is a budgetary provision of Rs.2533.92 lakhs which was revised to Rs.2,821.92 lakhs under Rural Development budgetary head under MGNREGA during 2012-13. Out of the budgetary provision of Rs.2,821.92 lakhs and amount of Rs.2516.243 lakhs has been sanctioned as State matching share and the remaining balance is being under processed.

The important parameters in the implementation of the scheme during the last 4 years is tabulated below:-

Sl.No	Financial Year	Cumulative No. of households provided employment	Central share received (Rs. in lakh)	State share received (Rs. in lakh)	Persondays Generated (inlakh)
1	2009-10	180140	22433.83	965.114	170.33
2	2010-11	166567	26866.03	2929.34	165.99
3	2011-12	174031	32956.72	*2995.00	121.53
4	2012-13 (up to February, 2013)	171555	23346.36	2516.243	86.55

*Rs.20 crores received for convergence with NLUP through Agriculture Department

2. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Integrated Watershed Management Programme intends to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water, while at the same time, providing sustainable livelihood

options to the people residing in watershed areas. IWMP will cater to livelihood intervention for landless households. A total of 170 projects covering an area of 631046 Ha. With an estimated project cost of Rs.94,656.90 lakh has been approved by Government of India to be implemented in a phased manner up to 14th Five Year Plan.

Year wise sanctioned project and fund received from Government of India and Government of Mizoram is as under :

Project sanctioned during	No. of projects	Area in Ha.	Total Project fund (Rs. in lakh)	Fund received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	Fund received from GOM (Rs. in lakh)
2009-10	16	62435	9365.25	1685.75	187.305
2010-11	16	65880	9882.00	533.63	59.292
2011-12	17	72094	10814.10	583.96	64.885
Total	49	200409	30061.35	2803.34	311.482

Fund release were mainly for the following activities :-

1. Entry Point Activity 452 activities have been completed 128 activities (work in progress)
2. Capacity Building 2304 nos of trainings were conducted at various level (from SLNA to WC level)
3. Preparation of DPR 32 DPR had been prepared and approved by SLNA and 17 is in progress.
4. Watershed developmental works 8125 Ha of land covered till date.
5. Administrative Costs 146 nos of WDT members and 150 Watershed Committee Secretaries were already engaged who are paid functionaries from the administrative cost.

3. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP):

IWDP aims at integrated development of wasteland/degraded lands based on village/Micro-watershed plan. There are 52 IWDP projects covering an area of 433808 hectares in the State. Out of these projects, 6 projects have been foreclosed and final installments released to 30 projects. The remaining 16 projects have been decided to be phased out after the 11th Five Year Plan.

During the year 2012-13, the State Government has released Rs. 66.996 lakhs as State matching share for 7 projects and receipt from the Central Government is Rs. 839.30522 lakhs for 8 projects.

4. Indira Awaaz Yojana (IAY):

The objective of IAY is to provide financial assistance for construction and upgradation of houses to rural households living below the Poverty Line. The quantum of financial assistance provided for construction of a new dwelling unit is Rs. 48,500/- which was enhanced to Rs. 75,000/- w.e.f 1.4.2013 and for upgradation of an existing house is Rs. 15,000/- per unit, in hilly/difficult areas. This Scheme is funded on a ratio of 90:10 by the Centre and the State respectively.

The achievement under IAY 2012-13(up to February, 2013) is shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial				Physical	
Central released	State Released	Total	Expenditure	New construction	Upgradation
586.420	65.157	651.577	651.577	1033	401

5. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM):

The main objective of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is to provide sustained income to the rural poor to enable them to cross the poverty line. To achieve this objective, the scheme has its focus on community mobilisation by forming Self Help Groups (SHG), capacity building, infrastructural facilities, subsidised credit linkage and market support. This scheme is funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10 respectively.

The achievement for 2012-13 (up to February 2013) is shown below. The scheme of SGSY has been phased out by the Government of India and a new programme viz. The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) has been launched to replace SGSY.

Fund released			Expenditure	No. of SHG formed	No. of member of SHG assisted	No. of individual Swarozgaris assisted
Central	State	Total				
191.31	20.834	212.144	212.144	490	NA	135

6. Rural Housing :

Under Rural Housing Scheme, Galvanised Corrugated Iron (GCI) sheets are distributed to the rural households living in dilapidated dwellings and also to those households affected by natural as well as man made disaster @ 4 bundles per family. Achievement is shown below :-

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	GCI Sheets distributed (in bundles)
2010-2011	400.00	12581
2011-12	100.00	3194
2012-13	400.00 (being in processed)	

7. Border Area Development Programme :

The Border Area Development Programme is a 100% Centrally funded programme and has the main objective of meeting the special development needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas located along the International border where preference/priority is given to the villages/habitation which are closer to the International border. Villages/habitation located within 0-20 km range from the International border is covered by the programme. The year-wise allocation of fund under different sectors may be presented as :-

Sector	Year					
	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	No of items	Expenditure	No of items	Expenditure	No of items	Expenditure

Education (i.e. school building, playground, pavilion etc.)	113	544.50	127	716.50	92	636.00
Health (i.e. sub centre building, medical quarter etc)	17	124.00	22	165.00	16	117.33
Agriculture & allied sector (for irrigation channel, link road etc)	42	200.00	46	366.50	32	272.00
Infrastructure (i.e. road, bridge, side-drain, market shed etc)	185	1428.91	170	1599.62	202	1741.61
Social (i.e. community hall, NGO buildings etc)	83	434.00	76	544.38	102	790.61
Security (BPO, Police out post etc)	27	161.00	29	270.00	39	320.50
Capacity building					61	212.15
Miscellaneous					4	24.50
Total including monitoring fund		2930.00		3702.00		4154.73

8. Social Education :

The scheme aims at creating durable assets of public utility and civic infrastructure genuinely needed by the society. Projects having a direct bearing on the social needs are considered. The infrastructure thus created under this scheme included the construction/repair/extension of community halls, retaining wall, culvert, side drain, bridges, playground etc. The year-wise allocation of funds and achievement may be presented as under:-

Sector	Year					
	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Community Hall	70	306.10	57	194.93	1	7.00
Playground	4	19.39	2	6.00	0	0.00
NGO building	15	28.00	15	58.82	0	0.00
Retaining wall	3	19.00	4	9.35	0	0.00
Volley ball/basketball court	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.00
Others (water point, bridges etc)	7	20.50	8	14.90	0	0.00
Total	99	392.99	86	284.00	2	10.00

9. Backward Region Grant Fund:

BRGF is an untied fund that seeks to fill up infrastructural gap in the most backward districts of the country. In Mizoram, it is implemented in the two southern district of Mizoram namely Lawngtlai and Saiha District through the funding window of (a) Development grant and (b) Capacity building grant.

(a) **Development Grant** : Funds under development Grant are utilized for filling up of infrastructural gaps in the districts. For achieving this objective, infrastructural works like construction of inter-village roads including internal roads, RCC bridges, retaining wall, land development, irrigation, drinking water supply, health, play-field, community hall, house for homeless families etc.

(b) **Capacity building** : SIRD Kolasib is the implementing agency for the two districts. CB & T grant is meant for upgradation of knowledge and skills of Elected Representatives of Panchayat through training and sensitizing of the media, political parties and citizens for effective level of local government. The fund is utilized for taining of the elected representatives in district level, block level and local Panchayat.

The year-wise allocation of fund under BRGF may be shown as below:-

Year	Name of District	Central allocation	Central assistance	State released
2011-12	Lawngtlai	1182.00	1181.97	1181.97
	Saiha	1176.00	1176.00	1176.00
	SIRD Kolasib		225.00	225.00
2012-13	Lawngtlai	2558.00	858.00	858.00
	Saiha		1058.00	1058.00
	SIRD Kolasib		0.00	0.00

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department was created in the last part of the year 2006-2007 (*vide Notification No. A. 46013/2/06-LAD dt. 24.8.2006*). The Department has been mandated to implement various schemes and programmes on urban development, housing and urban poverty alleviation of the Central Government and the State Government.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF MAJOR SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES

A. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

1) Under the sub-scheme of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG):
 a) Renovation of Aizawl Greater Water Supply Scheme, Phase-I is implemented under PHED. Total project cost is Rs. 1681.80 lakhs. Central Share up to third installment and amounting to Rs. 1097.38 lakhs as well as the full State Matching Share of Rs. 168.00 lakhs have already been released. Last installment of Central Share is expected to be released during 2013 – 2014, and the project is expected to be completed within the same period.

b) Three road development projects for Aizawl are also approved and sanctioned by the Central Government. These are:- (a) Improvement and Widening of Aizawl City Road Phase-I amounting to Rs 3873.40 lakh (b) Sihhmui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizawl City Ring Road (16.70 km.) amounting to Rs 5309.32 lakh and

(c) Widening and improvement of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University road (10.50 km.) amounting to Rs 1907.64 lakh. The 1st Instalments of both Central Share and State Matching Share for these three road projects amounting to Rs. 2771.61 lakhs have been released during 2012 - 2013. The State PWD is implementing all these three projects, and works are in good progress under the first and the third projects. The process of land acquisition for the second project, that is, Sihhmui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizawl City Ring Road is going on, and construction works will be started as soon as this is over. Subsequent installments for all these projects are expected during 2013 – 2014.

