

I. GENERAL REVIEW

1.1 The economy of the State has been estimated to grow at 6.74 percent during 2007-08 as compared to the Quick Estimates growth rate of 7.50 percent in 2006-07. The per capita income of Mizoram at current prices increased to Rs 27,437 in 2007-08, registering a growth of 6.85 percent, while at constant (1999-2000) prices, it has gone up from Rs 20,618 in 2006-07 to Rs 21,400 in 2007-08 registering a growth of 3.79 percent.

1.2 Agriculture & Allied sector which comprises Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing could manage to contribute 16.07 percent of the GSDP (Quick Estimates) during 2006-07. Although advanced estimate posit 3.16 percent growth in agriculture sector during 2007-08, the onset of bamboo flowering in the State and unprecedented heavy rain are likely to have adverse impact on the agricultural production in the State which might inturn result in negative growth

1.3. The Industrial sector is likely to grow at the rate of 4.68 percent during 2007-08 where the dominant contributor is construction

1.4. Tertiary sector, mostly driven by Public Administration, Other Services and real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services is expected grow at the rate of 8.15 percent over the previous year 2006-07

1.5. The years 2007 and 2008 are critical years for Mizoram because of the onset of bamboo flowering and heavy rains which adversely affect the food grain production and food security of the State. The overall food grain production of the predominantly subsistence farming economy is expected to fall far below the 50 percent mark which has already triggered a famine like situation in a

large part of the State. Though the average production of rice during 10th Plan period was 1.64 Mt/Ha, there has been a sharp decline in rice production during 2006-2007 with an average yield at 0.55 Mt/Ha.

1.6. The year 2007 experiences heavy rainfall of 3140.40 mm while 2500 mm is the average annual rainfall in the State.

1.7. The total production of paddy decreased from 107,740 M. Tonnes during 2005-06 to 60,132 M. Tonnes during 2006-07 and the area under paddy also decreased from 56,460 ha. to 52,853 ha. During 2006-07, about 20,969 M. Tonnes of Maize was produced as against 22,703 M Tonnes over the previous year. The production of oilseeds also decreased from 3,757 M. Tonnes to 5,560 M Tonnes. Production of pulses during 2006-07 also decreased by 2,830 MT.

1.8. During 2005-06 the total area under fruit was 19,769 ha., which increased to 23,585 ha. during 2006-07. The total fruit production during 2006-07 was 1,86,776 MT during 2006-07. There was a sharp increase in floriculture production during 2006-07. About 30,90,992 cut flowers were produced

1.9. As per the decadal growth rate, it is estimated that the total population of Mizoram will reach approximately 11,47,858, at the end of the eleventh plan period. To meet the minimum food requirements @ 450 gm per head per day of the projected population of the State, at least 1,88,536 MT of rice has to be produced annually.

1.10. The estimated total milk production during 2006-07 was 159.98 lakh litres. The estimated total egg production during 2006-07 was 348 lakhs and the estimated production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats and Pigs during 2006-07 was

8761 tonnes. Meat production from chicken (Broiler) during 2006-07 was estimated at 1492 tonnes

1.11. The requirement of fish for local consumption is estimated at 10,395 MT whereas fish production in the State is estimated around 3500- 3700 MT.

1.12. Based on “State of Forest Report-2003” published by Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Forest covers 18,430 sq.km (i.e. 87.42 percent) of the State’s Geographic Area, out of which 84 sq.km is very Dense Forest, 7,404 sq.km is Moderately Dense Forest and Open Forests cover 10,942 sq km.

1.13. The peak power load requirement of Mizoram for 2006-07 was 60 MW. Against the requirement, the total installed capacity is 37.17 MW only. The power generation within the State raises at 14.22MU in 2006-07 from 11.47 MU in 2005-06. The total consumption of electricity in the State during 2006-07 increased by 12.42 per cent to 151.22 MKWH compared to 134.51 MKWH during 2005-06. 137 villages in the State are yet to be electrified. Per capita power consumption is estimated at 155.69 KWH

1.14. By the end of 2007-08, the total length of classified roads under PWD was 5225.31 Kms. The total length of the road by the end of the previous year (2006-07) was 4571.12 Kms registering an increase of 634.19 Kms during one year. The total length of National Highway under Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in Mizoram upto 2007-08 was 558.00 Kms. Thus, the total length of road network of classified roads both under PWD and BRO by the end of 2007-08 was 5,783.51 Kms out of which 3,938.95 Kms (68.10 percent) were surfaced road and the rest 1,844.56 Kms (31.90 percent) were unsurfaced.

1.15. The progressive number of Motor Vehicles registered upto October, 2007, both private and Government stood at 58,613 while it was 56,580 as on 31.3.2007. On an average about 290.43 Vehicles were registered every month.

1.16. By February 2008, there are 107 branches of financial institutions in the State consisting of 36 commercial banks, 60 branches of Mizoram Rural Bank and 11 branches of Mizoram State Cooperative Apex Bank. The branches of commercial banks and MRB in the State account for 89 percent of the total branches in the State. The population served per branch comes to around 8,500 while the national average is 15,000.

1.17 The credit-deposit ratio (CDR) as on March 2006 stood at 52.97 percent which slightly increased to 56.52 percent on March 2007 while the national average stood at 75percent. The recovery position of the banks operating in the State have slightly improved with the overall recovery rate increasing from 59.79 percent during 2005-06 to 69.95 percent during 2006-07.

1.18. The number of telephone exchanges in Mizoram as on February 2008 stood at 87. Upto January 2008, the number of Landline connections under BSNL stood at 55,370 and the number of Mobile Phone connections stood at 1,71,296 of which 27.23percent (46,647) is Postpaid .

1.19. As per the latest Census report of 2001, Mizoram attained the second highest position in terms of literacy in the country. As per assessment of the India Today Magazine, September, 2007, Mizoram was placed at top of the small States in primary education. During 2006-07, teachers pupil ratio stood at 1:16 for Primary education, 1:8 for Middle School, 1:12 for HighSchool

and 1:13 for Higher Secondary School. During 2006-2007, the drop-out rates at the primary and middle stages of education was 3.93 and 10.54 respectively. The dropout rate for High School and Higher Secondary school was 23 and 70 respectively.

1.20. The total number of Colleges and other higher educational institutions in the State during 2007 – 08 is 27. The total enrolment during the previous year 2006 – 07 stood at 6377.

1.21. By February 2008, there are 10 hospitals, 10 CHCs, 56 PHCs and 366 Sub-Centres, 1862 Anganwadi Centres in the State. Birth rate in the State is 22.30 (25 for All India), Death Rate : 5.10 (9 for All India), Infant Mortality Rate : 12.70 (64 for All India), Maternal Mortality Ratio : 163 (407 for All India). Doctor population ratio is 2,623, Nurse population ratio is 666 and Health worker population ratio stood at 1167.

1.22. Out of 21 towns, 9 towns have so far been fully covered with Water Supply level of 70 litres per capita per day. Though provision of Water Supply to other 8 towns have been completed, they are yet to be brought to the fully covered status with water supply level of 70 lpcd. Out of 777 habitations, 128 habitations are still under Non-covered category.

1.23. The number of unemployed persons registered in the live register at Employment Exchanges upto 2005-06 was 37,534 which increased to 50,605 during 2007-08.

1.24. Retail price index number (Inflation) based on 24 selected commodities registered a record increase of 7.24 percent from 2007 (June quarter) to 2007 (September quarter). The sharp increase in price index was attributed mainly to increase in price of

potato, onion, milk, fish, mustard oil, beef, pork and rice.

1.25. Under Minimum Wages Act, The State Government revised wages of labour. For the unskilled, the rate has been fixed at Rs 103. Rs 115 for Semi –skilled, Rs 143 for Skilled-I and Rs 183 for Skilled-II respectively.

1.26. The number of regular employees working under the State Government and Autonomous District Councils as on 1st April 2005 were 40,603 and 1784 respectively. Besides there are 3673 employees of Central Government, 711 in Semi –Govt and 128 in Constitutional Bodies. Employees of State Government constitute about 4.12 per cent of the State Population.

1.27. There were 1,205 Fair Price Shops in the whole State, out of which 818 were in rural areas and 387 in urban areas. The monthly allocation of Rice and Wheat during 2007-2008 were 910 tonnes for AAY, 1470 tonnes for BPL and 4,884 tonnes for APL.- Besides, the normal allocation, the Govt. of Mizoram purchases 5,000 tonnes of Rice at economic cost every month. The Govt. of India fixed 42,000 BPL and 26,000 AAY beneficiaries for the State. Under this scheme, 35 kgs of rice per month for every family were distributed to the eligible BPL or AAY families at the rate of Rs.6.15 per kg and Rs.3.00 per kg respectively.

1.28. The Annual plan 2008-09 is fixed at Rs. 1000 crores which represents an increase of 17.65 percent over 2007-08 outlay of Rs. 850.00 crores. The targeted 9 percent annual GDP growth rate for the 11th Five Year Plan and the need to ensure better quality of life for all sections of the society, especially those below the poverty line as well as holistic development has been kept in

mind while preparing sectoral allocation in the Annual Plan 2008-09.

1.29. Agriculture and allied activities as well as Rural Development with particular emphasis on self sufficiency in food production, employment generation and poverty eradication are the priority of Annual Plan 2008-09. In social services, education and health services, sport and youth services will receive high priority. The visible new scheme in this sector is “Public Health Scheme” on which Rs 5000 lakh is earmarked.

1.30. National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme (NREGs), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) will be continued during 2008-09. Development of economic infrastructure continues to be the priority of the Plan. Implementation of Mizoram Road Projects under World Bank, development of economically important roads under NLCPR, NEC and North Eastern Road Project will be continued. Development of power infrastructure under Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is proposed during the 11th Plan period.

1.31. With the introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) from 01.04.2005, the State’s tax revenue has shown improvement over time. However, a large chunk of State’s revenue continues to come from non-tax sources collected by the State Government Departments. The level of tax revenues as a ratio to GSDP has also improved over the years - 8.12 percent in 2003-04 to 10.62 percent in 2005-06 and then to 13.28 in

2007-08 (BE). The increase in revenue receipts over the years has brought about a certain level of comfort in the State’s finance.

1.32. The fiscal deficit has reduced considerably and improved to Rs. 113.65 crore in 2007 – 08 (BE) which is only 3.49 percent of GSDP. This level of fiscal deficit is comparatively low as compared to the target of attaining a level of fiscal deficit at 3 percent of GSDP in 2008-09. The level of interest payments is at quite comfortable level. Expenditure on interest payments for 2007-08 (BE) is Rs. 214.09 crore which is only 11.06 per cent of total revenue receipt.

II MIZORAM AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	Items	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
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 (2001 Census)			
	Inhabited	No	732
	Uninhabited	No	108

Population (As per Census 2001)

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	
1.	Total Population		
	Persons	Nos.	8,88,573
	Male	Nos.	4,59,109
	Female	Nos.	4,29,464
2.	Decadal Population Growth (1991 – 2001)		
	Absolute	Nos.	1,98,817
	Percentage	%	28.8%
3.	Population Density	Per Sq. Km	42
4.	No. of females per 1000 males	Nos.	935
5.	0 – 6 Population		
	Persons	Nos.	1,43,734
	Males	Nos.	73,176
	Females	Nos.	70,558
6.	Literacy		
	Persons	Nos.	6,61,445
	Males	Nos.	3,50,105
	Females	Nos.	3,11,340
	Rate	%	88.8
7.	Population		
	Rural	Nos.	4,44,567
	Urban	Nos.	4,41,006
8.	Total Workers		
	Main workers	Nos.	3,62,450
	Marginal workers	Nos.	1,04,709

BASIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	2007—2008(Q)	2008-2009(A)
1.	State Income			
	a) GSDP at current price	Rs. lakhs	3,30,509	3,66,263
	b) Per Capita Income at Current price	Rs.	27,501	29,576
	c) GSDP at Constant (1999-00) price	Rs. lakhs	2,34,370	2,49,516
	d) Per Capita Income at Constant Price	Rs.		
2.	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Consumer Expenditure)		(1999-2000) NSS 55 th Round	(2004-2005) NSS 61 st Round
	a) Rural	Rs.	740.00	778.35
	b) Urban	Rs.	1050.00	1200.51
3.	Agriculture		2006-07	2006-07
	a) Gross Cropped area	'000 ha	105.575	102.93
	b) Net Area Sown	'000 ha	94.187	92.813
	c) Gross irrigated area	'000 ha	16.360	14.169
	d) Area under Principal crops		2006-07	2007-08
	i) Jhum (Rice)	ha	41,465	44,947
	ii) WRC (Rice)	ha	9,147	9,446
	iii) HYV	ha	2,241	148
	iv) Maize	ha	10,775	7,328
	v) Pulses	ha	5,055	5,048
	vi) Oilseeds	ha	4,077	3,485
	e) Production of Principal crops		2006-07	2007-08
	i) Jhum (Rice)	M. Tonnes	13,658	11,355
	ii) WRC (Rice)	M. Tonnes	12,131	4,146
	iii) HYV	M. Tonnes	3,675	187
	iv) Maize	M. Tonnes	20,969	729
	v) Pulses	M. Tonnes	5,833	2,632
	vi) Oilseeds	M. Tonnes	3,757	745
	f) Agrucultural Census		2000-01	2005-06
	(a) No. of operational holdings	Nos.	75,576	97,223
	(b) Total operated Area	Ha	93,198	1,16,645
	(c) Average size of holdings	Ha	1.23	1.20

4.	Livestock Census		2003	
	(a) Total Livestock	'000	280	
	(b) Total cattle	'000	36	
	(c) Total pigs	'000	217	
	(d) Total poultry	'000	1,125	
5.	Forest (FSI Report)		2001	2003
	(a) Area Under Dense Forest	Sq. Km	8,936	7,488
	(b) Area Under Open Forest	Sq. Km	8,558	10,942
6.	Electricity		2005-06	2006-07
	(a) Installed Capacity	MW	46.59	37.17
	(b) Generation	MKWH	11.46	14.22
	(c) Total Consumption	MKWH	134.51	151.22
	(d) Per capita power consumption	KWH	151.64	155.69
7.	Industries			
	(a) Registered SSI units (upto Dec 2007)	Nos	6490	
	(b) Nos. of farmers regd in Sericulture (January 2008)	Nos	7293	
	(c) No. of enterprises (as per 1998 economic census)	Nos	24943	
	(d) No. of enterprises (as per 2005 economic census)	Nos	47378	
	(e) Average annual growth rate of enterprise (1998 to 2005)		9.60%	
8.	Cooperation		2004-05	2005-06
	(a) No. of Societies	No.	1372	1354
	(b) Membership	No.	42,801	46,453
	(c) Working Capital	Rs. lakh	2936.59	3410.28
	(d) No. of PACS	Nos	609	618
	(e) Membership	Nos	25,685	24,928
9.	Banking		2006	2007
	(a) No. of Banking Offices	Nos	95	96
	(b) Total Deposits	Rs. in crores	1114.04	1345.12
	(c) Total Advance	Rs. in crores	590.13	760.24
	(d) Credit Deposit ratio	%	52.97	56.52

10.	Education		As on 30th September	
			2005	2006
	(a) No. of Primary School	Nos	1,688	1700
	(b) Enrolment in Primary School	Nos	1,32,046	1,30,342
	(c) No. of Middle Schools	Nos	1,121	1,081
	(d) Enrolment in Middle School	Nos	88,044	58,533
	(e) No. of High Schools	Nos	484	502
	(f) Enrolment in High Schools	Nos	41,610	44,322
	(g) No. of Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	76	80
	(h) Enrolment in Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	10,555	11,762
	(i) No. of Colleges (2006-07)	Nos	26	
	(j) Enrolment in Colleges (2006-07)	Nos	6,137	
11.	Health		2007	
	(a) No. of Hospitals	Nos	10	
	(b) Community Health Centres	Nos	10	
	(c) Primary Health Centres	Nos	56	
	(d) Sub-Centres	Nos	366	
	(e) Birth rate	Per '000	22.34	
	(f) Death rate	Per '000	5.10	
	(g) Infant mortality rate	Per '000	12.70	
12.	Transport		2007	
	(a) Total road length	Kms	5948.15	
	(b) National Highway	Kms	886.00	
	(c) State Highway	Kms	698.94	
	(d) Surfaced Road	Kms	3938.95	
	(e) Unsurfaced Road	Kms	1844.56	
	(f) Total Motor Vehicles (Oct. 2007)	Nos.	58,613	
13.	Communication		2005-06	2006-07
	(a) No. of Post Offices		405	405
	Rural	Nos	347	347
	Urban	Nos	58	58
	(b) No. of telephone connection(Landline) (January 2008)	Nos.	55,370	
	(c) No. of Mobile Connection(January 2008)	Nos	1,71,296	-

14.	Water Supply		2007	
	(a) No. of villages fully/partially covered		649	
	(b) No. of villages Non covered		128	
15.	Public Finance	Rs. crore	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (BE)
	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+)	Rs. crore	(+) 251.65	(+) 162.85
	Fiscal Deficit	Rs. crore	(-) 191.03	(-) 113.65
	Interest Payments	Rs. crore	228.75	214.09
	Primary Deficit(-) /Surplus (+)	Rs. crore	(+) 37.72	(+) 100.44
	Repayment of Loans	Rs. crore	110.95	179.97
	Outstanding Liabilities	Rs. crore	2812.82	3011.70
16.	Plan Outlay			
	(a) 11 th Five Year Plan Outlay	Rs. 5,534.00 crore		
	(b) Annual Plan 2008-09 proposed outlay	Rs. 1,000.00 crore		
	(c) Annual Plan 2008-09 Revised outlay	Rs. 1047.75 crore		

III. LIST OF SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

AAY = Antyodaya Anna Yojana
 AIBP = Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
 APDRP = Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme
 APEDA = Agricultural and Processed Food Products and Export Development Authority
 ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activists
 ATC = Air Traffic Control
 ATI = Administrative Training Institute
 ATMA = Agriculture Technology Management Agency
 BADP = Border Area Development Programme
 BAFFACOS = Bamboo Flowering and Famine Combat Scheme
 BE = Budget Estimates
 BRGF = Backward Region Grand Fund
 BRO = Border Roads Organisation
 CPI = Consumer Price Index
 CSO = Central Statistics Organisation
 DONER = Development of North East Region
 DTO = District Transport Office
 DVOR = Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range
 EPIP = Export Promotion Industrial Park
 FFDA = Fish Farmer Development Agency
 FSI = Forest Survey of India
 GSDP = Gross State Domestic Product
 ICT = Information and Communication Technology
 IHSDP = Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
 ILS = Instrumental Landing System
 IREP = Integrated Rural Electric Programme
 IUD = Intra - Uterine Devices
 IWDP = Integrated Wasteland Development Programme
 JFM = Joint Forest Management
 JNNURM = Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
 LPG = Liquefied Petroleum Gas
 MAHCO = Mizoram Apex Handloom & Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.
 MIZOFED = Mizoram State Co-Operative Marketing & Consumers Federation Ltd.
 MKWH = Million Kilo Watt Hour
 MNRE = Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
 MSCU = Mizoram State Co-operative Union
 MULCO = Mizoram Multi-commodity Producers Co-operative Union Ltd.
 MW = Mega Watt
 NABARD = National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
 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

NHPC = National Hydro Power Corporation
 NLCPR = Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
 NLEP = National Leprosy Eradication Programme
 NPAG = Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls
 NREGS = National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme
 NRHM = National Rural Health Mission
 NSDP = Net State Domestic Product
 NSSO = National Sample Survey Organisation
 PAC = Potential Area Connectivity
 PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
 PIGFED = Mizoram Pig Producer Co-operative Federation Ltd.
 PMGSY = Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
 PPP = Public Private Partnership
 PRS = Public Reservation System
 RBD = Registration of Birth and Death
 RCH= Reproductive and Child Health
 RE = Revised Estimates
 REC = Rural Electrification Corporation
 RGGVY = Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
 RNTCP= Revised National TB Control Programme
 RPI = Retail Price Index
 RSVY = Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
 SAL = Structural Adjustment Loan
 SARATHI = Drivers/ Conductors licence (Sanskrit)
 SARDP-NE = Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East
 SEZ = Special Economic Zone
 SGRY = Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
 SGSY = Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
 SIPMIU = State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit
 SIRD = State Institute of Rural Development
 SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
 TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
 TSP = Tribal Sub Plan
 UIDSSMT = Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town
 VAHAN = Vehicle registration (Sanskrit)
 VAT = Value Added Tax
 WAPCOS = Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd.
 WDPSCA = Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas
 ZEDA = Zoram Energy Development Agency

IV. AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

INDIAN ECONOMY

4.1. Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2007-08 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 31,14,452 crore, as against the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2006-07 of Rs. 28,64,310 crore, released on 31st January 2008. The growth in GDP during 2007-08 is estimated at 8.7 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 9.6 per cent in 2006-07.

The growth rate of 8.7 per cent in GDP during 2007-08 has mainly been due to the growth rates of over 5 per cent in the sectors of 'manufacturing', 'electricity, gas and water supply', 'construction', 'trade, hotels, transport and communication', 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', and 'community, social and personal services'.

4.2. Agriculture

The 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector is likely to show a growth rate of 2.6 per cent during 2007-08, as against the previous year's growth rate of 3.8 per cent.

4.3. Industry

According to the latest estimates available on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the index of mining, manufacturing and electricity registered growth rates of 4.9 per cent, 9.8 per cent and 7.0 per cent, respectively during April-November, 2007-08, as compared to the growth rates of 4.2 per cent, 11.8 per cent and 7.3 per cent in these sectors during April-November, 2006-07. The key indicators of construction sector, namely, cement and steel have registered growth rates of 7.4 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively during April-November 2007-08, as against the corresponding growth rates of 10.8 per cent and 11.2 per cent, respectively in these items during April-November, 2006-07.

4.4. Services

The estimated growth in GDP for the trade, hotels, transport and communication sectors during 2007-08 is placed at 14.2 per cent, mainly on account of a growth during April-November, 2007-08 of 8.0 per cent in Railway revenue earning freight traffic (against 10.1 per cent in April- November, 2006-07), 13.1 per cent in cargo handled at major ports (against 8.0 per cent in April-November, 2006-07), 4.8 per cent in the production of commercial vehicles (against 34.1 per cent in April-November, 2006-07), 21.9 per cent in passengers handled in civil aviation (against 27.9 per cent in April-November, 2006-07), 9.5 per cent in air cargo handled (against 6.9 per cent in April-November, 2006-07), and 43.6 per cent in stock of telephone connections (against 51.5 per cent in April-November, 2006-07). The sector, 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', is expected to show a growth rate of 11.7 per cent during 2007-08, on account of 26.7 per cent growth in aggregate deposits (against 21.4 per cent in April-November, 2006-07) and 24.2 per cent growth in bank credit (against 28.8 per cent in April-November, 2006-07) during November 2006 to November 2007. The growth rate of 'community, social and personal services' during 2007-08 is estimated to be 7.0 per cent.

Table 4.1. : Advance Estimates of GDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity

(At 1999-2000 prices)

. Rs. Crore .

Industry	2005-06	2006-07 S(QE)	2007-08 (AE)	Percentage change over previous year	
				2006-07	2007-08
1. agriculture, forestry & fishing	511013	530236	543984	3.8	2.6
2. mining & quarrying	55150	58294	60267	5.7	3.4
3. manufacturing	393557	440770	482358	12.0	9.4
4. electricity, gas & water supply	57309	60737	65492	6.0	7.8
5. construction	184255	206338	226200	12.0	9.6
6. trade, hotels, transport and communication	686738	767884	860854	11.8	12.1
7. financing, insurance, real estate & business services	359942	410030	458097	13.9	11.7
8. community, social & personal services	364883	390020	417201	6.9	7.0
9. GDP at factor cost	2612847	2864310	3114452	9.6	8.7

4.5. National Income

The net national product (NNP) at factor cost, also known as national income, at 1999-2000 prices is likely to be Rs. 27,60,325 crore during 2007-08, as against the previous year's Quick Estimate of Rs. 25,30,495 crore. In terms of growth rates, the national income is expected to rise by 9.1 per cent during 2007-08 in comparison to the growth rate of 9.7 per cent in 2006-07.

4.6. Per Capita Income

The per capita income in real terms (at 1999-2000 prices) during 2007-08 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 24,256 as compared to the Quick Estimate for the year 2006-07 of Rs. 22,553. The growth rate in per capita income is estimated at 7.5 per cent during 2007-08, as against the previous year's estimate of 8.1 per cent.

Estimates at Current Prices

4.7. Gross Domestic Product

GDP at factor cost at current prices in the year 2007-08 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 42,83,040 crore, showing a growth rate of 13.0 per cent over the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2006-07 of Rs. 37,90,063 crore.

4.8. National Income

11. The NNP at factor cost at current prices is anticipated to be Rs. 37,70,302 crore during 2007-08, as compared to Rs. 33,25,817 crore during 2006-07, showing a rise of 13.4 per cent.

4.9. Per Capita Income

The per capita income at current prices during 2007-08 is estimated to be Rs. 33,131 as compared to Rs. 29,642 during 2006-07, showing a rise of 11.8 per cent.

4.10. Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at current prices is estimated at Rs. 16,25,914 crore in 2007-08 as against Rs. 13,46,501 crore in 2006-07. At constant (1999-2000) prices, the GFCF is estimated at Rs. 11,04,522 crore in 2007-08 as against Rs. 9,54,350 crore in 2006-07. In terms of GDP at market prices, the rates of GFCF at current and constant (1999-2000) prices during 2007-08 are estimated at 34.6 per cent and 32.6 per cent, respectively, as against the corresponding rates of 32.5 per cent and 30.6 per cent, respectively in 2006-07. Thus, there is an increase of 2.1 percentage points in the estimated GFCF at current prices during 2007-08. The rates of Change in Stocks and Valuables at current prices during 2007-08 are estimated at 2.3 per cent and 1.5 percent, respectively.

STATE ECONOMY

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

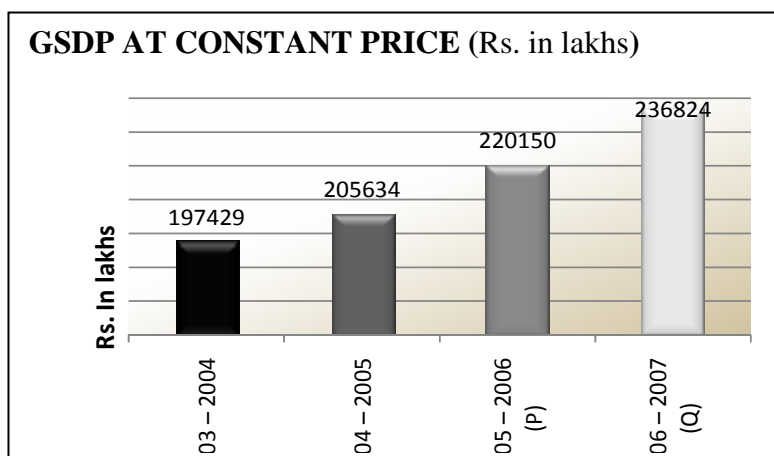
Shifting of base year to 1999-2000

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has revised national accounts with a new series with 1999-2000 as the base year. Consequently, Mizoram has also adopted the new base year i.e. 1999-2000. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Mizoram has prepared the estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) with the Base Year of 1999-2000 in line with the concept coverage and methodology recommended by CSO, Government of India. The estimates of SDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at current prices prevailing during the year. The estimate of SDP at current prices, over the time do not reveal actual economic growth because these contain the combined effect of (i) the changes in volume of goods and services and (ii) the changes in the prices of goods and services. In order to eliminate the effect of price changes/inflation, the estimates of SDP are also prepared by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the base year (Latest revision of base year : 1999-2000) and these estimates are called the estimates of State Domestic Product at constant prices.

These estimates over a period reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the levels of economic development. Sectoral composition of SDP gives an idea of the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period not only indicate the real structural changes taking places in the economy but also facilitates formulation of the plan for the overall economic development. These estimates when studied in relation to the total population of the State indicate the level of per capita net output of goods and services available or in other words the standard of living of the people.

