



# **ECONOMIC SURVEY**

## **MIZORAM**

### **2010-11**

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## A. OVERVIEW OF STATE ECONOMY

1. As per Census 2001 the total population stood at 8,88,573 registering a growth rate of 28.8 per cent over the previous census (1991). It is projected that by 2011 the state's population will reach 11.56 lakhs. The sex ratio recorded is 935 females per 1000 male. About 94.46% of the state population belongs to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population comprises about 0.03 % of the State's population.
2. The State economy (GSDP) is projected to grow at about 9.57 % during 2010-11 while the national economy (GDP) is projected to grow at 8.6 % during the same period.
3. The Per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2009-2010 is estimated at Rs. 44,758/- as against the previous year's estimate of Rs. 38,145/-. Per capita income at the national level is Rs. 46,492/- for the year 2009-2010. Per capita income for the year 2010-11 is estimated at Rs 50,021 while the National Per capita income during the same period is estimated at Rs 54,527
4. Tertiary/Service sector constituting a share of about 60% of the total GSDP indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. Both the industry sector and the agriculture & allied sector contribute about 20% to the GSDP respectively.
5. About 60% of the population depends upon agriculture and allied sector. Share of Agriculture and Allied sector to the economy during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period could be averaged at 14 %. About 32 % of the cultivated area is under Jhum cultivation. Only 20% of the demand for rice could be met within the State. During 2009-10, a total of 1,42,8600 tonnes of rice was lifted by the State Government from outside.
6. Inflation measured from Wholesale Price Index shows 25.80 % increase in December 2010.
7. The existing area under various horticulture crops accounts for 1.099 lakhs ha. which is only about 17% of the estimated potential area of 6.30 lakhs Ha. Floriculture and horticulture has gained momentum and shown improvement in production.
8. The fish production by the end of 2009-10 was 4060 MT. While the potential culture fisheries resources in the State is estimated to be 24,0000 Ha., only 12% of the available resource (2900Ha) has been developed for fish farming which could offer only 36% of the table size fish requirement leaving a gap of 64%.
9. Forest covers 19,240 sq.km. which is 91.27% of the State's geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes,

- the State has 134.00 sq.km. very dense forest, 6251 sq.km. moderately dense forest and 12,855 sq.km. open forest. The recorded forest area of the State is 16,717. sq.km. Reserve Forest constitute 47.31%, Protected Forests constitute 21.34% and unclassified forests constitute 31.35% of the total Forest Area.
10. Mizoram has abundant natural bamboo resources which covers 31% (6446 sqkm) of its geographical area and as many as 27 species of bamboo have been identified in the State.
  11. There is an estimated growing stock of 25.26 million metric tonnes of bamboo in in the State.
  12. Mizoram is still on its way to achieving the National Norm of Water Supply Level (70 lpcd) in Urban Water Supply Programme. Out of 22 towns in Mizoram 10 towns have been brought under fully covered status (below 70 lpcd) and 3 towns are non-covered. At present 472 habitations comes under Fully Covered status and 278 habitations comes under Non covered status. The are still 27 habitations in a Non covered status.
  13. There are 370 Health Sub Centre, 57 PHC and 12 CHC. About 25.2 % of children (0-3yrs) are malnourished. The Infant Mortality rate (IMR) based on SRS 2009 stood at 37 per 1000 while it is 34.34 per 1000 based on CRS 2008.
  14. Up to 2009-2010, there were 3711 number of schools at different level of education in the State. Out of these, 37.75 % are owned and managed by Central/State Governments; 31.50 % are Private Un-Aided; 25 % are Private-Aided and the rest 5.75% comprising Primary and Middle Schools are run by Local Body, i.e., Three Autonomous District Councils. The teacher pupil ratio in the state is estimated at 1:18 for Primary School, 1:9 for Middle School, 1:13 students for High School and 1: 14 for Higher Secondary schools. As per reconstructed Cohort method the drop out rate during 2009-10 has been worked out to be 18.7% for Primary School, 6.5% for Middle School and 11.8% for High School.
  15. Industrial Development in Mizoram could be considered to have started lately in 1990's after attaining statehood. "Micro and Small Industries are the only industries in the State. "Entrepreneurs in Mizoram are of first generation and the State could be still described as "No Industry Zone" due to absence of large or medium industries. Upto 2009-10 there are 7,888 number small scale industries registered.
  16. In spite of abundant hydro-electric power potential available in the State (4500.0MW), only 0.60% of its Doctor population ratio is estimated at 1: 2623 and Nurse population ratio is estimated at 1 : 666

- potential has so far been harnessed, through Small & Mini Hydel Projects. The State's power demand is presently worked out to be 107.0MW, while the installed capacity is 40.47 MW only. Number of electrified villages as on January 2011 is 603 and balance to be electrified is 104 which are being electrified under RGGVY scheme. The per capita consumption of energy during 2009-10 is 173.04 KWH. During 2009-10, T & D loss is estimated at 41.42 % while AT&C loss is estimated at 42.89 %
17. The total length of all types of roads in Mizoram upto December 2010 is 6349.60 Km and road density is 30.12 Km/100 Sq Km. approximately, whereas the total length of roads in the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (i.e 2007) was 6059.83 Km which was 28.36 Km/100 Sq Km. The density of road in Mizoram is still very low comparing to the National Level of 96.57 Km/100 Sq Km. There are 251 villages to be connected by road under PMGSY scheme and the approximate length for connecting the villages is 2608 km. Out of 251 villages 108 villages have been connected so far leaving a balance of 143 villages.
  18. The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State upto the end of 2009-2010 for both private and government vehicles was 80,188. The number of vehicles on road has increased by 11,058 (16%) over a period of one year as against 69,130 at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation during 2009-2010, 53.39% are two-wheelers while 36.94% were light motor vehicles. Truck and Lorries constituted 4.37% of all vehicles on road.
  19. As on February 2011 there are 6,01,169 mobile phone connection in the state while there was 561,917 connection during February 2010 which is an increase of 6.98 %. Airtel has the majority of subscribers with 2,30,000 connections followed by BSNL with 1,32,436 connections.
  20. The CD ratio in 2008-09 is 60.53% which declined to 50.43 % in 2009-10. The CD ratio is still low as compared to the national average of 75%.
  21. The receipts from the State's own resources declined by Rs 18.70 crore in 2009-10 in absolute term as compared to the receipts in 2008-09. The target for ONTR was Rs 181.14 crore out of which Rs 126.50 crore was realized. The declined in collection was mainly due to poor performance of Power Sector. The reduction of 2% VAT on POL etc. to minimize adverse effects of inflation in global oil market also affected the State finance. The revenue surplus however was as high as Rs 263.41 crore, and the Gross Fiscal Deficit was kept at 5.48 per cent of GSDP. The outstanding debt of the State which was as high as Rs 3259.82 crore in 2008-09 was

reduced to Rs 3163.69 crore during 2009-10. Outstanding debt as a percentage of GSDP during 2008-09 was 85.58 % which is not to be happy about vis-a-vis the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission dictum.

22. The original approved outlay for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was Rs.5534.00 crore and the approved outlay for 2010-11 is Rs 1500.00 crores which is an increase of 20 % over the previous year outlay of Rs 1250.00 crore. Out of Rs 1500.00 crores outlay during 2010-11, Rs 484.48 crores comes under ACA.
23. As the State decided to implement Sixth Pay Revision for its employees w.e.f 2010-11, a large chunk of plan expenditure has to go as non

plan revenue expenditure thereby causing a shock to the developmental expenditure.

24. New Land Use Policy (NLUP), the Flagship Programme of the State Government was given the highest priority during 2010-2011. The programme aims at gradually changing the practice of jhumming with a new pattern of land use through empowerment of people, preservation of environment, adoption of effective water harvesting measures and commercial utilization of abundant local resources. Rs 234.82 crores was specifically earmarked for NLUP which being implemented through eight implementing Department.

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## B. MIZORAM AT A GLANCE

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

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



### C. BASIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2008 - 2009	2009-2010
1	<b>State Income</b>		2004-2005 Series	2004-2005 Series
	a) GSDP at current price	Rs. lakhs	458135	549793
	b) Per Capita Income at Current price	Rs.	38145	44758
	c) GSDP at Constant (2004-05) price	Rs. lakhs	373461	426839
	d) Per Capita Income at Constant Price	Rs.	31098	34767
2	<b>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure</b>		(2004-2005)	(2004-2005)
	(Consumer Expenditure )		NSS 61 <sup>st</sup> Round	NSS 61 <sup>st</sup> Round
	a) Rural	Rs.	778.35	778.35
	b) Urban	Rs.	1200.51	1200.51
3	<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	a) Gross Cropped area	'000 ha	106.714	133.226
	b) Net Area Sown	'000 ha	103.835	130.226
	c) Gross irrigated area	'000 ha	11.153	10.361
	d)Area under Principal crops		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	i) Jhum (Paddy)	ha	40,792	36,841
	ii) WRC (Paddy)	ha	11,198	10,363
	iii) Maize	ha	9,558	8,551
	iv) Pulses	ha	3,931	3,920
	v) Oilseeds	ha	3,275	2,741
	e) Production of Principal crops		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	i) Jhum (Paddy)	M. Tonnes	44,489	43,985
	ii) WRC (Paddy)	M. Tonnes	24,428	22,147
	iii) Maize	M. Tonnes	9,318	11,510
	iv) Pulses	M. Tonnes	3,646	6,479
	v) Oilseeds	M. Tonnes	2,514	2,988
	f) Agricultural Census		<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
	(a) No. of operational holdings	Nos.	75,523	97,223
	(b) Total operated Area	Ha	93,298	1,16,645
	(c ) Average size of holdings	Ha	1.24	1.2
4	<b>Livestock Census</b>		<b>2007</b>	<b>2011 (Projected Figures)</b>
	(a) Total Livestock	'000	364	423
	(b) Total cattle	'000	34	35
	(c ) Total pigs	'000	267	329
	(d) Total poultry	'000	1,234	1,369
5	<b>Forest (FSI Report)</b>		<b>2003</b>	<b>2009</b>
	(a) Area Under Dense Forest	Sq. Km	7488	6385
	(b) Area Under Open Forest	Sq. Km	10942	12855
6	<b>Electricity</b>		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	(a) Installed Capacity	MW	37.17	40.47
	(b) Generation	MKWH	295.04	325.51
	(c ) Total Consumption	MKWH	165.48	190.2
	(d) Per capita power consumption	KWH	186.23	173.04

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2008 - 2009	2009-2010
7	<b>Industries</b>			
	(a) Registered SSI units	Nos	7431	7888
	(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	<b>Cooperation</b>		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	(a) No. of Coop. Societies	No.	1368	1361
	(b) Membership	No.	49,076	43,920
	(c) Paid up share Capital	Rs. crore	19.76	45.18
9	<b>Banking</b>		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
	(a) No. of Bank/Branches	Nos	113	114
	(b) Total Deposits	Rs. in crores	1914.83	2649.65
	(c) Total Advance	Rs. in crores	1158.99	1336.24
	(d) Credit Deposit ratio	%	60.53	50.53
10	<b>Education</b>		<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>
	(a) No. of Primary School	Nos	1,783	1,782
	(b) Enrolment in Primary School	Nos	151,899	156,396
	(c) No. of Middle Schools	Nos	1,253	1,313
	(d) Enrolment in Middle School	Nos	64,887	66,776
	(e) No. of High Schools	Nos	502	521
	(f) Enrolment in High Schools	Nos	44,576	48,811
	(g) No. of Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	86	95
	(h) Enrolment in Higher Sec. Schools	Nos	14,649	17,049
	(i) No. of Colleges	Nos	26	22
	(a) Enrolment in Colleges	Nos	6,454	9,307
	(b) No. of University	Nos	1	1
	(c) Enrolment in Univ.	Nos	1988	2471
11	<b>Health</b>		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
	(a) No. of Govt. Hospitals	Nos	12	12
	(b) Community Health Centres	Nos	12	12
	(c) Primary Health Centres	Nos	57	57
	(d) Sub-Centres	Nos	370	370
	(e) Birth rate	Per '000	21.45	21.45
	(f) Death rate	Per '000	6.28	6.28
	(g) Infant mortality rate	Per '000	38.34 (CRS)	38.34 (CRS)
12	<b>Transport</b>		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	(a) Total road length	Kms	5783.31	6349.6
	(b) National Highway	Kms	886	886
	(c) State Highway	Kms	698.94	504.35
	(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.	69,130	80,188
13	<b>Communication</b>		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	(a) No. of Post Offices		404	400
	Rural	Nos	346	341
	Urban	Nos	58	59
	(b ) No. of Mobile Connection	Nos	561917	601169
14	<b>Water Supply</b>		<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	(a) No. of villages fully covered		470	472
	(b)No. of villages partially covered		222	278
	(c) No. of villages not covered		85	27
15	<b>Public Finance</b>	<b>Rs. crore</b>	<b>2009-10 (Pre actual)</b>	<b>2010-11 (BE)</b>
	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+)	Rs. crore	(+) 263.41	341.63

## D. ACRONYMS

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

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

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

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

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## I. AN OVERVIEW OF INDIAN ECONOMY

### **Gross Domestic Product**

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

GDP at factor cost at current prices in the year 2010-11 is likely to attain a level of Rs.72,56,571 crore, showing a growth rate of 18.3 per cent over the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2009-10 of Rs. 61,33,230 crore.

The growth rate of 8.6 per cent in GDP during 2010-11 has been due to the growth rates of over 8 per cent in the sectors of 'manufacturing', 'construction', 'trade, hotels, transport and communication', 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services'. Agriculture sector registered a growth rate of 5.4 percent.

### **Per Capita Income**

The per capita income at current prices during 2010-11 is estimated to be Rs. 54,527 as compared to Rs. 46,492 during 2009-10, showing a rise of 17.3 per cent

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

### **Agriculture**

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Services**

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

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## II. STATE ECONOMY

### State Domestic Product

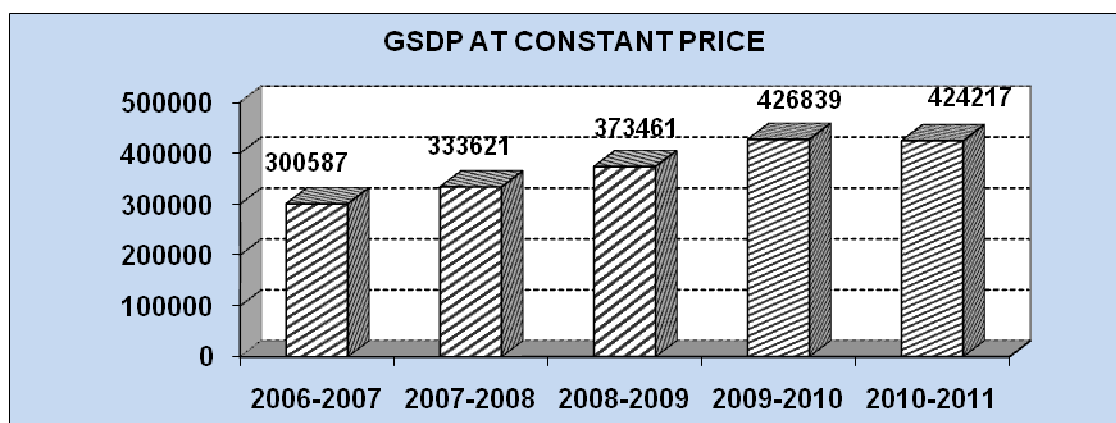
Estimates of State Domestic Product is one of the most important single economic indicator to measure the overall economic development of a State. It is the estimates of the value of all goods and services produced within the State during a reference period of one year, commonly referred to as Gross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

### Economic Growth

The GSDP of Mizoram is continuously increasing over the Years. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-2005) prices is expected to attain an amount of Rs. 4,64,217/- lakhs in 2010-2011 against the quick estimates of Rs. 4,26,839/- lakhs for the year 2009-2010 showing a growth of about 9% over the previous year. The GSDP at constant (2004-2005) prices clocked 8% average annual growth rate during the financial years 2004-2005 to 2009-2010.

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

Sl. No	INDUSTRY	2008-2009 (Provisional Estimates)	2009-2010 (Quick Estimates)	2010-2011 (Advance Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	82,563	92,359	98,806
2	Mining & Quarrying	2,029	1,241	1,565
3	Manufacturing	5,215	4,777	6,297
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	15,349	16,681	18,109
5	Construction	49,841	61,436	70,172
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	49,853	55,164	61,240
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Service	64,035	70,207	77,129
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	1,04,576	1,23,974	1,30,899
	<b>GSDP at Factor Cost</b>	<b>3,73,461</b>	<b>4,26,839</b>	<b>4,64,217</b>



GSDP at factor cost at current prices is projected to touch Rs. 6,29,710/- lakhs in 2010-2011, a change of about 14% over the previous year's (2009-2010) figure of Rs. 5,49,793/- lakhs.

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

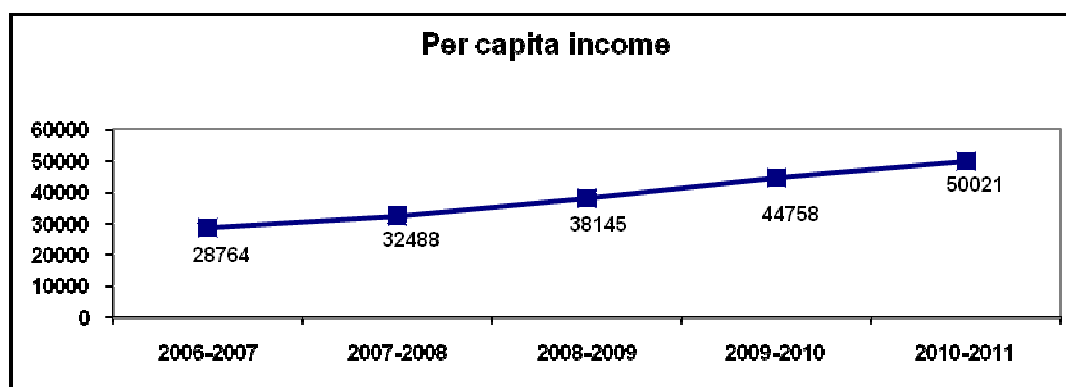
Sl. No	INDUSTRY	2008-2009 (Provisional Estimates)	2009-2010 (Quick Estimates)	2010-2011 (Advance Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	95074	109079	120881
2	Mining & Quarrying	2527	1674	1862
3	Manufacturing	6258	7232	8248
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	19032	21800	24970
5	Construction	62942	80348	97607
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	58571	68504	78744
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Service	82648	99617	116762
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	131083	161539	180636
	<b>GSDP at Factor Cost</b>	<b>458135</b>	<b>549793</b>	<b>629710</b>

The Per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2009-2010 is estimated at Rs. 44,758/- as against the previous year's estimate of Rs. 38,145/-. Per capita income at the national level is Rs. 46,492/- for the year 2009-2010 (Quick Estimates). .

### *Per Capita Income*

Year	Per Capita Income (in Rs.)
2006-2007	28,764
2007-2008	32,488
2008-2009 (P)	38,145
2009-2010(Q)	44,758
2010-2011(A)	50,021

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



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

The following table illustrates performance of the different sectors in the economy of Mizoram. The remarkable contribution of the tertiary or service sector constituting a share of about 60% of the total GDP clearly indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. Both the industry sector and the agriculture & allied sector contribute 20% each to the GSDP.

#### **Sectoral Share to GSDP (2009-2010)**

Sl.No	Sector	Percentage share to GSDP
1	Agriculture (Animal & Crop Husbandry)	14.11
2	Forestry	5.24
3	Fishing	0.49
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.30
5	Manufacturing (regd. & unregd.)	1.32
6	Construction	14.61
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3.97
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	2.16
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	10.30
10	Banking & Insurance	2.51
11	Real Estate & Business Services	15.61
12	Public Administration	19.01
13	Other Services	10.38

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

The Primary Sector mainly comprising agriculture & allied activities contribute 20% (2009-2010) to the GSDP. With more than half of our population deriving the greater part of their income from agriculture, faster growth in agriculture is necessary to provide boost to their income. Rising incomes in agriculture will also be an impetus to non-agricultural income in rural areas thus helping redress the rural-urban imbalance. Recently horticulture and floriculture has gained momentum and shown marked improvement in their production and thus helped to a large extent in offsetting the adverse effect of 'Mautam' famine on agricultural production.

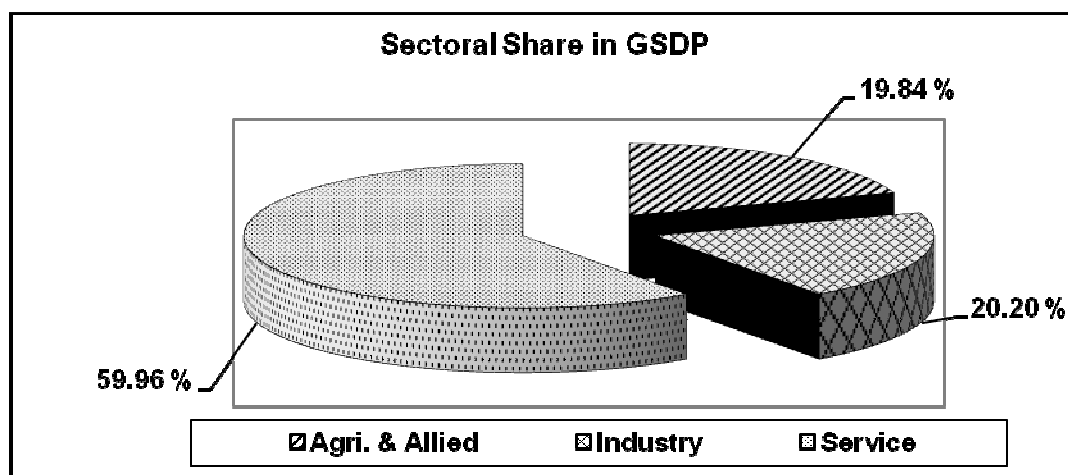
### **Industry Sector :**

The Industry Sector which comprise of (i) Mining & Quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Construction and (iv) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply contributed Rs. 1,11,054/- lakhs during 2009-2010. Its percentage share to

GSDP was 20%. The main determinant of this sector being Construction Sector again. It alone contributed 14.61% to the GSDP in 2009-2010.

### Service Sector (Tertiary Sector) :

The Service Sector comprising (i) Transport, Storage & Communication, (ii) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, (iii) Banking & Insurance, (iv) Real Estate, Business Services etc, (v) Public Administration and (vi) Other Services continues to have the highest contribution to the GSDP, its share hovering between 58% and 60% during the past 5 years.