2) Under the Sub-Schemes of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP):
 For provision of housing and other basic amenities to families below poverty line and economically weaker section of the society, 4 (four) housing projects namely, **Chite EWS** (Rs.1376.35 lakhs), **Lawipu EWS** (Rs. 2056.75 lakhs), **Rangvamual EWS** (Rs. 3075.14 lakhs) and **Durtlang EWS** (Rs. 2623.73 lakhs) **projects** are being implemented under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP). These four projects together will provide housing to 1096 urban poor families. The Central Government has already released an amount of Rs. 4005.60 lakhs out of its share and the State Matching Share of Rs. 451.25 lakhs has also been released so far. The remaining Central Share of Rs. 4004.76 lakhs and State Share of Rs. 499.74 lakhs are expected to be released during 2013 – 2014.

3) Under the Sub-Scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP): Eight projects worth Rs. 3927.31 lakhs for Construction of EWS Housing at Lunglei, Saiha, Champhai (two projects), Kolasib (two projects), Serchhip and Mamit were approved and sanctioned by the Central Government for construction of **1950 units/houses** under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The Central and State share of the fund have been released in full, and 52% of the works have so far been completed.

4) Under the Sub-Scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): 2 (two) major water supply projects, namely, Augmentation of Greater Lunglei Water Supply Scheme (Rs. 867.44 lakhs) and Augmentation of Greater Serchhip Water Supply Scheme (Rs. 687.60 lakhs) were approved and sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) by the Government of India to provide sufficient quantity of water to the people of Lunglei and Serchhip. The Central and State share of the fund are fully released and the projects are implemented by Public Health Engineering Department.

B. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a scheme to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed through setting up of self-employment ventures, provision of wage employment and skilled training.

During this financial year of 2012 - 2013, 770 of BPL persons were given skilled-training, and another 900 BPL persons are currently undergoing training under various trades. Loan and subsidy have also been given to 92 BPL families. 10709 man days of works have been achieved under wage employment programme. The latest population survey record (2010) of the BPL people within the respective district hqrs are as follows :-

Name of City / Town	No. of BPL Families	No. of BPL Persons
Aizawl City	15,735	69,373
Lunglei Town	3,143	13,412
Saiha Town	1,627	7,275
Champhai Town	2,231	9,710
Kolasib Town	1,943	8,323
Serchhip Town	1,017	4,381
Mamit Town	476	2,272
Lawngtlai Town	950	4,562
TOTAL	27,122	1,19,308

C. 10% Lumpsum Grants for NER:

Various Urban Infrastructure Development projects and Slum Area Development Projects are being implemented under 10% Lumpsum Grant provisions for North East India both under the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha, Champhai, Serchhip, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Saitual, N. Vanlaiphai, Tlabung, Khawzawl, Zawlnuam and Darlawn are being covered under this provision, and efforts are on to expand its coverage to all the 23 notified towns. Till date, the as many as 17 projects with the total cost of Rs. 220.90 crores have been completed. 14 projects with the combined total project cost of Rs. 186.53 crores are currently in progress.

D. Solar City Scheme for Aizawl :

Aizawl City has been declared as 'Solar City' and the Government of India, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy has sanctioned Rs. 48.09 lakhs towards setting up of Solar City Cell and for taking up preparatory activities including preparation of Master Plan. Master Plan for Aizawl City with an estimated investment of Rs. 190.58 crores for 5 years has already been prepared. Recently,

MNRE has approved and sanctioned 3 (three) projects for Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants with a total estimated cost of Rs. 710.30 lakhs as follows:-

- 1) New Civil Secretariat, Khatla (100 kwph) – Work is almost finished and will be commissioned shortly
- 2) Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat (100 kwph) – Works will be started soon.
- 3) Aizawl Municipal Council Office, Thuampui (100 kwph) – Works will be started soon.
- 4) Installation of 4 KWp SPv Solar Power Plant at UD & PA Directorate Building (Rs. 11.98 lakhs) – work is in progress and will be ready for commissioning shortly.

Besides, the following projects are under submission to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India for approval and sanction:-

- 1) Installation of 30 KWp SPv power plant at AICS - Rs.0.81 crore
- 2) Installation of 25 KWp SPv power plant at Mizoram State Guest House - Rs.0.68 crore
- 3) Installation of 10 KWp SPv power plant at Chief Secretary Bungalow - Rs.0.28 crore
- 4) Installation of 100 KWp SPv power plant at Tourist Lodge Chaltlang - Rs.2.73 crore
- 5) Installation of SPv Street Light at Aizawl City - Rs.2.42 crore
- 6) Installation of 18200 Lpd Solar Water Heater - Rs.0.40 crore at various places
- 7) Installation of 1000 Unit of Solar Water Heater for Private Residential Building - Rs.2.20 crore

E. Master Plans and Town Planning:

The Department has been taking up various activities in town planning of various urban locations and preparing master plans and land use mapping. The Aizawl Master Plan Vision-2030 has now been finalized and approved by the Aizawl Development Authority, and is being submitted to the Government for approval.

F. RAJIV AWAS YOJANA (RAY):

Rajiv Awas Yojana is an ambitious programme of the Central Government which envisages a 'Slum-free India' with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. The period of the implementation phase will be 2013 – 2017. Aizawl and Lunglei are selected as RAY city/town in Mizoram, and Rs. 467.07 lakhs has been allocated for preparatory phase. Slum survey, GIS mapping, integration of GIS with Management Information System (MIS) and preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action will be taken up in the preparatory phase.

A pilot project at Zuangtui, amounting to Rs 1120.01 lakhs has been prepared and approved by the Central Government. Under this, 142 families of Zuangtui locality will be provided new dwelling units, and various public assets like Community Hall, Livelihood Centre, Night Shelter for Homeless, Drainage System, Internal Roads, etc. will also be provided. The 1st installment of Central Share amounting to Rs. 316.34 lakhs and the corresponding State Matching Share of Rs. 57.00 lakhs have been released, and works are expected to be started soon. One pilot project for Lunglei Town is also being prepared.

G. NORTH EAST REGION CAPITAL CITIES DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (NERCCDIP) :

The Government of Mizoram is implementing North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Programme under the Asian Development Bank funding assistance since 2009. The total Investment Plan is Rs.330 crore for Aizawl City. The programme envisages urban development and service improvement on Aizawl Water Supply, Sewerage & Sanitation, Solid Waste Management and capacity development of institutions responsible for providing its services. The programme is to be completed within 7 (seven) years starting from 2009. Under Tranche-1, 7 nos. of old pressed steel tanks have been replaced with RCC tanks with additional capacity of 1,620 KL, 2 chlorinators at Tuikhuahltlang main reservoirs and Chanmari Booster Pump Station are installed to improve water quality and 15,000 domestic water meters have been installed. Improvement of Aizawl water distribution network, providing waste water collection system and treatment for 10 mld capacity with modern technology, construction of 10 nos. of community toilet blocks at various place in the City, etc. will be taken up under Phase-II of the project, for which contract awards are at the final stage.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF MINOR WORKS, ETC UNDER ANNUAL PLAN.

(a) Minor Works Schemes:

Various Minor works are successfully implemented by this Department under the Annual Plan Schemes to address critical infrastructure needs of urban areas. Schemes like Link Roads, Parks & Recreation Centres, Step, R/Wall, Footpath, Fly Over, Monsoon Damage Rehabilitation Schemes, Dumping Ground, Urban Forestry, Public Utilities, Beautification Scheme, and Domestic Waste Disposal Line are taken up annually under this scheme.

(b) Solid Waste Management:

The Department is responsible for providing Solid Waste collections and disposal in urban areas. Maintenance of garbage vehicles, hiring of private trucks for collection and disposal of garbage, provision of support to various urban localities who are taking up garbage collection and disposal on their own initiatives through community contributions, purchase of lands for dumping grounds/solid waste management centres and development of dumping grounds are being taken up.

C) OXIDATION POND:

For disposal of septage, oxidation pond has been constructed near Tuirial. The project was commissioned on 1st March, 2010. This has been highly useful for safe disposal and treatment of liquid waste (septage) in a simple yet scientific manner and is much appreciated by the people. Two more oxidation ponds were constructed subsequently at the same location in view of the rapid demographic growth in Aizawl City. These are now looked after by the Aizawl Municipal Council. One Oxidation Pond is also being constructed at Lunglei.

III. THE MUNICIPALITIES:

The State Election Commission had conducted the first election to the Aizawl Municipal Council in November, 2010. With the establishment of the Aizawl Municipal Council, various subjects are being transferred to them as envisaged in the Constitution (74th Amendment Act) and as provided in the Mizoram Municipalities Act, 2007, taking into account their capacity and readiness to take over these functions.

The 13th Finance Commission Grants for Urban Local Bodies have also been transferred to the Aizawl Municipal Council to enable them to take up core services like solid waste management, water supply, drainage and other public amenities within Aizawl. Under this, Action Plan for the year 2012-2013 amounting to Rs. 1999.00 lakhs has already been prepared and submitted to the Government, and the first installment amounting to Rs 592.95 lakhs has been received from the Government of India till date.

