



# **ECONOMIC SURVEY**

## **MIZORAM**

### **2011-12**

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## A. OVERVIEW OF STATE ECONOMY

1. As per provisional figure of 2011 census, the total population stood at 10,91,014 registering a growth rate of 22.78 per cent over 2001 census. The sex ratio is 975 females per 1000 males. About 94.46% of the state population belongs to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population comprises about 0.03 % of the State's population.
2. The State economy (GSDP) is projected to grow at about 10% during 2011-12 while the national economy (GDP) is projected to grow at 8.6 % during 2010-11.
3. The Per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2009-2010 is estimated at Rs. 44,758/- as against the previous year's estimate of Rs. 38,145/-. Per capita income at the national level is Rs. 46,492/- for the year 2009-2010. Per capita income for the year 2010-11 is estimated at Rs 50,021 while the National Per capita income during the same period is estimated at Rs 54,527
4. Tertiary/Service sector constituting a share of about 60% of the total GSDP indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. Both the industry sector and the agriculture & allied sector contribute about 20% to the GSDP respectively.
5. About 60% of the population depends upon agriculture and allied sector. Share of Agriculture and Allied sector to the economy during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period could be averaged at 14 %. About 32 % of the cultivated area is under Jhum cultivation. Only 20% of the demand for rice could be met within the State. During 2009-10, a total of 1,42,8600tonnes of rice was lifted by the State Government from outside.
6. Inflation measured from Wholesale Price Index shows 35.60 % increase in December 2011.
7. The existing area under various horticulture crops accounts for 1.09 lakhs ha. which is only about 9.43% of the estimated potential area of 11.56 lakhs ha. Floriculture and horticulture has gained momentum and shown improvement in production.
8. The fish production by the end of 2010-11 was 5200 MT. While the potential culture fisheries resources in the State is estimated to be 24,0000 Ha., only 12% of the available resource (2900Ha) has been developed for fish farming which could offer only 36% of the table size fish requirement leaving a gap of 64%.
9. Forest covers 19,240 sq.km. which is 91.27% of the State's geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 134.00 sq.km. very dense forest, 6251 sq.km. moderately dense forest and 12,855 sq.km. open forest. The recorded forest area of the

- State is 16,717. sq.km. Reserve Forest constitute 47.31%, Protected Forests constitute 21.34% and unclassified forests constitute 31.35% of the total Forest Area.
10. Mizoram has abundant natural bamboo resources which covers 31% (6446 sqkm) of its geographical area and as many as 27 species of bamboo have been identified in the State.
  11. There is an estimated growing stock of 25.26 million metric tonnes of bamboo in in the State.
  12. Mizoram is still on its way to achieving the National Norm of Water Supply Level (70 lpcd) in Urban Water Supply Programme. Out of 22 towns in Mizoram 10 towns have been brought under fully covered status (below 70 lpcd) and 3 towns are non-covered. At present 653 habitations comes under fully covered status and 124 habitations comes under partially covered status. It is encouraging that all the 777 habitations have now been brought under FC & PC.
  13. There are 370 Health Sub Centre, 57 PHC and 12 CHC. About 25.2 % of children (0-3yrs) are malnourished. The Infant Mortality rate (IMR) based on SRS 2009 stood at 37 per 1000 while it is 34.34 per 1000 based on CRS 2008. Doctor population ratio is estimated at 1: 2623 and Nurse population ratio is estimated at 1 : 666
  14. Up to 2010-2011, there were 3810 number of schools at different level of education in the State and out of which 42.86 % are owned and managed by Central/State Governments, 27.10 % are Private Un-Aided, 20.13 % are Private-Aided and the rest 9.71% comprising Primary and Middle Schools are run by Local Body, i.e, three Autonomous District Councils. The teacher-pupil ratio in the state is estimated at 1:20 for Primary School, 1:9 for Middle School, 1:13 students for High School and 1: 15 for Higher Secondary schools. As per reconstructed Cohort method the drop out rate during 2010-11 has been calculated as 3.8% for Primary School, 1.8% for Middle School and 17.3% for High School.
  15. Industrial Development in Mizoram could be considered to have started lately in 1990's after attaining statehood. "Micro and Small Industries are the only industries in the State. "Entrepreneurs in Mizoram are of first generation and the State could be still described as "No Industry Zone" due to absence of large or medium industries. Upto 2009-10 there are 7,888 number small scale industries registered.
  16. In spite of abundant hydro-electric power potential available in the State (4500.0MW), only 0.64% of its potential has so far been harnessed, through Small & Mini Hydel Projects. The State's power demand is presently worked out to be 107.0MW

- while the state's own generation is only 29.05MW Hydel excepting 22.92MW Thermal Plant which is for emergency only. 40.00MW (approx) is purchased from outside. Number of electrified villages as on February 2012 is 648 and electrification works being taken up for the remaining un-electrified 59 villages under RGGVY scheme in full swing. The per capita power consumption during 1009-11 is 252 KWH. The T & D loss is estimated at 27.16 % by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> plan while AT&C loss is expected to be reduced to 15 % by end of 11<sup>th</sup> plan.
17. The total length of all types of roads in Mizoram by end of February, 2012 is 7437.17 kms and road density is 35.28 km/100 sq km. (approx), whereas the total length of roads in the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (i.e 2007) was 6059.83 km which was 28.36 Km/100 Sq Km. The density of road in Mizoram is still very low in comparing to the National level of 96.57 Km/100 Sq Km. There are 6 National Highways in Mizoram with a total length of 886 kms.
  18. The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State upto the end of 2010-2011 for both private and government vehicles was 91,922. The number of vehicles on road has been increased by 11,734 (14.63%) over a period of one year as against 80,188 at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation during 2010-2011, 55.03% are two-wheelers while 38.10% are light motor vehicles. Truck and Lorries constituted 4.17% of all vehicles on road.
  19. As on February 2012, there are 6,79,806 mobile phone connections in the state against 6,01,169 connections in February 2011 which is an increase of 13 %. Airtel has the majority of subscribers with 2,40,185 connections followed by BSNL with 1,83,124 connections. There are 514 mobile towers in Mizoram.
  20. The CD ratio as on 31.12.2011 is 44.22% against 50.43 % in 2009-10. The CD ratio is low as compared to the national average of 75%.
  21. The receipts from the State's own resources is estimated to be increased by Rs 67.66 crore in 2010-11 in absolute term as compared to the receipts in 2009-10. It is further estimated that state own tax revenue to grow during the fiscal 2011-12 in comparison with the growth rate of the previous year. The revenue surplus is also expected to increase from 16.63 crore in 2010-11 to 322.04 crore in 2011-12 with a corresponding decrease in Gross Fiscal Deficit from 732.85 to 172.86 in absolute and from 11.64 to 2.40 as a percentage of GFD to GSDP. However, the outstanding debt of the State is high as Rs 3163.95 crore in 2009-10 which is 49.62% against GSDP.
  22. The original approved outlay for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

- (2007-2012) was Rs.5534.00 while total of the successive approved Annual Plan outlays is Rs 6300.00 crore. The approved outlay for 2011-12 is Rs 1700.00 crores which is an increase of 13.33 % over the previous year outlay of Rs 1500.00 crore.
23. As the State decided to implement Sixth Pay Revision for its employees w.e.f 2010-11, a large chunk of plan expenditure has to go as non plan revenue expenditure thereby causing a shock to the developmental expenditure.
24. New Land Use Policy (NLUP), the Flagship Programme of the State Government continued to be the highest priority during 2011-2012. The programme aims at gradually changing the practice of jhumming with a new pattern of land use through empowerment of people, preservation of environment, adoption of effective water harvesting measures and commercial utilization of abundant locally available resources. Rs 234.00 crores is specifically earmarked for NLUP which is implemented by eight Departments.

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## B. MIZORAM AT A GLANCE

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

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



## C. BASIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2009-2010	2010-2011
1	<b>State Income</b>		<b>2004-2005 Series</b>	<b>2004-2005 Series</b>
	a) GSDP at current price	Rs. lakhs	528393	605770
	b) Per Capita Income at Current price	Rs.	43467	48591
	c) GSDP at Constant (2004-05) price	Rs. lakhs	417351	455672
	d) Per Capita Income at Constant Price	Rs.	34456	36732
2	<b>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure</b>		<b>(2004-2005)</b>	<b>(2004-2005)</b>
	(Consumer Expenditure )		NSS 61 <sup>st</sup> Round	NSS 61 <sup>st</sup> Round
	a) Rural	Rs.	778.35	778.35
	b) Urban	Rs.	1200.51	1200.51
3	<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
	a) Gross Cropped area	'000 ha	133.226	132.756
	b) Net Area Sown	'000 ha	130.226	130.121
	c) Gross irrigated area	'000 ha	10.361	12.13
	d)Area under Principal crops		<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
	i) Paddy	ha	47,204	40,692
	ii) Maize	ha	8,551	9,005
	iii) Pulses	ha	3,920	3,957
	iv) Oilseeds	ha	2,741	3,140
	e) Production of Principal crops		<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
	i) Paddy	M.Tonnes	66,132	67,429
	ii) Maize	M.Tonnes	11,510	13,499
	iii) Pulses	M.Tonnes	6,479	6,065
	iv) Oilseeds	M.Tonnes	2,988	3,727
	f) Agricultural Census		<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
	(a) No. of operational holdings	Nos.	75,523	97,223
	(b) Total operated Area	Ha	93,298	1,16,645
	(c) Average size of holdings	Ha	1.24	1.2
4	<b>Livestock Census</b>		<b>2007</b>	<b>2011(Projected)</b>
	(a) Total Livestock	'000	364	423
	(b) Total cattle	'000	34	35
	(c) Total pigs	'000	267	329
	(d) Total poultry	'000	1,234	1,369
5	<b>Forest (FSI Report)</b>		<b>2003</b>	<b>2009</b>
	(a) Area Under Dense Forest	Sq. Km	7488	6385
	(b) Area Under Open Forest	Sq. Km	10942	12855
6	<b>Electricity</b>		<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2012</b>
	(a) Installed Capacity	MW	40.77	52.47
	(b) Gross Generation	MW	17.53	33.66
	(c) Power Purchased	MW	347.15	403.57
	(d) Total Consumption	MW	190.2	237.56
7	<b>Industries</b>		<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
	(a) Registered SSI units	Nos	7888	8088
	(b) Nos. of farmers regd in Sericulture	Nos	7293 (2007)	7826 (2012)
	(c) No. of enterprises (as per 1998 economic census)	Nos	24943	24943
	(d) No. of enterprises (as per 2005 economic census)	Nos	47378	47378
	(e) Average annual growth rate of enterprise (1998 to 2005)		9.60%	9.60%
8	<b>Cooperation</b>		<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
	(a) No. of Coop. Societies	No.	1361	1473
	(b) Membership	No.	43,920	49,107
	(c) Working Capital	Rs.Crores	45.18	22.01

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2009-2010	2010-2011
9	<b>Banking</b>		<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
	(a) No. of Bank/Branches	Nos	114	119
	(b) Total Deposits	Rs. crores	2649.65	3012.26
	(c) Total Advance	Rs. crores	1336.24	1392.72
	(d) Credit Deposit ratio	%	50.53	46.00
10	<b>Education</b>		<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
	(a) No. of Primary School	Nos	1,782	1,821
	(b) Enrolment in Primary School	Nos	156,396	166,152
	(c) No. of Middle Schools	Nos	1,313	1,353
	(d) Enrolment in Middle School	Nos	66,776	69,318
	(e) No. of High Schools	Nos	521	538
	(f) Enrolment in High Schools	Nos	48,811	50,252
	(g) No. of Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	95	98
	(h) Enrolment in Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	17,049	18,437
	(i) No. of Colleges	Nos	22	21
	(a) Enrolment in Colleges	Nos	9,307	8,237
	(b) No. of University	Nos	1	1
	(c) Enrolment in Univ.	Nos	2471	2771
11	<b>Health</b>		<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
	(a) No. of Hospitals	Nos	12	12
	(b) Community Health Centres	Nos	12	12
	(c) Primary Health Centres	Nos	57	57
	(d) Sub-Centres	Nos	370	370
			<b>2008</b>	<b>2008</b>
	(e) Birth rate	Per '000	21.45	21.45
	(f) Death rate	Per '000	6.28	6.28
	(g) Infant mortality rate	Per '000	38.34 (CRS)	38.34 (CRS)
12	<b>Transport</b>		<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2012</b>
	(a) Total road length	Kms	6349.60	7437.17
	(b) National Highway	Kms	886.00	886.00
	(c) State Highway	Kms	504.35	699.64
	(d) District Road	Kms	2280.77	2332.55
	(e) Village Road	Kms	1074.64	1102.70
	(f) Town Road	Kms	842.96	947.13
	(f) Total Motor Vehicles	Nos.	80,188	91922
13	<b>Communication</b>		<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
	(a) No. of Post Offices	Nos.	400	394
	Rural	Nos	341	353
	Urban	Nos	59	41
	(b) No. of Mobile Connection	Nos	601169	732977 (Feb 2012)
14	<b>Water Supply</b>		<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
	(a) No. of villages fully covered	Nos	472	589
	(b) No. of villages partially covered (10 lpcd to 40)	Nos	278	188
15	<b>Public Finance</b>	<b>Rs. crore</b>	<b>2010-11(Pre Actual)</b>	<b>2011-12 (BE)</b>
	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+)	Rs. crore	16.63	322.04
	Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	Rs. crore	732.85	172.86
	Internal Debt	Rs. crore	534.5	433.6
	% of GFD to GSDP	%	11.64	2.4
	Accumulated Debt	Rs. crore	3410.21	3580.72
	Acc. Debt as % of GSDP	%	54.16	49.62
16	<b>Plan Outlay</b>			
	(a) 11 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Outlay		Rs. 5,534.00 crore	
	(b) Annual Plan 2010-11 Approved outlay		Rs. 1,500.00 crore	
	Annual Plan 2010-11 Revised outlay		Rs. 1,547.32 crore	

## D. ACRONYMS

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

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

NEC = North Eastern Council
NEDFi = North Eastern Financial Development Corporation
NEEPCO = North Eastern Electric Power Corporation
NeGAP = National E-Governance Action Plan
NERUDP = North East Region Urban Development Project
NERCCDIP= North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Programme
NHPC = National Hydro Power Corporation
NLCPR = Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
NLEP = National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NPAG = Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls
NPCBB= National Project on Cattle And Buffalo Breeding
NPEGEL = National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
NRDWP = National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NREGS = National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme
NRHM = National Rural Health Mission
NSDP = Net State Domestic Product
NSS = National Services Schemes
NSSO = National Sample Survey Organisation
PAC = Potential Area Connectivity
PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
PC = Partially Covered
PIGFED = Mizoram Pig Producer Co-operative Federation Ltd.
PMGSY = Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PPP = Public Private Partnership
PRS = Public Reservation System
PYKKA= Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan
RBD = Registration of Birth and Death
RCH= Reproductive and Child Health
RE = Revised Estimates
REC = Rural Electrification Corporation
RGVY = Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
RGSY= Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
RMIS = Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics
RMSA= Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RNTCP= Revised National TB Control Programme
RKVY= Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RSVY = Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
RWHS=Rural Water Harvesting Schemes
SAL = Structural Adjustment Loan
SARDP-NE = Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East
SCA = Special Central Assistance
SGRY = Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
SGSY = Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SJSRY= Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana
SIPMIU = State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit
SIRD = State Institute of Rural Development
SIDBI= Small Industrial Development Bank of India

SLMC & IAC = State Level Monitoring Cell & Internal Audit Cell
SMS = State Matching Share
SPA = Special Plan Assistance
SPO = Sub-Post Office
SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
STEP-UP= Skill Training for Promotion among Urban Poor
TPR = Teacher-Pupil Ratio
TSC = Total Sanitation Campaign
TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
TSP = Tribal Sub Plan
UCDN= Urban Community Development Network
UIDSSMT = Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town
UIG = Urban Infrastructure and Governance
ULBs = Urban Local Bodies
USEP= Urban Self-Employment Programme
UWEP= Urban Wage Employment Programme
UWSP = Urban Women Self-help Programme
VAT = Value Added Tax
WAPCOS = Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd.
WDPSCA = Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas
WPA = Women Polytechnic Aizawl
WSS = Water Supply Scheme
YHAI = Youth Hostel Association of India
ZEDA = Zoram Energy Development Agency

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## I. AN OVERVIEW OF INDIAN ECONOMY

During the immediate past three years, the Indian economy has been severely buffeted by, but has successfully withstood, two shocks in rapid succession: (a) a collapse in world growth, finances, and trade with the onset of the global financial crisis in 2007-09 whose ripple effects continued into 2009-10 and persisted into 2010-11; (b) domestically, following a year of negative growth in agriculture and allied sectors in 2008-09, erratic monsoons resulted in a severe drought in 2009-10 and unseasonal late rains affecting the winter season crops in 2010-11.

### **Gross Domestic Product**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in the year 2010-11 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 48,79,232 crore, as against the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2009-10 of Rs. 44,93,743 crore, released on 31st January 2011. **The growth in GDP during 2010-11 is estimated at 8.6 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 8.0 per cent in 2009-10.**

GDP at factor cost at current prices in the year 2010-11 is likely to attain a level of Rs.78,77,947 crore, showing a growth rate of 20.26 per cent over the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2009-10 of Rs. 65,50,271 crore.

The growth rate of 8.6 per cent in GDP during 2010-11 against 8 per cent in 2009-10 could be achieved mainly due to sectors like manufacturing, construction, trade, hotels, transport and communication, financing, insurance, real estate and business services could register a positive growth rate. Agriculture sector could also register a growth rate of 5.4 percent.

### **Per Capita Income**

The per capita income at current prices during 2010-11 is estimated at Rs. 54,527 against Rs. 46,492 during 2009-10, showing an increase of 17.3 per cent

The per capita income in real terms (at 2004-05 prices) during 2010-11 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 36,003 as compared to the Quick Estimate for the year 2009-10 of Rs. 33,731. The growth rate in per capita income is estimated at 6.7 per cent during 2010-11, as against the previous year's estimate of 6.1 per cent.

**Agriculture**

The 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector is likely to show a growth of 5.4 per cent in its GDP during 2010-11, as against the previous year's growth rate of 0.4 per cent. According to the information furnished by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), which has been used in compiling the estimate of GDP from agriculture in 2010-11, production of foodgrains and oilseeds is expected to grow by 6.5 per cent and 11.9 per cent, respectively, as compared to the previous agriculture year. The production of cotton and sugarcane is also expected to rise by 41.2 per cent and 15.2 per cent, respectively, in 2010-11. Among the horticultural crops, production of fruits and vegetables is expected to increase by 4.1 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively, during the year 2010-11.

**Industry**

The growth in GDP for mining and quarrying and manufacturing sectors during 2010-11 is expected to be 6.2 and 8.8 percent respectively over previous year. According to the latest estimates available on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the index of mining and manufacturing registered growth rates of 8.0 per cent and 10.0 per cent during April-November, 2010. The estimated growth rate for construction sector is 8.0 percent in 2010-11. The key indicators of construction sector, namely, cement production and steel consumption have registered growth rates of 4.4 per cent and 8.8 per cent, respectively during April-December, 2010.

**Services**

The estimated growth in GDP for the trade, hotels, transport and communication sectors during 2010-11 is placed at 11.0 per cent, mainly on account of growth during April-November, 2010-11 of 14.9 per cent in passengers handled in civil aviation, 21.3 per cent in air cargo handled and 40.9 per cent in stock of telephone connections. The sales of commercial vehicles witnessed an increase of 34.1 per cent per cent in April-December, 2010. The sector, 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', is expected to show a growth rate of 10.6 per cent during 2010-11, on account of 14.0 per cent growth in aggregate deposits and 22.6 per cent growth in bank credit during April- November 2010 (against the respective growth rates of 18.6 per cent and 10.1 per cent in the corresponding period of previous year). The growth rate of 'community, social and personal services' during 2010-11 is estimated to be 5.7 per cent.

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## II. STATE ECONOMY

### **State Domestic Product**

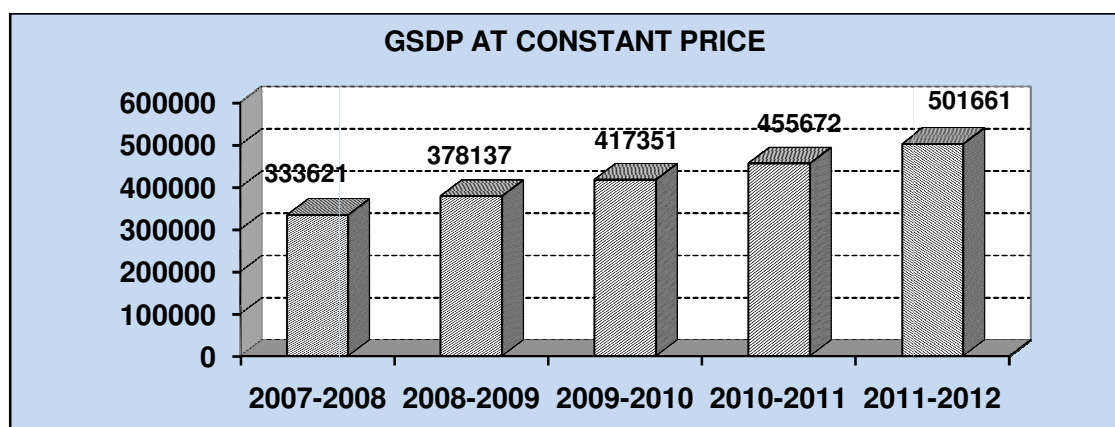
Estimates of State Domestic Product is one of the most important single economic indicator to measure the overall economic development of a State. It is the estimates of the value of all goods and services produced within the State during a reference period of one year, commonly referred to as Gross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

### **Economic Growth**

The GSDP of Mizoram is continuously increasing over the Years. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-2005) prices is expected to attain an amount of Rs. 501661/- lakhs in 2011-2012 against the quick estimates of Rs. 455672/- lakhs for the year 2010-2011 showing a growth of about 10% over the previous year. The GSDP at constant (2004-2005) prices clocked 8% average annual growth rate during the financial years 2004-2005 to 2010-2011.

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

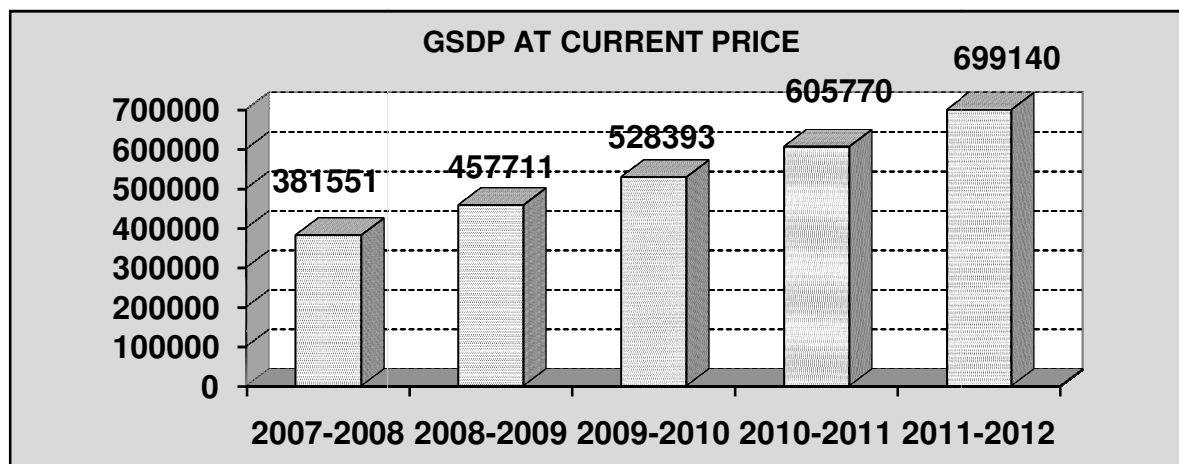
Sl. No	INDUSTRY	2009-2010 (Provisional Estimates)	2010-2011 (Quick Estimates)	2011-2012 (Advance Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	89356	91866	97377
2	Mining & Quarrying	1241	752	458
3	Manufacturing	5625	6087	6414
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	11181	11077	10969
5	Construction	65280	73676	83202
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	53327	58334	64200
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Service	69540	76226	83560
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	121801	137654	155481
	<b>GSDP at Factor Cost</b>	<b>417351</b>	<b>455672</b>	<b>501661</b>



GSDP at factor cost at current prices is projected to touch Rs. 6,99,140/- lakhs in 2011-2012, a change of about 15% over the previous year's (2010-2011) figure of Rs. 6,05,770/- lakhs.

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

Sl. No	INDUSTRY	2009-2010 (Provisional Estimates)	2010-2011 (Quick Estimates)	2011-2012 (Advance Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	105525	113798	125381
2	Mining & Quarrying	1676	1104	745
3	Manufacturing	6750	7574	8264
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	13723	14069	14545
5	Construction	88776	106921	128862
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	64593	73325	83441
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Service	87496	98913	111823
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	156854	190066	226079
	<b>GSDP at Factor Cost</b>	<b>525393</b>	<b>605770</b>	<b>699140</b>

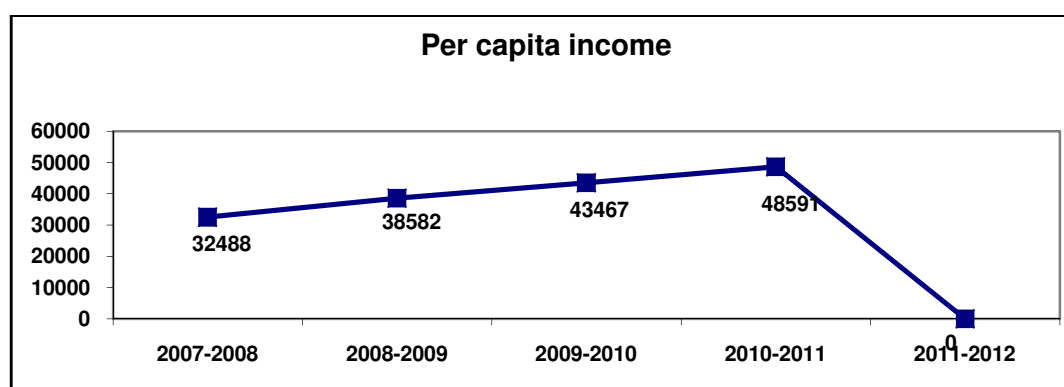


The Per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2010-2011 is estimated at Rs. 48591/- as against the previous year's estimate of Rs. 43467/-. Per capita income at the national level is Rs. 53331/- for the year 2010-2011 (Quick Estimates). .

### *Per Capita Income*

Year	Per Capita Income (in Rs.)
2007-2008	32488
2008-2009	38582
2009-2010 (P)	43467
2010-2011(Q)	48591
2011-2012(A)	54689

P = Provisional, Q= Quick Estimate, A = Advance Estimate



### **Sectoral Performance of the Economy :**

The following table illustrates performance of the different sectors in the economy of Mizoram. The remarkable contribution of the tertiary or service sector constituting a share of about 60% of the total GDP clearly indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. The industry sector contributed 21% while the agriculture & allied sector contribute 19% to the GSDP.