Economic Growth

Gross State Domestic Product(GSDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2007-08 is likely to attain a level of Rs 2,52,788 lakhs as against the quick estimate of GSDP for the year 2006-07 of Rs 2,36,824 lakhs. The growth in GSDP during 2007-08 is estimated at 6.74 percent as compared to the growth rate of 7.50 percent in 2006-0. At the National level, the growth in GDP during 2007-08 is estimated at 8.7 percent as compared to the growth rate of 9.6 percent in 2006-07

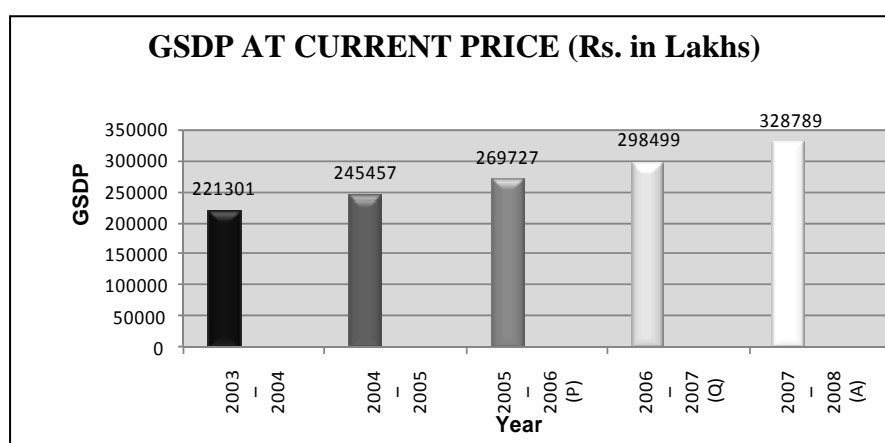


The overall growth rate of 6.74 percent in GSDP during 2007-08 has been mainly due to the growth rate of over 8 percent in the sectors of financing, insurance, real estate, business services, community, social and personal services.

**Table 4.2 : GSDP AT FACTOR COST BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY : MIZORAM
(At constant 1999-2000 prices)**

Sl No.	INDUSTRY	2005-06 (Provisional)	2006-07 (Quick estimate)	2007-08 (Advance estimate)	Rs in lakhs	
					Percentage change over previous year	
					2006-07	2007-08
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	36,189	37,327	38,507	3.14%	3.16%
2	Mining & Quarrying	793	798	803	0.63%	0.63%
3	Manufacturing	3,937	4,274	4,639	8.56%	8.54%
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	8,627	9,050	9,491	4.90%	4.87%
5	Construction	25,762	28,499	29,683	10.62%	4.15%
6	Trade, hotels, transport and communication	21,672	22,707	23,949	4.76%	5.47%
7	Financing, Insurance, real estate & business services	46,416	50,819	55,676	9.49%	9.56%
8	Community, social and personal services	76,754	83,350	90,040	8.59%	8.03%
	GSDP at factor cost	2,20,150	2,36,824	2,52,788	7.50%	6.74%

As per Advanced Estimates, during 2007-08, GSDP at current price is expected to touch Rs 3,28,789 lakhs showing a growth rate of 10.15 percent over the quick estimates GSDP for the year 2006-07 of Rs 2,98,499 lakhs.



**Table 4.3. : GSDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity
(At current Prices)**

Sl No.	INDUSTRY	Rs in lakhs				
		2005-06 (Provisional)	2006-07 (Quick estimate)	2007-08 (Advance estimate)	Percentage change over previous year	
					2006-07	2007-08
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	46,563	47,971	49,426	3.02%	3.03%
2	Mining & Quarrying	800	804	809	0.50%	0.62%
3	Manufacturing	4,008	4,362	4,748	8.83%	8.85%
4	Electricity, Gas&Water Supply	9,698	10,368	11,084	6.917	6.91%
5	Construction	29,218	32,985	35,253	12.89%	6.88%
6	Trade, hotels, transport and communication	24,925	26,700	28,745	7.12%	7.66%
7	Financing, Insurance, real estate & business services	68,039	79,618	93,290	17.02%	17.17%
8	Community, social and personal services	86,476	95,691	1,05,434	10.66%	10.18%
	GSDP at factor cost	2,69,727	2,98,499	3,28,789	10.68%	10.15%

Based on Advanced estimates, the per capita income of Mizoram at current prices increased to Rs 27,437 in 2007-08, registering a growth of 6.85 percent, while at constant (1999-2000) prices, it has gone up from Rs 20,618 in 2006-07 to Rs 21,400 in 2007-08 registering a growth of 3.79 percent. At the National level the per capita income in real terms (at 1999-2000 prices) during 2007-08 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 24,256, while at current prices, it is expected to touch Rs. 33,131

Table 4.4 : Per Capita Income

Year	Per Capita Income (in Rs.)
2003 – 2004	21,327
2004 – 2005	22,417
2005 – 2006 (P)	23,900
2006 – 2007 (Q)	25,679
2007 – 2008 (A)	27,437

Sectoral Performance of the Economy

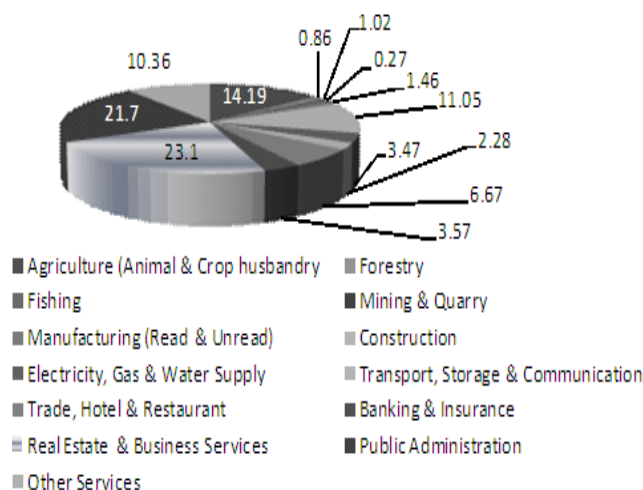
The study of sectoral share of GSDP by industry of origin as can be seen from Table 4.5 to Table 4.7 clearly reveals the predominance of Service sector in terms of contribution to Gross Domestic Product. Service sector has contributed the largest share of 67.12 percent during 2007-08 followed by Industry Sector and Agriculture & Allied with a share of 17.65 percent and 15.23 percent respectively.

Sectoral growth trends are worth noticing. The Service sector has grown at a steady rate, which implies that the structural changes have tilted in favour of service sector while the share of agriculture sector have more or less fluctuated and have shown a declining trend since 2006-07, which is not a favourable condition for a State like Mizoram, where majority of the

population are still dependent on agriculture. The share of Industry sector (Secondary sector) is observed to have shown some increasing trend. However, its contribution to the State Domestic Product is still as low as 17 percent of the total product which may be attributed mainly to the absence of big industry in the State.

Table No.: 4.5 Sectoral Share to GSDP (2006 –2007):

Sl. No.	Sector	Percent Share to GSDP
1	Agriculture (Animal & Crop husbandry)	14.19
2	Forestry	0.86
3	Fishing	1.02
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.27
5	Manufacturing (Read & Unread)	1.46
6	Construction	11.05
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3.47
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	2.28
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	6.67
10	Banking & Insurance	3.57
11	Real Estate & Business Services	23.1
12	Public Administration	21.7
13	Other Services	10.36



Performance of Agriculture & Allied Sector (Primary sector)

Agriculture & Allied sector which comprises Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing could managed to contribute 16.07 percent of the GSDP (Quick Estimates) during 2006-07. GSDP of Agriculture and allied sector for 2006-07 stood at Rs 47,971 lakhs which increased to Rs 49,426 lakhs during 2007-08 as per Advanced Estimates. However, the share of agriculture sector to the GSDP has declined over the years, and is likely to continue for the next year. Notwithstanding the fact that about 60 percent of the total population are engaged in agriculture sector as per 2001 Census, agriculture has not performed well and its contribution to GSDP during the 10th Five year plan ranges between 17 and 15 percent only. In Mizoram, agricultural production consists mainly of Kharif crops. The contribution of Rabi crops is quite negligible which may be due to climatic conditions and rainfall cycle. The high dependency on agriculture and allied activities for earning livelihood coupled with limited irrigation potential in the State resulting only in single crop on most lands, suggest the need to explore options for income earning potential from this sector. Although Advanced Estimates posit 3.16 percent growth in agriculture sector during 2007-08, the onset of bamboo flowering in

the State and heavy rain (3140.40 mm) are likely to have adverse impact on the agricultural production in the State, which might in turn result in negative growth.

Performance of Industry Sector (Secondary sector)

The Industry sector which includes Mining and Quarry, Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply is likely to grow at the rate of 4.68 percent during 2007-08 where the dominant contribution is Construction. With a total contribution of Rs.51,894 lakhs to GSDP during 2007-08 as per Advance Estimates, the percentage share in the State economy is about 16.25 percent. The sectoral share of Industry as observed from time series data between 1999-00 to 2006-07 ranges from 16 percent to 18 percent. Over the years, the contribution of Industry sector to the total State income has not been significant. This is mainly due to low output from manufacturing sector in the absence of medium and big industry. Among the Industry sector, construction has the highest contribution ranging between 9 and 12 percent. Manufacturing as well as Mining and quarry sector hardly contribute 1 percent to the State income.

Performance of Service Sector (Tertiary sector)

Over the years, Service sector always has the highest contribution to GSDP. The tertiary sector is mostly driven by Public Administration, Other Services and Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services. During 2007-08, Advanced estimated GSDP from this sector is Rs 2,27,469 lakhs sharing as large as 69.19 percent of GSDP and registering a growth rate of 8.15 percent over the previous year 2006-07. During the last decade, the share of Service sector in the GSDP has increased steadily from 56 percent to 69 percent which is mainly attributed to increase in the share of Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services. Of the Tertiary Sector, Public Administration (22.27 percent) and Other Services (9.80 percent) are the major contributors.

Table- 4.6 : GSDP by Industry of Origin at Constant Price

Base year 1999-2000 (Rs. In lakhs)

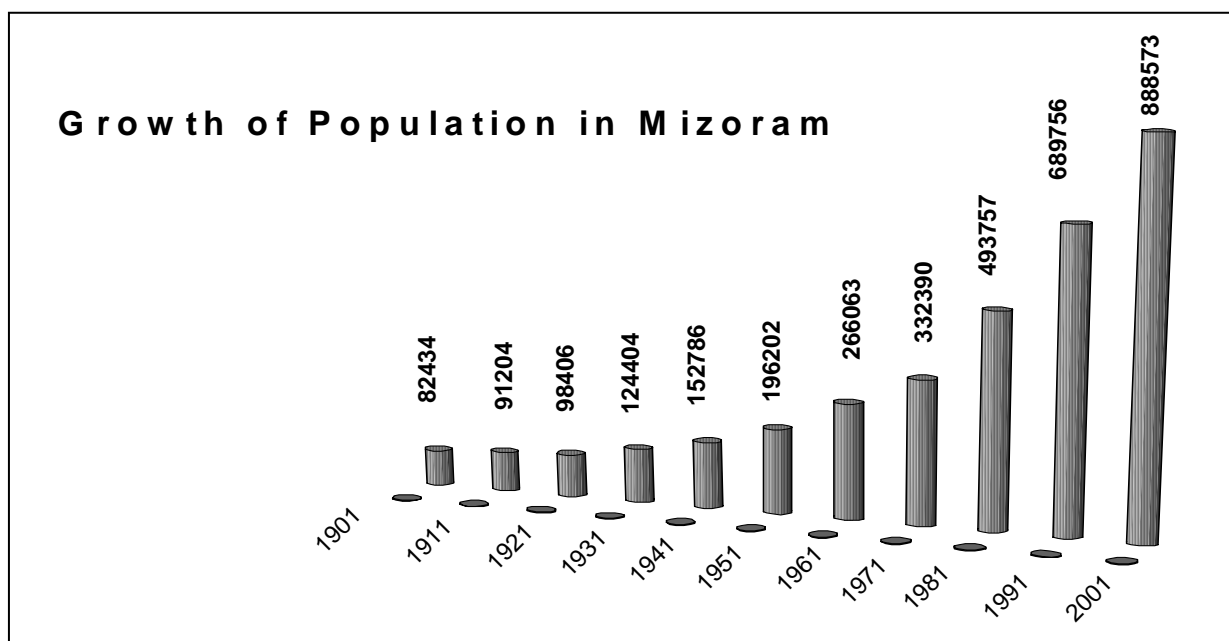
Year	Agriculture & Allied	Industry sector	Service sector
1999-2000	34,910	24,995	95,101
2003 – 04	33,470	36,438	1,27,521
2004 – 05	34,970	35,113	1,35,588
2005 – 06 (P)	36,189	39,119	1,44,842
2006 – 07 (Q)	37,327	42,621	1,56,876
2007 – 08 (A)	38,507	44,616	1,69,665

Table 4.7 :Sectoral Share in Percent of Industry at 1999-2000 Price

Year	Agriculture & Allied	Industry sector	Service sector
1999-2000	22.52	16.13	61.35
2003 – 04	16.95	18.46	64.59
2004 – 05	16.98	17.08	65.94
2005 – 06 (P)	16.44	17.77	65.79
2006 – 07 (Q)	15.76	18.00	66.24
2007 – 08 (A)	15.23	17.65	67.12

V. POPULATION

According to Population Census 2001, the population of Mizoram stood at 8,88,573 as on 1st March 2001. The decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 is 28.8 per cent. The density of population in Mizoram increased from 33 persons per sq.km in 1991 to 42 persons in 2001. Aizawl District is recorded as the highest density area with 91 persons per sq.km as per 2001 Census



According to the final results of Population Census 2001, the population of Mizoram at 0:00 hrs of 1st March 2001, stood at 8,88,573 out of which there are 4,59,109 males and 4,29,464 females. The decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 is 28.8 per cent, it has decreased by 10.9 percent against the growth rate of the previous decade (1981-1991). Mizoram accounts for only 0.09 percent of India's population. It is estimated that by 2008, the State population will reach 10,68,025

Census Year

The literacy rate of Mizoram (excluding children in the age group 0-6 years) has been recorded at 88.8 percent the second highest in India only next to Kerela. The literacy rate has increased by 6.54 percent over 1991 Census. During 2001 Census the level of literacy of male population (90.72 percent) was found to be higher than that of the female population (86.75 percent) in the State. The literacy rate of Aizawl District (96.5 percent) was found to be the highest having 96.7 percent. The lowest rate of literacy (64.7 percent) had been recorded in Lawngtlai district having 70.9 percent Male and 57.8 percent Female literates. Highest literacy rate was observed in Aizawl District (96.50 percent), followed by Serchhip District (95.10 percent), Kolasib District (91.30 percent), Champhai District (91.20 percent), Lunglei District (84.20 percent), Saiha District (82.20 percent), Mamit District (79.10 percent) and

Lawngtlai District (64.70 percent) respectively. The literacy rate for rural is about 45.10 percent and for urban it is about 54.90 percent.

As per Census 2001 figure the density of population in Mizoram is 42 persons per Sq.km. The same was 33 persons per Sq.km in 1991 Census registering an increase of 9 persons per Sq.km. The highest density of 95 persons per sq.km. was observed in Aizawl District while the least density of 21 persons per Sq.km. was found in Mamit District. In accordance with the final results of Population Census 2001. there has been a slight increase in the sex ratio, there were 935 females per 1000 males as compared to 921 females per 1000 males in 1991 Census. Among the eight existing district, Serchhip District recorded the highest sex ratio of 967 while Mamit recorded the lowest sex ratio of 896.

Based on 2001 census, a total of 1,76,134 household exist in the State out of which 64,753 household (36.76 percent) are located in Aizawl District. Least household was found in Serchhip District with 10,116 household (5.74 percent). Out of 888,573 total population, a population of 325,676 (36.65 percent) were in Aizawl District followed by Lunglei District with 1,37,223 (15.44 percent), Champhai District with 1,08,392(12.20 percent), Lawngtlai District with 73,620 (8.29 percent), Kolasib District with 65,960(7.42 percent), Mamit District with 62,785 (7.07 percent), Saiha District with 61,056 (6.87 percent) and Serchhip District with 53,861 (6.06 percent) respectively.

Out of 888,573 population, majority 7,72,809 (86.97 percent) are Christians by religion followed by Buddhist with 70,494 (7.93 percent) and Hindu with 31,562(3.55 percent). About 8,39,310 (94.46 percent) belongs to Scheduled Tribe and Schedules Caste population comprises about 0.03 percent of the total State population.

VI. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED AGRICULTURE(Crop Husbandry)

The years 2007 and 2008 are critical years for Mizoram because of the onset of bamboo flowering which has begun to adversely impact upon the food grain production and food security of the State. The overall food grain production of the predominantly subsistence farming economy is expected to fall far below the 50 percent mark which has already triggered a famine like situation in a large part of the State. Needless to say, this has caused a huge jolt to productivity in the agriculture sector and particularly in the food grain production of the State - which is characteristically still deficient in many areas – institutional, infrastructural, technology and basic delivery mechanisms in the sector. Though, the average production of rice during 10th Five Year Plan period was 1.64 MT/ha, there has been a sharp decline in rice production during 2006-2007 with an average yield at 0.55 MT/ha. This sharp decline in rice production has resulted from none other than the onset of bamboo flowering in the State which is characterized by phenomenal increase in pests and rodent population causing large scale damage to food crops. Also, many farmers are reluctant to take up cultivation because of the onset of bamboo flowering which in turn result in declining net area sown. However, there is a great expectation of “bumper harvest” in the proceeding years after a tragedical incidence of “Mautam” in the State.

Land utilization

The total geographical area of the State is 21,08,700 Ha. Out of the total geographical area, 9.84 percent is under fallow land and 4.47 percent is under net sown area during 2006-07. The moderate slope areas are suitable for horticultural crops which cover about 21 percent of total geographical area. Further, 3 percent of total area is considered as available potential area for paddy and other seasonal crops. Of this, only 21 percent is put under cultivation for paddy/seasonal crops and only 1.5 percent of suitable slope areas have been brought under horticulture. About 63 percent of the total cropped area is under “jhum” method of cultivation.

Table 6. 1: Land utilization 2006-07

Sl. No.	Area	Thousand hectare
1	Forest	1593.7
2	Not available for cultivation	134.04
3	Other uncultivated land	79.23
4	Fallow Land	207.543
5	Net sown area	94.187

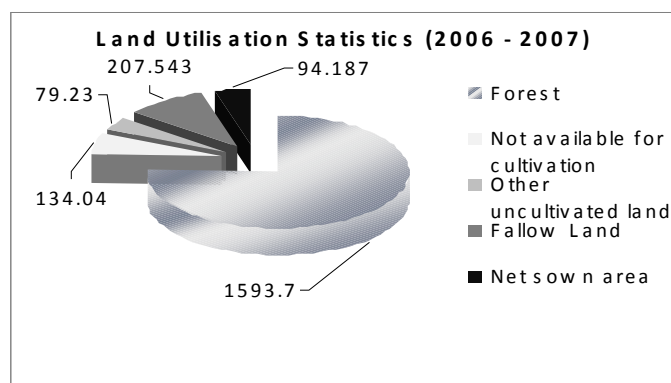
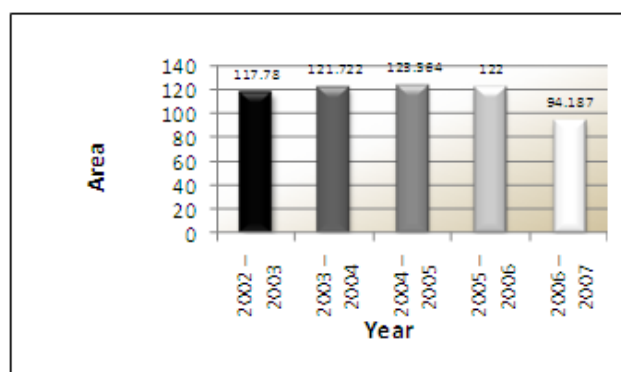


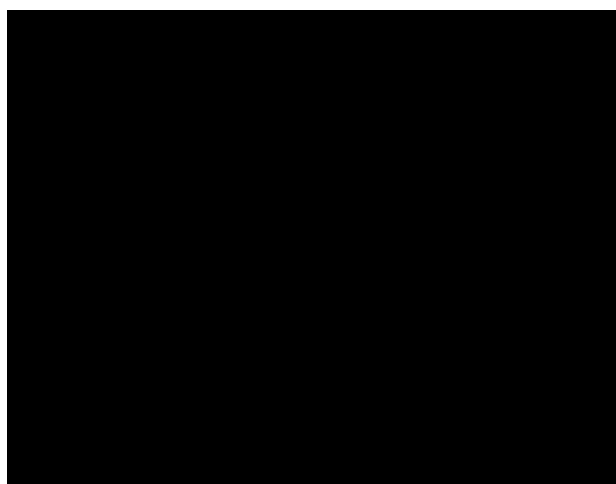
Table 6.2 : Net area sown

Year	Area in '000 Ha.
2002 – 2003	117.780
2003 – 2004	121.722
2004 – 2005	123.564
2005 – 2006	122.000
2006 – 2007	94.187



Rainfall

Mizoram receives an average annual rainfall of 2500 mm. During 2006 the average monthly rainfall was 2338.20 mm, while the average monthly rainfall during 2007 was 3140.40 mm, an absolute increase of 802.20 mm over the previous year. Incessant and heavy rain during July – September 2007 brought large scale damage to agricultural crops. This caused a huge jolt to agricultural production in the State.



Agriculture Census

As per 2001 Census, out of the total workers, 54.9 per cent are cultivators and 5.7 per cent are agricultural labourers who are engaged in agricultural activities mostly by practicing jhum (shifting) cultivation. According to Agricultural Census 2005-2006 there were an estimated 97,347 nos. of operational holdings and the area of holdings were estimated at 1,16,567.00 hectares as against 93,298 hectares in Agricultural Census 2000-2001. The estimated number of holdings and operated area in various censuses are as follows :-

Table 6.3: Number of holdings and operated area

Census Year	No. of holdings (Nos.)	Operated Area (in Ha)
1976-77	49,679	74,372
1980-81	46,602	69,298
1985-86	51,932	81,752
1990-91	61,031	83,587
1995-96	65,919	85,000
2000-01	75,523	93,298
2005-06	97,347	116,567.00

The Demand gap

The total population of Mizoram is 8,88,573 as per 2001 census with the total decadal growth rate of 29.18 percent. As per the decadal growth rate, it was estimated that the total population of Mizoram will reach approximately 11, 47,858 during the Eleventh Plan period. To meet the minimum food requirements @ 450gm per head per day of the projected population of the State, at least 1,88,536 MT of rice has to be produced annually. As per the observations made by State Agriculture Department, as on 31.3.2006, total annual requirements of rice for Mizoram was 19,22,030 qtls, while total domestic production was 7,00,310 qtls. Based on 2005-06, in order to attain self sufficiency in rice production, an additional amount of 11,67,850 qtls of rice has to be produced within the State requiring an additional 87,414 ha. of land to be put under rice cultivation.

Area and Production

Paddy remains the staple food. The total production of paddy has decreased from 107,740 M. Tonnes during 2005-06 to 60,131 M.Tonnes during 2006-07 and the area under paddy also decreased from 56,460 ha to 52,853 ha. During 2005-06, rice yield per hectare in the State is 1,770 kg which may be considered satisfactory compared to All-India average of 1,913 kg. Cropping pattern in the State is broadly similar to the All-India pattern in terms of the relative importance of rice. Besides rice, maize occupies larger proportion of land i.e 7 percent compared to All India average of 3.4 percent.

Table 6.4: Production of Paddy (in M.T.)

Year	Production (in M.T.)
2002 – 2003	1,09,205
2003 – 2004	1,14,630
2004 – 2005	1,07,661
2005 – 2006	1,07,740
2006 – 2007	60,131

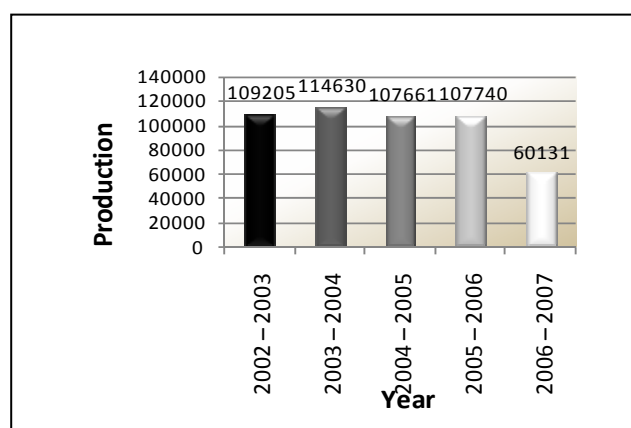
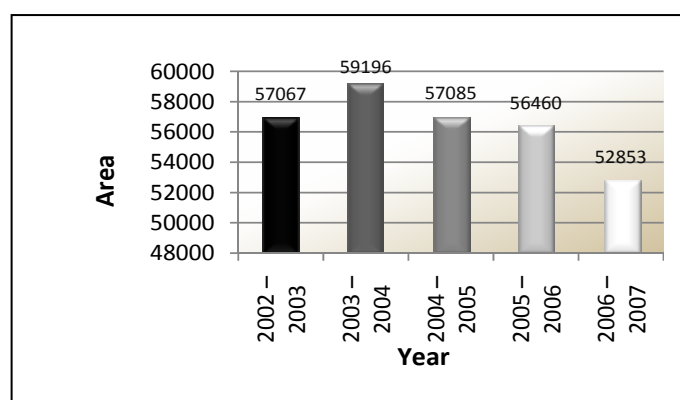


Table : 6.5 : Area under Paddy (in Ha.):

Year	Area (in Ha.)
2002 – 2003	57,067
2003 – 2004	59,196
2004 – 2005	57,085
2005 – 2006	56,460
2006 – 2007	52,853



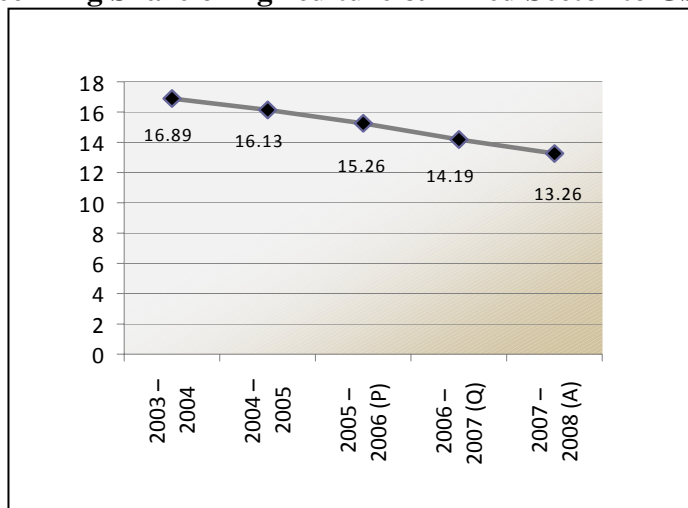
During 2006-07, about 20,969 M. Tonnes of maize was produced as against 22,703 M Tonnes over the previous year. The production of oilseeds also drastically decreased from 3,757 M. Tonnes to 5,560 M Tonnes. Production of pulses during 2006-07 was also decreased by 2830 MT. It can be seen from Table 6.6 that there was a drastic decrease in area and production of principal crops.

