



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Mizoram

Economic Survey 2016-17



Government of Mizoram
Planning & Programme Implementation Department
(Research & Development Branch)



MIZORAM
ECONOMIC SURVEY
2016 – 17

But let justice roll on like a river, righteousness like a never-failing stream!

Amos 5:24

Government of Mizoram
Planning & Programme Implementation Department
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A. ACRONYMS

AAY = Antyodaya Anna Yojana	EAP = Externally Aided Project
ACA = Additional Central Assistance	EPI = Expanded Programme of Immunization
ADA = Aizawl Development Authority	EBB = Educationally Backward Block
ADB = Asian Development Bank	EPIP = Export Promotion Industrial Park
AIBP = Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	ERCM = Education Reforms Commission, Mizoram.
AMC = Aizawl Municipal Council	EWS= Economically Weaker Section
APDRP = Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme	FC = Fully Covered
APEDA = Agricultural and Processed Food Products and Export Development Authority	FFDA = Fish Farmer Development Agency
ARSD: Aizawl Road South Division	FSI = Forest Survey of India
ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activists	GBS= Gross Budgetary Support
ASPA = Advanced Special Plan Assistance	GCA= Gross Command Area
AT& C = Average, Technical & Commercial Loss	GER = Gross Enrolment Ratio
ATI = Administrative Training Institute	GSDP = Gross State Domestic Product
ATMA = Agriculture Technology Management Agency	HFO= Heavy Furnace Oil
AYUSH= Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy	HiWEL= Hole-in-the-Wall Education Limited
BADP = Border Area Development Programme	HMNEH= Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan Region
BAFFACOS = Bamboo Flowering and Famine Combat Scheme	HPO= Head Post Office
BOB= Bank of Baroda	HPTW= Hand Pumped Tube Well
BPL = Below Poverty Line	ICT = Information and Communication Technology
BPO=Branch Post Office	ICMR= Indian Council of Medical Research
BRGF = Backward Region Grand Fund	IDSP= Integrated Disease Surveillance Project
BRO = Border Roads Organisation	ICDS= Integrated Child Development Services
BSUP = Basic Service to the Urban Poor	ICPS= Integrated Child Protection Scheme
CAT= Computer Aided Teaching	IEC= Information, Education and Communication
CCA= Culturable Command Area	IGNOAP= Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
CDCU = Chhimtuipui District Cooperative Union	IHL = Individual Household Latrines
CPU = Central Processing Unit	IHSDP = Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
CRSP= Central Rural Sanitation Programme	IIPA = Indian Institute of Public Administration
CSO = Central Statistics Organisation	ILS= Instrumental Landing System
CSS= Centrally Sponsored Scheme	IPC= Irrigation Potential Created
CWSN=Children with Special Needs	IREP = Integrated Rural Electric Programme
CTE = College of Teacher Education	IUD = Intra - Uterine Devices
DDA = Delhi Development Authority	IWDP = Integrated Wasteland Development Programme
DONER = Development of North East Region	IWMP= Integrated Watershed Management Programme
DOTs= Directly Observed Treatment strategy	JFM = Joint Forest Management
DVOR = Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range	JNNURM = Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

KGBV = Kashturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya	Cities Development Investment Programme
LDCU = Lunglei District Cooperative Union	NHPC = National Hydro Power Corporation
LIG = Low Income Group	NIELIT = National Institute for Electronics and Information Technology
lpcd = litres per capita per day	NLCPR = Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
MAHCO = Mizoram Apex Handloom & Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	NLEP = National Leprosy Eradication Programme
MAHFED = Mizoram State Agriculture/Horticulture & Marketing Cooperative Federation	NPAG = Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls
MASCOS= Mizoram Apex Sericulture Cooperative Society Ltd.	NPCBB= National Project on Cattle And Buffalo Breeding
MCS= Model Cluster Schools	NPEGEL = National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
MDM = Mid-Day Meal	NRDWP = National Rural Drinking Water Programme
MFF= Multi-tranche Financing Facilities	NREGS = National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme
MHTC = Mizoram Hindi Training College	NRHM = National Rural Health Mission
MIZOFED = Mizoram State Co-Operative Marketing & Consumers Federation Ltd.	NSDP = Net State Domestic Product
MCAB = Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd.	NSS = National Services Schemes
MKWH =Million Kilo Watt Hour	NSSO = National Sample Survey Organisation
MNRE = Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	NVBDCP= National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme
MPL = Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei	PAC = Potential Area Connectivity
MGNREGS = Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
MSCU = Mizoram State Co-operative Union	PC = Partially Covered
MSHCS=Mizoram State Health Care Scheme	PD-I = Project Division No. I
MDG= Mukhya Dak Ghar	PD-II = Project Division No. II
MU = Million Unit	PD-III = Project Division No. III
MUCO Bank= Mizoram Urban Cooperative Development Bank Ltd.	PIGFED = Mizoram Pig Producer Co-operative Federation Ltd.
MULCO = Mizoram Multi-commodity Producers Co-operative Union Ltd.	PMGSY = Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
MW = Mega Watt	PPP = Public Private Partnership
MZU = Mizoram University	PRS = Public Reservation System
NABARD = National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	PYKKA= Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan
NC = Non-Covered	RBD = Registration of Birth and Death
NCC= National Cadet Corps	RCH= Reproductive and Child Health
NCSE = Non Conventional Source of Energy	RE = Revised Estimates
NEC = North Eastern Council	REC = Rural Electrification Corporation
NEDFi = North Eastern Financial Development Corporation	RGGVY = Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
NEEPCO = North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	RGSY= Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
NeGAP = National E-Governance Action Plan	RMSIS = Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics
NERUDP = North East Region Urban Development Project	RMSA= Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha
NERCCDIP= North Eastern Region Capital	

Abhiyan	Ltd.
RNTCP= Revised National TB Control Programme	TSP = Tribal Sub Plan
RKVY= Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	UCDN= Urban Community Development Network
RSBY = Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	UIDSSMT = Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town
RSVY = Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana	UIG = Urban Infrastructure and Governance
RWHS=Rural Water Harvesting Schemes	ULBs = Urban Local Bodies
SAL = Structural Adjustment Loan	UPS = Upper Primary School/Uninterruptible Power Supply
SARDP-NE = Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East	USEP= Urban Self-Employment Programme
SCA = Special Central Assistance	UWEP= Urban Wage Employment Programme
SGRY = Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana	UWSP = Urban Women Self-help Programme
SGSY = Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	VAT = Value Added Tax
SJSRY= Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana	VHSC = Village Health & Sanitation Committee
SIPMIU = State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit	WAPCOS = Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd.
SIRD = State Institute of Rural Development	WDPSCA = Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas
SIDBI= Small Industrial Development Bank of India	WOMENFED = Mizoram Women Cooperative Federation
SLMC & IAC = State Level Monitoring Cell & Internal Audit Cell	WPA = Women Polytechnic Aizawl
SMS = State Matching Share	WSS = Water Supply Scheme
SPA = Special Plan Assistance	YHAI = Youth Hostel Association of India
SPO = Sub-Post Office	ZEDA = Zoram Energy Development Agency
SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	ZOFISFED = Mizoram Cooperative Fish Farming Marketing & Processing Federation
STEP-UP= Skill Training for Promotion among Urban Poor	
TPR = Teacher-Pupil Ratio	
TSC = Total Sanitation Campaign	
TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation	

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I. OVERVIEW, ISSUES & PRIORITIES OF MIZORAM ECONOMY

Overview

The growth of Mizoram reflected a stable and continuous rate by hovering around 9 percent average annual growth rate during the financial years 2011-12 to 2015-16. As per the projected estimates, the total State Domestic Product for the year 2015-16 is Rs.13277.78 crore against Rs.11559.33 crore in 2014-15 at current prices indicating a growth rate of 9.18 percent. The national growth rate for the same period is calculated at 7.6 percent. The projected growth rate for 2016-17 is estimated at 9.06 percent.

The State Per Capita Income (at current prices) witnessed an increase of 11.27 per cent as it increased to Rs. 95317 in 2015-16 from Rs. 85659 in 2014-15 while the National Per Capita Income for the year 2015-16 is estimated at Rs. 93293 attaining 7.3 percent increase from Rs.86879 in the year before. The state achieved a phenomenal success by attaining Per Capita Income above the National average.

An important aspect of economic growth that sets Mizoram like many other States is the way in which the structural changes have taken place. General economic growth theories and history support the hypothesis that when an economy develops, it transforms from being an agrarian and ultimately to service sector. During 2015-16, the share of agriculture has significantly declined to 18.75 percent from 19.15 percent in the previous year which consequently meant the share of services sector has increased. The importance of service sector could be gauged from the fact that service sector contributed over 55.64 percent of the GSDP and the manufacturing & industry sector constituted 25.61 percent for the same period. As the State is travelling a novel path in economic growth making

service sector the engine of growth, careful strategies are needed for consolidating, strengthening and furthering the growth. Challenges ahead would include stabilizing services sector led growth through provision of appropriate policy including administrative reforms, putting in place appropriate regulatory environment and improving ease of doing business in the State.

Inflation is a sustained increase in the price level resulting in the fall of purchasing power. The annual inflation rate (provisional) on point to point basis as on December 2016 (December 2016 over December 2015) in the State is 0.24 percent against the All India Inflation rate of 3.41 percent which decreases as compared to the same month of the previous year. This downward trend is a result of fall in the prices of vegetables and pulses except gram dal since July 2015 owing to near normal monsoon, increase in the Rabi pulses sowing and the buffer built-up by the government. Correspondingly, the State's inflation rate falls sharply in comparison to the previous year rate of 5.02 percent.

State Finances has been improving and it is expected to improve further. Mizoram has recorded an impressive fiscal consolidation without compromising GSDP growth since 2009. It is estimated that the Gross Fiscal deficit during 2016-17 would be about Rs.(-) 23.01 crore which is 0.15 per cent of the GSDP projected for the year.

However, ratio of public debt to GSDP has remain persistently high at above 100% during 2004 to 2008 (it was 102.6% in 2004, 108.9% in 2005, 106.2% in 2006, 101.0% in 2007, and 103.5% in 2008). There was a turnaround in 2009 with a sharp decline in the ratio of public debt to GSDP at 90.6% and it has declined continuously since then. and it is estimated

at 46.93% only at BE 2016-17. Moreover, there have been records of continuous and increasing growth of GSDP in the State economy. The strong growth record has also compensated the fiscal consolidation to a large extent. The success of fiscal consolidation without compromising growth rate since 2009 was indeed great achievement that will remain an impressive story in the economic history of Mizoram.

A radical overhaul of the existing farming system is being taken with the implementation of the State flagship programme, the New Land Use Policy which aims at abolishing the practice of Jhumming by providing alternative means of livelihood. The success of NLUP can be depicted in terms of expansion of Rice cultivation areas, increase in Rice production, decrease in the total Jhum area from 28,562 hectares during 2010-11 to 19,851 hectares during 2015-16 showing 30.50 percent decrease, expansion in Oil-palm cultivation areas, increase in Farm Power availability and rise in Potential Area Connectivity. Besides enhancing production capacity and productivity, NLUP has changed the method of cultivation, provided livelihood to a large number of people while mitigating environmental damage to a considerable extent.

Given a paradigm shift in the fiscal federalism in the country under Fourteenth Finance Commission, the State needs to evolve a new development policy which is practical, holistic, inclusive and sustainable. The limited resources available have to be optimally and judiciously allocated to various sectors of the economy so as to bring maximum benefit to the people of Mizoram. To address these challenges, the Government is determined to bring about a strong and sustainable economy with robust public finances in an integrated manner. In this respect, the “*New Economic Development Policy – Comprehensive Growth Strategies for*

Mizoram” has now been a strategic driving force of the State’s economy.

The New Economic Development Policy aims at providing bold, practical and growth path by enhancing productivity, creating employment opportunities, improving public finances, improving business environment and improving public service delivery in a sustainable manner. It also lays out a dynamic vision for how we can collectively achieve a more developed, democratic, cohesive and inclusive economy and society over the medium term, in the context of sustained growth.

For the effective implementation of NEDP, a Three Tier committee has been constituted viz. the “Core Committee” chaired by the Chief Minister, the “Executive Committee” chaired by the Chief Secretary and the “Monitoring and Evaluation Committee” under the Vice Chairman, Mizoram State Planning Board. Further, the Government has adopted the “Operational Guidelines for Implementation of Schemes/Programs/Projects and Policy Agenda under New Economic Development Policy”. The Guidelines intend to provide a basis for the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Growth Strategy on the principles set forth in the New Economic Development Policy and to ensure efficient utilization of available resources to attain maximum social outcomes.

During the financial year 2016-17, a sum of Rs.277.00 crore is provisioned for the implementation of NEDP and Rs.750.00 crore is expected to be earmarked for 2017-18.

Issues & Priorities

Infrastructure is a pivot upon which all sectors revolve around in the economy. It is the avenue for expanding capabilities of various stakeholders of development. Quality and reliable infrastructure is needed

to magnify growth and to attain inclusive growth. Moreover, the 'Act East Policy' of the Government of India has made the North East increasingly and strategically important. Consequently, the state of Mizoram, being the corridor of East Asian countries has to prepare to take up more challenges and capitalize on the opportunities thrown open by the huge markets of the East Asian countries. It is gradually realized that the task of infrastructure development calls the policy makers to devise a participatory strategy ensuring public investment alongwith a framework for private participation in augmenting infrastructure and creating an enabling environment for investment flow. Infrastructure development remains one of the priorities under NEDP.

A complementary and potentially more cost effective approach is to improve the utilization, efficiency and longevity of the existing infrastructure and assets by means of optimal Operational & Maintenance (O&M). However, in reality, many government neglect their existing assets and the current O&M practice are often seriously deficient. In operations, they incur needlessly high costs as well as environmental and social externalities. Maintenance and resilience to natural disaster are often neglected. As a result, existing assets deteriorate much faster than necessary, shortening their useful life thereby increasing the depreciation cost. To make high performance O&M sustainable, Government would need to consider the three enablement strategies: (i) ensuring stable and sufficient funding by including maintenance funds that earmark and ring-fence user taxes, user charge models and revenues from ancillary businesses (ii) building institutional and individual capabilities and (iii) Reforming Governance. O&M should be treated not only as an operational necessity aimed at reducing costs, but also as a strategic element that optimizes the value of an infrastructure asset for society – by

increasing the utilization, availability and service levels of the assets. A well-designed O&M strategies and policies, in conjunction with policies to improve the earlier phases of infrastructure projects (planning, procurement and construction) can benefit the state economy immensely. This will also significantly enhance monitoring and surveillance system of infrastructure projects. Much of the problem is expected to be address through NEDP in the coming years.

Power sector remains a key infrastructure for economic development as no economy can aspire to be developed without the availability of enough power supply. Thus, energy security should be the *sine quo non* of any development strategy. Effort to ensure energy security requires action on three fronts: (i) increase in power generation to harness hydropower and solar power potentials, (ii) rationalizing energy pricing to ensure consumption efficiency, (iii) reduction of Transmission & Distribution (T&D) loss as Mizoram is one of the highest in T&D loss and; (iv) unbundling of power sector management – separation of the core business units of generation, transmission and distribution into legally and operationally distinct and independent entities – to enhance overall operational efficiency of the power sector. Power Sector reform is going to be an important component under NEDP during 2017-18.

A high growth path could be achieved and sustained only with the ambitious Public Administrative Reform to significantly improve effectiveness and efficiency of the Government. Moreover, the quality of governance further contributes to improved human well-being and sustained development. As a matter of fact, the concern for quality of governance has been increasingly more pronounced as the economy developed. Governance emphasized the critical importance of the quality of institutions and public

management in service delivery. In Mizoram, the quality of governance is reflected in its many remarkable successes and in the significant failures that it has had to contend with. The ability to establish a stable, functioning and vibrant Government is, perhaps, the single most important achievement of democratic governance in the State. The functioning of democratic institutions, an active civil society and a fearless and independent media are other notable achievements. Good governance is about enhancing trust in government, its institutions, the quality of its services and decisions, because they are perceived to be made in the general public interest. As such, Administrative Reforms should contain simplification of procedures and reduction of formalities and exploring possibility to reduce unnecessary licenses, registrations, rightsizing of government employees especially through exploring areas for efficiency gains through a reduced role of the state or opportunities for staff reductions. Gains that could be realized through introducing elements of competition and performance management in service delivery, such as through establishing alternative service delivery

mechanisms (e.g. NGOs, Private Sector) and reducing expenditure without compromising excellent services through economy measures. Administrative Refrom Committee has been established under NEDP to address these concerns.

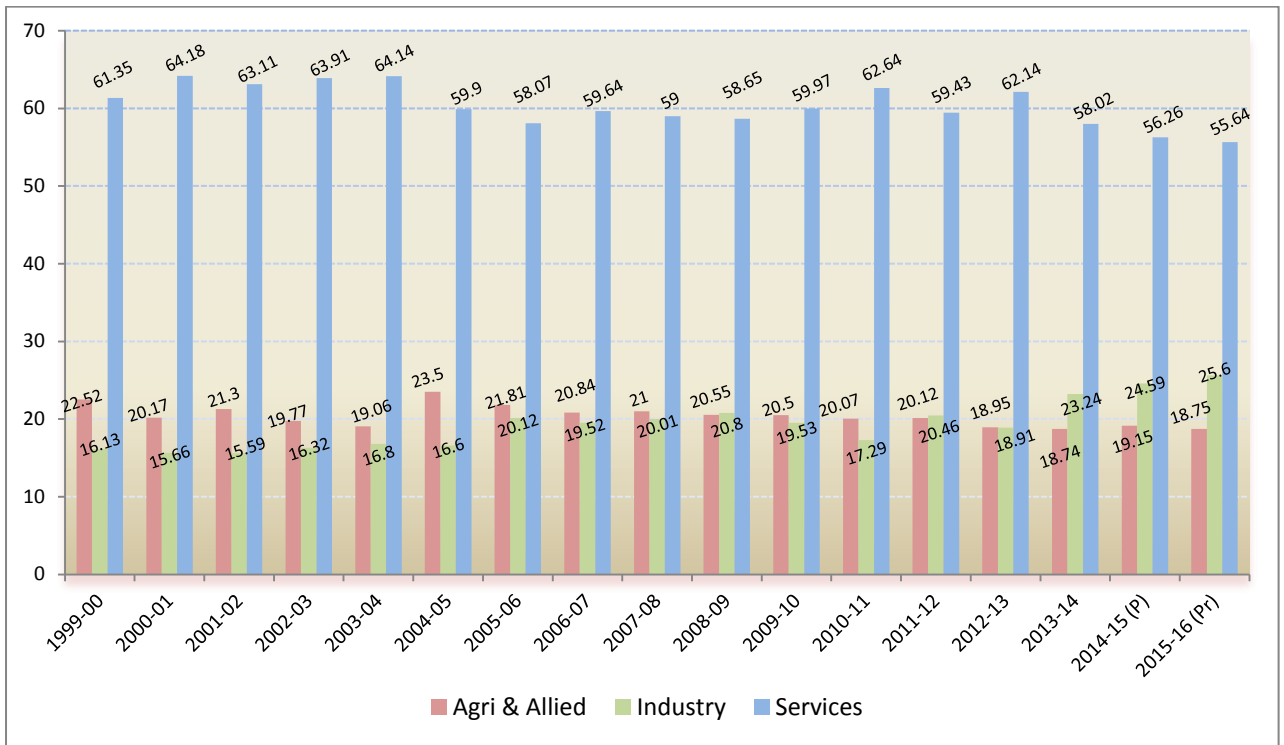
As regard State Finances, it has been improving and it is expected to improve further during 14th Finance Commission period. Mizoram has recorded an impressive fiscal consolidation without compromising GSDP growth since 2009. And GSDP Debt ratio has been improving tremendously. The challenges will now be to reduce debt stock and improve expenditure efficiency by reducing revenue expenditure (an expenditure that neither creates assets nor reduce a liability) and enhancing capital expenditure. Plan and Non-plan bifurcation of expenditure is going to be done away with from 2017-18 bud get and all the expenditure is expected to have deliverables and intended outcomes. The excercise should provide an opportunity for enhancing development expenditure in the State Government.

ACTUAL ALLOCATION FOR NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2016-17

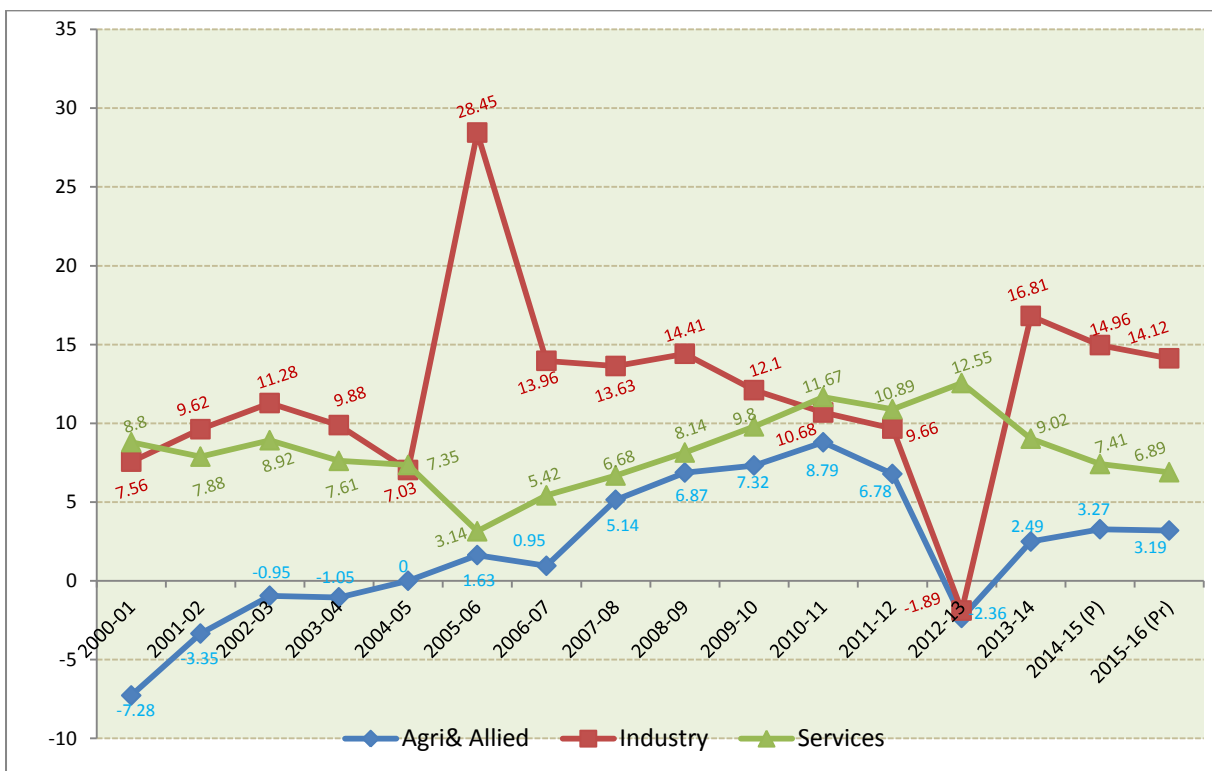
(Rs. lakh)			
Sl. No.	NEDP Component / Project	Department	Actual Allocation for 2016-17
1	2	3	4
I.	Management Component for NEDP	Planning & Programme Implementation	100.00
II.	Projects on Key Growth Drivers		
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector (Agriculture Component)	Agriculture	240.00
2	Agriculture & Allied Sector (Horticulture Component)	Horticulture	200.00
3	Agriculture & Allied Sector (Marketing component) - Marketing infrastructure development in City, Towns and Villages	Commerce & Industry	610.00
4	Industry-Manufacturing Sector -		
	a) Skills Development Component	Commerce & Industry	881.02
	b) Entrepreneurship Development Scheme - Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Support for start Up Business	MEDMOC	200.00
	c) Ease of Doing Business Component	Commerce & Industry	18.98
5	Infrastructure Development -		
	a) Construction of critical developmental roads / link roads (Agriculture component)	Agriculture	2,600.00
	b) Improvement of Infrastructure in the Villages (LAD / RD Component)	Local Administration	2,000.00
	c) Improvement of Urban Infrastructure in the City/Towns (UD&PA Component)	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	1,500.00
	d) Water Supply Component	Public Health Engineering	500.00
	e) Power & Electricity Component	Power & Electricity	500.00
	f) Chief Minister's Rural Housing Scheme	Rural Development	600.00
	g) Improvement of Referral Hospital at Falkawn	Health & Family Welfare	2,800.00
	h) Aizawl City Infrastructure Development	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	650.00
6	Services Sector -		
	a) Health Component: Improvement of Health Care Facilities in All District Hospitals including provision of equipments such as CT scan etc.	Health & Family Welfare	900.00
	b) Education Component	School Education	490.00
	d) Tourism Component	Tourism	100.00
	e) ICT / Taxation Component:	Information & Communication Technology	100.00
III.	Infrastructure Development (Operation & Maintenance)		
1	a) Roads (roads within city, towns, villages)	Public Works Department	800.00
	b) Water supply (service level)	Public Health Engineering	340.51
	c) Power & Electricity (service level)	Power & Electricity	340.51
	d) Urban development (service level)	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	340.51
	e) Renovation & Retrofitting of Vanapa Hall	Art & Culture	178.47
2	Construction / Improvement of Critical Developmental Roads / Improvement of Connectivity (PWD) between villages/towns/city	Public Works Department	2,110.00
3	Improvement of Internet Connectivity in the Capital City and District Headquarters	Information & Communication Technology	200.00
IV.	Reform in Public Financial Management		
1	Policy Support / ICT / Procurement Manual / Capacity Building / Expenditure Reform / Debt Management Reform	Finance Department/ Planning & Programme Implementation	3.25
V.	Skills Development		
1	Policy Support / Reforms / Framework / Skills Development Infrastructure (LE&IT Department)	Labour, Employment & Industrial Training Department	0.00

(Rs. lakh)			
Sl. No.	NEDP Component / Project	Department	Actual Allocation for 2016-17
1	2	3	4
VI.	Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Strategy		
1	Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives - Environment & Forest Component	Environment, Forest & Climate Change	175.00
2	Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives - Sanitation and Cleanliness Drive Component	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	25.00
VII.	Public Administrative Reform		
1	Administrative Reforms Committee / Improvement in Public Services Delivery	Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms	0.00
VIII.	Land Reforms		
1	Policy Support - Land Reforms including land holding patterns/ceiling	Land Revenue & Settlement	51.27
IX.	NLUP Convergence		
1	Construction of Horticulture/Agriculture Link Roads	Line Departments	2,700.00
2	Constituency-wise Allocation to cover the remaining Eligible NLUP Beneficiaries	Horticulture	1,500.00
X.	Special NEDP Projects		
1	Development of New Secretariat Complex, Aizawl (power backup, refurbishment, internet tic.)	General Administration Department	50.00
2	Strengthening of Legal Metrology	Legal Metrology	25.00
3	Strengthening of Drugs & Food Safety	Health & Family Welfare	25.00
4	JNNURM Committed Liabilities	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	2,937.00
5	Renovation and extension of DLAO office at Ramhlun to accommodate LAD Directorate	Local Administration Department	50.00
6	Pilot Project for Early Intervention against Tobacco Usage and Drug Abuse form Upper Primary School	General Administration Department	10.00
7	Development of Indigenous Technological Innovation in Mizoram through establishment of Innovation Facility Centre and Enhanced Protection of Ownership	Science & Technology	186.30
8	Improvement of internal roads within district headquarters in Mizoram	Public Works Department	399.18
9	For Strengthening of 33/11kV Sub-Station at Durtlang under NEDP	Power & Electricity	63.00
10	Upgradation of MDTC, Zemabawk	MKVIB	200.00
	GRAND TOTAL		27,700.00

