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A. GENERAL REVIEW

1. Mizoram is expected to achieve a growth of 6.46 % during 2008-2009. The growth in GDP at the national level during 2008-09 is estimated at 7.1 per cent
2. The per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2008-2009 is estimated at Rs.29,576. At the national level, the per capita income is estimated to be around Rs. 38,084. It is estimated that by 2009, the State Population will reach 10,96,622
3. Agriculture and Allied sector contributes about 14 % of the State Income. Agriculture proper (Crop Husbandry) contributes about 7 % of GSDP.
4. The Industry Sector contribution to GSDP is about 20 %.
5. Tertiary Sector (Service) remains the driver of the State economy by contributing about 65 % of GSDP.
6. For the first time, Estimates of District Domestic Product (DDP) is attempted with the reference year 2005-06. Aizawl District has the highest DDP and highest Per Capita Income.
7. The year 2008 receives rainfall of 2175 mm while 2500 mm is the average annual rainfall in the State.
8. Bamboo flowering locally called "Mautam" has caused scaling down of agricultural operations in the State. The total production of paddy decreased from 420,901 M. Tonnes during 2006-07 to 15,688 M.Tonnes during 2007-08.
9. The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram worked out to be 51 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.
10. There was a sharp increase in floriculture production during 2007-08. About 71,94,000 cut flowers were produced as against 30,90,992 during 2006-07. Out of the total meat production (including Broiler meat) Pork accounted for the highest quantity with 64.34 percent followed by beef with a share of 16.89 percent, broiler meat accounted for 17.49 percent of the total meat production.
11. Fish production both from culture sector and riverine sector is estimated to be 3750 M.T which can meet only 3.70kg per capita against the total requirement of 11 kg thus leaving a shortfall of 7.30 kg per capita which comes to 7,426 MT.
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.
13. Only 5% of the total energy demand of the State is met within the State and the remaining 95% is imported. The power peak load requirement of Mizoram for 2007-08 is 60 MW but the total installed capacity is only 37.17 MW. The Potential availability hydro power of Mizoram is estimated at 2425 MW, out of which only less than 2% is utilized and more than 98% of hydro potential available is lying unutilized.

14. 137 villages in the State are still without electricity. Per capita power consumption is 173.26 KWH.
15. 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.
16. The progressive number of Motor Vehicles registered upto December, 2008, both private and Government was 63,028.
17. 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 8,304 while the national average is 15,000.
18. The credit-deposit ratio (CDR) increased from 56.52% on 31 March 2007 to 57.10% on 31st March 2008 which is still low as compared to the national average of 75 %.
19. Mobile Phone connections as on October 2008 stood at 2,85,272
20. while there were 1,71,296 connections as on December 2007. Up to 2007-2008 there were 3,432 number of schools at different level of education in the State. The teacher pupil ratio are : Primary(1:17), Middle(1:8), High School(1:11) and Higher Secondary (1:13). Out of 3432 Schools, 54% are managed by Government.
21. The total number of Colleges and other higher educational institutions in the State during 2007 – 08 was 27 with the total enrolment of 6,136.
22. By February 2009, there are 10 Government hospitals, 12 CHCs, 57 PHCs and 366 Sub-Centres. Doctor population ratio is estimated at 2,913.
23. There are 154 Rural Habitations in a Non-Covered Status of Water Supply and 13 towns still left to be covered with water supply for achieving National Norm of minimum Water supply level for Urban Areas i.e 70 lpcd.
24. Under NLCPR , DONER sanctioned 79 projects in respect of Mizoram since 1998 -1999 with the total approved cost of Rs 63,392.81 lakhs of which 50 projects were completed. The State Government is taking up 41 NEC schemes within the approved cost of Rs. 233.06 crores during 2007-08 in which Rs 54.80 crore has been released. Fund Received during 2008-09 till February 2009 was Rs 14.73 crore.
25. While the approved outlay for Annual Plan 2008-09 is Rs 1,00,000.00 lakh, the revised outlay is Rs 104,774.92 lakhs. Since, the size of the Annual Plan for 2009-10 has not been fixed, Rs 1000.00 crores which is the previous year outlay is tentatively

- proposed in which Rs 100.00 crores is tentatively earmarked for implementation of New Land Use Policy (NLUP).
26. The fiscal deficit has been improved over the years but deteriorated to Rs. 329.22 crore in 2007-08 (Pre-Actuals) which is 8.34 per cent of GSDP. The level of fiscal deficit in 2008-09 (BE) remains at Rs 131.49 crore which is 3 per cent of GSDP. Due to deterioration of the fiscal position the possibility of placing the fiscal deficit to 3% of the GSDP by 2008-09 as required under FRBM Act may seem to be a herculean task.
27. There is a revenue surplus of Rs. 193.63 crore during 2007-08. The level of collections in State's Own Revenues in 2008-09 is expected to improve much beyond the BE level. While the State's revenues continued to be dominated by inflow of resources from the Centre, the contribution of the State's own resources has been improving over the years.
28. Debt as a percentage of GSDP in 2007-08 pre actual is 90.54% which is expected to be reduced to 84.50% in 2008-09 (BE). Expenditure on interest payments for 2008-09 (BE) is Rs. 203.13 crore which is 9.16 per cent of the total revenue receipts.

B. MIZORAM AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	
1.	Geographical Area	Sq. Km	21,087
Geographical Location			
2.	Longitude	Degree	92°.15'E to 93°29'E
	Latitude	Degree	21°.58' N to 24°.35' N
Length			
3.	North to South	Kms	277
	East to West	Kms	121
International Borders			
4.	With Myanmar	Kms	404
	With Bangladesh	Kms	318
Inter State Borders			
5.	With Assam	Kms	123
	With Tripura	Kms	66
	With Manipur	Kms	95
6. Administrative Set Up			
	1. No. of District	No	8
	2. No. of Autonomous District Council	No	3
	3. No. of Sub-Division	No	23
	4. No. of R.D. Block	No	26
	5. No. of Villages (2001 Census)		
	Inhabited	No	732
	Uninhabited	No	108

Population (As per Census 2001)

Sl. No.	Particulars	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	Nos.	4,67,159
	Main workers	Nos.	3,62,450
	Marginal workers	Nos.	1,04,709

C. BASIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	Particulars	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.	19,750	20,483
2.	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Consumer Expenditure)		(1999-2000) NSS 55 th Round	(2004-2005) NSS 6 1 st Round
	a) Rural	Rs.	740.00	778.35
	b) Urban	Rs.	1050.00	1200.51
3.	Agriculture		2006-07	2007-08
	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 (Paddy)	ha	41,465	44,947
	ii) WRC (Paddy)	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 (Paddy)	M. Tonnes	13,658	11,355
	ii) WRC (Paddy)	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	2007
	(a) Total Livestock	'000	280	364
	(b) Total cattle	'000	36	34

	(c) Total pigs	'000	217	267
	(d) Total poultry	'000	1,125	1,234
5.	Forest (FSI Report)		2003	2005
	(a) Area Under Dense Forest	Sq. Km	7,488	6,306
	(b) Area Under Open Forest	Sq. Km	10,942	12,378
6.	Electricity		2006-07	2007-08
	(a) Installed Capacity	MW	37.17	37.17
	(b) Generation	MKWH	14.22	18.92
	(c) Total Consumption	MKWH	151.22	179.44
	(d) Per capita power consumption	KWH	169.71	173.26
7.	Industries			
	(a) Registered SSI units (upto Dec 2008)	Nos	6944	
	(b) Nos. of farmers regd in Sericulture (2007-08)	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		2005-06	2006-07
	(a) No. of Coop. Societies	No.	1343	1367
	(b) Membership	No.	32,340	42,286
	(c) Working Capital	Rs. crore	955.15	3015.26
9.	Banking		2007	2008
	(a) No. of Bank/Branches	Nos	107	108
	(b) Total Deposits	Rs. in crores	1354.12	1643.52
	(c) Total Advance	Rs. in crores	760.24	1114.54
	(d) Credit Deposit ratio	%	56.52	67.81
10.	Education		As on 30th September	
			2006	2007
	(a) No. of Primary School	Nos	1,700	1,752
	(b) Enrolment in Primary School	Nos	1,30,342	1,34,656
	(c) No. of Middle Schools	Nos	1,081	1,090
	(d) Enrolment in Middle School	Nos	58,533	57,399
	(e) No. of High Schools	Nos	500	508
	(f) Enrolment in High Schools	Nos	44,322	43,675
	(g) No. of Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	80	82
	(h) Enrolment in Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	11,762	12,816
	(i) No. of Colleges (2007-08)	Nos	27	

	(j) Enrolment in Colleges (2007-08)	Nos	6,136	
	(k) No. of University (2007-08)	Nos	1	
	(l) Enrolment in Univ. (2007-08)	Nos	1988	
11.	Health		2008	
	(a) No. of Hospitals	Nos	10	
	(b) Community Health Centres	Nos	12	
	(c) Primary Health Centres	Nos	57	
	(d) Sub-Centres	Nos	366	
	(e) Birth rate 2007	Per '000	21.60	
	(f) Death rate 2007	Per '000	4.62	
	(g) Infant mortality rate 2007	Per '000	29.73 (CRS)	
12.	Transport		2008	
	(a) Total road length	Kms	7591.88	
	(b) National Highway	Kms	886.00	
	(c) State Highway	Kms	699.79	
	(d) Surfaced Road	Kms	4727.61	
	(e) Unsurfaced Road	Kms	2864.27	
	(f) Total Motor Vehicles	Nos.	63,028 (Dec . 2008)	
13.	Communication		2006-07	2007-08
	(a) No. of Post Offices		405	405
	Rural	Nos	347	347
	Urban	Nos	58	58
	(b) No. of Mobile Connection	Nos	1,71,296	2,85,272
14.	Water Supply		2007	2008
	(a) No. of villages fully covered		354	470
	(b) No. of villages Non covered		128	85
15.	Public Finance	Rs. crore	2007-08 (Pre Acct.)	2008-09 (BE)
	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+)	Rs. crore	(+) 193.63	(+) 185.23
	Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	Rs. crore	(-) 329.22	(-) 131.49
	Internal Debt	Rs. crore	213.99	223.58
	% of GFD to GSDP	%	8.34	3.00
	Accumulated Debt	Rs. crore	2810.45	2992.47
	Acc. Debt as % of GSDP	%	93.82	90.54
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		
	Annual Plan 2008-09 Revised outlay	Rs. 1047.75 crore		

D. ACRONYMS

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
 AT& C = Average, Technical & Commercial Loss
 ATI = Administrative Training Institute
 ATMA = Agriculture Technology Management Agency
 AYUSH= Ayurveda, Yoga ,Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
 BADP = Border Area Development Programme
 BAFFACOS = Bamboo Flowering and Famine Combat Scheme
 BRGF = Backward Region Grand Fund
 BRO = Border Roads Organisation
 BSUP = Basic Service to the Urban Poor
 CSO = Central Statistics Organisation
 DoEACC= Department of Electronic Accreditation Computer Course
 DONER = Development of North East Region
 DOTs= Directly Observed Treatment strategy
 DVOR = Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range
 EPIP = Export Promotion Industrial Park
 EWS= Economically Weaker Section
 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
 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
 RGSY= Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
 RNTCP= Revised National TB Control Programme
 RKVY= Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
 RSVY = Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
 SAL = Structural Adjustment Loan
 SARDP-NE = Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East
 SGRY = Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
 SGSY = Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
 SJSRY= Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana
 SIPMIU = State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit
 SIRD = State Institute of Rural Development
 SIDBI= Small Industrial Development Bank of India
 SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
 TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
 TSP = Tribal Sub Plan
 UIDSSMT = Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town
 ULBs = Urban Local Bodies
 VAT = Value Added Tax
 WAPCOS = Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd.
 WDPSCA = Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas
 ZEDA = Zoram Energy Development Agency

I. AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

INDIAN ECONOMY

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2008-09 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 33,51,653 crore, as against the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2007-08 of Rs. 31,29,717 crore, released on 30th January 2009. The growth in GDP during 2008-09 is estimated at 7.1 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 9.0 percent in 2007-08.

The growth rate of 7.1 per cent in GDP during 2008-09 has mainly been due to the growth rates of over 5 per cent in the sectors of 'construction', 'trade, hotels, transport and communication', 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', and 'community, social and personal services'.

Agriculture

The 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector is likely to show a growth rate of 2.6 per cent in its GDP during 2008-09, as against the previous year's growth rate of 4.9 per cent, mainly on account of anticipated growth rates of 6.0 per cent in horticultural crops, 5.5 per cent in the livestock products and 6.0 per cent in fisheries.

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 3.4 per cent, 4.0 per cent and 2.9 per cent, respectively during April-November, 2008-09, as compared to the growth rates of 5.1 per cent, 9.8 per cent and 7.0 per cent in these sectors during April-November, 2007-08. The key indicators of construction sector, namely, cement and steel have registered growth rates of 7.0 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively during April-December 2008-09, as against the corresponding growth rates of 7.7 per cent and 6.4 per cent, respectively in these items during April-December, 2007-08.

Services

The estimated growth in GDP for the trade, hotels, transport and communication sectors during 2008-09 is placed at 10.3 per cent, mainly on account of a growth during April-December, 2008-09 of 6.0 per cent in Railway revenue earning freight traffic (against 8.2 per cent in April-December, 2007-08), 3.4 per cent in cargo handled at major ports (against 12.5 per cent in April-December, 2007-08), 2.5 per cent in air cargo handled (against 13.2 per cent in April-December, 2007-08), and 44.8 per cent in stock of telephone connections (against 46.9 per cent in April-December, 2007-08). The production of commercial vehicles witnessed a fall of 15.5 per cent (against the growth of 4.8 per cent in

April-December, 2007-08) and passengers handled in civil aviation decreased by 6.3 per cent (against the growth of 20.4 per cent in April-December, 2007-08), during April – December 2008-09. The sector, 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', is expected to show a growth rate of 8.6 per cent during 2008-09, on account of 19.2 per cent growth in aggregate deposits and 25.5 per cent growth in bank credit during November 2007 to November 2008 (against the respective growth rates of

National Income

The net national product (NNP) at factor cost, also known as national income, at 1999-2000 prices is likely to be Rs. 29,61,249 crore during 2008-09, as against the previous year's Quick Estimate of Rs. 27,64,795 crore. In terms of growth rates, the national income is expected to rise by 7.1 per cent during 2008-09 in comparison to the growth rate of 9.1 per cent in 2007-08.

Per Capita Income

The per capita income in real terms (at 1999-2000 prices) during 2008-09 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 25,661 as compared to the Quick Estimate for the year 2007-08 of Rs. 24,295. The growth rate in per capita income is estimated at 5.6 per cent during 2008-09, as against the previous year's estimate of 7.6 per cent.

Estimates at Current Prices

Gross Domestic Product

GDP at factor cost at current prices in the year 2008-09 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 49,89,804 crore, showing a growth rate of 15.5 per cent over the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2007-08 of Rs. 43,20,892 crore.

National Income

The NNP at factor cost at current prices is anticipated to be Rs. 43,94,913 crore during 2008-09, as compared to Rs. 37,87,597 crore during 2007-08, showing a rise of 16.0 per cent.

Per Capita Income

The per capita income at current prices during 2008-09 is estimated to be Rs. 38,084 as compared to Rs. 33,283 during 2007-08, showing a rise of 14.4 per cent.

**Advance Estimates of GDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity
(At 1999-2000 prices)**

Rs. Crore

Industry	2006-07	2007-08 (QE)	2008-09 (AE)	Percentage change over previous year	
				2007-08	2008-09
1 agriculture, forestry & fishing	531315	557122	571668	4.9	2.6
2 mining & quarrying	60038	61999	64891	3.3	4.7
3 manufacturing	440193	476303	496017	8.2	4.1
4 electricity, gas & water supply	60544	63730	66465	5.3	4.3
5 construction	205543	226325	240940	10.1	6.5
6 trade, hotels, transport and communication	778896	875398	965346	12.4	10.3
7 financing, insurance, real estate & business services	409472	457584	496903	11.7	8.6
8 community, social & personal services	385118	411256	449423	6.8	9.3
9 GDP at factor cost	2871120	3129717	3351653	9.0	7.1

**Advance Estimates of GDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity
(At current prices)**

Rs. Crore

Industry	2006-07	2007-08 (QE)	2008-09 (AE)	Percentage change over previous year	
				2007-08	2008-09
1 agriculture, forestry & fishing	686044	782597	876563	14.1	12.0
2 mining & quarrying	106024	117431	129671	10.8	10.4
3 manufacturing	617648	705130	799513	14.2	13.4
4 electricity, gas & water supply	70455	76066	80440	8.0	5.8
5 construction	319180	376266	437768	17.9	16.3
6 trade, hotels, transport and communication	947096	1090708	1274534	15.2	16.9
7 financing, insurance, real estate & business services	524019	594096	700943	13.4	18.0
8 community, social & personal services	508917	578598	690373	13.7	19.3
9 GDP at factor cost	3779384	4320892	4989804	14.3	15.5

II. STATE ECONOMY

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

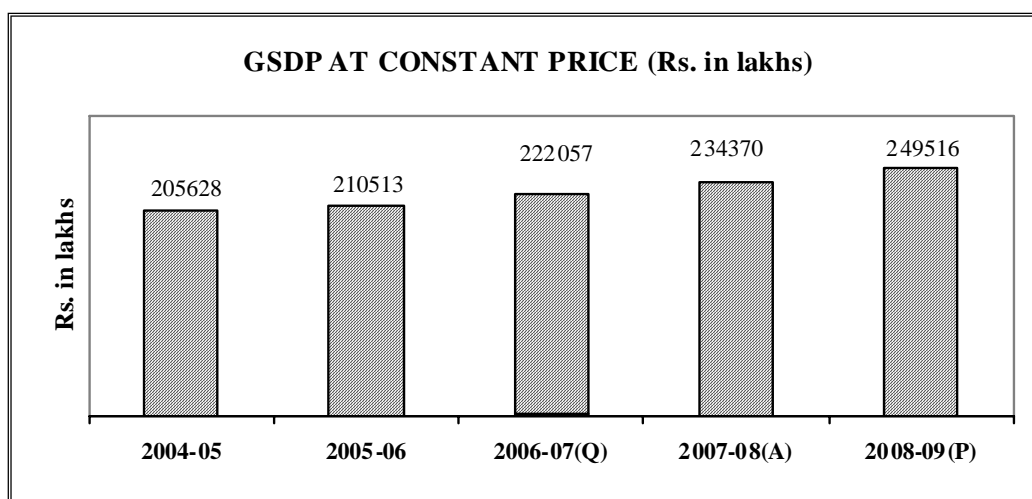
Estimates of State Domestic Product is one of the most important single economic indicators to measure the overall economic development of a State. It is the estimates of the value of all goods & services produced within the State during a reference period of one year, commonly referred to as Gross State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

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at the constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2008-2009 is expected to attain an amount of Rs.2,49,516 lakhs against the advanced estimates of Rs.2,34,370 lakhs for the year 2007-2008. Mizoram is expected to achieve a growth rate of 6.46 % during 2008-2009.

GSDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity : Mizoram (At constant 1999-2000 prices)

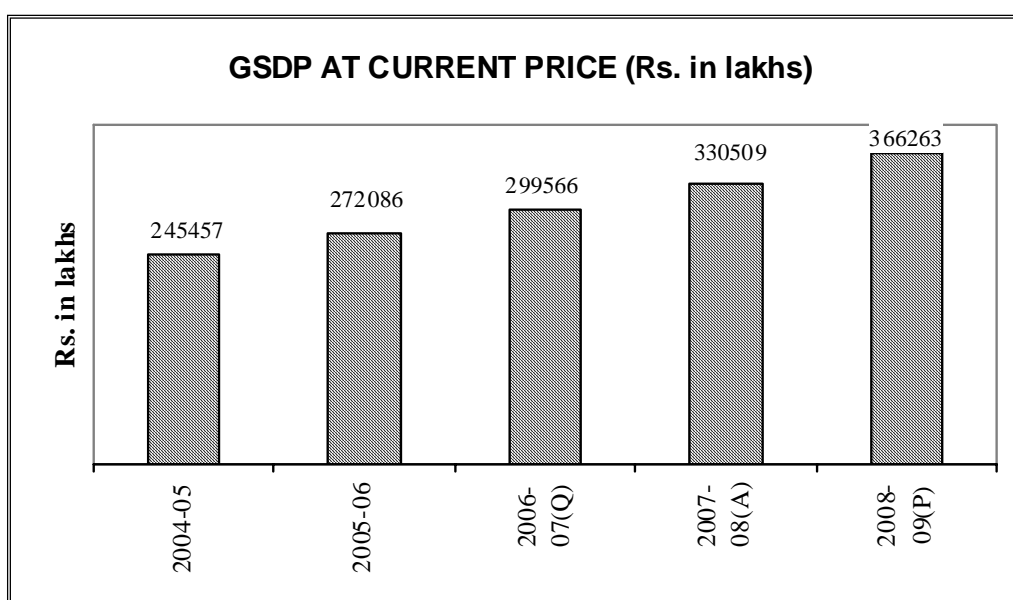
		Rs in lakhs		
Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	2006-07 (Provisional)	2007-08 (Quick Estimate)	2008-09 (Advanced Estimate)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	36,501	37,578	38,509
2	Mining & Quarrying	491	554	626
3	Manufacturing	4,213	4,527	4,864
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	8,251	8,525	8,808
5	Construction	31,771	34,312	39,005
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	22,817	24,225	25,839
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	50,528	55,438	60,872
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	67,485	69,211	70,993
	GDP at Factor Cost	2,22,057	2,34,370	2,49,516



Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost at current prices is projected to touch Rs.3,66,263 lakhs in 2008-2009, a change of 10.82% over the previous years

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

		Rs. In lakhs		
Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	2006-07 (Quick Estimate)	2007-08 (Advanced Estimate)	2008-09 (Provisional)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	47,982	49,276	50,961
2	Mining & Quarrying	681	731	785
3	Manufacturing	4,717	5,546	6,520
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	10,745	11,528	12,368
5	Construction	42,308	48,950	56,636
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	27,225	29,503	32,088
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	78,760	92,602	1,08,981
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	87,148	92,373	97,924
	GSDP at Factor Cost	2,99,566	3,30,509	3,66,263



The per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2008-2009 is estimated to be Rs.29,576 as against the advanced estimate of Rs.27,501 in 2007-2008. At the national level, per capita income is estimated to be around Rs 38,084 during 2008-09.

Per Capita Income

Year	Per capita income (in Rs.)
2004 - 2005	22,417
2005 - 2006	24,029
2006 - 2007 (Q)	25,682
2007 - 2008 (A)	27,501
2008 - 2009 (P)	29,576

Sectoral Performance of the Economy

The following Table presents the performances of different sectors in the economy of Mizoram. It can clearly be observed that Service Sector still drives the economy of Mizoram constituting a share of 64.9%. Industry sector contributes 20.2% of the State economy. Agriculture and Allied Sector contributes about 14 % of the economy even though majority of the people are engaged in agricultural activities.

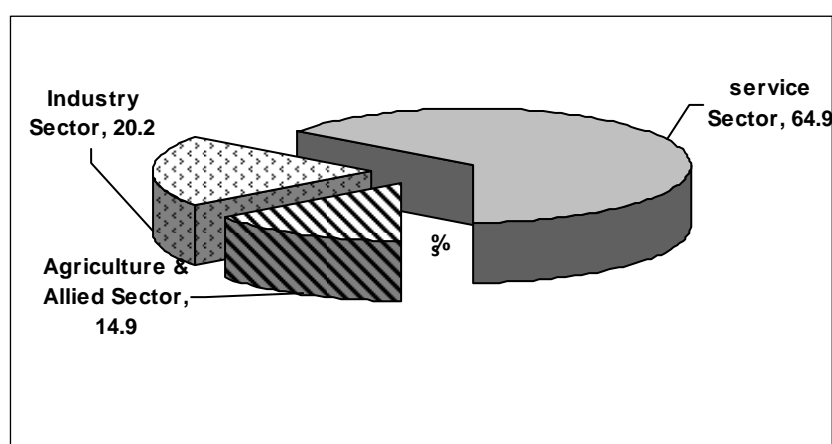
Sectoral Share to GSDP (2007-2008)

SI No.	Sector	Percentage share to GSDP
1	Agriculture (Animal & Crop Husbandry)	13.13%
2	Forestry	0.80%
3	Fishing	0.97%
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.22%
5	Manufacturing (regd. & unregd.)	1.68%
6	Construction	14.81%
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3.49%
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	2.59%
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	6.34%
10	Banking & Insurance	3.83%
11	Real Estate & Business Services	24.19%
12	Public Administration	17.66%
13	Other Services	10.29%

Agriculture & Allied Sector (Primary Sector)

The share of Agriculture & Allied sector to Gross State Domestic Product has been declining over the years. This is due to the fact that the onset of bamboo flowering continues to have its adverse effect on agricultural products, especially on the production of paddy. Its contribution to GSDP for the year 2007-2008 as per advanced estimate amounts to only

Rs.49,276 which is only 14.90% of the total GSDP. Its percentage share to GSDP for the previous year, i.e., 2006-2007 as per quick estimates was 16.02%. It appears that despite our growing needs in



agricultural products, various constraints and disturbing trends have always managed to hamper the requisite growth of the agriculture sector.

Industry Sector (Secondary Sector)

The Industry Sector which comprises of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply contributes Rs.66,755 lakhs during 2007-2008 according to advanced estimate. Its percentage share to GSDP is 20.2% . This shows a growth of 3.65% over the previous year's contribution which was only 19.51% of the total GSDP. Construction has the highest contribution ,i.e.,14.81% of GSDP Mining & Quarrying could contribute only 0.22 %.

Service Sector (Tertiary Sector)

Service Sector comprising Transport, Storage & Communication, Trade, Hotel & Restaurant, Banking & Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services, Public Administration and Other Services still continues to have the highest contribution in GSDP. Its percentage share increases at the rate of 0.67% over the previous year. Its share increases from 64.47% in 2006-2007 to 64.9% in 2007-2008. Service Sector contributes Rs.2,14,478 lakhs during 2007-2008 as per advanced estimate, and it remains the driver of the economy of Mizoram. Real Estate & Business Services contributes the highest, i.e., 24.19% of the total GSDP.