TABLE 6.6: Area and Production of Principal Crops

Sl. No	Name of Crops	2005-06		2006- 2007	
		Area(ha)	Production(MT)	Area(ha)	Production(MT)
1	2	3	4	5	7
1.	<u>Rice</u>				
	i) Jhum	40,100	63,100	41,465	13,658
	ii) W.R.C	14,150	37,940	9,147	12,131
	iii) H.Y.V	2,210	6,700	2,241	3,675
SUB TOTAL :		56,460	107,740	52,853	42092.85
2.	Maize	11,742	22,703	10,775	20,969
3.	Wheat	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4.	Pulses	6,861	8,663	5,055	5,833
5.	Tapioca	300	1,222	NIL	NIL
6.	Oil Seed	5,870	5,560	4,077	3,757
7.	Cotton	308	241	241	150
8.	Tobacco	511	364	503	342
9.	Sugarcane	1,383	45,953	1,340	12,187
10.	Potato	953	3,891	638	1,652
SUB TOTAL :		27,928	88,597	22,629	44,890
GRAND TOTAL		33,568	196,337	75,482	74,354

Share of Agriculture Sector (excluding Animal Husbandry) in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is 11 percent at current price during 2006-07. Time series trend reveals that the contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sector (Animal and Crop Husbandry) shows declining trend. While it contributed 16.89 percent of GSDP during 2003-04, it decreases to 13.26 percent during 2007-08.

Declining Share of Agriculture & Allied Sector to GSDP



Irrigation

Curtailling the practice of devastating jhum cultivation, developing and increasing the agricultural productivity calls for exploration and development of the available potentiality of wet rice cultivation and irrigation. Yet the scope of medium irrigation in Mizoram is very limited due to the hilly terrain nature of the State, all irrigation project, are confined to minor irrigation scheme. Under minor irrigation scheme, the State Government has implemented and completed 197 projects with a total command area of 7,344 ha as on December 2007. Out of the total projects, 193 number of projects with a command area of 7,154 hectares comprise of flow irrigation and 4 number of project with an area of 190 ha are of lift irrigation. Although rain water is abundant, most of it is run off due to the topography of the State. There is, however, good scope for drip and lift irrigation.

Percent of gross cropped area irrigated in the State is about 9. Minor irrigation projects in the State made headway in the late eighties with Buhchang MI project with command area of 100 ha. This was followed with the implementation of several other MI projects covering all the districts of the State.

Table 6.7: Number and Area of Completed MI Projects (As on Dec 2007)

Sub Division	Flow Irrigation		Lift Irrigation	
	No of Projects	Command Area(ha.)	No of Projects	No of Projects
Aizawl	34	1,160	-	-
Champhai	22	1,149	-	-
Chawngte	2	275	1	50
Kolasib	28	1279	3	140
Khawzawl	14	474		
Lunglei	33	807		
Saiha	26	616		
Serchhip	25	910		
Zawlnuam	9	484		
TOTAL	193	7,154	4	190

The net area irrigated in the State slightly increased to 11,388 ha. in 2006-07 from 10,669 ha. in 2002-03. Gross irrigated area during 2002-03 was 12,612 ha., which increased to 16,360 ha. during 2006-07. However, since 2004-05, there is no change in the Net and Gross Area Irrigated in the State. The Potential linked Credit Plans (PLPs) prepared by NABARD indicated the potential for MI investments at Rs 124.16 lakhs during 2008-09 which is likely to create an irrigation potential of 324 ha.

The main point of focus identified for potential growth of Agriculture Sector in Mizoram to achieve the milestone of Annual Plan target are Infrastructure Development coupled with the sustainable economic activities for the rural poor. The strategy for infrastructure development includes an additional increase of 100 ha. of WRC areas by land development, land improvement (viz.-repairing and renovation of existing/damaged bundhs,

field channels etc) of existing WRC area by 450 ha @ Rs.10,000/- per ha, treatment of 5,000 ha. area under WDPSCA, construction and maintenance of 50 km existing potential area connectivity roads, establishment and maintenance of laboratories and farm, etc. Under economic activities intensified cultivation of maize, soyabean, pulses, oilseeds, rice and sugarcane by pit digging and micro irrigation system on a large scale will be taken up as a settlement of jhumia families, production and distribution of certified seeds through seed village programme/registered growers, introduction of crop insurance scheme, subsidy on farm inputs like machineries and implements, fertilizers, chemicals, etc. Besides, development of cash crop especially Red Oil Palm, has been given due focus and, to realize this, an extensive action plan through the PPP and contractual farming mode has been chalked out which is envisaged to cover more than 3,500 ha of agro-climatically suitable and identified land, mainly jhumias, which will cut across the subsequent Annual Plan. As for research back up, revitalization of extension services through ATMA scheme will be given due importance.

Lack of adequate rural infrastructure, sectoral investment and research back up are the main bottlenecks for the sustainable and accelerate growth of Agricultural Sector in Mizoram. As such, larger investment of private sector through contract farming will accelerate the rural economy by expanding rural-rural trade for strengthening support to agricultural diversification for domestic processing and promoting exports. These strategies will enhance accelerated agriculture growth in Mizoram over time. These strategies would be achieved through:

- i) Jhum area of 5,000 ha will be treated during the Annual Plan under (Control of Shifting Cultivation) (WDPSCA).
- ii) An additional area of 100 ha fresh land will be developed through machineries and will be put under Wet Rice Cultivation and 450 ha of WRC/Terraces will be repaired and renovated.
- iii) 40,000 nos of Soil Health Card will be issued to the farmers
- iv) Construction of 50 Km length of Potential Area Connectivity/Road for transportation of agriculture produces and inputs. 200 Km length of existing PAC will be maintained.
- v) Judicious use of fertilizers, bio- fertilizers and other organic manures.
- vi) Promotion of farm mechanization through subsidy on farm machineries.
- vii) Development of Water Harvesting Structures and judicious use of irrigation water through drip/micro sprinkler irrigated system.
- viii) Distribution of quality and HYV seeds through Seed Village Programme / Registered Growers
- ix) Mission mode approach will be encouraged, all resources from Plan Fund and Macro-Management Mode of Agriculture (CSS) will be converged with the objective of achieving concerted and accelerated growth in Agriculture Sector.
- x) Infrastructures like cold storage, processing plant, market facilities etc, should be created for value addition and generating regular income for the farming community.
- xi) Financial Institutions/Banks shall be aggressively impressed upon to provide services at the door steps or at least at the village level to help the farmers in availing of various facilities available with the Banks. A fresh impetus to agriculture as a business will be

propagated with the pro active role of the Banks in treating agriculture business as a **“Viable Business Proposition”** and not a mere poverty alleviation programme.

- xii) Re-allocation of agriculture land such as the potential land for agriculture within the Riverine Reserve Forest be identified and demarcated for the purpose of de-reservation and at the same time identify alternate land in the upper slope and ridges as a substitute within the same jurisdiction. This will enable the farmers to take up intensive cultivation in the river valley as a permanent settlement free from reservation of their land for any purpose other than agriculture.
- xiii) A separate legislation to regulate and promote contract farming arrangements to promote alternative marketing system, contract farming, direct marketing and farmers market with growing quality, etc. should be introduced. This would help in extension of E-trading, direct purchasing, export, etc. in the State.
- ix) The main work forces under Agricultured sector are mainly inhabited in the rural areas. 50.5 percent of the total population in the state is still in the rural areas, sustain their livelihood through farming, which is mere remunerative. It is just livelihood support systems. To uplift the standard of living and generate employment opportunities of the rural people, **Diversification of Crops, Organic Farming and Contract Farming** through Public Private Partnership (PPP) should be initiated.

HORTICULTURE

The economy of over 70 percent of the population in Mizoram is entirely based on land. Jhuming/shifting cultivation is the mainstay of the people. Of the total 21 lakhs ha. of land estimated, 6.30 lakhs ha. of land is available for horticultural crops. The existing area under various horticultural crops accounts for about 60,000 ha. which is only about 9.52 percent of the estimated potential area of 6.30 lakhs ha. This indicates the vast scope for horticultural crops to flourish in Mizoram. The major horticultural crops are oranges, passion fruits, ginger, banana, pineapple, hatkora, lemon, squash, mustard, cabbage, french bean. Floriculture, tea, mushroom cultivation and medicinal plants are also given priority for large scale production.

During 2005-06 the total area under fruit was 19,769 ha., which increased to 23,585 ha. during 2006-07. The total fruit production during 2006-07 was 1,86,776 MT during 2006-07. There was a sharp increase in floriculture production during 2006-07. About 30,90,992 cut flowers were produced while flowers cut during 2005-06 was 17,96,400

Table 6.8: Area and Production of Horticultural Crops.

Sl	Particulars	2005-06		2006-07	
		Area(in ha.)	Prodn. (In MT)	Area(in ha.)	Prodn. (In MT)
1	Fruits	19,769.00	1,65,353.4	23,585.00	1,86,776.13
2	Vegetable & Root Tuber	960.40	26,227.65	1,023.65	28,564.38
3	Spices	1,236.00	10456.44	1,327.00	11,151.17
4	Plantation	2110.00	3979.00	2127.00	3696.92
5	Floriculture (Cut)	6,72,521	17,96,400.00	8,27,672.00	30,90,992.00

Horticulture Department was bifurcated from Agriculture Department in the year 1993 and became a full-fledge Department in the year 1997. The 'boon' came in the form of 'Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in N.E. States', a Central Government sponsored scheme in the year 2001. Few selected crops were identified which has vast market potential having adaptation to the region. Large scale cultivation of passion fruit was introduced incorporating latest technology and improved package of practices has increased the production manifold and fruits can be harvested throughout the year which has significantly increased the production per unit area. To uplift the farmers of mandarin orange due to decline, the Department carried out rejuvenation of decline orchard of mandarin orange, taking into account the various factors for its decline, like nutrient deficiency, irrigation facilities, incidence of pest and diseases have double the production now. Besides, tie-up has been done with an Israeli company for establishment of citrus nursery project, with an aim to produce quality planting material with the latest technology and feasibility study for citrus (mandarin orange) plantation will be carried out to increase the quality as well as the production and productivity.

Internationally known banana variety 'Grandnaine' has been introduced in Mizoram in 2005. The variety is also doing very well in Mizoram climatic condition. Papaya variety 'Red lady' was also introduced for local consumption as its productivity is higher compared to our local variety. The Department also introduced cultivation of export oriented papaya variety 'Hawaiin Solo' which is suitable for export because of its convenient size, long shelflife and good keeping quality. However, the present production is just able to cater the high demand for local consumption and for export more area needs to be covered to increase the quantity/volume of production.

As a programme towards self sufficiency in vegetables, especially during rainy season, cultivation of off-season crops such as cabbage is a good option. The Department introduced off-season cabbage, a Japanese variety called 'Ryozeki', which can be cultivated successfully during the rainy season in Mizoram. This has minimized the import from outside the State and consumers can now have fresh cabbage round the year even during the off-season. The area of 'Iskut' (chow-chow) has also been increased to about 800 ha. by providing G.I. wire for trailing, organic manure etc. which has doubled the production. With the inception of new ideas and technology, cultivation of tomato and capsicum was introduced under Hi-tech Greenhouse with tremendous success.

Spices like ginger, turmeric and bird eye chilli are very popular and widely grown high yielding variety of turmeric RCT-I were procured about 10 quintals from ICAR by the Department for multiplication and now this variety is widely grown by the farmers. "Lakadong" variety is also popular and widely cultivated. During 2007 – 2008 in order to overcome famine due to gregarious flowering of bamboo about 50,000 families have taken up turmeric for cultivation and the seed rhizome provided to the farmers during 2007 was over 1 lakh qtls. for seed purpose and more than 50,000 tonnes harvest is expected.

The oyster mushroom and paddy straw mushroom are cultivated in Mizoram and to meet the requirement of seed/spawn, the Department has established Integrated Mushroom Units where training are also imparted and spawn issued to cultivators at subsidized rate.

Besides, floriculture being a part of horticultural crop, and taking into account the ideal climatic condition, twenty four (24) potential growers were identified for taking up anthurium cultivation in November, 2002 by providing quality planting materials imported from Anthura Company, Holland and the plants started flowering after 9 months and the first consignment of export from the State was made in the month of October, 2003 through ZOPAR Export Pvt. Ltd. The success of the 24 farmers encouraged other farmers to take up anthurium cultivation on large scale as their permanent source of livelihood. Today there are more than 300 growers of anthurium earning between Rs. 8,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- and above per month, and it is worth mentioning that most of the growers are women, thus providing additional income to their household and also fulfilling the aim of the Government to uplift women. At present the production of anthurium flower is more than one lakh per month but only 1/3rd of the total production is exported as only the best qualities are picked for export and the rest are sold in the local market.

Model Floriculture Centre for rose was established in Horticulture Centre in the year 2005, where Dutch variety of rose was introduced under Hi-Tech Greenhouse. The project was

to create awareness for production of quality rose flowers and commercial production of rose has started from October 2005. Farmers came forward for cultivation of rose on large scale and Champhai, having ideal climatic condition was chosen for its mass production. The success of rose produced from Champhai enabled Champhai to be known as the ROSE BOWL OF MIZORAM. The production of rose cut flowers is over one lakh per month and is expected to increase manifold in the days to come.

Grape cultivation, too, has been taken up in the eastern part of Mizoram within Champhai District where production volume has demanded establishment of wineries at two locations, namely, at Champhai and Hnahlan. Winery is expected to be functional during 2008 – 2009. A bio-diesel plant ‘Jatropha’ is taken up in large scale plantation, covering more than 7,000 ha. in Mizoram. Godrej Agrovet Company and Mizoram Government has signed tie-up programme for its oil extraction, processing and marketing..

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In an agrarian economy like Mizoram the importance of livestock cannot be denied. Therefore, various developmental schemes and programmes like, breeding, feeding, disease control, dairy development have been undertaken by the State Government in the successive Five Year Plan programmes visualizing self-sufficiency in the production of food of animal origin to uplift the economic status of Mizoram.

Livestock Population

As per Livestock Census of 2003 the total livestock population in Mizoram was 3.17 lakhs as against the total livestock of 2.57 lakhs in the earlier Livestock Census of 1997. Thus within a period of five years, livestock population has registered a growth of 23.3 percent over the earlier Census. Out of the total livestock pigs constituted the largest group which was 2.17 lakhs (68.45 percent) followed by cattle 0.36 lakhs (11.36 percent). Over the five years period between 1997 and 2003 there has been tremendous increase in the cattle and pig population. The numbers of cattle has increased by 2.26 thousand showing a percentage increase of 6.78. The total number of pigs has also increased by 54 thousand between 1997 and 2003. The population of pigs has grown by 33.09 percent during this period.

Poultry Population

As per Livestock Census 2003 population of improved bird has increased by 55.42 percent. while Desi bird population has decreased by 28.02 percent and this shows a decrease of total poultry population by 14.41 percent over the previous Livestock Census of 1997.

Table 6.9: Poultry Population as per Livestock Census 2003

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>1982 Census</i>	<i>1987 Census</i>	<i>1992 Census</i>	<i>1997 Census</i>	<i>2003 Census</i>
1	Poultry Desi	602.51	684.90	878.18	1,083.43	779.88
2	Poultry Improved	84.37	146.91	194.39	211.06	328.02
TOTAL		686.88	831.81	1,072.57	1,294.49	1,107.89

Livestock Products

In Mizoram the livestock population consists mainly of indigenous species, for this reason, the average productivity of livestock is still lower than those of many other States keeping aside the productivity in other developed countries. As per report on Integrated Sample Survey for estimation of Production of Milk, Egg and Meat published by Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Government of Mizoram, the estimated total milk production during 2006-07 was 159.98 lakh litres. The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram worked out to be 49 gms, while the Indian Council of Medical Research recommends 240 gms of milk per day for an individual to keep up his/her health in good condition. The estimated total egg production during 2006-07 was 348 lakhs and out of this total production 204 lakhs were Desi and 144 lakhs were improved. As against the recommendation made by

nutritional experts of at least 180 eggs per year for an individual to maintain good health, the per capita availability of eggs in Mizoram during 2006-07 worked out to be 39 eggs per year only. The total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats and Pigs during 2006-07 was estimated at 8,761 tonnes and total net meat production from Chicken Broiler during 2006-07 was estimated at 1,492 tonnes. Out of the total meat production (including Broiler meat) Pigs accounted for the highest quantity with 66.42 percent followed by cattle with a share of 17.97 percent, broiler meat accounted for 14.55 percent of the total meat production.

Table 6.10 : Production of Milk-2006-07

(in '000' litres)

Season	Cows		Buffaloes	Total
	Crossbred	Indigenous		
Summer	4,042	937	235	5,214
Rainy	4,507	898	246	5,651
Winter	4,117	803	213	5,133
Over All	12,666	2,638	694	15,998

TABLE 6.11: Production of Eggs- 2006-07

(In lakhs Nos.)

Season	Desi	Improved	Total
Summer	70	50	120
Rainy	69	53	122
Winter	65	41	106
Over All	204	144	348

Table 6.12: Production of Meat - 2006-07

Species	Total Production (in tones)	No. of Animal Slaughtered (in Nos.)
Cattle	1,842	16,103
Buffaloes	32	226
Mithun	13	102
Goats	64	7,228
Pigs	6,810	73,810
Broiler	1,492	6,95,992
TOTAL	10,253	7,93,461

Veterinary Facilities

To provide animal health care, there exist a wide network of Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries under the State Government. At present there are 5 nos. of Veterinary Hospital located at Aizawl, Lunglei, Champhai, Kolasib and Saiha, 31 numbers of Veterinary Dispensaries and 106 nos. of Rural Animal Health Centres. Besides these institutions, the State Government is also maintaining 50 Centres of Artificial Insemination, 9 nos. of Animal Disease Surveillance Check Post, 2 nos. of Disease Investigation Laboratory

and 1 no. of Central Medicine & Vaccine Depot. During 2006-07 altogether 1.18 lakh numbers of livestock and 1.02 lakh numbers of poultry were treated through Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Centres.

Livestock Development

Prior to 1950 there was no livestock farm or breeding policy for improvement of livestock and poultry in Mizoram. With the implementation of the First Five Year Plan Community Development Scheme was extended even to Mizoram and induction of improved breed of pigs and poultry was started by procuring improved varieties from outside for the purpose of breeding between the inferior indigenous breed with those of high productive breed so as to disseminate the better quality in Mizoram. Since then various developmental schemes and programmes have been undertaken in the successive five year plans and continued to be implemented by the State Government which includes maintenance of 6 nos. of Livestock Feed & Fodder Farm, 7 nos. of Cattle Breeding Farm, 9 nos. of Piggery Development Farm, 9 nos. of Poultry Demonstration Farm, 1 no. of Rabbit Farm, 1no. of Buffalo Breeding Farm, 1 no. of Mithun Breeding Farm, 1 no. of Goat Farm, 1 no. of Key Village Centre, 50 nos. of Filed Artificial Insemination Centre, 1 no. of Feed Mixing Mill, 1 no. of Animal Feed Plant, 2 nos. of Milk Chilling Plant. Various magazines, leaflet and bulletin, are also published mostly in Mizo language highlighting various scientific techniques of livestock rearing to help and develop the knowledge of the farmers.

Table 6.13: Number of Animals Treated in Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary –2006-07

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Aizawl District</i>	<i>Champhai District</i>	<i>Serchhip District</i>	<i>Kolasib District</i>	<i>Lunglei District</i>	<i>Saiha District</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1	Cattle	3,195	1,813	1,482	1,588	2,193	375	10,646
2	Buffaloes	243	566	479	2	33	303	1,626
3	Horse & Ponies	59	-	66	35	467	145	772
4	Sheep & Goat	696	389	428	259	921	650	3,343
5	Pigs	32,756	10,720	9,756	6,345	9,292	6,580	75,449
6	Dogs	9,446	1,975	4,346	1,843	4,762	4,630	27,002
7	Poultry	47,932	19,402	8,554	13,216	4,466	8,350	1,01,920
	TOTAL	94,327	34,865	25,111	23,288	22,134	21,033	2,20,758

FISHERY

Inspite of its mountainous physical feature, Mizoram has perennial clear water streams having high oxygen contents in most of the valleys between the mountains. This unique condition with temperate climate and moderate rainfall provides possibility for high intensive culture of every commercial freshwater fishes.

Fisheries in Mizoram is only freshwater fisheries including both culture and capture fisheries. Fishwater Agriculture in Mizoram mainly means culture of Indian major carps and exotic carps in ponds constructed by the fish farmers. The riverine resources that constitutes rivers and streams is about 6,000 ha. in the State. The main species of fish found in the State are Catla, Common Carp, Exotic Carp, Silver Carp, Grass Carp and *Cirrihmus mrigala*. Most of the ponds are constructed by making small dam across the streams and pocketed plain land are also developed for pisciculture. The total water area for inland fish farming is estimated to be 2,580 ha. during 2005-06 which increased to 3,000 ha. during 2006-07. Out of 7,292 fish pond, in the State exist as on February 2008, thirteen are owned by Government. Private fish ponds in the State covered 2597.35 ha. There are two cold storage-cum-ice plants(cold room-7.5 MT capacity and ice plant –5 Ton capacity) in the State as on date.

The requirement of fish for local consumption is estimated at 10,395 MT whereas fish production both from culture and capture sector in the State is estimated only around 3,500-3,700 MT. There is a deficiency of around 7 kg of fish per capita per annum. The main thrust during the 11 th Five Year Plan is, therefore, to create more water areas and cover the existing ponds, paddy plots and boost up fish production level to the tune of 5,000 MT from the existing level of 3,500 MT. During 11th Five Year Plan 4,000 ha. of additional water area has been targetted to bring under fish culture by providing assistance to fish farmers through FFDA(CSS) .

Fish Productions

Fish culture can serve as an important profession to raise the socio-economic condition of rural people in Mizoram. There is a very good scope for fisheries activities. The low lying areas particularly bordering Cachar and Karimganj District in Assam and also areas bordering Bangladesh in Lunglei and Saiha District have immense potential to develop fish culture. However, inspite of these potentialities Mizoram, till today, is not self-sufficient in terms of fish production. The total inland fish production during 2005-06 was 37,500 qtls which shows an increase of a mere 700 qtls over the previous Year 2004-2005. The total production from inland fishing during 2006-07 is estimated at 37,590 quintals and from subsistence fish it is estimated at 3,758 qtls. The contribution of fishery to the State economy is estimated to be around 1 percent.

Fish Seed Production

The total fish seeds consist of production from Departmental Fish Seed Farms and procurement from outside. These are then distributed to the fish farmers. During 2006-07 about

390 lakh of fish seeds were distributed while local fish seed production during the same year stood at 172 lakh .

Aquaculture would play a vital role in providing food and source of income to the inhabitants of Mizoram during the 'Mautam' phenomenon (outbreak of bamboo flowering) which is reported to have set in and to revamp the economy of the region during the 11th Plan fish. The strategy is to bring more additional water area under fish culture through Fresh Water Aquaculture, fish seed production, fish seed distribution to the fish farmers, extension and training programme, marketing network, etc. to augment the fish production to the sufficiency level. The '*Fresh Water Aquaculture*' scheme would enhance fish production towards self sufficiency and employment and income generation in the rural areas by bringing around 2,000 ha. of water area for fish culture during Annual Plan 2008-09.

FORESTS

In a hilly terrain and primarily agricultural economy State like Mizoram, forest plays an important role in protection and conservation of soil and water which are the two important resources on which growth and productivity depends. Forest also provides many important day-to-day needs of the local population most of whom depends directly upon forests for fuel, fodder, building materials, forest food in the form of wild fruits, vegetables and other non-wood forest produce. Forest also plays a vital role in environmental stability and ecological balance. The socio-economic life of the people of Mizoram, undoubtedly, revolves around the forest.

Based on “State of Forest Report-2003” published by Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests, forest covers 18,430 sq.km (i.e. 87.42 percent) of the State’s Geographic Area, out of which 84 sq.km is very Dense Forest, 7,404 sq.km is Moderately Dense Forest and Open Forest covers 10,942 sq km. The State has 16,717 sq km of Recorded Forest Area, out of which Reserved Forest covers 7,909 sq km, Protected Area Forest covers 3,568 sq km and un-classed Forest covers 5,240 sq km. It must be noted that these forests are subjected to pressure of shifting cultivation, forest fire and other forms of biotic pressure.

District-wise Forest Cover

The State of Mizoram is divided into 8 (eight) districts namely; Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit, Saiha and Serchhip. While there is an increase of forest cover in 6 (six) district, 2 (two) districts namely Saiha and Serchhip has recorded decrease of forest cover area from 2001.

Table 6.14 : District-wise Forest Cover

(area in sq.km)

<i>District</i>	<i>Geographic Area</i>	<i>Forest Cover</i>				<i>Percent</i>	<i>change</i>
		<i>Very dense</i>	<i>Moderately dense</i>	<i>Open forest</i>	<i>Total forest</i>		
Champhai	3,185	-	1,068	1,686	2,754	86.47	279
Kolasib	1,382	9	535	800	1,344	97.25	22
Lawngtlai	2,557	-	713	1,359	2,072	81.03	206
Lunglei	4,536	5	1,483	2,374	3,862	85.14	205
Mamit	3,025	49	1,083	1,634	2,766	91.44	47
Saiha	1,400	21	548	553	1,122	80.14	-14
Serchhip	1,421	-	380	668	1,048	73.75	-156
TOTAL (Mizoram)	21,081	84	7,404	10,942	18,430	87.42	936

Forest Produce

Shifting Cultivation is still widely practiced in the State which is the major cause for degradation of the forest cover affecting the ecology of the area and led to decrease in natural regeneration of tree species to a considerable extent. The productivity of forest is quite low in the State and there has been very little Silvicultural research to evolve technologies and practices suiting to local conditions to increase productivity.

The forest products mainly comprise of timber, fuel-wood, bamboo, sand, stones, broom-stick etc. The total revenue received including fines, fees etc is about Rs.397.57 lakhs during 2006-2007

Table 6.15: Out-turn and Value of Forest Produces (2006-2007)

<i>S.N</i>	<i>Name of Products</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Out-turn</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Major Forest Produce:			
	(a) Sawn Timber	Cum	1923.81	5,02,000.00
	(b) Fire-wood	- do -	4332.64	1,58,430.00
	(c) Poles	- do -	590.00	730.00
	TOTAL	Cum	6,306.45	6,61,160.00
2.	Non-Timber Forest Produce:			
	(a) Bamboo	Nos.(in lakh)	182	177,00,000.00
	(b) Sand	Cum	2,54,819	90,00,000.00
	(c) Broomstick	Bundle	8,860	10,70,000.00
	(d) Charcoal	Qtl	788	8,472.00
	(e) Stone	Cum	52,409	10,93,000.00
	TOTAL	-	-	288,71,472.00
3.	Auction & Receipt from illegal seizure of Forest Produce	-	-	10,49,871.00
	TOTAL	-	-	10,49,871.00
4.	Rents/Fees etc:			
	(a) Hammer Registration Fee	-	-	83,78,042.00
	(b) Rents of FRH	-	-	30,092.00
	(c) License Fee etc.	-	-	7,66,848.00
	TOTAL	-	-	91,74,980.00
	GRAND TOTAL (1 + 4)	-	-	397,57,483.00

Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFP):

- (a) **Forest Fire Control & Management:** Under this scheme, 500 kms of Firelines (10 mts width) has been created during the year and 1800 Nos. of Firelines has been maintained. 10 Nos. of Watch Towers and 4 Nos. of Water Storage structures were constructed. 270 Nos. of Fire-watchers were temporarily employed and 37 Nos. of Training and Awareness was conducted in different places and assistance to 66 Units of JFMC were also given.

(b) Strengthening of Infrastructure for Forest Protection:

- (i) Buildings: 17 Nos. of buildings were constructed under this scheme viz. 5 Nos. of R.O Quarters, 4 Nos. of Forester/Beat Officer Quarter-cum-office, 7 Nos. of F/G Quarter-cum-checkgate and 1 No. of building for GIS/MIS.
- (ii) Roads: 65 kms of road were constructed i.e. 15 kms of Approach Road to Forest Complex, 50 kms of Footpath/Inspection Path and 10 kms of internal roads were also improved.
- (iii) Vehicle: 1 No. of Bulldozer was purchased under the scheme.
- (iv) Publicity & Extension: 7 Nos. of computer with accessories, 2 Nos. of copier/printer and certain numbers of LCD Projector and accessories were acquired.
- (v) Communication: 25 Nos. of Cell phones for communication between Firewatchers were purchased.
- (vi) Equipments/Patrolling Gear: 4 Nos. of Digital Camera SLR/Printer Dock were acquired.