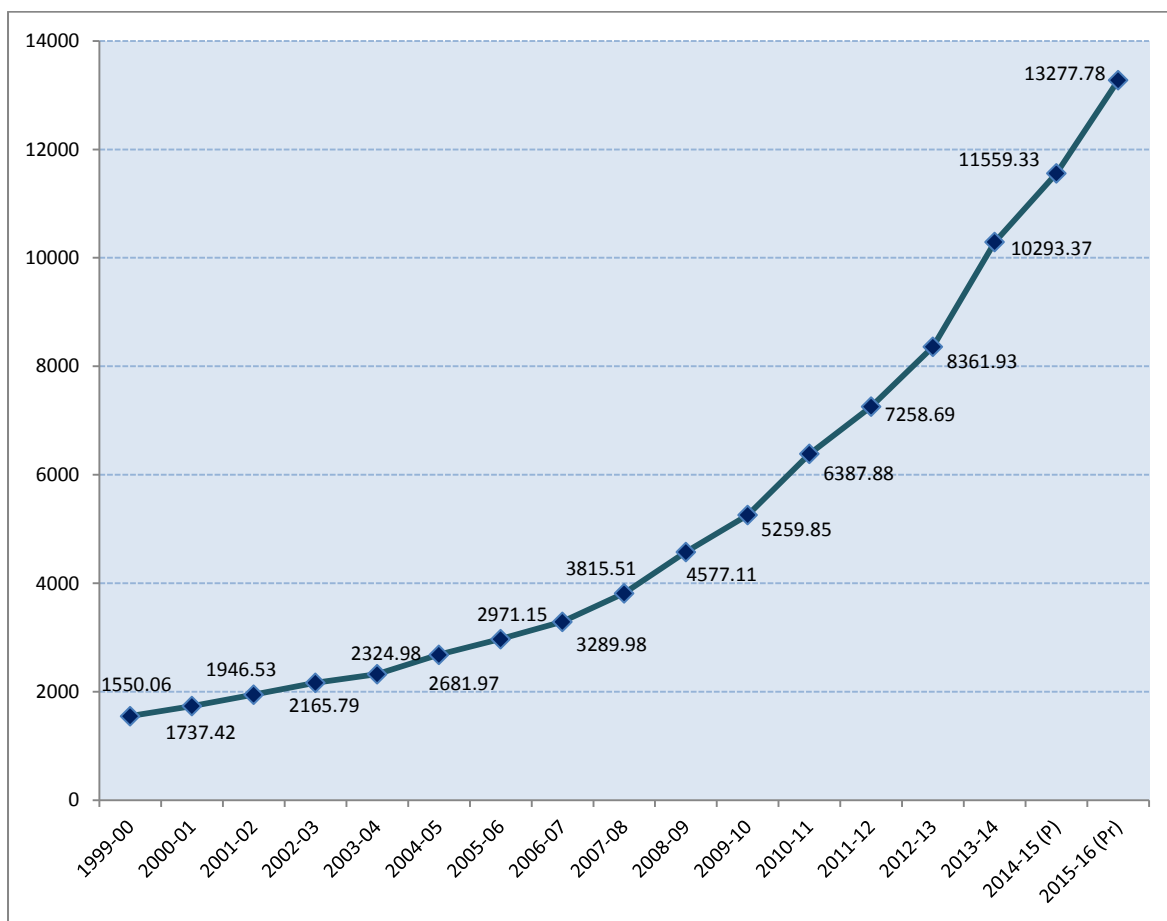
PERCENTAGE SECTORAL SHARE OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



PERCENTAGE SECTORAL GROWTH OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (in Crore Rupees)



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II. BRIEF NOTE ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Reflecting a radical measure initiated by the Government of India in November 2016 in the form of the two highest demonetisation of currency notes of Rs 1000 and Rs 500, the Indian economy is likely to cast costs in the rate of economic growth which however is expected to hold potentials for long term benefits. The short term cost have taken in the form of inconvenience and hardship especially among the informal and cash intensive sectors. But these costs are transitory and may not be reflected in the recorded GDP because the national income account estimate informal activity on the basis of formal sector indicators. At the same time, demonetization is expected to generate long term benefits by reducing corruption, greater digitalization of the economy, increased flow of savings and greater formalization of the economy, all of which could lead to higher GDP growth. The first advance estimates released in early January 2017 were arrived at mainly based on data prior to demonetization. Even the likely reduction in the rate of real GDP growth relative to the baseline of about 7 per cent still makes India's growth noteworthy that India managed to achieve this high growth in the aftermath of demonetisation and amidst the global slowdown, alongwith a macro-economic environment of relatively lower inflation (unlike a generally higher inflation in the previous episodes of high growth), moderate current account deficit coupled with broadly stable rupee-dollar exchange rate and the economy treading decisively on the fiscal consolidation path, makes it quite creditable. Another decisive step taken is the passage of Constitutional amendment, paving the way for the implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST). The roll out of GST will certainly reform the tax structure to some extent. It will simplify the administration of Indirect taxes thereby eliminating red-tapism, delays while ensuring clarity. It will widen

the indirect tax net increasing revenues of both the centre and the states. A deliberate effort however is needed. Investment to GDP ratio has not only been lower than the desirable levels. Further, the savings rate will have to be raised, so that investment can be financed without resorting to high dose of external financing. After attaining a fairly stable growth and consequent upon these major policy developments, alongwith positive attitude of macroeconomic fundamentals, the outlook for the next financial year that growth is set to recover, as the currency in circulation returns to normal levels and taking into account the significant reform measures initiated by the government.

Review of Major Developments

As per the first Advance Estimates (AE) released by the CSO, Real GDP or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of Rs 121.55 lakh crore, as against the Provisional Estimate of GDP for the year 2015-16 of Rs 113.50 lakh crore, released on 31st May 2016. The growth in GDP during 2016-17 is estimated at 7.1 percent as compared to the growth rate of 7.6 percent in 2015-16. (There is a likelihood of this growth being revised downwards in the subsequent revisions carried out by the CSO).

The nominal Net National Income (NNI), also known as national income (at current prices) is likely to be Rs.133.81 lakh crore during 2016-17, as against Rs.119.69 lakh crore for the year 2015-16. In terms of growth rates, the national income registered a growth rate of 11.8 per cent in 2016-17 as against the previous year's growth rate of 8.7 percent.

The per capita income in real terms (at 2011-12 prices) during 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of Rs 81805 as compared to Rs 77435 for the year 2015-16. The growth

rate of per capita income is estimated at 5.6 percent during 2016-17, as against 6.2 percent in the previous year.

The per capita net national income during 2016-17 is estimated to be Rs.103007 showing a rise of 10.4 percent as compared to Rs 93293 during 2015-16 with the growth rate of 7.4 percent.

Real GVA, i.e, GVA at basic constant prices (2011-12) is anticipated to increase from Rs 104.27 lakh crore in 2015-16 to Rs 111.53 lakh crore in 2016-17. Anticipated growth of real GVA at basic prices in 2016-17 is 7.0 percent against 7.2 percent in 2015-16.

At the sectoral level, growth of agriculture & allied sectors improved significantly in 2016-17, following the normal monsoon in the current year which was preceded by sub-par monsoon rainfall in 2014-15 and 2015-16 attaining 1.2 percent in 2015-16 from -0.2 percent in 2014-15. The growth in industrial sector comprising mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas & water supply and construction achieved a real growth of 7.4 percent in terms of value added in 2015-16. Service sector attaining 8.9 percent in 2015-16 continued to be the dominant contributor to the overall growth of the economy, led by significant pick-up in public administration, defense and other services, that were boosted by the payouts of the Seventh Pay Commission.

Gross Saving during 2015-16 is estimated as Rs 44.05 lakh crore as against Rs 40.98 lakh crore in 2014-15. The highest contributor is household sector with a share of 59.2 percent in 2015-16.

A barometer of investment, fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)) to GDP ratio (at current prices) is estimated to be 26.6 percent in 2016-17, vis-à-vis 29.3 percent in 2015-16. Fixed investment rate has been declining since

2011-12 and this trend has to be reversed for medium to long term growth prospects.

The Union Budget 2016-17 reaffirmed Government's commitment to continue with fiscal consolidation and projected fiscal deficit at 3.5 percent of GDP for the year, down from 3.9 percent in 2015-16. Consolidation was sought to be achieved through 11.9 per cent increase in the gross tax revenue and significant strides in non-tax revenue and non-debt capital receipts. On the whole, tax collections, especially union excise duties and service tax, have been buoyant in the current year till November 2016. Despite the possible short-term spill-over effects of the cancellation of the legal tender character of high value notes, indirect taxes grew by 36.4 percent during the month of November 2016. The tax measures on additional resource mobilization have primarily helped this buoyancy thus far. An average of about 34.5 percent of the gross tax collections was realized during the fourth quarter during the five-year period, 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Inflation in this year has been characterized by two distinctive features. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) – New Series inflation, which averaged 4.9 percent during April-December 2016, has displayed a downward trend since July when it became apparent that kharif agricultural production in general, and pulses in particular would be bountiful. The decline in pulses prices has contributed substantially to the decline in CPI inflation which reached 3.4 percent at end-December. The second distinctive feature has been the reversal of WPI inflation, from a trough of (-)5.1 percent in August 2015 to 3.4 percent at end-December 2016, on the back of rising international oil prices. The wedge between CPI and WPI inflation, which had serious implications for the measurement of GDP has narrowed considerably. Core inflation has, however, been more stable, hovering around 4.5

percent to 5 percent for the year so far. The outlook for the year as a whole is for CPI inflation to be below the RBI's target of 5

percent, a trend likely to be assisted by demonetisation.

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III. BRIEF NOTE ON MIZORAM ECONOMY

State Domestic Product

The Central Statistics Office released a new GDP series that entailed shifting the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12. New estimates for GSDP have been provided for the years 2011-12 to 2014-15 for both the National and the State levels.

The State Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices in 2015-16 is estimated at Rs. 10315.77 crore as against Rs. 9633.34 crore in 2014-15 registering a growth of 9.18 percent during the year as against the growth rate of 9.8 percent during the previous year. At current prices, the GSDP is estimated at Rs.13277.78 crore as against Rs. 11559.33 crore in for the same period showing an increase of 14.87 percent.

Growth rate

The State economy (GSDP) is estimated to grow at about 9.18 percent during 2015-16 while the national economy (GDP) is to grow at 7.6 percent during 2015-16. The State economy is projected to grow at 9.06 percent for the year 2016-17.

Per capita income

The Per Capita Income (at current prices) witnessed an increase of 11.27 per cent as it increased to Rs. 95317 in 2015-16 from Rs. 85659 in 2014-15 while the National Per Capita Income for the year 2015-16 is estimated at Rs.93293 with a growth rate of 7.4 percent.

Sectoral Contribution

Services or Tertiary Sector dominates the economy by contributing 55.64 percent to the total GSDP in 2015-16. Services Sector continued to be the main growth driver of the economy.

The agriculture & allied activities contributed 18.75 percent during 2015-16. With livelihood of about 60% of the

population depending on agriculture and allied activities, faster growth in agriculture is both a necessary and sufficient condition for stronger, sustainable and inclusive growth in the State.

The Industry Sector comprising Industry, Manufacturing, Mining & Quarrying contributed 25.61 percent during 2015-16. The main driving force of the sector being Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other Utility Services Sector contributing 12.53 percent.

Inflation

The Annual inflation rate (Provisional as of December 2016) on point to point basis (*December 2016 over December 2015*) for Mizoram is 0.24 percent against the all India inflation at the rate of 3.41 percent. The decrease in the rate of inflation is due to the corresponding fall in the All India Inflation rate which occurred as a result of sharp fall in the prices of vegetable and paddy since July 2016.

Fiscal Condition

Bulging Non Plan Revenue Expenditure is the main issue and challenge of the State Government.

Revenue

The State's Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) in 2015-16 stood at Rs. 358.41 crore whereas the collection under the same Head during 2014-15 was Rs. 266.53 crore. The State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (SONTR) also increased to Rs. 297.63 crore from the previous year's collection of Rs.241.96 crore. The total Revenue Receipt during 2015-16 is estimated at Rs. 6676.40 crore which is Rs. 5511.11 crore in 2014-15. At the same time, devolution of Central Taxes & Duties also increased from Rs.910.67 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 2348.11 crore in 2015-16.

Expenditure

On the Expenditure side, the Revenue Expenditure is estimated at Rs.5652.44 crore during 2014-15 which decreases to Rs. 5570.86 crore in 2015-16. The Budget Estimate for Revenue Expenditure during 2016-17 is Rs. 6388.57 crore. Thus, the total Revenue Receipt is more than the Total Revenue Expenditure by Rs.1105.54 crore. It means that the State Government is running on a revenue surplus. One of the most outstanding achievement during 2015-16 is that fiscal deficit is drastically reduced from Rs.1039.64 crore in 2014-15 to Rs.413.29 crore in 2015-16. This is mainly attributable to various austerity measure implemented by Government of Mizoram and also due to receipt of post devolution revenue deficit grant from Ministry of Finance, Government of India as recommended by 14th Finance Commission.

Fiscal deficit/surplus

Fiscal deficit reflects the true extent of borrowing by the Government in a fiscal year. Fiscal deficit of the State Government also gradually decreases from Rs. 580.48 crore in 2012-13, Rs. 749.13 crore in 2013-14, Rs. 1039.64 crore in 2014-15. However, the State rendered a huge change by achieving a surplus of Rs. 413.29 crore which is 3.09 percent of GSDP in 2015-16. The Budget estimate for Fiscal deficit for 2016-17 is Rs. 23.01 crore.

For calculation of Gross Fiscal Deficit, the latest approved series of GSDP estimates of Finance Commission and Ministry of Finance are used.

FFC Grant

As per the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the share of States in the net proceeds of Union taxes was increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. Out of this, the share of Mizoram in inter-se distribution of the State's share amongst the States is 0.46 percent. The

total fund under the award of the Fourteenth Finance Commission for Mizoram State during 2015-16 to 2019-20 will be Rs. 30584.21 crore as shown below:

Year	Total Rs. in crore
2015-16	4835.54
2016-17	5411.68
2017-18	6045.80
2018-19	6751.41
2019-20	7539.78
Total	30584.21

The main source of fund for the State during these 5 years will consist primarily of Share of Taxes and Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant (PDRD Grant), and grants for Urban Local Bodies and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

Public debt

The accumulated public debt of the State Government has been increasing over the years due to continued deficit financing. However, as prescribed by the FRBM Rules every effort has been rendered to mitigate the bulging accumulation of debt. The accumulated debt has been substantially brought down to 47.91 percent of GSDP during 2015-16 (pre actual) which is well below a target stipulated by FRBM guidelines. The BE 2016-17 projected the percentage of debt to GSDP at 46.93 percent.

Banking

The total bank branches functioning in the State as on 31.03.2016 stood at 185 against 168 in the previous year which indicates an increase of 10.12 percent.

The aggregate deposits of all banks in Mizoram as on 31st March 2016 amounted to Rs. 6423.18 crore, it has increased by 13.10 percent from the previous year 2015 amounting to Rs.5678.99 crore. The total credit (advances) disbursed was of the order of Rs. 2838.61 crore as on 31st March 2016

registering a growth of 11.50 percent. The credit-deposit ratio of Mizoram by the end of March 2016 stood at 44.19 percent as against 44.83 percent at ending March 2015, a decrease of 0.64 percent is being observed during this period.

Agriculture

Paddy continues to remain the principal food crop and the staple food of the Mizoram people. Whereas the minimum Rice requirements of the state per year is estimated to be about 1,80,000 MT, the present Rice production is only 62,089 MT per year which could meet only 34.49 percent of its rice requirement. The remaining 65.51 percent has to be imported from outside the State. Increasing Rice production and diversification of agriculture farming would therefore enhance rural livelihood and reduce poverty in villages and is imperative for food security of the State.

During 2015-16, area under Wet Rice Cultivation has been recorded as 17,302 hectares or 36.24 percent increase from 12,700 hectares at the beginning of 12th FYP. Rice production has increased by 31.54 percent. The area under Jhum cultivation has decreased from 44,947 hectare at the beginning of 11th FYP to 19,851 hectares during 2014-15 which account for above 55.83 percent reduction. The significant reduction in Jhum area is mainly due to the implementation of Oil Palm development programme, Sugarcane cultivation programme, RKVY, NLUP & RAD.

Area under Oil Palm cultivation is 22,027 hectares out of total potential area of 1,01,000 hectares which accounts for 24.78 percent coverage.

The practice of Jhuming is still prevalent among many farmers. During 2015-16, more than 39 percent of the total Rice production comes from Jhumming. As such, it is proposed to incentivize the

farmers through Improved cultivation of Rice on Hill slopes/Improved Jhum cultivation wherein subsidy assistance on critical inputs like improved seed, fertilizers, PP chemicals, Herbicides etc. will be provided which will result in higher production and productivity.

The productivity of Rice under WRC has been raised from 2.00 MT/hectare at the beginning of 12th FYP to the level of 2.18 MT/hectare during 2015-16. Increase in productivity per hectare may be attributed to adoption of SRI and increase in availability of Farm Power through the heavy subsidy of Power Tillers and Tractors.

Low consumption of fertilizers, low seed replacement, low availability of farm power, dearth of potential area connectivity, marginal land holding, poor market linkage and lack of assured irrigation are the major constraints to agriculture development.

Horticulture

The rich diversity of agro- climatic conditions, topographical variations and altitudinal differences offer good scope for horticulture activities. The State Government has given full effort to not only achieving self-sufficiency in fruit, vegetable, flowers, spices and plantation crops in Mizoram but also building commercial scale production for identified horticulture crops with a mission to enhancement in production, marketing and processing of Horticulture produces for increasing income and employment.

Orange and banana are by far the most important fruit crops of Mizoram, which constitutes about 80 percent of the total area under fruit crops. The Area under horticulture crops cover an estimated area of 3,39,350 hectares and the total production has been estimated to be 1,891.07 MT during 2015-16.

Presently crop production, processing and marketing of produces are not merged in one stream. As such, producer farmer has to cumbersomely find way out to dispose of his produces through other agencies or the other. Therefore, it is felt necessary that Government needs to evolve a policy wherein production, processing and marketing are channelized under one umbrella.

Animal Husbandry

The total livestock population according to livestock census, 2012 was recorded to be 3.84 lakh as against 3.64 lakh in the livestock census, 2007 whereas poultry recorded 12.60 lakh against 12.41 lakh. Thus, there was an increase of 5.49 percent in the livestock population and 1.49 percent increase in poultry of the State. Pigs constitute the largest group followed by cattle.

To keep animal livestock healthy to protect them from diseases, the Department has a network of veterinary health institutions and services throughout the State for treatment and control of diseases. At present, there are 5 nos. of Veterinary Hospitals, 1 Polyclinic Hospital, 35 nos. of Veterinary Dispensaries and 103 nos. of Rural Animal Health Centres. The state government is also maintaining 58 Mobile Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 Liquid Nitrogen Plants, 1 Regional Boar Semen Station, 10 nos. of Animal Disease Surveillance Check Posts, 1 no of State Disease Investigation Laboratory and District Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories. The department also maintains 1 no of Central Medicine Vaccine Depot at Aizawl Headquarters.

Livestock product

The main livestock products are milk, egg and meat. The estimated production of milk in the State in 2014-15 was 20,495 tonnes which was 33.9 percent more than the production of 15,305 tonnes in 2013-14. The per capita availability of

milk per day in Mizoram is worked out to be 48 gms against the Indian Council of Medical Research recommendation of 240 gms of milk per day per individual.

The estimated total egg production during 2014-15 was 377.33 lakh of which 261.57 lakh were Desi and 115.76 lakh were improved variety. The total egg production is estimated to have increased by 4.14 percent from the previous year.

The Total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats and Pigs during 2014-15 was estimated at 10856 tonnes of which pork and beef accounts for 7038 and 3750 tonnes respectively. Meat production from chicken (poultry) during 2014-15 was estimated at 1669 tonnes. Out of the total meat production (including poultry meat) pork accounted for the highest quantity with 56.19 percent followed by beef with a share of 29.94 percent, poultry meat accounted for 13.33 of the total meat production.

No outbreak of Food and Mouth Disease is recorded during the year 2015-16.

Fisheries

Due to various constraints in the past only 4790 hectare in the form of ponds and tanks are developed against the potential available of 24,000 hectares so far for fish culture till the end of 2014-15. There are 6000 hectare of open water area in form of rivers and spreading over 1100km in riverine stretches. Only about 20.0% of the total potential fishery resource (24000 hectare) has so far been developed till 2014-15.

A quantity of 6828 MT of table sized fishes were produced from the developed resources. The increase in production during 2015-16 is 6.90% from the previous year i.e. 2014-15.

Fish production from the states own culture and capture resources can meet only estimated per capita consumption of 5.50 kg at the end of 2014-15 against the requirement of at least 11kgs per capita. Policy is being targeted towards gradual bridging of this gap between requirement of table size fish and supply from the state own production.

Forestry

Based on 'India State of Forest Report-2015' published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun the state has 12,752 Sq.km open forests and about 91.47% of the State's total geographical area is covered under forests & Tree cover. However the forests have suffered serious depletion and degradation due to traditional practice of shifting cultivation, uncontrolled fire, unregulated fellings etc.

The 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, fire, illicit felling etc.

Bamboo Development

Mizoram has abundant natural bamboo resources which covers around 30% (about 6346 Sq.km) of its geographical area and as many as 35 species of bamboo have been identified in the state of which *Melocanna baccifera* (mautak) contributes about 77% of the total bamboo coverage. The extent of bamboo bearing area in the forests of the State is 9,245 km².

Under National Agro-forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM), bamboo plantation has been raised by covering 37,701 hectares in forest area, 19,800 hectares in non-forest area. Further enrichment of existing bamboo forests has been done over 7368 hectares. Other related activities are, raising of nursery, processing and marketing bamboo,

supports to handy craft clusters, trade fairs etc.

The area set aside for long-term wildlife conservation is 1858.75 Sq.km which is more than 8.8 percent of the State's geographical area. The Government also managed 10 Protected Areas (PAs), 1 mini Zoo and 1 Deer Park in the State.

Industries

Notwithstanding the enthusiasm amongst the entrepreneurs and the significant progress made in the field of small scale industries, the pace of industrialisation could not be boosted up due to many persisted adverse factors, among which, lack of organizational structure, poor infrastructural facilities like communication, power and markets are prominent.

Based on the size of investment, which is the principle factor for deciding the category of any industry; all industrial units in Mizoram belong to the category of small scale or tiny Industries.

The total number of small scale industrial units registered during 2015-16 is 169 as against 120 during 2014-15. The investment level of these units increased to Rs 1178.75 lakh from Rs 600 lakh during the same period. Among these, service sector such as healthcare, hotels etc are having higher investment and employment as compared to manufacturing sector. The State Government with its limited resources and geographical disadvantages had earmarked and developed industrial areas with basic infrastructure.

Handloom & Handicraft

Handloom and handicrafts are the most important and popular industrial activities in Mizoram. Mizoram has highly gifted skilled handloom and handicraft artisans. Mizoram have not dwindled into trite imitations nor lost their traditional resplendence, is now all set to carve a niche

for itself in the international markets in handloom and handicrafts. Thenzawl town is an important hub of traditional Mizo handloom industry, which produces rich and colourful varieties of Mizo traditional textiles. The department is running Handicraft Production Centre at Luangmual, Aizawl.

Sericulture

The topography of Mizoram enjoys varied climate conditions which facilitates the successful introduction of all the four silkworm races namely, Mulberry, Eri Muga and Tasar. The production of raw silk during 2015-16 (upto Dec. 2015) is reported to be 58.06 tonnes. Sericulture Department of the State Government is having one Reeling Factory at Zemabawk. Apart from producing raw silk and silk fabrics it has also been producing silk quilts in abundance which has marketing potential everywhere in the country.

Cooperation

There are at present 1430 Primary Cooperative Societies and 10 State Level Cooperative Societies scattered all over the State serving the people for their economic upliftment and improving their economic conditions.

Cooperation Department proposed implementation of ICDP Programme in 5 (five) District of Mizoram, the project was approved and sanctioned by NCDC with total cost of Rs.4494.452 lakhs. This programme is to be implemented for 4 (four) years.

Power & Electricity

Mizoram has been blessed with vast hydroelectric potential. In spite of the huge hydro-electric power potential available in the State (3663 MW approx), a little over 2 percent of it has been harnessed so far.

As per the 18th Power Survey of India, the bulk power requirement of Mizoram is 201MW and the allocated share is 103.09MW (real time power

availability is normally 60MW). There is acute power shortage as the power generated is only about 15MW from the installed capacity of 29.35MW while the present peak demand is 102MW. The rest of the requirement has to be imported from various sources like Loktak, Ranganadi, etc from Central Sector Utilities like NEEPCO, NHPC, NTPC, etc.

The AT&C loss is calculated to be 30.79% and the per capita power consumption is worked out to be 280 kWh during 2014-15.

Roads & Transport

Roads

The total length of all types of roads in Mizoram is 7632.604 km having a road density of about 36.196 km/100 sq km which is much below the national average of 129 km/100 sq km. Out of the total road network, National Highway covers 1465 km, BRO Road covers 896 km and State Road covers 4662 km which are constructed by the State government. Due to the inavailability or lack of other means of transportation, roads are the only means of transportation within the State the importance of which cannot be over-emphasized.

Under Look East Policy, new roads are being built in the southern part of the state to connect neighbouring country. This will improve access to goods, passenger transport service and reduce transport cost along the route, improve access to social and economic development opportunities along the route by providing high capacity infrastructure.

Transport

The Road Transport Sector has grown significantly during the decades. The growth of vehicular traffic on roads has been far greater than the growth of the highways; as a result the main arteries face near capacity saturation.

Both freight and passenger movement by road is expected to rapidly expand in the coming years. In particular, freight movement by road transport is expected to show robust growth over the medium term mainly due to substantial investment in improvement in national highway and other state road network.

The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State upto the end of 2015-16 of both Private and Government vehicles is 1,65,694. The number of vehicles on road has increased by 14,208 (9.38 percent) within a period of one year against 1,51,486 at the end of the previous year 2014-15. Out of the total number of vehicles in operation during 2015-16, 60.52 percent are two wheelers, 34.22 percent are light motor vehicles (Auto Rickshaw, Motor Cab, Maxi Cab, Motor Cars, Jeeps, Gypsy). Buses, Trucks and Lorries constituted 4.14 percent and other vehicles like Tractor, Trailer, Excavator, Ambulance, Fire Fighter, Recovery Van, Mac Crane and others constituted 1.12 percent only of all vehicles on road.

Tourism

Mizoram has a huge potential for development in the tourism industry as it is being considered by many as a beautiful place due to its dramatic landscape and pleasant climate. The Department of Tourism of the State Government has been striving for the development of Tourism and its allied activities.