### GSDP by Industry of Origin

Base Year 2004-2005

Year	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry Sector		Service Sector	
	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price
2004 - 2005	63025	63025	44529	44529	160643	160643
2005 - 2006	64787	64053	59783	57197	172545	165692
2006 - 2007	68565	64227	64208	57826	196225	178534
2007-2008	80109	73258	76345	65327	225097	195036
2008-2009(P)	95074	82563	90759	72434	272302	218464
2009-2010(Q)	109079	92359	111054	85135	329660	249343
2010-2011(A)	120881	98806	132687	96143	376142	269268

### *Sectoral Share of Industry In Percentage*

Base Year 2004-2005

Year	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry Sector		Service Sector	
	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price	Current Price	Constant (2004-2005) Price
2004 - 2005	23.50	23.50	16.60	16.60	59.90	59.90
2005 - 2006	21.81	22.32	20.12	19.94	58.07	57.74
2006 - 2007	20.84	21.37	19.52	19.24	59.64	59.39
2007 - 2008	21.00	21.96	20.01	19.58	58.99	58.46
2008-2009(P)	20.75	22.11	19.81	19.39	59.44	58.50
2009-2010(Q)	19.84	21.64	20.20	19.94	59.96	58.42
2010-2011(A)	19.20	21.29	21.07	20.71	59.73	58.00

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### III. STATE FINANCE

#### I. Fiscal Position at a glance :

1. The intense fiscal reforms measures taken by the State Government under Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Programme during the Eleventh Finance Commission period (2000-2005) which was vigorously pushed further with the Fiscal Responsibility Legislation of 2006 in line with the terms and conditions set out in the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) drawn up by the Ministry of Finance following the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission gave the benefits of debt consolidation and debt relief which 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 was continually maintained. The Gross Fiscal Deficit, which stood at an alarming level in 2004-05 and 2005-06 shows improving trends. It was 5.48 per cent of GSDP in 2009-10, and the estimated GFD in 2010-11 (BE) was 3.61 per cent only.

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

#### Major Fiscal Aggregates

<i>(Rs in crore)</i>						
Sl. No	Item	2006-07	2007-'08	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Pre Actual)	2010-11 BE
1	2	5	7	8	9	10
1	Total Revenue Receipts	1,968.95	2,039.75	2,654.65	2,963.70	3,253.86
	(a) State's Own Tax Revenues	67.59	77.52	94.62	107.58	118.26
	(b) State's Own Non-Tax Revenues	133.38	130.30	158.16	126.50	166.37
	(c) Share in Central Taxes	288.08	363.36	383.39	394.53	563.06
	(d) Grant-in-aid from GOI	1,479.90	1,468.57	2,018.48	2,334.89	2,406.17
	(i) Non-Plan Grants	642.82	678.58	734.61	744.97	806.74
	(ii) Plan Grants	837.08	789.99	1,281.83	1,589.92	1,599.43
2	Non-Plan Expenditure	1,129.47	1,315.90	1,673.80	1,930.76	2,130.94
3	Plan Expenditure	1,054.51	1,142.86	1,108.30	1,367.00	1,311.51
4	Total Expenditure	2,183.98	2,458.76	2,782.10	3,297.76	3,442.45
5	Revenue Expenditure	1,717.29	1,908.40	2,323.52	2,700.09	2,912.23
6	Capital Expenditure	466.44	544.24	441.17	572.74	388.47
7	Loans and Advance-Expenditure	0.25	6.12	17.41	24.93	25.00
8	Transfer to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
9	Revenue Surplus	251.65	131.35	331.13	263.41	341.63
10	Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	191.02	391.49	102.59	308.95	41.83
11	Percentage of GFD to GSDP*	5.37	9.91	2.34	5.48	3.61
*	For 2009-10, the new series of GSDP estimates furnished by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram which stands at Rs 5633 crore is used.					

## II. Fiscal Position of 2009-10: A review.

3. The receipts from the State's own resources declined by Rs 18.70 crore in 2009-10 in absolute term as compared to the receipts in 2008-09. Under-achievement was due to poor performance under State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (ONTR). The target for ONTR was Rs 181.14 crore out of which Rs 126.50 crore only was realized. The declined in collection was mainly due to poor performance of Power Sector. The estimated receipt under power as per 2009-10 BE was Rs 127.90 crore, but the collection was a meager sum of Rs 67.86 crore only. To make the situation worst, other items under ONTR not only got saturated but also showed declining trend. It is suffice to say that serious attention is needed to overhaul the non-tax revenues administration. In the Own Tax Revenue (OTR) also, the reduction of 2% VAT on POL etc. to minimize adverse effects of inflation in global oil market affected the State finance. Against the Budget Estimate of Rs 96.93 crore under VAT in 2009-10, Rs 85.94 crore only was realized. Despite these shortcomings, the revenue surplus was as high as Rs 263.41 crore, and the Gross Fiscal Deficit was kept at 5.48 per cent of GSDP. The outstanding debt of the State which was as high as Rs 3259.82 crore in 2008-09 was reduced to Rs 3163.69 crore during 2009-10.

4. The total plan expenditure during 2009-10 increased to Rs 1367.00 from Rs 1108.30 crore the previous year. The non-plan expenditure was 1930.76 crore in 2009-10.

## III. Fiscal Position 2010-11: REVENUE ACCOUNT

### Revenue Receipts

5. As noted above, the State's revenues continued to be dominated by inflow of resources from the Centre. Data on revenue receipts from 2005-06 is shown in Table-

### Revenue Receipts

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Pre-Actual)	2009-10 (Pre-Actual)	2010-11 BE
1	State' Own Tax Revenue	67.59	77.52	94.62	107.58	118.26
2	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	133.38	130.30	158.16	126.50	166.37
<b>3</b>	<b>Sub-Total of State's Own Resources (1+2)</b>	<b>200.97 (10.21)</b>	<b>207.82 (10.19)</b>	<b>252.78 (9.52)</b>	<b>234.08 (7.90)</b>	<b>284.63 (8.73)</b>
4	State's share in Central Taxes	288.08	363.36	383.39	394.53	563.06
5	Grants in-aid from the Central Government	1479.90	1468.57	2018.48	2334.89	2406.17
<b>6</b>	<b>Sub-Total (4+5)</b>	<b>1767.98 (89.79)</b>	<b>1831.93 (89.81)</b>	<b>2401.87 (90.48)</b>	<b>2729.42 (92.10)</b>	<b>2969.23 (91.25)</b>
	<b>Total (3+6)</b>	<b>1968.95</b>	<b>2039.75</b>	<b>2654.65</b>	<b>2963.50</b>	<b>3253.86</b>



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

7. The State's Own Tax Revenues was estimated to grow by a moderate rate of 9.29 per cent during 2010-11, which was lower than the average growth rate in the previous years. The overall rate of growth in 2006-07 was **22.76 per cent**, **14.69 per cent** in 2007-08 and **22.06 per cent** in 2008-09. Sales Tax (VAT) continues to be the dominating tax item though the rates in respect of POL and a few other items have not been restored to their previous rates. The estimated receipt during 2010-11 was Rs 118.26 crore.

### **States Own Non-Tax Revenues**

8. There has been a certain degree of uncertainty in the collection of State's Own Non-Tax Revenues (SONTR) because of poor performances during 2009-10. However, with the extra efforts taken in the form of Additional Resource Mobilization, the overall collection of SONTR in 2010-11 was estimated at Rs 166.37 crore, which was 31.52 per cent increased from the previous year.

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

9. Contrary to the last few years when the State Government had been in receipt of its own share of Central Taxes much higher than the projection due to the buoyancy of Central Taxes, the effect of economic recession came into play from 2008-09 and the actual devolution decreased. In line with the Union Budget for 2010-11, share in taxes was placed at Rs 563.06 crore, and it is expected that we will be able to get a devolution of the amount estimated in the Budget Estimates.

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

10. Budget Estimates for Grants-in-aid from the Central Government for 2010-11 was Rs 2406.17 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.

### **Revenue Expenditure**

11. The surging expenditure on revenue account has been a serious issue of concern in the State finance. This has resulted in deterioration of resources for capital investments. Thanks to the previous fiscal reforms measures and the increase in devolution of resources from the Centre, the State attained a revenue surplus since 2003-04 and continues till today. The position of revenue surplus shown in Table-1 shows the improvement on revenue account over the medium term.

12. However, the revenue expenditure increases steadily with the expenditure of Rs. 1588.02 crore in 2005-06 to Rs 2700.09 crore in 2009-10 (Pre-Actual) and further projected at Rs. 2912.23 crore in 2010-11 (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 Table-3.

### **Revenue Expenditure**

*(Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Pre-Actual)	2010-11 (BE)
1	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	1121.48	1259.40	1588.10	1930.76	1945.67
2	Plan Revenue Expenditure	595.81	649.00	735.42	769.33	968.31
	Total (1+2)	1717.29	1908.40	2323.52	2700.09	2913.98
3	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	87.17	93.56	87.53	91.10	89.55

## **CAPITAL ACCOUNT**

### ***Capital Receipts***

13. 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. The receipts on account of loans and advances are accruals on account of recoveries of various advances made by the Government and fall under the category of non-debt capital receipts. Receipts on account of public debt are mainly in the form of long term and short term borrowing instruments of the State Government from the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and various Central Financial Institutions. With a view to continuously keep the borrowings of the State Governments within prudential norms, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance has been putting restrictions on the level of budgetary borrowings. Besides, the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006 has also mandated to reduce Gross Fiscal Deficit to **3 per cent** of GSDP by 2014-15.

14. 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 2009-10 (Pre-Actual) was Rs 25.31 crore and was projected at Rs 30.01 crore in 2010-11 (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

2009-10 was Rs 354.03 crore on account of Internal Debt and Rs 25.21 crore on account of Loans & Advances from Central Government. The estimated amounts in 2010 (BE) were Rs 201.99 crore on account of Internal Debt and Rs 27.60 crore on account of Loans & Advances from Central Government. Data on various capital receipts for the 5-year period is shown in table-4.

### **Capital Receipts**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (Accts)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Pre-Actual)	2010-11 BE
1	Recoveries of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts)	24.01	27.52	24.86	25.31	30.01
2	Public Debt (2.1+2.2)	236.56	223.71	104.46	379.24	229.59
2.1	Internal Debt	231.23	214.00	98.27	354.03	201.99
2.2	Loans & Advances from Central Government	5.33	9.71	6.19	25.21	27.60
	Total (1+2)	260.57	251.23	129.32	404.55	259.60

### **Capital Expenditure**

15. 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 and disbursement of Loans & Advances represents the State Government's investment in long term loans. Repayment of Loans is the expenditure on redemption of loans raised previously on maturity.

16. Budget Estimates for expenditure on account of disbursement of Loan and Advances in 2010-11 (BE) was Rs 25.00 crore . Expenditure on account of repayment of loans and advance stood at Rs 252.20 crore. Capital outlay in 2009-10 stood at Rs 647.90 crore and was estimated at Rs 388.47 crore in 2010-11. The details of Capital expenditure during the 5 year period are indicated at Table-5 below:

### **Capital Expenditure**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2006-07 (Acct.)	2007-08 (Accts)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Pre Actual)	2010-11 BE
1	Capital Outlay	466.44	544.25	441.17	647.90	388.47
2	Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2)	111.20	150.09	80.82	401.35	277.20
2.1	Disbursement of Loans & Advances	0.25	6.12	17.41	25.17	25.00
2.2	Repayment of Loans & Advances	110.95	143.97	63.41	376.18	252.20
	Total (1+2)	577.64	694.34	521.99	1049.25	665.67

### III. Public Debt

17. 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
2004-05	Rs. 2288.35 crore	2454.57	93.23
2005-06	Rs. 2541.55 crore	2720.86	93.41
2006-07	Rs. 2810.45 crore	2995.66 (Q)	93.82
2007-08	Rs. 3062.46 crore	3305.09 (A)	90.54
2008-09 (Pre-Actual)	Rs. 3259.82 crore	3809.16 (Pr)	85.58
2009-10 (Pre Actual)	Rs. 3163.96 crore	5633.16	56.17*

\* Based upon the new series of GSDP for 2009-10, which is Rs 5633 crore

18. The ADB assisted Structural Adjustment Loan with pre-payment of high-cost loans has helped in reducing the debt stock in 2009-10. It needs to be the continued endeavour of the government to bring down the accumulated debt as a percentage of GSDP.

### IV. Fiscal Indicators :

#### ***Revenue Deficit/Surplus***

19. As already indicated above, the State Government's finances have been marked by serious revenue deficits for the last many years due to mismatches in the levels of revenue receipts and expenditure. The situation was improving as a result of a series of economy measures and measures for augmentation of revenue sources adopted by the Government. These measures resulted in increased revenue receipts and curtailment of revenue expenditure which thus bringing us towards a path of fiscal balance. These measures coupled with generous transfer of resources from the Twelfth Finance Commission brought about the existing comfortable fiscal position. The revenue surplus which was a meager sum of Rs 83.18 crore in 2003-04 improved to Rs 308.95 crore in 2009-10 (Pre-Actual). Despite the shock of the revision of pay in line with the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, increasing cost of explicit subsidies on item like power, and slow growth in collection of own resources, the revenue surplus in 2010-11 (BE) was estimated at Rs 341.63 crore.

**Fiscal Deficit:**

20. 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 when the GFD was reduced to Rs. 191.03 crore. In terms of percentage to GSDP, GFD in 2009-10 was 5.48 per cent, and it was estimated at 3.61 per cent in 2010-11 (BE).

**V. Challenges Ahead :**

21. While achievements of the past in fiscal reforms helped the State to have a square footing to go further to meet new challenges, past performances in other areas gave a mixture of hope and apprehension as the desired level of development and equitable growth are still far away from where we stand today. The expected average growth rate of State's GSDP of Mizoram during the Eleventh Plan period was 7.1 percent. However, the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan placed the growth rate of the State at 5.5 percent in 2007-08, and 6.4 % in 2008-09 and the growth rate forecasted by the State for 2009-10 was 7 percent only. There had been no significant improvement from the achievements obtained during the earlier plans period. The growth rate of GSDP in Mizoram during the Ninth Plan was 5.7 percent, and it was 5.1 percent during the Tenth Plan against the median growth rate of GSDP among the states during the same period, which were placed at 7.6 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

22. The State Government will have to face challenges at two opposite fronts. In one front, the State has to meet the developmental needs for which resource-deficit State of Mizoram has no option but to heavily rely on deficit financing to meet a large portion of plan expenditure. Even if the State avail the maximum amount of borrowings that are permissible under the new fiscal regime, the rate of growth of GSDP expected of the State by the XIII-Finance Commission still looks formidable as investments from other sources is virtually absent. On the opposite front, the State's fiscal reforms programme needs to be aligned to the structure of reforms introduced by the Thirteenth Finance Commission within which the fiscal deficit as well as the outstanding debt of the State has to be curbed at a pre-determined level.

23. To have adequate room for capital expenditure, we need to generate surplus, a surplus sufficient to meet the requirements as we will no longer be able to rely on a deficit exceeding 3 per cent of our GSDP within a very short period of time. To achieve the objective of not only balancing the revenue account but also generating surplus for capital investment to see the dawn of a new era of hope, we may need to walk through a land of thorns as well.

**STATE LOTTERY**

Lottery is one of the most important sources for raising revenue for the State of Mizoram which has been discontinued due to ban imposed by the State Government with effect from 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2010 and hence the Revenue Receipt/Collection declined. The total receipt/collection during the previous and current financial year are as mentioned below :-

2009 – 10	=	Rs. 1000.03 Lakhs
2010 – 11	=	Rs. 217.21 Lakhs (upto 7.3.2011)

**2. Small Savings**

Small Savings in Mizoram is mobilized mainly through Pay Roll Savings Schemes by Government employees, Banks, Certificates and other collections/deposits from individuals, Societies and Entrepreneurs. Gross Collections under the Small Savings Schemes during the previous and current financial year are as mentioned below :-

2009 – 10	=	Rs. 4940.39 Lakhs
2010 – 11	=	Rs. 3467.20 Lakhs (upto 7.3.2011)

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#### IV. STATE PLAN

Prior to 1972, Mizoram was one of the districts of Assam. During that period, very small amount was spent for the development of Mizoram and the outlays for the first three Five Year Plans were as given below : (Rs in lakh )  
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1 <sup>st</sup> Five Year Plan (1952-56) -	Rs. 63.02
2 <sup>nd</sup> Five Year Plan (1956-61) -	Rs.210.83
3 <sup>rd</sup> Five Year Plan (1961-66) -	Rs.411.42

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

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

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

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

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

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

was a change of government at the centre.

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

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

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

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

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



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

While the original agreed outlay for the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

was Rs. 2300.01 crore, total of successive Annual Plan approved outlays was Rs. 2969.52 crore and total of the successive Revised Annual Plan outlays was Rs. 3154.99 crore. The total actual expenditure during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan was Rs. 2941.48 crore which was 127.88% of the original agreed total outlay of Rs. 2300.01 crore for the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

The original approved outlay for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was Rs.5534.00 crore. Approved outlay for the first Annual Plan (2007-2008) of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan was Rs.850.00 crore against which the actual expenditure was Rs.780.86 crore. Approved outlay for 2008-2009 was Rs.1000.00 crore; and the actual expenditure was Rs.838.14 crore. Approved outlay for 2009-2010 was Rs.1250.00 crore; the actual expenditure was Rs.1152.75 crore. The actual cumulative expenditure during 2007-2010 is Rs. 2771.19 crores which is 50.08% of the original approved outlay for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012).

#### **Sector/Head-wise Approved Outlay and Revised Outlay for Annual Plan 2010-2011**

<b>ANNUAL PLAN 2010-2011</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>SECTOR/HEAD</b>	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
		<b>Approved Outlay</b>	<b>Revised Outlay</b>
		<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
I.	AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	28,489.95	29,531.33
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4,917.00	5,992.00
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	7,125.00	7,837.00
IV.	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	6,266.00	6,466.00
V.	ENERGY	7,411.00	7,540.00
VI.	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	3,675.00	4,546.00
VII.	TRANSPORT	13,991.00	13,576.00
VIII.	COMMUNICATIONS	380.00	370.23
IX.	SCIENCE, TECH. & ENVIRONMENT	204.00	204.00
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	10,748.85	8,010.52
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	44,142.00	48,061.51
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES	22,650.20	22,597.41
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,50,000.00</b>	<b>1,54,732.00</b>

Rs.40.00 crores Advanced Special Plan Assistance (ASPA) additionally allocated by Planning Commission and some amount of revalidated fund has led to the increase of revised outlay.

For the Annual Plan 2010-2011, plan expenditure up to the third Quarter (ending December, 2010) was Rs.565.10 crores which is 37.67% and 36.52% of Approved Outlay.



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 State for various sectors. The State Government proposed 101 Nos of schemes/projects with total cost of Rs. 352.03 crores for funding under the NEC during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. Out of these, Administrative approval of Rs. 284.54 crore for implementation of 26 nos of schemes under various sectors had already been conveyed to the State Government. Presently, the State Government is taking up 48 nos of schemes which includes 22 Nos. of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan spill over schemes to 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. Total fund release so far from NEC for 48 nos of ongoing schemes during 2010-11 (upto 10.3.2011) is Rs. 38.32 crore.

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

SI. No.	SECTORS	YEAR				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	Agriculture & Allied	100.58	88.20	146.50	297.00	632.28
2	Water Power Dev. & RRE	600.00	783.00	450.00	460.00	2,293.00
3	Industries Sector	103.00	53.60	59.70	66.35	282.65
4	Transport & Communication	4,255.00	3,300.00	1,997.82	2,611.00	12,163.82
5	Medical & Health	158.56	116.57	30.00	-	305.13
6	Man Power Development	36.20	49.85	154.11	313.70	553.86
7	Science & Technology	-	80.00	75.00	75.00	230.00
8	Human Resources Dev.	29.41	22.00	38.00	-	89.41
9	Communication	200.00	100.00	-	9.39	309.39
10	Land Revenue	45.00	-	-	-	45.00
11	Tourism	20.00	-	-	-	20.00
12	Rural Development	-	-	30.00	-	30.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,547.75</b>	<b>4,593.22</b>	<b>2,981.13</b>	<b>3,832.44</b>	<b>16,954.54</b>

**NON LAPSABLE CENTRAL POOL OF RESOURCES**

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

Since the inception of NLCPR projects 99 projects were approved for funding under NLCPR. Out of 99 projects, 62 projects were completed and there are 39 ongoing projects.

Abstract of fund release since the inception of NLCPR are as follows :- (Rs. in lakh)

1998 - 1999	-	900.00
1999 - 2000	-	5,615.00
2000 - 2001	-	2,671.00
2001 - 2002	-	6,986.00
2002 - 2003	-	8,343.00
2003 - 2004	-	9,953.60
2004 - 2005	-	4,236.96
2005 - 2006	-	4,104.19
2006 - 2007	-	5,646.43
2007 - 2008	-	2,982.37
2008 - 2009	-	1,494.52
2009 - 2010	-	1,991.42
2010 - 2011	-	5,062.82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,987.31</b>

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## V. EMPLOYMENT & LABOUR WELFARE

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

Percentage (%) to Total Main Workers								
DISTRICT	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourer		Workers in Household Industries		Other Workers	
	2001 Census	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	51.87	1.28	0.53	0.80	0.78	30.26	36.82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55.97</b>	<b>41.94</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>39.83</b>	<b>54.03</b>

(P) = Projected

### Labour Administration

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

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

STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 2008	
Regular	
Male	36,713
Female	11,740
TOTAL	48,453
Muster Roll	5,995
Workcharge	1,791
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEE</b>	<b>56,239</b>

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

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

Unskilled	-	Rs. 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 Licenses Issued under</u>	<u>No. of Labours covered by Licenses</u>	
Contract Labour	37	1794
Inter-State Migrant Workmen	61	5296

**Employment Service**

Job-seekers have been increasing over the years and there is a persistent problem of un-employment especially among the educated youths. The number of job-seekers in the live register up to 31.12.1010 stood at 44957 and the number of vacancies notified figured at 2006 during 2010-2011 while the number of applicants registered for self-employment assistance during 2010-2011 was 154.

**Public Sector Employment**

As per Census of Government Employees, 2005, the number of employees working under the state government as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2005 were 55,665 out of which 48,453 were regular employees and 5421 were Muster Roll and 1791 were work-charged.

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

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

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

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

### Vocational Training (ITI)

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

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

Status of the three Gov't. ITI's during 2010 – 2011

Name of Institution	No. of Trades	No. of Units	No. of Trainees enrolled	No of Available Modules For Training	No of Persons Trained
I.T.I., Aizawl	20	30	349	10	260
I.T.I., Lunglei	4	5	35	8	31
I.T.I., Saiha	4	6	28	6	60

### Employment Service:

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

The number of job-seekers in the live register up to 31.12.1010 stood at 44957 and the number of vacancies notified figured at 2006 during 2010-2011 while the number of applicants registered for self-employment assistance during 2010-2011 was 154.