(c) Preparation of Working Plan/Survey & Demarcation: Field Survey/Boundary Demarcation including fixation of Boundary Pillars were conducted for 200 sq kms of Riverine Reserve Forest and 110 sq kms of Reserve Forest. Enumeration and Plantations Survey has been conducted for 250 sq km.

BAFFACOS

Mizoram has abundant natural bamboo resources and bamboo forests cover about 12.54 million ha in the State (57.8 % of total area). *Melocanna baccifera* is the pre-dominant species and occupies 95 percent of the bamboo-afforested land in the State. The *Melocanna baccifera* has a life cycle of 48 years after which they flower and expire and a new generation emerges from the seedlings. This very short time span presents two major problems:

- (a) The entire standing stock of culms is eliminated within two to three years. Processing industries and local weavers lose their source of raw material very rapidly and had to find alternative sources to remain in business. Environmental degradation and erosion increases due to loss of vegetative cover.
- (b) The fruits of bamboos are edible and the sudden enormous increase in their availability causes a rapid explosion of the rat population. The rats not only devastate the naturally regenerating seeds and seedlings and thereby reduces the regeneration rate, but also destroy other crops and stored grains resulting in serious famine which is locally known as 'Mautam'.

To combat this impending famine caused by the flowering of *Melocanna baccifera* the Government of Mizoram has formulated a new scheme called Bamboo Flowering and Famine Combat Scheme popularly known as BAFFACOS. And the Environment &

Forests Department has received Rs.225.00 lakhs annually as Grant-in-Aid from TFC since 2004-05. During the year 2006-07, the GIA were utilized for the following purposes:

(i)	Creation of Plantation		2000 ha
(ii)	Nursery & Advance Work	-	1500 ha
(iii)	Fire Control	-	5200 ha
(iv)	Maintenance of Plantation	-	4640 ha
(v)	Maintenance of Moso Plantation	-	150 ha
(vi)	Maintenance of Link Road	-	15 km
(vii)	Maintenance of Ropeway	-	1 No.
(viii)	Maintenance of Weighbridge		2 Nos.
(ix)	Maintenance of Booms	-	5 Nos.

Wildlife

The destruction of habitat of plants and animals by various elements have rendered many species of rare plants and animals to the extent of becoming endangered and extinct. Preservation and management of wildlife has, therefore, assumed great importance in view of the dwindling habitat of wildlife. The State Government is aware and active to the needs of conservation of wildlife.

At present, the State Government has notified 9 (nine) protected areas, namely:-

- 1) Dampa Tiger Reserve
- 2) Phawngpui National Park
- 3) Murlen National Park
- 4) Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary
- 5) Khawnglung Wildlife Sanctuary
- 6) Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary
- 7) Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary
- 8) Thoranglang Wildlife Sanctuary
- 9) Pualreng Wildlife Sanctuary

During the year 2006-2007, a sum of Rs.191.81 lakhs were utilized for Development & Eco-Development of the above mentioned National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries.

Joint Forest Management (JFM)

As per Government of India's instruction No.6-12/89 Dt.01.06.1990, which envisaged involvement of the local communities and voluntary agencies in planning, protection, regeneration and development of forests etc. the Government of Mizoram has introduced Joint Forest Management Scheme (JFM) in the year 1991. As per Government of India's instruction, the scheme mainly aims at conservation, improvement and increasing the production of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) and Medicinal Plants, it also aims at providing additional income to the tribals and rural poor living in and around forest. Village Forest Development Committee (VFDC) has been constituted in several villages.

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

The soils of Mizoram are dominated mainly by loose sedimentary formation. They are generally young, immature and sandy. The primitive and destructive utilisation of soil by bringing vast tract of land under jhum cultivation is susceptible to severe soil erosion. Water resources are also not fully utilised to meet the demand for agriculture and the increasing population. The State Government is focussing serious attention to soil loss and under-utilisation of water resources. Cash crops plantation such as coffee, rubber, arecanut, large cardamom, etc. is one of the recommended measures for soil conservation as it offers permanent cover to the soil and gainful income to the farmers.

During 2007-08, out of Rs. 320.00 lakhs that have been allocated, the major works done are construction of 150 nos. of Water Harvesting Tank/Ponds, maintenance of 633 hectare of Log Wood bunding in current jhum lands, 200 hectare of Terraces, 83 nos. of Soil Conservation Engineering Structures and 230 hectare of Plantation of Coffee, Tea, Rubber, Large Cardamom. During 2008-2009, major works proposed are construction of 150 Nos. of Water Harvesting Tank/Ponds, maintenance of 500 hectare of log wood bunding in current jhum lands, 200 hectare of Terraces, 133 Nos of Soil Conservation Engineering Structures and 240 hectare of Plantation of Coffee, Tea, Rubber, Large Cardamom. Among cash crops, Rubber and Coffee are proposed to be taken up extensively. For a comprehensive Rubber based development programme of 10,000 ha. of land, Soil & Water Conservation Department is engaging NABCONS to prepare the detailed project report.

The Annual Plan 2008-2009 will, as envisaged in the 11th Plan (2007-12), focus mainly on conservation of rain water in the catchment, enhance ground water storage and recharging for drinking and agricultural production. This will be supplemented by eco-friendly agricultural production systems like terracing, water harvesting structures and appropriate vegetation and cash crops like Rubber, Coffee and Large Cardamom of high economic value. Besides normal Plan Schemes, more efforts will be made to avail Centrally Sponsored Schemes like River Valley Project (RVP), WDPSCA and cash crop plantation like Rubber and Coffee on a large scale.

VII. INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER & 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. Although Mizoram is processing a vast hydel potential, the progress in this sector is very slow, thus creating a huge gap between demand, and supply of electricity. Achievements made so far in terms of installation and generation could not keep pace with the faster growing demand for power. Consequently, power supply situation in the State continues to remain unsatisfactory.

Installed Capacity and Generation of Power

The installed capacity of power has remained more or less the same from 2002-03 to 2006-07. The total installed capacity during 2006-07 was 37.17MW out of which the share of Hydel Projects was 13.75MW and the share of HFO Based Thermal Power Plant was 22.92MW and the share of Diesel Power Station was only 0.5MW. The Power Generation within the State raises at 14.22MU in 2006-07 from 11.47MU in 2005-06.

In Mizoram power is generated by three types viz. Hydel, Diesel & Thermal. Due to the high generation cost, nearly all Diesel Power Stations were dismantled and now the State has only 0.50MW Diesel Power Station at Lengpui. Table below indicates the details of Installed capacity and generation of power in the State during 2002-03 to 2006-07.

Table 7.1 : Installed and Generation of Electricity

Sl No	Year	Installed Capacity in MW				Generation of Electricity in MU			
		Hydel	Thermal	Diesel	Total	Hydel	Thermal	Diesel	Total
1	2002-03	8.25	-	25.00	33.25	6.85	-	3.08	9.93
2	2003-04	8.25	-	25.00	33.25	9.81	-	0.75	10.56
3	2004-05	13.75	22.92	9.92	46.59	5.92	0.59	0.07	6.58
4	2005-06	13.75	22.92	9.92	46.59	8.66	2.43	0.38	11.47
5	2006-07	13.75	22.92	0.50	37.17	11.14	3.05	0.03	14.22

Generation of Electricity (in MKWH)

Consumption of Electricity

The total consumption of electricity in the State during 2006-07 has increased by 12.42 per cent to 151.22 MKWH compared to 134.51 MKWH during 2005-06. The category-wise consumption pattern during 2006-07 reveals that consumption of electricity was the highest in case of domestic which accounted for 66 per cent followed by Public Water Works with a share of 13 per cent. The lowest consumption of electricity comes from the industrial sector. Industries consumed only 2.29 MKWH during 2006-07 which is 2 per cent of the total consumption.

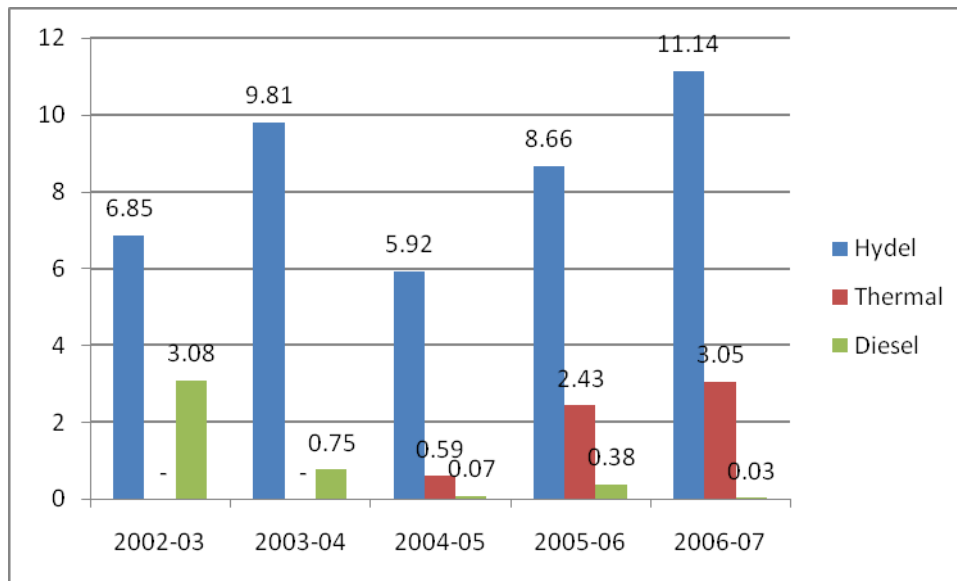
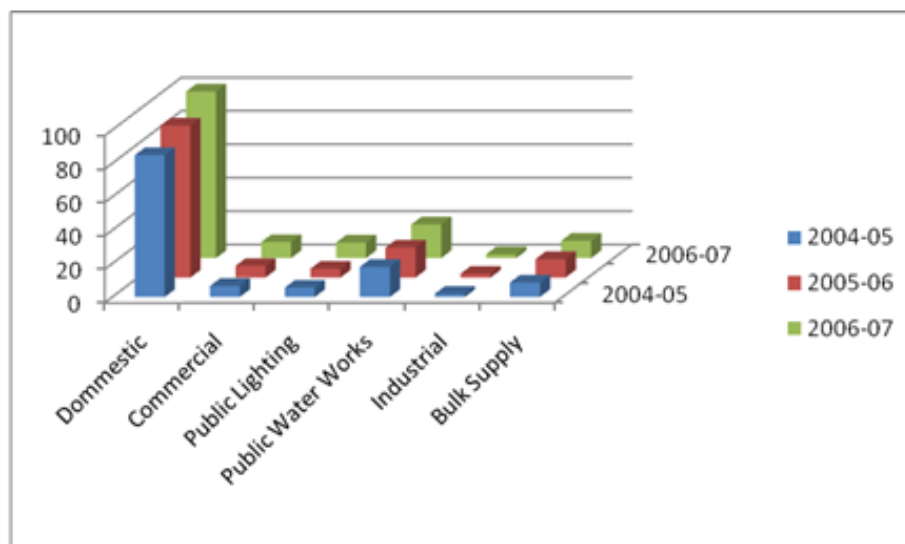


Table 7.2 : Consumption of Electricity (in MKWH)

SI No	Type of Consumption	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Domestic	84.91	91.02	99.69
2	Commercial	6.53	6.94	9.55
3	Public Lighting	5.6	5.28	9.29
4	Public Water Works	18.03	17.94	20.07
5	Industrial	1.93	2.26	2.29
6	Bulk Supply	8.65	11.07	10.33
	Total	125.65	134.51	151.22

Consumption of Electricity (in MKWH)



Demand and Supply of Power

The power peak load requirement of Mizoram for 2006-07 was 60 MW. Against the requirement, the total installed capacity was 37.17 MW only. Mini Hydel Projects operated only during monsoon season. Further, as against these demand and installed capacity, the total power generated within the State, as seen from the previous table, comes to only 14.22 MKWH, creating a huge gap between demand and supply of power. In order to meet the domestic demand, the State, continued to purchase power from other sources. The total power purchased during 2006-07 was 288.65 MKWH. Powers are imported mainly from Central Sector (NEEPCO, NHPC) and TSECL, Tripura.

Table 7.3. : Sources and Amount of Power Purchased from Outside the State

Figure in MKWH

SI No	Source	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	TSECL, Tripura	37.52	32.79	1.64		15.59
2	Central	230.71	248.46	378.39	386.34	268.56
3	Others				5.19	4.5
	Total	268.23	281.25	380.03	391.53	288.65

Rural Electrification

In Mizoram, as per 2001 census there are 707 inhabited villages; as per new definition of Village Electrification from Government of India 570 villages have been electrified. Under Bharat Nirman/ RGGVY Scheme, the remaining 137 un-electrified villages will be electrified by 2011.

Bharat Nirman

Bharat Nirman is a time-bound business plan for action in rural infrastructure over the four year period. Under Bharat Nirman, action is proposed in the areas of irrigation, rural roads, rural housing, rural water supply, rural electrification and rural telecommunication connectivity. Specific targets have been set under each of these goals as under:

- irrigation – to create 10 million hectares of additional irrigation capacity
- rural roads – to connect all habitations (66802) with population above 1000 (500 in hilly/tribal areas) with all weather roads
- rural housing – to construct 60 lakh houses for rural poor
- rural water supply – to provide potable water to all uncovered habitations (55067) and also address slipped back and water quality affected habitations
- rural electrification – to provide electricity to all un-electrified villages (1,25,000) and to connect 23 million households below the poverty line
- rural telephony – to connect all remaining villages (66822) with a public telephone

Revenue: During 2006-07, the revenue earned from the sale of electricity to different categories of consumer within the State has decreased to Rs.28.43 crores from Rs.33.63 crores during 2005-06. This decreased in revenue collection is due to a huge un-paid amount made by the Government Department.

Table 7.4 : Revenue Earned by Sale of Energy within the State

SI No	Year	Rs in crores
1	2002-03	19.81
2	2003-04	25.88
3	2004-05	26.66
4	2005-06	33.63
5	2006-07	28.43

Transmission & Distribution Losses

Power & Electricity in Mizoram has suffered a high transmission & distribution losses of 35 per cent during 2006-07. The losses are extremely high when compared with the international average of less than 10 per cent. The percentage losses has more or less improves over the last five years.

Table 7.5 : Transmission and Distribution Losses

Sl No	Year	T&D Losses In MKWH	Percentage Losses
1	2002-03	120.81	45%
2	2003-04	112.09	44%
3	2004-05	79.4	39%
4	2005-06	76.47	36%
5	2006-07	82.32	35%

On-Going Projects

There are at present, few on-going projects to generate electricity in Mizoram. The total capacity from these projects, after completion will amount to 52.67 MW. The on-going projects, their capacity and the cost involved are as follows :

Table 7.6 : On-Going Power Projects

Sl No	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Cost Involved
1	Lamsial SHP	0.500	Estimated Cost Rs 831 lakhs
2	Maicham Phase-II HEP	3.00	Estimated Cost Rs 2731.35 lakhs
3	Serlui 'B' HEP	12.00	Estimated Cost Rs 191.93 Crores
4	12% free power from Tuirial HEP	60.00	

ROAD AND TRANSPORT

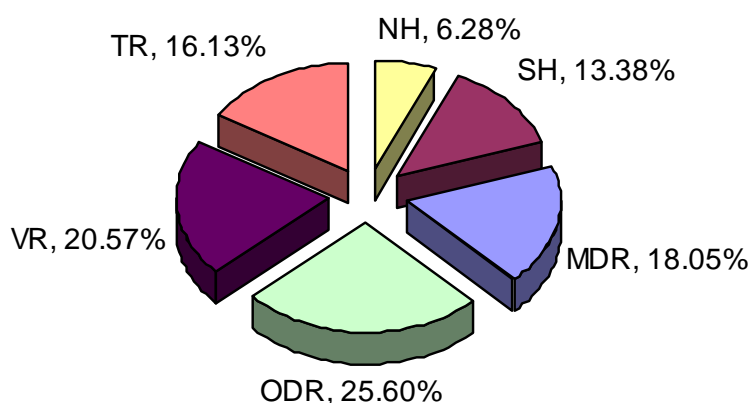
Road construction activities in Mizoram are mainly undertaken by PWD and Border Roads Organization. Road networks of Mizoram are classified as National Highway, State Highway, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Village Road, Town Road and Satellite Town and Village Road. Many other unclassified roads linking villages and economically potential areas are also maintained by Agriculture Department, Forest and Rural Development Departments.

By the end of 2007-'08, the total length classified roads under PWD was 5,225.31 Kms. The total length of the road by the end of the previous year (2006-07) was 4,571.12 Kms registering an increase of 634.19 Kms during one year. The total length of National Highway under Border Roads Organisation(BRO) in Mizoram upto 2007-08 was 558.00 Kms. Thus, the total length of road network of classified roads both under PWD and BRO by the end of 2007-08 was 5,783.51 Kms out of which 3,938.95 Kms (68.10 percent) were surfaced road and the rest 1,844.56 Kms (31.90 percent) were unsurfaced.

Table 7.7 : Road Length Maintained by PWD

SI No	Category	Upto 2006-07	Upto 2007-08	Percentage increase over 2006-07	Percentage of the total road length.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	National Highway	328.00	328.00	0	6.27
2	State Highway	259.18	698.94	169.67	13.37
3	Major District Road	1,351.20	943.25	-30.15	18.05
4	Other District Road	1,080.95	1,337.52	23.73	25.59
5	Village Road	955.75	1,074.64	12.44	20.56
6	Town & Satellite Town Road	596.04	842.96	41.43	16.13

(Note : Major increase in road length is on Village Roads and variation over 2006-07 in other class of road are due to re-classification of roads Vide. Secretary, PWD Notification No.H.11018/2/2007 –PW Dt.29.11.2007.)



DISTRIBUTION OF ROAD CLASS IN **MIZORAM**

Road Transport

As on 31.12.2007, State Transport Department has been running a fleet of 61 Buses to 21 destinations. The total route length covered by MST Buses as on 31.12.2007 was 4,294 kms. The total No. of passengers carried during 2007-2008 upto December, 2007 was 74,785 whereas it was 76,748 passengers as in corresponding month of the last year. Also the total No. of kms operated during 2007-2008 upto December, 2007 was 8,39,739 whereas it was 9,48,202 as in corresponding month of the last year. In the meantime, the revenue earning from passenger during 2007-2008 upto December, 2007 was Rs. 88,43,068.00 whereas it was Rs.80,59,043.00 during 2006-2007 upto December, 2006.

Private Vehicles Operation

Operations of private motor vehicles became the most important means of transport for movement of Passengers and Goods. The State Transport Authority also has issued permits different categories of Motor Vehicles during 2007-08. The number of permits issued during 2007-08 upto December, 2007 was 3 for City/Town Bus, 16 for Bazar Bus, 106 for Taxi, 148 for Auto Rickshaw and 131 for Maxi Cab.

Railways

Since 1991 Mizoram has figured in the railway map of India. It is a railway line extended into Mizoram upto Bairabi from Katakall Junction with a distance of 1.5 km only. The Train carrying both Passengers and Goods and arrived at this station regularly once in a day. Besides, there is Railway Out Agency functioning

Table 7.8 : No. of Vehicles registered

Year	<i>No. of Vehicles (all types) registered</i>
2001 - 02	33,885
2002 - 03	37,168
2003 - 04	42,091
2004 - 05	46,590
2005 - 06	51,876
2006 - 07	56,580

under the State Government Facilities for Computerised Railway tickets reservation is provided by NF Railway. Besides, the NF Railway has made provisions for facilitating PRS to different District Headquarters in Mizoram. PRS at Lunglei is proposed to be opened in the near future. And also steps are being taken between NF Railway and the State Government to open PRS to different District Headquarters at Kolasib, Champhai, Serchhip, Saiha, Mamit and Lawngtlai.

Motor Vehicles

Since registration of Motor Vehicles is primarily the responsibilities of the State Government, the Transport Department is carrying such responsibility through computerised system. The progressive total number of motor vehicles registered upto October, 2007 both private and Government vehicles comes to 58,613

whereas it was 56,580 as on 31.3.2007. The increased in number of vehicles for a period of 7 months is as much as 2,033, indicating that 290 Vehicles are registered every month.

Table 7.9 : Revenue received from Motor Vehicles

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue received (Rs.)</i>
2001 - 02	2,09,81,601.00
2002 - 03	2,25,18,582.00
2003 - 04	3,37,13,450.00
2004 - 05	3,79,29,853.00
2005 - 06	5,19,29,149.00
2006 - 07	5,98,70,902.00
2007 - 08 (upto Dec, 07)	4,48,58,302.00

Revenue from Motor Vehicles

The State Government in Transport Department is collecting revenue from Motor Vehicles by way of collecting Passengers and Goods Tax, Road Tax, Fees (Motor registration fee, License fee, Permit fee etc.) and fines to violation of M.V Acts & Rules. Revenue received from Motor Vehicles during 2007-08 upto December, 2007 comes to Rs. 4,48,58,302.00.

License Issued

The State Transport Department is issuing Driving License in 2 (two) categories viz. Transport and Non-Transport (Private) license. The No. of license issued during the past 6 (six) years may be seen as follows:

Table 7.10 : Type of Driving License Issued

<i>Years</i>	<i>Type of License Issued</i>		<i>TOTAL</i>
	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Non - Transport</i>	
2001 - 02	2,920	6,021	8,941
2002 - 03	2,853	4,590	7,443
2003 - 04	3,763	4,478	8,241
2004 - 05	2,890	4,233	7,123
2005 - 06	2,623	5,103	7,726
2006 - 07	1,027	5,100	6,127

Permit Issued

The No. of permits issued to different types of Vehicles for the past 7(seven) years are as follows:

Table 7.11 : Vehicles Permit Issued

<i>Types of Vehicles</i>	<i>YEARS</i>						
	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Town/City Bus	36	31	30	45	11	11	3
Bazar Bus	25	10	12	35	21	26	16
Night Bus	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Taxi	531	153	190	257	403	92	106
Auto Rickshaw	244	65	177	151	80	201	148
Others (Maxi Cab etc.)	247	51	76	123	89	181	131

Two new DTO Offices were opened one at Mamit on 29th September, 2007, and one at Lawngtlai on 14th December, 2007. All DTO Offices to all District Headquarters were well equipped with Computerised Registration of Motor Vehicles (VAHAN) and Computerised Driving License (SARATHI). Computerisation of permit for passengers carrying vehicles is being processed for implementation in the near future.

Air Transport

At present there is one airport(Lengpui Airport) in the State. Lengpui Airport was inaugurated on 12th December 1990. Since then there are regular scheduled flight of Airbus and ATR-42 to and fro from Kolkatta, Guwahati and Imphal.The existing air connectivity however needs a lot of improvement as Lengpui Airport is not equipped with Navigational and Landing Aids to enable reliable air service under marginal/adverse weather condition especially during monsoon season. During 2007-08, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region retained the project proposal for upgradation of ground facilities and installation of Electronic Landing Aids and Navigational Aids under NLCPR scheme with the project cost of Rs 50.93 crores. This project includes extension of runway (100 x 75 m) by cut and fill method as well as installation of Instrumental Landing system(ILS), Approach Lights and one additional DVOR/DME at Sakawrhmutuait hill.

INDUSTRIES

In Mizoram industrialisation is still at an infantile stage. The entire State had been notified as backward and is categorised as ‘No Industry State’ due to non-existence of large or medium industry. As such, Mizoram continues to remain as an industrially backward State. The contribution of Industry both registered and unregistered hardly reach 1 percent to the GSDP. The Industrial Policy 2000 was announced during 10th Plan period which envisages various fiscal and financial incentives to the local entrepreneurs. Further, the Government of India also announced new industrial policy for the north eastern region “North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy” which was enforced with effect from 1.4.2007. The policy covers the 8 North Eastern States including Sikkim providing incentives for exemption of Excise Duty, exemption of income tax, Capital Investment Subsidy, Central Transport Subsidy, Interest subsidy, comprehensive insurance and substantial expansion of Industrial units. As such, it is hoped that the State will no longer be called “No Industry State” after the next few decades.

Small Scale Industries

As per All India Survey of Small Scale Industries, as on 31.3.2001, the total number of small scale unit registered was 4,046 with a total employment of 9,013. The total investment and total annual turn over were Rs 5,628.65 lakhs and Rs 6,693.01 lakhs respectively. As on 30.9.2007, there were 6,443 number of small scale unit registered with the total employment of 22,471, the total investment and annual turn over being Rs 13623.28 lakhs and Rs 16,198 lakhs respectively.

Handloom & Handicrafts

Handloom & Handicraft Industry plays a pivotal role for Socio-Economic Development in the State in addition to safeguard the Mizo custom, tradition and culture which become the pride of the Mizo for its ethnic beauty, distinct characters and identities. Most of the traditional loom has been replaced by Zo-loom and Fly Shuttle looms due to its higher working capacity. The Department is taking initiatives to modernize Handloom and Handicraft industry by introducing Textile technology in the State and it is proposed to establish Regional Institute of Fashion Technology during 11th Five Year Plan. During 2007-08, there were 750 Handloom and Handicraft units with the total employment of 4,683. The total investment and annual turnover stood at Rs 35.00 lakhs and Rs 562.00 lakhs respectively.

Industrial Infrastructure

A. Industrial Estate

The State Government under the aegis of Central Government aimed at engineering rapid industrial growth in the State by establishing Industrial Estates in many places. The Department already developed two numbers of Industrial Estates at Zuangtui and Kolasib. The Department allotted 66 plots of land at Zuangtui and 3 plots of land at Kolasib Industrial Estates. Out of which 28 nos of entrepreneurs at Zuangtui and 3 nos of entrepreneurs at Kolasib were functioning successfully. The Department acquired 7.42 acres of land for establishment of Industrial Estate at Chawngte for which the developmental works is underway. The Department further projected to establish Industrial Estate at Mamit, Serchhip and Lawngtlai for which land are being acquired.

B. Industrial Growth Centre

The State Government has taken up the scheme for establishment of Industrial growth Centre at Luangmual under 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a total project cost of Rs 15.00 Crores. The Central Government had already approved and released an amount of Rs 12.80 Crores by which 85 percent of works had been completed.

C. Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre(IIDC)

The Department already established one IIDC at Pukpui, Lunglei, covering 25 acres of land. The project had been commissioned and appointed Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board to look after the Centre. Moreover, the Government proposed to established one more IIDC at Zote acquiring a plot of land. The project cost is estimated as Rs 456.63 lakhs and approval of the Central Government is being awaited.

D. Export Promotion Industrial Park

The Department taken up the scheme for establishment of Export Promotion Industrial Park at Lengte village which is 15 Km from Lengpui Airport. The Government of Mizoram constituted Export Promotion Industrial Park Agency to execute and speed up the project.

E. Bamboo based Industry

Bamboo, being the fastest growing species, attains harvestable maturity in a brief spell of five years. The plethora of its essential uses in the economy of human has led to the coinage of a variety of terms for the species namely, “Green Gold”, “Poor man’s timber”, “Bamboo, friend of the people” etc. Bamboo is used for construction of houses, fences, agriculture implements, household units, handicrafts etc. since time immemorial.

The Cachar Paper Mill, Panchgram (a unit of Hindustan Paper Corporation) is the largest consumer of bamboo resources of Mizoram.

In Mizoram, the current scenario of utilization of bamboo is that Bamboo Development Agency (on behalf of the State Government) entered into a joint venture with M/s Zonun Matply (P) Ltd. at Lengpui, Mizoram. This unit is manufacturing bamboo mat board, bamboo particle board, bamboo dap-board, bamboo construction board etc. The investment of Bamboo Development Agency as of now is Rs. 233.50 lakhs (which is 40 percent stake) which is expected to be increased by another Rs. 20.00 lakhs within a short period of time.

