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A. OVERVIEW OF STATE ECONOMY

1. It is estimated that by 2010, the State Population will reach 11,26,067 and the total number of household will reach 249,092
2. Mizoram is expected to achieve a growth of 7.00 % during 2009-10. The growth in GDP at the national level during 2009-10 is estimated at 7.2 per cent
3. The per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2009-10 is estimated at Rs.32,634. At the national level, the per capita income is estimated at Rs. 43,749.
4. Tertiary/service sector with a share of 67 % of GSDP remains the driver of the economy of Mizoram. Industry sector contributes about 19% of the State economy, while Agriculture and Allied Sector contributes 14 % of GSDP.
5. As per Economic Classification of Workers, 2001 census, 60.6% of the total works are engaged in agricultural activities mostly by practicing Jhum (shifting) cultivation. According to Agriculture Census 2005-06 there was an estimated 97,223 no's of operational holdings and the area operated was estimated at 1,16,645 hectares as against 93,298 hectares in 2000 – 01 Agricultural census. Marginal and small holdings together alone constituted 83.5% of the total holdings during 2005-06. only 5% of the total land area is under Net sown area, out of which 42% has been put under Paddy cultivation. The total crop area during 2008-09 figured at 1,26,716 Hectares, of which 32% is under Jhum cultivation.
6. The existing area under various horticultural crops accounts for about 1.099 lakhs ha. which is only about 17 percent of the estimated potential area of 6.30 lakhs Ha. Passion fruit, Banana, Mandarin Orange, Papaya, squash and Grapes are the important fruit crops taken up during 2009-10. Among the vegetable produced in Mizoram, Iskut (Chow Chow) holds the highest rate of sale to neighbouring state. Emphasis was given to the cultivation of Anthurium and Orchid under hi-tech greenhouses to increase production and productivity. About 75 lakhs Anthurium cut flowers were produced during 2008 – 09.
7. Fish production is estimated to be 3750 M.T which can meet only 3.70kg per capita against the total requirement of 11 kg thus leaving a shortfall of 7.30kg per capita. The requirement of table size fish is estimated at 13,000 MT by the end of 2014-2015 at a per capita scale of 11kg. To achieve this target 4700 Ha of new ponds and tanks has to be developed for which there is immense scope as only about 12% of the potential fishery resource of about 24000Ha has been developed
8. As per Livestock Census of 2007 the total livestock population in Mizoram figured at 3.64 lakhs as against 3.17 lakhs in the earlier Livestock census of 2003 which is a growth of 14.8 %. Out of the total livestock, pigs constituted the largest group numbering 2.67 lakhs (73.35 percent) followed by cattle of 0.35 lakhs numbers (9.62 percent). The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram worked out to be 52 gms, while the Indian Council of Medical research recommends 240 gms of Milk per day for an individual to keep up his/health in good condition.
9. The Estimated total egg production during 2008 – 2009 was 411 lakhs of which 236 lakhs were Desi and 175 lakhs were of improved variety. The total egg production is estimated to have increased by 2.24 percent over the previous year. The per capita availability of eggs in Mizoram during 2008 – 2009 worked out to be 46 eggs per year while nutritional expert recommended at least 180 eggs per year for an individual to maintain good health. The total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats and Pigs during 2008 – 09 was estimated at 12,480 tonnes of which 7894.16 tonnes were pork and 2201.92 were beef. Production from poultry meat during 2008 – 09 was estimated at 2236 tonnes.
10. Based on 'State of Forest Report-2009' 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 unclassified forests 31.35% of the total Forest Area. About 80% of the State's Geographical Area is under recorded forests.
11. The total installed capacity from various power project during 2008 – 09 was 40.77 MW while the Gross generation was 10.93 MU. The peak power load requirement is 90MW. Mizoram has a total share of about 70.56 MW from 8 nos of Central Sector generating Station from where bulk of the power requirement is met. At present only 3% of the total energy demand of the State is met within the state and the remaining 97% is imported

- mainly from Central Sector Projects. An estimated 44 % of total Power available for Mizoram is lost through Transmission and Distribution during 2008-09.
12. By the end of 2008-09, the total length of classified roads under PWD was 5783.31Kms. The total length of National Highway under Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in Mizoram up to 2008-09 was 558.00 Kms 328.00 Kms comes under PWD. There are 107 bridges in the State. Under PMGSY road construction, 81 villages have been connected so far and 83 villages are yet to be connected. The length completed so far is 1,186km (including 223km of pavement)
 13. The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State up to the end of 2008-2009 for both private and government vehicles was 69,130. The number of vehicles on road has increased by 7596 (10.99 %) over a period of one year as against 65,134 at the end of the previous year. At present, there are 53 numbers of serviceable fleet of MST buses. On an average, these buses performs 6,472 trips, travelling 12.64 lakh kms. per year carrying 1,23,863 passengers during 2008-2009. It is estimated that about 70,000 vehicles were plying on the road of Mizoram
 14. BSNL, Airtel, Reliance, Aircel , Tata Indicom and Vodafone provides cellular mobile phone service in the State. Mobile Phone connections as on January 2010 stood at 561,917 while there were 517,724 connections as on December 2009.
 15. Up to February 2010, there are 109 branches of various financial institutions in the State consisting of 38 commercial bank branches, 60 branches of Rural Bank (Mizoram Rural Bank) and 11 branches of Cooperative Bank (MCAB). The total loans and advances disbursed to priority sector i.e. Agriculture, Industry and Service sector by all banks in the State as on 31.12. 2008 amounts to Rs 14009.55 while the target was 18667.65 which is a 75 % of target achievement. The overall recovery percentage of various Banks as on 31 March 2009 is recorded at 85.84% Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio is 60.53%, which is low as compared to the national average of 75%.
 16. Retail Price index calculated from a basket of 24 commodities with base year 1984-85 at the quarter ending December 2009 stood at 581 as against 545 over the previous year 2008 December quarter ending which shows an increase of 6.61 %. Wholesale Price Index in which the indices of 20 commodities are taken into account shows 10.87 % variation in December 2009 as against the corresponding month of the previous year
 17. There are 1233 fair price shops in the whole of the state, out of which 829 are in rural areas and 404 in urban areas. As on December 2009, there are 2,47,062 ration card holders in the State.
 18. There are 154 Rural Habitations in a Non-Covered Status of Water Supply and 13 towns still left to be covered with water supply for achieving National Norm of minimum Water supply level for Urban Areas i.e. 70 lpcd.
 19. There are 3,432 number of schools at different level of education in the State. The teacher pupil ratio are : Primary(1:17), Middle(1:8), High School(1:11) and Higher Secondary (1:13). Out of 3432 Schools, 54% are managed by Government. There are 20 Govt. Colleges, 2 Deficit Colleges including 1 Law College. Besides, there are 2 (two) Teachers' Training Colleges viz. College of Teachers' Education and Mizoram Hindi Training College where Degree Courses in Teachers' Education is imparted for both in-service and pre-service. The number of students in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law College during 2008-09 was 6,454 out of which 2,970 were girls students.
 20. A vast network has been built up for providing preventive, promotive and curative health care and it has now reaches the status of 10 Hospitals, 12 CHCs, 57 PHCs and 370 Sub Centres. Doctor population ratio is estimated at 2,913. There are 1,692 Anganwadi Centres with children enrolment of 123,931
 21. The number of job seekers in the live register upto 31.12.2009 stood at 65846 and the number of vacancies notified figured at 1,049 during 2008-2009 while the number of applicants registered for self-employment assistance during 2008-2009 was 154. As per the last i.e. 5th Economic Census held in 2005 a total of 1,06,706 persons were employed in all the 47,730 enterprises in the state. Out of this 13,481 (12.6%) are employed in agricultural enterprise and 93,225 (87.4%) are in non-agricultural enterprises.
 22. There were a little more than 600 registered dealers under the previous sales tax regime in Mizoram and the number has increased to more than 3600 under VAT. During 2008-09, Rs 7,757.46 lakhs was collected from VAT, while collection during 2009-10 upto February 2010 was Rs 7,282.62 lakhs.

23. The State's Tax Revenues show impressive performance registering very high rates of growth. The overall rate of growth in 2006-07 is 22.76 per cent, 14.69 per cent in 2007-08, 22.06 per cent in 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) and expected growth of 22.90 per cent in 2009-10 (BE) with average growth rate of 20.60 per cent during the 4-year period. This is much higher than the TFC's projected growth rate of 12.10 per cent during its award period. The achievement in respect of State's Own Non-Tax Revenues (SONTR) was no less remarkable with the achievement of Rs. 158.16 crore against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 117.27 crore.
24. The Gross Fiscal Deficit, which stood at Rs. 102.59 crore also the record lowest ever attained is a mere 2.34 per cent of GSDP. In the year 2008-09 alone, the target of achieving the GFD at 3 per cent of GSDP was achieved. In terms of percentage to GSDP series of the TFC, the GFD in 2007-08 stood at 9.91 per cent, 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) at 2.34 per cent and 8.47 per cent in 2009-10.
25. The accumulated Public Debt of the State Government has been increasing over the years due to continued deficit financing in the State's finance. The underlying principle therein is to borrow for creation of capital assets with the expectation of future economic and financial returns. The projected accumulated debt for 2008-09 is Rs 3259.82 crore. Debt as a percentage of GSDP in 2008-09 pre actual is 85.58% which is expected to be reduced at 78.95 % in 2009-10(BE).
26. Under NLCPR , so far 55 projects with a total cost of Rs 231.14 crores has been completed. There are at present 33 ongoing NLCPR Project with the total cost of Rs 395.96 crores.
27. The Government of Mizoram proposed 101 nos of schemes/projects at total cost of Rs. 352.03 crores for consideration by North Eastern Council(NEC) during 11th Plan period (2007-2012). Out of these, Administrative approval for 12 nos of schemes with total cost of Rs. 4369.83 lakhs has been conveyed to Govt. of Mizoram. Presently, the State Government is taking up 33 NEC schemes which includes 21 no's of 10th Plan Spill-over Schemes and 12 no's of schemes during 11th five year plan period.
28. While the total approved outlay for Annual Plan 2008-2009 was Rs.1000.00 crore, the total revised outlay was Rs.1047.75 crore. The actual expenditure during 2008-2009 was Rs.836.19 crore. The actual expenditure taken together for the first two Annual Plans (2007-2008 & 2008-2009) of the 11th Five Year Plan was Rs.1622.31 crore, which is 29.32% of the approved outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan.
29. The total approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2009-2010 was Rs.1250.00 crore and the actual expenditure upto the third quarter (31.12.2009) was only Rs.221.52 crore, i.e., 17.72% of the total approved outlay. The total revised outlay for the Annual Plan 2009-2010 was Rs.1276.35 crore (Rs.127634.62 lakh). The increase in outlay was due to inclusion of additional sanction of some ACA of the previous year which could not be reflected in the revised outlay.
30. The share of revenue expenditure under Plan Account remained high over the years. One reason is that a large chunk of plan posts and maintenance expenditure under successive Five Year Plans (FYPs) could not be committed into Non-Plan. Plan posts and maintenance since the Seventh FYP have not been committed into Non-Plan till 2006-2007 due to tight fiscal situation over the last many years. Posts created during the Eight, Ninth and Tenth FYPs are yet to be committed. Besides, maintenance expenditure on assets created during the previous FYPs need to be committed into Non-Plan to generate the much needed fiscal space for capital expenditure under Plan Account.

B. MIZORAM AT A GLANCE

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

Population (As per Census 2001)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	
1.	Total Population		
	Persons	Nos.	8,88,573
	Male	Nos.	4,59,109
	Female	Nos.	4,29,464
2.	Decadal Population Growth (1991 – 2001)		
	Absolute	Nos.	1,98,817
	Percentage	%	28.8%
3.	Population Density	Per Sq. Km	42
4.	No. of females per 1000 males	Nos.	935
5.	0 – 6 Population		
	Persons	Nos.	1,43,734
	Males	Nos.	73,176
	Females	Nos.	70,558
6.	Literacy		
	Persons	Nos.	6,61,445
	Males	Nos.	3,50,105
	Females	Nos.	3,11,340
	Rate	%	88.8
7.	Population		
	Rural	Nos.	4,44,567
	Urban	Nos.	4,41,006
8.	Total Workers	Nos.	4,67,159
	Main workers	Nos.	3,62,450
	Marginal workers	Nos.	1,04,709

C. BASIC INDICATORS

Sl.	Particulars	Unit	2008—2009(A)	2009-10(P)
1	State Income			
	a) GSDP at current price	Rs. lakhs	380916	426673
	b) Per Capita Income at Current price	Rs.	30292	32634
	c) GSDP at Constant (1999-00) price	Rs. lakhs	262033	280891
	d) Per Capita Income at Constant Price	Rs.	21549	22501
2	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure		(1999-2000)	(2004-2005)
	(Consumer Expenditure)		NSS 55 th Round	NSS 61 st Round
	a) Rural	Rs.	740	778.35
	b) Urban	Rs.	1050	1200.51
3	Agriculture		2007-08	2008-09
	a) Gross Cropped area	'000 ha	102.93	126.714
	b) Net Area Sown	'000 ha	92.813	123.835
	c) Gross irrigated area	'000 ha	14.169	11.153
	d) Area under Principal crops		2007-08	2008-09
	i) Jhum (Paddy)	ha	44,947	40,792
	ii) WRC (Paddy)	ha	9,446	11,198
	iii) Maize	ha	7,328	9,558
	iv) Pulses	ha	5,048	3,931
	v) Oilseeds	ha	3,485	3,275
	e) Production of Principal crops		2007-08	2008-09
	i) Jhum (Paddy)	M. Tonnes	11,355	44,489
	ii) WRC (Paddy)	M. Tonnes	4,146	24,428
	iii) Maize	M. Tonnes	729	9,318
	iv) Pulses	M. Tonnes	2,632	3,646
	v) Oilseeds	M. Tonnes	745	2,514
	f) Agricultural Census		2000-01	2005-06
	(a) No. of operational holdings	Nos.	75,576	97,223
	(b) Total operated Area	Ha	93,198	1,16,645
	(c) Average size of holdings	Ha	1.23	1.2
4	Livestock Census		2003	2007
	(a) Total Livestock	'000	317	364
	(b) Total cattle	'000	36	35
	(c) Total pigs	'000	217	267
	(d) Total poultry	'000	1,118	1,242

5	Forest (FSI Report)		2005	2009
	(a) Area Under Dense Forest	Sq. Km	6,306	6385
	(b) Area Under Open Forest	Sq. Km	12,378	12855
6	Electricity		2007-08	2008-09
	(a) Installed Capacity	MW	37.17	40.77
	(b) Generation	MKWH	18.92	10.93
	(c) Total Consumption	MKWH	179.44	165.38
	(d) Per capita power consumption	KWH	173.26	186.23
7	Industries		2007-08	2008-09
	(a) Registered SSI units	Nos	6944	7431
	(b) Nos. of farmers regd in Sericulture (2007-08)	Nos	7293	7293
	(c) No. of enterprises (as per 1998 economic census)	Nos	24943	24943
	(d) No. of enterprises (as per 2005 economic census)	Nos	47378	47378
	(e) Average annual growth rate of enterprise (1998 to 2005)		9.60%	9.60%
8	Cooperation		2007-08	2008-09
	(a) No. of Coop. Societies	No.	1311	1368
	(b) Membership	No.	47,749	49,076
	(c) Working Capital	Rs. Lakhs	914.05	897.40
9	Banking		2008	2009
	(a) No. of Bank/Branches	Nos	108	109
	(b) Total Deposits	Rs. in crores	1643.52	1914.83
	(c) Total Advance	Rs. in crores	1114.54	1158.99
	(d) Credit Deposit ratio	%	67.81	60.53
10	Education		2007-2008	2008-2009
	(a) No. of Primary School	Nos	1,752	1,783
	(b) Enrolment in Primary School	Nos	134,656	151,899
	(c) No. of Middle Schools	Nos	1,090	1,253
	(d) Enrolment in Middle School	Nos	57,399	64,887
	(e) No. of High Schools	Nos	508	502
	(f) Enrolment in High Schools	Nos	43,675	44,576
	(g) No. of Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	82	86
	(h) Enrolment in Higher Sec.	Nos	12,816	14,649
	(i) No. of Colleges (2008-09)	Nos	26	
	(a) Enrolment in Colleges (2008-09)	Nos	6,454	
	(b) No. of University (2008-09)	Nos	1	
	(c) Enrolment in Univ. (2007-08)	Nos	1988	

11	Health		2008	2009
	(a) No. of Hospitals	Nos	10	12
	(b) Community Health Centres	Nos	12	12
	(c) Primary Health Centres	Nos	57	57
	(d) Sub-Centres	Nos	366	370
			2007	2008
	(e) Birth rate	Per '000	21.6	21.45
	(f) Death rate	Per '000	4.62	6.28
	(g) Infant mortality rate	Per '000	29.73 (CRS)	38.34 (CRS)
12	Transport		2007-08	2008-09
	(a) Total road length	Kms	5783.31	5783.31
	(b) National Highway			
	(i) B.R.O	Kms	558	558
	(ii) PWD	Kms	328	328
	(c) State Highway	Kms	698.94	698.94
	(d) District Road	Kms	2280.77	2280.77
	(e) Village Road	Kms	1074.64	1074.64
	(f) Town Road	Kms	842.96	842.96
	(f) Total Motor Vehicles	Nos.	61,534	69,130
13	Communication		2007-08	2008-09
	(a) No. of Post Offices		405	404
	Rural	Nos	347	346
	Urban	Nos	58	58
	(b) No. of Mobile Connection	Nos	2,85,272	3,38,080
14	Water Supply		2007-08	2008-09
	(a) No. of villages fully covered		470	526
	(b) No. of villages Non covered		85	68
15	Public Finance	Rs. crore	2008-09 (Pre Acct.)	2009-10 (BE)
	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+)	Rs. crore	(+) 331.13	(+) 177.52
	Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	Rs. crore	(-) 102.59	(-) 411.51
	Internal Debt	Rs. crore	98.27	223.74
	% of GFD to GSDP	%	2.34	8.46
	Accumulated Debt	Rs. crore	3259.98	3368.39
	Acc. Debt as % of GSDP	%	85.58	78.95
16	Plan Outlay			
	(a) 11 th Five Year Plan Outlay		Rs. 5,534.00 crore	
	(b) Annual Plan 2009-10 Approved outlay		Rs. 1,250.00 crore	
	Annual Plan 2009-10 Revised outlay		Rs. 1,276.35 crore	

D. ACRONYMS

AAY = Antyodaya Anna Yojana
 AIBP = Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
 APDRP = Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme
 APEDA = Agricultural and Processed Food Products and Export Development Authority
 ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activists
 AT& C = Average, Technical & Commercial Loss
 ATI = Administrative Training Institute
 ATMA = Agriculture Technology Management Agency
 AYUSH= Ayurveda, Yoga ,Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
 BADP = Border Area Development Programme
 BAFFACOS = Bamboo Flowering and Famine Combat Scheme
 BRGF = Backward Region Grand Fund
 BRO = Border Roads Organisation
 BSUP = Basic Service to the Urban Poor
 CSO = Central Statistics Organisation
 DoEACC= Department of Electronic Accreditation Computer Course
 DONER = Development of North East Region
 DOTs= Directly Observed Treatment strategy
 DVOR = Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range
 EPI = Expanded Programme of Immunization
 EPIP = Export Promotion Industrial Park
 EWS= Economically Weaker Section
 FFDA = Fish Farmer Development Agency
 FSI = Forest Survey of India
 GER=Gross Enrolment Ratio
 GSDP = Gross State Domestic Product
 HFO= Heavy Furnace Oil
 HiWEL= Hole-in-the-Wall Education Limited
 ICT = Information and Communication Technology
 IDSP= Integrated Disease Surveillance Project
 IHSDP = Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
 ILS= Instrumental Landing System
 IREP = Integrated Rural Electric Programme
 IUD = Intra - Uterine Devices
 IWDP = Integrated Wasteland Development Programme
 JFM = Joint Forest Management
 JNNURM = Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
 MAHCO = Mizoram Apex Handloom & Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.
 MDM = Mid-Day Meal
 MIZOFED = Mizoram State Co-Operative Marketing & Consumers Federation Ltd.
 MKWH =Million Kilo Watt Hour
 MNRE = Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
 MSCU = Mizoram State Co-operative Union
 MULCO = Mizoram Multi-commodity Producers Co-operative Union Ltd.
 MW = Mega Watt
 NABARD = National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
 NCSE = Non Conventional Source of Energy

NEC = North Eastern Council
 NEDFi = North Eastern Financial Development Corporation
 NEEPCO = North Eastern Electric Power Corporation
 NeGAP = National E-Governance Action Plan
 NERUDP = North East Region Urban Development Project
 NHPC = National Hydro Power Corporation
 NLCPR = Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
 NLEP = National Leprosy Eradication Programme
 NPAG = Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls
 NPCBB= National Project on Cattle And Buffalo Breeding
 NREGS = National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme
 NRHM = National Rural Health Mission
 NSDP = Net State Domestic Product
 NSSO = National Sample Survey Organisation
 PAC = Potential Area Connectivity
 PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
 PIGFED = Mizoram Pig Producer Co-operative Federation Ltd.
 PMGSY = Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
 PPP = Public Private Partnership
 PRS = Public Reservation System
 RBD = Registration of Birth and Death
 RCH= Reproductive and Child Health
 RE = Revised Estimates
 REC = Rural Electrification Corporation
 RGGVY = Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
 RGSY= Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
 RNTCP= Revised National TB Control Programme
 RKVY= Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
 RSVY = Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
 SAL = Structural Adjustment Loan
 SARDP-NE = Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East
 SGRY = Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
 SGSY = Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
 SJSRY= Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana
 SIPMIU = State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit
 SIRD = State Institute of Rural Development
 SIDBI= Small Industrial Development Bank of India
 SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
 TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
 TSP = Tribal Sub Plan
 UIDSSMT = Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town
 ULBs = Urban Local Bodies
 VAT = Value Added Tax
 WAPCOS = Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd.
 WDPSCA = Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas
 ZEDA = Zoram Energy Development Agency

I. AN OVERVIEW OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in the year 2009-10 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 44,53,064 crore, as against the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2008-09 of Rs. 41,54,973 crore, released on 29th January 2010. The growth in GDP during 2009-10 is estimated at 7.2 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 6.7 per cent in 2008-09.

The growth rate of 7.2 per cent in GDP during 2009-10 has been due to the growth rates of over 5 per cent in the sectors of 'mining & quarrying', 'manufacturing', 'electricity, gas and water supply', 'construction', 'trade, hotels, transport and communication', 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', and 'community, social and personal services'.

Agriculture

The 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector is likely to show a decline of 0.2 per cent in its GDP during 2009-10, as against the previous year's growth rate of 1.6 per cent. According to the information furnished by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), which has been used in compiling the estimate of GDP from agriculture in 2009-10, production of foodgrains and oilseeds is expected to decline by 8 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, as compared to the previous agriculture year. While production of cotton is expected to rise by 0.2 per cent, that of sugarcane is expected to decline by 11.8 per cent in 2009-10. Among the horticultural crops, production of fruits and vegetables is expected to increase by 2.5 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively, during the year 2009-10.

Industry

According to the latest estimates available on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the index of mining, manufacturing and electricity registered growth rates of 8.3 per cent, 7.7 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively during April-November, 2009-10, as compared to the growth rates of 3.4 per cent, 4.2 per cent and 2.8 per cent in these sectors during April-November, 2008-09. The key indicators of construction sector, namely, cement and steel have registered growth rates of 11 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively during April-December 2009-10, as against the corresponding growth rates of 6.6 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively in these items during April-December, 2008-09.

Services

The estimated growth in GDP for the trade, hotels, transport and communication sectors during 2009-10 is placed at 8.3 per cent, mainly on account of growth during April-December, 2009-10 of 9.9 per cent (against 6.4 per cent in the same period of last year) in Railway net tonne kilometers and 7.6 per cent (against 9.7 per cent in the same period of last year) in Railway passenger kilometers, 5.1 per cent in cargo handled at major ports (against 3.4 per cent in April-December, 2008-09), 8.0 per cent in passengers handled in civil aviation (against (-)6.3 per cent in April-November, 2008-09), and 46.1 per cent in stock of telephone connections at the end of December, 2009 over the stock at the end of December, 2008 (against 42.1 per cent in the corresponding period of previous year). The sales of commercial vehicles witnessed an increase of 22.32 per cent (against a fall of 15.5 per cent in April-December, 2008-09) and air cargo handled increased by 1.0 per cent (against the growth of 2.5 per cent in April-December, 2008-09), during April – December, 2009-10. The sector, 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', is expected to show a growth rate of 9.9 per cent during 2009-10, on account of 18.4 per cent growth in aggregate deposits and 10.0 per cent growth in bank credit during November 2009 to November 2010 (against the respective growth rates of 20.0 per cent and 26.0 per cent in the corresponding period of previous year). The growth rate of 'community, social and personal services' during 2009-10 is estimated to be 8.2 per cent, mainly on account of increase in the revenue expenditure net of interest payments of central government by 20.5 per cent.

National Income

The net national income (NNI) at factor cost, also known as national income, at 2004-05 prices is likely to be Rs. 39,24,183 crore during 2009-10, as against the previous year's Quick Estimate of Rs. 36,72,192 crore. In terms of growth rates, the national income is expected to rise by 6.9 per cent during 2009-10 in comparison to the growth rate of 6.4 per cent in 2008-09.

Per Capita Income

The per capita income in real terms (at 2004-05 prices) during 2009-10 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 33,540 as compared to the Quick Estimate for the year 2008-09 of Rs.31,821. The growth rate in per capita income is estimated at 5.4 per cent during 2009-10, as against the previous year's estimate of 5.0 per cent.

Estimates at Current Prices**Gross Domestic Product**

GDP at factor cost at current prices in the year 2009-10 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 57,91,268 crore, showing a growth rate of 10.8 per cent over the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2008-09 of Rs. 52,28,650 crore.

National Income

The NNI at factor cost at current prices is anticipated to be Rs. 51,18,594 crore during 2009-10, as compared to Rs. 46,32,305 crore during 2008-09, showing a rise of 10.5 per cent.

Per Capita Income

The per capita income at current prices during 2009-10 is estimated to be Rs. 43,749 as compared to Rs. 40,141 during 2008-09, showing a rise of 9.0 per cent.

II. STATE ECONOMY

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

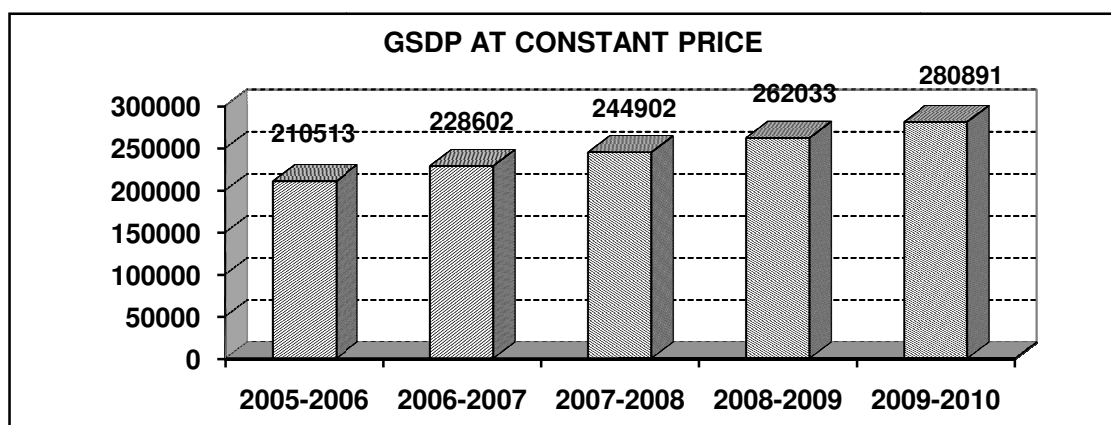
Estimate of State Domestic Product is one of the most important single economic indicator to measure the overall economic development of a State. It is the estimates of the value of all goods and services produced within the State during a reference period of one year, commonly referred to as Gross State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

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-200) price is expected to attain an amount of Rs. 2,80,891 lakhs in 2009-2010 against the quick estimates of Rs. 2,62033 lakhs for the year 2008-2009 showing a growth of about 7% over the previous year. The All India GDP growth during 2009 – 10 is estimated at 7.2%

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

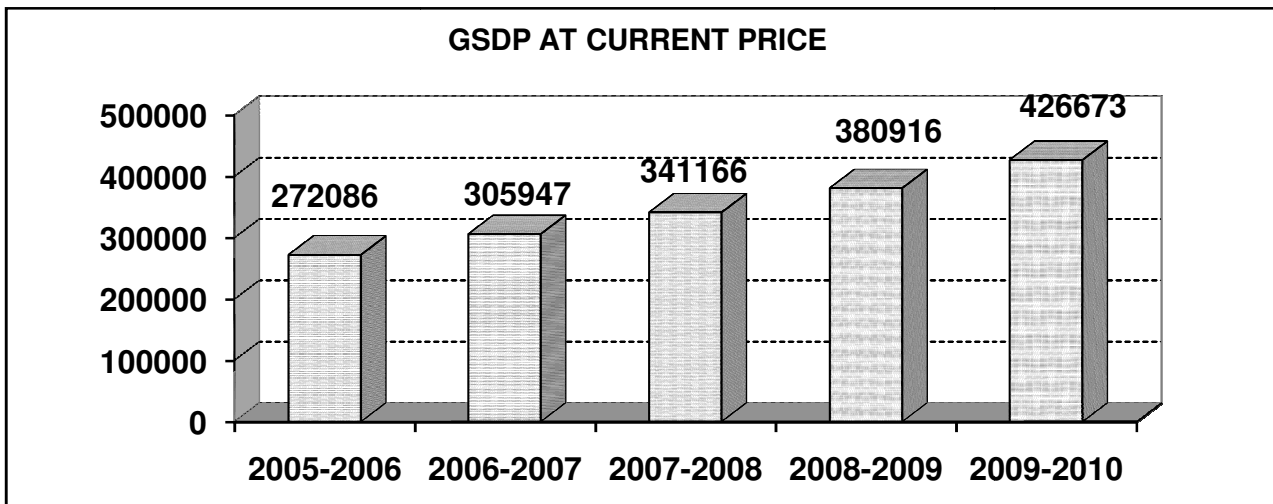
Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	2007-2008 (Provisional)	2008-2009 (Quick Estimate)	2009-2010 (Advanced Estimate)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	37983	39066	40238
2	Mining & Quarrying	1321	1653	2066
3	Manufacturing	5460	6651	8110
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	8491	8720	8955
5	Construction	32041	33643	35325
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	28607	31710	35183
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Service	55819	61209	67120
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	75180	79381	83894
GSDP at Factor Cost		244902	262033	280891



GSDP at factor cost at current price is projected to touch Rs. 4,26,673 lakhs in 2009-2010, a change of about 12% over the previous year 2008-2009.

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

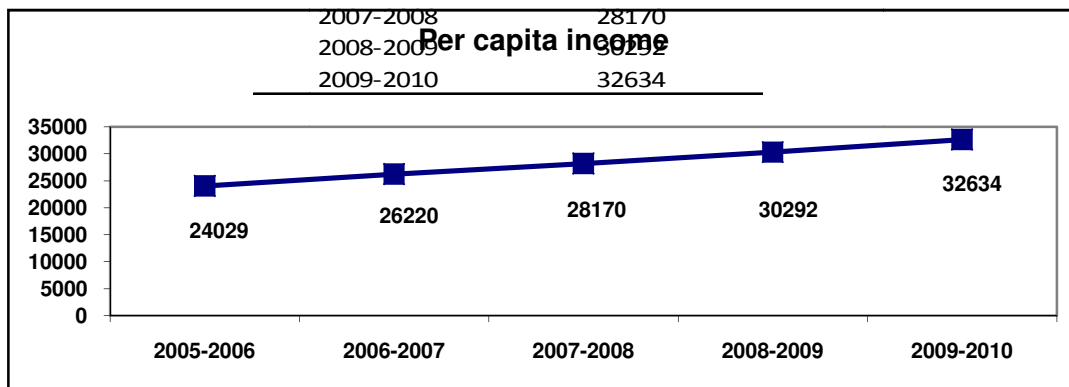
Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	2007-2008 (Provisional)	2008-2009 (Quick Estimate)	2009-2010 (Advanced Estimate)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	50532	52492	54753
2	Mining & Quarrying	1924	2391	2965
3	Manufacturing	5728	6844	8179
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	11925	13117	15021
5	Construction	44163	48534	53337
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	31361	34971	39060
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Service	91660	106168	123062
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	104053	116399	130296
GSDP at Factor Cost		341166	380916	426673



The Per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2009-2010 is estimated at Rs. 32,634 as against the previous year estimate of Rs. 30,292. Per capita income at the national level is Rs. 4379 for the year 2009-2010.

Per Capita Income

Year	Per Capita Income (in Rs.)
2005-2006	24029
2006-2007	26220
2007-2008	28170
2008-2009	30292
2009-2010	32634



Sectoral Performance of the Economy :

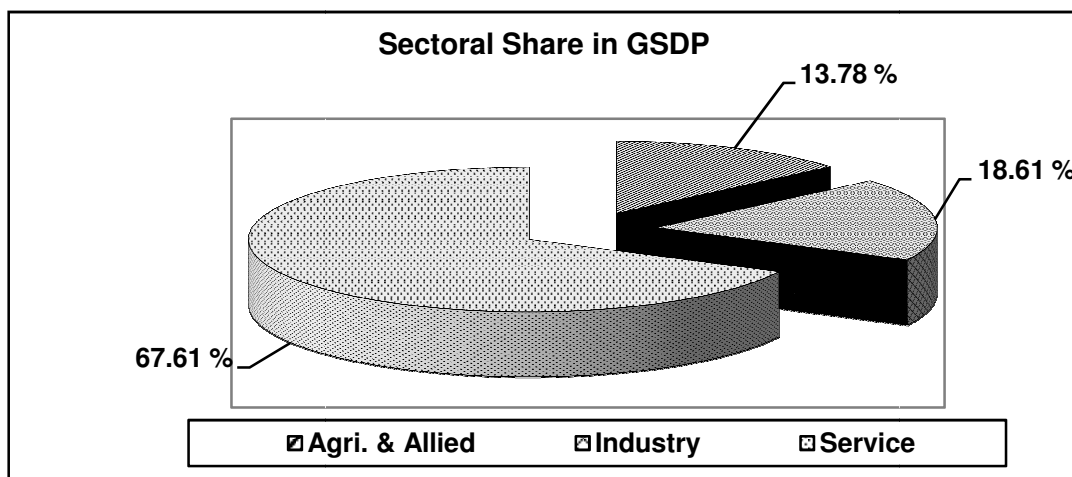
The following Table illustrates performance of the different sectors in the economy of Mizoram. The remarkable contribution of the tertiary or service sector constituting a share of about 67% of the total GDP clearly indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. Industry sector contributes about 19% of the State economy, while Agriculture and Allied Sector contributes the least at 14% although majority of the people are engaged in agriculture activity.

Sectoral Share to GSDP (2009-2010)

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage share to GSDP
1	Agriculture (Animal & Crop Husbandry)	12.58
2	Forestry	0.65
3	Fishing	0.55
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.63
5	Manufacturing (regd. & unregd.)	1.80
6	Construction	12.24
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3.44
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	2.54
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	6.64
10	Banking & Insurance	3.19
11	Real Estate & Business Services	24.68
12	Public Administration	20.06
13	Other Services	10.50

Agriculture & Allied Sector :

The share of Agriculture & Allied Sector to Gross State Domestic Product has been declining over the years. This is due to the fact that the onset of bamboo flowering continues to have its adverse effect on agricultural products, especially on the production of paddy. Even though horticulture production has seen a marked improvement in its production over the years as a result of the introduction of various schemes and projects, it could not totally offset the decline in agriculture sector. The contribution of this sector to GSDP for the year 2008-2009 amounts to Rs. 52,492 which is only 13.78% of the total GSDP.



Industry Sector :

The Industry Sector comprising (i) Transport, Storage & Communication (ii) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants (iii) Bankings & Insurance (iv) Real Estate, Business services, etc. (v) Public Administration and (vi) Other Services continues to have the highest contribution in

GSDP at an increasing rate. The rate of increase in its share over the previous year's increase was 1.58%.

GSDP by Industry of Origin

Base Year 1999-2000

Year	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry Sector		Service Sector	
	Current Price	Constant Price	Current Price	Constant (1999-2000) Price	Current Price	Constant (1999-2000) Price
1999-2000	34,910	34910	24,995	24,995	95,101	24,995
2005-2006	46,634	35,836	51,228	41,373	1,74,224	1,33,304
2006-2007	48,707	36,927	56,818	44,043	2,00,422	1,47,632
2007-2008	50,352	37,983	63,740	47,313	2,27,074	1,59,606
2008-2009	52,492	39,066	70,886	50,667	2,57,538	1,72,300
2009-2010	54,753	40,238	79,502	54,456	2,92,418	1,86,197

Sectoral Share of Industry In Percentage

Base Year 1999-2000

Year	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry Sector		Service Sector	
	Current Price	Constant (1999-2000) Price	Current Price	Constant (1999-2000) Price	Current Price	Constant (1999-2000) Price
1999-2000	22.52	22.52	16.13	16.13	61.35	61.35
2005-2006	17.14	17.02	18.83	19.66	64.03	63.32
2006-2007	15.92	16.15	18.57	19.27	65.51	64.58
2007-2008	14.72	15.51	18.68	19.32	66.56	65.17
2008-2009	13.78	14.91	18.61	19.34	67.61	65.75
2009-2010	12.83	14.32	18.64	19.39	68.53	66.29

The estimates of District Domestic Product present a clear picture of the performances and contribution of different Districts of Mizoram in respect of Domestic Product. Comparative examination of the following Table shows the conditions and performances of the eight Districts of the State.

DDP at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin at Current Prices (2006-2007)

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Agriculture & Allied Sector	Industry Sector	Service Sector	DDP at Factor Cost
1	MAMIT	4810	5922	10206	20938
2	KOLASIB	5946	2073	12693	20712
3	AIZAWL	13858	28984	92232	135074
4	CHAMPHAI	5111	4534	17829	27427
5	SERCHHIP	7016	1833	9949	18798
6	LUNGLEI	6412	7212	28397	42021
7	LAWNGTLAI	2254	3904	15091	21249
8	SAIHA	3308	2353	14040	19701

DDP at Current Prices is the highest in Aizawl District at Rs. 1,35,074 lakhs followed by Lunglei District with Rs. 42,021 lakhs. The Gross output generated by Serchhip District is the least at Rs. 18,798 lakhs during the same period i.e 2006-2007. Estimates of DDP at Constant prices follows the same pattern as current estimates.

Sectoral analysis of each District shows that the gross output in Agriculture and Allied Sector is the highest in Aizawl District, however this Sector's contribution to its GDDP is only 10.26% share of Agriculture and Allied Sector to total GDDP is highest at 37.32% in Serchhip District, which means in Agriculture & Allied Sector Serchhip District performs comparatively better among the eight Districts in their respective GDDP's.

In Industry Sector, again Aizawl District has the highest output and Serchhip District has the lowest. However, Mamit District has the highest percentage share of this Sector in its total GDDP is 28.28% and Kolasib District the lowest is 10.01%.

The largest output of Tertiary Sector of from Aizawl District and the lowest is from Serchhip District. Saiha District has the largest share of this sector to its GDDP i.e. 71.27%, while Mamit District has the least is 48.75%.