Number of educated job-seekers registered in the live register of Aizawl, Champhai, Lunglei and Saiha up to December, 2010 are as follows:

Category	Aizawl	Champhai	Lunglei	Saiha	TOTAL
Matriculate/HSLC	4031	721	1230	1792	7774
HSSLC	5417	798	1152	671	8038
Graduate	8199	654	772	336	9961
Post Graduate	1354	114	198	139	1801
Technical Trade	852	132	1290	760	3034
Hindi(Above Matric)	1571	404	-	-	1975
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21424</b>	<b>2823</b>	<b>4642</b>	<b>3698</b>	<b>32587</b>

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## VI. PRICE AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

### Retail Price

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

#### Retail Price of selected commodities

(Price in Rupees)

Sl.No	Comodity	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 Dec. Ending
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rice	Kg	16.54	20.3	20.88	24.67	27.00
2	Atta	Kg	15.56	17.25	17.38	18.12	21.00
3	Masur Dal	Kg	42.75	56	73.75	76.28	71.00
4	Matar Chana	Kg	22.81	30.63	31.88	31.09	34.00
5	Mustard Oil	Lit	61.06	78.12	85	78.87	78.00
6	Pork	Kg	102.5	122	145	150.42	160.00
7	Beef	Kg	112.5	123.75	146.25	159.58	175
8	Fish (Romas)	Kg	112.5	114.28	131.25	142.94	145
9	Milk (Fresh)	Lit	28.87	27.62	30.63	32.73	37.00
10	Ginger	Kg	12.5	12.12	21.88	21.25	25.00
11	Potato	Kg	12.69	12.5	14.5	22.42	24.00
12	Sugar	Kg	25	23.62	27.25	34.43	45.00
13	LPG	Cylinder	306.63	305.63	325	320.44	361.00

### Retail Price Index

Price index calculated from a basket of 24 commodities with base year 1984-85 figures at 669 on ending December 2010 as against 545 over the year 2009-2010 which shows a percentage increase of 22.75.

**Retail Price Index**  
**(Base Year : 1984 – 1985)**

Sl. No.	Year	Index	% variation
1	2	3	4
1	2000	323	-
2	2001	338	4.64
3	2002	341	0.88
4	2003	362	6.16
5	2004	383	5.8
6	2005	376	-1.83
7	2006	411	9.31
8	2007	433	5.35
9	2008	480	10.85
10	2009	545	13.54
11	2010 (Dec.)	669	22.75

**Wholesale Price**

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

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodities	Unit	1999-2000	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 Dec.	WPI 2010 Dec.
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice	Qtls.	1355	1825	1800	2125	3050	226
2	Atta	Qtls.	965	1280	1380	1340	1490	154
3	Masur Dal (Small)	Qtls.	2800	5256	6837	7090	6688	129
4	Sugar	Qtls.	1860	2139	2456	3053	3563	191
5	Salt	70 Kg.	240	339	350	395	559	233
6	Ginger	Qtls.	500	950	1687	1771	2238	447
7	Pork	Qtls.	8000	12250	14000	14333	16000	200
8	Beef	Qtls.	9000	13500	13800	14833	16500	183
9	Chicken (Broiler)	Qtls.	8000	10000	14500	14500	17000	213
10	Fish	Qtls.	7000	10000	10000	11000	12000	171
11	Potato	Qtls.	700	900	1126	1979	820	117
12	Onion	Qtls.	1000	1200	2175	2393	1956	195
13	Banana	Qtls.	600	900	1100	1078	1600	266
<b>Average index for all commodities</b>								<b>232</b>

## Inflation

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

In Mizoram, changes in price is measured from Wholesale Price Index in which the indices of 20 commodities are taken into account. The percentages price variation in December 2010 against the corresponding month in the previous year stood at 25.80 % against the previous quarter's (September, 2009) price variation of 7.83 %.

## Farm Harvest Price

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

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

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

NA=PRICE NOT AVAILABLE



## FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES

### 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 and Kerosene Oil in the State through a network of authorized Fair Price Shops appointed by the State Government to ensure regular supply of essential commodities to the people at an uniform and reasonable price fixed by the State Government.

### Fair Price Shops

There are at present 1239 Fair Price Shops in the whole of the State, out of which 834 are in rural areas and 405 in urban areas. These fair price shops are run by retailers appointed by the Government.

2009-10				
Sl. No.	District	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Aizawl	185	134	319
2	Champhai	105	67	172
3	Kolasib	44	17	61
4	Lawngtlai	56	33	89
5	Lunglei	226	42	268
6	Mamit	70	7	77
7	Saiha	98	92	190
8	Serchhip	50	13	63
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1239</b>

### 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 year 2009-2010 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1	Rice	Tonnes	142860
2	Wheat	Tonnes	7488
3	Sugar	Tonnes	79992
4	K.Oil	KL	7395

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.

**Anna purna**

The scheme envisages supply of foodgrain @ 10Kf 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 Government. 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.

**Godowns & Storage**

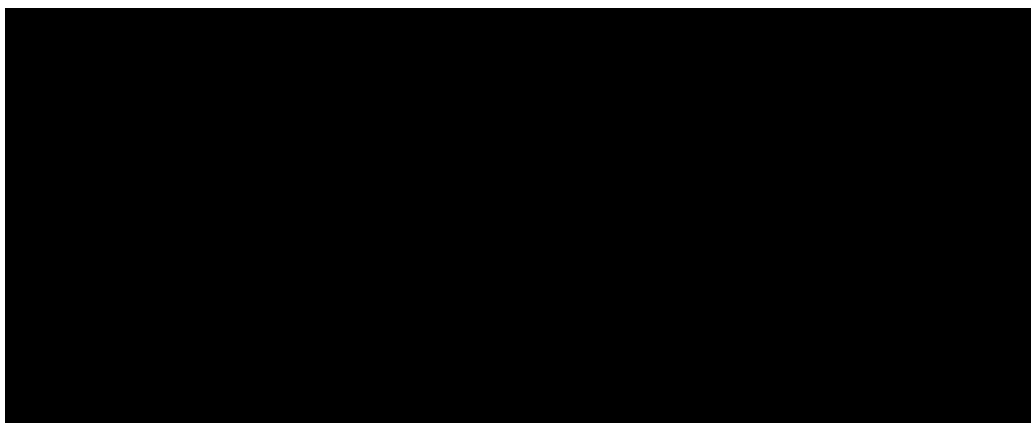
The State Government is presently maintaining 154 nos. of Supply Godowns throughout the State for storage of foodstuffs.

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## 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 1156393 in 2011. 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 888,573 population of the state, the majority 772809 (86.97%) are Christians by religion followed by Buddhists with 70494 (7.93%) and Hindus with 31562 (3.55%). About 839310 (94.46%) belongs to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population comprises about 0.03 % of the State's population.

A total number of 176134 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 258985 for the year 2011.

Sl No.	District	2001 Census		2011 Projected figure	
		Population	Household	Population	Household
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mamit	62785	12253	61047	13118
2	Kolasib	65960	14053	89214	22477
3	Aizawl	325676	64753	449797	99428
4	Champhai	108392	22059	140807	34663
5	Serchhip	53861	10116	63362	13201
6	Lunglei	137223	27889	169017	39283
7	Lawngtlai	73620	13902	101528	20909
8	Saiha	61056	11109	81621	15906
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>888573</b>	<b>176134</b>	<b>1156393</b>	<b>258985</b>

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## VIII. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

### AGRICULTURE

#### **Crop Husbandry :**

Agriculture occupies a very important place in the economy of Mizoram. As per Economic Classification of workers 2001 census, about 60% per cent of the total workers are engaged in Agricultural and allied sector. The State is deficient in foodgrain production, the production of rice is 46,000 MT against the requirement of 1,80,000 MT a year which could meet only 20% of the requirement.

#### **Cropped Area :**

Mizoram has a total geographical area of 21,08,700 hectares. The forest cover is about 75% of the total area. The gross cropped area of the state is 1,33,226 hectares which is only 6.31 % of the total area. Due to hilly terrain potential area for Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC) is very limited. It is estimated that there are 74,644 hectare of area having a slope of 0-25%, out of this, only 11,198 Ha. Are currently under cultivation, the remaining 85% of land needs to be exploited for increased production and productivity.

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

The area under jhum cultivation has decreased from 44,947 hectare at the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan to 28,735 hectares during 2010-2011. The reduction in jhum cultivation area is mainly due to the implementation of Watershed Development Programme for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), Oil Palm Development Programme and Sugarcane Cultivation Programme.

On the other hand the marginal increase in WRC Area has been recorded from 9,446 hectare at the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan to 11,937 hectares till date.

The productivity of Rice under WRC has risen to 1.7 MT/ hectare from the level of 1.5 MT/hectare at the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Increase in productivity per hectare may be attributed due to increase in availability of Farm Power through the heavy subsidy of Power Tillers and Tractors. The productivity of rice under jhum cultivation virtually remains the same.

#### **Infrastructure Development :**

- a) *Land Development* : A total of 490 Ha was developed, 180 Ha of WRC had been improved and maintained.
- b) *Construction of Potential Area Connectivity (PAC)* : A total length of 140 Km was constructed and about 540 Km of existing length of PAC is being maintained at different places.

#### **Economic Activities :**

- a) The target for distribution of quality seeds and high yielding varieties of rice, maize, oilseeds and pulses has been achieved coupled with the fund received under Macro Management of Agriculture (CSS)

- b) Under Oil Seed Sector, cultivation of Oil Palm has been taken up with a target area of 16,566 Ha during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Period. However, 8,261 hectares is under cultivation which account for 50% achievement of the target. Due to the gregarious flowering of bamboo coupled with constraint of funds for state matching share, desired level of target may not be achieved.
- c) For carrying out the scheme of 'Farm Mechanization', a total of 413 nos. of Power Tillers, 55 nos. of Tractors, about 50 nos. of Mini Power Tillers, and about 1,000 nos. of Water Pump sets were distributed to farmers at subsidized rate.

### Control of Shifting Cultivation :

A special Central Assistance to State Plan Programme of Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) for the benefit of Jhumia families who are below the poverty line is implemented in 61 nos. of Micro Watershed Projects with a target area of 30,000 hectares during the plan period. The financing of the scheme included treatment of arable and non-arable lands, drainage line treatment, creation of water bodies, development of Agriculture, Horticulture, Plantation Crops, Forestry and land based/household production system as package of rehabilitation components. Up till 2010-2011, an area of 24,672 hectares of land within the watershed area have been treated from which quite a good number of jhumia families within the Watershed Project have adopted settled cultivation.

### New Land Use Policy (NLUP) :

The number of targeted beneficiaries under the Government's Flagship Programme, NLUP is 12,340. The Oil palm development programme is proposed to converge with NLUP.

### Achievement Made under NLUP upto 15<sup>TH</sup> February 2011

Sl. No	District	Fund released in lakh Rupees		No. of families assisted
		Project Management/ Capacity building	Development works	
1	Aizawl	2.50	104.20	521
2	Lunglei	2.50	189.60	948
3	Saiha	2.50	66.60	333
4	Kolasib	2.50	78.60	393
5	Serchhip	2.50	116.60	583
6	Lawngtlai	2.50	199.00	995
7	Champhai	2.50	75.60	378
8	Mamit	2.50	138.60	693
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>968.80</b>	<b>4844</b>

### Consumption of Fertilizers and Organic Manures

Sl.No.	Items	Unit	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	Urea	Metric tone	2510	4800	5495
2	DAP	Metric tone	3000	3350	2391
3	MOP	Metric tone	1700	2440	1681
4	Organic manure (Vikash)	Quintal	1079	1765	-
5	Vermicompost	Quintal	650	2000	1000
6	Slaked lime	Quintal	4000	-	4432

### Oil Palm Development

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

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**MINOR IRRIGATION**

Curtailling the practice of devastating Jhum cultivation, developing and increasing the 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.

**Area under Irrigation**

By the end of Tenth Plan, 207 Minor Irrigation Projects with total Culturable Command Area of 7,759 hectare were completed. During the first three years of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-08 to 2009-10) 139 projects covering a total culturable command area of 6923 have also been completed.

Out of the estimated potential of 70,000 ha the State Government has created a culturable command area of 12,487 ha upto 2008-09, and the net area irrigated for the same period is 12,238 ha More area needs to be brought under irrigation.

Area Irrigated under Minor Irrigation Projects up to March 2010 are summarised as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	No. of Project	Gross Command Area (GCA) in ha	Cuturable Command Area (CCA) in ha	Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) in ha
1	AIBP	225	10804	9696	20016
2	RIDF (NABARD)	66	2229	1871	3809
3	ACA	10	344	289	617
4	Other / State	46	2077	1826	3692
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>15454</b>	<b>13682</b>	<b>28134</b>

(Figure in Lakhs of Rupees)

SL NO	ITEMS	Revised Outlay XI Plan	Achievement XI Plan (2007-2010)	Approved Outlay 2010-2011	Anticipated Achievement 2010-2011	Proposed Outlay 2011-2012
1	Financial Outlay	39271.68	14912.44	6265	6265	8443.25
2	Physical					
	(i) Irrigation potential to be created in Ha.	18,076	10,436	4,925	4,925	3,679
	(ii) Irrigation potential to be utilised in Ha.	10,850	6,250	3,000	3,000	2,210

**Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)**

At present the only major funding source under Minor Irrigation scheme is Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). The funding pattern is 90% Central and 10% State Share. In the project itself On-Farm and Off-Farm Development works like land leveling and shaping, Contour bunding, construction



of field drains, farm roads and project approach roads have been included to increase the utilization of created irrigation potentials. During 2009-10, 73 Minor Irrigation Project had been taken up of which 39 projects were completed.

**Command Area Development Programme.**

A study of several Completed Irrigation projects has revealed that utilization of the potential created by Completed Minor Irrigation project is low. Absence of distribution channels, lining of water channels to save water, land levelling and other activities are the main factor. Under Command Area Development Programmes like adaptive trials, supply of inputs, extension service and other activities is being proposed to be taken up during 2010-11 covering cluster of 5 completed Minor Irrigation projects.

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## HORTICULTURE

The importance of Horticulture and its contribution to the state in the recent past has been phenomenal. Emphasis is on increasing production of various horticultural crops through Area Expansion Schemes (AES), so that the state becomes not only self-sufficient in vegetables and fruits etc., but also produce market – surplus.

As Mizoram State is located at a remote corner of the country, the aim and target of the State Government is that cultivation should be taken up in a cluster manner preferably where irrigation facility can be available, production and productivity be increased with application of latest technologies in the field, supported by processing facilities in case of items to be sold outside the state, and backed by assured market.

### Initiatives taken up under State Plan Fund

- \* AES on various Horticultural Crops
- \* Construction of Potential Area Connectivity (PAC)
- \* Construction of Rainwater Harvesting Structures (RHS)
- \* Promotion of Organic Farming
- \* Mushroom Production
- \* Production of quality Planting Materials

### Area and Production During The Past 2 Years

Crops	2008 – 2009			2009 - 2010		
	Area ( Ha)	Production (MT)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Area ( Ha)	Production (MT)	Yield (MT/Ha)
Orange	8275	10757	1.3	5341	13265	2.48
Banana	7220	66424	9.2	8655	84810	9.79
Grapes	1172	9962	8.5	1232	13736	11.14
Passion fruits	4084	13530	3.31	5341	27880	5.22
Cabbage	2985	38805	13	2400	21600	9
Chayote (iskut)	3200	48000	15	3500	54250	15.5
Chillies	7185	24429	3.4	8700	47850	5.5
Turmeric	9625	164972	17.14	4500	22500	5
Ginger	10391	158878	15.29	6200	31000	5

Flowers	2008-2009			2009-2010		
	Nos of plants	Nos of flowers	Flower per plant	Nos of plants	Nos of flowers	Flower per plant
Anthurium	2080000	7500000	3.61	2800000	7900000	2.8
Rose	480000	2700000	5.63	600000	2800000	4.6

Besides the schemes implemented under State Plan, the State Government has also been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, *Horticulture Mission for*

North East & Himalayan Region (HMNEH) which covers promotional schemes for **grape, passion fruit, Anthurium, rose, orange, etc.**

#### **Achievements under HMNEH**

- # Over 20 lakhs nos. of Anthurium exported, and roughly the same amount sold within the State
- # Roughly 10,000 nos. of Rose cut flowers are being harvested everyday.
- # Production of Passion fruit has increased greatly (fruiting now takes place throughout the year) and has become sufficient to keep the fruit juice concentrate Plant at Chhingchhip run at its full capacity of 205 MT per hour.
- # Cultivation of Kiwi on cluster basis has been started during 2009 – 2010 covering area of 500 Ha.
- # Two grape wineries have been established at Hnahlan and Champhai which produces 'Zawlaidi' wine, earning more than Rs. 1.8 crore during 2010-2011.
- # More than 1000 families are growing Iskut (Chayote) which generates more than Rs. 2 crores annually.
- # AES on turmeric and ginger have very successful and production level has gone up as high as 40,000 MT and 60,000 MT for turmeric and ginger respectively. Income of more than Rs 12.8 crores is generated annually from the two crops.
- # Due to introduction of off-season Cabbage 'Ryozeki', Capsicum, Tomato, etc., production of these crops is possible even during off-season.
- # One-Cert Asia Private Ltd. Has been engaged for certification of Turmeric crop covering an area of 5596.5 Ha. and certification of medicinal plants for 1,180 Ha. is underway.
- # Community water tanks & Tube Wells have been provided to many farmers, so that they can now harvest and store water during rainy season to irrigate their crops during the long dry spell.

#### **National Mission on Medical Plant ( NMMP) :**

Under this programme cultivation of Aloe-vera had been taken up during 2008-2009 at Tuidam and Aizawl Divisions covering an area of 250Ha. During 2009-2010, a total of 800 Ha have been covered under Mamit, Serchhip, Aizawl and Kolasib Districts. Other crops under this scheme are stevia and amla. Seven Model Nurseries have been established.

**National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (NOVOD):**

Assistance for taking up of Jatropha cultivation was received from the Central Government during 2009 – 2010 from which 6,25,000 Nos of Jatropha cuttings have been distributed under Aizawl and Khawzawl Districts, covering 250 Ha. Jatropha oil expeller have been provided to two cluster areas of cultivation.

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

A total of 22,800 No. of families is targeted to be covered for increasing and production of horticulture crops under NLUP, covering an area of 11520 hectares. During 2010 – 2011, an outlay of Rs.5222,75 lakhs has been approved for implementation of this programme.

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## LIVESTOCK & VETERINARY

Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in the economy of the state and contributes substantially to the State Gross Domestic Product. For development of this sector, various schemes under State Plan and Centrally funded schemes are taken up to further promotion of livestock development, provision of technology to farmers for improved animal husbandry practices, provision of animal health care, and improved germ plasm for upgradation of local stock.

### Livestock and Poultry Population

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

## LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

### Milk Production

As per reports of the Integrated Sample Survey, estimated total milk production during 2009 - 2010 was 10633 Tonnes. The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram is worked out to be 33gms against the Indian Council of Medical Research recommendation of 240gms of Milk per day per individual.

Estimated milk production in Mizoram (Tonnes)				
Year	Crossbred	Indigenous	Buffaloes	Total
2006-07	12666	2638	694	15998
2007-08	12871	2819	815	16505
2008-09	13019	2988	875	16882
2009-10	6868	3154	611	10633

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 is highly encouraged. Four such projects are implemented under this schemes, viz. I.D.D.P-I & IV at Aizawl, I.D.D.P-II at Lunglei, I.D.D.P-III at Kolasib, and new project, I.D.D.P-V is being implemented at Champhai.

Sl.No.	Project	Location	Plant Capacity (Ltr/Day)	Milk marketed (Ltr/day)	Milk Procurement in 2009-10 (in litres)
1.	IDDP-I&IV	Aizawl	15000	7000-9000	31,75,500
2.	IDDP-II	Lunglei	5000	600-800	2,92,841
3.	IDDP-III	Kolasib	5000	800-750	1,90,451

### Egg Production

The Estimated total egg production during 2009 - 2010 was 371 lakhs of which 191 lakhs were Desi and 180 lakhs were improved variety. The total egg production is estimated to have decreased by 9.73 percent from the previous year. The recommendation made by nutritional experts is 180 eggs per year for an individual to maintain good health. Per capita availability of eggs in Mizoram during 2009 - 2010 is worked out to be 42 eggs per year.

Estimated Egg Production in Mizoram (in lakhs nos)			
Year	Desi	Improved	Total
2006-07	204	144	348
2007-08	229	173	402
2008-09	236	175	411
2009-10	191	180	371

### Meat Production

The total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats and Pigs during 2009 - 2010 was estimated at 8784 tonnes of which pork and beef accounts for 5313 and 3352 tonnes respectively. Meat production from chicken Broiler during 2009 - 10 was estimated at 1451 tonnes. Out of the total meat production (including Broiler meat) pork accounted for the highest quantity with 51.91 percent followed by beef with a share of 32.75 percent, broiler meat accounted for 14.18 percent of the total meat production.

Estimated Meat Production in Mizoram (in lakhs nos)							
Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Mithun	Total
2006-07	1842	32	64	6810	1492	13	10253
2007-08	1931	69	68	7355	2000	7	11430
2008-09	2201.92	39.346	78.163	7894.16	2236	30.02	12479.61
2009-10	3352	51	58	5313	1451	10	10235

Demand Gap of Major Livestock Products for 2009-10				
Sl. No.	Item	Requirement according to ICMR* Recommendation	Availability	Demand gap
1.	Meat	12053 tonnes	10235 tonnes	1818 tonnes
2.	Milk	97766 tonnes	10633 tonnes	87133 tonnes
3.	Eggs	2009 lakh nos	371 lakh nos	1638 tonnes

\*ICMR = 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, 7 nos of Animal Disease Surveillance Check post, 2 Nos of Disease investigation Laboratory and 1 No. of Central Medicine Vaccine Depot. During 2009 – 10, a number of 2,27,231 animals were treated through Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Centres.

### **Dairy Development**

Besides a sizeable milk production from the private sector, the State Government has implemented 4 (four) dairy development projects which were initiated under Central scheme of IDDP (Intensive Dairy Development Project). Dairy Plants at Aizawl and Champhai has been handed over to the Union at District level and the other two projects at Lunglei & Kolasib are being maintained by the State Government. 8100 – 10550 litres of milk a day is being marketed through this schemes against the plant capacity of 25000 litres a day. In spite of the estimated availability of 10633 tonnes of milk there is still a demand gap of 87133 tonnes of milk in 2009-10 as per requirement recommended by ICMR.

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## FISHERIES

Mizoram has considerable stretches of plain area with all favorable and conducive conditions for development of Fisheries. The state has about 24,000 Ha of potential land which could be developed for fish farming.

The main policy of the Government regarding Fisheries is to bridge the gap between the requirement of table size fish (fish protein) at the scale of 11kg per capita and thereby reach self-sufficiency over a period of 15 years starting from the initial year of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, and offer self employment to at least 12,000 families in the sector.