The Bamboo Development Agency has also entered into a joint venture agreement with M/s Venus Bamboo Products (P) Ltd. of West Bengal and M/s Boarke Machine Co. of Taiwan for setting up of Bamboo Floor Board Industry at Sairang, Mizoram. This unit is expected to start commercial production very soon and will manufacture bamboo floor boards, bamboo parquets, bamboo – teakwood doors, bamboo teakwood products. This is a 100 percent expert oriented unit. The investment incurred by Bamboo Development Agency, Government of Mizoram in this unit in the form of equity participation, infrastructure development, Soft-loan etc. is around Rs. 950.00 lakhs.

The Bamboo Development Agency executed trade agreement with NITTOL Group of Bangladesh for export of bamboo and bamboo chips to the tune of 80,000 MT for the first year, to be extended later. And also a project on demonstration of bamboo applications in building construction (construction of 10 buildings) jointly with Building Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi (Urban Development Ministry) has just been completed.

Some of the on-going initiatives taken up in the State are: -

- Setting up of 7 nos. of Bamboo Chip and Strip clusters at various places mostly in the northern portion under BAFFACOS Scheme. Each cluster is designed to produce 75 MT of bamboo chips daily and these chips will be sold to Cachar Paper Mill, Panchgram.
- Setting up of Bamboo Facilitation, Training cum Production at Zuangtui, Aizawl, Mizoram with financial support from Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Government of India and North Eastern Council.
- Implementation of Bamboo technology Park at Sairang, Mizoram under Additional Central Assistance from the Government of India and North Eastern Council.
- Implementation of Bamboo Resources Area Connectivity (BRAC) Road at Bairabi, Mizoram with the financial support from North Eastern Council.
- Setting up of Bamboo Industrial Centre for Export (BICE) at Kanhmun, Mizoram with focus on export to Bangladesh.
- Round and Square incense (agarbatti) stick manufacturing units at various places.
- Bamboo charcoal and vinegar production units.
- Bamboo shoot soft packaging on experimental basis.
- Bamboo gasification unit for power generation at 2 – 6 places.
- Few more bamboo Matply production units.

Development of Electronic & I.T

Realizing the necessity of reliable satellite based connectivity for upgrading local industries, Software Technology Park of India under Ministry of Communication and IT, Department of IT, will in near future, start their activities in Aizawl. Space identification and handling over of the building from State Government is to be taken care by State Government.

Quality consciousness through ISO programme among the Government official is met through awareness programme organized by Industries Department. Also active support is given for more numbers of placement opportunity in various international Call Centre, for which separate team at Directorate of Industries as ITES programme is being created.

An opportunity for availing Government of India support for setting up of Call Centre in Aizawl is also under processed. The setting up of Call Centre is believed to be helpful for solving un-employment problem among the educated youth.

Mizoram Food & Allied Industries Corporation Ltd. (MIFCO)

In the ensuing 11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012, MIFCO proposes to promote private sector in food processing industries. So much so, a Project Consultancy Cell has been established so as to render assistance to private entrepreneurs by way of preparation of Detailed Project Reports for seeking financial assistance from various sources like Government of India, Ministry of Food Processing Industries etc. Moreover, MIFCO proposes to take up such Projects as to benefit the private sector units like Cold Storage, Pack House and Value Added Centre. Hence the main thrust of the 11th Five Year Plan for MIFCO will be on private sector, instead of further promotion of public sector units. On careful examination of the

prevailing industrial scenario in food processing sector of the State, MIFCO proposes to take up only Services-related Projects viz. Pack House, Cold Chain, Cold Storage and Value Added Centre for the benefit of potential private entrepreneurs who will be helped and assisted by the Corporation.

Apparel Training & Design Centre

The Centre of Inter- North East State interest is to be funded by NEC and to be managed by the AEPC (an organisation of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India). Land is already allotted and demarcation of the land has been completed.

Support to Societies, NGOs, Entrepreneurs and Artisans

Under this programme of development, it is proposed to continue existing support to artisans in the form of subsidy for purchase of machinery and working capital margin.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture Industry is family-oriented, labour intensive, ideally suited to countries in the tropical region where unemployment continues to be a serious problem. It has also been said to be a meeting place of Agriculture, Arts and Industries as it involves in cultivation of Silkworm food plants, Seed production and rearing of silkworms are an Art requiring skilled hands and the post cocoon technology upto its marketing are purely Industries.

Sericulture is an agro-industry ideally suited to countries in the tropical region. The topography of Mizoram enjoys varied climate conditions which facilitates the successful introduction of all the four silkworm races namely, Mulberry, Eri Muga and Tasar. Sericulture practises can rightly fit into the socio-economic structure of the rural areas and play significant role towards reconstruction of rural economy benefitting mostly the weaker section of the society. It has a ready market and is an export oriented industry. In spite of the tight budgetary allocation for the development of sericulture in Mizoram the State Government had made commendable break-through in all round development of sericulture in the State benefitting more than 3,000 families.

The four sectors of Sericulture Industry which are being exploited on commercial basis are: -

- (a) Mulberry: Mulberry can successfully be propagated through cuttings or saplings anywhere in the State.
- (b) Eri: The food plants of Eri Silkworm like Kesseru, Castor, Tapioca, etc., can be grown anywhere in the State.
- (c) Muga: The main food plants of Muga Silkworm like Som and Soalu are sparsely scattered almost everywhere in Mizoram which can easily be systematised through block plantation.
- (d) Oak Tasar: It has been estimated that over 30,000 hectares of natural grown Oak trees are available in the north eastern part of the State. The Oak trees are the main food plant of Oak Tasar Silkworm.

Upto 17 th January 2008, there were 7,293 farmers registered under Sericulture activities. During 2006-07, production of cocoons stood at 48 MT of Mulberry, 3.60 lakhs of Muga , 3.80 MT of Eri and 1.55 lakhs of Oak Tasar. During 2005-06, about 250 families were assisted under Baffacos and 1,000 farmers were trained. During 2006-07, Mulberry cuttings was supplied to 1750 families and target for the same during 2007-08 is 2,000 families. The plantation area covered under Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar was 1750 Acres, 60 Acres and 60 ha. respectively.

During the 11th Plan period (2007-2012), Sericulture Department will intensify its plan and implementation programmes towards production of Bivoltine Mulberry Silk and also Eri and Muga Sectors shall be given importance simultaneously. To meet these ends maximum quantity of high yielding Mulberry variety, som/soalu and kesseru/castor shall be introduced in

the private sectors. In the meantime seed grainages, rearing and post cocoon technologies shall be upgraded/improved as far as practicable.

During the 11th Plan period, the approach would be intensified on cluster basis both in the State and the Central Silk Board Sectors.

The Schemes

There are 7 (seven) on going schemes implemented by the Department during the Tenth Plan period and these schemes have satisfactorily been implemented during the Tenth Plan period. As in the previous year, priority shall be given to the following work components during 2008-2009 which are mentioned below.

- (1) During 2007-08, 2,000 acres have been covered under new Mulberry plantation. During 2007-08 about 2,500 acres of land shall be covered under normal plan schemes.
- (2) Staff quarters at different Sericulture Centres and District Offices at Serchhip, Champhai are proposed to be constructed during 2008-09 as per availability of fund.
- (3) Seed Grainages of Zemabawk and Zobawk shall be improved to increase seed production in the State.
- (4) Silk Reeling Factory shall be improved to produce quality silk yarn. Meanwhile Silk weaving also shall be revived in collaboration with Zoram Silk Weavers and Production Society.

FINANCIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Banking has always served as one of the most important instruments for economic development. In Mizoram, public sector banks have widened the horizon of banking activities especially, during the past two decades in tune with the socio-economic needs of the State.

Upto 31st March 2007 there were altogether 96 number of bank branches in Mizoram. Out of this, 26 were State Bank of India and 54 were Regional Rural Banks.

By February 2008, there are 107 branches of financial institutions in the State consisting of 36 commercial banks, 60 branches of Mizoram Rural Bank and 11 branches of Mizoram State Cooperative Apex Bank. The branches of commercial banks and MRB in the State account for 89 percent of the total branches in the State. The cooperative credit structure in the State is 2-tier in nature. In addition to the banks, Development Financial Institution like NABARD, SIDBI and NEDFi also have their presence in the State. Out of 107 branches, 72 are in rural areas whereas the rest 35 are in urban/semi-urban areas.

Table 7.12 : Bank Branches As on 29-02-2008

Bank	No of branches
<i>State Bank of India</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>UCO Bank</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>VIJAYA BANK</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>IDBI Bank</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>United Bank of India</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Axis Bank</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Mizoram Co-op Apex Bank</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Mizoram Rural Bank</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Bank of Baroda</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Punjab National Bank</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Syndicate Bank</i>	<i>1</i>
TOTAL	99

The population served per branch comes to around 8,500 which is very good when compared with the national average of 15,000. But the location of branches in the State has been skewed and branches have been located in cities and urban centres. There are many villages which are devoid of banking services even with the radius of 80-100 kms. This has been so because the number of households in the villages make the branch banking unviable.

Deposits and Credits

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 favourable.

The aggregate deposits of all banks in Mizoram as on 31st March 2007 were Rs. 1,345.12 crores which was higher by 20.74 per cent than in the previous year (As on 31st March 2006) of Rs. 1,114.02 crores. The total volume of credit (Advances) disbursed by banks accounted to Rs. 760.24 crores as on 31st March 2007 and the credit previous year upto March 2006 amounted to Rs. 590.13. The total advanced credit has registered an increased by 28.83 per cent over the year. The credit-deposit ratio (CDR) as on March 2006 stood at 52.97 percent which slightly increased to 56.52 percent on March 2007 which is definitely encouraging, but the same is low compared to the national average of 75 percent. The credit growth rates have outpaced the deposit growth rate which means more local deposits are flowing back to the local economy for productive purposes by way of loan and advances.

Table 7.13 : Bankwise Deposits/Advances and Credit Deposit Ratio

(Rs. in crores)

BANK	31-03-2005		31-03-2006		31-03-2007	
	DEPOSIT	ADVANCE	DEPOSIT	ADVANCE	DEPOSIT	ADVANCE
State Bank of India	476.14	240.98	581.26	323.13	722.87	448.73
UCO Bank	21.94	2.74	30.03	4.41	30.67	7.84
VIJAYA Bank	133.49	49.84	177.55	58.12	182.20	57.79
Mizoram Co-op Apex Bank	130.73	86.48	159.18	95.93	176.69	111.88
Mizoram Rural Bank	147.10	80.21	166.02	108.54	198.85	128.33
IDBI Bank	-	-	-	-	11.35	0.00
United Bank of India	-	-	-	-	3.90	2.05
Axis Bank	-	-	-	-	18.59	3.62
TOTAL	909.40	460.25	1114.04	590.13	1345.12	760.24
C:D RATIO	50.61		52.97		56.52	

Advances to Priority Sectors

The total loans and advances disbursed to priority sector i.e. Agriculture, Industry and Service Sector, by all banks in the State as on 31.3.2007, amounts to Rs. 57,073.89 lakhs. The share of priority sector out of the total advance was almost 70 per cent.. Out of the total advances to the priority sector agriculture sector accounts for 13.98 per cent, while the share of industry was 7.76 per cent, the rest 77.59 per cent goes to service sector.

Table 7.14 : Bank Advance to Priority Sector as on 31.03.

(Rs. In lacs)

BANK	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICE	TOTAL
State Bank of India	3539.00	1633.21	27767.96	32940.17
UCO Bank	28.14	72.04	421.24	521.42
Vijaya Bank	117.00	217.00	3696.00	4030.00
Mizoram co-op Apex Bank	1075.50	1179.76	6170.58	8425.84
Mizoram Rural Bank	3221.82	1326.51	6228.50	10776.83
TOTAL	7981.46	4428.52	44284.28	57073.89

Recovery Position

The recovery position of the banks operating in the State have slightly improved with the overall recovery rate increasing from 59.79 percent during 2005-06 to 69.95 percent during 2006-07.

Table 7.15 : Recovery Position of Banks

Agency	2005-06			2006-07		
	Demand	Recovery	% of Recovery	Demand	Recovery	% of Recovery
SBI	2999.61	1706.99	56.91	1747.37	1055.89	60.43
UCO Bank	84.06	43.45	51.69	90.20	24.83	27.53
Vijaya Bank	120.00	100.00	83.33	503.19	23.70	4.71
UBI	-	-	-	1.18	1.17	99.15
MRB	4436.74	2898.61	65.33	7168.17	5429.69	75.75
MCAB Ltd	2432.36	1272.98	52.34	2398.74	1795.02	74.83
TOTAL	10072.77	6022.03	59.79	11908.85	8330.30	69.95

Amongst the specific schemes, highest percentage of recovery was seen in KVIC/KVIB whereas least was seen in PMRY and SJSRY

Table 7.16 : Recovery Position of Different Schemes as on 31.03.2007

(Rs. in lakhs)

SCHEMES	DEMAND	RECOVERY	RECOVERY(%)
PMRY	530.21	61.59	11.62%
SGSY	129.40	60.26	46.57%
SJSRY	44.85	5.22	11.64%
SEMFEX-II	88.22	46.32	52.51%
KVIC/KVIB	885.55	701.05	79.17%
KCC	1106.02	680.17	61.50%

Small Savings

Small Savings in Mizoram is mobilized mainly through Pay Roll Savings Schemes by Government employees, Bonds, Certificates and other small deposits from individuals, societies and entrepreneurs. The position of Mizoram in the field of mobilization of savings has decreased considerably during the last three years mainly due to the introduction of various schemes carrying core attractive rate of interest being offered by some Banks, Companies and Unincorporated Financial Institutions. Net Collections under the Small Savings Schemes during the last six years are given in Table 7.17.

During current year 2007-08 the net amount so far collected by the Department (i.e amount released by the Central Government is Rs 34.00 lakhs.

Table 7.17: Revenue received from Small Savings

Year	Amount(Rs lakhs)
2001-02	Rs 1,050.00
2002-03	Rs 1,694.00
2003-04	Rs 2,670.00
2004-05	Rs 3,286.00
2005-06	Rs 2,610.00
2006-07	Rs 847.00

Table 7.18: Revenue received from Lottery

Year	Amount(Rs lakhs)
2001-02	Rs 500.24
2002-03	Rs 701.01
2003-04	Rs 672.17
2004-05	Rs 903.26
2005-06	Rs 645.37
2006-07	Rs 200.13

Lottery

As one of the means of fiscal prudence, the State Government has introduced various schemes of lottery which is now functioning under the Directorate of Institutional Finance & State Lottery. Due to introduction of strict regulations by some State Governments, achievement/ profit from lottery drastically decreased since the last 2/3 years. Year-wise collection of revenue receipt from lottery business is shown in Table 7.18.

During current year 2007-08, the net profit credited to the Government account so far is Rs 113.24 lakhs.

COOPERATION

Cooperation has played a significant role in socio-economic development of the rural economy. Cooperative effort is ultimately the group instinct in man, which enables him to live together, work together and help each other in times of stress and strain. In Mizoram, the principles of cooperation have been practiced from time immemorial. The spirit of village communities of Mizoram was almost entirely cooperative.

The genesis of Cooperative Movement and its applications in the economic field can be traced from the Industrial Revolution which took place in England during second half of the 18th and first half of the 19th Century. In Mizoram, Cooperative Movement had a humble beginning only in the year 1951 when Mizoram was one of the districts of Assam. Unfortunately, Cooperative Movement in Mizoram suffered a serious set back because of unrelenting insurgency problems for about 20 years. It was only after 1986 when Mizoram attained Statehood that the movement actually started making headway with fund provision under 7th Five Year Plan for its expansion. Ultimately the number of societies which stood as 657 on 31st March, 1988, rose upto 1354 as on 31st March, 2006. As a natural corollary, the number of members also rose upto 46,450 with total paid up share capital of Rs. 181.43 lakhs.

Growth of Cooperative Societies

The viability factor need to be recognized and enforced for launching a successful growth of Cooperative Societies in the State. Therefore, vigorous efforts have been made in winding up dead and defunct societies. In the meanwhile, serious efforts have also been made to identify the potentially viable societies in order to gear up the task of making the Cooperative Movement in the State both meaningful and viable. To this effect, the registration of as much as 456 nos. of defunct societies have been cancelled. At the sametime, registration of 206 nos. of new societies have also been taken up afresh for creating viable societies in order to boost up the Cooperative Movement. Meanwhile, the share capital contribution of Cooperative Societies shown an increasing trend from Rs. 120.67 lakhs as on 31st March, 2001 to Rs. 181.43 lakhs as on 31st March, 2006 thereby poses a growth of 33.49 percent. It is also worth mentioning that the volume of working capital of all Cooperative Societies taken together has increased to Rs. 3,410.28 lakhs as on 31st March, 2006 against the figure of Rs. 1,577.18 lakhs as on 31st March 2001 registering a growth of 53.75 percent over the year.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies are grassroot level cooperative credit institution. They played pivotal role in procurement and distribution of seeds, fertilizers, tools and implements to the individual member farmers. They also play an important role in the disbursement of credit to small and marginal farmers. There are 618 PACS in Mizoram as on 31st March 2006 as against the figure of 335 as on 31st March 2000 posing a growth of 45.79 percent. At the sametime, the membership of PACS in Mizoram has also increased to 24,928 as on 31st March 2006 as against 14,944 as on 31st March 2000 registering a growth of 40.05 percent.

Cooperative Marketing Societies

There are 10 number of Cooperative Marketing Societies with a membership of 474 as on 31st March 2006 posing a growth of 57 percent in term of membership.

Other Non-Credit Societies

Non-Credit Societies account for the highest number of Societies in Mizoram. Out of the total Societies, 54 percent comes under this category. They are mainly Service and Consumer Cooperative Societies which are the vital institutional structure for distribution of various items of essential and consumer goods throughout the State. They played an important role in safeguarding the interest of consumers by eliminating the unfair policies of private traders, educating the consumers and providing employment to the local people. There are 726 numbers of Societies under this category with a membership of 21,205 as on 31st March 2006. The business turnover of these Societies as emerged from audited reports are given below depicting significant growth of such Societies during the past 6 years.

Table 7.19 : Business Turnover of Non-Credit Cooperative Societies.

Sl. No.	Year	Business Turnover (Rs. in lakh)	Percentage of growth
1	2000-01	542.34	
2	2001-02	668.93	(+) 18.92%
3	2002-03	487.81	(-) 37.13%
4	2003-04	900.79	(+) 45.85%
5	2004-05	1334.92	(+) 32.58%
6	2005-06	2818.18	(+) 52.63%

Table 7.20 : Growth of Cooperative Societies by Category-Wise.

Category	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1. PACS						
a) Nos.	671	663	671	652	609	618
b) Membership	28,317	22,096	25,750	25,985	25,685	24,928
2. Coop. Marketing Societies						
a) Nos.	4	4	8	8	9	10
b) Membership	285	285	413	442	457	474
3. Other Non-Credit Societies						
a) Nos.	821	773	832	759	754	726
b) Membership	18,891	16,905	17,969	16,386	16,796	21,205

Table 7.21 : Growth of Cooperative Societies in Mizoram.

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	1494	47,493	1577.18	120.67
2001-02	1440	39,071	1512.63	120.29
2002-03	1511	44,132	3416.30	125.57
2003-04	1419	42,813	1704.37	125.13
2004-05	1372	42,801	2936.59	173.59
2005-06	1354	46,453	3410.28	181.43

Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank.

The Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd established during the year 1981 celebrated its 25 years of existence 'Silver Jubilee' in July, 2007. It has got 11 Branches operating in various places of Mizoram for channelising credit for agriculture and other productive purposes. The Bank has a total membership of 933 Primary Societies and Nominal Members comprising of 31,207 during 2006 – 07 as against the total membership of 741 in 1999 – 2000. The paid up share capital of the Bank is Rs. 439.38 lakhs as on 31st March 2007. The Bank received deposits amounting to Rs. 17,669.02 lakhs during 2006 – 07 as against the figure of Rs. 7,856.96 lakhs in 2000 – 01 showing tremendous increase to the tune of 55.53 percent. The total amount of loan disbursed by the Bank was Rs. 11,188.08 lakhs during 2006 – 07 as against Rs. 1167.72 lakhs during 2000 – 01 registering a growth of 89.56 percent. The Bank has been earning a net profit of Rs. 604.36 lakhs during 2006-07.

Other State Level Cooperative Societies

Besides the Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank, the following State Level Cooperative Societies have been playing significant role in the socio-economic development of the State. They are –

(a) Mizoram State Cooperative Marketing & Consumers Federation Ltd (MIZOFED)

MIZOFED is the biggest Petroleum and LPG dealer in the State. During 2006 – 07, MIZOFED was handling 3,81,280 LPG cylinders registering a growth of 8.97 percent than earlier year. The quantum of POL products lifted by MIZOFED during the last 3 years is given below.

Table 7.22: Quantum of POL products lifted by MIZOFED

Sl. No.	Products	Achievement during the year		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Motor Spirit	7634 KL	8022 KL	8850 KL
2	High Speed, Diesel	6810 KL	8032 KL	8968 KL
3	S.K.O	4033 KL	4033 KL	4033 KL

MIZOFED also procured and marketed Edible Oil as much as 429.25 M.T, Steel (Bars & Sheet) 150 M.T and Iodised Salt 469.73 M.T during 2006 – 07.

(b) **Mizoram Multi-Commodity Producers Cooperative Union Ltd (MULCO)**

MULCO procures and distributes the supply of milk within the State capital. During 2006 – 2007, MULCO sold 22,30,000 litres of Milk and has a business turnover of Rs. 649.00 lakhs. MULCO has 140 nos. of Sales Agents and milk products sales outlet as many as 20 nos. within Aizawl City.

(c) **Mizoram Apex Handloom & Handicraft Cooperative Society Ltd (MAHCO) :**

MAHCO has been set up to preserve the traditional dress of Mizos and to promote the economic interest of the weavers and artisans in the field of handloom and handicraft.

MAHCO procures Yarns and Handloom accessories from outside the State and supply the same to individual weavers of Primary Handloom Coop. Societies at reduced prices to their advantages. MAHCO has been appointed as Yarn Depot Operator by National Handloom Development Corporation. MAHCO organized Handloom Fairs in every district headquarter annually in order to popularize handloom productions to the best advantage of the weavers.

Table 7.23 : Net Profit of MAHCO

Year	Net Profit(Rs lakhs)
2003 – 04	Rs. 6.63
2004 – 05	Rs. 3.48
2005 – 06	Rs. 11.37
2006 – 07	Rs.20.90

The business performance of MAHCO during the past 4 years is given below –

(d) **Mizoram Pig Producers Cooperative Federation Ltd (PIGFED)**

PIGFED was set up in the year 1988 with 114 nos. of Primary Cooperative Societies affiliated. It has a paid up share capital of Rs. 5.44 lakhs. PIGFED installed Base Pig Breeding Farm at Thenzawl with NEC funding. During 2006 – 07, PIGFED produced 5 nos. of culled and 68 nos. of Piglets from the Farm.

(e) **Mizoram State Cooperative Union (MSCU)**

MSCU was set up in 1975 with a view to imparting Cooperative Education and Training to members of all types of Cooperative Societies and launching a Cooperative Awareness Campaign to non members. During the year 2007-08, MSCU, in collaboration with National Cooperative Union of India, conducted as many as 10 nos. of Training Programme on the subject of Cooperative Management, Accountancy, Computer Awareness Course and Short Term Management Course. MSCU also conducted Cooperative Awareness Programme for the youngster satisfactorily in Schools and Colleges. MSCU published Monthly Journal such as ‘Cooperative Tlangau’ for the purpose of propagation of Cooperative Ideology and Knowledge to the general public.

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

As per information available from the Office of Director, Postal Services, Mizoram, the total number of Post Offices at the end of the year 2006-07 was 405, comprising of 45 Sub Post Offices and 359 Branch Post Offices. Out of 405 Post Offices 356 (88.15 percent) are in the rural areas and the rest 48 (11.85 percent) are in the urban areas. The postal revenue realised during 2006-07 amounts to Rs.230.97 lakhs while revenue realised during the previous Year 2005-2006 was Rs. 212.33 lakhs registering an increase by 9 per cent over the previous years. During 2007-08, total revenue earned upto January 2008 was Rs 208.79 lakhs.

The number of telephone exchanges in Mizoram as on February 2008 stood at 87. The number of landline connection under BSNL stood at 55,370 as on January 2008. Upto January 2008 the number of Mobile Phone Connection provided by BSNL, Airtel and Reliance stood at 1,71,296 of which 27.23 percent (46,647) is Postpaid .

Table 7.24 : Mobile Phone Connection as on 31.1.2008

Particulars	BSNL	Airtel	Reliance	Total
Prepaid	17,373	69,875	37,401	1,24,649
Postpaid	38,696	7,787	164	46,647
	56,069	77,662	37,565	1,71,296

Table 7.25 : Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd Phone Connection

No. of Connections	As on 1.4.2006	As on 1.4.2007	As on 31.01.2008
Landline	55,222	53,417	55,370
WLL	2,890	4,830	7,766
Mobile (Prepaid)	5,354	14,412	17,373
Mobile (Postpaid)	23,979	25,739	38,696
Internet	2,261	4,507	22,866
Broadband	NIL	160	495

VIII. SOCIAL SECTORS

EDUCATION

The educational progress in the post independence is quite remarkable. The progress was partly because of the part played by the Government and partly because of the active participation of the community. There has been much development in School Education during the recent years especially, in the Primary and Middle Level of Education with the execution of various educational programs by the State Government such as Hindi Education, Continuing Education for Neo-literates, IEDC, promotion of Science Education, Non-formal education etc., especially by the implementation of SSA programmes by the Government.

Much progress is made in the field of Adult Education. As per the latest Census Report of 2001, Mizoram attained the second highest position in terms of literacy in the country. As per assessment of the India Today Magazine, September, 2007, Mizoram was placed at the top of the small States in primary education.

Primary Level Education

The Primary stage comprises of Class I-IV in the State. The number of educational institutions imparting Primary level of education increases from 2004-2005 and from 2005-2006 by 8.76 percent and 0.71 percent respectively. The enrolment also increases during these years by 8 percent from 2004-2005. However, during 2006-2007 a slight decrease in enrolment is noticed by 1.2 percent as compared to 2005-2006. The number of teachers also increases during 2004-2005 by 4.5 percent as compared to the previous year and suddenly increases by 55 percent between 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 with the appointment of new teachers from SSA. The number of teachers per students in Primary level of education during 2006-2007 is 1:16.

Middle Level Education

Middle Level comprises of Class V-VII. The number of institutions imparting Middle level of Education under different management rapidly increases by 13 percent in 2005-2006 as compared to the previous year (2004-2005) which again increases by 35 percent in 2006-2007 as against 2005-2006. The enrolment of students also increases drastically by 33.3 percent between 2004-2005. This sudden increase is due to the inclusion of many irregular students like students of Mobile Schools, Non-Residential Bridge Course, etc, from the SSA. This in turn resulted to a decrease in enrolment by 33.5 percent in 2006-2007 as compared to the previous year. In 2005-2006, all the teachers in Comprehensive Middle Schools are counted as Middle School Teachers. This resulted to a sudden increase in the number of teachers in the picture which, in turn, resulted decrease in terms of number of teachers by 8.9 percent in the next year(ie., 2006-2007) besides the fact that many teachers are retiring every year whose vacant posts cannot be filled up by the Government The number of teacher per students in Middle level of education during 2006-2007 is 1:8.

High School Level of Education

The High School Level of Education comprises of Class VIII-X in the State. There has been a steady increase in terms of number of High Schools during these recent years i.e., the number of High Schools increases by 9.7 percent in 2005-2006 as compared to the previous year and again increases by 3.7 percent between 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. A slow increase in enrolment is also noticed between 2004-2005 by 3.5 percent and by 6.5 percent between 2005-2006 and 2006-2006. The number of teachers increases by 2.8 percent from 2004-2005 and by 2 percent from 2006-2007 and 2006-2007. The number of teachers per students in High School Level of Education during 2006-2007 is 1:12

Higher Secondary School

The State is following a general 10 +2 pattern and there are 2 schools having both Academic and vocational streams. The number of Higher Secondary Schools increases slowly from 2004-2005 by 11.8 percent and by 5.2 percent from 2005-2006. Accordingly, there is a steady increase in terms of enrolment also, i.e., by 2.6 percent and 11.4 percent between 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 respectively. Similarly, the number of teachers increases from 2004-2005 by 1 percent and by 8.7 percent between 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. The teacher pupil ratio is 1:13 during 2006-2007.