#### **Sectoral Share to GSDP (2010-2011)**

Sl.No	Sector	Percentage share to GSDP
1	Agriculture (Animal & Crop Husbandry)	13.28
2	Forestry	4.95
3	Fishing	0.56
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.18
5	Manufacturing (regd. & unregd.)	1.25
6	Construction	17.65
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2.32
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	2.29
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	9.81
10	Banking & Insurance	2.41
11	Real Estate & Business Services	13.92
12	Public Administration	18.50
13	Other Services	12.86

### **Agriculture & Allied Sector :**

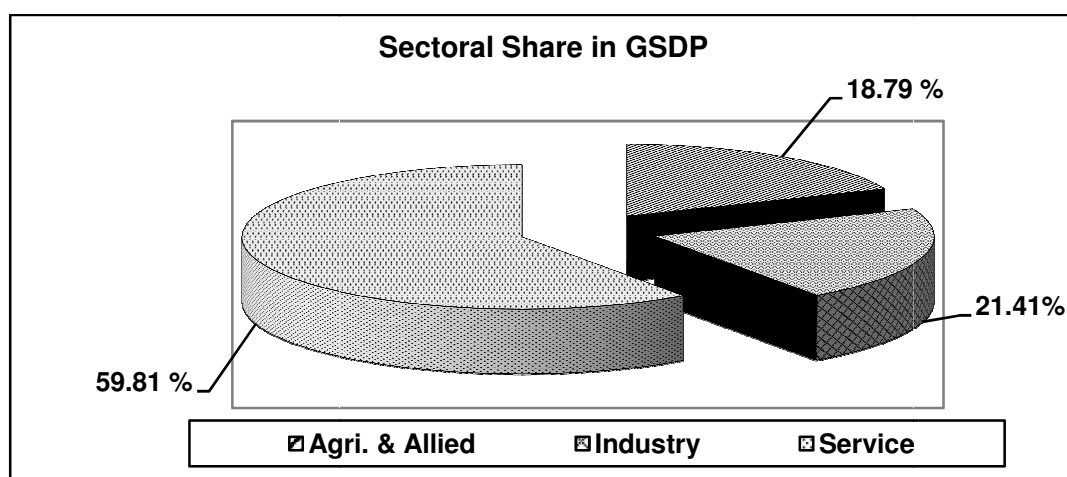
The Primary Sector comprising agriculture & allied activities contributed 19% (2010-2011) to the GSDP. With more than half of our population deriving the greater part of their income from agriculture, faster growth in agriculture is necessary to provide boost to their income. Rising incomes in agriculture will also be an impetus to non-agricultural income in rural areas thus helping redress the rural-urban imbalance. Recently horticulture and floriculture has gained momentum and shown marked improvement in their production.

### **Industry Sector :**

The Industry Sector which comprises of (i) Mining & Quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Construction and (iv) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply contributed Rs. 129668/- lakhs during 2010-2011. Its percentage share to GSDP was 21%. The main determinant of this sector being Construction Sector again. It alone contributed 17.65% to the GSDP in 2010-2011.

**Service Sector (Tertiary Sector) :**

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

***GSDP by Industry of Origin***

Base Year 2004-2005

Year	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry Sector		Service Sector	
	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price
2004 - 2005	63025	63025	44529	44529	160643	160643
2005 - 2006	64787	64053	59783	57197	172545	165692
2006 - 2007	68565	64227	64208	57826	196225	178534
2007-2008	80109	73258	76345	65327	225097	195036
2008-2009	94065	82198	95201	76289	268445	219650
2009-2010(P)	105525	89356	110925	83327	311943	244668
2010-2011(Q)	113798	91866	129668	91592	362304	272214
2011-2012(A)	125381	97377	152416	101043	421343	303241

### *Sectoral Share of Industry In Percentage*

Base Year 2004-2005

Year	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry Sector		Service Sector	
	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price
2004 - 2005	23.50	23.50	16.60	16.60	59.90	59.90
2005 - 2006	21.81	22.32	20.12	19.94	58.07	57.74
2006 - 2007	20.84	21.37	19.52	19.24	59.64	59.39
2007 - 2008	21.00	21.96	20.01	19.58	58.99	58.46
2008-2009	20.55	21.74	20.80	20.17	58.65	58.09
2009-2010(P)	19.97	21.41	20.99	19.97	59.04	58.62
2010-2011(Q)	18.79	20.16	21.41	20.10	59.81	59.74
2011-2012(A)	17.93	19.41	21.80	20.14	60.27	60.45

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### III. STATE FINANCE

#### I. FISCAL POSITION AT A GLANCE

The Eleventh Finance Commission (2000-2005), by recognizing the prime importance of fiscal management in the State, recommended intense Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Programme for all State Government. In continuation to this reforms programme, Twelfth Finance Commission (2005-2010) imposed tighter fiscal rules and regulations to the State finances by linking the fiscal performance of the State with the State's enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility Legislation. In line with these fiscal reforms, Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006 was legislated and enacted to be the guidepost for the fiscal management of the State.

To push further, Thirteenth Finance Commission (2010-2015) introduced many important fiscal reforms features which, *inter alia*, include reduction of Revenue Deficit to zero and Fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GSDP by 2014-15. Besides, the State Government is required to ensure its total outstanding debt, excluding Public Account and Risk weighed outstanding guarantees in a year shall not exceed twice of the estimated receipt in the Consolidated Fund of the State at the close of the financial year. All these recommendations of successive Finance Commissions were made compulsory for all the State Governments by way of interlinking with the chance of debt write off and availing of various Awards as a result of which many State Governments complied with and carried out legislation and enactment of these recommendations. Mizoram State is one of the States which has harvested the fruitful result of these well disciplined recommendations which are evidenced by the achievement in terms of zero Revenue Deficit and keeping the level of borrowings below the pre-determined level.

Owing to this achievement, the revenue surplus attained since 2003-04 was continually maintained. The percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit compared to GSDP in the last two years has also been monitored vigorously to stay safely within the permissible range. The outstanding debt also shows remarkable improvement by gradually reducing the alarmingly increasing percentage of debt from the fiscal year 2008-09 onwards.

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

**Table –I**  
**Major Fiscal Aggregates**

(Figures in crore of rupees)						
Sl. No	Item	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Pre actual)	2011-12 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Total Revenue Receipts	2,039.75	2,654.65	2,963.50	3,716.33	3,748.30
	(a) State's Own Tax Revenues	77.52	94.62	107.58	124.15	173.17
	(b) State's Own Non Tax Revenues	130.30	158.16	126.50	177.59	237.57
	(c) Share in Central Taxes	363.36	383.39	394.53	590.78	709.73
	(d) Grant-in-aid from GOI	1,468.57	2,018.48	2,334.89	2,823.81	2,627.83
	(i) Non-Plan Grants	678.58	734.61	725.33	894.21	925.92
	(ii) Plan Grants	789.99	1,281.83	1,609.56	1,929.60	1,701.91
2	Non-Plan Expenditure	1,315.90	1,673.80	2,213.34	2,638.98	2,410.28
3	Plan Expenditure	1,142.86	1,108.30	1,453.44	2,272.60	1,805.81
4	Total Expenditure	2,458.76	2,782.10	3,665.78	4,911.58	4,216.09
5	Revenue Expenditure	1,908.40	2,323.52	2,702.71	3,699.70	3,426.26
6	Capital Expenditure	544.24	441.17	963.07	1,211.88	789.83
7	Loans and Advance Expenditure	6.12	17.41	24.93	32.15	34.71
8	Transfer to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
9	Revenue Surplus	131.35	331.13	260.81	16.63	322.04
10	Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	391.49	102.59	311.62	732.85	172.86
11	Percentage of GFD to GSDP*	9.91	2.34	5.48	11.64	2.40

*\*For calculation of percentage of GFD to GSDP, the new series of GSDP estimates furnished by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram at the time of preparation of Budget documents, 2011-12 is used.*

## II. FISCAL POSITION OF 2010-11: A REVIEW.

3. In spite of the actual figures not being published; the pre-actual figures have been taken for consideration for the time being to analyse and present an overview of the fiscal position of Mizoram during the financial year 2010-11. On having retrospective look at the fiscal situation of the state during this year, one can observe that the borrowing expansion is so huge that the pre-determined level of fiscal deficit percentage to GSDP was exceeded. However, an improvement trend can be seen in the receipt side. The State Own tax revenue in the 2010-11(BE) which stood at Rs. 118.26 crore was improved to Rs. 124.15 crore whereas the collection under the same Head during 2009-10 stood at Rs. 107.57 crore only. Meanwhile, devolution of Central Taxes & Duties from Central Government also shows an inspiring improvement as the figure under this Head in 2009-10 was Rs. 394.53 crore which increases to Rs. 590.78 crore in 2010-11. Even Non-Tax Revenue also shows improvement to previous year. In spite of improvement in the revenue aspects, the state economy is still unable to contain the surging fiscal deficit as the continuing recessionary tendencies in the global economy indirectly affect the state economy. As such, Revenue Surplus in the Budget Estimates of 2010-11 was pegged at Rs. 341.63 crore. It was brought down to Rs. 16.63 crore in the Revised Estimates. Moreover, the figure of Fiscal Deficit in the Budget Estimates, 2010-11 i.e Rs. 41.83 crore also increased enormously to Rs. 732.85 crore in the Revised Estimates. Even outstanding debt also keeps on increasing within this fiscal year under review. Meanwhile, the requirement for administrative expenses and



developmental initiatives keeps on increasing so that the State Government needs to have a fiscal space to address these demands and to fulfill the aspirations of the citizens who offer the responsibility on their shoulder. However, sustaining the expectation of the public in the areas of development and administrative expansion is a very difficult assignment for the Government. As the main sources of revenues and resources of the State Government is devolution of Grants and resources from the Central Government, the State Government cannot but rely heavily on the Central Government. However, the State Government could not have sufficient resources to meet the fast bulging expenditure. This necessitates the State Government to raise and generate its own resources to couple fund coming from the Centre in order to match the need of the State. But, the State own generated resources was just a meagre sum of amount thereby leaving a vast unabridged gap between supply and demand. Therefore, the State Government needed to adopt austerity measures in order to mitigate the surging Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure and at the same time, need to overhaul Tax and Non- Tax administration to earn more revenues.

4. The total Plan Expenditure during 2010-11 increased to Rs. 2272.60 crore from Rs. 1453.44 crore in the previous year. At the same time, Non-Plan expenditure side also shows improvement that it improved to Rs. 2638.98 crore from the previous year's figure of Rs. 2212.34 crore. The overall increment is considered encouraging.

### III. FISCAL POSITION 2011-12: REVENUE ACCOUNT

#### REVENUE RECEIPTS

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

**Table – II**  
**Revenue Receipts**

(Figures in crore of rupees)						
Sl.No	Item	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Pre actual)	2011-12 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	State's Own Tax Revenues	77.52	94.62	107.58	124.15	173.17
2	State's Own Non Tax Revenues	130.30	158.16	126.50	177.59	237.57
3	<b>Sub-Total of State's Own resources(1+2)</b>	<b>207.82</b>	<b>252.78</b>	<b>234.08</b>	<b>301.74</b>	<b>410.74</b>
4	Share in Central Taxes	363.36	383.39	394.53	590.78	709.73
5	Grant-in-aid from GOI	1,468.57	2,018.48	2,334.89	2,823.81	2,627.83
6	<b>Sub-Total (4+5)</b>	<b>1,831.93</b>	<b>2,401.87</b>	<b>2,729.42</b>	<b>3,414.59</b>	<b>3,337.56</b>
	<b>Total (3+6)</b>	<b>2,039.75</b>	<b>2,654.65</b>	<b>2,963.50</b>	<b>3,716.33</b>	<b>3,748.30</b>

### **State's Own Tax Revenues**

6. During the fiscal 2011-12, the State Own Tax revenue was estimated to grow robustly in comparison with the growth rate in the previous year. Percentage of growth rate in the year 2009-10 stood at 13.92 whereas the figure of 9.92 percentile only was attained during 2010-11. However, the expected growth rate during 2011-12 is 39.48 per cent which is a commendable achievement in view of its past performance. These measures and achievement could not produce desired result due to Non-Plan expenditure upsurge. It is therefore imperative for the State Government to seriously view the trend growth rate of Tax revenue and it may even require a bold and hard decision to have significant and ostentatious achievement in this area. The prominent contributors for the State Own Tax revenues are Taxes on Sale, Trade (VAT), Taxes on Vehicle and State Excise. The estimated receipt during 2011-12 was Rs. 150.03 crore.

### **State's Own Non-Tax Revenues**

7. Considerable augmentation of Non-Tax revenue has been an uninterrupted endeavor of the State Government. At the same time, there has always been counter pressure from the public whenever an attempt is being initiated for hiking of various User charges. Provision of mass subsidy has become a common practice and has been accustomed to by the citizens as if fundamental rights are conferred to them by the Constitution. This impediment has to be tactfully tackled by the appropriate authority by systematically inculcating the necessity of having contribution to the Government in the mindset of the common people. An esoteric issue of weaning away dependency syndrome has to be transformed into exoteric issue. A target of Rs. 237.57 crore was set to be achieved during 2011-12 under this Head of Account.

### **State's share in Central Taxes**

8. It is widely known that Special Category states are usually depending on the devolution of Grants and resources coming from Central Government. However, even the Centre also has lot of ups and downs in its economic itinerary during the present fiscal year. In the last Budget speech, it was announced that the Indian economy is expected to grow at 9 per cent with an outside band of +/- 0.25 per cent in 2011-12. However, latest assessment of the economy in December, 2011 reveals that the growth is around 6.9 percent only. Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) also depicted declining trend. Even the sovereign fiscal deficit is also inclining to present a negative result compared to ambitious target set at the beginning of the year. In spite of all these, the strong fundamentals of the Indian economy still permit us to receive Taxes as we initially expected. Share in taxes during 2011-12 was earmarked at Rs. 709.73 crore in accordance with the Union Budget 2011-12.

### **Grants-in-Aid from the Centre**

9. In the current fiscal year, the Budget estimates for Grants-in-aid was Rs. 2627.82 crore. In spite of short releases in some sector till today, overall devolution is satisfactory.

## REVENUE EXPENDITURE

10. There is incessant upsurge of Revenue expenditure in the State finances in spite of all out efforts to curb the same. As the bulging expenditures narrow down room for expansion of capital investments, serious attention needs to be drawn for its rationalization and reduction within a short period of time. In the current fiscal year, an attempt was being made by instructing all Departments to have 2 per cent saving from their Non-salary Head under Non Plan Budget allocations and surrender the same to the Government. From this measure alone, the State Government is believed to have some savings. In the meantime, credit must go to Central Government for transferring a significant amount of Grants and resources. These devolution of resources compounded by the own efforts of the State Government produced a fruitful result of Revenue surplus since 2003-04 till date. The position of Revenue expenditure and its optimistic consequences can be seen from the Table -I.

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

**Table - III**  
**Revenue Expenditure**

(Figures in crore of rupees)						
Sl. No	Item	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Pre-actual)	2011-12 (BE)
1	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	1259.4	1573.22	1805.35	2203.58	2220.08
2	Plan Revenue expenditure	649	740.58	897.35	1496.12	1206.18
	Total(1+2)	1908.4	2313.8	2702.7	3699.7	3426.26
3	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	93.56	87.21	91.2	99.55	91.41

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

### Capital Receipts

12. In the State's finances, recoveries of Loans & Advances and Borrowings from various sources under Public debt are the main sources of capital receipts. Receipts on account of recoveries of various advances made by the Government as a result of disbursement of Loans & Advances are classified as non-debt capital receipts. Receipts accrual on account of long term and short term borrowings from Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and various Central Financial Institutions are categorized as debt capital receipts. The level of State's budgetary borrowings is restrained by Central Government based on its performance under Revenue account. Besides, the percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been mandated by the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006 not to exceed 3 per cent by 2014-15. In this particular year 2011-12, the pre-determined level of Fiscal deficit as a percentage to GSDP has been based at. 6.4 per cent. However, the fiscal deficit in 2010-11 scored 11.63 percent to the

corresponding GSDP which is alarmingly much higher to the pre-set level of 7.5 per cent.

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

**Table - IV**  
**Capital Receipts**

(Figures in crore of rupees)						
Sl. No	Item	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Pre-actual)	2011-12 (BE)
1	Recoveries of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts)	27.52	24.86	25.32	33.01	36.76
2	Public Debt (2.1+2.2)	223.71	104.46	225.88	538.37	456.63
2.1	Internal Debt	214.00	98.27	193.72	534.50	433.60
2.2	Loans & Advances from Central Government	9.71	6.19	32.16	3.87	23.03
	<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>251.22</b>	<b>129.32</b>	<b>251.20</b>	<b>571.38</b>	<b>493.39</b>

### Capital Expenditure

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

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

**Table - V**  
**Capital Expenditure**

(Figures in crore of rupees)						
Sl. No	Item	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Pre-actual)	2011-12 (BE)
1	Capital Outlay	544.25	441.17	572.8	750.33	496.95
2	Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2)	150.09	80.82	390.27	461.55	392.88
2.1	Disbursement of Loans & Advances	6.12	17.41	365.33	429.4	258.17
2.2	Repayment of Loans & Advances	143.97	63.41	24.94	32.15	34.71
	<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>577.64</b>	<b>694.34</b>	<b>963.07</b>	<b>1211.88</b>	<b>889.83</b>

## IV. PUBLIC DEBT

16. By Public Debt, we mean the accumulation of borrowings of State Government for creation of capital assets with a view to generate own revenues and financial returns to the State Exchequer and its repayment schedule. Management of Public Debt has become a prime issue in the present circumstances. The accumulated Public Debt has been increasing

over the years due to uninterrupted deficit financing in the State's finance. However, State Government paid all-out efforts to mitigate the bulging accumulation of Debt through the implementation of Mizoram Public Resource Management Program as a part of Structural Adjustment Loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Under the first tranche, an amount of **\$ 19 million (Rs. 89.52 crore)** was invested for Pre-payment of high cost debt. In the second tranche too, such kind of high cost loans are arranged to be fully paid instead of amortizing the loan in long term. Owing to such laudable efforts, the outstanding liability of the State was brought down in the year 2009-10 from the amount of the previous year 2008-09. These kind of efforts need to be the continued endeavor of the State Government to bring down the accumulated debt as a percentage of GSDP.

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

**Table - VI**  
**Outstanding Liabilities**

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(Figures in crore of rupees)			
Year	Accumulated Debt (Finance Accounts)	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	Percentage of Debt to GSDP
2007-08	3062.46	3411.66	89.76
2008-09	3259.82	3809.16	85.58
2009-10	3163.95	5497.93	57.55
2010-11 (Pre-actual)	3410.21	6297.1	54.16
2011-12 (BE)	3580.72	7216.75	49.62

#### IV. FISCAL INDICATORS

##### *Revenue Deficit/Surplus*

18. The State Finances are said to have Revenue surplus if the Revenue Receipts exceeds the corresponding Revenue expenditure. If the Revenue Receipt falls short of the corresponding expenditure, the State finances are said to have Revenue deficit. It is heartening to learn that the Government of Mizoram has been experiencing Revenue Surplus since 2003-04 with a meagre sum of Rs. 83.18 crore. It is very fortunate that this feature has been in vogue till date in the management of State finances owing to a series of economy measures and measures for augmentation of revenue resources adopted by the Government coupled with the transfer of huge subvention from Central Government as a result of various recommendation of Thirteenth Finance Commission. As a consequential action, an amount of Rs. 322.03 crore was tentatively estimated to be the Revenue surplus during 2011-12.

##### *Fiscal Deficit*

19. Fiscal Deficit may be defined as the sum total of Revenue Surplus/Deficit and the Capital expenditure including net Loan disbursement in the fiscal year under consideration. As the expenditure for

capital investment involved in the calculation of fiscal deficit, it can be, somehow, said that the extent of the Government efforts for creation of durable assets is reflected in the figure of fiscal deficit. In other words, it can also be stated that the extent of Government deficit financing is best reflected by the volume of fiscal deficit on account of which even the Thirteenth Finance Commission prescribed a roadmap for the Government of Mizoram through which the yearly percentage of fiscal deficit to corresponding GSDP has to be maintained. As per Thirteenth Finance Commission and Mizoram FRBM Act, 2006, the percentage of fiscal deficit to its corresponding GSDP should be as follows – 7.5 per cent in 2010-11, 6.4 per cent in 2011-12, 5.2 per cent in 2012-13, 4.1 per cent in 2013-14 and 3 per cent in 2014-15. Unfortunately, the estimated fiscal deficit of Rs. 388.47 crore in 2010-11 (BE) was overtaken in the Revised Estimated of Rs. 750.34 crore thereby bringing undesired result of 11.64 per cent in 2010-11. As a result of this, Government of Mizoram is trying its level best to curb the bulging Non-Plan Revenue expenditure so that an estimate of Rs. 172.86 crore was made to be achieved during 2011-12 which is 2.4 per cent only. It is hoped that the actual figure will maintain this estimate at the time of publishing the Finance Accounts.

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#### IV. STATE PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 128.47 crore was the outlay for Mizoram whereas the total Plan size was Rs. 71,000.00 crore, but the said 6<sup>th</sup> Plan was not completed as there

was a change of government at the centre.

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

During the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (1985-90) in respect of Mizoram was Rs. 260.00 crore. However, the actual release of Plan fund during the period by way of Annual Plan was Rs. 364.50 crore, out of which the actual expenditure was Rs. 363.56 crore.

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

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



The original approved outlay for the 9<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

The original approved outlay for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was Rs.5534.00 crore. Approved outlay for the first Annual Plan (2007-2008) of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan was Rs.850.00 crore against which the actual expenditure was Rs.780.86 crore. Approved outlay for 2008-2009 was Rs.1000.00 crore; and the actual expenditure was Rs.838.14 crore. Approved outlay for 2009-2010 was Rs.1250.00 crore; the actual expenditure was Rs.1152.75 crore. Approved outlay for 2010-2011 was Rs.1500.00 crore; and the actual expenditure was Rs.1289.87 crore. Approved outlay for 2011-2012 was Rs.1700.00 crore.

The actual cumulative expenditure during 2007-2011 is Rs. 4061.62 crores which is 73.39% of the original approved outlay for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012).

**Sector/Head-wise Approved Outlay and Proposed Revised Outlay for  
Annual Plan 2011-2012**

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-2012			
Sl. No.	SECTOR/HEAD	Approved Outlay	Proposed Revised Outlay
		2011-2012	2011-2012
1	2	3	4
I.	AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	35130.04	36906.33
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	3910.00	3360.42
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	8459.00	8494.51
IV.	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	7856.00	7856.00
V.	ENERGY	9125.00	9086.00
VI.	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	2764.50	2774.50
VII.	TRANSPORT	12956.56	13261.10
VIII.	COMMUNICATIONS	380.00	378.63
IX.	SCIENCE, TECH. & ENVIRONMENT	201.00	201.00
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	12294.70	8293.01
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	53464.76	58325.63
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES	23458.44	23490.55
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>170000.00</b>	<b>172427.68</b>



The increased in revised outlay over approved outlay is due to additional allocation and revalidated amount of some Additional Central Assistance (ACA) like Shifting Cultivation, RKVY, Article 275 (1), NSAP and CRF etc.

For the Annual Plan 2011-2012, plan expenditure upto the third Quarter (ending December, 2011) was Rs.76817.04 lakhs which is 45.19% of Total Approved Outlay.

### **North Eastern Council (NEC)**

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

The Council plays an important role for Socio-economic Development of the North Eastern State for various sectors. The State Government proposed 101 Nos of schemes/projects with total cost of Rs. 352.03 crores for funding under the NEC during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. Presently, the State Government is taking up 53 nos of schemes which includes 22 Nos. of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan spill over schemes to 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. Total fund release so far from NEC for 53 nos of ongoing schemes upto 10.2.2012 is Rs. 51.52 crores.

### **YEAR WISE/SECTOR WISE RELEASE OF FUND FROM NEC DURING 11<sup>TH</sup> PLAN PERIOD.**

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

### **Non-Lapsable Central Pool Resources**

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

The NLCPR was implemented in Mizoram since 1998-99. Since the implementation of the Project in Mizoram, 115 projects were approved for funding under NLCPR. Out of 115 approved projects, 66 projects were completed and there are 49 on-going projects.

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

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

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## V. EMPLOYMENT & LABOUR WELFARE

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

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

**(P) = Projected**

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

### Labour Administration

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

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

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

**Implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948:**

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

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

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

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

**Public Sector Employment**

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

**GROUP WISE NUMBER OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES  
as on 31.3.2009**

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

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

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

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

### Vocational Training (ITI)

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

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

Status of the three Gov't. ITI's during 2011 – 2012

Name of Institution	No. of Trainees enrolled
I.T.I., Aizawl	331
I.T.I., Lunglei	40
I.T.I., Saiha	32

### Employment Service:

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

The number of job-seekers in the live register up to 31.1.2012 stood at 43943 and the number of vacancies notified figured at 2006 during 2010-2011 while the number of applicants registered for self-employment assistance during 2010-2011 was 154.

Number of educated job-seekers registered in the live register of Aizawl, Champhai, Lunglei and Saiha as on 31.1.2012 are as follows:

DISTRICT	EMPLOYMENT REGISTRATION
AIZAWL	27,785
LUNGLEI	5,580
SAIHA	6,797
CHAMPHAI	3,781
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,943</b>

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## VI. PRICE AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

### Retail Price

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

### VII. Retail Price of selected commodities

VIII. (Price in Rupees)

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

### Retail Price Index

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

#### Retail Price Index (Base Year : 1984 - 1985)

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

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

Consumer Price Index(CPI) Base Year=2010

### Wholesale Price

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

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

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

### Inflation

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

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

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

### Farm Harvest Price

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

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

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

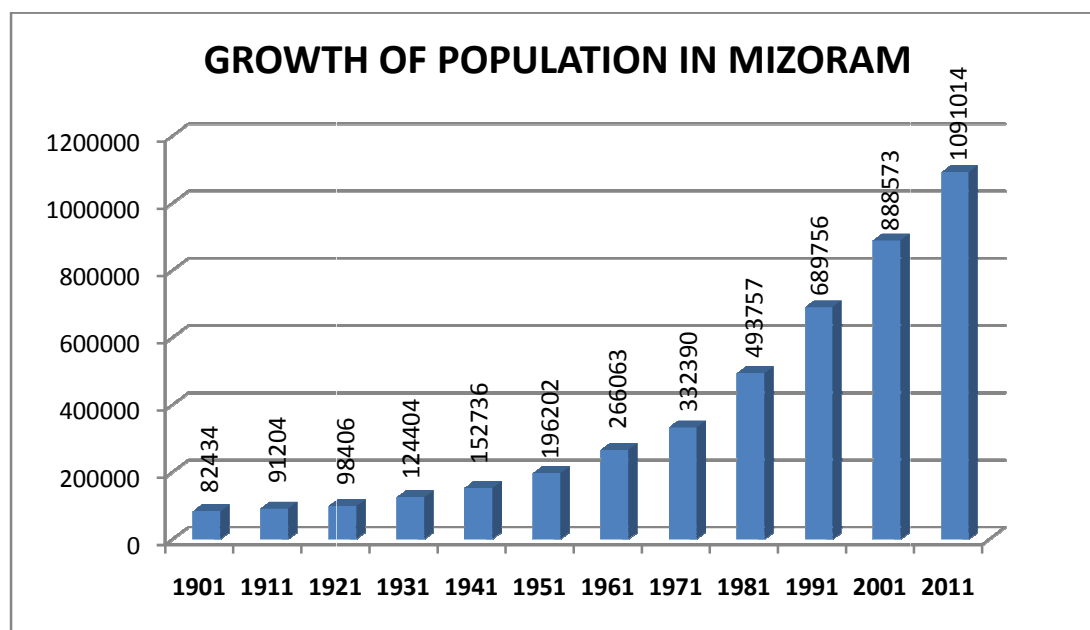
IX. NA=PRICE NOT AVAILABLE

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## X. POPULATION

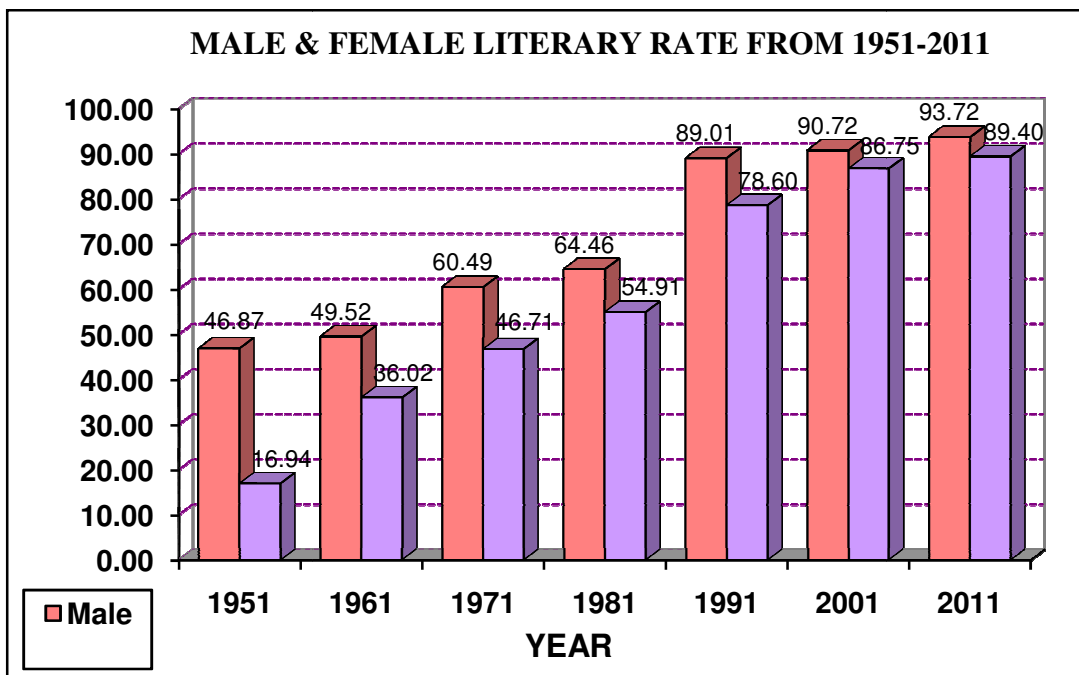
As per Population Census 2011 (provisional figure), the population of Mizoram stood at 10,91,014 which accounts for only 0.09% of India's total population of 1,21,01,93,422. The decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 22.78% which is the third highest among the 7 (seven) north eastern states while the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



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

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

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



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## XI. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

### AGRICULTURE

#### **Crop Husbandry:**

Agriculture occupies a very important place in the economy of Mizoram. As per Economic Classification of workers 2001 census, about 60% percent of the total workers are engaged in agriculture and allied sector. The State is deficient in foodgrain production, the production of rice is 52,000 MT against the requirement of 1,80,000 MT a year which could meet only 28.80 % of the requirement.