GSDP by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices

Base Year 1999-2000

(Rs. In lakhs)

YEAR	Agriculture & Allied Sector	Industry Sector	Service Sector
1999-2000	34,910	24,995	95,101
2004-2005	34,927	35,113	1,35,588
2005-2006	35,836	41,373	1,33,304
2006-2007(Q)	36,501	44,726	1,40,830
2007-2008(A)	37,578	47,918	1,48,874
2008-2009(P)	38,509	53,303	1,57,704

Sectoral Share of Industry In Percentage at 1999-2000 Prices Percentage

YEAR	Agriculture & Allied Sector	Industry Sector	Service Sector
1999-2000	22.52	16.13	61.35
2004-2005	16.98	17.08	65.94
2005-2006	17.02	19.66	63.32
2006-2007(Q)	16.44	20.14	63.42
2007-2008(A)	16.03	20.45	63.52
2008-2009(P)	15.43	21.36	63.21

District Domestic Product of Mizoram

For the first time, Estimates of District Domestic Product (DDP) is released. The following Table shows the performances and contribution of different districts of Mizoram State in respect of Domestic Product.

DDP at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin at Current Prices (2005-2006) (Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Agriculture & Allied Sector	Industry Sector	Service Sector	DDP at Factor Cost
1	MAMIT	4,542	5,340	8,868	18,750
2	KOLASIB	5,217	1,856	10,990	18,063
3	AIZAWL	12,005	26,353	80,387	1,18,745
4	CHAMPHAI	5,943	4,064	15,441	25,448
5	SERCHHIP	6,503	1,640	8,665	16,808
6	LUNGLEI	5,920	6,354	24,238	36,512
7	LAWNGTLAI	2,715	3,509	13,180	19,404
8	SAIHA	3,644	2,113	12,185	17,942

DDP is highest in Aizawl District amounting to Rs.1,18,745 lakhs during 2005-2006 at current prices. Aizawl District is followed by Lunglei District having DDP of Rs.36,512 lakhs.

Sectoral Share to DDP at Factor Cost at Current Prices (2005-2006)

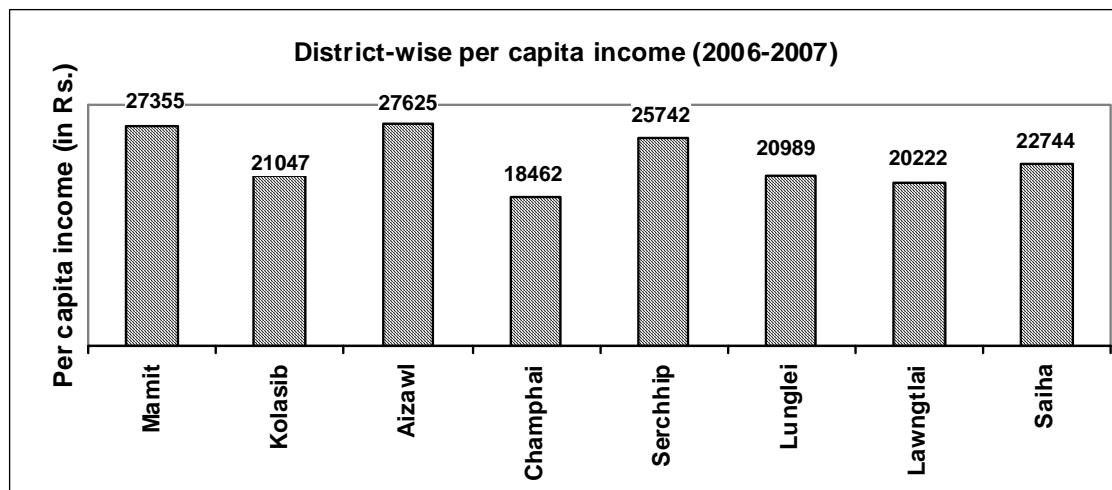
Sl. No.	DISTRICT	% Share to DDP		
		Agriculture & Allied Sector	Industry Sector	Service Sector
1	MAMIT	24.22%	28.48%	47.30%
2	KOLASIB	28.88%	10.28%	60.84%
3	AIZAWL	10.11%	22.19%	67.70%
4	CHAMPHAI	23.35%	15.97%	60.68%
5	SERCHHIP	38.69%	9.76%	51.55%
6	LUNGLEI	16.22%	17.40%	66.38%
7	LAWNGTLAI	13.99%	18.08%	67.93%
8	SAIHA	20.31%	11.78%	67.91%

The share of Agriculture & Allied Sector is the highest in Serchhip District contributing 38.69% to total DDP. Service Sector which is the driver of Mizoram Economy contributes 67.93% of the total DDP of Lawngtlai District and this contribution is the highest compared to other districts of Mizoram. Aizawl District, which has the highest DDP in Mizoram has the least agricultural contribution in its DDP. The reason for its high DDP is mainly due to the remarkable contribution of Service Sector.

Per Capita Income (2005-2006)
(In Rs.)

SI No.	DISTRICT	Per Capita Income
1	MAMIT	27,355
2	KOLASIB	21,047
3	AIZAWL	27,625
4	CHAMPHAI	18,462
5	SERCHHIP	25,742
6	LUNGLEI	20,989
7	LAWNGTLAI	20,222
8	SAIHA	22,744

The per capita income is highest in Aizawl District ,i.e., Rs.27,625. Mamit comes second in terms of per capita income at Rs.27,355. The possible reason for its high per capita income is the out-migration of Bru population during the period.



III. STATE FINANCE

The budgetary policy and action of the Government greatly influenced the socio-economic condition of the state and the budget has continued to become an important instrument of economic and monetary policy of the State. The Government budget presented before the State Legislative in each financial year generally contains the revenue and expenditure of the last completed financial year, the revised estimates of the current year and the estimates of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditure for the next financial year.

Overall Position of Budget 2008-09

The State budget for 2008-09 has envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 2554.79 crore comprising Rs. 2032.64 crore of revenue expenditure and Rs. 522.14 crore of Capital Expenditure. Expenditure during 2008-09 has increased by 13.41 per cent over the previous year i.e. 2007-08 (BE) . The budget also, at the same time expected a total receipts of Rs. 2492.06 crore during 2008-09 which includes Rs. 2217.87 crore of revenue receipts and Rs. 274.19 crore of Capital receipts. The rate of increase in receipts during 2008-09 over the previous year BE is 11.93 per cent.

Overall Budgetary Position. (Rs. In lakhs)

Revenue receipt	2217,87.12
Capital receipt	274,18.60
Total receipt	2492,05.72
Revenue expenditure	2032,64.21
Capital expenditure	522,14.41
Total expenditure	2554,78.62
Revenue surplus	185,22.91
Budgetary deficit	-62,72.90
Public debt	68,76.10
Fiscal Deficit	131,49.00

FISCAL POSITION AT A GLANCE

The State Government's finances have been under monitorable fiscal framework under the era of the Fiscal Responsibility Legislation with the commencement of the award period of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) in 2005-06. Even earlier, Fiscal Reforms Facility was also introduced at the instance of the Eleventh Finance Commission during 2000-01 to 2004-05 and the States were required to draw up a monitorable Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Programme. Since 2005-06, various fiscal management policies and principles have undergone serious changes. The system of deficit financing has undergone

a turn around with the stoppage of the system of on-lending by the Government of India on the recommendations of the TFC, and there have come up choices of borrowings including direct access to market loans which has hitherto become one of the main borrowing sources of the Central Government and State Governments. The monitorable fiscal framework under this period and linking of the same with the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility has the effect of tightening of the fiscal belt of the State and at the same time, bringing about the desired effect of eliminating the revenue deficit and slowly reducing the fiscal deficit to sustainable levels.

Major Fiscal Aggregates of the Government of Mizoram for the last few years is shown in the Table below. The table shows the fiscal position of the Government for the five-year period of 2004-05 to 2008-09.

(Major Fiscal Aggregates)
(Rs in crore)

Sl. No	Item	2005-06 (Accts)	2006-07 (Accts)	2007-08 (BE)	2007-'08 (Pre-Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	April-Sept. 2008
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Total Revenue Receipts	1653.66	1968.95	1936.35	2039.75	2217.87	1114.45
	(a) State's Own Tax Revenues	55.06	67.59	68.13	77.53	74.56	46.60
	(b) State's Own Non-Tax Revenues	120.09	133.38	97.97	130.30	117.27	67.88
	© Share in Central Taxes	225.83	288.08	340.89	363.35	427.81	183.36
	(d) Grant-in-aid from GOI	1252.68	1479.90	1429.36	1468.57	1598.23	816.61
2	Loans & Advances-Receipts	22.98	24.01	22.70	27.52	25.31	12.06
3	Non-Plan Expenditure	1048.75	1129.47	1221.45	1258.71	1373.46	681.01
4	Plan Expenditure	1024.73	1054.51	851.25	1137.78	1001.21	305.41
5	Total Expenditure	2073.48	2183.98	2072.70	2396.49	2374.67	986.42
6	Revenue Expenditure	1588.02	1717.29	1773.50	1846.13	2032.64	846.81
7	Capital Expenditure	451.37	466.44	288.69	544.24	332.95	128.57
8	Loans and Advance-Expenditure	34.09	0.25	10.51	6.12	9.07	11.34
9	Revenue Surplus	65.64	251.65	162.85	193.63	185.23	644.489
10	Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	396.84	191.02	113.65	329.22	131.49	(-)140.09
	Percentage of GFD to GSDP*	12.38	5.37	3.49	8.34	3.00	-

Figures of the Civil Accounts for March (Supplementary), 2008 taken as Pre-actuals.

- GSDP series adopted by TFC used for estimating GFD as a percentage of GSDP. Time series data on GSDP at current prices estimated by the TFC is 2004-05 – Rs.2887.00 crore, 2005-06 – Rs. 3205.00 crore, 2006-07 – 3557.00 crore, 2007-08 – Rs. 3949.00 crore, 2008-09 – Rs. 4383.00 crore, 2009-10 – Rs. 4865.00 crore.

FISCAL POSITION FOR 2007-08: A REVIEW:

The year 2007-08 did not give us the desired result in fiscal consolidation and reforms. Expenditure containment could not materialize to the desired extent and the required levels of resources from the Central Government did not come to the State thereby resulting in the deterioration of the levels of the revenue surplus and the fiscal deficit in relation to the Revised Estimates. In terms of the fiscal management targets laid down in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, the deterioration in the fiscal position makes the possibility of achieving the targeted level of fiscal deficit of 3 per cent of GSDP by 2008-09 appears unlikely.

On receipt side, major tax and non-tax collections at the pre-actual data exceed the Budget Estimates. As is seen therein, receipts on account of State's own taxes, State's Own non-tax, Grants-in-aid from the Central Government all exceeded the Budget Estimates level. Even receipt on account of share of taxes exceeded the Budget Estimates by Rs. 22.46 crore. Thus, the overall receipt exceeded the Budget Estimates by Rs. 103.40 crore. However, Revised Estimates level of Rs. 2362.41 crore with the expected level of inflow of funds on account of CSS etc. could not materialize. This is due to non-accounting of various receipts in the Accounts for 2007-08 by the Accountant General, Mizoram. While the corresponding expenditure against these expected inflow of funds were incurred during the year, the fiscal position was affected to the extent the expenditure on account of CSS/CPS etc. as these were not matched by corresponding inflow of funds.

The Pre-Actual figures give us the revenue surplus of Rs. 193.63 crore and fiscal deficit of Rs. 329.22 crore which is 8.34 per cent of GSDP.

The short accounting of receipts is expected to be brought over and accounted to in 2008-09. With the expected inflow of the said funds in 2008-09, the path of fiscal correction would be regained in 2008-09 and years following with a carefully planned expenditure policy and overall improvements in fiscal management.

FISCAL POSITION 2008-09:

REVENUE ACCOUNT

REVENUE RECEIPTS

While the State's revenues continued to be dominated by inflow of resources from the Centre, the contribution of the State' own resources has been improving over the years.

State's Own Tax Revenues

In respect of the State's own tax revenues, Sales Tax had been the dominating tax and the switching over to the Value Added Tax (VAT) from 01.04.2005 has brought about a marked improvement and the relative share of the State's tax revenue has also gone up.

Data on Revenue Receipts

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (BE)	2007-08 (Pre-Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	April-Sept., '08
1	State' Own Tax Revenue	55.06	67.59	68.13	77.53	74.56	46.60
2	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	120.09	133.38	97.97	130.30	117.27	67.88
3	Sub-Total of State's Own Resources (1+2)	175.15 (10.59)	200.97 (10.21)	166.10 (8.58)	207.83 (10.19)	191.83 (8.65)	114.48 (10.27)
4	State's share in Central Taxes	225.83	288.08	340.89	363.35	427.81	183.36
5	Grants in-aid from the Central Government	1252.68	1479.90	1429.36	1468.23	1598.23	816.61
6	Sub-Total (4+5)	1478.51 (89.41)	1767.98 (89.79)	1770.25 (91.42)	1831.58 (89.79)	2026.04 (91.35)	999.97 (89.73)
7	Total (3+6)	1653.66	1968.95	1936.36	2039.75	2217.87	1114.45

The improvement in the State's own revenues over the years is evident from the above table. The total collection which is a mere Rs. 175.15 crore in 2005-06 improved to Rs. 207.83 crore in 2007-08 (Pre-Actuals) and to Rs. 191.83 crore in 2008-09 (BE). With the collection of Rs. 46.60 crore of State's tax revenues up to September, 2008 and Rs. 67.88 crore on State's Own Non-Tax Revenues, the level of collections in State's Own Revenues in 2008-09 is expected to improve much beyond the BE level. The increase in revenue receipts over the years has brought about a certain level of comfort in the State's finance. The composition of State's Own tax revenues is shown in the following table:

State's Own Tax Revenues

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Major heads	Particulars	2005-06 (Accts)	2006-07 (Accts)	2007-08 (BE)	2007-08 (Pre-Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	April – Sept. 2008 (First Half)
1	2	3	5	7	8	9	10	11
1	0028	Other taxes on Income and Expenditure	4.53	5.00	4.50	5.32	5.00	2.64
2	0029	Land Revenue	1.59	0.73	1.02	1.48	1.20	0.75
3	0030	Stamps and Registration	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.31
4	0039	State Excise	1.46	1.65	1.45	1.69	1.70	0.82
5	0040	Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	41.59	53.72	55.00	62.04	60.00	38.81
6	0041	Taxes on Vehicles	4.35	5.10	4.50	5.37	5.00	2.49
7	0042	Other Taxes on Goods and Passengers	0.99	0.98	0.95	1.07	1.00	0.66
8	0045	Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	0.37	0.32	0.50	0.33	0.41	0.12
	Total		55.05	67.62	68.13	77.53	74.56	46.60

Trend in State Own Receipts upto Mid-Year 2008-09

The item-wise trend in Own Tax receipts during the first half of 2008-09 under various items of States Own Taxes are shown below:-

Particulars	Rupees in lakh	Percentage of B.E. 2008-09
3	4	5
Other taxes on Income and Expenditure	264.00	52.91
Land Revenue	75.00	62.50
Stamps and Registration	31.00	124.00
State Excise	82.00	48.24
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	3881.00	64.68
Taxes on Vehicles	249.00	49.80
Other Taxes on Goods and Passengers	66.00	66.00
Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	12.00	29.27

Growth of State Own Tax Revenue.

Collection of States Own Tax Revenues show improving trend after the introduction of VAT system from 01.04.2005. The total collection of revenue under 0040-Sales Tax in the year just before the introduction of VAT in 2004-05 was **Rs. 28.08 crore** in the final accounts figure. The total collection in the year following the introduction of VAT (2005-06) was **Rs.**

41.59 crore. The collection in 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively stood at **Rs. 53.72 crore** and **Rs. 62.04 crore** respectively. Thus, with the introduction of VAT in 2005-06, the collection on account of VAT doubled during the three-year period and may be expected to show further increase with improvements in collection efficiency in the years ahead.

States Own Non-Tax Revenues

Budget Estimates for the States Own Non-Tax Revenues for 2008-09 is **Rs 117.27 crore**. Total receipt during the first half of 2008-09 is **Rs. 67.88 crore** which is **57.88 per cent** of the Budget Estimates.

States Share in Central Taxes

Receipts on account of devolution of Central Taxes for the year 2008-09 as per the Budget Estimates is **Rs. 427.81 crore**. Receipts during the year up to September, 2008 is **Rs. 183.36 crore** which represents **42.90 per cent**. The position of receipts on account of Share in Central Taxes is shown in Table below:

State's share in Central Taxes (Rs. Crore)

Heads	2004-05 (Accts)	2005-06 (Accts)	2006-07 (Accts)	2007-08 (BE)	2007-08 (Pre-Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	April - Sept 2008 (First Half)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0020-Corporation Tax	44.33	62.35	89.91	104.52	115.32	140.30	60.12
0021-Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	28.54	43.96	54.60	65.32	77.40	88.10	37.74
0028-Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-	-0.01	-
0032-Taxes on Wealth	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.06
0037-Customs	31.28	44.03	56.18	68.10	68.68	81.78	35.04
0038-Union Excise Duties	43.33	58.76	59.66	66.90	65.57	71.33	30.60
0044-Service Tax	8.29	16.64	27.62	35.97	36.26	46.19	19.80
0045-Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	-0.08	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-
Total	155.78	225.83	288.05	340.89	363.35	427.81	183.36

With the effects of the global economic recession and the likely reduced tax collection by the Central Government as a result of tax concessions, the level of share of central taxes for 2009-10 is reduced. Even with this, with the expected higher collection in Own tax revenues, the State Government may be able to retain the overall tax levels in the coming year 2009-10.

Grants-in-Aid from the Centre

Budget Estimates for Grants-in-aid from Central Government for the current year is **Rs. 1598.23 crore**. An amount of **Rs. 816.61 crore** is received as Grants-in-aid from the Centre up to September, 2008 which is as high as **51.09 per cent** of the Budget Estimates. With this trend of receipt in the first half, the State Government may be able to achieve the estimated receipts as contained in the Budget Estimates.

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 2003-04 and continues to improve over the years. The position of revenue surplus and the trend in revenue expenditure for a five-year period is shown in Table below. It is seen that the level of Revenue expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipt swings around 87.17 to 96.03. This shows that the Government gradually moves to a path of fiscal correction by utilizing revenues for creation of capital assets. However, a lot of scope for improvement remains to generate fiscal space on revenue account for capital investments.

Revenue Expenditure*(Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	Item	2004-05 (Acct.)	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (BE)	2007-08 (Pre-Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)
1	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	976.38	1048.07	1121.48	1216.27	1202.21	1368.24 1
2	Plan Revenue Expenditure	419.13	539.95	595.81	557.24	643.92	664.43
	Total (1+2)	1395.51	1588.02	1717.29	1773.51	1846.13	2032.64
3	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	92.92	96.03	87.17	91.59	90.36	91.65

CAPITAL ACCOUNT :**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 recoveries of various advances made by the Government and fall 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% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by 2008-09 end and the years thereafter. This also is in line with the target of the State Government to attain fiscal deficit of 3% of GSDP in 2008-09 under the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006.

However, the developments in the economy of the country in the recent period have had compelled the Government of India to resort to a set economic stimulus packages to offset the possible slowdown in the economy. As a part of such measure, the State Governments are allowed to borrow 0.5 per cent of GSDP over the existing 3 per cent level.

Data on capital receipts is shown in the table below. The data shows that the State Government receives a sizeable amount on account of recoveries of loans against the past investments. This has continued to be the one important component of capital receipt and the amount expected in 2008-09 (BE) is Rs. 25.31 crore. Other debt component is in the

form of receipt on account of public debt comprising of internal debt and loans from Government of India. The amount expected in 2008-09 BE is Rs. 248.88 crore.

Capital Receipts

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (BE)	2007-08 (Pre-Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)
1	Recoveries of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts)	22.98	24.01	22.70	27.52	25.31
2	Public Debt (2.1+2.2)	316.44	236.56	267.43	223.71	248.88
2.1	Internal Debt	306.64	231.23	254.23	213.99	223.58
2.2	Loans & Advances from Central Government	9.80	5.33	13.20	9.72	25.30
	Total (1+2)	339.42	260.57	290.13	251.23	274.19

The details of Capital expenditure during the 5 year period is indicated at Table below:

Capital Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (BE)	2007-08 (Pre-Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)
1	Capital Outlay	451.37	466.44	288.69	544.24	332.95
2	Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2)	195.83	111.20	190.48	153.00	189.19
2.1	Disbursement of Loans & Advances	34.09	0.25	10.51	6.12	9.07
2.2	Repayment of Loans & Advances	161.74	110.95	179.97	146.88	180.12
	Total (1+2)	647.20	577.64	479.17	697.24	552.14

Budget Estimates for expenditure on account of disbursement of Loan and Advances in 2008-09 is **Rs. 9.07 crore**. Expenditure on account of repayment of loans and advance stood at Rs. 180.12 crore. The most important component of capital expenditure is expenditure incurred on capital outlay which constitute budgetary expenditure of the Government for capital investment. Capital outlay in 2007-08 (Pre-Actuals) stood at Rs. 544.24 crore and for 2008-09 (BE) stood at Rs. 332.95 crore. With the expected capital outlay under CSS, NLCPR, NEC, etc. the level of total capital outlay in 2008-09 is expected to be much higher than the Budget Estimates level.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of the State Government has been increasing due to continued deficit financing in the State's finance. The underlying principle therein is to borrow for

creation of capital assets with the expectation of future economic and financial returns. The accumulated debt of the Government of Mizoram is shown below:

Rs. In crore				
Year	Accumulated Debt (Finance Accounts)	GSDP	Percentage of Debt to GSDP	Remarks
2004-05	Rs. 2288.35	2454.57	93.23	
2005-06	Rs. 2541.55	2720.86	93.41	
2006-07	Rs. 2810.45	2995.66 (Q)	93.82	
2007-08 (Pre-Actuals)	Rs. 2992.47	3305.09 (A)	90.54	Provisional & Pre-Actuals
2008-09 (BE)	Rs. 3094.99	3662.63 (P)	84.50	Estimates

It needs to be the continued endeavour of the government to bring down the accumulated debt as a percentage of GSDP. The proposed Structural Adjustment Loan with pre-payment of high-cost loans is expected to help checking further increase of public debt and reduce high-cost loans.

FISCAL INDICATORS:

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 us back to a 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. 193.62 crore in 2007-08 (Pre-Actuals) and to Rs. 185.23 crore in 2008-09 (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 been improved over the years but deteriorated to Rs. 329.22 crore in 2007-08 (Pre-Actuals) which is 8.34 per cent of GSDP. The level of fiscal deficit in 2008-09 (BE) remains at Rs 131.49 crore which is 3 per cent of GSDP.

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 2008-09 (BE) is Rs. 203.13 crore which is 9.16 per cent of the total revenue receipts.

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 2004-05 in absolute amount is Rs. 88.82 crore, the amount in 2008-09 (BE) is Rs. 106.01 crore, with increase of 19.35 per cent over the five-year period.

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 by 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.

STATE TAX

Given that the economy of Mizoram is chiefly agriculture-driven and non-industrial, it has a smaller tax revenue base than many other States. However, within the last decade, with rising personal income and other allied factors, it has been seen that the consumer market has grown proportionately. In the context of

this background, the state government envisions higher revenue collection that will contribute to the strengthening of the State's economic condition. through comprehensive tax assessment, introduction of tax audit for minimization of tax evasion, and by ensuring that dealers do not escape the tax net by remaining unregistered.

Value Added Tax (VAT) system in Mizoram

While sales tax had been levied in the State since 1990, it was not until November 1999 that tax collection started to be carried out in a more systematic manner. Then, on 1.4.2005, the VAT Act was introduced and consequently implemented in the state. The VAT system is said to be the single most significant tax reform for the last 50 years. In the course of implementing the VAT Act over the last four years, a tremendous increase in revenue collection has been noted. Growth of revenue collection during the four-year period between 2004-2005 and 2007-2008 may be seen below:

Name of Tax	Amount collected during				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 Upto February
Profession Tax	424.43	441.86	497.68	521.92	517.03
Sales Tax/VAT	2690.63	4116.28	5193.12	6446.80	7314.22
Entertainment Tax	24.82	34.93	36.54	34.12	30.32
Passenger & Good Tax	71.95	2.50	-	-	-
TOTAL	3212.80	4595.59	5727.34	7002.84	7861.57

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

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.

Gross Collections under the Small Savings Schemes during the last six years.

Year	Amount (Rs lakhs)
2003 – 04	5032.00
2004 – 05	8205.00
2005 – 06	7027.00
2006 – 07	6123.00
2007 – 08	5059.00
2008 – 09	2493.00

Lottery

As one of the means of fiscal prudence, the State Government has introduced various scheme 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 below .

Revenue receipt from State Lottery	
Year	Amount (Rs lakhs)
2003 – 04	672.17
2004 – 05	903.26
2005 – 06	645.37
2006 – 07	200.13
2007 – 08	153.25

IV. STATE PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the actual expenditures were Rs. 14.62 and Rs. 16.11 crore respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was Rs. 5534.00 crore. The total approved outlay and revised outlay for the first year of 11th Plan were Rs. 850.00 crore and Rs. 858.13 crore respectively. The total approved outlay for Annual Plan 2008-09 was Rs.1000.00 crore.

Annual Plan 2008-09 :

While the approved outlay for Annual Plan 2008-09 is Rs 1,00,000.00 lakh, the revised outlay is Rs 104,774.92 lakhs. The reason for increase is due to additional sanction of ACA of the following :-

1) Shifting Cultivation (Agriculture)	-	Rs	50.00 lakh
2) Article 275(1)	-	Rs	99.92 lakh
3) BADP	-	Rs	705.00 lakh
4) AIBP (Minor Irrigation)	-	Rs	3800.00 lakh
5) R& B(PWD)	-	Rs	40.00 lakh
6) RKVY	-	Rs	80.00 lakh

Sector/Head wise approved outlay and Revised outlay is given in the following table:

ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/HEAD	Approved Outlay 2008-09	Revised Outlay 2008-09
1	2	3	4
I.	AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	7,842.00	8,013.40
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4,615.00	4,493.11
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	4,923.00	5,923.92
IV.	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	2,766.00	6,555.36
V.	ENERGY	6,811.00	6,767.00
VI.	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	2,715.00	2,805.60
VII.	TRANSPORT	5,199.00	5,430.72
VIII.	COMMUNICATIONS	646.00	659.00
IX.	SCIENCE, TECH. & ENVIRONMENT	204.00	201.60
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	14,421.00	13,018.40
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	48,057.00	49,086.89
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES	1,801.00	1,819.92
	GRAND TOTAL	100,000.00	104,774.92

Plan Expenditure 2008-09 :

Progressive Expenditure upto September, 2008 is 30.50 per cent which increased to 36.68% on December 2008. Out of 36.68 % of plan expenditure upto December, 2008, the share of Salary & Wages is 48.90%. The share of revenue expenditure under Plan Account remained high and the reason is that a large chunk of plan post and maintenance expenditure under successive five year plans could not be committed into non-plan. Some posts created during Eighth Five Year Plan under School Education Department are committed during 2008 – 09. Posts created during the eight, ninth and tenth five year plans are yet to be committed.