Table 8.1 : Number of Schools, Enrolment and Teachers

Level of education	Particulars	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
1. Primary (I-IV)	1. No. of Schools	1,552	1,688	1,700
	2. Enrolment	1,22,242	1,32,046	1,30,342
	3. Teachers	4,983	5,210	8,099
	Teacher-Pupil ratio	1: 25	1: 25	1:16
2. Middle (V-VII)	1. No. of Schools	985	1,121	1,081
	2. Enrolment	66,002	88,044	58,533
	3. Teachers	6663	7983	7271
	Teacher-Pupil ratio	1:10	1:11	1:8
3. High School (VIII-X)	1. No. of Schools	445	484	502
	2. Enrolment	43,161	41,610	44,322
	3. Teachers	3592	3694	3768
	Teacher-Pupil ratio	1:12	1:11	1:12
4. Higher Secondary (X-XII)	1. No. of Schools	67	76	80
	2. Enrolment	10,283	10,555	11,762
	3. Teachers	845	854	929
	Teacher-Pupil ratio	1:12	1:12	1:13

Management of Schools

Up to 2006-2007, there were 3,363 schools in the State. Out of these, there are 9 schools run by the Central Government, 1,708 Schools run by the State Government, i.e., 50.78 percent of the schools in the State are run by the Government. 319 Schools (9.48 percent) are run by the Autonomous District Councils, 97 schools (2.88 percent) are run by the SSA. And

270(8.02 percent) schools are Private Aided Schools run by the individual or private organisation or churches which receive grants from the Government and the remaining 960(28.54 percent) Schools are purely private Schools managed by individual or private organization which do not receive any grant from the Government.

Table 8.2 : Number of Schools under different management, 2006-2007

Sl No	Stage	Central Govt	State Govt	Local Body	EGS /AIE	Pvt Aided	Pvt Unaided	Total
1	Primary School	1	986	206	69	15	423	1,700
2	Middle School	4	512	113	28	109	315	1,081
3	High School	2	190	0	0	126	184	502
4	Higher Secondary	2	20	0	0	20	38	80
Total		9	1,708	319	97	270	960	3,363

Drop Out Rates

With the implementation of SSA by the Government, there has been a great decrease in the drop-out rate at the Primary and Middle Level of Education. During 2006-2007, the drop-out rates at the primary and middle stage of education was 3.93 and 10.54 respectively (Source: COHORT study on Elementary Education, 2002-2006, SSA). That means, out of every 100 students, about 96 students reached Middle Schools and about 46 students reached High Schools during this year. The dropout rate for High School and Higher Secondary School is 23 and 70 respectively. That means, out of every 100 students, 77 students reached the Higher Secondary stage and only 30 students reached the College Level of Education. The reason for the high dropout rate at the Higher Secondary stage is due to the transfer of many students going out of the State for higher studies and due to the rapid increase in enrolment at the Primary and Middle Stage.

Adult Education

Under Adult Education Programme, upto 2006-2007, the State Government is running 40 number of Nodal Continuing Education, 360 number of Continuing Education Centres and 400 number rural libraries. It has produced 2,194 number of new literates during 2006-2007.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education provides large human resources which play a crucial role in the Socio – Economic Development of the State. The State is now having one Central University, known as ‘Mizoram University’. There are 24 Colleges affiliated to the University which imparting general education like Arts, Science, Commerce and other professional education like Law and IT Education in the State.

The State is also having the following professional and other open University: -

- 1) Institute of Chartered Financial Analyst of India (ICFAI) University imparts PG & Degree in financial and business management.
- 2) DoEACC imparts Degree ,Diploma & Certificate Courses in computer and IT Education in the State.
- 3) Regional Institute of Paramedical & Nursing Sciences (RIPANS) & Mizoram College of Nursing imparts Para – Medical & Nursing (Courses upto Degree Level Courses) in the State.
- 4) Mizoram Hindi Training College imparts Hindi Education (Degree & Diploma level) in the State.
- 5) Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei and Women Polytechnic Aizawl impart diploma level of various Engineering Courses, Modern Office Practice, Beauty Culture & Cosmetology and Garment Technology in the State.
- 6) Open University like Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), Madurai Kamaraj University (MKU) and HPU imparts PG & Degree level in general education in the State.

The total number of Colleges and other higher educational institutions in the State in 2007 – 08 is 27. Of these 22 are institutions (including one University College) imparting general education like Arts, Science and Commerce. There is one Law College, 2 numbers of Polytechnic and one each of College of Teachers’ Education and Hindi Training College. The total enrolment of these Colleges and other Institutions comes to 6,135 during 2007 – 08. The total enrolment during the previous year 2006 – 07 stood at 6,377.

Table 8.3 : Number of Students sponsored for higher technical studies.

Sl No.	Discipline/Course	2006 – 07	2007 - 08
1.	<u>Medical & Allied Courses</u>		
	a) MBBS	31	36
	b) BDS	5	5
	c) BHMS/BAMS	16	16
	d) BVSC & AH	18	18
	e) B.Sc (Medical & Agri. Courses)	86	86
	<u>Engineering Courses</u>		
	a) Engineering/B.Tech.	169	169
2.	b) Computer Sc/Tech. and Information Engg.	39	39

Achievements

- a) The following 12 deficit Colleges were provincialised on 11.10.2007:
- 1) Hnahthial College 2) Lawngtlai College 3) J.Buana College 4) Aizawl 'N' College 5) Aizawl 'W' College 6) Mamit College 7) Saitual College 8) Khawzawl College 9) Zawlnuam College 10) J.Thankima College 11) Johnson College 12) T.Romana College
- b) During 2007 – 08 the following Colleges were accredited by National Assessment & Accreditation Council :-
- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| a) | Govt. Aizawl College | – | B |
| b) | T.Romana College | – | C ⁺⁺ |
| c) | Govt. Saiha College | – | C ⁺⁺ |
| d) | J.Thankima College | – | C ⁺⁺ |
- c) During 2007 – 08 a sum of Rs. 1,383.64 lakh was received from Government of India for Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) to ST/SC and a sum of Rs. 1,266.21 lakh was disbursed to 31,380 students.

HEALTH

Health & Family Welfare Department is marching towards the attainment of 'Health for All' which means, health facilities to be brought within the reach of everyone in the community for the removal of obstacles to health that is to say the elimination of malnutrition, ignorance, diseases, contaminated water supply, unhygienic housing, poor sanitation etc. It depends on continuing progress in medicines and public health. To achieve 'Health for All' the State Government has undertaken a series of steps and has been doing a commendable work since last few decades. A vast network has been built up for providing preventive, promotive, curative health care both in rural and urban areas.

Public Health Sector had attained dynamic and enthusiastic leadership at the State and District level, it has reached the present status of 10 hospitals, 10 CHCs, 56 PHCs and 366 Sub-Centres.

Table 8.4 of Health Centres with Bed Strength

Health Centre		2007
Hospital	a) Nos.	10
	b) Bed	911
CHC	a) Nos.	10
	b) Bed	230
PHC	a) Nos.	56
	b) Bed	504

CHC = Community Health Centre

PHC = Primary Health Centre

Table 8.5 Achievements under Family Welfare Programme

Item	2005	2006
Tubectomy (Person)	2,167	2,264
IUD Insertion	2,316	2,417
Oral Pill:		
a) Users	6,249	5,080
b) Cycles	81,237	66,040
Condom:		
a) Users	1,926	2,730
b) Cycles	1,38,703	1,96,491
Ante-Natal Care:		
a) Case Registered	20,882	22,289
b) Had 3 contacts	18,556	19,297

FAMILY WELFARE

Programme of Family Welfare Services aims at acceptance of small family norm to stabilize population and improve quality of life of the people. Under this programme, the number of sterilization operations performed in the State during 2006 was 2,264, as against 2,167 sterilisation operations performed during 2005. The numbers of IUD insertion performed during 2006 was 2,417, as against 2,316 IUD insertion during 2005.

Though sterilization is the mainstay of the family welfare programme, the spacing of births has become equally important of which spacing by Oral Pill and Contraceptive / condom are given more stress in the propagation of spacing methods. Consequently, the numbers of oral pill users has reached 5,080 during 2006 which the oral pill users were 6,249 during 2005. At the same time, the numbers of condom user has increased from 1,926 during 2005 to 2,730 during 2006

SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME

Background information

The National School Health Programme was started in 1978 in Mizoram under some selected PHC. It was extended to all PHC, CHC since 1993-94. The thrust of the programme is based on general health of the school going children and to take remedial measures and follow-up.

Objectives of the programme:

- Promotion of positive health of School Children.
- Prevention of disease.
- Early diagnosis/treatments/follow up/referral.
- Awakening of health consciousness.
- Provision of healthful environment.

Target and achievement by Districts

The targets of the programme are:-

- To conduct as many health check up as possible among the school children by increasing the number of School visit in every District.
- To train more Medical Officers and School Teachers within every District on School Health Programmes, with particular emphasis on:
 1. Personal hygiene.
 2. Household and School environment sanitation.
 3. Detection of Children with health problems, give treatment and follow up action.

Table 8.6 : Achievement under SHP

No. of School Visited	1,526
No. of children examined	26,005
Refractive error	384
Dental problem	1,596
Without problem	19,740
Malnutrition	120

Malaria Control Programme

The Malaria Control Programme is being implemented in Mizoram. The main objective is to minimize the existence and resurgence of Malaria vector in the State, to provide prompt diagnosis and immediate treatment to bring down the mortality rate due to malaria and also create awareness to the public regarding the curative and preventive measures.

Surveillance

The entire State is targeted for surveillance where MPWs are to take blood smear of any fever cases suspected for presumptive dose which are examined in the PHC/CHC/Hosp for diagnosis. The surveillance activities for the last 2 years i.e., 2006 to 2007 are as follows:-

Table 8.7: Surveillance activities for last two years

Year	Blood Slide Coll/Exam	Pos	Pf	Confirmed Death
2006	2,18,072	10,650	6,956	120
2007 (upto October)	1,34,902	6,021	3,794	67

Spray

Two Rounds of DDT spray in a year is regular practice in the State. The average coverage of Room with DDT spray ranges from 80 percent to 90 percent in each round of spray every year.

Impregnation of Bed Net

For vector control community bed nets are being impregnated by synthetic pyrethroid to supplement the DDT spray. Government of India had supplied nos. of single bed nets distributed to all Districts for distribution to BPL families as per norms laid down by Government of India.

Drug Distribution Centre / Fever Treatment Depot

To supplement Sub-Centre for distribution of Anti-Malaria Drugs, NGOs are engaged in each village as Drug Distribution Centre and Fever Treatment Depot. There are 1283 nos. of DDCs and 200 FTDs in the state covering each and every village of the State.

Immunisation Programme(EPI)

It has two vital components, immunization of pregnant women against tetanus, and immunization of children in their first year of life against the six EPI target diseases. The aim was to achieve 100 percent coverage of pregnant women with 2 doses of tetanus toxoid (or a booster dose), and at least 85 percent coverage of infants with 3 doses of each of DPT, OPV, one dose of BCG and one dose of Measles vaccine by 1990.

The immunization services are being provided through the existing health and delivery system (i.e., MCH Centres, primary health centres and sub-centres, hospitals, dispensaries).

Table 8.8: UIP Achievement during 2006 –2007

T.T. Pregnant Women	19,976
OPV	22,329
DPT	22,359
BCG	22,242
Measles	18,884

Pulse Polio Immunisation was launched in the country in the year 1995. Under this programme, children, children under five years of age are given additional polio drops every year on fixed date. Since then, there is a significant decline in the incidence of poliomyelitis in the country.

The main objectives of Immunization Week is to find out and immunize the drop out and left out during Routine Immunization.

Leprosy Eradication Programme

The former Leprosy Control Programme was re-designated National Leprosy Eradication Programme in the year 1983 with the goal of eradicating the disease by the turn of the century. The aim is to reduce the case-load to 1 or less than 1 per 10,000 population.

Under NLEP Phase II Project, Mizoram has set itself the following objective for the elimination of leprosy from the State:

“Total elimination of Leprosy from the State to bring down the current prevalence rate of Leprosy at 0.10 to 0 (zero) by the end of the Project.”

Physical Achievement:-

1) No. of New Leprosy cases detected	-	22
2) No. of Leprosy cases discharged as cured	-	16
3) No. of Leprosy cases under MDT treatment	-	19

TB Control Programme

Due to inadequacy of the National TB Control Programme with a cure rate of below 60 percent per year, the revised programme named **Revised National TB Control Programme** was being introduced in the country. In Mizoram, RNTCP was launched successfully on **World TB Day i.e., 24th March 2003**. At present, there are 8 District TB Centres and 19 Microscopy Centres in Mizoram.

Objectives

- To achieve at least 85 percent cure rate of New Smear-positive patients detected.
- To detect at least 70 percent of the expected New Smear-positive patients after the goal for cure rate has been achieved.

Sputum examination and medicines are free of cost under this programme. The year wise achievement of the programme is as follows:-

Table 8.9: Sputum Examination

Particulars	2006	2007
No. of Sputum Positive diagnosed	548	553
No. of Sputum Negatives	449	374
No. of Extra-Pulmonary TB	591	295
No. of patients cured (only for Sputum positive case)	501	383

Reproductive and Child Health (RCH)

Accordingly, RCH Programme has been started in Mizoram since mid 1998. Various Maternal and Child Health Schemes have been implemented. In addition to these, Mizoram was included among the selected 24 Districts of 17 States or the implementation of RCH Sub-Project (Area Project). The Sub-Project covered the entire State of Mizoram and it was mainly concerned with infrastructure development of rural health care.

Objectives

The main objective of RCH is to provide quality Integrated and Sustainable Primary Health Care Services to the women in the reproductive age group and young children and special focus on family planning and immunization. There are 8,808 beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

BAFFACOS and Health

The Government of Mizoram is gearing up to prepare a comprehensive multi-sectoral action plan to meet the requirements of all aspects of the bamboo flowering phenomenon in the State.

General Objectives

- To prevent, manage and control rodent associated diseases in Mizoram.
- To prevent and manage malnutrition due to food scarcity during bamboo flowering.
- To develop the capacity of health services and community.
- To prevent economic loss of the country and disruption of local and international trade by preventing or controlling plague epidemic

1. Achievements

- a) Farmer's sensitization camps at 50 selected remote villages have been done to ware farmers who are prone to rodent borne diseases during the occurring mautam.
 - b) District wise NGOs awareness have been conducted.
 - c) Media persons have also been given awareness.
 - d) Awareness through Newspapers, Cable TVs, DDK, Radio and leaflets have been organized.
2. Materials such as Clinical Centrifuge, Stabilizers, etc. have been procured for strengthening of the preparedness programme for rodent borne diseases during Mautam.
 3. Laboratory agents have been procured for fast diagnosis of rodent borne diseases.
 4. Anti Rabies Vaccines and Insecticides have been procured for CHCs/PHCs and Sub-Centres.
 5. Training cum Review Meeting have been organized at (i) State Level , (ii) CHC/PHC level, (iii) Medical Officer including private practitioners
 6. Essential Materials for Surveillance of rodent borne diseases have been procured.
 7. Medicines for CHC/PHC and Sub-Centres have been procured for the treatment and preparedness of rodent borne diseases during the occurring Mautam.

National Rural Health Mission

- 1) State Programme Management Support Unit (SPMSU) at State Level has been formed and District Programme Management Support Unit (DPMSU) in all district headquarters have been formed and made fully functional.

2) Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) have been formed in all revenue villages and Untied grant @ Rs. 10,000/- for each VHSC amounting to Rs. 78,40,000/- have been sanctioned in all Districts. Sub-Centre (SC) Untied grant @ Rs. 10,000/- per SC for all 366 SC amounting to Rs. 36,60,00/- have been released and SC annual maintenance fund of Rs. 10,000/- for 290 SC amounting to Rs. 29,00,000/- have been released for their utilization to bring about improvement at village level.

3) Rogi Kalyan Samiti, a patient welfare society is being actively undertaken. All District hospitals and CHC have been registered and registration for 90 percent PHC have been completed. Funds have been released and are being made functional to bring about improvement for the patients and the functioning of the hospitals. PHC and CHC untied funds @ Rs. 25,000/- per PHC and Rs. 50,000/- per CHC have been released to be utilized for the welfare of the rural hospitals. Annual maintenance grant for 44 PHC @ Rs. 50,000/- have also been accorded to the needful PHC for their physical improvement.

4) 943 nos. of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) have been trained, provided with drug kits and made functional to bring about increase in institutional delivery, improvement in maternal and child health and bringing about better coordination between the health sector and the community.

5) Upgradation of physical infrastructure: 6 district hospitals namely, Saiha, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Kolasib, Mamit and Serchhip are being upgraded to enable them to have blood storage and transfusion facilities. A part of Civil Hospital, namely, MPW ward, Gynae OT and Labour room are being demolished for new construction. Plans for new construction and upgradation of Champhai Hospital is being actively pursued to meet Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS).

6) Construction of 6 CHC i.e., Vairengte, Saitual, Thenzawl, Chawngte, Sakawrdai and Ngopa have been completed to meet IPHS criteria. Approval for construction of 4 new HC and 12 PHC, which was approved in principle for which DPR was also submitted, is being awaited from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

The National Rural Health Mission

- The National Rural Health Mission is expected to address the gaps in the provision of effective health care to rural population with special focus on 18 States, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure.
- The Mission is a shift away from the vertical health & family welfare programmes to a new architecture of all inclusive health development in which societies under different programmes will be merged and resources pooled at the district level.
- It aims at effective integration of health concerns with determinants of health like safe drinking water, sanitation and nutrition through integrated District Plans for Health. There is a provision for flexible funds so that the States can utilise them in the areas they feel important.
- The Mission provides for appointment of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in each village and strengthening of public health infrastructure. It emphasises involvement of the non-profit sector, especially in the under served areas. It also aims at flexibility at the local level by providing for untied funds.
- The Mission, in its supplementary strategies, will aim at fostering public-private partnerships; regulating the private sector to improve equity and reduce out of pocket expenses; introducing effective risk pooling mechanisms and social health insurance; and taking advantage of local health traditions.

- 7) 68 Sub-Centres with quarters have been newly constructed and completed.
- 8) Procurement of 9 Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) for conducting free health clinics in all Districts is being completed to bring about better diagnostic and treatment facilities to the rural people.
- 9) Health Mela for 3 days w.e.f., 20th to 22nd November 2007 within Saiha District was successfully conducted.

AYUSH

The Central Government have given much importance to develop AYUSH Department and its initiatives for the benefit of the masses. Out of several schemes, two schemes namely, Drug Testing Laboratory (AYUSH) and AYUSH Wing in District Allopathic Hospital have been taken up for which Rs. 97.60 lakhs and Rs. 350.00 lakhs have been sanctioned respectively.

The Drug Testing Laboratory (AYUSH) is meant to meet for ensuring supply of genuine AYUSH Medicine to the people. It will also be utilized for testing of medicinal plants for which Mizoram is having rich resources.

From the scheme 'AYUSH Wing in District Allopathic Hospitals' for which Rs. 350.00 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government of India, 10 units of AYUSH Wings have been set up, one in each District (two units each in Aizawl and Lunglei). 10 AYUSH Doctors {9 (nine Homoeopathy and 1 (one) Ayurveda} have been engaged under National Rural Health Mission and Out Patient Department Clinics are functioning in each district since 1st April, 2007.

Mass Education and Media Wing

The main job of Mass Education & Media is to give awareness to ignorant masses relating to overall health programmes. The performance of MEM wing has covered approximately 80 percent - 90 percent population of Mizoram relating to health education aspects. Fortunately, 33 percent of people are listening health hints – *In damtlang em?* Programme, which was broadcasted through All India Radio (AIR) Aizawl Station. Consequence upon the listening of Radio, Mizoram is favourably high in awareness level in various health programmes. Media like AIR, (Aizawl), DDK, Aizawl and State media like local newspapers, magazines, periodicals are fully utilized through I&PR Department. Due to high literacy, they are perspective to reading and learning. Mizoram rank first position in Primary Health Care among the small States in 2005.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

The State Govt. of Mizoram aims at providing adequate safe and potable water and appropriate sanitation facilities to all the habitations in Mizoram. During the 10th Five Year Plan, the approved outlay for Water Supply and Sanitation sector was Rs. 12,333.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 7,772.00 lakhs was for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Rs. 3,373.00 lakhs was for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation and Rs. 1,188.00 lakhs was for other sectors like, Directions & Administration, Training, etc.

Provision of drinking water supply is being done through Piped Water Supply, Rain Water Harvesting Scheme, Handpump Tube Wells, Submersible Pump and Improvement of Village Spring Sources. Sanitation facilities for rural habitations are being provided under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) programme.

SANITATION

For upliftment of hygienic standard of rural population, the State Government has been taking up Total Sanitation Campaign Programme covering all the entire Districts of the State. The upto date achievements made so far as on 31st January 2008 are as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) for BPL | - 47,542 nos. |
| 2. School toilets | - 2,411 nos. |
| 3. Anganwadis toilets | - 727 nos. |
| 4. Women Sanitary Complex | - 238 nos. |

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

According to 2001 Census, there are 21 towns and 1 city in Mizoram. All these towns and city are brought under Urban Water Supply Scheme. Out of these towns, only 9 towns namely - **Kawnpui, Mamit, Sairang, Lengpui, Lunglei, Saitual, Serchhip, Kolasib and Thenzawl** have so far been fully covered (FC) with Water Supply level of 70 litres per capita per day. Though provision of Water Supply to other 8 towns / city viz; **Zawlnuam, Darlawn, Tlabung, Hnahthial, Khawzawl, Saiha, Bairabi and Aizawl** have been completed, they are yet to be brought to the fully covered status with water supply level of 70 lpcd. Progress of implementation of Water Supply Schemes for Aizawl and Champhai are in full swing. Water Supply Scheme for 3 (three) towns viz; **N. Vanlaiphai, Biate and Khawhai** are yet to be executed.

Though Lawngtlai is declared as a village, it is regarded as a town in respect of Water Supply & Sanitation for, it is not only a District headquarters but also the capital of Lai Autonomous District Council. Such a big town is required to be provided with modern basic amenities of Water Supply & Sanitation facilities under Urban Sector.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes are implemented mainly providing Piped Water Supply, Handpump Tube Wells, Rain Water Harvesting Scheme, Improvement of Village Spring Sources and Impounding Reservoirs. According to 2001 Census there are 817 villages out of which 110 villages are declared as ' uninhabited '. Based on the above stated figure a habitation survey so as to identify the number of rural habitations with their categories

has been conducted in 2003. According to this survey, there are 777 habitations in Mizoram with the following categorization in respect of their status:

The present Water Supply status of these villages / habitations as on 1.4.2007 are as under:

Table 8.10 No. of Habitations Covered with Water Supply

Category	No of Villages/ habitations
1. Non Covered (NC)	128
2. Partially Covered (PC)	295
3. Fully Covered (FC)	354
Total	777

During 2007-2008, Piped Water Supply Scheme was given to 6 habitations, 28 habitations were covered by Rain Water Harvesting Scheme till December 2007. The achievements during the last three years are as follows :

Table 8.11 Achievement of Water Supply Scheme

Scheme	Achievement		
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Piped Water Supply (Habitation)	73	92	94
Hand Pump Tube Wells (Nos.)	26	68	49
Rain Water Harvesting (Habitation)	3	6	12
Impounding Reservoir (Nos.)	4	2	6

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development basically aim at upliftment of socio-economic condition of the rural community. The main objectives of rural development programmes are to uplift the people living below the poverty line by providing self employment through income generating activities, to provide wage employment to rural persons and also to create permanent assets for strengthening the rural economy. These programmes are meant for poverty alleviation, reduction of unemployment and to give additional employment to people living in the rural areas.

In Mizoram, all rural development schemes and other poverty alleviation programmes are implemented through the network of 26 Rural Development Blocks and District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in every district. The development activities are restricted to the most essential and pressing needs of the rural people that can be implemented through public participation. Different programmes for development of rural areas have undergone a series of changes during the past years.

INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (IAY)

The Objective of the Indira Awas Yojana is primarily to help construction/upgradation of dwelling units of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and other below the poverty line non-SC/ST rural households by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. The Indira Awas Yojana is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on cost-sharing basis between the Govt. of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The target groups for houses under the IAY are below poverty line households living in the rural areas belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST BPL rural households. The ceiling on grant of assistance per unit cost under IAY for construction of new house is RS 25,000 for plain areas and Rs 27,500 for hilly areas. During 2007-08, under category of new construction, 845 houses were constructed and the amount utilized was Rs 232.375 lakhs. Under category of upgradation, 461 houses were upgraded utilising Rs 57.63 lakhs.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP)

The Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) assures employment for at least 100 days to every rural household, and therefore provides much needed income security to agricultural workers in lean agricultural season. Initially implemented in 200 districts, it is to be extended to the entire country over a five-year period. In addition to the direct income support it provides, it also serves as a mechanism for channelising resources for development of land and water and promote rural connectivity in conjunction with *Bharat Nirman*, the *Backward Region Grant Fund* and various other infrastructure oriented projects in rural areas. The projects are to be selected by the Panchayat so that they are relevant to the needs of the community.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (NREGS)

The basic objective of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to everybody household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee can also serve other objectives: generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equality, among others.

The 11th Five Year Plan must ensure that NREGP is adequately funded and effectively implemented. Employment programmes in the past have suffered from poor design of projects and large leakages including misuse of funds arising from false muster rolls. It is important for State Governments to ensure that the implementation of the NREGP does not suffer from these deficiencies.

Permissible Works

The list of works permissible within the programme of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme shall focus on the following works:

- i) Water Conservation and water harvesting.
- ii) Drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation.
- iii) Irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works.
- iv) Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the SC/ST, or to land of the beneficiaries of land reforms, or to land of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana.
- v) Renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-sitting of tanks.
- vi) Land development.
- vii) Flood-control and protection works including drainage in waterlogged areas.
- viii) Rural connectivity to provide all-weather access. The construction of roads may include culverts where necessary, and within the village area may be taken up along with drains.
- ix) Any other work that may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

Funding

The funding pattern of NREGS is shared by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 90:10. The entire cost of wages for unskilled manual workers is paid by the Central Government.

Status of NREGS in Mizoram

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was first introduced in Mizoram in the 2 (two) Districts of Lawngtlai and Saiha and another 2 (two) Districts of Lunglei and Champhai was covered by this scheme during the year 2006-07. The scheme is now extended

to the whole 8 (eight) Districts of Mizoram including Aizawl, Kolasib, Mamit and Serchhip Districts. Funds are already released by the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) for the ground preparation and smooth launching of the scheme in these 4 (four) Districts.

Job Card

Job Cards are issued to every registered household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual works.

The number of job cards issued by the Districts Authorities covered by NREGS are tabled below:

Table 8.12: Number of Job Cards issued

Year	Name of District				Total
	Lawngtlai	Saiha	Lunglei	Champhai	
2006-07	12,745	6,621			19,366
2007-08	5,325	10,889	31,905	24,093	72,212
Total	18,070	17,510	31,905	24,093	91,578

Wages

The unskilled wage was given @ Rs. 91/- per day as per the rate of Minimum Wages, 1948, and enhanced to Rs. 103/- per day from the 1st April 2007, which is now raised to Rs. 110/- per day w.e.f. 1st Feb. 2008.