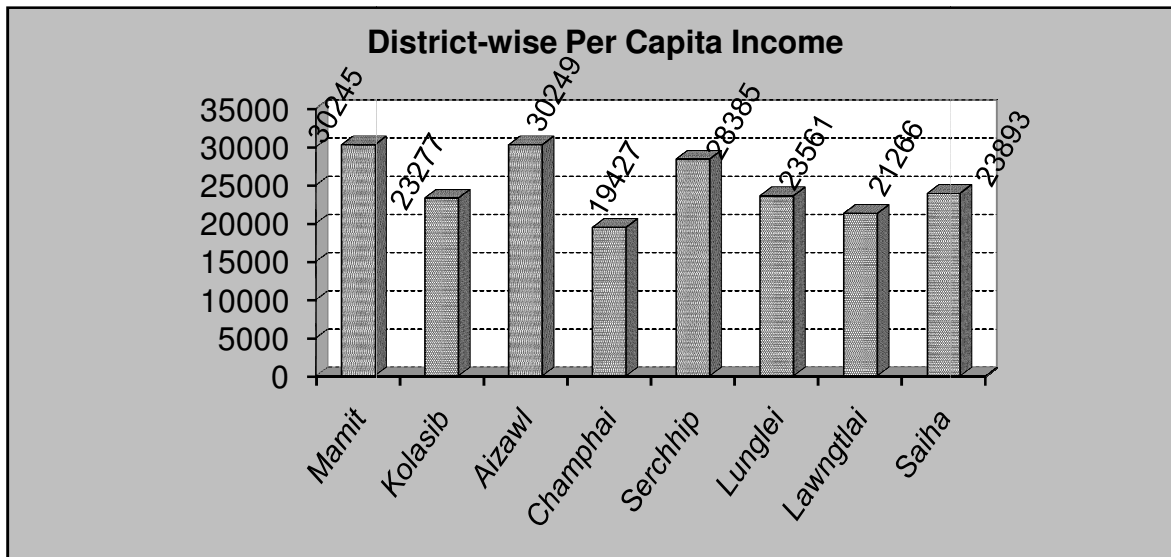
Sl. No.	DISTRICT	% Share to DDP		
		Agriculture & Allied Sector	Industry Sector	Service Sector
1	MAMIT	22.97%	28.28%	48.75%
2	KOLASIB	28.71%	10.01%	61.28%
3	AIZAWL	10.26%	21.46%	68.28%
4	CHAMPHAI	18.60%	16.50%	64.90%
5	SERCHHIP	37.32%	9.75%	52.93%
6	LUNGLEI	15.26%	17.16%	67.58%
7	LAWNGTLAI	10.61%	18.37%	71.02%
8	SAIHA	16.79%	11.94%	71.27%

Sectoral Share to DDP at Factor Cost at Current Prices (2006-2007)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	(in Rs.)
		Per Capita Income
1	MAMIT	30245
2	KOLASIB	23277
3	AIZAWL	30249
4	CHAMPHAI	19427
5	SERCHHIP	28385
6	LUNGLEI	23561
7	LAWNGTLAI	21266
8	SAIHA	23893

District-wise Per Capita Income (2006-2007)

As Per capita income is highest in Aizawl District i.e., Rs. 30,249 followed by Mamit District at Rs. 30,245. The possible reason for the high per capita income is the out-migration of Bru population which led to a negative growth in its population.



III. STATE FINANCE

FISCAL POSITION AT A GLANCE

The State Government's finances have been under monitorable fiscal framework under the era of the Fiscal Responsibility Legislation in 2006. Even earlier, the State's fiscal reforms programme was taken up under Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Programme during the Eleventh Finance Commission period (2000-2005). The TFC's recommendation in linking the fiscal performance with the State's enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility Legislation in line with the terms and conditions set out in the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) drawn up by the Ministry of Finance has seriously tightened the fiscal belt of the State. However, the benefits of debt consolidation and debt relief have resulted in the desired positive effects in checking the ever increasing interest payments and creation of fiscal space as a result of the debt write off facility. The revenue surplus, attained since 2003-04 continues, reached the peak in 2008-09 (Pre-actual) and also continues in expected to continue in 2009-10 (BE). The Gross Fiscal Deficit, which stood at an alarming level in 2004-05 and 2005-06 shows improving trends, with the exception of the year 2007-08 with a poor show due to short booking of receipts and went down to as low as **2.34 per cent** of GSDP in 2008-09 (Pre-Actual). The apparently high GFD of **8.46 per cent** in 2009-10 (BE) is due to the one time expenditure of **Rs. 200.00 crore** and net of this amount, the GFD is comfortably placed at **4.38 per cent**. Another contributing factor, of course, is the provision of a sizeable amount on account of the Sixth Pay Revision.

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

(Major Fiscal Aggregates)

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No	Item	2005-06 (Accts)	2006-07 (Accts)	2007-'08 (Accts)	2008-09 (Pre-Actual)	2009-10 (BE)
1	2	4	5	7	8	9
1	Total Revenue Receipts	1653.66	1968.95	2039.75	2654.65	3009.21
	(a) State's Own Tax Revenues	55.06	67.59	77.52	94.62	116.29
	(b) State's Own Non-Tax Revenues	120.09	133.38	130.3	158.16	181.14
	(c) Share in Central Taxes	225.83	288.08	363.36	383.39	393.4
	(d) Grant-in-aid from GOI	1252.68	1479.9	1468.57	2018.48	2318.38
2	Capital Receipts (Non-Debt)	22.98	24.01	27.52	24.86	31.01
3	Non-Plan Expenditure	1048.75	1129.47	1315.9	1673.8	2067.76
4	Plan Expenditure	1024.73	1054.51	1142.86	1108.3	1382.98
5	Total Expenditure	2073.48	2183.98	2458.76	2782.1	3450.74
6	Revenue Expenditure	1588.02	1717.29	1908.4	2323.52	2381.69
7	Capital Expenditure	451.37	466.44	544.24	441.17	393.88
8	Loans and Advance-Expenditure	34.09	0.25	6.12	17.41	25.17
9	Transfer to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	200
10	Revenue Surplus	65.64	251.65	131.35	331.13	177.52
11	Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	396.84	191.02	391.49	102.59	411.52
12	Percentage of GFD to GSDP*	12.38	5.37	-	-	-

Figures of the Civil Accounts for March (Supplementary), 2009 are taken as Pre-Actual.

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

FISCAL POSITION FOR 2008-09: A REVIEW.

The year 2008-09 as seen in the Pre-Actual indicates a very positive position of the State's fiscal position. A note on public finance in the Economic Survey 2008-09 already highlighted the position of 2007-08 in which the fiscal position showed a negative picture due to short booking of huge amount of central grants in the accounts. However, with the reconciliation of receipts with the AG Office, Mizoram, Shillong in August, 2009, the short booking of receipts in 2007-08 were booked in the accounts of 2008-09, thus giving a very good picture of the state finance in the Pre-Actual. The revenue surplus, which stood at **Rs. 331.13 crore** is an unprecedented in the revenue surplus of the State throughout the fiscal history of the State. The Gross Fiscal Deficit, which stood at **Rs. 102.59 crore** also is the record lowest ever attained is a mere **2.34 per cent** of GSDP. In the year 2008-09 alone, the target of achieving the GFD at **3 per cent** of GSDP was achieved. However, the possibility of continuing the same needs to be looked at from various angles including the likely resources that the State could mobilize, the levels of expenditure in the years ahead. The levels of devolution of resources in the award period of the Thirteenth Finance Commission are all variables to be taken into account.

On receipt side, major tax and non-tax collections at the pre-actual data exceed the Budget Estimates with the exception of the State's Share in Central Taxes and loans & advances. Due to the effect of the global economic recession, the Government of India's initiatives in announcing the various economic stimulus packages and the tax concessions had resulted in decrease in gross tax collections and hence, reduction in the State's Share in Central Taxes. The Budget Estimates of Revenues at **Rs. 2217.87 crore** and the total receipt in pre-actual was **Rs. 2654.65 crore**. The receipt on loans & advances was **Rs. 24.86 crore** against the Budget Estimates of **Rs. 25.31 crore**. The achievement in State's Own Tax Revenues (SOTR) was noteworthy in that the total collection was **Rs. 94.62 crore** against the Budget Estimates of **Rs. 74.56 crore**. The achievement in respect of State's Own Non-Tax Revenues (SONTR) was no less remarkable with the achievement of **Rs. 158.16 crore** against the Budget Estimates of **Rs. 117.27 crore**. The improvements in the

SOTR were mainly due to the buoyant nature of the tax revenues and especially that of Value Added Tax (VAT) which is the main contributor of SOTR. In respect SONTR, the main reason for increased collection is mainly due to accrual of interest on account of investment of cash balance of the State in the Reserve Bank of India. The efforts of the various Departments in collection of Tax and Non-Tax Revenues are no less remarkable and deserve appreciation.

On expenditure side the total expenditure, net of public debt was **Rs. 2782.10 crore** against the budget estimates. The higher level of expenditure was mainly due to the provision of funds on account of CSS, CPS and Special Schemes (NLCPR, NEC) and other increase in central grants etc. in the Revised Estimates and expenditure incurred during the year. The total Non-Plan Expenditure was **Rs. 1673.80 crore** and total Plan Expenditure was **Rs. 1108.30 crore**.

Revenue Receipts

As noted above, the State's revenues continued to be dominated by inflow of resources from the Centre. The buoyant State's tax and Central taxes during the last few years has brought about a big jump in the revenue receipts of the State Government. The contribution of the State's own resources in the recent years has been remarkable resulting in increased contribution in the overall revenues of the State. However, there remain ample rooms for improvements in State's own resources. Data on revenue receipts from 2005-06 is shown in the following Table.

Revenue Receipts (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (Accts)	2008-09 (Pre-Actual)	2009-10 (BE)
1	State's Own Tax Revenue	55.06	67.59	77.52	94.62	116.29
2	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	120.09	133.38	130.3	158.16	181.14
3	Sub-Total of State's Own Resources (1+2)	175.15	200.97	207.82	252.78	297.43
		-10.59	-10.21	(10.19)	(9.52)	(9.88)
4	State's share in Central Taxes	225.83	288.08	363.36	383.39	393.4
5	Grants in-aid from the Central Government	1252.68	1479.9	1468.57	2018.48	2318.38
6	Sub-Total (4+5)	1478.51	1767.98	1831.93	2401.87	2711.78
		-89.41	-89.79	(89.81)	-90.48	(90.12)
	Total (3+6)	1653.66	1968.95	2039.75	2654.65	3009.21

State's Own Tax Revenues

The State's Tax Revenues show impressive performance registering very high rates of growth. The overall rate of growth in 2006-07 is **22.76 per cent**, **14.69 per cent** in 2007-08, **22.06 per cent** in 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) and expected growth of **22.90 per cent** in 2009-10 (BE) with average growth rate of **20.60 per cent** during the 4-year period. This is much higher than the TFC's projected growth rate of **12.10 per cent** during its award period. Sales Tax (VAT) continues to be the dominating tax item contributing more than **80 per cent** and the switching over to the Value Added Tax (VAT) from 01.04.2005 has brought about marked improvements and the relative share of the State's tax revenues improves.

In the backdrop of a very buoyant growth of tax revenues, the Budget Estimates of SOTR in 2009-10 has been placed at **Rs. 116.29 crore**. However, a review of the progressive collection indicates that the targets set out in respect of some items are hard to achieve. Especially in the case of Sales Tax (VAT) and Taxes on Motor Vehicles, we may not be able to achieve the targets and need to be revised downward to match with our collection potential.

States Own Non-Tax Revenues

There has been a certain degree of uncertainty in the collection of State's Own Non-Tax Revenues (SONTR) unlike that of the Tax Revenues. However, the overall collection of SONTR during the last few years show an improving trend in the collection. The increase in collection in 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) is particularly impressive with the total collection at **Rs. 158.16 crore**. The improved collection could be attributed to the increased collection on account of sale of power and accrual of interests in the investment of cash balances of the State Government.

State's Share in Central Taxes

Central Taxes has been very buoyant during the last few years. As a result, the State Government had been in receipt of its own share of Central Taxes much higher than the TFC's projection. Against the TFC's projection of **Rs. 218.54 crore** in 2005-06, the devolution was **Rs. 225.83 crore**. In 2006-07, the devolution was **Rs. 288.08 crore** against the TFCs' projection of **Rs. 250.20 crore**. In 2007-08, the devolution was **Rs. 363.36 crore** against TFC's projection of **Rs. 287.10 crore**. In 2008-09, the effect of economic recession came into play and the actual devolution was **Rs. 383.39 crore** against the Budget Estimates of **Rs. 427.81 crore** and the TFC's projection of **Rs. 330.16 crore**.

Grants-in-Aid from the Centre

Budget Estimates for Grants-in-aid from Central Government for the current year is **Rs. 2318.38 crore**. A relatively higher estimates at the BE level is mainly due to incorporation of expected receipts on account of CSS, CPS etc. in the Budget Estimates in modification to the earlier practice of reflecting in the Revised Estimates.

Since the current year is the terminal year of the Twelfth Finance Commission, the State Government has taken utmost attempt to get the awarded amount of funds released during the current year.

Revenue Expenditure

The revenue expenditure increases steadily with the expenditure of **Rs. 1588.02 crore** in 2005-06 to **Rs. 2323.52 crore** in 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) and further projected at **Rs. 2831.69 crore** in 2009-10 (BE). The level of Revenue expenditure as compared to Revenue Receipts needs to go down to make the revenues available for capital investments. The trend in revenue expenditure for a five-year period is shown in the following Table.

<u>Revenue Expenditure</u>						
<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>						
Sl. No.	Item	2005-06 (Acct.)	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (Accts)	2008-09 (Pre-Actual)	2009-10 (BE)
1	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	1048.07	1121.48	1259.4	1588.1	1845.74
2	Plan Revenue Expenditure	539.95	595.81	649	735.42	985.95
	Total (1+2)	1588.02	1717.29	1908.4	2323.52	2831.69
3	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	96.03	87.17	93.56	87.53	94.1

CAPITAL ACCOUNT***Capital Receipts***

The capital receipts in the State's finance are mainly in the form of receipts on 1) recoveries of loans and advances and 2) Public debt borrowings from various sources. With a view to continuously keep the borrowings of the State Governments within prudential norms, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance has been putting restrictions on the level of budgetary borrowings. Besides, the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006 has also mandated to reduce Gross Fiscal Deficit to **3 per cent** of GSDP, which was amended in 2009 and the target of achieving **3 per cent** GFD had been postponed to 2010-11. The State Government receives a sizeable amount on account of recoveries of loans against the past investments. This has continued to be the one important

component of capital receipt and the amount received in 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) was **Rs. 24.86 crore** and is projected at **Rs. 30.01 crore** in 2009-10 (BE). Other debt component is in the form of receipt on account of public debt comprising of internal debt and loans from Government of India. The amount received on account of public debt in 2008-09 was **Rs. 98.27 crore** on account of Internal Debt and **Rs. 6.19 crore** on account of Loans & Advances from Central Government. The estimated amounts in 2009-10 (BE) are **Rs. 223.74 crore** on account of Internal Debt and **Rs. 25.21 crore** on account of Loans & Advances from Central Government.

Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure covers expenditure on account of Capital Outlay, Investment in Loans & Advances and Repayment of Loans. Capital Outlay represents the State Government's investment in capital formation, Disbursement of Loans & Advances represents the State Government's investment in long term loans. Repayment of Loans are the expenditure on redemption of loans raised previously on maturity. Budget Estimates for expenditure on account of disbursement of Loan and Advances in 2009-10 (BE) is **Rs. 25.17 crore**. Expenditure on account of repayment of loans and advance stood at **Rs. 236.65 crore**. Capital outlay in 2007-08 stood at **Rs. 451.37 crore** and for 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) stood at **Rs. 441.17 crore** and is estimated at **Rs. 393.88 crore**.

PUBLIC DEBT :

Management of Public Debt has become one issue of prime concern in the State finance nowadays. The accumulated Public Debt of the State Government has been increasing over the years due to continued deficit financing in the State's finance. The underlying principle therein is to borrow for creation of capital assets with the expectation of future economic and financial returns. The accumulated debt of the Government of Mizoram is shown below:

Outstanding Liabilities

Year	Accumulated Debt (Finance Accounts)	GSDP	Percentage of Debt to GSDP	Remarks
2004-05	Rs. 2288.35	2454.57	93.23	
2005-06	Rs. 2541.55	2720.86	93.41	
2006-07	Rs. 2810.45	2995.66 (Q)	93.82	
2007-08	Rs. 3062.46	3305.09 (A)	90.54	
2008-09 (Pre-Actual)	Rs. 3259.82	3809.16 (Pr)	85.58	Provisional & Pre-
2009-10 (BE)	Rs. 3368.38	4266.73 (Pr)	78.95	Projection

FISCAL INDICATORS:***Revenue Deficit/Surplus***

The State Government's finances have been marked by serious revenue deficits for the last many years due to mismatches in the levels of revenue receipts and expenditure. The situation is improving as a result of a series of economy measures adopted by the Government and measures for augmentation of revenue sources. These measures resulted in increased revenue receipts and curtailment of revenue expenditure bringing towards a path of fiscal balance. These measures coupled with generous transfer of resources from

The State Government's consolidated attempt at fiscal reforms culminated in the signing of the loan agreement with the Asian Development Bank for financing the ADB-assisted Mizoram Public Resource Management Programme (MPRMP) during 2009-10. The Programme loan of \$100 million will cover various fiscal reforms programme including revenue management, pension reforms, PSE restructuring, introduction of Medium Term Expenditure Framework, Debt Management, etc. Successful implementation of the Programme is expected to bring about improvements in the finances over the medium term.

the Twelfth Finance Commission brought about the existing comfortable fiscal position. The revenue surplus which is a mere Rs. 83.18 crore in 2003-04, improved to **Rs. 131.35 crore** in 2007-08, **Rs. 331.13 crore** in 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) and estimated at **Rs. 177.52 crore** in 2009-10 (BE). A relatively higher level of revenue surplus in 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) is due to back booking of grants from Central Government for the year 2007-08 in the accounts of 2008-09.

Fiscal Deficit:

The Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD), which had been high at **Rs. 235.28 crore** in 2004-05 and **Rs. 396.84 crore** in 2005-06 improved in 2006-07 with GFD at **Rs. 191.03 crore**. However, due to the short booking of Central Assistance in the accounts, the GFD in 2007-08 deteriorated to **Rs. 391.49 crore**. The position improved in 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) with GFD at **Rs. 102.59 crore** and is estimated at **Rs. 441.52 crore**. In terms of percentage to GSDP series of the TFC, the FFD in 2007-08 stood at **9.91 per cent**, 2008-09 (Pre-Actual) at **2.34 per cent** and **8.47 per cent** in 2009-10. The apparently high GFD in 2009-10 (BE) is due to the one-time expenditure outgo on account of corpus fund of the State's Contingency Fund.

STATE TAX

Given that the economy of Mizoram is chiefly agriculture-driven and non-industrial, it has a smaller tax revenue base than many other States. However, within the last decade, with rising personal income and other allied factors, it has been seen that the consumer market has grown proportionately. In the context of this background, the state government envisions higher revenue collection that will contribute to the strengthening of the State's economic condition. through comprehensive tax assessment, introduction of tax audit for minimization of

tax evasion, and by ensuring that dealers do not escape the tax net by remaining unregistered.

There has been considered increase in both the number of registered dealers and the revenue so generated under VAT regime. There were a little more than 600 registered dealers under the previous sales tax regime in Mizoram and the number has increased to more than 3600 under VAT. Tax base has been widened to include goods that were not previously under the tax umbrella.

The apparently tight fiscal position of the Government of Mizoram in 2009-10 (BE) is mainly due to two factors. Firstly, due to the one time outgo of a sizeable fund for building up corpus fund of the Contingency Fund and secondly, provisions of fund on account of the Sixth Pay Revision for the employees. The effect of these two fiscal shocks resulted in a relatively high Fiscal Deficit and the apparent deviation from the path of fiscal correction drawn up by the Government. However, the Government has been taking up efforts to ease the fiscal pressure, increase long term capital investments and follow a path of fiscal sustainability. The efforts of the State Government in taking up reforms and capital investments is apparent in its increasing economic co-operation with external and multilateral agencies. The World Bank has invested in the Third Technician Education Project and Mizoram State Roads Project. The ADB has started investments in the Mizoram Public Resource Management Programme and North-Eastern Region Capital Cities Investment Programme and another Road project will come up in a short period.

Value Added Tax (VAT) system in Mizoram

While sales tax had been levied in the State since 1990, it was not until November 1999 that tax collection started to be carried out in a more systematic manner. Then, on 1.4.2005, the VAT Act was introduced and consequently implemented in the state. The VAT system is said to be the single most significant tax reform for the last 50 years. In the course of implementing the VAT Act over the last four years, a tremendous increase in revenue collection has been noted. Growth of revenue collection during 2005-06 to 2009-10 may be seen below:

Name of Tax	Amount collected during					2009-10 upto 15.2.10
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		
Profession Tax	441.86	497.68	521.92	563.12	732.15	
Sales Tax/VAT	4,116.28	5,193.12	6,446.80	7,757.46	7,282.62	
Entertainment Tax	34.93	36.54	34.12	32.24	35.64	
TOTAL	4,595.59	5,727.34	7,002.84	8,352.83	8,050.41	

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Small Savings

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

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

Year	Amount (Rs lakhs)
2004 – 05	8205.00
2005 – 06	7027.00
2006 – 07	6123.00
2007 – 08	5059.00
2008 – 09	2493.00
2009-10 (Upto Feb 2010)	2649.00

Lottery

As one of the means of fiscal prudence, the State Government has introduced various scheme of lottery which is now functioning under the Directorate of Institutional Finance & State Lottery. Due to introduction of strict regulations by some State Governments, achievement/profit from lottery drastically decreased since the last 2/3 years. However, revenue collected has begun to show some improvement from 2008-09. Year-wise collection of revenue receipt from lottery business is shown below .

Revenue receipt from State Lottery	
Year	Amount (Rs lakhs)
2004 – 05	903.26
2005 – 06	645.37
2006 – 07	200.13
2007 – 08	153.25
2008 – 09	301.00
2009 – 10(upto Feb 2010)	760.03

To check the mushroom growth of private mainly Banking Institution/Firms, the following Acts & Rules were framed by this Department which are under active consideration of the State Government.

1. The Mizoram Money Lenders and Accredited Loan Provider Act, 2007.
2. The Mizoram Chit Fund Rule, 2007.
3. The Prize Chit and Money Circulation Schemes (Banking) Mizoram Rule, 2007

IV. STATE PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The original approved outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was Rs.5534.00 crore. The total approved outlay and revised outlay for the first Annual Plan (2007-2008) of

the 11th Plan were Rs.850.00 crore and Rs.858.13 crore respectively; and the actual expenditure was Rs.786.12 crore.

Annual Plan 2008-2009 :

While the total approved outlay for Annual Plan 2008-2009 was Rs.1000.00 crore, the total revised outlay was Rs.1047.75 crore. The reason for increase in revised outlay over approved outlay was due to additional sanction of ACA of the following :

1) Shifting Cultivation (Agriculture)	-	Rs	50.00 lakh
2) Grants under Article 275 (1)	-	Rs	99.92 lakh
3) BADP	-	Rs	705.00 lakh
4) AIBP (Minor Irrigation)	-	Rs	3800.00 lakh
5) R & B (PWD)	-	Rs	40.00 lakh
6) RKVY	-	Rs	80.00 lakh
Total	-	Rs	4774.92 lakh

The actual expenditure during 2008-2009 was Rs.836.19 crore. The actual expenditure taken together for the first two Annual Plans (2007-2008 & 2008-2009) of the 11th Five Year Plan was Rs.1622.31 crore, which is 29.32% of the approved outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan.

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

ANNUAL PLAN 2008-2009			
(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl. No.	SECTOR/HEAD	Approved Outlay 2008-2009	Revised Outlay 2008-2009
1	2	3	4
I.	AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	7,842.00	8,013.40
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4,615.00	4,493.11
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	4,923.00	5,923.92
IV.	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	2,766.00	6,555.36
V.	ENERGY	6,811.00	6,767.00
VI.	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	2,715.00	2,805.60
VII.	TRANSPORT	5,199.00	5,430.72
VIII.	COMMUNICATIONS	646	659
IX.	SCIENCE, TECH. & ENVIRONMENT	204	201.6
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	14,421.00	13,018.40
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	48,057.00	49,086.89
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES	1,801.00	1,819.92
GRAND TOTAL		100,000.00	104,774.92

The total approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2009-2010 was Rs.1250.00 crore and the actual expenditure upto the third quarter (31.12.2009) was only Rs.221.52 crore, i.e., 17.72% of the total approved outlay. The main reasons for low level of expenditure upto the third quarter are as given below :

- 1) Due to Lok Sabha Election, the Annual Plan 2009-2010 in respect of Mizoram was lately finalised on 3.8.2009. Hence, the regular Budget could only be passed by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly in its Budget Session held during October/November, 2009.
- 2) In the Scheme of Financing Annual Plan 2009-2010 for Mizoram, tied fund amounting to Rs.849.83 crore was included, leaving a balance of untied fund of only Rs.400.17 crore. As the under-mentioned tied funds have not been approved/sanctioned/released by the Government of India, etc. even upto 31.12.2009, developmental works by utilising these tied funds could not be taken up and hence, expenditure to that extent could not be incurred.

Those tied funds were :

a) Negotiated Loans :	
1) NABARD	- Rs.30.00 crore
2) LIC	- Rs.20.00 crore
b) EAP :	
1) ADB Loan for NERUDP	- Rs.12.43 crore
2) SAL from ADB	- Rs.239.69 crore
c) Others (ACA including One-Time ACA of Rs.77.78 crore)	- Rs.266.17 crore
d) ASPA	- Rs.281.54 crore
TOTAL	- Rs.849.83 crore

The total revised outlay for the Annual Plan 2009-2010 was Rs.1276.35 crore (Rs.127634.62 lakh). The increase in outlay was due to inclusion of additional sanction of some ACA for last year which could not be reflected in the revised outlay for last year. The included ACA are given below :

1) BADP	- Rs.1722.62 lakh
2) Grants under Article 275 (1)	- Rs.571.00 lakh
3) Roads & Bridges (CRF)	- Rs.53.00 lakh
4) NSAP	- Rs.288.00 lakh
TOTAL	- Rs.2634.62 lakh

Loans & Advances

Budget Estimates for Plan Expenditure under Loans & Advances for 2009-2010 was Rs.5.05 crore. Against this estimate, expenditure in the first half was Rs.0.12 crore representing 2.38 % of the Budget Estimates.

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

ANNUAL PLAN 2009-2010

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl. No.	SECTOR/HEAD	Approved Outlay 2009-2010	Revised Outlay 2009-2010
1	2	3	4
I.	AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	16,197.00	7,502.00
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4,880.00	5,145.00
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	7,125.00	9,418.62
IV.	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	5,821.00	5,821.00
V.	ENERGY	6,911.00	8,478.00
VI.	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	1,760.00	1,997.00
VII.	TRANSPORT	6,622.00	7,606.00
VIII.	COMMUNICATIONS	540.00	531.00
IX.	SCIENCE, TECH. & ENVIRONMENT	204.00	204.00
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	6,444.00	6,744.00
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	55,332.00	59,680.00
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES	13,164.00	14,508.00
GRAND TOTAL		125,000.00	127,634.62

Annual Plan 2010-2011 :

Before the actual Annual Plan size for 2010-2011 is known, regular/full Budget (full Demand for Grants) has to be passed for realizing more practical way of utilising Plan Budget; as Interim Budget (Vote on Account) severely has an adverse effect in the implementation of various developmental activities. Therefore, total proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2010-2011 is prepared within the previous year's (2009-2010) level, i.e., Rs.1250.00 crore. Any changes in the approved outlay for 2010-2011 when the actual plan size is known will be regularised in the Supplementary Demand for Grants/Revised Estimates 2010-2011.

The share of revenue expenditure under Plan Account remained high over the years. One reason is that a large chunk of plan posts and maintenance expenditure under successive Five Year Plans (FYPs) could not be committed into Non-Plan. Plan posts and maintenance since the Seventh FYP have not been committed into Non-Plan till 2006-2007 due to tight fiscal situation over the last many years. With an improved fiscal position under the award period of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) for 2005-2010 and with the commencement of the Eleventh FYP from 2007-2008, the Government of Mizoram resumed the process of commitment. Posts created during the Seventh FYP had been taken up, Group C & D posts committed during 2007-2008, and Group A & B posts committed during 2008-2009. Some posts created during the Eight FYP under School Education Department were also committed during 2008-2009. It is seen that posts created during the Eight, Ninth and Tenth FYPs are yet to be committed. Besides, maintenance expenditure on assets created during the previous FYPs need to be committed into Non-Plan to generate the much needed fiscal space for capital expenditure under Plan Account.

NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL (NEC)

The North Eastern Council, set up by an act of Parliament in 1971 as an Advisory body for all round development of

the North eastern Region is now function as regional planning body. It comprises 8 (eight) States viz – (1) Arunachal Pradesh

(2) Assam (3) Manipur (4) Meghalaya (5) Mizoram (6) Nagaland (7) Sikkim and (8) Tripura. The North Eastern region cover an area of 262189 Sq.Km constituting 7.98% of the country's geographical area and account for only 3.79% of the total population of Indian Union (2001 Census).

The Council plays an important role for Socio-economic Development of the North Eastern States. Accordingly, the Govt. of Mizoram has taken up 137 Nos of schemes at total cost of Rs. 306.05 crores during 10th plan period. Out of these, 99 schemes had already completed. Unfortunately, 17 schemes under SPINE had been discontinued due to reasonable

circumstances and 21 nos of schemes are spilled-over to 11th five year plan period.

The Government of Mizoram proposed 101 nos of schemes/projects at total cost of Rs. 352.03 crores for consideration during 11th Plan period (2007-2012). Out of these, Administrative approval for 12 nos of schemes with total cost of Rs. 4369.83 lakhs has been conveyed to Govt. of Mizoram. Presently, the State Government is taking up 33 schemes which includes 21 nos of 10th Plan Spill-over Schemes and 12 nos of schemes during 11th five year plan period.

YEAR WISE & SECTOR WISE RELEASE OF FUND FROM NEC FOR CONTINUATION OF 10TH PLAN SPILL OVER SCHEMES AND NEW SCHEMES FOR 11TH PLAN PERIOD.

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto 28.2.2010)	Total
1	Agriculture & Allied	166.73	90.20	37.73	294.66
2	Water Power Dev & RRE	600.00	783.00	400.00	1,783.00
3	Industries & Minerals	3.00	53.60	59.70	116.30
4	Transport & Communication	4,100.05	3,300.00	1,585.00	8,985.05
5	Medical & Health	158.56	116.57	30.00	305.13
6	Manpower Development (Sports)	36.20	49.84	2.50	88.54
7	Science & Technology	33.00	160.00	75.00	268.00
8	Land Revenue	45.00	-	-	45.00
9	Information & Public Relations	-	-	5.00	5.00
10	Human Resource Development	29.41	22.00	38.00	89.41
11	Information & Communication Technology	-	100.00	-	100.00
12	Tourism	20.00	-	-	20.00
13	Rural Development	-	-	30.00	30.00
GRAND TOTAL		5,191.95	4,675.21	2,262.93	12,130.09

NON-LAPSABLE CENTRAL POOL OF RESOURCES

The broad objective of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region by

increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure projects/schemes in the Region. Both physical and social infrastructure sectors such as Irrigation and Flood Control, Power, Roads and Bridges, Education, Health, Water Supply and Sanitation - are considered for providing support under the Central Pool, with projects in physical infrastructure sector receiving priority.

STATUS OF NLCPR AS ON 5.3.2010

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of Projects	Approved cost (Rs in crore)
1	Completed Projects since 1998	55	231.14
2	Ongoing Projects	33	395.96
3	Retained (not yet sanctioned)	46	355.92
4	Retained (DPR to be submitted)	6	49.63
TOTAL		140	1,032.65

V. EMPLOYMENT

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 1999 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	<i>District</i>	<i>Cultivators</i>	<i>Agricultural Labourers</i>	<i>Workers in Household Industries</i>	<i>Other workers</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
	Aizawl	31	4.1	1.9	63
	Lunglei	63.8	3.9	0.8	31.5
	Saiha	67.5	5.2	0.9	26.4
	Kolasib	57.5	8.9	1.1	32.5
	Champhai	69.1	9.8	1.2	19.9
	Serchhip	72.9	4.4	2.7	20
	Lawngtlai	63.8	3.9	0.8	31.5
	Mamit	76.1	6.3	0.9	16.6
		54.9	5.7	1.5	37.9

44% of total workers and the share of male working population was about 56%.

Classification of Workers :

Census 2001 has also revealed that out of the total Main Workers 55.97% are cultivators and 2.99% are agricultural labourers which means that about 59% of the main workers are engaged in agricultural activities. The projected figures for the year 2010 reveals that main workers engaged in agricultural activities has gone down to 45%. This means that the state is slowly but surely moving away from an agrarian society.

DISTRICT	Percentage (%) to Total Main Workers							
	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourer		Workers in Household Industries		Other Workers	
	2001 Census	2010(P)	2001 Census	2010(P)	2001 Census	2010(P)	2001 Census	2010(P)
Mamit	77.51	68.51	3.29	4.46	0.80	1.11	18.39	25.92
Kolasib	61.52	50.01	3.83	2.88	1.13	0.90	33.52	46.22
Aizawl	31.41	20.46	2.51	1.19	1.47	0.89	64.61	77.46
Champhai	70.19	57.33	6.37	8.97	1.12	1.62	22.31	32.08
Serchhip	72.77	63.16	2.32	3.43	2.64	4.34	22.27	29.07
Lunglei	65.23	55.46	1.52	0.62	0.59	0.56	32.65	43.36
Lawngtlai	71.52	55.73	3.09	4.25	0.99	4.20	24.40	35.81
Saiha	67.66	61.87	1.28	0.53	0.80	0.78	30.26	36.82
TOTAL	55.97	41.94	2.99	2.71	1.21	1.32	39.83	54.03

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, 1948, Trade Union Act, 1926, Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979; Contract Labour Act, 1970; Building and Other Construction Workers Act 1996 etc. have been implemented by the state with the above object in view.

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

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. 132.00
Semi-Skilled	-	Rs. 148.00
Skilled - II	-	Rs. 184.00
Skilled - I	-	Rs. 236.00

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

<u>No. of License issued under</u>		<u>No. of Labours covered by Licenses</u>
Contract Labour	27	1022
Inter-State Migrant Workmen	52	3937

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 upto 31.12.2009 stood at 65846 and the number of vacancies notified figured at 1049 during 2008-2009 while the number of applicants registered for self-employment assistance during 2008-2009 was 154.

Number of educated job seekers registered in the live register of Aizawl, Champhai, Lunglei and Saiha upto March,2009 are as follows :

Category	Aizawl	Champhai	Lunglei	Saiha	TOTAL
Matriculate/HSLC	5620	965	1033	2941	10559
HSSLC	5794	489	626	724	7633
Graduate	5237	536	561	361	6695
Post Graduate	1542	112	167	125	1946
Technical Trade	2452	18	1093	135	3698
Hindi (Above Matric)	1757	314	-	-	2071

Industrial Training Institute (I.T.I.) :

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

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

Status of the three Government ITI during 2009-2010

Name of Institute	Number of Trade	Number of Unit	Number of Trainees Enrolled
ITI Aizawl	20	30	270
ITI Lunglei	4	5	33
ITI Saiha	4	6	48

Public Sector Employment :

As per Census of Government Employees 2005, the number of employees working under the State Government as on 1st April 2005 were 55,665 out of

ORGANISATION	Regular Employees			Work-charged/ Temporary	Muster Roll/Daily
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total
Central Government	3282	391	3673	3257	6591
State Government	30519	10084	40603	1943	8524
Semi-Government	462	249	711	-	125
Banking & Treasury	595	210	805	1	5
Autonomous District Councils	1503	281	1784	-	152
Constitutional	87	41	128	-	29

which 48,453 were regular employees and 5,421 were Muster Roll and 1791 were work-charged.

Employment as per 5th Economic Census				
Number of Employment (All Enterprise)				
Particulars	EC 1980	EC 1990	EC 1998	EC 2005
Rural	18484	20980	22981	33314
Urban	27351	51374	54476	73392
Combined	45835	72354	77457	106706
Sector-wise Employment				
Particulars	EC 1980	EC 1990	EC 1998	EC 2005
Agricultural	N.A.	N.A.	2991	13481
Non-Agricultural	N.A.	N.A.	74466	93225
All enterprises	45835	72354	77457	106706

As per the last i.e. 5th Economic Census held in 2005 a total of 1,06,706 persons were employed in all the 47,730 enterprises in the state. Out of this 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.

VI. PRICE AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

PRICE SITUATION

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

Retail Price

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

Retail Price of Selected Commodities

(Price in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009 (Dec. ending)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rice	Kg	12.21	16.54	20.3	20.88	24.67
2	Atta	Kg	14.08	15.56	17.25	17.38	18.12
3	Masur Dal	Kg	37.83	42.75	56	73.75	76.28
4	Matar Chana	Kg	21.08	22.81	30.63	31.88	31.09
5	Mustard Oil	Lit	59.17	61.06	78.12	85	78.87
6	Pork	Kg	98.75	102.5	122	145	150.42
7	Beef	Kg	101.25	112.5	123.75	146.25	159.58
8	Fish (Romas)	Kg	125.1	112.5	114.28	131.25	142.94
9	Milk (Fresh)	Lit	26.87	28.87	27.62	30.63	32.73
10	Ginger	Kg	16.29	12.5	12.12	21.88	21.25
11	Potato	Kg	11.83	12.69	12.5	14.5	22.42
12	Sugar	Kg	23.12	25	23.62	27.25	34.43
13	LPG	Cylinder	305.6	305.63	305.63	325	320.44

Retail Price Index

Price index calculated from a basket of 24 commodities with base year 1984-85 figures at 581 on ending December 2009 as against 545 over the year 2008-2009 which shows a percentage increase of 6.61.

Retail Price Index
(Base Year : 1984-1985)

Sl. No.	Year	Index	% variations
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	2009 (Dec.ending)	581	6.61

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 2009 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)

(Price in Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	1999-2000	2005-06	2007-08	2008-09	2009 (Dec. ending)	WPI (2009 Dec. ending)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rice	Qtls.	1355	1158	1825	1800	2125	157
2	Atta	Qtls.	965	1282	1280	1380	1340	139
3	Masur Dal (Small)	Qtls.	2800	3280	5256	6837	7090	253
4	Sugar	Qtls.	1860	2261	2139	2456	3053	164
5	Salt	70 Kg.	240	279	339	350	395	164
6	Ginger	Qtls.	500	780	950	1687	1771	354
7	Pork	Qtls.	8000	8200	12250	14000	14333	179
8	Beef	Qtls.	9000	8500	13500	13800	14833	165
9	Chicken (Broiler)	Qtls.	8000	6500	10000	14500	14500	181
10	Fish	Qtls.	7000	8000	10000	10000	11000	157
11	Potato	Qtls.	700	972	900	1126	1979	283
12	Onion	Qtls.	1000	1266	1200	2175	2393	239
13	Banana	Qtls.	600	700	900	1100	1078	180
Average index for all commodities								201

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 percentage price variation in December 2009 against the corresponding month in the previous year stood at 10.87 % against the previous quarter’s (September, 2009) price variation of 10.93 %.

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-	1993-	2000-	2005-	2007-08	2008-09
Paddy	3.50	4.50	6.50	9.00	9.66	11.23
Maize	2.50	3.50	8.00	8.63	8.13	8.82
Soya Bean	9.00	14.00	20.00	21.61	23.29	32.90
Chilies	18.50	23.00	40.00	43.00	50.99	97.10
Ginger	2.00	5.00	8.00	7.5	8.10	10.05
French	N.A	10.00	14.00	14.09	15.03	17.28
Potato	3.00	6.00	N.A.	10.75	11.25	11.92
Orange	4.50	6.50	16.00	10.5	11.83	12.50
Lemon	4.00	N.A.	9.30	8.25	10.17	10.25
Hatkora	N.A	7.00	6.50	7.46	9.75	9.80
Banana	3.50	5.50	8.50	9.50	8.89	9.02
Pineapple	3.00	4.50	7.00	8.40	8.22	8.52
Squash	2.00	3.00	4.50	7.50	7.35	6.58
Sugarcane	2.00	3.50	5.50	6.50	5.89	5.29
Passion	N.A.	N.A	8.00	10.50	11.73	10.10

N.A. = Price not available

Public Distribution System

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

Fair Price Shops

There are at present 1233 fair price shops in the whole of the state, out of which 829 are in rural areas and 404 in urban areas. These fair price shops are run by retailers appointed by the Government.