Annual Plan 2009-10

The level of Gross Budgetary Support for Mizoram Annual Plan 2009-10 is yet to be decided at the time of preparation of the Report and the State is informed to go ahead with the preparation of the draft Annual Plan on the basis of 10 % enhancement over the central support given to the State. Since, the size of the Annual Plan for 2009-10 has not been fixed, Rs 1000.00 crores which is the previous year outlay is tentatively proposed in which Rs 100.00 crores is tentatively earmarked for implementation of New Land Use Policy (NLUP).

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.

NLCPR COMPLETED PROJECTS IN MIZORAM (As on 9.2.2009)

Ministry of DONER sanctioned 79 projects in respect of Mizoram since 1998 -1999 with the total approved cost of Rs 63,392.81 lakhs of which 50 projects were completed.

During 2008-09, a total of 14 Projects were retained by DONER.

LIST OF RETAINED PROJECTS DURING 2008 – 09		
Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Estimated cost (in crore)
1	State Sports Academy, Zobawk	10.00
2	Modernization of Kamalanagar town	20.00
3	Construction of R.A.Lorrain Market Centre at Saiha	5.00
4	Establishment of Planetarium adjacent to Mizoram Science Centre at Aizawl	8.50
5	Shifting of 132 KV Zuangtui Sub-Station to Hangi Lunglen Tlang due to landslide	5.13
6	Construction of 33 KV single circuit Transmission line (tower type) Lunglei to Lawngtlai	3.50
7	Construction of 132 KV line on tower from Melriat to Thenzawl	7.50
8	Comprehensive Development Scheme of Thenzawl town with special reference to Thenzawl Master Plan	4.00
9	Infrastructure Development of - a) Lawngtlai College - 2.00 b) Zawlnuam College - 2.00	4.00
10	Biate Composite (Pumping) W/S/S	15.00
11	Construction of Multi Complex building Auditorium at Pachhunga University College at Aizawl	3.00
12	Construction of 33 KV sub-station at Phuldungsei	3.00
13	Construction of Aizawl Cricket Stadium at Sihhmui	12.00
14	Construction of Bridge a) RCC Bridges over river Kawlchaw -	15.60
	b) RCC Bridges over river Pekalui KDZKT road	
	Grand Total	116.23

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.

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 in which Rs 54.80 lakhs has been released. Fund Received during 2008-09 till February 2009 is Rs 14.73 crore.

Fund Released by NEC during 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) for continuation of 10th Plan Spill-over schemes and taking up of new schemes are as follows

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	11th Plan Period	
			2007-08	2008-09
1	Agriculture & Allied	1,515.16	166.73	57.72
2	Rural Development	98.00	-	-
3	Water Power Development & RRE	932.10	600.00	723.00
4	Industries	770.50	3.00	50.00
5	Transport & Communication	14,090.55	4,457.05	500.00
6	Land Revenue	180.00	45.00	-
7	Medical & Health	193.60	158.56	116.57
8	Manpower Development	830.59	50.60	25.00
9	Science & I.T.	290.00	-	-
10	Information & Public Relation	21.25	-	-
11	Law & Judicial	0.70	-	-
12	Monitoring & Evaluation	16.00	-	-
	TOTAL	18,938.45	5,480.94	1,472.29

V. EMPLOYMENT

Census of 2001 reveals that out of the total population of 8,88,573 in the State 4,67,159 were workers, and the rest 4,21,414 were non-workers. Total workers constitute 52.57 per cent of the total population. 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). As per Census of 2001 the proportion of male and female workers to total workers worked out to 57.28 per cent and 47.53 per cent respectively.

District	Workers in			
	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industries	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5
Aizawl	31.0	4.1	1.9	63.0
Lunglei	63.8	3.9	0.8	31.5
Saiha	67.5	5.2	0.9	26.4
Kolasib	57.5	8.9	1.1	32.5
Champha	69.1	9.8	1.2	19.9
Serchhip	72.9	4.4	2.7	20.0
Lawngtlai	63.8	3.9	0.8	31.5
Mamit	76.1	6.3	0.9	16.6
	54.9	5.7	1.5	37.9

Classification of workers

Census 2001 also has revealed that out of the total workers 54.9 per cent are cultivators and 5.7 percent are agricultural labourers which means that 60.6 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agricultural activities.

Labour administration

A country or State can prosper only if proper care, security, safety and protection is given to its work

force. Various Labour Acts such as *Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Trade Union Act, 1926; Mizoram Trade Union Regulation 1992 Labour Act, 1970; Inter State Migrant Workmen Act, 1970 and Bonded Labour Act* have been implemented by the state with above object in view. The Mizoram Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation and Conditions of Service) Rules 2008 was framed and approved by the Government, the same will be notified soon. The Mizoram Shops and Establishment Act, Rules for the implementation of Factories Act, 1948 and Child Labour Abolition Act are also being proposed.

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948:

State Advisory Board representing workers, employers and independent persons was constituted under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Mizoram Rules 1992. Minimum daily rates of wages on the State's sphere of employment was fixed in July, 2007 on the basis of the advice of the Advisory Board as follows:-

Unskilled	-	Rs 103
Semi-skilled	-	Rs 115
Skill – II	-	Rs 143
Skill- I	-	Rs 183

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

Under this act 19 nos. of contractors and 1210 nos. of contract labourers have been registered, licence has been issued to 3498 nos. of migrant workers .

Employment Service

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 persistent problems of unemployment especially among the educated youths.

The number of job seekers in the live register upto 31.12.2008 stood at 60,811 and the number of vacancies notified figured at 1,926 during 2007-08 while the number of applicants registered for self-employment assistance during 2007-2008 was 135.

Number of educated job seekers registered in the live register of Aizawl, Champhai, Lunglei and Saiha upto September 2008 are as follows:

Category	Aizawl	Champhai	Lunglei	Saiha
Matriculate/HSLC	6516	880	1469	2922
HSSLC	5850	354	615	720
Graduate	5269	491	587	327
Post Graduate	1576	96	174	113
Technical Trade	2674	101	572	104
Hindi (above Matric)	2008	298	602	67

Industrial Training Institute

The state government is running Industrial Training Institute at Aizawl, Lunglei and Saiha under National Vocational Training Programme with the following objectives

- (a) to ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different trades to meet the manpower need of the State and of the nation.
- (b) to reduce unemployment among educated youth by providing employ able training.

Status of the above three Government ITIs during 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	No. of Trade	No. of Unit	No. of Trainees enrolled	No. of pass-out trainees in the All India Trade Test.
1	ITI Aizawl	20	30	442	283
2	ITI Lunglei	4	5	60	37
3	ITI Saiha	4	6	68	58

Step is being taken for Upgradation of Government ITI Aizawl into Centre of Excellence at the cost of 299 lakhs in the ratio of 90:10 Central and State shares. Rs. 118 lakhs has been released by Government of India during 2008-2009.

Upgradation of Government ITI at Lunglei and Saiha is being considered by adopting industry wise cluster approach and Public Private Partnership (PPP) to ensure greater and effective involvement of industry in all aspects of the training.

Public sector employment

As per Census of Government Employees 2008 the number of regular employees working under the State Government as on 1st April 2008 were 55,665 out of which 48,453 were regular employees and 5,421 were Muster roll and 1791 were workcharged.

Number of employees in the public sector (2005)

Organisation	Regular Employees			Total	Work charge/ Tempo-rary	Muster Roll / Daily
	Male	Fe-male				
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Central Government	3282	391	3673	3257	6591	
2.State Government	30519	10084	40603	1943	8524	
3. Semi –Government	462	249	711	-	125	
4. Banking & Insurance	595	210	805	1	5	
5. Autonomous District Councils	1503	281	1784	-	152	
6. Constitutional Bodies	87	41	128	-	29	

Employment as per 5th Economic Census

Number of Employment (All enterprises)				
Particulars	EC 1980	EC 1990	EC 1998	EC 2005
<i>Rural</i>	18,484	20,980	22,981	33,314
<i>Urban</i>	27,351	51,374	54,476	73,392
<i>Combined</i>	45,835	72,354	77,457	1,06,706
Sector wise employment				
Particulars	EC 1980	EC 1990	EC 1998	EC 2005
<i>Agricultural</i>	n.a	n.a	2,991	13,481
<i>Non-agricultural</i>	n.a	n.a	74,466	93,225
<i>All enterprises</i>	45,835	72,354	77,457	1,06,706

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

Out of the total workers in the state 33,314 (31.22 percent) were employed in rural areas and 73,392 (68.78 percent) were employed in urban areas. 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 area.

VI. PRICE AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

PRICE SITUATION

Changes in prices indicate changes in the cost of living of the people. Thus, price affect the economy of the State as a whole. Fluctuations in prices often cause serious imbalances in the economic activity of the state.

Retail price

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

Price in Rupees					
Commodity	Unit	2000-01	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08
Rice	Kg	13.92	12.21	16.54	18.50
Atta	Kg	12.13	14.08	15.56	17.75
Masur dal	Kg	30.50	37.83	42.75	70.75
Matar Chana	Kg	19.25	21.08	22.81	33.13
Mustard oil	lit	41.25	59.17	61.06	85.63
Pork	Kg	93.75	98.75	102.50	140.00
Beef	Kg	87.50	101.25	112.50	142.50
Fish (Romas)	Kg	103.33	125.10	112.50	121.25
Milk (Fresh)	lit	23.00	26.87	28.87	29.67
Ginger	Kg	13.25	16.29	12.50	26.88
Potato	Kg	10.70	11.83	12.69	16.38
Sugar	Kg	20.06	23.12	25.00	27.50
LPG	Cylinder	243.00	305.60	305.63	331.63

Retail Price index

Price index calculated from a basket of 24 commodities with base year 1984-85 figured at 549 on ending December 2008 as against 485 over the corresponding month in the previous year, which shows a percentage increase of 13.19 over the corresponding month in the previous year

**Retail price index (un-weighted) on 24 selected item
1984 - 85 = 100**

Sl.no	Year	Index	% variations
1	2000	323	-
2	2001	338	4.64
3	2002	341	0.88
4	2003	362	6.16
5	2004	383	5.80
6	2005	-	-
7	2006	411	-
8	2007	433	5.35
9	2007 (Dec.)	485	12.01
10	2008 (Dec.)	549	13.19

Wholesale Price

The wholesale price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase is effected. The price index of wholesale price measures the rate of inflation. The following table represent the price behaviour and trend of wholesale price in respect of some selected items between the period of 1999-2000 to the current year of ending December 2008 also showing item wise index with 1999-2000 as the base year.

Average Wholesale Price and price index of Selected Food Commodities in Mizoram

Sl No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	1999- 2000	2005-06	Current Ending Dec 2008	Index 1999-2000 = 100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice	Qtls.	1355.00	1158.00	1856.25	138
2	Atta	Qtls.	965.00	1282.00	1476.17	153
3	Masur Dal (Small)	Qtls.	2800.00	3280.00	5557.14	198
4	Sugar	Qtls.	1860.00	2261.00	2442.86	131
5	Salt	50 Kg.	240.00	279.00	282.14	118
6	Ginger	Qtls.	500.00	780.00	1850.00	370
7	Pork	Qtls.	8000.00	8200.00	14000.00	175
8	Beef	Qtls.	9000.00	8500.00	13750.00	153
9	Chicken (Broiler)	Qtls.	8000.00	6500.00	14000.00	175
10	Fish	Qtls.	7000.00	8000.00	8750.00	125
11	Potato	Qtls.	700.00	972.00	1000.00	143
12	Onion	Qtls.	1000.00	1266.00	1692.86	169
13	Banana	Qtls.	600.00	700.00	1100.00	183
Average index for all commodities						172

Inflation : Inflation measured in terms of WPI during the quarter (ending September 2008 to December 2008) stood at 1.76 %.
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Farm Harvest Price

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

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

Crops	1990-91	1993-94	2000-01	2005-06	2007-08
Paddy	3.50	4.50	6.50	9.00	9.66
Maize	2.50	3.50	8.00	8.63	8.13
Soya Bean	9.00	14.00	20.00	21.61	23.29
Chilies	18.50	23.00	40.00	43.00	50.99
Ginger	2.00	5.00	8.00	7.5	81.00
French	N.A	10.00	14.00	14.09	15.03
Potato	3.00	6.00	N.A.	10.75	11.25
Orange	4.50	6.50	16.00	10.5	11.83
Lemon	4.00	N.A.	9.30	8.25	10.17
Hatkora	N.A	7.00	6.50	7.46	9.75
Banana	3.50	5.50	8.50	9.50	8.89
Pineapple	3.00	4.50	7.00	8.40	8.22
Squash	2.00	3.00	4.50	7.50	7.35
Sugarcane	2.00	3.50	5.50	6.50	5.89
Passion	N.A.	N.A	8.00	10.50	11.73

N.A. = Price not available

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The Public Distribution System (PDS) has been a major instrument for ensuring availability of certain essential commodities at an affordable price to ensure food security and price stability. 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 of the State upto the end of 2007-08. The number has increased to 1226 during 2008-09, out of which 829 were in rural areas and 397 in urban areas. These Fair Price Shops are run by private individuals.

District	Rural	urban	Total
Aizawl	183	131	314
Champhai	105	67	172
Kolasib	44	16	60
Lawngtlai	55	33	88
Lunglei	226	42	268
Mamit	69	5	74
Saiha	97	92	189
Serchhip	50	11	61

Distribution of Essential Commodities

The Government of India continued to allot supply of essential commodities to the State Government for distribution under the PDS. The amount of commodities lifted by the State Government during the last two years are as follows:

Items	Unit	2006-07	2007-08
Rice	Tonnes	91862	142457
Wheat	Tonnes	10060	9624
Sugar	Tonnes	11143.6	11143.6
K.Oil	KL	99656.8	99656.8

Rice is distributed to APL families on weekly basis with no permanent scale of distribution while BPL and AAY card holders are given at the scale of 35 kgs per card holder per month.

Food Storage Godowns

To ensure availability of food throughout the year Food, Civil supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has constructed godowns in every districts totaling 125 nos. with a total storage capacity of 49803 MTonnes. Food Corporation of India also is having 6 Food Storage Depot with a storage capacity of 22900 MTonnes.

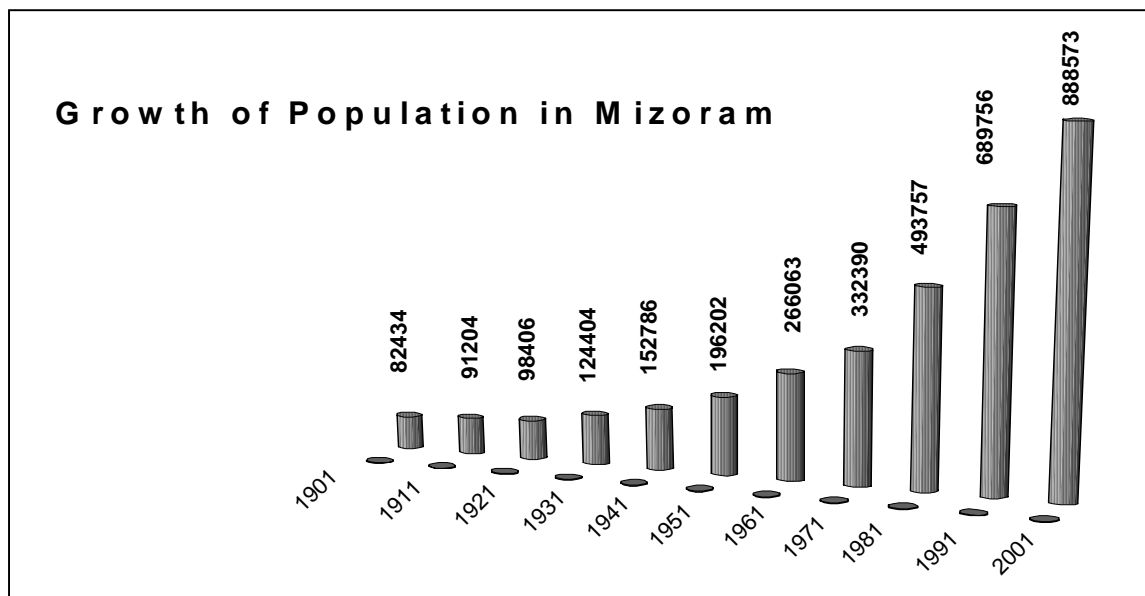
Consumer Affairs

To provide better protection of the interest of the consumers, Consumer Councils and Consumer Redressal Courts for settlement of consumer disputes have been established. 100 consumer clubs have been set up in 100 schools with funds received from Central Government under CSS.

VII. POPULATION

It is estimated that by 2009, the State Population will reach 10,96,622 According to the last Population Census 2001, the population of Mizoram stood at 8,88,573 as on 1st March 2001 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.

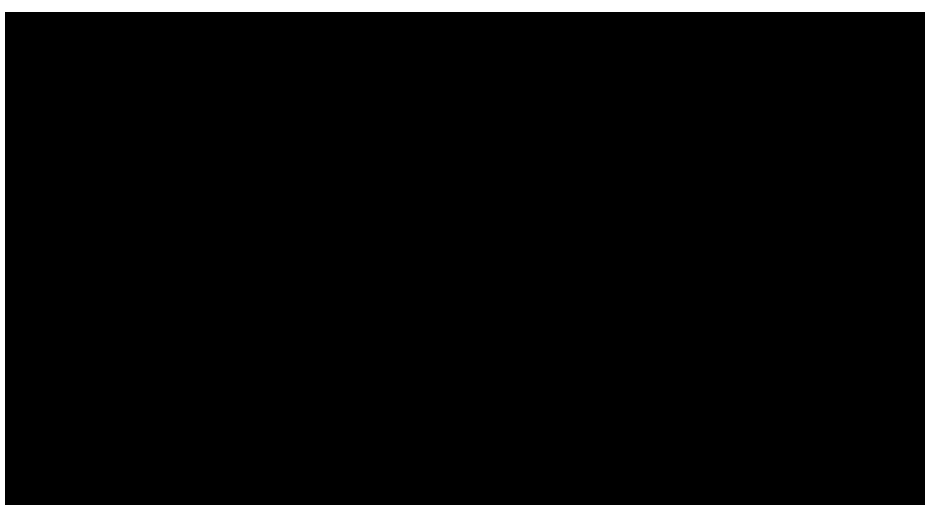
The density of population in Mizoram increased from 33 persons per sq.km in 1991 to 42 persons in 2001. Aizawl District is recorded as the highest density area with 91 persons per sq.km as per 2001 Census



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.

Out of 888,573 population of the state, majority 7,72,809 (86.97 percent) are Christians by religion followed by Buddhist with 70,494 (7.93 percent) and Hindu with 31562(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.

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 108,392(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.



VIII. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture still occupies a very important place in the economy of Mizoram. As per Economic Classification of Workers, 2001 Census, 60.6 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agricultural activities mostly by practicing Jhum (shifting) cultivation. Meanwhile, the share of agriculture alone in Gross State Domestic Product (NSDP) is projected to be hardly 7 percent at current price during 2008-09. According to Agricultural Census 2005-06 there was an estimated 97223 nos. of operational holdings and the area operated was estimated at 1,16,645 hectares as against 93,298 hectares in 1990-91 agricultural census. Marginal and small holding together alone constituted 83.5 per cent of the total holdings during 2005-06.

The Agriculture Department in its 11th FIVE YEAR PLAN has directed its objective towards additional increase of WRC areas by Land Development for settlement of jhumia families, construction of new connectivity roads, production and distribution of certified seeds through village programme/registered growers, subsidy on farm inputs and introduction of crop Insurance Scheme

AGRICULTURAL SEASON

Agriculture in Mizoram is mainly dependent on rainfall. The entire Mizoram comes under the direct influence of the South-West Monsoon, as such it generally receive an adequate amount of rainfall. It rains heavily from May to September and last till late October. The Winter Season i.e. November to February is generally dry, this season receives very little rainfall and whatever amount of rainfall received is originated from the North-East, known as retreating monsoon. Mizoram has received

an annual average rainfall of 2563 mm during the last ten years. The amount of rainfall is more or less evenly spread throughout the state excepting that the south and the south-western parts generally received a slightly higher amount of rainfall. The rainy season normally starts from May and lasted up to October, it rains heavily during this season, considering the trend for the past 8 years it is observed that 85 percent of the total rainfall is received during this season.

**IMPORTANT TARGETS & STRATEGIES FOR 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(Agriculture Department , Government of Mizoram)**

1. 30,000 Ha of jhum areas to be treated under control of shifting cultivation
2. An additional area of 5000 Ha fresh land will be developed through machineries to put under Wet Rice Cultivation and 3000 Ha of jhum area will be converted into terraces cultivation under settlement of jhumia families
3. 2,00,000 nos. of soil health card will be issued to the farmers.
4. Construction of 1000 KM length of Potential Area Connectivity road and maintenance of 1500 KM existing roads
5. Promotion of farm mechanization through subsidy on farm machineries
6. Development of Water Harvesting Structures
7. Distribution of quality and HYV seeds
8. Encourage Mission Mode approach – all resources from plan fund and Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (CSS) will be converged to achieve concerted and accelerated growth in agriculture sector

AREA AND PRODUCTION

In spite of the fact that rice being the staple food and the most important crop occupying the largest share in terms of area and production , Mizoram is still not self-sufficient in rice production. The total paddy production till today could hardly meet the total consumption requirement of rice for a year. Moreover, agricultural production consist mainly of kharif crops, the contribution of rabi crops to the total production is almost negligible, it accounts for only about 8 per cent of the total production.

Paddy production

During 2007-08 the area under paddy has increased to 54,541Ha. over the previous year of 52,847 Ha. Out of this total area, the area under wet rice cultivation (WRC) is 9,446 Ha. constituting 17.3% and that of the area under High Yielding Variety (HYV) is 148 Ha. constituting 0.28 % of the total area under paddy. The production of paddy during 2007 – 08 has hit the lowest figure over the last several years, the production figure stood at 15,688 MT only

as compared to 42,091 MT during the previous year, the production has decreased by about 62 % over the last year production.

This drastic decrease in production could however be attributed to the persisting effect of bamboo flowering. The production of paddy before the occurrence of bamboo flowering in the normal year of 2005-06 stood at 1,07,740 MT, the production then drastically decreased during the next two years, however, as the coming year of 2008-09 is considered to be a normal year the paddy production is estimated to rise to 79,251 MT thus showing a sign of relieve from the effect of Bamboo flowering.

Maize Production

Among food grain crops, Maize is the next important crops, out of which kharif maize is predominant, while wheat production is negligible. The area under maize cultivation during 2007-08, was 7328 ha. Maize production also has tremendously fallen down from 20,969 MT during 2006-07 to a mere 729 MT during 2007-08 the reason also being due to bamboo flowering, however the production is expected to increase to about 22,320 at the end of 2008-09.

Other Crops

Production of other principal crops such as Pulses, Oilseeds, sugarcane and potato have also shown a declining trend during 2007-08 for the same reason. The production of all these crops is however estimated to gradually increase from this year onwards.

Area and Production of Principal Crops					
Sl.No	Name of Crops	2007-08		2008- 09 (Projected)	
		Area(ha)	Production(MT)	Area(ha)	Production(MT)
1	2	3	4	5	7
1	Paddy	54541	15688	51230	79251
2.	Maize	7328	729	11500	22320
3.	Pulses	5048	2632	6861	13347
4.	Oil Seed	3485	745	4419	3858
5.	Sugarcane	883	828	980	4750

Land utilization

The total geographical area of the State is 21,08,700 Ha. Out of the total geographical area 92813 Ha. constituting 4.4 percent of the total land area is under net sown area during 2007-08, out of this, 58.8 per cent is put under paddy cultivation. 1.81 per cent of suitable slope areas have been put under seasonal crops, 1.47 per cent is under orchards and horticulture crops. The total cropped area during 2007-08 figured at 1,02,903 hectares out of which 43.7 per cent is under “jhum” method of cultivation. Of the total area, 2,10,928 Ha. (10 %) is under fallow land.

Land utilization 2007- 08

SI.No	Land category	Area in '000 Hectare	
		2006-07	2007-08
1	Forest	1593.7	1593.7
2	Not available for cultivation	134.0	134.1
3	Other uncultivated land	79.2	77.2
4	Fallow Land	207.5	210.9
5	Net sown area	94.2	92.8
6	Total cropped area	105.6	102.9

Consumption of chemical fertilizers and organic manures

Optimum and balanced use of fertilizer either organic or inorganic is a must for achieving accelerated growth in agriculture. Consumption of chemical fertilizers in Mizoram is low as compared to other parts of the country while utilization of organic manures is increasing. Steps have been taken to ensure balanced and integrated use of fertilizers which will results in adoption of integrated nutrient management for sustain agricultural growth.

Consumption of fertilizers and manures

SI. No	Type	Unit	Quantity cosumed	
			2006-07	2007-08
1.	Urea	M.Tonnes	2,300	2,510
2	DAP	M.Tonnes	3,000	3,000
3	MOP	M.Tonnes	1,200	1,700
4	Slacked lime	Quintals	34,000	4,000
5	Vermi composed	Quintals	500	650
6	Vikash	Quintals	-	1,079

Control of shifting cultivation

The 11th Five Year Plan envisaged treatment of 30,000 hectare of jhum area under control of shifting cultivation (WDPSCA). Developing an additional area of 5,000 Ha. fresh land through mechanization to put under wet rice cultivation and converting 3000 Ha of jhum area into terrace cultivation for settlement of jhumia families. Followings are the status of W.R.C and jhum cultivation in Mizoram :

Sl. No.	Particulars	2006-07	2007-08
1	Area of WRC cultivated by Seasonal rain (ha)	8,911	8,160
2.	Area under jhum cultivation (ha)	41,465	44,947
3.	No. of families pursuing WRC	8,747	8,859
4.	No. of jhumia families	79,849	79,960

Potential Area Connectivity

To provide better mobility of inputs and farm produces, the State Government has constructed a connectivity roads known as Potential Area Connectivity roads. This will facilitate better access to agricultural potential and project area for increased production, better marketing and reduction of transportation cost.