### FISH PRODUCTION

#### Quantity of Inland Fish Production, Fish seed distribution

Sl. No	Year	Fish production (inland) (in MT)	Fish seed distribution (in lakh Nos)
1	2	3	4
1.	2007-2008	2765	232.50 (fry)
2.	2008-2009	3200	170.00 (fingerling)
3.	2009-2010	4060	229.00 (fingerling)

*Serlui 'B' Hydroelectric Project covering an average impoundment of 2500 hectare has been stocked with fish seeds under Riverine Fisheries Development Programme of NFDB during 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011. 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 375 M.T of table sized fishes.*

### Fish Seeds

Fish seeds being a crucial input for boosting fish production, its continuous availability is impetrating. At present, required fish seeds is estimated to be around 390 lakhs, of this 170 lakhs has been met from domestic production during 2009 – 10. 229 lakhs fish seeds was procured and distributed to the farmers during 2009-10.

Meanwhile, new Seed Farms and Hatcheries has been envisaged under NFDB and NLUP programmes which will enhance the fish seed availability in the near future.

### Fish farming :

The total water area under fish farming at the end of 2009-10 is estimated to be 2900 Ha. In the capture sector the total available area is estimated to be 6000 Ha. The existing number of fish pond is 4 and 9200 in the Government and



private sector respectively. The fish production by the end of 2009-10 was 4060 MT.

While the potential culture fisheries resources in the State is estimated to be 24,0000 Ha. Only 12% of the available resource (2900Ha) has been developed for fish farming which could offer only 36% of the table size fish requirement leaving a gap of 64%. New water bodies needs to be created for additional production.

**Inland fish marketing :**

Fish marketing is still very poor due to lack of preservative materials like ice blocks, proper warehousing and transport facilities. There is a need to improve the marketing system by way of developing ice plants, providing more cold storages, transport facilities with insulated boxes for better collection and disposal of fish produces to the market place. During 2009-10, 250 MT of ice blocks have been produced from state owned Ice Plant and sold to farmers at 50% subsidized rate for marketing 1800 MT of table size fishes.

**NLUP**

Under the New Land Use Porgramme scheme the Fisheries Department of the State Government scheduled to bring 500 Ha of water area under fish culture during 2010-2011 covering 1000nos of families at the potential areas in various districts in the state for additional production of fish and sustainable income to the selected beneficiary families. The new pond construction part is scheduled to be completed by March 2011.

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## FOREST

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

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

### Area under various reserved forest in Mizoram

Sl.No.	Type of Forest	Area (in sq.km)
	<b>A. State owned</b>	
1	Riverine reserved forest	1832.50
2	Innerline reserved forest	570.00
3	Roadside reserved forest	97.20
4	Other reserved forests	1886.09
5	Wildlife protected areas	990.75
6	<b>B. District Councils Forests</b>	2562.00
	<b>Total reserved forests</b>	<b>7,938.54</b>

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

### FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY:

In the wake of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Years Plan w.e.f. 2002 a new pattern for Afforestation known as Forest Development Agency (FDA) had been adopted under the same umbrella of JFM approach. As many as 19 FDAs have been constituted under which 270 Village Forest Development Committee (VFDC) was set up during 10<sup>th</sup> plan period and each VFDC is a working unit in all FDAs. During 11<sup>th</sup> plan as many as 593 VFDC have been created which covers 45870 Ha. in the entire rural villages including villages under the 3 (three) Autonomous Districts Council.

*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.*

## Forest Utilization

National Forest Policy 1988 clearly states 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 the forests. However, bamboos, whose stock is sufficient, are being harvested and contributing revenue to the exchequer. The details of revenue for past three years are below;

### Revenue Collected From Forest Products

Sl No	Items	Unit	2008 - 2009		2009 – 2010	
			Quantity extracted	Revenue (in lakh)	Quantity extracted	Revenue (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bamboo	lakh	55	55.00	33	33.00
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	158.50	703.97	44.38
6.	Fire Wood	Cum				
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>226.85</b>		<b>142.20</b>

### Implementation of New Land Use Programme (NLUP)

The practice of shifting cultivation had contributed to large scale deforestation disturbing ecological balance resulting in destruction of wild animals and their habitats, elimination of source of water and so on. It also converted vast area comprising valuable timber trees into degraded or barren land. Fortunately, the present Government has come up with a very promising programme called 'New Land Use Policy' to do away with the wasteful practice of jhumming and faulty land use. Under this flagship programme of the Government of Mizoram, 2100 families are taking up Bamboo plantation covering 2 hectares each. The draft proposal for 2011-12 covers two main activities namely creation and maintenance of plantation (2100 ha/ 4200 families) raised during 2010-11 and raising of bamboo plantation (advance works) over an area of 2000 ha/1000 families to be taken up during 2011-12.

Though the primary objective of the programme is socio-economic upliftment of the rural poor, it is going to have remarkable impact on preservation of the forests and its resources in the state as the policy envisages ensuring – 60% of geographical area of the state to be tree/rain forests, 10% of land for Community Forest Reserves, 10% for community fuelwood reserved forests, 15% for land based development for implementation of NLUP and another 5% for habitation, industrial area, communications etc.

### **National Bamboo Mission**

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

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

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## SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NLUP :**

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

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## **BORDER TRADE**

### **Indo-Myanmar**

After completion of construction of Composite Land Custom Station (LCS) building at Zokhawthar other requisite export – import infrastructures including construction of residential quarters, Construction of Ware House is being undertaken.

A project for improvement of Rih-Kalemmyo road via Tiddim and Falam was proposed. Subsequently, the Border Roads Organization took up the task of surveying and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for roads between Rih-Tiddim and Rih-Falam and a sum of Rs. 700/- million has been approved by Government of India.

### **Indo-Bangladesh**

Government of India through its Notification notified Tlabung as a Land Customs Station (LCS) and Khawthlangtuipui river as the authorised export / import route., a Trade Facilitation Centre is being constructed at Tlabung. Construction of approach road to Kawrpuichhuah Border Trade Centre is also under way. The Government of Mizoram has also been exploring all possible angles in approaching Bangladesh to open its counterpart Land Customs Station (LCS) opposite to Kawrpuichhuah so that traditional trade link over river Khawthlangtuipui could be restored.

Because of technical advantages and scope of future expansion, a ICP Trade Centre was proposed to be established at Kawrpuichhuah, some 7 kms down stream from Tlabung. Land measuring 224.99 bighas (3,01,333 sqm) was acquired at kawrpuichhuah, close to the international border, and opposite to Thegamukh of Bangladesh. The Land has been handed over to MHA along with DPR for ICP amounting to Rs. 28.00 Cores.

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## IX. INFRASTRUCTURE

### POWER & ELECTRICITY

In spite of abundant hydro-electric power potential available in the State (4500.0MW), only 0.60% of its potential has so far been harnessed, through Small & Mini Hydel Projects. The State's power demand is presently worked out to be 107.0MW, the bulk of the State's power requirement is met from Central Sector Generating Stations in which the share of Mizoram is 65.31MW.

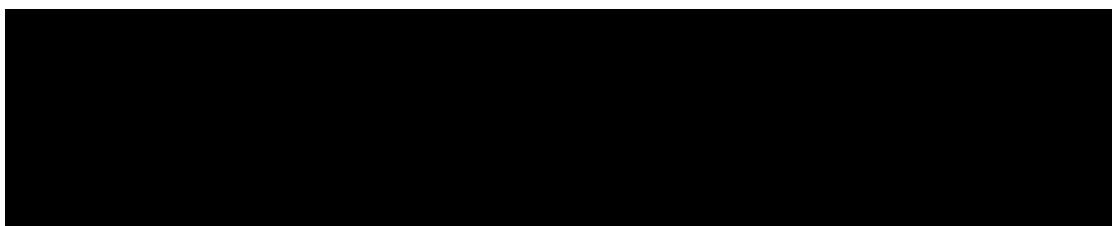
The status of power in the state at a glance is –

- (1) Demand – 107.0 MW
- (2) Allocated share – 65.31 MW (Real time available power is normally 40 MW due to reduction of generation from Central Generating Station, Transmission Failure etc.)
- (3) Local generation installed capacity as on January 2011 – 29.05MW Hydel, 22.92MW Bairabi Thermal Plant and 0.5MW Diesel Generating Set, Lengpui (Bairabi Thermal Plant and DG Set at Lengpui are only for emergency purpose)

### Generation

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.

Table below indicate the details of Installed capacity and generation of power in the state during 2007-08 to 2009-10.



*Note : Installed Capacity of Hydel during 2009-10 is exclusive of 0.3MW Tuirivang MHP which is not in operation at present.*

### Power Purchase

During 2009-10 only 4.75% of the total energy available for the State is met within the state and the remaining 95.25% was imported mainly from Central Sector Projects. Status of power purchased for the last 3 years is shown below:-

### Consumption of Electricity

Source of Power purchase	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
TSECL, Tripura (MU)	43.16	36.08	41.08
Central Sector (NEEPCO, NHPC) (MU)	309.44	321.64	268.5
Others (MU)		20.49	37.57
Total Power Purchased (MU)	352.60	378.21	347.15
Average rate of power purchased (Rs/unit)	2.18	2.28	2.27
Total cost of purchased (Rs in Cr)	76.99	86.28	78.81



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 2009-10 reveals that consumption of electricity was the highest in case of domestic which accounted for 68% and the lowest consumption of electricity comes from the industrial sector which consumed only 1.75 MU which is less than 1% of the total consumption.

Total number of electric consumers as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 is 153999. No. of electrified villages as on January 2011 is 603 and balance to be electrified is 104 which are being electrified under RGGVY scheme.

The per capita consumption of energy during 2009-10 is 173.04 KWH.

T&D loss is 41.42 % and AT & C loss is 42.89 % during 2009-10

### 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.

Year	Revenue Received (Rs in Crores)				
	Sale of energy within the state	Sale of energy outside the state	Total Sale of energy	Misc.	Grand Total
2007-08	49.35	32.09	81.44	1.44	82.88
2008-09	43.34	42.11	85.45	1.64	87.09
2009-10	48.47	17.55	66.02	1.6	67.62

Collection of revenue abruptly decreased during 2009-10 due to less generation of energy in Hydel projects under Central Sector and State Sector due to exceptionally less rainfall during the period.

### Rural Electrification under RGGVY :

As per 2001 census, there are 707nos. of inhabited villages in Mizoram and as per new definition of Electrified village from Govt. of India, 570nos. of villages have been electrified and 137nos. of villages are un-electrified as on March 2008.

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.

Implementation of RGGVY scheme in Mizoram commenced from September 2008 with an approved project cost of Rs. 267.96 crores under this project 137 villages of un-electrified villages are targeted to be electrified out of which 25 villages have been electrified till 30.11.2010. 27,417 nos of BPL household is targeted for providing free connection against which 6211 household have been achieved by December, 2010.

**New Projects :**

Projects such as Tuivai HEP(210 MW): Lungreng HEP(815MW) Chhintuipui HEP (635MW) Mat HEP (76MW) is proposed to be taken up.

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## TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

### ROADS

The total length of all types of roads in Mizoram upto December 2010 is 6349.60 Km and road density is 30.12 Km/100 Sq Km. approximately, whereas the total length of roads in the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (i.e 2007) was 6059.83 Km which was 28.36 Km/100 Sq Km. The density of road in Mizoram is still very low compared to the Average National Level of road density which is 96.57 Km/100 Sq Km. There is a need for a quantum leap of investment in road sector to catch up with the National level of road density.

Sl.No.	Category	Length (in KM)
1)	National Highway	886.00
2)	State Highways	504.35
3)	Major District Road	696.50
4)	Other District Road	1008.92
5)	Village Road	1072.34
6)	Satellite Town & Villages	175.79
7)	Town Roads	334.38
8)	City Roads	332.79
9)	New PMGSY Roads	606.79
10)	BRO Roads	731.74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6349.60</b>

### National Highway

Six (6) National Highways is passing through the length and breath of Mizoram. NH 54 has been taken over by Mizoram PWD from BRO since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010.

2-laning Projects with an investment of Rs. 90.55 crores on various National Highways viz. NH-154(Bairabi – Bilkhawthlir), NH-54 (Aizawl – Silchar) and NH-44A (Aizawl – Mamit - Tripura) of approximately 210.00 kms is in progress since the last 5 (five) years and is expected to be completed shortly.

A new 2-lane Highway of about 100.00 kms under Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Project costing Rs.502.24 crore is being undertaken and work is in progress, and it is targetted to be completed by 2014.

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

The implementation of World Bank Funded, Mizoram State Road Project started from the last quarter of 2001-02. The final sanction amount of this project is Rs. 541.30 crores, the project includes the main project i.e. Aizawl-Lunglei Road via Thenzawl (168.00 kms ) improvement and re-surfacing of the following roads:-

1. Kawlkulh – Ngopa Road
2. Khawzawl-Biate Road
3. Chekkawn-N.Vanlaiphai Road.
4. Lungsen-Chawngte Road
5. Zobawk-Haulawng Road
6. Damdiai-Sialsuk Road
7. Selesih-Thuampui Road

### Road Project under NEC

There are 7 (seven) nos of on-going projects with a total sanctioned amount of Rs. 201.03 crores under NEC which are spilled over from 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. These are expected to be completed within 2012. Besides there are 3 (three) numbers of Road projects approved and being implemented during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan with a total approved cost of Rs. 214.03 crores. The project is targeted to be completed by March 2011.

### PMGSY (Bharat Nirman)

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

In Mizoram, there are 251 villages to be connected under PMGSY and the approximate length for connecting the villages is 2608 km. 164 villages out of 251 villages for a length of 1780 km (including 550 km of black topping) has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India. Out of which 108 villages have been connected and 1398 km (including 257 km of Black topping) has been completed.

Under PMGSY the total cumulative expenditure up to December, 2010 is Rs. 442.38 crores. It is anticipated that 45 nos of villages will be provided road connectivity by constructing 220 Km of roads during 2010-11.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Village to be connected</u>
2010-11	220 km	45 nos.
2011-12	300 km	35 nos.

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## ROAD TRANSPORT

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

### **Commercial Transport**

At present, a large number of private transport operators are in operations. The Maxi Cab service has taken possession of the earlier Bus services in almost every route, superseding the services of buses for passengers travelling throughout the length and breath of Mizoram and to the neighbouring States. Till 2008-09, there were 1297 nos of Maxi Cab and 2901 nos of Trucks & Lorries on roads. The number of Motor Cab (Taxi) and Commercial Auto Rickshaw registered and servicing were 4697 and 2103 upto 2008-09. The estimated contribution made by Transport (other than Railways) to the GSDP during 2008-09 is Rs. 76.36 crores.

### **Operation of MST Buses in Transport Department**

With the objective of facilitating the need of the people, Transport Department is providing safe, comfortable and cheaper facilities in MST Buses for transportation of passengers and essential commodities through the length and breath of the State, and even to the neighbouring states. 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.

At present, a large number of private transport operators are operated, the majority being Maxi Cab and Sumo service.

As on December,2010, the total strength of MST fleet was 53. In the meantime, regular routes covered by MST Buses is 17. During 2009-2010, these Buses performed 6,028 trips travelling 12.21 lakh Kms. carrying 112,919 passengers. The revenue earned during 2009-10 was Rs. 198.44 lakhs against the target of Rs. 188.00 lakhs.

### **Motor Vehicles :-**

The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State upto the end of 2009-2010 for both private and government vehicles was 80,188, the number of vehicles on road has increased by 11,058 (16%) over a period of one year as against 69,130 at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation during 2009-2010, 53.39% are two-wheelers while 36.94% were light motor vehicles (Motor Cab,Maxi cab, Motor Car,Jeep,Gypsy, Taxi etc), Truck and Lorries constituted 4.37% of all vehicles on road.

	<b>No.of vehicles (all types)</b>	<b>Increased percentage</b>
2006 - 2007	56,584	9.08%
2007 - 2008	61,534	8.75%
2008 - 2009	69,130	12.34%
2009 - 2010	80,188	16.00%
2010 - 2011	89,394	11.48%

### **Collection of Revenue**

Revenue collected from Road Tax, Registration fees & fines, licence fees, Passengers & Goods Taxes by the State Government amounts to Rs. 1,016.14 lakh at the end of 2009-2010 as against Rs. 904.93 lakh during 2008-2009.

### **Rail Connectivity**

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

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

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## POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Service

The total number of Post Offices at the end of the year 2008-09 was 405. However, the number of post office as on March 2011 decreased to 400 as some post offices have been merged with the parent offices under the “matching saving scheme”. Some POs are being proposed to merge with revenue earning Post offices and Dak Ghar which are running on loss are likely to be closed down in the near future.

Under Postal Life insurances, targeted revenue collection during 2009-10 was Rs 100.00 lakhs while the achievement was Rs 57.61 lakhs only. Saving during the same year was targeted at Rs 290.00 lakhs while the actual achievement was Rs 190.00 lakhs. Rs 59.00 lakhs was earned from sale of postage stamps during 2009-10.

### Telecommunications

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is the largest Telecommunication Services provider within the state of Mizoram. As on February 2011 there are 6,01,169 mobile phone connection in the state while there was 561,917 connection during February 2010 which is an increase of 6.98 %. Airtel has the majority of subscribers with 2,30,000 connections followed by BSNL with 1,32,436 connections

NO. OF MOBILE PHONE CONNECTIONS				
		2009	2010	2011 (upto Feb.)
AIRCEL	Pre-Paid	70000	11000	120000
	Post Paid	270	480	714
	Mobile Tower	30	2(28 to GTL)	2
AIRTEL	Pre-Paid	205000	223000	223000
	Post Paid	8000	6900	7000
	Mobile Tower	104	145	149
RELIANCE	Pre-Paid	38000	60000	61850
	Post Paid	160	200	221
	Mobile Tower	72	85	85
VODAFONE	Pre-Paid/Post paid	22000	44000	46000
	Mobile Tower	40	43	43
TATA INDICOM	Pre-Paid	4062	7055	7547
	Post Paid	1831	2219	2401
	Mobile Tower			
BSNL	Pre-Paid	45873	80303	91861
	Post Paid	39596	40075	40575
	Mobile Tower	68	89	92

## Landline Telephone

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

The details of Telephone Exchanges SDCAs wise are as follows :- (as on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2011).

Name of SDCA	STD Code	No. of		Capacity of		Number of		Number of	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Aizawl	389	13	11	37760	4592	659	28	28152	1872
Lunglei	372	5	6	7840	2128	61	7	3655	1720
Kolasib	3837	4	5	4248	2704	31	8	2745	1087
Champhai	3830	4	2	3400	672	38	19	2379	585
Serchhip	3838	3	4	1992	1736	20	10	954	773
Saiha	3835	1	4	3000	2224	39	99	968	1382
Tlabung	3834	1	1	1000	384	2	3	178	72
Ngopa	3831	0	1	0	344	0	1	0	288
Tuipang	3835	0	1	0	376	0	3	0	179
TOTAL								39031	7958

BSNL, Mizoram provide WLL (Wireless in Local Loop) telephone service through CDMA technology to the rural areas and scattered areas. The district wise statuses are as follows:

Name of District	Number of BTS		Capacity		Number of WLL connection	
	As on 26.2.201	As on 26.2.201	As on 26.2.201	As on 26.2.201	As on 26.2.2010	As on 26.2.201
Aizawl	5	5	3250	3250	1469	3084
Lunglei	7	7	5250	5250	2597	2858
Kolasib	4	4	2500	2500	1476	1589
Champha	7	7	4750	4750	2785	3565
Serchhip	4	4	2000	2000	944	853
Saiha	3	3	1750	1750	895	706
Mamit	4	4	3000	3000	1581	1900
Lawngtlai	2	2	1500	1500	618	837

## 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.

3G Mobile Service is now available at the state capital. All customer having capability of 3G handsets are now able to make video call within the coverage area.

Under this, 705 villages are provided VPT with WLL and 67 villages are provided VPT with DSPT.

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## X. FINANCIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTION

The total bank branches functioning at the end of February 2011 stood at 114 while there were 109 bank branches in February 2010 which is an increase of 4.59%,

Upto February 2011, there are 62 branches of Mizoram Rural Bank, 29 branches of State Bank of India, 11 branches of Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd., 2 branches each for UBI and Vijaya Bank. Bank such as IDBI, UCO,BOB,PNB, Syndicate, Central Bank of India, ICICI,Axis, HDFC Ltd and Yes Bank have one branch each. Developmental Financial Institutions like NABARD, SIDBI and NEDFi also have their presence in the State.

The population served per branch comes to around 7858 (2001 census) in 2011 as compared to 8175 in 2010 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. There are still many villages devoid of banking services even with a radius of 80-100 kms. The main reason being that there are generally small number of household in a village making branch banking unviable..

### Credit Deposit Ratio:

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

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

Agency	2008-09			2009-10		
	Deposits	Advances	CD ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD ratio
Commercial Banks	1372.42	854.77	62.28	1783.99	918.25	51.47
Mizoram Rural Bank	326.14	177.11	54.30	552.16	249.78	45.24
MCAB Ltd.	216.27	127.11	58.92	313.5	168.21	53.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>1914.83</b>	<b>1158.99</b>	<b>60.53</b>	<b>2649.65</b>	<b>1336.24</b>	<b>50.43</b>

From the above table, it can be noticed that the CD ratio in 2008-09 is 60.53% which declined to 50.43 % in 2009-10. This is still low as compared to the national average of 75%.

The following Table shows district wise CD ratio

Sl. No.	Bank	No. of Branches	Total Deposit	Total Advance	C:D ratio
1	Aizawl	50	1,936.75	804.78	471.13
2	Serchhip	10	92.65	35.51	38.00
3	Champhai	11	92.65	35.51	38.00
4	Lunglei	12	222.76	136.25	61.00
5	Lawngtlai	6	68.64	140.11	200.00
6	Saiha	4	83.89	76.09	91.00
7	Kolasib	9	97.39	53.81	55.00
8	Mamit	10	41.95	24.15	58.00

### Deposits & Advances

**Deposits** – The total deposits registered an absolute increase of Rs. 734.82 crore from Rs. 1914.83 crore as at the end of March 2009 to Rs. 2649.65 crore as at the end of March 2010 showing a growth of 38 % during this period

**Advances** – The total advances increased from Rs. 1158.99 crore as on 31 March 2009 to Rs. 1336.24 crore as on 31 March 2010 registering a growth of 15 %.

### 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 30.09. 2010 amounts to Rs 133,624.55 lakhs of which the lion share of 81 % goes to Service sector.

**Advance to Agriculture is not encouraging as it is only 13 % of the total Advance whereas RBI norm is 18 %.**

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)					
	2007-08	% to total	2008-09	% to total	2009-10	% to total
Agri & Allied including crop loans	3,655.90	17.86	3,869.53	11.65	16,906.55	12.65
Industry	3,235.46	15.80	2,511.55	7.56	7,807.53	5.84
Services	13,583.46	66.34	26,826.20	80.79	108,910.47	81.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,474.82</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>33,207.28</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>133,624.55</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Recovery

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

(Rs in lakh)

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

The overall recovery percentage as on 30 March 2010 recorded at 70% which is almost the same as 2008-09 figure of 70.2 %. The average recovery percentage over the last three year stood at 75.3 %.