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XIV. LIST OF ANNEXURES

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Annexure-I

POPULATION OF MIZORAM THROUGH DECADAL CENSUS

SI No.	Year	Population (in nos.)			Percentage decadal variation
		Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1901	39,004	43,430	82,434	-
2	1911	430,028	48,176	91,204	(+) 10.64
3	1921	46,652	51,754	98,406	(+) 7.90
4	1931	59,186	65,218	1,24,404	(+) 26.42
5	1941	73,855	78,931	1,52,786	(+) 22.81
6	1951	96,136	1,00,066	1,96,202	(+) 28.42
7	1961	1,32,465	1,33,598	2,66,063	(+) 35.61
8	1971	1,70,824	1,61,566	3,32,390	(+) 24.93
9	1981	2,57,239	2,36,518	4,93,757	(+) 48.55
10	1991	3,58,978	3,30,778	6,89,756	(+) 39.70
11	2001	4,59,109	4,29,464	8,88,573	(+) 28.82
12	2011 (P)	552,339	538,675	1,091,014	(+)22.80

(P) : Provisional Figure

Annexure-II

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF MIZORAM

CENSUS YEAR	SEX	MAMIT	KOLASIB	AIZAWL	CHAMPHAI	SERCHHIP	LUNGLEI	LAWNGTLAI	SAIHA	MIZORAM
1991	MALE	34147	25425	122940	42347	23484	58331	28750	23554	358978
	FEMALE	30425	23344	112939	41109	22305	53084	25450	22122	330778
	PERSONS	64572	48769	235879	83456	45789	111415	54200	45676	689756
2001	MALE	33114	34562	166877	55756	27380	71402	38776	31242	459109
	FEMALE	29671	31398	158799	52636	26481	65821	34844	29814	429464
	PERSONS	62785	65960	325676	108392	53861	137223	73620	61056	888573
2011 (Provisional)	MALE	44567	42456	201072	63299	32824	79252	60379	28490	552339
	FEMALE	41190	40598	202982	62071	32051	74842	57065	27876	538675
	PERSONS	85757	83054	404054	125370	64875	154094	117444	56366	1091014

Annexure-III										
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN (MIZORAM STATE - 2004-2005 SERIES AT CURRENT PRICES)										
(Rs in Lakhs)										
	Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(P)	2010-11(Q)	2011-12(A)	2012-13(Pr)
1	Agriculture	36138	37848	40782	52208	64830	73806	80476	89663	99899
2	Forestry & logging	23867	23866	24608	25800	27090	29032	29956	31501	33126
3	Fishing	3020	3073	3175	2101	2145	2687	3366	4217	5283
	Agr and Allied	63025	64787	68565	80109	94065	105525	113798	125381	138308
4	Mining & quarrying	802	610	1084	1683	2425	1676	1104	745	1104
a	Sub Total of Primary	63827	65397	69649	81792	96490	107201	114902	126126	139412
5	Manufacturing	3767	3904	4783	5987	6002	6750	7574	8264	9018
5.1	Manu-Registered	571	824	582	676	548	672	1150	1292	1452
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	3196	3080	4201	5311	5454	6078	6424	6972	7567
6	Construction	28901	42655	45021	52065	73610	88776	106921	128862	155305
7	Electricity, gas and Water supply	11059	12614	13320	16610	13164	13723	14069	14545	15037
b	Sub Total of Secondary	43727	59173	63124	74662	92776	109249	128564	151671	179361
	Industry	44529	59783	64208	76345	95201	110925	129668	152416	180465
8	Transport, storage & communication	7187	7806	8836	10073	11142	12523	13879	15505	17333
8.1	Railways	25	26	35	47	32	40	39	43	47
8.2	Transport by other means	5592	5917	6717	7812	8674	9571	10519	11584	12757
8.3	Storage	54	57	68	83	100	123	149	182	222
8.4	Communication	1516	1806	2016	2131	2336	2789	3172	3696	4307
9	Trade, hotels and restaurants	25717	28852	32957	39102	45517	52070	59446	67936	77639
10	Banking & Insurance	7297	7714	8967	10131	11723	13087	14610	16310	18208
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	36517	42599	49681	58174	65676	74409	84303	95513	108214
12	Public administration	49498	49681	54875	60227	76669	92699	112081	135515	163849
13	Other services	34427	35893	40909	47390	57718	67155	77985	90564	105172
c.	Sub Total of Tertiary	160643	172545	196225	225097	268445	311943	362304	421343	490414
14	State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	268197	297115	328998	381551	457711	528393	605770	699140	809196
15	Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	268197	297115	328998	381551	457711	528393	605770	699140	809186
16	Population	972986	997943	1023540	1049794	1076721	1104338	1132665	1161717	1191515
17	State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	27564	29773	32143	36345	42510	47847	53482	60182	67912
18	Calculated State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	27564	29773	32143	36345	42510	47847	53482	60182	67912

Annexure-IV										
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN										
(MIZORAM STATE - 2004-2005 SERIES AT CONSTANT PRICES)										
		(Rs in Lakhs)								
	Sector	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010(P)	2010-2011(Q)	2011-2012(A)	2012-2013(Pr)
1	Agriculture	36138	37055	38559	47274	56909	63909	65950	70996	76428
2	Forestry & logging	23867	23925	23551	24007	23317	23059	23024	22879	22735
3	Fishing	3020	3073	2117	1977	1972	2388	2892	3502	4241
	Agr and Allied	63025	64053	64227	73258	82198	89356	91866	97377	103403.661
4	Mining & quarrying	802	551	1046	1355	2028	1241	752	458	752
a	Sub Total of Primary	63827	64604	65273	74613	84226	90597	92618	97835	104155.661
5	Manufacturing	3767	3844	4480	5361	5194	5625	6087	6414	6759.38548
5.1	Manu-Registered	571	789	522	578	434	514	848	918	994
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	3196	3055	3958	4783	4760	5111	5239	5496	5766
6	Construction	28901	40790	40361	44492	57771	65280	73676	83202	93960
7	Electricity, gas and Water supply	11059	12012	11939	14119	11296	11181	11077	10969	10862
b	Sub Total of Secondary	43727	56646	56780	63972	74261	82086	90840	100585	111581.111
	Industry	44529	57197	57826	65327	76289	83327	91592	101043	112333.111
8	Transport, storage & communication	7187	7804	8850	9965	10616	11576	12044	12855	13739.7021
8.1	Railways	25	26	33	41	27	30	27	27	27
8.2	Transport by other means	5592	5725	6103	6676	6919	7177	7434	7706	7988
8.3	Storage	54	55	61	71	79	93	109	128	150
8.4	Communication	1516	1998	2653	3177	3591	4276	4474	4994	5574
9	Trade, hotels and restaurants	25717	27950	30126	34254	37624	41751	46290	51345	56952
10	Banking & Insurance	7297	8309	9913	11314	12472	13993	15699	17613	19760
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	36517	39656	43019	46837	50986	55547	60527	65947	71852
12	Public administration	49498	47541	49840	52254	62274	71094	81163	92658	105781
13	Other services	34427	34432	36786	40412	45678	50707	56491	62823	69865
c.	Sub Total of Tertiary	160643	165692	178534	195036	219650	244668	272214	303241	337950.184
14	State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	268197	286942	300587	333621	378137	417351	455672	501661	553687
15	Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	268197	286942	300587	333621	378137	417351	455672	501661	553686.955
16	Population	972986	997943	1023540	1049794	1076721	1104338	1132665	1161717	1191515
17	State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	27564	28753	29367	31780	35119	37792	40230	43183	46469
18	Calculated State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	27564	28753	29367	31780	35119	37792	40230	43183	46469

Annexure-V

AREA, PRODUCTION & AVERAGE YIELD OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Year / District	Paddy			Maize			Pulses		
	Area(in Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (Kg per Ha)	Area(in Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (Kg per Ha)	Area(in Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (Kg per Ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000 - 01	51,839	103,673	2,000	6,643	16,436	2,474	2,374	3,960	1,668
2001 - 02	55,881	105,715	1,892	7,378	16,646	2,256	2,677	3,799	1,419
2002 - 03	57,067	109,205	1,914	7,489	14,879	1,987	4,666	4,986	1,068
2003 - 04	59,196	114,630	1,936	10,481	20,282	1,935	4,892	4,313	881
2004 - 05	57,085	107,661	1,886	10,505	19,788	1,884	6,741	7,971	1,182
2005 - 06	56,460	107,740	1,908	11,742	22,703	1,933	6,861	8,663	1,262
2006 - 07	52,851	42,091	796	10,775	20,969	1,946	5,054	5,833	1,154
2007 - 08	54,541	15,688	288	7,328	729	99	5,048	2,632	521
2008 - 09	51,990	68,917	1,326	9,558	9,318	975	3,931	3,646	927
2009-10	47,204	66,132	1,400	8,551	11,510	1,350	3,920	6,479	1,650
2010-11	40,692	67,429	1,657	9,005	13,499	1,499	3,957	6,065	1,533
2011-12	38,976	75,566	1,939	6,905	8,397	1,216	3,836	5,331	1,389