Status of Potential area connectivity roads

(Length in Kms)

Particulars	Motorable	Not Motorable
1. Constructed during 2006-07	111.20	24.5
2. Constructed during 2007-08	70.38	31.6
3. Total length upto 2007-08	346.75	176.6

Oil Palm Cultivation

Oil Palm development scheme under the integrated scheme of ISOPOM is launched in Mizoram for self sufficiency in edible oil and to motivate farmers to switch over from jhum cultivation to permanent cultivation. This scheme will generate income for small and marginal farmers. The Oil Palm development programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 75:25 match sharing between Central and State Government. During 2007-08 Government has created 1614 Hectare of plantation area for this purpose.

Problems of shifting cultivation (Jhuming) :

Agriculture in Mizoram by and large has still remained primitive due to the practice of jhum cultivation. This traditional practice of hill farming has become less productive due to shrinking of jhum cycle. For various reasons this method of cultivation has not undergone significant changes till date. The main reasons attributed to the persistence of the old farming method are the lack of suitable land for wet rice cultivation (WRC), lack of adequate water, ignorance and lack of resources. Even though shifting cultivation is destructive for environment, back-breaking and unremunerative for the cultivators, the vast majority of rural and semi urban households have to resort to this primitive method of cultivation for want of any alternative farming system or occupation. Steps and attempts taken for progressively weaning away the jhumia families to permanent system of cultivation or other means of livelihood has not yielded the desired results, and yet cultivators are eagerly looking forward to the day when they will be emancipated from this unproductive method of cultivation. The State Government accords high priority in solving the critical issues of backwardness, unemployment particularly in rural areas, harnessing available local resources and generating income and employment amongst the rural poor.

Productivity

The productivity of foodgrain crops has dramatically decreased during the last two years due to the onset of mautam famine following the flowering of bamboos. The yield rate of the last two years could not be taken as a reliable indicator for productivity, hence the production figure of 2005-06 may be referred to arrive at the yield rate of some agricultural crops, as the year 2005-06 is considered to be a normal year relating to agricultural production. After converting the amount of production of paddy to rice in the ratio of 10:7 the yield rate of Jhum rice during 2005-06 was 11.01 qtls. per hectare, the productivity of Jhum rice is far below the national average of 17.33 qtls per hectare. However the productivity under WRC and HYV showed encouraging results. The yield rate under WRC during 2005-06 was 18.76 qtls per hectare and the yield rate under HYV during 2005-06 was 21.22 qtls per hectares. But the yield rate of total rice production from Jhum, WRC and HYV together was 13.35 qtls per hectares which is still below the national average. The yield rate of Maize during 2005-06 figured at 19.33 qtls. Per hectare which is significantly higher than the national average of 14.49 qtls.

Average Yield Rate of Some Important Crops in Mizoram

Sl No	Crops	Yield rate in quintals per Hectare			National Average
		1999-2000	2002-03	2005-06	
1	Rice	12.45	13.39	13.35	17.33
2	Maize	18.39	19.80	19.33	14.49
3	Pulses	14.20	10.60	12.63	5.56
4	Sugarcane	20.32	54.30	332.27	656.05

Minor Irrigation

Curtailing 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 nature of the state, all irrigation project are confined to minor irrigation scheme.

Under minor irrigation scheme, the State Government has implemented and completed 94 projects with a gross command area of 4150 Ha. and created an irrigation potential area of 7796 ha. during 2007-08. Upto the year 2008, Minor Irrigation Department of the state government has completed 255 nos. of projects with a gross command area of 10,970 ha. and has created irrigation potential area of 20,121 ha.

In Mizoram all irrigations are provided through surface water. The potentiality of ground water resources is under investigation. The report made by WAPCOS has estimated that out of the total estimated 26,643 mcm volume of water resources in Mizoram the total volume of Ground Water in Mizoram is 2,852 mcm only.

COLD STORAGE AT CHAMPHAI

Construction of 1000MT Multipurpose Cold Storage at Champhai has been completed. The storage has been designed for the storage Potato, Dry Chilly, Passion fruits and Grapes, eggs and Orange. The unit have an installed capacity of 1000 tonnes and will operate at 80%, 85% and 90% capacity during the first, second, third and fourth year onwards respectively. The month of operation has been considered for 9 months (270 days) out of 12 months. The development of quality storage infrastructural facilities is very important for optimal utilization of the agricultural produces

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,

Anthurium

Anthurium is one of the thrust floriculture crops identified for Mizoram because of many advantages, such as increasing demand, ideal agro climatic conditions, availability of group of progressive farmers having fertile land and other infrastructure facilities to take up this activity. In 2003 Holland auctioned 17.9 million Euro worth of anthuriums. International market for flowers and accessories is as high as 50

Marketing

The first consignment sell to neighbouring state was dispatched in the month of October, 2003, that is, within a short span of 11 months from planting which proved the ideal climatic condition of Mizoram. It is worth mentioning that most of the selected growers are women which is the

pineapple, hatkora, lemon. squash, mustard, cabbage, french bean. Floriculture, tea, mushroom cultivation and medicinal plants are also given priority for large scale production.

The strategy for agriculture which envisions a shift in farming from subsistence to cash crop farming will lead to the expansion of what is now a nascent horticulture sector. With funds from the Central Government Horticulture Mission, states like Mizoram have started spreading the idea of fruit and vegetable cultivation among farmers successfully

billion and has been growing at a steady pace. Mizoram with its world class anthuriums is sure to carve a niche for itself. The Department of Horticulture introduces commercial scale cultivation of Anthurium in the month of November, 2002 under Technology Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States.

part of the fulfillment of the aim to uplift women in the state. The income of growers varies from Rs. 6,000/- Rs. 20,000/- per month. More than 6.0 lakhs Nos. of cut flowers in being sold outside the state through Bangalore based Exporter, viz ZOPAR Export Ltd., during

2007-2008 which is only half of the total cut flowers produced in Mizoram and the remaining half is being consumed within the state. At present, more than 70 different varieties of Anthurium are introduced and cultivated by the growers. Under Technology Mission Programme more areas are being covered and at present there are more than 400 growers cultivating Anthurium. The first **export**

Rose

Commercial scale cultivation of quality Rose under Hi-Tech Green House has been taken-up in Mizoram since the year 2006, covering an area of 42,516 sq.mt. till 2007 – 2008. The first cut flower of Rose was harvested in April 2007 and continued the harvest at an increasing rate. At present the volume of Rose cut flower harvest is not less than 7,000 nos. per day. These cut flowers are marketed by M/s ZOPAR Export Pvt. Ltd. within the country.

The quality of Mizoram Rose is a world class Rose and more than 10 different varieties are being grown which are the choice of the consumers and florists. There is a vast market prospect in floriculture business in Mizoram for interested buyers/exporter.

Fruit crops

The agro-climatic condition in Mizoram is found to be very suitable for growing a wide range of fruit crops out of which mandarin orange is the dominant fruit crop, the total area covered under this crop was 6395 hectares with a total production of 41567 MT during 2007-08. The next important fruit crop is Banana, the total production during 2007-08 was 151519 MT covering an area of 6220 hectares. A considerable amount of passion fruit is also produced in Mizoram, the area and production during 2007-08 was 8944 hectares and 44720 MT respectively. Keeping these in view, the Government has laid emphasis on developing fruit crops of high market potential like Passion fruit, Orange, Hatkora, Banana etc by area expansion and other essential measures.

consignment of Anthurium cut flowers from Mizoram was flagged-off on 23rd August 2006 to UAE and after that to London, Japan and Australia during 2007 and 2008 through ZOPAr Export Pvt. Ltd. It is expected that export consignment of Anthurium cut flowers will be sent regularly abroad, with further increase in production.

Area and production of principal horticulture crops

Name of crops	2006-07		2007-08	
	Area(Ha)	Production (MT)	Area(Ha)	Production (MT)
1. Orange	5395	34366	6395	41567
2. Banana	5020	119676	6220	151519
3. Passion fruit	1109	4979	8944	44720
4. Ginger	3426	55432	3587	57010
5. Birdeye chillies (dry)	792	1077	100	200
6. Turmeric	535	10074	4175	83500
7 Squash (Chow Chow)	664	24455	714	26418

It could be observed that the area and production of Turmeric has tremendously increased over the previous year while the coverage area and production has drastically decreased in case of Birdeye chillies.

LIVESTOCK & VETERINARY

In an agrarian economy like Mizoram Animal Husbandry plays a major role in the economy of the state and is expected to contribute substantially to the State Gross Domestic Products. Amongst livestock, majority of the production comes from Cattle, Pig and Poultry. Majority of the people in Mizoram being non-vegetarian and in view of the contribution animal husbandry could make to the state domestic product, the objective is obviously to further promote livestock development through various State Plan

and Central Schemes which can be achieved by providing the farmers with the technology for improved animal husbandry practices, providing animal health care and improved germ plasm for upgrading the local stock through various breeding programmes. Thus it is necessary to have a stable state economy with agriculture, inclusive of animal husbandry, as the backbone of the economic structure, providing gainful employment to the rural population as an alternative to the harmful age old yearly Shifting (Jhum) cultivation.

Livestock Population

As per Livestock Census of 2003 the total livestock population in Mizoram figured at 3.64 lakhs as against the total of 3.17 lakhs in the earlier Livestock Census of 2003. Thus within a period of five years, livestock population has registered a growth rate of 14.8 percent over the earlier Census. Out of the total livestock pigs constituted the largest group numbering 2.67 lakhs (73.35 percent) followed by cattle of 0.35 lakhs numbers (9.62 percent). Over the five years period between 2003 and 1997 there has been a notable increase in pig population. The total number of pigs has increased by 50,177 which reveals that population of pigs alone has grown by 23.1 percent during this period. The numbers of crossbred cattle has increased by 22 percent while indigenous cattle has decreased by 9.4 %.

Poultry Population

As per Livestock Census 2007, population of poultry figured at 12,41,814 as against 11,18,548, total poultry has increased by 11.02. Amongst poultry, Fowls accounted for the highest number sharing 99.3 percent of the total poultry population.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Milk production

As per report on Integrated Sample Survey the estimated total milk production during 2007-08 was 16.505 MTonnes which shows an increase of 3.17 % over the previous year, of this 12.871 M Tonnes or 82 per cent comes from the crossbred cow. The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram worked out to be 51 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.

		Estimated Milk Production in Mizoram			(M Tonnes)	
		COW				
SI No.	Year	Cross-bred	Indigenous	Total	Buffaloes	Total
1	2005-06	12.326	2.772	15.098	0.680	15.778
2	2006-07	12.666	2.638	15.304	0.694	15.998
3	2007-08	12.871	2.819	15.690	0.815	16.505

Egg Production

The estimated total egg production during 2007-08 was 402 lakhs of which 229 lakhs were Desi and 173 lakhs were improved. The total egg production is estimated to have increased by 15.5 per cent over the previous year. As against

<i>Estimated Egg Production in Mizoram</i>				
In lakh Nos.				
SI No.	Year	Desi	Improved	Total
1	2004 - 05	181	136	311
2	2005 - 06	186	140	326
3	2006 - 07	204	144	348
4	2007 - 08	229	173	402

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 2007-08 worked out to be only 45 eggs per year.

Meat Production

The total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats and Pigs during 2007-08 was estimated at 9430 tonnes of which 7355 tonnes were pork and 1931 were beef. Meat production from Chicken Broiler during 2007-08 was estimated at 2,000 tonnes. Out of the total meat production (including Broiler meat) Pork accounted for the highest quantity with 64.34 percent followed by beef with a share of 16.89 percent, broiler meat accounted for 17.49 percent of the total meat production.

Livestock population as per Quinquennial Livestock Census				
Sl.No	Animal Species	1997	2003	2008
1	Cattle			
	i) Crossbred	7544	8803	10744
	ii) Indigenous	25768	26767	24244
	Cattle Total	33312	35570	34988
2	Buffaloes	5365	5732	5832
3	Goats	16036	16979	15710
4	Pigs	163181	217184	267361
5	Mithun	2594	1738	1939
6	Sheep	699	1058	974
7	Horse & Ponies	2002	2033	1375

Estimated Meat Production in Mizoram

(In tonnes)

Sl No.	Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Mithun	Goats	Pigs	Total production of meat
1	2004 - 05	1303	44	12	94	6316	7769
2	2005 - 06	1426	40	8	75	6320	7869
3	2006 - 07	1842	32	13	64	6810	8761
4	2007 - 08	1931	69	7	68	7355	9430

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, 35 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, 5 nos of Animal Disease Surveillance Check post, 2 Nos of Disease Investigation Laboratory and 1 No. of Central Medicine Vaccine Depot. During 2007 – 08, a number of 2,62,950 animals were treated through Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Centres.

Feed Requirement:

According to the last Livestock Census of Mizoram (2007) the population of Cattle, Pigs and Poultry (chicken only) are as follows:

Cattle	-	34988
Pigs	-	267361
Chicken	-	1234150

The estimated annual feed and fodder requirement of the animal population mentioned above are worked out to be as follows:

1)	Feed and fodder requirement for cattle		
	(a) Green fodder	260265	Tonnes.
	(b) Dry fodder	78561	Tonnes
	(c) Concentrate feed	29461	Tonnes.
2)	Concentrate feed requirement for pigs	71687	Tonnes
3)	Concentrate feed requirement for chicken	241503	Tonnes

During the year 2006 – 2007, the Departmental farm produced 881.5 Tonnes of green fodder and 65.5 tonnes of dry fodder and there are hardly any private enterprise producing feeds and fodder of worth mentioning. It could therefore be observed that there exist a huge demand gap of animal feed and fodder in the state. The Department under the state government at present is running two feed plants for the production of concentrated feed. But, here also, most of the raw materials are procured from outside the state which shows that contribution made by private farms within the state is insignificant.

FISHERIES

In spite 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.

The **main policy** of the Government in this sector is to bridge the gap between requirement of table size fish(fish protein) at the scale of 11kg per capita and thereby reach to self-sufficiency over a period of 15 years starting from the initial year of 11th Five Year Plan and offer self employment to at least 12,000 families in the sector which is likely to give permanent settlement to a sizeable populations of the state who are at present engaging themselves in the disastrous jhum cultivation(shifting cultivation).

Fish Production

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, in spite of these potentialities, Mizoram till today is not self-sufficient in term of fish production. The present production at the end of 2007-2008 with available 2840 Ha in the culture sector and 6000Ha in the Riverine sector is estimated to be 3750 M.T which can meet only 3.70kg per capita against the total requirement of 11 kg thus leaving a shortfall of 7.30kg per capita which comes to 7426 MT. The requirement of table size fish is estimated to be 13,200 M.T by the end of 2014-2015. To achieve this target, additional 4725 Ha of new ponds and tanks has to be developed in the state for which there is immense scope as out of available 24,000Ha of potential fishery resource only 2840Ha has been developed till 2007-2008.

Quantity of Inland Fish Production, Fish seed Production and Distribution

Sl No.	Year	Fish Production (inland) (in MT)	Fish seed Production (in lakh Nos.)	Fish seed distribution (in lakh Nos.)
1	2000 - 01	3045	N.A.	85.50
2	2001 - 02	3154	91.20	110.89
3	2002 - 03	3250	103.00	106.13
4	2003 - 04	3380	150.00	190.65
5	2004 - 05	3680	160.00	356.64
6	2005 - 06	3750	185.42	393.43
7	2006 - 07	3758	172.00	390.00

Fish Seed Production :

The total fish seeds consist of production from 4 nos of Government Fish Seed Farms and procurement from outside the state. These are then distributed to the fish farmers. Fisheries Department has distributed 390 lakhs fry during 2006-07 against 393.43 fry during the previous year 2005-2006. The state government is maintaining 4nos. of Fish Seed Farms in the Govt. Sector with a production target of 20 lakhs of fingerlings and 30 lakhs of fry during 2008-09. So far 5 lakhs nos. of fingerlings have been produced in the Departmental Fish Seed Farm and distributed among the farms at 50% subsidized rate. Steps need to be taken to create more fish seed farm and hatcheries to cope up with the increasing fish seed demand for the newly develop water bodies

Year	No. of Fish Ponds		No. of Hat-cheries
	Govern-ment	Private	
2	3	4	6
2000 - 01	8	5050	Nil
2001 - 02	12	5070	Nil
2002 - 03	11	5070	Nil
2003 - 04	11	5070	4
2004 - 05	11	6840	4
2005 - 06	11	7192	5
2006 - 07	11	7279	5
2007-08	11	7382	5

NATIONAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT BOARD PROGRAMME

- (i) Creation of 997 Ha of new ponds for fish farming covering 1400 families.
- (ii) Effecting supply of inputs like fish seeds, lime and fish feed worth Rs.1200 per Ha to the aforesaid 997 Ha of water bodies in 1400 families.
- (iii) Training and demonstration of 990 fish farmers with modern technology of fish farming on payment of D.A to the fish farmers.
- (iv) Created fishery estate of Bilkhawthlir Rural Farmers Association covering 30 Ha of new pond.
- (v) Stocking of fish seed in Serlui 'B' Reservoir under Reservoir Fisheries Development Programmes

Highlights of achievements

During 2007-08 the Fisheries Department of the state government has created 278 hectares of new ponds and tanks. It has developed and established 2 Fish seed Hatcheries in the private sector with a Production target of 5 to 8 millions fry annually from December 2009 onwards. The Department has also distributed 104.20 lakhs fingerlings to private fish farmers and produced 7 lakhs fingerlings from the departmental fish seed farm for distribution at 50% subsidized rate.

FOREST

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.

Types of forest found in Mizoram comprises mainly of Tropical Wet Evergreen forest, Semi-Evergreen forest, Moist Deciduous forests and Sub-Mountain forests. The forests support variety of flora and fauna with rich gene pool, few species of which are endemic in origin. More than 400 medicinal plants have been reported from Mizoram of which 62 were recorded as new medicinal plants and 64 were categorised as threatened species. 22 species of Bamboo have been reported from the state, of which 14 per cent of the growing stock in the country is available in Mizoram forest. 9 species of canes have also been identified from the forests of Mizoram.

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.

Area under various reserved forest in Mizoram

SL.NO.	TYPE OF FOREST	AREA (IN SQ.KM)
	A. State owned	
1	Riverine reserved forest	2,117.203
2	Innerline reserved forest	561.813
3	Roadside reserved forest	97.20
4	Other reserved forests	1227.23
5	Wildlife protected areas	940.75
6	B. District Councils Forests	2462.00
	Total reserved forests	7406.196

Source: Mizoram Forest 2003. Issued by Deptt. of Environment & Forest. G.O.M.

Forest Development Agency:

In the wake of 10th Five Years Plan w.e.f. 2002 a new pattern for Afforestation known as Forest Development Agency (FDA) had been adopted under the same umbrella of JFM approach. As many as 19 FDAs have been constituted under which 270 Village Forest Development Committee (VFDC) was set up during 10th plan period and each VFDC is a working unit in all FDAs. During 11th plan as many as 347 VFDC have been created which covers the entire rural villages including villages under the 3 (three) Autonomous Districts Council.

Preservation of Wildlife :

Mizoram is rich in bio-diversity and genetic resources. To conserve, protect and develop the bio-diversity and genetic resources a number of protected area network (National Parks and sanctuaries) have been created and the total area covered by protected area network is 940.75 Sq. km which is only 4.5% of the geographical area against the national target of 10%. There is a need to further extent protected areas, the status of protected area of Mizoram is as follows –

Sl.No	Name	Area (in Sq.km)
1	Dampa Tiger Reserve	500
2	Murlen National Park	100
3	Phawngpui National Park	50
4	Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary	110
5	Khawnglung Wildlife Sanctuary	35
6	Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary	35.75
7	Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary	60
8	Thorang Wildlife Sanctuary	50
9	Pualreng Wildlife Sanctuary	50
	TOTAL	940.75

Eco-development Scheme:

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

Forest Utilization :

National Forest Policy 1988 clearly says that forests should not be looked upon as a source of revenue they are national assets to be protected and enhanced for the well being of the people and the nation considering their contribution in maintaining essential ecological processes and life support system.

There is very little scope for commercial felling of trees in Mizoram because of very poor stock in its forests. However, bamboos whose stock is sufficient are already being harvested contributing revenue to the exchequer.

Outturn of Forest Procedure & Revenue Collected

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	2006-07		2007-08	
			Quantity Extracted	Revenue (Rs. In lakhs)	Quantity Extracted	Revenue (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bamboo	lakh	182	177.00	23	46.89
2	Sand	CuM	2,54,819	90.00	36,754	15.69
3	Sawn Timber	CuM	1,924	5.02	21,311	18.99
4	Broomstick	Qntl.	4,430	10.70	1,500	10.50
5	Fishery	MT	0.77	1.37	-	-
6	Stone	CuM	52,409	10.93	13,678	2.43

Implementation of Working Plan and Working Scheme:

Under this component, Working Scheme have been made on the basis of which extraction of timber (planks and scantling) have been made from various Forest Divisions with a fixed target quantities of sawn timbers. These departmentally extracted timbers are transported to departmental godown at various places which are sold to public. This is done to reduce the gravity of illegal timber operations at certain corners.

In order to make good or compensate such extracted timbers, the State Government is taking up regeneration or afforestation activities by planting good timber bearing tree species at various Forest Divisions where working schemes have been implemented.

BAMBOO DEVELOPMENT IN MIZORAM :

Mizoram has abundant natural bamboo resources which covers around 31% (about 6446 Sq.km) of its geographical area and as many as 27 species of bamboo have been identified in the state of which *Melocanna baccifera* (mautak) contributes about 77% of the total bamboo coverage with an estimated growing stock of 5916.715 million nos. equivalent to 25.26 million metric tons.

National Bamboo Mission :

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

Achievement made under NBM in Mizoram are as follows :

Sl.No.	Items of works	2006-07		2007-08	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Physical	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nurseries in Public Sector	40 Nos	55.90	37 nos.	29.05
2	Nurseries in Private Sector	20 Nos	1.30	29 nos.	3.11
3	Plantation	4500 ha	785.00	6065 ha	629.50
4	Training	-	12.25	-	20.16
5	Workshop/Seminar	-	11.00	-	11.00
6	Improvement of Existing Stock	-	-	1800ha	144.00
7	Micro Irrigation	-	-	1500ha	94.00
8	Others	-	-		40.15
	Total		865.45		970.97

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

The soil of Mizoram is made up of loose sedimentary formation and generally young, immature, and sandy. Meanwhile mode of production in agriculture, which is the mainstay of nearly 70% of the population, is primitive and vast tracts of land are brought under jhum cultivation every year. These twin factors if allowed to continue unchecked can have hazardous outcomes in terms of soil erosion, ecological imbalances, and sustainable agricultural productivity. As part of the measures undertaken to increase productivity in agriculture based activities, various schemes and programmes are taken up under the aegis of conservation of soil and water in the state of Mizoram integrating them with programmes under Agriculture and allied sectors. Priority has been given to setting up of commercial/cash crop plantations of high economic value, low volume, and long shelf-life such as rubber, coffee, and large cardamom etc.

The main thrust of the Annual Plan 2008-09 is on conservation of rain water in catchments, enhancing ground water storage and recharging it for drinking purposes and agricultural production. This is supplemented by eco friendly production systems like terracing, and water harvesting structures, soil conservation engineering works like check dams, silt retention dams/gully control works, stream bank erosion control works for drainage line treatments in the catchment of WRC areas, and cash crop plantation areas. In the revised NLUP, it is proposed to create 1000 Ha. of land each for Rubber and Coffee Plantations at the total cost of Rs 2000/- lakhs. with the main objective of creating income earning assets to rural people, to generate direct and indirect employment opportunities, to restore the delicate eco-system, and prevent land degradation.

Summary of works under Soil and Water Conservation during 2006 to 2009					
Sl. No.	Items	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
1	Area under Cash Crop Plantation(in Ha.)	Coffee	105	43	192*
		Rubber	17.5	25	
		Large Cardomom	43	6	
		Tea	18	7	
	Total	183.5	81	192	
2	Construction/Developmental works	Water Harvesting Tanks/Ponds	88	153	450**
		Terrace (in Ha.)	182	196	
		Check Dams	69	91	
	Total	339	440		

* For all the 4 (four) plantation crops.

** For all the items of work.

TRADE & COMMERCE

Border Trade

Mizoram shares long and porous International Borders with Myanmar and Bangladesh. People of similar ethnicity inhabiting the Border areas on both sides of the International divide continue to sustain their requirements through conducting mutually beneficial trade, albeit informal. A sustainable economic

upliftment of the people living along the borders, which are in most cases, located in far flung remote areas, would require putting in place an organized system of trade, such as Border Haat (Common Village Market), border trade and preferably normal trade in due course of time

Land Customs Stations

Mizoram has two notified Land Customs Stations at Zokhawthar (Champhai) and Tlabung, which are non-functional. Zokhawthar LCS has been provided with a Composite Land Customs Station Building and other requirements for operationalisation of Border Trade transactions in the agreed 40 items of trade (Earlier 22 items, which has now been approved for diversification into 40 items). Now, road connectivity to the proposed Trade Centre at Kawrpuchhuah (Indo-Bangladesh) has also been provided at the cost of Rs. 1614 lakhs. The traditional trade route over Chhimtuipui (Kolodyne/Kaladan) which link Sittwe Port (formerly Akyab Port) in Myanmar is also proposed to be developed through the Kaladan Multi – Modal Transport Project.

In the backdrop of the above the following points are targeted by the state government:

1. Zokhawthar LCS may be equipped for transaction of normal trade. Upgrading of Zokhawthar LCS into an ICP is imperative in view of the sizeable cross-border movement of people.
2. The option of conducting Transit Trade with Thailand/China through Myanmar, using the existing LCS may be considered.
3. A number of Border Haats may be developed along the borders for economic benefit of people inhabiting these areas.
4. Bangladesh Government need to be urged to agree for opening of counterpart Land Custom Station (LCS) opposite existing LCS's on Indian side and also make its Chittagong Port accessible.
5. The proposal for development of Integrated Check Posts (ICP) in the North East States including Kawrpuchhuah (Tlabung) may be vigorously pursued. (State

government has submitted a Rs. 5.00 crore projects as part of the Rs. 20.00 crore earmarked for development of Tlabung ICP).