#### **Cropped Area:**

Mizoram has a total geographical area of 21,08,100 ha. The forest cover is about 90% of the total area. The gross cropped area of the state is 1,38,556 ha. which is only 6.57 % of the total area. Due to hilly terrain, potential area for Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC) is very limited. It is estimated that there are 74,644 ha. of area having a slope of 0-25% and out of this, only 12,700 ha.(17%) are currently under cultivation, the remaining 83% of land needs to be exploited for increased production and productivity.

#### **Crop Production and Productivity:**

The area under jhum cultivation was decreased from 44,947 ha. at the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan to 25,826 ha. during 2011-2012. The reduction in jhum cultivation area is mainly due to the implementation of Watershed Development Programme for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), Oil Palm Development Programme and Sugar cane Cultivation Programme.

On the other hand, the marginal increase in WRC Area has been recorded from 9,446 ha. at the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan to 12,700 ha. till date.

The productivity of Rice under WRC has risen to 2.0 MT/ha from the level of 1.5 MT/ha. at the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Increase in the productivity per ha. may be attributed due to increase in availability of Farm Power through the heavy subsidy of Power Tillers and Tractors and judicious uses of fertilizers The Productivity of rice under jhum cultivation virtually remains the same.

#### **Infrastructure Development during 2010-11:**

- a) Land Development : A total of 570 ha. was developed and 180 ha of WRC had been improved and maintained.
- b) Construction of Potential Area Connectivity (PAC) : A total length of 120 Km was constructed and about 540 Km of existing length of PAC is being maintained at different places.

#### **Economic Activities:**

- a) The target for distribution of quality seeds and high yielding varieties of rice, maize, oilseeds and pulses has been achieved coupled with the fund received under Macro Management of Agriculture (CSS).
- b) Under Oil Seed Sector, cultivation of Oil Palm has been taken up with a target area of 16,566 ha. during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. However, 9,345 ha. is under cultivation which accounts for 56.40% achievement of the target. Due to the gregarious flowering of bamboo coupled with constraint of funds for state matching share, desired level of target could not be achieved.

- c) For carrying out the scheme of 'Farm Mechanization', a total of 413 nos. of Power Tillers, 55 nos. of Tractors 50 nos. of Mini Power Tillers and about 1,000 nos. of Water Pump sets were distributed to farmers at subsidized rate.

### Control of Shifting Cultivation:

Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas is a Special Central Assistance to State Plan Programme for the benefits of the jhumia families who are living below poverty line. The financing of the scheme includes treatment of arable and non-arable land, drainage line, creation of water bodies, development of agriculture/horticulture/plantation crops/forestry and land based/household production system as package of rehabilitation components. As a whole, the focus is on natural resource management, economic enhancement, leading to poverty alleviation and eco friendly living

### The objective of WDPSCA are listed below.

1. Protect hills slopes of Jhum areas through soil and water conservation measures on watershed basis and to reduce further land degradation.
2. Encourage and assist Jhumia families to develop Jhum land for productive uses with improved cultivation and suitable package of practices leading to settled cultivation.
3. Improve socio-economic status of Jhumia families through household/land based activities.
4. Mitigate ill effects of shifting cultivation by introducing appropriate land use as per land capability and improved technologies

The Physical & Financial Target for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan & Year-wise Achievement against Target are below:

### (Phy. in Ha. & Fin. Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	Physical		Financial		Remarks
		30000Ha		3000.00		
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Physical and Financial target for XI Plan				-	
2	Year-wise Achievement against Target					Out of Financial target of Rs.750/- Lakhs during 2010-11 only Rs 550/- was allocated
	2006-2007	5,500	3,312 Ha.	550.00	550.00	
	2007-2008	5,500	5,500 Ha.	550.00	550.00	
	2008-2009	6,000	6,000 Ha	600.00	600.00	
	2009-2010	5,500	5,500 Ha	550.00	550.00	
	2010-2011	4,360	4,583 Ha	550.00	550.00	
	2011-2012	3,188	-	600.00	600.00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,048</b>	<b>24,895</b>	<b>3,400.00</b>	<b>3400.00</b>	

**New Land Use Policy (NLUP):**

The number of target beneficiaries under the Government's flagship programme, NLUP is 12,340. The Oil Palm development programme is proposed to converge with NLUP.

**A. FUND POSITION UNDER DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT (Upto February 2012)**

	Fund received for Development component	=	Rs. 7552.00 lakh
	Fund released for 1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> installments	=	Rs. 3854.25 lakh
	Fund released to Districts for 3rd installment	=	Rs. 2029.79 lakh
	Total Fund released	=	Rs. 5884.04 lakh
	<b>Fund balance</b>	=	<b>Rs. 1667.96 lakh</b>
	Fund required for 4 <sup>th</sup> installment(anticipate)	=	Rs. 1531.32 lakh
	<b>Anticipated fund balance</b>	=	<b>Rs. 136.64 lakh</b>
	Total Nos. of beneficiaries identified	=	6026 families

**B. DISTRICT-WISE BENEFICIARIES IDENTIFIED FOR NLUP (1<sup>ST</sup> PHASE) UNDER AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT UPTO FEBRUARY 2012**

Sl. No	District	Achievement upto February 2012 (No. of beneficiaries)									
		WRC-I		WRC-II		Oil Pam		Sugarcane		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Aizawl	217	205	637	464	0	33	103	85	957	787
2	Lunglei	380	672	674	168	430	41	81	65	1565	946
3	Saiha	335	122	508	86	0	0	40	14	883	222
4	Champhai	1485	740	508	169	0	0	63	9	2056	918
5	Kolasib	1078	170	425	103	1290	83	40	32	2833	388
6	Serchhip	499	291	425	167	195	75	62	48	1181	581
7	Lawngtlai	507	1053	545	390	0	11	81	29	1133	1483
8	Mamit	299	100	508	395	885	159	40	47	1732	701
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4800</b>	<b>3353</b>	<b>4230</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>2800</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>12340</b>	<b>6026</b>

### C. DISTRICT-WISE FUND RELEASED FOR DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

Rs. In lakh				
Sl.No.	District	1st & 2nd Installments	3rd Installment	Total
1	Aizawl	494.61	236.11	730.72
2	Lunglei	603.59	333.60	937.19
3	Saiha	157.15	74.46	231.61
4	Champhai	593.75	337.72	931.47
5	Kolasib	242.66	124.78	367.44
6	Serchhip	366.67	190.85	557.52
7	Lawngtlai	956.87	528.75	1485.62
8	Mamit	438.95	203.52	642.47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3854.25</b>	<b>2029.79</b>	<b>5884.04</b>

### D. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated amount	Sanctioned amount	Progress/ achievement
1.	Establishment of Quality Control laboratory Centre at Aizawl	346.98	150.00	Handing over of the work to PWD is under process.
2.	Establishment of Agro-Seed Processing Plant at Thingdawl Agri. Farm under Kolasib District	90.00	35.00	Site selection is completed. Necessary steps are being taken to procure the required equipments/ machineries.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>436.98</b>	<b>185.00</b>	

### E. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- 1) Total fund received = Rs. 55,00,000.00  
 2) Expenditure upto February 2012 = Rs. 52,00,695.00  
 3) Fund balance = Rs. 2,99,305.00

### Consumption of Fertilizers and Organic Manures:

Sl.No.	Items	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Urea	Metric Tone	2510	4800	5495
2.	DAP	Metric Tone	3000	3350	2391
3.	MOP	Metric Tone	1700	2440	1681
4	Organic Manure (Vikash)	Quintal	650	2000	1000
5.	Slaked Lime	Quintal	4000		4432

## OILPALM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN MIZORAM

The rapid increase of land degradation due to jhumming, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and productivity, increasing flood are leading to an ecological crisis affecting livelihood options for Jhumia families. This suggests inter-alia policy to encourage and support plantation of Oil Palm to overcome these constraints. Oil Palm stands as an ideal crop capable of achieving conservation of soil and moisture, repair of degraded land, provide ecological balance, food and security of rural and urban poor. The Government of Mizoram aims to implement an action Programme with the objective of placing Oil Palm as a key component in the plan to generate employment and mitigate environmental degradation and to strengthen the process of Oil Palm Development.

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

### 1. **Adaptability of Oil Palm Cultivation in Mizoram.**

The Technical Experts from NRC-OP, who studied the suitability of agro-climatic condition and water availability required for Oil Palm Cultivation in Mizoram, has recommended that **“Climate and soil condition in the southern Mizoram with low elevation and gentle slopes are quite suitable for Oil Palm cultivation”**. The growth of the existing plants is quite promising. Government of Mizoram had undertaken large scale cultivation of Oil Palm from 2004-2005.

### 2. **Objectives of the Oil Palm Development Programme :**

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

### 3. **Present status**

- i) For Oil Palm Development Programme, Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operation, Government of India, issued Administrative approval of Oil Palm Cultivation under ISOPOM (Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) for the year 2004-2005 and the programme is implemented in Mizoram since 2004-2005.
- ii) A high level Working Group constituted by Government of India under the Chairmanship of Dr.K.L.Chadha have identified 61,100 hectares potential area for Oil Palm cultivation in Mizoram during 2007.

- iii) A high level Working Group constituted by Government of India under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.Rethinam have identified additional 40,000 hectares potential area for Oil Palm cultivation during 2010.
- iv) The Government of Mizoram signed M.O.U with reliable companies for Oil Palm Development. The implementing partner companies with areas allotted to them are:-
1. Godrej Oil Palm Limited -Kolasib & Mamit District.
  2. Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd. -Lunglei & Lawngtlai District.
  3. 3F Oil Palm Agrotech Pvt Ltd -Serchhip & Aizawl & Saiha District
- iv) The Mizoram Oil Palm (Regulation of Production and Processing) Act, 2004 was passed in Mizoram Legislative Assembly. The act contain 26 sections.
- v) Area under Oil Palm upto February, 2012.

(Area In Ha.)

Year	Name of District							
	Kolasib	Mamit	Lunglei	Lawngtlai	Serchhip	Aizawl	Saiha	Total
2005 – 2006	82	-	28	-	-	-	-	110
2006 – 2007	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
2007 – 2008	543	267	15	-	-	-	-	825
2008 – 2009	964	476	218	-	42	-	-	1700
2009 – 2010	997	697	806	-	342	-	-	2842
2010 – 2011	489	474	500	105	310	-	-	1878
2011 – 2012	478	350	562	300	250	26	-	1966
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>9,345</b>

- vi) The District Wise Oil Palm Potential Area in Mizoram:

Area in hectare

Sl No.	Name of District	Geographical Area	Oil Palm potential Recommended by Chadha Committee	Additional Oil Palm Potential Area (upto 25% slope)	Total Oil Palm Potential Area	Remarks
1.	Aizawl	3,57,631	11,150	1,000	12,150	Data interpret based on Remote Sensing and GIS Technique and Field Verification.
2.	Lunglei	4,53,800	10,000	5,000	15,000	
3.	Saiha	1,39,990	2,000	7,000	9,000	
4.	Kolasib	1,38,251	11,350	6,000	17,350	
5.	Serchhip	1,42,160	9,000	3,000	12,000	
6.	Lawngtlai	2,55,710	7,000	10,000	17,000	
7.	Mamit	3,02,575	10,500	8,000	18,500	
8.	Champhai	3,18,583	-	-	-	Champhai District not included as the District fall under Temperature Sub Alpine Zone.
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,08,700</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>1,01,000</b>	



**4. Expected outcome:**

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

**RASHTRYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)/NATIONAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NADP)**

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

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

During 2010-2011, Mizoram could become eligible to avail the RKVY fund , the first SLSC meeting was convened on 11.3.2011 and sanctioned Rs 655.50lakhs and an amount of Rs 394.50 lakhs could be released by the Govt of India. The financial achievements under RKVY upto February 2011-2012 is given below:

**Project approved by SLSC during 2010-2011 under RKVY Stream-I Oil Palm Development**

Oil Palm development programme under the integrated scheme of ISOPOM has been introduced with a targeted area of 16566 hectares during the 11th Five Year Plan. Upto 2010-11, 8261 Ha of area have been brought under oil palm plantation.

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**MINOR IRRIGATION**

Curtailling the practice of devastating Jhum Cultivation, developing and increasing the agriculture productivity called for exploration and development of the available potential of wet rice cultivation and irrigation. Due to the highly nature of the state, all irrigation projects are confined to minor irrigation.

By the end of Tenth plan, 207 minor irrigation projects with total culturable command area of 7,759 hectare were completed. During the first three years of Eleventh plan, 139 projects covering total culturable command area of 6,923 hectares have been completed. By the end of Eleventh Plan, 182 minor irrigation projects will be completed whereas 25 uncompleted projects will spill over to the Twelfth Plan.

Out of the estimated potential of 74,644 hectares, the state government has created a culturable command area of 15,589 hectares up to 2010-2011, and more area needs to be brought under irrigation.

Area irrigated under minor irrigation projects up to March, 2011 are summarized as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Projects/Scheme	No. of Projects	Gross Command Area (GCA) In Ha.	Cuturable Command Area (CCA) In Ha.	Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) In Ha.
1	AIBP	268	12981	11603	23924
2	RIDF (NABARD)	66	2228	1871	3809
3	ACA	10	344	289	617
4	Other / State	46	2077	1826	3692
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>17630</b>	<b>15589</b>	<b>32042</b>

The projected outlay under Minor Irrigation and Command Area Development Schemes during the Eleventh Plan and the anticipated expenditure are as follows :-

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Remarks
2007-08	3,432.00	3,473.00	
2008-09	6,565.00	6,654.03	
2009-10	5,820.00	4,935.00	
2010-11	6,265.00	6,465.00	
2011-12	7,855.00	7,855.00	Approved outlay & anticipated
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,937.00</b>	<b>29,382.03</b>	

74 Minor Irrigation Projects is being taken during 2011-12 of which 49 projects are on-going and 25 new projects. All the 49 on-going projects are scheduled for completion during 2011-12.

Physical targets are briefly started below.

Sl. No.	Particulars	AIBP - IX	AIBP - X	AIPB - XI	TOTAL
1	No. of Minor Irrigation Schemes / Projects				
	(1) to be completed during 2011-12	32	17	0	49
	(2) to spill over to 2012-13	0	0	25	20
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>69</b>
2	Irrigated potential to be created (in ha)	2,170	1,982	840	4,992

### **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)**

At present, the only major funding source under minor irrigation schemes is Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). The funding pattern is 90% Central and 10% State share. In the projects itself On-Farm and Off-Farm development works like land leveling and shaping, contour bunding, construction of field drains, farm roads and projects approach roads have been included to increase the utilization of created Irrigation potentials.

Participation of project beneficiaries has assumed vital role in successful implementation of minor irrigation schemes in Mizoram. To enhance sense of ownership and responsibilities, prospective beneficiaries are involved right from the stage of project formulation to post project management after completion of the project. Water User Association are formed once the project beneficiaries are identified and they assume responsibilities of operation of irrigation structures and allotment of irrigation water. Minor Irrigation Department executed works on repairs and reconstruction of damaged irrigation structures with active participation and contribution from project beneficiaries in the form of labour. A number of completed Minor Irrigation Projects had been handed over to Water User Association after they are officially registered under Cooperative Society Acts.

### **Command Area Development Programme & Water Management Programme (CADWM)**

A study of completed irrigation projects has revealed that utilization of the potential created by completed minor irrigation project is low. Absence of distribution channels, lining of water channels to save water, land leveling and other activities are the main factor. Under Command Area Development Programme cluster of 5 Completed Projects covering an area of 222 Ha is started and being taken up during 2011-12, the Programme includes land leveling and shaping, repairing of Cement Concrete channel, construction of bunding, adaptive trials, supply of inputs, extension services and other activities. In addition to on going projects, a new scheme will be started during 2012-13.

### **Flood Management Programme (FMP)**

The texture and structure of soil in Mizoram is generally sandy, gravely loose. The State is facing very heavy rainfall and long monsoon season which leads to heavy runoff and high flood which results landslides, soil erosion and land subsidence in the river banks. This affects the damage of agricultural land and crops. Farmers are facing huge lose of agricultural land and crops every year. To control and manage the erosion and to check further damage to the agricultural field, anti-erosion scheme is taken up by the Department.

The funding pattern of Flood Management Programme under AIBP is 90% Central Grant and 10% State Share and the mode of release of fund is in two

installments (50% + 50%) during a year. Till today the Department had taken up one project namely Khawlailung Anti-erosion Scheme, Vathlawng Valley, Tepaku – Phura at the total estimated cost of Rs.399.00 lakh, which was approved during 2010-11 by Government of India. Rs 100 lakh was already sanctioned and utilised for execution of the project, The project is likely to be completed during 2011-12 and the Department will take up more project under the scheme to cover more areas.

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## HORTICULTURE

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

***The main objectives of the schemes are -***

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

***Table -I: Area and production of major horticultural crops 2010 - 2011.***

Crops	2010 - 2011		
	Area (Ha.)		Production (Ton)
	Non bearing	Bearing	
Banana	599	10040	118600
Lime/Lemon	173	4823	24150
Mandarin Orange	1167	6515	19700
Grapes	343	1575	20400
Papaya	43	800	6750
Pineapple	728	1532	13590

Crops	2010 - 2011		
	Area (Ha.)		Production (Ton)
	Non bearing	Bearing	
Brinjal		2010	12903
Cabbage		2600	33569
Okra		2800	18710
Bittergourd		3715	19110
Beans		2290	4956
Chayote	650	3,500	56,849
Arecanut			12200
Ginger		6500	31950
Chillies (Dried)		8815	48760
Turmeric		4780	23970
Rose		6	28.8 lakhs nos.
Anthurium		29	79.7 lakhs nos.
Fern		2	39 lakhs nos.

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

**i) NLUP :**

A total of 9305 nos. of families are covered under the flagship programme of New land use programme for which Rs. 6,956.69 lakhs only had been sanctioned under State Plan and Rs. 1175.672 lakhs under HMNEH and NMMP. The beneficiaries are assisted both in kind and cash. The cash assistance are released to the beneficiaries through their bank account and in cash where bank facilities are not available . The physical achievements under Horticulture sector are as follows :-

**Table -II: District wise and Trade wise No. of beneficiaries taken up by Horticulture Department under NLUP.**

Sl no.	District/ Division	Name of Trade & no. of beneficiaries									Total
		Grape	P.fruit	M.orange	Aloe vera	Arecanut	Pineapple	Chayote	Tung	Tea	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Aizawl	5	128	753	22	25	192	136	134	-	1395
2.	Lunglei	3	3	803	-	70	407	1	2	-	1289
3.	Khawzawl	277	20	992	-	-	82	-	-	-	1371
4.	Tuidarn	-	-	355	2	747	17	-	-	-	1121
5.	Serchhp	7	-	608	4	-	204	2	4	20	849
6.	Lawnghlai	-	-	395	-	1287	-	-	-	-	1682
7.	Kolasb	-	-	101	-	581	31	141	-	-	854
8.	Saha	45	17	380	-	46	249	7	-	-	744
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>4387</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2756</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9305</b>

**ii) Fruits :**

Rejuvenation of old M. orange orchard is very successful and production level has gone up as high as 19700 MT during 2010 - 2011 with bumper harvest during the last season upto the level that Govt. of Mizoram had to intervene for its marketing to tackle the growers problem. With area expansion scheme, production of banana, pineapple, grapes, lemon etc. generates more income to the growers.

**iii) Vegetables :**

The estimated value of chayote sold within and outside the state comes to the tune of Rs. 463.75 crores only. Imparting latest technology alongwith introduction of off-season varieties resulted in round- the -year production of vegetables like cabbage, pumpkin, cowpea etc. A single farmer earned about Rs. 15,000 - 30,000/- on an average during rabi season only. Similarly, round the year production of vegetables like capsicum, tomato, coriander etc. under protected cultivation like shade house/green house is taken up by the farmers which generate continuous income for the farmers.

**iv) Flowers :**

4.00 lakhs nos. of Anthurium cut flowers sold outside earning Rs. 38.75 lakhs during February 2011 - January, 2012 only and the same quantity were sold within the state. Similarly 16.00 lakhs nos. of Rose cut flowers was sold within and outside the state during February 2011 to January, 2012. Income of more than Rs. 130.00 lakhs is generated from the two crops annually.

**v) Spices :**

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

**vi) Nurseries and Scion Bank :**

Availability of quality planting material is a mandatory for successful cultivation and results to production and productivity. Establishment of 8 nos. public sector nurseries and 25 nos. private sector nurseries resulted in production of more than 2 lakh quality planting material for distribution to the selected growers. Also a Scion Bank for citrus is being established at Horticulture Centre, Chite for collection of disease free bud-wood scions for budding. This scion bank is being established in the pattern of Israel Technology for production of disease free plants. This will not only produce quality plants but also reduce gestation period from 8 years to 3-4 years. With the emphasis given on production of quality planting materials. Horticulture Department, Govt. of Mizoram received "Excellence Award" from the Govt. of India for best performance in best infrastructure establishment for production of disease free planting materials.

**vii) Centre of excellence :**

The Department has established Horticulture Centre of Excellence at Thiak where in world class infrastructures imported from abroad and within the country have been installed/established for production of quality planting materials and various other needed facilities. Besides, the Department also assisted 90 nos. families in this area by providing infrastructures like farm house, water tank, green houses etc. including market shed to sell their produce.

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## LIVESTOCK & VETERINARY

Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Sector plays an important role in the Socio Economic Development of the State and contributes substantially to the State Gross Domestic Product. For development of this sector, various schemes under State Plan and Centrally funded schemes are taken up for further promotion of livestock development, provision of technology to farmers for improved animal husbandry practices, provision of animal health care, improve germ plasm for up gradation of local stock.

### Livestock and Poultry Population:

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

## LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

### Milk Production:

As per reports of the Integrated Sample Survey, estimated total milk production during 2010-2011 was 11427 tonnes. The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram is worked out to be 35.23gms against the Indian Council of Medical Research recommendation of 240gms of milk per day per individual.

Estimated milk production in Mizoram ( Tonnes)				
Year	Crossbred	Indigenous	Buffaloes	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	12666	2638	694	15998
2007-08	12871	2819	815	16505
2008-09	13019	2988	875	16882
2009-10	6868	3154	611	10633
2010-11	7712	3119	596	11427

The State has availed assistance from Central Government of India for implementation of Intensive Dairy Development Project (I.D.D.P.). Government's food policy for self sufficiency in the project envisages establishment of infrastructures for collection, pasteurization, storage and distribution of the good quality milk. People's participation through Dairy Co-operative Societies is highly encouraged. Four such projects are implemented under this schemes, viz. I.D.D.P-I. & IV at Aizawl, I.D.D.P-II at Lunglei, I.D.D.P.-III at Kolasib, and new project I.D.D.P.-V at Champhai, which starts operating since August 2010.



Sl. No.	Project	Location	Plant Capacity ( Litr./Day )	Milk marketed ( Ltr./ Day )	Milk Procurement in 2009-10 ( In litres )	Milk procurement in 2010-11 ( in litres )
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	I.D.D.P.I & IV	Aizawl	15000	7000-9000	31,75,500	32,48,500
2	I.D.D.P.-II	Lunglei	5000	600-800	2,92,841	2,99,300
3	I.D.D.P.-III	Kolasib	5000	500-750	1,90,451	2,48,200
4	I.D.D.P.-V	Champhai	5000	650-700	-	1,38,601

### Egg Production

The Estimated total egg production during 2010-2011 was 388 lakhs of which 203 lakhs were Desi and 185 lakhs were improved variety. The total egg production is estimated to have increased by 4.58 percent over the previous year. The recommendation made by nutritional experts is 180 eggs per year for an individual to maintain good health. Per capita availability of eggs in Mizoram during 2010-2011 is worked out to be 44 eggs per year.

Estimated Egg Production in Mizoram ( in lakhs Nos.)			
Year	Desi	Improved	Total
1	2	3	4
2006-07	204	144	348
2007-08	229	173	402
2008-09	236	175	411
2009-10	191	180	371
2010-11	203	185	388

### Meat Production :

The total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats and Pigs during 2010-2011 was estimated at 7938 tonnes of which pork and beef accounts for 4545 and 3269 tonnes respectively. Meat production from chicken Broiler during 2010-2011 was estimated at 1762 tonnes. Out of the total meat production (including Broiler meat) pork accounted for the highest quantity with 46.86 percent followed by beef with a share of 33.70 percent, broiler meat accounted for 18.16 percent of the total meat production.

Estimated Meat Production in Mizoram ( in tonne )							
Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Mithun	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2006-07	1842	32	64	6810	1492	13	10253
2007-08	1931	69	68	7355	2000	7	11430
2008-09	2201.92	39.346	78.163	7894.16	2236	30.02	12479.61
2009-10	3352	51	58	5313	1451	10	10235
2010-11	3269	59	48	4545	1762	17	9700

<b>Demand Gap of Major Livestock Products for 2010-11</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Requirement according to ICMR* Recommendation</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Demand gap</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1	Meat	12053 tonnes	9700 tonnes	2353 tonnes
2	Milk	97766 tonnes	11427 tonnes	86339 tonnes
3	Eggs	2009 lakh Nos.	388 lakh Nos.	1621 tonnes

### **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, 33 Nos. of veterinary Dispensaries and 103 Nos. of Rural Animal Health Centres. Besides these institutions, the state Government is also maintaining 50 centres of Artificial Insemination, 10 Nos. of Animal Disease Surveillance Check Post, 2 Nos. of Disease Investigation Laboratory and 1 No. of Central Medicine Vaccine Depot. During 2010-11 a number of 2,46,610 animals were treated through Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Centres.