Annexure-VI

LAND USE STATISTICS

Area in Ha

Sl. No.	Year	Geographical Area	Forest Area	Not available for cultivation		for other uncultivated Land excluding follow Land			Follow Land		Net Area Sawn	Net Area Irrigated
				Land put to Non Agricultural use	Barren and inculturable Land	Permanent pasture and other grazing Land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net Area sown	Culturable waste	Follow Land other than current follow Land	Current follow Land		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1997 - 98	2108.7	1598.500	121.370	10.770	22.500	30.600	5.10	152.810	30.690	136.360	7.900
2	1998 - 99	2108.7	1598.500	88.094	8.500	22.500	30.600	5.10	180.000	46.600	128.806	8.517
3	1999 - 00	2108.7	1598.500	121.290	11.940	22.500	30.810	5.20	170.450	50.011	97.999	9.217
4	2000 - 01	2108.7	1626.475	121.790	8.600	22.500	30.600	5.31	155.809	36.285	101.331	9.686
5	2001 - 02	2108.7	1626.475	122.690	7.800	10.600	19.163	5.10	163.262	35.798	117.812	10.219
6	2002 - 03	2108.7	1550.608	125.190	8.200	13.100	27.253	9.50	215.713	41.356	117.780	10.669
7	2003 - 04	2108.7	1593.500	125.010	8.920	5.650	15.123	5.95	194.378	38.447	121.722	11.352
8	2004 - 05	2108.7	1593.650	125.510	8.520	5.346	10.232	5.00	181.199	49.969	123.564	11.852
9	2005 - 06	2108.7	1593.700	125.410	8.620	5.340	10.238	5.23	197.192	40.969	122.000	11.800
10	2006 - 07	2108.7	1593.700	125.420	8.620	5.235	68.765	5.23	166.078	41.465	94.187	11.388
11	2007 - 08	2108.7	1593.700	125.430	8.620	5.230	66.749	5.23	165.981	44.947	92.183	9.446
12	2008 - 09	2108.7	793.854*	124.000	9.000	5.250	794.822	27.00	170.850	30.089	103.835	11.022
13	2009 - 10	2108.7	1585.305	93.404	8.784	5.250	32.208	6.70	180.800	66.023	130.226	10.361
14	2010 - 11	2108.7	1585.305	94.962	8.250	5.250	37.493	6.70	182.262	66.607	130.121	12.123
15	2011 - 12	2108.7	1585.305	95.004	8.250	5.250	40.868	6.70	183.115	61.188	131.230	12.700

* Figure of forest area reflected on the previous years were figures of Forests Cover Area made from Sattelite picture. Current year figure is only under the administration of Forest Department which is made of enactment by law etc. Hence decreases the figure

Annexure-VII

AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF MAJOR HORTICULTURE CROPS

Sl.No	Year	Orange			Banana			Passion Fruit			Tomato		
		Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2001 - 02	5482	32099	5.85	2484	35273	14.2	350	735	2.1	12	183.8	15.32
2	2002 - 03	5429	25050	4.61	2734	44564	16.3	420	1142	2.72	15	231.9	15.46
3	2003 - 04	5400	18930	3.5	3384	59287	17.52	520	1461	2.81	18	306.5	16.25
4	2004 - 05	4409	26233	5.95	3820	83046	21.74	729	2282	3.13	20	303.5	18.8
5	2005 - 06	5258	33020	6.28	4520	104818	23.19	929	3354	3.61	16	274.1	19.74
6	2006 - 07	5395	34366	6.37	5020	98800	15.88	1109	4979	4.49	17	225	23.7
7	2007 - 08	6395	11567	1.8	6220	98800	15.88	8944	44720	5	17	298	17.5
8	2008 - 09	8275	10757	1.3	7220	66424	9.2	4084	13530	3.31	620	4960	8
9	2009 - 10	5348	13265	1.25	8655	84810	9.8	5341	27880	5.22	-	-	-
10	2010 - 11	6515	19700	3.02	10040	118600	11.81	1522	5910	3.88	675	6180	9.16
11	2011 - 12	8360	22230	2.65	10090	119060	11.79	450	900	2	700	6420	9.17
Sl No	Year	Birdeye Chilly			Chow Chow			Tumeric			Ginger		
		Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	2001 - 02	590	401	0.68	535	16130	30.1	280	2808	10	7287	46648	6.4
2	2002 - 03	645	535	0.83	550	17231	31.4	287	3845	13.4	5097	31136	6.1
3	2003 - 04	673	646	0.96	580	20949	36.1	320	4528	14.15	4481	29582	6.6
4	2004 - 05	702	687	0.98	583	19886	34.1	385	5509	14.31	4532	38068	8.39
5	2005 - 06	714	721	1.01	604	21593	35.7	522	9735	18.65	4654	45143	9.69
6	2006 - 07	792	1077	1.36	664	24455	36.8	535	10074	18.83	3426	55432	16.17
7	2007 - 08	100	200	2	714	26418	37	4175	83500	20	3587	57010	15.89
8	2008 - 09	7185	24429	3.4	3200	48000	15	9625	39662	4.14	10391	34290	3.3
9	2009 - 10	8700	47850	5.5	3500	54250	15.5	4500	22500	5	6200	31000	5.0
10	2010 - 11	8815	48760	5.53	3500	56849	16.24	4780	23970	5.01	6500	31950	4.92
11	2011 - 12	8900	9790	1.1	4000	66500	16.62	5580	29240	5.24	7010	34460	4.92

Annexure-VIII															
NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON ROAD UPTO 31ST MARCH 2012															
Sl. No.	Category	Y E A R S													
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15
PRIVATE															
1	Two wheeler	9926	11267	12945	14499	16267	18786	21132	23993	26350	29571	34396	41939	49962	59360
2	Auto	53	216	450	623	863	1148	1336	1534	1736	1941	2103	2217	2475	2955
3	Auto Rickshaw[Goods]								5	17	38	47	65	65	70
4	Motor cab	1737	2012	2480	2728	2952	3301	3593	4110	4722	4436	4697	5050	5594	6237
5	Maxi cab	45	110	264	333	407	550	723	878	1022	1137	1297	1416	1653	1946
6	Motor cars	2020	2494	2923	3476	3896	4741	5311	6014	6702	8753	9697	10721	11896	13577
7	Jeep	1796	1858	2027	2127	2238	2316	2406	2524	2665	6257	6908	7456	8197	9090
8	Gypsy	1203	1712	1799	1863	1928	2019	2106	2204	2197	2692	2739	2766	2807	2829
9	Stage carriage [Buses]	414	442	493	524	551	575	672	704	744	728	760	786	807	850
10	Ambulance									1	1	1	4	5	10
11	Fire fighter													1	1
12	Recovery van									2	8	8	9	10	13
13	Truck & Lorries	2210	2377	2586	2787	3012	3498	3966	4317	4659	2688	2901	3047	3379	3812
14	Tractor	147	146	158	169	175	178	196	205	214	181	187	194	218	238
15	Trailer	83	83	85	91	95	93	103	107	112	72	73	77	79	79
16	Excavator				3	29	54	95	158	217	349	405	470	573	709
17	Mac Crane / Road Roller								1	5	2	3	7	9	709
18	Others										37	46	48	48	13
19	TOTAL (PRIVATE)	19634	22717	26210	29223	32413	37259	41639	46754	51365	58891	66268	76272	87778	101782
20	GOVERNMENT VEHICLE (All type)	3994	2084	2287	2495	2672	2613	2552	2733	2823	3441	3609	3911	4144	4270
21	GRAND TOTAL	23628	24801	28497	31718	35085	39872	44191	49487	54188	62332	69877	80183	91922	106052

Annexure-IX

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

(Price in Rupees)

Sl. No	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I CEREALS														
1	Rice	Kg	13.92	13.37	13.17	14.33	12.21	14.08	16.54	20.30	20.88	24.67	24.00	26.00
2	Atta	Kg	12.13	12.33	12.00	14.08	14.75	14.50	15.56	17.25	17.38	18.12	29.00	24.00
3	Maida	Kg	14.00	13.24	13.08	14.79	14.04	15.62	19.38	20.00	20.25	20.43	25.00	26.00
4	Suji	Kg	16.50	17.20	15.96	15.91	17.04	19.42	20.31	27.50	27.25	24.88	33.00	35.00
5	Bread (400g)	No.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.25	13.75	11.89	12.00	15.00
6	Biscuit (Good Day) 100g	No.	10.00	10.33	10.67	10.50	10.08	10.42	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.64	11.00	12.00
II PULSES														
7	Masur dal (small)	Kg	30.50	29.61	33.33	36.79	37.83	34.69	42.75	56.00	73.75	76.28	69.00	73.00
8	Black Gram	Kg	23.71	25.37	27.21	27.91	28.87	27.71	40.31	41.25	41.88	42.13	42.00	51.00
9	Local Pulse (Bete)	Kg	28.33	24.35	28.50	28.81	28.75	30.50	32.50	35.00	48.75	48.67	50.00	61.00
10	Motor Chana (Dry peas)	Kg	19.25	19.75	19.50	19.50	21.08	19.75	22.81	30.63	31.88	31.09	33.00	39.00
11	Soyabean	Kg	26.14	24.11	27.48	30.21	24.58	28.96	27.50	40.00	42.63	49.15	49.00	62.00
III OILS & FATS														
12	Mastard Oil (refined veg.oil)	Litr.	41.25	39.91	51.79	60.54	59.17	57.46	61.06	78.12	85.00	78.87	82.00	95.00
13	Vanaspati (Dalda / Rasoy)	Kg.	61.88	52.91	59.42	60.00	60.83	59.16	61.88	80.00	80.63	78.40	79.00	91.00
IV MEAT, FISH & EGG														
14	Pork	Kg.	93.75	95.00	95.00	98.75	98.75	98.75	102.50	122.00	145.00	150.42	162.00	182.00
15	Beef	Kg.	87.50	88.75	91.46	102.50	101.25	102.50	112.50	123.75	146.25	159.58	180.00	198.00
16	Mutton	Kg.	102.85	99.99	105.71	108.57	118.57	102.50	133.33	136.67	167.50	181.28	223.00	250.00
17	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg.	103.33	98.88	95.39	113.01	120.71	120.00	118.75	132.86	147.50	157.44	168.00	168.00
18	Fish (Rohu)	Kg.	103.33	103.13	102.50	119.58	125.10	130.66	112.50	114.28	131.25	142.94	149.00	156.00