***There are 36 ATMs in the State, of which 25 belongs to State Bank of India and 5 belongs to Axis bank. 10 ATMs are in the rural area***

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## XI. INDUSTRIES

### INDUSTRY

Mizoram continues to remain an industrially backward State. The disadvantages due to topographical and geographical condition of the State coupled with underdeveloped infrastructure and transport bottleneck are the main hurdles for the first generation entrepreneurs of the State to transform the State towards industrialization. The growth performance of the manufacturing sector has been poor. The share of manufacturing sector (both registered and unregistered) to the total State GSDP could marginally increased from 1.2 % at the beginning of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan to 1.5 % at the terminal year (2006-07). During the last three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan the share for the same is estimated to hover around 1.7 % only. The pattern of industrial development is not in conformity with the standard development historical trend. Industrialization is yet to take off in the State.

### Small Scale Industries

There is very little scope for either medium or large scale industrial units and as such small industries dominate the industrial scenario acquiring a prominent place in the Socio-Economic development of the State. Special efforts need to be made for their expansion and growth. The total number of small scale unit registered upto 2009-10 was 7,888. During 2009-10, 457 nos of small scale industrial units were registered with an investment of Rs. 1978.29 lakhs and generating 3977 employment.

Growth of Small Scale Industries is as below :

<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 lakhs.)</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	205	593.00	594
2008-09	7431	487	866.30	4113
2009-10	7888	457	1978.29	3977

With the objective of promoting industries in rural areas the State Government is presently running two numbers of common facility centres and one RIDC with an intake capacity of 35 trainees.

### Industrial Infrastructure

The State Government, with its limited resources and with fund through CSS has established and developed industrial area/estate and provided basic infrastructure. Plots will be allocated to various viable industrial units of public and private sector.

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

Sl. No.	Industria Area	Total Area (in Bighas)	Present Status
1.	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui	314.7	Out of 231 demarcated, 160 plots are allotted to industrial units
2.	Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual	311 acre	Nearing completion. Demarcation & allotment process started
3.	Industrial Estate, Bairabi	26.2	Not yet developed & demarcated
4.	Industrial Estate, Kolasib	10.2	Not yet demarcated
5.	Industrial Estate, Pukpui	76.68	Not yet demarcated/commissioned
6.	Industrial Estate, Hmunhmeltha, Champhai	104.4	Not yet developed
7.	Industrial Estate, Zote, Champhai	-	Under construction by ZIDCO
8.	Industrial Estate, Chawngte	-	Works are underway

### **Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (ZIDCO)**

The sole industrial development is taking part in building up of industrial infrastructure and financing industrial units. ZIDCO is the refinancing agent of SIDBI, NMDC and other financial institutions. Generation of power through coal block construction of Industrial Estate at Zote, Champhai District is being taken up by ZIDCO.

### **Handlooms & Handicraft**

The State has a distinctive advantage in handloom and handicraft, this area needs to be further exploited for generating employment and income. Women folks of Mizoram are gifted with high proficiency and skill in the making of traditional clothing with the latest fashion and design having a high demand within the State as well as amongst neighboring States.

The Handloom is thriving very well in the private sectors, most of the traditional loin loom has been replaced by Zo-loom and fly shuttle looms due to its higher working capacity. Upto 2008-09 there were 750 units providing employment to 4,700 persons, and 182 nos of Handloom and weaving Societies registered under State Government. The State Government also is presently running 3(three) handloom training centres at Aizawl, Lunglei and Saiha.

ZOHANDCO, a State Government undertaking is implementing the Tribal Handloom Development Project by way of providing necessary raw-materials to the weavers and marketing the finished products.

Handicrafts from Mizoram has a ready market, and is in good progress in the private sector. The State Government is also giving its effort towards development of this small but potential industry which is practically based on the locally available resources such as bamboos and woods. A cluster approach is

being initiated for selected items like Khumbeu, Faikhiat, Thul etc. to ensure production on commercial scale.

### **Bamboo-based industries**

Mizoram alone contributes 14 per cent of the country's growing stock of bamboo covering 49.10 per cent of the state's geographical area. The vast bamboo resources are becoming the income earner for the State. Important initiative being taken are as follows :-

1. **Establishment of Bamboo Chipping Cluster** : The sale of raw bamboo without value addition as raw materials for paper mill will be replaced by supply of bamboo chips with value addition and employment generation in the chipping process has been started. Nine chipping units at strategic locations viz – Chuhvel, Bungthuam, Dapchhuah, Falkawn, Maubuang, Bairabi, Hortoki, Chhingchhip and Tuirini had been set up and will be operational soon. These units are expected to generate good numbers of direct and indirect employment.

2. **Agarbati Stick Making Unit** : This sector had been taken up in decentralized mode, integrated at the market level. Many families started engaging themselves in the production of square agarbati stick. Their products are exported outside the state through marketing facilitators. This sector will give employment to weaker section of the society and this activity is included as one of the activities in the NLUP.

3. **Production of Bamboo Construction Materials** : The highest value addition of bamboo is manufacturing of construction materials such as Bamboo Mat, Board, Mat ply, bamboo scantling, etc. These units had a good number of market demand in and outside the state. These units are generating a good number of direct and indirect employments. There are few number of units already established and many more units are expected to come up in the near future. The following are units already established and under construction :

- (a) M/S Zonun Mat Ply, Lengpui
- (b) M/S CeeKee Bamboo and Wood Products, Thingdawl
- (c) M/S Grace RTP, Bualpui
- (d) M/S Nutech Bamboo, Kolasib District.

4. **Revival of Mizoram Venus Bamboo:** The Government of Mizoram had taken initiative to revive the joint venture unit of Mizoram Venus Bamboo products Pvt. Ltd, Sairang. This is a joint venture unit between Government of Mizoram and Venus Company, Kolkata. This unit is designed to produce different kinds of construction and intermediate materials using bamboo as its main raw materials.

5. **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. BDA is the state agency to carry out the vision for development of bamboo processing industry in the state and to create necessary infrastructure for bamboo processing Industries. BDA is presently implementing the “Bamboo Technology Park” project funded by Planning Commission (Govt. of India) and NEC.

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## SERICULTURE

There is a vast potential for the development of Sericulture in Mizoram. The climate condition, fertility of the soil, rainfall etc are most suitable for breeding of all kinds of silkworm. In Mizoram all variety of silks like mulberry, Eri, Muga and Tasar are commercially exploited of which mulberry is predominant. The State has made major advances in Sericulture during the last decade and has now provides subsidiary income to around 7000 families. Area covered under Sericulture plantation is presently estimated to be 5000 Ha and it is recorded that Sericulture activities is being pursued in 176 villages.

### Production

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

Particular	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Mulberry</b>	M.Tonnes	48.00	48.00	55.00
<b>Muga</b>	Lakhs	3.60	2.50	1.00
<b>Eri</b>	M.Tonnes	3.80	4.00	4.60
<b>Oak Tasar</b>	Lakhs	1.50	1.50	1.20
<b>Raw Silk</b>	M.Tonnes	4.00	4.30	3.40

### Promotion

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

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

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

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

*The Sericulture experts from JICA who have visited Mizoram in March, 2000 have realized with much surprise the fact that without application of fertilizer/manure for years together the Mulberry trees thrive well and put forth leaf throughout the year.*

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

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## TOURISM

Tourism exist a vast potential for promoting tourism in Mizoram. The picturesque landscape, the salubrious climate, the unique culture, the hills and forest could offer a vast scope for adventure-tourism, eco-tourism and the like. However, the State is yet to exploit these potential to transform Mizoram into an ideal tourist destination.

### Performance

At present, the performance and achievement of tourism sector is still very modest compared to many other parts of the country.

The State received 46,801 domestic tourists and 1,795 foreign tourist during 2008-09, as against 44,226 domestic tourists and 735 foreign tourists during the previous year (2007-08), there is a significant increase in the number of foreign tourists during 2008-09.

The State Government is maintaining 41 nos of Tourists spots, 36 nos of Tourist Lodges containing 339 nos of rooms and 739 nos of beds. The revenue collected by the Tourism Department amounts to Rs. 123.51 lakhs during 2009-10 as against Rs. 110.17 lakhs in the previous year (2008-09).

Number of Tourist Arrived & Amount of revenue collected.			
Year	Tourist Arrival		Revenue (Rs in lakh)
	Domestic	Foreign	
2005-06	45,999	313	62.11
2006-07	50,244	542	82.07
2007-08	44,226	735	86.41
2008-09	56,793	842	110.17
2009-10	57,639	675	123.51
2010-11 Upto Dec. 2010	43,107	424	NA

### Tourist Circuit & Destination

During the current 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan State Government has undertaken development of 3 nos of Tourist Circuit & Destination viz. Sothern Tourist Circuit Phase II, Tourist Destination – Sakawrdai & Kanhmun through funding by Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India under 100% CSS. The State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2874.95 lakhs for completion of these projects.

The State Government has also identified another 5 nos of Tourist Circuit and destinations for which sanction has been obtained from Govt. of India.

### Tour Operators

As a means to promote tourism and attract more tourists the State Government has associated three tour operators viz. “Serow Tours & Travels”, Blue Bell Tom & Travels” and “Three Dimension”.

**State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM)**

A State Institute of Hotel Management is expected to function shortly for which the State Government is undertaking construction of the building at Bung Bangla (Aizawl) with funding from Ministry of Tourism (GOI). With the establishment of SIHM skilled manpower in hospitality industry will be available in Mizoram. The institute will conduct Degree Course as well as Craft Course level training as advised by the Indian Council of Hotel Management Institute, Pirsai, New Delhi. This will provide the skilled manpower required in the hospitality sector, tourism will further be promoted and the youths of Mizoram would benefit from it.

**Aerosport**

With financial support from the Ministry of Tourism infrastructure for development of Aerosport has been created by the State Government at Tuirial, this will promote Paragliding, Power Hang Glider and Hot Air Balloon. Paragliding has already been tested in Mizoram by foreign pilot and found to be viable and promising for developing the talent of local youths and for tourist attraction.

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## 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 has been tremendous such that Mizoram has become one of the most literate States in India. With continuing effort made by the government through SSA programmes, implementation of Mid-Day Meal scheme and Computer Aided Teachings (CAT), etc., there is a gradual advancement in the field of education.

#### **Primary School**

Number of Primary Schools (Class I - IV) has decreased from 1783 in 2008-09 to 1782 in 2009-10 and enrolment has increased from 151899 in 2008-2009 to 156396 in 2009-2010, the increase rate of enrolment is 2.96 % over the previous year. The number of teachers in Primary Education has decreased from 8716 in 2008-09 to 8477 in 2009-10.

#### **Middle School**

Number of Middle Schools (Class V - VII) has increased to 1313 in 2009-10 as against 1253 in 2008-09 and the number of students has increased from 64887 in 2008-09 to 66776 in 2009-10, the increase rate of enrolment is 2.91 % over the previous year. The number of teachers has decreased from 7754 in 2008-09 to 7564 in 2009-10.

#### **High School**

Number of High Schools (Class VIII - X) stood at 521 during 2009-10 as against 502 in the previous year. Number of enrolment has increased from 44576 to 48811 during the last two years which is 9.50 % increased; while the number teachers has fallen to 3853 during 2009-10 against 3886 in the previous year.

#### **Higher Secondary School**

Number of Higher Secondary Schools (Class XI & XII) has increased from 86 in 2008-2009 to 95 in 2009-10. The enrolment has correspondingly increased from 14649 in 2008-09 to 17049 in 2009-10, which is an increase of 16.38 %. The number of teachers has also gone up from 1058 to 1224 during the last two years.

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

Up to 2009-2010, there were 3711 number of schools at different level of education in the State. Out of these, 37.75 % are owned and managed by Central/State Governments; 31.50 % are Private Un-Aided; 25 % are Private-Aided and the rest 5.75 % which comprised of Primary and Middle Schools are run by Local Body, i.e., 3 Autonomous District Councils.

<b>Percentage Distribution of Schools under different Management (2009-2010)</b>					
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Stage</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Private- Unaided</b>	<b>Private- Aided</b>	<b>Local Body</b>
1	Primary School	49	26	9	16
2	Middle School	41	27	25	7
3	High School	39	29	32	NIL
4	Higher Secondary School	22	44	34	NIL
<b>Percentage Total</b>		<b>37.75</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5.75</b>

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

Teacher-Pupil Ratio means the average number of students per teacher at a specific level of education during a given school year. At present, one teacher is considered to teach approximately 18 students at Primary School, 9 students at Middle School, 13 students at High School and 14 students at Higher Secondary schools.

### **Status of Trained Teachers**

The availability of trained teachers is one of the most important indicators of quality education. While the percentage of teachers trained in Schools under State Government and local bodies is as high as 81.8% on the average the percentage of trained teachers in private unaided School is merely 5.6%, and that of Private Aided School is 25.2% (average).

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

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

### **Status of GER during 2008-2009 & 2009-2010**

<b>Stages</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>
Primary School	119.4	108.22
Middle School	82.79	105.89
High School	56.67	74.61
Higher Secondary School	21.03	23.34

### **Drop-Out Rate**

Drop-Out Rate is the percentage of students/pupils who dropped-out from a given grade or cycle or level of Education in a given school year. As per reconstructed Cohort method the drop out rate during 2009-10 has been worked out to be 18.7% for Primary School, 6.5% for Middle School and 11.8% for High School.

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

### **Literacy**

The literacy rate in Mizoram has increased from 36.23 % in 1951 to 88.8 % in 2001. It is expected to be increased (as per Census of India 2011).

Within a few decades, Mizoram became one of the most literate states in India, now being next only to Kerala which occupy the top position in terms of literacy percentage. The male - female differential in literacy is very narrow figuring only 3.96 as per 2001 Census.

### **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 objective of providing effective and relevant elementary education for all children between 6 - 14 years Age Group by 2011.

### **Achievement under SSA**

- 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 2009-2010.
- The SSA Mission has distributed Free Text Books to 1256229 (cumulative) number of students till date. During 2009-2010, 199186 students were provided free text books including Class VIII students below and up to 14 years of age.
- SSA has identified 6769 children with special needs in the state, out of which 6671 children were enrolled in schools and 81 CWSN (Children With Special Needs) were provided home based education. These children were provided wheelchair, crutch, hearing aids and spectacles according to their needs on the directions of technical experts in the assessment camp held every year for the children. Braille and large print textbook has also been provided to the Blind and visually impaired/ low vision students. Ramps, handrails, special toilet have also been constructed in the existing schools for the children.

- Maintenance Grant has been given to all Government Schools @ Rs. 0.075 lakhs.
- 405 ECCE centres have been established with enrolment of 10495 children below 6 years of age.
- 17 Girls' hostels have been established with total enrolment of 418 girl students free of costs at all districts of Mizoram.
- 216 Sports Centres were opened under SC/ST Education for retention at elementary stage and 8456 students were enrolled and at the same time, 8 Sports Hostels were opened in all Districts (1 Hostel each) with total enrolment of 216 students.
- 140 Computer Education Centres were opened in collaboration with AICES Infotech Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata and Computer-Aided Teaching (CAT) has been started in 50 selected Middle Schools since 2008 in collaboration with JIL Information Technology, Uttar Pradesh. In collaboration with Hole-in-the-Wall Education Limited (HiWEL), computers were installed in 5 selected Upper Primary Schools/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 on even holidays. 3256 number of students were covered under HiWEL during 2009-2010 in Lunglei district.

**Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) :**

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

Out of the total approved outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs for pre-project activities of RMSA, Government of India has released Rs. 80 lakhs as 1<sup>st</sup> installment to the Government of Mizoram. During the financial year of 2009-2010, Project Approval Board has approved Rs. 6768.11 lakhs for various Interventions like School Annual Grant, Minor Repair Grant, construction of new schools, and strengthening of existing schools, etc.; out of which an amount of Rs. 1641.00 lakhs has been received from Government of India and Rs. 49.48 lakhs has been received from State Government as State Matching Share.

**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 Brus, 12 Mizos, 5 Paharis and 80 Chakmas were accommodated in the Hostel during 2009-2010.

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

The scheme is implemented for Educationally Backward Block (EBB) of Mizoram, i.e., Lungsen Block since 2005-06. Under the scheme, 13 Model Cluster Schools (MCS) have been constructed with unit cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs each. These MCS are fully functional, covering 2687 girl children during 2009-10.

**Mid - Day Meal :**

Mid-Day Meal Scheme was started in Mizoram since 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1995 by distributing Raw Rice to students. By an Order of Supreme Court, it was implemented by providing Cooked food to students of Primary Schools since 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2006. It was implemented in Educationally Backward Block of Lungsen, Lunglei district from 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2007 onwards and from 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2008 for Middle Schools in Mizoram without interruption till date. The main objective of the scheme are – improving the nutritional status of children, increasing and encouraging enrolment, retaining and reducing drop-out students.

During the academic session of 2009-2010, as many as 1,09,339 no. of students enjoyed Mid-Day Meal, of which 1430 students are from Primary Schools and 53,937 students are from Middle Schools.

**Education Reforms Commission (ERC) :**

In order to reform the system of education, Government of Mizoram set up the Education Reforms Commission, Mizoram (ERCM) to recommend ways and means to raise standard of education and improvement of quality. The Commission's terms of reference were wide ranging, covering all sectors of education, namely - pre-school, elementary, secondary, higher and professional education. A wide spectrum of issues including quality of education in relation to academic achievement of students and performance level of schools, drastic reduction of drop-out rate, development of skills for wage and self-employment through vocationalization of education, rejuvenating curriculum reform process, language development, education in universal human values, overhauling the system of governance, have been reflected upon in the report of the Commission. The very setting up of this Commission is a pointer to the expectations the State has from the reformed system of education in the State. Mizoram is the one in the Country which can be legitimately credited with this pioneering decision.

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



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

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

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

### **Higher & Technical Education**

The State is having one Central University known as Mizoram University. At present, there are 20 Government Colleges, 2 Deficit Colleges, 2 teacher training colleges, i.e., College of Teachers' Education (CTE) and Mizoram Hindi Training College (MHTC) [where degree courses in education is imparted for both in-service and pre-service], Collegiate Boys' & Girls' Hostel at Aizawl and Shillong, etc., 2 Polytechnics, i.e., Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei (MPL) and Women Polytechnic, Aizawl (WPA).

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## HEALTH & MEDICAL

Health being a fundamental and integral part of productive life, development, quality of life and major investment, the State government is committed to achieving overall improvement in the health station of the people by raising access to quality health care for everyone, taking the major health issues and raising awareness about nutrition, environmental sanitation, disease prevention and control measures.

### Health Services

Health Services has been provided by the State Government through a network of 370 Health Sub-Centre, 57 Primary Health Centres, and 12 Community Health Centre. Despite the expansion of health delivery system in the State access to quality Health Services need improvement especially in rural areas where there are no private health providers.

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) based on SRS (2009) is 37 per 1000 while it is 34.3 per 1000 as per CRS (2008).

During 2008 the three major causes of death (medically certified or not) are Cancer, Asthma & Bronchitis and Malaria.

Upto 2008-09 there were 300 Doctors, 726 Nurses and 992 Health Workers catering to the health of the people in the State.

### Hospital

Upto 2008-09 there were 12 nos. of Government Hospital with bed strength of 1101 and 12 nos. of Private Hospital/Nursing Homes with a total bed strength of 828. The number of patient treated in Government Hospital OPD had increased from 4,83,269 during 2004-05 to 6,64,082 during 2008-09 on increase of 37 percent within 5 (five) years. With the ever increasing patient load in all District Hospital there is an urgent need to upgrade the District Hospitals.

Construction of two Accident & Trauma Centre one each at Kolasib and Serchhip has been completed.

### Medical Education

There is still now has no Medical College in the State either under the Central Government or State Government undertaking. There is one College of Nursing recently established affiliated to Mizoram University and one Regional Institute of Paramedical & Nursing Science (RIPANS) at Aizawl funded by Central Government.

### Status of Health Education Institute upto 2008-09

<u>Name of Institution</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>	
1.	Nursing 120	School
Presbyterian Hospital (Durtlang), Aizawl		

2.	Aizawl	College of Nursing, 117
3.	Hospital, Lunglei	Nursing School/Civil 63
4.	Christian Hospital, Serkawn, Lunglei.	School of Nursing 74
5.	Aizawl	Apollo Nursing School, 113
6.		RIPANS 115
7.	Training Institute, Aizawl	Multipurpose Workers 42

Recently, the State Government has decided to established 1 (one) ANM School and 4 (four) GNM Schools in four District Capitals.

Under National Cancer Control Programme, Regional Cancer Centre had been constructed at Zemabawk and inaugurated on 19.9.2010 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Mizoram. Around 40 patients are given Chemotherapy treatment everyday.

### **Mizoram State Health Care Scheme (MSHCS)**

The Government of Mizoram is committed to providing Health Insurance cover to its population and had implemented for all its population excepting Government Servants and their dependents a Health Insurance Scheme called the Mizoram State health Care Scheme (MSHCS) in 2008.

At the same time, RSBY, a BPL Scheme for the unorganized sector under the Ministry of Labour & Employment being implemented all over the country is linked with the MSHCS **from 2010**. Under the two schemes, a BPL family can now avail the usual RSBY cover of Rs. 30,000/- and an additional cover from MSHCS of Rs. 2.7 lakhs, thereby, making the total cover upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Moreover, APL (Above Poverty Line) families could avail critical illness cover up to Rs. 3.00 lakhs under MSHCS.

### **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)**

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in Mizoram on June, 2005 by setting up a State Health Mission brought the Scheme of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II) as well as National Disease Control Programme and various family related activities under its umbrella

There are now altogether 943 ASHA under NRHM. 815 numbers of Village Health and Sanitation Committee has already been constituted each under the Chairmanship of Village Council President. As many as 512 personnel have been recruited on contract basis for programme management support out of which 147 were recruited during 2009-10. Eight more PHC has been upgraded to 24 X 7 PHC in addition to 32 PHC (24X7) already functioning. Besides construction/reconstruction of Sub-Centre and staff quarters, the State Government has released Rs. 55.05 lakhs as untied fund and Rs. 43.50 lakhs as Annual maintenance fund to 370 Sub-Centres, 57 PHC and 9 CHC during 2009-10.

The State Government has also released Rs. 79.00 lakhs to 8 Districts Hospital and 9 CHC under Rogi Kaligan Samiti (RKS).

### **AYUSH**

The State Government continued to lay emphasis on upgradation of AYUSH educational standards, quality control and standardization of drugs, improving the availability of medical plant material, research and development and awareness generation about the efficiency of the system domestically and internationally. The State Government has constructed AYUSH building at Civil Hospital, Aizawl and 10 (ten) bedded AYUSH IPD ward at seven other Hospitals.