Sl. No.	District	Rural	Urban	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1	Aizawl	183	131	314
2	Champhai	105	67	172
3	Kolasib	44	16	60
4	Lawngtlai	55	33	88
5	Lunglei	226	42	268
6	Mamit	69	5	74
7	Saiha	97	92	189
8	Serchhip	50	11	61
TOTAL		829	404	1233

Distribution of Essential Commodities

The Government of India continues allotment supply of essential commodities to the State Government for distribution under the Public Distribution System. The amount of commodities lifted by the State Government during the current year is as follows :

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	2009-10 (upto Jan 2010)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1	Rice	Tonnes	129760
2	Wheat	Tonnes	6240
3	Sugar	Tonnes	6467
4	K.Oil	K.L	5995

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

There are 247062 ration card holders as on December 2009, the district-wise number of ration card holders is as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Ration card
1	2	3
1	Aizawl	90324
2	Champhai	34440
3	Saiha	16051
4	Lawngtlai	16217
5	Lunglei	36194
6	Mamit	17030
7	Kolasib	19138
8	Serchhip	17668
G.TOTAL		247062

Annappurna

The Scheme envisages supply of food grain @ 10 kg. per head per month free of cost to the people who are more than 65 years of age and not receiving any kind of old age pension from the Govt. The applicants must be "destitute" in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources. Under this scheme 2587 senior citizens above 65 years of age are given 10 Kgs of Rice per month free of cost.

Food Storage Godowns :-

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

Storage godowns at Champhai and Serchhip with a capacity of 3000 MT each being constructed at the cost of Rs.154 lakhs each are ready for commissioning.

Besides, the Govt.of India has released Rs.1 crores for first installment of construction of storage godown at the following centres as under.

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|-------------|
| 1) | Lunglei | - | Rs.78 lakhs |
| 2) | Aibawk | - | Rs.54 lakhs |
| 3) | Mamit | - | Rs.54 lakhs |

P.D.S Training

Training on Public Distribution System training was conducted successfully in all the District Headquarters during 2009. Leaders of NGO (i.e. YMA, MHIP, MUP) and Consumer Associations participated in the training.

Weighbridge

Digital Weighbridge installed at GMG Zuangtui and SDC Serchhip were handed over to private operators for 1 (one) year on 3.2.2010.

The private operator will collect the weighing charge from carrying contractors at the following rates :-

1)	Heavy vehicles	-	Rs.150/- per trip
2)	Medium vehicles	-	Rs.100/- per trip
3)	Pick-up/207 etc.	-	Rs.50/- per trip

Consumer Affairs

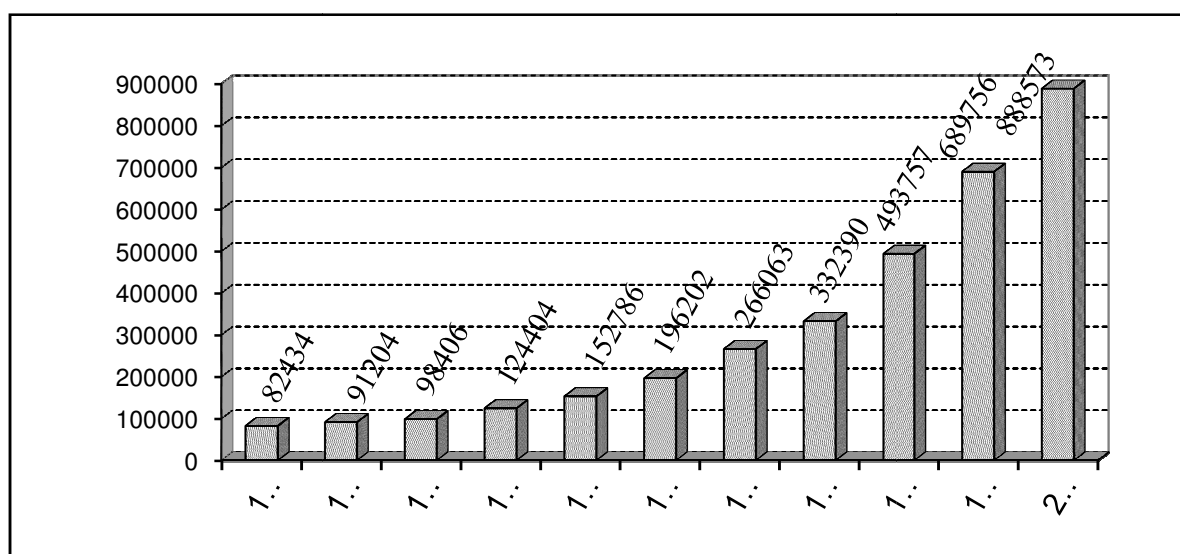
To provide better protection of the interest of the consumers, Consumer Councils and Consumer Redressal Court for settlement of problems of consumers have been established.

Out of 162 and 2636 case filed 149 and 2525 cases were disposed off by the State Commission and District Forum respectively during 2009-2010 (upto Dec.)

VII. POPULATION

As per the last population census i.e 2001 census , the population of Mizoram stood at 888,573 which accounts for only 0.09 percent of India's population. The state's population is projected at 1126067 in 2010. The decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 is 28.82 percent while it was 39.7 percent during 1981-1991.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN MIZORAM



The density of population of Mizoram is 42 persons per sq. km while it is 325 persons per sq.km in India as per 2001 census. At the district level, Aizawl District has the highest density in population at 91 persons per sq. km while Mamit District is the least populated at 21 persons per sq.km.

The final results of population census 2001 shows an improvement in the sex ratio of the State i.e. the sex ratio recorded is 935 females per 1000 males as compared to 921 females per 1000 males in 1991 census. The national figure for the same is 933 as per 2001 census. Among the eight Districts, Serchhip recorded the highest sex ratio of 967 while Mamit recorded the lowest sex ratio of 896.

Out of the 8,88,573 population of the State majority i.e. 7,72,809 (86.97%) are Christian by religion followed by Buddhist with 70494 (7.93%) and Hindu with 31,562 (3.55%). About 8,39,310 (94.46%) belongs to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population comprises about 0.03 % of the states population.

A total number of 1,76,134 households were recorded in the 2001 census and out of these Aizawl District has the highest share at 36.76% .Serchhip District with a share of 5.74% of the total household has the least number of household. The total number of household in the state is projected at 2,49,092 for the year 2010.

Sl No.	District	2001 Census		2010 Projected figure	
		Population	Household	Population	Household
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mamit	62785	12253	61219	13029
2	Kolasib	65960	14053	86560	21446
3	Aizawl	325676	64753	435499	95254
4	Champhai	108392	22059	137169	33131
5	Serchhip	53861	10116	62341	12854
6	Lunglei	137223	27889	165531	37960
7	Lawngtlai	73620	13902	98463	20073
8	Saiha	61056	11109	79285	15345
TOTAL		888573	176134	1126067	249092

VIII. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture still occupies a very important place in the economy of Mizoram. As per Economic Classification of Workers, 2001 census, 60.6% of the total works are engaged in agricultural activities mostly by practicing Jhum (shifting) cultivation. Meanwhile, the share of agriculture alone in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is projected to be hardly 7% at current price during 2008-09. According to Agriculture Census 2005-06 there was an estimated 97,223 no`'s of operational holdings and the area operated was estimated at 1,16,645 hectares as against 93,298 hectares in 1990-91 Agricultural census. Marginal and small holdings together alone constituted 83.5% of the total holdings during 2005-06.

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

- **30,000 hectares of Jhum areas to be treated under control of Shifting cultivation.**
- **An additional area of 5,000 hectares fresh land will be developed through machineries to put under Wet Rice Cultivation and 3,000 hectares of Jhum area will be converted into terraces cultivation under settlement of jhumia families.**
- **2,00,000 no`'s of soil health card will be issued to the farmers.**
- **Construction of 1,000 Km length of Potential Area Connectivity Road and maintenance of 1,500 Km existing roads.**
- **Promotion of farm mechanization through subsidy on farm mechineries.**
- **Development of Water Harvesting structures.**
- **Distribution of quality and High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds.**
- **Encourage Mission Mode approach – All resources from Plan fund and Macro Management Mode of Agriculture will be converged to achieve concerted and accelerated growth in agriculture sector.**

The Agriculture department, Government of Mizoram had been trifurcated into three separate directories, namely :- Crop husbandry, Research & Education and Minor irrigation.

CROP HUSBANDRY

Agriculture in Mizoram is mainly dependent on rainfall. The entire Mizoram comes under the direct influence of the South-East Monsoon, as such, it generally receives an adequate amount of rainfall. Mizoram has received an average annual rainfall of 2497mm during the last ten years.

AREA & PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Paddy – Since Rice is the main staple food of Mizoram priority has always been given in every annual plan. During 2008-09 production has been increased to 68,917 Metric tonnes over the previous year of 15,688 Metric tonnes. Production under Jhum cultivation represent 64.55% of the total paddy production with an yield rate of 1091 Kg/Hectare; while W.R.C production of paddy is 35.45% with yield rate of 2181 Kg/Hectare.

Maize – Among food grain crops, Maize is the next important crop, out of which kharif maize is predominant. The area under maize cultivation has been increased during 2008-09 to 9558 Hectares from the previous year of 7328 Hectares; correspondingly, production has tremendously increased to 9318 Metric tonnes during 2008-09 from the previous year of 729 Metric tonnes.

Production of other principal crops such as Pulses, Oilseeds and Sugarcane have all shown marked improvement over the previous year.

Area and production of principal crops

Sl. No	Name of crops	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (Projected)	
		Area (Ha)	Production (Mt)	Area (Ha)	Production (Mt)	Area (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Paddy	54,541	15,688	51,990	68,917	52,000	70,367
2	Maize	7,328	729	9,558	9,318	10,450	10,200
3	Pulses	5,048	2,632	3,931	3,646	5,200	8,180
4	Oilseeds	3,485	745	3,275	2,514	3,450	4,020
5	Sugarcane	883	828	1,342	13,696	1,500	15,000

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS:

To achieve and accelerate growth in the Agriculture sector, optimum and balance use of fertilizers either organic or inorganic is a must. Consumption of chemical fertilizers in Mizoram is low as compared to other parts of the country while utilization of organic manures is increasing.

Consumption of fertilizers and organic manures

SlNo	Items	Unit	2007-08	2008-09
1	Urea	Metric tonnes	2,510	4,800
2	DAP	Metric tonnes	3,000	3,350
3	MOP	Metric tonnes	1,700	2,440
4	Organic manure (Vikash)	Quintals	1,079	1,765
5	Vermicompost	Quintals	650	2,000
6	Slaked Lime	Quintals	4,000	-

LAND UTILIZATION:

The total geographical area of the state is 21,08,700 Hectares. During 2008-09, only 5% of the total land area is under Net sown area; out of which 42% has been put under Paddy cultivation. The total crop area during 2008-09 figured at 1,26,716 Hectares, out of which 32% is under Jhum cultivation.

Land Use Statistics

Sl no	Land category	Unit	2007-08	2008-09
1	Forests	000`Hectare	1,594	794
2	Not available for cultivation	000`Hectare	134	133
3	Other uncultivated land	000`Hectare	77	827
4	Fallow lands	000`Hectare	211	231
5	Net sown area	000`Hectare	93	124
6	Total crop area	000`Hectare	103	127

**Figure of forests area reflected in the previous year is forests cover area made from satellite picture. Figure for 2008-09 is only under the administration of Forest department which is made of enactment by law etc. Hence, decreases the figure.*

OIL PALM DEVELOPMENT:

Oil-palm development scheme under the integrated scheme of ISOPOM has been introduced to motivate the traditional farmers in adapting modern technology of farming and abandon Jhuming. During 2008-09, oil-palm plantation covering a total of 4,936 Hectares were created in Kolosib, Lunglei, Mamit and Serchhip districts.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) is special assistance to state plan programme to alleviate the practice of Jhum within the state. The scheme includes treatment of erable and non-erable land, development of agricultural land and production system. As a whole, it focuses on natural resources management, economic enhancement leading to poverty alleviation and eco-friendly living.

During 2008-09, the area of Jhum cultivation decreases by 9% as compared to the previous year 2007-08. And, about 11% of Jhumia families had left the Jhum system of cultivation which is expected to improve slowly in the near future.

Sl no	Land category	Unit	2007-08	2008-09
1	Forests	000`Hectare	1,594	794
2	Not available for cultivation	000`Hectare	134	133
3	Other uncultivated land	000`Hectare	77	827
4	Fallow lands	000`Hectare	211	231
5	Net sown area	000`Hectare	93	124
6	Total crop area	000`Hectare	103	127

AGRICULTURE POTENTIAL AREA CONNECTIVITY:

To provide better mobility of inputs and farm produces, the state government has constructed roads known as Potential Area Connectivity roads. This will facilitate better access to agricultural potential areas and project areas for increased production, better marketing and reduction of transportation cost. During 2008-09, about 70 Km of motorable and 3Km of non-motorable were constructed.

Status of potential area connectivity roads

Sl no	Particulars	Motorable (Km)	Non-motorable (Km)
1	Constructed up to 2007-08	307	113
2	Constructed during 2008-09	70	3
3	Constructed up to 2008-09 (Total length)	377	116

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Research and Education play a very important role in the development of agriculture and is also one of the top priority programme of the government of India. The Agriculture department, Government of Mizoram had set up a number of institutions for imparting training and research in agriculture. Education stipend and book grants are provided to those candidates undergoing studies in agricultural science and engineering outside Mizoram.

AGRICULTURAL FARM AND QUALITY SEED PRODUCTION:

The Directorate (Research & Education) is looking after two Agricultural farms out of which only one farm – Chemphai Farm is functional. Production of certified seeds and adaptive trials of seeds of cereals, oilseeds and pulses are taken up in the farm. Initiative had been taken during 2009-10 to establish a Seed Certification

Agency which will be responsible in ensuring the availability of quality seeds in the state without having to import from outside the state.

INTEGRATED TRAINING CENTRE:

Integrated Training Centre (ITC) at Hnahthial, Lunglei district was established in 1981 to impart basic agricultural training to untrained Gram sevak / Village level workers working in the Agriculture Department. However, in recent past, a saturation point in the availability of manpower to be trained was reached.

During 2009-10 allocation of fund was increased to Rs.92.74 Lakhs against an allocation of Rs.7.00 Lakhs during 2008-09. The increase in allocation is for renovation of the centre.

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA (KVK):

Seven(7) Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) or Agricultural Science Centre, an innovative institution for imparting vocational training to the practicing farmer, field extension functionaries etc. had been established in Kolosib, Hnahthial, N.Vanlaiphai, Lawngtlai, Saiha, Lengpui and Khawzawl. These KVK`s are sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and had set up Demonstration units at Saiha, Lawngtlai, N.Vanlaiphai and Lengpui. Soil testing laboratories had also been set up at Kolosib and Hnahthial.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Curtailing the practice of devastating Jhum cultivation, developing and increasing the agricultural productivity calls for exploration and development of the available potential of Wet Rice Cultivation and irrigation. Due to the hilly nature of the state, all irrigation projects are confined to minor irrigation.

Out of the total Geographical area of 21,08,700 Ha, 74644 Ha is WRC potential area (based on MRSAC report). Up to 2008-09, the state government have completed 320 number of projects under different schemes creating Irrigation Potential of 25,880 Ha as stated below:

Area Irrigated Under Minor Irrigation Project up to 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of Projects	G.C.A.(Gross Command Area)	C.C.A (Culturable Command Area)	LP.C.(Irrigation Potential Created)
			Ha.	Ha.	Ha.
1	NABARD	72	2,529	2,142	4,351
2	AIBP	186	8,888	7,967	16,694
3	ACA	10	344	289	617
4	STATE FUND	52	2,366	2,089	4,218
TOTAL		320	14,126	12,487	25,880

District-wise Project Completed and Area Irrigated up to March 2009

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of M.I. Project completed	No. of farmers benefitted by the Project	Gross Command Area	Culturable Command Area	Net Irrigated Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Aizawl	41	598	1704	1484	1454
2	Mamit	34	275	1506	1313	1287
3	Serchhip	35	516	1561	1413	1385
4	Champhai	66	1757	3089	2792	2736
5	Kolasib	53	711	2757	2471	2422
6	Lunglei	47	421	1870	1496	1466
7	Lawngtlai	17	281	898	845	828
8	Saiha	27	257	741	673	660
Mizoram		320	4816	14126	12487	12238

On viewing the total available potential area in the state, Minor Irrigation Department has covered only 16.73% of the total potential area, leaving the remaining 83.27% untouched. So, the Department is far behind to fully develop the available potential land. In addition to the existing project i.e, developing the WRC areas, the Department may extend developmental works on the hillside to cover the Horticulture crops, which is being started and included in some of the projects.

ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFIT PROGRAMME (AIBP)

At present the only funding sources under Minor Irrigation scheme is AIBP (Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme).The funding pattern is 90% Central and 10% State share. In the project itself On-Farm and Off-Farm Development works like land levelling & shaping, contour bunding, construction of field drains, farm roads and project approach roads have been included to increase the utilization of created irrigation potentials.

Status of Irrigation Potential Created under AIBP during 2008-09

Sl no	Particulars	No of projects	CCA (Hectare)	IPC (Hectare)
1	AIBP-VI	22	1,020	2,019
2	AIBP-VII	40	1,749	3,636
3	Total	62	2,769	5,655

In addition to the above, 73 numbers of projects are being taken up by the

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):

By the end of the Tenth Plan, 207 Minor Irrigation Projects with total Culturable command area of 7,759 ha were completed. Physical targets and plan outlays for Minor Irrigation Schemes have been increased substantially with the launching of Bharat Nirman Programme (2005-06 to 2008-09) and the main funding source is AIBP – Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme . During 2008-09, 62 on-going Minor Irrigation Projects (AIBP-VI containing 22 projects and AIBP-VII containing 40 projects) covering 2,769 ha of culturable command area were targeted but could not be completed. The new scheme AIBP-VIII containing 45 new Minor Irrigation Projects was started during 2008-09, and all the 45 new projects will spill over to 2009-10.

Department starting from 2008 which will spill over to 2011 and is proposing to take up AIBP IX containing 44 number of Minor Irrigation Projects during 2009 which will spill over to 2012 as stated below

Sl no	Particulars	No of projects	CCA (Hectare)	IPC (Hectare)
1	AIBP-VIII	73	3,361	3,866
2	AIBP-IX	44	2,120	662
3	Total	117	5,481	4,528

HORTICULTURE

Over the years horticulture emerged as an indispensable and growing part of agriculture, offering a wide range of choice to the farmers for crop diversification. It also provide ample opportunities for sustaining large number of agro-industries which generate substantial employment opportunities. Horticulture as a sub-sector is a revelation showing remarkable signs of progress in the state.

The state offers good scope for cultivation of all types of horticultural crops covering a variety of Sub-tropical fruits. Beside floriculture, cultivation of medicinal plants, growing of mushroom and other plantation crops is also gaining momentum. The growing importance of Horticulture is felt especially after the onset of '**Mautam**' famine as revealed by its considerable share in the agriculture sector in the estimation of State Income. At present almost 65 percent of economic returns in agriculture sector is accounted for by horticulture showing its growing importance in the state economy.

Horticulture development is one of the thrust areas in the agriculture and a number of programmes are being implemented which has generated growth in the sector.

Development Initiatives :

Technology Mission

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Technology Mission for “Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-Eastern States including Sikkim” was started and implement from the year 2001-2002. The Mission aims at establishing convergence and synergy among the numerous ongoing governmental programmes in the field of Horticulture Development to achieve horizontal and vertical integration of these programmes, to ensure adequate, appropriate timely and uncurrent attention to all the links in the production, post-harvest management and consumption chain.

Under the Technology Mission various programmes mentioned below are integrated to boost the production and productivity of various crops

1. Area Expansion Programme
2. Construction of Community Water Tank for irrigation
3. Installation of Drip / Sprinkler Irrigation System
4. Establishment of Vermiculture units to meet nutrient requirements

National Project on Organic farming

The National Project on organic farming launched by Department of Agri& Coop., Government of India is being implemented by Horticulture Department, Government of Mizoram since 2006-2007. The project is being operated by National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF) and its six Regional Centres including RCOF, Imphal for the North Eastern Region. The MCOF was started with the aim of promoting environmental friendly technologies for long term sustainability of the system.

National Mission on Medicinal Plant

The scheme was launched by National Medicinal Plant Board, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Horticulture Department, Government of Mizoram has taken up this scheme since 2008-2009.

National Bamboo Mission-Non Forest Area

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme focusing mainly on plantation and resource development in India. In the field implementation of this scheme is taken up by the Horticulture Department as it is the nodal department of the mission.

Besides the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme the Department has taken up various schemes for development of Horticulture in the State like Area expansion scheme on Fruits, Vegetables & Spices etc. Mushroom cultivation, Floriculture etc.

Fruit, Spices and Vegetable Crops

The existing area under various horticultural crops accounts for about 1.099 lakhs ha. Which is only about 17 percent of the estimated potential area of 6.30 lakhs ha. This availability of land coupled with favourable agro climate condition indicates the vast scope for horticultural crops to flourish in Mizoram.

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

Passion fruit, Banana, Mandarin Orange, Papaya and Grapes are the important fruit crops taken up during the accounting year.

➤ Passionfruit production has increased manifold and is sufficient to feed the Fruit Juice concentrate plant located at Chhingchhip. Farmers can earn Rs.30,000-Rs.40,000 per acre by selling Passion fruit @ Rs.10/- per kg.

➤ Grape cultivation under Technology Mission resulted in two new wineries being set up at two location namely Champhai and Hnahlan to be commissioned soon.

Chow-Chow (Iskut), Cabbage, French Bean, Cow pea, Lady's finger and mustard are the major vegetable crops and among spices Bird's eye chillies, Turmeric and Ginger are given priority for large scale production.

➤ Presently more than 1000 families are growing Iskut for their livelihood. Among the vegetable produced in Mizoram, Iskut holds the highest rate of sale to neighbouring state. The total income generated by Iskut amounts to more than Rs.2.00

➤ For efficient marketing of Turmeric, Dehumidifiers have been procured and installed at Chhingchhip, Sairang and Lengpui for drying of Turmeric.

Floriculture :

Availability of group of progressive farmers having fertile land (mostly women), increasing demand, ideal agro-climatic conditions and other infrastructure facilities has given the thrust areas in horticulture flower cultivation advantage over other horticulture crop cultivation. Commercial scale cultivation of more than 10 varieties of world class Rose has been taken up in the state. During the year, emphasis was given to the cultivation of Anthurium and Orchid under hi-tech greenhouses to increase production and productivity

and also to improve the size and quality of flowers. Now these flowers are being marketed not only in the domestic market and metros, but to UK, UAE, Japan, Australia etc. During 2008-2009, the production of Anthurium was 75 lakhs cut flowers and that of Rose was 27 lakhs cut flowers.

Anthurium
During April-December 2009, 580804 nos. of anthurium cut flowers have been sold by the growers and exported through Zopar Export Pvt. Ltd. earning Rs.48,46,432.00.
Rose
During April-December 2009, 12,12,600 nos. of rose cut flowers have been exported through Zopar Export Pvt. Ltd. Earning Rs.36,37,800.00

'Technology Mission Success Story in Anthurium Cultivation
Tourism Department, Government of Mizoram is organizing "Anthurium Festival" for the last 4 years and has been a regular feature of National Level Festival organized annually in Mizoram.

Medicinal & Aromatic Plants : Pitchouli and Aloe-Vera having high medicinal and aromatic value have been introduced. During 2008-2009, 1525 Ha of land have been covered under the cultivation of Medicine and Aromatic plants. 10 Distillation Unit are to be established by 2009-2010 year ending.

Crops	2007 – 2008			2008 - 2009		
	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Yield MT/Ha	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Yield MT/Ha
Orange	6395	11567	1.8	8275	10757	1.3
Banana	6220	98800	15.88	7220	66424	9.2
Grapes	372	10416	15.5	1172	9962	8.5
Passionfruit	8944	44720	5	4084	13530	3.31
Cabbage	200	5000	25	2985	38805	13
Chow Chow (Iskut)	714	26418	37	3200	48000	15
Birdeye chilly (dry)	100	200	2	7185	24429	3.4
Turmeric	4175	83500	20	9625	164972	17.14
Ginger	3587	57010	15.89	10391	158878	15.29
	No.of Plants	No. of Flowers	Flower per Plant	No.of Plants	No. of Flowers	Flower per Plant
Anthurium	239800	1256000	5.23	2080000	7500000	3.61
Rose	44768	2500000	5.58	480000	2700000	5.63

LIVESTOCK & VETERINARY

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

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

Livestock Population

As per Livestock Census of 2007 the total livestock population in Mizoram figured at 3.64 lakhs as against the total of 3.17 lakhs in the earlier Livestock census of 2003. Thus within a period of five years, livestock population has registered a growth rate of 14.8 percent over the earlier Census. Out of the total livestock pigs constituted the largest group numbering 2.67 lakhs (73.35 percent) followed by cattle of 0.35 lakhs numbers (9.62 percent). Over the five years period between 2003 and 1997 there has been a notable increase in pig population. The total number of pigs has increased by 50,177 which reveals that population of pigs alone has grown by 23.1 percent during this period.

Poultry Population

According to Livestock census 2007, population of poultry figured at 12, 41,814 as against 11, 18,548 total poultry has increased by 11.02. Amongst poultry, fowls accounted for the highest number sharing 99.3 percent of the total poultry population.

National Project on Cattle And Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)

NPCBB SIU (MZ) Project has been launched in the year 2001. Under this project, there are 50 Artificial Insemination centres, 1 semen bank and 1 training centre at Sihphir. Liquid Nitrogen Plant at Tanhril has also functioned since April, 2009. During the year 2008-09 total number of A.I. performed in Cattle and Pig is 4501.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Milk Production

As per report on Integrated Sample Survey the estimated total milk production during 2008 – 2009 was 16882 Tonnes which shows an increase of 2.28% over the previous year's production of 16505 tonnes. The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram worked out to be 52 gms, while the Indian Council of Medical research recommends 240

gms of Milk per day for an individual to keep up his/health in good condition.

Estimated milk production in Mizoram (Tonnes)				
Year	Crossbred	Indigenous	Buffaloes	Total
2006 – 07	12,666	2,638	694	15,998
2007 – 08	12,871	2,819	815	16,505
2008 – 09	13,019	2,988	875	16,882

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, storage and distribution of the good quality milk. People's participation through Dairy Co- operative Societies shall be highly encouraged. Four such Projects have already been implemented under this scheme, viz. I.D.D.P-I & IV at Aizawl, I.D.D.P-II at Lunglei, I.D.D.P-III at Kolasib, and new project, I.D.D.P- V is being implemented at Champhai. The production of milk by I.D.D.P during 2008-09 are as :

Sl No.	Project	Location	Plant Capacity (Ltr/day)	Milk marketed (Ltr/day)	Milk Production in 2008-09 (in litres)
1	I.D.D.P - I & IV	Aizawl	15000	7000 - 9000	23,47,495.50
2	I.D.D.P - II	Lunglei	5000	600 - 800	170,130.50
3	I.D.D.P - III	Kolasib	5000	700 - 750	171907.50

Egg Production

The Estimated total egg production during 2008 – 2009 was 411 lakhs of which 236 lakhs were Desi and 175 lakhs were improved. The total egg production is estimated to have increased by 2.24 percent over the previous year. As against the recommendation made by nutritional experts of at least 180 eggs per year for an individual to maintain good health, the per capita availability of eggs in Mizoram during 2008 – 2009 worked out to be only 46 eggs per year.

Estimated Egg Production in Mizoram (in lakh nos.)			
Year	Desi	Improved	Total
2006 – 07	204	144	348
2007 – 08	229	173	402
2008 – 09	236	175	411

Meat Production

The total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats and Pigs during 2008 – 09 was estimated at 12480 tonnes of which 7894.16 tonnes were pork and 2201.92 were beef. Meat production from Chicken Broiler during 2008 – 09 was estimated at 2236 tonnes. Out of the total meat production (including Broiler meat) Pork accounted for the highest quantity with 63.25 percent followed by beef with a share of 17.64 percent, boiler meat accounted for 17.92 percent of the total meat production.

MEAT PRODUCTION (in Tonnes)							
Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Mithun	Total
2006 – 2007	1842	32	64	6810	1492	13	10253
2007 – 2008	1931	69	68	7355	2000	7	11430
2008 - 2009	2201.92	39.346	78.163	7894.16	2236	30.02	12480

Demand Gap of Major Livestock Products for 2008-2009:

SI No	Item	Requirement according to ICMR* Recommendation	Availability	Demand gap
1	Meat	11458 tonnes	12480 tonnes	-1022 tonnes
2	Milk	92937.56 tonnes	16882 tonnes	76055.56 tonnes
3	Eggs	1910 lakh nos	411 lakh nos	1499 lakh nos

* Indian Council of Medical Research

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 numbers of veterinary Dispensaries and 103 nos of Rural Animal health centres. Besides these institutions, the state Government is also maintaining 50 centers of artificial insemination, 5 nos of Animal Disease Surveillance Check post, 2 Nos of Disease investigation Laboratory and 1 No. of Central Medicine Vaccine Depot. During 2008 – 09, a number of 2,14,045 animals were treated through Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Centres.

Feed Requirement:

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

Cattle	-	34988
Pigs	-	267361
Chicken	-	1234150

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

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

During 2008-09 total production of green fodder by private and departmental farm is 114987.60 tonnes. It could therefore be observed that exist a huge demand gap of animal feed and fodder in the state. The Department under state government at present is running two feed plants for the production of concentrate feed. But, here also, most of the raw materials are procured from outside the state shows that contribution made by private farms within the state is insignificant.

***Mobilization and Development of Animal Feed and Fodder Resources
(MODAFER)***

This project consists of the following of the following components

- 1) Civil work for feed plant*
- 2) Purchase of plant equipments and installation*
- 3) Establishment of Feed Analytical Laboratory*

At present, the feed plant produces 80 quintals of feed per day. During 2007-08 the total amount of feed produced was 1420.5 tonnes and for the current year 2008-09, feed produced is 1105 tonnes.

The main purpose of feed analytical laboratory is quality control of feed & fodder. Various feed samples from outside and within the states are analysed regularly and their quality i.e. nutritive value (contents of protein, minerals & vitamins) are being assessed and adulteration and deterioration of feed can also be assessed. The feed analytical laboratory also carried out tremendous work by analyzing locally available green fodders, tree leaves, fruits & cereals, seeds & grains.

FISHERIES

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

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

FISH PRODUCTION :

The low lying areas particularly bordering Cachar and Karimganj District in Assam and also areas bordering Bangladesh in Lunglei and Saiha District have immense potential to develop fish culture. However, in spite of these potentialities, Mizoram till today is not self-sufficient in term of fish production. The production of inland fish by the end of 2008-09 with available 2840Ha in the culture sector and 6000Ha in the Riverine sector is estimated to be 3803 MT. The production in the

previous year was 2765 MT. Thus, the percentage increase in fish production during 2008-09 against the previous year is estimated to be 37.54.

The requirement of table size fish is estimated to be 13000MT by the end of 2014-2015 at a per capita scale of 11kg. To achieve this target 4700Ha of new ponds and tanks has to be developed at the state for which there is immense scope as only about 12% of the potential fishery resource of about 24000Ha has been developed till 2007-2008. Meanwhile under National Fishery Development Board (NFDB) Programme 250Ha of new ponds and tanks has been developed during 2008 and 990 Ha has been developed during 2009. Out of these, 250Ha will start production during earlier part of 2010 and 990Ha will start production from 2011.

Further Serlui 'B' Hydroelectric Project covering an average impoundment of 2500Ha has been stocked with fish seeds under Riverine Fisheries Development Programme of NFDB during 2008-2009. As per norms and legislation enacted in Mizoram Fisheries Act 2002 fishing will stand prohibited for the next two years. Therefore, the reservoir will start offering production from early part of 2011-2012 at an estimated additional annual production of 375MT of table sized fishes. It will be possible to offer self employment to a considerable number of jhumia families in capture fisheries in the reservoir to do away with traditional jhum cultivation.

The total number of families involved in fish farming at the end of 2008-2009 is estimated to be 8875 nos.

Quantity of Inland Fish Production, Fish seed Distribution

Sl. No.	Year	Fish Production (inland) (in MT)	Fish seed distribution (in lakh Nos.)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1	2007-2008	2765	232.50 (fry) 170.00
2	2008-2009	3803	(fingerling) 229.00
3	2009-2010	4090	(fingerling)

FISH SEED AVAILABILITY SCENARIO

The total fish seed requirement of the state is estimated to be 390 lakhs 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 understocking of cultivable water bodies in the interior places.

Meanwhile, new Seed Farms and Hatcheries has been envisaged under NFDB and NLUP programmes which is likely to develop the fish seed availability of the state in the near future.

Year	No. of fish ponds		No of hatcheries
	Govt.	Private	
2000-01	8	5050	Nil
2001-02	12	5070	Nil
2002-03	11	5070	Nil
2003-04	11	5070	4
2004-05	11	6840	4
2005-06	11	7192	5
2006-07	11	7279	5
2007-08	11	7382	5
2008-09	4	7469	3

The decrease in fish seed farms and hatcheries in 2007-08 to 4 in 2008-09 is due to the fact that the Government of Mizoram has implemented the privatization of farms and at present, only 4 farms are maintained by the Government.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2008-2009

- ❖ *Creating of 997 Ha of new ponds for fish farming covering 1400 families under NFDB Programmes*
- ❖ *Effecting supply of inputs like fish seeds, lime and fish feed worth Rs.1200 per Ha to the aforesaid 997 Ha of water bodies in 1400 families.*
- ❖ *Training and demonstration of 990 fish farmers with modern technology of fish farming on payment of D.A to the fish farmers.*
- ❖ *Created fishery estate of Bilkhawthlir Rural Farmers Associations covering 30Ha of new pond.*
- ❖ *Stocking of fish seed in Serlui 'B' Reservoir under Reservoir Fisheries Development Programme of NFDB.*
- ❖ *Establishment of three (3) Training Centers at Lengpui, Lunglei and Saiha for organizing regular training of farmers*
- ❖ *Establishment of state level Soil and Water Testing and Fish Health Investigation Laboratory at Lengpui.*
- ❖ *Continuation of survey of resources and updating database through Database wing of the Directorate established under CSS.*

FOREST

In a hilly terrain and primarily agricultural economy State like Mizoram, forest plays an important role in protection and conservation of soil and water which are the two important resources on which growth and productivity depends. Forest also provides many important day-to-day needs of the local population most of whom depends directly upon forests for fuel, fodder, building materials, forest food in the form of wild fruits, vegetables and other non-wood forest produce. Forest also plays a vital role in environmental stability and ecological balance. The socio-economic life of the people of Mizoram, undoubtedly, revolves around the forest. Types of forest found in Mizoram comprises mainly of Tropical Wet Evergreen forest, Semi-Evergreen forest, Moist Deciduous forest and Sub-Mountain forest. The forests support variety of flora and fauna with rich gene pool, few species of which are endemic in origin. More than 400 medicinal plants have been reported from Mizoram of which 62 were recorded as new medicinal plants and 64 were categorized as threatened species. 22 species of bamboo have been reported from the state, of which 14% of the growing stock in the country is available in the Mizoram forest. 9 species of canes have been identified from the forest of Mizoram.

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 unclassified 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

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of forest</i>	<i>Area (in sq.km)</i>
A. State owned		
1	Riverine reserved forest	1832.50
2	Innerline reserved forest	570.00
3	Roadside reserved forest	97.20
4	Other reserved forests	1886.09
5	Wildlife protected areas	990.75
6	B. District Councils Forests	2562.00
Total reserved forests		7938.54

Source: Mizoram Forest Statistical Handbook 2008 . Issued by Deptt. of Environment & Forest. G.O.M.

Forest Development Agency:

In the wake of 10th Five Years Plan w.e.f. 2002 a new pattern for Afforestation known as Forest Development Agency (FDA) had been adopted under the same umbrella of JFM approach. During 11th plan as many as 347 VFDC have been created which covers the entire rural villages including villages under the 3 (three) Autonomous Districts Council.

Preservation of Wildlife :

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

Eco-development Scheme:

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

Forest Utilization :

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

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

Outturn of Forest Procedure & Revenue Collected (upto January,2010)

<i>SI No</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008 - 2009</i>		<i>2009 – 2010 (upto January, 2010)</i>	
			<i>Quantity extracted</i>	<i>Revenue (Rs in lakh)</i>	<i>Quantity extracted</i>	<i>Revenue (Rs in lakh)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bamboo	lakh	61.26	61.26	37.14	37.14
2	Broomstick	Qtl	1280	8.96	9000	63.00
3	Fishery	Qtl	21.48	0.72	-	-
4	Anchiri	Qtl	3127	3.67	1078	1.82
5	Sawn Timber	Cum	2514.87	158.5	703.97	44.38
TOTAL				226.85	142.20	

Implementation of Working Plan and Working Scheme:

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

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

BAMBOO DEVELOPMENT IN MIZORAM :

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

National Bamboo Mission :

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

The mission activities are broadly classified into two Forest and Non-Forest Areas. The schemes in Forest areas are dealt directly by Environment and Forest Department through Forest Development Agencies (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.

Under this Mission, 6056 Ha. Of land (4556 Ha. In Forest Areas & 1500 Ha. In Non-Forest Areas) have been covered till 2007-2008 and the plantation target for the year 2008-2009 was 2000 Ha. Till the end of 2007-2008, 126 nos of nurseries have been created of which 77 nos are in the public sector and the rest i.e. 49 nos are in the private sector. The target for 2008-2009 is to create an additional 6 nos of nurseries in the public sector and 4 nos in the private sector.

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

Shifting cultivation, inherent nature of hilly terrain, occasional down pour of rainfall – all render the land highly vulnerable to Soil & Water erosion and all other forms of land degradation. The situation is aggravated by wonton deforestation, forest fire, erratic rainfall pattern, increased population pressure, changes in land use etc.

There is an imperative need for enhancement of soil fertility and soil productivity for sustainable crop production. Following are the important approach being used for conservation of Soil & Water in Mizoram.

(1) Hill side terracing : This breaks the length of 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 crop production

(2) Water Harvesting tanks/Farm Ponds : These are mainly used for life saving irrigation to crops in the lean season and for moisture conservation around the structure through seepage and percolation.

(3) Soil Conservation Engineering Works : In these, Check Dams/Silt retention Dams across the small streams are constructed to retain silt and debris and flowing water for some time to provide more time for infiltration and percolation to improve ground water recharging.

(4) Cash Crop Plantations : Under this, production of quality planting materials through nurseries and another its distribution and plantation is carried out.

During 2008-09 the State Government has brought an additional 76 Ha of land under cash crop plantation and 200 Ha under terracing. Soil & Water Conservation Department has constructed 150 nos of Water Harvesting Tanks and 85 nos of check dams.

Table below shows the achievement during the last three years :

Sl. No.	Schemes/items	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Area under Cash Crop Plantation				
	a. Coffee	Ha	105	43	42
	b. Rubber	Ha	17.5	25	29
	c. Large Cardamom	Ha	43	6	5
2	Construction Works				
	a. Terracing	Ha	182	196	200
	b. Water Harvesting Tank	Nos	88	153	150
	c. Check Dams	Nos	69	91	85

RIVER VALLEY PROJECT/FLOOD PRONE RIVER (RVP/FPR) CSS

Under RVP/FPR (CSS) 21 Nos. of Projects have been implemented since 2001-02. Out of these, 7 Nos. of Projects had been completed. Objectives of the Projects are :-

- (i) Prevention of land degradation.*
- (ii) Improvement of land capability and moisture regime in the Watershed.*
- (iii) Promotion of land use to match land capability.*
- (iv) Prevention of soil erosion and runoff from the watershed.*

Under these projects, Water Harvesting, Terracing, Check dam, Approach Road, Cash crop plantation like Banana, Rubber, Orange etc. had been taken up.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT (BADP)

BADP under Rural Development Department had also been implemented by this Department in Bunglemun and Chawngte Blocks under Lunglei District. Main components of work is Rubber plantation. Budded Stumps had been procured, raised polybag nurseries and distributed as follows :-

- 2007-2008 : 53,485 Nos. (kept in Nursery and planted out surviving ones in 2008-2009)*
- 2009-2010 : 67,729 Nos. (kept in Nursery)*

Besides these, IWD under Rural Development Department had also been implemented in Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Champhai, Serchhip, Aizawl and Mamit Districts. Under this project, 81483 hectares of land have so far been covered in Mizoram.