The Mizoram Tourism Policy 2014 focusses on the promotion of tourism by developing infrastructure and facilities. At present, there are 50 tourist facilities in operation. Anthurium Festival and 'Thalfavang Kut' are organized and every year which are celebrated with traditional festivities and fanfare with the intention of attracting more tourists to the State. In order to create skilled manpower in hospitality sector, the Department sponsors students for training courses in hospitality

and related services to Institute of Hotel Management Guwahati and Shillong every year.

The number of tourist arrivals in Mizoram (domestic and foreign) as recorded by the Department during 2015-16 were 67413. The revenue earned by the Department for the same period reached Rs.222.01 lakh.

Water Supply

Regarding rural water supply there are 738 identified rural habitations which decreases from 777 nos due to urbanization, depopulation etc. Out of this 440 habitations have been brought under fully covered status and 298 habitations under partially covered status. Mizoram is still on its way to achieving the National Norm of Water Supply Level (70 lpcd) in Urban Water Supply Programme. Out of 1 city and 22 towns, 10 towns have been brought under fully covered status (below 70 lpcd) 13 towns under partially covered status (10-70 lpcd) and 4 towns are under construction for achieving 70 lpcd.

School Education

The number of schools has increased from 4202 in 2014 to 4213 during the academic year of 2015. Out of these 4213 schools, 1950 are Primary Schools, 1511 are Middle Schools, 610 are High Schools and 132 are Higher Secondary Schools. There are 24419 teachers in 2015 where there are 8330 teachers in Primary schools, 10159 teachers in Middle schools, 4394 teachers in High Schools and 1536 in Higher Secondary Schools.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio in the Primary Level is 123 and 127 in the upper Primary Level during 2015-16.

The Teacher-Pupil Ratio in the primary school is 01:19, 01:09 in both the middle and the high schools, 01: 15 in the higher secondary school.

The State is now having one Central University, known as 'Mizoram University'. There are at present 22 Govt. Colleges and 2 Teacher Govt. Training Colleges viz. College of Teacher Education/IASE and Mizoram Hindi Training College, 2 Polytechnics viz. Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei and Women Polytechnic, Aizawl and 5 private colleges. The Department is also looking after Collegiate Boys and Girls Hostel in Aizawl and Shillong.

Health Services

Medical facilities and health services in the state is being mainly provided by the State Government. The Health and Family Welfare Department is providing services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care through a network of 12 Civil Hospitals, 57 Primary Health Centres, 370 Primary Health Sub-Centres, 12 Community/Urban Health Centres. At present, there are 987 ASHAs.

Based on the report of the Health & Family Welfare Department the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate declined during 2016 is 23 and 85 respectively.

The State Government has been making effort to set up a Medical College as '**Mizoram Institute of Medical**

Education and Research (MIMER)' at State Referral Hospital, Falkawn.

Social Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare is instrumental in bringing about major improvements, social justice to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. The State Government has been implementing the 'IGNOAP' by providing Old Age Pension to 25469 destitute older persons who have attained 60 years and above 55 years in case of physically and mentally handicapped living below poverty line.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is implemented through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) aiming at reducing the prevalence of malnutrition among children among children between 6 months to 6 years, lactating mothers and adolescent girls the State Government is providing supplementary feeding and complied with the nutritional and feeding norms of the Government of India. It provides feeding for 300 days in a year. There are 2244 Anganwadi Centres in the state. Integrated Child Protectional Scheme under the Ministry of Women & Child Development has been initiated aiming child protection as an essential component to place development of the child at the centre of the plan.

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IV. STATE PLAN

There emerged a systemic remodeling of the Planning process during the fourth year of the 12th FYP. This change had been in the making since 2014-15 and culminated with the replacement of the Planning Commission with the National Institute for Transforming India or NITI Aayog in 2015. This transition is not a mere alteration in nomenclature but marked a fundamental shift in the Planning process of the country. It was the result on the ongoing policy of the present Central Government under the Prime Ministership of Shri Narendra Modi to promote 'Participative Planning' and to strengthen 'Cooperative Federalism' with the explicit intent of ensuring that the Aayog becomes a common forum for the Centre and the States for forging a national vision on all-round progress. This radical development also coincided with the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission (2015-2020) which complemented the vision of NITI Aayog. Consequently, the Annual Plan for 2015-16 underwent a significant departure from the established planning process.

Funding of Plan

The most prominent change has been the reshaping of the mode of Plan funding. Eschewing the earlier process under the Planning Commission wherein plan size of the States was determined and allocated through the State's Scheme of Financing by the Commission, the new system has, for all practical purposes, done away with "Plan fund" devolution altogether. Instead, the requirements of the States are to be met wholly from the Finance Commission devolutions, with which the States are free to do as is best in their judgment, be it for Plan or Non Plan purposes. With the major role of the erstwhile Planning Commission having been effectively transferred to the States, it is the States which have the crucial responsibility in determining their priorities

and focus areas in matters of economic development and governance to a considerable degree. On the budgetary side, some States have gone to the extent of removing the distinction of Plan and Non Plan from their Budget. Mizoram has taken a more cautionary approach and has left the Plan-Non Plan dichotomy for budgetary / accounting purposes.

Discontinuation of various Central Plan Assistance

The new system made no provision for allocation under various Central Plan Assistance such as the Special Plan Assistance (SPA), Special Central Assistance (SCA), and Normal Central Assistance (NCA).

SPA had been provided to the Special Category States for funding of development projects of non-recurrent expenditure nature identified by the States that are not covered by any Central scheme. SCA was an untied fund provided to bridge the gap between the state's Plan requirements and available resources. This was used mostly to meet the State Matching Share (SMS) of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and for Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies and PSUs. The Centre distributed NCA among the states based on Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula and was also untied. This so called 'divisible plan outlay' was used to meet the revenue requirements under plan such as salaries, wages, & establishment cost for maintenance of various plan posts.

The discontinuation of these funds would severely hamper the development process in the State but it was rationalized that the greater devolution under the 14th Finance Commission would make up for the losses. In other words, these funds have not so much been discontinued it has been subsumed into the FC Grant.

Greater devolution under the 14th FC

As mentioned in the preceding passages, direct funding of Plan activities of the states was terminated; instead, all Plan and Non Plan expenditures are to be met from Finance Commission devolutions under 'Revenue deficit grant' and 'Share of taxes' released periodically by the Ministry of Finance. For this purpose, the vertical devolution of the share of states in Central Divisible pool is increased to 42%. This is in line with the attempt to move away from rigid centralized planning of "one size fits all" approach and the Centre has decided to devolve maximum money to States and allow them the required freedom to plan the course of States development. The States are now increasingly responsible for their own development, welfare and prosperity.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

Plan outlay for the State also includes Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The 137 CSS were amalgamated into 66 Schemes and the Centre plans to rationalize it further to 27. These CSS form the major portion of Plan Outlay and the largest proportion of developmental expenditure.

Plan Allocation for 2015-16

It is uncertain whether Five Year Plans will be continued beyond the Twelfth and the position of Annual Plans is also unclear. As no separate fund is received specifically for Plan, Finance Department provisioned fund for Plan Outlay based on the recommendation of Planning Department of the State, which is shown below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	ITEM	AMOUNT
1	14 th Finance Commission Grant	
	(a) Establishment Expenditure	70107.57
	(b) State Development Programmes	7500.00

	(c) State Matching Share	11000.00
	(d) NLUP	6000.00
2	13 th Finance Commission Grant (Revalidated)	4489.00
3	NEC (Revalidated)	3111.73
4	NLCPR (Revalidated)	4031.46
5	CSS (Revalidated)	2786.54
6	State Borrowings	
	(a) EAP	17257.00
	(b) NABARD	7000.00
	(c) NCDC	1134.00
	(d) PFC	2405.00
7	NEC	12264.00
8	NLCPR	9877.00
9	CSS	150815.00
TOTAL OUTLAY		309778.30

North Eastern Council (NEC)

The North Eastern Council is set up by an Act of Parliament in 1971 as an Advisory body for all round development of the North eastern Region. It has now functioned as a regional planning body.

The Council plays an important role for Socio-economic Development of the North Eastern States for various sectors. The major investment is in transport and communication followed by the water and power sectors. Investments include construction of roads, upgradation / improvement of airports, survey and investigation of hydroelectric power projects.

During 2015-16, there are 53 nos. of ongoing projects across various sectors with a total cost of Rs. 890.02 crore. NEC released Rs. 85.86 crore for these projects during 2015-16. A sum of Rs. 526.39 crore is already released from the beginning. The state submitted 37 nos. of project proposals (31 nos. of new projects and 6 nos. of re-prioritised) as 'State Priority' for funding during 2015-16. Out of the 15 projects retained during the year, the NEC conveyed sanction for 9 projects with a total cost of Rs. 65.91 crore and released 1st instalments amounting to Rs. 18.70 crore for the same.

Status of Fund released to Mizoram by NEC during 2008-09 to 2015-16:

		<u>(Rs. in lakh)</u>
2008 – 2009	-	4,571.22
2009 – 2010	-	2,943.13
2010 – 2011	-	4,744.38
2011 – 2012	-	6,766.62
2012 – 2013	-	10,448.22
2013 – 2014	-	5,196.49
2014 – 2015	-	3,748.83
2015 – 2016	-	8,585.54
2016 – 2017	-	7,528.10
(up to Dec, 2016)		

Non-Lapsable Central Pool Resources (NLCPR)

The Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) is a resource pool of unspent balance of funds of the 10% Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for North Eastern States under Central Line Ministries. NLCPR is administered by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER).

Funds under the resource pool are disbursed to North Eastern (NE) States based on prioritised projects submitted by States every year. After retention of priority projects, the Ministry obtains technical vetting on the DPR of the projects from a designated vetting agency, against which administrative and financial sanctions are made. Project funding is based on a sharing

pattern of 90:10 i.e. 10% of the total approved cost is met by the States. Funds under NLCPR are released in three instalments. Infrastructure projects on roads, power & water supply, health and education, etc. are given importance.

At present, there are 88 nos. of completed NLCPR projects in the State on which Rs. 591.29 crore have been spent. There are 57 nos. of ongoing NLCPR projects with total approved cost of Rs.623.35 crore out of which Rs. 365.91 crore has been released by the Ministry. There are 48 nos. of retained projects with total estimated cost of Rs. 449.24 crore, DPR of which are under various stages of consideration for sanction.

The NLCPR funds are important source of funding of vital infrastructure projects of the State, and has been filling up critical investment gap for the State of Mizoram.

Year-wise release of funds under NLCPR:

		<u>(Rs. in crore)</u>
2008 – 2009	-	14.95
2009 – 2010	-	19.91
2010 – 2011	-	73.73
2011 – 2012	-	36.56
2012 – 2013	-	81.68
2013 – 2014	-	74.89
2014 – 2015	-	49.35
2015 – 2016	-	63.05
2016 – 2017	-	32.22
(up to Feb, 2017)		

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V. STATE INCOME

State Domestic Product (SDP) is one of the most important economic indicators to measure the growth and structural changes in the economy of the State. State Domestic Product is also approximated as the “State Income”. The estimates of State Domestic Product are prepared both at constant and current prices. The estimates of SDP at constant prices reflect the growth in production, while the estimates at current prices depict the combined effect of growth in production as well as changes in price levels of goods and services produced.

According to projected estimates, the total State Domestic Product for the year 2015-16 is Rs. 10315.77 crore against Rs.9633.64 crore in 2014-15 thereby registering a growth of 9.18 percent at constant prices (2011-12). The total Gross State Domestic Product of the State at current prices is estimated at Rs. 13277.78 crore in 2015-16 as against Rs. 11559.33 crore in 2014-15, thereby registering an increase of 14.87 percent. This notable growth is mainly attributed to the service sector.

The economy of Mizoram is predominantly dependent upon agriculture in the absence of strong industrial base about 60% of the total workers are dependent on agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers, any fluctuations in the agricultural or horticultural production cause some changes in economic growth also. During 2015-16, about 18.75 percent of State income has been contributed by agriculture sector.

Economic Growth

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Mizoram has been continuously growing over the years with impressive rate. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to attain an amount of Rs. 10315.77 crore in 2015-16 against the provisional estimates of Rs. 9633.64 crores for the year 2014-15 showing a growth of about 9% over the previous year. The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices has clocked 9% average annual growth rate during the financial years 2011-12 to 2015-16.

GSDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity : Mizoram (At constant 2011-2012 prices) : Rs in lakh

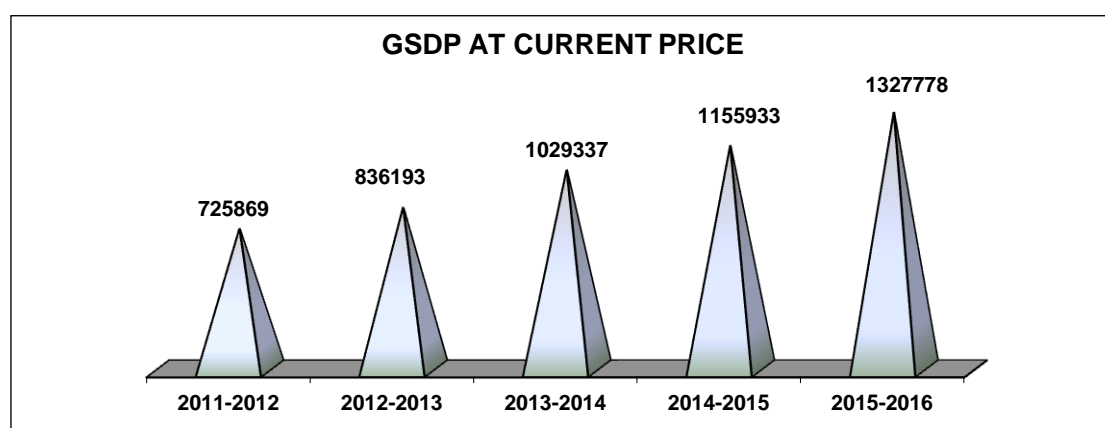
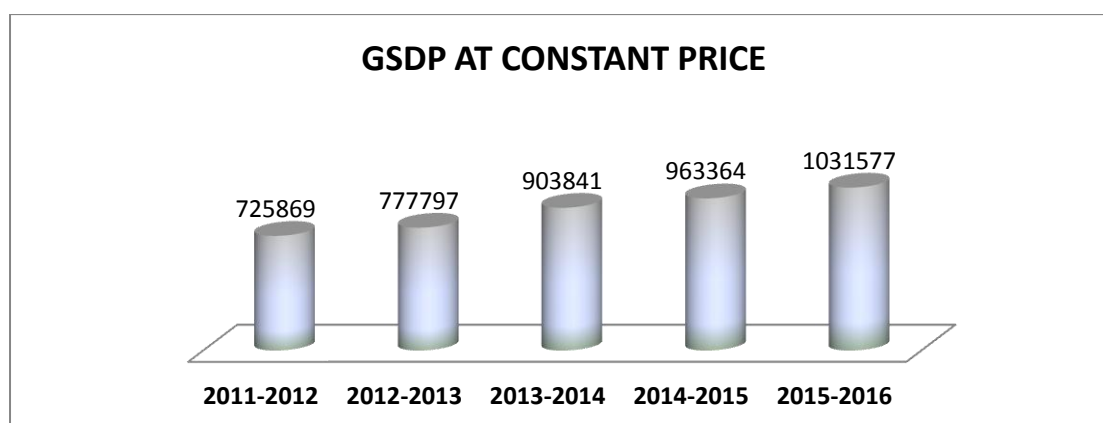
Sl. No	INDUSTRY	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015 (Provisional Estimates)	2015-2016 (Projected Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1,49,468	1,45,937	1,57,013	1,64,630	1,69,497
2	Mining & Quarrying	5,073	3,815	11,745	7,438	8,450
3	Manufacturing	6,578	6,609	7,007	7,283	7,456
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, etc.	51,024	57,066	88,657	1,04,953	1,24,244
5	Construction	89,328	81,645	99,986	1,11,249	1,17,699
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	1,08,399	1,28,097	1,36,313	1,50,818	1,67,964
7	Financing, Real Estate, Professional Services, etc.	61,524	61,588	63,512	66,220	67,514
8	Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	2,71,614	3,07,255	3,24,933	3,30,005	3,40,978
9	GVA at Constant Basic Prices	7,43,008	7,92,012	848092	942637	10,03,802
10	GDP at Constant Market Prices	7,25,869	7,76,890	9,03,841	9,63,364	10,31,577

GSDP at current prices is projected to touch Rs. 1327778/- lakh in 2015-16, a

change of 14.87% over the previous year's (2014-15) figure of Rs. 1155933/- lakh.

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

Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015 (Provisional Estimates)	2014-2015 (Projected Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	149468	161353	189886	217010	243216
2	Mining & Quarrying	5073	4009	13491	8588	10236
3	Manufacturing	6578	7358	8329	8479	9227
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, etc.	51024	61109	101365	128365	162557
5	Construction	89328	88507	113326	133228	150061
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	108399	135163	149490	166902	193044
7	Financing, Real Estate, Professional Services, etc.	61524	66125	72538	78236	84838
8	Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	271614	327691	362983	392481	443782
9	GVA at Constant Basic Prices	743008	851315	101347	1133289	1296961
10	GDP at Constant Market Prices	725869	836193	1029337	1155933	1327778



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 56% of

the total GDP clearly indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. The industry sector contributed 25% while the agriculture & allied sector contributed 19% to the GSDP.

Sectoral Share to GSVA (2015-2016) Projected Figure

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage share to GSVA
1	Agriculture (Crop Husbandry)	10.23
2	Agriculture (Animal Husbandry)	3.95
3	Forestry & Logging	3.96
4	Fishing & Aquaculture	0.61
5	Mining & Quarrying	0.79
6	Manufacturing	0.71
7	Construction	11.57
8	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	12.53
9	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services Related to Broadcasting	4.81
10	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	10.08
11	Financial services	1.87
12	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	4.67
13	Public Administration	18.13
14	Other Services	16.09

Agriculture & Allied Sector:

The agriculture & allied activities contributed 18.75% (2015-16) to the GSDP. With more than half of our population deriving the greater part of their income from agriculture, faster growth in agriculture is necessary to provide boost to their income. Rising incomes in agriculture will also be an impetus to non-agricultural income in rural areas thus helping redress the rural-urban imbalance. Recently horticulture and floriculture has gained momentum and shown marked improvement in their production.

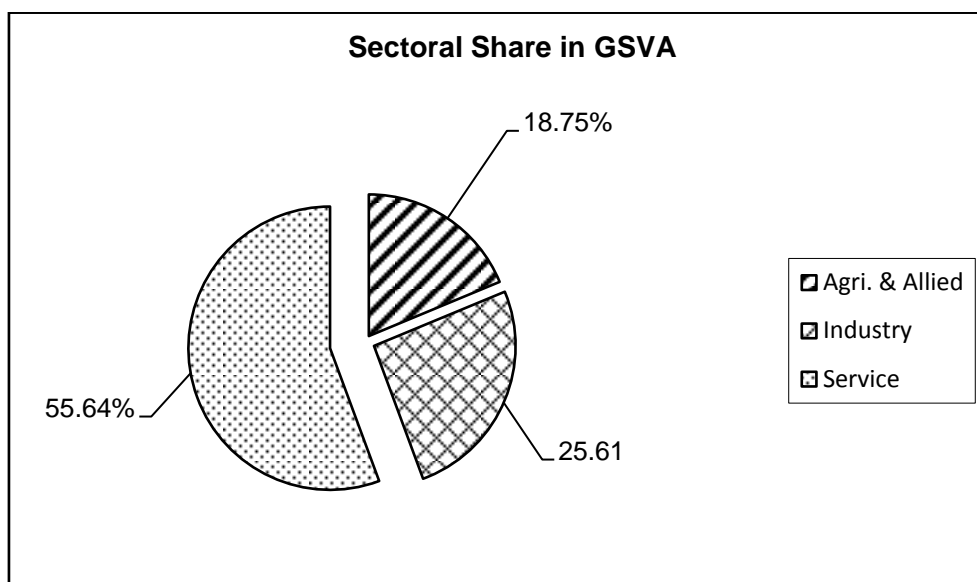
Industry Sector:

The Industry Sector which comprises of (i) Mining & Quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Construction and (iv) Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other

Utility Services contributed Rs.332081/- lakh during 2015-16. Its percentage share to GSVA being 25.61%. The main determinant of this sector being Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services Sector. It alone contributed 12.53% to the GSVA in 2015-16.

Service Sector (Tertiary Sector):

The Service Sector comprising (i) Transport, Storage, Communication & Services Related to Broadcasting, (ii) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, (iii) Finance Services, (iv) Real Estate, Other Professional Services etc, (v) Public Administration and (vi) Other Services continues to have the highest contribution to the GSVA, its share has been hovering around 58% during the past 5 years.



Sectoral Contribution to GSDP (Base Year 2011-2012)

Year	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry Sector		Service Sector	
	Current Price	Constant (2011-12) Price	Current Price	Constant (2011-12) Price	Current Price	Constant (2011-12) Price
2011-2012	149468	149468	152003	152003	441537	441537
2012-2013	161353	145937	160983	149135	528979	496940
2013-2014(P)	189886	157013	235511	207395	588011	524757
2014-2015(Pr)	217010	164630	278660	230923	637619	547084
2015-2016(Pr)	243216	169497	332081	257849	721664	576456

Sectoral Share in Percentage (Base year 2011-2012)

Year	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry Sector		Service Sector	
	Current Price	Constant (2011-12) Price	Current Price	Constant (2011-12) Price	Current Price	Constant (2011-12) Price
2011-2012	20.12	20.12	20.46	20.46	59.43	59.43
2012-2013	18.95	18.43	18.91	18.83	62.14	62.74
2013-2014	18.74	18.51	23.24	20.47	58.02	57.03
2014-2015(P)	19.15	17.46	24.59	20.38	56.26	58.04
2015-2016(Pr)	18.75	16.39	25.60	19.88	55.64	57.43
2016-2017(Pr)	18.43	16.12	26.42	19.53	55.15	57.20

Per capita income

The per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2014-15 is estimated at Rs.85659/- as against the previous year's estimate of Rs.77584/-.

Per Capita Income (in Rs.)

Year	Mizoram	All India
2011-12	57,654	63460
2012-13	65,013	71,050
2013-14	77,584	79,412
2014-15 (P)	85,659	86,879
2015-16 (Pr)	95,317	93,231

P= Provisional Estimate, Pr= Projected Estimate

VI. STATE FINANCE

I. FISCAL POSITION AT A GLANCE

1. The State's fiscal health depends largely on the terms of devolution of resources from the Central Government as recommended by the successive Finance Commissions from time to time. At the same time, the revenue and expenditure policy of the State Government also has substantial impact on the fiscal position of the State government, especially the expenditure policy.

2. Government of Mizoram devises its fiscal policy and guiding principles in line with the Finance Commission's recommendation as well as instructions from NITI Aayog. The Twelfth Finance Commission recommended the enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM Act) for the Union and the State Governments as a part of an effort to reform and to consolidate the respective financial conditions laid down by it in the Twelfth Finance Commission. The Thirteenth Finance Commission reinforced this recommendation by offering incentives on compliance. Even Mizoram Government has also been implementing and updating its own FRBM Act so as to achieve and align with the successive Finance Commission's recommendation for the State. The Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended that Govt. of Mizoram will have to maintain Revenue Surplus from the fiscal 2011-12, gradually reduce its fiscal deficit to 5.2 per cent in 2012-13, 4.1 per cent in 2013-14 and ultimately to 3 per cent of its GSDP by 2014-15 and limit outstanding liabilities at 82.9 per cent of GSDP in 2012-13, 79.2 per cent in 2013-14 and eventually at 74.8 per cent of corresponding GSDP by 2014-15. The Fourteenth Finance Commission further stated that during their award period, fiscal deficit of all States will be anchored to an annual limit of 3 per cent of GSDP with flexibility of 0.50 with certain conditions.

3. The salient features of the fiscal rules introduced by Fourteenth Finance Commission may be highlighted as given below: –

- i) Fiscal deficit of all States will be anchored to an annual limit of 3 per cent of GSDP. The States will be eligible for flexibility of 0.25 per cent over and above this for any given year for which the borrowing limits are to be fixed if their debt-GSDP ratio is less than or equal to 25 per cent in the preceding year.
- ii) States will be further eligible for an additional borrowing limit of 0.25 per cent of GSDP in a given year for which the borrowing limits are to be fixed if the interest payments are less than or equal to 10 per cent of the revenue receipts in the preceding year.
- iii) The two options under these flexibility provisions can be availed of by a State either separately, if any of the above criteria is fulfilled, or simultaneously if both the above stated criteria are fulfilled. Thus, a State can have a maximum fiscal deficit-GSDP limit of 3.5 per cent in any given year.
- iv) The flexibility in availing the additional limit under either of the two options or both will be available to a State only if there is no revenue deficit in the year in which borrowing limits are to be fixed and the immediately preceding year. If a State is not able to fully utilise its sanctioned borrowing limit of 3 per cent of GSDP in any particular year during the first four years of the award period (2015-16 to 2018-19), it will have the option of availing this unutilised borrowing amount (calculated in rupees) only in the following year but within the award period of Fourteenth Finance Commission.

4. The fiscal correction path that was drawn up by the Government of Mizoram in 2006-07 and revised and redrawn annually which indicated that the Government could not follow its own correction path due to various reasons. The fiscal deficit, which has been measured as a percentage of the GSDP series adopted by the FC-XIII, stood at (-)16.83 per cent in 2010-11, the same stood at (-)6.84 per cent in 2011-12, at (-)7.21 per cent in 2012-13 and at (-)7.28 per cent in 2013-14. As per Budget Estimates of 2016-17, the fiscal deficit would be Rs. 23.00 crore and the GSDP figure for the year provided by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India in conformity with the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission is Rs.15535.00 crore; hence the fiscal deficit would be 0.15 per cent of the GSDP, which is lower than the target fixed by the Fourteenth Finance Commission. The actual figure may, however, be higher than this as and when the Finance Account is available but expected to be lower than 3 per cent.

5. Bulging Non Plan Revenue Expenditure is the main issue and challenge of the State Government. The main reasons for increase in NPRES are implementation of Sixth Pay Commission, recommendation of salary and pensions coupled with high cost of Power purchase, interest payment, big policy decisions involving huge expenditures and ever increasing cost of administration.

6. With the increased devolution under the Fourteenth Finance Commission which commences from 2015-16 onwards, details of which are discussed later under Share of Taxes and Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant (PDRD), the state finance is expected to improve significantly provided the State Government follows a cautious approach right from the beginning of the award period. The State Government needs to continue the various austerity measures it has put in place as well as tapping of additional resources.