Agricultural Marketing

As per the provision of the Mizoram State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act 2008, all the districts, excluding those under Autonomous district councils have been declared as a market areas. The act is being implemented for the benefit of the agricultural communities. There are currently 157 markets across the state which are directly or indirectly managed by the government. These markets are of great importance as they provide livelihood to thousands of families. Trade & Commerce Department of the State Government have substantially contributed to the state exchequer. The revenue generated from various sources during the current year is Rs. 87.10 lakhs.

Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. (MAMCO) :

Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd (MAMCO) was established by the State Government in the year 1993 under Trade & Commerce Department with the objectives of uplifting the economic welfare of the poor farmers and the traders for establishing proper market channel to ensure the farmers are getting remunerative returns on their produces. In the event of market slugging, this Corporation on behalf of the Government directly purchase surplus produces like ginger, chillies etc at a remunerative rates to benefit farmers and by way of sanctioning price support subsidy. This corporation plays a vital role in the economy of the State. The Corporation as an implementing agency has constructed 10 nos. of wholesale markets and 87 nos. of Rural Primary Markets all over the state. There is proposal for constructing another 15 Rural Primary Markets which has already been approved by the Central Government and sanction is now awaited.

IX. INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER & ELECTRICITY

Generation

In Mizoram power is generated by three types viz. Hydel, Diesel & Thermal. Due to its high generation cost, used of Diesel and Thermal stations is avoided as far as possible. The Potential availability of hydro power in Mizoram is estimated at 2425 MW, out of which only about 2% is presently utilized and more than 98% of hydro potential availability of Mizoram is unutilised.

The total installed capacity of power in 2007-08 did not increase from the previous year and remains at 37.17MW. It is however expected to increase during 2008-09 on commissioning of Lamsial, Maicham-II projects having an installed capacity of 0.5 MW and 2.00 MW respectively.

1	Serlui 'A' (Hydel)	1.000 MW
2	Tuirivang (Hydel)	0.300 MW
3	Khawiva (Hydel)	1.050 MW
4	Tuipui (Hydel)	0.500 MW
5	Maicham (Hydel)	2.000 MW
6	Ramrui (Hydel)	0.300 MW
7	Vawralui (Hydel)	0.050 MW
8	Leiva (Hydel)	0.050 MW
9	Tuipanglui (Hydel)	3.000 MW
10	Kau-Tlabung (Hydel)	3.000 MW
11	Teirei (Hydel)	3.000 MW
12	Maicham - II (Hydel)	3.000 MW
13	Lamsial (Hydel)	0.500 MW
14	Serlui 'B' (Hydel)	12.000 MW
15	Lengpui (Diesel)	0.500 MW
16	Bairabi (HFO Based)	22.920 MW

Table below indicates the details of Installed capacity and generation of power in the state during 2004-05 to 2007-08.

Year	Installed Capacity in MW				Gross Generation in MKWH (MU)			
	Hydel	Thermal	Diesel	Total	Hydel	Thermal	Diesel	Total
2004-05	13.75	22.92	9.92	46.59	5.92	0.59	0.07	6.58
2005-06	13.75	22.92	9.92	46.59	8.66	2.43	0.38	11.47
2006-07	13.75	22.92	0.50	37.17	11.14	3.05	0.03	14.22
2007-08	13.75	22.92	0.50	37.17	16.30	2.59	0.03	18.92

Power Purchase

At present only 7% of the total energy demand of the State is met within the state and the remaining 95% is imported mainly from Central Sector (NEEPCO, NHPC) and TSECL. The power peak load requirement of Mizoram for 2007-08 is 60 MW while the total installed capacity is only 37.17 MW, Out of the total energy demand of 271.92MU 18.92 MU is generated within the state during 2007-08 and the remaining 95% is imported. One of the reasons for such power shortage is that Hydel projects could operate to its optimum capacity during monsoon season only.

DETAILS OF POWER PURCHASE

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Purchase from TSECL, Tripura (MU)	1.64		15.59	43.16
Purchase from Central Sector (MU)	378.39	386.34	268.56	309.44
Purchase from Others (MU)		5.19	4.5	
Total Power Purchase (MU)	380.03	391.53	288.65	352.6
Average Power Purchase rate (Rs per unit)	2.00	2.50	2.77	2.18
Total Power Purchase Cost (Rs Crore)	76.10	97.98	80.00	76.99

Consumption of Electricity

Power & Electricity is the basic infrastructure for economic development of a country. The degree of economic growth is highly correlated with the generation and consumption of electricity. The category-wise consumption pattern during 2007-08 reveals that consumption of electricity was the highest in case of domestic which accounted for 65% and the lowest consumption of electricity comes from the industrial sector which consumed only 1.68 MKWH accounting for 1% of the total consumption. The Table below gives the detail consumption pattern during the last last four years.

Consumption of Electricity

SI No	Type of Consumers	Consumption in Million Unit (MU)			
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	Domestic	84.91	91.02	99.69	115.91
2	Commercial	6.53	6.94	9.55	9.42
3	Public Lighting	5.6	5.28	9.29	10.55
4	Public Water Works	18.03	17.94	20.07	28.71
5	Industrial	1.93	2.26	2.29	1.68
6	Bulk Supply	8.65	11.07	10.33	13.17
	Total	125.65	134.51	151.22	179.44

Transmission & Distribution Losses

An estimated 34% of total Power available for Mizoram is lost through Transmission and Distribution during 2007-08. The losses are extremely high when compared with the international average of less than 10 per cent. But more or less improvement is made every year. T&D Loss during 2007-08 may be estimated at the value of Rs 25.43 crores.

SI No	Year	T&D Losses In MKWH	Percentage Losses
1	2004-05	79.4	39%
2	2005-06	76.47	36%
3	2006-07	82.32	35%
4	2007-08	92.48	34%

Revenue from sale of Energy

The The State Govt. earns a considerable amount of revenue through sale of energy within the State and to other States. State Govt. has collected as much as Rs. 82.88 crore through such sale of energy during 2007 – 08.

Sl No	Year	Revenue Received (Rs in Crores)				
		Sale of energy within the State	Sale of energy outside the State	Total Sale of Energy	Misc	Grand Total
1	2004-05	26.66	12.89	39.55	1.26	40.81
2	2005-06	33.63	28.43	62.06	1.90	63.96
3	2006-07	28.43	15.70	44.13	1.53	45.66
4	2007-08	49.35	32.09	81.44	1.44	82.88

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

As per 2001 census, there are 707 inhabited villages in Mizoram. As per new definition of Electrified Village from Government of India, 570 villages have been electrified against 707 inhabited villages (2001 Census). Under Bharat Nirman/ RGGVY Scheme, the balance 137 un-electrified villages would have been electrified by 2010.

RGGVY (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana) is one of the project of National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) launched by Government of India. The main objective of the project is electrification of all villages and rural households in all the states of India by 2010. Ministry of Power accord final approval for RGGVY Scheme in Mizoram at a cost of Rs 267.96 crore.

Projects Completed during 2007-08

1. Renovation and Modernization of Tuipui SHP (2x250KW) funded by MNES at a cost of Rs 1.51 crore.
2. Construction of 132kV Single Circuit line between Khawzawl to E.Lungdar (47.89Km) with an expenditure of Rs 9.22 crore.
3. Under APDRP Scheme, the following works were completed-
 - a) Upgradation & Augmentation of Champhai Lower Sub-Station by installing 1x6.3MVA, 33/11kV Power Transformer.
 - b) Upgradation & Augmentation of Champhai Upper Sub-Station by installing 1x2.5MVA, 33/11kV Power Transformer.
 - c) Construction of 1x2.5MVA, 33/11kV Sub-Station at Khawzawl.
4. Construction of 132kV Single Circuit Transmission line from Bairabi to Bawktlang funded by DoNER.

5.

Projects undertaken during 2008-09

1. **Construction of Lamsial Small Hydel Project (0.50MW)** : Completed and commissioned in the month of August 2008. The project will give power supply to the far flung area of Farkawn and surrounding villages in the Indo-Myanmar border especially during rainy season.
2. **Renovation & Modernization of Serlui 'A' Small Hydel Project** : This project with an installed capacity of 1.0MW is in a position to generate power again.
3. **Maicham-II SHP** : The 3.0 MW capacity Small Hydel Project on the river Maicham near N. Vanlaiphai is also at the completion stage. By the end of this year, electrical power of 3.0MW is expected to be available for the people from this Project.
4. **Serlui 'B' (12MW) Hydel Project** :- Now the Project works reached its completion stage and it is expected for commissioning within this year. On commissioning this project, 12.0 MW will be available for the people of Mizoram.

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Transport and communication are the two basic infrastructures needed for generating economic activity and prosperity and for ensuring sustain economic growth.

ROADS & BRIDGES

Arterial 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. Road construction activities in Mizoram are mainly undertaken by PWD and Border Roads Organization. Main source of funding for construction of roads are State Plan, North Eastern Council (NEC), NLCPR (DoNER), NABARD, PMGSY, E&I Schemes, World Bank Loan and MOSRT &H.

Road Category	Unit	Upto 2006-07	Upto 2007-08	Increased over 2006-07
National Highway				
i) B.R.O.	KM	558.00	558.00	-
ii) PWD	KM	328.00	328.00	-
State Highway	KM	259.18	698.94	439.76
District Road	KM	2432.15	2280.77	- 151.38
Village Road	KM	702.91	1074.64	371.73
Town Road	KM	842.96	842.96	-
Total (Road length)	KM	5123.20	5783.31	660.11
Bridges	No.	N.A.	107	-

N.A. = Figure not available

By the end of 2007-08, the total length of all classified roads was at 5783.31 Kms. The total length of the road by the end of the previous year (2006-07) was 5123.20 Kms registering an increase of 660.11 Kms during one year. The total length of National Highway under Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in Mizoram upto 2007-08 stood at 558.00 Kms. There are also 107 nos. of bridges with a total span of 3863.83 metres during upto the end of 2007-08 constructed and maintained by State PWD.

Kaladan Project

Two protocol agreement have been signed between India and Myanmar on 2nd April 2008 for Kaladan Multimodal Transport facility. Cabinet has approved the project. DoRTH

has prioritized the link road in Mizoram for the Kaladan project under SARDP-NE. This is strategically a very important project for Mizoram.

KALADAN MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT FACILITY

Survey and Investigation on the proposed road was completed and preparation of Detail Project Report (DPR) and design of the road is under process. Preparation of DPR is expected to be completed very soon. State PWD has posted a Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer and other supporting staff to take up the above mention work.

TRANSPORT

For all commercial and non commercial purposes, road transport is the most important mode of carrying goods and passengers within the state, inter state, and with international borders along the Bangladesh Myanmar borders. Therefore, roads serve as the most important means of communication, transport of goods and passengers, and lifeline of the state's economy.

Motor Vehicles

Registration of motor vehicles is primarily the responsibilities of the state government. The total number of motor vehicles on road in the state upto the end of 2007-08 for both private and government vehicles was 55,236, the number of vehicles on road has increased by 3,871 (7.5 %) over a period of one year as against 51,365 at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation during 2007-08, 50.1 per cent were Two-Wheelers, 34.3 % were light motor vehicles (Car, Jeep, Gypsy, Taxi etc.), 9.5 % are Truck and Lorries while Stage Carriages (Buses) constituted 1.5 % of the total vehicles.

Revenue Collection

Road Tax, Registration fees & Fines, license fees, Passengers & Goods Taxes are the revenues collected by the state government from road transport. Revenue received from such sources amounts to Rs. 642.41 lakhs at the end of 2007-08 as against Rs. 599.03 lakhs at the end of 2006-07. The same revenue has reached Rs. 493.43 by the end of December of the current year of 2008-09.

		Rs. In lakhs		
Sl.no.	Sources of Revenue	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Tax/Registration Fees/ Fines	497.8	529.23	391.97*
2	Collection from Passengers and Goods Tax	101.23	113.18	101.46*
Total revenue		599.03	642.41	493.43*

Operation of MST Buses

To provide safe, comfortable and cheaper facilities for transportation of passengers and essential commodities through the length and breath of the state, and even to the neighbouring states, Mizoram State Transport (MST) is being operated and wholly owned by the state government. The State Transport buses carrying passengers and mails are plying in various routes, even to the far flung remote areas of the state in the interest of public service where private operators shy away due to uneconomical nature of operating a bus service.

There is a strength of 55 numbers of serviceable fleet of MST buses. On an average, these buses performs 6130 trips, traveling more than 20 lakhs kilometers per year carrying an average 290 passengers per day. It has earned a total revenue of Rs.147.01 lakhs during 2007-08.

Rail Connectivity

Railway line extends to Mizoram at Bairabi, near the Assam border measuring only 1.5 Km from Katakal Junction. Passengers and freights arrive at this station once a day. Since all major towns are far off from Bairabi, the role of railways in the economy of Mizoram till today is almost negligible.

Bairabi –Sairang Railway

The new railway line project from Bairabi to Sairang having a length of 51.38 Kms was sanctioned in the railway budget 2008-09 at a total cost of Rs. 510.34 crores. A 'Task Force on National Railway Project' has also been constituted to function as a mechanism of continuous interaction between the Railway and the State Government.

Ministry of Railways has prepared a Cabinet Note seeking a dedicated fund for implementing Nine national Projects in NE basically to connect State Capitals. Bairabi- Sairang was one of the lines which have been considered under this project. The fund is proposed to be functional from 2009-10, approvals are under process.

The Railway Authority of NF Railway have now contemplated undertaking of necessary survey inside the state of Mizoram within a very short time. The railway line upto Sairang is proposed to be upgraded to B.G.Line.

Air connectivity

There is one airport operating at Lengpui, Aizawl since 12th December 1990 with scheduled daily flights to Kolkatta, Guwahati, and Aizawl. Because of the absence of advanced infrastructure such as electronic navigational and landing aids, air service under adverse weather conditions, especially during Monsoons is greatly hampered. During 2007-08, Ministry of Development of Northeast Region (DONOR) retained the project proposal for upgradation of ground facilities and installation of Electronic Landing and Navigational Aids under NLCPR Scheme with the project cost of Rs.50.93 crores. The project includes extension of Runway (100x75m) by cut and fill method, as well as installation of Instrumental Landing System (ILS), Approach lights, and one additional DVOR/DME at Sakawrhmutuai cliff. During 2008-09, completion of the installation of ILS at Lengpui airport is expected.

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Postal Service

The total number of Post Offices at the end of the year 2007-08 was 405, comprising 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 which increased to Rs 258 lakhs in 2007-2008 registering an increase of 11.7 per cent over the previous years. During 2008-09, revenue earned upto January 2009 was Rs 183 lakhs.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd, is the largest Telecommunication Services provider within the state of Mizoram.

Landline Telephone

The Secondary Switching Area (SSA) or Telecom District which is also the LDCA (Long Distance Charging Area) is made up of 9 SDCAs (Short Distance Charging Areas) and covers the entire Mizoram State..

The details of Telephone Exchanges SDCAs wise are as follows:- (as on 28th February 2009)

Name of SDCA	STD Code	No of Exchanges		Capacity of Exchange		Number of connection added since 1.4.2008 to 28.02.2009		Number of Connection	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Aizawl	0389	12	9	37760	4040	920	150	31768	2743
Lunglei	0372	4	6	7592	1928	73	30	5475	1877
Kolasib	03837	5	5	4552	2704	77	69	3149	1113
Champhai	03830	4	2	3400	800	86	26	2716	623
Serchhip	03838	3	4	1992	1736	50	23	1650	1308
Saiha	03835	1	5	3000	2472	69	52	1513	1705
Tlabung	03834	1	1	1000	384	4	27	263	236
Ngopa	03831	0	1	0	344	1	35	0	332
Tuipang	03835	0	1	0	376	0	8	0	345

New Telephone Exchanges at Chaltlang, Hlimen, Pukpui and Zokhawthar will be opened soon. The installation works are in progress.

GSM Mobile Service

BSNL, Mizoram is the first operator to introduce GSM Mobile Service in Mizoram (2004)

SI no	Particulars	2007	2008	February 2009
1	No of Prepaid connection	14412	17456	45873
2	No of Post paid connection	35739	38138	39596
3	No of Mobile Tower	54	65	68

3rd Generation Mobile Network

Latest technology 3G (third generation) Mobile network is planned for four City viz. Aizawl, Lunglei, Kolasib and Champhai. The installation work at Aizawl have been started and expected to be commissioned very shortly. With the commissioned of 3G, broadband Internet access will be available through Mobile Service.

W. L. L

BSNL, Mizoram provide WLL (Wireless in Local Loop) telephone service through CDMA technology to the rural areas and scattered areas. WLL service solve the problem of providing telecommunication services to the rural areas as separate installation of Telephone exchanges in each and every villages are technically and financially not feasible.

The district wise status are as follows:

Name of District	Number of BTS		Capacity		Number of connection	
	As on 31.3.08	As on 28.2.2009	As on 31.3.08	As on 28.2.2009	As on 31.3.08	As on 28.2.2009
Aizawl	4	5	2500	3250	1748	2292
Lunglei	7	7	4750	5250	1954	2122
Kolasib	3	4	2000	2500	1376	1469
Champhai	4	5	3000	3750	1188	2014
Serchhip	2	2	1250	1500	1040	1052
Saiha	1	1	750	750	520	583
Mamit	2	4	1250	3000	1138	1333
Lawngtlai	1	2	750	1500	344	452

Expansion work and installation of MSC at Aizawl is also taken up. EVDO (Broadband Service through WLL) will also be installed at Aizawl, Lunglei and Kolasib. The provision of broadband through WLL service also will be possible at some area after implementation of EVDO. This project is expected to be ready by 2nd quarter of the next financial year.

Village Public Telephone (VPT)

Village Public Telephone (VPT) rental free Telephone connection are provided through WLL under USO funding. In this project one telephone connection rent free have to be provided at all the villages. Where the signals of WLL are not available VPT are provided with Direct Satellite Phone terminal (DSPT). VPT have to be utilised by the villagers with a minimum call charges. It is the responsibility of the custodian to safeguard the Telephone instruments and pay for the telephone bills. Under this , 538 villages are provided VPT with WLL and 40 villages are provided VPT with DSPT/ Inmarsat and 93 villages T dspthe status of the are VPT provided with MARR.

Broad Band Service

Broad Band Services are now available in all the District Head quarters and other Towns/Villages such as – Khawzawl, Vairengte, Bilkhawthlir, Kawnpui, Thingsulthliah, Baktawng, Chhingchhip, Chhiahtlang, Lengpui, Thingdawl and Sihphir. The installation work at the following places is under progress - Lungdai, Bualpui, Kawlkuh, Pangzawl, Hnahthial and Zobawk. The installed capacity is 4664 and number of connection provided till date is 2009.

Broadband services through WIMAX services are also taken up for which equipment are expected very shortly. Customers will be able to access Broadband Internet through wireless within 15 Km radius (line of sight) from the WIMAX stations. Initially WIMAX will be installed at the following places; Chawngte, Hnahthial, Khawzawl, Lawngtlai, Serchhip, Thingsulthliah, Ngopa and Thingdawl.

Mobile Phone Service

BSNL, Airtel, Reliance, Aircel and Tata Indicom provides cellular mobile phone service in the State.

No of Mobile Phone Subscribers (As on October 2008)

Company	No. of subscribers
BSNL	55,594
AIRTEL	1,21,869
RELIANCE	79,300
AIRCEL	28,509
TATA INDICOM	Not received

X. FINANCIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTION

Upto February 2009, there are 108 branches of various financial institutions in the State consisting of 36 commercial bank branches, 60 branches of Rural Bank (Mizoram Rural Bank) and 11 branches of Cooperative Bank (MCAB). The branches of commercial banks and MRB in the State account for 89.71% of the total bank branches in the State. The cooperative credit structure in the State is 2-tier structure. In addition to the banks, Developmental Financial Institutions like NABARD, SIDBI & NEDFi also have their presence in the State.

No. of Banks in Mizoram as on 31.12.2008

Name of the Bank	Rural	Semi-Urban/Urban	Total
SBI	21	5	26
UCO BANK	0	1	1
VIJAYA BANK	0	1	1
IDBI	0	1	1
UBI	0	1	1
Axis Bank	0	2	2
Syndicate Bank	0	1	1
Central Bank of India	0	1	1
Bank of Baroda	0	1	1
Punjab National Bank	0	1	1
ICICI	0	1	1
MCAB LTD.	6	5	11
MRB	50	10	60
TOTAL	77	31	108

When the above table is compared with the total population of the State it is observed that the population served per branch comes to around 8,304 in Mizoram which is very good when compared with the national average of 15,000. However, the location of branches in the State has been skewed in cities and urban centres.

Credit Deposit Ratio:

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

The deposits, advances and CD ratio of the Commercial Banks, Rural Banks and Cooperative Bank in the State as on 31 March 2007 and 31 March 2008 are given below :

Agency	2006-07			2007 - 08		
	Deposits	Advances	CD ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD ratio
Commercial Banks	969.58	520.03	53.63	1190.15	662.69	55.68
Mizoram Rural Bank	198.85	128.33	64.54	283.19	161.06	56.87
MCAB Ltd.	176.69	111.88	63.32	184.15	122.83	66.70
Total	1345.12	760.24	56.52	1657.49	946.58	57.10

From the above table, it is noticed that in terms of percentage of credit outreach, the MRB and the Apex Bank have outperformed the commercial banks.

The credit deposit Ratio from 108 banks/branches as on 31st December 2008 increased to 67.81 % from 57.10 % as on 31st March 2008.

Trends in deposits and advances

- Deposits – The total deposits registered an increase of Rs. 312.37 crore from Rs. 1345.12 crore as at the end of March 2007 to Rs. 1657.49 crore as at the end of March 2008 showing a growth of 23% during this period
- Advances – The total advances increased from Rs. 760.24 crore as on 31 March 2007 to Rs. 946.58 crore as on 31 March 2008 registering a growth of 25% approximately.
- CD ratio – CD ratio increased to 57.10% as on 31 March 2008 from 56.52 % as on 31 March 2007, which is still low as compared to the national average of 75%.
- The credit growth rates have outpaced the deposit growth rate which signifies that more local deposits are flowing back to the local economy for productive purposes by way of loans and advances.

Priority Sector Lending : 2008 – 09 (As on 31.12.2008)

The total loans and advances disbursed to priority sector i.e. Agriculture, Industry and Service sector by all banks in the State as on 31.12. 2008 amounts to Rs 14009.55 while the target was 18667.65 which is a 75 % target achievement. Banks performance in terms of priority sector lending fluctuate from Bank to Bank. As on 31.12.2008 Punjab National Bank have the highest lending rate towards Agriculture, Industry and service sector with 139.22 % lending followed by State Bank of India with 107.33%. Weak priority lending is observed in IDBI (0.00%), UCO Bank (10.59%) and Vijaya Bank (27.22%)

Priority Sector Lending as on 31.12.2008

Rs. In lakh

INDUSTRY	Target	Achievement	%
Agriculture	4163.23	3523.34	84.63
Industry	3853.13	1299.96	33.74
Services	10651.28	9186.25	86.25

Recovery :

The overall recovery percentage as on 31st March 2008 recorded at 64.34%. As regards bank wise performance, the recovery percentage of SBI had a down slide by 1.38%, as compared to last year's performance. Similarly UCO bank had a downslides by 35.12% and 32% respectively in their recovery performance. All other banks had improvements in their recovery performance. However, all the banks in the State, need to improve the recovery performance further.

Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme – 2008

The Union Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech for 2008 – 09, announced a Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for farmers. The Scheme covered direct agricultural loans extended to 'marginal and small farmers' and 'other farmers' by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Credit Institutions (including Urban Cooperative Banks) and Local Area Banks. Under this scheme Rs.2837.26 lakhs was disbursed to 12,659 farmers in the State.

XI. INDUSTRIES

Mizoram continues to remain as an industrially backward State. The contribution of Industry both registered and unregistered hardly account for 1 percent of the GSDP. Handloom weaving and blacksmithy are the traditional activities. The State has witnessed a low scale of migration of workforce from agriculture to, non-agriculture sector. Popular activities like tailoring, furniture making, automobile repairs, bakery, handloom weaving and blacksmithy account for more than 80% of the total number of enterprise/unit in the State. Most of these are in and around the Aizawl City and Lunglei town.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

As per Third All India Survey of Small Scale Industries, as on 31.3.2001 the total number of Small Scale unit registered as on 31.3.2001 was 4,046 with a total employment of 9,013. The total investment and the total annual turnover were Rs. 5,628.65 lakhs and Rs. 6,693.01 lakhs respectively.

Following are the achievements during the last five years :

Year	Cummulative Nos of Industrial unit registered	Nos of unit registered during the year	Investment during each year in Rupee	Employment generated each year
2003-04	5761	288	16,33,60,000.00	979
2004-05	6080	319	7,17,50,000.00	1116
2005-06	6395	315	6,61,50,000.00	1228
2006-07	6739	344	7,91,20,000.00	1376
2007-08	6944	594	5,93,00,000.00	594

The average annual turn over achieved by the Industrial sector is Rs. 16,198.00 lakhs. The bamboo sector alone has now achieved annual turn over of Rs. 150.00 lakhs from round and

square incense stick (agarbati stick). The round incense stick are manufactured by local entrepreneurs with mechanized industrial units. On the other hand, the square incense stick are manufactured in home scale Industries. There are about 1000 families who are engaged in making incense stick and wholly depend on it.

Handloom & Handicrafts

Handloom & Handicraft Industry plays a pivotal role for Socio-economic development of the State in addition to safeguarding of 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. Upto 2008-09, there are 3 Handloom Training Centres and 750 units providing employment to 4,700 persons.

Industrial Infrastructure :

Two of Industrial Estates at Zuangtui and Kolasib were completed. Development works for establishment of Industrial Estate at Chawngte for which the developmental works is underway. Further land are being acquired for establishment of Industrial Estate at Mamit, Serchhip and Lawngtlai. 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 .

IIDC at Pukpui, Lunglei, covering 25 acres of land had been commissioned. Moreover, step is taken for establishment of IIDC at Zote with an estimated cost of Rs 456.63 lakhs. Scheme is taken up for establishment of Export Promotion Industrial Park at Lengte village which is 15 Km from Lengpui Airport.

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. 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.

Food Processing :

With a view of empowering farmers in the State, Government of Mizoram (GoM) has initiated a programme for bringing the entire State with nearly 700 villages under 900 Village Councils under 'Organic and Sustainable Farming Conditions' with assistance from Department of Horticulture and Agriculture, GoM. The prime objective of the 'Organic Programme' is to provide the farmers an incentive to adopt 'permanent residency farming' and to move away from 'jhuming'.