TRADE & COMMERCE

Border Trade

Mizoram shares long and porous international borders with Myanmar and Bangladesh. People of similar ethnicity inhabiting the border areas on both sides of the international divide continue to sustain their requirements through conducting mutually beneficial trade, albeit informal. A sustainable economic upliftment of the people living along the borders, which are in most cases, located in far flung remote areas would requires putting in place an organized system of trade, such as Border Haat (Common Village Market), border trade and preferably normal trade in due course of time.

Land Custom Station (LCS)

Mizoram has two notified LCSs at Zokhawthar (Champhai) and Tlabung which are yet to function. Zokhawthar LCS has been provided with a composite station building and other requirements for operation of border trade transactions in the agreed 40 items of trade (Earlier 22 items, which has now been approved for diversification into 40 items). Now road connectivity to the proposed trade centre at Kawrpuichhuah (Indo-Bangladesh) has also been provided at the cost of Rs.1,614 lakhs. The traditional trade route over Chhimtuipui (Kolodyne/Kaladan) which links Sittwe port (Formerly Akyab port) in Myanmar is also proposed to be developed through the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transport Project.

In the back drop of the above, the following points are targeted by the state government:

1. Zokhawthar LCS may be equipped for transaction of normal trade. Upgrading of Zokhawthar LCS into an Integrated Check Post (ICP) is imperative in view of the sizeable cross-border movement of people.
2. The option of conducting Transit Trade with Thailand/China through Myanmar using the existing LCS may be considered.
3. A number of Border Haats may be developed along the borders for economic benefit of the people inhabiting these areas.
4. Bangladesh government need to be urged to agree to opening of counterpart LCS opposite existing LCS's on Indian side and also make its Chittagong port accessible.
5. The proposal for development of ICP in the North East States including Kawrpuichhuah (Tlabung) may be vigorously pursued. (State government has submitted a Rs.5.00 crore projects as part of the Rs.20.00 crore earmarked for development of Tlabung ICP).

Agricultural Marketing

As per the provision of the Mizoram State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act 2008; all the districts, excluding those under Autonomous District Council have been declared as market areas. The act is being implemented for the benefit of the agricultural communities. There are currently 157 markets across the state which are directly or indirectly managed by the government. These markets are of great significance as they provide livelihood to thousands of families.

Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (MAMCO)

MAMCO was established in 1993 by the state government under Trade & Commerce Department with the objectives of uplifting the economic welfare of the poor farmers and the traders for establishing proper market channel to ensure that the farmers are getting remunerative returns on their produces. In the event of market slugging, this corporation on behalf of the government directly purchase surplus produces like ginger, chillies etc. at a remunerative rates to benefit farmers and by way of sanctioning price support subsidy. The corporation as an implementing agency has constructed 10 no`'s of Wholesale market and 87 no`'s of Rural Primary market all over the state.

IX. INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER & ELECTRICITY

In Mizoram power is generated by three types viz. Hydel, Diesel & Heavy Fuel Oil (Furnace Oil). Due to its high generation cost, use of Diesel and Heavy Fuel Oil are 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.**

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

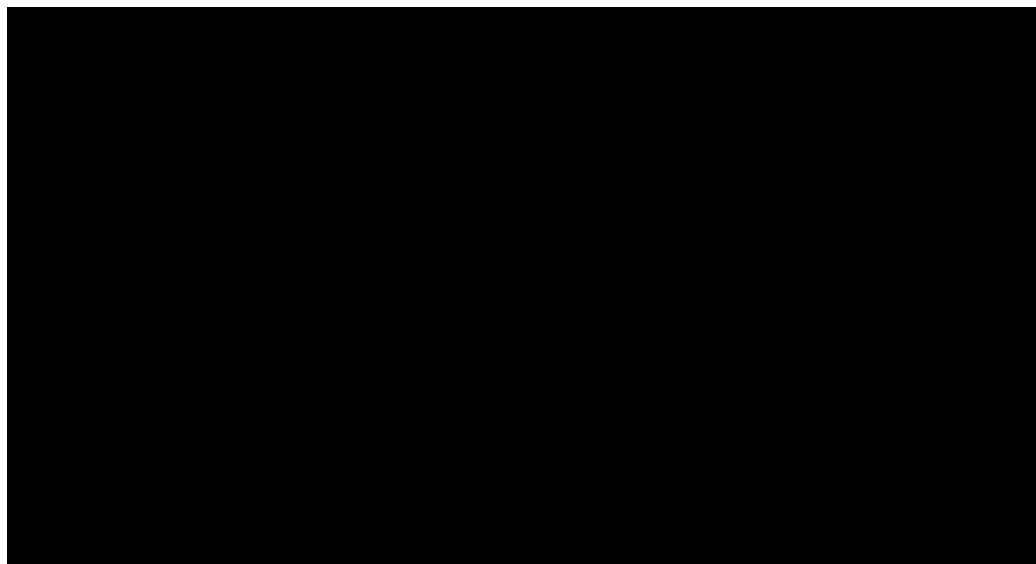
Table below indicates the details of Installed capacity and generation of power in the state during 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Year	Installed Capacity in MW			Total	Gross Generation in MU			Total
	Hydel	HFO* Based	Diesel		Hydel	HFO Based	Diesel	
2004-05	13.75	22.92	9.92	46.59	5.92	0.59	0.07	6.58
2005-06	13.75	22.92	9.92	46.59	8.66	2.43	0.38	11.47
2006-07	13.75	22.92	0.5	37.17	11.14	3.05	0.03	14.22
2007-08	13.75	22.92	0.5	37.17	16.3	2.59	0.03	18.92
2008-09	17.35	22.92	0.5	40.77	8.28	2.63	0.016	10.926

Mizoram State has a total share of about 70.56MW from 8 nos. of Central sector generating stations situated in the North East Region, which is wheeled to the state through NE Grid at 132kV level. The bulk of the state power requirement is met from this source only.

POWER PURCHASE

At present only 3% of the total energy demand of the State is met within the state and the remaining 97% is imported mainly from Central Sector Projects. The power peak load requirement of Mizoram for 2008-09 is 90 MW but the total installed capacity is only 40.77 MW which consists of Small Hydro, Diesel and Heavy Fuel Oil Plant. Status of power purchased for the last 5 years is shown below:-



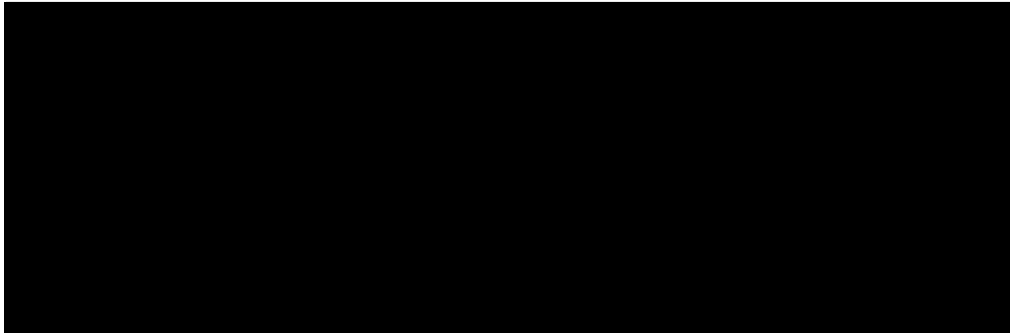
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

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 2008-09 reveals that consumption of electricity was the highest in case of domestic which accounted for 67% and the lowest consumption of electricity comes from the industrial sector which consumed only 1.62 MKWH which is less than 1% of the total consumption.

Consumption of Electricity by Category in Million Unit						
SI No	Category	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Domestic	84.91	91.02	99.69	115.91	111.34
2	Commercial	6.53	6.94	9.55	9.42	9.94
3	Public Lighting	5.60	5.28	9.29	10.55	5.84
4	Public Water Works	18.03	17.94	20.07	28.71	25.26
5	Industrial	1.93	2.26	2.29	1.68	1.62
6	Bulk Supply	8.65	11.07	10.33	13.17	11.38
Total		125.65	134.51	151.22	179.44	165.38

REVENUE

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



Transmission & Distribution Losses

An estimated 34% of total Power available for Mizoram is lost through Transmission and Distribution during 2007-08. The losses are extremely high when compared with the international average of less than 10 per cent. But more or less improvement is made every year. T&D Loss during 2007-08 may be estimated at the value of Rs 25.43 crores. After completion of R-APDRP, which is expected to be taken up soon, the T&D loss is expected to be reduced from 44% during 2008-09 to the level of 15%.

Maicham – II SHP: Having the capacity of 3.0MW ,**Maicham – II SHP** was commissioned technically on 10.9.2009 with the overall cost of Rs 2731.35 lakh. The commissioning of this Small Hydel Generating Station therefore increases the generation capacity within the state by 3.0MW.

Kolodyne HEP Stage-II (460MW) : Government of Mizoram handed over the project (Estimated cost : Rs 2985.2 crores) on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis for which the Government of Mizoram enters into an agreement with National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.(NTPC) and signed MOA accordingly on 22.12.2008. As per the

MOA, NTPC Ltd. has to start the construction work of the project within 18 months and completed the project within 6 years from the date of signing MOA. The corporation shall supply 13% free power from the project to the state government reckoned at Generating Switchyard/ Bus bar. 12% will be for the host state government and 1% for contribution towards Local Area Development fund of the project as constituted by the State Government. The Corporation will also supply 15% of power generated from the project at the tariff determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission over and above the normal share of Mizoram as per the existing Central formula of sharing power subject to the concurrence of the Union Ministry of Power.

Serlui 'B' (12MW) Hydel Project :- Now the Project works reached its completion stage and it is expected for commissioning within this year. On commissioning this project, 12.0 MW will be available.

APDRP Scheme amounting to Rs 108.74 Crore was Sanctioned by Govt. of India. The work is mainly for improvement of Sub-Transmission and Distribution Networks for reduction of Energy Losses.

In addition to drawing of 33kV, 11kV and LT network etc, the following 33kV Sub-Stations are completed during 2008-09 :-

- 1) 1 X 3 MVA at Kawnpui
- 2) 1 x 2.5 MVA at Sairang
- 3) 1 x 1.6 MVA at Rawpuichhip
- 4) 1 x 2.0 MVA at Khuangleng

Government of Mizoram has a proposal for equity participation in formation of North East Transmission Company for the construction of Pallatana- Silchar- Bongaigaon 400 KV D/C line connecting Pallatana Project (740 MW) in Tripura to Bongaigaon in Assam. This will enable Mizoram to draw its allocated share of 23 MW in the Pallatana Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Thermal Power Project through this transmission line.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION UNDER RGGVY

The implementation of RGGVY is being carried out through the contractor - the consortium of M/s T&T Projects Ltd., Guwahati and M/s Satnam Global Infra Projects Ltd., Delhi.

Projects under RGGVY are financed with 90% capital subsidy from Ministry of Power & 10% loan from Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.

RGGVY Progress in Mizoram:

The details of RGGVY progress as on 1.7.2009 in Mizoram State are given below:

(i) Projects approved in 10 th Plan	=	2
(ii) Projects approved in 11 th Plan	=	6
(iii) No. of Projects sanctioned	=	8
(iv) No. of districts covered	=	8
(v) No. of un-electrified villages covered	=	137
(vi) No. of electrified villages covered	=	570
(vii) No. of un-electrified households covered	=	44334
(viii) No. of un-electrified BPL households covered	=	27417
(ix) Total project cost (Rs. Crore)	=	104.25
(x) Funds released (Rs. Crore)	=	79.39
(ix) Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) issued for projects	=	8
(x) Projects awarded	=	8
(xiii) Electrification achieved under RGGVY	=	NIL

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) – scheme for Rural Electricity infrastructure and household electrification was launched by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India in April 2005 under Bharat Nirman Programme. As per 2001 census, there are 707nos. of inhabited villages in Mizoram and as per new definition of Electrified village from Govt. of India, 570 nos. of villages have been electrified and 137nos. of villages are un-electrified as on March 2008. Within the sanctioned parameters, all the un-electrified villages (137nos.) will be electrified by grid connectivity. Not only that, intensive electrification work would also be taken up for those villages which have already been electrified and free service connection will be given to 27,417nos. of BPL households.

Above statement indicate that progress of the programme is very slow. 10th and 11th Plan works are only now tendered. The work progress needs to be geared up.

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

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

ROADS & BRIDGES

Arterial road networks of Mizoram are classified as National Highway, State Highway, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Village Road, Town Road and Satellite Town and Village Road. Many other unclassified roads linking villages and economically potential areas are also maintained by Agriculture Department, Forest and Rural Development Departments. Road construction activities in Mizoram are mainly undertaken by PWD and Border Roads Organization. Main source of funding for construction of roads are State Plan, North Eastern Council (NEC), NLCPR (DoNER), NABARD, PMGSY, E&I Schemes, World Bank Loan and MOSRT&H.

Road Category	Unit	Upto 2007-2008	Upto 2008-2009
National Highway			
i) B.R.O.	KM	558	558
ii) PWD	KM	328	328
State Highway	KM	698.94	698.94
District Road	KM	2280.77	2280.77
Village Road	KM	1074.64	1074.64
Town Road	KM	842.96	842.96
Total (Road Length)	KM	5783.31	5783.31
Bridges	No.	107	107

Achievement under road construction by the end of December 2010 may be summarised as below:-

(in Km)

Name of Road	Formation Cutting	Metalling	Blacktop
State Highway	38.89	43.45	37.2
District Road	91.16	110.24	46.11
Village Road	3.91	62.86	21.539
Town Road			69.97
Total	133.96	216.55	173.849

PMGSY/Village Road

Government of India have launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana on 25th December, 2000 to provide all-weather access to unconnected habitations. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 50% of the Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) is earmarked for this Programme. The

primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide Connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road .In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal) and the Desert Areas areas, the objective would be to connect Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.

Prime Minister's Gramin Sarak Yojana

In Mizoram the unconnected habitations included in PMGSY in 2001 is 251 habitations. The proposed length of road for connecting the above unconnected habitations is 2608.50km. While the progress under the 1000+ category is very good, progress under 500-999 and 250-298 is slow. The total sanction received from Ministry of Rural Development is Rs 708 Crore which covered 161 Nos. of habitation with length of 1780km (including 550km of pavement). 7 Nos of habitations are being covered by other schemes and hence dropped from the PMGSY. DPRs for the balance 83 habitations (all with population 250-499) are being prepared. For stage-I works, the state did not have problems in execution of the works. Local contractors can execute the work without much difficulty. However, for stage – II (Pavement works), state is facing problems in execution as good contractors are not available locally. Contractors from outside the State are not interested due to remoteness, high cost of overhand change and low profit margin etc. Availability of raw materials especially stones, bricks and bitumen is a big constraint.

STATUS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION UNDER PMGSY IN MIZORAM

(in Km)

March 2009			December 2009			Total		
FC	Metalling	BT	FC	Metalling	BT	<i>FC</i>	<i>Metalling</i>	<i>BT</i>
188.88	14.28	14.28	95.93	18.44	18.44	284.81	32.72	32.72

- i) Village connected/covered = 81
 ii) Village to be connected = 83 with target date of 2015
 iii) Length Completed = 1186km(including 223km of pavement)

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 with international borders along the Bangla Desh and Myanmar borders. Therefore, roads serve as the most important means of communication, transport of goods and passengers, and lifeline of the State's economy.

OPERATION OF MST BUSES

To provide safe, comfortable and cheaper facilities for transportation of passengers and essential commodities through the length and breath of the State, and even to the neighbouring states, Mizoram State Transport (MST) is being operated. The State Transport Buses carrying passengers and mails are plying in various routes, even to the far flung remote areas of the State in the interest of public service where private operators are reluctant due to uneconomical nature of operating a bus service. A large numbers of private transport operators were operated, the majority being Maxi Cab and Sumo Service.

At present, there are 53 numbers of serviceable fleet of MST buses. On an average, these buses performs 6,472 trips, travelling 12.64 lakh kms. per year carrying 1,23,863 passengers during 2008-2009. A total Rs.190.65 lakh was earned by the State Government during 2008-2009.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTRATION :

Registration of Motor vehicles, Issue of Driving License and enforcement of Motor Vehicle Acts & Rules is primarily the responsibilities of the State government. The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State upto the end of 2008-2009 for both private and government vehicles was 69130, the number of vehicles on road has increased by 7596 (10.99 %) over a period of one year as against 65134 at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation during 2008-2009, 49.57% were two-wheelers, 3.07% were Three Wheelers, 34.25% were light motor vehicles (Car,Jeep,Gypsy, Taxi etc), 1.76% were Contract carriage(Buses), Ambulance,Fire fighter & Recovery van, 9.94% were Truck and Lorries while others like Tractors, Trailers,Excavator & Mac Crane/Road Roller were 1.41%.

1463 vehicles were newly registered during Jan 2010 at DTO, Aizawl

It is estimated that about 70,000 vehicles were plying in the road of Mizoram

No. of vehicles registered for a period of 6 years may be seen as follows :

<u>Year</u>		<u>No.of vehicles (all types)</u>
2003 - 2004	-	42,091
2004 - 2005	-	46,590
2005 - 2006	-	51,876
2006 - 2007	-	56,584

2007 - 2008	-	61,534
2008 - 2009	-	69,130

REVENUE COLLECTION :

Road Tax, Registration fees & fines, licence fees, Passengers & Goods Taxes and earning by MST are the revenues collected by the State Government from Transport Department. Revenue received from such sources amounts to Rs. 696.11 lakh at the end of 2008-2009 as against Rs. 684.00 lakh at the end of 2007-2008.

Sl. No.	Source of Revenue	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Road Tax/Registration fees/fines	497.48	529.23	552.28
2	Collection from Passengers & Goods Tax	101.23	113.18	143.83
Total revenue		598.71	642.41	696.11

Revenue received from all sources from Motor vehicles for the past 6 years may be seen as follows :

Year		Revenue received (Rs.in lakh)
2004 - 2005	-	379.30.
2005 - 2006	-	534.41
2006 - 2007	-	598.71
2007 - 2008	-	642.41
2008 - 2009	-	696.11

Rail Connectivity

Railway line extends to Mizoram at Bairabi, near the Assam border measuring only 1.5 km from Katakal Junction. Passengers and freights arrive at this station once a day. Railways also 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.

Bairabi - Sairang Railway

The new railway line project from Bairabi to Sairang having a length of 51.38 kms was sanctioned in the railway budget 2008-2009 at a total cost of Rs.510.34 crores. A 'Task

Force on National Railway Project' has also been constituted to function as a mechanism of continuous interaction between the Railway and the State Government.

Construction of Inter- State Bus Terminal at Aizawl (Chaltlang)

With the approved estimated cost of Rs. 901.40 lakh under NEC Plan Scheme- (90% as Grant + 10% as loan component for the State share), Construction of Inter-State Bus Terminal at Aizawl (Chaltlang) was started during August, 2004 and completed during the quarter ending June, 2009.

Ministry of Railways has prepared a Cabinet Note seeking a dedicated fund for implementing Nine National Projects in NE basically to connect State Capitals. Bairabli - Sairang was one of the lines which have been considered under this project. The fund is proposed to be functional from 2009 - 2010, approvals are under process

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Postal Service

The total number of Post Offices at the end of the year 2008-09 was 405, comprising 1 (one) Head Post Office, 45 Sub Post Offices and 359 Branch Post Offices. Out of 405 Post Offices 356 (88.15 percent) are in the rural areas and the rest 48 (11.85 percent) are in the urban areas. The postal revenue realised during 2007-08 amounts to Rs 258.00 lakhs which decreased to Rs 222.57 lakhs in 2008-2009 registering an absolute decrease of Rs 36.43 lakhs. During 2009-010, revenue earned upto January 2010 was Rs 190.07 lakhs.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited.

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

Landline Telephone

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

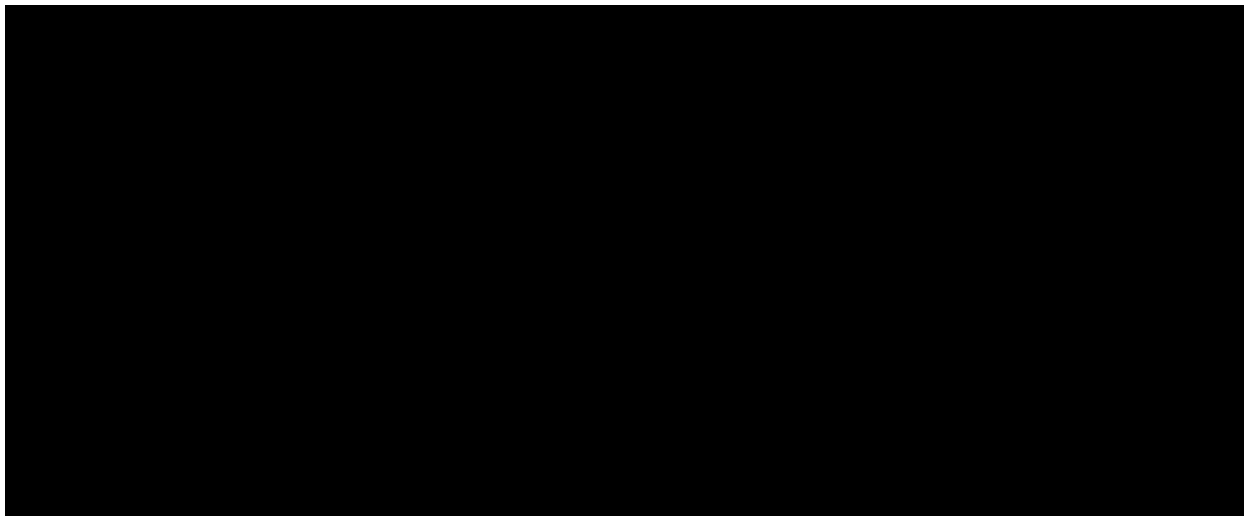
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The details of Telephone Exchanges SDCAs wise are as follows:-*(as on 26th February 2010)*



New Telephone Exchanges at Chaltlang, and S.Hlimen were commissioned on 31.3.2009 and Pukpui Telephone Exchange was commissioned on 26.06.2009. Zokhawthar will be commissioned soon. The installation works are in progress.

3rd Generation Mobile Network

Latest technology 3G (third generation) Mobile network was commissioned on 19th December 2009 which enabled broadband Internet access through Mobile Service.

GSM Mobile Service

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

Sl no	Particulars	2008	Feb-09	Feb-10
1	No of Prepaid connection	17456	45873	80303
2	No of Post paid connection	38138	39596	40075
3	No of Mobile Tower	65	68	89

W. L. L

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

Name of District	Number of BTS		Capacity		Number of	
	As on	As on	As on	As on	As on	As on
	28.2.2009	26.2.2010	28.2.2009	26.2.2010	28.2.2009	26.2.2010
Aizawl	5	5	3250	3250	2292	1469
Lunglei	7	7	5250	5250	2122	2597
Kolasib	4	4	2500	2500	1469	1476
Champhai	5	7	3750	4750	2014	2785
Serchhip	2	4	1500	2000	1052	944
Saiha	1	3	750	1750	583	895
Mamit	4	4	3000	3000	1333	1581
Lawngtlai	2	2	1500	1996	452	618

Village Public Telephone (VPT)

Village Public Telephone (VPT) rental free Telephone connection are provided through WLL under USO funding. In this project one telephone connection rent free have to be provided at all the villages. Where the signals of WLL are not available VPT are provided with Direct Satellite Phone terminal (DSPT). VPT have to be utilised by the villagers with a minimum call charges. It is the responsibility of the custodian to safeguard the Telephone instruments and pay for the telephone bills. Under this , 680 villages are provided VPT with WLL and 70 villages are provided VPT with DSPT/ Inmarsat and 93 villages T dspthe status of the are VPT provided with MARR.

Broad Band Service

Broad Band Services are now available in 31 exchanges of Mizoram (20 in urban and 11 in rural). The installed capacity is 6448 and number of connection provided till date is 2854 Broadband services through WIMAX services are also taken up for which equipment are expected very shortly. Customers will able to access Broadband Internet

through wireless within 15 Km radius (line of sight) from the WIMAX stations. Initially WIMAX will be installed at four BTS as 1st Phase. The second phase will cover 18 BTS

Mobile Phone Service

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

There are **561,917** Mobile phone subscriber in the State

No of Mobile Phone Subscribers

COMPANY	As on Dec 2008	As on Dec 2009	As on Jan 2010
BSNL	55,594	85469 (As on Feb 2009)	120,378
AIRTEL	160,000	190,000	192,000
RELIANCE	83,072	99,936	1,01,426
AIRCEL	20,000	68,000	68.5
TATA INDICOM	-	52,700	56,190
VODAFONE	-	21,619	23,423
TOTAL	318,666	517,724	561,917

X. FINANCIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTION

Upto February 2010, there are 109 branches of various financial institutions in the State consisting of 38 commercial bank branches, 60 branches of Rural Bank (Mizoram Rural Bank) and 11 branches of Cooperative Bank (MCAB). The branches of commercial banks and MRB in the State account for 89.91% of the total bank branches in the State. The cooperative credit structure in the State is 2-tier structure. In addition to the banks, Developmental Financial Institutions like NABARD, SIDBI & NEDFi also have their presence in the State.

The population served per branch comes to around 8175 in 2010 as compared to 8,304 during 2009, which is very good when compared with the national average of 15,000. However, the location of branches in the State has been skewed in cities and urban centres.

Credit Deposit Ratio:

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

The deposits, advances and CD ratio of the Commercial Banks, Rural Banks and Cooperative Bank in the State as on 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2009 are given below :

Agency	2007-08			2008 - 09		
	Deposits	Advances	CD ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD ratio
Commercial Banks	1190.15	662.69	55.68	1372.42	854.77	62.28
Mizoram Rural Bank	283.19	161.06	56.87	326.14	177.11	54.30
MCAB Ltd.	184.15	122.83	66.7	216.27	127.11	58.92
Total	1657.49	946.58	57.1	1914.83	1158.99	60.53

From the above table, it is noticed that in terms of percentage of credit outreach, the commercial banks have performed better than MRB and MCAB .

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES : Deposits – The total deposits registered an increase of Rs. 257.34 crore from Rs. 1657.49 crore as at the end of March 2008 to Rs. 1914.83 crore as at the end of March 2009 showing a growth of 16 % during this period

- Advances – The total advances increased from Rs. 946.58 crore as on 31 March 2008 to Rs. 1158,99 crore as on 31 March 2009 registering a growth of 22% approximately.
- CD ratio – CD ratio increased to 60.53% as on 31 March 2009 from 57.10 % as on 31 March 2008, which is still low as compared to the national average of 75%.
- The credit growth rates have outpaced the deposit growth rate which signifies that more local deposits are flowing back to the local economy for productive purposes by way of loans and advances.

Priority Sector Lending :

The total loans and advances disbursed to priority sector i.e. Agriculture, Industry and Service sector by all banks in the State as on 31.12. 2008 amounts to Rs 14009.55 while the target was 18667.65 which is a 75 % target achievement.

The flow of ground level credit to priority sector registered a growth of 62.17% during 2008-09 over the previous year. Broad sector-wise disbursement of credit under priority sector in the state during last three years is shown in the table given below :

Purpose	(Rs. Lakh)					
	2006-07	% to total	2007-08	% to total	2008-09	% to total
Agri & Allied including crop loans	3,298.42	22.00	3,655.90	17.86	3,869.53	11.65
Industry	2,714.02	18.00	3,235.46	15.80	2,511.55	7.56
Services	8,976.32	60.00	13,583.46	66.34	26,826.20	80.79
Total	14,988.76	100.00	20,474.82	100.00	33,207.28	100.00

Recovery

The recovery position of the major banks operating in the state may be observed from the table as under :

(Rs in lakh)

Agency	2007-08			2008-09		
	Demand	Recovery	Percentage of Recovery	Demand	Recovery	Percentage of Recovery
State Bank of India	11,124.84	6,569.29	59.05	3,916.82	2,531.82	64.64
UCO Bank	60.99	10.89	17.86	35.00	1,660.00	4,742.86
Vijaya Bank	370.44	162.62	43.90	1,891.30	830.90	43.93
UBI	14.31	11.98	83.72	22.77	1,059.00	4,650.86
CBI	11.36	11.36	100.00	7.17	2.10	29.29
Axis Bank	110.00	108.00	98.18	120.00	115.00	95.83
Mizoram Rural Bank	6,072.15	4,898.30	80.67	8,329.26	7,117.20	85.45
MCAB Ltd	2,560.93	1,304.26	50.93	2,543.93	1,164.93	45.79
Total	20,325.02	13,076.70	64.34	16,866.25	14480.95	85.86

The overall recovery percentage as on 31 March 2009 recorded at 85.84%. As regards bank wise performance, the recovery percentage of CBI & MCAB had a down slide by 70.71% & 5.14% respectively as compared to last year's performance. All other banks had improvements in their recovery performance. In case of UCO Bank and UBI, the recovery percentage were at a very higher side.

XI. INDUSTRIES

The growth of Industry and industrial development in Mizoram is relatively slow owing to 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 risen from 17.07% in 2004-05 to 20.45% in 2007-08.

In terms of registration there is 7431 no. of units registered as on 31.3.2009. The flow of investment during 2008-09 is Rs. 8,663.00 lakh.

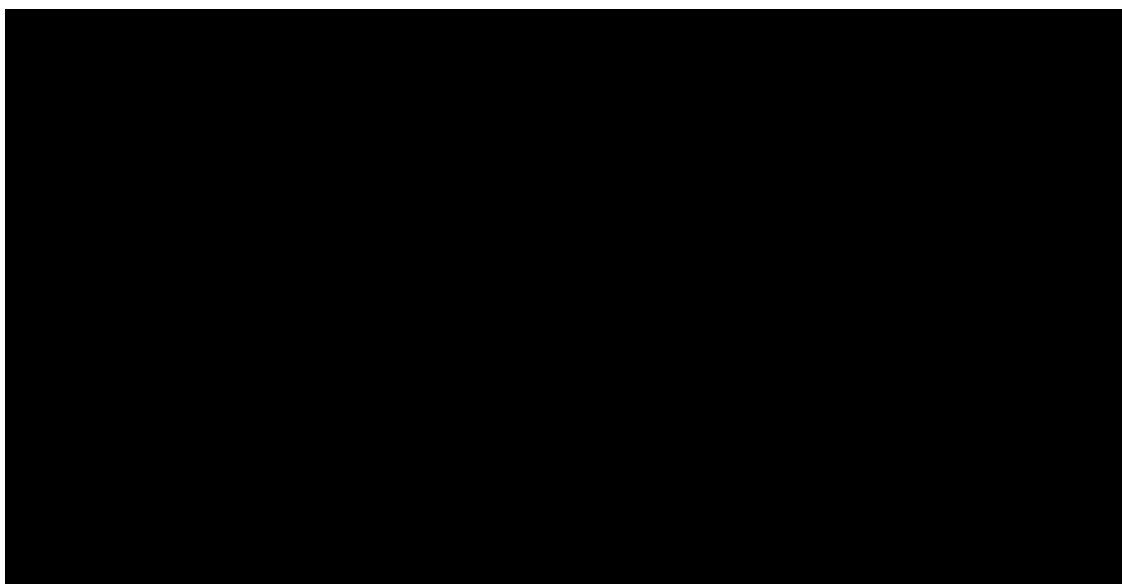
Following table shows the achievement during the last 5 years:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cumulative No. of register unit</i>	<i>No. of unit registered during the year</i>	<i>Investment during the Year (Rs in lakh)</i>	<i>Employment</i>
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

Infrastructure

Development of Industrial infrastructure in the hilly terrain of Mizoram is not an easy task. The State Government with its limited resources has established certain industrial areas with basic infrastructure. This industrial areas, though not fully provided with required infrastructure, is expected to solve most of the problem of industrial unit. Enactment of a Mizoram industrial areas (Management, Regulation and Control) Act.-2008 envisage allotment of industrial units of different declared industrial area.

The following table show different industrial areas with area and numbers of industrial units that can be accommodated there in.

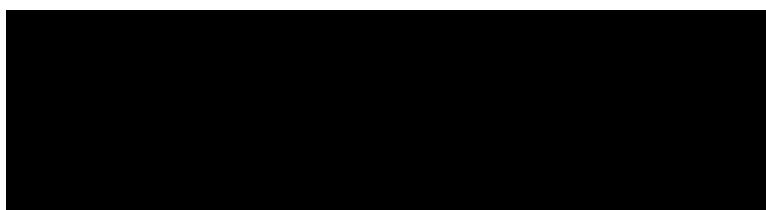


**ZORAM INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,
Ltd. (ZIDCO)**

The sole industrial development corporation of Mizoram has taking part in building up of industrial infrastructure and financing industrial units. ZIDCO is the refinancing agent of SIDBI, NMDC and other financial institutions.

Tea Industry

The topographical landscape, soil, climate and rainfall of Mizoram is suitable for tea cultivation. Mizoram has a good potential in tea industry. Knowing that plantation of the right variety of tea and scientific plantation as largely contributed to was the success of tea procession industry, tea plantation has been introduced at Ngopa and Biate. The achievement of tea plantation in these villages can be seen in the following table.



Tea processing factory with an installed capacity of 5.00 lakh Kg/Ave has been installed in these two villages. Out of which tea factory at Ngopa has started production and that of Biate is expected to be commissioned shortly. Tea plantation will be extended in five more villages viz. Khawzawl, Baktawng, Bungthuam, Saipum and Saiphai

Industrial Incentive

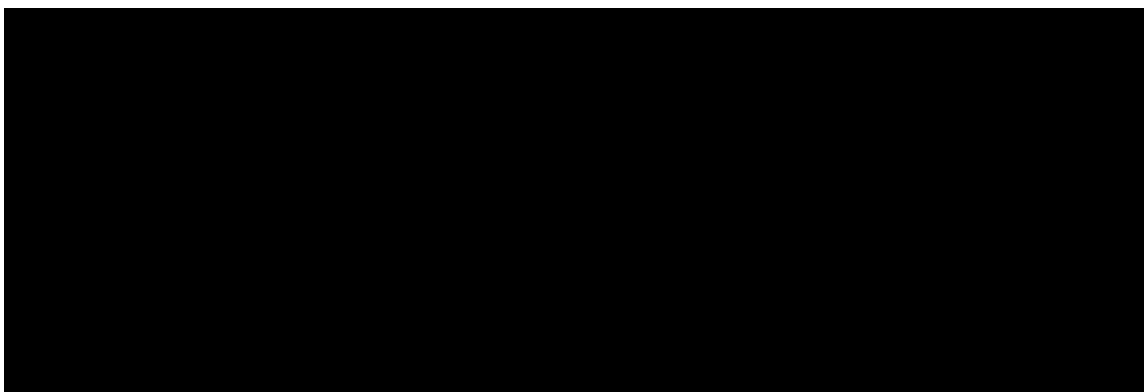
Realizing that the first generation entrepreneurs of Mizoram have to play global competition under economic liberalization policy of the Central Government with under develop infrastructure, fiscal benefits in the form of incentives and subsidies has been formulated under industrial policy. Grant-in-Aid in the form of small hand tools like sewing machine, carpentry tools, black smithy tools, etc. is provided to rural artisans for earning their livelihood. However due to fund constraint these activities could not be carried out during 2008-09 and 2009-2010.

Textiles, Handlooms & Handicrafts:

The woman folks of Mizoram are endowed with high proficiency and skill in the making of clothing at the cottage level. Fashion houses and boutique have now started coming up for manufacturing high quality apparels and made-ups. In the Handloom sector, the woman folks are no less skill than any weaver in the country in terms of introduction of new designs and colour pattern. Handicraft sector also has a huge potential for the production of novelty items with locally available wood, drift wood, bamboo and cane which can be sold like hot cakes.

In spite of the absence of detail survey of how much the apparel, made-ups, Handloom and Handicraft sectors have contributed to the economy of the state 10% special rebate and marketing incentives can be used as a base for assuming total production at handloom cloths during the past three years.

Rs. in lakh



Food Processing

With a view of empowering farmers in the State, Strengthening of secondary activities in the field of food processing has slowly gaining momentum. The process of building up of food processing road map is under way. Under the Mega Food Park scheme of the Central Government in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the state government is proposing Mega Food Park in which the primary produce of Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock will be properly linked with the processing centres through collection centre, primary processing centre and Central Processing Centre. The introduction of organic cultivation and the development of processing network will boost the contribution of this sector towards the state economy.

Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Ltd (MIFCO)

For promotion of food processing industries MIFCO has taken various activities since its inception in 1989. For promotion of private sector units MIFCO has set up project consultancy cell to assist private entrepreneurs in formulation of projects for seeking financial assistance from the Ministry of Food Processing Industries and availing loan from financial institutions. MIFCO has set up various processing industries which are more or less in operational.

The following are the processing unit set up by MIFCO :

- i. Pork and Poultry Processing Plant at Zemabawk
- ii. Food Processing Plant at Sairang
- iii. Fruit Juice Concentrate Plant at Chhingchhip
- iv. Mizoram Food Park at Chhingchhip

MIFCO has initiated for setting up of Modern Abattoir at Zenabawk and is actively involved for setting up of Mega Food Park in Mizoram.

MKVIB

MKVIB was 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 following table is achievement of MKVIB under REGP which is substituted by PMEGP from 2009-2010.

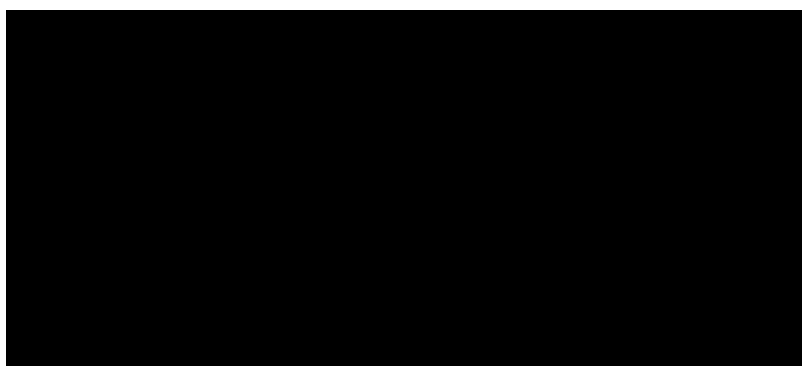
<i>Year</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
No. of units (Establish)	137	603	796	1664
Bank loan (in lakh)	818.75	3068.55	2328.59	3895.71
Margin money (in lakh)	249	936.79	730.87	1355.31
Employment generated (in lakh)	1483	19164	13993	25230
Production (in lakh)	1276.49	5507.85	5859.71	875.37

Geology & Mining

The Geology & Mining Activity has slowly growing momentum and become one of the revenue generating sources of the State. Drilling of the wells and shallow dug wells under ground water investigation and development scheme in village areas in a good source of drinking water in the rural areas. Landslide investigation, hazard zonations and other Geo-technical investigation conducted by Geology & Mining wing of Industries Department is vital data for major projects and Disaster Management.

The revenue collected from minor minerals under the Mizoram, Minor Minerals Concession Rules 2000 has shown remarkable increase since it was operationalized in September, 2005. There is an estimated sand deposited of Rs. 1.2 lakhs cu.m. which can be exploitable in different rivers of the State. However, many rivers are within the revenue and Inner Line forest reserve area and legal extraction of Sand is not possible at this stage. Further, extraction in other areas are not possible due to non availability of road connectivity, of this problem can be solved, the revenue generated by this sector could increase tremendously.