7. Major Fiscal Aggregates of the Government of Mizoram for the last few years are shown in Table-I below.

Table-I Major Fiscal Aggregates

(Figures in crore of rupees)

Sl. No.	Items	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (Actuals)	2014-15 (Actuals)	2015-16 (Actuals)	2016-17 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Total Revenue Receipts	4536.74	4764.85	5511.11	6676.40	7672.48
	(a) State's Own Tax Revenue	223.15	229.78	266.53	358.41	331.19
	(b) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	212.80	194.26	241.97	297.63	279.06
	(c) Share in Central Taxes & Duties	785.96	858.08	910.67	2348.11	2627.17
	(d) Grants-in-aid from Centre	3314.83	3482.72	4091.95	3672.25	4435.06
	(i) Plan Grants	2257.67	2341.11	2996.46	1481.88	2102.41
	(ii) Non-Plan Grants	1057.16	1141.61	1095.49	2190.37	2332.65
2	Non-Plan Expenditure	3160.15	4217.57	4826.74	4250.59	4944.19
3	Plan Expenditure	2272.61	2286.17	2944.88	2588.64	3094.20
4	Total Expenditure	5432.76	6503.74	7771.62	6839.23	8038.39
5	Revenue Expenditure	4508.91	4916.98	5652.44	5570.86	6388.57
6	Capital Expenditure	923.85	1586.76	2119.18	1268.37	1649.82
7	Loans and Advance Expenditure	(30.25)	(30.70)	(2.43)	(7.13)	(30.55)
8	Transfer to Contingency Fund					
9	Revenue Surplus/Deficit	27.83	-152.14	-141.33	1105.54	1283.91
10	Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	-580.48	-749.13	-1039.64	413.29	-23.01
11	Percentage of GFD to GSDP	-7.21	-7.28	-9.99	3.09	-0.15
12	GSDP	8053.09	10296.98	10413.89	13373.83	15535.00

For calculation of GFD as a percentage to GSDP, the latest approved series of GSDP estimates based on the recommendation of Finance Commissions and the Ministry of Finance, GOI are used. All other data are taken from the Finance Accounts and hence some figures would be different from Economic Survey 2015-16.

II. FISCAL POSITION FOR 2015-16: A REVIEW

8. An improvement can be seen on the receipt side; the State's Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) in 2015-16 stood at Rs.358.41 crore whereas the collection under the same Head during 2014-15 was Rs.266.53 crore. At the same time, devolution of Central Taxes & Duties also increased from Rs.910.67 crore in 2014-15 to Rs.2348.11 crore in 2015-16. The State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (SONTR) also increased to Rs.297.63 crore from the previous year's collection of Rs.241.97 crore. The total Revenue Receipt during 2015-16 was Rs.6676.40 crore.

9. On the Expenditure side, the Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure for the year 2015-16 was Rs.3623 crore whereas the Plan Revenue Expenditure for 2015-16 was Rs.1947.86 crore. In other words, the total Revenue Expenditure was Rs.5570.86 crore whereas the Capital Expenditure was Rs.1268.37 crore only. As per actual figure for 2015-16, the total Revenue Receipt was more than the Total Revenue Expenditure by Rs.1105.54 crore. It means that the State Government was running on a revenue surplus. One of the most outstanding

achievement during 2015-16 was that fiscal deficit was drastically reduced from Rs.1039.64 crore in 2014-15 to Rs.413.29 crore in 2015-16. This is mainly attributable to various austerity measure implemented by Government of Mizoram and also due to receipt of post devolution revenue deficit grant from Ministry of Finance, Government of India as recommended by 14th Finance Commission.

III. FISCAL POSITION 2015-16: REVENUE ACCOUNT REVENUE RECEIPTS

10. Revenue Receipt of the State consists of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue. The Tax Revenue for 2015-16 is Rs.2706.52 crore comprising State's Own Tax Revenue of Rs.358.41 crore and State's share of Central Taxes of Rs.2348.11 crore.

11. As delineated before, the main determinants of State revenues are various Grants and resources devolved by the Central Government. Data on Revenue receipts since 2012-13 onwards is shown in the Table-II given below:

Table-II Revenue Receipts

(Figures in crore of rupees)

Sl No	Items	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (Actuals)	2014-15 (Actuals)	2015-16 (Actuals)	2016-17 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	State's Own Tax Revenue	223.15	229.78	266.53	358.41	331.19
2	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	212.80	194.26	241.97	297.63	279.06
3	Sub-Total of State's Own Resources (1+2)	435.95	424.04	508.50	656.04	610.25
4	Share in Central Taxes & Duties	785.96	858.08	910.67	2348.11	2627.17
5	Grants-in-aid from Government of India	3314.83	3482.72	4091.95	3672.25	4435.06
6	Sub-Total (4+5)	4100.79	4340.80	5002.62	6020.36	7062.23
7	Total (3+6)	4536.74	4764.85	5511.11	6676.40	7672.48

12. Mizoram being a revenue deficient state, a late starter on the development front

due to 20 long years of insurgency coupled with negligence of the Central Government

of the whole North-eastern Region for quite a long time. In addition, its geographical location and inhospitable terrain have been disadvantages which have compelled the State to be wholly dependent on the Central Government.

13. Dominant features of the State's Own Tax Revenues (SOTR) are – it is very minimal in comparison to the resources devolved by the Central Government and that Mizoram Value Added Tax (VAT) remains the prominent contributor and with the introduction of MLPC Act, 2014 State Excise has also contributed significantly to the State's Own Tax Revenue. As a result, the SOTR has a positive trend of growth, it was Rs.223.15 crore in 2012-13, Rs.229.78 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.266.53 crore in 2014-15 and Rs.358.41 crore in 2015-16.

14. The State government needs to tap more tax revenues by way of increasing the tax bases as well as by revising the existing tax rates without causing undue burden to the general public.

States Own Non-Tax Revenues

15. Sources of State Own Non Tax Revenues (SONTR) are mainly accrual of interest on account of investment of cash balance of the State in the Reserve Bank of India, Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement Benefits, Collection of User Charges on Water Supply, Electricity Bill, tariff on Government's Guest House, etc.

16. There has been a certain degree of uncertainty in the collection of State's Own Non-Tax Revenues (SONTR) unlike that of the Tax Revenue. Existing user charges need revision so as to realize more revenue; however, such upward revision may not be possible to be enforced without inciting complaints from various stakeholders.

17. Being a small State in terms of population and areas, collection of User charges on various government's services are always marginal and fall below

expectation and estimation. It would be in the best interest of the State Government if at least the cost of Operation & Maintenance can be realized from the services provided to the general public. Another important thing is that the efficiency of collecting various government revenues can be improved upon by plugging loopholes which can be done by way of outsourcing the collection and by introducing on-line payment. The State government is actively pursuing such measures, especially regarding on-line payment, which is convenient as well as cost-effective.

18. Table-II shows the trend of SONTR collection during 2012-13 to 2016-17(BE). As can be seen from the available data, the SONTR has decreased from Rs.212.80 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.194.26 crore in 2013-14, increased again to Rs.241.97 crore in 2014-15 and to Rs.297.63 in 2015-16. It is, therefore, seen that though the growth in SONTR is not an ideal one, it still shows a positive trend over these periods.

19. The recent introduction of MLPC Act, 2014 and legalization of sale of liquor in the State is expected to increase the revenue of the State with average revenue earning to the tune of Rs.5.00-6.00 crore per month.

State's Share in Central Taxes and Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant

20. As per the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the share of States in the net proceeds of Union taxes was increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. Out of this, the share of Mizoram in inter-se distribution of the State's share amongst the States is 0.460 per cent. Depending upon buoyancy of the Central taxes, actual receipt of the State in Central Taxes may be more or less than the projection of the Commission. Again, economic boom and recession as well as the fiscal policy of the Central Government

play a vital role in determination of the actual volume of devolution.

21. Table I and II depicted the actual devolution during the four year period of 2012-13 to 2015-16 and the Budget Estimates for 2016-17.

(Rupees in crore)

Year	PDRD Grant	Share of Taxes	Urban Local Bodies		SDRF	Total
			Basic	Performance		
2015-16	2139	2670	11.54	-	15	4835.54
2016-17	2294	3081	15.97	4.71	16	5411.68
2017-18	2446	3559	18.46	5.34	17	6045.80
2018-19	2588	4118	21.35	6.06	18	6751.41
2019-20	2716	4769	28.85	7.93	18	7539.78
Total	12183	18197	96.17	24.04	84	30584.21

23. The main sources of funds for the State during these 5 years will consist primarily of Share of Taxes and Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant (PDRD Grant), while the grants for Urban Local Bodies and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) are specific grants that cannot be utilized for other purposes.

24. In comparison with the total fund received under Thirteenth Finance Commission, the funds recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission for our State appears to be a huge sum. However, it may be noted that due to the discontinuation of normal Plan flows which used to come earlier, State Government may need to utilize its own funds within FFC award and own resources for almost all the priority projects.

25. In all the previous years, Planning Commission would allocate Plan funds to the States in the form of Annual Plan Outlay within the approved Five-Year Plan while the Non Plan funds used to be allocated for 5 years according to the recommendations of the Central Finance Commission. However, from 2015-16 onwards, the awards of the Fourteenth Finance Commission are made to the States without there being any differentiation between Plan and Non Plan allocation. The

22. The total fund under the award of the Fourteenth Finance Commission for our State during 2015-16 to 2019-20 will be Rs.30584.21 crore as shown below:

remaining funds that will flow from the Central Government will be from Schemes under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), North Eastern Council (NEC) schemes and schemes under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR).

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

26. 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 till 2009-10. The State Government, however, could not maintain this trend in 2010-11 by committing a revenue deficit of Rs.400.87 crore. Fortunately, there was a revenue surplus of Rs.127.57 crore again in 2011-12 and of Rs.27.83 crore in 2012-13. Again, there was a revenue deficit to the tune of Rs.152.13 crore in 2013-14. The Revenue deficit for the year 2014-15 is Rs.141.33 crore and a surplus of Rs.1105.54 in 2015-16. The Revenue surplus for 2015-16 is estimated at Rs.1283.91 crore. The trend in revenue expenditure for a 5 year period is shown in Table-III.

Table-III Revenue Expenditure

(Figures in crore of rupees)

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>2012-13 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2013-14 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2014-15 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2015-16 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2016-17 (BE)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	2748.92	3120.14	3500.62	3623.00	4467.18
2	Plan Revenue Expenditure	1759.99	1796.84	2151.82	1947.86	1921.39
3	Total Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	4508.91	4916.98	5652.44	5570.86	6388.57
4	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	99.39	103.19	102.56	83.44	83.27

CAPITAL ACCOUNT**Capital Receipts**

27. The capital receipts in the State's finance are mainly in the form of receipts on a) recoveries of loans and advances and b) 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 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 of the States in

conformity with the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

28. The overall Capital Receipts for the year 2015-16 is Rs.588.91 crore and Budget Estimate for 2016-17 is Rs.393.47 crore. The Non-debt capital receipts on account of Recoveries of loans and advances against the past investment are Rs.25.84 crore during 2015-16 and the Budget estimate for 2016-17 is Rs.32.84 crore. Capital Receipt on account of Public debt comprising of Internal Debt and Loans & advances from the Central Government is Rs.563.07 crore during 2015-16 and Budget Estimate for 2016-17 is Rs.360.61 crore; out of this Rs.331.27 crore will be the contribution of Internal debt and Rs.29.34 crore will be due to Loans & Advances from the Central Government.

29. Data on various Capital Receipts for the last 5-year period is shown in Table-IV.

Table-IV Capital Receipts

(Figures in crore of rupees)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>2012-13 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2013-14 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2014-15 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2015-16 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2016-17 (BE)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1	Recoveries of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts)	29.48	33.11	31.63	25.84	32.84
2	Public Debt (2.1+2.2)	420.28	1123.21	1383.08	563.07	360.61
2.1	Internal Debt	420.18	1123.05	1378.19	559.27	331.27
2.2	Loans & Advances from Central Government	0.10	0.16	4.89	3.80	29.34
	Total (1+2)	449.76	1156.32	1414.71	588.91	393.45

Capital Expenditure

30. Capital Expenditure comprises of 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 while 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.

31. Budget Estimates for expenditure on account of disbursement of Loan and Advances in 2016-17 (BE) is Rs.310.06 crore. Expenditure on account of repayment of loans and advances is estimated at Rs.30.55 crore. Capital outlay in 2015-16 stood at Rs.710.97 crore and is estimated at Rs.1309.21 crore in 2016-17. The details of capital expenditure during the 5 year period are indicated in Table-V below.

Table-V Capital Expenditure

(Figures in crore of rupees)

Sl No	Items	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (Actuals)	2014-15 (Actuals)	2015-16 (Actuals)	2016-17 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Capital Outlay	607.55	599.40	927.51	710.97	1309.21
2	Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2)	316.30	987.36	1191.67	557.40	340.61
2.1	Disbursement of Loans & Advances	286.05	956.66	1189.24	550.27	310.06
2.2	Repayment of Loans & Advances	30.25	30.70	2.43	7.13	30.55
	Total (1+2)	923.85	1586.76	2119.18	1268.37	1649.81

III. PUBLIC DEBT

32. Public Debt in short consists of all kinds of borrowings of the government to finance its expenditures. For financing deficit, the government borrows funds from various sources such as Government Bonds by raising market loans, loans from Central Financial Institutions (CFIs) as negotiated loans, loans from the Central Government as loan components in the Block Grants and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), loans released to the State Government out of the share in the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF), etc. Besides, the State Government also acts as a banker in respect of certain funds in the Public Accounts like Provident Funds, GIS, etc. which are to be repaid with interests to the employees.

33. The FRBM Act, 2006 and Rules, 2007 prescribe that the State government shall ensure that *the total outstanding debt in a year shall not exceed twice of the estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund of the State at the close of the financial year*. The third Amendment of FRBM Act, 2011 prescribes that the State government should reduce total outstanding debt as a percentage of GSDP so as to reach the annual target of 87.3% in 2010-11, 85.7% in 2011-12, 82.9% in 2012-13, 79.2% in 2013-14 and 74.8% in 2014-15. Performances of the State may be seen from Table VI below:

Table - VI Outstanding Liabilities

(Figures in crore of rupees)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Accumulated Debt (Finance Accounts)</i>	<i>Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</i>	<i>Percentage of Debt to GSDP</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
2012-13	5114.20	8053.09	63.51
2013-14	5608.47	10296.98	54.47
2014-15	6550.39	14204.00	46.12
2015-16	6407.39	13373.83	47.91
2016-17 (BE)	7290.17	15535.00	46.93

34. The Government has slowly but steadily built up a fair amount in the Consolidated Sinking Fund accumulating as Reserve Fund of the State's Public Account. With the Revised Scheme coming in force from 2006-07, the Government continues to invest funds in the Sinking Fund to generate funds for meeting its future repayment obligations of loans contracted in the past. The principal already invested in the Fund as on 31.03.2015 was Rs.173.48 crore. The principal amount invested during 2015-16 was Rs.28.25 crore; and thus the accumulated principal investment as on 31.3.2016 was Rs.201.73 crore. The budgetary allocation for investment in the fund during 2016-17 is Rs.31.30 crore. The State Government is intending to strengthen the Consolidated Sinking Fund (CFS) by gradually increasing the quantum of investment in the fund during the coming 5(five) years so that the corpus fund would be in the average range of 5 per cent of the State's liabilities.

35. Realizing the importance of efficient management of contingent liabilities, the Government has set up a Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) in May, 2009 with an initial corpus fund of Rs.50.00 lakh. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh was invested in 2010-11, Rs.150.00 lakh in 2012-13, Rs.200.00 lakh in 2013-14, Rs.200 lakh in 2014-15 and Rs.200 lakh in 2015-16. The Government will augment the corpus fund by investing an additional amount of Rs.200.00 lakh in 2016-17 so

that the closing balance at the end of 2016-17 would be Rs.1125 lakh. The Government of Mizoram has also been following a conscious policy of restricting the size of the contingent liabilities and has been keenly pursuing a policy for streamlining the process of handling contingent liabilities in the State's finance. A ceiling was also laid down that fresh guarantees in a year should not exceed 3 per cent of GSDP. The Mizoram Ceiling on Government Guarantees Rules, 2013 was put in place since April 2013; this will help the Government in collecting guarantee fees at a minimum of 0.75 percent of the guaranteed loan as a guarantee commission.

IV. FISCAL INDICATORS

Revenue Deficit/Surplus

36. The State Finance is said to be in a Revenue surplus if the Revenue Receipts is more than the Revenue expenditures. If the Revenue Receipt falls short of the corresponding expenditure, the State is said to have Revenue deficit. It was a constant endeavor of the State Government to have a revenue surplus which it was able to maintain during 2003-04 to 2009-10 owing to a series of economy measures and measures for augmentation of revenue resources adopted by the State Government coupled with subvention from the Central Government. There was a revenue surplus of Rs.1105.54 crore in 2015-16 and an amount of Rs.1283.91 crore is estimated to be the Revenue Surplus during 2016-17.

Fiscal Deficit

37. Fiscal deficit indicates the total borrowing requirements of the Government from all sources. From the view point of the economy, fiscal deficit is the most significant, since it shows the gap between Government receipts and Government expenditure. It reflects the true extent of borrowing by the Government in a fiscal year. Fiscal deficit of the State Government also gradually decreases from Rs.580.48 crore in 2012-13, Rs.749.13 crore in 2013-14, Rs.1039.64 crore in 2014-15. The economy attained a fiscal surplus of Rs.413.29 crore in 2015-16. The Budget estimate for Fiscal deficit for 2016-17 is Rs.23.01 crore.

38. The State government enacted FRBM Act, 2006 and put in place FRBM Rules, 2007 and subsequent Amendments in 2009, 2010 and 2011 wherein fiscal correction path and targets prescribed by FC-XIII have been incorporated.

39. Recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission for fiscal correction path (fiscal deficit as a percentage to GSDP) for the State was 6.4 per cent, 5.2 per cent, 4.1 per cent and 3.0 per cent of the corresponding GSDP in 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

40. Recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission for fiscal deficit is 3 per cent of the corresponding GSDP during their entire award period, i.e. 2015-16 to 2019-20.

41. It is estimated that the Gross Fiscal deficit during 2016-17 would be Rs.(-) 23.01 crore which is 0.15 per cent of the GSDP projected for the year. GSDP for Mizoram is projected at Rs.15535.00 crore for 2016-17 by Ministry of Finance.

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VII. PRICE AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Retail Price

Retail Price indicates price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying commodities 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.	Commodities	Unit	2007 - 08	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rice (Common)	Kg	20.30	20.88	19.00	24.00	29.00	30.00	32.00	38.00	35.00
2	Atta	Kg	17.25	17.38	20.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	27.00	28.00	34.00
3	Masur Dal	Kg	56.00	73.75	76.00	73.00	71.00	79.00	82.00	87.00	107.00
4	Matar Chana	Kg	30.63	31.88	32.00	33.00	35.00	43.00	50.00	49.00	54.00
5	Mustard Oil	Lit	78.12	85.00	82.00	82.00	84.00	105.00	120.00	118.00	129.00
6	Pork	Kg	122.00	145.00	158.00	162.10	174.00	189.00	210.00	244.00	251.00
7	Beef	Kg	123.75	146.28	171.00	180.00	192.00	209.00	237.00	263.00	307.00
8	Fish	Kg	114.28	131.25	132.00	149.00	170.00	238.00	266.00	296.00	331.00
9	Milk (Fresh)	Lit	27.62	30.63	34.00	37.00	41.00	43.00	47.00	51.00	58.00
10	Ginger	Kg	12.12	21.88	23.00	30.00	28.00	30.00	41.00	75.00	51.00
11	Potato	Kg	12.50	14.50	15.00	18.00	19.00	25.00	27.00	33.00	31.00
12	Sugar	Kg	23.63	27.25	45.00	43.00	39.00	46.00	50.00	48.00	48.00
13	LPG (Home Delivery)	Cylinder	305.63	325.00	325.00	361.00	395.00	432.00	431.00	411.00	435.00

Retail Price Index

Retail Price Index is calculated from a basket of 61 commodities with base year 2012 = 100. The Retail price Index as on December 2016 is calculated 127.

transaction of purchase is affected. The following table represents the price behaviour and trend of wholesale price in respect of some selected items from 1999-2000 to the current year. The item-wise wholesale price indices with 1999-2000 as base year is also reflected.

Wholesale Price

The wholesale price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large

Average Wholesale Price and Price Indices of selected Food Commodities in Mizoram (Base Year: 1999-2000=100)

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	2007 - 08	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	Rice (Local)	Qtls.	1825	1800	2506	3050	3035	3102	3444	4199	4461
2	Atta	Qtls.	1280	1380	1485	1490	1574	1837	2374	2545	2700
3	Masur Dal (Small)	Qtls.	5256	6837	7063	6517	5982	6312	7214	7604	9986
4	Sugar	Qtls.	2139	2456	4058	3671	3608	3949	4531	4294	3817
5	Salt	50 kgs.	339	350	323	388	425	391	444	539	718
6	Ginger	Qtls.	950	1687	1556	2376	2889	2032	2732	5654	2793
7	Pork	Qtls.	12250	14000	15800	16200	16750	18625	20825	24400	25050
8	Beef	Qtls.	13500	13800	17100	18000	18500	20100	23650	26280	30650
9	Chicken (Broiler)	Qtls.	10000	14500	16200	16800	18000	18500	19100	18975	22200
10	Fish	Qtls.	10000	10000	13200	14900	12750	19225	16750	29575	33100

11	Potato	Qtls.	900	1126	1046	1326	1158	1760	1801	2318	2680
12	Onion	Qtls.	1200	2175	2734	3486	2210	2262	4709	2761	3531
13	Banana	Qtls.	900	1100	1100	804	1600	1170	1775	3785	3984

Consumer Price Index and Inflation

The Consumer Price Indices (CPI) are presently compiled and released at national level. The CPI reflects the fluctuations in retail prices of items consumed by the specific segment of the population. CPI for urban and rural areas would reflect the true picture of the price behaviour of various goods and services consumed by the entire urban and rural population in the country.

CPI for urban and rural areas was released from 2011 by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) with 2010=100 as base

year. National Sample Survey (NSS) 61st round (2004-05) consumption expenditure data are used for derivation of State/UT specific weighting diagrams. However, the base year for CPI is bound to be revised to 2012=100 based on NSS 68th round.

Inflation is an increase in the price of a basket of goods and services that is representative of segment of population as a whole. Price Index is one of the methods commonly used for measuring inflation. **Inflation Rate** is a percentage change in price index at specific point of time/period over reference time/period.

Consumer Price Index (Base: 2012 = 100) and Inflation Rate

(as on December)

Sl. No.	Year	CPI (All India)			Inflation Rate (%) (All India)	CPI (Mizoram)			Inflation Rate (%) (Mizoram)
		Rural	Urban	Com-bined		Rural	Urban	Com-bined	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2013	115.5	113.3	114.5		128.1	113.4	119.1	
2	2014	120.3	118.4	119.4	4.28	128.6	117.0	121.5	2.02
3	2015	127.9	124.0	126.1	5.61	134.5	123.2	127.6	5.02
4	2016	132.8	127.6	130.4	3.41	133.6	124.2	127.9	0.24

As on December, 2016, the annual inflation rate (Prov.) on point to point basis (December 2016 over December 2015) in Mizoram is 0.24% against the All India inflation rate of 3.41%. The All India annual inflation rate decreases compared to

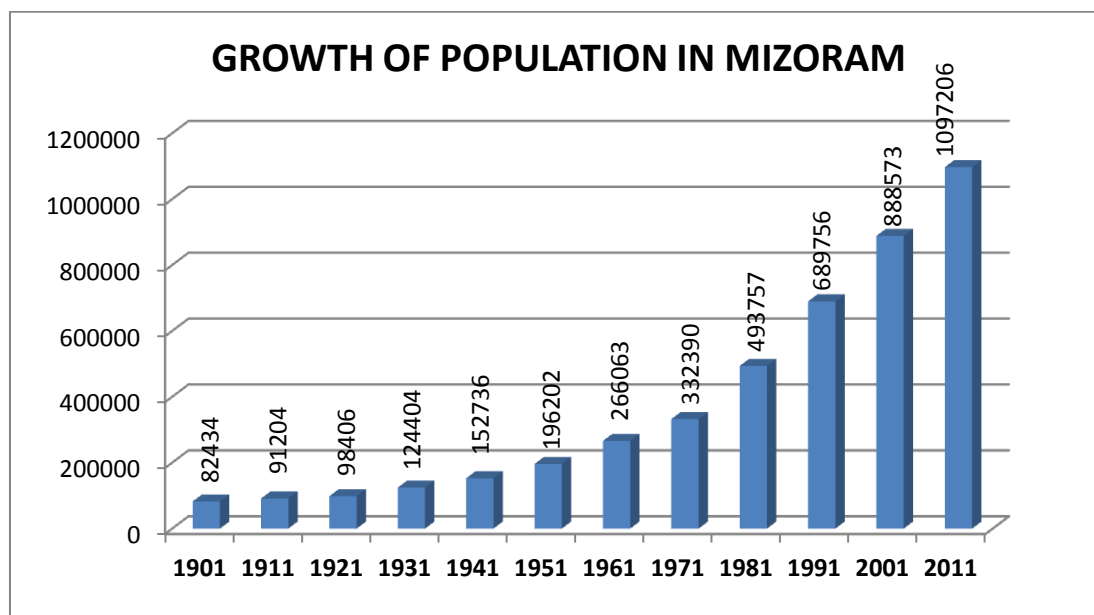
the same month of the previous year, i.e., 5.61%. Corresponding to this rate, the inflation rate of Mizoram also decreases compared to the previous year's rate of 5.02%.

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VIII. POPULATION

As per Population Census 2011, the population of Mizoram stood at 10,97,206 which accounts for only 0.09% of India's total population of 1,21,01,93,422. The

decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 23.48% which is the third highest among the 7 (seven) north eastern states while the country's decadal growth rate was 17.64%.

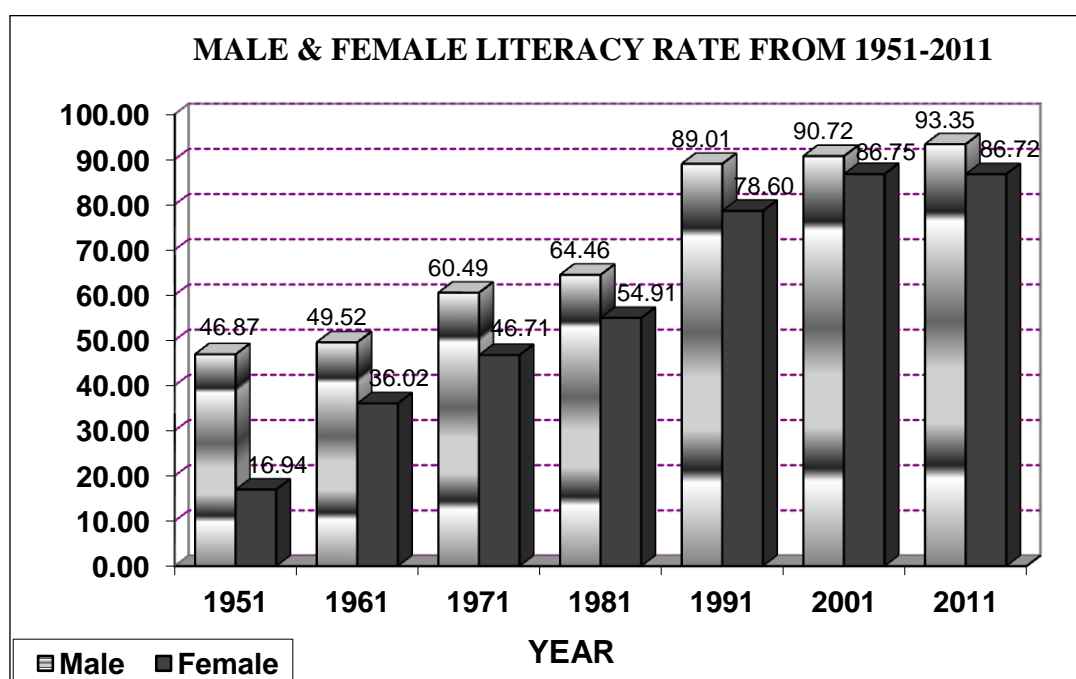


As per Population census 2011 (provisional figures), the density of population of Mizoram is 52 persons per sq.km. while it is 382 persons per sq.km. in India. At the district level, Aizawl district has the highest density in population at 112 persons per sq.km., Mamit district with 29 persons per sq.km. is the least populated.