Table 8.13: Physical Achievement under NREGS during 2006 – 2007

Sl. No.	District	No. of Household employment provided	Mandays generated Person day	No. of Works taken up	On-going Works	Complemented
1	Lawngtlai	12,745	7,98,795	293	104	189
2	Saiha	6621	7,49,000	426	`	426
	TOTAL	19,366	14,47,795	719	104	615

Table 8.14: Physical Achievement under NREGS during 2007 – 2008

Sl. No.	District	No. of Household Employment Provided	Mandays generated Person day	No. of Works taken up	On-going Works	Completed	Remarks
1	Lawngtlai	18,070	9,23,330	182	104	78	Wages of unskilled Worker
2.	Saiha	10,889	1,52,000	82	51	31	
3.	Lunglei	31,902	7,73,808	748	399	349	
4.	Champhai	24,093	9,76,543	132	132		
	TOTAL	84,954	28,34,581	1,144	686	458	

**SWARNJAYANTI GRAM
SWAROZGAR YOJANA
(SGSY)**

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major on going programme for the self-employment of rural poor. The programme was started from 01.04.1999 under this scheme.

The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable increase in income over a period of time. This objective is to be achieved by, inter-aliad organizing the rural poor into Self Help Group (SHGs) through a process of social mobilization, training and capacity building and provision of income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

Families Below the Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas constitute the target group of the SGSY. Within the target group, special safeguards have been provided to vulnerable sections, by way of reserving 50 percent benefits for SCs / STs. 40 percent for women and 3 percent for disabled persons.

Self Help Group (SHG) Formations

SHG under SGSY has to be a group of rural poor who volunteer to organize themselves in a group. Group may consist of 10 – 20 members (5 – 20 members in case of minor irrigation project, disabled persons and in difficult areas like desert hills and areas with scattered and spares population). Members of group to be from BPL family however maximum of 20 percent and in exceptional case 30 percent of the group members can be from families marginally above poverty line. Only one member from a family is eligible for membership of Group.

Financial Assistance

Assistance under SGSY, to individual Swarozgaris or SHGs, is given in the form of subsidy by the Government and credit by the banks. Credit is the critically component of the SGSY, subsidy being a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of the banks and they are to be involved closely in the selection of individual Swarozgaris/SHGs, planning and preparation of Project Report etc.

Funding Pattern

The SGSY is financed on 75:25 cost sharing basis between the Central and States. The district-wise programme under SGSY during the year upto the month of December 2007 is shown in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 District wise Programme under SGSY upto December 2007

Name of District	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of SHG Formed	No. of SHG Assisted
SERCHHIP	8.90	20	210
SAIHA	6.95	21	2
AIZAWL	31.26	8	29
LUNGLEI	23.54	13	13
LAWNGTLAI	17.10	10	7
KOLASIB	9.87	5	16
MAMIT	23.547	23	75
CHAMPHAI	18.12	11	5

SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOJANA (SGRY)

To provide a greater thrust to additional wage employment, infrastructural development and food security in the rural areas, the new scheme of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development on 25th October, 2001 by merging the on-going Schemes of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), (the only additional wage employment Scheme for rural areas), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) (a rural Infrastructure Development Scheme).

Objectives

The primary objective of SGRY is to provide additional and supplementary wage employment and thereby provide food security and improve nutritional levels in all rural areas. The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas.

Status

The programme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between Central and State in the ratio of 75:25 of the cash component of the programme. Foodgrains is provided by Government of India free of cost.

Target Group

The SGRY is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his/her village/habitat.

Wages

The wages under SGRY is made partly in foodgrains and partly in cash at the rate not less than the minimum wages fixed by the State Government. Equal wages are paid to both men and women workers.

The district wise performance of SGRY during the year upto the month of December is as follows:

Table 8.16: District wise Performance under SGRY upto December 2007

Name of District	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generated in lakh Mandays	No. of Works undertaken
SERCHHIP	71.99	0.69893	259
AIZAWL	181.72	1.76	215
MAMIT	NA	0.66216	520
KOLASIB	86.511	83.991	256

IWDP/HARIYALI

The watershed approach has conventionally aimed at treating degraded lands with the help of low cost and locally accessed technologies such as in-situ soil and moisture conservation measures, afforestation, horticultural plantation and through a participatory approach that seeks to secure close involvement of the user-communities.

The broad objective was the promotion of the overall economic development and improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the resource poor sections of people inhabiting the programme areas. The IWDP launched in 1989 under the aegis of the National Wasteland Development Board also aimed at the development of wastelands on watershed basis.

Objectives

The objectives of Integrated Watershed Development Project are:

- i) Developing Wastelands/degraded lands, draught-prone and desert areas on watershed basis, keeping in view the capacity of land, site-conditions and local needs.
- ii) Promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged inhabiting the programme areas.
- iii) Mitigating the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions such as drought and desertification on crops, human and livestock population for their overall improvement.
- iv) Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover.
- v) Encouraging Village community for:
 - a. Sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
 - b. Simple, easy and affordable technological solutions and institutional arrangements that make use of, and build upon, local technical knowledge and available materials.
- vi) Employment generation poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the village.

Achievement

There are 17 nos. of Project under the IWDP Revised Guideline (2001), and 35 nos. of Projects under Hariyali Guidelines. In total, there are 52 nos. of on-going Projects in all the Districts of Mizoram covering 43,18,903 ha. There are 304 nos. of Micro-watershed covering 370 nos. of villages.

Normally, the project period is for 5 years sanctioned in 7 installments as per 2001 Hariyali guidelines and 5 installments under Hariyali guidelines. Out of the fund released 80 percent is meant for work component (2001-Revised Guidelines) and 85 percent for Hariyali Guidelines and 20 percent is for administrative cost.

The Performance of IWDP during the year upto December 2007 is shown below:

Table 8.17 Performance of IWDP upto December 2007

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of District	Expenditure	Area covered (ha.)
Aizawl	143.67	2,601.17
Kolasib	55	42,680
Mamit	12.57	990
Serchhip	155.80	40,255
Champhai	37.06	8,503
Lunglei	837.6	14,677.94
Lawngtlai	NA	NA
Saiha	0.274	NA
Total	1241.974	1,09,707.11

UD & PA

The Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department was created by the Government of Mizoram which started functioning since the last part of 2006 – 07. SJSRY Programme is implemented to look after the BPL families within Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha, Champhai and Kolasib urban areas (only 5 (five) District Capitals out of 7 (seven)). A tune of Rs. 115.00 lakhs is allocated from State Plan fund for matching of the CSS and being spent during the financial year 2007 – 08.

Schemes under SJSRY were: 1) *Urban Wage Employment Programme* (under this programme provision for the utilization of services of the urban poor in creating socially and economically useful public assets) 2) *Urban Self Employment Programme* (Skills Training for Employment Promotion amongst the Urban Poor) and 3) *Development of Urban Women and Child Programme*. 4) *Community Structure*.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JN-NURM): The mission had been launched by the Prime Minister of India, on 3rd, December 2005. The mission programme covers the whole of India focusing urban perspective framework for a period of 20 – 25 years indicating policies, programme and strategy. The mission comprises four major programme and out of which the following two schemes are designed for upliftment such as:

1) Basic Services to Urban Poor

2) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

Aizawl is one of the identified city. Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns will cover all District Headquarters. As insisted by the Mission, various high level committees have been constituted. The consultant appointed for the purpose prepares City Development Plan (CDP) for Aizawl City. The sharing pattern of fund for Central Govt. and State Govt. will be 90:10 ratios. It is assumed that fund will be released on the basis of Detail Project Report (DPR) and not on annual plan basis.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

The scheme involves a total allocation of Rs. 50,000 crore by the Central government in the form of ACA Grant to states/UTs. The state would be provided Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in the form of 100% grant as a %age of project cost ranging from 35% (for Mega Cities) to 90% (for NE states). In order to ensure outcomes, the state has to prepare city development plans, detailed project reports and sign MOA indicating milestones for implementation of reforms, with the Ministries of Urban Development and Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation to access the funds from the Central government.

At the end of the 11th Plan, all mission cities would achieve the following:

- (i) Modern and transparent budgeting, accounting, financial management systems, designed and adopted for all urban services and governance functions.
- (ii) City-wide framework for planning and governance will be established and become operational.
- (iii) Access for urban residents to a basic level of urban services.
- (iv) Financially self-sustaining agencies for urban governance and service delivery.
- (v) A women friendly environment by ensuring proper lighting, better transportation and adequate safety measures.
- (vi) Transparency and accountability of local services and governance to citizens.
- (vii) E-Governance applications in core functions of ULBs/Parastatals resulting in reduced cost and time of service delivery processes.

The following shows the progress under the JNNURM:-

- City Development Plan for Aizawl City which is submitted to the Central is approved by the Ministry.
- Tripartite Agreement between Central Government, Urban Local Bodies and the State Government is signed on 20.6.2007.
- DPR Amounting to Rs. 16.81 crores prepared by the PHE Department for Aizawl Greater Water Supply, Phase- I is submitted to the Central Government and sanction has been accorded.
- Tender is floated for preparation of DDRS under UIDSSMT and IHSDP for 6 District Headquarters.
- HUDCO is appointed for consultant to prepare DPR under Basic Services to Urban Poor, Aizawl.
- ‘The Mizoram Municipality Act, 2007’ is approved by the State Government as well as important Rules in connection with Municipality is being prepared and approved by Cabinet meeting on 19.11.2007.
- Central Sanctioning Committee under BSUP has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 14.05 crores for Construction of EWS Housing at Chite, Aizawl.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Various Social Welfare Schemes like welfare of handicapped persons, aged and destitute persons' welfare, welfare of women and children, social defence against drugs addicts and alcoholism and strengthening of Non-Governmental Organisations by rendering Grants-in-aid are being implemented in the State.

Welfare of Handicapped

The State Government has started rehabilitating handicapped persons since 1973 by helping them to make out their living. Resettlement and lifting the status of handicapped persons are done by providing vocational training, stipend, economic rehabilitation, special appliances and pensions. At present, there are 5 (five) training centres one each in Kolasib, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei and Saiha. Where training in vocational trades like Tailoring, Shoe Making, Fibre-Works, Cane & Bamboo Works, Handloom & Weaving, Electrician, Bamboo & Wood Works, Two-Wheeler Repairing, Tyre Repairing and Painting are given. During 2006-2007 more than 75 percent out of 400 trainees had successfully completed the course. In 2007-2008, 400 persons are under training.

Table 8.18 Performance under Welfare of Handicapped.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>
Vocational Training course		
No. of Trainees	400	400
Stipend given to student beneficiaries	830	868
Handicapped persons	379	406
Special Appliances	-	283
No. of Unemployment Allowances Receiver:		
(a) Rs. 100/- p.m. per head in 2006-2007	25 persons	25 persons
(b) Rs. 250/- p.m. per head in 2007-2008	NA	NA

Child Welfare

There are at present 26 numbers of Pre-School Centres and 38 nos. of Day-Care Centre where children below 6 years are being taken care of. Orphans under institutional care are naturally deprived of love, affection and sense of security. Therefore, Foster care programme is being implemented. Adoption Co-ordination Agency report may be summed up as follows :

1)	No. of Recognised Children Home in Mizoram	-	27
2)	Number of Children in all the Homes	-	1,561
3)	Number of Children in Shishu Greh	-	17
4)	Number of Children in (LAPA)	-	140
5)	Number of PAPs registered in all the Adoption Agencies	-	191
6)	Number of Children given in Adoption	-	43
7)	Number of Children given in Pre-adoption Foster Care	-	14

Table 8.19 Achievement under Foster Care Programme.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of children beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount of assistance given</i>
2005 – 2006	249	Rs. 3,00,000.00
2006 – 2007	622	Rs. 3,39,540.00
2007 – 2008	898	Rs. 8,98,360.00

Old Age Pension

The State Government has been providing Old Age Pension to persons above 65 years in case of male and above 60 years in the case of female who are having no one to support them. The number of persons receiving such pension were 10,525 at the rate of Rs. 250/- per head per month and additional 4,991 persons at Rs. 200/- per head per month is under consideration. Besides, the Government has also established one Old Age Home at Luangmual where 4 nos. of inmates are taken care of during 2007-2008.

Women Welfare

Destitute widow who are desperately in need of care and protection are provided with a grant for their economic upliftment. During 2007-2008, the total number of widows benefitting the scheme were 608. The Government is also maintaining a Residential Institution for training centre called R.I.T.C, where destitute women are imparted training in trades like tailoring and embroidery.

National Family Benefit Scheme

This is a Central Government Scheme implemented by the State Government where family who have lost their sole earner are given assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000/-

Correctional Services

There are at present 2 (two) correctional institutions established and maintained by the State Government, namely, Protective Home at Hunthar Veng, Aizawl and Remand Home at Durtlang where training in different trades are imparted for economic rehabilitation in Protective Home while Counselling and Guidance are given for their moral rehabilitation in Remand Home.

Table 8.20: Correctional Centres Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)

Year	Protective Home	Remand Home	De-addiction Centre
2006-2007	21.84	44.35	85.54
2007-2008	24.21	40.14	90.99

Nutritional Programme

In order to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children for their all round development mentally, emotionally and physically, supplementary nutrition programme is implemented in 23 ICDS Projects in Mizoram. Under this scheme, as per the revised daily ceiling, malnourished children were given at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per day per child and severely malnourished children were given at the rate of Rs 2.70p per day per child. Even pregnant and lactating mothers as well as adolescent girls were given at the rate of Rs.2.30p per day per head. As per report provided by Social Welfare Department, the total number of severely malnourished children between 0-3 years beneficiaries in 2007 were 75,122 and 3-6 years beneficiaries were 50,559 where pregnant and lactating mothers were 28853 in the same year.

Anganwadis

Upto the year 2007-08 there were 1,862 nos. of Anganwadi Centre under 23 ICDS Projects in Mizoram. During 2007-08, there was an enrolment of 1,37,405 children below 6 years and the total expenditure of fund incurred was Rs 1,008.16 lakh for the implementation of the Scheme in Mizoram.

EMPLOYMENT

Classification of Workers

The decennial population census provides an inventory of human resources of the country which, inter alia, explain the composition of workforce in the State. The census has classified workers into two broad categories i.e. *Main workers and Marginal workers*. The 2001 Census has defined 'Work' as participating in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit, it may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. Main workers are those who worked for 6 months or more and the marginal workers are those who worked for less than 6 months.

Census of 2001 reveals that out of the total population of 8,88,573 in the State 3,62,450 were main workers, 1,04,709 were marginal workers and the rest 4,21,414 were non-workers. Main workers constitute 40.8 per cent of the total population and marginal workers constitute 11.8 per cent of the total population in the State. The proportion of workers (main and marginal) to the total population as per 2001 Census in the State was 52.6 per cent as against 48.90 per cent in 1991 Census. Census of 2001 also revealed that proportion of workers was higher in the rural areas (57.20 per cent) than that in urban areas (47.87 per cent) of the State. As per Census of 2001 the proportion of male and female workers to total workers worked out to 56.30 per cent and 43.70 per cent respectively.

Table 8. 21: Number of Main & Marginal Workers in Mizoram.

Workers	1991 Census			2001 Census		
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
Main Workers						
Male	99,722	78,289	1,78,011	120,662	1,04,766	2,25,428
Female	69,615	42,691	1,12,306	80,937	56,085	1,37,022
Marginal Workers						
Male	7048	8322	15,370	18,193	19,387	37,580
Female	13,962	17,696	31,658	36,252	30,877	67,129
Total Workers	1,90,347	1,46,998	3,37,345	2,56,044	2,11,115	4,67,159
Total Persons	3,71,810	3,17,946	6,89,756	4,47,567	4,41,006	8,88,573

Work Participation rate

Work participation rate which is defined as percentage of the total number of workers both main and marginal to the population has increased from 48.9 per cent in 1991 to 52.6 in 2001 in Mizoram in which Champhai District recorded the highest participation rate of 62.85 per cent. The lowest WPR found in Saiha District with 44.19 per cent.

Male Work Participation rate

With the increase in the total number of male workers the participation rate has simultaneously increased from 53.86 per cent in 1991 Census to 57.28 per cent in 2001 Census.

Female Work Participation rate

The total female workers has increased from 1,43,964 (1991 Census) to 2,04,151 (2001 Census) as such the work participation rate has increased from 43.52 per cent to 47.53 per cent during the two Census period of 1991 and 2001.

Rural / Urban Work Participation rate

The WPR in rural areas has also reveals an increasing trend from 51.19 per cent in 1991 Census to 57.20 per cent in 2001 Census. The WPR in urban areas has also increased from 46.23 per cent (1991 Census) to 47.87 per cent (2001 Census)

Classification of workers by different Economic Activities

The results of 2001 Census has shown that out of the total workers (main & marginal) the largest number of workers 2,56,332 were Cultivators, there were 26,783 Agricultural Labourers, 7,100 were Workers in Household Industry and the rest 1,76,944 were Other Workers.

Job Seekers

While reducing un-employment continued to be the major thrust of developmental planning growing unemployment problem still remains as an alarming feature of the State. Job-seekers has been increasing over the years and there is a persistant problems of unemployment especially among the educated youths. The number of persons registered in the live register upto 2005-06 was 37,534 which increased to 50,605 during 2007-08.

Labour Welfare

Various Acts, Rules/Regulation such as Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act, Trade Union Act, The Mizoram Contract Labour(Regulation and Abolition) Rules, The Mizoram Inter-State Migrant Workers(Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Rules, The Mizoram Payment of Wages Rules are implemented so far in the State. The following Act/Rules are being framed by the Department and will be enforced within a short period of time.

- 1) The Mizoram Shop and Establishment Act
- 2) The Mizoram Building and other Construction Workers Rules
- 3) The Mizoram Child Labour Regulation and Abolition Rules
- 4) The Mizoram Factories Rules
- 5) The Mizoram Workmen Compensation Rules.

Employment Service

New District Employment Exchanges at Kolasib and Lawngtlai had been established and establishment of new District Employments at Serchhip and Mamit will be taken up during 11th Plan. District Employment Exchange, Aizawl is also being proposed to upgrade into State Employment Exchange during 11th Five Year Plan. Proposal for upgradation of ITI Aizawl into Centre of Excellence in IT Sector is being taken up under the Central Scheme of “Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)” with World Bank assistance.

Minimum Wages

Minimum wages for unskilled and skilled labourer were fixed from time to time in tandem with inflationary trend based on retail price index. The minimum wages fixed by the Government of Mizoram in the series of revision are given below:-

Table 8.22: Rate of Minimum Daily Wages: (In Rs)

Year of Revision	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled-I	Skilled-II
1986	16	18	23	26
1987	28	32	40	50
1993	35	40	50	60
1997	45	50	65	75
2001	70	80	90	105
2002	84	94	117	149
2005	91	101	126	161
2007	103	115	143	183

Census of Government Employees

According to Census of Government Employees conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, the number of regular employees working under the State Government and Autonomous District Councils as on 1st April 2005 were 40,603 and 1,784 respectively. Besides there are 3,673 employees of Central Government, 711 in Semi-Govt and 128 in Constitutional Bodies. Based on the projected population figure of 2005, employees of State Government constitute about 4.12 per cent of the States Population.

Total Persons employed in Agricultural and Non Agricultural Sectors as per 5th Economic Census.

A total of 1,06,706 persons were employed in all the 47,730 enterprises in the State. In all, there are 64,276 hired workers in both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. Out of 64,276 hired workers in both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, 44,801 worked in the urban areas and the remaining 19,475 worked in rural areas.

Out of the total 1,06,706 persons employed in agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, 33,314 (31.22 percent) were employed in rural areas and 73,392 (68.78 percent) were employed in urban areas of the State.

Table 8.23: Employment by Type of Enterprise.

EMPLOYMENT BY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY						
	Persons working in enterprises	Rural		Urban		Combined
	Own Account Enterprises	4,797	35.6	7,082	52.5	11,879
	Establishments	534	3.9	1,068	7.9	1,602
	Total	5,331	39.5	8,150	60.4	13,481
EMPLOYMENT BY NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY						
	Persons working	Rural		Urban		Combined
	Own Account Enterprises	8,080	8.67	17,409	18.7	25,489
	Establishments	19,903	21.3	47,833	51.3	67,736
	Total	27,983	30.00	65,242	70.00	93,225
EMPLOYMENT BY AGRICULTURE AND NON-AGRICULTURE ACTIVITY						
	Persons working	Rural		Urban		Combined
	Own Account Enterprises	12,877	12.0	24,491	22.9	37,368
	Establishments	20,437	19.20	48,901	45.8	69,338
	Total	33,314	31.20	73,392	68.7	1,06,706

In the agricultural sector, a total of 13,481 persons were employed out of which 5,331 belongs to rural areas and the rest 8,150 belongs to urban areas. Similarly, in the non-agricultural sectors, a total of 93,225 persons were employed out of which 27,983 belongs to rural areas and the rest 65,242 belongs to urban areas.

Growth in the field of Employment: Rural and Urban combined Growth Rate of Employment

The 5th Economic Census shows marginal growth in the field of Employment. As a whole, 2005 Economic Census shows 106,706 persons are employed in 47,730 enterprises whereas 77,457 persons are only employed in 24,943 enterprises in 1998 census with an annual average growth rate of 4.68 percent.

Rural growth rate in Agricultural Employment

In rural area, agricultural employment growth rate is very high. There are 13,481 persons employed in rural Agricultural enterprises in the 5th Economic Census whereas in the 4th Economic census only 2,991 persons are reported as employed with an average annual growth rate of 18.58 percent.

Urban growth rate in Agricultural Employments

In urban Agricultural Sector 8,150 persons are employed as per 5th Economic Census where as only 1,374 persons are employed as per 1998 census and average annual growth rate is 28.96 percent. The rapid urban agricultural development in enterprises and employment is due to various incentives given to the farmers from the Banks as well as from Government Departments.

Table 8.24 : Average Annual Growth rate of Employment

Parameters		1998	2005	Average annual growth 1998-2005
Number of persons employed	a) Rural	22,981	33,314	5.45
	b) Urban	54,476	73,392	4.35
	c) Combined	77,457	106,706	4.68
Number of persons engaged in Agricultural enterprises	a) Rural	1,617	5,331	18.58
	b) Urban	1,374	8,150	28.96
	c) Combined	2,991	1,3481	24.00
Number of persons engaged in Non-Agricultural enterprises	a) Rural	21,364	27,983	3.93
	b) Urban	53,102	65,242	2.99
	c) Combined	74,466	93,225	3.26

Rural Annual growth rate of Employment in Non Agricultural Sector

Rural employment in Non Agricultural Sector is also marginal. There are 27,983 persons employed was reported in 2005 census where as 21,364 persons employment was recorded in 1998 i.e. 4th Economic Census resulting an Average growth rate of 3.93 percent.

Urban Annual growth rate of Employment in Non Agricultural sector

Urban employment in Non Agricultural Sector is also not satisfactory. There are 65,242 persons employed in Non Agricultural Sector as per 2005 census whereas 53,102 persons are employed during 1998 census, with an average annual growth rate of 2.99 percent.

Combined Average Annual Growth Rate of Rural & Urban in the Non Agricultural Employment

The 5th Economic Census shows that the employment in Non-Agricultural Sector is not grown enough. There are 93,225 persons employed as per 2005 census whereas in 1998 the persons employed in this sector was 74,466. The Average Annual Growth rate during 1998-2005 is 3.26 percent which was not commendable.

POVERTY

As on 2004, about 37,384 households in the rural areas are estimated to be poverty household (Below Poverty Line household). According to Slum Population Survey Report 2006, there are 24,680 BPL families in the town and city area during 2006 which slightly increased to 24,961 in Slum Population Survey Report 2007. It is estimated that during 2007, there are 1,09,129 BPL persons in towns and city. Consequence upon the decision by the Govt. of India to streamline the PDS with a focus on the poor, Govt. of India has fixed 42,000 BPL and 26,000 AAY beneficiaries for the State

Table 8.25 Slum Population Survey Report — 2007 (BPL)

Name of City/Town etc.	No. of Persons	No. of Family
Aizawl City	64,855	14,991
Lunglei Town	9,287	2,076
Saiha Town	4,845	1,030
Champhai Town	9,843	2,179
Kolasib Town	6,060	1,319
Serchhip Town	7,778	1,708
Mamit Town	3,501	759
Lawngtlai Town	2,960	899
Grand Total	109,129	24,961

IX. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

PRICE SITUATION

The changes in prices affect the conditions of living of the people and therefore, a constant watch on price behaviour has become imperative. On the other hand, prices are one of the most important economic indicators. Variation in price changes affect and reflect the economic situation of a country/state. Price stability is essential for sustaining economic growth and ensuring equitable distribution of goods and services to all section of the people.

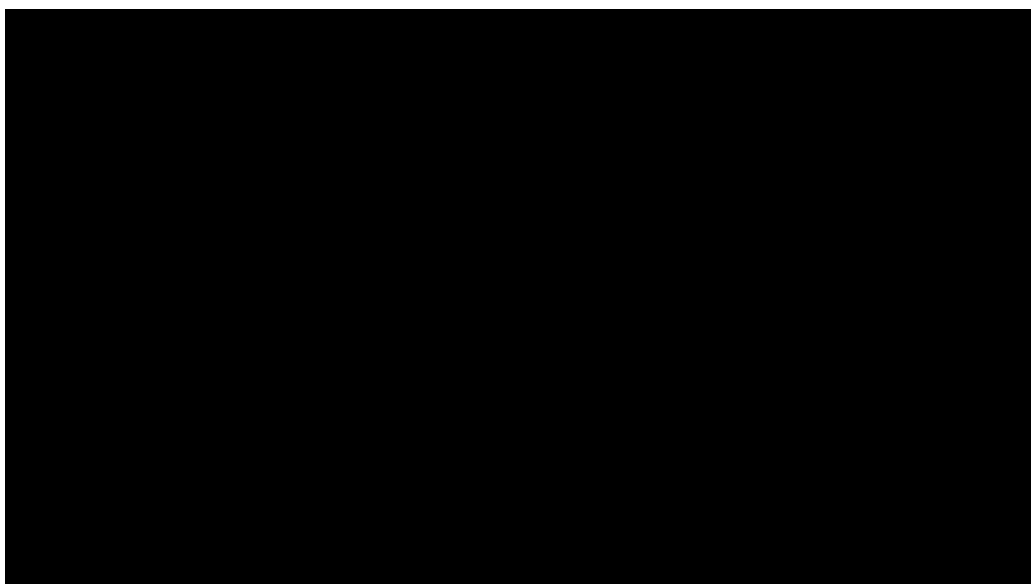
Price Index

Price Index is defined as a measure of average change over time in the value of a “market basket of goods” of a specified population attributable to prices. Index number served as a reliable indicators for observing and studying the inflationary and deflationary tendencies taking place in the economy. It is also an instrument to feel the pulse of the economy and to measure the effect or impact of changes in price over a period of time. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Mizoram is collecting weekly and monthly retail price of 224 items and wholesale price in respect of 20 items of commodities. Further on the basis of 24 selected commodities it has been calculating retail price index number with 1984-85 as base year. It is observed that the retail price index number on these 24 selected commodities registered a record increase of 7.24 percent from 2007 June quarter to 2007 September quarter. As can be seen from Table 9.1, average inflation (Retail Price Index) during the last three years could be averaged at 2.69 percent.

There was a sharp rise in the index from June to September 2007. This was attributed mainly to increase in price of potato, onion, milk, fish, mustard oil, beef, pork and rice.

Table 9.1 Quarterly Price Index (1984 – 85 = 100)

Year	Quarter Ending	Index	% Increase
2005	March	376	–
2005	June	393	4.52%
2005	September	396	0.76%
2005	December	410	3.53%
2006	March	411	0.24%
2006	June	421	2.43%
2006	September	424	0.71%
2006	December	427	0.72%
2007	March	433	1.40%
2007	June	456	5.31%
2007	September	489	7.24%
Average =			2.69%



State Directorate of Economics & Statistics recently released new Retail Price Index and Wholesale Price Index which includes a basket of 61 items for Retail Price and a basket of 20 items for wholesale price with the base year as 1999-2000= 100. Under this index , the retail price index quarter ending June 2007 stood at 152 and the wholesale Price index for the same quarter stood at 142.