### **Dairy Development :**

Besides a sizeable milk production from the private sector, the State Government has implemented 4 (four) Dairy Development Projects which were initiated under Central Scheme of IDDP ( Intensive Dairy Development Project ). Dairy Plant at Aizawl and Champhai have been handed over to the Union at District level and the other two projects at Lunglei & Kolasib are being maintained by the State Government. 8750-11250 litres of milk a day is being marketed through this schemes against the plant capacity of 30000 litres a day . In spite of the estimated availability of 11427 tonnes of milk there is still a demand gap of 86339 tonnes of milk in 2010-11 as per requirement recommended by ICMR.

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## FISHERIES

Mizoram has considerable stretches of plain area with all favourable and conducive conditions for development of fisheries. The state has about 24,000 hectare of potential land which could be developed for fish farming. **Due to various constraints in the past so far only 4000 hectare of ponds and tanks could be developed for fish till end of 2010-2011.**

The state has further 600 hectare of water area in the form of rivers and streams spread over 1100km of riverine stretches.

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

The main policy of the government for fishery sector in the state is gradual bridging of the gap between requirement of table size fish and its supply from the state own resources and finally to reach self-sufficiency to offer 11kg per capita by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period, besides offering self employment to 16,000 families.

The requirement of table size fish is estimated to be about 14300 M.T by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period at a per capita scale of 11kg. To achieve this target, 3000 hectare of new ponds and tanks need to be developed in the state for which there is immense scope as only about 16.66% of the total potential fishery resource of 24000 hectare has so far been developed till 2010-2011.

### **Fish production**

The production at the end of 2009-2010 is estimated to be 4060 M.T from both culture and capture sector, thereby increase over the previous year is calculated at about 27%. The production at the end of 2010-2011 is estimated to be 5200 M.T. The sudden boosting of the production is due to the fact that 990 hectare of new ponds developed under National Fisheries Development Board during 2008-2009 started production from December 2010. Therefore, the percentage of increase in fish production over the previous year is estimated at 28%. The production at the end of 2011-2012 is anticipated to be 5800 M.T which is 12% increase where Serlui 'B' reservoir is expected to be the main contributors for the additional production.

### **Quantity of Inland fish production and fish seed distribution**

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

### Fish seed availability scenario

The total fish seed requirement of the state is estimated at 390 lakhs fingerling on the basis of available water bodies under culture in pond culture sector at the end of 2008-2009. Out of this entire requirement, it has been possible to produce and distribute 170 lakhs of fingerlings both from private and government resources of the state and 60 lakhs is estimated to have come from the neighbouring states of Assam and Tripura. Therefore, the shortfall is estimated to be around 160 lakhs nos of fish seed resulting in under stocking of cultivable water bodies in the interior places.

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

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

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

### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2011-2012**

#### **Plan sector:**

- ✓ Opening of 3(three) new District Offices at Lawngtlai, Serchhip and Champhai.
- ✓ Produced of 32 lakhs of fingerling from government fish seed farm and distributed among the farmers.
- ✓ Distributed 320 lakhs of Indian Major carp and Exotic carp fingerling to the farmers.
- ✓ Supplied 300 M.T of fish feed at 75% subsidized rate to the needy farmers.
- ✓ Supplied 430nos of nets and gears and 140 litres of Aquahealth at 75% subsidized rate to the needy farmers.
- ✓ Targeted to augment production level of the state at 5800 M.T by the end of 2011-2012.
- ✓ Targeted to augment per capita consumption level of 4.41kg by the end of 2011-2012 from states own production against available per capita of 3.81kg at the end of 2010-2011.

- ✓ Auctioned fish crop of Serlui 'B' to achieve additional production level of 100 M.T by the end of 2011-2012.
- ✓ Established 1 unit of backyard ornamental hatchery cum rearing unit at Lengpui.
- ✓ Under NLUP, covered 1445 families with 2<sup>nd</sup> installment @ Rs.31,000/- per family for completion of fish pond construction for Semi Intensive Aquaculture and Polyculture of carps and prawn.

**Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) sectors:**

- ✓ Created 120 hectare of new ponds and tanks.
- ✓ Supplied 120 M.T of fish feed, 42.8 lakh fingerling and 152 M.T of lime to the beneficiaries covered under CSS and NFDB programme free of cost.
- ✓ Renovated 513 hectare of existing pond under CSS programme.
- ✓ Brought 42 hectare of existing pond under Giant freshwater prawn farming through supply of inputs like Prawn PL, vermi-compost, lime and feed.
- ✓ Installation of 30 aerators on trial basis under CSS programme to augment the existing unit area productivity of 1.25 M.T per hectare to 2.50 M.T per hectare in selected government farms and few progressive fish farmers' plot.
- ✓ Established 1(one) carp hatchery and another hatchery is under progress under NFDB programme with a view to start production from Indian Major carp season during 2012-2013.
- ✓ Established 1(one) prawn hatchery at Lengpui to produce 3 lakh Prawn PL from 2012-2013.
- ✓ Creation of 32 hectares of new fingerling rearing farms under NFDB to produce additional 15.3 million of fingerling from 2012-2013.
- ✓ Stocked 20 lakhs nos of advance fingerling at Serlui 'B' and Teirei reservoirs under NFDB programme.

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## FOREST

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

*Based on 'State of Forest Report-2009' published by Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests, forest covers 19,240 sq.km. which is 91.27% of the State's geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 134 sq.km. very dense forest, 6251 sq.km. moderately dense forest and 12,855 sq.km. open forest. The recorded forest area of the State is 16,717. sq.km. Reserve Forest constitute 47.31%, Protected Forests 21.34% and unclassed forests 31.35% of the total Forest Area. About 80% of the State's Geographical Area is under recorded forests.*

### Area under various reserved forest in Mizoram

Sl.No.	Type Of Forest	Area (In Sq.Km)
	<b>A. State owned</b>	
1	Riverine reserved forest	1832.50
2	Innerline reserved forest	570.00
3	Roadside reserved forest	97.20
4	Other reserved forests	1963.63
5	Wildlife protected areas	1240.75
6	<b>B. District Councils Forests</b>	2562.00
	<b>Total reserved forests</b>	<b>8266.08</b>

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

### FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY:

In the wake of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Years Plan w.e.f. 2002 a new pattern for Afforestation known as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme was adopted under the same umbrella of JFM approach. So far 21 FDAs have been

constituted under which 611 Village Forest Development Committees (VFDC) were implementing the scheme. Under this scheme, an area of 52440 ha. had been covered for afforestation.

### **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 including Dampa Tiger Reserve) have been created and the total area covered by protected area network is 990.75 Sq. km., which is only 5.89% 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 : –

#### **Protected areas of Mizoram**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Area (in Sq.km)</b>
1	Dampa Tiger Reserve	500.00
2	Murlen National Park	100.00
3	Phawngpui National Park	50.00
4	Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary	110.00
5	Khawnglung Wildlife Sanctuary	35.75
6	Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary	35.00
7	Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary	60.00
8	Thorang Wildlife Sanctuary	50.00
9	Pualreng Wildlife Sanctuary	50.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>990.75</b>

### **ECO-DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:**

The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India 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 and around 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 the 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 the forests. However, bamboos, whose stock is sufficient, are being harvested and contributing revenue to the exchequer. The details of revenue for past two years are below;

**Revenue Collected From Forest Products (upto January,2011)**

Sl No	Items	Unit	2009 - 2010		2010-2011	
			Quantity extracted	Revenue (Rs. in lakh)	Quantity extracted	Revenue (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Bamboo	lakh	33	33.00	35	70.44
2.	Broomstick	Qtl	9000	63.00	1780	12.09
3.	Fishery	Qtl	-	-	-	-
4.	Anchiri	Qtl	1078	1.82	-	-
5.	Sawn Timber	Cum	703.97	44.38	3690	75.05
6.	Fire Wood	Cum			4561	4.01
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>142.20</b>		<b>161.59</b>

**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 35 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.

The Mission activities are broadly classified into two Forest and Non-Forest Areas. The schemes in Forest areas are dealt directly by Environment & Forest Department through Forest Development Agency (the existing FDA's under National Afforestation Programme), whereas Non-Forest Areas are dealt with by the Bamboo Development Agency, with Horticulture Department as its nodal department.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW LAND USE POLICY (NLUP):**

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

The Government of Mizoram is implementing a new policy called New Land Use Policy (NLUP). Under this policy, the Environment & Forest Department has been allocated a sum of Rs.2780 lakhs for Bamboo Development during 2010-2011. Under this flagship programme of the Government of Mizoram, 1409 families are taking up Bamboo plantation covering 2 hectares each. The draft proposal for 2011-12 covers two main activities namely creation and maintenance of plantation (1409 family/ 2818 Ha) raised during 2010-11 and raising of bamboo plantation (advance works) over an area of 3000 ha/1500 families to be taken up during 2011-12.

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## SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

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

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

(1) **Terracing:** This breaks length of the slope, reduces erosive force of run-off water, retain top soil materials, debris and run-off water on the terrace thereby enhancing soil fertility and soil moisture regime for sustainable production. The Soil & Water Conservation Department has constructed 708 ha. of terrace land during the first three years (2007 – 2010) against the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan target of 4,000 ha.

(2) **Water harvesting structures:** These are done either as storage tanks/farm ponds across the small rivers, on natural depression in farm lands or at the convenient place in the farm for life saving irrigation to crops in the lean season and for moisture conservation around the structures through seepage/percolation. During the first three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Soil & Conservation Department has constructed 788nos of water harvesting structures against the target of 1700 nos.

(3) **Soil Conservation Engineering:** It involves works like check dams, silt retention dam, drop structures, stream bank erosion control works along or across the small streams to retain silt, debris and flowing water for some time to provide more time for infiltration and percolation to improve ground water recharging. These structures also divert strong currents from damaging river banks adjoining to WRC areas. During the first three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Soil & Conservation Department has constructed 310 structures for Soil Conservation works against the target of 900.

Table below shows the various achievements made by the State Government during 2009-10 :

Sl.No	Particulars	Amount
1.	Cash crop & Spices Development (Nursery,Plantation)	62 Ha
2.	Water Resources Conservation (Harvesting Tanks,Ponds)	200 Nos
3.	Rural Area Development (Logwood Bunding)	100 Ha
4.	Run-off Retarding Scheme (Terracing)	238 Ha
5.	Soil Conservation Engineering (Check Dam, Gully Plugging)	100 Nos
6	Watershed Survey & Management	10 Nos

**River Valley Project / Flood Prone River :**

29 nos of projects is being implemented. Under these projects, Water harvesting, Terracing, Check-dam, Approach Road, Cash crop plantation had been taken up. During 2010-11, 339 structures covering an area of 2165 Ha. had been completed.

**Achievement under RVP/FPR works are :-**

(1)	Terracing	:	502 Ha
(2)	Water Harvesting	:	110 Nos.
(3)	Check dams	:	493 Nos.
(4)	Rubber Plantation	:	113 Ha.
(5)	Orange Plantation	:	271 Ha.

**NLUP :**

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

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## **BORDER TRADE**

### **Indo-Bangladesh**

Construction of Trade Facilitation Centre Building at Tlabung has been completed and the same has been handed over to Trade & Commerce Department on 13.1.2012 by Mizoram PWD.

Construction of approach road to Kawrpuichhuah has been completed and PWD has been requested to metal the road.

Survey for Development of Infrastructure and site selection of Border Checkpost i.e. Integrated Check post (ICP) at Kawrpuichhuah was undertaken by RITES Ltd. way back in the year 2005 and its report was submitted on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2005 to Director (B.M.II), Department of Border management, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. According to this report, RITES Ltd. proposed 2 options i.e. Option – I location – Tlabung (Demagiri Town Area) and Option – II location – Chakma House near Kawrpuichhuah. RITES Ltd. recommended option – II due to its suitability on a long term basis. Accordingly, Government of Mizoram proceeded with this option – II, land acquired measuring 224.99 bighas at Kawrpuichhuah. Out of this, 9 hectares (65 bighas) of land has been leased out to Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 2.12.2009 and DPL No. 5 of 2010 was issued in the name of Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India (vide D.O No. MIN.H&FW/LE&IT&T&C/52/08/8 dt 12.02.2010).

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

### **Indo-Myanmar**

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

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

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## XII. INFRASTRUCTURE

### POWER & ELECTRICITY

In spite of abundant hydro-electric power potential available in the State (4500.0MW), only 0.64% of its potential has so far been harnessed, through Small & Mini Hydel Projects. The State's power demand is presently worked out to be 107.0MW. The bulk of the State's power requirement is met from Central Sector Generating Stations in which the share of Mizoram is 65.31MW.

But, as these generating stations are mostly hydel stations which depend on rainfall, power availability from these stations are, therefore, seasonal. So, in dry seasons, inherent generation shortfall compelled the Department to resort to load shedding at various places.

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

(1) Demand	– 107.0 MW
(2) Allocated share	– 65.31 MW (Real time available power is normally 40 MW due to reduction of generation from Central Generating Station, Transmission Failure etc.)
(3) Local generation installed capacity	– 29.05MW Hydel (22.92MW from Bairabi Thermal Plant is only for emergency purposes and presently it is non-functioning because of high cost of Generation.

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

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

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

The existing power networks in the State consists of –

(1) Diesel Power Station	-	1 No (0.5 MW)
(2) Hydel Generating Station	-	11 Nos (29.35 MW)
(3) 132kV lines	-	638.37 Kms
(4) 66kV lines	-	117 Kms
(5) 33kV lines	-	828.03 Kms
(6) 11kV lines	-	4615.77 Kms
(7) LT lines	-	2551.398 Kms
(8) 132kV Grid Sub-Station	-	7 Nos
(9) 33kV Grid Sub-Station	-	39 Nos

(10)	Distribution Transformers -	1486 Nos
(11)	Street Lights -	10647 Nos

## GENERATION

In Mizoram power is generated by two types viz. Hydel & Diesel. Due to its high generation cost, use of Diesel is avoided as far as possible. The Potential availability of hydro power of Mizoram is estimated at 4500 MW(approx), out of which only less than 1% is presently harnessed.

Table I below indicates the details of Installed capacity and generation of power in the state during 2007-08 to 2010-11.

**Table - I**

Year	Installed Capacity in MW			Total	Gross Generation in MW			Total
	Hydel	HFO Based	Diesel		Hydel	HFO Based	Diesel	
2007-08	13.75	22.92	0.5	37.17	16.3	2.59	0.03	18.92
2008-09	17.35	22.92	0.5	40.77	8.28	2.63	0.02	10.93
2009-10	17.05	22.92	0.5	40.47	13.5	4.01	0.02	17.53
2010-11	29.05	22.92	0.5	52.47	31.93	1.72	0.01	33.66

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

## POWER PURCHASE

During 2010-11 only 7.7 % of the total energy available for the state is met within the state and the remaining 92.3 % was imported, mainly; from Central Sector Projects. Status of power purchased for the last four years is shown below :-

**Table - II**

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

*Note : Figures are in MW unless specified.*

## CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

Power & Electricity is the basic infrastructure for economic development of a country. The degree of economic growth is highly correlated with the generation and consumption of electricity. The category-wise consumption pattern during 2010-11 reveals that consumption of electricity was the highest in case of domestic which accounted for 73% and the lowest consumption of electricity comes from the

industrial sector which consumed only 1.88 MKWH which is less than 1% of the total consumption. Total number of electric consumers as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 is 178790.

**Table - III**

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

Note : Figures are in MW.

## REVENUE

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

Year	Revenue Received (Rs in Crores)				
	Sale of energy within the state	Sale of energy outside the state	Total Sale of energy	Misc.	Grand Total
2007-08	49.35	32.09	<b>81.44</b>	1.44	<b>82.88</b>
2008-09	43.34	42.11	<b>85.45</b>	1.64	<b>87.09</b>
2009-10	48.47	17.55	<b>66.02</b>	1.60	<b>67.62</b>
2010-11	55.82	15.19	<b>71.01</b>	1.55	<b>72.56</b>
2011-12	52.47	17.31	<b>69.78</b>	1.95	<b>71.73</b>

**Table - IV**

Note : 2011-12 figures are upto Jan 2012.

## COMPLETED/ON-GOING PROJECTS

### (1) Construction of 132kV Khawzawl to Champhai line :

The work was started on 7.12.2006 and completed at a cost of ` 589.56 lakh which is funded by DoNER. It was completed in July 2011.

### (2) Construction of 2.5mVA, 33/11kV Sub Station at Zokhawsang AR Complex :

The project, funded by NEC; was started to facilitate the shifting of Assam Rifles from central area of Aizawl city. It was completed in the month of November, 2011 at a cost of ` 367.51 lakhs.

**(3) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) :**

Implementation of Rural Electrification under RGGVY - scheme for Rural Electricity infrastructure and household electrification - was started in Mizoram on September 2008 with an approved project cost of ` 267.96 crores. Under this project, Electrification of 78 un-electrified villages, Intensive electrification work in 305 already electrified villages, and provision of free connection to 14,425 nos. of BPL households has been completed.

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**TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS****ROADS**

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

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

1) National Highway (NH)	:	886.00 Kms
2) State Highways (SH)	:	505.05 Kms
3) Major District Road (MDR)	:	709.90 Kms
4) Other District Road (ODR)	:	1013.77 Kms
5) Village Road (VR)	:	1061.70 Kms
6) Roads within Towns & Villages	:	591.645 Kms
7) City Roads (CR)	:	355.487 Kms
8) Other Roads	:	1020.576 Km
<b>(A)Total of Roads under PWD</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>6144.128 Kms</b>

1) State Highways (SH)	:	194.59 Kms
2) Major District Road (MDR)	:	225.750 Kms
3) Other District Road (ODR)	:	383.13 Kms
4) Village Road (VR)	:	41.00 Kms
5) Other Roads	:	191.720 Kms
<b>(B)Roads maintained by BRO</b>		<b>1036.00 Kms</b>
<b>(C)Roads maintained by other Department</b>		<b>257.00 Kms</b>
<b>Grand Total(A)+(B) +(C)</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>7437.128 Kms</b>

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

**National Highway :**

The total length of National Highways in Mizoram is 886 kms. There are 6 (six) National Highways in Mizoram as shown below. NH-54 was taken over by the Mizoram PWD from BRO on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2010.

NH-154	=	58.00 kms(Bairabi – Bilkhawthlir)
NH-150	=	140.00 kms (Seling to Manipur Border)
NH-44A	=	130.00 kms(Aizawl – Mamit - Tripura)
NH-54A	=	9.00 kms(Hrangchawkawn-Lunglei)
NH-54B	=	27.00 kms (Zero Point to Saiha)
<u>NH-54</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>522.00 kms (Lailapur to Tuipang)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>886.00 kms</b>

Periodical Renewal / Improvement / Resurfacing / Widening / Junction Improvement / Land Acquisition, Construction of bridges etc., are the various works that are implemented for the National Highways in Mizoram, all of which are taken up under the Ministry of State Road Transport & Highways. During 2011-12,

Rs.12451.02 lakhs is sanctioned for the works mentioned above out of which the cumulative expenditure is Rs. 5507.71lakhs.

2-Laning Projects on selected stretches of various National Highways viz. NH-154=44.00 kms, NH-54 =29.00 kms, NH-44A=103.00 kms amounting to Rs. 47788.00 are being taken up during 2011-2012 under SARDP NE-Phase-A.

Also, Feasibility Study and Preparation of DPR in-house for 2-lanning of NH-54A Lunglei-Theiriati Section, NH-54B Zero Point- Saiha Section , Champhai - Tiau Road and Lenglei - Demagiri Road (Total Length=158 Km) amounting to Rs. 94.74 lakhs is taken up under Phase-B under SARDP-NE and will be completed during 2011-2012.

### **Roads Under PMGSY (Bharat Nirman) :**

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

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

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

### **Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project (Phase 'A' Of SARDP-NE) :**

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

Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project within Mizoram for 99.83 kms of Double Lane Highway to connect Kolkata port via Myanmar and sea route

has been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 575. 69 crores. The work was physically started on February, 2011 and is expected to be completed by 2014.

### **Mizoram State Road Project (World Bank Project) :**

The implementation of World Bank Funded, Mizoram State Road Project started from the last quarter of 2001-02 and was completed on March, 2011 with a final sanctioned cost of Rs. 541.30crores. With completion of the main project corridor, the distance between Aizawl and Lunglei (the second capital in the south) is shorter by 71 kms than the existing road along National Highway 54 which is 235.00 km and the travel time is also reduced by 3 hours.

### **Roads Under NEC (North Eastern Council):**

Under NEC, 3 nos. of road works and 2 nos. of Bridges works have already been completed. At present, there is a total of 8 nos. of on-going road works and the cumulative up-to-date expenditure is Rs. 26514.18 lakhs. The scheme as a whole is having a smooth and good progress at the moment and is expected to complete within 2012.

### **NLCPR (Non-Lapsable Central Pool Of Resources):**

Under NLCPR scheme taken up by Mizoram PWD, 9 nos. of projects (i.e., 4 nos Roads & 5 nos Bridges) had already been completed and presently, there are 13 nos. of on-going projects (i.e., 9 nos Roads & 4 nos Bridges) . The cumulative expenditure till date is Rs. 7897.57 lakhs out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 10740.00 lakhs for these on-going projects.

### **Roads Under Asian Development Bank :**

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

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

Construction and Improvement of Serchhip - Buarpui Road (L = 55 kms) amounting to Rs.167.90 crores has been selected and approved by the Ministry of DoNER. Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction is awaited from State Government. In the meantime, Land Acquisition, Relief & Rehabilitation for this road is under process.

**Roads Under NABARD :**

Under NABARD Scheme, there is a total of 15 nos. of on-going work with a total sanctioned amount of Rs. 6878.09 lakhs out of which the total cumulative expenditure is Rs. 4429.00 lakhs. Most of these projects are anticipated to be completed during 2011-2012. There is also one new scheme which is sanctioned for an amount of Rs.4895.00lakhs during 2011-2012,viz., Strengthening & Rehabilitation of W.Phaileng to Marpara Road and the project is being started during this year.

**RAJIV GANDHI SPORTS STADIUM**

The Government of Mizoram had decided to construct Rajiv Gandhi Sports Stadium at Mualpui, Aizawl so as to keep up with the growing development in the field of sports. A working committee for the stadium is constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram, Sports & Youth Services with members from Sports & Youth Services Department, Public Works Department, Revenue Department, etc to oversee the construction development of the Stadium. The Public Works Department, being a technical Department having expertise in construction works is entrusted to look after the construction work and the Stadium is designed to the level of international standard.

The project was started on Dt.1<sup>st</sup> June, 2009 and is in progress till date. The 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, GOI had sanctioned Rs..25.00 crore for the first phase of construction of the Stadium. For Phase-II, Rs..10.00 crores was allocated by the State Government during the financial year 2010-2011. The project is having a smooth progress and is prepared for the 26<sup>th</sup> North East Games to be hosted by Mizoram in the year 2012.

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## ROAD TRANSPORT

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

### Operation of MST Buses in Transport Department

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

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

### Motor Vehicles :-

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

	No.of vehicles (all types)	Increase percentage
2007 - 2008	61,534	8.75%
2008 - 2009	69,130	12.34%
2009 - 2010	80,188	16.00%
2010 - 2011	91,922	14.63%
2011 - 2012(upto Jan, 2012)	102,660	11.68%

### Commercial Transport

At present, a large number of private transport operators are in operation. The Maxi Cab service are now plying on almost every route, superseding the services of buses for movement of passengers within and outside the State. Till January 2012, there were 1,749 nos of Maxi Cabs and 4,085 nos of Trucks & Lorries on road. The

number of Motor Cabs (Taxi) and Commercial Auto Rickshaw registered and servicing are 5,909 and 2,504 respectively.

### **Collection of Revenue**

Revenue collected from Road Tax, Registration fees & fines, license fees, Passengers and Goods Taxes by the State Government amounted to Rs.929.23 lakhs at the end of 2010-2011 as against Rs. 814.03 lakhs during 2009-2010.

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

As a result of this, the amount of revenue expected to be received during 2011-2012 by the Department is Rs. 3.30 crore.

### **Rail Connectivity**

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

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

### **Inland Water Project under Ministry of Shipping**

Transport Department has taken up Inland Waterway at Tlawng river with the approved estimated cost of Rs. 527.93 lakhs financed by the Ministry of Shipping. The amount so far released by the Ministry is Rs.270.60 lakhs.

The physical progress achieved so far with the amount received from Govt. of India is 80%. The project will be completed as and when the remaining fund is received from Government of India.

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## POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Service

The status and achievements of Postal Services in Mizoram during 2011-12 is given below :

1. Number of Post Offices in Mizoram division
 

Head Post Office	-	1
Sub Post Offices	-	37
Branch Post Offices	-	355
Total	-	393
2. Revenue Collection :
 

Postal Life Insurance	-	Rs. 15,982,161.00
Rural Postal Life Insurance-		Rs. 3,578,207.00
Total	-	Rs. 19,560,368.00
3. Sale of Postage Stamps - Rs. 6,244,079.00
4. Savings Bank target - Rs. 2.50 crores.  
Achievement - Rs. 2.60 crores.

### Telecommunications

		NO. OF MOBILE PHONE CONNECTIONS			
		2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto Feb.)
AIRCEL	Pre-Paid	56000	98000	120000	142000
	Post Paid	374	713	1069	1119
	Mobile Tower	30	2(28 to GTL)	2	24
AIRTEL	Pre-Paid	205000	223000	223000	232685
	Post Paid	8000	6900	7000	7500
	3G Connection	0	0	0	116
	Internet Connection				116
	Mobile Tower	104	145	149	185
RELIANCE	Pre-Paid	38850	41200	37300	61850
	Post Paid	188	214	135	221
	Internet Connection	0	35	415	290
	Mobile Tower	72	85	85	95
VODAFONE	Pre-Paid	5000	20000	25000	50000
	Post paid	100	500	800	1200
	Internedt Connection	0	0	0	116
	Mobile Tower	40	43	43	54
TATA INDICOM	Pre-Paid	814	642	817	106
	Post Paid	88	18	10	1
	3G Connection	0	0	0	0
	Landline	75	269	130	6
	Internet connection	861	750	2225	301
	Mobile Tower				30
BSNL	Pre-Paid	45873	80303	91861	141756
	Post Paid	39596	40075	40575	41368
	Mobile Tower	68	89	92	126
	3G Connection	0	0	0	0
	Landline	57390	55075	46989	46883
	Broadband	33087	33187	33223	33265

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

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## X . FINANCIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTION

The total bank branches functioning as on 31.12. 2011 stood at 126 against 114 bank branches as on 28.2.2011 which is an increase of 10.52%,

### BANK BRANCH NETWORK IN MIZORAM (As on 31.12.2011)

The population (as per 2011 census) served per branch comes to 8658 while the national average is 15,000. However, the location of branches in the State has been skewed in cities and urban centres. There are still many villages devoid of banking services even with a radius of 80-100 kms. The main reason is setting up of scattered village with small number of households which makes branch banking unviable..

#### **Credit Deposit Ratio:**

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

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

Agency	( Rs in crore)					
	2011-12 (as on 30.12.2011)			2009-10		
	Deposits	Advances	CD ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD ratio
Commercial Banks	2267.93	935.64	41.25	1783.99	918.25	51.47
Mizoram Rural Bank	781.64	353.46	45.22	552.16	249.78	45.24
MCAB Ltd.	353.84	217.19	61.38	313.5	168.21	53.66
MUCO Bank Ltd	28.23	11.10	39.33	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3431.64</b>	<b>1517.39</b>	<b>44.22</b>	<b>2649.65</b>	<b>1336.24</b>	<b>50.43</b>

As shown in the above table, the CD ratio in 2009-10 is 50.43% which declined to 44.22% in 2011-12 which is much below the national average.