The final results of Population Census 2011 shows an improvement in the sex ratio of the state i.e. the sex ratio recorded is 976 as compared to 935 in 2001 census. The national figure for the same is 943 as per 2011 census figure. Among the 8 (eight) districts, Aizawl recorded the highest sex ratio at 1009 while Mamit

district recorded the lowest at 927 though showing a marked improvement compared to 2001 census figure of 896 females per 1000 males.

As per the census 2011 results, the literacy rate of the state is 91.33% which is the 3rd highest in the country. Among the 8 (eight) districts, Serchhip district recorded the highest literacy rate of 97.91% while Lawngtlai district recorded the lowest at 65.88%. The male and female literacy rates for the State are 93.35% and 86.72% respectively showing a slight increase in the male-female literacy gap i.e. 6.63% in 2011 while it was 3.97% in 2001.



PROJECTED ANNUAL POPULATION OF MIZORAM											
Sl. No.	District	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Mamit	86364	89162	92051	95033	98112	101291	104573	107961	111459	115070
2	Kolasib	83955	86005	88105	90256	92460	94717	97030	99399	101826	104312
3	Aizawl	400309	408655	417174	425871	434750	443813	453066	462511	472153	481997
4	Champhai	125745	127626	129536	131474	133441	135437	137463	139520	141607	143726
5	Serchhip	64937	66163	67412	68684	69981	71302	72648	74019	75417	76840
6	Lunglei	161428	164072	166759	169490	172266	175087	177955	180869	183832	186842
7	Lawngtlai	117894	121449	125111	128884	132771	136775	140899	145148	149525	154034
8	Saiha	56574	57622	58690	59778	60886	62014	63163	64334	65526	66740
Total		1097206	1120754	1144838	1169471	1194666	1220436	1246797	1273761	1301344	1329561

District-wise Population Percentage					
Sl. No.	District	2001 Census	Population Percentage	2011 Census	Population Percentage
1	Mamit	62785	7.07	86364	7.87
2	Kolasib	65960	7.42	83955	7.65
3	Aizawl	325676	36.65	400309	36.48
4	Champhai	108392	12.20	125745	11.46
5	Serchhip	53861	6.06	64937	5.92
6	Lunglei	137223	15.44	161428	14.71
7	Lawngtlai	87592	9.86	117894	10.74
8	Saiha	47084	5.30	56574	5.16
Total		888573	100.00	1097206	100.00

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IX. FINANCIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTION

The total bank branches functioning as on 31.03.2016 stood at 185 against 168 bank branches as on 31.03.2015 which is an increase of 10.12%.

Bank Branch Network in Mizoram (As on 31.03.2016)

The population (as per 2011 census) served per branch comes to 5931. However, the location of branches in the State has been skewed in cities and urban centres. There are still many villages devoid of banking services even with a radius of 80-100 kms. The main reason is setting up of scattered village with small number of households which makes branch banking unviable.

Credit Deposit Ratio

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

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

(Rs in crore)

Agency	2014-15 (as on 31.03.2015)			2015-16 (as on 31.03.2016)		
	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio
Commercial Banks	3630.07	1399.04	38.54	4270.58	1543.51	36.14
Mizoram Rural Bank	1492.03	755.88	50.66	1517.12	865.36	57.04
MCAB Ltd.	517.33	366.48	70.84	59.20	400.39	67.63
MUCO Bank Ltd.	39.56	24.49	61.91	43.46	29.35	67.54
Total	5678.99	2545.88	44.83	6423.18	2838.61	44.19

Deposits & Advances

Deposits: The total deposits registered an absolute increase of Rs.744.19 crore from Rs. 5678.99 crore at the end of March 2015 to Rs.6423.18 crore at the end of March 2016, showing a growth of 13.10 % during the period.

Advances: The total advances increased from Rs. 2545.88 crore as on March 2015 to Rs. 2838.61 crore as on March 2016, registering a growth of 11.50%.

Priority Sector Lending

The total loans and advances disbursed to priority sector i.e. Agriculture, Industry and Service sector by all banks in the State as on 31.03.2016 is

Rs.1,51,885.45 lakh against Rs.1,68,668.22 lakh as on 31.03.2015.

The important point which may be noted is that advance to Agriculture & Allied Sector has a share of 21.86% of the total advance in 2015-16 while the RBI norm is 18%, whereas it is 20.44% in 2014-15.

Recovery

The recovery position of the banks operating in the State (as on 31.03.2015) under Priority Sector may be observed from the table below:

(Rs in lakh)

2013-2014 (as on 31.03.2015)			
	Demand	Recovery	Recovery %
Commercial Banks	11166.37	5067.14	45
Mizoram Rural Banks	5552.93	3919.44	71
MCAB Ltd.	6150.04	3336.68	54
MUCO Bank Ltd.	217.34	59.06	27
TOTAL	23086.68	12382.32	54

Financial Inclusion

Total number of villages in Mizoram is 705. All the villages have been divided into 91 SSAs and allotted to among 16 banks. Out of 660 villages where population is less than 2000, 16 bank branches (MRB) are available. In the rest of the villages, Banking services are to be provided through BC/CSP/Bank Mitra outlets. Upto March 2016, 64 CSPs have been appointed by various banks which are not sufficient as the villages are scattered and banks are required to appoint sufficient CSPs to cover all the villages.

There are 43 villages with population more than 2000 and up to 5000. MRB/SBI branches are there at 20 villages, remaining 23 villages are to be covered by opening new branches/appointing CSPs. Two villages with more than 5000 villages are having branches of MRB and SBI respectively. State Level Financial Inclusion Committee for monitoring of PMJDY, PMJJBY, APY and PMMY has also been formed under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

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X. POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL SERVICE

The status and achievements of Postal Services in Mizoram up to December, 2016 is given below: —

1. Number of Post Offices in Mizoram Division		
Head Post Office	-	1
Sub-Post Offices	-	38
Branch Post Offices	-	350
Total	-	389
2. Revenue Collection (up to 31 st December, 2016)		
Postal Life Insurance	-	Rs. 2,86,68,955.00
Rural Postal Life Insurance	-	Rs. 97,53,262.00
Total	-	Rs. 3,84,22,217.00
3. Sale of Postage Stamps	-	Rs. 37,23,724.00 (up to 31 st December, 2016)
4. Savings Bank Target	-	Rs. 8,00,00,000.00
5. Achievement	-	Rs. 4,69,89,683.00

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TELECOMMUNICATION

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is the largest Telecommunication Services provider within the state of Mizoram. As on February, 2012, there are 7,46,717 mobile phone connections in the State against 7,22,453 connections during 2013-14

which is an increase of 3.35%. Airtel has the largest number of subscribers followed by Aircel.

There are still 18,779 landline telephone connections under BSNL.

NO. OF MOBILE PHONE CONNECTIONS				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (up to 31st Dec. 2016)
AIRCEL	Pre-Paid	269040	257297	260406
	Post Paid	810	793	680
	Mobile Tower	117	126	131
AIRTEL	Pre-Paid	320000	386321	386321
	Post Paid	8500	8890	8890
	3G Connection	N.A.	325000	325000
	Internet Connection	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Mobile Tower	202	222	235
RELIANCE	Pre-Paid	Information not received		
	Post Paid			
	Internet Connection			
	Mobile Tower			
VODAFONE	Pre-Paid	140000	180000	230000
	Post paid	960	1570	2860
	Internet Connection	-	-	-
	Mobile Tower	25	14	214
IDEA	Pre-Paid	Information not received		
	Post Paid			
	3G Connection			
	Landline			
	Internet connection			
	Mobile Tower			
BSNL	Pre-Paid	127708	131872	179800
	Post Paid	20659	20279	19684
	Internet Connections	8667	9223	9444
	Landline	18779	18795	17177
	Mobile towers	178	201	225

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XI. GENERAL SERVICES

LAW & JUDICIAL

Law & Judicial Department was established in the year 1972 soon after Mizoram became a Union Territory. Thereafter Law & Judicial Department has been functioning as a Secretariat and is also akin to a Directorate having separate budget provision. Since its establishment, Parliamentary affairs and Consumer Affairs had been parts of Law and Judicial Department but on 30.10.1995, Law & Judicial Department was bifurcated giving birth to Parliamentary Affairs Department. Subsequently, on 17.11.2007 Consumer Affairs was removed from the Department and was allotted to Food & Civil Supplies Department thus becoming Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department.

At the time of its establishment, there was no separation of Judiciary from Executive and therefore, Law and Judicial Department directly administered all other District Offices. The Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates took up the functioning of courts and presided over various Civil and Criminal Courts in their respective capacities in addition to their administrative duties. The legacy of the Mizo District Council Court was inherited despite the dissolution of the Mizo District Council by virtue of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971 read with the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1971.

The Government of Mizoram, envisaging the need for Separation of Judiciary from the Executive under Article 50 of the Constitution of India Judiciary realised separation of judiciary from Executive in 2008. After Separation of Judiciary, the Mizoram (Group 'A') Post Recruitment Rules, 2012 was enacted which was subsequently repealed by the Mizoram Legal Services Rules, 2014. At present, the Law and Judicial Department, from the post of Secretary down to the post of Law Officer has been made a permanent

Cadre post of the members of Mizoram Legal Service.

Since Separation of Judiciary, Law and Judicial Department has no direct control over District Courts as they are now under the administrative control of the Gauhati High Court. However, the Department still has a number of important roles to play in the development and functioning of the subordinate Judiciary in close co-ordination with the Gauhati High Court. Law and Judicial Department is also entrusted upon to develop Judicial Infrastructure in the State of Mizoram. The responsibilities of Law and Judicial Department in connection with development of judicial infrastructure include:

- (a) Construction of High Court Building and Residential Buildings for High Court Judges, Officers and Staff of the High Court at Aizawl.
- (b) Construction of Civil & Criminal Court Buildings and Residential Quarters for Judicial Officers at all the District Headquarter i.e. at Aizawl, Kolasib, Champhai, Mamit, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha, for District Courts and their Sub-ordinate Courts created after the Separation of Judiciary.
- (c) Construction of Administrative Buildings of the State Legal Services Authority at Aizawl and of the District Legal Services Authority Buildings together with provisions for sitting of Pre-litigation Lok Adalats, Post Litigation Lok Adalats, Mediation Centres etc. at Aizawl, Kolasib, Champhai, Mamit, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha.

(d) Construction of State Law Commission Building & Lokayukta.

Vision:

Just as the spirit and vision of Our Constitution is “Justice, Social, Economic and Political”, it is the duty of the government to ensure a social, economic and political order in which the legal system of the state promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity and shall, in particular, ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or any other disabilities. The Department thereby envisages to establish an efficient legal and judicial system which delivers quick and quality justice and which reinforces the confidence of the people in the rule of law, enables better distributive justice, promotes basic human rights and enhances accountability and democratic governance. It aims to ensure that justice is not only done but also appears that justice is done to the citizens. It also aims to ensure that the people of Mizoram are law-abiding citizens that have opportunity of access to efficient and fair system of justice.

Objective:

- (a) To aid and advise the Government and other Departments on all legal matters;
- (b) To formulate and consider proposals for legislation and for the consideration of the Government;
- (c) To draft legislations for giving effect to the decisions of the Government;
- (d) To prosecute all litigation for and on behalf of the State Government;
- (e) To make proposals for legal reforms to the Government;
- (f) To bring out and publish all Acts, rules, notifications and update them from time to time;
- (g) To formulate schemes for giving legal aid to weaker sections of the society.

Activities:

- 1) Law and Judicial department is the Nodal department for handling court cases in which the State Government is

a party, and its duty is to safeguard the interest of State Government in the Courts of Law.

- 2) Vetting of Acts, rules, MOU, contract agreement of all departments of the State of Mizoram.
- 3) To aid and advise the Government and other Department on all legal matter.
- 4) To consider the proposals for legislation and for the consideration of the Government.
- 5) To draft legislations for giving effect to the decisions of the Government.
- 6) To prosecute all litigation for and on behalf of the State Government.
- 7) To make proposals for legal reforms to the Government.
- 8) To bring out and publish all Acts, rules, notifications and update them from time to time.
- 9) To formulate scheme for giving legal aid to weaker sections of the society.
- 10) Law and Judicial Department advises Government on the proposal to initiate Legislation with regard to:
 - (a) The feasibility on the proposed Legislation from a legal point of view.
 - (b) Competence of the State Legislature to enact the measure proposed.
 - (c) The requirement of the Constitution as to obtaining the previous sanction of the President thereto.
 - (d) The consistency of the proposed measures with the provisions of the Constitution and in particular those relating to the Fundamental Right.
- 11) Law & Judicial Department is to be consulted by all Administrative Department on: -
 - (a) making of statues, acts, regulations and statutory rules and orders.
 - (b) any general legal principals arising out of any case.
 - (c) the institution or withdrawal of any suit, prosecution or legal proceeding.
 - (d) all correspondence to High Court or Supreme Court in any matter.
 - (e) matter relating to State Judicial Service.

Other activities

Law and Judicial Department is responsible for the following: -

1. Development of infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary.
2. Compulsory registration of marriages in the state under the compulsory Registration of marriages Act, 2007 Rules, 2007.
3. Compilation, maintenance and interpretation of all Acts/Rules.
4. Appointment of Advocate general/ Standing Counsel/Public Prosecutor and Advocate.
5. Matter relating to High Court.
6. Investiture of magisterial powers.
7. Matter relating to the Mizoram Judicial Services.
8. Matter relating to separation of Judiciary from the executive.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The primary responsibility for development of infrastructure facilities for subordinate judiciary rests with the State Government. To augment the resources of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Subordinate Judiciary has been in operation since 1993-94.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary has been a thrust area

of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. With a view to enhance support to State Governments, Central Government has increased its share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under the modified CSS for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary. This has been made effective from 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North Eastern States has been kept at 90:10 w.e.f. 2010-11. Central assistance is restricted to the budgetary allocation made for the scheme. States are, however, free to spend additional amount. The modified scheme covers construction of court buildings and residential accommodation of judicial officers/judges in respect of district and subordinate courts. Construction projects relating to the High Courts are not covered under the scheme.

Under the scheme, funds are released to the State Governments based on the following criteria:

- (a) Utilization of previous grants released to the States.
- (b) Requirement of funds by State Government in the year as reflected in the Action Plan for the year.

The projects being implemented under this scheme are depicted below:

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Estimated Cost	Location	Overall progress up to the 3 rd quarter ending 30.9.2016	
				Physical	Financial (Rs. in crore)
1	New District Court Building	Rs. 2360.00 lakh	New Secretariat Complex, Aizawl	8.12 %	1.81
2	Residential Quarter for Judicial Officers	Rs. 502.73 lakh	Kolasib	92.00%	2.99

Projects proposed to be taken up during 2016-17 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

The following projects are proposed to be taken up during 2016-17 and Annual

Action Plan has also been submitted to Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India for release of funds to the State of Mizoram.

Sl. No.	Location	Name of Project	No of Court Rooms	No of Quarters
1	Champhai	Construction of District Court Building & Judicial Officer's Quarters	Court Room for Grade-I×1 Court Room for Grade-II×2 Court Room for Grade-III×2	Quarters for Grade-I×1 Quarters for Grade-II×2 Quarters for Grade-III×2
2	Mamit	Construction of Judicial Officers' Quarters	-	Quarters for Grade-I×1 Quarters for Grade-II×2 Quarters for Grade-III×2
3	Saiha	Construction of District Court Building	Court Room for Grade-I×1 Court Room for Grade-II×2 Court Room for Grade-III×2	-
4	Serchhip	Construction of Judicial Officers' Quarters	-	Quarters for Grade-I×1 Quarters for Grade-II×2 Quarters for Grade-III×2

Project being taken up under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resource (NLCPR)

Establishment of a separate High Court in the state of Mizoram is always the interest of the Government of Mizoram. The Council of Ministers in its meeting held on 31.3.2009 approved the establishment of separate High Court for the State of Mizoram and for construction of a separate High Court Building the Government of Mizoram allotted building of Raj Bhawan Secretariat, Durbar Hall and Governor's Residence at New Secretariat Complex, Khatla.

Thereafter, a project for construction of New High Court Building was proposed to be taken up with funds provided through Non-Lapsable central Pool of Resource (NLCPR). Detailed Project Report (DPR) was submitted to Ministry of DoNER, Govt of India.

Ministry of DoNER approved **Rs.4624.12 lakh** for construction of a separate High Court Building and out of this project cost an amount of **Rs.4161.69**

lakh is admissible as Grant to State Government. Ministry of DoNER, Government of India released **Rs.1471.90 lakh** as 1st installment. The Government of Mizoram has also allocated **Rs.163.54 lakh** as a part of State Matching Share (SMS).

For construction of new High Court building, building constructed for Raj Bhawan Secretariat, Durbar Hall and Governor's Residence at New Secretariat Complex, Khatla was demolished.

Publication made by the Department:

In order to regulate marriage, divorce and inheritance of property in line with customs and traditions prevailing among the Mizo society, The Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Bill, 2014 has been passed by the Legislative Assembly during its fourth session commencing on 11.11.2014. This historic Act is to ensure equality of the Genders in Mizo society. The Department published a book called "The Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014".

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LAND REVENUE & SETTLEMENT

Sectoral Overview

- a) Non Plan - Rs. 2215.13 lakh
- b) Plan - Rs. 401.87 lakh

land records, issue of different passes to individual & NGO/Government and collection of Stamp duty and Registration of property.

Department's contribution in the economy (Role of the Sector)

- Revenue collected during 2015-16 upto March, 2016
- Rs.10,33,76,013.00
- Registration fee collected during 2015-16 upto March, 2016
- Rs.2,06,75,524.00
- Stamp duty collected during 2015-16 upto Dec, 2016
- Rs.24,87,453.00

- b) Expected outcome –
 - 1) Issue of Pass – 2500 nos.
 - 2) Collection of Land Revenue – Rs.1079.00 lakh
 - 3) Collection of Registration fee – Rs.250.00 lakh
 - 4) Stamp duty – Rs.40.00 lakh

Policy Constraints to be addressed

The Land Revenue and Settlement Department is presently under staffed as there are various vacant posts as shown below: -

- (1) Group 'A' - 2 nos.
- (2) Group 'B' - 75 nos.
- (3) Group 'C' - 40 nos.
- (4) Group 'D' - 3 nos.
- Total - 120 nos.

Activities of the Department in the current fiscal year

The department carries out administration relating to land and land revenue and allied subjects. The department conducts survey of land, maintains, updates and preserves the land records. It also deals with collection of Land Revenues, Stamp Duties, Property Registration and Land Acquisition matter.

If and when the vacant post are allowed to be filled up, department will be in as more comfortable position to address its mandate.

Outcome of the Department's activities and expected outcome

- a) The outcome of department's activities are - Collection of land revenue, survey and re-survey of Kolasib District under Digital India Land Record Modernisation Programme (DILRMP), updating of

Reports are backed by reliable data

- 1) Achievement Report for collecting Land Revenue etc.
- 2) Achievement Report of collection of Registration fees and Stamp duties.
- 3) Statement showing post vacant.

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TAXATION

Vision, Objectives and Target

Given that the economy of Mizoram is chiefly agriculture-driven and non-industrial, it has a smaller tax revenue base than many other States. However, within the last decade, with rising personal income and other allied factors, it has been seen that the consumer market has grown proportionately. In the context of this background, the Department envisions higher revenue collection that will contribute to the strengthening of the State's economic condition. It is the Department's objective to maintain the steady growth witnessed in revenue collection since the implementation of Mizoram Value Added Tax (MVAT). The Department aims to achieve this through comprehensive tax assessment, introduction of tax audit for minimization of tax evasion and by ensuring that the dealers do not escape the tax net by remaining unregistered.

To ensure effective and judicious implementation of Commercial related Acts, Rules and Procedures across the cross-section of the State and deliver highest quality of services of all stakeholders with the aid of relevant information and communication technologies, thereby contributing significantly to the State's overall development, is the Department overarching vision.

Achievements of the Department

The Taxation Department has achieved certain milestones in terms of internal progress and growth, summarized as below: -

1. Acts & Rules being implemented by the Department, amendments or revision of such Acts & Rules which contributes to the collection of revenues:

The Taxation Department, Government of Mizoram is the main agency for mobilizing revenue for the State

of Mizoram. Its main functions and duties is to mobilize resources and collect revenue in the form of taxes. The following Acts & Rules are implemented by the Department:

1. The Mizoram Value Added Tax Act & Rules, 2005.
2. The Mizoram Professions, Traders, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1995 & Rules, 1996.
3. The Mizoram (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirits and Lubricants) Taxation Act, 1973.
4. The Mizoram Entertainment Tax Act, 2013 & Rules, 2013.
5. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
6. The Mizoram Entry Tax Act & Rules, 2015.
7. The Mizoram Societies Registration Act, 2005 & Rules, 2006
8. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

2. Achievements (physical) in the implementation of works and projects: Construction of Buildings for Taxation Department:

- a) Commissionerate of Taxes Building at New Secretariat Complex: Construction of Commissionerate of Taxes building of the Department Phase-I at New Secretariat Complex, Khatla is being completed. Construction of Phase – II is being started and it is expected that the works may be completed in due course.
- b) Building at Kolasib: Construction of the Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Taxes, Kolasib Zone is completed and is yet to be handed over to this Department by Public Works Department.
- c) Staff Quarters (Type-II, 2 Units) at Serchhip: The much needed Staff Quarters (Type-II, 2 Units) is now

under construction at Serchhip and the works is in progress.

3. Works or Schemes to be taken up during the next Financial Year with financial costs involved:

The present system of levying Value Added Tax is to be switched over to Goods & Services Tax (GST). Necessary amendment of the Constitution of India have been passed by Parliament authorizing the State Government to levy Goods & Services Tax. Preparation for the roll out of GST is in full swing and the new deadline for GST roll out is fixed at 1st July, 2017.

4. Collection of Revenue Receipt:

The Taxation Department, Government of Mizoram is revenue earning Department in Mizoram and the revenue collection achieved by the Department for the current year of 2016-17 upto December, 2016 is Rs.22,070.35 lakh out of B.E of Rs.24,070.00 lakh. During the corresponding month (i.e. December, 2015) revenue collection made by the Department was Rs. 17,726.73 lakh. Therefore, the Department's revenue collection during December, 2016 is much higher than the corresponding month and the difference is Rs. 4,344.00 lakh.

5. Digitization / mandatory introduction of SET-TOP BOX and its impact on collection of Entertainment Tax:

Mizoram is amongst the States to go ahead with digitization of Cable TV. Currently, Multi System Operators (MSO) and Local Cable Operators (LCO) are preparing for digitization.

In the analogue system, it is very difficult to identify the exact number of subscribers, which in turn leads to huge loss of Entertainment Tax revenue. However, the new system of Cable TV digitization will bring about transparency in the subscriber base by using Set Top Boxes for every TV, which will then be monitored through a centralized Software called

Subscriber Management system (SMS) to be maintained by the MSO. This new system would lead to at least 100% increase in the Entertainment Tax collection.

Moreover, Set Top Boxes are classified as devices under Information Technology which are taxed at 5% under the Mizoram Value Added Tax Act, 2005. This will also contribute a substantial amount of VAT revenue for the Government of Mizoram.

6. The Mizoram Entry Tax Act & Rules, 2015:

The Mizoram Entry Tax Act & Rules, 2015 has been passed by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly and the said Act has been enforced within the State of Mizoram with effect from 1st April, 2016. It is expected that additional revenue to the tune of Rs 200.00 lakh may be collected annually.

7. Revision of VAT rate on Tobacco:

Revision of VAT rate on Tobacco products including Cigarettes, Cigars, Cigarillos & Vaihlo from 20% to 30% has been approved by the Government. As a result of upward revision of rates on Tobacco Products, the Government would have to mobilize additional revenue to the tune of Rs. 134.83 lakh on sale of Tobacco Products during 2016-17.

8. Goods and Services Tax:

The Central Government introduced in 2003, the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. A committee headed by Dr. Kelkar submitted a report in 2004 on how the objectives of the Act may be achieved and made recommendations regarding direct and indirect taxes. It recommended a unified national Goods and Services Tax replacing the indirect taxes levied by the Centre and the States. Starting from 2007, the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) started discussing the modalities of the new GST law. These discussions have led to the Draft Constitution Amendment Bill officially

known as The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 which was passed by both the Houses of Parliament and the Goods & Services Tax will be rolled out with effect from 1st July, 2017 within the whole of the country.

The GST shall have two components namely, the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and the State Goods and Services Tax (SGST). Inter-State transactions involving goods and services will be taxed under a Central Act to be called the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) Act. The CGST and the IGST will be administered by the Central Government. The SGST will be administered by the respective State Government. Although this may look like a multiplicity of Tax Acts, the basic features of all these Acts will be identical.

The following **Central Taxes** will be subsumed in GST:

- 1) Central Excise Duty
- 2) Additional Excise Duty
- 3) Excise Duty levied under the Medicinal and Toiletries Preparation Act
- 4) Service Tax
- 5) Additional Customs Duty (CVD)

- 6) Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD)
- 7) Surcharges and Cesses

The following **State Taxes** will be subsumed in GST:

- 1) VAT/Sales Tax
- 2) Entertainment Tax (unless it is levied by the local bodies)
- 3) Luxury Tax
- 4) Entry Tax
- 5) Surcharges and Cesses

Steps are being taken to implement the GST with effect from 1st April, 2017.

8. The Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN):

A new company viz. The Goods and Services Tax Network has been set up with 49% Government holding. GSTN will run the Information Technology (IT) part of GST. Registration returns and payments will be handled on a national portal. Other proceedings may also be handled by GSTN.

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SINLUNG HILLS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Sectoral Overview:

During the fiscal year 2016-17, Sinlung Hills Development Council has been allotted fund amounting to **Rs.202.47 lakh**.

Department's contribution in the economy (Role of the Sector):

Sinlung Hills Development Council was formed when *Memorandum of Settlement (MoS)* was signed between Hmar People's Convention (HPC) and government of Mizoram on 27th July, 1994. As the name suggests the Council has been instituted to look after and oversee the economic development of the people within Sinlung Hills Development Council Area. When fund is allotted by the Government various developmental works are implemented at different villages. As far as possible in all these developmental works people participation is encouraged by employing as many as possible so that income generation for the public is made. When people have income through this implementation of works people are able to sustain their livelihood which result in upliftment of their economy within their respective villages.

Activities and achievement of the Department in the reporting fiscal year:

Various works were undertaken within Sinlung Hills Development Council's area during the financial year such as:

- (a) Construction of Retaining Wall at Khawlian and Sakawrdai.
- (b) Construction of Pavement at Lungsum, Sunhluchhip and Vaitin.
- (c) Construction of Waiting Shed at Vaitin, Sakawrdai, N.Khawdungsei, Daido, Tlangnuam between Chawnpui and Saiphai, Damdai, Zohmun to Tinghamun, Chamrawng phai, Khawlek, Suangpuilawn, Thingsat, Ratu, Palsang, Daido (Vawngkawt).