Farm Harvest Price

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

Table 9.2: Farm Harvest Price of Selected Crops(Rs per kg)

Crops	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Paddy	8.82	7.17	9.00	9.36
Maize	8.67	7.08	8.63	7.76
Soya bean	17.92	22.83	21.61	21.87
Chillies(dry)	38.63	39.16	43.00	43.48
Ginger	8.23	9.83	7.5	8.88
French bean	15.82	15.83	14.09	15.99
Potato	11.26	11.33	10.75	11.75
Orange	12.89	17.00	10.5	11.86
Lemon	10.19	11.91	8.25	11.05
Hatkora	7.93	10.99	7.46	9.72
Banana	8.89	9.49	9.50	9.26
Pineapple	8.05	8.08	8.40	9.41
Squash	7.24	8.33	7.50	7.36
Sugarcane	5.36	6.16	6.50	8.13
Passion fruit	17.05	12.66	10.50	11.67

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The Public Distribution System (PDS) has been a major instrument for ensuring availability of certain essential commodities at an affordable price. The distribution of Rice, Wheat Product, Sugar, Kerosene Oil is continued to be implemented in the State through a network of authorised Fair Price Shops appointed by the State Govt. to ensure regular supply of essential commodities to the people at an uniform and reasonable price fixed by the State Government.

Fair Price Shops

There were 1,205 Fair Price Shops in the whole State, out of which 818 were in rural areas and 387 in urban areas. These Fair Price Shops are run by private individuals.

Table 9.3 No. of Fair Price Shops in Mizoram as on 31.3.2007

Name of Dist.	No. of FPS Rural	No. of FPS Urban	Total
Aizawl	179	125	304
Champhai	103	65	168
Kolasib	44	15	59
Lawngtlai	54	33	87
Lunglei	224	41	265
Mamit	69	5	74
Saiha	95	92	187
Serchhip	50	11	61
Total	818	387	1205

Distribution of Essential Commodities

The Government of India continued to allot Rice and Wheat to the State Govt. through Food Corporation of India (FCI) for distribution under the PDS.

Table 9.4 Monthly allocation of Rice and Wheat during 2007-2008

(In tonnes)

Commodities	AAV	BPL	APL	TOTAL
Rice	910	1,470	4,260	6,640
Wheat	-	-	624	624
TOTAL	910	1,470	4,884	7,264

Besides, the normal allocation, of Mizoram purchases 5,000 tonnes of Rice at economic cost every month. The State Government distributes all the allocation of Rice and Wheat to the public through FPS.

Levy Sugar

State Government received an allocation of 691.6 tonnes of sugar every month during 2007-2008 and these are distributed through Fair Price Shops.

Table 9.5: Distribution through PDS

Commodities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Rice	74,325 Tonnes	87,912 Tonnes	1,05,400 Tonnes
Wheat	9,090 Tonnes	13,756 Tonnes	7,500 Tonnes
Sugar	8,296.2 Tonnes	11,143.6 Tonnes	8,299.2 Tonnes
K.Oil	8,638 KL	9,656.8 KL	7,980 KL

Targetted Public Distribution System

Consequence upon the decision of the Government of India to streamline the PDS with a focus on the poor, the Targetted Public Distribution System is continued in the State. The Government of India has fixed 42,000 BPL and 26,000 AAY beneficiaries for the State. Under this scheme 35 kgs of rice per month for every family were distributed to the eligible BPL or AAY families identified by the State Government at the rate of Rs.6.15 per kg and Rs.3.00 per kg respectively. A seperate ration cards are issued to these eligible BPL and AAY families.

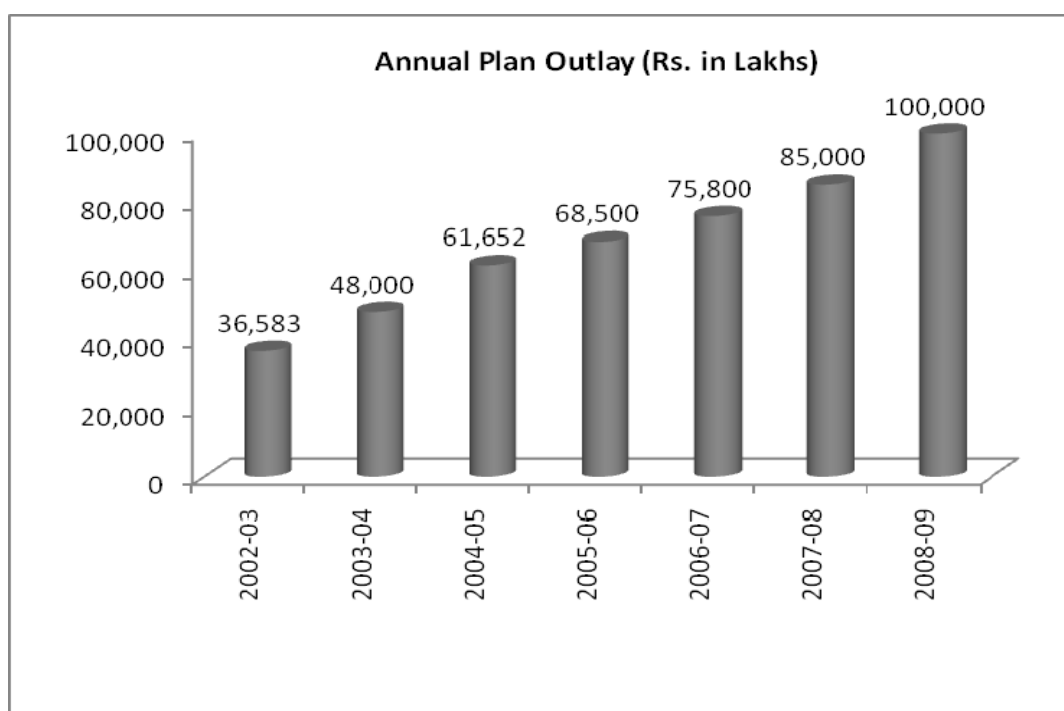
X. PLANNING

India has entered the Eleventh Five Year Plan period with an impressive record of economic growth. After a lackluster performance in the 9th Five Year Plan period (1977-98 to 2001-02), when GDP grew at only 5.5% per annum, the economy accelerated in the Tenth Five Year Plan period (2002-03 to 2006 – 07) to record an average growth of 7.6 percent, the highest in any Plan period so far. Besides, there was acceleration even within the Tenth Plan period and the growth rate in the last 4 years of the Plan has averaged 8.6 percent marking India one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

Vision For the Eleventh Five Year Plan

The central vision of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to build, on our strength, to trigger a development process which ensures broad based improvement in the quality of life of the people, especially the poor, SCs/STs, OBCs, minorities and women. The National Development Council, in approving the Approach to the Eleventh Five Year Plan, endorsed a target of 9 percent GDP growth for the country as a whole. This growth is to be achieved in an environment in which the economy is much more integrated into the global economy, an integration that has yielded many benefits but also poses many challenges. If this is achieved, it would mean that per capita GDP would grow at about 7.5 percent per year to double in 9 years. However the target is not just faster growth but also inclusive growth, i.e. a growth process which yields broad based benefits and ensures equality of opportunity for all.

This broad vision of the Eleventh Five Year Plan includes several inter related components: rapid growth that reduces poverty and creates employment opportunities, access to essential services in health and education, especially, for the poor, equality of opportunity, empowerment through education and skill development, employment opportunities underpinned by the National Rural Employment Guarantee, environmental sustainability, recognition of women's agency and good governance.



The size of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) for Mizoram was fixed at Rs.5,534.00 crores and the draft annual plan 2008-09 has been prepared within an outlay of Rs. 1000 crores which is an increase of 17.65 percent over 2007-08 outlay of Rs. 850.00 crores. The targeted 9 percent annual GDP growth rate for the 11th Five Year Plan and the need to ensure better quality of life for all sections of the society, especially, those below the poverty line as well as holistic development has been kept in mind while formulating the draft annual plan 2008-09.

Scheme of Financing Annual Plan 2008-09

The State have negative BCR (without ARM) amounting to Rs 149.31 crores as it enters 2008-09. The State own fund at the same time is Rs 61.40 crores leaving Plan fund deficit of Rs 87.91 crores. Out of Rs 1,000.00 crores aggregate plan resources, Rs 943.52 crores will be met from Central Assistance of which Rs 536.65 crores is Normal Central Assistance, Rs 227.70 crores is ACA for EAPs and Rs 179.17 is ACA for Special and other Programmes. The remaining Rs 145.49 crores will be met from State borrowing.

Sectoral Outlay

Out of Rs 1,000.00 crore plan outlay, Rs 379.50 crore is being earmarked, which is mostly meant for meeting matching share of flagship programmes and critical on-going schemes. As evident from the proposed outlay, NREGP, NRHM, AIBP, APDRP will be continued on a large effort during 2008-09. Development of economic infrastructure continues to be the priority of the Plan. Implementation of Mizoram Road Projects under World Bank, development of economically important roads under NLCPR, NEC and North Eastern Road Project will be continued. Development of power infrastructure under Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is proposed during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

Agriculture and allied activities as well as Rural Development with particular emphasis on self sufficiency in food production, employment generation and poverty eradication are the priority of Annual Plan 2008-09. In social services, education and health services will continue to receive high priority. The visible new scheme in this sector is “Public Health Scheme” on which Rs 5,000.00 lakh is earmarked. The Plan endeavour will be not only to sustain favourable education and health indicators but also significantly improve them. The SSA Mission together with State Plan Schemes is expected to reduce the drop-out rate in elementary and secondary education and that Rural Health Mission is expected to increase health indicators and develop health infrastructures in the State.

The following table shows Sectoral Allocation during 2007-08 to 2008-09. As in the previous year, highest percentage i.e 48.05 percent is allocated to Social Services, which includes education, medical, health, Sport and Youth Services. Detail sectoral allocation for 2007-08 and 2008-09 is appended. See annexures.

Table 10.1: Sectoral Outlay of Plan Fund

Sectors/Major head	Amount allocated (Rs lakhs) / % to total		
	2007-08 Approved Outlay	2007-08 Revised Outlay	2008-09 Proposed Outlay
Agriculture & Allied	7,625.00 (8.97)	7,812.00 (9.10)	7,842.00 (7.84)
Rural Development	4,659.00 (5.84)	4,883.00 (5.69)	4,615.00 (4.62)
Special Area Programme	4,463.00 (5.25)	5,677.28 (6.62)	4,923.00 (4.92)
Irrigation & Flood Control	3,474.00 (4.09)	3,433.00 (4.00)	2,766.00 (2.77)
Energy	8,011.00 (9.42)	7,843.00 (9.14)	6,811.00 (6.18)
Industries & Minerals	2,080.00 (2.45)	2,231.00 (2.60)	2,715.00 (2.72)
Transport	14,791.00 (17.40)	14,805.00 (17.25)	5,199.00 (3.20)
Communications	579.00 (0.68)	667.00 (0.78)	646.00 (0.65)
Science, Tech & Environment	224.00 (0.26)	213.00 (0.25)	204.00 (0.20)
General Economic Services	6,481.00 (7.62)	3,482.00 (4.06)	14,421.00 (14.42)
Social Services	30,810.00 (36.25)	33,011.00 (38.47)	48,057.00 (48.05)
General Services	30,810.00 (36.25)	1,756.00 (2.05)	1,801.00 (1.80)
TOTAL OUTLAY	85,000.00	85,813.28	1,00,000.00

Note : Figures in parentheses are percentage to total outlay.

NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

The North Eastern Council (NEC) was set up by an act of Parliament in 1971 (vide the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section I No. 99 New Delhi the 31st Friday, December 1971) for securing the balanced development of the region. Originally, there are 7 (seven) constituent members viz - Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. By an amendment of the Act on the 20th December, 2002, Sikkim has been added as its eight member of the Council.

Prior to 2002, NEC's function was regarded as an advisory body only. By the amendment of the NEC Act in 2002, the function of NEC becomes as a Regional Planning

Body for the North Eastern Region so as to enable the Council to give Priority Schemes/Projects that benefit 2 or more states except the State of Sikkim.

The NEC plays an important role for Socio-Economic Development of the North Eastern Region since its inception. During 9th Five Year Plan (1997-98-2001-2002), the NEC sanctioned and released Rs. 5607.964 lakhs for Development of Transport & Communication , Power, Agri & Allied Sector, Science & Technology, Manpower Development, I.T., Industries and Social Sectors.

During 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007), the State Government has taken up 54 Nos of schemes/projects within the approved cost of Rs. 307.16 crore. The total fund released by NEC during 10th Five Year Plan was Rs. 189.39 crores. The Govt. of Mizoram proposed 101 nos of schemes/projects at the total project cost of Rs. 352.025 crores which were already submitted to NEC Secretariat for consideration during 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-12). The State Government is taking up 41 schemes within the approved cost of Rs. 233.06 crores during 2007-08 and financial achievement upto December 2007 is given in annexure.

NON-LAPSABLE CENTRAL POOL OF RESOURCES(NLCPR)

The broad objective of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources scheme is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region by increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure projects/schemes in the Region. Both physical and social infrastructure sectors such as Irrigation and Flood Control, Power, Roads and Bridges, Education, Health, Water Supply and Sanitation - are considered for providing support under the Central Pool, with projects in physical infrastructure sector receiving priority.

For identification of projects under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, States are asked to submit, before the beginning of the financial year, a prioritized list of projects with a short write up on each project. The earlier practice of receiving projects throughout the year directly from the various State Departments concerned has been stopped. Now the Planning and Development Department of the state concerned is the nodal department for NLCPR and that department is DoNER's interface with all other departments of the State. The priority accorded by the State to the projects in the 'priority list' is only a suggestive and the Committee scrutinizes the projects in the lists in order to identify and finally retain the suitable projects for detailed examination. In examining the priority, the committee is, inter-alia, guided by considerations such as:

- (a) Projects of economic infrastructure is given priority;
- (b) In the social sector, priority to drinking water supply and other health and sanitation projects;
- (c) Projects in Autonomous District Council (VI th Schedule of the Constitution) is given priority;

- (d) Past performance of a State in implementing projects in the particular sectors to which the projects belong is also considered;
- (e) The overall utilisation and absorption of funds by a particular state in the past years also guide the overall quantum of projects to be undertaken for that state in a year.

Detailed Project Report(s) for such retained projects are then prepared by the State concerned. These project proposals are, thereafter, examined in consultation with the concerned Central Ministry/Department. The recommendations/views, thus received are placed before the Committee to administer the Non-Lapsable Central Pool, which considers the proposal and accords approval. After approval of the Committee, funds are sanctioned and released by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region on submission of an implementation schedule. Subsequent releases are made only after receipt of Utilisation Certificate of earlier releases.

Table 10.2 shows Sector wise completed projects under NLCPR

Table 10.2: NLCPR Completed Projects

Sl. No.	Description	No. of projects	Total Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Health	1 (one)	1.42
2.	Education	4 (four)	44.20
3.	Agriculture & Allied	4 (four)	16.35
4.	Power	5 (five)	130.96
5.	Road & Bridges	1 (one)	6.81
6.	Water Supply	1 (one)	5.77
7.	Misc	30 (thirty)	36.10

Table 10.3: shows Sector wise on-going projects under NLCPR

Table 10.3: NLCPR on-going Projects

Sl. No.	Description	No. of projects	Total Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Education	3 (three)	224.0753
2.	Health	3 (three)	51.86
3.	Agriculture & Allied	1 (one)	7.25
4.	Power	4 (four)	37.9935
5.	Road & Bridges	14 (fourteen)	123.2861
6.	Water Supply	2 (two)	81.32
7.	Sport	2 (two)	23.347

The following projects are retained by Ministry of DONER during 2007-08 for funding under NLCPR

Table 10.4. NLCPR Retained Projects 2007 – 08

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Approved Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Upgradation/Improvement of Lengpui Airport	50.93
2.	Greater Hnahthial W/S/S	9.89
3.	Infrastructure Development of college in Mizoram	5.60
4.	Greater Lawngtlai W/S/S	38.27
5.	(a) Construction of R.C.C. bridge over R.Teirei on Bairabi – Zamuang Road	8.33
	(b) Construction of R.C.C. bridge over R.Tuivawl on Saitual – Phullen Road	5.96

XI. PUBLIC FINANCE

FISCAL POSITION AT A GLANCE

The finances of the Government of Mizoram had been under considerable stress during late nineties and the first part of the twenties. However, with the sincere efforts of the Government through a series of stringent economy measures and corresponding resource mobilization coupled with the generous transfer of resources by the Twelfth Finance Commission, the State's finance has been on a sound footing for the last couple of years.

The imbalances in the State's finance has occurred mainly due to a small Tax and Non-Tax resource base while expenditure had been surging due to a variety of factors like revision of pay of Government servants, etc. thereby adversely affecting the fiscal sustainability. These mismatches in the resources and spending levels have in the past compelled the State Government to resort to the instruments of the Reserve Bank of India in the forms of Ways & Means Advance, Special Ways & Means Advance and Overdrafts in the short run; and to different types of debt instruments by way of borrowings from the Financial Institutions in the long run. This has resulted in the accumulation of liabilities of the State Government. Besides, it has brought along a very serious issue of debt sustainability in the fiscal operations of the Government. The yearly repayments of loan and interest payments have become issues of serious concern. The data on revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, interest payments, repayment of loans and outstanding liabilities over the last five years shown below reflects the position of the State's finance.

Table 11.1 .Data on selected fiscal indicators

(Rs. In crore)						
Sl. No.	Item	2003-04 (Acct.)	2004-05 (Acct.)	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (BE)
1	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+)	(+) 83.18	(+) 106.35	(+) 65.64	(+) 251.65	(+) 162.85
2	Fiscal Deficit	(-) 305.68	(-) 235.29	(-) 396.85	(-) 191.03	(-) 113.65
3	Interest Payments	166.62	181.50	184.65	228.75	214.09
4	Primary Deficit(-) /Surplus (+)	(-) 139.06	(-) 53.79	(-) 212.20	(+) 37.72	(+) 100.44
5	Repayment of Loans	456.06	353.63	161.74	110.95	179.97
6	Outstanding Liabilities	2043.51	2288.35	2541.55	2812.82	3011.70

REVENUE ACCOUNT

1. Revenue Receipts

The State's revenue has been characterized by a small tax and non-tax base making it difficult to generate additional resources. However, with the introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) from 01.04.2005, the State's tax revenue has shown improvement. However, a large chunk of State's revenue continues to come from non-tax sources collected by the State Government. Data on revenue receipts at Table 11. 2 below gives us the position and improvement over the years:

Table-11.2 .Data on Revenue Receipts

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2003-04 (Acct.)	2004-05 (Acct.)	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (BE)
1	State' Own Tax Revenue (Percentage annual growth)	33.85 (21)	39.56 (17)	55.06 (39)	67.59 (23)	68.13 (0.75)
2	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (Percentage annual increase)	58.01 (10)	75.60 (30)	120.09 (59)	133.38 (11)	97.97 (-36)
3	State's share in Central Taxes (Percentage annual increase)	130.33 (38)	155.78 (20)	225.83 (45)	288.08 (28)	340.89 (18)
4	Grants in-aid from the Central Government (Percentage annual increase)	1148.76 (36)	1230.93 (7)	1252.68 (2)	1479.90 (18)	1429.36 (-3)
	Total	1370.95	1501.87	1653.66	1969.95	1936.36

The improvement in the State's tax is evident from the above table. The level of tax revenues as a ratio to GSDP has also improved over the years - 8.12 percent in 2003-04 to 10.62 percent in 2005-06 and then to 13.28 percent in 2007-08 (BE). The increase in revenue receipts over the years has brought about a certain level of comfort in the State's finances.

Revenue collection since the implementation of the MVAT Act, 2005 on 1.4.2007 may be seen in Table 11.3

Table 11.3. Revenue collection since 2004-05 (Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Tax	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Profession Tax	400.00	424.43	430.00	441.87	430.00	497.68
2.	Sales Tax	2300.00	2690.00	3255.00	4116.28	5100.00	5193.13
3.	P.G.Tax	65.00	71.96	-	2.49	-	-
4.	Entertainment Tax	30.00	24.76	34.50	34.93	35.00	36.54
	TOTAL	2795.00	3211.75	3719.50	4595.57	5565.00	5727.35

2. Revenue Expenditure:

Mismatches in the receipts and spending levels in the Government over the year have been resulting in accumulation of revenue deficits in the State's budget which in turn resulted

in fiscal deficits thus bringing about a very critical issue of fiscal sustainability in the State's finance. However, with a series of economy measures adopted by the State Government towards curtailment of expenditure coupled with the generous transfer of revenue resources by the Twelfth Finance Commission, the State's revenue account has improved considerably. Revenue surplus has been generated since the year 2004-05 and continues to improve over the years. The position of revenue deficit/surplus shown in Table-11.1 clearly shows the improvement on revenue account over the medium term. The trend in revenue expenditure for a five-year period is shown in Table-11.4. It is seen that the level of Revenue expenditure as compared to Revenue Receipts continuously goes down. This shows that the Government slowly moves to a path of fiscal correction by utilizing revenues for creation of capital assets gradually.

Table 11.4. Data on Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)						
Sl. No.	Item	2003-04 (Acct.)	2004-05 (Acct.)	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (BE)
1	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	917.25	976.38	1048.07	1121.48	1216.27
	Of which	166.62	181.50	184.65	235.75	214.09
	(a) Interest Payments					
	(b) Pension	65.62	88.82	89.16	77.31	106.01
2	Plan Revenue Expenditure	370.52	419.13	539.95	595.81	557.24
	Total (1+2)	1287.77	1395.51	1588.02	1717.29	1773.51
3	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	93.93	92.92	96.03	87.17	91.59

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

1. Capital Receipts

The capital receipts in the State's finance are mainly in the form of receipts on 1) loans and advances and 2) Public debt borrowings from various sources. The receipts on account of loans and advances are accruals on account of repayment of various advances made by the Government and falls under the category of non-debt capital receipts. Receipts on account of public debt are mainly in the form long term and short term borrowing instruments of the State Government from the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and various Central Financial Institutions. With a view to continuously keep the borrowings of the State Governments within prudential norms, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance has been putting restrictions on the level of budgetary borrowings. The existing stance in putting the restriction is to contain the fiscal deficit at the level of 3 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in a year. This also is in line with the target of the State Government to attain fiscal deficit of 3 percent of GSDP in 2008-09 under the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006. Data on capital receipts under different heads is shown at Table-11.5.

Table 11.5 Data on Capital Receipts

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2003-04 (Acct.)	2004-05 (Acct.)	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (BE)
1	Receipts on account of repayment of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts)	20.05	22.30	22.98	24.01	22.70
2	Receipts on account of Public Debt (2.1+2.2)	542.44	471.70	316.44	236.56	267.43
2.1	Receipt on account of Internal Debt	462.42	403.92	306.64	231.23	254.23
2.2	Loans & Advances from Central Government	80.02	67.78	9.80	5.33	13.20
	Total (1+2)	562.49	494.00	339.42	260.57	290.13

2. Capital Expenditure

This consists mainly of Non-Plan capital expenditure in the form of repayment of loans and advances and plan capital expenditure in the capital outlay under different sectors. The details of Capital expenditure for the last 5 years are indicated at Table-11. 6

Table 11. 6 Data on Capital Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2003-04 (Acct.)	2004-05 (Acct.)	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (BE)
1	Capital Outlay	371.67	329.54	451.37	466.44	288.69
2	Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2)	493.29	388.04	195.83	111.20	190.48
2.1	Disbursement of Loans & Advances	37.23	34.41	34.09	0.25	10.51
2.2	Repayment of Loans & Advances	456.06	353.63	161.74	110.95	179.97
	Total (1+2)	864.97	717.58	647.20	577.64	479.17

FISCAL INDICATORS

1. Revenue Deficit/Surplus

As already indicated above, the State Government's finances have been marked by serious revenue deficits for the last many years due to mismatches in the levels of revenue receipts and expenditure. The situation is improving as a result of a series of economy measures adopted by the Government and measures for augmentation of revenue sources. These measures resulted in increased revenue receipts and curtailment of revenue expenditure bringing back to path of fiscal balance. These measures coupled with generous transfer of resources from the Twelfth Finance Commission brought about the existing comfortable fiscal position. The revenue surplus which is a mere Rs. 83.18 crore in 2003-04, improved to Rs. 162.85 crore in 2007-08 (BE).

Fiscal Deficit

The State's finance had been under serious fiscal imbalance for the last many years resulting in the State Government resorting to deficit financing to meet gap in the resources. The fiscal deficit in 2003-04 was Rs. 305.69 crore. The fiscal deficit has reduced considerably and improved to Rs. 113.65 crore in 2007-08(BE), which is only 3.49 percent of GSDP. (GSDP for the purpose of calculating gross fiscal deficit is the time series data estimated by the Twelfth Finance Commission). This level of fiscal deficit is comparatively low as compared to the target of attaining a level of fiscal deficit at 3 percent of GSDP in 2008-09.

2. Interest Payments

The level of expenditure on interest payments is an indicator of the State's finance in that it is the cost of borrowings of the Government. Expenditure beyond a certain level is regarded as unsustainable as a large chunk of receipts are appropriated for interest payment which is a purely unproductive expenditure. The Twelfth Finance Commission had, after taking into account the fiscal position of various States recommended interest payment at the level of 17 per cent of revenue receipts in a long term frame-work as a sustainable level. Besides there are the stipulations of the Ministry of Finance for a sustainable level of interest payment relative to Revenue Receipts at 15 per cent in the year 2009-10 and they even recommended States to include this stipulation in the Fiscal Responsibility Legislation. In the case of our State, the level of interest payments is still at a very comfortable level. Expenditure on interest payments for 2007-08 (BE) is Rs. 214.09 crore which is only 11.06 per cent of total revenue receipt.

3. Pension Payments

Pension payments have also become an issue of serious concern as the Trend Growth Rate shows an upward and increasing expenditure on pension payments. The data indicates that the expenditure on State's finance would be heavily affected by it. While the expenditure for pension payments for 2003-04 in absolute amount is Rs. 65.88 crore, the amount in 2007-08 (BE) is Rs. 106.01 crore, with increase of 60.91 percent over the five-year period.

FISCAL REFORMS INITIATIVES

The Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006

The Act was enacted in 2006 with the broad objective of bringing about prudence in fiscal management with respect to certain selected fiscal indicators and for transparency in fiscal operations of the Government. The main target includes reduction of fiscal deficit to the level of 3 percent of GSDP in 2008-09 and elimination of the revenue deficit in 2008-09, and to generate revenue surplus thereafter. The Act also requires the State Government to set up a system of review of public expenditure and ensure transparency for which statements relating to State's finance are to be laid in the Legislative Assembly along with the budget in each financial year. The Act also provides for establishment of a Public Expenditure Review Committee (PERC) and a half-yearly review of expenditure by the Finance Minister.

The Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2007

The Rules were made by the State Government in 2007 to bring the above Act into full effect by providing the working details. The Rules provide for detailed statements which the Government is to lay in the Legislative Assembly as provided under the Act. The statements include (a) Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement including Fiscal Correction Path, (b) Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement, and (c) Macro-economic Framework Statement.

Public Expenditure Review Committee

As provided under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act and Rules framed thereunder, the Government of Mizoram constituted a Public Expenditure Review Committee (PERC) in September, 2007. It was constituted initially for a period of one-year and is mandated with half-yearly review of overall fiscal position of Government including receipts and expenditure. The Committee so had its first sitting in the month of February, 2008 and had undertaken review of the half-yearly position of receipts and expenditure in the State's finance for the first half of 2007-08 (April-September, 2007). The review report was drawn up for further review by the Finance Minister.

Finance Minister's Half-Yearly Review of Expenditure

As mandated under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act and Rules, the Chief Minister, in-charge of Finance Department is required to carry out review of receipts and expenditure for the first half of 2007-08 (April-September, 2007) after the same is reviewed by the Public Expenditure Review Committee. A review report will be prepared and the same will be laid in the forthcoming Budget Session of the Legislative Assembly..