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## WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

### Rural Water Supply

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

The Government has introduced new guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with effect from 1.4.2009 which envisages covering of all rural habitations by 2012. Upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010, 468 habitation has been upgraded to fully covered status and 309 habitations to partially covered status out of the total surveyed rural habitations of 777 in Mizoram.

### Rural Sanitation (TSC) :

Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) introduced in 2003-04 the Implementing Department has constructed 59679 individual household latrines, 3219 school toilets and 912 Anganwadi toilets and achieved 100% of the target in all those three scheme. 501 Sanitary complex have been constructed against the target of 560.

### Urban Water Supply :

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

### Water Supply Projects :

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

S. No	Name of Project	Approved cost	Programme/ Funded by
1	2	3	4
1	Renewal of Pumping machineries of Greater Aizawl WSS	1681.80	JNNURM
2	Aug. of Greater Lunglei WSS Ph-I	867.00	UIDSSMT
3	Aug. of Greater Serchhip WSS	687.60	UIDSSMT
4	Lower Sakawrdai WSS	133.70	NLCPR
5	Greater Aizawl WSS Ph-II	11347.00	NLCPR
6	Greater Saitual WSS	2153.20	NLCPR

7	Greater Lawngtlai WSS	2564.50	NLCPR
8	Greater Hnahthial WSS	825.60	NLCPR
9	Tuipang WSS	941.13	NLCPR
10	Greater Saiha WSS	2070.20	UD (GOI)
11	Greater Tlabung WSS	441.00	UD (GOI)
12	Sangau WSS	484.00	NEC
13	Phuaibuang WSS	391.50	NEC

**Slipped Back Problems :**

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

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## SOCIAL WELFARE

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

According to 2001 Census, there were 32,462 number of people age 65 and above in Mizoram constituting 3.7 percent of total population, and there were 16,011 number of disability in Seeing, Speech, Hearing, Movement and Mental. They constituted 1.8 percent of the total population.

### 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.

#### Performance under Welfare of Handicapped

Particulars	Unit	Achievement during		
		2008 – 2009	2009-10	2010-11
(a) Disability Pension	Persons	200	200	200
(b) Grants to Handicapped persons	Persons	400	235	200
(c) Grants to Handicapped Educated Unemployed	Persons	25	25	25
(d) Hostel for Handicapped	Hostel	2	850	813
(e) NPRPD	Centre	2	-	-

### Child Welfare

Upto 2009-10 the State Government maintained 30 nos. of Pre-School for Children and 40 nos. of Day Care/Cretch Centre. There is one Adoption Cell under Foster Care Programme.

### Old Age Pension

The State Government has been implementing the 'Indira Gandhi national Old Age Pension' (IGNOAP) Scheme by providing pension to destitute person who have attained 65 year and above, 55 year in case of BPL handicapped persons. During 2009-10 a pension of Rs. 250/- p.m. have been received by 15,516 persons through Additional Central Assistance and Rs. 200/- p.m. have been given to 10,525 persons through State Plan Fund.

### ICDS

ICDS project started in 1979, the number of ICDS project has reached 27 as on 2009-10. Performance under these projects upto 2009-10 are as follows:-

Sl.No	Particular	2008-09	2009-10
1.	No. of Aganwadi Centre	23	27
2.	No. of Aganwadi Worker	1682	1980
3.	No. of Children enrolled	1,23,931	1,32,539
4.	No. of Pregnant Women	-	14,840
5.	No. of Lactating Women	-	18,562

All Aganwadi Centre (1980) are providing PSE for 21 days and the number of beneficiaries during 2009-10 were 27,749 Boys and 28,064 Girls.

### **Scheme under Article 275(1) of the Constitution**

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

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

### **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**

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

At present, the Department of Social Welfare has the following child care facilities – Remand Homes, Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Police Units, all of which will come under I.C.P.S. In addition to these, the following projects will be implemented under the Scheme – State Project Support Unit, State & District Child Protection Societies, State Adoption Resource Agency, Open Shelters, Adoption Coordinating Agency, Specialized Adoption Agencies, Observation Homes, Special Homes, Shelter Homes, children's Homes, Special Units for Children with Special Needs and additional Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards. Many of these projects will be opened in every District of Mizoram, thus the Scheme will be easily accessible to those in need of its services.

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## COOPERATION

### 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 number of societies and number of members.

The growth of Cooperative Societies in Mizoram in terms of participation of members vis-à-vis their paid-up share capital during the last two years can be seen from the following table :

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Cooperatives	Members	Paid-Up Share Capital
1	2008-2009	1368	49076	19.76
2	2009-2010	1361	43920	45.18

The number of Societies during 2009-2010 has decreased to 1361 over previous year's figure of 1368, the number of members has also decreased from 49076 to 43920 during 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 respectively. But the paid-up share capital has increased from Rs.19.76 crores to Rs.45.18 crores. In order to create chance for registration of potential Cooperative Societies, efforts have been made to cancel and wind-up registration of defunct Societies.

### **STATE LEVEL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES :**

#### **Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank (MCAB)**

This Bank which was established in 1981 play a vital role in the upliftment of the poor economy of the State. The Bank is running 12 Branches in various places of Mizoram for providing credit for agriculture and other productive purposes.

The achievement of the Bank during the last two years is given below :

Sl. No.	Particulars	(Rs. in crores)	
		2008-2009	2009-2010
1	Deposits	216.33	252.16
2	Loans & Advances	127.44	152.61
3	Credit/Deposit Ratio	58.91%	60.52%
4	Borrowings (NABARD/NMDFC/NCDC)	45.04	37.7
5	Investment	64.6	137.26
6	Working Capital	284.69	313.33
7	Net Profit	2.06	2.24
8	Loan Recovery Rate	76.51%	76.76%
9	Overdue Loans	22.81%	22.88%



### **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.79.80 crores and Rs.84.95 crores during 2009-2010.

### **Mizoram Urban Cooperative Development Bank Ltd. (MUCO BANK)**

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

The achievement of the Bank during the last two years may be seen as below :

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl. No.	Works done	2008 – 2009	2009 – 2010
1	Deposit	9.46	12.75
2	Credit Deposit Ratio	40.39%	32%
3	Loans & Advances	3.82	4.08
4	Investment	6.91	9.19
5	Working Capital	12.04	14.66
6	Borrowings :		
	(a) HUDCO	2.98	0.77
	(b) NSTFDC	4.76	2.49
	(c) NSKFDC	0.74	0.5
7	Loan Recovery Rates	-	15% p.m
8	Net Profit	-	4.05

### **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 of State Government 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 during 2009-2010. Ice Plant and Cold Storage for preservation of Fishes are now being installed in Aizawl. The Federation is also allotted 20 seats in the Main Market Building, New Market, Aizawl for marketing of fishes for Fish Farmers.

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

The main objective of PIGFED is to promote and facilitate the activity of Primary Pig Producers Cooperative Societies affiliated to it by coordinating their activities and supply of requisite inputs and technical guidance for scientific pig rearing by their members and undertaking processing and marketing of pork and other piggery products. At present, there are 139 numbers of Primary Pig Producers Cooperative Societies affiliated to PIGFED with total membership of more than 4000. The authorized share capital of the Federation is Rs.1.00 crore and the paid-up share capital at present is Rs.0.12 crore.

**Mizoram Women Cooperative Federation Ltd. (WOMENFED)**

Government of India has given due importance to the policy of women empowerment. WOMENFED at the apex level play a vital role in the upliftment of women by imparting Training in different trades like tailoring, knitting and other activities. WOMENFED organized six months course training in tailoring and knitting for 52 girls up to 2009-2010. As a result, many of them are now earning-member in their respective family. WOMENFED provides financial support to its affiliated Cooperative Societies at low interest rate for creating enthusiasm among the members.

**Mizoram Apex Sericulture Cooperative Society Ltd. (MASCOS)**

MASCOS used to organize sericulture compact farming through its affiliated societies at Khamrang, Kolasib, Sesawng, Dulte, Sialhawk and Biате centres, etc. in order to boost sericulture products in Mizoram. During 2009-2010, MASCOS had revolved Rs.15.00 lakhs in indirect cocoon marketing.

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

MAFF was set up in 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 advise to augment their income by increasing productivity and value added through integrated system of production and processing diversification.

The achievement of MAFF during the last two years may be seen as below :

Sl. No.	Procurement and distribution of fertilizers	2008 - 2009		2009 - 2010	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	DAP	160 MT	14.81 lakhs	14.81 MT	18.87 lakhs
2	UREA	600 MT	21.28 lakhs	21.28 MT	51.22 lakhs
3	MOP	140 MT	7.30 lakhs	7.38 MT	9.12 lakhs
4	NPK	-	-	-	-
5	Slakelime	-	-	3.00 MT	-

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

MAHCO procures raw materials and handloom accessories, equipments from outside the State and supply the same to members of primary Handloom Cooperative Societies at reduced prices. It also procures finished products from its members and organized Handloom Fair duly sponsored by Ministry of Textiles, Development Commissioner for Handloom to the best advantage of the members. During 2009-2010, MAHCO was appointed as the only Yarn Deposit Operator of National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.

The achievement of MAHCO during 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 is as below :

Sl. No.	Items	2008 – 2009	2009 – 2010
1	Yarns & Equipments purchased	Rs.43.45 lakhs	Rs.42.54 lakhs
2	Sales proceeds	Rs.39.65 lakhs	Rs.41.62 lakhs

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

MULCO was set up in 1984 with a view to provide healthy and wholesome milk and milk products.

MULCO installed Chilling Plant can handle 10000 litres per day (lpd). The Venture Capital fund called NABARD Loan was financed from Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy & Fisheries. An MoU was accordingly signed between MULCO, SBI and NABARD.

The achievement of MULCO during 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 is as below :

Sl. No.	Items	2008 – 2009		2009 – 2010	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Milk purchased	23.47 lakhs lits	Rs.512.97 lakhs	23.20 lakhs lts	Rs.594.93 lakhs
2	Feeds Purchased	-	Rs.149.04 lakhs	14175 qntls.	Rs.170.10 lakhs
3	Turnover	-	Rs.811.61 lakhs	-	Rs.855.20 lakhs
4	No. of Sales Agents	159 nos.	-	164 nos.	-
5	No. of Sales Outlet/Boot	4 nos.	-	4 nos.	-
6	Net Profit	-	Rs.5.00 lakhs	-	-
7	Other Dairy products like Rosagulla, Dahi, Ice Cream, Ghee, Rasmalai, Gulab Jamun, Paneer, Lassi, etc.	-	-	133273	39.98

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## **SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES**

During the first three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, State Government has incurred on expenditure of Rs. 6418.05 lakhs under State Plan against the proposed outlay of Rs. 7700.00 lakhs for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for development and promotion of Sports and Youth Services.

In spite of the enormous sporting talents among the energetic youths of the State and various commendable achievements made by them at International and National level lack of sport infrastructure and facilities remain the problems. Till today the State has no full fledged sport stadium of its own. However with the endeavour of the State Government construction of Rajiv Gandhi Sport Stadium a full fledged Stadium with an approved cost of Rs. 125.00 crore is underway. Major projects viz. State Sports Academy at Zobawk, Cricket Stadium at Sihmui, Regional Sport Coaching Centre at Kolasib, Indoor Stadium at Champhai, 9 projects of State/District level Sports Complex are being taken up by the State Government, the total investment for all these projects figured at Rs. 76.96 crores.

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### XIII. RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In Mizoram, all rural development schemes and other poverty alleviation programmes are implemented through a network of 26 (twenty six) Rural Development Blocks and 8 (eight) District Rural Development Agencies.

The Directorate of Rural Development headed by a Director executes its function as the apex line department at the State level under the administrative control of the secretariat headed by the Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram.

There is a State Level Monitoring Cell and Internal Audit Cell (SLMC & IAC) engaged in monitoring, inspection and auditing of accounts. One State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) has also been established to impart training to State Government officials as well as stakeholders of various rural development programmes from time to time.

#### **IWDP :**

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) aims at integrated development of wasteland/degraded lands based on village/micro watershed plan. There are 52 projects being implemented in Mizoram, 13 projects are expected to be completed during 2010-11 and the remaining would be completed by 2011-12.

The State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,949.65 lakhs (both Central & State share) during 2009-10 covering an area of 48,641 Ha.

#### Expenditure & Area covered under IWDP

Year	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	Area covered (Ha)
2008-09	2911.49	44289
2009-10	3949.65	48641
2010-11 (upto Dec.2010)	1741.27	50479

#### **IWMP :**

Integrated Watershed Management Programme intends to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water, while at the same time, providing sustainable livelihood options to the people residing in the watershed areas. IWMP will cater to livelihood intervention for landless households. A total of 170 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 946.569 crores covering an area of 6,31,046 Ha has been proposed by the State Government to be taken up in a phased manner upto the 14<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The proposal was approved and sanction for 16 projects covering an area of 62,435 Ha has been accorded by Government of India to be taken up during 2009-10. The programme being newly introduced is yet to be implemented as and when State share fund is made available by the State Government.

**Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) :**

The objective of IAY is to provide financial assistance for construction and upgradation of houses to rural households living below the poverty line. The quantum of financial assistance provided for construction of a new dwelling unit is Rs. 48,500/- and for upgradation of an existing house is Rs. 15,000/- per unit in hilly areas.

Under this programme, 1895 new houses have been constructed and 1112 nos of existing house upgraded by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1032.19 lakhs.

The achievements during first three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan are as below :

Year	Expenditure (Rs in crore)	New Houses constructed	Houses upgraded
2007-08	5.03	1,452	817
2008-09	14.29	3,151	2,028
2009-10	10.23	1,895	1,112
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29.55</b>	<b>6,498</b>	<b>3,957</b>

**Rural Employment :****(a) MNREGS**

MNREGS was first introduced in the two districts of Lawngtlai & Saiha. As of today all 8 districts are covered under this scheme. The wage rate per worker per day has now been enhanced from Rs. 110/- to Rs. 129/- w.e.f. 1.1.2011. For implementation of NREGS the Central Government altogether has sanctioned and released Rs. 689.09 crores since its inception (2005-06) till February 2011, and the State Government has also released Rs. 49.78 crores as matching share against the released amount made by Government of India. The total financial expenditure (upto February 2011) being to the tune of Rs. 738.86 crores.

The scheme has generated 449.322 lakhs person days employment (till Feb. 2011) and has provided employment to 1,80,140 households. Number of job card issued has reached 1,80,803 by the end of 2010 – 11.

**(b) SGSY**

Swarajayants Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) aims at providing sustained income to the rural poor enable them to cross the poverty line. The scheme had its focus on community mobilization by forming Self Help Group (SHG), capacity building, infrastructural facilities, subsidized credit linkage and market support.

During the last three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan a total of 859 Self Help Groups have been formed and the Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 10.21 crores.

Year-wise Achievements are as follows :

Year	No. of SHG formed	No. of SHG's member assisted	Expenditure (Rs. In crore)
2007-08	229	NA	2.68
2008-09	274	2,007	3.47
2009-10	356	4,419	4.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>10.21</b>

A total of 21 village Haats have been constructed in various Districts with a view to create a better marketing facilities for SHG and rural artisans under SGSY.

### **Community Development :**

#### (a) **Social Education**

The scheme aims at creating durable assets of public utility and civic infrastructure genuinely needed by the Society. Projects having a direct bearing on the social needs are considered. The State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 231.00 lakhs for construction/extension/repairs of 37 nos of Community Halls, 21 nos of YMA/MHIP/MUP office; construction of 8 nos of retaining wall, culvert, side drain, construction of 8 nos of Bridges and 2 nos of playground.

#### (b) **Irrigation**

The State Government is presently implementing an Irrigation Project at Ngopa funded by NEC to tap water of Damdiai River located on the outskirts of Ngopa village for irrigation of agricultural land in and around Ngopa village as well as for drinking purpose. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 432.16 lakhs.

### **BADP :**

To transfer the border areas/villages situated within 0-5 Km of International borders by ensuring multifaceted development Central Government provided Rs. 2201.00 lakhs during 2009-10 for which State Government has undertaken various developmental works.

### **BRGF :**

The Backward Region Grant Fund is being implemented in two selected District of Lawngtlai and Saiha mainly to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure, strengthen local level governance through capacity building, plan implementation and monitoring. The scheme is 100% funded by Government of India and it has released Rs. 2,148.00 lakhs during 2009-10 and Rs. 1,761.00 lakhs during 2010-11 (upto January).

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## URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Mizoram. Census 2001 revealed that 49.63 percent of the populations are dwelling in these 22 urban areas. The level of urbanization is considerably high as compared to other States. 25.7 percent of the total population (2001 Census) i.e. 2,28,280 people are living in the State Capital of Aizawl.

Schemes and Developmental projects for urban development are implemented by Local Administration Department, Public Works Department and Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department of the State Government.

The total investment from various sources for urban development during 2009-10 was to the tune of Rs. 105.32 Crores.

### JNNURM

Under this mission the State Government is implementing the Renovation of Greater Aizawl Water Supply Schemes Phase-I (GAWSS-I) for which Rs. 9.43 crores have been spent against the project cost of Rs. 16.82 crores. The Urban Transport project is also in progress incurring an expenditure of Rs. 146.30 lakhs against the project cost of Rs. 325.00 lakhs.

The State Government is taking up construction of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Housing in 4 (four) locations at Aizawl to provide 1096 dwelling units, works is in progress under the scheme of BSUP.

### Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

With the objective of providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the urban poor the State Government is undertaking construction of 1950 nos. of dwelling units in Lunglei, Champhai, Kolasib, Saiha, Serchhip and mamit.

### UIDSSMT

Renovation of Greater Lunglei Water Supply and Greater Serchhip Water Supply is being taken up under this scheme. 55 percent of the work is completed.

### Externally Aided Project (EAP)

#### State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMUI)

With Loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB), the State Government is implementing a Programme consist of:-

1. Water Supply	-	Rs. 102.54 Crores
2. Solid Waste Management	-	Rs. 85.84 Crores
3. Sewerage & Sanitation	-	Rs. 17.01 Crores
4. Capacity Building	-	Rs. 5.72 Crores

The Programme are being implemented by (SIPMUI) under the State Government.

### 10% Lumpsum Grant

The State Government has already availed Rs. 214.55 Crores from 10% GBS set aside for NE States by Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban



Poverty Alleviation (GOI) for undertaking urban development works in various towns in Mizoram. UD&PA Department is perhaps the only Department under Government of Mizoram which has availed funds under this scheme.

### **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgan Yojana (SJSRY)**

Launched in 1997 to provide gainful employment to urban unemployed or under employed through setting up of self-employment venture of provision of wage employment. Under this scheme as many as 1143 and 1150 BPL families have been upgraded to APL status during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

### **BPL in urban Area**

The latest population survey record (2010) of the BPL People within a respective District Headquarters are as follows :

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

### **Aizawl Development Authority (ADA)**

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

The progress and the status of works are :

- 1) Prepared and implemented **ADA Regulations, 2007**
- 2) ADA Building Regulations, 2008 is formulated and approved by the State cabinet. It is being processed to be implemented.
- 3) By having consultation with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, **Aizawl Master Plan, Vision – 2030** is being prepared.

### **Urban Local Body (Aizawl Municipal Council)**

In conformity with the provision of the Constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) the Mizoram Municipalities Act 2007 have been enacted. Election to the first Aizawl Municipal Council was conducted successfully on 3.11.2010.

With regard to Grant for ULB the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has allocated Rs. 6140.00 lakhs under Basic Grant and Rs. 3251.00 lakhs under General Performance Grant for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15.

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**XIV. LIST OF ANNEXURES**

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Annexure-I

POPULATION OF MIZORAM THROUGH DECADAL CENSUS

SI No.	Year	Population ( in nos.)			Percentage decadal variation
		Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1901	39,004	43,430	82,434	-
2	1911	430,028	48,176	91,204	(+) 10.64
3	1921	46,652	51,754	98,406	(+) 7.90
4	1931	59,186	65,218	1,24,404	(+) 26.42
5	1941	73,855	78,931	1,52,786	(+) 22.81
6	1951	96,136	1,00,066	1,96,202	(+) 28.42
7	1961	1,32,465	1,33,598	2,66,063	(+) 35.61
8	1971	1,70,824	1,61,566	3,32,390	(+) 24.93
9	1981	2,57,239	2,36,518	4,93,757	(+) 48.55
10	1991	3,58,978	3,30,778	6,89,756	(+) 39.70
11	2001	4,59,109	4,29,464	8,88,573	(+) 28.82
12	2011 (P)	5,92,088	5,64,305	11,56,393	(+)30.14

**Annexure-VIII  
AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF MAJOR HORTICULTURE CROPS**

Sl.No	Year	Orange			Banana			Passion Fruit			Tomato		
		Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2001 - 02	5482	32099	5.85	2484	35273	14.2	350	735	2.1	12	183.8	15.32
2	2002 - 03	5429	25050	4.61	2734	44564	16.3	420	1142	2.72	15	231.9	15.46
3	2003 - 04	5400	18930	3.5	3384	59287	17.52	520	1461	2.81	18	306.5	16.25
4	2004 - 05	4409	26233	5.95	3820	83046	21.74	729	2282	3.13	20	303.5	18.8
5	2005 - 06	5258	33020	6.28	4520	104818	23.19	929	3354	3.61	16	274.1	19.74
6	2006 - 07	5395	34366	6.37	5020	98800	15.88	1109	4979	4.49	17	225	23.7
7	2007 - 08	6395	11567	1.8	6220	98800	15.88	8944	44720	5	17	298	17.5
8	2008 - 09	8275	10757	1.3	7220	66424	9.2	4084	13530	3.31	620	4960	8
9	2009 - 10	10607	13265	1.25	8655	84810	9.8	5341	27880	5.22	-	-	-

Sl No	Year	Birdeye Chilly			Chow Chow			Tumeric			Ginger		
		Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a	Area in H.a	Production in M.T	Yield M.T/H.a
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	2001 - 02	590	401	0.68	535	16130	30.1	280	2808	10	7287	46648	6.4
2	2002 - 03	645	535	0.83	550	17231	31.4	287	3845	13.4	5097	31136	6.1
3	2003 - 04	673	646	0.96	580	20949	36.1	320	4528	14.15	4481	29582	6.6
4	2004 - 05	702	687	0.98	583	19886	34.1	385	5509	14.31	4532	38068	8.39
5	2005 - 06	714	721	1.01	604	21593	35.7	522	9735	18.65	4654	45143	9.69
6	2006 - 07	792	1077	1.36	664	24455	36.8	535	10074	18.83	3426	55432	16.17
7	2007 - 08	100	200	2	714	26418	37	4175	83500	20	3587	57010	15.89
8	2008 - 09	7185	24429	3.4	3200	48000	15	9625	39662	4.14	10391	34290	3.3
9	2009 - 10	8700	47850	5.5	3500	54250	15.5	4500	22500	5	6200	31000	5.0

NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON ROAD UPTO 31ST MARCH 2008