#### **Deposits & Advances**

**Deposits** – The total deposits registered an absolute increase of Rs. 734.82 crore from Rs. 2649.65 crore as at the end of March 2010 to Rs. 3431.64 crore as on 31.12.2011 showing a growth of 22.79 % during this period

**Advances** – The total advances increased from Rs. 1336.24 crore as on 31 March 2010 to Rs. 1517.39 crore as on 31 December 2011 registering a growth of 13.55 %.

### Priority Sector Lending

The total accumulated loans and advances disbursed to priority sector i.e. Agriculture, Industry and Service sector by all banks in the State as on 31.12.2011 is Rs 1,11,681.33 lakhs against Rs. 1,33,624.55 lakhs as on 30.9.2010 with a decreasing percentage of 16.42%.

**The important point which may be noticed is that advance to Agriculture & Allied Sector has a share of 24% of the total advance while the RBI norm is 18% whereas it is only 13% in 2010. This trend is much encouraging. However, agricultural advances for the quarter ending December, 2011 is Rs 184.92 crore which is 12.18% of the total advances against the RBI benchmark of 18%.**

### Recovery

The recovery position of the banks operating in the state may be observed from the table below :

(Rs in lakh)

RECOVERY POSITION										
	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			Average Rec.(%) in last 3 years
	Demand (Rs '000)	Recovery (Rs. '000)	Recovery %	Demand (Rs. '000)	Recovery (Rs. '000)	Recovery %	Demand (Rs. '000)	Recovery (Rs. '000)	Recovery %	
Commercial Banks	600482	620533	103.3	67469	29242	43.3	772602	471468	61.0	69.2
Regional Rural Bank	832926	711720	85.4	52705	26897	51.0	1046531	858951	82.0	72.8
Cooperative Banks	254393	116493	45.8	182734	156414	85.6	297455	144885	49.0	60.1
Others										
All agencies	1687801	1448746	85.8	302908	212553	70.2	2116588	1475304	70.0	75.3

***There are 52 ATMs in the State, of which 35 belongs to State Bank of India and 6 belongs to Axis bank. 14 ATMs are in the rural areas & 38 ATMs in the urban & sub urban areas.***

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## XI. INDUSTRIES

### INDUSTRY

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

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

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

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

### **INFRASTRUCTURE:**

There are several items contributing industrial infrastructure such as land, power, water, transport and communication etc. The combined development of all those items contributed industrial infrastructure development. Though development of Industrial infrastructure in the hilly terrain of Mizoram is not an easy task, the State Government with its limited resources and geographical disadvantages had earmarked and developed industrial areas with basic infrastructure. This industrial areas, though not fully provided with required infrastructure, will solve the problem of industrial unit to a great extend. Enactment of a Mizoram industrial areas (Management, Regulation and Control) Act.-2008 envisages allotment of industrial units of different declared industrial area. The allotment process in the Industrial Estate Zuangtui could not achieve desired level due to certain technical problems. However, the Industrial Estate Zuangtui is proposed for upgradation under IIUS for which proposal is submitted to Central Govt.

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

Sl. No	Industrial Area	Total Area (in Bighas)	Present Status
1.	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui	314.70	Out of 231 demarcated, 196 plots are allotted to 164 industrial units.
2	Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual	940.78	Project more or less completed, demarcation & allotment process started
3.	Industrial Estate, Bairabi	26.20	Not yet developed & demarcated
4.	Industrial Estate, Kolasib	10.20	Not yet demarcated
5.	Industrial Estate, Pukupui	76.68	Demarcation of plot Completed, application

			for plot allotment being called.
6.	Industrial Estate, Hmunhmeltha, Champhai	104.40	Not yet developed
7.	Industrial Estate, Zote, Champhai.		Construction is completed by ZIDCO, and management committee formed.

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

Sl No	Industrial Estate	No. of plot	No of plot allotted
1	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui	232	196
2	BTP Sairang	10	3
3	EPIP, Lengte	30	26
4	IGC, Luangmual	99	6
	Total	371	236

### **PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES :**

There are three Public sector Enterprises under Industries Department namely, ZIDCO, ZOHANDCO and MIFCO. The authorized capital for these PSEs has been paid up during 11<sup>th</sup> plan. They are not performing well and are running losses and become NPA for the state.

The state Govt. had initiated PSE reforms under MPRMP under aegis of structural adjustment loan from ADB. Study had been conducted to find out the best possible option of reforms for these PSEs. The study had recommended the following actions:

- 1) ZIDCO - Restructuring under Govt. Ownership.
- 2) ZOHANDCO - Closure.
- 3) MIFCO - Privatization.

This reforms process will be taken up during 12<sup>th</sup> plan and the initial reforms cost is expected from ADB. However, injection of fund will still be required during transition period for PSE to be closed and for PSE to be retained and privatized for their sustenance and developmental objectives.

### **TEA INDUSTRY:**

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

Tea processing factory with installed capacity of 5 lakh Kg of made tea per annum had already been commissioned in Ngopa village. Another tea processing factory of the same capacity is being installed at Biате village which is expected to be commissioned shortly in a month or so.

**INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVE:**

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

The Government of Mizoram has also provided a highly beneficial scheme for giving grant-in-aid to the rural and urban artisans in the form of small hand tools like Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tinsmithy, Cobbler Tools and Sewing & Knitting Machines at a reasonable subsidized rate. With the increasing price of machinery and hand tools the subsidies rate was enhanced to a limit of Rs 2500/- per machine and tool set with which the entrepreneurs can deliver the machine/ tools on payment of small amount towards the cost of the machine/tool set. This scheme greatly helped the growth of rural Industries apart from generation of employment in the state. Grant-in-Aid was given to 900 nos. of artisans during 2007-08 amounting to Rs 22,50,000.00. However, grant could not be given during 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 as there was no provision of plan fund under scheme. During 2010-2011, 800 nos of artisans are given GIA worth Rs 20.00 lakhs.

**Textiles, Handlooms & Handicrafts:**

For the promotion and development of Handlooms & Handicrafts, Handlooms & Handicrafts Wing was established in 1988 headed by Joint Director. There are many traditional motives and patterns which can be produced to suit the changing fashion of the state as well as for development into other utilities for which the women folks of Mizoram are gifted with high proficiency and skill. The traditional Loin-Loom is dwindling with the introduction of Fly Shuttle Frame Loom and Zo Loom. The number of units established by weavers entrepreneurs is ever increasing year by year and provide employment to more than 5,000 people. According to the Third Census of Handloom conducted in the recent past, there are 26287 weavers in the state. In order to cater to the needs of these weavers by way of providing Looms & Accessories, Working Capital Margin and for improving availability of yarns at reasonable prices, there is a strong felt need of restructuring the Handlooms & Handicrafts Wing, whose activities will encompasses apparel and hosiery sectors. As such, establishment of Integrated Textile Training Centres in various part of the state is felt necessary.

The state owned corporation, namely, ZOHANDCO also requires revitalization for which the North Eastern Council had agreed to provide fund and the matching contribution is required to be provided by the State Government.

Mizoram is also very rich in natural Cane and Bamboo resources which can be converted into high quality furniture and other handicraft products. The State Government is giving high priority to the promotion and development of Cane & Bamboo handicrafts for which sufficient fund for establishment and improvement of existing training centre is required. In order to commercialized handicraft product, cluster approach is felt necessary aiming at export markets for products like, Khumbeu, Thulte and their novelty items of high quality.

Grants-in-aid in the form of providing basic tools to artisans especially those trained in the departmental training centres are given during 2010-11 as below:

Year	Trade	No.of Beneficiaries	Rate	Total amount
2010-2011	Knitting & Tailoring	819	2500	2047500
2010-2011	Handloom	129	2500	322500
20102011	Cane & Bamboo	22	2500	55000
2010-2011	Working capital grant	30	2500	75000

### **MKVIB**

MKVIB has been established in 1986 to execute various programme of KVIC, Govt. of India. The KVIC programme mainly aims at promoting traditional village Industries. As there is no Khadi institute in the state the activity of MKVIB confined to development of traditional and village Industry.

### **BAMBOO PROCESSING :-**

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

1. Establishment of Bamboo Chipping Cluster
2. Agarbati Stick Making Unit
3. Production of Bamboo Construction Materials
4. Revival of Mizoram Venus Bamboo:
5. Other Products Man Power Bamboo Resource Management
6. Bamboo Development Agency (BDA)

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## SERICULTURE

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

### Production

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

Particular	Unit	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011
Mulberry	M.Tonnes	55.00	60.00	127.00
Muga	Lakhs	1.00	1.20	15.00
Eri	M.Tonnes	4.60	4.20	5.00
Oak Tasar	Lakhs	1.20	0.25	2.00
Raw Silk	M.Tonnes	3.40	6.55	14.40

### Promotion

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

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

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

1)	Research & Training Institute	-	1
2)	Reeling factory	-	1
3)	Reeling Unit	-	2
4)	Mulberry farms	-	12
5)	Chowki Rearing Centers	-	6
6)	Weaving Centre	-	1

Under NLUP programmes, the Department covered 826 farmers during 2010-2011 and about 2000 farmers are expected during 2011-2012.

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

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

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



## TOURISM

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

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

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

At present, the Department operates 38 Tourist Lodges with 352 rooms and 759 beds all over Mizoram. The year wise Revenue receive with number of Tourist Arrival recorded from the operation of these units during the current Five Year Plan are as below :-

### Number of Tourist Arrived and Amount of Revenue collected

Year	No. of Tourists		Revenue Collected (Rs in lakhs)
	Domestic	Foreign	
2007-08	44226	735	86.41
2008-09	56793	842	110.17
2009-10	57639	675	123.51
2010-11	57623	619	148.15
2011-12 (upto Dec.'11)	47680	511	140.84 (upto Feb.2012)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>263961</b>	<b>3382</b>	<b>609.09</b>

The Department has 9 on-going projects during the current Five Year Plan as mentioned below :-

<b>Name of the Projects</b>	<b>Govt. of India Sanction Amount</b>
1. Tourist Destination Chakhang	Rs.203.56 lakhs
2. Tourist Destination Niawhtlang	Rs.203.56 lakhs
3. Convention Centre at Berawhtlang	Rs.467.71 lakhs
4. Tourist Destination Chawngte	Rs.388.47 lakhs
5. Tourist Destination Palak	Rs.437.75 lakhs
6. Tourist Circuit Maubawk – Chakheitla	Rs.694.88 lakhs
7. Tourist Lodge Serchhip	Rs.172.02 lakhs
8. Serlui 'B' Lake Destination	Rs.384.39 lakhs
9. Tourist Destination Aizawl ( units)	Rs.457.61 lakhs
10. Rural Tourism Thenzawl	Rs. 50.71 lakhs



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11.Tourist Lodge Khawzawl	Rs.337.47 lakhs
12.Tourist Destination Demagri	Rs.484.63 lakhs

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

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

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## XII. SOCIAL AND SERVICE SECTOR

### SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

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

#### **Primary School**

The number of Primary Schools (Class I-IV) increased from 1782 in 2009-2010 to 1821 in 2010-2011 and enrolment has also increased from 156396 in 2009-2010 to 166152 in 2010-2011 which is 1.1% increase over the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of teachers in Primary Education has decreased from 8477 in 2009-2010 to 8310 in 2010-2011.

#### **Middle School**

The number of Middle Schools (Class V-VII) has increased to 1353 in 2010-2011 against 1313 in 2009-10 and the enrolment of students has also increased from 66776 in 2009-10 to 69313 in 2010-11, which is 1.0% increase over the previous year. Besides, the strength of teachers has also increased from 7564 in 2009-10 as compared to 7824 in 2010-11.

#### **High School**

The number of High Schools (Class VIII-X) stood at 538 during 2010-11 against 521 in the previous year. The number of enrolment has increased from 48811 to 50252 during the last two years whereby the rate of increase in enrolment is 1.0%. The strength of teachers has also increased to 3870 during 2010-11 against 3853 in the previous year.

#### **Higher Secondary School**

The number of Higher Secondary Schools (Class XI & XII) has increased from 95 in 2009-10 to 98 in 2010-11 with a corresponding increase in enrolment from 17049 in 2009-10 to 18437 in 2010-11, which is an increase of 1.1%. The number of teachers stood at 1224 during the last two years.

#### **Management of Schools:**

Up to 2010-2011, there were 3810 number of schools at different level of education in the State out of which 42.86 % are owned and managed by Central/ State Governments, 27.30% are Private Unaided; 20.13% are Private Aided and the rest 9.71% are run by Local Bodies, i.e 3 Autonomous District Councils.

<b>Percentage Distribution of Schools under different Management (2010-11)</b>					
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Stage</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Private Unaided</b>	<b>Private Aided</b>	<b>Local Body</b>
1	Primary School	47.83	26.08	10.76	15.32
2	Middle School	39.76	26.27	27.27	6.73
3	High School	37.55	30.67	31.78	Nil
4	Higher Secondary School	22.45	45.92	31.63	Nil
<b>Percentage total</b>		<b>42.86</b>	<b>27.30</b>	<b>20.13</b>	<b>9.71</b>

### **Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR)**

Teacher-Pupil Ratio means the average number of students per teacher at a specific level of education during a given school year. At present, one teacher is considered to teach approximately 20 students at Primary Schools, 9 students at middle Schools, 13 students at High Schools and 15 students at Higher Secondary Schools.

### **Status of Trained Teachers**

The availability of trained teachers is one of the most important indicators of quality education while the overall percentage of teachers trained in schools (including Hindi Teacher and WE teacher) under State Government is 32.86 %, Local Body is 5.84%, the percentage of trained teachers in Private Unaided School is merely 3.95% and that of Private Aided School only 1.93%.

### **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**

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

#### **Status of GER during 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Stages</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
6 - 9	Primary School (I-IV)	119.4	108.22	115.37
10 - 12	Middle School (V-VII)	82.79	105.89	85
13 - 15	High School (VIII-X)	56.67	74.61	63.70
16 - 18	Higher Secondary School (XI-XII)	21.03	23.34	26

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

## Drop-Out Rate

Drop-Out Rate is the percentage of students/pupils who dropped-out from a given grade or cycle or level of Education in a given school year. Using Reconstructed Cohort method, the drop-out rate of students during 2010-11 has been calculated as 3.8% for Primary School, 1.8% for Middle School and 17.3% for High School

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

## Literacy

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

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

## Achievement under SSA

- 508 P/S teachers and 763 UPS teachers were appointed over the years under SSA. In addition, 338 Class VIII teachers were also appointed during the financial year 2010-2011.
- The SSA Mission has distributed Free Text Books to 1457535 (cumulative) numbers of students till date. During 2010-2011, 201306 students were provided free text books including Class VIII students below and up to 14 years of age.
- SSA has identified 6769 children with special needs in the state, out of which 6674 children were enrolled in schools and 95 CWSN (Children With Special Needs) were provided home based education. These children were provided wheelchair, crutch, hearing aids and spectacles according to their needs on the directions of technical experts in the assessment camp held every year for the children. Braille and large print textbook has also been provided to the Blind and visually impaired/low vision students. Ramps, handrails, special toilet have also been constructed in the existing schools for the children.
- Maintenance Grant has been given to all Government Schools @ Rs. 0.075 lakhs.
- 396 ECCE centers have been established with enrolment of 13308 children below 6 years of age.
- 17 Girls' Hostels have been established with total enrolment of 418 girl students free of cost in all districts of Mizoram.
- 216 Sports Centers were opened under SC/ST Education for retention at elementary stage and 8456 students were enrolled and at the same time, 8 Sports Hostels were opened in all Districts (1 Hostel each) with total enrolment of 216 students.
- 140 Computer Education Centers were opened in collaboration with AICES Infotech Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata and Computer-Aided Teaching (CAT) has been started in 50 selected Middle Schools since 2008 in collaboration with JIL Information Technology, Uttar Pradesh. In collaboration with Hole-in-the-Wall Education Limited (HiWEL), computers were installed in 5 selected Upper Primary Schools/Centers in remote areas of Lunglei district. Computer-Aided

Learning Modules on Mathematics, Science, Social Science, Health Education, English, etc. were installed in these computers. Children can access these computers during their off-period, recess time, before and after school and on even holidays. 785 numbers of students were covered under HiWEL during 2010-2011 in Lunglei district.

### **Kashturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (KGBV):**

Under this scheme, one residential hostel with capacity of 100 girl child has been established since 2005-2006 at Lungsen Block. 3 Brus, 8 Mizos, 1 Pahari and 88 Chakmas were accommodated in the Hostel during 2010-2011.

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

The scheme is implemented for Educationally Backward Block (EBB) of Mizoram, i.e., Lungsen Block since 2005-2006. Under the scheme, 13 Model Cluster Schools (MCS) have been constructed with unit cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs each. These MCS are fully functional, covering 678 girl children during 2010-2011.

### **RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA) :**

The main objective of the scheme is to achieve a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 75% for Class IX-X within 5 years by providing a Secondary School within a reasonable distance of every habitation, to improve quality of education imparted at Secondary level by making all Secondary Schools conformed to prescribed norms, and to remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers and to make universal access to Secondary level education by 2017, i.e., by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Universal Retention by 2020.

During the financial year 2010-2011, Project Approval has approved Rs. 4184.54 lakhs for various interventions like School Annual Grant, Minor Repair Grant, construction of New Schools and strengthening of existing schools, etc.; out of which an amount of Rs. 1908.00 lakhs has been received from Government of India and Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been received from State Government as State Matching Share.

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

### **Mid-Day Meal**

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

children, increasing and encouraging enrolment, retaining and reducing drop-out students.

During academic session of 2010-2011, as many as 175596 no of students enjoyed Mid-Day Meal, of which 108743 students were primary students and 66853 were Upper Primary Schools students.

### **Education Reforms Commission (ERC)**

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

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

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

On the basis of its understanding on issue and concerns of education and the possible reform strategies, the Commission has prepared its Report which consists of 15 chapters, including a consolidated summary of recommendations. The Government of Mizoram constituted Group of experts which comprises of Chairman, Secretary and 3 members on 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2010 to-

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

The Group of Experts have submitted the Report to the Chief Minister on February 28, 2011

Four Working Groups have been constituted by the Group of Expert, these Working Groups studies & examines the possibilities of reform strategies laid down in the report of the commission and make recommendations to the Task Force.

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

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

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

H&ME has also been making efforts to achieve various Central programmes like Cancer Control Programme, Oral Health Programme, Tobacco Control Programme, Mental Health Programme etc.

**GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS**

Sl. No.	Name of Hospitals	No. of Beds
1	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	300
2	T.B Hospital, Aizawl	50
3	Kulikawn Hospital, Aizawl	50
4	Civil Hospital, Lunglei	122
5	District Hospital, Champhai	60
6	District Hospital, Serchhip	70
7	District Hospital, Saiha	70
8	District Hospital, Kolasib	60
9	District Hospital, Mamit	30
10	District Hospital, Lawngtlai	30
11	Referral Hospital, Falkawn	50
12	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Zemabawk	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>912</b>

**NON - GOVERNMENT (PRIVATE) HOSPITALS**

Sl. No.	Name of Hospitals	No. of Beds
1	Presbyterian Hospital, Durtlang	300
2	Christian Hospital, Serkawn	100
3	Greenwood Hospital, Bawngkawn	68
4	Adventist Hospital, Seventh Day Tlang	40
5	Nazareth Hospital, Chaltlang	45
6	Bethesda Hospital, Bawngkawn	80
7	Aizawl Hospital & Research Centre, Mission Veng	77
8	Vaivenga Hospital & Research Centre, Dawrpui	17
9	Grace Nursing Home, Electric Veng	36
10	New Life Hospital, Chanmary	40
11	Maraland Gospel Centenary Hospital, Saiha	26
12	Lairam Christian Medical Centre, Lawngtlai	60
13	Alpha Hospital, Kulikawn	25
14	Med-Aim Adventist Hospital, Champhai	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>934</b>



**OUT – PATIENT & IN – PATIENTS DURING 2011 – 2012 UPTO FEBRUARY  
28.2.2011**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Hospitals</b>	<b>No. of Out-Patients</b>	<b>No. of In-Patients</b>
<b>1</b>	Government Hospitals	627043	46481
<b>2</b>	Non- Government Hospitals	162467	40642

**B. PROGRAMMES & ACTIVITIES :**

**MEDICAL EDUCATION**

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

• **Training in Medical & Paramedical courses**

1.	MBBS students	–	130
2.	BDS students	–	17
3.	Medical specialists	–	6 (3+3)
4.	Dental Specialists	–	2
5.	B.Sc nursing students	–	200
6.	B.Sc MLT students	–	43
7.	B. Pharm students	–	52
8.	Allied Medical students	–	5
9.	Ayush Medical students	–	70
10.	RICIT	–	13
11.	Ophthalmic Technician	–	6

**Total number of students – 544**

• **PRO RATA CONTRIBUTION**

1.	BDS	–	Rs. 20,44,000.00
2.	B.Sc nursing	–	Rs. 18,47,850.00
3.	B. Pharm	–	Rs. 18,58,500.00

- **STIPEND & BOOK GRANTS** – Rs. 64,32,000.00 p.a for stipend  
– Rs. 10,72,000.00 p.a for book grants



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

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

Meanwhile, RSBY (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana), a BPL Scheme for the un-organized sector under the Ministry of Labour & Employment, implemented all over the country was linked with MSHCS from 2010. Under the two Schemes, a BPL family can avail the usual RSBY cover of Rs. 30,000/- and an additional cover of Rs. 70,000/- from MSHCS for hospitalized illness and another cover of Rs. 2 lakhs under MSHCS for critical illness, thereby making the total cover upto Rs. 3 lakhs. Moreover, APL (Above Poverty Line) families could avail critical illness cover only up to Rs. 3 lakhs under MSHCS. Initially, the schemes were implemented using an Insurance provider but from 2011-12, MSHCS is being implemented on Self Finance Basis by the Society.

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

<b>Enrolment status for Policy Period of 2010 -2011</b>				
	<b>No of Enrolment</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Health Care</b>	<b>BPL Family</b>	<b>28245</b>	NA	NA
	<b>APL Family</b>	<b>11940</b>	NA	NA
	<b>RSBY</b>	<b>18129</b>	67418	<b>26.9</b>

<b>Enrolment status for Policy Period of 2011 -2012</b>				
	<b>No of Enrolment</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Health Care</b>	<b>BPL Family</b>	<b>27383</b>	NA	NA
	<b>APL Family</b>	<b>4555</b>	NA	NA
	<b>RSBY</b>	<b>45461</b>	73577	<b>61.8</b>

The claims payment status is as given:

<b>Claims payment status for Policy Period of 2010 - 2011</b>				
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>MSHCS</b>		<b>RSBY</b>	
	<b>Claims (No)</b>	<b>Amount (Rs)</b>	<b>Claims (No)</b>	<b>Amount (Rs)</b>
<b>MR Bills Received</b>	<b>8494</b>	<b>105397072</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>5018390</b>
<b>MR Bills Accepted</b>	<b>8092</b>	<b>86851644</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>4608125</b>
<b>Bills Paid</b>	<b>6266</b>	<b>68193295</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>3830775</b>
<b>Bills Rejected</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>18545428</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>74900</b>
<b>Bills Pending</b>	<b>1826</b>	<b>18658349</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>777350</b>
<b>Claims payment status for Policy Period of 2011 - 2012</b>				
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>MSHCS</b>		<b>RSBY</b>	
	<b>Claims</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Claims</b>	<b>Amount</b>

	(No)	(Rs)	(No)	(Rs)
<b>MR Bills Received</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>31113470</b>	<b>1637</b>	<b>10126210</b>
<b>MR Bills Accepted</b>	<b>1558</b>	<b>28395659</b>	NA	NA
<b>Bills Paid</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>12822403</b>	144	845700
<b>Bills Rejected</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>2717811</b>	NA	NA
<b>Bills under Processed</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>15573256</b>	NA	NA

It can be seen that under MSHCS, an approximate amount of Rs. 10.5 crores is required.

It is also planned from 2012-13, MNREGA Job Card Holders would be given RSBY benefits, thereby more beneficiaries would be able to avail general hospitalization benefits from RSBY. Activities are actively underway in the preparation of baseline MNREGA Job Card holders and at current premium, **it is estimated that for 1.5 lakh Job Card Holders in Mizoram, about Rs. 2 crores would be annually required for RSBY premium.**

- **220 BEDDED REFERRAL HOSPITAL, FALKAWN & 200 BEDDED CIVIL HOSPITAL, LUNGLEI**

Construction of Referral Hospital, Falkawn and 220 bedded Civil Hospital, Lunglei which were constructed under NLCPR are going to be functional, as the Ministry of DoNER is pressing us to operationalize soon, for functioning of these 2 (two) Hospitals actions and steps have already been taken.

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

With the approved cost of Rs 300.00 lakhs from North Eastern Council, the equipments for Sterilization system have been procured and have been installed at four (4) Hospitals, viz. Civil Hospital, Aizawl, District Hospital Saiha, Serchhip and Kolasib

- **UPGRADATION OF CIVIL HOSPITAL AIZAWL**

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

- **ISO 9000 – 2008 CERTIFICATION**

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

- **MEDICAL TREATMENT & REFERRAL**

1. Empanelled Hospitals outside the State

a) **Kolkata –**

- i) BM Birla Heart Research Institute
- ii) Kothari Medical Centre
- iii) AMRI Hospital

- iv) Calcutta Medical Research Institute
- v) Apollo Gleneagles Hospital
- vi) Chitaranjan National Cancer Hospital
- vii) DESUN Hospital
- b) Guwahati –**
  - i) BBCI
  - ii) GNRC Hospital
  - iii) Downtown Hospital
  - iv) International Hospital
  - v) Pratiksha Hospital
  - vi) Arya Hospital
  - vii) Sankardeva Netralaya
- c) New Delhi –**
  - i) Indian Spinal Injury Centre
  - ii) Indraprastha Apollo Hospital
  - iii) St. Stephens Hospital
  - iv) Escort Heart Institute & Research Centre
  - v) Sitaram Bhartia Hospital
- d) **Mumbai –** Tata Memorial Hospital
- e) **Shillong –** Bethany Hospital
- f) **Vellore –** Christian Medical College
- g) **Apollo Hospitals –** Chennai & Hyderabad
- h) **Bangalore –** Narayana Hrudayalaya Institute of cardiac Science

Total No. of Referred to the Empanelled Hospital Outside the State (1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 till date) – 2871.

## 2. Empanelled Hospitals within the State

### **Aizawl –**

1. Presbyterian Hospital, Durtlang
2. Greenwood Hospital
3. Bethesda Hospital
4. Nazareth Hospital
5. New Life Hospital
6. Grace Nursing Home
7. Vaivenga Hospital & Research Foundation
8. Aizawl Hospital
9. Seventh Day Adventist Hospital, Aizawl
10. Mizoram Health Care

- Lunglei –** Christian Hospital, Serkawn
- Lawngtlai –** Lairam Christian Medical Centre
- Saiha –** Maraland Gospel Centenary Hospital
- Kolasib –** Nazareth Nursing Home

### • **TELE-MEDICINE**

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

up in the State. In fact, Government of India offers Onco Net in the far flung areas of North Eastern States.

- **MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME**

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

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

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

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

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

Introduced in the State since 1998 – 1999. The fund is meant for BPL patients on reimbursement basis for specified list of illnesses.

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

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

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

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

There are 30 (thirty) nos. of PC & PNDT clinics registered at present.