Following is the year-wise collection of revenue from minor minerals:



Oil & Gas Exploration : As per the new exploration Licensing Policy of the Govt of India, four (4) Exploration Blocks covering 58.3% of the geographical area of the State is being

covered under oil exploration. Eight national and international companies are actively involved in the exploration of Hydrocarbons in Mizoram and the Department is liasoning all their activities in the State. The revenue receipts on concession Fees from the Oil Exploration Companies during the current year up to January, 2010 is Rs 77, 82,900.00. The Oil & Gas exploration, if successful, is expected to contribute considerable amount of revenue to the State's exchequer.

Bamboo Processing

The vast bamboo resources are becoming and income earner for the state. The Industries Department is promoting value addition in the form of bamboo processing unit so that the bamboo resources of the state will be harvested in the most profitable manner. The Bamboo Mat Ply units and square bamboo agarbati stick making units are earning substantial amount of income and the Department is encouraging more industrial units to come up in this sector. It is expected that the state economy will highly increased if this section is properly developed.

Bamboo Development Agency (BDA)

The Bamboo Development Agency since its inception in the year 2002 has been engaged in various activities for the Development of Bamboo sector in the State. With an objective to encourage, start, organize, carry on, assist, lease, develop and regulate resources, plantation, utilization, research and development of bamboo and perform such functions as the Govt. may prescribe from time to time. Some of the activities of the Agency are as below:

In order to infuse value addition to the Bamboo resources, activities like setting up of 9 chipping clusters in various part of the state with fundings from BAFFACOS and ASIDE scheme amounting to Rs.70 lakhs/ unit are being taken up which is almost in the state of completion. This unit intends to supply to Cachar Paper Mill and Bangladesh in the near future. Another such activities in value addition includes setting up of 3 units of Round Agarbatti stick, 1 unit for producing Bamboo pebble mat and 2 units for Sliver and Mat Production. In order to support rural jhumming people BDA has procured 500 sets of Hand Operated Agarbatti stick and distributed it through identified distributors at interest free loan. Another interesting activities in the line of value addition is setting up of 16 units of Bamboo Charcoal & Vinegar Production unit which is findings its value in today's market for which BDA has given 100% assistance.

Since, flowering of bamboo took place in the state BDA has involved itself in Plantation of bamboo and its management. With support from National Bamboo Mission, Govt. of India from 2006, BDA has covered 4000 hectare of bamboo Plantation alone in private land thus the benefit going to the rural poor. The Bamboo Development Agency is also working hard in streamlining the supply channel of bamboo by constructing collection centers in all the District of Mizoram in the coming future.

Infrastructure: EPIP(Lengte), BICE(Bungthuam), ICE (Tlabung), BTP(Sairang): Bamboo Development Agency has also taken up Promotional activities under ASIDE (Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India) schemes by constructing Export Promotional Industrial Park Authority at Lengte with sanction amounting to Rs. 650 lakhs (approx) covering 178 hectare of land, and setting up of Bamboo Industrial Centre for Export at Bugthuam which is solely for collection and export of Bamboo chips to Nitol Group of Bangladesh Paper Mills. To facilitate export activities with Bangladesh, Industrial Center for Export - Tlabung has been set up but unfortunately due to problems in Land Custom between India and Bangladesh the project has been delayed. For dissemination of Technology in the bamboo sector, a Bamboo Technology Park has been set up at Sairang under the fundings of North Eastern Council (Rs 233.3 lakhs) and Planning Commission (2 crore). This park will involve technologies like Bamboo Treatment Plant, Test lab for bamboo properties, Common Facilities cum Training centre and also house groups of industrial unit in the bamboo sector. In order to achieve progress in the bamboo sector Development, a road map right from the Plantation, Utilization and Market linkage is to be built. The Bamboo Development Agency is stepping forward in preparing a road map which will be realized very soon in the near future.

SERICULTURE

Description

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

Production

Sericulture has been playing a vital role, in the economic life of a large section of the state's rural population. Its area of operation in the state is quite extensive.

Production of cocoons & silk yarn in Mizoram

Name	Unit	2007-08	2008-09
Mulberry	Tonnes	45.00	50.00
Muga	lakhs (nos)	2.50	5.00
Eri	Tonnes	4.00	4.00
Oak Tasar	lakhs (nos)	1.00	5.00
Silk Yarn	Tonnes	4.30	4.00

Promotion :

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

Processing and Marketing

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

It has been estimated that over 30,000 hectares of natural grown Oak trees are available in the north eastern part of the State. The Oak tress are the main food plant of Oak Tasar Silkworm. In spite of all the aforesaid advantages that the State of Mizoram has for the development of Sericulture Industry, the growth of Sericulture Department in the State has still been at a very slow pace.

TOURISM

The prospect of Tourism in Mizoram as a sustainable industry that can achieve economic uplift of the state is a challenge worth facing as it is not confined to one channel of development.

Potential

Aggressive thrust in exploiting the Tourism potential of Mizoram can establish a strong and constant economic development base in the state. The existing natural tourism resource, that is the picturesque landscape, mild weather throughout the year, the unique culture and charm of the people all combine to form a potential if exploited with the right approach keeping in mind sustainable eco friendly development. The peaceful atmosphere prevailing in Mizoram makes it a friendly tourist destination and provide a conducive asset for tourism to prosper in Mizoram. Another attraction Mizoram possess is that it is surrounded by three international boundaries. Through conscious effort this wealth can transform Mizoram into an ideal tourist destination.

The ripple effect of Tourism spread directly to various other business activities beside service providers, the benefit base is therefore wide, involving various sectors of business including cottage industries Tourism Industry open a wide scope for income generation and employment opportunities through its various allied activities and as already stated it is a channel through which the economy of the state can spontaneously be uplifted in various directions.

Present Scenario

The Government of Mizoram is committed to embark the trail of Tourism promotion through conscientious and meticulous planning to harness the natural wealth of the state in a bid to achieve tangible result that will have an impact on the socio-economic status of the people. The state Government gives priority to eco-friendly sustainable ventures and is beginning to gain the attention of adventure travellers and holiday makers as a destination and the responsibility to open the floodgate is high. However, at present, tourism scenario in Mizoram is modest compared to other State of India. However, amongst the N.E. States it is not lagging behind in spite of several drawbacks being faced in the effort to forge ahead. The table given below show performance of five years.

YEAR-WISE REVENUE COLLECTION UNDER TOURISM DEPARTMENT

(in Rupees)				
2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010 upto 24.2.2010
6,210,918	8,206,533	8,653,786	11,143,585	10,511,760

TOURIST ARRIVAL

Year	Indian	Foreign	Total
2004 - 2005	38226	304	38530
2005 - 2006	45999	313	46312
2006 - 2007	50244	542	50786
2007 - 2008	44226	735	44961
2008 - 2009	56793	842	57635
2009 upto Dec.	43560	368	43928

The State Government is now diversifying into promotional venture like adventure tourism. Necessary equipments to launch aerosports has been purchased and construction of buildings at Lengpui and Tuirial is near completion.

For human resource development, Institute for Hotel Management is to be opened in the near future. Construction of the buildings will be completed this year.

Challenges

Though emphasis is being given in the promotion of Tourism in Mizoram certain identified hurdles remain a challenge. The complicated and long procedure of obtaining RAP is one factor that needs modification. Incentives to provide the unemployed youths of the new generation to embark on tourism activities like tour operation, travel agency needs to be given. The absence of standard hotels to provide basic amenities also poses a deterrent, promotion incentives and motivational schemes in this sector, including home stay facilities needs to be perceived. Tourism cannot be promoted without this infrastructure.

XII. SOCIAL AND SERVICE SECTOR

SCHOOL EDUCATION

The main objective of School Education department is the 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 in Mizoram has been tremendous such that the State has become one of the most literate States in India. With continuing effort made by the government through SSA programmes, implementation of Midday Meal scheme and Computer Aided Teachings (CAT), etc., there is a gradual advancement in the field of education.

Primary level

Number of Primary Schools (Class I-IV) has increased from 1752 in 2007-08 to 1783 in 2008-09 and enrolment has also correspondingly increased from 1,34,656 in 2007-2008 to 1,51,899 in 2008-2009, the increase rate of enrolment is 12.8 % over the previous year. The number of Teachers in Primary Education has increased from 8,002 in 2007-08 to 8,716 in 2008-09.

Middle level

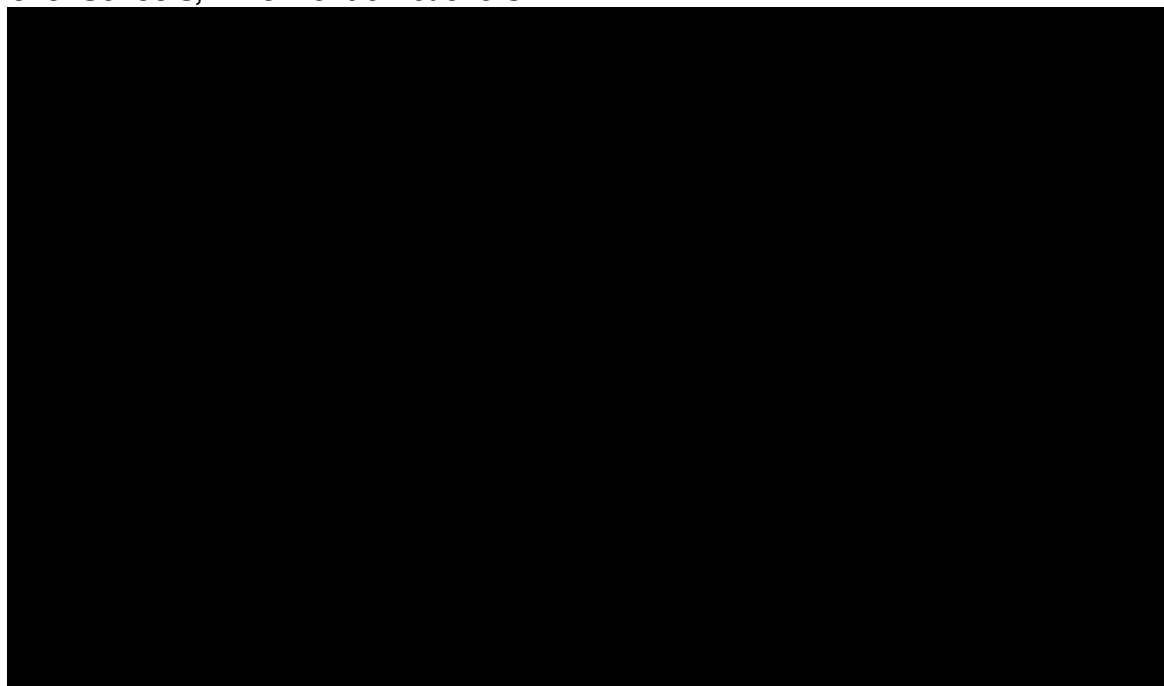
The numbers of Middle level of Education comprising class V to VII has increased to 1,253 in 2008-09 as against 1,090 in 2007-08. However, the number of students has increased from 57,399 during the previous year to 64,887 during 2008-09 and that of the teachers from 6,846 in 2007-08 to 7,754 in 2008-09. The increase rate of students' enrolment is 13 % over the previous year.

High School

The number of High Schools (CI-VIII-X) stood at 502 during 2008-09 as against 508 in the previous year. Number of enrolment has increased from 43,675 to 44,576 during the last two years which is 2.1 % increasing rate of students' enrolment; while the number Teachers has fallen to 3,886 during 2008-09 against 3,935 in the previous year.

Higher Secondary

There has been growth in the number of Higher Secondary School, it has increased from 82 in 2007-2008 to 86 in 2008-09. The enrolment has also correspondingly increased from 12,816 in 2007-08 to 14,649 in 2008-09. There is thus 14.3 % increase in students' enrolment. The number of teachers has also gone up from 941 to 1058 during the last two years.

No. of Schools, Enrolment & Teachers**Management of schools :**

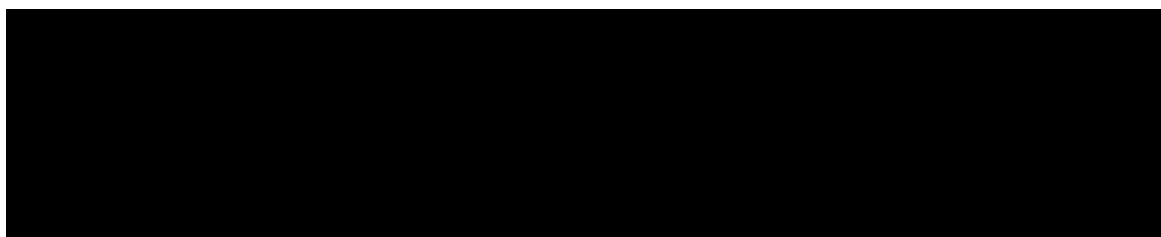
Up to 2008-2009 there were 3,624 number of schools at different level of education in the State. Out of these, 1,623 (45 %) are owned and managed by Central/State Government while 991 (27 %) number of schools are unaided private schools. At the elementary level (Primary & Middle) private unaided schools accounts for 27.4 percent of the total schools in the stage, majority of them are privately run English Medium Schools. There are also 381 number of Primary and Middle Schools run by three (local bodies) Autonomous District Councils in the State.

Number of Schools under different Managements (2008-2009)

Sl. No	Stage	Govern-ment	Local Bodies	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Grand Total
1	Primary School	856	286	155	486	1783
2	Middle School	541	95	270	346	1252
3	High School	203		169	130	502
4	Higher Secondary School	23		34	29	86
Grand Total		1623	381	628	991	3623

Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR) :

Teacher-Pupil Ratio means the average number of students per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year. At present, one teacher is considered to teach approximately 17 students at Primary School , 8 students at Middle School, 11 students at High school and 14 students at Higher Secondary schools.

Status of TPR during 2005-2009**Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) :**

GER is one of the most important indicators of education. GER means the total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible 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. The status of GER in the state during the year 2007 and 2008 is shown under :

Status of GER during 2007-2008 and 2008-2009

	2007-2008	2008-2009
Primary School	112.82	119.4
Middle School	59.82	82.79
High School	46.19	56.67
Higher Secondary School	18	21.03

Literacy

The literacy rate in Mizoram has increased from 19.5% in 1941 to 88.8 % in 2001.

Within a few decades, Mizoram became one of the most literate state in India, now being next only to Kerala

Year	Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Total
	1	2	3
1951	46.15	16.7	36.23
1961	53.4	34.7	44
1971	60.49	46.71	53.79
1981	79.6	68.61	74.26
1991	85.61	78.6	82.27
2001	90.71	86.75	88.8

which occupy the top position in terms of literacy percentage. Not only is the literacy rate high but the male-female differential in literacy is also very narrow figuring 3.97 only in 2001 census or in other words there are on an average 889 female literates for every 1000 male literates. The spread of literacy is also very even in all the districts, excepting Lawngtlai district which has 64.7 % literacy rate.

Literacy by sex in Mizoram (2001 census)

	No. of literate persons			Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	162880	135459	298339	84.93	77.26	81.27
Urban	187225	175881	363106	96.43	95.8	96.13
Total	350105	311340	661445	90.71	86.75	88.8

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) :

SSA is being implemented in Mizoram since 2001-2002 with an effort to universalize Elementary Education by community ownership of the school system in a mission mode. The project is being implemented with the main objective of providing useful and relevant elementary education for all children between 6-14 years of age group by 2010.

The achievement under SSA includes...

- 508 P/S teachers and 763 UPS teachers were appointed during previous years under SSA. In addition, 338 Class VIII teachers were also appointed during the financial year 2009-10.
- The SSA Mission has distributed Free Text Books to 12,56,229 cumulative number of students till date.
- SSA has identified 6390 children with special needs in the state, out of which 6303 children were enrolled in schools and 87 CWSN 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.

- The mission has distributed Teaching Learning Equipment to 869 schools till date.
- 405 ECCE centres have been established with enrolment of 14175 children below 6 years of age.
- Girl hostels have been established with total enrolment of 418 girl students in all districts of Mizoram.
- Various academies have been undertaken under SSA Mission as shown below :

Activities	NAME OF ACADEMY											Total
	Football	Volley Ball	Karate	Taekwondo	Boxing	Wushu	Table Tennis	Cultural	Music	Judo	Pipe Band	
No. of academy	129	13	15	10	11	3	7	11	8	1	8	216
Enrolment	5420	365	640	390	370	100	225	350	322	70	204	8456
Trainers	129	13	15	10	11	3	7	11	8	1	8	216
Asst. Trainers	129	13	15	10	11	3	7	11	8	1	8	216

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

Under elementary education, the enrolment in the state has gone up from 1.62 lakhs in 2005-06 to 1.79 lakhs in 2008-09. However, there seems to be some decline in the enrolments at middle school level. The dropout rates, particularly in the middle level and secondary level are at 29.93% and 29.86%. During the current year the utilisation up to September had been 98.51%. Adequate provisions are being made as state share for SSA..Though average pupil teacher ratio at the primary level is at 17:1 is considered very good, it was observed that in certain places number of students had been around 25:1. The ratio of primary to upper primary schools is 2:1. Funds available under Art. 275(1) was converged with SSA, particularly for girls' hostel component under Art 275(1) has been merged with SSA.

Computer Education :**Computer Education Centres :**

In collaboration with ACES Infotech (Pvt.) Ltd., Kolkata, Computer Education has been started in all the 8 districts of Mizoram. 80 centres were opened in 2004 and another 60 centres in 2006.

Computer Aided Teaching (CAT) :

In collaboration with JIL Information technology, Uttar Pradesh, Computer Aided Teaching has been started in fifty (50) selected Middle Schools during 2008. All these centres are equipped with 1 set of computer and 29" colour Television and Hasp Key. 500 capsules on animated modules, based on the syllabus of all classes of upper primary schools on all the subjects have been made. In these selected upper primary schools, one teacher each having 6 months diploma in computer have already been engaged.

District-Wise No. of Computer Centres & No. of Students covered under CAT

Sl. No	District	No. of centres	No. of Students covered
1	Aizawl	8	360
2	Champhai	6	540
3	Kolasib	6	441
4	Lawngtlai	6	241
5	Lunglei	6	430
6	Mamit	6	380
7	Saiha	6	564
8	Serchhip	6	413
TOTAL		50	3369

HiWEL :

In collaboration with Hole-in-the-Wall Education Limited (HiWEL), computer was installed in 5 selected upper primary schools/centres 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 holidays. No. of Students covered under HiWEL in the year 2008-09 in Lunglei District is 2840.

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

The scheme is implemented for Educational Backward Block (EBB) of Mizoram, i.e. Lungsen Block since 2005-06. Under the scheme, 13 Model Cluster Schools (MCS) have been constructed with unit cost of Rs. 2 lakh each. These MCS are fully functional, covering 2687 girl children during the financial year 2009-10.

2. Kashturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya(KGBV): Under this scheme, one residential hostel with capacity of 100 girl child has been established since 2005-06 at Lungsen Block. 3 Bru, 12 Mizo, 5 Pahari and 80 Chakma are accommodated in the Hostel during 2008-2009.

Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

The objective of the scheme is to achieve a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 75% for classes IX-X within 5 years by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, to remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, universal access to secondary level education by 2017 i.e. by the end of 12th Five Year Plan and universal retention by 2020.

Out of the total approved outlay of Rs. 200 lakh for pre-project activities of RMSA, Govt. of India has released Rs. 80 lakh as 1st instalment to the Govt. of Mizoram.

Mid – Day Meal

Mid-Day Meal was implemented by providing Cooked food since 15th February 2006 in Mizoram without interruption till date. The main objective of the scheme are, increasing enrolment, retaining and reducing drop-out students.

During the academic session of 2009-2010, as many as 109339 no. of students enjoyed Mid-Day Meal, 1430 students from Primary Schools and 53937 students from 991 Middle Schools. The Scheme is implemented in all Government Schools, Adhoc Aided Schools and SSA assisted schools like, AIE, EGS etc.

Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)

Mid-Day Meal Programme was implemented in Mizoram since 15th February, 2006 in the entire State to school going children of Govt. Primary School, A.I.E and E.G.S Centres. Prior to this year the scheme was implemented by providing raw rice to students. The Programme was implemented in Educationally Backward Block of Lungsen in Lunglei District from 15th October, 2007.

HEALTH

A vast network has been built up for providing preventive, promotive and curative health care and it has now reaches the present status of 10 Hospitals, 12 CHCs, 57 PHCs and 370 Sub Centres.

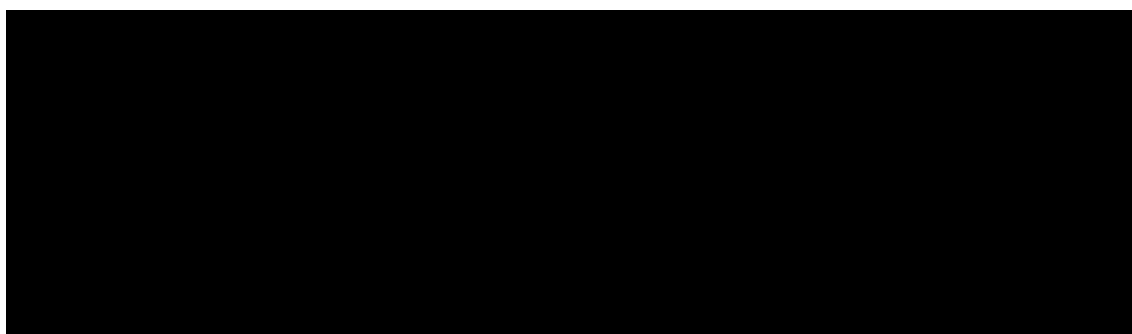
Health Centres with Bed Strength

Institutions	Nos.	Bed Strength
Hospital	12	1011
Community Health Centre (CHC)	12	270
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	57	560

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 sterilization operations and IUD insertion etc. Though sterilization is the mainstay of the Family Welfare programme, the spacing of births has become equally important, of which spacing by using Oral Pill and contraceptives/condoms are given more stress in the propagation of spacing methods.

The physical achievements under Family Welfare programme during 2007-08 to 2009-10 (upto Dec., 2009) is as tabulated below :



Reproductive & Child Health (RCH)

The vision of RCH programme is to bring about outcomes as envisages 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
2007-08	11733	1637	13370
2008-09	14160	1322	15482
2009-10 (till Dec.09)	10369	396	10765

2. Family Planning Method Users

Sl.No	FP Method	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till Dec.09)
1	Female Sterilized	2133	2032	1796
2	Male Sterilized	2	4	4
3	IUD Insertion	2199	1958	1663
4	Oral Pill users	3996	4661	4743
5	Condom users	2105	2872	3223

3. Health Indicators

NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASES CONTROL PROGRAMME (Malaria)

Indicators	2008-09
Ante Natal Care (ANC) within 1 st Trimester (%)	42
Ante Natal Care (ANC) within 3 rd Trimester (%)	73
Post Natal Care within 48 hrs (%)	35
Total live Births	20244
Institutional Deliveries (%)	75
Home deliveries attended by Doctor/HW/SN (%)	10
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	60
Fully Immunized (12-23 months, below 1 year) (%)	85
Exclusive breast feeding (%)	30

The main aims of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme are early diagnostic and prompt treatment, risk reduction of Malaria transmission and enhancing awareness about Malaria control by promoting NGOs participation. In a nutshell, the main goal is to reduce Malaria morbidity by 30% and mortality by 50%.

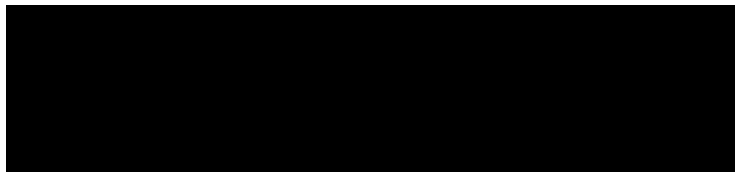
The number of Blood Slide Examined (BSE) for the year 2007, 2008 and 2009 are 154045, 165441 and 171793 respectively; out of which 5289, 7361 and 9399 are found positive (POS) for the consecutive three years respectively. Out of BSE for the year 2007, 75 persons have died. During 2008 and 2009; 91 persons and 119 persons respectively have died.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

Integrated Disease Surveillance project (IDSP) was launched on 5th 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 (upto Dec., 2009), an outbreak of H1N1 had been reported and the action taken are as below –

Status of IDSP & Action Taken



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 in 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 24th 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 :**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.

AYUSH achievements –

1. Construction of 10 bedded AYUSH IPD ward at seven (7) Hospitals
2. Construction of AYUSH building at Civil Hospital, Aizawl

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.

Physical achievement :

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Dec., 2009)
TT Pregnant women	20653	20331	16064
Children Immunization			
a) OPV	20555	21086	18882
b) DPT	20903	20843	19332
c) BCG	21820	20960	18684
d) Measles	20273	19855	17156

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

The number of institutional deliveries has gone up from 53.5% in 2008-09 to 55.9% in 2009-10. The full immunisation coverage for children 12-23 months increased from 32.6% to 50%. There is high incidence of diarrhoea among the children. Water quality is a cause of concern. There is acute shortage of doctors and para-medics – out of 68 sanctioned posts of doctors and specialists under NRHM 36 are in position. 32(47%) posts are still vacant. Similarly 57 posts of Health workers were also vacant.

Achievements of NRHM since its implementation:

1. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

ASHA are a community health worker who worked for the promotion of health at the community level, they are involved purely on a voluntary basis and worked closely with the Village health and sanitation committee, health workers and Anganwadi workers in their own village. They have undergone training up to Module 4 and training of Module 5 is undertaken during 2009-2010. They are also provided with a drug kit for minor ailments and torch light, umbrella, carry bags, aprons etc to facilitate their work for the community. A total of 943 ASHA are selected in Mizoram

ASHA

There are 943 ASHAs in the state, they are given training in basic health care and life skills. For motivating them, the ASHAs are given Aprons, Torch light, umbrella, bags, Rapid Diagnostic Kit for Malaria and NISCHAY Pregnancy Test kits. They also act as a depot holder for Anti-Malarial Drugs. There are 370 sub-center in Mizoram which is manned by 1 health worker (M), 1 health worker (F) and a grade IV staff. Under NRHM 233 sub-center are provided with 2nd ANM to provide health care services like preventive, promotive, minor ailment treatment and rehabilitation to the community.

2. Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC)

NRHM realize that community participation is the key for any health intervention and health programmes and without the proactive participation of the community, the goals set forth will not be achieved.

Thus Village Health and Sanitation Committee were established in all the village of Mizoram. The VHSC is under the chairmanship of the community elected representative, the Village Council Chairman with members from different cross-section of the community. 815 VHSC has already been constituted in Mizoram and are actively working in the areas of planning, monitoring and implementations of health interventions in their community. These VHSC are given an annual untied fund of Rs 10,000/- per VHSC.

3. Rogi Kalayan Samiti (RKS)

Rogi Kalayan Samiti / Hospital Management Committee are established in all PHC, CHC and District Hospitals. They are a registered with the Registrar, Firm & Society. They are also provided a seed money to enable them to take up local health needs and hospital requirements as follows:-

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| a. District Hospital RKS | : | Rs 5 Lakhs annually |
| b. CHC & PHC RKS | : | Rs 1 lakhs annually |

4. Manpower and Human Resources

In order to perform the planning, implementation and monitoring of the Mission more effectively Programme Management Units had been created at the State and District level. As many as 512 manpowers are recruited on a contractual basis for the programme management support.

5. Upgradation & Reconstruction

Project for upgradation of 8 District Hospitals, CHCs – Biate, Hnahthial, Kawrthah has been taken up under NRHM. Moreover, reconstruction of 8 PHCs was undertaken during 2008-2009.

6. Logistic and Procurement

For increasing the reached of medical care to the rural population, nine units of Mobile medical units consisting of three vehicles each per unit has been procured. The mobile medical units has greatly benefited the rural population as they can now access special medical care with diagnostic and laboratory services at their doorstep.

Seventeen (17) Ambulances has been procured for Patient Referral system and distributed to eight (8) District Hospitals and 9 CHCs. Another thirty (32) Ambulance were also procured for distribution to the thirty two 24x7 PHC. These thirty two PHCs are also supplied with a back-up generator for improving the quality of services especially delivery and maternal and child health.

7. Service Delivery

Eight more PHC has been upgraded to 24x7 PHC in addition to the 32 24x7 PHC already functioning in the State . These new 24x7 PHC are Khawhai PHC, Phuaibuang PHC, Sairang PHC, Bukpui PHC, Marpara PHC, Cherhlun PHC, Chhipphir PHC and Lungpher PHC

These eight PHCs will be provided with an ambulance and a back-up generator RKS has been formed in Kulikawn Hospital and Tlabung Hospital. They are provided with an ambulance and a back-up generator. Moreover, they are also be given RKS seed money, Annual Maintenance Fund and Untied Fund at the same rate as CHC.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

The programme aims at eradicating Leprosy by the end of this century by reducing the case load to 1 or less than 1 per 10,000 populations. Unless, the programme 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 –

Year	New case detection	Prevalence Rate	Case Discharged
2007-08	26	1.23%	22
2008-09	23	0.21%	26
2009-10 (upto Dec., 2009)	9	0.08%	11

School Health Programme

The physical achievements under School Health programme during 2007-08 to 2008-09 is as tabulated below :

Sl.No	Activities	2007-08	2008-09
1	No of School visited	1,878	1,708
2	No of children examined	22,257	22,613
3	Refractive error	957	251
4	Dental problem	3,120	713
5	Mal-Nutrition	194	-
6	Training conducted	7	8

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 providing high quality eye care to the affected population, expanding coverage of eye care services to the underserved areas, reducing the back-log of blindness by identifying and providing services to the affected population & developing institutional capacity for eye care services by providing support for equipment and material and training personnel.

During 2008-2009, 2397 nos. of Cataract Surgery and 2153 nos. of IOL Implantation have been done. During 2007, 4433 nos. of patients were referred for treatment outside Mizoram. During 2008 and 2009, 4607 nos. and 4314 nos. of patients respectively were referred.

Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)

There are 9 MMU operating in the State, with 3 Vehicle per MMU each. MMU team consists of 1 MO, 1 Staff Nurse, 1 Lab tech, One X-ray Tech., 3 Drivers. They are provided funds for maintenance, POL, Drugs and reagents including remuneration for Staffs.

RURAL SANITATION (TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN):-

Prior to the on-going Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Programme, the Government of India had introduced Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) which provided Low Cost Pour Flush Latrines to the selected Rural Habitations. The programme had ceased in 2002-2003. 'Total Sanitation Campaign' (TSC) was introduced in 2003-2004. Government of Mizoram has taken up activities like Baseline Survey, Awareness Campaign, IEC etc. The entire State is being covered under the TSC. As per the District wise information on physical achievements of individual latrine three districts viz. Aizawl, Champhai and Kolasib achieved 100% target. Public in general are conscious of sanitation. Performance in Saiha had been of the order of 61%, needs to be geared up. Under rural school sanitation achievement is satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Urban Water Supply:

There are number of towns still left to be covered with water supply for achieving National Norm of minimum Water supply level for Urban Areas i.e 70 lpcd. The State Government has been implementing and maintaining Urban Water Supply almost for the last

2-Decades. The Programmes are still underway to improve water supply in partially covered towns and to cover Non-Covered Towns. It is anticipated that all partially covered towns and Non-Covered Towns shall be Fully Covered by the year 2015. The latest status of Urban Water Supply is indicated below:

STATUS OF URBAN WATER SUPPLY IN MIZORAM:

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

Rural Water Supply:

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

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Non-Covered (NC) i.e upto 10 lpcd | = 154 habitations |
| 2. Partially Covered (PC) i.e above 10 lpcd but below 40 lpcd | = 507 habitations |

3. Fully Covered habitation (FC) i.e above 40 lpcd = 116 habitations
Total = 777 habitations

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

Category	Year			
	2005-06	2006 - 07	2007 - 08	2008-09
Non Covered (NC)	136	128	85	68
Partially Covered (PC)	421	295	222	183
Fully Covered (FC)	220	354	470	526
TOTAL	771	777	777	777

However, various habitations already reported as fully covered status was slipped back to NC or PC status due to decrease of source discharge or even dries up during dry period.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Drinking Water Supply introduced a new Guidelines for Rural Water Supply Programme with effect from 1.4.2009 and accordingly the status of Rural water supply have been updated and reported to Govt. of India as per Data realignment through on-line monitoring. The Status of Rural Water Supply as per revalidation survey conducted during February`2009 to May`2009 as reported to Govt. of India is as stated under:-

NC	PC	FC	TOTAL
31	398	348	777

During 2009-2010, it is targeted to complete on-going Water Supply Projects at 124 habitations, 46 habitations have so far been achieved as on January 2010. So the status of Rural habitation as on January`2010 is therefore indicated as below:-

NC	PC	FC	TOTAL
28	355	394	777

NABARD Projects :

PHE Department also completed 45 Water Supply Projects during 2001-2009 under NABARD funding through State Planning Department. These Projects were implemented in different tranches of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) such as RIDF-VII,

RIDF-IX, RIDF-XI, RIDF-XIII and RIDF-XIV. Also during 2009-2010, it was proposed to implement 5 (five) Water Supply Projects under RIDF-XV.

Rural Sanitation :

Rural Sanitation was taken up under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) which was ceased during 2002-2003 due to the introduction of a new scheme called '**Total Sanitation Campaign**' (TSC) by the Government of India. With the introduction of Total Sanitation Campaign since 2003-2004, the PHE Department, Government of Mizoram started taking up the start up activities like Baseline Survey, Awareness Campaign, IEC etc. The overall up-to-date achievements under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of TSC upto January, 2010 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Scheme	As per sanctioned Target	Units Constructed	Percentage achieved
1	Individual Household Latrines (IHL) for BPL families	59679	58185	90%
2	School Toilets	3219	3219	100%
3	Anganwadis Toilets	912	912	100%
4	Sanitary Complex	560	360	64%

Solid and liquid waste management will also be implemented in rural areas from 5% earmarked fund under TSC.

Nirman Gram Puraskar (NGP) is National award given to Village achieving success in having sanitized Latrine for each households & Schools as well as open defecation free at the village. 3 Villages were awarded NGP during 2007-2008, 8 Villages during 2008-2009 and 20 villages during 2009-2010.

Urban Sanitation:

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

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

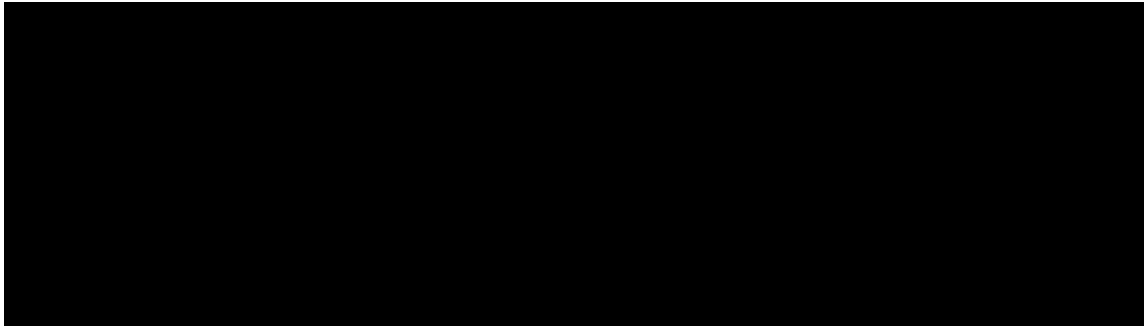
SOCIAL WELFARE

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

Welfare of handicapped

The State Government has started rehabilitating handicapped persons since 1973 to help them make out their living by providing vocational training, stipend, economic rehabilitation, special appliances and pensions. At present there are two training centres one each in Aizawl and Lunglei where training in vocational trades are imparted. The state government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 19.38 lakhs and Rs. 18.04 lakhs during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively under this scheme.

Performance under Welfare of Handicapped



Performance under Women & Child Welfare

Particulars		Unit	Achievement during 2008-2009
(a)	Pre-School for Children	Centre	30
(b)	Creche/Day Care Centre	Centre	40
(c)	Bal Bhavan	Centre	1
(d)	Home for Destitute Children	Homes	20
(e)	State Council for Child Welfare	Centre	1
(f)	Socio-Economic Programme for	Persons	608
(g)	RITC	Centre	1
(h)	Women Commission	Centre	1
(i)	SIT in Women & Girl Act.	Centre	1
(j)	Protective Home	Home	1
(k)	ICDS	Project Centre	23

Old Age Pension

Under 'National Social Assistance Programme' (NSAP) the State Government has been implementing the 'Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme' by providing Old Age Pension to poor, destitute Older Persons who attained 65 years and above 55 years in case of physically and mentally handicapped living below poverty line. The number of persons receiving such pension has increased to 15,516 during 2008-09 against 10,525 during 2007-08, the rate of pension being Rs. 250/- per head per month.

Nutrition Programme

The first ICDS Project E.Lungdar was sanctioned in 1978 and started functioning in 1979 having 52 Nos. of Anganwadi Centres. In 1979 – 80 Hnahthial ICDS Project was created and Lawngtlai ICDS Project in 1981-82. Four (4) additional ICDS Projects at Champhai, Bilkhawthlir, Bungtlang 'S' and Saiha sanctioned by the Government of India were opened in the month of February 2010. Today the number of ICDS has reached 27.

Status of Anganwadi centres

Sl.No	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09
1	No of ICDS Projects	23	23
2	No. of Anganwadi centres	1682	1692
3	No. of Anganwadi Workers	1682	1682
4	No. of children enrolled	116129	123931
5	No of Anganwadi Centre providing PSE For 21 + days in a month	1595	53044

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

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

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

During 2008-2009, the number of beneficiaries for SNP was 193252 and the number of beneficiaries for National Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) was 4516.

Scheme under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution

The funds under Article 275 (1) are released to the State Governments against specific projects for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and strengthening of administration of tribal areas. The scheme has been availed with effect from 2002-2003 in the State of Mizoram. Major Projects taken up under this Scheme are relating to Minor irrigation, Coffee plantation, Tribal Art Centre, Eklavya Model Residential School and Forest Village Development. The amount received by the State Government for this scheme during 2008-09 & 2009-2010 were Rs. 423.92 lakhs and **Rs. 1453.00 lakhs (including additional sanction of Rs.571.00 lakhs for 2008-2009)** respectively.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS):

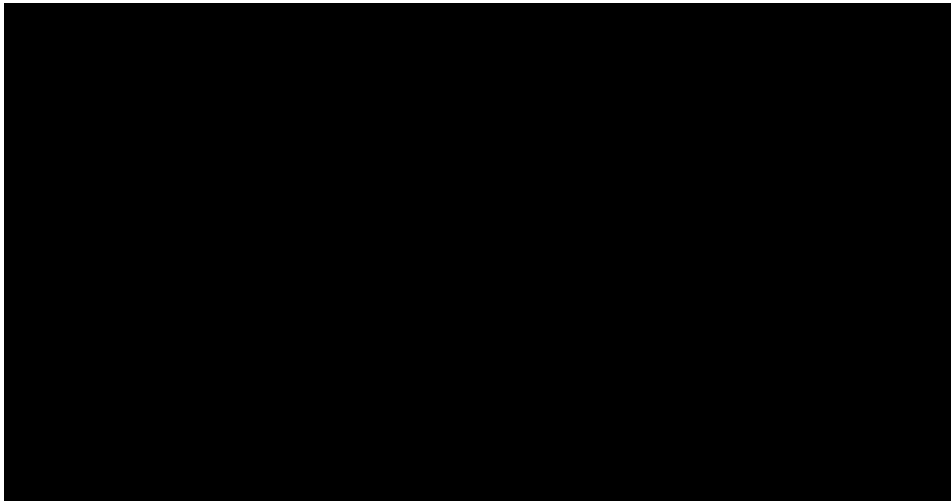
The infant mortality rate at the beginning of launching ICDS in 1978–1979 had been 70 per thousand live births. After decades of implementation of the Programme the present IMR is 18 per thousand live births. The existing number of Anganwadi Workers presently is 1980 out of which approximately 500 Anganwadi Workers need to be given job training. The GoI provide funds for Construction of Anganwadi Centre @ Rs. 1.75 lakhs (previously 1.25 lakhs till 2005 – 2006).. Centres are converged with funds under Art. 275(1) for the building. The village level Co-ordination Committee under the Supervision of CDPO is responsible for construction of every Anganwadi Centre. The infant mortality rate at the beginning of launching ICDS in 1978–1979 had been 70 per thousand live births. After decades of implementation of the Programme the present IMR is 18 per thousand live births.