Sl. No.	Category	Y E A R S											
		1998- 1999	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13
<b>PRIVATE</b>													
1	Two wheeler	9926	11267	12945	14499	16267	18786	21132	23993	26350	29571	34396	41939
2	Auto Rickshaw[Passengers]	53	216	450	623	863	1148	1336	1534	1736	1941	2103	2217
3	Auto Rickshaw[Goods]								5	17	38	47	65
4	Motor cab	1737	2012	2480	2728	2952	3301	3593	4110	4722	4436	4697	5050
5	Maxi cab	45	110	264	333	407	550	723	878	1022	1137	1297	1416
6	Motor cars	2020	2494	2923	3476	3896	4741	5311	6014	6702	8753	9697	10721
7	Jeep	1796	1858	2027	2127	2238	2316	2406	2524	2665	6257	6908	7456
8	Gypsy	1203	1712	1799	1863	1928	2019	2106	2204	2197	2692	2739	2766
9	Stage carriage [Buses]	414	442	493	524	551	575	672	704	744	728	760	786
10	Ambulance									1	1	1	4
11	Fire fighter												
12	Recovery van									2	8	8	9
13	Truck & Lorries	2210	2377	2586	2787	3012	3498	3966	4317	4659	2688	2901	3047
14	Tractor	147	146	158	169	175	178	196	205	214	181	187	194
15	Trailer	83	83	85	91	95	93	103	107	112	72	73	77
16	Excavator				3	29	54	95	158	217	349	405	470
17	Mac Crane / Road Roller								1	5	2	3	7
18	TOTAL (PRIVATE)	19634	22717	26210	29223	32413	37259	41639	46754	51365	58854	66222	76224
19	<b>GOVERNMENT VEHICLE (All type)</b>	3994	2084	2287	2495	2672	2613	2552	2733	2823	3441	3609	3911
20	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>23628</b>	<b>24801</b>	<b>28497</b>	<b>31718</b>	<b>35085</b>	<b>39872</b>	<b>44191</b>	<b>49487</b>	<b>54188</b>	<b>62295</b>	<b>69831</b>	<b>80135</b>

**Annexure-X**  
**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES**  
*(Price in Rupees)*

Sl. No	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 (Dec. ending)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13
<b>I CEREALS</b>													
1	Rice	Kg	13.92	13.37	13.17	14.33	12.21	14.08	16.54	20.30	20.88	24.67	27.00
2	Atta	Kg	12.13	12.33	12.00	14.08	14.75	14.50	15.56	17.25	17.38	18.12	21.00
3	Maida	Kg	14.00	13.24	13.08	14.79	14.04	15.62	19.38	20.00	20.25	20.43	24.00
4	Suji	Kg	16.50	17.20	15.96	15.91	17.04	19.42	20.31	27.50	27.25	24.88	33.00
5	Bread (400g)	No.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.25	13.75	11.89	12.00
6	Biscuit (Good Day) 100g	No.	10.00	10.33	10.67	10.50	10.08	10.42	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.64	11.00
<b>II PULSES</b>													
7	Masur dal (small)	Kg	30.50	29.61	33.33	36.79	37.83	34.69	42.75	56.00	73.75	76.28	71.00
8	Black Gram	Kg	23.71	25.37	27.21	27.91	28.87	27.71	40.31	41.25	41.88	42.13	42.00
9	Local Pulse (Bete)	Kg	28.33	24.35	28.50	28.81	28.75	30.50	32.50	35.00	48.75	48.67	60.00
10	Motor Chana (Dry peas)	Kg	19.25	19.75	19.50	19.50	21.08	19.75	22.81	30.63	31.88	31.09	34.00
11	Soyabean	Kg	26.14	24.11	27.48	30.21	24.58	28.96	27.50	40.00	42.63	49.15	55.00
<b>III OILS &amp; FATS</b>													
12	Mastard Oil (refined veg.oil)	Litr.	41.25	39.91	51.79	60.54	59.17	57.46	61.06	78.12	85.00	78.87	78.00
13	Vanaspati (Dalda / Rasoy)	Kg.	61.88	52.91	59.42	60.00	60.83	59.16	61.88	80.00	80.63	78.40	78.00
<b>IV MEAT, FISH &amp; EGG</b>													
14	Pork	Kg.	93.75	95.00	95.00	98.75	98.75	98.75	102.50	122.00	145.00	150.42	160.00
15	Beef	Kg.	87.50	88.75	91.46	102.50	101.25	102.50	112.50	123.75	146.25	159.58	175.00
16	Mutton	Kg.	102.85	99.99	105.71	108.57	118.57	102.50	133.33	136.67	167.50	181.28	220.00
17	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg.	103.33	98.88	95.39	113.01	120.71	120.00	118.75	132.86	147.50	157.44	190.00
18	Fish (Rohu)	Kg.	103.33	103.13	102.50	119.58	125.10	130.66	112.50	114.28	131.25	142.94	145.00
19	Egg (Farm)	Dozen	28.55	28.54	28.38	28.75	30.00	30.00	36.25	34.12	48.00	68.48	52.00
<b>V MILK &amp; ITS PRODUCTION</b>													
20	Milk (Private)	Lit.	23.00	23.33	23.87	24.58	26.87	28.87	28.87	27.62	30.63	32.73	37.00
21	Everyday (milk powder)	Kg	69.12	69.21	68.83	69.50	74.62	77.08	88.75	101.87	110.88	111.66	132.00

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES**

*(Price in Rupees)*

Sl. No	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 (Dec. ending)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>
22	Amul Butter (100g.)	No.	15.75	15.04	14.92	15.16	15.04	16.17	16.25	19.25	19.75	20.63	26.00
<b>VI CONDIMENTS &amp; SPICES</b>													
23	Salt (Tata)	Kg	7.87	7.96	9	8.5	9.17	9.25	9.88	10	11.25	11.72	13.00
24	Turmeric (100g)	Gram	9.37	9.38	10	10	10.12	9.79	10.66	9.37	10.88	11.09	16.00
25	Garlic	Kg	38.12	61	54.75	57.7	50.41	57.29	82.5	69.28	68.75	87.51	148.00
26	Ginger	Kg	13.25	13.66	10.79	10.54	16.29	16.25	12.5	12.12	21.88	21.25	25.00
27	Chilly Powder (100g.)	Gram	9.5	10.66	12.29	8	9.83	9.42	10.63	20	20.25	17.56	20.00
<b>VII VEGETABLES</b>													
28	Potato	Kg	10.7	13.04	12.77	10.8	11.83	13.54	12.69	12.5	14.5	22.42	24.00
29	Onion	Kg	16.25	16.91	15.92	21.37	19.41	22.83	22.83	19.37	27.5	30.58	44.00
30	Brinjal	Kg	12	14.53	15.46	15.1	13.79	16.44	20	24.14	30.59	26.58	34.00
31	Tomato	Kg	20.48	33.2	31.4	27.64	26.45	27.75	30.62	30.62	33.35	49.48	60.00
32	French Bean	Kg	24.28	26.35	25.42	22.12	25.21	24.58	29.69	26.87	39.38	40.48	51.00
33	Bitter Guard	Kg	27.25	26.25	30.38	29.68	30	27.22	32.5	37.5	39.38	40.93	44.00
34	Chilly Green	Kg	46.66	41.59	37.2	26.56	37.38	32.91	45	66.25	94.38	93.49	61.00
35	Squash	Kg	20	11.87	12.14	11.8	12.67	12.98	17.5	20	19.17	16.82	15.00
36	Mustard Leaf	Kg	20.71	21.5	22	23.75	23.96	18.54	21.56	20	27.5	26.14	38.00
37	Pumpkin Leaf	Kg	21.5	22.5	23	24	24	24	24	21.25	28.75	26.76	39.00
38	Cowpea Leaf (Behlawi)	Kg	24	23	22	22	23	24	24	30	25	27.23	34.00
<b>VIII FRUITS</b>													
39	Banana	Dozen	27	26.4	23.52	23.16	26.52	30	27	24	29.28	25.88	36.00
40	Pineapple	Kg	12.5	10	15	8.25	10	12	12	15	18.75	15.48	28.00
<b>IX BEVERAGE</b>													
41	Sugar	Kg	20.06	20	20.17	20	23.12	24.71	25	23.62	27.25	34.43	45.00
42	Tea Leaf (Uphaar Red) 250g.	Gram	40	41	42	39.04	42.33	42.33	53.13	51.25	55.6	60.21	65.00
43	Gur	Kg	21.67	21.91	21.9	21.87	26.56	24.37	26.25	30	30.94	36.5	52.00

**Annexure-X**  
**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES**  
*(Price in Rupees)*

Sl. No	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 (Dec. ending)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13
<b>X</b>	<b>INTOXICATES</b>												
44	Finished Pan	No.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
45	Tobacco Leaf	Kg	112.50	122.58	118.75	110.00	117.91	152.08	138.75	147.50	178.75	182.20	203.00
46	Mizo zial (10 Sticks)	No.	2.00	1.97	2.00	2.00	2.06	2.75	3.15	3.00	3.60	2.83	3.00
47	Wills Navy Cut (10 Sticks)	No.	19.75	25.79	13.73	14.37	14.87	15.00	24.88	28.60	35.38	37.63	41.00
<b>XI</b>	<b>FUEL &amp; LIGHTING</b>												
48	L.P.G. Gas (14.20 Kg)	Cylinder	243.00	254.00	250.25	260.27	305.60	305.40	305.63	305.63	325.00	320.44	361.00
49	Electricity (Below 50w)	Unit	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
<b>XII</b>	<b>SOAP</b>												
50	Washing Soap (Ball)	Per Ball	10.00	10.38	10.25	11.25	11.67	11.75	12.00	13.75	15.50	15.58	17.00
51	Cinthol (Bathing Soap)	No.	12.50	13.21	12.08	12.46	12.83	18.13	19.50	20.00	23.10	23.23	25.00
<b>XIII</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>												
52	School Uniform Shoe (Intac)	Pair				246.00	287.50	288.75	362.50	358.50	399.84	406.40	410.00
53	School Tution Fee (Pvt.)	Month	153.75	154.17	161.66	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	212.50	240.00	242.08	256.00
<b>XIV</b>	<b>MEDICAL CARE</b>												
54	Doctor Consultation Fee	Per Visit	50.00	66.66	79.58	93.75	93.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
55	Paracetamol	Per Strip	4.88	5.21	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.88	5.50	5.83	6.00	6.46	7.00
<b>XV</b>	<b>BEDDING &amp; CLOTHING</b>												
56	Secondhand Shirt	No.	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	103.13	139.17	159.00
57	Secondhand Pant	No.	150.00	140.00	160.00	180.00	190.00	200.00	200.00	210.00	178.75	188.45	191.00
58	Mattress – 3 Kgs Cotton	No.	351.25	393.29	360.42	294.58	373.33	343.75	417.14	407.14	457.50	451.08	510.00
59	Rizai – 2Kgs Cotton	No.	281.25	289.16	286.16	298.75	297.92	281.25	330.00	347.14	387.50	387.97	441.00
60	Mosquito Net (Double)	No.	340.00	350.00	360.00	350.00	360.00	380.00	450.00	380.00	393.75	419.47	440.00
61	Mosquito Net (Single)	No.	270.00	290.00	300.00	240.95	250.00	300.00	350.00	310.00	320.00	310.42	331.00



**WHOLESALE PRICE OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010 (Dec.ending)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>I CEREALS</b>										
1	Rice	Qtls.	1230.00	1220.00	1158.00	1387.00	1825.00	1800.00	2125.00	3050.00
2	Atta	Qtls.	979.00	988.00	1282.00	1367.00	1280.00	1380.00	1340.00	1490.00
3	Maida	Qtls.	1153.00	1418.00	1379.00	1635.00	1775.00	1840.00	1604.00	1773.00
<b>II PULSES</b>										
4	Masur Dal (Small)	Qtls.	3399.00	3270.00	3280.00	3334.00	5256.00	6837.00	7090.00	6688.00
5	Local Pulses (Bete)	Qtls.	2400.00	2600.00	2800.00	3200.00	2920.00	3700.00	3303.00	4525.00
<b>III BEAVERAGE</b>										
6	Sugar	Qtls.	1745.00	2123.00	2261.00	2272.00	2139.00	2456.00	3053.00	3563.00
<b>IV CONDIMENTS &amp; SPICES</b>										
7	Salt	50 Kg.	589.00	280.00	279.00	327.00	339.00	350.00	395.00	559.00
8	Turmeric	Qtls.	3500.00	5000.00	5200.00	5200.00	600.00	775.00	860.00	2550.00
9	Garlic	Qtls.	4087.00	4000.00	4300.00	1000.00	6100.00	5250.00	6832.00	13225.00
10	Ginger	Qtls.	750.00	780.00	780.00	800.00	950.00	1687.00	1771.00	2238.00
11	Dry Chilli (bird eye chillies)	Qtls.	4200.00	6000.00	6200.00	6200.00	8000.00	12571.00	12850.00	6475.00
<b>V MEAT</b>										
12	Pork	Qtls.	8500.00	8000.00	8200.00	8200.00	12250.00	14000.00	14333.00	16000.00
13	Beef	Qtls.	8000.00	8000.00	8500.00	8500.00	13500.00	13800.00	14833.00	16500.00
14	Chicken (Broiler)	Qtls.	7500.00	6000.00	6500.00	7200.00	10000.00	14500.00	14500.00	17000.00
15	Fish	Qtls.	7600.00	7800.00	8000.00	8000.00	10000.00	10000.00	11000.00	12000.00
<b>VI VEGETABLES</b>										
16	Potato	Qtls.	802.00	852.00	972.00	1008.00	900.00	1126.00	1979.00	820.00
17	Onion	Qtls.	1,226.00	1,334.00	1,266.00	1,468.00	1,200.00	2,175.00	2,393.00	1,956.00
18	Brinjal	Qtls.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	2,437.00	1,917.00	2,200.00
<b>VII FRUITS</b>										
19	Banana	Qtls.	650.00	650.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1100.00	1078.00	1600.00

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

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

**BLOCK-WISE PROJECTED POPULATION OF MIZORAM**

Sl. No.	Name of Block	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	Block-wise Projected Population									
					2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Aibawk	11671	14439	15987	16151	16316	16483	16652	16822	16994	17168	17344	17522	17701
2	Bilkhawthlir		30889	42681	44084	45532	47029	48574	50171	51819	53522	55281	57098	58975
3	Bunghmun	12239	15549	15821	15848	15876	15904	15931	15959	15986	16014	16042	16070	16098
4	Bungtlang 'S'		9408	11634	11884	12139	12399	12665	12937	13215	13499	13788	14084	14387
5	Champhai		26420	34118	35002	35908	36838	37792	38771	39775	40806	41862	42947	44059
6	Chawngte	16983	24870	34529	35681	36871	38101	39372	40685	42043	43445	44894	46392	47939
7	Darlawn	18066	20983	24169	24513	24862	25216	25575	25939	26308	26683	27063	27448	27839
8	E. Lungdar	28885	16895	19202	19449	19700	19954	20211	20471	20735	21002	21272	21546	21824
9	Hnahthial	18615	20877	24643	25055	25474	25900	26333	26774	27221	27677	28139	28610	29088
10	Khawbung		15449	19598	20070	20553	21048	21554	22073	22605	23149	23706	24277	24861
11	Khawzawl	35807	24382	32503	33451	34427	35431	36464	37528	38622	39749	40908	42101	43329
12	Lawngtlai	18517	19922	27457	28352	29276	30231	31216	32234	33285	34370	35490	36647	37842
13	Lunglei	34530	48493	66111	68192	70338	72552	74836	77192	79622	82128	84713	87379	90130
14	Lungsen	21127	26496	30648	31097	31553	32016	32486	32962	33445	33936	34433	34938	35451
15	Ngopa	20956	11881	16520	17074	17646	18237	18848	19480	20133	20808	21505	22225	22970
16	Phullen		10856	12337	12496	12657	12820	12985	13152	13321	13492	13666	13842	14020
17	Reiek	10973	12128	13915	14108	14303	14501	14701	14905	15111	15320	15532	15747	15965
18	Saiha		29019	29019	29987	30987	32021	33089	34192	35333	36511	37729	38988	40288
19	Sangau	8777	10746	13972	14344	14725	15117	15519	15932	16356	16791	17237	17696	18166
20	Serchhip	23428	29993	35520	36126	36742	37369	38006	38654	39314	39984	40666	41360	42065
21	Thingdawl	35351	13944	18365	18878	19405	19947	20504	21076	21665	22270	22891	23531	24188
22	Thingsulthliah	20638	27095	35186	36118	37074	38055	39063	40097	41158	42248	43367	44515	45693
23	Tlangnuam	93769	170667	247703	257104	266863	276991	287504	298416	309742	321498	333700	346366	359512
24	Tuipang	22143	14028	18065	18528	19002	19489	19988	20500	21025	21564	22116	22683	23264
25	W. Phaileng	16838	21591	21177	21136	21095	21054	21014	20973	20932	20892	20852	20811	20771
26	Zawlnuam	24444	30853	27693	27395	27101	26810	26522	26237	25955	25676	25400	25127	24857
	<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>493757</b>	<b>697873</b>	<b>888573</b>	<b>912121</b>	<b>936425</b>	<b>961511</b>	<b>987405</b>	<b>1014132</b>	<b>1041721</b>	<b>1070200</b>	<b>1099599</b>	<b>1129949</b>	<b>1161282</b>

## PROJECTED POPULATION OF NOTIFIED TOWNS

SI No	Name of Town	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	Projected Population									
					2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Sairang		3527	5034	5216	5405	5601	5804	6014	6232	6458	6691	6934	7185
2	Saitual		7104	10966	11453	11961	12491	13046	13625	14229	14860	15520	16208	16928
3	Darlawn		3609	3865	3892	3918	3945	3972	4000	4027	4055	4083	4111	4139
4	Aizawl	74,493	155240	228280	237254	246582	256276	266351	276822	287704	299015	310770	322987	335685
5	Khawzawl		8402	10954	11248	11551	11861	12180	12507	12844	13189	13543	13907	14281
6	Champhai	7487	20809	26465	27109	27769	28444	29137	29846	30572	31316	32078	32859	33658
7	Khawhai		2102	2403	2435	2468	2501	2535	2569	2604	2639	2675	2711	2747
8	Biate		2325	2227	2217	2208	2198	2189	2180	2170	2161	2152	2142	2133
9	Vairengte		5607	7715	7965	8224	8490	8766	9050	9343	9646	9959	10282	10616
10	Bairabi		2421	3304	3408	3516	3627	3742	3860	3982	4107	4237	4371	4509
11	Kolasib	8,282	13482	19008	19672	20360	21071	21808	22570	23359	24175	25020	25894	26799
12	N. Kawnpui		5290	6472	6604	6738	6876	7016	7159	7304	7453	7605	7760	7918
13	Tlabung		3409	3681	3709	3738	3767	3796	3825	3855	3884	3914	3944	3975
14	Lunglei	17,205	35599	47137	48479	49859	51279	52739	54241	55785	57373	59007	60687	62415
15	Hnahthial		5548	7138	7320	7507	7699	7895	8096	8303	8515	8732	8955	9184
16	Zawlnuam		3455	3120	3088	3057	3026	2995	2965	2935	2905	2876	2846	2817
17	Mamit		3546	5110	5300	5497	5702	5914	6134	6363	6599	6845	7100	7364
18	Lengpui		1808	2423	2495	2569	2645	2724	2805	2888	2974	3063	3154	3247
19	Saiha	7,018	13669	19826	20577	21357	22166	23006	23877	24782	25721	26695	27707	28756
20	Serchhip	7,329	13688	17096	17480	17873	18275	18686	19106	19536	19975	20424	20883	21353
21	Thenzawl		4502	5507	5619	5733	5850	5969	6091	6215	6341	6470	6602	6736
22	N. Vanlaiphai		2804	3275	3326	3378	3431	3485	3539	3595	3651	3708	3766	3825
	<b>Total</b>	<b>121814</b>	<b>317946</b>	<b>441006</b>	<b>455870</b>	<b>471269</b>	<b>487223</b>	<b>503753</b>	<b>520880</b>	<b>538625</b>	<b>557013</b>	<b>576066</b>	<b>595810</b>	<b>616270</b>

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN  
( MIZORAM STATE - 2004-2005 SERIES AT CURRENT PRICES )**

(Rs in Lakhs)

	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
1	Agriculture	36138	37848	40782	52208	66006	77593	88734
2	Forestry & logging	23867	23866	24608	25800	26923	28799	29680
3	Fishing	3020	3073	3175	2101	2145	2687	2467
	<b><i>Agr and Allied</i></b>	<b>63025</b>	<b>64787</b>	<b>68565</b>	<b>80109</b>	<b>95074</b>	<b>109079</b>	<b>120881</b>
4	Mining & quarrying	802	610	1084	1683	2527	1674	1862
<b>a</b>	<b>Sub Total of Primary</b>	<b>63827</b>	<b>65397</b>	<b>69649</b>	<b>81792</b>	<b>97601</b>	<b>110753</b>	<b>122743</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3767</b>	<b>3904</b>	<b>4783</b>	<b>5987</b>	<b>6258</b>	<b>7232</b>	<b>8248</b>
5.1	Manu-Registered	571	824	582	676	578	672	674
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	3196	3080	4201	5311	5680	6560	7574
6	Construction	28901	42655	45021	52065	62942	80348	97607
7	Electricity,gas and Water supply	11059	12614	13320	16610	19032	21800	24970
<b>b</b>	<b>Sub Total of Secondary</b>	<b>43727</b>	<b>59173</b>	<b>63124</b>	<b>74662</b>	<b>88232</b>	<b>109380</b>	<b>130825</b>
	<b>Industry</b>	<b>44529</b>	<b>59783</b>	<b>64208</b>	<b>76345</b>	<b>90759</b>	<b>111054</b>	<b>132687</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport,storage &amp; communication</b>	<b>7187</b>	<b>7806</b>	<b>8836</b>	<b>10073</b>	<b>10486</b>	<b>11866</b>	<b>13044</b>
8.1	Railways	25	26	35	47	52	58	67
8.2	Transport by other means	5592	5917	6717	7812	7915	8972	9786
8.3	Storage	54	57	68	83	101	122	142
8.4	Communication	1516	1806	2016	2131	2418	2714	3049
9	Trade,hotels and restaurants	25717	28852	32957	39102	48085	56638	65700
10	Banking & Insurance	7297	7714	8967	10131	11828	13809	15509
11	Real estate,ownership of dwellings and business services	36517	42599	49681	58174	70820	85808	101253
12	Public administration	49498	49681	54875	60227	79237	104492	117451
13	Other services	34427	35893	40909	47390	51846	57047	63185
<b>c.</b>	<b>Sub Total of Tertiary</b>	<b>160643</b>	<b>172545</b>	<b>196225</b>	<b>225097</b>	<b>272302</b>	<b>329660</b>	<b>376142</b>
14	State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	268197	297115	328998	381551	458135	549793	629710
<b>15</b>	<b>Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)</b>	<b>268197</b>	<b>297115</b>	<b>328998</b>	<b>381551</b>	<b>458135</b>	<b>549793</b>	<b>629710</b>
16	Population	972986	997943	1023540	1049794	1076721	1104338	1132665
17	State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	<b>27564</b>	<b>29773</b>	<b>32143</b>	<b>36345</b>	<b>42549</b>	<b>49785</b>	<b>55595</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Calculated State Per Capita Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>27564</b>	<b>29773</b>	<b>32143</b>	<b>36345</b>	<b>42549</b>	<b>49785</b>	<b>55595</b>