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

- **MIZORAM NURSING COUNCIL**

Established in 1991. Looks after nursing education and maintain quality service. Conducts nursing examination except B.Sc Nursing. Affiliated to Indian Nursing Council.

- **RCC UNDER NCCP, ZEMABAWK**

Not less than 40 patients are given chemotherapy treatment everyday.

- **COBALT THERAPY UNIT**

40 or more patients are treated daily with radiation and combined radiation and chemotherapy.

## Health Services

Health & Family Welfare Department aims at achieving over-all improvement in the health status of the people by raising access to quality health care for everyone, taking the major health issues and raising awareness about nutrition, environmental sanitation, disease prevention and control measures. This requires expansion of health infrastructures, posting of skilled medical and para-medical staffs and providing medicines and supplies.

A vast network has been built up for providing preventive, promotive and curative health care and it has now reached the present status of 12 CHC, 57 PHC and 370 Sub Centres.

### Health Centres with Bed Strength

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Bed Strength</b>
Community Health Centre (CHC)	12	270
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	57	560

## 1. FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

Programme of Family Welfare services aims at acceptance of small family norms to stabilize population and improve quality of life of the people through sterilizations operations and IUD insertion etc.

The physical achievements under Family Welfare programme during 2011-12 (Upto 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter) is as tabulated below :

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>2011-12 (upto Dec., 2011)</b>
1	Female Sterilization	1594
2	Male Sterilization	0
3	IUD Insertion	2303
4	Oral Pill users (in cycles)	3061
5	Condom users	1133
<b>Total</b>		<b>8091</b>

## 2. NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)

Recognizing the importance of Health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of our citizens, the Government of India has resolved to launch the National Rural Health Mission to carry out necessary architectural correction in the basic health care delivery system. The Mission adopts a synergistic approach by relating health to determinants of good health viz. segments of nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water. It also aims at mainstreaming the Indian systems of medicine to facilitate health care. The Plan of Action includes increasing public expenditure on health, reducing regional imbalance in health infrastructure, pooling resources, integration of organizational structures, optimization of health manpower, decentralization and district management of health programmes, community participation and ownership of assets, induction of management and financial personnel into district health system, and operationalizing community health centers into functional hospitals meeting Indian Public Health Standards in each Block of the Country. The Goal of the Mission is to improve the availability of and access to quality health

care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children.

NRHM was launched in Mizoram on June 2005 by setting up a State Health Mission and a District Health Mission.

The Mission bring the schemes of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH)-II as well as National Disease Control Programmes and various Family related activities under its umbrella as detailed below:-

- i) 943 nos. of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) have been trained, provided with drug kits and made functional to bring about increase in institutional delivery, improvement in maternal and child health and bringing about better coordination between the health sector and the community.
- ii) Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) have been formed in all revenue villages and Untied grant @ Rs. 10000/- for each VHSC amounting to Rs. 78,40,000/- have been sanctioned in all districts. Sub-Centre (SC) Untied grant @ Rs. 10000/- per SC for all 366 SC amounting to Rs. 36,60,00/- have been released and SC annual maintenance fund of Rs. 10000/- for 236 SC have been released for their utilization to bring about improvement at village level.
- iii) Rogi Kalyan Samiti, a patient welfare society is being actively undertaken. All district hospitals and CHC have been registered and registration for 90% PHC have been completed. Funds have been released and are being made functional to bring about improvement for the patients and the functioning of the hospitals. PHC and CHC untied funds @ Rs. 25000/- per PHC and Rs. 50000/- per CHC have been released to be utilized for the welfare of the rural hospitals. Annual maintenance grant for 51 PHC @ Rs. 50,000/- have also been accorded to the needful PHC for their physical improvement and annual maintenance grant for 5 CHC @ Rs. 50,000/-.

#### **i) REPRODUCTIVE & CHILD HEALTH (RCH)**

The vision of RCH programme is to bring about outcomes as envisaged in the National Population policy 2000 (NPP-2000), the National population policy 2002, minimizing the regional variations in the areas of Reproductive and Child Health and population stabilization through integrated, focused, participatory programme, meeting the unmet demands of the target population and provision of assured, equitable, responsive quality services. RCH programme focuses on reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio, Infant Mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate. It also aims to increase the couple protection rate and coverage of child immunization. The goals are –

1. To reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio from 60 (State Report) to 55
2. To reduce Infant Mortality Rate from 34 (NFHS-3) to 25
3. To reduce Total Fertility Rate from 2.9 (NFHS-3) to 2.5

#### **Physical Achievements :**

##### **1) JSY beneficiaries –**

Year	Institutional Deliveries	Home Deliveries	Total
2011-12 (upto Dec 2011)	8230	172	8402

2) **Family Planning Method Users**

Sl.No	FP Method	2011-12 (upto Dec 2011)
1	Female Sterilized	1594
2	Male Sterilized	0
3	IUD Insertion	2303
4	Oral Pill users	3061
5	Condom users	1133

3) **Health Indicators**

Indicators	2011-12 (upto Dec 2011)
Ante Natal Care (ANC) within 1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester (%)	56.7
Ante Natal Care (ANC) within 3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester (%)	80.4
Post Natal Care within 48 hrs (%)	77.3
Total live Births	16356
Institutional Deliveries (%)	84.1
Home deliveries attended by Doctor/HW/SN (%)	44.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	61.14

ii) **NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASES CONTROL PROGRAMME (Malaria)**

The main aims of National vector Borne Disease Control Programme are -

- 1) Early diagnosis and prompt treatment
- 2) Risk Reduction of Malaria Transmission
- 3) Enhance awareness about Malaria control by promoting NGOs participation
- 4) The main goal is to reduce Malaria morbidity by 30% and mortality by 50%

1) Surveillance Report:

The entire State is targeted for surveillance where MPW are to take blood smear of any fever cases suspected for presumptive dose which are examined in the PHC/CHC/Hospital for diagnosis. The Surveillance activities are as below:-

Year	BSE	POS (Malaria cases)	Pf	Death
2011 (Jan-May)	58484	2225	2101	21

2) Spray :



For Vector Control, the entire State is target for two (2) rounds of DDT spray in a year. The 1<sup>st</sup> round DDT spray from March – April 2011 covers 71.21% of houses and 64.24% of rooms. Data on 2<sup>nd</sup> round report is not yet received.

3) **Bednet:**

In 2010, 80,000 LLINs were again received from National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP). The nets were released on October and is being distributed to 93 Sub-Centres from the Districts. The recipients of LLINs are based on high endemic areas having API>8.50. Out of the 80,000 LLINs, 3200 nets (4%) are reserved as Buffer stock to be distributed to in case of famine, natural calamities and Malaria endemic places.

**Overview of the Programme:**

- i. 75 Malaria Programme Workers (MPW-2) were employed to be stationed at remote areas and villages without Sub-Centres. They were imparted 2 weeks training from June – July 2010.
- ii. Anti-Malaria Month (AMM) was observed on April 2010 due to early onset of monsoon in Mizoram.
- iii. Border Sensitization Advocacy meeting was held at Chawngte, Vaseitlang and Lawngpuighat with the State Programme Officer on February 2010.
- iv. DDT was sprayed at the border areas of Mizoram.
- v. Medical Officers from District PHCs were trained on Treatment of Severe and Complicated Malaria during August 2010.
- vi. Microscopists and Lab. Technicians were given Re-orientation training on Malaria parasites on March 2010.
- vii. Partnership with Zoram Entu Pawl (FBO) was established on September for effective prevention of Malaria.

**iii) INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE PROJECT (IDSP)**

Integrated Disease Surveillance project (IDSP) was launched on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2005 to detect early warning signals of impending outbreaks and help initiate an effective response in a timely manner and to provide essential data and help allocate health resources more effectively.

During 2007-09, ten (10) outbreaks of diseases had been reported and Medical teams had been sent at every site of occurrence. During 2009-10, an outbreak of H1N1 had been reported and the action taken are as below –

**Achievements under IDSP**

	2009-10	2010-11
Nos. of persons screened	114872	20279
No. of suspected cases given Tamiflu	20	-
No. of positive	4	-
No. of death	1	-

**iv) REVISED NATIONAL TB CONTROL PROGRAMME (RNTCP)**

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) based on the internationally recommended DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment) strategy has proved to be an effective tool in controlling TB on a mass basis and is being used in over 180 countries. In India, a full-fledged DOTS Programme begun in 1977 and it has been expanded in a phase manner throughout the country in Mizoram, it was



launched on World TB Day, the 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2003 covering the whole state at a time.

For effective implementation of the programme and to reach the remotest corner of the State, State TB Control Society, eight (8) District TB Control Societies and thirty (30) Microscopy Centres for diagnosis of TB patients have been established. Sputum examination and medicines are free of cost under this programme.

**Physical Achievements :**

	2009	2010	Jan-Sept 2011
No. of smear positive diagnosed	570	497	329
Total Case	2538	1701	1789
Percentage (%)	91%	91%	85%

- 1) DOTS Plus is being implemented in two districts viz., Aizawl and Mamit District in 2011. DOTS-Plus refers to DOTs programmes that add components for MDR-TB diagnosis, management and treatment.
- 2) Construction of DOTS Plus Ward for MDR-TB cases (Multi Drug Resistant TB) at the campus of Falkawn Referral Hospital, Staff have been recruited for DOTs Plus Ward and already trained.

**v) AYUSH**

Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM&H) was created in March, 1995 and re-named as Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) in November, 2003 with a view to providing focused attention to development of Education and Research in Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy systems. The Department continued to lay emphasis on upgradation of AYUSH educational standards, quality control and standardization of drugs, improving the availability of medicinal plant material, research and development and awareness generation about the efficacy of the systems domestically and internationally.

The main aims of the programme are as below –

- 1) To upgrade the educational standards in the Indian Systems of Medicines and Homeopathy Colleges in the country.
- 2) To strengthen existing research institutions and ensure a time-bound research programme on identified diseases for which these systems have an effective treatment.
- 3) To draw up schemes for promotion, cultivation and regeneration of medicinal plants used in these systems.
- 4) To evolve Pharmacopoeial standards for Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy drugs.

The main activities are as below:-

1. 'AROGYA MELA 2011' a joint venture of the Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Department of Ayush was successfully organized from 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2011 at Millenium Rooftop, Aizawl.
2. Construction of AYUSH 10 Bedded Ward Hospital at each District was completed.

3. Construction of Integrated 50 Bedded Ayush Hospital has been approved by Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH, and the construction work will be carried out shortly.

#### **vi) EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF IMMUNIZATION (EPI)**

The Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) has two vital components, namely immunization of pregnant women against Tetanus and immunization of children in their first year of life against the six EPI target diseases.

The immunization services are being provided through existing network of Hospitals, Main Centres, CHC, PHC, Sub Centres and Dispensaries. Besides, Pulse Polio Immunization of children under five years of age are given additional polio drop every year which resulted in decline of poliomyelitis in the State.

#### **UIP ACHIEVEMENT**

<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>2010 - 2011</i>		
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>%</i>
TT(PW)	29157	20959	71.88
BCG	26204	22714	86.68
DPT	26204	22808	87.04
OPV	26204	22791	86.98
MSL	26204	21684	82.75
Full Imm.	26204	22598	86.24

#### **vii) NATIONAL LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME (NLEP)**

The programme aims at eradicating Leprosy by the turn of this century by reducing the case load to 1 or less than 1 per 10,000 populations. Mizoram has set itself two objectives of total elimination of Leprosy from the State, that is bringing down the current prevalence rate of Leprosy at 0.10 to 0.

The achievements under the Programme are as below –

<i>Year</i>	<i>New case detection</i>	<i>Prevalence Rate</i>	<i>Case Discharged</i>
2008-09	23	0.21%	26
2009-10	9	0.08%	11
2010-11	14	0.07%	8

#### **viii) NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS (NPCB)**

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) was launched in the year 1976 as a 100% centrally sponsored programme with the goal of achieving prevalence rate of 0.3% of population. The four pronged strategy of the programme is –

- a. Strengthening service delivery
- b. Developing human resources for eye care
- c. Promoting outreach activities and public awareness and
- d. Developing institutional capacity

The implementation of the programme was decentralized in 1994-95 with the formation of District Health Society in each District of the country. The Government

of India has been issuing guidelines from time to time to utilize the Funds released to the District Health Society in an effective and efficient manner. The District health Society is expected to enhance the coverage and improve quality of eye care services in the District.

The main objectives of the programme are :

- 1) To provide high quality eye care to the affected population
- 2) To expand coverage of eye care services to the underserved areas
- 3) To reduce the back log of Blindness by identifying and providing services to the affected population
- 4) To develop institutional capacity for eye care services by providing support for equipment and material and training personnel.

#### **PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT (2011-2012 - Upto November 2011)**

1	Cataract Operation	922
2	No. of Students screened	83832
3	No. of R.E. Detected	2200
4	Free spectacles provided to poor children	752

#### **EYE DONATION**

1	No. of registered for Eye Donation	1600
2	No. of Cornea transplant	30

#### **Infrastructure:**

1. During 2011-2012, @ Rs. 75 lakh per Hospital were released for construction of Eye Ward & Eye OT for Saiha, Champhai, Kolasib and Mamit District.
2. Purchase of Mobile Ophthalmic Unit deployed in Champhai, Kolasib and Serchhip Districts

#### **3. SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME**

The main objectives of the School Health programme are

- 1) To prepare younger generation to adopt measures to remain healthy so as to help them to make the best use of educational facilities to utilize in a productive and constructive manner, to enjoy recreation and to develop concern for others.
- 2) To help the younger generations to become healthy and useful citizens who will be the community at large and the country as a whole.
- 3) Promotion of positive health of School children
- 4) Prevention of diseases
- 5) Early diagnosis/treatment/follow up/referral
- 6) Awakening of health consciousness
- 7) Provision of healthful environment

Under School Health Programme, School Health Visit is regularly conducted for General Health / Dental / Eye & ENT check-up amongst Primary School Children. During this current year, 2140 Schools have already been visited and 114752 Students have had free Health Check-up. Children who had minor ailments were given free treatment at the spot and 956 Children who needed specialized treatment were referred to the Hospital for further treatment.

During School visit, Health Education Session is also organized and for prevention of Anaemia, Tab. Albendazole, Tab. Iron Folic Acid and Micronutrients like Vit. A & D, Calcium etc. were also distributed to School Children free of cost.

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## WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

### Rural Water Supply

Rural Drinking Water Supply are implemented mainly by providing Piped Water Supply using Gravity Flow, Rain Water Harvesting Scheme (RWHS), 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 as revalidated by Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, there are 777 Rural Habitations in Mizoram.

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

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

The present status as on 31.1.2012 is as under:

1. Non-Covered (NC) i.e upto 10 lpcd	= 0 habitations
2. Partially Covered (PC) i.e above 10 lpcd but below 40 lpcd	= 124 habitations
3. Fully Covered habitation (FC) i.e above 40 lpcd	= 653 habitations
<b>Total</b>	<b>= 777 habitations</b>

### Rural Sanitation (TSC):

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced in 2003-04, the Implementing Department has constructed 69040 nos of Individual Household Latrines, 3219 nos of school toilets and 947 nos of Anganwadi toilets and achieved 100% of the target in all those three schemes. 536 nos of Sanitary complex have been constructed against the target of 560.

### Urban Water Supply:

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

### Water Supply Projects:

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

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approved cost	Programme/ Funded by
1	Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme Ph-II	11347.00	DoNER
2	Greater Lawngtlai Water Supply Scheme	2564.50	DoNER
3	Greater Hnahthial Water Supply Scheme	825.60	DoNER
4	Tuipang Water Supply Scheme	941.13	DoNER

5	Lower Sakawrdai Water Supply Scheme	133.70	DoNER
6	Greater Saitual Water Supply Scheme	2153.00	DoNER
7	Bilkhawthlir Water Supply Scheme	780.47	DoNER New Scheme
8	W. Phaileng Water Supply Scheme	995.19	DoNER New Scheme
9	Bairabi Water Supply Scheme	490.37	DoNER New Scheme
10	S. Khawbung Water Supply Scheme	827.38	DoNER New Scheme
11	Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme Ph-I	1681.80	JNNURM (UIG)
12	Greater Lunglei Water Supply Scheme	867.00	JNNURM (UIDSSMT)
13	Greater Serchhip Water Supply Scheme	687.60	JNNURM (UIDSSMT)
14	Greater Saiha Water Supply Scheme	2070.20	10% L.S. Grant under Urban Ministry
15	Tlabung Water Supply Scheme	441.00	10% L.S. Grant under Urban Ministry
16	Sangau Water Supply Scheme	484.00	NEC
17	Phuaibuang Water Supply Scheme	391.50	NEC
18	Bualpui 'NG' & Lungzarhtum Water Supply Scheme	493.00	NEC New Scheme
19	Lengpui Town & Lengpui Airport WSS (Pumping)	458.20	NEC New Scheme

### Slipped Back Problems:

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

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## SOCIAL WELFARE

The details of schemes/works with physical targets and achievement undertaken by Social Welfare Department during 2011-2012 is given in the table shown below :

### 1. STATE PLAN WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED (PLAN)

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

<i>Name of Schemes/Works</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical Achievement during 2011 -2012 as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2012</i>
Disability Pension (Plan)	Persons	200
Grants to Handicapped persons (Plan)	Persons	200
Grants to Handicapped Educate Unemployed (Plan)	Persons	50
Hostel for Handicapped (Plan & Non-Plan)	Maintenance	2
NPRPD (Plan)	Centres	2
Economic Rehabilitation (Plan)	Persons	50
Prosthetic Aids(Plan)	Persons	50
Handicapped trainees stipend & machine (Plan & Non-Plan)	Persons	100
Handicapped student stipend (Non-Plan)	Persons	785
(j) Various Aids & appliances (Plan)	Beneficiaries	No fund is provided for purchase of aids & appliances

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

### 2. CHILD WELFARE

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

Name of Schemes/Works	Unit	Achievement during 2011-2012 as on 31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2012
(a) Pre-School for Children (Plan & Non-Plan)	Centres	30
(b) Cretche/Day Care Centre (Plan & Non-Plan)	Centres	40
(c) State Council for Child Welfare (Plan)	Centre	1
(d) Adoption Cell (Plan)	Centre	1
(e) Bal Bhavan (Plan)	Persons	700

### 3. WOMEN WELFARE

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

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

### 4. WELFARE OF AGED INFIRM & DESTITUTE

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

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

(a) Old Aged Home (Non-Plan)	Home	1
(b) IGNOAPS (ACA)	Persons	26359
(c) IGWWPS (ACA)	Persons	1192
(d) IGDPS (ACA)	Persons	587
(e) N.F.B.S. (ACA)	Persons	614



## **5. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (CSS)**

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

Data of ICDS in the State is shown below :-

No. of ICDS Projects		27
No. of AWC		1980
No. of AWWs	Persons	1980
No. of Children enrolled 6 months – 6 years	Persons	143822
No. of AWTC		1+1 (at Lunglei)
No. of Pregnant Women	Persons	15137
No. of Lactating Women	Persons	20372
No. of AWC providing PSE for 21 days		1980
No. of PSE beneficiaries		
i) Boys	Persons	27414
ii) Girls		27957

## **6. SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION PROGRAMME PLAN & CSS)**

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

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

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

Physical Achievement :

b) Beneficiaries covered during the year 2011-2012 :

Year	Normal Children	Malnourished Children	Severely Malnourished Children	Mothers	Adolescent Girls	TOTAL
2011-12	105899	59105	1019	36118	18024	220165

## **7. CAPACITY BUILDING (CSS)**

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

## **8. RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS (RGSEAG) 'SABLA'**

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

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

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

<b><u>District</u></b>	<b><u>No. of ICDS Project</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Beneficiaries covered as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2012</u></b>
i) Aizawl District	- 6 ICDS Projects	- 17601
ii) Lunglei District	- 4 ICDS Projects	- 6263
iii) Saiha District	- 2 ICDS Projects	- 1992

## **9. BAL BHAVAN**

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

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

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

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

## **10. GRANTS-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS (PLAN)**

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

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

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

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

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

## **12. INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME (I.C.P.S.) (CSS/PLAN)**

The Government of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development has formulated a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Integrated Child Protection scheme which has been initiated during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The Scheme is broadly based on the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000, and its Amendment Act 2006. The Government of India views child protection as an

essential component of the country's strategy to place 'Development of the Child at the centre of the plan' As per the scheme all the existing child welfare schemes comes under one umbrella.

The following structures and support services are established :-

i)	State Child Protection Society	-	1
ii)	District Child Protection Unit	-	8
iii)	Recognised Children Home	-	26
iv)	Specialised Adoption Agency	-	4
v)	Observation Home	-	2
vi)	Special Home	-	1
vii)	Child Welfare Committee	-	8
viii)	Juvenile Justice Board	-	8
ix)	Special Juvenile Police Unit	-	8

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

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## COOPERATION

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

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Cooperative Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share Capital	Business Turnover	No. of Societies running in profit
1.	Industrial Cooperatives	90	1,420	11.35	37.97	57
2.	Multipurpose Cooperatives	173	5,419	35.36	73.26	120
3.	Dairy Cooperatives	90	2,085	8.71	277.57	41
4.	Livestock Cooperatives	33	696	33.17	6.71	6
5.	Piggery Cooperatives	228	4,141	33.17	64.99	129
6.	Handloom Cooperatives	177	4,327	47.20	3971.80	123
7.	Consumers Cooperatives	121	5,118	40.13	402.80	82
8.	Service Cooperatives	54	2,139	24.40	252.95	43
9.	Fisheries Cooperatives	75	1,488	19.19	12.75	27
10.	Farming Cooperatives	304	12,701	82.28	182.98	138
11.	Poultry Farming Coops.	19	407	2.50	7.81	15
12.	Canteen Cooperatives	13	428	5.55	0.50	8
13.	Labour Cooperatives	8	486	1.05	-	6
14.	Sericulture Cooperatives	37	1,064	5.62	2.67	14
15.	Housing Cooperatives	8	164	4.32	0.57	4
16.	Marketing Cooperatives	3	414	6.75	-	3
17.	Floriculture Cooperatives	7	152	0.62	0.32	3
18.	Meat Processing Coops.	12	244	2.02	13.34	7
19.	Large Size Agricultural	11	1,218	20.58	89.50	7
20.	State Level Cooperatives	10	4,996	1839.23	8885.77	10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,473</b>	<b>49,107</b>	<b>2201.14</b>	<b>14,284.26</b>	<b>843</b>

### POSITION OF STATE LEVEL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

#### 1. MIZORAM COOPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD. :

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011
1.	Deposits	252.16	316.93
2.	Loans & Advances	152.61	189.53
3.	Borrowings (NABARD/NMFDC/NCDC)	37.07	37.57
4.	Investment	137.26	88.31
5.	Working Capital	313.33	382.77
6.	Net Profit	2.24	.52
7.	Loan Recovery Rate	76.76%	78%

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

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item of Business	Business turnover	Net Profit
1.	POL	76.16	1.32
2.	LPG	13.58	1.91
3.	Consumers & Essential Commodities	6.48	.36
4.	Nutrition	1.36	.31
5.	Commercial Vehicle	.24	.02
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>97.82</b>	<b>3.92</b>

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

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

## 4. MIZORAM WOMEN COOPERATIVE FEDERATION LTD. (WOMENFED)

Government of India has given due importance to the policy of women empowerment. WOMENFED at the apex level play a vital role in the upliftment of women by imparting Training in different trades like tailoring, knitting and other activities. WOMENFED organised six months course training in tailoring and knitting for 52 girls. As a result, many of them are now earning member in their respective family. WOMENFED provides financial support to its affiliated Cooperative Societies at low interest rate for creating enthusiasm among the

members. The business turnover of this Federation during 2010-2011 is Rs.1,00,523/- and earned a net profit of Rs.46,777/- as on 31.3.2011.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Items of business</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Value</b>
1.	Sale of Urea	3443 bags	Rs. 17.89 lakhs
2.	Sale of DAP	2975 bags	Rs. 23.57 lakhs
3.	Sale of MOP	1047 bags	Rs. 4.99 lakhs
4.	Sale of SSP/NPK	13 bags	Rs. 0.05 lakh
5.	Sale of Tractor	11 Nos.	Rs. 20.05 lakhs
6.	Business turnover	-	Rs. 66.57 lakhs
7.	Net Profit	-	Rs. 4.26 lakhs

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Value</b>
1.	Milk purchased	25,88,512.50 lits	Rs.823,23,330/-
2.	Feeds purchased	55.220 bags	Rs.250,11,375/-
3.	Turnover	-	Rs.1050.00 lakhs
4.	No. of Sales Agents	200	-
5.	No. of Sales Outlet/Boot	4 Nos.	-
6.	Net Profit	-	Rs.11.50 lakhs
7.	Other Dairy products like Rosagulla, Dahi, Ice Cream, Shee, Rasmalai, Gulab Jaun, Paneer, Lassi, etc.	-	Rs.48,57,486/-

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

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

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

### 10. MIZORAM URBAN COOPERATIVE BANK LTD. (MUCO)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apart from the fund received from the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for phase – I, the Government of Mizoram set aside Rs. 25.00 crore under state plan for phase – II. Even before completion of the Stadium, it is being utilized for hosting of the 26<sup>th</sup> North East Games.

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

Funding source	:	DoNER (NLCPR)		
Approved cost	:	Rs. 1305.22 lakhs		
Admissible grant (Central share)	:	Rs. 1174.70 lakhs		
State Matching share	:	Rs. 130.52 lakhs		
Fund Received		Central	State	Total
1 <sup>st</sup> Installment		410.90	45.66	456.56
2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment		506.50	56.28	562.78
3 <sup>rd</sup> Installment		223.08	24.79	247.87
<b>Total</b>		<b>1140.48</b>	<b>126.73</b>	<b>1267.21</b>

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

**2. Vanlallawma Indoor Stadium at Champhai.**

Funding source	:	DoNER (NLCPR)		
Approved cost	:	Rs. 1159.99 lakhs		
Admissible grant	:	Rs. 1043.99 lakhs		
State Matching share	:	Rs. 116.00 lakhs		
Fund Received		Central	State	Total
1 <sup>st</sup> Installment		354.75	39.41	394.16
2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment		405.43	45.05	450.48
3 <sup>rd</sup> Installment		253.40	28.16	281.56
<b>Total</b>		<b>1013.58</b>	<b>112.16</b>	<b>1126.20</b>

With an approved cost of Rs. 1159.99 lakhs sanctioned by the Ministry of DoNER on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2006, construction work is going on in full swing with 98%

of the work completed. The project will go a long way in bridging the infrastructural gap of the eastern region of the state.

### 3. **Cricket Stadium at Sihhmui.**

Funding source	:	Ministry of DoNER (NLCPR)		
Approved cost	:	Rs. 1128.16 lakhs		
Admissible grant	:	Rs. 1015.34 lakhs		
State Matching share	:	Rs. 112.82 lakhs		
Fund Received	Central	State	Total	
1 <sup>st</sup> Installment	398.17	44.24	442.41	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment	398.17	44.24	442.41	
<b>Total</b>	<b>796.34</b>	<b>88.48</b>	<b>884.82</b>	

The first ever Cricket Stadium in Mizoram is constructed from the fund received from the Ministry of DoNER with an approved cost of Rs. 1128.16 lakhs. Administrative Approval of the Govt. of India was conveyed on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2009.

Preparation of the pitch in almost complete, approach road is being laid and gallery almost completed. Approximately, 65% of the physical work is finished.

### 4. **Indoor Stadium, Bungtlang.**

Funding source	:	Ministry of DoNER (NLCPR)		
Approved cost	:	Rs. 173.75 Lakhs		
Admissible Grant	:	Rs. 156.38 lakhs		
State Matching Share	:	Rs. 62.55 lakhs		
Fund received	Central	State	Total	
1 <sup>st</sup> Installment	62.55	6.95	69.50	

The Ministry of DoNER has conveyed administrative approval of the project on 27<sup>th</sup> Dec., 2010. The work is executed by the State PWD. Tender for the work was floated on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 with successful bidder Mr. R.Hrangkunga, Contractor to carry out the work. Work has started in earnest.