- (d) Construction of Road Indicator at New Vervek.
- (e) Construction of Steps at Zohmun Kawnzar Thlanmual kawng.
- (f) Construction of RCC Slab Culvert at Saipum Teidu tlang kawng & way to EFCI Qrts.
- (g) Construction of Wooden Bridge at Phainuam Village.
- (h) Jungle clearance / maintenance works at Tinghamun to Kani.
- (i) Earth cutting at Vanbawng field and Community Hall.

All these works implemented in different Villages within Sinlung Hills Development Council's area have contributed for the development and progress of the people. Presently, Tinghamun and Tuiruang Approach road is being constructed under 13th Finance Commission which is yet to be completed. Tuiruang river has huge deposit of good quality sand which is fit for export to neighbouring States like Manipur and Assam apart from our own local consumption. Once the construction of this road is completed, the people living in this area can earn their living by selling this good quality sand. It will increase their living of standard and improve the economy of the people residing in this area.

At the designated Hqrs. of Sinlung Hills Development Council various works have been undertaken at the Sinlung Hills Development Council's Complex where main office building, Secretariat, Session Hall and Chairman's bungalow etc. have been proposed for construction. Groundwork have been laid and approach road within the Complex have also been under taken. We have submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) amounting to **Rs.5.92 crore** to the Ministry of DoNER through the State Planning Department. This Project has been Retained way back in 2012 but unfortunately the project was dropped recently.

Outcome of the Department's activities so far and expected outcome (Impact on economy):

Same as above.

Policy constraints required to be addressed:

- i) **Limited fund:** Sinlung Hills Development Council looks after developmental works in 31 (thirty one) villages considering the vastness of the area, its relative backwardness and its difficult terrain and the number of population it has to look after, the fund so allocated is not sufficient. There are many proposals and Project which need to be taken up for the development of this region/area. However, due to limited fund Sinlung Hills Development Council is facing lot of constraints.

- ii) **Fund not released on time:** There are certain times when the Council did not received fund on time. Delay in sanctioning of fund hampers the developmental works, for instance, *Construction of road between Tinghamun to Tuiruang* couldn't be completed due to non availability of fund. Had this work been completed long time back the people living in this area could have utilised the potential sand market for the benefit of the people and improve the economy of the area.

Recent publications/handout/leaflets brought out by this Department is enclosed in both hard and soft copy which reflect an overall performance during 2013-2016.

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POLICE

1. During the year 2015-16, Government of Mizoram approved Fund outlay amounting to Rs. 3249.39 lakh only for Mizoram State Police including Central Share under CSS and NLCPR. Sectoral Break-up of approved outlay for the year as mentioned below: -

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State Plan	Amount
1.	Establishment Cost (Rents)	10.00
2.	Police Housing (Major Work)	558.00
3.	Repair and Renovation (Minor Work)	30.00
	Total	598.00

MPF		
1.	Motor Vehicle	246.23
2.	Machinery & Equipments	1426.25
3.	Major Work (Police Housing)	305.13
	Total	1977.61
NLPCR		
1.	Major Work (Police Housing)	560.08
2.	Major Works Plan (SMS)	113.69
	Total	673.77
	Grand Total	3249.39

The present position of residential quarters constructed so far under State Plan, Modernization of Police Force and Finance Commission as per the target satisfaction level in respect of various ranks of the Police as on 31.3.2016 is as mentioned below: -

Categories	Satisfaction level targeted by BPR&D	Building so far constructed	Present position as on 31.3.2016	Shortfall
Supervisory level (DSP & above) = 206 nos.	100% of total strength = 206 nos.	90 nos.	43.69%	56.31%
Upper Subordinate level (ASI to Inspr) = 1475 nos.	70 % of total strength = 1033 nos.	279 nos.	27.01%	72.99%
Lower Subordinate level (Constable to Hav./HC including IV Grade) = 10601 nos.	60 % of total strength = 6360 nos.	1620 nos.	25.47%	74.53%

2. During the year 2015-16, Government of Mizoram approved Fund outlay amounting to Rs. 3249.39 lakh only for Mizoram State Police including Central

Share under CSS and NLCPR. Sectoral break-up of approved outlay for the year as mentioned below: -

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Type of building	Physical target	Financial target
2012-2013	DGP office (PHQ)	1	270.00 (token provision)
	SPs / COs office	2	540.00
	Type-V (for Supervisory)	5	225.00
	Type-IV (for Supervisory)	12	300.00
	Type-III (for Upper Subordinate)	162	2430.00
	Type-II (for Lower Subordinate)	900	10800.00
	Total	1082	14565.00
2013-2014	DGP office (PHQ) on-going	-	271.00
	SPs / COs office	2	540.00
	Type-V (for Supervisory)	5	225.00
	Type-IV (for Supervisory)	13	325.00
	Type-III (for Upper Subordinate).	162	2430.00
	Type-II (for Lower Subordinate)	900	10800.00
	Total	1082	14591.00

2014-2015	DGP office (PHQ) on-going	-	271.00
	SPs / COs office	2	540.00
	Type-V (for Supervisory)	10	450.00
	Type-IV (for Supervisory)	13	325.00
	Type-III (for Upper Subordinate)	162	2430.00
	Type-II (for Lower Subordinate)	1027	12324.00
	Total	1214	16340.00
2015-2016	DGP office (PHQ) on-going	-	273.00
	SPs / COs office	3	813.00
	Type-V (for Supervisory)	10	450.00
	Type-IV (for Supervisory)	14	350.00
	Type-III (for Upper Subordinate)	163	2445.00
	Type-II (for Lower Subordinate)	1027	12324.00
	Total	1217	16655.00
2016-2017	DGP office (PHQ)	-	273.00
	SPs / COs office	3	813.00
	Type-V (for Supervisory)	10	450.00
	Type-IV (for Supervisory)	15	375.00
	Type-III (for Upper Subordinate)	163	2445.00
	Type-II (for Lower Subordinate)	1028	12336.00
	Total	1219	16692.00
	Grand Total	5814	78843.00

Achievement of Mizoram State Police for construction of administrative building and residential quarters etc. w.e.f 2012 upto 2015-16 is as under: -

(Rs. in lakh)

Target for 2012-17		Achievement upto 2015-16	
Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
5814 nos.	78843.00	349 nos.	11412.78

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement	
		Physical	Financial
1	Cost of land lease certificate and Annual Land lease Tax	-	10.00
2	Construction of BOPs	6 nos.	558.00
3	Repair & Renovation of various Office building and quarters	38 nos.	30.00
	Total	44 nos.	598.00

3. Activities and achievement during 2015-16:

1) State Plan

The main objective of the Police Plan Scheme is to improve infrastructural development in respect of administrative buildings and accommodation of various ranks of the Police personnel.

The following are the projects/items which had been achieved during the year 2015-16 under various Plan Head.

2) State Plan

The objective of the scheme is to modernize the Police Forces so as to enable them to face challenges posed to internal security and to augment their strength and operational efficiency, besides maintenance of law and order.

The following are the projects/items which had been achieved during the year 2015-16.

a) Civil Works

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of works	Amount
1	Type-II 2 units at Sialsuk PS Complex	37.67
2	Type-II 2 units at Kanhmun PS Complex	38.26
3	Type-II 2 units at Serchhip PS Complex	38.15
4	Type-II 2 units at 5 th IR/Bn, Sakawrtuichhun	30.23
5	Central Armoury at 1 st Bn. MAP, Armed Veng, Aizawl	52.61
6	Trainees Barrack for women at Repeater Station, Durtlang	57.83
7	POL & Equipment Store for MT Branch at PTS Thenzawl	38.88
8	Vertical Extension of Verba Centre at CID(SB) at Bungkawn	8.41
9	Construction of Type-II qtrs at Chikha BOP	2.40
10	Construction of POL Shed for CPW at Mualpui	0.69
	Total	305.13

b) Purchase of Modern Equipments

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Items	Quantity	Amount
1	Mobility	51 nos.	245.85
2	Security Equipments	12 nos.	67.57
3	Communication Equipments	13 nos.	85.64
4	Training Equipments	10 nos.	80.58
5	Material Equipments PS/OP	27 nos.	61.86
6	Aizawl City Surveillance Project	2 nos.	866.98
7	FSL Equipments	14 nos.	84.79
8	Equipments for Anti-Human Trafficking Units	1 no.	00.30
9	Weaponry	5 nos.	11.83

10	Traffic equipments	1 no.	2.87
11	Equipments for Crime	1 no.	1.45
	Total	137 nos.	1509.72

c) Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)

- There are 2(two) ongoing projects pertaining to Mizoram Police under NLCPR viz. Infrastructure requirement of MAP (establishment of 3rd IR/Bn headquarters at Thingkah, Lawngtlai District) and construction of Police Headquarters Building at Khatla which are executed by empanelled consulting firm Northeast Consultancy Services (NECS).
- The broad objective of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme (NLCPR) is to ensure speedy of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region big increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure Projects/schemes in the region.
- The Government of India, Ministry of DoNER had released a sum of Rs.1023.22 lakh for 2nd installment and Rs.113.69 lakh as State Matching Share (SMS) against 2nd installment during the year 2015-16 for the project establishment of 3rd IR/Bn Headquarters at Thingkah.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of works	Estimated/ Approved amount	Fund released during 2015-16		Target period of completion	Achievement	
						Physical	Financial
1	Infrastructure requirement of Mizoram Armed Police (Establishment of 3 rd IR/Bn at Thingkah, Lawngtlai District)	2842.28	113.69 (State matching share for 1 st instl.)	Allocated on 11.8.2015 by GOM E/S obtained on 19.2.2016 by GOM	36 months	52%	2160.01 (1023.10 (I st instl.) 113.69 (SMS for 1 st instl.) 1023.22 (2 nd instl.)
		1023.22 (Grant Component - 2 nd instl.)	Released on 16.3.2016 by GOI Allocated on 17.5.2016 by GOM E/S obtained on 20.7.2016 by GOM				
2	Construction of Police Headquarters building at Khatla, Aizawl	1555.79	560.08 (Grant Component - 1 st instl.)	Released on 30.12.2014 by GOI Allocated on 24.6.2015 by GOM E/S obtained on 21.9.2015 by GOM	24 months	55%	622.31 (560.08 (I st instl.) 62.23 (SMS for I st instl.)

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FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

Objectives/visions:

The main objective of Forensic Science Laboratory is to uphold justice through its diverse laboratory scientific examinations and providing scientific guidance to the investigating agencies in the collection of physical evidences at the scene of crime and by deposing expert testimony in the court of law.

The Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory is committed to provide independent and unbiased services of scientific examinations and analysis of clue materials at par with International standards, to the Justice Delivery System through a Quality Management System based on the guidelines of ISO/IEC-17025 (2005), NABL-113. The Laboratory carries out scientific examinations under seven (7) divisions, namely: -

- 1) Chemistry Division
- 2) Questioned Documents Division
- 3) Fingerprint Division
- 4) Ballistics and Toolmark Division
- 5) DNA /Serology Division
- 6) Photography Division
- 7) Toxicology Division

As there is no separate Mobile Forensic Unit, the scientific of the directorate in addition to their laboratory works attend crime scenes covering the whole State as and when requested by Police department.

Targets (expected outcomes):

Forensic Science Laboratory is not a revenue generating department. The Department, even though, does not contribute much to the State economy; make up for it in human resource development by organizing workshop/orientation/training courses. Theoretical and Practical Trainings are organised regularly at State FSL and at various District Headquarters for Law enforcement agencies like Police Officers of various rank and Excise officers on Scientific Aids to investigation. Also, awareness on general forensic science were given to

institutions; duties and responsibilities of citizens imparted to selected leaders of Local Council and YMA.

Activities and achievements of Forensic Science Laboratory:

i) Examination of cases/exhibits during 2016 (till october)

1.	Cases examined	647
2.	Exhibit examined	10281
3.	Court summoned	144
4.	Convicted and arrested fingerprint slip recorded in AFIS database till date	5575
5.	Crime Scene attended	103

ii) Cases/exhibits and court summons for the past 5 years

Year	Cases examined	Exhibit examined	Court summoned
2011	339	3706	53
2012	739	5153	110
2013	1152	6010	307
2014	1154	18614	383
2015	1060	5256	558

Outcome of the Departments activities and socio-economic impacts:

The department's activities indirectly contributed to the socio-economy of the State in a way that forensic services at door-step paved ways for the detection of serious and sensational crimes like rape, murder, burglary etc., the subsequent apprehension and prosecution of culprits within a short span of time.

The case examination time in the Laboratory has also been limited to a maximum of one month for swift delivery of justice thereby serving the society at large within the shortest possible span of time.

Problems and challenge in the stage of implementation:

In spite of insufficient funding and inadequate manpower, the department is trying its best with the available resources to accomplish its goals and objectives. Considering the increasing crime cases in the state, it is the need of the hour to have

Mobile Forensic Unit in different districts of the State; modern and scientific techniques like Electron microscope for identification of shooter and detection of various elements; Cyano Acrylate fuming chamber for developing finger print; forensic optical comparator (FX8B) for comparison of fingerprint, Real time PCR with quantifier for amplification to give best results for DNA profiling, vertical steam sterilizer for sterilization of glassware and prepared solutions, Millipore purification system for production of de-ionised distilled water for preparation of solutions and reagents etc are badly needed. Thus, it is most desirable that sufficient fund and adequate manpower provided to enable the department to carry out its objectives and function to the fullest.

a) Endowments/Fund allocation for FSL:

The fund allocated under State Annual Plan for FSL have been utilized mainly for the running costs and maintenances of sophisticated instruments procured under Central grant over the years. The fund for the last five years as depicted below, which barely meets the aforementioned utilization, is insufficient to cloth the department with new technology and equipments to contend with increasing crimel cases and advanced crimes.

i) State Plan Fund

Year	State Plan Fund Allocation (Rs. in lakh)
2011-12	35.00
2012-13	25.00
2013-14	35.00
2014-15	35.50
2015-16	43.00

ii) Procurement 2015-2016:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Item	Achievement	
		Physical	Financial
1.	Administrative cost	nil	10.00
2.	Annual maintenance cost	10 nos	11.10
3.	Chemical & glassware	110 nos	0.97
4.	DNA	23 nos	11.74
5.	Equipment/Material/ instrument	19 nos	3.50
6.	Furniture for furnishing Training hall	68 nos	5.69
TOTAL		230 nos.	43.00

b) Future perspective:

In order to cope with increasing crimes and to serve the society better Mizoram FSL is committed to upgrade its capabilities by incorporating all the latest Forensic Technologies in a timeframe manner, such as:

1. Computer/Cyber Forensic
2. Brain fingerprinting
3. Audio/Video Authentication
4. Establishment of District Mobile Forensic Unit in all the Districts of Mizoram.

c) Recent publications:

Investigator's Guide, a handbook that provides relevant and important functions of FSL Mizoram, the importance of contacting Forensic Experts, how to preserve crime scenes and exhibits, packing and sending exhibits to FSL for expert examination, a guide and a ready reckoner for investigating officers was published on 8th April, 2016.

Citizen's Charter, a document which represents a systematic effort to focus on the commitment of the Department towards the Citizens in respects of standard of services, information, choice and consultation, non-discrimination and accessibility, grievance redress, courtesy which is updated regularly have been put up on the Department's official website <https://forensic.mizoram.gov.in>.

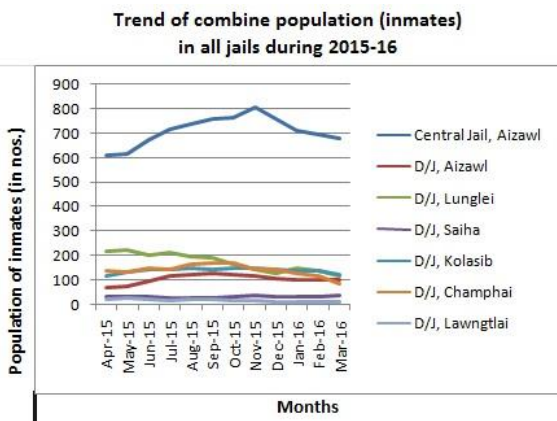
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PRISONS

Although Prisons Department is a well-known custodian of criminals, however, its main function is more than mere custody of Prisoners (criminals). While protecting society against crime by secure and safe custody of prisoners is its primary objective, its ultimate objective reformation and re-assimilation of offenders in the social milieu by giving them appropriate correctional treatment.

Presently in Mizoram, there are 9(nine) Jails namely, 1) Central Jail, Aizawl, 2) District Jail, Aizawl, 3) District Jail, Lunglei, 4) District Jail, Saiha, 5) District Jail, Kolasib, 6) District Jail, Champhai 7) District Jail, Lawngtlai. Prisons Department is opening two new Jails namely, District Jail, Serchhip and Mamit. In terms of population and size, Central Jail, Aizawl is the biggest Jail in the State followed by District Jail, Lunglei. The population of various Jails during April 2015 to March 2016 is as shown below: -

1. Central Jail, Aizawl	-	8355
2. District Jail, Aizawl	-	1226
3. District Jail, Lunglei	-	2071
4. District Jail, Saiha	-	366
5. District Jail, Kolasib	-	1667
6. District Jail, Champhai	-	1691
7. District Jail, Lawngtlai	-	199
Total	-	15753



Since, reformation and rehabilitation is the ultimate objective of

Prisons Department, Jail Industry, under which activities such as Weaving, Agarbati making, Stitching and Carpentry works, are operated in Central Jail, Aizawl, to impart skill training to prisoners so as to enable them to acquire self-employment skill after their release. Those Prisoners, who were employed in the Jail Industry, were paid daily wages as per rate fix by the State Government from time to time.

No. of Prisoners employed during the year 2015-16

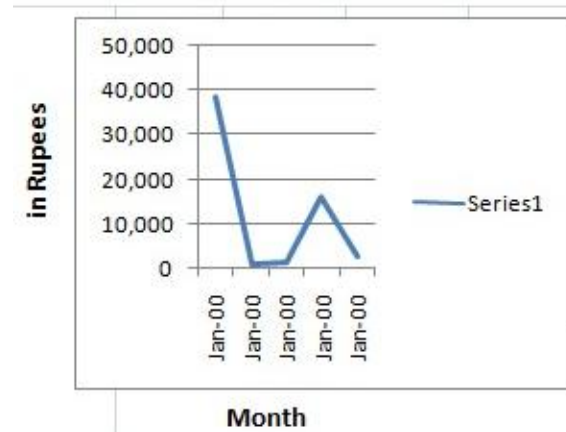


Besides imparting skill development, Prisons Department is intensifying effort for human resources development amongst its prisoners. For the purpose of human resource development, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) special study centre is established at Central Jail, Aizawl since 2000. Numbers of Prisoners obtained graduate degree since the inception of IGNOU special study centre in Central Jail, Aizawl. During 2016-17, 9(nine) inmates obtained admission to BDP (equivalent to Graduate) out of this, 3(three) inmates passed the course (i.e. 33.33% passed percentage). In BDP (Bachelor Preparatory Programme), 13(thirteen) nos. of inmates obtained admission to the course, out of this, 9 inmates passed the course (69.23% passed percentage). During the year 2015-16, Prisons Department is allotted fund amounting to Rs. 470.50 lakh under

NLCPR (Non-Lapseable Central Pool of Resources) for construction of separate women Jail in Central Jail, Aizawl. Pursuant to this, construction of separate women Jail in Central Jail, Aizawl is started. With the existing vocational training of the prisoners and the setting up of separate women Jail with better facility to have more lucrative prison industry for better human resource development vis-à-vis fetching revenue receipt. In addition to this, it is expected that better production from Prison Industry, specially weaving and tailoring would minimize the Department's expenditure.

Revenue Receipt of Prisons Department during April, 2015 to March, 2016 is Rs. 2,37,327/- which shows reasonable increase in the trend.

Trend of Revenue Receipt of Prisons Department during the year 2016-17



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SAINIK WELFARE & RESETTLEMENT

1. Objective/Vision:

Sainik Welfare & Resettlement Department is established for promoting measures for the welfare and resettlement and families of serving/deceased personnel of the Armed Forces and to instigate the importance of Armed Forces to the youth.

2. Targets (expected outcomes):

To help the Ex-servicemen and their dependants for pursuing resettlement in all aspect and to get maximal enrolment of the Mizo Youth in the Armed Forces.

3. Achievements/Activities both financial and physical:

- i) **Gallantry Award Winner:** During the period of 2015-16, the under mentioned serving soldiers who were awarded Sena Medal and Mention-in-Despatch on the occasion of Independence Day, 2015 & Republic Day 2016: -

(a) Sena Medal Award
(Rs.3,00,000/-)

- i) Hav. Laldinpuia
ii) L/Nk T.Zonuntluanga
iii) Sep. K.Lalnunchhuanga

(b) Mention-in-Despatch
(Rs.1,50,000/-)

Hav. P.C.Rothuama

The State Government had given awards to the above serving Soldiers amounting to Rs.10,50,000/- (Rupees ten lakhs fifty thousand) only is from the budget of this Department.

- ii) **Sainik Rest Houses:** During this period, Rs.59,500/- is collected from room rents of the two Sainik Rest Houses.
- iii) **Grant of financial gratuity to World War II Veterans/Widows:** A sum of Rs.21,61,400/- has been sanctioned and disbursed to 119 Veterans @ Rs.1200/-p.m and 578 Widows @ Rs.1000/-p.m. during

Mar to May 2016 and sanction for the month of June to Sept 2016 is being moved to the State Govt.

- iv) **Grant of financial assistance to 2nd Assam Disband:** A sum of Rs.36,000/- has been sanctioned and disbursed to 10 personnel of 2nd Assam dismissal during March to May 2016 and sanction for the month of June to September is being moved to the State Govt.
- v) **Stipend Scholarship:** 14 applications have been received from dependants of Ex-servicemen, 10 degree course and 04 diploma course student respectively for grant of stipend/scholarship. The total amount of stipend comes to Rs.45,600/- and disbursed during this period.
- vi) **Grant of Interest subsidy of loan taken by Ex-servicemen:** A sum of Rs.10,726/- has been paid to 10 Ex-servicemen/Widows as interest subsidy for Semfex-II loans taken by them from various banks.
- vii) **Financial Assistance from Armed Forces Flag Day Fund:** A sum of Rs.21,000/- has been disbursed to 21 Ex-servicemen/Widows as financial assistance to the poor and needy Ex-servicemen and their families during this period.
- viii) **Financial Assistance to Victims of Natural Calamities and Medical Treatment:** A sum of Rs.50,000/- has been disbursed to 06 Ex-servicemen/Widows as financial assistance to the poor and needy Ex-servicemen and their families during this period.
- ix) **Ongoing construction of Sainik School, Chhingchhip** is under progress.
- x) **Recruitment:** Mizo boys have been recruited into Armed Forces during this current year as under: -
(a) Army - Last recruitment result is being awaited.

- (b) Air Force - nil
(c) Navy – 27

Outcome/output/socio-economic impacts/results:

- i) Disseminating information to the general public regarding the Armed Forces in the country and constantly endeavoring to promote and maintain a feeling of goodwill between civilian, service personnel and ex-servicemen.
- ii) Computer Training for Children of Ex-servicemen was established and training commenced from 11 Nov 2002 onwards, Upto the present batch of students, 428 children of ex-servicemen have trained in free of cost as a welfare measure for ex-servicemen and families. This has enabled the wards of Ex-servicemen to achieve employment.
- iii) A day of Vijay Diwas combined with a Re-union of Ex-servicemen rallies are held each year. Necessity of ESM rallies needs no reiteration as these help to connect to the veterans in respective Comd/AORs and dissemination of information regarding new policies and initiatives including pension entitlements, welfare schemes and grants, etc. As these rallies also facilitate interaction with KSB, RSBs, ZSBs.

- iv) The Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) now has membership of 1526 Ex-Servicemen and Widows till Feb 2015.
- v) Since April 2004, every time and whenever an ex-serviceman breaths his last, the Ex-servicemen fraternity come together in their Ceremonial Mufti Dress with the buglers in attendance and sound the “Last Post” as a final farewell to the departed fellow ex-serviceman during his funeral service. This unique custom has been gratefully accepted by the ex-servicemen and is being followed in letter and spirit.

Future perspective: The following points are future perspective for this Department: -

- i) Promoting measures for the welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen and families of serving/deceased personnel of the Armed Forces within the State.
- ii) To ensure entry of more youths in Armed Forces.
- iii) Establishment of Sainik School.

Facts and figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series data and statistics.

Sl. No.	Action	Outcome	Targets
1	Setting of family pension/pension related problems and service documents.	45	50
2	Computer training to Ex-servicemen/dependants of Ex-servicemen for aid to re-employment/employment.	39	41
3	Disbursement of SEMFEX loan subsidy to eligible Ex-servicemen.	30	32
4	Disbursement of Scholarship/Stipend to dependants of Ex-servicemen.	27	30
5	Financial Assistance from Armed Forces Flag Day for Victims of natural calamities and medical treatment	44	46
6	Financial Assistance from RMDF (Raksha Mantri Discretionary Fund), Ministry of Defence.	53	56
7	Disbursement of World War II Veterans/Widows remuneration	773	750
8	ECHS/Canteen Smart Card Membership drive	-	30

Recent publications/handout/leaflets brought out by the Department/organizations, if any, may also support the report by enclosing a copy of extract of the publication (soft or hard copy).

Leaflet for information/suggestion for Enrolment in the Army Recruitment Rally is distributed to the concerned Candidates who have come for the same as well as in the District Offices also for guidance.

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PRINTING & STATIONERY

1. Brief profile of Printing & Stationery Department:

- a) Manpower Strength as on 13.03.2012:

Number of Posts															Whether State or CSS funding
sanctioned					filled up					vacant					
A	B	C	D	TT	A	B	C	D	TT	A	B	C	D	TT	
10	74	140	66	290	10	61	118	55	244	-	13	22	11	46	State

- b) Besides regular officers & staff mentioned above, 6 (six) persons — 4 skilled-II & 2 unskilled workers are engaged on muster roll basis under State Plan fund.

- c) Assets: The Department has 20 bighas of land at Luangmual, 23 bighas of land at Chawnpui and 0.5 bigha of land at Aizawl City. Office buildings, Depot and residential quarters are constructed on these lands. The Department also has land holdings at Lunglei and Champhai. The Department has 1 (one) MMV at Luangmual, 2 (two) LMVs and 1 (one) Motor Cycle at Aizawl.

2. Present activities of the Department may be stated as under:

- 1) Printing of standard and departmental forms.
- 2) Printing and compilation of government publications like Mizoram Gazette Extraordinary, Tûnlai Chanchin and others.
- 3) Printing of text books, exercise books, question/answer papers.
- 4) Compilation of budget materials, annual administrative reports, Assembly matters, Governor Speech, ACRs etc.
- 5) Printing and compilation of letter heads, demi-official letters, invitation cards, envelopes,

calendars, business profiles, brochures, catalogues etc.

3. Brief write-up of schemes/projects (including State Plan, CSS, NEC, NLCPR, EAP & others) being implemented:

The DPR for an NLCPR project entitled “Strengthening of Government Press and Establishment of Printing Institute in the NE at Aizawl” amounting to Rs.8.42 crore had been approved and consequently sanctioned by the Ministry of DoNER in 2011.