Pursuing for a Public Private Partnership (PPP), eight Producer Companies have been incorporated under the Company's Act with 100% shareholding of the 4000 farmers and which is likely to cross 10,000 as the area covered is being enhanced. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been formed with two reputed processors from Kolkata. The SPV has undertaken the responsibility of processing the entire turmeric crop of about 50,000 MT during 2008 – 09 and for which a Central Processing Unit is being set up at Sairang village. The envisaged plant would have capacity for processing crops like turmeric, ginger, chilli and other fruits and horticulture products. At the initial stage the plant will be utilized for processing of Turmeric. Subsequently, it will be expanded to other crops such as ginger and chillies. After completion of the plant, it is expected to produce one lakh metric tone each of ;organically produced turmeric and ginger.

Mizoram Food & Allied Industries Corporation Ltd. (MIFCO)

During the current 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) period, MIFCO strive to promote food processing industries in the private sector so much so that a Project Consultancy Cell has been established to render assistance to private entrepreneurs by way of preparing for them a Detailed Project Reports to seek financial assistance from Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India and various other sources etc. Moreover, 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.

At present there are 10 Mining check gates and 500 Quarry permit within the State. Mining Quarrying sector contributes Rs. 626.00 lakhs which is 0.22% of the State Gross Domestic Product during 2007 – 08 is projected to grow at the rate of 13% during 2008-09.

The revenue generation from the minor minerals year wise is shown below:

S.No	Financial Year	Amount in Rupees	
1.	2005-06	5,02,356	00
2.	2006-07	19,62,441	00
3.	2007-08	55,62,392	00
4.	2008-09 (Apr,08-Jan, 2009)	1,00,63,504	00
	Total	1,80,90,693	00

(Rupees one crore eighty lakhs ninety thousand six hundred ninety three).

5th ECONOMIC CENSUS – 2005

Number of enterprise

As per the results of the latest and the fifth Economic Census held in the year 2005, there were 47,730 enterprises engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation in Mizoram with 1,06,706 persons working in them. The Census reveals that there has been a tremendous increase in the number of enterprises as well as in the total employment over the corresponding figure of the previous census in 1998. The number of enterprise has increased from 24,943 in 1998 to 47,730 in 2005 which is 91.36 per cent increase. Out of the total 47,730 enterprises, as much as 18,016 number of enterprises (37.75%) were located in the rural areas and 29,714 (62.25%) were in the urban areas.

Number of enterprises by type

SI	Type of enterprise	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Agricultural Enterprises			
	i) Own Account Enterprises	4,156	5,968	10,124
	ii) Establishment	243	415	658
2.	Non- Agricultural Enterprises			
	i) Own Account enterprises	6,729	15,167	21,896
	ii) Establishment	6,888	8,164	15,052
3	Total (Agri. and non-agri)			
	i) Own Account enterprises	10,885	21,135	32,020
	ii) Establishment	7,131	8,579	15,710
4	TOTAL ALL ENTERPRISES	18,016	29,714	47,730

BAMBOO TECHNOLOGY PARK – SAIRANG

The works for establishment of Bamboo Technology Park Sairang is being continued with funding from the Planning Commission, NEC and the State Government on sharing basis. The present project focuses mostly on development of industrial infrastructures so that prospective Entrepreneurs/Companies/Groups etc. could set up bamboo based industries in the park and up to-date facilities are provided to these units. As the name implies, Bamboo Technology Park has also been nurtured for the growth and development of bamboo technology.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture is an agro-industry family-oriented, labour intensive, ideally suited to 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. Sericulture practices can rightly fit into the Socio-economic structure of the rural areas and play significant role for reconstruction of rural economy benefiting mostly the weaker section of the society. Sericulture is a viable rural industry for uplifting the rural economy, generating direct and indirect gainful employment and for weaning away the devastating Jhum cultivation. In fact Sericulture is practiced as a viable rural Industry as it gives remunerative employment throughout the year and ensures periodic income even from small land holding with low financial investment. It has a ready market and is export oriented.

Production

Sericulture has been playing a vital role, in the economic life of a large section of the state's rural population. Its area of operation in the state is quite extensive. During 2007-08, there were 176 villages and 7,293 families pursuing or engaged in Sericulture activities.

There has been a production of 3.50 lakhs Dfls, 50 Tonnes of cocoon and 5 tonnes of raw silk during 2007-08 this is a marginal increase over the previous year. There is a plantation area covering 4900 ha of land during 2007-08 as against 4200 ha during 2006-07.

Production of cocoons & silk yarn in Mizoram

Name	unit	2006-07	2007-08
Mulberry	Tonnes	48.00	45.00
Muga	lakhs (nos.)	3.60	2.50
Eri	Tonnes	3.80	4.00
Oak Tasar	lakhs (nos.)	1.50	1.00
Silk Yarn	Tonnes	4.00	4.30

Promotion :

Sericulture being a family oriented agro-based industry playing a significant role for reconstruction and upliftment of the rural economy, the State Government has made utmost attempt to bring maximum family towards sericulture farming and start silkworm rearing as their main and additional occupation by giving all necessary assistance to individual farmers. The State Government is implementing various Catalytic Development Projects (CSS) financed by the Central Silk Board and the State Government. The State Government had established one Research & Training Institute at Zemabawk to impart training of one year certificate course in sericulture and conduct mobile training to farmers in the villages.

Processing and marketing

Since Master Reelers and Weavers are not yet coming forth from the private sector the State Government have established one reeling factory at Zemabawk and another two small units at Zobawk and Kolasib. These units produces high quality raw silk fabrics and quilts which have great potential and market value everywhere in the country. In the absence of competent local buyers the state government also undertake the marketing activities. The State Government identifies different purchasing centres in different location where cocoons are purchased from the farmers and brought together to the reeling factory.

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. In spite of all the aforesaid advantages that the State of Mizoram has for the development of Sericulture Industry, the growth of Sericulture Department in the State has still been at a very slow pace.

TOURISM

For newly emerging states like Mizoram being a hill state, the inflow of expenditure from an expansion in tourism services is an important driver of economic development. Tourism has tremendous income and employment ripple effects that spread far beyond the actual tourism activity itself, so that benefits disburse quite naturally to owners of small shops, peripheral services and even to construction, banking and handicrafts. Tourism related services are naturally employment intensive. It is estimated that if Tourism's contribution is increased to 10 per cent of GDP in India, it can create 26 million new jobs. According to World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), an investment of Rs. 10 lakh in tourism can generate 47.5 jobs as against 12.6 in manufacturing.

Tourists arrival

The performance and achievement of tourism sector in Mizoram is still very modest compared to other NE states and in view of the vast potentiality for adventure tourism, eco-tourism, the peace and tranquility and the salubrious climate that the state processes. The state received 44,226 domestic tourists and 735 foreign tourists during 2007-08, the number of domestic tourists arrival has decreased from 50,244 during the previous year. The state Government managed to earn Rs. 86.41 lakhs from Tourist Lodge, Highway Restaurant and Picnic Spot during 2007-08 as against Rs. 81.64 lakhs in the previous year.

Number of Tourists Arrived			
S.No.	Year	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4
1	2003-04	37074	266
2	2004-05	38226	304
3	2005-06	45999	313
4	2006-07	50244	542
5	2007-08	44,226	735

The way Forward

The Mizoram State Government begins to recognize tourism as an important sector of the economy which needs to be developed for greater income generation. More emphasis on sustainable eco-tourism, adventure tourism, village tourism and rural tourism would bring in

high –value tourism. With the increase of tourist the need for budget hotels has been acutely felt. Participation from private sector is almost nil, the existing private hotels are not up to the mark, financial assistance may be offered to those competent promoters wishing to establish a budget hotel in the state.

As a means to promote tourism and attract more domestic tourists Government of India has announced a concessional Tourism Package for LTC travelers traveling to the NE States and Mizoram State Government has associated two Tour Operators viz; Serow Tours & Travels and Blue Bell Travels.

XII. SOCIAL AND SERVICE SECTOR

SCHOOL EDUCATION

The main objective of School Education is the development of human resource to achieve academic excellence through School education. The achievement is evident from the number of educated people it has produced so far. Since the opening of the first experimental schools in a few villages in 1901 by the Christian missionaries, the progress of school education has been a continuing process. The progress of School Education has been enhanced by the implementation of various Central Government Education programmes implemented by the State Government such as SSA programmes, implementation of Midday Meal schemes and Computer-Aided Educational teachings like Computer Aided Teachings(CAT) and K-YAN (K for Knowledge, meaning knowledge yantra).

Primary level

Number of Primary Schools (Class I –IV) has increased from 1700 in 2006-07 to 1752 in 2007-08 and enrolment has also correspondingly increased from 1,30,342 in 2006-2007 to 1,34,656 in 2007-2008, the increase rate of enrolment is 3.3 % over the previous year, However, the number of Teachers in Primary Education has decreased from 8,099 in 2006-07 to 8,002 in 2007-08.

Middle level

The numbers of Middle level of Education comprising class V to VII has increased to 1,090 in 2007-08 as against 1,081 in 2006-08. However, the number of students has decreased from 58,533 during the previous year to 57,399 during 2006-07 and that of the teachers from 7,271 in 2006-07 to 6,846 in 2007-08.

High School

The number of High Schools (CI-VIII-X) stood at 508 during 2007-08 as against 500 in the previous year. Number of enrolment has decreased from 44,322 to 43,675 during the last two years, while the number Teachers has risen to 3,935 during 2007-08 against 3,768 in the previous year.

Higher Secondary

There has been a very marginal growth in the number of Higher Secondary School, it has increased from 80 in 2006-2007 to 82 in 2007-08. The enrolment has also correspondingly increased from 11,762 in 2006-07 to 12,816 in 2007-08. The number of teachers has also gone up from 929 to 941 during the last two years.

Number of Schools, Enrolment and Teachers

Level of education	Particulars	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-08
1. Primary (I-IV)	1. No. of Schools	1,688	1,700	1,752
	2. Enrolment	1,32,046	1,30,342	1,34,656
	3. Teachers	5,210	8,099	8,002
	Teacher-Pupil ratio	1: 25	1:16	1:17
2. Middle (V-VII)	1. No. of Schools	1,121	1,081	1,090
	2. Enrolment	88,044	58,533	57,399
	3. Teachers	7983	7271	6,846
	Teacher-Pupil ratio	1:11	1:8	1:8
3. High School (VIII-X)	1. No. of Schools	484	502	508
	2. Enrolment	41,610	44,322	43,675
	3. Teachers	3694	3768	3,935
	Teacher-Pupil ratio	1:11	1:12	1:11
4. Higher Secondary (X-XII)	1. No. of Schools	76	80	82
	2. Enrolment	10,555	11,762	12,816
	3. Teachers	854	929	941
	Teacher-Pupil ratio	1:12	1:13	1:13

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS :

Up to 2007-2008 there were 3,432 number of schools at different level of education in the State. Out of these, 1,838 (53.6 %) are owned and managed by Central/State Government while 923 (26.9 %) number of schools are unaided private schools. At the elementary level (Primary & Middle) private unaided schools accounts for 25.4 percent of the total schools in the stage, majority of them are privately run English Medium Schools. There are also 315 number of Primary and Middle Schools run by three (local bodies) Autonomous District Councils in the State.

Number of Schools under different management, 2006-2007

SI No	Stage	Central Govt	State Govt	Local Bodies	Pvt Aided	Pvt Unaided
1	Primary School	2	1067	206	72	405
2	Middle School	3	558	109	104	316
3	High School	2	193	-	149	164
4	Higher Secondary	2	20	-	22	38
	Total	9	1838	315	347	923

Literacy

Literacy rate			
Year	Male	Fe-male	Total
1	2	3	4
1951	46.15	16.7	36.23
1961	53.4	34.7	44
1971	60.49	46.71	53.79
1981	79.36	68.61	74.26
1991	85.61	78.6	82.27
2001	90.71	86.75	88.8

The literacy rate in Mizoram has increased from 19.5 % in 1941 to 88.8 % in 2001. Within a few decades Mizoram became one of the most literate state in India, now being next only to Kerala which occupy the top position in terms of literacy percentage. Not only is the literacy rate high but the Male-female differential in literacy is also very narrow figuring 3.97 only in 2001 census or in other words there

are on an average 889 female literates

for every 1000 male literates. The spread of literacy is also very even in all the districts, excepting Lawngtlai district which has 64.7 % of literacy rate.

Literacy by sex in Mizoram (2001 census)

	No. of literate persons			Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fema	Combin
Rural	162,880	135459	298339	84.93	77.26	81.27
Urban	187225	175881	363106	96.43	95.80	96.13
Total	3,50,105	3,11,340	6,61,445	90.71	86.75	88.80

SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA) :

SSA is being implemented in Mizoram Since 2001-2002 with an effort to universalize Elementary Education by community ownership of the school system in a mission mode. The project is being implemented with the main objective of providing useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6-14 years age group by 2010. The achievement under SSA since 2005-2006 and upto 31st January 2009 includes construction of 447 school buildings, construction of 459 additional classrooms, construction of 1912 toilets supply of 7,57,019 numbers of textbooks, appointment of 1,000 nos. of teachers and opening of 478 number of Schools out of which 235 are PS and 243 are UPS. Besides, 11,160 number of children and 51,081 member of children were admitted in EGS Centres and AIE Centres respectively within this period.

MIDDAY MEAL IN SCHOOLS :

The National Programme of Mid-Day Meals in School implemented in the State Covers 99,963 children studying at the primary stage of education covering each and every

districts. The scheme is being implemented in 1271 Government Primary Schools, 88 Centres run under Education Guarantee scheme (EGS) and 16 centres run under Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) scheme. The Programme was extended with effect from 15th October, 2007 to 32 Middle Schools covering 1,317 number of children in 30 villages in the backward area of Lungsen Block in Lunglei District.

K- Yan (K for Knowledge, meaning knowledge yantra)

In order to improve the method of class-room teaching, 50 selected Middle Schools were covered with integrated teaching learning device named **K-yan** (which consists of a computer and a projector) during 2008-2009. The implementing agency is Mizoram State E Governance Society for which an amount of Rs 75 lakhs was received from, Govt. of India, Department of Information & Technology.

Computer Aided Teaching (CAT)

A computer based project named Computer Aided Teaching (CAT) was introduced in Mizoram since 2007-08. Under this project, 29 inches Television and a PC computer sets were provided to 50 selected High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools by the State Government. The government is planning to make wider coverage by implementing to new 100 more High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools in the near future.

Drop out rate at all stages of education, 2007-2008		
Sl. No.	Stage	Rate
1	Primary School (CI I - IV)	9.12%
2	Middle School (CI V-VII)	17.51%
3	High School (CI VIII - X)	26.28%
4	Higher Secondary School (CI (XI - XII)	60.70%

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO

Sl.	Age category	Stage of education	Boys	Girls	Total
1	6 -10	Primary school (I-IV)	114.40	110.00	112.82
2	10 -13	Middle school (V-VII)	60.17	59.45	59.82
3	13 -16	High school (VIII- X)	45.62	46.79	46.19
4	16 - 18	Higher Secondary (X-XII)	18.90	17.78	18.00

HIGHER & TECHNICAL 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 ,at present, 20 Colleges, 2 Deficit colleges including 1 Law College. Besides, there are 2 (two) Teacher Training Colleges viz. College of Teachers Education and Mizoram Hindi Training College where Degree Courses in Teacher Education is imparted for both in-service and pre-service. The number of students in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law college during 2006-07 was 5649 out of which 2750 were girls students.

Other higher educational Institutions that exist in the state are College of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry under Central Agriculture University, Regional Institute of Para-Medical and Nursing Sciences (RIPANS) , DOEACC, 4 (four) Open University including ICFAI. Besides there are two Polytechnic institutions owned and run by the state government where there are 480 number of students during 2006-07.

The scope for pursuing diverse higher technical education within the state is very limited as there is practically no technical colleges in Mizoram, there is no college for study in Medicine, Forestry, Agriculture (except Veterinary), Engineering, Management, IT etc., hence to pursue studies in various other disciplines students had to seek admission in the institutions located in other parts of the country. A number of students are sponsored by the State Government through seat quota allotted to the state by different institutions.

HEALTH

Public Health Sector had attained dynamic and enthusiastic leadership at the State and District level, it has reached the present status of 10 hospitals, 12 CHCs, 57 PHCs and 366 Sub-Centres.

Health Centres with Bed Strength(2008)

Hospital	a) Nos.	10
	b) Bed	794
CHC	a) Nos.	12
	b) Bed	270
PHC	a) Nos.	57
	b) Bed	570

CHC = Community Health Centre

PHC = Primary Health Centre

Table 8.5 Achievements under Family Welfare Programme

Item	2006	2007
Tubectomy (Person)	2264	2133
IUD Insertion	2417	2199
Oral Pill:		
a) Users	5080	3996
b) Cycles	66040	51948
Condom:		
a) Users	2730	2105
b) Cycles	196491	151560
Ante-Natal Care		
a) Case Registered	22289	26006
b) Had 3 contacts	19297	18800

Achievement under SHP 2007-08

No. of School visited	1502
No. of children examined	19468
Refractive error	132
Dental problem	426
Without problem	18964
Malnutrition	112

Malaria Control Programme :

The entire State is targeted for surveillance where MPWs and FTD are to take blood smear of any fever cases suspected for presumptive dose which are examined at the Microscopic Centre / PHC / CHC / Hospital for diagnosis. The surveillance activities for the last 2 years i.e., 2007-2008 are as follows:-

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 2007 was 2,133, as against 2,264 sterilisation operations performed during 2006. The numbers of IUD insertion performed during 2007 was 2,199, as against 2,417 IUD insertion during 2006.

The numbers of oral pill users has reached 3,996 during 2007 against 5,080 during 2006. At the same time, the numbers of condom user has decreased from 2,730 during 2006 to 2,105 during 2007.

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 1993-1994. The thrust of the programme is based on general health of the school going children and to take remedial measures and follow-up.

Surveillance activities for the last two years:-

Year	Blood Slide Collection/ Exam	POS	PF	Confirmed death
2007	154045	6563	4157	75
2008	165441	7361	6172	91

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. For vector control community bed nets are being impregnated by synthetic pyrethroid to supplement the DDT Spray. Government of India had supplied numbers of single bed nets to all Districts for distribution to BPL families as per norms laid down by Govt. of India. 1747 Nos. of Fever Treatment Depot and ASHA are engaged in each Village to provide prompt diagnosis & immediate treatment on malaria.

IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME :

The programme aim 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 DPT, OPV, one dose of BCG and one dose of Measles vaccine

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).

Achievements during April 2008-January 2009

T.T. Pregnant Women	16542
OPV	16750
DPT	16511
BCG	16690
Measles	16166

Pulse Polio Immunization:

Pulse Polio Immunization was launched in the country in the year 1995. Under this programme, 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.

Leprosy Eradication Programme

Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) Phase II Project, Mizoram has set an objective for “Total elimination of Leprosy from the State to bring down the current prevalence rate of Leprosy at 0.10 to 0 (zero).”

Physical Achievement 2007 - 08

1)	No. of New Leprosy cases detected	-	23
2)	No. of Leprosy cases discharged as cured	-	22
3)	No. of Leprosy cased under MDT treatment	-	20

T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) based on the internationally recommended Directly Observed Treatment (DOTS) Strategy has proved to be an effective tool in controlling TB. For implementation the DOTS Programme and to reach the remotest corner of the State, State TB Control Society, eight (8) District TB Control Societies and Twenty (22) Microscopy Centers for diagnosis of TB Patients have been established. Sputum examination and medicines are free of cost under this programme . Mizoram is one of the best performing State in India by achieving 86% cure rate and 82% case detection.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Urban Water Supply :

There are number of towns still left to be covered with water supply for achieving National Norm of minimum Water supply level for Urban Areas i.e 70 lpcd. The State Government has been implementing and maintaining Urban Water Supply almost for the last 2-Decades. The Programmes are still underway to improve water supply in partially covered towns and to cover Non-Covered Towns. It is anticipated that all partially covered towns and Non-Covered Towns shall be Fully Covered by the year 2015. The latest status of Urban Water Supply is indicated below:

Status of Urban Water Supply in Mizoram

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Population	Water Supply level (lpcd)	Remarks
1	Khawhai	2403		Non-Covered (NC)
2	Biate	2227		
3	N. Vanlaiphai	3275		
4	Aizawl	228280	45	Partially Covered (PC)
5	Saitual	10966	60	
6	Zawlnuam	3120	40	
7	Bairabi	3304	40	
8	Khawzawl	10954	60	
9	Tlabung	3681	35	
10	Hnahthial	7138	30	
11	Saiha	19826	20	
12	Lawngtlai	14600	20	
13	Thenzawl	5507	60	
14	Darlawn	3865	70	Fully Covered (FC)
15	Lengpui	2423	70	
16	Kolasib	19008	70	
17	Vairengte	7715	70	
18	Serchhip	17096	70	
29	Lunglei	47137	70	
20	Sairang	5034	70	
21	N. Kawnpui	6472	70	
22	Champhai	25465	70	
23	Mamit	5110	70	

Rural Water Supply:

Rural Drinking Water Supply are implemented mainly providing Piped water supply using gravity flow, Rain water gravity scheme, Pumping Scheme, Hand Pump Tube Well, Improvement of Village Spring Source and Impounding Reservoir etc. As per Habitation Survey 2003 conducted by PHED, Mizoram and revalidated by Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi there are 777 Rural Habitations in Mizoram. The status of habitation (slipped back) as on 1.4.2005 as below:-

1. Non-Covered (NC) i.e upto 10 lpcd	=	154 habitations
2. Partially Covered (PC) i.e above 10 lpcd but below 40 lpcd	=	507 habitations
3. Fully Covered habitation (FC) i.e above 40 lpcd	=	116 habitations
Total	=	777 habitations

The status of rural water supply to different habitations in Mizoram are as follows :

Category	Year			
	2005 – 2006	2006 - 2007	2007 - 2008	2008 – 2009 (anticipated)
Non Covered (NC)	136	128	85	68
Partially Covered (PC)	421	295	222	183
Fully Covered (FC)	220	354	470	526
TOTAL	777	777	777	777

Upto 2007-08 as much as 470 habitations (60.5%) have seen raised to the level of being fully covered while 85 habitations are still not covered by water supply provision.

Rural Sanitation

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN

The overall up-to-date achievements under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of TSC upto November 2008 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Scheme	As per sanctioned Target	Units Constructed	Percentage achieved
1.	Individual Household Latrines (IHL) for BPL families	59679	53893	90 %
2.	School Toilets	3219	3219	100 %
3.	Anganwadis Toilets	912	873	96 %
4.	Sanitary Complex	560	269	48 %

Urban Sanitation :

A City Development Plan on Solid Waste Management for Aizawl City was formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.00 crore to be taken up during 11th Five Year Plan. Rs. 225.00 crore for Sewerage Scheme in Aizawl City and Storm Water Drainage and landslip protection amounting Rs. 175.00 Crore was also prepared recently to be implemented during 11th Five Year Plan period.

Moreover, Project of Aizawl Sewerage Scheme with an estimated amount of 188.88 crore, Drainage Scheme for Aizawl with an estimate amount of Rs 105.78 Crore and Solid Waste Management for Aizawl City with and estimated amount of Rs. 24.62 crore has also been retained by Govt. of India.

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 to help them make out their living by providing vocational training, stipend, economic rehabilitation, special appliances and pensions. At present there are two training centres one each in Aizawl and Lunglei where training in vocational trades are imparted. The state government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 19.38 lakhs and Rs. 18.04 lakhs during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively under this scheme.

Performance under Welfare of Handicapped.

<i>Particulars</i>	No. of beneficiaries	
	2007-08	2008-09
1. Disability pension	200	200
2. G.I.A. to handicapped persons	624	235
3. Stipend to educated unemployed	25	25
4. Stipend to handicapped students	868	850
5. Handicapped training centres	400	400

Child Welfare

There are at present 26 numbers of Pre-School Centres benefited by 1350 number of children and 38 nos. of Day-Care Centre where 950 number of children below 3 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 and Adoption Cell has been set up to Co-Ordinate, regulate and monitor the works of adoption. Since its inception, a total of 42 orphans have been taken up for adoption and settled in foster homes.

Old Age Pension

Under 'National Social Assistance Programme' (NSAP) the State Government has been implementing the 'Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme' by providing Old

Age Pension to poor, destitute Older Persons who attained 65 years and above 55 years in case of physically and mentally handicapped living below poverty line. The number of persons receiving such pension has increased to 15,516 during 2008-09 against 10,525 during 2007-08, the rate of pension being Rs. 250/- per head per month.

Scheme under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution

The funds under Article 275 (1), grants are released to the State Governments against specific projects for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and strengthening of administration of tribal areas. The scheme has been availed with effect from 2002-2003 in the State of Mizoram. Major Projects taken up under this Scheme are relating to Minor irrigation, Coffee plantation, Tribal Art Centre, Eklavya Model Residential School and Forest Village Development. The amount received by the State Government for this scheme during 2007-08 and 2008-09 were Rs. 409.79 lakhs and Rs. 423.92 lakhs respectively.

Nutrition Programme

The first ICDS Project E.Lungdar was sanctioned in 1978 and started functioning in 1979 having 52 Nos. of Anganwadi Centes. In 1979 – 80 Hnahthial ICDS Project was created and Lawngtlai ICDS Project in 1981-82 . Gradually, additional ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres were sanctioned and implemented and today the number of ICDS has reached 23. After 30 years of implementing the scheme in the state, Mizoram has become one of the bests performer state of the scheme in India.

Status of Anganwadi centres

S.No	Particulars	2006-07	2007-08
1	No of ICDS Projects	21	23
2	No. of Anganwadi centres	1592	1682
3	No. of Anganwadi Workers	1592	1682
4	No. of children enrolled	138854	116129
5	No of Anganwadi Centre providing PSE For 21 + days in a month	568	1595

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

In order to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children for their all round development - mentally, emotionally and physically, supplementary nutrition programme is being implemented in Mizoram. SNP aims at eradicating the protein-calorie and micro-nutrients malnutrition/deficiency prevalence in the developing States. The revised norms for provifing supplementary food under this scheme are as follows :

- i) Children (6months to 72 months) @ Rs 2/- per day per child.
- ii) Severely Malnourished Children (6months to 72 months) @ Rs 2.70/- per day per child.
- iii) Pregnant & Lactating mothers @ Rs 2.30/- per day per beneficiary.
- iv) Adolescent Girls @ Rs 2.30/- per day per beneficiary.