### 5. **Indoor Stadium, Kei\um.**

Funding source	:	Ministry of DoNER (NLCPR)		
Approved cost	:	Rs. 173.75 Lakhs		
Admissible Grant	:	Rs. 156.38 lakhs		
State Matching Share	:	Rs. 62.55 lakhs		
Fund received	Central	State	Total	
1 <sup>st</sup> Installment	62.55	6.95	69.50	

With an approved cost of Rs. 173.75 sanctioned by the Ministry of DoNER on 27<sup>th</sup> Dec., 2010, initialization of the work is underway. The State PWD has floated work tender notice on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011. Work is to be started soon.

### 6. **State Sports Academy, Zobawk.**

For this Project Ministry of DoNER, Govt, of India approved Rs. 17.51 crores on cost sharing basis in the ration of 90:10 Central and State share on 2<sup>nd</sup> Aug., 2010. The 1<sup>st</sup> Installment of Rs. 630.45 lakhs and Rs. 70.00 lakh of central and State share were already released. Tender being floated and works will started soon.

### 7. **Mini Sports Complex, Lengpui**

Funding source	:	NEC		
Approved cost	:	Rs. 470.00 lakhs		
State Share	:	Nil		

The North Eastern Council has approved the construction of Mini Sports Complex, Lengpui at a cost of Rs. 470 lakhs on 3rd Dec., 2010. The NEC has released Rs. 188.00 lakhs as first installment. Works for the 1<sup>st</sup> Installment is completed and utilization certificate submitted on June 2011. Release for the second installment is awaited.

**8. Regional Sports Training Centre, Saidan Kolasib.**

Funding source	:	NEC
Approved cost	:	Rs. 495.20 lakhs
State Share	:	Nil

The first Regional Sports Training Centre at Saidan, Kolasib to accommodate Boys trainees from the North Eastern State is established out of the fund received from the North Eastern Council with an approved cost of Rs. 495.20 lakhs, and with the release of Rs. 297.00 lakhs as 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> installment, construction work goes ahead as planned. At present the centre is used as a residential football coaching academy.

**9. YMA Playground at Hnahthial, Electric Branch.**

Funding source	:	North Eastern Council
Approved cost	:	Rs. 243.00 lakhs
State share	:	Nil

The North Eastern Council has conveyed administrative approval for the project with an estimated cost of Rs. 243.00 lakhs on 28<sup>th</sup> Jan., 2011. A sum of Rs. 97.20 lakhs was released on the same date as first installment. Work is to be started soon.

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

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

**11. Astro Turf at Thuamluaia Mual, Lunglei.**

Artificial turf for Football is being laid at Thuamluaia Mual, Lunglei at an approved cost of Rs. 4.00 crore under the State Plan fund. Work is still going on and is near completion.

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

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

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

**13. Multi-purpose Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl.**

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

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (PYKKA) under the scheme, “assistance for the creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure”, has approved Rs. 6.00 crore for construction of Multi-purpose Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl. For this, first installment amounting to Rs. 4.50 crore has been released on 19<sup>th</sup> Oct., 2011. Work is to be started soon.

**14. Construction of Multi – Sports Centre at Muallungthu.**

Funding source	:	North Eastern Council
Approved Cost	:	Rs. 377.00 lakhs
Admissible grant (90%)	:	Rs. 339.30 lakhs
State share (10%)	:	Rs. 37.7 lakhs

The North Eastern Council has accorded administrative approval for the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 377.00 lakhs on 16<sup>th</sup> Nov., 2011. First installment of the grant to the payment of Rs. 150.00 lakhs was conveyed on the same date. Process of allocation of the fund to the State budget and administrative approval of the Government is still awaited.

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

Funding source	:	North Eastern Council
Approved cost	:	Rs. 394.00 lakhs
Admissible grant (90%)	:	Rs. 354.60 lakhs
State share (10%)	:	Rs. 39.40 lakhs

The North Eastern Council has accorded administrative approval towards the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 394.00 lakhs on 12<sup>th</sup> Oct., 2011. Payment of Rs. 140.00 lakhs as grant was conveyed on the same date. Administrative approval and allocation of fund to the budget of the State Government is in process.

**16. Nine Projects of State/District Level Sports Complex.**

Development of nine projects under SPA/ACA during 2009 – 2010 was sanctioned with an estimated amount of Rs. 1191.00 lakhs. The projects undertaken were Outdoor Stadium at Dungtlang, District Sports Complex, Lunglei, Indoor Stadium at Ramhlun, Aizawl, District Sports complex, Lawngtlai, Champhai, Kolasib, Saiha, Mamit and State Level Sports Complex, Aizawl. Barring the District Sports Complex, Saiha, all the other projects are completed or they are on the verge of completion.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India with active participation of the Department constructed 100 bedded hostel at Mission Vengthlang with an estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 crore which is nearing completion. Apart from this, SAI has also constructed Sports Centre with Hostel facilities at Lunglei and also lay Astro Turf Hockey Pitch at Hockey Academy, Thenzawl.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, there has been a tremendous growth in the Sports infrastructure. Major projects viz. Rajiv Gandhi Stadium at Mualpui, Indoor Stadium at Aizawl, Indoor Stadium at Champhai, Cricket Stadium at Sihhmui, State Sports Academy, Zobawk, Indoor Stadium at Bungtlang and Kei\um, Mini Sports Complex, Lengpui, Regional Sports Training Centre, Saidan. YMA Playground at Hnahthial, Electric Branch, Sports Centre at Phulpui, Multi Sports Centre at Muallungthu, Playground at Khatla and 9 projects of State/District level Sports Complex are being taken up by the State Government, the total investment for all these projects figured at Rs. 147.71 crores. It may be noted that these are only major projects and there are still projects lying in the pipeline which are expected to be sanctioned in the near future.

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### XIII. RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

##### 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

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

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

**1.1 Physical and Financial Achievement:** The total approved outlay for the implementation of MGNREGA in the State during 2011-12 is Rs. 40605.612 lakhs out of which the Central Share is Rs. 36774.888 lakhs whereas the State contribution is calculated to be Rs. 3830.726 lakhs.

The fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India during 2011-12( upto January,2012) is Rs 31195.99 lakhs. There is a budgetary provision of Rs. 995 lakhs under Rural Development Department budgetary head and a further amount of Rs. 2000 lakhs allocated under Agriculture Department Budgetary head under convergence with NLUP to meet the State Matching Share under MGNREGA during 2011-12. Out of the total budgetary provision of Rs. 2,995 lakhs an amount of Rs. 2,411.869 lakhs has been sanctioned as State Matching share.

The fund received from the Govt. of India has been expended for providing 121.2856 lakhs persondays of employment during FY 2011-12(upto January,2012).

The important parameters in the implementation of the scheme since inception is tabulated below:

Sl. No	Financial year	Cumulative no. of households provided employment	Central share received (Rs. in lakh)	State share received (Rs. in lakh)	Persondays Generated (in lakh)
1	2009-10	180140	22433.83	965.114	170.33
2	2010-11	166567	26866.03	2929.34	165.99
3	2011-12 (upto Jan 2012)	174031	31195.99	1201.234	121.52856
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>102275.83</b>	<b>7120.177</b>	<b>623.04656</b>

##### 2. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) intends to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water, while at the same time, providing sustainable livelihood options to the people residing in watershed areas. IWMP will

cater to livelihood intervention for landless households. A total of 170 projects covering an area of 631046 Ha. with an estimated project cost of Rs. 94,656.90 lakh has been approved by Government of India to be implemented in a phased manner upto 14<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

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

<b>Project sanctioned during</b>	<b>No. of projects</b>	<b>Area in Ha</b>	<b>Total project fund (Rs. in lakh)</b>	<b>Fund received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)</b>	<b>Fund received from GOM (Rs. in lakh)</b>
2009-2010	16	62435	9365.25	1685.75	56.1915
2010-2011	16	65880	9882.00	533.63	NIL
2011-2012	17	72094	10814.10	583.96	NIL
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>200409</b>	<b>30061.35</b>	<b>2803.34</b>	<b>56.1915</b>

Fund release were mainly for the following activities.

1. Entry Point Activity - 106 activities has been completed.  
- 128 activities (work in progress).
2. Capacity Building - 317 nos. of trainings were conducted at various level (from SLNA to WC level).
3. Preparation of Detailed Project Report - 32 DPR had been prepared and approval by SLNA and 17 is in progress.
4. Watershed Development Works till date. - 7593 Ha of land had been covered
5. Administrative cost - 116 nos. of WDT members and 117 Watershed Committee Secretaries were already engaged who are paid functionaries from the administrative cost.

### **3. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP):**

IWDP aims at Integrated development of wasteland/degraded lands based on Village/Micro-watershed plan. There are 52 IWDP Projects covering an area of 433808 hectares in the State Out of these project 6 Projects have been foreclosed and the remaining 46 Projects are still ongoing. These remaining projects have been decided to be phased out after the 11<sup>th</sup> Five year plan. The total area covered under the project is 305974.06 hectares.



During the year 2011-12 the State Govt. has released Rs.164.9965 lakhs for 18 Projects as State Matching Share and receipt from the Central Govt. is Rs.305.0856 lakhs for 3 projects.

#### 4. Indira Awaaz Yojana (IAY)

The Achievement under IAY for the year 2011-12 (upto January) is shown below:

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Financial				Physical
Central released	State released	Total	Expenditure	No. of housing constructed & upgraded
Rs. 843.966	Rs. 87.656 of which Rs.28.683 being State share of 2010-2011)	Rs. 931.622	Rs. 2292.845	1635

#### 5. SGSY.

The achievement for 2011-12 (upto January) is shown below. The scheme of SGSY has been phased out by Government of India and a new programme viz. The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) has been launched to replace SGSY.

Fund released			Expenditure	No. of SHG formed	No. of member of SHG assisted	No. of Individual Swarozgaris assisted
Central	State	Total				
Rs. 306.03	Rs. 31.538	Rs. 337.568	Rs.195.837	82	2157	132

The Government of India has sanctioned and released Rs. 90.00 lakh for preparatory works and this has been matched the State Government with Rs.10.00 lakh. This fund has been credited in the separate account operated by the MSRLM.

#### 6. Rural Housing:

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

Year	Expenditure Rs. in lakh	GCI sheet (in bundles)
2010-11	400.00	12581
2011-12	100.00	3194

#### 7. Border Area Development Programme:

The Border Area Development Programme is a 100% Centrally funded programme and has the main objective of meeting the special development needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas located along the International border where preference/priority is given to the villages/habitation which are closer

to the International border. Villages/ habitation located within 0-20 km range from the International border is covered by the BADP. The year wise allocation of fund under different sectors may be presented as:

Rs. in lakh

Sector	Year	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
		No of items	Expenditure	No of items	Expenditure	No of items	Expenditure
Education i.e.school bulding, playground, pavilion etc		92	425.50	113	544.50	127	716.50
Health (i.e. sub centre building, medical quarters etc)		23	156.00	17	124.00	22	165.00
Agriculture and allied sec-tor (i.e. irrigation channel, link road etc)		71	274.50	42	200.00	46	367.50
Infrastructure (i.e. road, bridge, side drain market shed etc)		171	1090.00	185	1428.90	170	1599.62
Social (i.e. community halls ,Ngo buildings etc)		81	461.50	83	434.00	76	544.38
Security (BOP, police out post etc)		12	49.50	27	161.00	29	270.00
Total including Monitoring fund			2495		2930		3702

### 8. Social education:

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

Rs. in lakh

Sector	Year	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Community halls		61	183.80	70	306.11	56	186.93
Playground		3	10.00	4	19.39	2	6.00
NGO buildings		26	66.01	15	28.00	12	23.82
Retaining wall		6	7.84	3	19.00	4	9.35
Volleyball/basketball court		1	2.00	-	-	-	-
Others( water point, bridges etc)		10	30.35	7	20.50	8	14.90
<b>Total</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>393.00</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>241.00</b>



## 9. Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

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

(a) Development Grant:- Funds under development Grant are utilized for filling up of Infrastructural gaps in the districts. for achieving this objective, Infrastructural works like construction of Inter-village roads including Internal roads, RCC bridge, Retaining wall, land Development, Irrigation, Drinking water supply, health, Play-fields, Community Hall, House for homeless families etc.

(b) Capacity Building:- Director, SIRD Kolasib is the implementing agency for the two Districts. (CB&T) Grant is meant for upgradation of knowledge and skills of Elected Representatives of Panchayat through training and sensitizing of the media, political parties and citizens for effective level of local government . The fund is utilized for training of the elected representatives in District level, Block and Local Panchayat.

The annual entitlement for Development Grant been enhanced for the two Districts w.e.f. the current financial 2011-12 as stated below:-

	<b>District</b>	<b>Existing allocation</b>	<b>Enhanced allocation</b>
1.	Lawngtlai	Rs. 1151.00 lakh	Rs. 1182.00 lakh
2.	Saiha	Rs. 1147.00 lakh	Rs. 1176.00 lakh

### Fund Release during 2011-12

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Name of District</b>	<b>Central allocation</b>	<b>Central assistance</b>	<b>State Released</b>
1	Lawngtlai	1182.00	333.00	333.00
			849.00	
2	Saiha	1176.00	464.00	464.00
3	Kolasib (Capacity building)		93.00	93.00

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## URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Schemes and developmental projects for urban development, housing and urban poverty alleviation are implemented by Local Administration Department, Public Works Department and Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department of the State Government.

The subject of Town & Country Planning, Sanitation and matters relating to Aizawl Development Authority and Municipalities are being taken up by UD&PA department.

### **JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM):**

The progress and achievements of the various components under this mission are given in the following paragraphs:-

#### **(1) Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG):**

UIG for Mission cities (Aizawl, in the case of Mizoram), is being administered by the Ministry of Urban Development; Under this mission, the State Government is implementing the following projects:-

- (i) Renovation of Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme, Phase I:-** Rs.924.82 lakhs have already been utilized out of the approved cost Rs. 1681.80 lakhs. The remaining balance is yet to be released by the Central Government. PHED is implementing this project.
- (ii) Purchase of Buses for Urban Transport:-** The scheme is implemented by Transport Department and 14 Nos. of buses have already been purchased. The total project cost is Rs. 325.00 lakhs and, out of this, Rs. . 178.30 lakhs have already utilized.

#### **(2) Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP):**

BSUP for Mission cities, is being administered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Under BSUP the State Government is taking up four projects for construction of housing for Economically Weaker Section (EWS), namely, Chite, Lawipu, Rangvamual and Durtlang EWS Housing Projects. These projects taken together will provide 1096 dwelling units. The total cost of these projects is Rs. 9131.97 lakhs, out of which Rs. 3141.28 lakhs have already been utilized.

#### **(3) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) :**

UIDSSMT for towns/urban areas other than the Mission cities is being administered by the Ministry of Urban Development. Two projects, namely, (i) Augmentation of Greater Lunglei Water Supply Scheme, and (ii) Augmentation of Greater Serchhip Water Supply Scheme are being taken up under this programme. The total cost of the two projects taken together is Rs. 1554.87 lakhs, out of which Rs. 855.77 lakhs have already been released and utilized.

#### **(4) Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) :**

IHSDP for towns/urban areas other than the Mission cities is being administered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The State Government is taking up eight projects for construction of housing for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in six district headquarters, namely, Lunglei,

Champhai, Saiha, Serchhip, Kolasib and Mamit. The projects will provide 1950 dwelling units. The total cost of the eight projects taken together is Rs. 3926.84 lakhs and out of which Rs. 1905.47 lakhs have already been utilized.

### **10% LUMP SUM GRANTS**

With funds received under 10% Lumpsum Grants for the North Eastern States including Sikkim from the two ministries, Urban Development and Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; 16 nos. of projects worth Rs. 242.00 crores have been completed, and 17 nos. of Projects amounting to Rs. 256.00 crores are now going on.

### **OXIDATION POND**

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

### **STATE INVESTMENT PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (SIPMIU):**

SIPMIU was created by the Government of Mizoram to monitor and implement the Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP), now known as North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Programme (NERCCDIP), for Aizawl City.

The following schemes which will extend upto 2015 are being implemented in Aizawl City under the Programme:-

Water Supply	-	Rs. 102.54 crore
Solid Waste Management	-	Rs. 85.84 crore
Sewerage and Sanitation	-	Rs. 17.01 crore
Capacity Building	-	Rs. 5.72 crore
Project Management	-	Rs. 17.10 crore
Tax, Duties & Contingencies	-	Rs. 101.89 crore
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>Rs. 330.10 crore</b>

### **SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)**

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched in 1997. The objective of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed through setting up of self employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The main components are:

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSP)
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion Amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)
- (vi) Innovative/Special Project.

As a result of implementation of various schemes under SJSRY, as many as 1248 BPL families have been upgraded to APL during the last three years.

The latest population survey record (2010) of the BPL people in all the District headquarters are as follows:-

**BPL in Urban Area**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name of City / Town</b>	<b>No. of Houses / Families</b>	<b>BPL Population</b>
1	Aizawl City	15,735	69,373
2	Lunglei Town	3,143	13,412
3	Saiha Town	1,627	7,275
4	Champhai Town	2,231	9,710
5	Kolasib Town	1,943	8,323
6	Serchhip Town	1,017	4,381
7	Mamit Town	476	2,272
8	Lawngtlai Town	950	4,562
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>27,122</b>	<b>119,308</b>

**AIZAWL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (ADA)**

Aizawl Development Authority (ADA) was created under Aizawl Development Authority Act, 2005 (Act No. 9 of 2005) on December, 2006 with the major objective of turning Aizawl into a planned city. ADA was created in the pattern of Delhi Development Authority (DDA).

The progress and the status of works are:-

- (i) Prepared and implemented **ADA Building Regulations, 2008**
- (ii) The subject of Building Regulations / Enforcement within Aizawl Municipal Council area has been transferred to the Aizawl Municipal Council since September 2011.
- (iii) The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur has been engaged to prepare **Aizawl Master Plan, Vision 2030** and the draft Master Plan, after appraisal by the Aizawl Development Authority is now in the process of finalization.

**AIZAWL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (AMC)**

As provided under the provision of the Mizoram Municipalities Act, 2007 (as amended in 2009) and Rules there-under, the State Election Commission conducted the first election to the Aizawl Municipal Council on 3.11.2010 successfully, and swearing in of all the elected Councilors took place on 16.11.2010.

With regard to Grant for Urban Local Body in Mizoram for a period of five years i.e. 2010-11 to 2014-15, the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has allocated Rs.. 6140.00 lakhs under General Basic Grant and Rs.. 3251.00 lakhs under General Performance Grant.

The programmes taken up with Grants for ULB in Mizoram includes Core Services consisting of Civic Amenities, Drinking Water, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management and Street Lights at acceptable levels of service. And, Non-Core Services like Office Building and Staffing, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and for Technical Guidance and Supervision for maintaining Accounts & Data Base.

**(1) Property Tax :**

Collection of property tax within Aizawl Municipal Area was transferred to Aizawl Municipal Council (AMC) w.e.f. January, 2012. As on 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2012, the total tax realised from Property tax by AMC is Rs.. 48.00 lakhs.

**(2) Solid Waste Management :**

Solid Waste Management within Aizawl Municipal Area has been undertaken through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode at various localities where the works of collecting and disposing off garbage is entrusted to Local Councils and the total expenditure till February, 2012 is Rs.. 271.68 lakhs and there are 16 localities which were directly collected by the Sanitation Wing.

**(3) Building Regulation :**

The AMC has been assigned the regulation of building construction. During October, 2011 to February, 2012 the total receipt realised from building regulation is Rs.. 7.46 lakhs.

**(4) Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting :**

Among the mandatory Reform Agenda at the Urban Local Body (ULB) level, adoption of Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting system has been started from January, 2012 and the full utility of the software will be in a near future.

**(5) Civil Works :**

A total of Rs.. 199.01 lakhs has been utilized for civil works including renovation of drainage, sewerage, etc. and maintenance of AMC asset. Works under civic amenities within AMC area includes constructions of stone masonry step/pavement, link drain, open platform, retaining wall, road, culvert, step, footpath, side drain, hand railing, laying of chequered tile, PCC flooring, drain cover, volleyball court, fencing, RCC bridge, building, spring water point at 226 locations. Also,

**AIZAWL SOLAR CITY**

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has approved to develop Aizawl as a Solar City. The main objective of this programme is to reduce the projected demand of conventional energy by at least 10% at the end of five years by a combination of energy efficiency measures and enhancing supply from renewable energy sources. The Ministry had already approved and sanctioned Rs.. 48.09 lakhs for preparatory activities out of which Rs.. 17.09 lakhs has already been utilized for preparation of Aizawl Solar City Master Plan, promotional activities and for setting up of Solar City Cell.

Sanction amounting to Rs.. 710,29,800/- has been obtained from the Government of India for setting up 3 (three) Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Power Plants at New Secretariat Building, Assembly Secretariat and Aizawl Municipal Council Building. Works for installation of the SPV Power Plants in these 3 (three) buildings will commence soon.

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**XIII. LIST OF ANNEXURES**

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Annexure-I

POPULATION OF MIZORAM THROUGH DECADAL CENSUS

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

(P) : Provisional Figure

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



Annexure-VI

LAND USE STATISTICS

Area in Ha

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

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

**DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF MIZORAM**

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

**TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO**

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

**District-wise 2010-2011**

1	Mamit	534	10889	1:20	491	4211	1:9	200	1979	1:10	38	305	1:8
2	Kolasib	588	12461	1:13	521	5085	1:10	205	3165	1:15	59	722	1:12
3	Aizawl	2550	50444	1:20	2702	25575	1:9	1653	23275	1:14	636	11148	1:18
4	Champhai	925	19364	1:21	998	8945	1:9	435	5445	1:13	124	1236	1:10
5	Serchhip	498	8643	1:17	499	4412	1:9	232	3189	1:14	79	823	1:10
6	Lunglei	1441	24617	1:17	1229	10053	1:8	662	6432	1:10	190	2571	1:14
7	Lawngtlai	984	27199	1:28	804	6964	1:9	267	3495	1:13	37	668	1:18
8	Saiha	790	12535	1:16	580	4073	1:7	216	3272	1:15	61	964	1:16

<b>Total</b>	8310	166152	1:20	7824	69318	1:9	3870	50252	1:13	1224	18437	1:15
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Annexure-XIV

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	BANKS	As on 31.3.2010				As on 31.12.2011			
		Nos of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	C:D Ratio	Nos of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	C:D Ratio
1	SBI	26	1,393.74	824.19	59.13	28	1,575.00	809.54	51.40
2	UCO	1	33.52	14.55	43.42	1	48.66	16.46	33.82
3	VIJAYA	1	145.72	55.70	38.22	2	137.00	35.71	26.06
4	UBI	1	89.51	8.18	9.00	2	65.61	16.78	25.58
5	SYNDICATE	1	3.68	1.79	48.49	1	4.50	3.11	69.12
6	CBI	1	14.72	3.01	20.47	1	18.44	6.92	37.54
7	BOB	1	12.25	1.61	13.14	1	34.70	1.73	4.98
8	PNB	1	6.39	8.73	137.00	1	10.90	15.70	144.06
9	IDBI	1	73.33	15.83	22.00	1	101.19	13.45	13.29
10	AXIS	1	62.79	9.58	15.25	1	178.04	7.54	4.23
11	ICICI	1	6.49	2.37	36.48	1	12.55	1.47	11.71.
12	HDFC	-	-	-	-	4	72.70	6.97	9.58
13	CANARA BANK	-	-	-	-	1	6.54	0.25	3.82
14	FEDERAL	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	INDUSIND	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
16	BOI	-	-	-	-	1	1.14	-	-
17	YES	-	-	-	-	1	0.96	-	-
18	MRB	60	476.76	234.53	49.19	63	781.64	353.45	45.22
19	MCAB	12	251.82	149.46	58.50	13	353.84	217.19	61.38
20	MUCO	1	12.75	4.08	32.00	1	28.23	11.10	39.33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>109</b>	<b>741.33</b>	<b>1,333.61</b>	<b>51.62</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1,163.71</b>	<b>1,517.37</b>	<b>56.75</b>

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
<b>AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED</b>							
Actual Expenditure	11,276.52	11,791.50	48,603.03				
Percentage to total Expenditure	10.61	6.86	0.12	<b>COMMUNICATION</b>			
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				Actual Expenditure	-	-	113.61
Actual Expenditure	16,935.00	15,514.51	23,781.43	Percentage to total Expenditure	-	-	0.03
Percentage to total Expenditure	15.94	9.02	5.83	<b>SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>			
<b>SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME</b>				Actual Expenditure	219.54	413.9	625.1
Actual Expenditure	10.00	4,250.05	14,963.45	Percentage to total Expenditure	0.21	0.24	0.15
Percentage to total Expenditure	0.01	2.47	3.67	<b>GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>			
<b>IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>				Actual Expenditure	6259.19	11010.99	17414.3
Actual Expenditure	1,339.98	2,691.37	11,420.22	Percentage to total Expenditure	5.89	6.4	4.26
Percentage to total Expenditure	1.26	1.56	2.80	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>ENERGY POWER</b>				Actual Expenditure	30344.34	68889.07	116549
Actual Expenditure	15,420.35	19,387.11	50,882.08	Percentage to total Expenditure		40.05	28.56
Percentage to total Expenditure	14.51	11.27	12.47	<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS</b>				Actual Expenditure	395.55	3861.06	11143.95
Actual Expenditure	4,715.51	5,738.88	16,489.40	Percentage to total Expenditure	2.26	2.24	2.73
Percentage to total Expenditure	4.44	3.34	4.04	<b>FORESTRY &amp; WILDLIFE</b>			
<b>TRANSPORT</b>				Actual Expenditure	-	2639.63	-
Actual Expenditure	17,326.37	23,809.60	96,000.18	Percentage to total Expenditure	-	1.53	-
Percentage to total Expenditure	16.31	13.84	23.53	<b>UPGRADATION GRANTS</b>			

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN  
( MIZORAM STATE - 2004-2005 SERIES AT CURRENT PRICES )**

(Rs in Lakhs)

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



Annexure-IV

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN**  
( MIZORAM STATE - 2004-2005 SERIES AT CONSTANT PRICES )

(Rs in Lakhs)

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

**AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF MAJOR HORTICULTURE CROPS**

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

**NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON ROAD UPTO 31ST MARCH**

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

## AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

(Price in Rupees)