- a) Objectives/Vision: Centralized supply and stock management system in the office of printing and stationery department has been developed to keep track of all information on printing and stationery requirements of the State Government. Modules are being formed for efficient system of Day to Day Transaction, Accounts Management Information System Reports and Utilities (on-line reports, back-ups etc.). Transaction Module, Accounts Module and Accounts Reports Module will be introduced to monitor MIS Reports like Supply Register, Purchase Register, Damaged Goods Register, Issue Register, Stock Statement Register and Stock in Hand Register. Administrative module will be set up to ensure transparency like Manage Users, Re-Order Level Report, Reminders, Manage Users Modules, Day Begin and Day End.

With a view to further strengthen and modernize the Mizoram Government Press, various sophisticated machines and equipment are being procured and installed, and employees trained for their proper operations. On successful implementation of the NLCPR project, opportunities will be open for generation of employments to various levels of workers.

undertaken. The quality of printing works being modified, more work orders have been entertained and revenue earning is increasing. Moreover, the system of procurement and supply of stationery and allied items being developed, more government departments indent their requirements from Printing & Stationery Department as per details given below: -

- b) Targets (expected outcomes): Centralized system of purchase and supply, centralized reporting system, drastic reduction in time factor, elimination of manual tracking, reduction in duplication of works, user-friendly reports, tracking of inventory balance and shortages, categorization of items based on fast, slow and medium items, inventory and product reporting capabilities, inventory receipts and issues, generation of list of due payments to suppliers, usage reports. Moreover, the Department expects to achieve the following: (1) Undertaking of all kinds of printing jobs within the State; (2) Higher amount of revenue contribution to the Government; (3) Imparting digital literacy to the youths of North East Region; (4) Employment generation to the people; (5) Attainment of a higher level of economic stability of the State.
- c) Achievement (both financial & physical): (i) Total fund released so far — Rs.8,11,49,000, i.e., Rs.7,30,33,000 (Grant Component) plus Rs.81,16,000 (Loan Component). About 96% of physical target has been achieved.
- d) Outcome/output/socio-economic impacts/results: Text Book printing job under MBSE has been

Revenue recovered as on 30.10.2016 (in Rs.)		
Up to previous month	During the month	Progressive recoveries
1,09,96,140.00	67,730.00	1,10,63,870.00
Stock recovery as on 30.10.2016 (in Rs.)		
Up to previous month	During the month	Progressive recoveries
60,00,378.55	8,36,095.50	68,36,654.05

- e) Problems and challenge in the stage of implementation: The proposed site has been modified for safe installation of the bulkiest component of the project equipment, i.e., the sophisticated and highly sensitive Heidelberg SM-74 machine weighing 92.25 qtls. and covering an area of 18.6×5.9 sq.ft. Moreover, as the existing power supply is insufficient to run the huge machines procured under the NLCPR project, Government was successfully moved for allocation of Rs.36.24 lac for installation of 1×500KVA, 11/0.433KV DT (along with 100 metres 11KV ABC) Transformer in the Mizoram Government Press.
- f) Opportunity/endowment concerning the sector: There will be opportunity for employment generation for at least 263 persons in various categories of government jobs. The proposed Institute will provide IT education in line with National e-Governance and Prime Minister's 'Preparing North-east for Digital India' programmes to

students of NE States. It is expected that per capita income of the State will rise remarkably.

- g) Future perspective: The future of the State largely depends on successful implementation of this project. Undertaking of all printing jobs will automatically stop outflow of a large sum of money spent each year to other States. The Department is expected to reap the following benefits: (a) Systematic methods of feeding and maintaining records; (b) Security of Data; (c) Easy Retrieval of Data; (d) Transparency; (e) Efficient System of Bill Generation; (f) Increased Revenue Collection; (g) Reduction in Paper Works. Intranet connection among government departments has already minimized the necessity for

publication of hundreds of hard copies of the Mizoram Gazette Extraordinary to 50 copies only. The project aims to achieve various goals relating to information technology as per the National Flagship Digital India programme.

- h) Facts and figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series data and statistics:
Enclosed.
- i) Recent publications/handouts/leaflets brought out by the Department/ Organization, if any, may also support the report by enclosing a copy of extract of the publications (soft and hard copy):
Latest copy of Mizoram Gazette Extraordinary.

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PUBLIC WORKS

Introduction:

Mizoram PWD is headed by Engineer-in-Chief and supported by three Chief Engineer on zonal basis and one Chief Engineer in the Planning Cell. There are 10(ten) number of Circle offices headed by Superintending Engineer including Project Implementation Unit (PIU), and further 29(twenty nine) Divisional office headed by Executive Engineer and 84(eighty four) Sub-Divisional Offices headed in all.

PWD is responsible for construction and maintenance of infrastructure in respect of roads, bridges and buildings in the state. At present, there are approximately 3657 employees under PWD.

Mizoram PWD Vision, Objectives and Quality Policy:

Mizoram PWD is having a proper Vision, a well comprehensive objectives and quality policy as below: -

a. Vision:

- i) To construct and maintain standard quality highways, city, town and village roads, bridges, buildings and other public infrastructures.
- ii) Plan, design, construct & maintain a safe and cost effective network of highways, city, town & village roads, bridges and buildings. Providing road connectivity to inaccessible and tough terrain areas for equitable development. Evolve a policy mechanism for development of highways with a quest for excellence through research and development; to improve and provide quality roads / bridges / buildings at competitive cost and designing of building as per local architecture using locally available materials with optimum cost.

b. Objectives:

The followings are the main objectives of the department: -

- Construction of roads.
- Construction of government buildings.
- Maintenance of roads.
- Maintenance of government buildings.
- Monitoring of works.
- E-governance and transparency.

c. Quality Policy:

We, at Mizoram PWD, are committed to construct, maintain and provide technical services for infrastructural facilities as per the qualitative, quantitative and timely requirement of the stakeholders and enhance stakeholder's satisfaction through continual improvement and meeting statutory and regulatory requirement.

Vision 2030:

Apart from the above, the following development strategies are selected and considered for formulation of vision documents for the country for 15 years up to 2030. The same is prepared in respect of Mizoram PWD and submitted for consideration of NITI Aayog, Government of India.

1. Completion of on-going projects :
 - a. Mizoram State Roads II – Regional Transport Connectivity Project (MSRII-RTCP)
 - b. Construction of Road under Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 - c. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
 - d. Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP)
 - e. Improvement of Lunglei – Tlabung road NH 302
 - f. Improvement of Keifang – Saichal – Ngopa – Khawkawn – Tuivai
 - g. Improvement of NH 44 ‘A’

- h. Improvement of NH 154
- i. Construction of Vairengte – Zohmun – N. Vervek NH 306 ‘A’
2. East - West Connection
3. Conversion of all temporary/weak bridges to permanent bridge
4. Connection of all neighbouring state capitals from Aizawl with 4-lane road
5. Connection of all District headquarters with a 2-lane road
6. Construction of Aizawl ring road
7. Construction of Lunglei ring road
8. Construction of new Township for Aizawl
9. Construction of a new Airport in South Mizoram
10. Improvement and strengthening of all district and village roads
11. Development of Ropeway
12. Construction of Complex / Quarters for Government employees at District Headquarter
13. Improvement of Inland Water Transport (IWT) in the State

Sectoral Overview

A. Roads Sector:

In Mizoram, road transport is the only means of transport. The total length of all types of roads in Mizoram is 7632.604 km having a road density of about 36.196 km/100 sq km which is much below the national average of 129 km/100 sq km. Out of the total road network, National Highways covers 1465 km, BRO Roads covers 896 km and State Roads covers 4662 km which were constructed by the State government by investing huge amount of fund for the State Roads. In absence of any other means of transport (such as railways, waterways, etc), Roads are the only means of communication and the importance and dependence of the whole State on the road infrastructure cannot be over-emphasized.

In a developing State without big industries to boost the economic health in general, Road sector contributes the main

chunk of employment, Job Creation, Capital Formation and enhancement of the Gross State Domestic Product apart from infrastructure created and maintained for smooth flow of traffic. With minimal contribution from the private sector, Road Construction and Maintenance by public funding through the State Public Works Department continues to be the biggest industry in the State.

B. Buildings Sector:

Mizoram PWD is also entrusted with the responsibility of Construction and maintenance of State Government buildings in Mizoram. Government buildings are mainly public buildings (Government offices, sports infrastructures, community buildings, market buildings, education buildings etc) and residential buildings (staff quarters). The funding for construction of such buildings mainly comes from the State Plan, NEC, NLCPR and other centrally sponsored schemes. However, fund for maintenance is met from state-owned resources which are much limited.

Building construction through public funding through the State Public Works Department also contributes to employment, Job Creation, etc and continues to be one of the most important industries in the State.

Activities of the Department in the current fiscal year

During 2016-17, Mizoram PWD have been taking many steps for the building up of major infrastructure development in the state. Roads, Highways, Bridges and Buildings are constructed under different heads within the state and the activities may be highlighted as below:

1. Projects under NABARD:

The following Projects are executed under NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) as below.

1. Strengthening and Rehabilitation of W. Phaileng to Marpara Road (80.00 kms): Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 4,895.00 lakhs. Present progress of the work is 98% physically and expected to be completed soon.
 2. Formation cutting & Pavement of Zote – Chhipphir Road (0.00 – 9.480 kmp): Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 1780.21 lakhs. Rs. 110.00 lakh is set aside for during 2015-16 and the work is in progress.
 3. Construction of Pavement of R.Tuichang – Tumtukawn (10.50-52.00 kmp on Hnahthial – Thingsai Road): Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 3934.00 lakhs. Rs. 393.00 lakh is set aside during 2015-16 and the work is in progress.
 4. Improvement & Widening of Zawngin to Suangpuilawn Road within Mizoram (0.00 – 13.150 kmp): Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 1780.23 lakhs. Rs. 178.00 lakh is set aside during 2015-16 and the work is in progress.
 5. Construction of Laki – Vahai Road (0.00 – 20.00 kmp): Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 2170.00 lakhs. Rs. 210.00 lakh is set aside during 2015-16 and the work is in progress.
 6. Pavement work of Chuhvel – Sihthiang Road (0.00 – 11.00 kmp): Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 959.53 lakhs. Rs. 96.00 lakh is set aside during 2015-16 and the work is in progress.
- 2. Projects under CRF:**
The following works are executed under CRF as follows.
- 1) Strengthening and Improvement of Aizawl – Reiek – W.Lungdar Road (Length = 37.00 Kms): Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 1,156.00 lakhs. Rs. 563.00 lakh is set aside under the Schedule of Works 2015-16 and the work is in progress.
 - 2) Construction of PSC Bridge (40m span) over R.Tlawng on Aizawl – Reiek – W. Lungdar road at km 14.80: Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 757.56 lakhs. Rs. 35.00 lakh is set aside under the Schedule of Works 2015-16 and the work is in progress.
 - 4) Construction of Double lane PSC Bridge (68 m span) over R.Tuichang on Keitum – Artahkawn road: Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 754.75 lakhs. Rs. 35.00 lakh is set aside under the Schedule of Works 2015-16 and the work is in progress.
 - 5) Construction of RCC T-Beam Girder Bridge (48m span) over R.Serlui on Bilkhawthlir – Saiphai – Natasura Road at km 13.80: Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 900.00 lakhs. Rs. 28.00 lakh is set aside under the Schedule of Works 2015-16 and the work is in progress.
 - 6) Construction of Pre-stress Concrete Girder Bridge over R.Borailui at ch:18.470 kmp on KDZKT road: Sanctioned amount for the work is Rs. 579.73 lakhs. Rs. 30.00 lakh is set aside under the Schedule of Works 2015-16 and the work is in progress.
- 3. Projects under PMGSY:**
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Scheme was launched in 2000 and started in Mizoram during 2000-2001. The main objective of the scheme is to provide connectivity to habitations having population 250 and above by way of making an all-weather road to connect with market so as to promote access to economic and social services and thereby generating increased agricultural products and employment opportunities.
As per census of 1991, there are 795 habitations out of which 363 villages are unconnected by all-weather road. Again out

of these 363 villages, 251 villages are entitled to be included in this scheme as per norms. Break-up of these villages in population wise is as under: -

Priority No I: Population 1000 above =	32
Priority No II: Population 500 – 999 =	104
Priority No III: Population 250-499 =	115
Total =	251

Achievement as on March, 2016 is as follows: -

Length of formation cutting completed =	1756.17 km
Length of black topping completed =	534.20 km
Nos of Habitations served =	169 Nos

Since the inception of PMGSY Scheme in Mizoram, a total of 217 different roads for a length of 2851.92 kms have been covered benefitting 171 nos of habitations, 37 nos of roads for a length of 421.23 kms have been completed upto black topping stage benefitting 40 nos of habitations.

4. Under National Highways:

Mizoram PWD is presently looking after and maintaining the National Highways having a total length of 1465.00 km within the State. The fund required for the Highways is funded by the Ministry of Roads, Transports & Highways (MoRTH), Government of India.

I. The following works are in progress during 2016-17 as below: -

1. Work in progress under SARDP
- 4 (four) Nos
Amount - Rs. 1725.02 lakh
2. Work in progress under NH(O)
- 6 (six) Nos
Amount - Rs. 7062.93 lakh
3. Works under PR/IRQP - 4(four)
Nos.
Amount - Rs. 8353.13 lakh

(Details of works are enclosed in Annexure-I)

II. During 2016-17, Estimate proposal for eight (8) new works amounting to Rs. 204.60 crore are being sanctioned from the Ministry. As soon as sanctioned from the ministry and these works will be taken up immediately. (Details of works are enclosed in Annexure-II)

5. Under World Bank:

The Mizoram State Roads II Regional Transport Connectivity Project aims to provide better intra-State and Regional connectivity for the residents of landlocked Mizoram with Myanmar, Bangladesh and N.E India.

The Project total cost is estimated at US 107 million Dollar which is financed through the world Bank's International Development Association (IDA) funds from the Country envelope and the Regional IDA envelope. The Loan agreement is signed between DEA, Ministry of Finance, World Bank and Govt. of Mizoram on dt. 28 August, 2014 and is effective from dt. 10.10.2014. The State Government has to bear expenditure for all pre-construction activities i.e., LA, R&R, Utility line shifting and charges for Forest clearance.

MSRII-RTCP has 2(two) components to support the Project development objectives namely: -

1. **Component A:** Improvement of Priority cross-border roads and trade related infrastructure, which include – Widening and strengthening of three section of (Group I) roads as below: -
 - i) Improvement and upgradation of Champhai – Zokhawthar (27.25Km.).

Contractor, M/S Tarmat Ltd. Mumbai was awarded the work through National Competitive Bidding. The period of construction for the work is 42 months. The work is in progress and the physical progress upto-date is 27.48%.

- ii) Improvement and upgradation of Chhumkhum – Chawngte (41.53Km.).

Contractor, M/S JKM Infra Project Ltd. Noida was awarded the work through National Competitive Bidding. The period of construction for the work is 48 months. The work is in progress and the physical progress up-to-date is 10%.

- iii) Improvement and upgradation of Tlabung – Kawrpuchhuah (12Km.)

Contractor, M/S ABCI Infra Pvt. Ltd was awarded the work through National Competitive Bidding. The period of construction for the work is 30 months. The work is yet to be started.

In order to support the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), PWD towards supervision and monitoring of all work and activities, Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and Project Management Consultant (PMC) are appointed.

- 2. Component B: Road Sector Modernization and Performance Enhancement through Institutional strengthening – This component will support gradual transformation of PWD into a modern road agency through implementation of a Road sector modernization plan (RDMP) which will carry forward and**

deepen various institutional developments initiatives introduced under the MSRP I.

6. A.D.B. Funded Project:

Asian Development Bank (ADB) is assisting Govt. of India through a programme of work called the North Eastern State Roads Investment Programme (NESRIP) which is a part of MDoNER initiative to bring the north eastern region into the mainstream of development. Mizoram is one of such North Eastern States selected to receive ADB assistance and under which the existing road between Serchhip to Buarpui road (55 Km) is to be improve and upgraded to an intermediate lane.

The project cost is estimated at Rs.259.20 crores, which will be financed through MDoNER. Out of the project cost, GOI share is Rs.161.43 crores whereas State share is Rs.97.76 crores.

M/s Tantia Constructions Ltd., Kolkata is selected to execute the civil works. Contract amount is Rs.2,04,51,45,316.40. The work is in progress. The period of construction for the work is 3(three) years. The overall physical progress is 15% and the work is expected to be completed by December 2017.

MSV International Inc. USA, D-7, South City-1, Gurgaon-1, Haryana is selected as Construction Supervision Consultant. They have started their services.

7. Works under NEC:

The North Eastern Council is one of the main funding sources of major road works in Mizoram. Rs.3750.00 lakh is allocated for on-going works and Rs.649.68 lakh is allocated for SMS during 2016-17. Status of the projects are as below:

1. Upgradation of Thanlon – Singhat Road (Ngopa – Tuivai) 43.40 km: The approved sanctioned amount for this work is Rs. 6767.00 lakh.

The present progress of work is 88% physically and financially Rs.6388.89 lakh. Rs.666.67 lakh is provided during 2016-17 for continuing the project.

1. Upgradation of Serkhan – Baghabazar Road (115.20 km): The approved sanctioned amount for this work is Rs. 14863.00 lakh. The present progress of work is 70% physically and financially Rs.10055.00 lakh. Rs.1288.89 lakh is provided during 2016-2017 for continuing the project.
3. Upgradation of Khedacherra – Damchera – Zamuang Kawrthawveng – Tuilutkawn (KDZKT) Road (88.50 km): The approved sanctioned amount for this work is Rs. 14863.00 lakh. The present progress of work is 3% physically and financially Rs.5111.11 lakh. Rs.2166.67 lakh is provided during 2016-17 for continuing the project.

New work: Construction of approach road to PSC Bridge over R.Tlawng on Bairabi – Zamuang road is sanctioned by NEC during 2016-2017 at the cost of Rs. 444.93 lakh and Rs. 157.77 lakh is provided during the current financial year. Work is being started.

8. Works under NLCPR:

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) is one of the Agencies for Infrastructure Development in the state of Mizoram. The schemes are centrally financed on the basis of 90% Grant and 10% Loan. There are 11 on-going projects taken up by the State PWD under NLCPR. The total fund allocated during 2016-17 is Rs. 166.19 lakh. The brief status of works are as below: -

1. Construction of 3 (three) Bridge:

i) Construction of Bailey Bridge over R.Tuisa on Kawlbem-Vaikhawtlang road (40.00 m): Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 247.68 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs. 188.77 lakh. The project is physically completed.

ii) Construction of Bailey Bridge over R.Lunghmului on Lengpui – Serzawl road (50.00 m): Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 190.50 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs. 179.72 lakh. The project is physically completed.

iii) Construction of Bailey Bridge over R.Tuikum on Chhingchhip – Hmuntha road (40.00 m): out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 211.24 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs.150.31 lakh. The project is physically completed.

2. Construction of Bamboo Plantation Link road from Saiphai – Hortoki (0-27 km): The total sanctioned amount is Rs. 1299.67 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs. 864.39 lakh. The physical progress is 90%.
3. Construction of Bamboo Plantation Link road from Tuirial Airfield to Bukpui (0-40 km) Ph-I: The total sanctioned amount is Rs. 2239.00 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs.705.29 lakh. The physical progress is 37%.
4. Construction of Bamboo Plantation Link road from Tuirial Airfield to Bukpui (0-40 km) Ph-II: The total sanctioned amount is Rs. 2512.00 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs.879.37 lakh. The physical progress is 43%.
5. Construction of Khanpui – Tualbung road Phase I (0-7 km): The total sanctioned amount is Rs.197.21 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs. 138.02 lakh. The physical progress is 82%.
6. Construction of Jeepable suspension bridge over R.Chhimtuipui at Darzokai: The total sanctioned

- amount is Rs. 216.21 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs. 211.96 lakh. The project is physically completed.
7. Construction of Sihpui – Thuampui road in Mizoram (4.40 km): The total sanctioned amount is Rs.248.23 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs. 243.26 lakh. The project is physically completed.
 8. Construction of approach road to Tuivai from Mimbang and approach road to Godown at Kawlkulh (0-14.50 km): The total sanctioned amount is Rs. 367.09 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs. 277.43 lakh. The physical progress is 80.50%.
 9. Construction of Multi Complex Building Auditorium at PUC, Aizawl, Mizoram: The total sanctioned amount is Rs. 285.26 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs.216.79 lakh. The physical progress is 90%.
 10. Construction of Boys & Girls Hostel at Saitual and Thingsulthliah: The total sanctioned amount is Rs. 189.99 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs. 184.36 lakh. The project is physically completed.
 11. Construction of Hnahthial – Haulawng via Zotui road Ph-I (14.393 km): The total sanctioned amount is Rs. 1515.78 lakh, the total fund utilized is Rs. 606.31 lakh. The physical progress is 41.30%.

9. **Works under State Plan Fund:**

The following works are executed during 2015-2016 under Roads & Bridges - State Plan Fund as below: -

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	For Road Maintenance in Mizoram	300.00
2	Construction of Sialsuk approach road	50.00
3	Improvement of Aizawl city road under Aizawl Road North Division	30.00
4	Geometrical Improvement of Mission Veng to Mission Vengthlang road	45.94
5	Construction of approach road to Central Horticulture University at Thenzawl	80.00
6	Commencement of work for Construction of Sairang – Balukai Bypass road (SMV)	17.00
7	Clearing liabilities under Construction of Bridge over R.Chite on Bethlehem – Aizawl Bypass road	30.60
8	Completion of PSC Bridge over R.Tlawng on Bairabi – Zamuang road	486.16
9	Improvement of approach road to Tachhip Village from northern side via Sibuta Lung	108.67
10	Improvement of Phairuang – Thenhlum road	30.00
11	Blacktopping of Kangthelhkawn to P&E 32 KVA SS	25.14
12	Improvement of High Court road, Aizawl	10.00

10. **Building Projects under SPA:**

Building works being taken under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and are in progress.

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LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Sectoral Overview

Local Administration Department is entrusted with looking after the welfare and strengthening of the Village Councils throughout the State barring those falling within the areas of Autonomous District Councils. Local Administration Department not only deals with Administration of Village Councils but also focuses on providing opportunities for leisure and relaxation through recreational Parks which have been created at various places. Besides, it also provides Street Lights in every village with active co-operation of Power & Electricity Department. Solar Street Lights have been installed at various places in the rural areas through fund received under 13th Finance Commission Grant. The Department has prepared Baseline Survey 2015-16 to cover all the Villages which will be an useful data for providing information to the public in respect of Villages. Moreover, Tax like 'Ranchhiah' is also collected to augment the revenue of the Village Councils. Animal

Control Act is also enforced for the safety and security of the public from possible outbreak of health hazard.

Activities of the Department:

The Department provides honorarium to each members of the Village Councils depending upon their designation. Moreover, Stationeries and Office equipments are also provided to the Village Councils by this Department. The Department received a sum of Rs.258.72 lakh for remuneration of Village Council members during 2015-16 from the State Government. There are 536 Village Councils excluding under Autonomous District Councils in Mizoram.

The Department received a sum of Rs.127.29 lakh from the revised sectoral allocation of Plan fund during 2015-16 for maintenance of Parks in various places. The detailed allocation is elaborated as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Amount	Utilized
1	Land Development (Hlimen Park Link road)	Rs. 30.00	Fully Utilized
2	Wages	Rs. 32.29	Fully Utilized
3	Parks & Gardens (Lalsavunga Park)	Rs. 50.00	Fully Utilized
4	Step & Footpaths at Hlimen Park	Rs. 15.00	Fully Utilized
	Total	Rs. 127.29	Fully Utilized

The Government of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) launched a scheme known as Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) to enhance capacities & effectiveness of Panchayats & the Gram Sabha strength institutional structure for knowledge creation & capacity building of panchayats & create & strengthen democratic local self government where Panchayats do not exist.

The Government of Mizoram has constituted the State Steering Committee and the State Executive Committee on RGPSA as per para 4.6.9 of the guidelines.

The Government of Mizoram, Local Administration Department prepared RGPSA Annual Plan as per the scheme guidelines and sent to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi upon approving and accepting. Upon approving & accepting the plan proposal, Government of India, sanctioned Rs.248.43 lakh for implementation of various activities under RGPSA for Mizoram. The fund has been utilized for the execution of the following various works:

Sl. No.	Activities	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Remarks	Utilization Status
1	Repair and construction of Village Council Houses	46.88	Eleven VC house were constructed at 4.00 lakhs per unit and Rs. 2.88 lakhs had been utilized for repairing three VC houses.	Fully utilized
2	Capacity Building and training	58.995	SIRD implemented this activity. This includes Training Need Assessment, development of Training Modules, State Level Workshops, Training of Master Trainers, District level training of VC members in Aizawl, Lunglei, Kolasib and Serchhip District.	Fully utilized
3	Construction of State Panchayat Resource Centre	50.00	Implemented by SIRD	Fully utilized
4	Special Support for Panchayat Process and Procedure in Panchayats with inadequate revenue base	77.10	A total of 177 VCs had been provided with this fund for VC meeting and Gram Sabha expenses, stationary items etc.	Fully utilized
5	IEC Activities	5.20	Making of short film and pamphlets on Gram Sabha, sponsorships and advertisement in print and visual media for creating awareness on Gram Sabha and mobilization of people's active participation, display of hoardings.	Fully utilized
6	Programme Management	10.255	Formulation and Preparation of Annual Plans, conduct of monitoring and administrative costs.	Fully utilized.
	Total	248.43		
	Balance		Nil	

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ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE

1. Sectoral Overview

Objectives/Vision: The vision of the Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Mizoram laid down in the Mizoram State Training Policy, 2013, is to meet the rising expectation of the people, which can be achieved by enhancing Efficiency, Effectiveness; Sensitivity & Response behavior towards the public.

About the institute: The Administrative Training Institute (ATI) is the apex training institute of the Government of Mizoram. It was established in 1983 with the sole purpose of catering to the training needs of the government servants of all levels for efficient and effective governance.

Over the years, the role of the ATI has widened to cover a larger clientele including Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous District Councils, Central Government establishments, Civil Society / Community Based Organizations and Voluntary Organizations.

Programmes: The ATI conducts training courses founded on consciously designed calendar of works all-round the year. The training courses are broadly classified under the following categories: -

- i) Basic Functional Efficiency
- ii) Basic Managerial Competency
- iii) Good Governance and Personality Development
- iv) Technical and Skill Development
- v) General Awareness
- vi) Foundation Training Programmes
- vii) In-service Training Programmes
- viii) Special Training Programmes

Infrastructure: The ATI has its own office building, located at New Capital Complex, Khatla. The building has four interconnected blocks namely the Administrative Block, the Auditorium, Technical Training Block including 6(six)

guest rooms for outstation participants and IT Block.

There are 3(three) Conference Halls and 6(six) Training Halls. These are equipped with facilities like interactive boards, LCD projectors, visualizers, computers, public announcement systems, etc.

The institute has a library with a modest collection of 5,000 books most of which are related to all sorts of Government Rules and Regulations.

Source of funding: The training courses are concurrently funded by the State Government and the Central Government in the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT).

Faculty: There are 14 (fourteen) faculty members including 8(eight) Group 'A' officers posted on tenure posting from various services, 2(two) Associate Professors engaged on contract basis, 1(one) Head Faculty-cum-Assistant Director from DM&R Department and 1(one) Associate Professor engaged on contract under the Disaster Management Centre, 2(two) Specialists engaged on contract basis by the UD & PA Department for placement in the Urban Management Cell under the ATI. All training programmes are coordinated by these officers. Apart from the in-house faculty, a number of resource persons specialized in different subjects are empanelled and invited to deliver classes from time to time depending on the need of various courses.