19	Egg (Farm)	Dozen	28.55	28.54	28.38	28.75	30.00	30.00	36.25	34.12	48.00	68.48	99.00	59.00
V	MILK & ITS PRODUCTION													
20	Milk (Private)	Lit.	23.00	23.33	23.87	24.58	26.87	28.87	28.87	27.62	30.63	32.73	39.00	42.00
21	Everyday (milk powder)	Kg	69.12	69.21	68.83	69.50	74.62	77.08	88.75	101.87	110.88	111.66	134.00	160.00
22	Amul Butter (100g.)	No.	15.75	15.04	14.92	15.16	15.04	16.17	16.25	19.25	19.75	20.63	27.00	30.00
VI	CONDIMENTS & SPICES													
23	Salt (Tata)	Kg	7.87	7.96	9	8.5	9.17	9.25	9.88	10	11.25	11.72	14.00	15.00
24	Turmeric (100g)	Gram	9.37	9.38	10	10	10.12	9.79	10.66	9.37	10.88	11.09	20.00	22.00
25	Garlic	Kg	38.12	61	54.75	57.7	50.41	57.29	82.5	69.28	68.75	87.51	172.00	140.00
26	Ginger	Kg	13.25	13.66	10.79	10.54	16.29	16.25	12.5	12.12	21.88	21.25	30.00	30.00
27	Chilly Powder (100g.)	Gram	9.5	10.66	12.29	8	9.83	9.42	10.63	20	20.25	17.56	18.00	22.00
VII	VEGETABLES													
28	Potato	Kg	10.7	13.04	12.77	10.8	11.83	13.54	12.69	12.5	14.5	22.42	18.00	22.00
29	Onion	Kg	16.25	16.91	15.92	21.37	19.41	22.83	22.83	19.37	27.5	30.58	45.00	24.00
30	Brinjal	Kg	12	14.53	15.46	15.1	13.79	16.44	20	24.14	30.59	26.58	38.00	41.00
31	Tomato	Kg	20.48	33.2	31.4	27.64	26.45	27.75	30.62	30.62	33.35	49.48	43.00	67.00
32	French Bean	Kg	24.28	26.35	25.42	22.12	25.21	24.58	29.69	26.87	39.38	40.48	49.00	62.00
33	Bitter Guard	Kg	27.25	26.25	30.38	29.68	30	27.22	32.5	37.5	39.38	40.93	36.00	60.00
34	Chilly Green	Kg	46.66	41.59	37.2	26.56	37.38	32.91	45	66.25	94.38	93.49	69.00	99.00
35	Squash	Kg	20	11.87	12.14	11.8	12.67	12.98	17.5	20	19.17	16.82	21.00	24.00
36	Mustard Leaf	Kg	20.71	21.5	22	23.75	23.96	18.54	21.56	20	27.5	26.14		45.00
37	Pumpkin Leaf	Kg	21.5	22.5	23	24	24	24	24	21.25	28.75	26.76	36.00	45.00
38	Cowpea Leaf (Behlawi)	Kg	24	23	22	22	23	24	24	30	25	27.23	35.00	42.00
VIII	FRUITS													
39	Banana	Dozen	27	26.4	23.52	23.16	26.52	30	27	24	29.28	25.88	36.00	48.00
40	Pineapple	Kg	12.5	10	15	8.25	10	12	12	15	18.75	15.48	30.00	29.00
IX	BEVERAGE													
41	Sugar	Kg	20.06	20	20.17	20	23.12	24.71	25	23.62	27.25	34.43	43.00	44.00
42	Tea Leaf (Uphaar Red) 250g.	Gram	40	41	42	39.04	42.33	42.33	53.13	51.25	55.6	60.21	61.00	66.00
43	Gur	Kg	21.67	21.91	21.9	21.87	26.56	24.37	26.25	30	30.94	36.5	46.00	60.00

X	INTOXICATES													
44	Finished Pan	No.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
45	Tobacco Leaf	Kg	112.50	122.58	118.75	110.00	117.91	152.08	138.75	147.50	178.75	182.20	223.00	240.00
46	Mizo zial (10 Sticks)	No.	2.00	1.97	2.00	2.00	2.06	2.75	3.15	3.00	3.60	2.83	3.00	3.00
47	Wills Navy Cut (10 Sticks)	No.	19.75	25.79	13.73	14.37	14.87	15.00	24.88	28.60	35.38	37.63	42.00	45.00
XI	FUEL & LIGHTING													
48	L.P.G. Gas (14.20 Kg)	Cylinder	243.00	254.00	250.25	260.27	305.60	305.40	305.63	305.63	325.00	320.44	361.00	416.00
49	Electricity (Below 50w)	Unit	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.70
XII	SOAP													
50	Washing Soap (Ball)	Per Ball	10.00	10.38	10.25	11.25	11.67	11.75	12.00	13.75	15.50	15.58	18.00	20.00
51	Cinhol (Bathing Soap)	No.	12.50	13.21	12.08	12.46	12.83	18.13	19.50	20.00	23.10	23.23	25.00	27.00
XIII	EDUCATION													
52	School Uniform Shoe (Intac)	Pair				246.00	287.50	288.75	362.50	358.50	399.84	406.40	411.00	449.00
53	School Tution Fee (Pvt.)	Month	153.75	154.17	161.66	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	212.50	240.00	242.08	294.00	372.00
XIV	MEDICAL CARE													
54	Doctor Consultation Fee	Per Visit	50.00	66.66	79.58	93.75	93.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	122.00	137.00
55	Paracetamol	Per Strip	4.88	5.21	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.88	5.50	5.83	6.00	6.46	7.00	8.00
XV	BEDDING & CLOTHING													
56	Secondhand Shirt	No.	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	103.13	139.17	164.00	160.00
57	Secondhand Pant	No.	150.00	140.00	160.00	180.00	190.00	200.00	200.00	210.00	178.75	188.45	199.00	217.00
58	Mattress – 3 Kgs Cotton	No.	351.25	393.29	360.42	294.58	373.33	343.75	417.14	407.14	457.50	451.08	584.00	638.00
59	Rizai – 2Kgs Cotton	No.	281.25	289.16	286.16	298.75	297.92	281.25	330.00	347.14	387.50	387.97	500.00	459.00
60	Mosquito Net (Double)	No.	340.00	350.00	360.00	350.00	360.00	380.00	450.00	380.00	393.75	419.47	352.00	544.00
61	Mosquito Net (Single)	No.	270.00	290.00	300.00	240.95	250.00	300.00	350.00	310.00	320.00	310.42	462.00	393.00

Annexure-X

WHOLESALE PRICE OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
I CEREALS											
1	Rice	Qtls.	1230.00	1220.00	1158.00	1387.00	1825.00	1800.00	2125.00	3050.00	3101.00
2	Atta	Qtls.	979.00	988.00	1282.00	1367.00	1280.00	1380.00	1340.00	1490.00	2017.00
3	Maida	Qtls.	1153.00	1418.00	1379.00	1635.00	1775.00	1840.00	1604.00	1773.00	2255.00
II PULSES											
4	Masur Dal (Small)	Qtls.	3399.00	3270.00	3280.00	3334.00	5256.00	6837.00	7090.00	6517.00	6057.00
5	Local Pulses (Bete)	Qtls.	2400.00	2600.00	2800.00	3200.00	2920.00	3700.00	3303.00	4525.00	4464.00
III BEAVERAGE											
6	Sugar	Qtls.	1745.00	2123.00	2261.00	2272.00	2139.00	2456.00	3053.00	3956.00	3779.00
IV CONDIMENTS & SPICES											
7	Salt	50 Kg.	589.00	280.00	279.00	327.00	339.00	350.00	395.00	543.00	389.00
8	Turmeric	Qtls.	3500.00	5000.00	5200.00	5200.00	600.00	775.00	860.00	3517.00	4982.00
9	Garlic	Qtls.	4087.00	4000.00	4300.00	1000.00	6100.00	5250.00	6832.00	14792.00	10483.00
10	Ginger	Qtls.	750.00	780.00	780.00	800.00	950.00	1687.00	1771.00	2376.00	2160.00
11	Dry Chilli (bird eye chillies)	Qtls.	4200.00	6000.00	6200.00	6200.00	8000.00	12571.00	12850.00	12500.00	15805.00
V MEAT											
12	Pork	Qtls.	8500.00	8000.00	8200.00	8200.00	12250.00	14000.00	14333.00	18000.00	18000.00
13	Beef	Qtls.	8000.00	8000.00	8500.00	8500.00	13500.00	13800.00	14833.00	18000.00	19000.00
14	Chicken (Broiler)	Qtls.	7500.00	6000.00	6500.00	7200.00	10000.00	14500.00	14500.00	17000.00	16000.00
15	Fish	Qtls.	7600.00	7800.00	8000.00	8000.00	10000.00	10000.00	11000.00	12000.00	12500.00
VI VEGETABLES											
16	Potato	Qtls.	802.00	852.00	972.00	1008.00	900.00	1126.00	1979.00	663.00	1567.00
17	Onion	Qtls.	1,226.00	1,334.00	1,266.00	1,468.00	1,200.00	2,175.00	2,393.00	1,743.00	2344.00
18	Brinjal	Qtls.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	2,437.00	1,917.00	3,384.00	2595.00
VII FRUITS											
19	Banana	Qtls.	650.00	650.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1100.00	1078.00	900.00	993.00