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN**  
( MIZORAM STATE - 2004-2005 SERIES AT CONSTANT PRICES )

(Rs in Lakhs)

	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
1	Agriculture	36138	37055	38559	47274	57252	66885	73702
2	Forestry & logging	23867	23925	23551	24007	23339	23086	22957
3	Fishing	3020	3073	2117	1977	1972	2388	2147
	<b><i>Agr and Allied</i></b>	<b>63025</b>	<b>64053</b>	<b>64227</b>	<b>73258</b>	<b>82563</b>	<b>92359</b>	<b>98806</b>
4	Mining & quarrying	802	551	1046	1355	2029	1241	1565
<b>a</b>	<b>Sub Total of Primary</b>	<b>63827</b>	<b>64604</b>	<b>65273</b>	<b>74613</b>	<b>84592</b>	<b>93600</b>	<b>100371</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3767</b>	<b>3844</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>5361</b>	<b>5215</b>	<b>5777</b>	<b>6297</b>
5.1	Manu-Registered	571	789	522	578	457	514	487
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	3196	3055	3958	4783	4758	5263	5810
6	Construction	28901	40790	40361	44492	49841	61436	70172
7	Electricity,gas and Water supply	11059	12012	11939	14119	15349	16681	18109
<b>b</b>	<b>Sub Total of Secondary</b>	<b>43727</b>	<b>56646</b>	<b>56780</b>	<b>63972</b>	<b>70405</b>	<b>83894</b>	<b>94578</b>
	<b><i>Industry</i></b>	<b>44529</b>	<b>57197</b>	<b>57826</b>	<b>65327</b>	<b>72434</b>	<b>85135</b>	<b>96143</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport,storage &amp; communication</b>	<b>7187</b>	<b>7804</b>	<b>8850</b>	<b>9965</b>	<b>10221</b>	<b>10933</b>	<b>12144</b>
8.1	Railways	25	26	33	41	45	49	57
8.2	Transport by other means	5592	5725	6103	6676	6450	6956	7209
8.3	Storage	54	55	61	71	80	93	103
8.4	Communication	1516	1998	2653	3177	3646	3835	4775
9	Trade,hotels and restaurants	25717	27950	30126	34254	39632	44231	49096
10	Banking & Insurance	7297	8309	9913	11314	12611	14057	16039
11	Real estate,ownership of dwellings and business	36517	39656	43019	46837	51424	56150	61090
12	Public administration	49498	47541	49840	52254	63314	80329	85234
13	Other services	34427	34432	36786	40412	41262	43645	45665
<b>c.</b>	<b>Sub Total of Tertiary</b>	<b>160643</b>	<b>165692</b>	<b>178534</b>	<b>195036</b>	<b>218464</b>	<b>249345</b>	<b>269268</b>
14	State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	268197	286942	300587	333621	373461	426839	464217
<b>15</b>	<b>Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)</b>	<b>268197</b>	<b>286942</b>	<b>300587</b>	<b>333621</b>	<b>373461</b>	<b>426839</b>	<b>464217</b>
16	Population	972986	997943	1023540	1049794	1076721	1104338	1132665
17	State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	<b>27564</b>	<b>28753</b>	<b>29367</b>	<b>31780</b>	<b>34685</b>	<b>38651</b>	<b>40984</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Calculated State Per Capita Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>27564</b>	<b>28753</b>	<b>29367</b>	<b>31780</b>	<b>34685</b>	<b>38651</b>	<b>40984</b>

**Annexure-VI**

**AREA, PRODUCTION & AVERAGE YIELD OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS**

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

Annexure-VII

LAND USE STATISTICS

Area in Ha

Sl. No.	Year	Geographical Area	Forest Area	Not available for cultivation		for other uncultivated Land excluding follow Land			Follow Land		Net Area Sawn	Net Area Irrigated
				Land put to Non Agricultural use	Barren and inculturable Land	Permanent pasture and other grazing Land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net Area sown	Culturable waste	Follow Land other than current follow Land	Current follow Land		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1997 - 98	2108.7	1598.5	121.37	10.77	22.5	30.6	5.1	152.81	30.69	136.36	7.9
2	1998 - 99	2108.7	1598.5	88.094	8.5	22.5	30.6	5.1	180	46.6	128.806	8.517
3	1999 - 00	2108.7	1598.5	121.29	11.94	22.5	30.81	5.2	170.45	50.011	97.999	9.217
4	2000 - 01	2108.7	1626.475	121.79	8.6	22.5	30.6	5.31	155.809	36.285	101.331	9.686
5	2001 - 02	2108.7	1626.475	122.69	7.8	10.6	19.163	5.1	163.262	35.798	117.812	10.219
6	2002 - 03	2108.7	1550.608	125.19	8.2	13.1	27.253	9.5	215.713	41.356	117.78	10.669
7	2003 - 04	2108.7	1593.5	125.01	8.92	5.65	15.123	5.95	194.378	38.447	121.722	11.352
8	2004 - 05	2108.7	1593.65	125.51	8.52	5.346	10.232	5	181.199	49.969	123.564	11.852
9	2005 - 06	2108.7	1593.7	125.41	8.62	5.34	10.238	5.231	197.192	40.969	122	11.8
10	2006 - 07	2108.7	1593.7	125.42	8.62	5.235	68.765	5.23	166.078	41.465	94.187	11.388
11	2007 - 08	2108.7	1593.7	125.43	8.62	5.23	66.749	5.23	165.981	44.947	92.183	9.446
12	2008 - 09	2108.7	793.854*	124	9	5.25	794.822	27	170.85	30.089	103.835	11.022
13	2009 - 10	2108.7	1585.305	93.404	8.784	5.25	32.208	6.7	180.8	66.023	130.226	10.361

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



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

**TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO**

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

**District-wise 2009-2010**

1	Mamit	507	9952	1:20	939	3284	1:8	197	2100	1:11	34	216	1:6
2	Kolasib	562	12942	1:23	508	4947	1:10	213	2957	1:14	61	575	1:9
3	Aizawl	2743	48925	1:18	2629	24347	1:9	1627	22424	1:14	705	11052	1:16
4	Champhai	1002	19000	1:19	937	8508	1:9	474	5537	1:12	101	1172	1:12
5	Serchhip	511	7951	1:16	547	5581	1:10	238	3138	1:13	74	586	1:8
6	Lunglei	1365	23707	1:17	1182	9008	1:8	622	6201	1:10	167	2183	1:13
7	Lawngtlai	985	20688	1:21	804	6628	1:8	256	3477	1:14	32	524	1:16
8	Saiha	802	13231	1:16	564	4473	1:8	226	2977	1:13	50	741	1:15
	<b>Total</b>	8477	156396	1:18	8110	66776	1:09	3853	48811	1:13	1224	17049	1:14

Annexure-XV

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

POSITION AS ON 31.03.2010

(Rs. In crores)

Sl.	BANKS	Nos of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	C:D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	S.B.I	26	1393.74	824.19	59.13
2	UCO Bank	1	33.52	14.55	43.42
3	Vijaya Bank	1	145.72	55.7	38.22
4	IDBI	1	73.33	15.83	22
5	UBI	1	89.51	8.18	9
6	Axis Bank	1	62.79	9.58	15.25
7	Syndicate	1	3.68	1.79	48.49
8	C.B.I.	1	14.72	3.01	20.47
9	BOB	1	12.25	1.61	13.14
10	PNB	1	6.39	8.73	137
11	ICICI	1	6.49	2.37	36.48
12	MCAB	12	251.82	149.46	58.5
13	M.R.B.	60	476.76	234.53	49.19
14	MUCO	1	12.75	4.08	32.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2583.47</b>	<b>1333.61</b>	<b>51.62</b>

POSITION AS ON 31.03.2009

(Rs. In crores)

Sl.	BANKS	Nos of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	C:D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	S.B.I	26	1004.98	745.08	74.14
2	UCO Bank	1	30.88	14.31	46.34
3	Vijaya Bank	1	189.76	62.94	33.17
4	IDBI	1	13.96	11.66	83.52
5	UBI	1	52.12	7.23	13.87
6	Axis Bank	1	56.61	3.12	5.51
7	Syndicate	1	2.75	1.08	39.27
8	C.B.I.	1	4.85	1.86	38.35
9	BOB	1	8.01	1.54	19.23
10	PNB	1	3.52	3.85	109.38
11	ICICI	1	4.98	1.78	35.74
12	MCAB	12	216.27	127.43	58.92
13	M.R.B.	60	326.14	177.11	54.30
14	MUCO	1	9.46	3.82	40.38
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1924.29</b>	<b>1162.81</b>	<b>60.43</b>

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

## ANNEXURE - XVII

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I</b>	<b>AGRI &amp; ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>						
	Crop Husbandry	29.14	33.18	31.84	33.48	36.74	22.58
	Horticulture	5.90	7.37	6.79	8.23	8.50	7.83
	Soil & Water Conservation	3.60	3.88	3.00	3.04	3.58	3.41
	Animal Husbandry	6.54	7.26	6.20	6.60	6.62	6.79
	Dairy Development	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.49	0.50
	Fisheries	1.83	2.30	2.34	3.13	4.54	6.54
	Forestry & Wildlife	7.70	10.47	13.35	13.00	11.17	9.76
	Agri. Research & Education	0.10	0.10	0.12	1.18	0.12	0.13
	Co-operation	3.02	5.15	6.45	6.56	6.02	6.65
	Agri. Marketing & Qlty control (Trade & Commerce)	2.24	3.35	2.06	1.95	2.20	3.15
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>60.47</b>	<b>73.46</b>	<b>90.54</b>	<b>77.67</b>	<b>79.98</b>	<b>67.34</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
	Special Programme for R.D.						
	a) IRDP & Allied Programme	2.72	3.23	3.36	12.36	5.60	-
	b) Self Employment Programme for Rural Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	3.97
	c) SLMC & IAC	-	-	-	-	-	0.49
	NREGS	-	-	-	-	-	9.65
	Rural Employment						
	a) SGRY	2.11	2.61	2.73	1.68	15.34	-
	Land Reforms	3.39	3.63	3.93	4.11	3.92	3.79
	Other Rural Development Prog. including Com. Dev. & Panchayat						
	i) Rural Housing	6.26	6.26	6.26	-	-	-
	ii) Indira Awas Yojona (IAY)	1.08	0.76	1.05	1.01	2.61	1.40
	iii) Others	6.16	7.01	20.57	27.87	15.89	11.98
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>21.73</b>	<b>23.50</b>	<b>37.89</b>	<b>47.03</b>	<b>43.36</b>	<b>31.28</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME</b>						
	Border Area Dev. Prog. BADP	8.06	8.87	13.02	-	30.25	22.14
	Fund under Article 275 (I)	2.64	2.64	3.24	2.03	4.24	3.94
	Others						
	i) Sinlung Hills Dev. Council	0.89	1.07	1.25	1.41	1.96	2.50
	ii) Backward Dist. Area funds		7.50	22.50	15.00	20.97	21.48

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	iii) M.L.A., LAD Scheme		2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>11.59</b>	<b>22.08</b>	<b>44.01</b>	<b>24.44</b>	<b>65.42</b>	<b>60.06</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL</b>						
	Major & Medium Irrigation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01
	Minor Irrigation	14.20	18.80	31.53	33.10	66.43	48.01
	Command Area Development	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.15
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14.36</b>	<b>18.96</b>	<b>31.69</b>	<b>33.29</b>	<b>66.68</b>	<b>48.17</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>ENERGY</b>						
	Power	55.60	90.26	68.34	67.00	50.40	101.62
	Non-Conventional Sources	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.50	-
	Integrated Rural Energy Prog.IREP	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56.21</b>	<b>90.87</b>	<b>68.95</b>	<b>67.55</b>	<b>51.01</b>	<b>101.62</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS</b>						
	Village & Small Industries						
	1) Industry	14.49	24.37	20.35	14.86	23.35	13.88
	2) Sericulture	3.07	3.62	3.55	3.84	3.91	3.97
	Industries (other than V & SI)	0.84	1.00	1.20	1.44	0.10	0.10
	Mines & Minerals	0.61	0.90	1.01	1.08	0.65	0.62
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>29.89</b>	<b>26.11</b>	<b>21.22</b>	<b>28.01</b>	<b>18.57</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b>						
	Aviation		0.07	0.29	0.82	2.27	0.67
	Roads and Bridges	89.74	126.47	112.61	138.62	47.26	66.49
	Road Transport	4.00	4.71	4.95	4.30	3.97	6.01
	Inland Water Transport	0.05	0.05	0.32	0.04	0.04	0.05
	M.V. Wing	0.77	0.82	1.01	1.15	1.01	0.93
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94.56</b>	<b>132.12</b>	<b>119.18</b>	<b>144.93</b>	<b>54.55</b>	<b>74.15</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>COMMUNICATION</b>						
	Other Communication						
	Capacity Building under National E. Governance Action Plan		0.41	0.73	-	4.49	2.67
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>2.67</b>
<b>IX</b>	<b>SCIENCE, TECH &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>						
	Scientific Research (inc S&T)	1.06	1.33	1.51	2.09	1.98	2.00
	Ecology & Environment	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.00</b>

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>X</b>	<b>GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>						
	Sectt Economic Service	9.90	3.66	3.13	2.17	5.18	8.54
	Tourism	2.35	2.92	3.04	3.31	3.32	4.09
	Economic & Statistics	1.08	1.22	1.55	1.37	1.54	1.90
	Civil Supplies	1.95	4.90	4.10	31.87	3.11	2.82
	Other General Economic Service						
	l) Weights & Measures	0.60	0.73	0.80	0.95	1.00	0.90
	ii) Others : District Council						
	a) LADC	8.00	8.50	8.75	9.07	9.96	15.57
	b) MADC	6.86	7.21	7.46	7.78	8.29	14.50
	c) CADC	4.95	5.20	5.45	5.77	6.72	16.98
	iii) Law & Judicial	1.05	0.54	0.80	0.95	0.82	0.96
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36.74</b>	<b>34.87</b>	<b>35.07</b>	<b>63.24</b>	<b>39.94</b>	<b>66.26</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b>						
	General Education						
	a) School Education	59.64	72.12	76.78	88.11	103.42	123.28
	SCERT	-	-	-	-	-	3.19
	b) Higher Education	10.30	12.11	15.38	18.50	19.60	22.57
	Technical Education	14.30	11.70	5.84	3.38	3.28	3.03
	Sport and Youth Services, (Excluding physical Education)	3.33	4.85	8.90	9.47	27.34	53.06
	Art & Culture	1.12	1.24	4.05	2.38	2.48	3.38
	Medical & Public Health	29.50	33.78	40.93	42.75	28.19	29.20
	Hospital & Medical Education					77.54	145.73
	Water Supply & Sanitation	38.45	46.13	72.04	68.20	64.98	72.26
	Housing incl. Police Housing						
	a) Govt. Housing (PWD)	2.70	2.57	3.42	3.55	2.55	7.60
	b) Housing (LAD)	36.82	37.42	6.04	10.87	9.31	7.54
	c) Police Housing	4.53	5.65	4.61	3.68	3.30	4.11
	URBAN DEV. (State Capital Project)						
	a) Urban Development (SCP)	1.24	1.25	1.56	1.42	1.23	1.20
	b) LAD (incl. NSDP)	6.57	5.52	9.03	5.79	4.16	6.83
	c) Town & Country Planning	1.10	1.19	1.40	1.31	1.20	1.23
	d) Urban Dev. & Poverty Alleviation					14.00	63.48
	Information & Publicity	1.76	2.37	2.39	2.37	2.55	2.75

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Head of Development	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Labour & Labour Welfare	0.93	1.30	1.56	1.72	2.01	2.30
	Social Welfare	4.39	4.56	7.53	7.45	8.25	10.01
	Nutrition PMGY	6.82	6.82	7.63	7.13	7.35	4.83
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>223.49</b>	<b>250.59</b>	<b>269.09</b>	<b>278.08</b>	<b>382.74</b>	<b>567.58</b>
<b>XII</b>	<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>						
	Jails	1.88	2.87	2.88	2.73	2.82	3.11
	Stationery & Printing	1.24	1.00	1.80	1.41	1.91	1.50
	Public Work	7.43	9.73	14.82	12.36	12.60	18.27
	Other Administration Services						
	i) Training (ATI)	0.55	0.89	0.96	0.95	0.66	1.32
	ii) Other (Forensic Science)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.15
	iii) Fire Service Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	1.72
	iv) GAD	-	-	-	-	-	1.38
	v) Finance Department (incl. A & T)	-	-	-	-	-	85.60
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.14</b>	<b>14.53</b>	<b>20.50</b>	<b>17.55</b>	<b>18.09</b>	<b>113.05</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>550.40</b>	<b>692.64</b>	<b>745.32</b>	<b>777.13</b>	<b>836.29</b>	<b>1,152.75</b>



**TAXES BY TYPE**

Type of Tax	2000-	2001-	2002-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	(R.E)
<b>A. STATE TAXES</b>	<b>1442.94</b>	<b>1911.75</b>	<b>2797.11</b>	<b>3385.19</b>	<b>3956.14</b>	<b>5505.57</b>	<b>6762.2</b>	<b>7751.54</b>	<b>9461.61</b>	<b>11669.30</b>
1. Taxes on Income & Expdr.	331.84	362.56	396.79	407.72	437.63	452.81	499.95	532.28	592.86	748.00
2. Land Revenue	115.76	123.88	97.16	71.96	86.25	159.38	72.78	148.09	162.91	205.00
3. Stamps & Registration	6.68	8.21	8.14	13.25	10.43	16.78	20.83	22.95	46.16	56.30
4. State Excise	96	135.59	128.7	136.2	140.4	146.1	165.02	168.67	187.39	184.00
5. Sales Tax	605.88	984.86	1820.05	2331.69	2808.21	4159.06	5371.81	6204.09	7750.91	9693.00
6. Tax on Vehicle	201.84	209.88	256.08	338.15	379.78	434.98	501.48	536.64	549.90	622.00
7. Taxes on Good & Passenger	51.41	52.85	56.61	61.01	68.67	99.44	98.28	107.10	143.38	120.00
8. Taxes & Duties on Electricity	1.65	-	-	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Taxes on Commodities & Services	31.88	33.92	33.58	24.45	24.77	37.02	32.05	31.72	28.10	41.00
<b>(Devolution)</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>4372.97</b>	<b>9459</b>	<b>13033</b>	<b>15578</b>	<b>22583</b>	<b>28805</b>	<b>36336.00</b>	<b>42781.00</b>	
1. Corporation tax	-	2228	2431	3535	4433	6235	8991	11532.00	14030.00	
2. Taxes on Income (other than corporation tax)	624	(-)3482.00	141.00	2107.00	2854.00	4396.00	5460.00	7740.00	8810.00	
3. Other taxes on Income & Expenditure	-	150.97	18.00	-	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-	-1.00	
4. Taxes on Wealth	-	6	189.00	3.00	10.00	12.00	11.00	13.00	13.00	
5. Customs	-	2381	2380.00	2781.00	3128.00	4403.00	5618.00	6868.00	8278.00	
6. Union Excise Duties	-	2820	3944.00	4065.00	4333.00	5876.00	5966.00	6557.00	7133.00	
7. Service Tax	-	213	297.00	492.00	829.00	1664.00	2762.00	3626.00	4619.00	
8. Other taxes on Commodities & Services	-	56	59.00	50.00	-8.00	-2.00	-2.00	-	-1.00	
<b>Total of Tax Revenue</b>	<b>2066.94</b>	<b>6284.72</b>	<b>12256.11</b>	<b>16418.19</b>	<b>19534.14</b>	<b>28088.57</b>	<b>35567.2</b>	<b>44087.54</b>	<b>52263.00</b>	

**Financial Achievement on IAY during 2009-2010 & 2010-2011**

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No	District	Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received
		2009-2010			2010-2011 (Upto Jan 2011)		
1	Aizawl	128.526	8.494	137.02	112.67	6.26	118.93
2	Lunglei	269.098	18.286	287.384	222.9	21.267	244.167
3	Saiha	126.142	9.011	135.153	109.89	6.105	115.995
4	Lawngtlai	336.819	22.795	359.614	272.17	19.029	291.199
5	Kolasib	89.382	6.081	95.463	73.9	7.051	80.951
6	Champhai	143.437	9.737	153.174	119.08	11.361	130.441
7	Serchhip	126.142	9.011	135.153	31.69	1.584	33.274
8	Mamit	147.171	10.274	157.445	135.1	9.137	144.237
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1366.717</b>	<b>93.689</b>	<b>1460.406</b>	<b>1077.4</b>	<b>81.794</b>	<b>1159.194</b>

**Financial Achievement on SGSY during 2009-2010 & 2010-2011**

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No	District	Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received	Fund released	State Share released	Total fund received
		2009-2010			2010-2011 (Upto Jan 2011)		
1	Aizawl	75.8	5.105	80.905	67.92	6.064	73.984
2	Lunglei	70.43	5.175	75.605	53.49	4.783	58.273
3	Saiha	38.77	3.185	41.955	19.75	1.77	21.52
4	Lawngtlai	59.39	4.475	63.865	41.73	3.721	45.451
5	Kolasib	43.38	3.475	46.855	24.66	2.212	26.872
6	Champhai	67.53	4.985	72.515	50.4	4.51	54.91
7	Serchhip	44.37	3.525	47.895	25.71	2.307	28.017
8	Mamit	47.78	3.525	51.305	14.67	0.98	15.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>447.45</b>	<b>33.45</b>	<b>480.9</b>	<b>298.33</b>	<b>26.347</b>	<b>324.677</b>

**NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT & TEACHERS**

	<b>Level of education</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>
1	<b>Primary Schools (I - IV)</b>	1. No. of Schools	1752	1783	1782
		2. Enrolment	134656	151899	156396
		3. Teachers	8002	8716	8477
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:17	1:17	1:18
2	<b>Middle Schools (V - VII)</b>	1. No. of Schools	1090	1253	1313
		2. Enrolment	57399	64887	66776
		3. Teachers	6846	7754	7564
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:08	1:08	1:09
3	<b>High Schools (VIII - X)</b>	1. No. of Schools	508	502	521
		2. Enrolment	43675	44576	48811
		3. Teachers	3935	3886	3853
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:11	1:11	1:13
4	<b>Higher Secondary Schools (X - XII)</b>	1. No. of Schools	82	86	95
		2. Enrolment	12816	14649	17049
		3. Teachers	941	1058	1224
		Teachers-Pupil ratio	1:14	1:14	1:14