Growth of Cooperative Societies

The Cooperative movement in Mizoram continued to play a vital role in the socio-economic development of the State, making significant progress in terms of numbers of societies and number of members.

The growth of Cooperative Societies in Mizoram in terms of the participation of members vis-à-vis their paid up share capital for the past 9 years can be seen from the following table.

(Rs. in crores)



The number of Societies during 2008-2009 has increased to 1368 over previous year's figure of 1311, as a corollary the number of members has also increased from 47749 to 49076 during 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 respectively.

STATE LEVEL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank

This Bank which was established in the year 1981 play a vital role in the upliftment of the economy of the people of the State. This Bank is running 11 Branches in various places of Mizoram for providing credit for agriculture and other productive purposes.

The achievement of the Bank during the past few years is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007 - 2008	2008 - 2009	As on 31.1.2010
1	Deposits	184.17	216.33	245.75
2	Loan & advances	122.77	127.44	148.52
3	Credit/Deposit Rates	0.67	0.59	0.6
4	Borrowings NABARD/NMDFC	43.22	45.04	38.08
5	Investment	59.88	64.6	72.96
6	Working Capital	250.14	284.69	306.8
7	Net Profit	4.23	2.06	0.4
8	Loan recovery rate	0.7	0.77	0.7

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

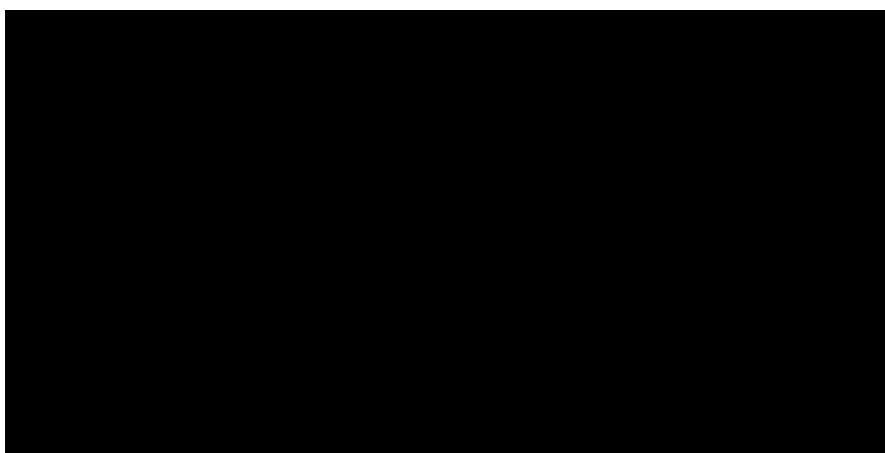
The Federation as the single largest Dealer of POL products and LPG in the State runs as many as 7 Petrol Pumps and 6 LPG Distribution Centres throughout the State. The Federation is also performing well in the business of essential commodities like iodised salt, edible oil, etc. and other consumer goods.

The business turnover of the Federation during 2008-2009 was Rs.65.92 crores and during 2009-2010 (as on 31.1.2010) is Rs.73.11 crores.

Mizoram Urban Cooperative Development Bank Ltd. (MUCO BANK)

The area of operation of MUCO Bank is mostly confined to Aizawl City and plays an important role in the economic upliftment of urban poor.

The achievement of the Bank may be seen as below :



Mizoram Cooperative Fish Farming Marketing and Processing Federation Ltd. (ZOFISFED)

During the year 2008-2009, the Federation has taken over as many as 8 Fish Farm from the Fisheries Department on lease for a period of 10 years. The Federation produces 50 lakhs of fish seeds and distributed 30 lakhs of such fish seeds to the prospective and needy Fish Farmers. Ice Plant and Cold Storage for preservation of Fishes are now being installed in Aizawl.

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.

The main achievements of PIGFED during 2008 – 2009 and 2009 – 2010 (upto 31.1.2010) are :

- (a) PIGFED assisted 375 women from Mamit and Kolasib districts with Fund received from Department of Women & Child Development, Government of India during 2008-2009 and another 375 women have been assisted during 2009-2010 from Serchhip and Champhai. The Federation has successfully implemented 400 units of Piggery with fund received from Mizoram Intodelh Programme (MIP).
- (b) PIGFED is presently maintaining Base Pig Breeding Farm at Thenzawl and 180 piglets were produced during 2008-2009 and 103 piglets during 2009-2010 produced from this farm were sold to farmers.
- (c) The Federation is actively engaged in procurement and selling of Pig Feeds like compound feeds and Wheat Bran during 2008-2009 compound feeds as much as 5673.9 quintals and 834.8 quintals of Wheat Bran have been procured and sold to the members and farmers. The Federation also procured and sold 4986.5 quintals of Compound Feeds and 423.2 quintals of Wheat Bran during 2009 – 2010.
- (a) The Gross profit during 2008-2009 was Rs.7,82,083.00 and the Net profit was Rs.95,809.00.

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 vital role in the upliftment of women by imparting Training in different trades like Tailoring, Knitting and other activities.

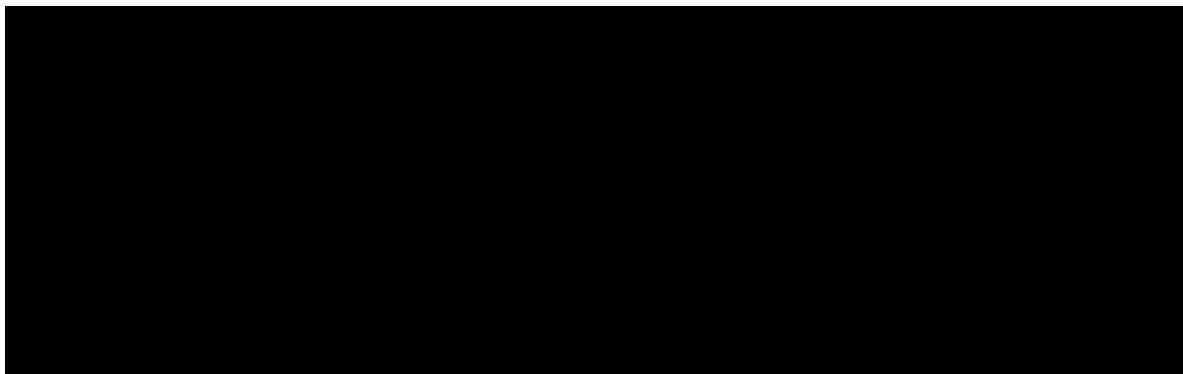
WOMENFED organized six months course training in tailoring and knitting for 54 members during 2008-2009 and the course was completed in December, 2009. As a result, many of them are now earning members in their respective family WOMENFED provides financial support to its affiliated Cooperative Societies at low interest rate for creating enthusiasm among the members.

Mizoram Apex Sericulture Cooperative Society Ltd. (MASCOS)

MASCOS organized sericulture compact farming through its affiliated societies at Khamrang, Kolasib, Sesawng, Dulte, Sialhawk and Biate centres during the year 2008-2009 in order to boost sericulture products in Mizoram. MASCOS is expecting to harvest about 290 Metric Tonnes of Cocoons costing Rs.348.00 lakhs in the year 2009-2010.

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

MAFF was set up in the year 1989 at the instance of the visit of late Prime Minister of India Shri. Rajiv Gandhi in order to bring fruits and vegetable growers into Cooperative fold and to provide them necessary inputs and advice to augment their income by increase productivity and value addition through integrated system of production and processing diversification.

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

MULCO was set up in the year 1984 with a view to feed the people with healthy and wholesome milk and milk products.

MULCO installed Chilling Plant which can handle 10,000 litres (LPD) under Operation Flood Programme. The venture Capital Fund called NABARD loan was financed from Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department Animal Husbandry dairy & Fisheries. An MOU was accordingly signed between MULCO, SBI and NABARD.

The status of MULCO during 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 (upto 31.1.2010) is as follows :



SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES

The Department is endeavour to promote different Sports disciplines and Youth activities like Adventure Sports, Scouts & Guides, National Cadet Corps (NCC), NSS, Youth Hostels Activities and construction of Sports infrastructures like Indoor Stadia, Open Stadia, Playground at City and Towns.

Since 2008-2009, Sports & Youth Services Department has a good number of achievements. The construction of full-fledged stadium namely Rajiv Gandhi Stadium at Mualpui, Aizawl is in full swing and the earth-works is now almost completed and 30% of works has been done. It is expected to have a full-fledged Stadium in Mizoram soon. The works for Aizawl Indoor Stadium at Pitarte Tlang, Aizawl and Indoor Stadium at Champhai are in good progress. NSS Cell constructed Public Utilities like Waiting shed, Bazar shed, Public Urinal etc. and conducted Blood Donation Camp etc.

Rural Sports - PYKKA with the help of Central Govt. has been conducted under Sports Council. The Catch-them-Young Policy newly introduced and initiated by the Hon'ble Sports Minister is being conducted under the Department which have great impact to the young boys and girls in different sports disciplines.

Mizoram State Sports Council (MSSC):

The main activities of Mizoram State Sports Council are construction and maintenance of Sports Infrastructure and promotion of coaching and conducting Sports Tournament and participation at State Level, National Level as well as International Level Sports Tournaments. The MSSC has completed construction of Ramhlun Sports Complex during 2008-09. The construction works of 9 (nine) Projects - State Level and District Level Sports Complex, Aizawl, Lunglei, Serchhip, Kolasib, Champhai, Mamit, Lawngtlai, Saiha, Dungtlang are in the hands of MSSC which are expected to be completed soon.

Mizoram Youth Commission (MYC):

The Mizoram Youth Commission which has started functioning since October, 2008 has conducted coaching class for Central Civil Services examination in which more than 100 persons are enrolled. Coaching class for interview of Police recruitment in New Delhi is also conducted by them. The Mizoram Youth Commission is now transferred to Labour, Employment & Industrial Training Department from Sports & Youth Services Department recently.

XIII. RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In Mizoram, all rural development schemes and other poverty alleviation programmes are implemented through the network of 26 Rural Development Blocks and District Rural Development Agencies in every districts. The development activities are restricted to the most essential and pressing needs of the rural people that can be implemented through public participation.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

Objective: The basic objective of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed

wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee can also serve other objectives; generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

NREGA

Implementation of NREGA in Mizoram started in Lawngtlai and Saiha Districts under Phase-I during the year 2006-07 and extended to Lunglei and Champhai Districts during 2007-2008. From 1.4.2008 onwards, the programme covered all the 8(eight) Districts with the inclusion of the remaining 4 (four) Districts viz. Aizawl, Kolasib, Serchhip and Mamit Districts. The number of job card holders has been steadily increasing from 0.89 lakh in 2007-08 to 1.78 lakh upto Sept. 2009. Payment through banks has increased from 0% in 2007-08 to 35% by the end of Sept 2009. The State proposes to provide 100 days of employment in 2009-10. The average wage rate is presently Rs.103 per day, which is the minimum wage rate. The state government is proposing revision of the wage rate to Rs. 110/-. Ministry of Rural Development insists that Minimum Wage Rate (Rs. 132/-) in Mizoram should be followed.

Status of NREGS in Mizoram:

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was first introduced in Mizoram in the 2 (two) districts of Lawngtlai and Saiha and another 2 (two) districts of Lunglei and Champhai was covered by this

scheme during the year 2006-07. The Scheme now covers the whole 8 (eight) districts of Mizoram.

Wages:

The unskilled wage was given @ Rs. 91/- per day as per the Minimum Wages, 1948, and enhanced to Rs. 103/- per day from the 1st April 2007, which was raised to Rs. 110/- per day w.e.f. 1st Feb. 2008 and again fixed @ Rs 103/- per day by the State Govt. w.e.f. 22.5 2009.

During 2008-09 Government of India released Rs. 151.93 crores for implementing NREGS in Mizoram covering all 8 (eight) districts. Against this allocation the State Government released Rs. 15.34 crores as matching share, the total fund released was Rs. 16.73 during 2008 – 09.

During 2009-10, Government of India has so far released Rs. 145.64 crores upto December 2009, while State Government has released Rs. 9.07 upto December 2009, which is around 6 per cent of the total fund released by Central Govt. as on December, 2009.

**DISTRICT-WISE AMOUNT OF FUND UNDER NREGS FOR THE YEAR
2008 – 09 & 2009 – 10.**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Fund Position(Rs in lakhs)					
		Central Share released	State share released	Total	Central Share released	State share released	Total
		2008-2009			2009-2010 (as on Dec 2009)		
1	Saiha	1,751.00	217.1	1,968.10	972.52	61.268	1033.788
2	Lawngtlai	2624.68	238.35	2863.03	2066.52	102.33	2168.85
3	Lunglei	4,190.15	439.02	4,629.17	1047.26	221.55	1268.81
4	Champhai	2,978.01	282.09	3,260.10	2761.34	105.42	2866.76
5	Aizawl	1,611.82	161.18	1,773.00	2845.71	179.28	3024.99
6	Kolasib	526.21	52.62	578.83	2035.47	96.735	2132.205
7	Serchhip	973.37	89.5	1,062.87	1069.92	61.105	1131.025
8	Mamit	538.21	53.89	592.1	1765.19	79.758	1844.948
	Total	15,193.45	1,533.75	16,727.20	14563.93	907.446	15471.38

The number of job cards issued during 2008-09 stood at 1,71,831 and increased to 1,79,514 during 2009-10 upto the month of December 2009. The figure as provided by the implementing Department reveals that they have managed to provide 100 days employment as guaranteed by the Scheme in all 5 districts of Saiha, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Champhai and Aizawl.

Number of job card issued & employment days provided under NREGS

District	No. of HH issued		No of days employment	
	2008-2009	2009-2010 (as on Dec 2009)	2008-2009	2009-2010 (as on Dec 2009)
Saiha	11795	12152	100 days	62 days
Lawngtlai	23463	24090	100 days	65 days
Lunglei	33237	33878	100 days	52 days
Champhai	24680	24921	100 days	70 days
Aizawl	34221	36831	100 days	72 days
Kolasib	16700	18041	26 days	70 days
Serchhip	12544	12801	70 days	69 days
Mamit	15191	16800	32 days	66 days
Total	171831	179514		

Backward region Grant Fund(BRGF)

The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund aims to supplement and converge existing developmental inflows into identified districts. In Mizoram there are two BRGF Districts, Lawngtlai and Saiha Districts. The Scheme is 100 % funded by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. An amount of Rs 2498 was reflected in the Annual Plan 2009-2010 for implementation of the scheme.

Under this scheme, Government of India has released Rs. 2097.00 lakhs and Rs. 2,118.00 lakhs during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The objective of IAY is primarily to help construction/upgradation of dwelling unit of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other BPL rural households by providing them a lump sum assistance.

The IAY is Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded in a cost sharing basis between the Govt. of India and the State Govt. in the ratio of 90:10.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

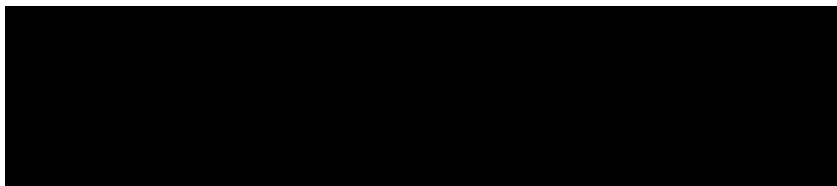
The Indira Awaas Yojana(IAY) aims to provide houses to the poor in the rural areas, primarily to help construction/upgradation of dwelling units of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and other below the poverty line non Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes rural households by providing them a lump sum financial assistance.

Earlier Cost sharing between the Central and the States was at the ratio of 75:25. This has been revised to 90:10 for the NE States from the release of 2nd instalment of fund in 2008-09. Previously, assistance was given Rs.27,500/- for new construction and Rs.12,500/- for upgradation. This was revised w.e.f. 1.4.08 to Rs.38,500/- for new construction and Rs.15,000/- for upgradation. The targets for 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been fully achieved. 35% to 39% demand had been for upgradation of houses. The fund utilization under IAY is almost 98% during 2007-09 and the physical achievements under IAY were found satisfactory. Convergence between latrines built under the TSC with IAY houses is happening to some extent. The houses are being built by the beneficiaries themselves.

The amount of assistance provided per dwelling unit for new construction is Rs 35,000/- in plain areas and Rs 38,500/- in hilly/difficult areas and for upgradation, the assistance is Rs 15,000/- per unit.

A total of Rs. 1,123.58 lakh was released under IAY scheme, out of this, the share of released made by the state Government was Rs. 217.95 lakhs which happens to be about 24 per cent of the total fund released.

Status of fund released (Rs in Crore)



The data on physical achievement showed that there were 3151 nos of houses constructed under IAY schemes and a total of 2028 house upgraded.

Number of houses constructed & upgraded for the last three years are as follows :-

Sl. No.	Works	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Dec. 2009)
1	No. of New houses constructed	1261	1452	3151	1672
2	No. of houses upgraded	652	817	2028	889

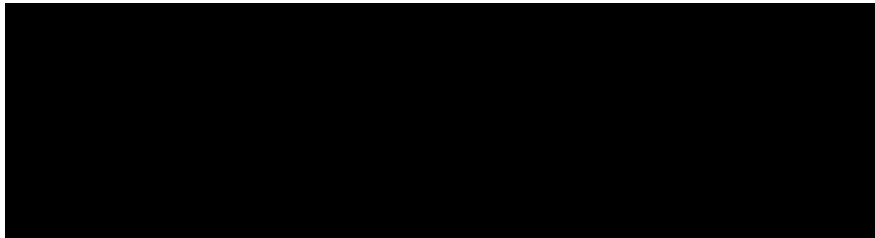
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozjar Yojana (SGSY)

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

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

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

Status of the implementation of SGSY are as follows :-



Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP)

Objectives

The IWDP is aimed at an integrated development of wasteland/degraded lands based on village/micro watershed plans. These plans are prepared by the Watershed Associations/Watershed Committees and Gram Panchayats/Village Councils (under Hariyali Guidelines) with the technical guidance of the Watershed Development Teams of the Project Implementation Agencies (PIA's) after taking into consideration the land capability, site condition and local needs of the people. The programme aims at fulfillment of the following objectives:

At present there are a total of 52 projects under IWDP being implemented through out Mizoram, out of which 17 projects are under Revised Guidelines 2001 and 27 projects are under Hariyali Guidelines.

Status of achievement are as follows :

Sl.No.	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10
1	Fund released by GOI (in lakhs)	2,599.47	2,102.33
2	Fund released by State (in lakh)	237.51	153.575
3	Area covered (in Ha)	37,301	N.A.
4	Expenditure (Rs in lakh)	2,836.98	2255.901

Social Education

Under this Scheme, construction of Community Halls, NGOs' buildings, village libraries, information centres and playgrounds are mainly undertaken. The following are works executed during 2008-09.

Expenditure and Works undertaken under Social Education

Sl. No	Name of Works	Nos. of works undertaken	Expenditure involved (Rs in lakhs)	Nos. of works undertaken		Expenditure involved (Rs in lakhs)	
				2008-2009	2009-2010	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	Construction of Community Hall/Centre	70	245.50	31	110.46		
2	Construction of MHIP/YMA/MUP etc. building	10	30.50	12	28.70		
3	Construction of Playground	2	4.00	0	0		
4	Construction of Volleyball/basketball court	3	3.00	0	1.00		
5	Others	4	16.15	5	9.84		
Total		89	299.15	48	150.00		

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to bridge the gap in the physical and social infrastructure of such areas. The aim is to transform the border areas by ensuring multifaceted development and to saturate the border areas with all the essential infrastructure through convergence of schemes and participatory approach. This programme is implemented in villages situated in International border viz. Indo-Bangladesh border and Indo-Myanmar border.

During 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 3024.62 lakhs was utilized for implementing various works programme under BADP. Rs. 2082.00 lakhs has also been utilized during the current year 2009 – 10.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION.

As per 2001 Census, there are 22 notified towns classified as urban areas in Mizoram.

Fund Allocation for Urban Development during the last three years are as follows :-

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.		2007 – 2008	2008 – 2009	2009 – 2010
1	Normal Plan Fund	500	550	1300
2	ACA (1) JNNURM	1477	1477	5033
	(2) EAP/SIPMIU	2934	11012	1243
3	SJSRY (CSS)	233.58	349	369
4	ULB (12 th Finance Commission)	200	200	200

Twelfth Finance Commission

The programme taken under ULB in Mizoram targeted mainly on Solid Waste Management for which at least 50% of the grant have been utilized and the other half is projected for implementation of Civic Services, Information, Education and Communication as per recommendations. Many valuable public assets in the length and breadth of Aizawl city have been created under the scheme like Pavement, Cantiliver etc.

Aizawl Development Authority (ADA):

The Aizawl Development Authority was established under the umbrella of UD&PA for creation of sustainable and worthwhile assets for Aizawl City and executing developmental works. The newly Gazetted prepared by Aizawl Development Authority, **“Building Regulations, 2008”** is also strictly enforced by the ADA.

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

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission consists of 4 major programmes viz.

- (i) Urban Infrastructure & Governance
- (ii) Basic Services to Urban Poor
- (iii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes and
- (iv) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns.

The first two sub-missions i.e. UIG and BSUP are meant for JNNURM Mission city i.e. Aizawl only, and the latter two, i.e., IHSDP and UIDSSMT are implemented in other towns of Mizoram.

- Progress made under JNNURM :-

- Renewal of Pumping Mchineries & Equipment and Transmission System of Aizawl Greater Water Supply, Phase-I (Rs.1681.80 lakhs) under Urban Infrastructure & Governance have been approved by Central Government. Rs. 168.00 lakhs State share portion was already sanctioned by Govt of Mizoram and has been fully utilized. The first installment of Central share amounting to Rs. 378.41 lakhs have also been received and utilized. Second installment amounting to Rs. 378.41 lakhs have recently been released by the Government of India from its share and it is being process for drawing. PHE Department is implementing the project and is making good progress.
- Urban Transport System of Aizawl (Rs.325 lakh) has been approves and sanctioned by the Govt of India. First installment of Rs.146 lakh has been released by the Central Government, and procurement of 25 nos of buses under the project is being processed from Transport Department.
- First installment of **Chite EWS Housing** and **Lawipu EWS Housing** under Basic Services to Urban Poor amounting to Rs 260.04 lakhs and Rs 462.77lakhs respectively have been released by Central Government and the State share of Rs. 84.05 lakhs and 51.42 lakhs respectively also been released by State Government, and works are in progress. Under these projects, 408 urban poor families will be provided housing.
- Under UIDSSMT, Lunglei Greater Water Supply Scheme and Serchhip Greater Water Supply Scheme amounting to Rs. 867.44 lakhs and 687.60 lakhs respectively are approved by the Central Government, and first installments for both the projects amounting to Rs. 390.35 lakhs and 309.42 lakhs respectively have also been released and transferred to PHE Department, which is implementing the schemes.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

JNNURM contains four programmes: (1) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (2) Basic Services to Urban Poor (3) Integrated housing and Slum Development Programme (4) Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns. Aizawl is one of the identified city and the first two programmes (1&2) are to be taken within the Aizawl city. The delay in setting up ULBs has affected the work progress. EWS housing at Lawipu Veng project is located in the sub-urban area of Aizwal city, proposed for 400 beneficiaries.

E
W

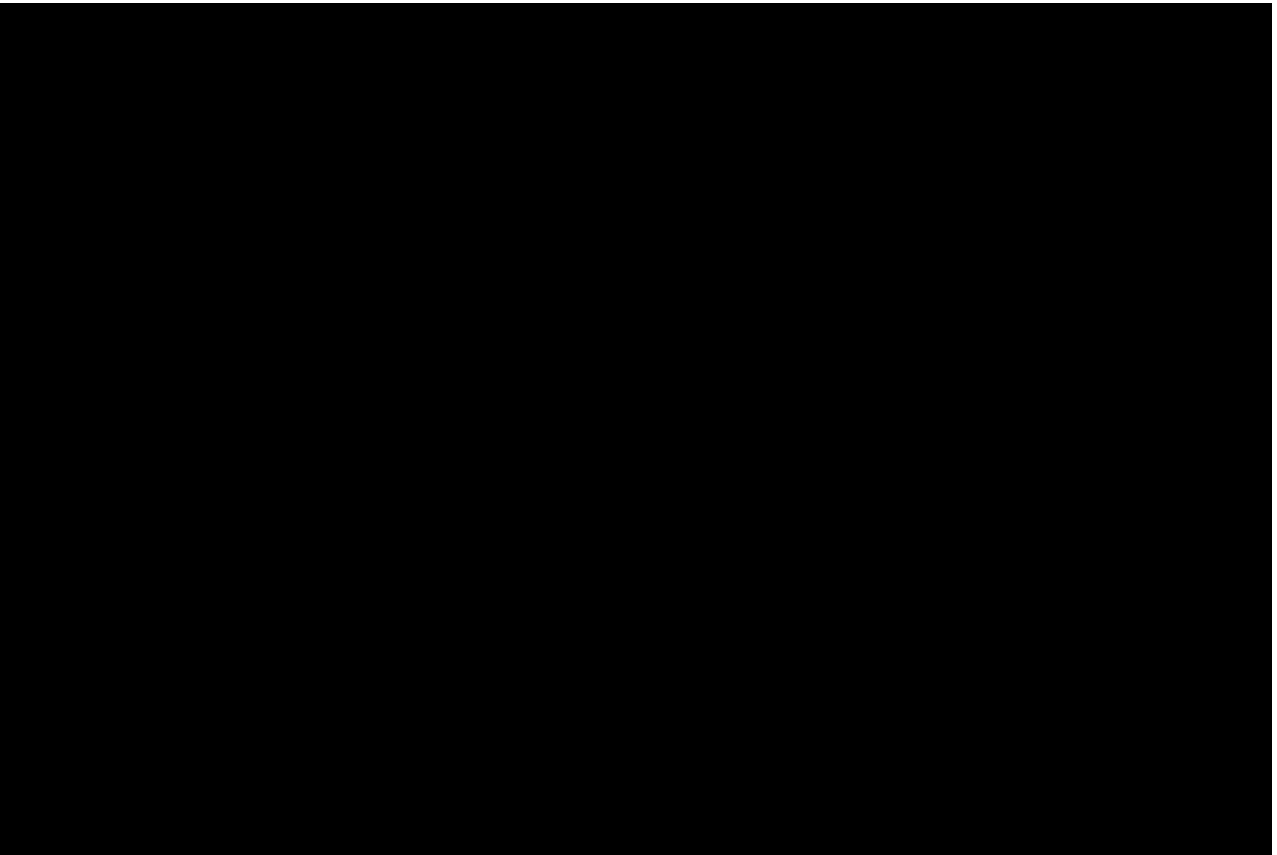
EWS Housing Schemes under IHSDP are now ready for implementation.

Sl	Name of Scheme	Total project approved	Central share released	State share released
1	Housing EWS (Lunglei-500 units)	621.41	310.7	103
2	Housing EWS (Champhai-I 74 units)	132.97	66.48	10.34
3	Housing EWS (Kolasib-I 50 units)	96.58	48.28	16.22
4	Housing EWS (Saiha 200 units)	389.82	194.91	82.84
5	Housing EWS (Serchhip 350 units)	515.56	257.78	97.42
6	Housing EWS (Mamit 150 units)	259.81	129.91	46.34
7	Housing EWS (Kolasib-II 250 units)	423.09	211.55	-
8	Housing EWS (Champhai-II 376 units)	539.14	269.57	-
TOTAL		2978.38	1489.18	356.16

Under these projects, as many as 1950 poor families in different district headquarters will be provided housing.

Urban Infrastructure Development :-

Many projects had been implemented with the assistance of Government of India under 10% Lumpsum provisions. The following shows the works with its respective remarks:



URBAN POOR

Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

The objective of the scheme was to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under employed through the setting up of self employment ventures or provision of wage employment.

Achievements under different components of SJSRY are as follows :

- (a) Urban Self Employment Programme : During 2008-09 there were 285 nos of beneficiaries receiving loan and subsidy for self employment.
- (b) Urban Women Self Help Programme : 80 nos of Self Help Group were formed during 2008 – 09 for which Rs. 45,000/- were allocated to each group as revolving fund.
- (c) Skilled Training for Employment promotion amongst Urban Poor: During 2008 – 09 as much as 2418 nos of beneficiaries were sponsored for training in different trade.

BPL IN URBAN AREA

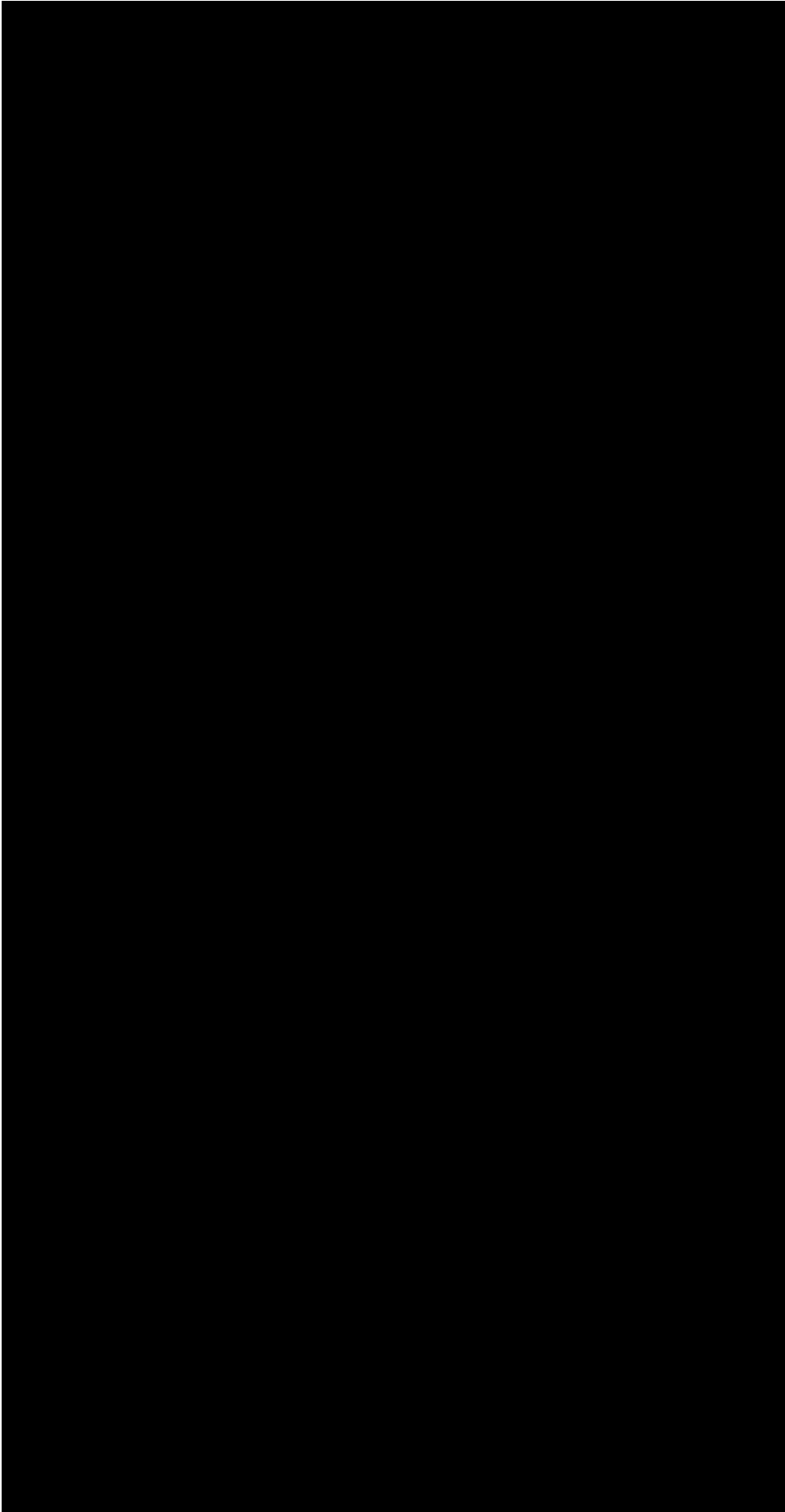
The latest population survey record (2008) of the BPL people within the respective district hqrs are as follows :-

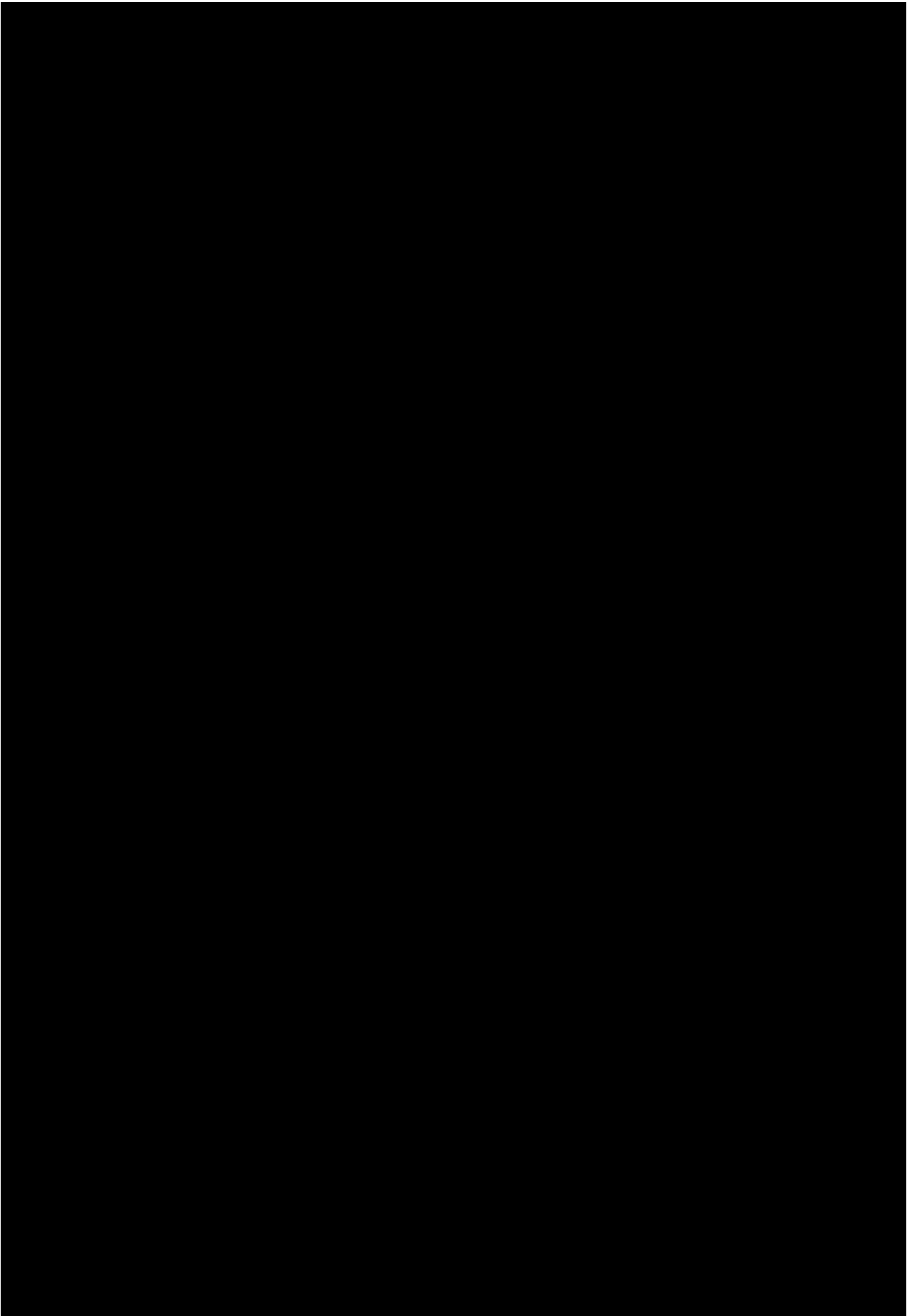
Sl. No	Dist Hqrs.	No of Houses	Population
1	Aizawl City	14669	64311
2	Kolasib Town	1319	6060
3	Champhai Town	2179	9843
4	Serchhip Town	1708	7778
5	Mamit Town	772	3689
6	Lunglei Town	2813	12377
7	Lawngtlai Town	899	2960
8	Saiha Town	1030	4845
Total :		25389	111863