Annexure-XI

Percentage Distribution of Total Workers, Marginal Workers & Main workers by broad industrial categories

Sl No.	Year / District		Total workers(% to total population)	Marginal workers -(% to total population)	Main workers (% to total population)	% to total main workers			
						Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	House-hold Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1971	Rural	47.41	-	47.41	86.67	0.23	0.15	12.92
		Urban	31.59	-	31.59	13.77	1.86	2.22	49.21
		Com-bine	45.61	-	45.61	83.53	0.37	0.32	12.44
2	1981	Rural	36.66	3.12	33.54	82.86	1.31	0.43	15.38
		Urban	8.77	0.58	8.18	20.53	7.25	2.55	69.64
		Com-bine	45.44	3.71	41.73	70.63	2.48	0.85	26.03
3	1991	Rural	51.2	5.7	45.5	82	1.65	0.4	16.42
		Urban	46.2	8.2	38.1	33	5.56	1.87	59.43
		Com-bine	48.9	6.8	42.1	61	3.28	1.02	34.35
4	2001	Rural	28.82	6.13	22.69	81.66	2	0.73	15.59
		Urban	23.75	5.66	18.1	23.77	4.22	1.8	70.2
		Com-bine	52.57	11.78	40.79	62.14	3.32	1.33	44.22
District-wise (2001)									
1	Mamit		3.96	0.87	3.09	77.52	3.29	0.8	18.39
2	Kolasib		3.99	0.9	3.08	61.51	3.83	1.12	33.52
3	Aizawl		18.33	4.23	14.1	31.4	2.5	1.47	64.6
4	Champhai		7.66	2.07	5.58	70.18	6.37	1.12	22.31
5	Serchhip		3.65	0.87	2.78	72.77	2.32	2.64	22.26
6	Lunglei		8.07	1.22	6.84	65.23	1.52	0.58	32.65
7	Lawngtlai		3.83	0.88	2.94	71.52	3.08	0.99	24.4
8	Saiha		3.03	0.7	2.33	67.66	1.28	0.79	30.25

Annexure-XII

NUMBER OF PRIMARY, MIDDLE, HIGH & HIGHER SECONDARY AND ENROLMENT THERE IN MIZORAM												
Year	PRIMARY (CL I - IV)			MIDDLE (CL V - VII)			HIGH SCHOOL (CL VII - X)			HIGHER SECONDARY (CL XI - XII)		
	No. of School	Total Enrolment	No. of Girls Student	No. of School	Total Enrolment	No. of Girls Student	No. of School	Total Enrolment	No. of Girls Student	No. of School	Total Enrolment	No. of Girls Student
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1989	1084	98023	46042	522	42925	20693	192	23166	11466			
1990	1109	103686	49130	545	44138	21436	202	27287	13550			
1991	1118	96602	45694	546	42278	20075	227	27944	14032			
1992	1066	98771	47346	553	42028	19380	273	31828	15848			
1993	1082	97740	46562	609	44969	20858	281	27834	13915			
1994	1145	97993	46477	656	48177	23747	289	2916	14820			
1995	1254	99730	47130	694	47408	22950	313	30983	15428			
1996	1263	106167	49842	702	48676	23873	300	33833	16863	16	22312	957
1997	1318	115652	53992	733	51746	25131	302	36864	18157	18	4836	2089
1998	1244	115845	54914	726	50457	24401	339	36231	18026	18	6174	2798
1999	1226	106165	50152	748	50971	24585	352	37690	19102	20	9344	4358
2000	1209	103269	98713	676	48793	23602	386	37197	18769	30	9671	4712
2001	1377	116226	56276	851	53130	26309	370	43030	23157	33	9076	4421
2002	1504	116303	55683	911	56490	27215	409	39875	20093	47	12555	6213
2003	1504	120217	57817	908	58623	27958	443	45200	22873	69	16890	8295
2004	1481	102807	48827	939	56038	27124	445	43161	21658	70	10283	5004
2005	1688	132046	63950	1121	88044	43090	484	41610	20787	76	10555	5068
2006	1700	130342	63050	1081	58533	28460	500	44322	21885	80	11762	5664
2007	1752	134656	64159	1090	57399	27733	508	43675	21725	82	12816	6161
2008	1783	151899	72907	1253	64887	31024	502	44576	21943	86	14649	7167
2009	1782	156396	74615	1313	66776	31796	521	48811	24263	95	17049	8388
2010	1821	166152	79832	1353	69318	33110	538	50252	25069	98	18437	9163
2011	1855	161514	77049	1383	87726	41965	543	48741	24277	113	20250	10056

Annexure-XIII

TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO

Sl. No	Year /District	Primary School			Middle School			High School			Higher Secondary School		
		Teacher	Pupil	Ratio	Teacher	Pupil	Ratio	Teacher	Pupil	Ratio	Teacher	Pupil	Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2000-2001	4505	103269	1:23	4999	48793	1:10	2805	37197	1:13	504	9871	1:20
2	2001-2002	5429	114229	1:21	5747	53130	1:9	2853	43030	1:15	485	9076	1:19
3	2002-2003	5855	116303	1:20	5599	56490	1:10	2923	39875	1:14	648	12555	1:19
4	2003-2004	5861	120217	1:21	5608	58623	1:10	3108	45200	1:15	669	16890	1:25
5	2004-2005	5469	102807	1:19	7067	56038	1:8	3592	43161	1:12	845	10283	1:12
6	2005-2006	5210	132046	1:25	7983	88044	1:11	3694	41610	1:11	854	10555	1:12
7	2006-2007	8099	130342	1:16	7271	58533	1:8	3768	44322	1:12	929	11762	1:13
8	2007-2008	8002	134656	1:17	6846	57399	1:8	3935	43675	1:11	941	12816	1:13
9	2008-2009	8716	151899	1:17	7754	64887	1:8	3886	44576	1:11	1058	14649	1:13
10	2009-2010	8477	156396	1:18	7564	66776	1:9	3853	48811	1:13	1224	17049	1:14
11	2010-2011	8310	166152	1:20	7824	69318	1:9	3870	50252	1:13	1224	18437	1:15
12	2011-2012	8488	161514	1:19	9638	87726	1:9	4212	48741	1:12	1367	20250	1:15

District-wise 2011-2012

1	Mamit	601	11660	1:19	686	5581	1:8	234	1667	1:7	39	283	1:7
2	Kolasib	537	12688	1:24	721	6842	1:9	244	2461	1:10	58	725	1:13
3	Aizawl	2618	49718	1:19	3026	32935	1:11	1670	28537	1:17	731	12590	1:17
4	Champhai	845	19772	1:23	1284	11584	1:9	541	4146	1:8	123	1280	1:10
5	Serchhip	464	8460	1:18	615	5593	1:9	262	2428	1:9	93	829	1:9
6	Lunglei	1398	23858	1:17	1657	11981	1:7	739	4944	1:7	221	2736	1:12
7	Lawngtlai	1256	22515	1:18	1003	7580	1:8	318	2832	1:9	45	717	1:16
8	Saiha	769	12843	1:17	646	5630	1:9	204	1126	1:6	57	1090	1:19
	Total	8488	161514	1:19	9638	87726	1:9	4212	48741	1:12	1367	20250	1:15

Annexure-XIV

BANK - WISE BUSINESS AND CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO (C:D RATIO)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	BANKS	As on 31.12.2011				As on 31.12.2012			
		Nos of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	C:D Ratio	Nos of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	C:D Ratio
1	SBI	28	1,575.00	809.54	51.40	29	,704.83	818.19	7.99
2	UCO	1	48.66	16.46	33.82	1	58.29	8.30	1.39
3	VIJAYA	2	137.00	5.71	26.06	2	208.16	33.80	6.24
4	UBI	2	65.61	6.78	5.58	2	0.64	0.20	31.12
5	SYNDICATE	1	4.50	3.11	9.12	1	.44	3.92	60.95
6	CBI	1	8.44	6.92	7.54	1	4.98	7.92	1.71
7	BOB	1	4.70	1.73	4.98	1	13.61	1.84	13.51
8	PNB	1	0.90	15.70	144.06	1	9.16	21.41	54.67
9	IDBI	1	01.19	13.45	13.29	1	77.14	16.20	21.00
10	AXIS	1	78.04	7.54	4.23	1	14.26	7.94	.71
11	ICICI	1	12.55	1.47	11.71.	1	16.25	0.49	9.17
12	HDFC	4	2.70	6.97	9.58	4	01.71	.34	8.20
13	CANARA BANK	1	.54	0.25	3.82	1	2.56	.29	89.73
14	FEDERAL	1	-	-	-	1	0.36	0.19	2.30
15	INDUSIND	1	-	-	-	1	0.89	-	-
16	BOI	1	1.14	-	-	1	0.93	0.09	15.76
17	YES	1	0.96	-	-	1	-	-	-
18	MRB	63	781.64	53.45	45.22	65	,136.36	96.91	43.73
19	MCAB	13	353.84	217.19	61.38	12	391.96	83.79	72.40
20	MUCO	1	8.23	1.10	39.33	1	34.45	16.47	47.80
21	BOM					1	1.13	0.64	56.38
	TOTAL	126	1,163.71	1,517.37	56.75	129	,063.76	,740.93	42.84