Number of beneficiaries as on 31.3.03 are as follows :

<u>Category</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	
	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>
6 months – 6 Years -	138895	144769
Pregnant & Lactating Mother -	30624	30892
<u>Adolescent Girls -</u>	<u>13989</u>	<u>17591</u>

Vocational Training Centres

With 100% Central assistance/Grant-in-Aid provided to the State by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India, 5 nos. of Vocational Training Institutes have been set up in Mizoram run by Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Mizoram. The institution is imparting training in various trades to unemployed tribal youths in the state. The duration of the Training Course is fixed for 6(six) months accommodating 20 number of trainees in each of trade. 500 number of trainees have undergone such training during 2007-08 and another 500 trainees are also undergoing such training during 2008-09.

COOPERATION

Cooperative Movement in Mizoram

The planners of the country consider Co-operation as one of the most important instruments of economic development particularly for the poor and disadvantaged in the rural areas. Cooperative movement started in Mizoram during 1949, with the Registration of “Aijal Central Trading Cooperative Society Ltd.” on 11th November, 1949 when Mizoram was one of the districts of Assam. The first Registration of Trading Cooperative was followed by Registrations of Credit Cooperatives, Consumers, Labours, Service, Industrial and Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, etc. However, the expansion of Cooperative Movement suffered a serious setback because of the insurgency problem during 1966 and after. The movement then, could not make much headway in Mizoram due to the unrelenting insurgency for almost 20(twenty) 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 at 699 on 31st March, 1986, rose to 1367 as

on 31st March, 2007. As a natural corollary, the number of members also respectively rose from 16,579 to 42,286 .

Growth of Cooperative Societies

The Cooperative movement in Mizoram continued to play a vital role in the social and economic development of the State making significant progress in terms of numbers of societies and number of members. Compared to the situation during 1985-86 the number of societies has increased by 96 per cent and the total members have grown by 155 per cent during the span of 20 years. These societies are well linked vertically with their federation concerned in the matters of guidance and assistance. The working capital has also increased from Rs. 49.92 lakhs to Rs. 3,01,526.05 lakhs during this period.

According to the information available upto the end of 2006-07, there were altogether 1,367 numbers of various types of cooperative societies in the state comprising both credit and non-credit societies as against 1,343 societies at the end of 2005-06. The total membership of these societies stood at 42,286 by the end of 2006-07 as against 32,340 at the end of the previous Year i.e. 2005-06. There are at present 1367 Nos. of functioning Primary Cooperative Societies, 6 Nos. of District Level Cooperative societies and 10 Nos. of State Level Cooperative Societies.

Growth of Cooperative Societies in Mizoram

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No of Coop.	Members	Shares Contribution	Working Capital in lakhs
1975-76	231	5,610	1.524	7.278
1980-81	467	11,092	12.766	15.35
1985-86	699	16,579	24.92	49.92
1990-91	1,199	29,110	124.95	219.12
1995-96	1,306	36,500	317.14	948.64
2000-01	1,502	47,271	464.14	1,577.18
2001-02	1,434	45,001	410.61	1,512.63
2002-03	1,511	44,130	673.59	3,416.30
2003-04	1,419	42,813	491.81	1,704.37
2004-05	1,386	41,446	3,507.191	29,648.234
2005-06	1,343	32,340	2,979.397	95,515.145
2006-07	1,367	42,286	3,254.797	

STATE LEVEL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

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. There are 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 31,207 number of Nominal Members during 2006 – 07. The financial position of the Bank during last 2 years is as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09(Dec. 2008)</u>
1. Share Capital		
i) State Government	369.55	469.55
ii) Coop. Societies	127.13	127.76
2. Deposit	18,417.36	19,736.23
3. Loan & advances	12,277.41	12,292.80
4. Credit/Deposit Ratio	66.66%	62.29
5. Borrowings	4,321.69	4,021.41
6. Investment	5,988.03	6,162.67
7. Working capital	25,014.16	26,037.75
8. Net Profit	423.16	165.04
9. <u>Loan Recovery rate</u>	<u>69.94%</u>	<u>72.92%</u>

Mizoram Pig Producers Coop. Federation Ltd. (Pigfed)

The main objectives of PIGFED Ltd. are to promote and facilitate the operation of primary Pig Producers' Cooperative Societies affiliated to it by coordinating their activities and supplying requisite inputs and technical guidance for scientific pig rearing by their members and undertaking processing and marketing of pork and other piggery products. At present, the paid up share capital of the Federation stood at Rs.6,27,000/- out of which Rs. 2,25,000/- is Government share and Rs.402,000/- is society share. The business turnover for 2007-08 (provisional) stood at Rs 9.48 lakhs with a net profit of Rs. 5.61 lakhs.

Mizoram State Cooperative Fruit Forestry & Vegetable Federation (MAFF)Ltd.

The Mizoram State Cooperative Fruit Forestry & Vegetable Federation (MAFF) Ltd. was set up in May 1989 mainly to organize and bring fruit & vegetable growers into Cooperative fold and to provide Fruit & Vegetable Growers necessary inputs and advice them to augment their income by increase productivity and value addition through an integrated system of production and processing diversification.

The paid up Share Capital as on 1.3.2009

1. Cooperative Societies	:	51 members	:	Rs. 94,000.00
2. State Government	:	1 members	:	Rs. 9,16,500.00
TOTAL	:		:	Rs.10,10,500.00

Mizoram State Cooperative Marketing & Consumers' Federation (MIZOFED) Ltd.

Main Objectives of the Federation is to Procure, Stocks, Distribute sale or arrange for sale and to undertake business in Consumer and Essential Commodities etc., the Federation is mainly involved in business on sale and distribution of Essential Commodities, such as, POL products, LPG Products, Iodised Salt, Edible Oil and other Consumer Goods.

The annual turnover for POL business during 2007-2008 turns out to is Rs.61.36 Crores and its progressive achievement in lifting of Oil products are as follows :

Quantity in KL

Sl. No	ITEMS	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1	MS	8022	8850	7722
2	HSD	8032	8968	9566
3	SKO	4032	4032	4032

The Federation as the single largest distributor of LPG in the state runs 6(Six) LPG Distribution Centres throughout the state. The sales turnover through LPG Business during 2007-2008 amounts to Rs.10.14 Crores and has lifted 355266 filled LPG cylinders during 2007-08 as against 383724 during 2006-07.

The sales turnover from business in Essential and Consumer Goods has also amount to Rs.10.04 Crores during 2007-2008 alone and the Federation earned a net Profit of Rs.73.21 Lakhs During 2007-2008 out of its over all business.

Mizoram Apex Handloom & Handicraft society (MAHCO) Ltd.

The Mizoram Apex Handloom and handicraft Cooperative Society (MAHCO) Ltd. started functioning in the year 1977 with 58 registered Primary Handloom Cooperative Societies and 71 private weavers. MAHCO Ltd. is currently having 68 nos. of 'A' class member consisting of Handloom Cooperative Societies and 79 Nos. of Individual weavers as 'B' class member MAHCO Ltd. has played vital roles in Handloom Weaving Development in the State. It has 4 retail outlets within the State and one outside the State in Guwahati.

The financial position of MAHCO Ltd. during the last 2 years is given below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

		<u>2008-2009</u>	<u>2008-2009</u>
1.	Share Capital:		
	i) State Government	- 37.80	37.80
	ii) Societies	- 0.40	0.49
	iii) Individual	- 0.52	0.58
2.	Net Profit	- 15.20	18.00
3.	Financial Assistance from Govt.	- 20.00	25.00
4.	Transport subsidy from NHDC	- 0.18	0.32

SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES

During the year 2008, as many as 23 Gold, 28 Silver and 31 Bronze are won by the State Athletes. Prominent among the activities were the selection of two girls Hockey player in the India team in Asia Cup 2008 held during 13-18th December in Malaysia. Besides, two Girls are selected for the World Junior Women Hockey Cup to be held during August 2009 Boston, USA. Mizoram won 3rd place in the All India Sepaktakraw Championship held in Manipur and now qualified in the National Games to be held during 1-14th June 2009, Jharkhand. Of late, a new project known as Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan was introduced by the Govt. of India and the Sports Council is entrusted to implement this right from the Village level to the State level and even the National level competitions. An amount of Rs.562 lakhs was spent during 2008-09.

Assets constructed during 2008-09 are as follows :-

1.	Urinals, Water Point, Waiting Shed for the publics etc.	- 50 nos.
2.	Construction of Pavillion at Public playground	- 9 nos.
3.	Construction of public water points	- 15 nos.
4.	Basketball court	- 2 nos.
5.	Urinals	- 37 nos.
6.	Public Waiting Shed at the roadside	- 12 nos.

Youth Commission

In the year 2008-09, Youth Commission was legislated in the State Assembly it is anticipated that Rs. 42 lakhs will be spent during 2008-09.

Project under CSS, NEC and DoNER

There is a proposal amounting to Rs.11.90 crore in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India which is expected to be released during the financial year for the construction of State Sports Complex and District Sports Complex in 7(Seven) Administrative Districts. Two projects from DONER, one at Champhai and one at Aizawl for the establishment of District Level Sports Complex and State Level Sports Complex. Works is in progress and it is estimated that the work will be completed during the next financial year 2009-2010. Rajiv Gandhi Stadium is proposed to be set up at Mualpui Ground, where Rs. 25 crore was allotted by the 12th Finance Commission which is to be completed during 2009-2010. Similarly, another big project is approved and retained by DoNER costing of Rs.34 crore for establishment of State Sports Academy at Zobawk.

XIII. RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development is an important part of the state's initiative for overall economic development by implementing various schemes and programmes which are designed to bring about self employment through income generating activities, providing wage employment to rural persons, and creating permanent assets for strengthening the rural economy, and reduce poverty. All rural development schemes and other poverty alleviation programmes are implemented through a network of 26 Rural Development Blocks and District Rural Development Agencies in every district. Development schemes and programmes are implemented in such a way that the most essential and pressing needs of the rural people are emphasized by way of maximum public participation.

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 every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Side by side the scheme serves other objectives such as generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was first introduced in 2 (two) districts viz., Lawngtlai and Saiha. Lunglei and Champhai districts were covered during the year 2006-07. The scheme is now extended to all 8 (eight) districts of Mizoram. The total allocation of funds towards implementation of NREGS all over Mizoram during 2008-09 is Rs.20000.00 lakhs (Central Government-Rs.18000.00 lakhs, Mizoram Government-Rs.2000.00 lakhs)

Progressive Achievements under NREGS till 2008-2009					
Sl.no.	Items	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	Progressive Total
1	No. of Job Cards Issued	19366	89314	170955	279635
2	No of Households Provided Wage Employment	19366	89314	170955	279635
3	Mandays Generated/person/day	1547795	1849138	NA	3396933

Data for 2008-09 are 1st March 2009.

Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The IAY is Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Construction/Upgradation of dwelling units of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Freed bonded labourers, and non SC/ST BPL rural households. Presently, the amount of assistance provided per dwelling unit is Rs.35000/- in plain areas and Rs.38500/- in hilly/difficult areas.

Progressive Status of IAY Scheme					
Sl.no.	Works	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	Progressive Total
1	No of New House Constructed	1261	1452	767	3480
2	No. of Houses Upgraded	652	817	471	1940
Expenditure incurred(in Rs. Lakhs)		328.66	399.28	522.63	1250.57

*Data for 2008-09 are as on 1st March, 2009.

SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY)

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

Physical Achievements of SGSY		
Sl.no.	Items	From 01/04/1999 to 1 st March 2009
1	No. of SHGs formed	367
2	No of SHGs assisted	367
3	No. of SHGs defunct	44
4	No. of BPL Families who has crossed poverty line under SGSY	7825

government subsidy. Families of Below 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% benefits for SCs/STs, 40% for women and 3% for disabled persons.

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

The IWDP aimed at an integrated development of wasteland/degraded lands based on village/micro watershed plans. These plans are prepared by the Watershed

Associations/Watershed Committees and Gram Panchayats/Village Councils (under Hariyali Guidelines) with technical guidance from the Watershed Development Teams of the Project Implementation Agencies (PIA's) after taking into consideration the land capability, site condition, and local needs of the people. .

At present there are 52 projects under IWDP being implemented throughout Mizoram. During 2007-08, a total of 71265.11 hectares of land was covered under the scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 1241.97 lakhs.

Social Education

Under this Scheme, construction of Community Halls, NGOs' buildings, village libraries, information centres, and playgrounds are mainly undertaken. During 2008-09, 88 nos of such works were undertaken involving an expenditure of Rs. 280.50 lakhs.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

Mizoram shares a considerable length of her borders with Bangladesh and Myanmar. Economic transformation of the traditionally backward border areas is necessary to accelerate overall growth of the state's economy. The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border; and to bridge the gap in the physical and social infrastructure of such areas so as to ensure multifaceted development and saturating border areas with essential infrastructures. The BAD programme is implemented in villages situated in International border viz. Indo–Bangladesh border and Indo–Myanmar border.

During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.1197.67 lakhs was utilized for implementing works under BADP schemes in 16 Blocks of the four districts of Mizoram bordering Bangladesh and Myanmar. Nearly double the amount was utilized in 2007-08; and during the current year 2008-09, Rs.2535.00 lakhs is allocated and works are under process.

URBAN – RURAL POVERTY

Rural Poor:

As on 2004, about 37,384 households in the rural areas are estimated to be poverty household (Below Poverty Line household).

Urban Poor

The SJSRY Programme is implemented smoothly to look after the BPL families within Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha, Champhai and Kolasib urban areas. Various programme viz :

Urban Wages Employment Programme, Skilled Training Programme and rehabilitation to urban poor programme are taken up for the upliftment of the BPL family. The latest

population survey record (2007) of the BPL people within the respective district hqrs are as follows :-

Sl.No	Dist Hqrs.	No of Houses	Population
1.	Aizawl City	14991	64855
2	Kolasib Town	1319	6060
3	Champhai Town	2179	9843
4	Serchhip Town	1708	7778
5	Mamit Town	759	3501
6	Lunglei Town	2076	9287
7	Lawngtlai Town	899	2960
8	Saiha Town	1030	4845
	Total :	24961	109129

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department was created and functioning since 2006 – 2007. The progress during the year 2008 – 2009 under the various scheme of the Department are enumerated as under:-

The physical progressive may be sum up as under since inception of the department Plan fund :-

- 280 running metres of Retaining wall in various locations of whole State.
- 2 km link road constructed within the urban areas.
- 7 nos of dumping grounds are maintains.
- 270 nos of families are rehabilitated through minor works known as 'Monsoon Damage & Rehabilitation Scheme'
- Mobile Garbage Disposal is introduced within the city and 25 nos. of Garbage Trailer installed in various places within the city. Privatization of garbage also partly introduced.
- The existing dumping ground of Aizawl city is being upgraded to a new technology of 'Solid Waste Management Centre'.

The programme taken under ULB in Mizoram targeted mainly on Solid Waste Management for which at least 50% of the grant have to be utilized and the other half is

projected for implementation of Civic Services, information, Education and Communication as per recommendations.

AIZAWL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY: -

The Aizawl Development Authority was established under the umbrella of UD&PA for creation of sustainable and worthwhile assets for Aizawl City and executing developmental works. The newly Gazetted designed by Aizawl Development Authority, "**Building Regulations, 2008**" is in operation.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JN-NURM):

The following are the progress made under JNNURM :-

- Rs 378.35 lakhs for Renovation of Aizawl Greater Water Supply, Phase I have been released by Government of India and Work is in progress. Second Installment is being awaited and the state matching share for the whole project amounting to Rs 168.00 lakhs is also allocated during the current year by the State Planning Board.
- First installment for **Chite EWS** and **Lawipu EWS** amounting to Rs 260.04 lakhs and Rs 462.77 have been released by Central Government under BSUP and works is in progress..
- A sum of Rs. 827.27.00 lakhs has been approved by Central Government under IHSDP for Construction of EWS Housing at Lunglei and Rs 310.71 lakhs was already released and is being processed for early implementation.
- Many more Detail Project Report under JNNURM sub-sectors are being placed under consideration of State Level Committee, which will be submitted to the Central Government soon after the State Level Committee approve the same.

MUNICIPALITIES

'**The Mizoram Municipality Act, 2007**' was approved by the State Government and some basic important Rules in connection with Municipality also approved by the Government. The following action had also been taken so far: -

- Aizawl Municipal Council Office is now function (Initial stage)
- 26 posts has been created for Aizawl Municipal Council office.
- State Election Commission Office also opened and being functioning.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURES DEVELOPMENT :-

Many projects had been implemented with the assistance of Government of India through NBCC under Urban Infrastructure Development. The following shows the works with its respective remarks: -

No.	Name of Projects	Amount (In lakhs)	Remarks
1	Construction of All India Service Officers Transit Accomodation, Aizawl	186.00	Functioned
2	Construction of State Government Employees Housing Complex, 91 Units. at Aizawl	1496.15	Functioned
3	Construction of Bus Terminus at Thuampui, Aizawl	1836.55	Functioned
4	Construction of ATI Building at New Capital Complex at Aizawl	890.97	Functioned
5	Construction of Shopping Centre at Champhai	1188.35	Functioned
6	Construction of City Centre at Aizawl	1236.90	Works in progress
7	Slum Improvement / Up-gradation for Eight Districts Headquarters in Mizoram	488.00	Completed
8	Construction of Shopping Centre at Kolasib	575.00	Completed
9	Development Plan of Chaltlang Area	239.35	Completed
10	U.P.A Programmes within Mizoram State	4470.10	Work in progress
11	Strengthening of existing road within Aizawl City	2399.00	Work in progress
12	Construction of Truck Terminus at Rangvamual, Aizawl.	2403.27	Functioned
13	Construction of DOEACC Hostel Building	1280.60	Works in progress
14	Construction of Sport Complex at Chite, Aizawl	1033.28	Works in progress
15	Strengthening of roads within Kolasib Town	2459.88	Works in progress
16	Development of Champhai Town	2385.65	Work is yet to start
17	Housing Phase II – Aizawl	2111.50	Works in progress

Many more Project schemes such as Construction of Housing schemes at Lunglei and Saiha, Drainage Schemes at Champhai, New Market Complex at Aizawl, Aizawl South Market at Thakthing, Housing phase II at Aizawl, Linkage Brigde between Tuithiang and Chhinga vengthar at Aizawl, Saitual Development Project are in the pipe lines.

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Annexure-I

POPULATION OF MIZORAM THROUGH DECADAL CENSUS

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

BLOCK-WISE POPULATION

SI No.	Name of Block	1981 (persons)	1991 (persons)	2001		
				Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Zawlnuam	24,444	30,853	14,386	13,307	27,693
2	W. Phaileng	16,838	21,591	11,487	9,690	21,177
3	Reiek	10,973	12,128	7,241	6,674	13,915
4	Thingdawl	35,351	44,833	31,927	29,119	61,046
5	Darlawn	18,066	20,983	12,370	11,799	24,169
6	Phullen	-	-	6,368	5,969	12,337
7	Aibawk	11,671	14,439	8,171	7,816	15,987
8	Tlangnuam	93,769	1,70,667	1,26,399	1,21,304	2,47,703
9	Thingsulthiah	20,638	27,095	18,635	16,551	35,186
10	Ngopa	20,956	23,347	8,913	8,449	17,362
11	Khawzawl	35,807	50,192	34,036	31,743	65,779
12	Khawbung	-	-	9,964	9,634	19,598
13	Serchhip	23,428	29,993	17,958	17,562	35,520
14	E. Lungdar	28,885	32,344	9,834	9,368	19,202
15	Bunghmun	12,239	15,549	8,486	7,335	15,821
16	Lungsen	21,127	26,496	15,932	14,716	30,648
17	Lunglei	34,530	48,493	34,432	31,679	66,111
18	Hnahthial	18,615	20,877	12,552	12,091	24,643
19	Chawngte	16,983	24,870	17,956	16,573	34,529
20	Lawngtlai	18,517	29,330	20,820	18,271	39,091
21	Sangau	8,777	10,746	7,101	6,871	13,972
22	Tuipang	22,143	34,930	24,141	22,973	47,084
	Total :	4,93,757	6,89,756	4,59,109	4,29,464	8,88,573

**GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES
(MIZORAM STATE - 1999-2000 SERIES)**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl No.	INDUSTRY	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007(Q)	2007-2008(A)	2008-2009(P)
		®	®	®	®	®					
	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR	34910	35037	41469	42817	44324	44895	46634	47982	49276	50961
1	AGRICULTURE	31792	31589	37113	37954	39264	39603	41196	42337	43414	44893
2	FORESTRY	1491	1666	1771	2198	2033	2272	2402	2474	2641	2777
3	FISHING	1627	1782	2585	2665	3027	3020	3036	3171	3221	3291
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	24995	27206	30338	35352	39050	39336	51228	58451	66755	76309
4	MINING & QUARRYING	776	244	477	234	927	804	634	681	731	785
5	MANUFACTURING										
	5.1 : REGISTERED	536	597	688	695	702	745	819	963	1132	1331
	5.2 : UNREGISTERED	1911	2020	1979	2050	2371	2746	3193	3754	4414	5189
6	CONSTRUCTION	15205	15945	19731	22635	26940	25970	36567	42308	48950	56636
7	ELECTRICITY, GAS & WATER SUPPLY	6567	8400	7463	9738	8110	9071	10015	10745	11528	12368
	SERVICE SECTOR	95101	111499	122848	138410	149124	161226	174224	193133	214478	238993
8	TRANSPORT, STORAGE &										
	8.1 : RAILWAYS	16	15	17	30	33	37	29	34	37	41
	8.2 : TRANSPORT BY OTHER MEANS	2093	2526	2861	3036	3625	4196	4640	5494	6378	7441
	8.3 : STORAGE	56	59	61	57	59	75	81	86	92	97
	8.4 : COMMUNICATION	982	932	1038	1314	1198	1309	1659	1852	2057	2295
9	TRADE, HOTEL & RESTAURANTS	15020	14431	16852	16855	18263	17311	18200	19759	20939	22214
10	BANKING & INSURANCE	3873	4524	4530	7237	8086	8379	9414	10916	12657	14675
11	REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING & BUSINESS SERVICES	22768	28204	31762	35835	42154	49832	58430	67844	79945	94306
12	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	27469	35433	39948	48598	48623	50701	51470	54816	58379	62173
13	OTHER SERVICES	22824	25375	25777	25448	27083	29386	30301	32332	33994	35751
	TOTAL GSDP (Rs in lakhs)	155006	173742	194653	216579	232498	245457	272086	299566	330509	366263

® - Revised (P) - Projected (Q) - Quick

Annexure-IV

**GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CONSTANT PRICES
(MIZORAM STATE - 1999-2000 SERIES)**

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No.	INDUSTRY	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007(Q)	2007-2008(A)	2008-2009(P)
		®	®	®	®	®					
		GSDP	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP
	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR	34910	32368	32607	33923	33470	34927	35836	36501	37578	38509
1	AGRICULTURE	31792	29069	29095	30056	29558	30791	31542	32053	32931	33677
2	FORESTRY	1491	1666	1735	2035	1832	2059	2181	2232	2384	2503
3	FISHING	1627	1633	1777	1832	2080	2077	2113	2216	2263	2329
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	24995	26884	30037	34445	36438	35113	41373	44726	47918	53303
4	MINING & QUARRYING	776	237	467	179	685	651	435	491	554	626
5	MANUFACTURING										
	5.1 : REGISTERED	536	578	654	644	616	614	720	774	832	894
	5.2 : UNREGISTERED	1911	1982	1978	1991	2286	2260	3201	3439	3695	3970
6	CONSTRUCTION	15205	15769	19590	22146	25222	23362	29030	31771	34312	39005
7	ELECTRICITY, GAS & WATER SUPPLY	6567	8318	7348	9485	7629	8226	7987	8251	8525	8808
	SERVICE SECTOR	95101	103466	110684	122895	127521	135588	133304	140830	148874	157704
8	TRANSPORT, STORAGE &										
	8.1 : RAILWAYS	16	15	17	28	30	32	27	29	31	33
	8.2 : TRANSPORT BY OTHER MEANS	2093	2489	2783	2928	3351	3788	3767	4172	4658	5224
	8.3 : STORAGE	56	58	60	55	55	68	65	67	68	70
	8.4 : COMMUNICATION	982	923	1022	1280	1126	1768	2641	3118	3682	4346
9	TRADE, HOTEL & RESTAURANTS	15020	13429	13929	13818	14476	14719	14846	15431	15786	16166
10	BANKING & INSURANCE	3873	4432	4096	6290	6469	7152	8338	9159	10061	11053
11	REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING & BUSINESS SERVICES	22768	24830	27076	29529	32234	35308	37739	41369	45377	49819
12	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	27469	32162	36260	44112	44135	46021	41209	42548	43931	45359
13	OTHER SERVICES	22824	25128	25441	24855	25645	26732	24672	24937	25280	25634
	TOTAL GSDP (Rs in lakhs)	155006	162718	173328	191263	197429	205628	210513	222057	234370	249516

® - Revised (P) - Projected (Q) - Quick

Annexure-V

AREA, PRODUCTION & AVERAGE YIELD OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Year / District	Paddy			Maize			Pulses		
	Area(in Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (Kg per Ha)	Area(in Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (Kg per Ha)	Area(in Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (Kg per Ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000 - 01	51,839	103,673	2,000	6,643	16,436	2,474	2,374	3,960	1,668
2001 - 02	55,881	105,715	1,892	7,378	16,646	2,256	2,677	3,799	1,419
2002 - 03	57,067	109,205	1,914	7,489	14,879	1,987	4,666	4,986	1,068
2003 - 04	59,196	114,630	1,936	10,481	20,282	1,935	4,892	4,313	881
2004 - 05	57,085	107,661	1,886	10,505	19,788	1,884	6,741	7,971	1,182
2005 - 06	56,460	107,740	1,908	11,742	22,703	1,933	6,861	8,663	1,262
2006 - 07	52,851	42,091	796	10,775	20,969	1,946	5,054	5,833	1,154
2007 - 08	54,541	15,688	288	7,328	729	99	5,048	2,632	521