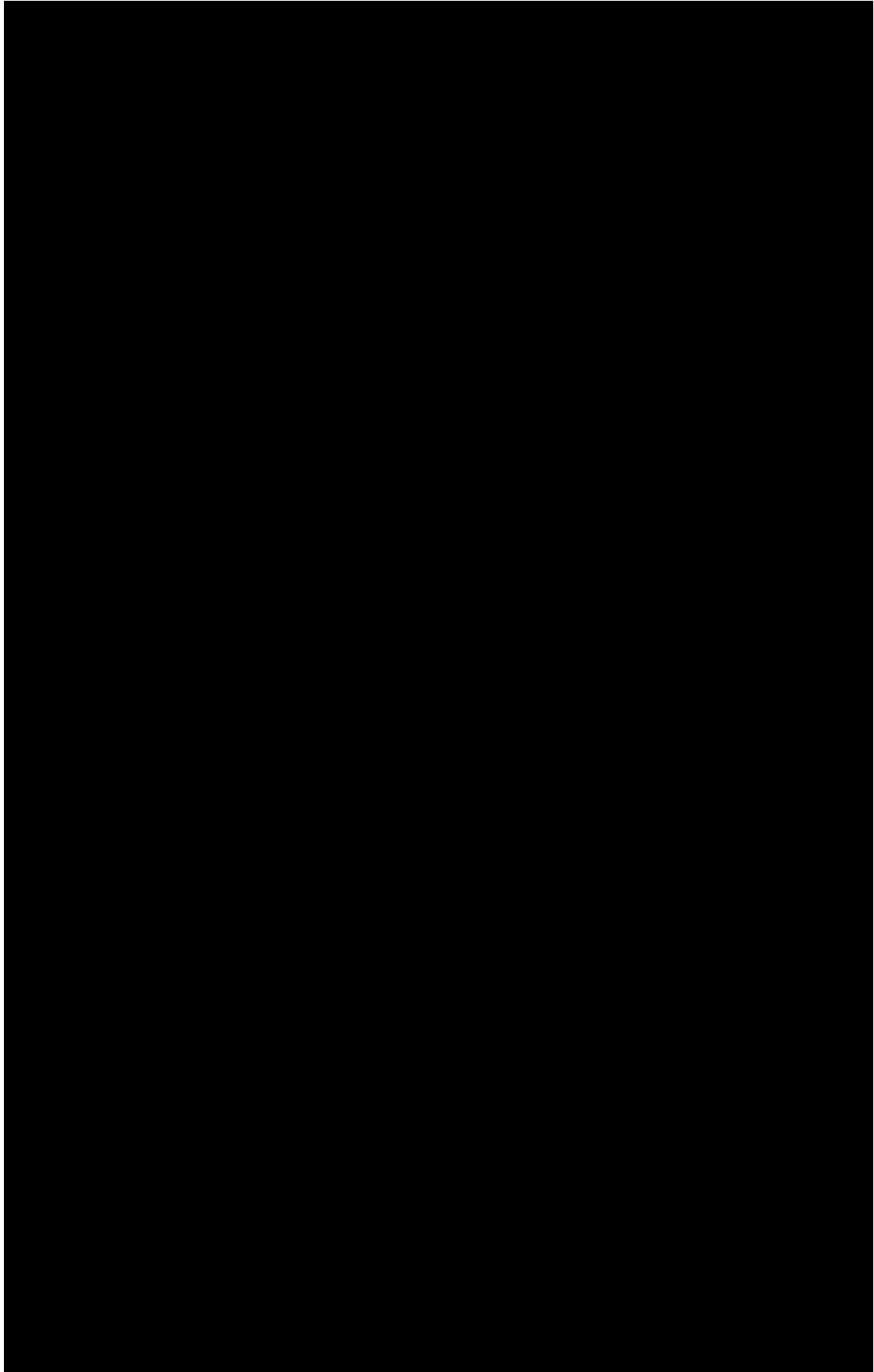
XIV. LIST OF ANNEXURES

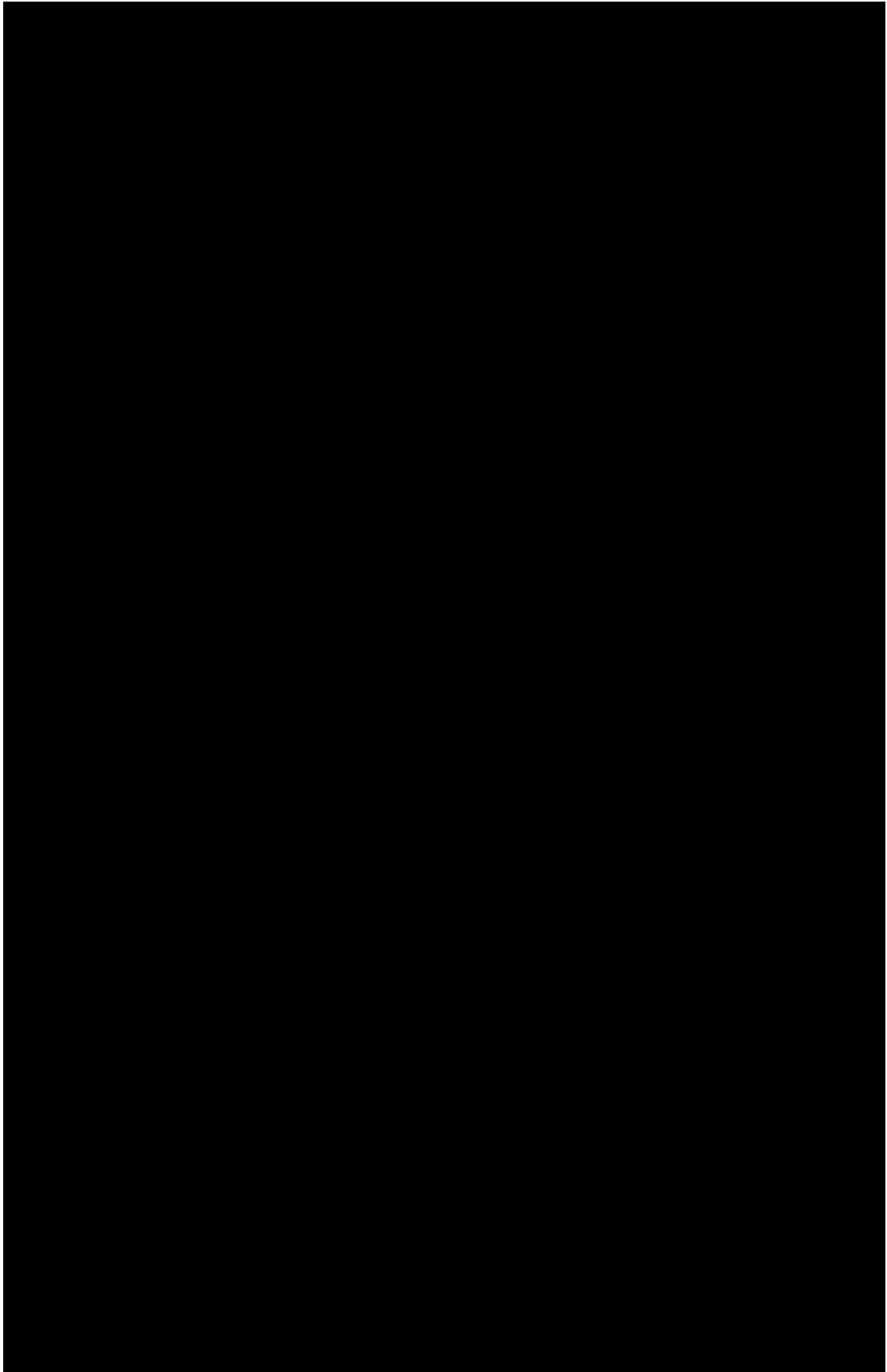
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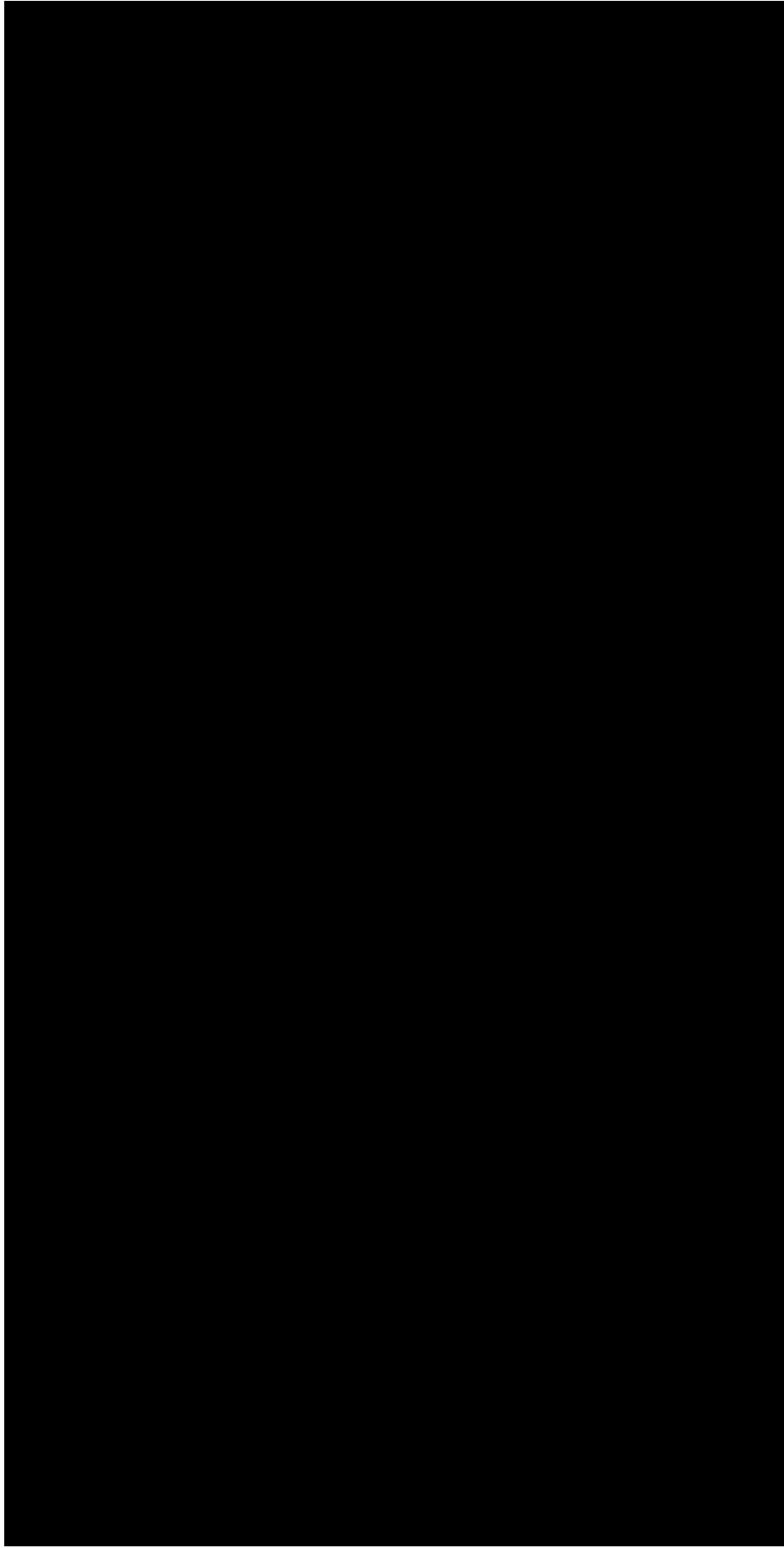


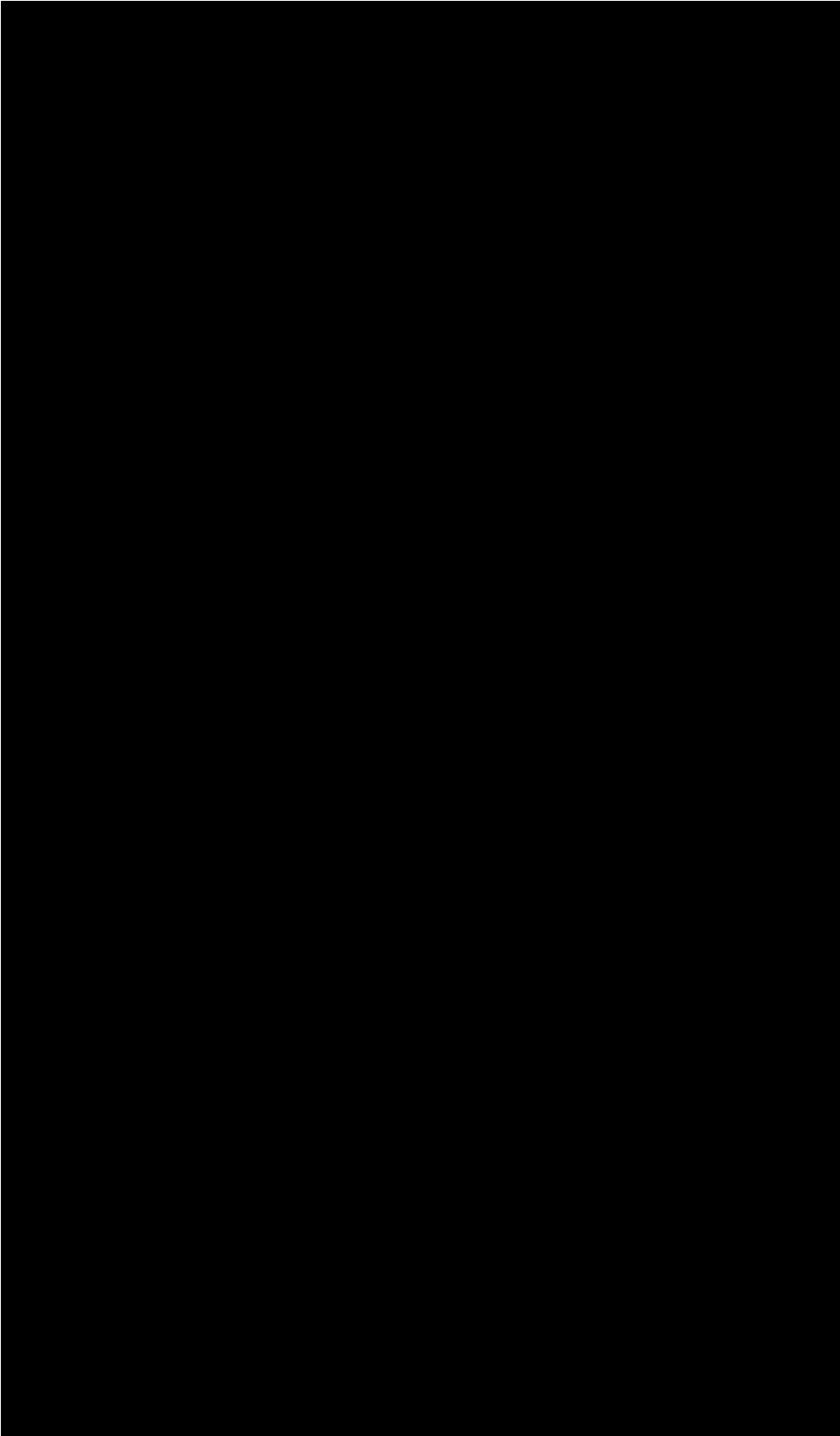


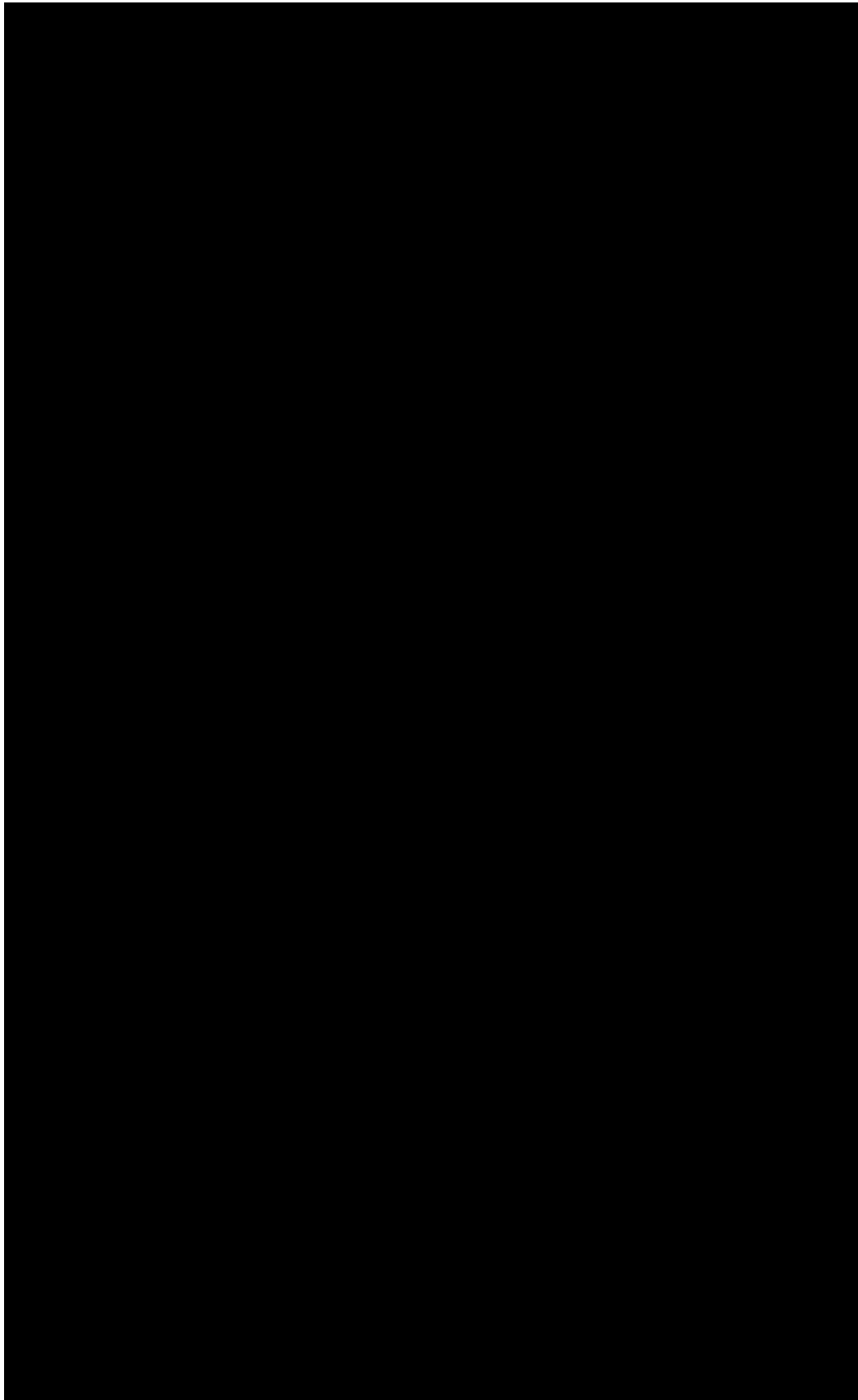


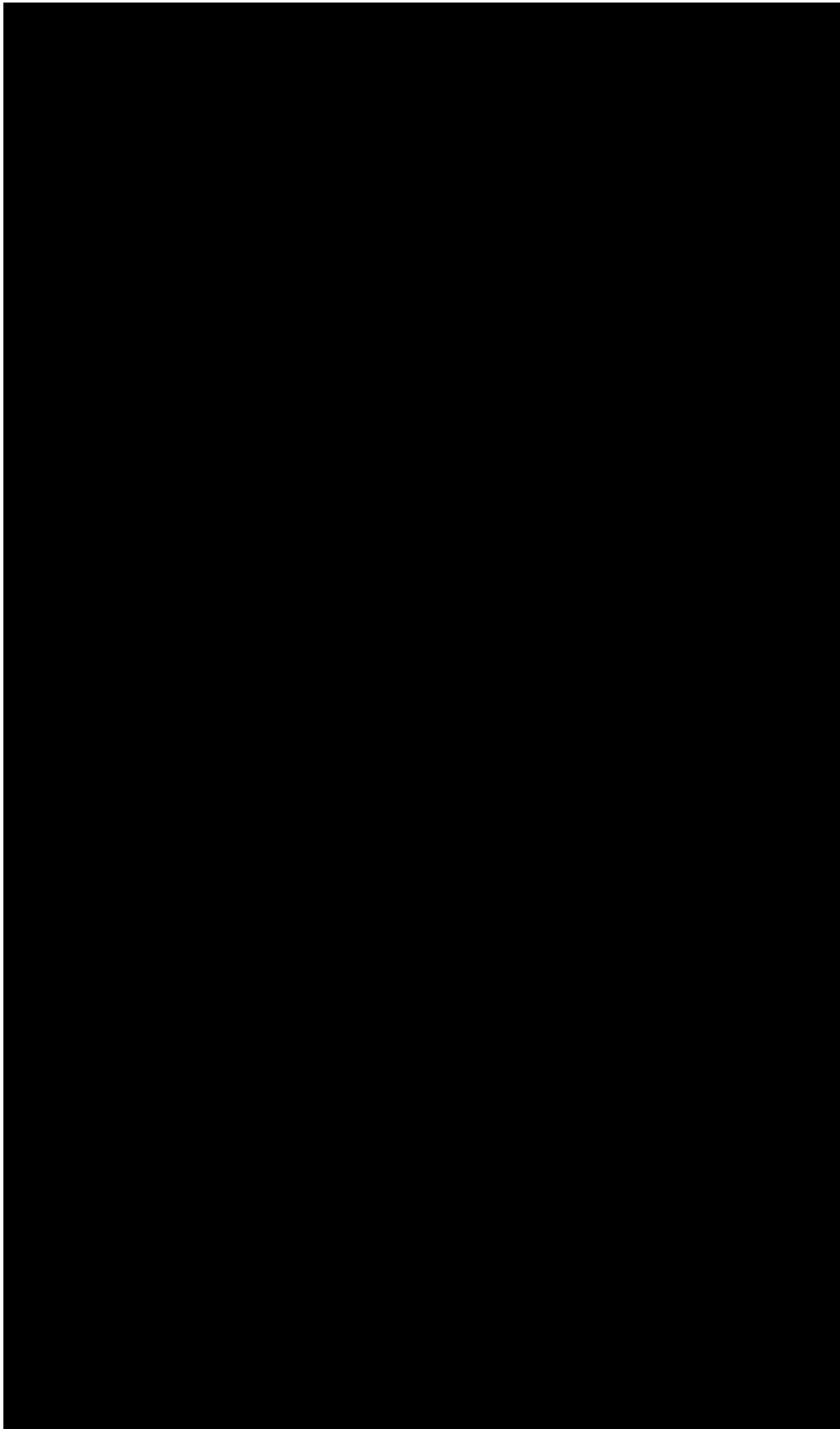






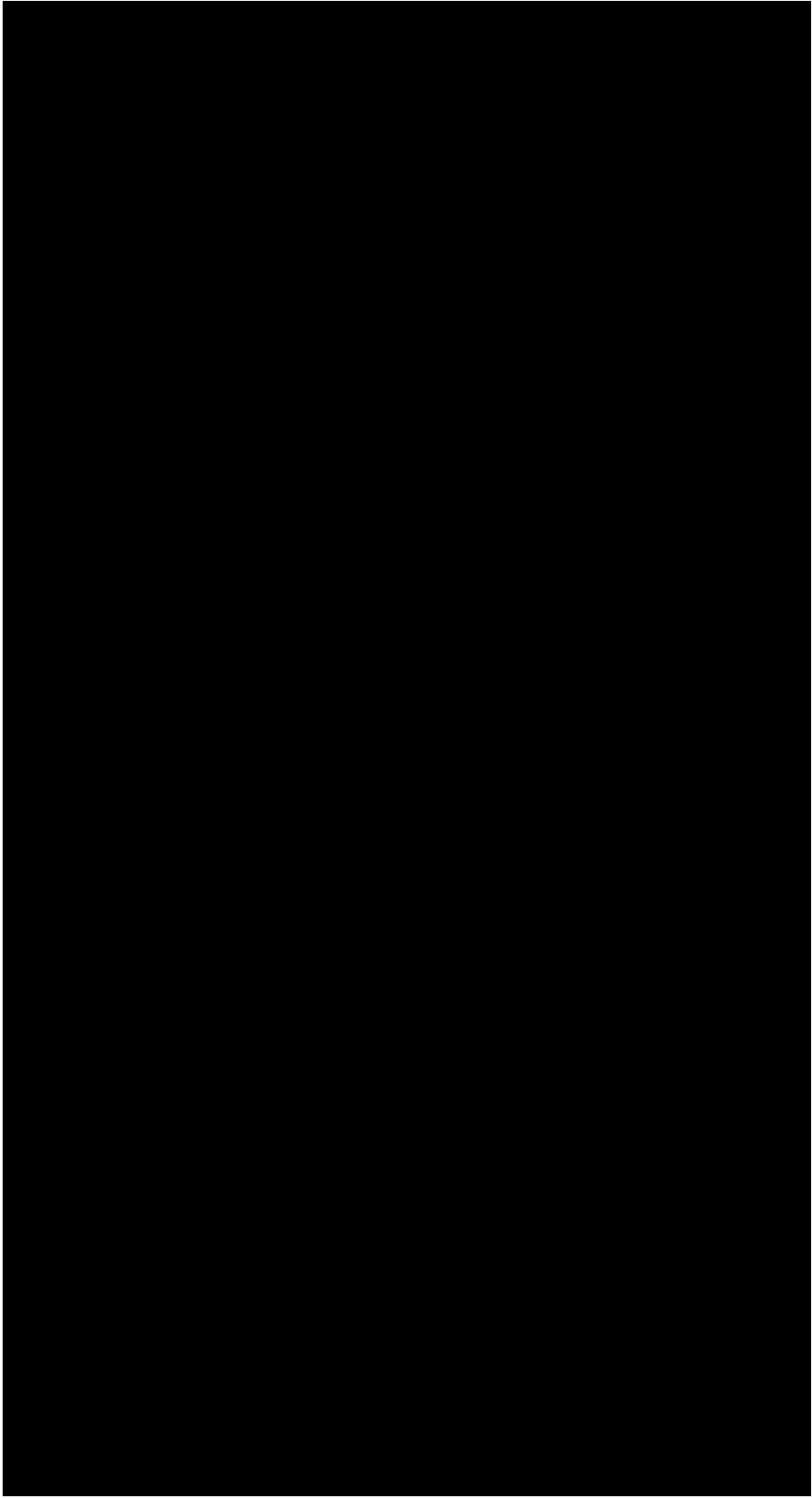




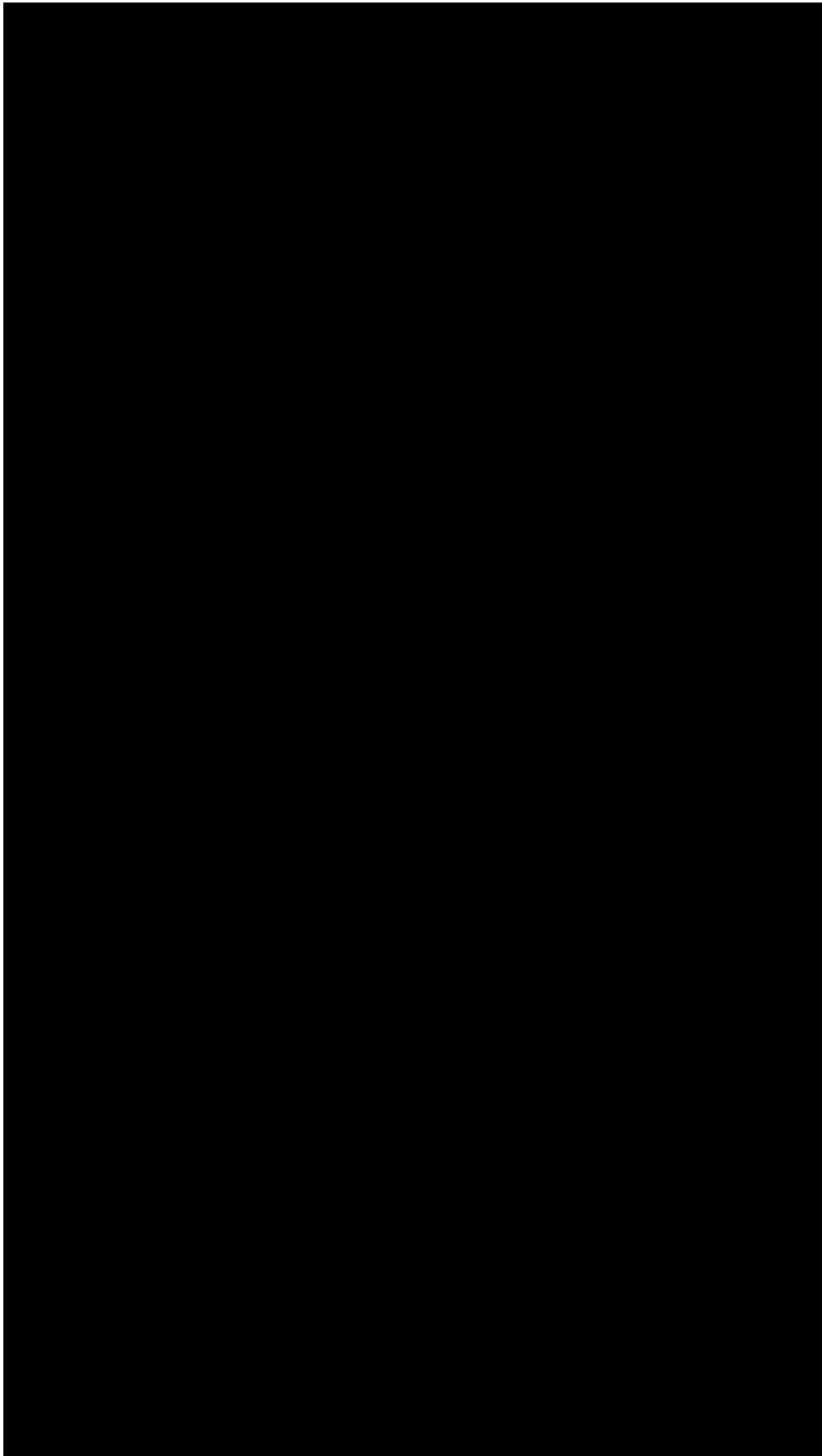




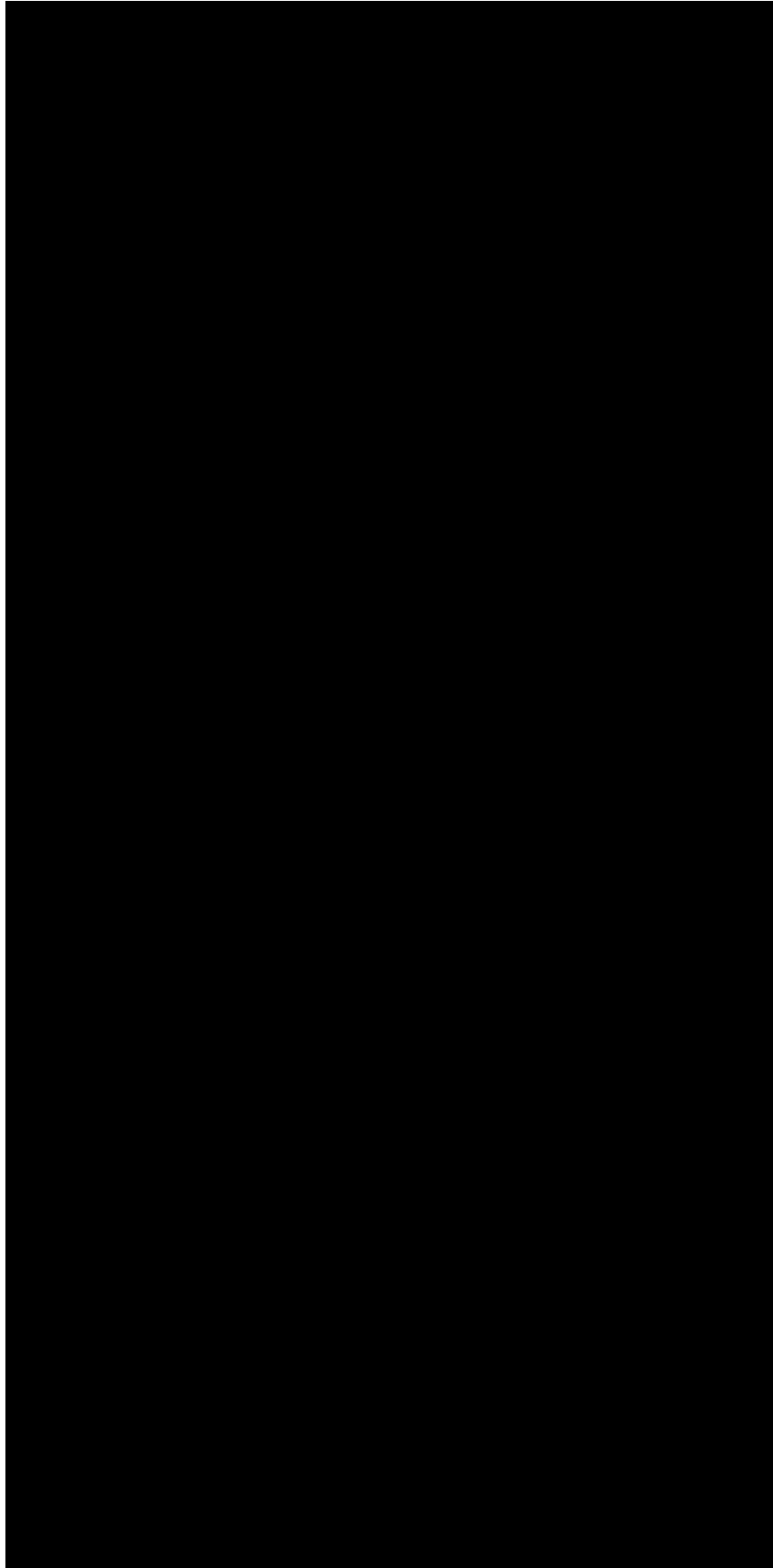
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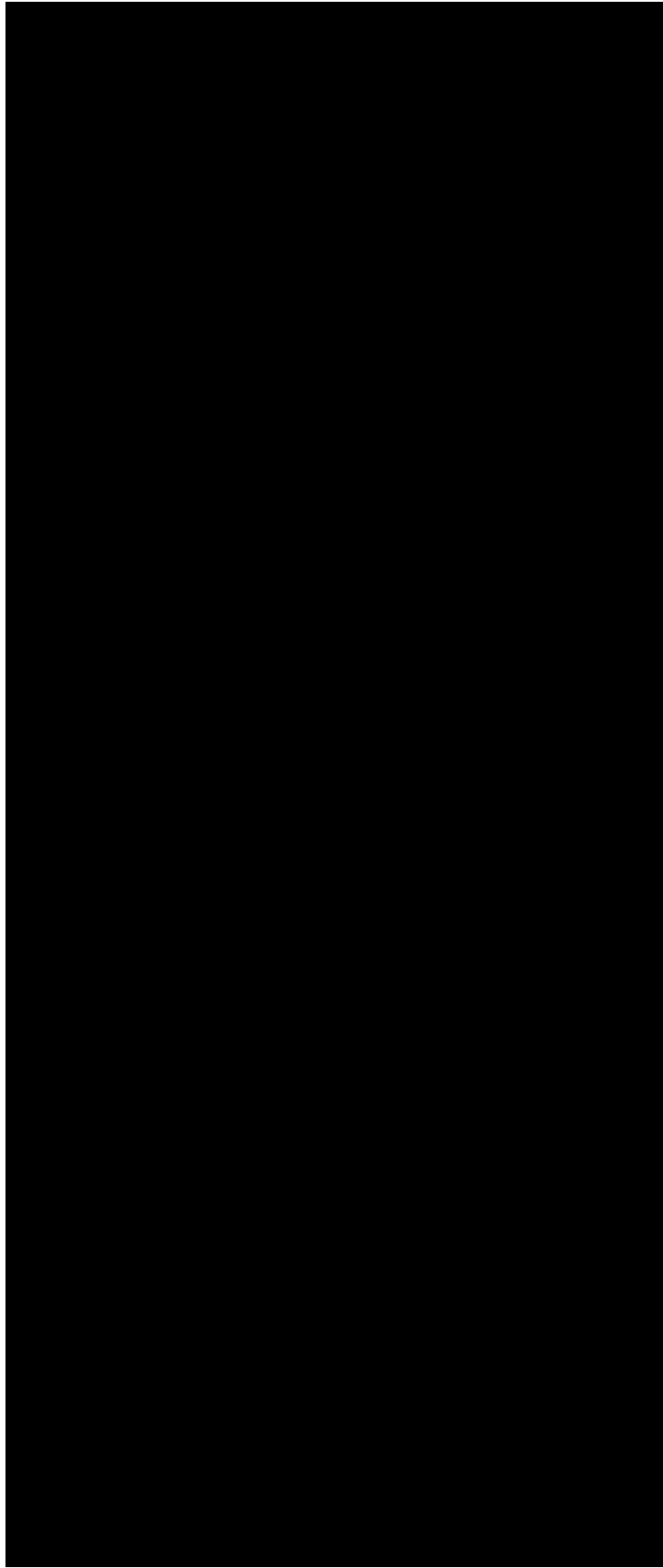


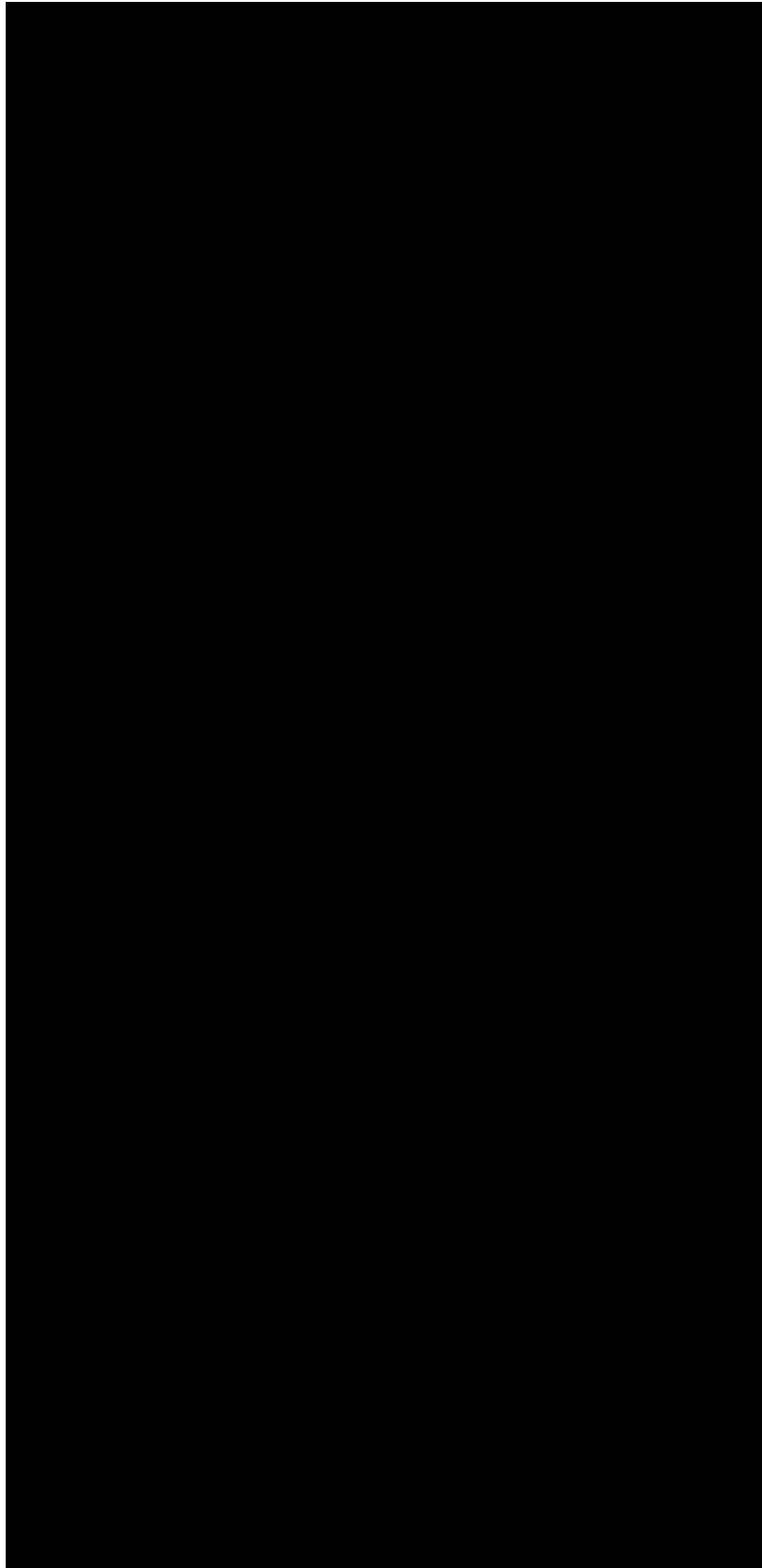
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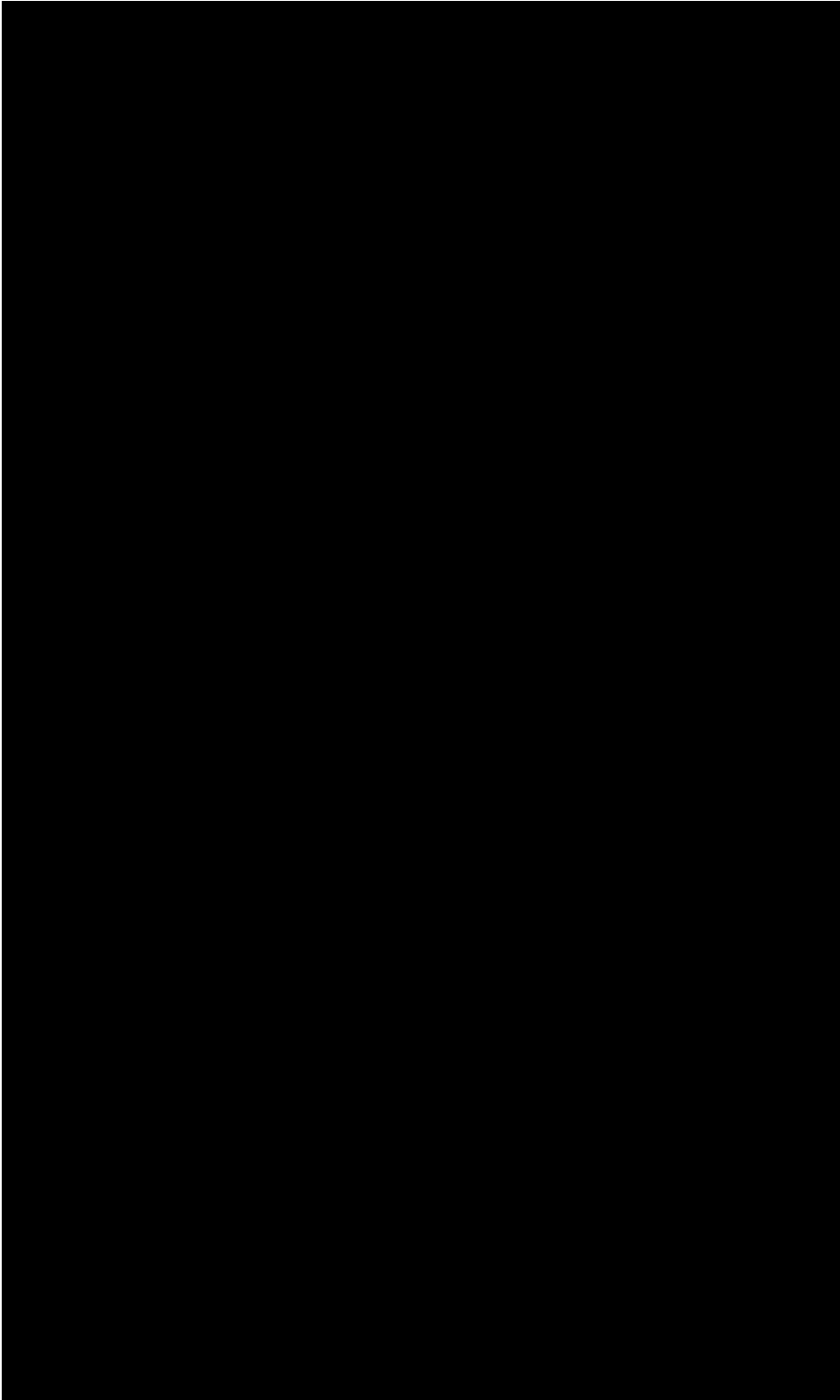