Annexure-XV

SECTOR-WISE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE & PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

Sl. No.	Sector	Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan (2007-'12)_Proposed by Planning Commission	Actual 11th Plan Outlay (Based on Annual Plans Allocation)	Revised Outlay of Annual Plans during 11 th Five Year Plan	Actual Expdr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Agriculture & Allied	53,631.00	95,403.99	89,417.56	88,432.97
II.	Rural Development	19,770.00	22,981.00	21,825.53	19,837.50
III.	Special Area Programmes	5,712.00	32,495.00	34,601.20	32,773.51
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	19,906.00	26,183.00	26,142.64	26,134.95
V.	Energy	69,141.00	38,272.00	41,279.00	38,365.26
VI.	Industries & Minerals	19,686.00	13,066.50	14,354.10	14,178.43
VII.	Transport	88,658.00	53,625.56	50,737.82	49,970.54
VIII.	Communications	900.00	2,616.00	2,083.96	1,278.47
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	1,240.00	1,037.00	1,023.60	987.12
X.	General Economic Services	34,591.00	49,522.55	39,559.93	30,349.45
XI.	Social Services_	230,583.00	231,886.76	235,753.48	220,646.07
a	Education Sector	65,694.00	68,567.00	75,533.76	77,440.63
b	Hospital, Medical Education, Medical & Public Health	49,592.00	49,515.00	48,134.62	47,142.44
c	Water Supply & Sanitation	48,018.00	31,861.13	37,877.13	34,883.77
d	Housing Sector	31,864.00	11,837.67	12,464.77	11,981.25
e	Urban Development Sector	13,173.00	45,909.40	34,503.95	23,213.35
f	Other Social Services	22,242.00	24,196.56	27,239.25	25,984.63
XII.	General Services	9,582.00	62,910.64	44,020.94	36,620.62
	TOTAL	553,400.00	630,000.00	600,799.76	559,574.89

ANNEXURE - XVI									
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME									
(Rs. In crore)									
Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
I	AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES								
	Crop Husbandry	29.14	33.18	31.84	33.48	36.74	22.58	109.24	167.21
	Horticulture	5.90	7.37	6.79	8.23	8.50	7.83	60.37	23.36
	Soil & Water Conservation	3.60	3.88	3.00	3.04	3.58	3.41	17.52	28.77
	Animal Husbandry	6.54	7.26	6.20	6.60	6.62	6.79	41.77	89.20
	Dairy Development	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.49
	Fisheries	1.83	2.30	2.34	3.13	4.54	6.54	10.49	16.70
	Forestry & Wildlife	7.70	10.47	13.35	13.00	11.17	9.76	37.76	29.76
	Agri. Research & Education	0.10	0.10	0.12	1.18	0.12	0.13	2.58	2.58
	Co-operation	3.02	5.15	6.45	6.56	6.02	6.65	6.32	7.96
	Agri. Marketing & Qlty control (Trade & Commerce)	2.24	3.35	2.06	1.95	2.20	3.15	4.00	2.38
	TOTAL :	60.47	73.46	90.54	77.67	79.98	67.34	290.55	368.41
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT								
	Special Programme for R.D.								
	a) IRDP & Allied Programme	2.72	3.23	3.36	12.36	5.60	-	-	-
	b) Self Employment Programme for Rural Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	3.97	4.20	5.32
	c) SLMC & IAC	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	0.56	0.46
	NREGS	-	-	-	-	-	9.65	9.34	9.95
	Rural Employment								
	a) SGRY/IAY	2.11	2.61	2.73	1.68	15.34	-	-	-
	Land Reforms	3.39	3.63	3.93	4.11	3.92	3.79	3.91	3.73
	Other Rural Development Prog. including Com. Dev. & Panchayat								
	i) Rural Housing	6.26	6.26	6.26	-	-	-	4.00	1.00
	ii) Indira Awas Yojona (IAY)	1.08	0.76	1.05	1.01	2.61	1.40	1.50	1.50
	iii) Others	6.16	7.01	20.57	27.87	15.89	11.98	14.63	11.40
	TOTAL :	21.73	23.50	37.89	47.03	43.36	31.28	38.14	33.36
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME								
	Border Area Dev. Prog. BADP	8.06	8.87	13.02	-	30.25	22.14	32.07	36.99
	Fund under Article 275 (I)	2.64	2.64	3.24	2.03	4.24	3.94	8.61	5.10
	Others								
	i) Sinlung Hills Dev. Council	0.89	1.07	1.25	1.41	1.96	2.50	2.47	2.34
	ii) Backward Dist. Area funds		7.50	22.50	15.00	20.97	21.48	27.75	25.83
	iii) M.L.A., LAD Scheme		2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	TOTAL :	11.59	22.08	44.01	24.44	65.42	60.06	80.90	80.26

IV	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL								
	Major & Medium Irrigation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Minor Irrigation	14.20	18.80	31.53	33.10	66.43	48.01	59.41	53.59
	Command Area Development	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
	TOTAL	14.36	18.96	31.69	33.29	66.68	48.17	59.57	53.75
V	ENERGY								
	Power	55.60	90.26	68.34	67.00	50.40	101.62	73.59	90.25
	Non-Conventional Sources	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.50	-	-	0.50
	Integrated Rural Energy Prog.IREP	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	-	-	0.11
	TOTAL	56.21	90.87	68.95	67.55	51.01	101.62	73.59	90.86
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS								
	Village & Small Industries								
	1) Industry	14.49	24.37	20.35	14.86	23.35	13.88	33.72	21.36
	2) Sericulture	3.07	3.62	3.55	3.84	3.91	3.97	10.87	5.28
	Industries (other than V & SI)	0.84	1.00	1.20	1.44	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	Mines & Minerals	0.61	0.90	1.01	1.08	0.65	0.62	0.70	0.99
	TOTAL	19.01	29.89	26.11	21.22	28.01	18.57	45.39	27.73
VII	TRANSPORT								
	Aviation		0.07	0.29	0.82	2.27	0.67	1.25	0.86
	Roads and Bridges	89.74	126.47	112.61	138.62	47.26	66.49	125.34	85.85
	Road Transport	4.00	4.71	4.95	4.30	3.97	6.01	5.00	4.99
	Inland Water Transport	0.05	0.05	0.32	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05
	M.V. Wing	0.77	0.82	1.01	1.15	1.01	0.93	1.06	1.09
	TOTAL	94.56	132.12	119.18	144.93	54.55	74.15	132.69	92.84
VIII	COMMUNICATION								
	Other Communication								
	Capacity Building under National E. Governance Action		0.41	0.73	-	4.49	2.67	2.65	2.19
	TOTAL		0.41	0.73	-	4.49	2.67	2.65	2.19
IX	SCIENCE, TECH & ENVIRONMENT								
	Scientific Research (inc S&T)	1.06	1.33	1.51	2.09	1.98	2.00	2.00	1.97
	Ecology & Environment	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	0.40	0.04
	TOTAL	1.10	1.37	1.55	2.13	2.02	2.00	2.40	2.01