Annexure-VI

LAND USE STATISTICS

Area in Ha

Year	Geographical Area	Forest Area	Not available for cultivation		for other uncultivated Land excluding follow Land			Follow Land		Net Area Sawn	Net Area Irrigated
			Land put to Non Agricultural use	Barren and in-culturable Land	Permanent pasture and other grazing Land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net Area sown	Culturable waste	Follow Land other than current follow Land	Current follow Land		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1997 - 98	2108.7	1598.5	121.37	10.77	22.5	30.6	5.1	152.81	30.69	136.36	7.9
1998 - 99	2108.7	1598.5	88.094	8.5	22.5	30.6	5.1	180	46.6	128.806	8.517
1999 - 00	2108.7	1598.5	121.29	11.94	22.5	30.81	5.2	170.45	50.011	97.999	9.217
2000 - 01	2108.7	1626.475	121.79	8.6	22.5	30.6	5.31	155.809	36.285	101.331	9.686
2001 - 02	2108.7	1626.475	122.69	7.8	10.6	19.163	5.1	163.262	35.798	117.812	10.219
2002 - 03	2108.7	1550.608	125.19	8.2	13.1	27.253	9.5	215.713	41.356	117.78	10.669
2003 - 04	2108.7	1593.5	125.01	8.92	5.65	15.123	5.95	194.378	38.447	121.722	11.352
2004 - 05	2108.7	1593.65	125.51	8.52	5.346	10.232	5	181.199	49.969	123.564	11.852
2005 - 06	2108.7	1593.7	125.41	8.62	5.34	10.238	5.231	197.192	40.969	122	11.8
2006 - 07	2108.7	1593.7	125.42	8.62	5.235	68.765	5.23	166.078	41.465	94.187	11.388
2007 - 08	2108.7	1593.7	125.43	8.62	5.23	66.749	5.23	165.981	44.947	92.183	9.446

Annexure-VII

AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF MAJOR HORTICULTURE CROPS

Sl.No	Year	Orange			Banana			Passion Fruit			Tomato		
		Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2001 - 02	5482	32099	5.85	2484	35273	14.2	350	735	2.1	12	183.8	15.32
2	2002 - 03	5429	25050	4.61	2734	44564	16.3	420	1142	2.72	15	231.9	15.46
3	2003 - 04	5400	18930	3.5	3384	59287	17.52	520	1461	2.81	18	306.5	16.25
4	2004 - 05	4409	26233	5.95	3820	83046	21.74	729	2282	3.13	20	303.5	18.8
5	2005 - 06	5258	33020	6.28	4520	104818	23.19	929	3354	3.61	16	274.1	19.74
6	2006 - 07	5395	34366	6.37	5020	119676	23.84	1109	4979	4.49	17	225	23.7
7	2007 - 08	6395	41567	6.5	6220	151519	24.36	8944	44720	5	NA	NA	NA

Sl No	Year	Birdeye Chilly			Chow Chow			Tumeric			Ginger		
		Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	2001 - 02	590	401	0.68	535	16130	30.1	280	2808	10	7287	46648	6.4
2	2002 - 03	645	535	0.83	550	17231	31.4	287	3845	13.4	5097	31136	6.1
3	2003 - 04	673	646	0.96	580	20949	36.1	320	4528	14.15	4481	29582	6.6
4	2004 - 05	702	687	0.98	583	19886	34.1	385	5509	14.31	4532	38068	8.39
5	2005 - 06	714	721	1.01	604	21593	35.7	522	9735	18.65	4654	45143	9.69
6	2006 - 07	792	1077	1.36	664	24455	36.8	535	10074	18.83	3426	55432	16.17
7	2007 - 08	100	200	2	714	20418	37.09	4175	83500	20	3587	57010	15.89

Annexure-VIII

NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON ROAD UPTO 31ST MARCH 2008

Sl. No.	Category	Y E A R S									
		1998- 1999	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PRIVATE											
1	Two wheeler	9926	11267	12945	14499	16267	18786	21132	23993	26350	28482
2	Auto Rickshaw[Passengers]	53	216	450	623	863	1148	1336	1534	1736	1886
3	Auto Rickshaw[Goods]								5	17	19
4	Motor cab	1737	2012	2480	2728	2952	3301	3593	4110	4722	5002
5	Maxi cab	45	110	264	333	407	550	723	878	1022	1156
6	Motor cars	2020	2494	2923	3476	3896	4741	5311	6014	6702	7217
7	Jeep	1796	1858	2027	2127	2238	2316	2406	2524	2665	2812
8	Gypsy	1203	1712	1799	1863	1928	2019	2106	2204	2197	2218
9	Stage carriage [Buses]	414	442	493	524	551	575	672	704	744	753
10	Ambulance									1	4
11	Fire fighter										
12	Recovery van									2	1
13	Truck & Lorries	2210	2377	2586	2787	3012	3498	3966	4317	4659	5055
14	Tractor	147	146	158	169	175	178	196	205	214	224
15	Trailer	83	83	85	91	95	93	103	107	112	114
16	Excavator				3	29	54	95	158	217	281
17	Mac Crane / Road Roller								1	5	12
18	TOTAL (PRIVATE)	19634	22717	26210	29223	32413	37259	41639	46754	51365	55236
19	GOVERNMENT VEHICLE (All type)	3994	2084	2287	2495	2672	2613	2552	2733	2823	3016

20	GRAND TOTAL	23628	24801	28497	31718	35085	39872	44191	49487	54188	58252
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AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Sl.No.	Name of commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	CEREALS									
1	Rice	Kg.	13.92	13.37	13.17	14.33	12.21	14.08	16.54	21.58
2	Atta	Kg.	12.13	12.33	12.00	14.08	14.75	14.50	15.56	18.00
3	Maida	Kg.	14.00	13.24	13.08	14.79	14.04	15.62	19.38	22.50
4	Suji	Kg.	16.50	17.20	15.96	15.91	17.04	19.42	20.31	26.25
5	Bread (400g)	No.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.88
6	Biscuit(Good Day)100g	No.	10.00	10.33	1,067.00	10.50	10.08	10.42	10.00	10.00
11	PULSES									
7	Masur dal (small)	Kg.	30.50	29.61	33.33	36.79	37.83	34.69	42.75	70.69
8	Black Gram	Kg.	23.71	25.37	27.21	27.91	28.87	27.71	40.31	41.25
9	Local Pulse (Bete)	Kg.	28.33	24.35	28.50	28.81	28.75	30.50	32.50	60.00
10	Motor Chana (Dry peas)	Kg.	19.25	19.75	19.50	19.50	21.08	19.75	22.81	33.16
11	Soyabean	Kg.	26.14	24.11	27.48	30.21	24.58	28.96	27.50	46.25
III	OILS & FATS									
12	Mastard Oil (refined veg.oil)	Litr	41.25	39.91	51.79	60.54	59.17	57.46	61.06	83.13
13	Vanaspati (Dalda/Rasoy)	Kg.	61.88	52.91	59.42	60.00	60.83	59.16	61.88	85.00
IV	MEAT, FISH & EGG									
14	Pork	Kg	93.75	95.00	95.00	98.75	98.75	98.75	102.50	140.00
15	Beef	Kg	87.50	88.75	91.46	102.50	101.25	102.50	112.50	137.50
16	Mutton	Kg	102.85	99.99	105.71	108.57	118.57	102.50	133.33	143.75
17	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg	103.33	98.88	95.39	113.01	120.71	120.00	118.75	140.00
18	Fish (Rohu)	Kg	103.33	103.13	102.50	119.58	125.10	130.66	112.50	121.25
19	Egg (Farm)	Dozen	28.55	28.54	28.38	28.75	30.00	30.00	36.25	67.50
V	MILK & ITS PRODUCTION									
20	Milk (Private)	Lit.	23.00	23.33	23.87	24.58	26.87	28.87	28.87	30.00
21	Everyday (milk powder)	Kg	69.12	69.21	68.83	69.50	74.62	77.08	88.75	105.63

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Sl.No.	Name of commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X	INTOXICANTS									
45	Tobacco leaf	Kg	112.50	122.58	118.75	110.00	117.91	152.08	138.75	158.75
46	Mizo zial (10 sticks)	No.	2.00	1.97	2.00	2.00	2.06	2.75	3.15	2.81
47	Wills Navy cut (10 sticks)	No.	19.75	25.79	13.73	14.37	14.87	15.00	24.88	36.00
XI	FUEL & LIGHTING									
48	LPG Gas (14.20 kg.)	cylinder	243.00	254.00	250.25	260.27	305.60	305.40	305.63	331.63
49	Electricity (Below 50 w)	Unit	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.45
XII	SOAP									
50	Washing soap (Ball)	Per ball	10.00	10.38	10.25	11.25	11.67	11.75	12.00	14.63
51	Cinthol (Bathing soap)	No.	12.50	13.21	12.08	12.46	12.83	18.13	19.50	21.14
XIII	EDUCATION									
52	School Uniform shoe(Intac)No. 5	Pair				246.00	287.50	288.75	362.50	415.63
53	School Tution fee (Pvt.)	Month	153.75	154.17	161.66	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	218.75
XIV	MEDICAL CARE									
54	Doctor Consultation fee	Per visit	50.00	66.66	79.58	93.75	93.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
55	Paracetamol	Per strip	4.88	5.21	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.88	5.50	8.25
XV	BEDDING & CLOTHING									
56	Secondhand Shirt	No.	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	97.00
57	Secondhand Pant	No.	150.00	140.00	160.00	180.00	190.00	200.00	200.00	133.75
58	Mattress - 3 Kgs. Cotton	No.	351.25	393.29	360.42	294.58	373.33	343.75	417.14	468.57
59	Rizai 2 Kgs. Cotton	No.	281.25	289.16	286.16	298.75	297.92	281.25	330.00	400.00
60	Mosquito Net (double)	No.	340.00	350.00	360.00	350.00	360.00	380.00	450.00	394.29
61	Mosquito Net (single)	No.	270.00	290.00	300.00	240.95	250.00	300.00	350.00	330.00

WHOLESALE PRICE OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Ending March Ending Dec.08

Sl.No.	Name of commodities	Unit	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	7	8	9	10	11
I	CEREALS						
1	Rice	Qtls.	1,230.00	1,220.00	1,158.00	1,387.00	1,856.25
2	Atta	Qtls.	979.00	988.00	1,282.00	1,367.00	147.17
3	Maida	Qtls.	1,153.00	1,418.00	1,379.00	1,635.00	1,857.13
II	PULSES						
4	Masur Dal (Small)	Qtls.	3,399.00	3,270.00	3,280.00	3,334.00	5,557.14
5	Local Pulses (Bete)	Qtls.	2,400.00	2,600.00	2,800.00	3,200.00	3,750.00
III	BEVERAGE						
6	Sugar	Qtls.	1,745.00	2,123.00	2,261.00	2,272.00	2,442.86
IV	CONDIMENTS & SPICES						
7	Salt	50 Kg.	589.00	280.00	279.00	327.00	282.14
8	Turmeric	Qtls.	3,500.00	5,000.00	5,200.00	5,200.00	750.00
9	Garlic	Qtls.	4,087.00	4,000.00	4,300.00	1,000.00	7,000.00
10	Ginger	Qtls.	750.00	780.00	780.00	800.00	1,850.00
11	Dry Chilli (bird eye chillies)	Qtls.	4,200.00	6,000.00	6,200.00	6,200.00	14,000.00
V	MEAT						
12	Pork	Qtls.	8,500.00	8,000.00	8,200.00	8,200.00	14,000.00
13	Beef	Qtls.	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,500.00	8,500.00	13,750.00
14	Chicken (Broiler)	Qtls.	7,500.00	6,000.00	6,500.00	7,200.00	14,000.00
15	Fish	Qtls.	7,600.00	7,800.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,750.00
VI	VEGETABLES						
16	Potato	Qtls.	802.00	852.00	972.00	1,008.00	1,000.00
17	Onion	Qtls.	1,226.00	1,334.00	1,266.00	1,468.00	1,692.86
18	Brinjal	Qtls.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,300.00	2,500.00
VII	FRUITS						
19	Banana	Qtls.	650.00	650.00	700.00	800.00	1,100.00

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

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

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

TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO

Sl. No	Year /District	Primary School			Middle School			High School			Higher Secondary School		
		Teacher	Pupil	Ratio	Teacher	Pupil	Ratio	Teacher	Pupil	Ratio	Teacher	Pupil	Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2000-2001	4505	103269	1:23	4999	48793	1:10	2805	37197	1:13	504	9871	1:20
2	2001-2002	5429	114229	1:21	5747	53130	1:9	2853	43030	1:15	485	9076	1:19
3	2002-2003	5855	116303	1:20	5599	56490	1:10	2923	39875	1:14	648	12555	1:19
4	2003-2004	5861	120217	1:21	5608	58623	1:10	3108	45200	1:15	669	16890	1:25
5	2004-2005	5469	102807	1:19	7067	56038	1:8	3592	43161	1:12	845	10283	1:12
6	2005-2006	5210	132046	1:25	7983	88044	1:11	3694	41610	1:11	854	10555	1:12
7	2006-2007	8099	130342	1:16	7271	58533	1:8	3768	44322	1:12	929	11762	1:13
8	2007-2008	8002	134656	1:17	6846	57399	1:8	3935	43675	1:14	941	12816	1:13

District -wise 2007-2008

1	Mamit	339	6267	1:18	331	2317	1:7	199	1997	1:10	25	118	1:4
2	Kolasib	500	10215	1:20	424	4295	1:10	213	2820	1:13	47	628	1:13
3	Aizawl	2829	51555	1:18	2876	25229	1:8	1692	20396	1:12	558	8311	1:14
4	Champhai	739	14747	1:20	701	6550	1:9	475	4787	1:10	48	636	1:13
5	Serchhip	404	7917	1:20	410	4009	1:9	222	2776	1:12	47	435	1:9
6	Lunglei	2527	20731	1:8	936	7389	1:7	641	5699	1:8	145	1928	1:13
7	Lawngtlai	920	16173	1:17	656	4858	1:7	282	2879	1:10	23	339	1:14
8	Saiha	744	7051	1:9	512	2752	1:5	206	2321	1:11	39	388	1:9
	Total	9002	134656	1:15	6846	57399	1:8	3930	43675	1:11	932	12783	1:13

Annexure-XIV

BANK - WISE BUSINESS AND CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO (C:D RATIO)

POSITION AS ON 31-12-2008

BANKS	Nos of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	C:D Ratio
S.B.I	26	874.82	718.34	82.11
UCO Bank	1	28.61	13.77	48.13
Vijaya Bank	1	156.52	58.50	37.38
IDBI	1	14.73	6.82	46.30
UBI	1	36.11	6.28	17.39
Axis Bank	1	49.01	5.52	11.26
Syndicate	1	1.82	1.00	54.96
C.B.I.	1	4.42	1.55	35.07
BOB	1	5.51	1.03	18.69
PNB	1	1.78	3.16	177.53
ICICI	1	3.08	1.74	56.49
MCAB	11	197.50	119.02	60.26
M.R.B.	61	269.61	177.81	65.95
TOTAL	108	1,643.52	1,114.54	67.81

POSITION AS ON 30.9.2008

BANKS	Nos of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	C:D Ratio
S.B.I	26	866.32	729.38	84.19
UCO Bank	1	29.86	14.31	47.92
Vijaya Bank	1	157.58	59.55	37.79
IDBI	1	13.64	5.20	38.12
UBI	1	16.85	6.27	37.21
Axis Bank	1	48.88	5.48	11.21
Syndicate	1	2.06	0.80	38.83
C.B.I.	1	4.33	1.24	28.64
BOB	1	4.65	0.20	0.00
PNB	1	1.02	2.02	198.04
ICICI	1	2.55	1.64	64.31
MCAB	11	195.88	125.69	64.17
M.R.B.	60	274.70	168.60	61.38

TOTAL	107	1,618.32	1,120.38	69.23
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SECTOR-WISE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE & PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME							
				(Rs. In lakh)			
Sector / Item	8th Five year plan	9th Five year plan	10th Five year plan	Sector / Item	8th Five year plan	9th Five year plan	10th Five year plan
2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED							
Actual Expenditure	11,276.52	11,791.50	48,603.03				
Percentage to total Expenditure	10.61	6.86	0.12				
RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
Actual Expenditure	16,935.00	15,514.51	23,781.43				
Percentage to total Expenditure	15.94	9.02	5.83				
SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME							
Actual Expenditure	10.00	4,250.05	14,963.45				
Percentage to total Expenditure	0.01	2.47	3.67				
IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
Actual Expenditure	1,339.98	2,691.37	11,420.22				
Percentage to total Expenditure	1.26	1.56	2.80				
ENERGY POWER							
Actual Expenditure	15,420.35	19,387.11	50,882.08				
Percentage to total Expenditure	14.51	11.27	12.47				
INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS							
Actual Expenditure	4,715.51	5,738.88	16,489.40				
Percentage to total Expenditure	4.44	3.34	4.04				
TRANSPORT							
Actual Expenditure	17,326.37	23,809.60	96,000.18				
Percentage to total Expenditure	16.31	13.84	23.53				
				COMMUNICATION			
				Actual Expenditure	-	-	113.61
				Percentage to total Expenditure	-	-	0.03
				SCIENCE, TECHNOLGY & ENVIRONMENT			
				Actual Expenditure	219.54	413.9	625.1
				Percentage to total Expenditure	0.21	0.24	0.15
				GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES			
				Actual Expenditure	6259.19	11010.99	17414.3
				Percentage to total Expenditure	5.89	6.4	4.26
				SOCIAL SERVICES			
				Actual Expenditure	30344.34	68889.07	116549
				Percentage to total Expenditure		40.05	28.56
				GENERAL SERVICES			
				Actual Expenditure	395.55	3861.06	11143.95
				Percentage to total Expenditure	2.26	2.24	2.73
				FORESTRY & WILDLIFE			
				Actual Expenditure	-	2639.63	-
				Percentage to total Expenditure	-	1.53	-
				UPGRADATION GRANTS			

Annexure-XVI

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
Crop Husbandry	8.03	30.15	29.14	33.18	31.84	33.48
Horticulture	4.55	4.81	5.90	7.37	6.79	8.23
Soil & Water Conservation	2.69	2.95	3.60	3.88	3.00	3.04
Animal Husbandry	5.06	5.13	6.54	7.26	6.20	6.60
Dairy Development	0.40	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50
Fisheries	1.16	1.21	1.83	2.30	2.34	3.13
Forestry & Wildlife	5.95	6.37	7.70	10.47	13.35	13.00
Agri. Research & Education	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	1.18
Co-operation	3.00	3.02	3.02	5.15	6.45	6.56
Agri. Marketing & Quality control (Trade and Commerce)	1.59	1.75	2.24	3.35	2.06	1.95
TOTAL :	32.53	55.84	60.47	73.46	90.54	77.67
RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Special Programme for R.D.						
a) IRDP & Allied Programme	2.80	2.80	2.72	3.23	3.36	12.36
Rural Employment						
a) SGRY	2.11	2.07	2.11	2.61	2.73	1.68
Land Reforms	2.61	2.38	3.39	3.63	3.93	4.11
Other Rural Development Prog. including Com. Dev. & Panchayat						
i) Rural Housing	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.26	-
ii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	1.05	1.05	1.08	0.76	1.05	1.01
iii) Others	24.96	4.21	6.16	7.01	20.57	27.87
TOTAL :	39.79	18.78	21.73	23.50	37.89	47.03
SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME						
Border Area Dev. Prog. BADP	11.36	16.21	8.06	8.87	13.02	-
Fund under Article 275 (I)		2.45	2.64	2.64	3.24	2.03
Others						
i) Sinlung Hills Dev. Council	0.78	0.80	0.89	1.07	1.25	1.41
ii) Backward Dist. Area funds				7.50	22.50	15.00
iii) M.L.A., LAD Scheme				2.00	4.00	6.00

Annexure-XVI

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Major Head/Minor Head of Development 2	2002-03 3	2003-04 4	2004-05 5	2005-06 6	2006-07 7	2007-08 8
TOTAL :	12.13	19.45	11.59	22.08	44.01	24.44
IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL						
Major & Medium Irrigation	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Minor Irrigation	6.30	14.29	14.20	18.80	31.53	33.10
Command Area Development	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.18
TOTAL	6.41	14.50	14.36	18.96	31.69	33.29
ENERGY						
Power	38.98	56.41	55.60	90.26	68.34	67.00
Non-Conventional Sources	1.31	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.45
Integrated Rural Energy Prog.IREP	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10
TOTAL	40.40	57.02	56.21	90.87	68.95	67.55
INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
Village & Small Industries						
1) Industry	12.39	9.43	14.49	24.37	20.35	14.86
2) Sericulture	2.20	2.43	3.07	3.62	3.55	3.84
Industries (other than V & SI)	0.84	0.84	0.84	1.00	1.20	1.44
Mines & Minerals	0.69	0.69	0.61	0.90	1.01	1.08
TOTAL	16.12	13.39	19.01	29.89	26.11	21.22
TRANSPORT						
Aviation				0.07	0.29	0.82
Roads and Bridges	32.52	87.98	89.74	126.47	112.61	138.62
Road Transport	5.05	5.03	4.00	4.71	4.95	4.30
Inland Water Transport	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.32	0.04
M.V. Wing	0.75	0.82	0.77	0.82	1.01	1.15
TOTAL	38.36	93.88	94.56	132.12	119.18	144.93
COMMUNICATION						
Other Communication						
Capacity Building under national						
E. Governance Action Plan				0.41	0.73	-
TOTAL				0.41	0.73	-
SCIENCE, TECH & ENVIRONMENT						
Scientific Research (inc S&T)	1.10	1.07	1.06	1.33	1.51	2.09

Annexure-XVI

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ecology & Environment	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
TOTAL	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.37	1.55	2.13
GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
Sectt Economic Service	9.84	5.66	9.90	3.66	3.13	2.17
Tourism	3.39	2.37	2.35	2.92	3.04	3.31
Economic & Statistics	0.90	0.94	1.08	1.22	1.55	1.37
Civil Supplies	1.39	2.00	1.95	4.90	4.10	31.87
Other General Economic Service						
i) Weights to measure	0.57	0.60	0.60	0.73	0.80	0.95
ii) Others : District Council						
a) LADC	7.48	7.50	8.00	8.50	8.75	9.07
b) MADC	6.48	6.51	6.86	7.21	7.46	7.78
c) CADC	4.95	4.70	4.95	5.20	5.45	5.77
iii) Law & Judicial	0.88	1.30	1.05	0.54	0.80	0.95
TOTAL	35.87	31.58	36.74	34.87	35.07	63.24
SOCIAL SERVICES						
General Education						
a) School Education	40.60	44.95	59.64	72.12	76.78	88.11
b) Higher Education	8.41	10.10	10.30	12.11	15.38	18.50
Technical Education	0.94	12.88	14.30	11.70	5.84	3.38
Sport and Youth Services, (Excluding physical Education)	2.26	2.43	3.33	4.85	8.90	9.47
Art & Culture	2.75	1.77	1.12	1.24	4.05	2.38
Medical & Public Health	27.26	41.86	29.50	33.78	40.93	42.75
Water Supply & Sanitation	29.19	32.08	38.45	46.13	72.04	68.20
Housing incl. Police Housing						
a) Govt. Housing (PWD)	2.92	2.70	2.70	2.57	3.42	3.55
b) Housing (LAD)	37.48	37.00	36.82	37.42	6.04	10.87
c) Police Housing	3.50	4.17	4.53	5.65	4.61	3.68
URBAN DEV. (State Capital Project)						
a) Urban Development (SCP)	9.81	25.01	1.24	1.25	1.56	1.42
b) LAD (incl. NSDP)	7.77	5.49	6.57	5.52	9.03	5.79

Annexure-XVI

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c) Town & Country Planning	1.15	1.07	1.10	1.19	1.40	1.31
Information & Publicity	1.33	1.25	1.76	2.37	2.39	2.37
Labour & Labour Welfare	0.77	0.80	0.93	1.30	1.56	1.72
Social Welfare	5.43	3.74	4.39	4.56	7.53	7.45
Nutrition PMGY	6.58	6.80	6.82	6.82	7.63	7.13
TOTAL	188.23	234.09	223.49	250.59	269.09	278.08
GENERAL SERVICES						
Jails	1.98	1.82	1.88	2.87	2.88	2.73
Stationery & Printing	1.03	0.80	1.24	1.00	1.80	1.41
Public Work	5.64	8.35	7.43	9.73	14.82	12.36
Other Administration Services						
i) Training (ATI)	0.49	0.55	0.55	0.89	0.96	0.95
ii) Other (Forensic Science)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.10
TOTAL	9.14	11.54	11.14	14.53	20.50	17.55
GRAND TOTAL	420.13	551.18	550.40	692.64	745.32	777.13

Annexure-XVII

TAXES BY TYPE

Type of Tax	2000-	2001-	2002-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-08
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	(RE)
A. STATE TAXES	1442.94	1911.75	2797.11	3385.19	3956.14	5505.57	6762.2	5732
1. Taxes on Income & Expdr.	331.84	362.56	396.79	407.72	437.63	452.81	499.95	480
2. Land Revenue	115.76	123.88	97.16	71.96	86.25	159.38	72.78	118
3. Stamps & Registration	6.68	8.21	8.14	13.25	10.43	16.78	20.83	23
4. State Excise	96	135.59	128.7	136.2	140.4	146.1	165.02	165
5. Sales Tax	605.88	984.86	1820.05	2331.69	2808.21	4159.06	5371.81	5500
6. Tax on Vehicle	201.84	209.88	256.08	338.15	379.78	434.98	501.48	475
7. Taxes on Good & Passenger	51.41	52.85	56.61	61.01	68.67	99.44	98.28	95
8. Taxes & Duties on Electricity	1.65	-	-	0.76	-	-	-	-
9. Other Taxes on Commodities & Services	31.88	33.92	33.58	24.45	24.77	37.02	32.05	32
B. CENTRAL TAXES & DUTIES (Devolution)	624	4372.97	9459	13033	15578	22583	28805	34089
1. Corporation tax	-	2228	2431	3535	4433	6235	8991	10452
2. Taxes on Income (other than corporation tax)	624	(-)3482.00	141	2107	2854	4396	5460	6532
3. Other taxes on Income & Expenditure	-	150.97	18	-	-1	-1	-1	-2
4. Taxes on Wealth	-	6	189	3	10	12	11	14
5. Customs	-	2381	2380	2781	3128	4403	5618	6810
6. Union Excise Duties	-	2820	3944	4065	4333	5876	5966	6690
7. Service Tax	-	213	297	492	829	1664	2762	3597
8. Other taxes on Commodities & Services	-	56	59	50	-8	-2	-2	-4
Total of Tax Revenue	2066.94	6284.72	12256.11	16418.19	19534.14	28088.57	35567.2	39821