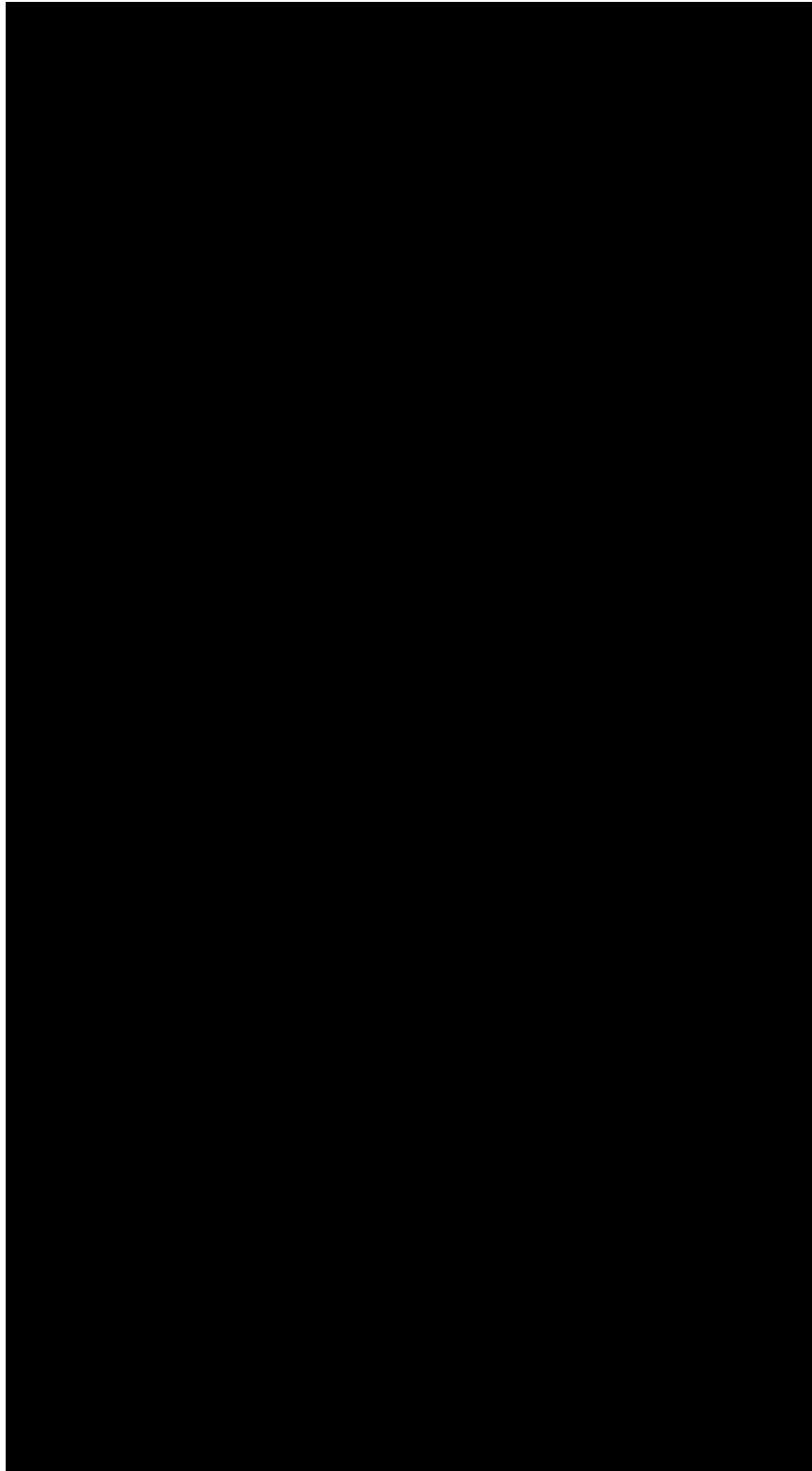
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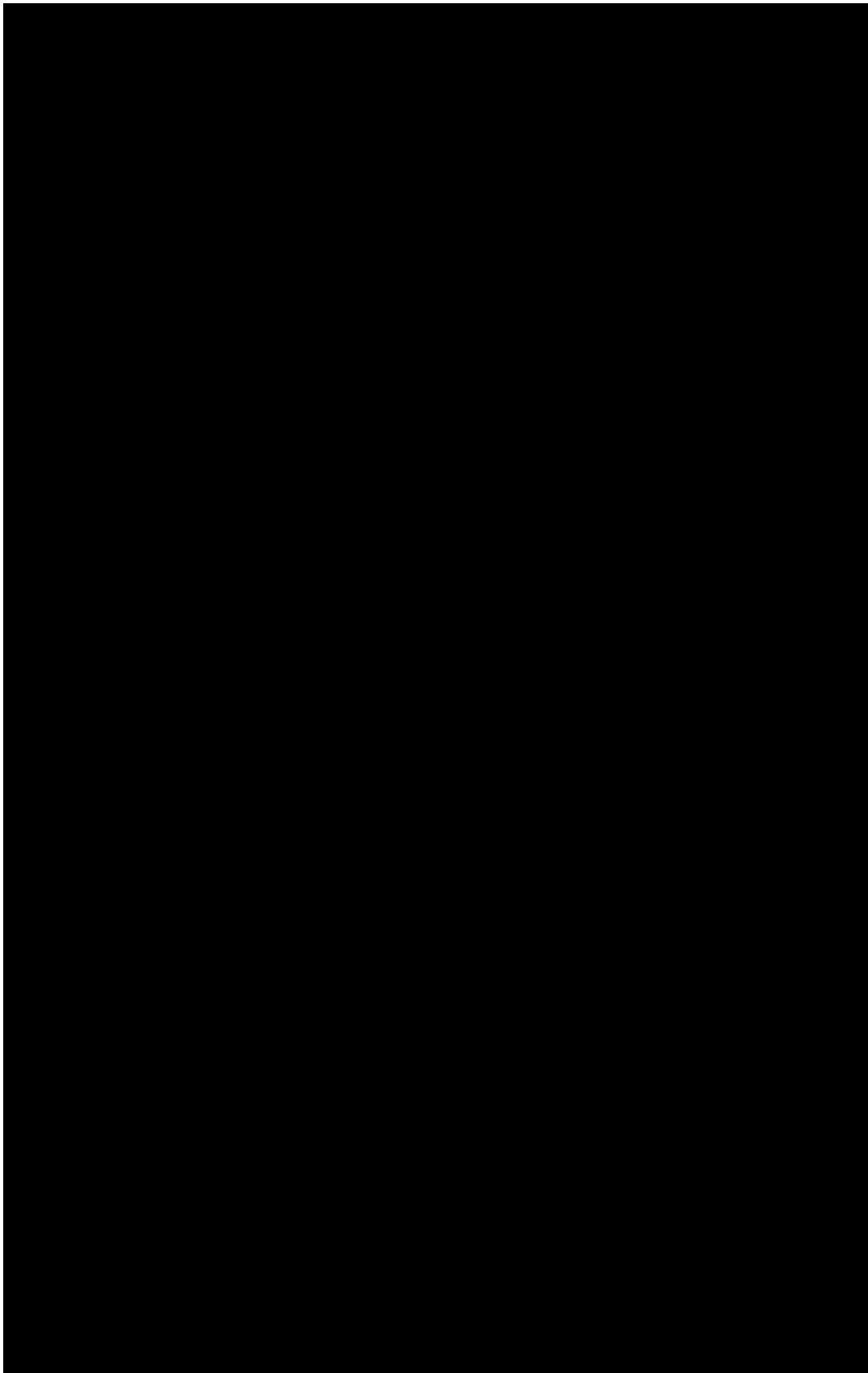


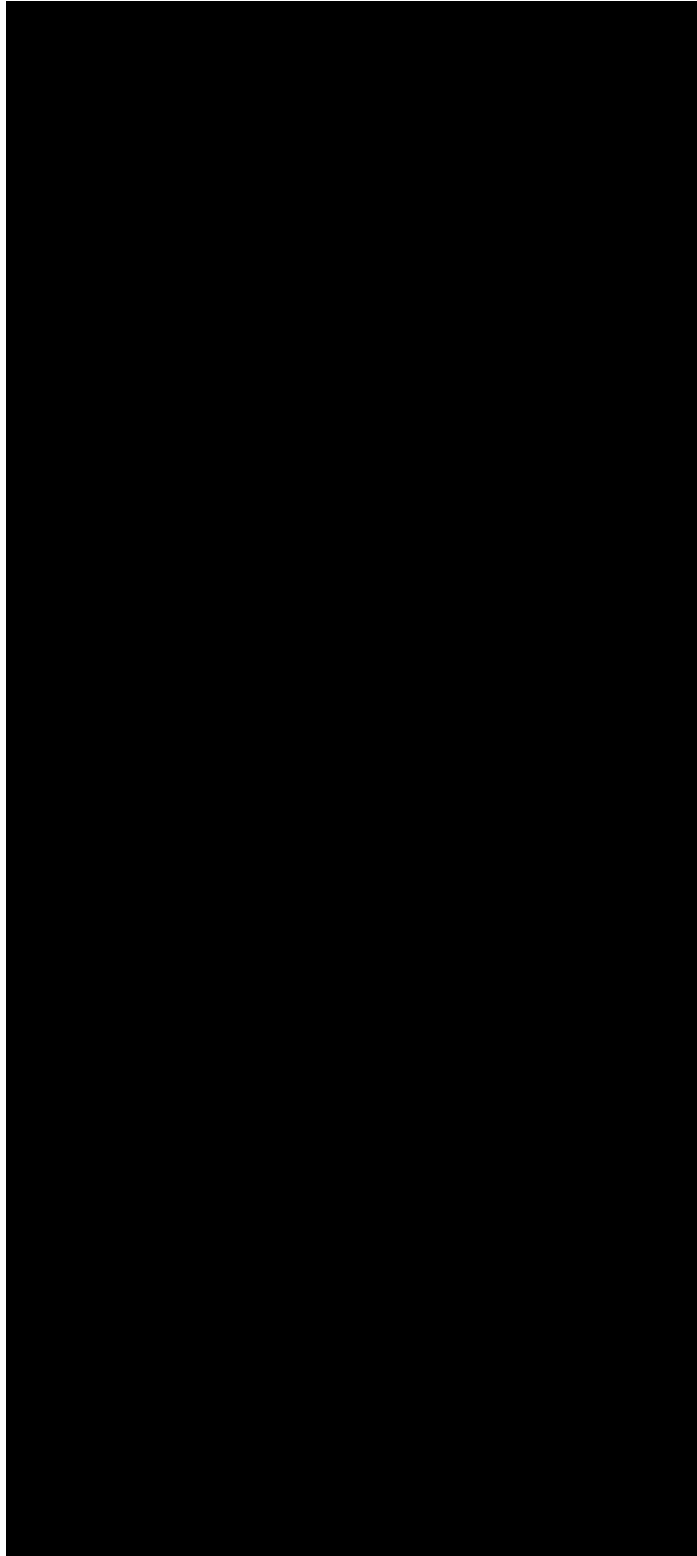


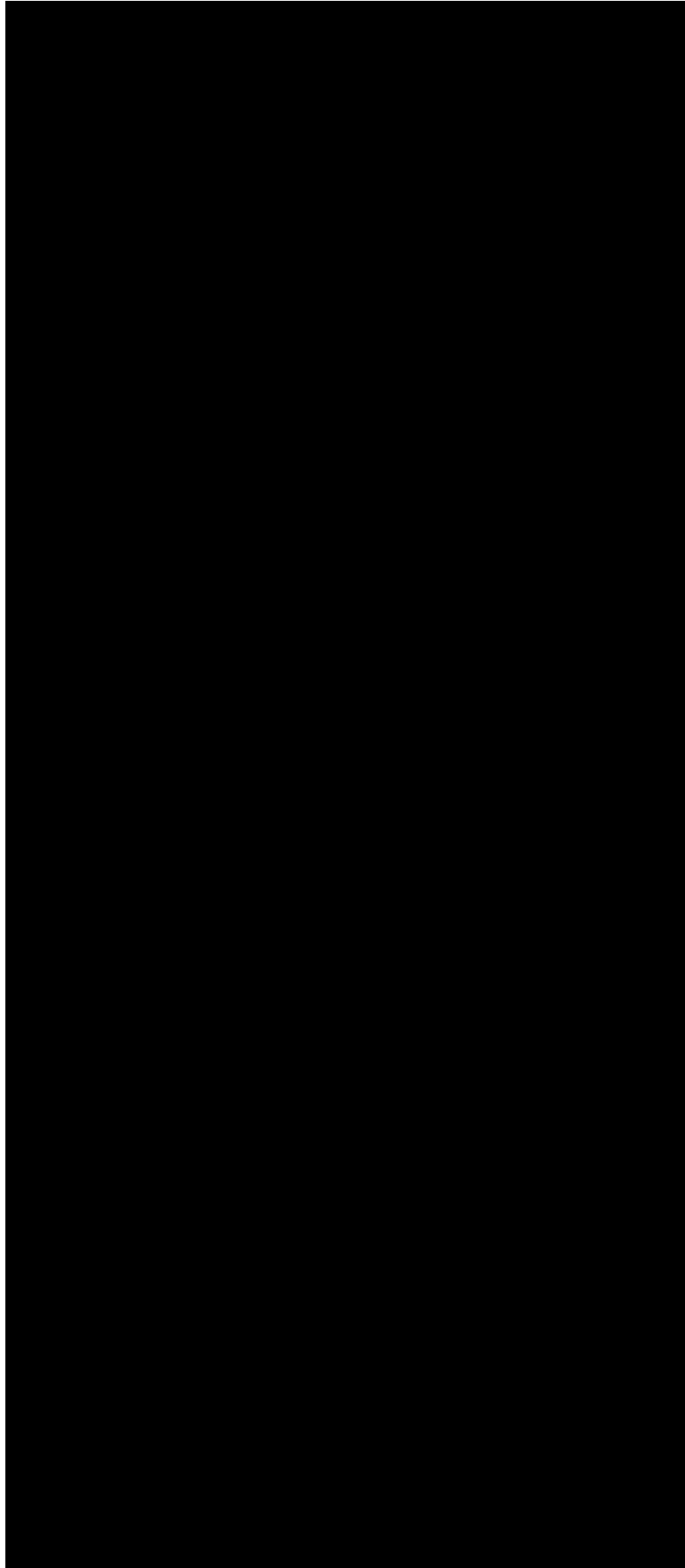


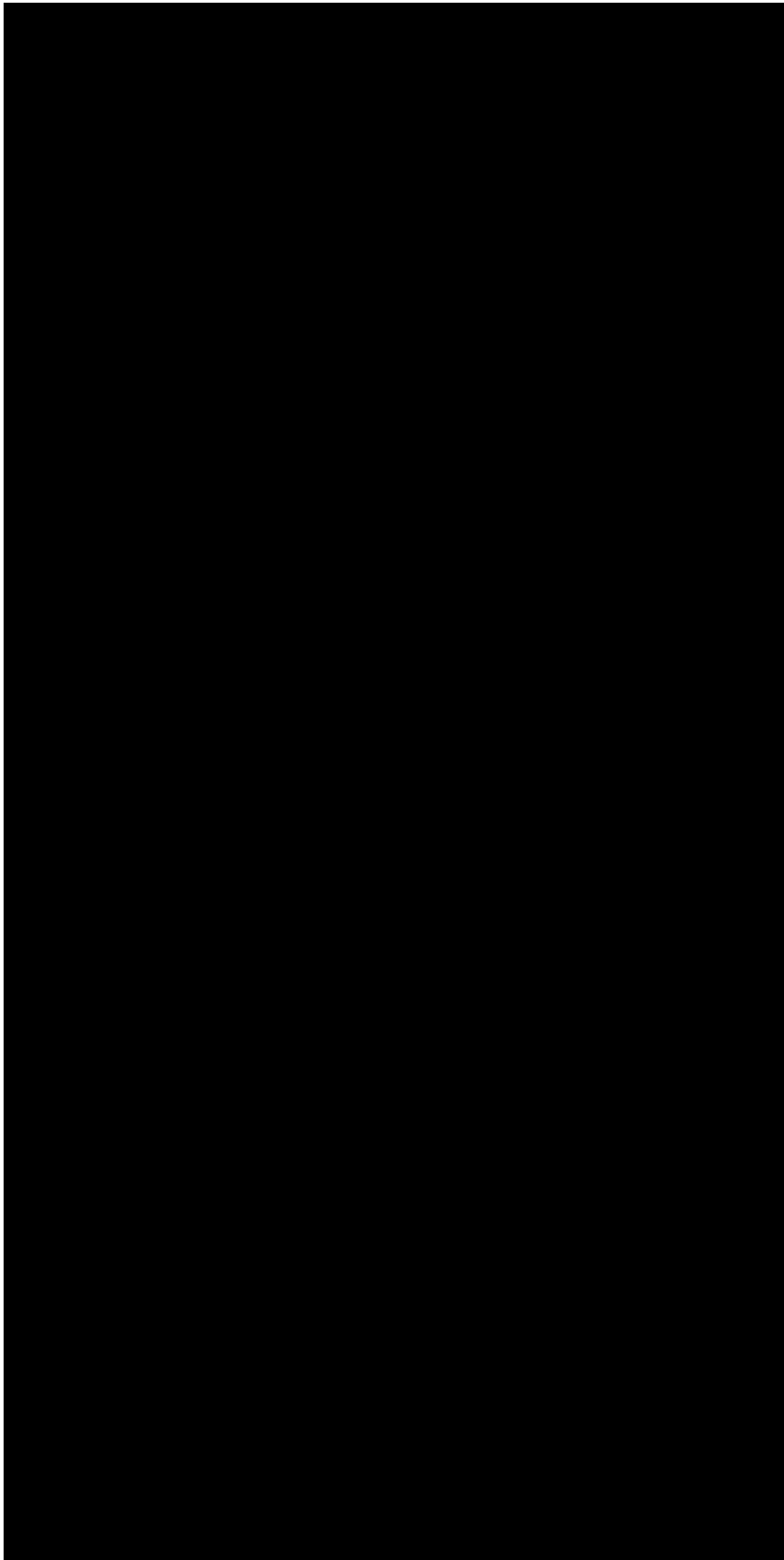


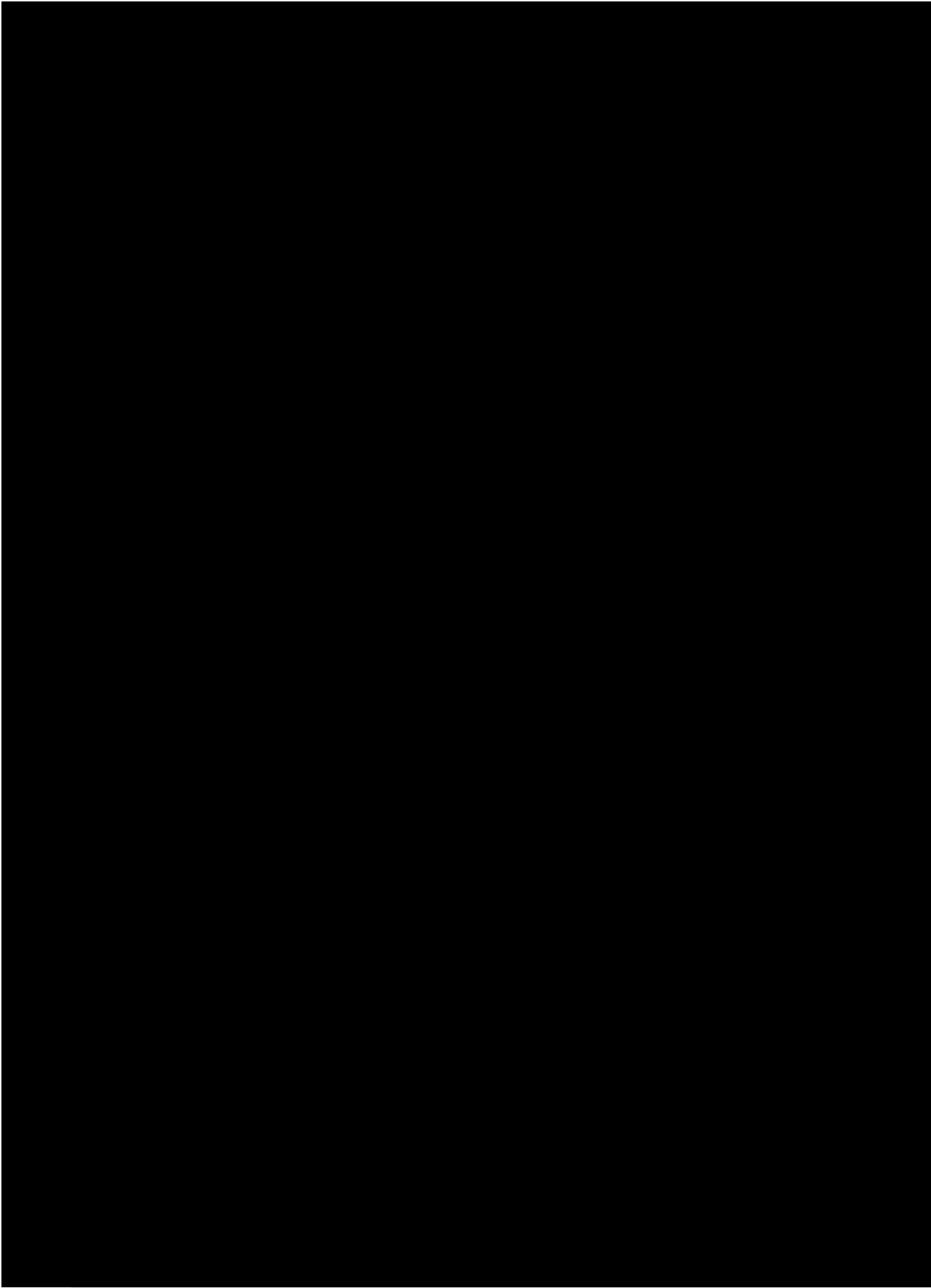


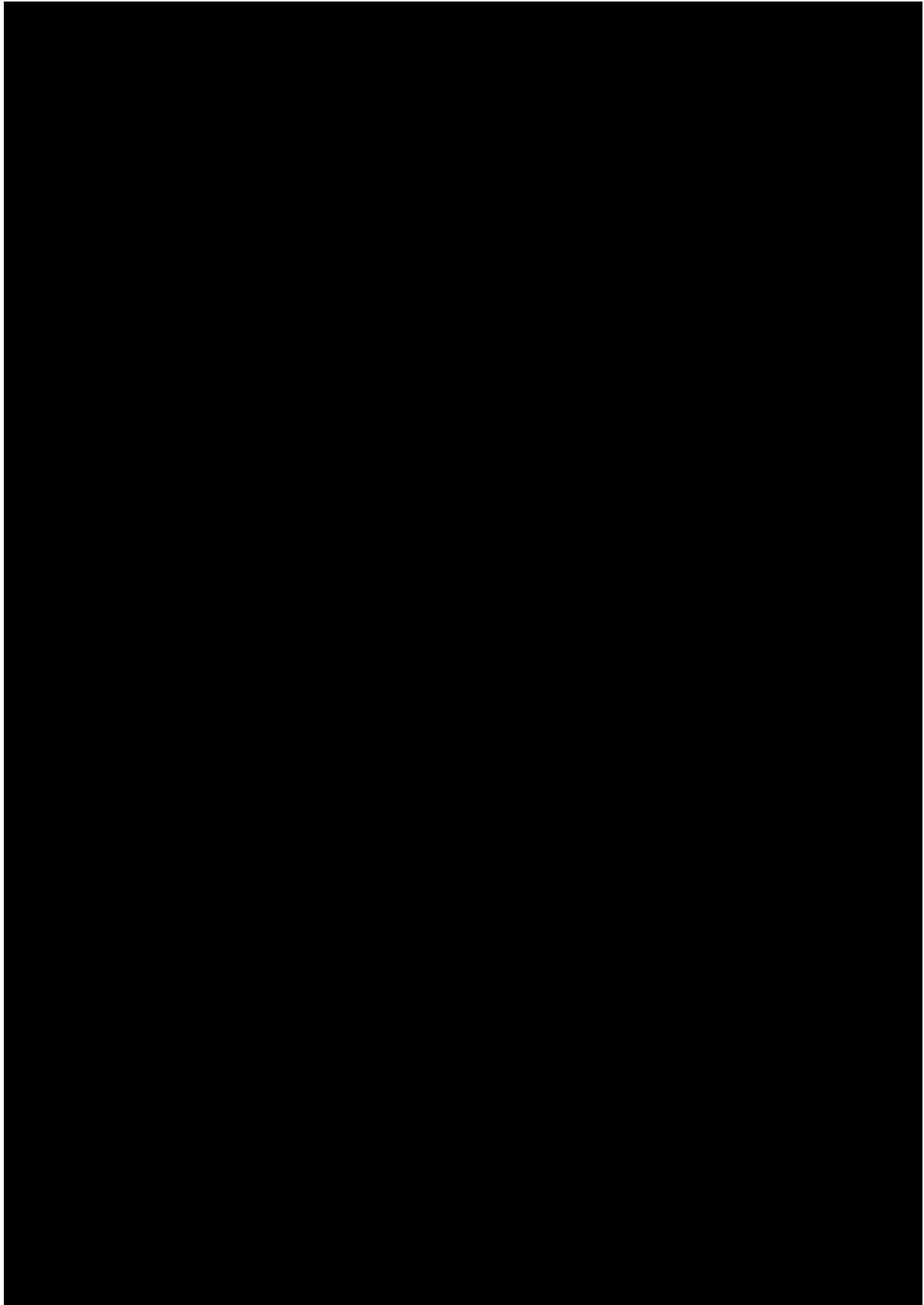


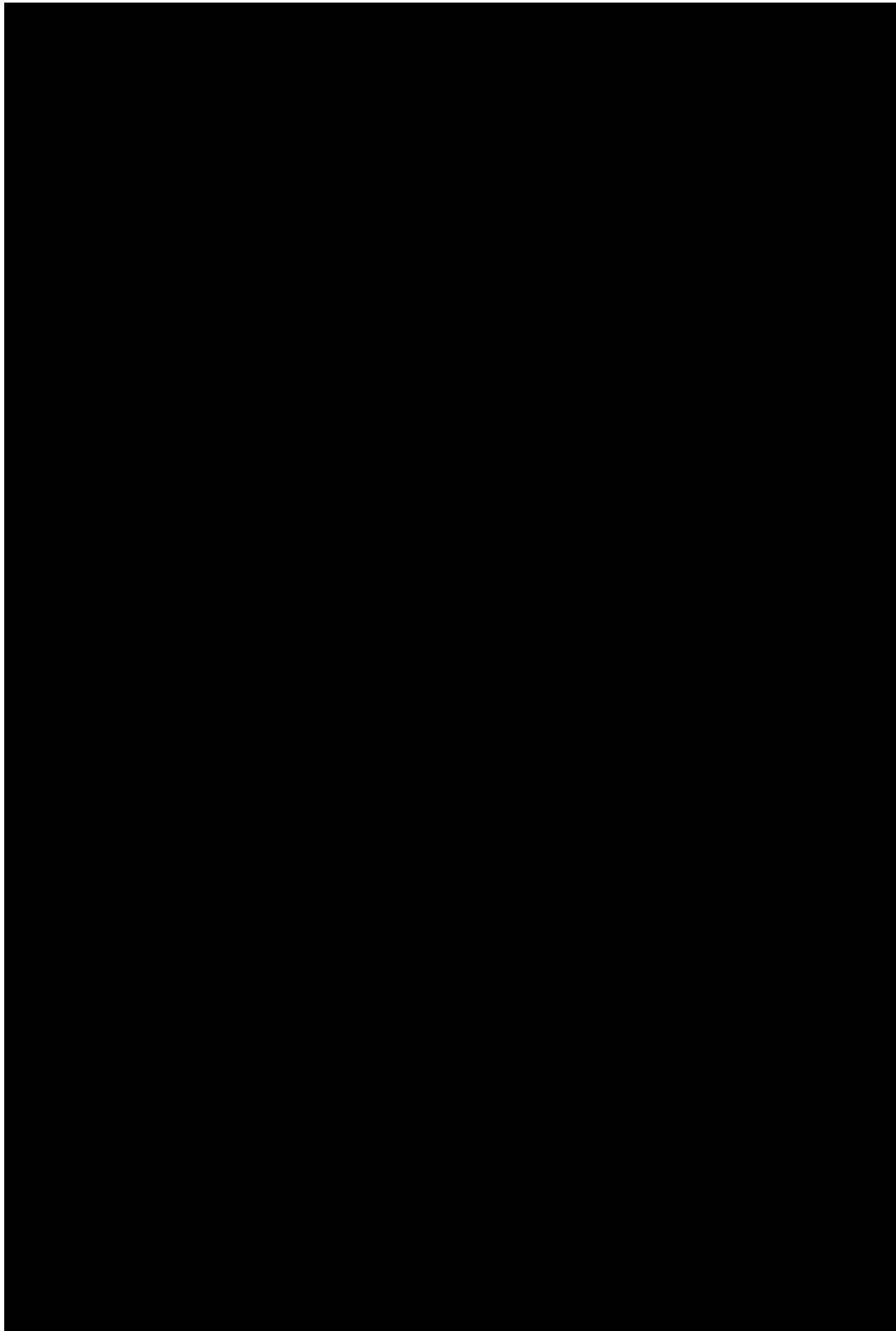


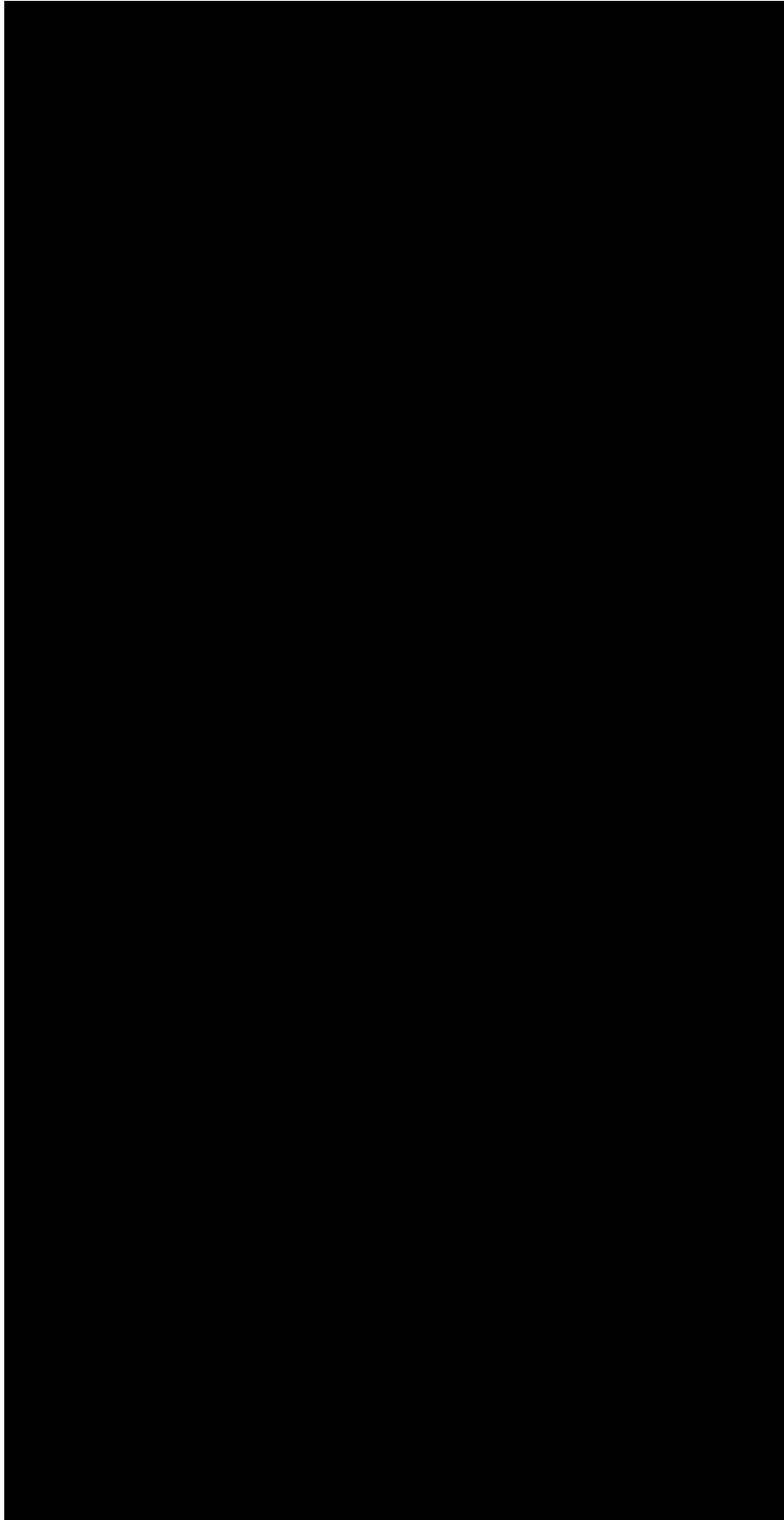


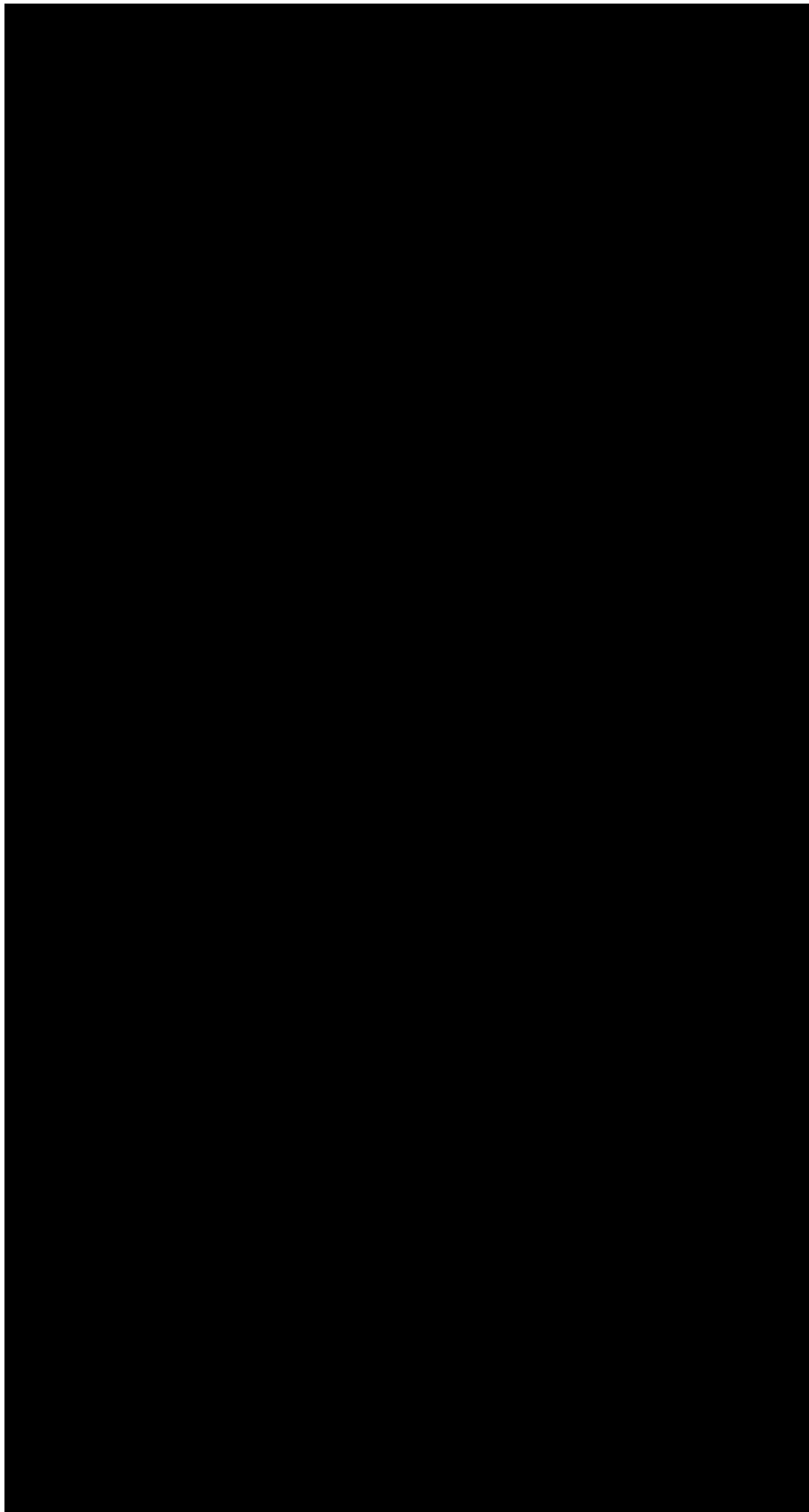












Annexure-XIX

Financial Achievement on IAY during 2008-09 & 2009-2010

(Rs in lakhs)							
Sl.No	District	Central Fund	State Share released	Total fund received	Central Fund	State Share released	Total fund received
		2008-2009			2009-2010		
1	Aizawl	91.25	17.95	109.21	128.526	8.494	137.02
2	Lunglei	197.66	37.63	235.29	269.098	18.286	287.384
3	Saiha	92.74	24.09	116.83	126.142	9.011	135.153
4	Lawngtlai	234.97	64.84	299.81	336.819	22.795	359.614
5	Kolasib	51.84	15.89	67.73	89.382	6.081	95.463
6	Champhai	89.26	27.41	116.67	143.437	9.737	153.174
7	Serchhip	28.11	7.1	35.2	126.142	9.011	135.153
8	Mamit	119.8	23.04	142.84	147.171	10.274	157.445
	Total	905.64	217.95	1,123.58	1366.717	93.689	1460.406

Financial Achievement on SGSY during 2008-09 & 2009-2010

(Rs in lakhs)							
Sl.No	District	Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received
		2008-2009			2009-2010		
1	Aizawl	57.24	13.87	71.11	75.8	5.105	80.905
2	Lunglei	36.28	10.051	46.331	70.43	5.175	75.605
3	Saiha	12.14	3.666	15.806	38.77	3.185	41.955
4	Lawngtlai	36.68	8.671	45.351	59.39	4.475	63.865
5	Kolasib	18.78	4.852	23.632	43.38	3.475	46.855
6	Champhai	40.25	10.081	50.331	67.53	4.985	72.515
7	Serchhip	14.38	4.53	18.91	44.37	3.525	47.895
8	Mamit	25.79	6.107	31.897	47.78	3.525	51.305
	Total	241.54	61.828	303.368	447.45	33.45	480.9