X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES								
	Sectt Economic Service	9.90	3.66	3.13	2.17	5.18	8.54	8.69	9.56
	Tourism	2.35	2.92	3.04	3.31	3.32	4.09	4.25	3.33
	Economic & Statistics	1.08	1.22	1.55	1.37	1.54	1.90	2.42	2.35
	Civil Supplies	1.95	4.90	4.10	31.87	3.11	2.82	3.45	3.46
	Other General Economic Service								
	l) Weights & Measures	0.60	0.73	0.80	0.95	1.00	0.90	1.06	1.11
	ii) Others : District Council								
	a) LADC	8.00	8.50	8.75	9.07	9.96	15.57	23.27	23.41
	b) MADC	6.86	7.21	7.46	7.78	8.29	14.50	17.82	21.93
	c) CADC	4.95	5.20	5.45	5.77	6.72	16.98	17.78	14.79
	iii) Law & Judicial	1.05	0.54	0.80	0.95	0.82	0.96	1.18	1.26
	TOTAL	36.74	34.87	35.07	63.24	39.94	66.26	79.92	81.20
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES								
	General Education								
	a) School Education	59.64	72.12	76.78	88.11	103.42	123.28	129.13	173.66
	SCERT	-	-	-	-	-	3.19	5.81	5.73
	b) Higher Education	10.30	12.11	15.38	18.50	19.60	22.57	25.60	38.86
	Technical Education	14.30	11.70	5.84	3.38	3.28	3.03	3.20	3.76
	Mizoram Scholarship Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38
	Sport and Youth Services, (Excluding physical Education)	3.33	4.85	8.90	9.47	27.34	53.06	16.43	22.73
	Art & Culture	1.12	1.24	4.05	2.38	2.48	3.38	1.91	4.40
	Medical & Public Health	29.50	33.78	40.93	42.75	28.19	29.20	25.85	44.70
	Hospital & Medical Education					77.54	145.73	35.48	42.56
	Water Supply & Sanitation	38.45	46.13	72.04	68.20	64.98	72.26	70.16	73.22
	Housing incl. Police Housing								
	a) Govt. Housing (PWD)	2.70	2.57	3.42	3.55	2.55	7.60	7.59	26.77
	b) Housing (LAD)	36.82	37.42	6.04	10.87	9.31	7.54	7.50	9.97
	c) Police Housing	4.53	5.65	4.61	3.68	3.30	4.11	7.00	8.43
	URBAN DEV. (State Capital Project)								
	a) Urban Development (SCP)	1.24	1.25	1.56	1.42	1.23	1.20	1.20	1.22
	b) LAD (incl. NSDP)	6.57	5.52	9.03	5.79	4.16	6.83	9.25	6.91

	c) Town & Country Planning	1.10	1.19	1.40	1.31	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.20
	d) Urban Dev. & Poverty Alleviation					14.00	63.48	55.37	43.03
	Information & Publicity	1.76	2.37	2.39	2.37	2.55	2.75	2.91	2.95
	Labour & Labour Welfare	0.93	1.30	1.56	1.72	2.01	2.30	2.80	2.73
	Social Welfare	4.39	4.56	7.53	7.45	8.25	10.01	14.52	20.19
	Nutrition PMGY	6.82	6.82	7.63	7.13	7.35	4.83	5.00	6.35
	TOTAL	223.49	250.59	269.09	278.08	382.74	567.58	427.96	539.75
XII	GENERAL SERVICES								
	Jails	1.88	2.87	2.88	2.73	2.82	3.11	2.70	7.34
	Stationery & Printing	1.24	1.00	1.80	1.41	1.91	1.50	1.65	1.78
	Public Work	7.43	9.73	14.82	12.36	12.60	18.27	8.49	14.68
	Other Administration Services								
	i) Training (ATI)	0.55	0.89	0.96	0.95	0.66	1.32	0.97	0.94
	ii) Other (Forensic Science)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.35
	iii) Fire Service Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	1.72	1.86	1.70
	iv) GAD	-	-	-	-	-	1.38	2.25	5.77
	v) Finance Department (incl. A & T)	-	-	-	-	-	85.60	36.76	129.90
	TOTAL	11.14	14.53	20.50	17.55	18.09	113.05	54.93	162.46
	GRAND TOTAL	550.40	692.64	745.32	777.13	836.29	1,152.75	1,288.69	1,534.82

Annexure-XVII

TAXES BY TYPE

Type of Tax	2002-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (Actuals)	2012-13 (BE)
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	11
A. STATE TAXES	2797.11	3385.19	3956.14	5505.57	6762.2	7751.54	9461.61	10757.53	13007.64	17866.77	20207.53
1. Taxes on Income & Expdr.	396.79	407.72	437.63	452.81	499.95	532.28	592.86	793.03	839.47	1186.15	1145.00
2. Land Revenue	97.16	71.96	86.25	159.38	72.78	148.09	162.91	276.17	433.36	251.92	402.00
3. Stamps & Registration	8.14	13.25	10.43	16.78	20.83	22.95	46.16	38.65	34.32	69.09	126.00
4. State Excise	128.7	136.2	140.4	146.1	165.02	168.67	187.39	209.99	239.32	230.75	263.00
5. Sales Tax	1820.05	2331.69	2808.21	4159.06	5371.81	6204.09	7750.91	8593.59	10469.88	14215.83	15822.00
6. Tax on Vehicle	256.08	338.15	379.78	434.98	501.48	536.64	549.90	670.70	971.98	1671.10	924.00
7. Taxes on Good & Passenger	56.61	61.01	68.67	99.44	98.28	107.10	143.38	139.39	172.12	205.02	300.00
8. Taxes & Duties on Electricity	-	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Other Taxes on Commodities & Services	33.58	24.45	24.77	37.02	32.05	31.72	28.10	36.01	47.19	36.91	60.00
B. CENTRAL TAXES & DUTIES (Devolution)	9459	13033	15578	22583	28805	36336.00	38339.00	39453.46	59078.00	82778.22	81371.00
1. Corporation tax	2431	3535	4433	6235	8991	11532.00	12568.00	16235.00	23094.00	31868.00	28664.00
2. Taxes on Income (other than corporation tax)	141.00	2107.00	2854.00	4396.00	5460.00	7740.00	7891.00	9050.44	12204.00	17213.22	16975.00
3. Other taxes on Income & Expenditure	18.00	-	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Taxes on Wealth	189.00	3.00	10.00	12.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	37.00	47.00	111.00	74.00
5. Customs	2380.00	2781.00	3128.00	4403.00	5618.00	6868.00	7330.00	5521.00	10331.00	14706.00	13289.00
6. Union Excise Duties	3944.00	4065.00	4333.00	5876.00	5966.00	6557.00	6399.00	4447.00	7516.00	9383.00	9010.00
7. Service Tax	297.00	492.00	829.00	1664.00	2762.00	3626.00	1140.00	4163.02	5886.00	9497.00	11252.00
8. Other taxes on Commodities & Services	59.00	50.00	-8.00	-2.00	-2.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total of Tax Revenue	12256.1	16418.2	19534.1	28088.6	35567.2	44087.54	47800.61	50210.99	72085.00	100644.99	99471.53

Annexure-XVIII																
Financial Achievement on IAY during 2010-2011 & 2011-2012																
(Rs in lakhs)																
Sl.No	District	Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	New Construction			Upgradation								
					Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received						
					2010-2011			2011-2012 (Upto Jan 2012)			2011-2012 (Upto Jan 2012)					
1	Aizawl	112.67	6.26	118.93	88.06	8.10	96.16	22.01	2.03	24.04						
2	Champhai	119.08	11.36	130.44	116.34	10.70	127.04	-	-	-						
3	Kolasib	73.90	7.05	80.95	57.75	5.31	63.06	14.44	1.33	15.77						
4	Lawngtlai	272.17	19.03	291.20	274.89	15.27	290.16	-	-	-						
5	Lunglei	222.90	21.27	244.17	174.22	16.03	190.25	43.55	4.01	47.56						
6	Mamit	135.10	9.14	144.24	105.58	9.71	115.30	26.40	2.43	28.83						
7	Saiha	109.89	6.11	116.00	110.35	9.88	120.23	-	-	-						
8	Serchhip	31.69	1.58	33.27	24.78	2.29	27.06	6.19	0.57	6.77						
	Total	1,077.40	81.79	1,159.19	951.96	77.30	1,029.26	112.60	10.36	122.96						
Financial Achievement on SGSY during 2010-2011 & 2011-2012																
(Rs in lakhs)																
Sl.No	District	Central Allocation	OB as on 1st April 2011	Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	Remarks						
											2010-2011			2011-2012 (Upto Jan 2012)		
											Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received
1	Aizawl	66.40	0.15	75.80	5.11	80.91	66.40	7.44	73.84							
2	Champhai	49.27	0.39	67.53	4.99	72.52	49.28	5.51	54.79							
3	Kolasib	24.11	0.56	43.38	3.48	46.86	12.06	1.35	13.41							
4	Lawngtlai	-	1.93	59.39	4.48	63.87	40.80	4.58	45.38							
5	Lunglei	-	-	70.43	5.18	75.61	52.30	5.85	58.15							
6	Mamit	-	0.20	47.78	3.53	51.31	28.68	3.23	31.91							
7	Saiha	19.31	0.03	38.77	3.19	41.96	19.32	2.17	21.49							
8	Serchhip	-	0.04	44.37	3.53	47.90	25.13	1.40	26.53							
	Total	159.09	3.30	447.45	33.45	480.90	293.97	31.53	325.50							

ANNEXURE - XIX

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT & TEACHERS

	Level of education	Particulars	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	Primary Schools (I - IV)	1. No. of Schools	1783	1782	1821	1855
		2. Enrolment	151899	156396	166152	161514
		3. Teachers	8716	8477	8310	8488
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:17	1:18	1:20	1:19
2	Middle Schools (V - VII)	1. No. of Schools	1253	1313	1353	1383
		2. Enrolment	64887	66776	69318	87726
		3. Teachers	7754	7564	7824	9638
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:08	1:09	1:09	1:09
3	High Schools (VIII - X)	1. No. of Schools	502	521	538	543
		2. Enrolment	44576	48811	50252	48741
		3. Teachers	3886	3853	3870	4212
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:11	1:13	1:13	1:12
4	Higher Secondary Schools (X - XII)	1. No. of Schools	86	95	98	113
		2. Enrolment	14649	17049	18437	20250
		3. Teachers	1058	1224	1224	1367
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:14	1:14	1:15	1:15