Sl. No	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2012 (Dec Ending)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>
<b>I CEREALS</b>														
1	Rice	Kg	13.92	13.37	13.17	14.33	12.21	14.08	16.54	20.30	20.88	24.67	24.00	33.00
2	Atta	Kg	12.13	12.33	12.00	14.08	14.75	14.50	15.56	17.25	17.38	18.12	29.00	24.00
3	Maida	Kg	14.00	13.24	13.08	14.79	14.04	15.62	19.38	20.00	20.25	20.43	25.00	26.00
4	Suji	Kg	16.50	17.20	15.96	15.91	17.04	19.42	20.31	27.50	27.25	24.88	33.00	31.00
5	Bread (400g)	No.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.25	13.75	11.89	12.00	17.00
6	Biscuit (Good Day) 100g	No.	10.00	10.33	10.67	10.50	10.08	10.42	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.64	11.00	11.00
<b>II PULSES</b>														
7	Masur dal (small)	Kg	30.50	29.61	33.33	36.79	37.83	34.69	42.75	56.00	73.75	76.28	69.00	73.00
8	Black Gram	Kg	23.71	25.37	27.21	27.91	28.87	27.71	40.31	41.25	41.88	42.13	42.00	50.00
9	Local Pulse (Bete)	Kg	28.33	24.35	28.50	28.81	28.75	30.50	32.50	35.00	48.75	48.67	50.00	43.00
10	Motor Chana (Dry peas)	Kg	19.25	19.75	19.50	19.50	21.08	19.75	22.81	30.63	31.88	31.09	33.00	38.00
11	Soyabean	Kg	26.14	24.11	27.48	30.21	24.58	28.96	27.50	40.00	42.63	49.15	49.00	59.00
<b>III OILS &amp; FATS</b>														
12	Mastard Oil (refined veg.oil)	Litr.	41.25	39.91	51.79	60.54	59.17	57.46	61.06	78.12	85.00	78.87	82.00	87.00
13	Vanaspati (Dalda / Rasoy)	Kg.	61.88	52.91	59.42	60.00	60.83	59.16	61.88	80.00	80.63	78.40	79.00	87.00
<b>IV MEAT, FISH &amp; EGG</b>														
14	Pork	Kg.	93.75	95.00	95.00	98.75	98.75	98.75	102.50	122.00	145.00	150.42	162.00	185.00
15	Beef	Kg.	87.50	88.75	91.46	102.50	101.25	102.50	112.50	123.75	146.25	159.58	180.00	204.00
16	Mutton	Kg.	102.85	99.99	105.71	108.57	118.57	102.50	133.33	136.67	167.50	181.28	223.00	254.00
17	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg.	103.33	98.88	95.39	113.01	120.71	120.00	118.75	132.86	147.50	157.44	168.00	216.00
18	Fish (Rohu)	Kg.	103.33	103.13	102.50	119.58	125.10	130.66	112.50	114.28	131.25	142.94	149.00	145.00
19	Egg (Farm)	Dozen	28.55	28.54	28.38	28.75	30.00	30.00	36.25	34.12	48.00	68.48	99.00	144.00
<b>V MILK &amp; ITS PRODUCTION</b>														
20	Milk (Private)	Lit.	23.00	23.33	23.87	24.58	26.87	28.87	28.87	27.62	30.63	32.73	39.00	43.00
21	Everyday (milk powder)	Kg	69.12	69.21	68.83	69.50	74.62	77.08	88.75	101.87	110.88	111.66	134.00	155.00
22	Amul Butter (100g.)	No.	15.75	15.04	14.92	15.16	15.04	16.17	16.25	19.25	19.75	20.63	27.00	31.00

## AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

(Price in Rupees)

Sl. No	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2012 (Dec Ending)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>VI CONDIMENTS &amp; SPICES</b>														
23	Salt (Tata)	Kg	7.87	7.96	9	8.5	9.17	9.25	9.88	10	11.25	11.72	14.00	15.00
24	Turmeric (100g)	Gram	9.37	9.38	10	10	10.12	9.79	10.66	9.37	10.88	11.09	20.00	15.00
25	Garlic	Kg	38.12	61	54.75	57.7	50.41	57.29	82.5	69.28	68.75	87.51	172.00	135.00
26	Ginger	Kg	13.25	13.66	10.79	10.54	16.29	16.25	12.5	12.12	21.88	21.25	30.00	28.00
27	Chilly Powder (100g.)	Gram	9.5	10.66	12.29	8	9.83	9.42	10.63	20	20.25	17.56	18.00	20.00
<b>VII VEGETABLES</b>														
28	Potato	Kg	10.7	13.04	12.77	10.8	11.83	13.54	12.69	12.5	14.5	22.42	18.00	21.00
29	Onion	Kg	16.25	16.91	15.92	21.37	19.41	22.83	22.83	19.37	27.5	30.58	45.00	32.00
30	Brinjal	Kg	12	14.53	15.46	15.1	13.79	16.44	20	24.14	30.59	26.58	38.00	36.00
31	Tomato	Kg	20.48	33.2	31.4	27.64	26.45	27.75	30.62	30.62	33.35	49.48	43.00	60.00
32	French Bean	Kg	24.28	26.35	25.42	22.12	25.21	24.58	29.69	26.87	39.38	40.48	49.00	51.00
33	Bitter Guard	Kg	27.25	26.25	30.38	29.68	30	27.22	32.5	37.5	39.38	40.93	36.00	63.00
34	Chilly Green	Kg	46.66	41.59	37.2	26.56	37.38	32.91	45	66.25	94.38	93.49	69.00	65.00
35	Squash	Kg	20	11.87	12.14	11.8	12.67	12.98	17.5	20	19.17	16.82	21.00	19.00
36	Mustard Leaf	Kg	20.71	21.5	22	23.75	23.96	18.54	21.56	20	27.5	26.14		48.00
37	Pumpkin Leaf	Kg	21.5	22.5	23	24	24	24	24	21.25	28.75	26.76	36.00	48.00
38	Cowpea Leaf (Behlawi)	Kg	24	23	22	22	23	24	24	30	25	27.23	35.00	45.00
<b>VIII FRUITS</b>														
39	Banana	Dozen	27	26.4	23.52	23.16	26.52	30	27	24	29.28	25.88	36.00	36.00
40	Pineapple	Kg	12.5	10	15	8.25	10	12	12	15	18.75	15.48	30.00	24.00
<b>IX BEVERAGE</b>														
41	Sugar	Kg	20.06	20	20.17	20	23.12	24.71	25	23.62	27.25	34.43	43.00	41.00
42	Tea Leaf (Uphaar Red) 250g.	Gram	40	41	42	39.04	42.33	42.33	53.13	51.25	55.6	60.21	61.00	65.00
43	Gur	Kg	21.67	21.91	21.9	21.87	26.56	24.37	26.25	30	30.94	36.5	46.00	60.00

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES**

(Price in Rupees)

Sl. No	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2012 (Dec Ending)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>X INTOXICATES</b>														
44	Finished Pan	No.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
45	Tobacco Leaf	Kg	112.50	122.58	118.75	110.00	117.91	152.08	138.75	147.50	178.75	182.20	223.00	233.00
46	Mizo zial (10 Sticks)	No.	2.00	1.97	2.00	2.00	2.06	2.75	3.15	3.00	3.60	2.83	3.00	3.00
47	Wills Navy Cut (10 Sticks)	No.	19.75	25.79	13.73	14.37	14.87	15.00	24.88	28.60	35.38	37.63	42.00	40.00
<b>XI FUEL &amp; LIGHTING</b>														
48	L.P.G. Gas (14.20 Kg)	Cylinder	243.00	254.00	250.25	260.27	305.60	305.40	305.63	305.63	325.00	320.44	361.00	425.00
49	Electricity (Below 50w)	Unit	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.45	1.45	1.45	14.00	14.00
<b>XII SOAP</b>														
50	Washing Soap (Ball)	Per Ball	10.00	10.38	10.25	11.25	11.67	11.75	12.00	13.75	15.50	15.58	18.00	21.00
51	Cinthol (Bathing Soap)	No.	12.50	13.21	12.08	12.46	12.83	18.13	19.50	20.00	23.10	23.23	25.00	26.00
<b>XIII EDUCATION</b>														
52	School Uniform Shoe (Intac)	Pair				246.00	287.50	288.75	362.50	358.50	399.84	406.40	411.00	444.00
53	School Tution Fee (Pvt.)	Month	153.75	154.17	161.66	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	212.50	240.00	242.08	294.00	381.00
<b>XIV MEDICAL CARE</b>														
54	Doctor Consultation Fee	Per Visit	50.00	66.66	79.58	93.75	93.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	122.00	125.00
55	Paracetamol	Per Strip	4.88	5.21	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.88	5.50	5.83	6.00	6.46	7.00	9.00
<b>XV BEDDING &amp; CLOTHING</b>														
56	Secondhand Shirt	No.	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	103.13	139.17	164.00	166.00
57	Secondhand Pant	No.	150.00	140.00	160.00	180.00	190.00	200.00	200.00	210.00	178.75	188.45	199.00	244.00
58	Mattress – 3 Kgs Cotton	No.	351.25	393.29	360.42	294.58	373.33	343.75	417.14	407.14	457.50	451.08	584.00	657.00
59	Rizai – 2Kgs Cotton	No.	281.25	289.16	286.16	298.75	297.92	281.25	330.00	347.14	387.50	387.97	500.00	529.00
60	Mosquito Net (Double)	No.	340.00	350.00	360.00	350.00	360.00	380.00	450.00	380.00	393.75	419.47	352.00	391.00
61	Mosquito Net (Single)	No.	270.00	290.00	300.00	240.95	250.00	300.00	350.00	310.00	320.00	310.42	462.00	533.00

**WHOLESALE PRICE OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2012 Dec ending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>I</b>	<b>CEREALS</b>										
1	Rice	Qtls.	1230.00	1220.00	1158.00	1387.00	1825.00	1800.00	2125.00	3050.00	3150.00
2	Atta	Qtls.	979.00	988.00	1282.00	1367.00	1280.00	1380.00	1340.00	1490.00	1450.00
3	Maida	Qtls.	1153.00	1418.00	1379.00	1635.00	1775.00	1840.00	1604.00	1773.00	1780.00
<b>II</b>	<b>PULSES</b>										
4	Masur Dal (Small)	Qtls.	3399.00	3270.00	3280.00	3334.00	5256.00	6837.00	7090.00	6517.00	5588.00
5	Local Pulses (Bete)	Qtls.	2400.00	2600.00	2800.00	3200.00	2920.00	3700.00	3303.00	4525.00	3450.00
<b>III</b>	<b>BEAVERAGE</b>										
6	Sugar	Qtls.	1745.00	2123.00	2261.00	2272.00	2139.00	2456.00	3053.00	3956.00	3589.00
<b>IV</b>	<b>CONDIMENTS &amp; SPICES</b>										
7	Salt	50 Kg.	589.00	280.00	279.00	327.00	339.00	350.00	395.00	543.00	665.00
8	Turmeric	Qtls.	3500.00	5000.00	5200.00	5200.00	600.00	775.00	860.00	3517.00	1000.00
9	Garlic	Qtls.	4087.00	4000.00	4300.00	1000.00	6100.00	5250.00	6832.00	14792.00	14750.00
10	Ginger	Qtls.	750.00	780.00	780.00	800.00	950.00	1687.00	1771.00	2376.00	2100.00
11	Dry Chilli (bird eye chillies)	Qtls.	4200.00	6000.00	6200.00	6200.00	8000.00	12571.00	12850.00	12500.00	12500.00
<b>V</b>	<b>MEAT</b>										
12	Pork	Qtls.	8500.00	8000.00	8200.00	8200.00	12250.00	14000.00	14333.00	18000.00	18000.00
13	Beef	Qtls.	8000.00	8000.00	8500.00	8500.00	13500.00	13800.00	14833.00	18000.00	18000.00
14	Chicken (Broiler)	Qtls.	7500.00	6000.00	6500.00	7200.00	10000.00	14500.00	14500.00	17000.00	17000.00
15	Fish	Qtls.	7600.00	7800.00	8000.00	8000.00	10000.00	10000.00	11000.00	12000.00	12000.00
<b>VI</b>	<b>VEGETABLES</b>										
16	Potato	Qtls.	802.00	852.00	972.00	1008.00	900.00	1126.00	1979.00	663.00	736.00
17	Onion	Qtls.	1,226.00	1,334.00	1,266.00	1,468.00	1,200.00	2,175.00	2,393.00	1,743.00	1220.00
18	Brinjal	Qtls.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	2,437.00	1,917.00	3,384.00	1850.00
<b>VII</b>	<b>FRUITS</b>										
19	Banana	Qtls.	650.00	650.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1100.00	1078.00	900.00	800.00

**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	Agricultural 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
<b>District-wise (2001)</b>									
1	Mamit		3.96	0.87	3.09	77.52	3.29	0.8	18.39
2	Kolasib		3.99	0.9	3.08	61.51	3.83	1.12	33.52
3	Aizawl		18.33	4.23	14.1	31.4	2.5	1.47	64.6
4	Champhai		7.66	2.07	5.58	70.18	6.37	1.12	22.31
5	Serchhip		3.65	0.87	2.78	72.77	2.32	2.64	22.26
6	Lunglei		8.07	1.22	6.84	65.23	1.52	0.58	32.65
7	Lawngtlai		3.83	0.88	2.94	71.52	3.08	0.99	24.4
8	Saiha		3.03	0.7	2.33	67.66	1.28	0.79	30.25



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

## ANNEXURE - XVI

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I</b>	<b>AGRI &amp; ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>							
	Crop Husbandry	29.14	33.18	31.84	33.48	36.74	22.58	109.24
	Horticulture	5.90	7.37	6.79	8.23	8.50	7.83	60.37
	Soil & Water Conservation	3.60	3.88	3.00	3.04	3.58	3.41	17.52
	Animal Husbandry	6.54	7.26	6.20	6.60	6.62	6.79	41.77
	Dairy Development	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50
	Fisheries	1.83	2.30	2.34	3.13	4.54	6.54	10.49
	Forestry & Wildlife	7.70	10.47	13.35	13.00	11.17	9.76	37.76
	Agri. Research & Education	0.10	0.10	0.12	1.18	0.12	0.13	2.58
	Co-operation	3.02	5.15	6.45	6.56	6.02	6.65	6.32
	Agri. Marketing & Qlty control (Trade & Commerce)	2.24	3.35	2.06	1.95	2.20	3.15	4.00
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>60.47</b>	<b>73.46</b>	<b>90.54</b>	<b>77.67</b>	<b>79.98</b>	<b>67.34</b>	<b>290.55</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
	Special Programme for R.D.							
	a) IRDP & Allied Programme	2.72	3.23	3.36	12.36	5.60	-	-
	b) Self Employment Programme for Rural Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	3.97	4.20
	c) SLMC & IAC	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	0.56
	NREGS	-	-	-	-	-	9.65	9.34
	Rural Employment							
	a) SGRY	2.11	2.61	2.73	1.68	15.34	-	-
	Land Reforms	3.39	3.63	3.93	4.11	3.92	3.79	3.91
	Other Rural Development Prog. including Com. Dev. & Panchayat							
	i) Rural Housing	6.26	6.26	6.26	-	-	-	4.00
	ii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	1.08	0.76	1.05	1.01	2.61	1.40	1.50
	iii) Others	6.16	7.01	20.57	27.87	15.89	11.98	14.63
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>21.73</b>	<b>23.50</b>	<b>37.89</b>	<b>47.03</b>	<b>43.36</b>	<b>31.28</b>	<b>38.14</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME</b>							
	Border Area Dev. Prog. BADP	8.06	8.87	13.02	-	30.25	22.14	32.07
	Fund under Article 275 (I)	2.64	2.64	3.24	2.03	4.24	3.94	8.61
	Others							
	i) Sinlung Hills Dev. Council	0.89	1.07	1.25	1.41	1.96	2.50	2.47
	ii) Backward Dist. Area funds		7.50	22.50	15.00	20.97	21.48	27.75

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	iii) M.L.A., LAD Scheme		2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>11.59</b>	<b>22.08</b>	<b>44.01</b>	<b>24.44</b>	<b>65.42</b>	<b>60.06</b>	<b>80.90</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL</b>							
	Major & Medium Irrigation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01
	Minor Irrigation	14.20	18.80	31.53	33.10	66.43	48.01	59.41
	Command Area Development	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14.36</b>	<b>18.96</b>	<b>31.69</b>	<b>33.29</b>	<b>66.68</b>	<b>48.17</b>	<b>59.57</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>ENERGY</b>							
	Power	55.60	90.26	68.34	67.00	50.40	101.62	73.59
	Non-Conventional Sources	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.50	-	-
	Integrated Rural Energy Prog.IREP	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56.21</b>	<b>90.87</b>	<b>68.95</b>	<b>67.55</b>	<b>51.01</b>	<b>101.62</b>	<b>73.59</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS</b>							
	Village & Small Industries							
	1) Industry	14.49	24.37	20.35	14.86	23.35	13.88	33.72
	2) Sericulture	3.07	3.62	3.55	3.84	3.91	3.97	10.87
	Industries (other than V & SI)	0.84	1.00	1.20	1.44	0.10	0.10	0.10
	Mines & Minerals	0.61	0.90	1.01	1.08	0.65	0.62	0.70
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>29.89</b>	<b>26.11</b>	<b>21.22</b>	<b>28.01</b>	<b>18.57</b>	<b>45.39</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b>							
	Aviation		0.07	0.29	0.82	2.27	0.67	1.25
	Roads and Bridges	89.74	126.47	112.61	138.62	47.26	66.49	125.34
	Road Transport	4.00	4.71	4.95	4.30	3.97	6.01	5.00
	Inland Water Transport	0.05	0.05	0.32	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
	M.V. Wing	0.77	0.82	1.01	1.15	1.01	0.93	1.06
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94.56</b>	<b>132.12</b>	<b>119.18</b>	<b>144.93</b>	<b>54.55</b>	<b>74.15</b>	<b>132.69</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>COMMUNICATION</b>							
	Other Communication							
	Capacity Building under National E. Governance Action Plan		0.41	0.73	-	4.49	2.67	2.65
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.65</b>
<b>IX</b>	<b>SCIENCE, TECH &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>							
	Scientific Research (inc S&T)	1.06	1.33	1.51	2.09	1.98	2.00	2.00
	Ecology & Environment	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	0.40
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.40</b>

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>X</b>	<b>GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>							
	Sectt Economic Service	9.90	3.66	3.13	2.17	5.18	8.54	8.69
	Tourism	2.35	2.92	3.04	3.31	3.32	4.09	4.25
	Economic & Statistics	1.08	1.22	1.55	1.37	1.54	1.90	2.42
	Civil Supplies	1.95	4.90	4.10	31.87	3.11	2.82	3.45
	Other General Economic Service							
	l) Weights & Measures	0.60	0.73	0.80	0.95	1.00	0.90	1.06
	ii) Others : District Council							
	a) LADC	8.00	8.50	8.75	9.07	9.96	15.57	23.27
	b) MADC	6.86	7.21	7.46	7.78	8.29	14.50	17.82
	c) CADC	4.95	5.20	5.45	5.77	6.72	16.98	17.78
	iii) Law & Judicial	1.05	0.54	0.80	0.95	0.82	0.96	1.18
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36.74</b>	<b>34.87</b>	<b>35.07</b>	<b>63.24</b>	<b>39.94</b>	<b>66.26</b>	<b>79.92</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b>							
	General Education							
	a) School Education	59.64	72.12	76.78	88.11	103.42	123.28	129.13
	SCERT	-	-	-	-	-	3.19	5.81
	b) Higher Education	10.30	12.11	15.38	18.50	19.60	22.57	25.60
	Technical Education	14.30	11.70	5.84	3.38	3.28	3.03	3.20
	Sport and Youth Services, (Excluding physical Education)	3.33	4.85	8.90	9.47	27.34	53.06	16.43
	Art & Culture	1.12	1.24	4.05	2.38	2.48	3.38	1.91
	Medical & Public Health	29.50	33.78	40.93	42.75	28.19	29.20	25.85
	Hospital & Medical Education					77.54	145.73	35.48
	Water Supply & Sanitation	38.45	46.13	72.04	68.20	64.98	72.26	70.16
	Housing incl. Police Housing							
	a) Govt. Housing (PWD)	2.70	2.57	3.42	3.55	2.55	7.60	7.59
	b) Housing (LAD)	36.82	37.42	6.04	10.87	9.31	7.54	7.50
	c) Police Housing	4.53	5.65	4.61	3.68	3.30	4.11	7.00
	URBAN DEV. (State Capital Project)							
	a) Urban Development (SCP)	1.24	1.25	1.56	1.42	1.23	1.20	1.20
	b) LAD (incl. NSDP)	6.57	5.52	9.03	5.79	4.16	6.83	9.25
	c) Town & Country Planning	1.10	1.19	1.40	1.31	1.20	1.23	1.25
	d) Urban Dev. & Poverty Alleviation					14.00	63.48	55.37
	Information & Publicity	1.76	2.37	2.39	2.37	2.55	2.75	2.91

**ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME**

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Labour & Labour Welfare	0.93	1.30	1.56	1.72	2.01	2.30	2.80
	Social Welfare	4.39	4.56	7.53	7.45	8.25	10.01	14.52
	Nutrition PMGY	6.82	6.82	7.63	7.13	7.35	4.83	5.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>223.49</b>	<b>250.59</b>	<b>269.09</b>	<b>278.08</b>	<b>382.74</b>	<b>567.58</b>	<b>427.96</b>
<b>XII</b>	<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>							
	Jails	1.88	2.87	2.88	2.73	2.82	3.11	2.70
	Stationery & Printing	1.24	1.00	1.80	1.41	1.91	1.50	1.65
	Public Work	7.43	9.73	14.82	12.36	12.60	18.27	8.49
	Other Administration Services							
	l) Training (ATI)	0.55	0.89	0.96	0.95	0.66	1.32	0.97
	ii) Other (Forensic Science)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.25
	iii) Fire Service Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	1.72	1.86
	iv) GAD	-	-	-	-	-	1.38	2.25
	v) Finance Department (incl. A & T)	-	-	-	-	-	85.60	36.76
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.14</b>	<b>14.53</b>	<b>20.50</b>	<b>17.55</b>	<b>18.09</b>	<b>113.05</b>	<b>54.93</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>550.40</b>	<b>692.64</b>	<b>745.32</b>	<b>777.13</b>	<b>836.29</b>	<b>1,152.75</b>	<b>1,288.69</b>

**TAXES BY TYPE**

Type of Tax	2000-	2001-	2002-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (RE)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>A. STATE TAXES</b>	<b>1442.94</b>	<b>1911.75</b>	<b>2797.11</b>	<b>3385.19</b>	<b>3956.14</b>	<b>5505.57</b>	<b>6762.2</b>	<b>7751.54</b>	<b>9461.61</b>	<b>10757.53</b>	<b>12415.00</b>
1. Taxes on Income & Expdr.	331.84	362.56	396.79	407.72	437.63	452.81	499.95	532.28	592.86	793.03	801.00
2. Land Revenue	115.76	123.88	97.16	71.96	86.25	159.38	72.78	148.09	162.91	276.17	280.00
3. Stamps & Registration	6.68	8.21	8.14	13.25	10.43	16.78	20.83	22.95	46.16	38.65	70.00
4. State Excise	96	135.59	128.7	136.2	140.4	146.1	165.02	168.67	187.39	209.99	215.00
5. Sales Tax	605.88	984.86	1820.05	2331.69	2808.21	4159.06	5371.81	6204.09	7750.91	8593.59	10186.00
6. Tax on Vehicle	201.84	209.88	256.08	338.15	379.78	434.98	501.48	536.64	549.90	670.70	680.00
7. Taxes on Good & Passenger	51.41	52.85	56.61	61.01	68.67	99.44	98.28	107.10	143.38	139.39	136.00
8. Taxes & Duties on Electricity	1.65	-	-	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
9. Other Taxes on Commodities & Services	31.88	33.92	33.58	24.45	24.77	37.02	32.05	31.72	28.10	36.01	47.00
<b>(Devolution)</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>4372.97</b>	<b>9459</b>	<b>13033</b>	<b>15578</b>	<b>22583</b>	<b>28805</b>	<b>36336.00</b>	<b>38339.00</b>	<b>39453.46</b>	<b>59078.00</b>
1. Corporation tax	-	2228	2431	3535	4433	6235	8991	11532.00	12568.00	16235.00	23094.00
2. Taxes on Income (other than corporation tax)	624	(-)3482.00	141.00	2107.00	2854.00	4396.00	5460.00	7740.00	7891.00	9050.44	12204.00
3. Other taxes on Income & Expenditure	-	150.97	18.00	-	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Taxes on Wealth	-	6	189.00	3.00	10.00	12.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	37.00	47.00
5. Customs	-	2381	2380.00	2781.00	3128.00	4403.00	5618.00	6868.00	7330.00	5521.00	10331.00
6. Union Excise Duties	-	2820	3944.00	4065.00	4333.00	5876.00	5966.00	6557.00	6399.00	4447.00	7516.00
7. Service Tax	-	213	297.00	492.00	829.00	1664.00	2762.00	3626.00	1140.00	4163.02	5886.00
8. Other taxes on Commodities & Services	-	56	59.00	50.00	-8.00	-2.00	-2.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total of Tax Revenue</b>	<b>2066.94</b>	<b>6284.72</b>	<b>12256.11</b>	<b>16418.19</b>	<b>19534.14</b>	<b>28088.57</b>	<b>35567.2</b>	<b>44087.54</b>	<b>47800.61</b>	<b>50210.99</b>	<b>71493.00</b>

**Financial Achievement on IAY during 2010-2011 & 2011-2012**

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No	District	Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	New Construction			Upgradation		
					Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received
					2010-2011			2011-2012 (Upto Jan 2012)		
1	Aizawl	112.67	6.26	118.93	88.06	8.10	96.16	22.01	2.03	24.04
2	Champhai	119.08	11.36	130.44	116.34	10.70	127.04	-	-	-
3	Kolasib	73.90	7.05	80.95	57.75	5.31	63.06	14.44	1.33	15.77
4	Lawngtlai	272.17	19.03	291.20	274.89	15.27	290.16	-	-	-
5	Lunglei	222.90	21.27	244.17	174.22	16.03	190.25	43.55	4.01	47.56
6	Mamit	135.10	9.14	144.24	105.58	9.71	115.30	26.40	2.43	28.83
7	Saiha	109.89	6.11	116.00	110.35	9.88	120.23	-	-	-
8	Serchhip	31.69	1.58	33.27	24.78	2.29	27.06	6.19	0.57	6.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,077.40</b>	<b>81.79</b>	<b>1,159.19</b>	<b>951.96</b>	<b>77.30</b>	<b>1,029.26</b>	<b>112.60</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>122.96</b>

**Financial Achievement on SGSY during 2010-2011 & 2011-2012**

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No	District	Central Allocation	OB as on 1st April 2011	Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	Central Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	Remarks
				2010-2011			2011-2012 (Upto Jan 2012)			
				1	Aizawl	66.40	0.15	75.80	5.11	
2	Champhai	49.27	0.39	67.53	4.99	72.52	49.28	5.51	54.79	
3	Kolasib	24.11	0.56	43.38	3.48	46.86	12.06	1.35	13.41	
4	Lawngtlai	-	1.93	59.39	4.48	63.87	40.80	4.58	45.38	
5	Lunglei	-	-	70.43	5.18	75.61	52.30	5.85	58.15	
6	Mamit	-	0.20	47.78	3.53	51.31	28.68	3.23	31.91	
7	Saiha	19.31	0.03	38.77	3.19	41.96	19.32	2.17	21.49	
8	Serchhip	-	0.04	44.37	3.53	47.90	25.13	1.40	26.53	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>159.09</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>447.45</b>	<b>33.45</b>	<b>480.90</b>	<b>293.97</b>	<b>31.53</b>	<b>325.50</b>	

ANNEXURE - XIX

**NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT & TEACHERS**

	Level of education	Particulars	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
1	Primary Schools (I - IV)	1. No. of Schools	1752	1783	1782	1821
		2. Enrolment	134656	151899	156396	166152
		3. Teachers	8002	8716	8477	8310
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:17	1:17	1:18	1:20
2	Middle Schools (V - VII)	1. No. of Schools	1090	1253	1313	1353
		2. Enrolment	57399	64887	66776	69318
		3. Teachers	6846	7754	7564	7824
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:08	1:08	1:09	1:09
3	High Schools (VIII - X)	1. No. of Schools	508	502	521	538
		2. Enrolment	43675	44576	48811	50252
		3. Teachers	3935	3886	3853	3870
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:11	1:11	1:13	1:13
4	Higher Secondary Schools (X - XII)	1. No. of Schools	82	86	95	98
		2. Enrolment	12816	14649	17049	18437
		3. Teachers	941	1058	1224	1224
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:14	1:14	1:14	1:15