2. Contribution in the economy:

The contributions made by the institute in the economy may not be quantifiable in terms of monetary or other pecuniary values. However its contribution in the economy in terms of human resource development viz. skill development, personality development, efficiency,

effectiveness, rationality in decision making, etc. of Government employees is tremendous. Attendance of the programmes gives the participants confidence and capability to transact Government business more efficiently. After all, development of human resource is the key to economic development.

3. Activities and achievement of Targets as per the Training Calendar:

The calendar of training programmes for the financial year 2016-17

includes 75 (seventy-five) training programmes which were approved by the State Government and Central Government. Out of these 46 (fourty six) programmes [20(twenty) DopT-sponsored programmes+20(twenty) State Government sponsored programmes] have so far been conducted successfully. More than 1586 (one thousand five hundred eighty six) Government employees and citizens have been trained by the Institute during the year.

A. State sponsored programmes

Sl. No.	Title of the course	Target group	No. of participants
1	Combined Foundation Course of MCS & MIS	MCS & MIS, 2016 Batch	14
2	Crime Scene Preservation	Local Council & Community Leader	70
3	MCS Foundation Course 2016 Batch	MCS 2016 Batch	10
4	Landslide Risk Mitigation & Management	AMC Councilor & Engineer	19
5	Speed Improvement	Steno Grade – III	17
6	Office Etiquette	Govt. Drivers	55
7	Intermediate Course in Computer Operation	Group 'B' & 'C'	15
8	Managerial Competence in Financial Management Rules	Group 'B'	15
9	Managerial Competence in VAT, GST & Income Tax	DDO	7
10	Office Disaster Management Plan	Departmental Nodal Officer in-charge of DM	8
11	Land Revenue & Settlement Matters including Stamp Duties & Property Registration	Local Council Member/Community Leaders	35
12	Environmental Law & Climate Change	Forest Ranger Officers & above	19
13	One Week Compulsory Training	MSS Officer of JAA & above	12
14	Training on MS Excel/PowerPoint	Group 'A' having basic knowledge of Computers	15
15	Managerial Competence in VAT, GST & Income Tax	Group 'A' Officers	15
16	Duties & Responsibilities of Personal Assistants	Personal Assistant	29
17	Office Etiquette	Govt. Drivers	39
18	In-Service Training for Treasury Staff	Treasury Accountant & Asst. Treasury Accountant	15
19	Accounts Course	UDCs & LDCs	22
20	Foundation Course for Assistants	Newly recruited Assistant	10
21	In-service Training	JE/AE/SDO (Electrical under P & E Deptt.)	30
22	Foundation Course for Junior Grade of MFAS Officers recruited through LDE and Seniority Promotion	Junior Grade of MFAS	13
23	Office Etiquette	Group 'D'	131

24	Psycho-Social Issues in Disaster Management	Group 'A' & 'B'	26
25	Foundation Course for Mizoram Subordinate Finance & Account Service	Member of Mizoram Subordinate Finance & Accounts Service	25
26	Office Etiquette & Decorum	Group 'D'	40
Total no. of participants			820

B. DoPT sponsored programmes

Sl. No.	Title of the course	Target group	No. of participants
1	General Awareness about Human Resource Development	Group 'A'	11
2	Training on Local Bodies i.e. Local Council/Village Council	Local Council Member, Aizawl	22
3	General Awareness about Rights of Children	Group 'A' & 'B'	29
4	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction	Member of Locality Disaster Management Committees	15
5	Functional Efficiency in Computer Operation	Group 'A' & 'B'	16
6	Training on Hospital Safety & Emergency Medical Services	Medical Doctors of Govt. & Private Hospitals	34
7	Managerial Competence in Office Management & Administration	Group 'A' officers	29
8	Earthquake Risk Mitigation & Management	Group 'A' & 'B' & CBO/CSO	17
9	General Awareness about Crime Scene Preservation	Local Council Members & Community Leaders	132
10	e-Governance	Group 'A'	18
11	General Awareness about Rights & Welfare of Senior Citizens	CBO/CSO	76
12	Managerial Competence in Financial Management	DDO	32
13	General Awareness about HIV	CBO/CSO	109
14	General Awareness about Rights & Welfare of persons with disability	Group 'A' & 'B'	33
15	General Awareness about Rights use of Drugs	CBO/CSO	120
16	Training on teachers on School Safety	Teachers of Private Schools	17
17	Seismic Safety Assessment of Building by Rapid Visual Survey	Govt. Engineers & Architects	10
18	General Awareness about Rights & Welfare of Senior Citizens	Group 'B' & 'C'	15
19	Managerial Competence in VAT, GST, Income Tax	Group 'A'	15
20	Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management	CBO/CSO	16
Total no. of participants			766

4. Outcome of the activities (impact on economy)

The outcome of the activities of the Institute has not been assessed as there is no formal mechanism in place as yet for monitoring the outcome either by the Institute itself or a third party. However, as mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, the

capacity building initiatives of the Government (both Central as well as State) is expected to result in enhanced skill development, confidence and overall better performance of Government employees.

5. Problems and challenges in the stage of implementation

With regards to the ATI in particular, the lack of timely provisions of funds have hampered the scheduled programmes over the last couples of years. Policy decisions also require to be taken with regards to the Institutional charges that should be levied on organizations/ministries/departments which partner with the ATI for conducting various scheme-borne capacity building programmes. Physical expansion of the ATI to make it a residential training institute also needs to be considered so as to make out training programmes, especially the long-term programmes, more effective and meaningful.

With regard to training in general, lack of policy guidelines for implementing the State Training Policy has rendered the State Training Policy ineffective and has slackened the capacity building initiatives of the Government. Linking training with performance and career progression is also absently and this aspects needs to be addressed through appropriate policy intervention. A thorough competency mapping of staff by Training Managers of

various departments and various cadre controlling authorities could also go a long way in filling competency gaps through training. The State Training Policy of the Government of Mizoram envisages that each Department shall appoint a Training Manager who will conduct a survey within the respective department and identify the areas that need to be improved and accordingly prepare their annual training plan. This has possibly not been done in earnest.

6. Future Perspectives

The Administrative Training Institute, Mizoram has recently signed an agreement for conducting training on election matters with IIIDEM (India International Institute of Democracy and Election Management), under the Election Commission of India. There is a vast scope for collaboration with government departments and opening up new Centres of excellence in addition to the existing Disaster Management Centre and Urban Management cell. Infrastructural expansion and addition of new technologies and facilities are envisaged to enhance the capacity-building activities of government servants by the ATI.

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FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

Schemes/Projects

1) State Plan

In the Sectoral allocation of Plan Outlay for 2015-16 conveyed vide letter No. G.28014/55(A)/2015-16/PLG(RDB)/Pt dt. 11.9.2015 under column 'Others' Rs. 30.00 lakh was provisioned for Fire Stations, Fire Fighting Equipments etc. during 2015-16 out of which Rs. 10.00 lakh was set aside for repair/renovation of various Fire Stations and Rs. 20.00 lakh for purchase of different items of Fire Fighting Equipments.

The items of work – repair/renovation done during 2015-16 are as follows:-

- i) Repair of F/S Building at Aizawl F/S - Rs. 0.11 lakh
- ii) Plumbing, making of wooden cot & repairing of table at Staff Qtrs, Khatla - Rs. 0.91 lakh
- iii) Repair of Staff Qtrs at Hunthar - Rs.0.22 lakh
- iv) Plumbing at staff Qtrs, ITI - Rs. 0.26 lakh
- v) Repair of Septic Tank, Soak Pit, Retaining Wall, Qtrs, No. 1 & 3, Office & Barrack at Lunglei F/S - Rs. 0.70 lakh
- vi) Repair of Barrack No. 1-4, Qtrs. No. 1&2 at Siaha F/S - Rs.1.89 lakh
- vii) Repair of Qtrs. No 2 & 3 F/S Bldg, Store Room, Gate & Pit Latrine at Lawngtlai F/S - Rs. 1.38 lakh
- viii) Repair of F/S Bldg, Septic Tank & Soak Pit at Tlabung F/S - Rs. 1.45 lakh
- ix) Repair of Qtrs. No. 1-5 and F/S Office at Kolasib F/S - Rs. 1.72 lakh
- x) Temporary accommodation, repair of Qtrs. No. 2, Barrack, Office-cum-Watch Room at Mamit F/S - Rs. 1.36 lakh

Total - Rs. 10.00 lakh

The Items of Fire Fighting Equipments purchased during 2015-16 are as follows:-

- i) Delivery Hose 63mm 80 nos. - Rs.7.70 lakh
- ii) Hand Control BP 10 nos. - Rs.2.13 lakh
- iii) Portable Water Pump 6 nos. - Rs.1.40 lakh
- iv) Short Branch Pipe 20 nos. - Rs.0.58 lakh
- v) Long Branch Pipe 20 nos. - Rs. 0.62 lakh
- vi) Delivery Hose 50mm 60 nos. - Rs.5.54 lakh
- vii) Ascender 15 nos. - Rs. 0.59 lakh
- viii) Tactical Light Weight Search Light 4 nos. - Rs. 1.44 lakh

Total - Rs. 20.00 lakh

2) CSS

Rs. 200.00 lakh was released for implementation of the scheme for Modernization of Fire & Emergency Services in the country during 2014-15 by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division) New Delhi vide letter No.I-45011/19/2012-AD(CD) dt. 9.12.2014 but due to limited time the fund of Rs. 200.00 lakhs could not be utilized during 2014-15 and the same was revalidated and allocated vide order No. G.20016/6/2015-FBT dt. 5.5.2015 to be utilized during 2015-16.

The Fund Rs. 200.00 lakh was utilized for purchase of the following items:

- i) 3 nos. of chasis for Ashok Leyland Ecomet (Advance Rescue Tender) - Rs. 32.35 lakh
- ii) Fabrication of 3 nos. of Advance Rescue Tender - Rs. 165.60 lakh
- iii) 5 nos. of Wireless Set including VOX Operated Earphone - Rs. 1.38 lakh
- iv) 1 no. of Portable Generator (2.5 KVA) - Rs. 0.67 lakh

Total - Rs. 200.00 lakh

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XII. SOCIAL SERVICES

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Vision:

To ensure universal access to quality education for establishing educated and literate society.

Mission:

Providing free and compulsory quality education at elementary level, improving the standard of secondary and higher secondary level and also improving adult literacy.

Objectives:

1. Equity: Inclusion of disadvantaged group, weaker sections and illiterate adults.
2. Quality: Improving standards of education at School level.
3. Formulating policy and carrying out institutional and systematic reforms.
4. Retention: Improving retention rate of school children.
5. Access: Expansion of school and teachers' capacity building.

The following functions are being performed by the Department:

- i) To formulate and implement policies and programmes for elementary education, secondary education, literacy and continuing education for adults.
- ii) To set up programmatic structures for administration and monitoring of schemes and programmes of the Department.
- iii) To develop mechanism for coordination, consultation and monitoring of performance of the State in respect of the various programmes and schemes of the Department.

The main activities and achievements of the Department during 2015-16 are highlighted in the following paragraphs: -

1. Appointment, Promotion, Regularisation & Amendment of Rules:

- 1) 118 Contract Higher Secondary School Lecturers have been regularized during 2015-16.
- 2) 45 High School Teachers have been promoted to the post of High School Headmasters.
- 3) 102 persons have been appointed to the post of Middle School Teachers.
- 4) 60 persons have been appointed to the post of Primary School Teachers.
- 5) 373 Teachers have been upgraded to Selection Grade.
- 6) 337 Teachers have been upgraded to Senior Grade.
- 7) 17 Headmasters have been upgraded to Senior Grade.
- 8) 12 Headmasters have been upgraded to Selection Grade
- 9) As many as 107 Group 'C' & Group 'D' staff have been upgraded to higher scale of pay under the ACP Scheme, 2010.
- 10) 7 Lecturers of Higher Secondary Schools have been appointed on contract basis.
- 11) 136 persons have been appointed to the post of Middle School Teachers under Voluntary Retirement Scheme.
- 12) 169 persons have been appointed to the post of Primary School Teachers under Voluntary Retirement Scheme.
- 13) The Mizoram School Hostel Infrastructure, Facilities and General Care of Students (Management) Rules, 2016 have been prepared and notified in order to provide for the strategies,

direction and ethos for establishment and management of hostels for school students.

14) The Recruitment Rules for High School Teachers have been amended for reservation of 30 % of the total posts for Science or Mathematics teacher and the Recruitment Rules for Middle School Teachers were amended for reservation of (a) 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % for Science and Mathematics (b) 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % for SS/General Teacher.

15) In order to ensure quality education in Elementary Schools, 9 (Nine) Govt. Primary Schools and 1 (one) Govt. Middle School have been identified and established as Model Schools on pilot basis.

2. Amalgamation of Schools:

Government of Mizoram constituted Education Reforms Commission (ERC) on 8th May, 2009 and the ERC submitted its report in July, 2010. As per recommendation of ERC and with a view to improve quality of education a good number of small schools and unviable schools were identified and merged or amalgamated on the basis of school-based and location-specific area. At the same time, some primary and middle schools located in close proximity were also merged into comprehensive schools and started functioning under one roof. As a result, teacher pupil ratio has improved substantially and the available resources utilised to the maximum benefit of the students. 18 Govt. Primary Schools have been amalgamated to form 9 Govt. Primary Schools during 2015-16.

3. Introduction of Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE):

Recognising the importance of pre-school education and with a view to boost enrolment in govt. primary schools, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) have been formally started in 66 Govt. Primary Schools. Text Books/Activity Books for ECCE have been prepared and

printed by the Department, which were distributed to all the Pre-School students free of cost.

4. Connected Learning Initiatives (CLIX):

The CLIX programme is intended to provide quality hands-on learning experiences to students of Class VIII, IX and XI on three domain areas – Science, Mathematics and English. Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Tata Trusts are partnering with the State's Department of School Education (DSE), along with Mizoram University to implement CLIX in government schools. For the initial year 30 Govt. High Schools have been selected for CLIX programme, and a series of training for Science, Maths and English teachers conducted in 2016. Selected schools are provided with Servers and ICT labs are functional for implementation of CLIX programme. Teacher's handbook and Maths handbook for students printed and distributed to schools.

5. National and State Award to Teachers:

Two Teachers namely, Pi C.Lalbiaktluangi, Headmistress, Govt. Primary School, Bazar Veng, Lunglei and Pu Lalnunpuia Hrahsel, Teacher, Govt. Mizo High School, Aizawl have been awarded National Award to meritorious Teachers, 2015 and three Teachers, namely, (1) Pu H.Ngurthansanga, Lecturer, Govt. Mamawii H.S.S., Aizawl, (2) V. Lalrinmawia, Headmaster, Govt. Middle School, Theiriat, (3) R.Pensionthanga, Headmaster, Govt. Primary School, Zonum, Aizawl were given State Award to Teachers, 2015.

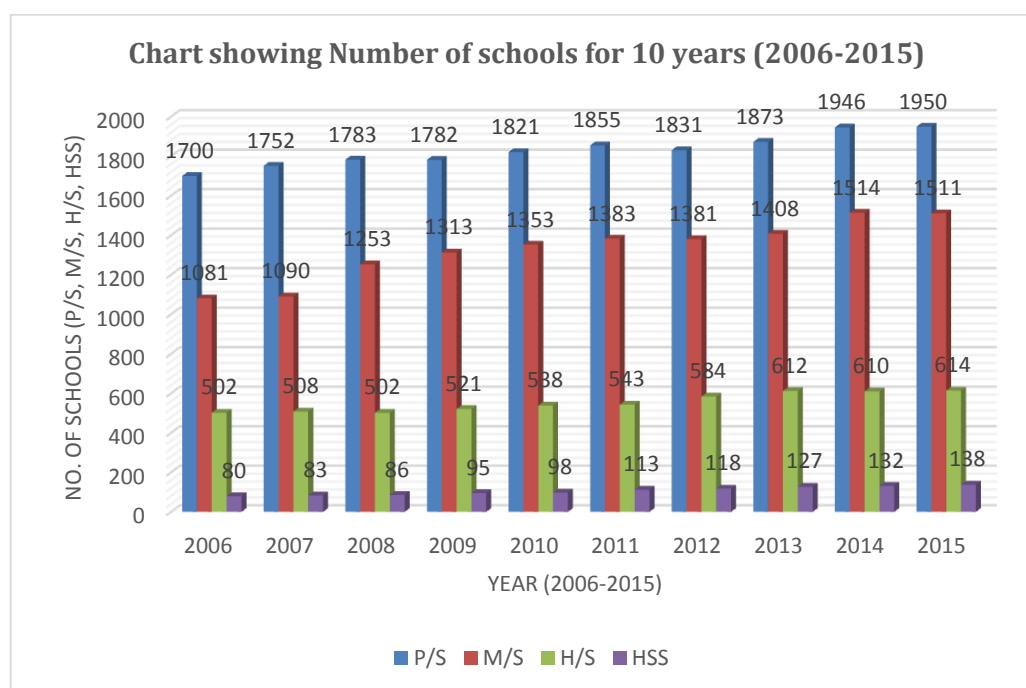
6. Time Series Data of School Education Department

Time series data of School Education Department for 10 years, including number of schools, number of teachers and enrolment of students since

2006 to 2015 are shown in figure as well as chart as below: -

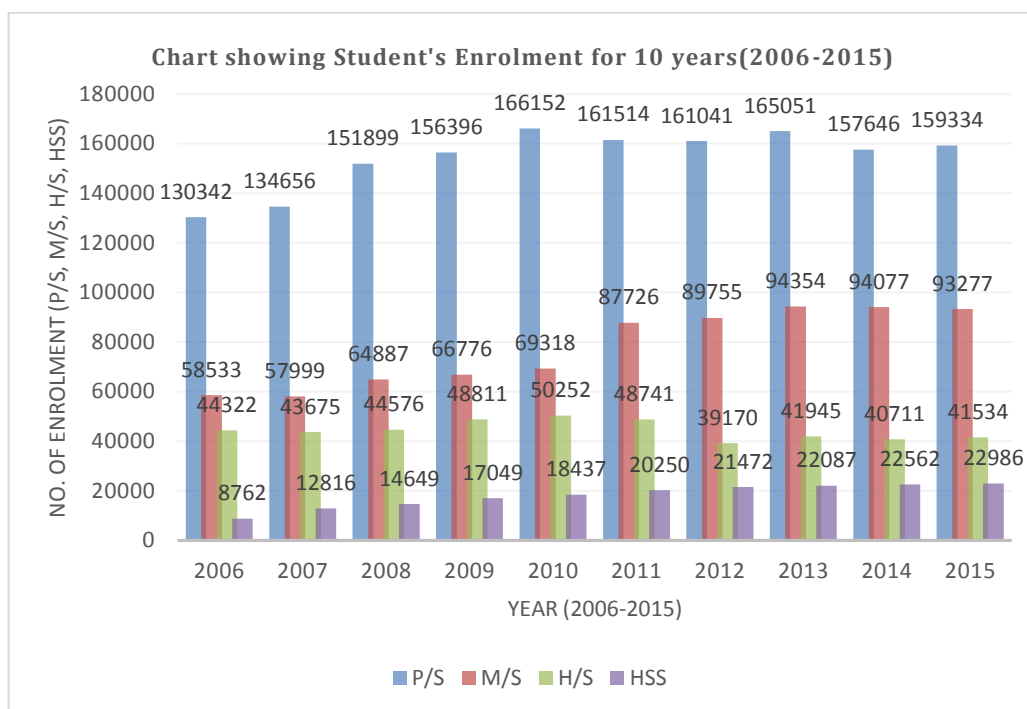
1) No. of Schools for 10 years (2006-15)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of School			
		P/S	M/S	H/S	HSS
1	2006	1700	1081	502	80
2	2007	1752	1090	508	83
3	2008	1783	1253	502	86
4	2009	1782	1313	521	95
5	2010	1821	1353	538	98
6	2011	1855	1383	543	113
7	2012	1831	1381	584	118
8	2013	1873	1408	612	127
9	2014	1946	1514	610	132
10	2015	1950	1511	614	138



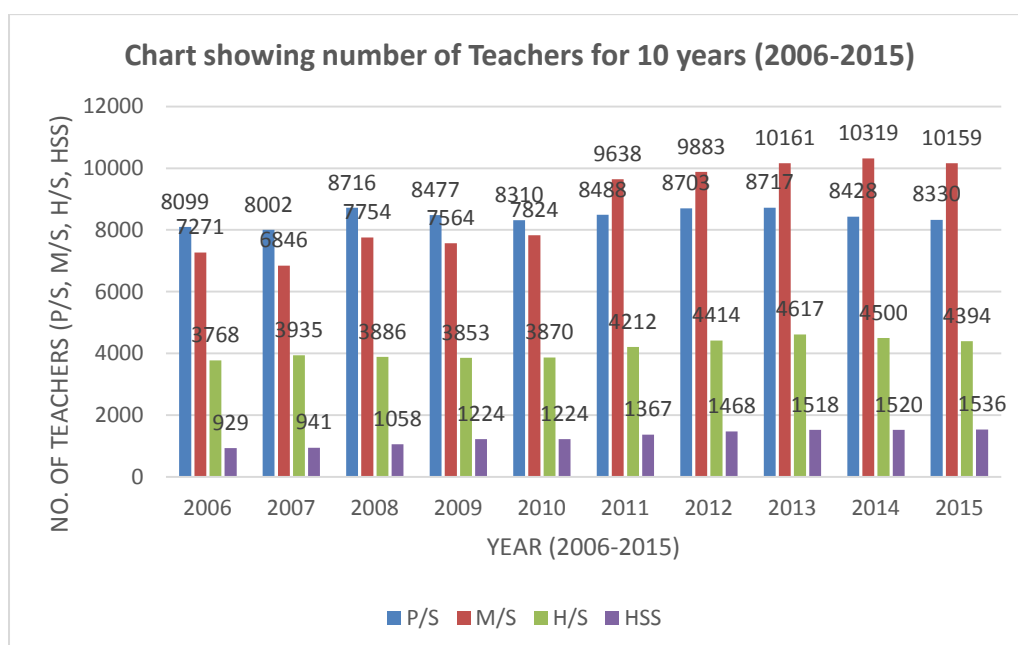
2) Student's enrolment for 10 years (2006-15)

Sl. No.	Year	Students' Enrolment			
		P/S	MS	HS	HSS
1	2006	130342	58533	44322	8762
2	2007	134656	57999	43675	12816
3	2008	151899	64887	44576	14649
4	2009	156396	66776	48811	17049
5	2010	166152	69318	50252	18437
6	2011	161514	87726	48741	20250
7	2012	161041	89755	39170	21472
8	2013	165051	94354	41945	22087
9	2014	157646	94077	40711	22562
10	2015	159334	93277	41534	22986



3) No. of Teachers for 10 years (2006-15)

Sl. No	Year	Teachers			
		P/S	M/S	H/S	HSS
1	2006	8099	7271	3768	929
2	2007	8002	6846	3935	941
3	2008	8716	7754	3886	1058
4	2009	8477	7564	3853	1224
5	2010	8310	7824	3870	1224
6	2011	8488	9638	4212	1367
7	2012	8703	9883	4414	1468
8	2013	8717	10161	4617	1518
9	2014	8428	10319	4500	1520
10	2015	8330	10159	4394	1536



7. NLCPR & NEC Projects

Vision: To produce citizens with knowledge, attitudes, skills and values enabling them to fulfill the requirement of a modern local and global knowledge economy.

Objectives: The proposed upgradation and expansion will ensure that the implementation of affordable education, right to education of a child and equitable access to good quality education by -

- ii) Establishing attractive and viable institutions in the area by developing the school, equipped with adequate human and physical resources and
- iii) Ensuring child-centred conducive and inclusive learning environment.

Expected outcomes:

- i) Equity for all to access to quality secondary and higher secondary education.
- ii) Enriched pedagogical practices within the school and assured higher-level standard of quality of education in general education.

(a) Projects under North Eastern Council (NEC)

Upgradation and Expansion of Govt. Khawpuia Memorial Higher Secondary School at Dawrpui Vengthar, Aizawl.

Achievements: Out of approved cost of Rs. 300.00 lakh an amount of Rs. 288.87 lakh is being utilised in which 95% of the works is completed.

(b) Projects under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources under Ministry of DoNER

The School Education Department is having 2(two)

projects under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) as under –

1. Construction of Higher Secondary School at Kawlkulh and Kawlbem (Rs. 1.96 crore).
2. Construction of Hostel for students of Higher Secondary School at Lawipu, Aizawl (Rs. 5.00 crore).

Achievements: About 90% of the works have already been completed in the case of Construction of Higher Secondary School at Kawlkulh and Kawlbem, whereas the progress in respect of Construction of Hostel for students of Higher Secondary School at Lawipu, Aizawl is about 25%.

8. Projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and Special Central Assistance (SCA)

The School Education Department is having two (2) projects under Special Central Assistance and one (1) project under Special Plan Assistance, which are: -

1. Special Plan Assistance (SPA)
Construction of Education Centre at Aizawl: For this Project the Department received Rs 800.00 lakh and the works will be completed by 2018.
2. Special Central Assistance (SCA)
 - i) Construction of Educational Complex at Serchhip: For this Project the Department received Rs.122.00 lakh and the works will be completed by 2018.
 - ii) Construction of Educational Guest House and Training Centre at Lunglei: For this project, the Department received Rs.120.00 lakh and the works will be completed by 2018.

Objectives of the Projects: The projects aim at establishing infrastructures to address the felt-needs for office accommodation and other official purposes. Provisions for car parking, office accommodation, conference hall, lounge, kitchen, etc. are in-built whereas Guest Rooms and Training Centre are included in Educational Guest House and Training Centre at Lunglei

Expected Outcomes: Provision of better facilities and better working environment for the employees of the Department which will translate to better administration, motivation and qualitative as well as quantitative outcomes.

Achievement: About 30% of the works have been completed.

9. Adult Education

Adult Education Wing, Directorate of School Education strives to eradicate adult illiteracy in the whole state of Mizoram. A major step has been taken as Total Literacy Drive in the 3 (three) districts – Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Mamit where illiteracy percentage are high targeting 1000 each illiterate person in 2016-17. Government Teachers and SSA Teachers are engaged to teach illiterates in their respective areas. Beside this, steps have also been taken towards adult education in SAGY (Model Village).

9. Physical Education

1) Training on Physical Education Subject for Teachers:

(a) The Objective of this training scheme is to give physical fitness to all students from Elementary School to Higher Secondary Schools. In order to have fit and healthy students, it is required to give training on the subject of Physical Education to the teachers.

(b) ‘Fit people, fit nation’ is one of the important targets of Govt. of India, and Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has also recommended inclusion of Physical Education subject in the syllabus. Physical Education Wing is conducting Orientation Course in Physical Education subject for Teachers as an attempt to achieve this objective.

During 2015 and 2016, Residential Trainings were conducted for Middle School Teachers under various Sub-Division as under:

- i) SDEO, Saitual w.e.f. 11th – 16th May, 2015
- ii) SDEO, Kolasib w.e.f. 25th – 30th May, 2015
- iii) SDEO, Mamit w.e.f. 8th – 13th June, 2015
- iv) SDEO, Aizawl East w.e.f. 7th – 12th September, 2015
- v) SDEO Aizawl East & South w.e.f 14th – 19th September, 2015
- vi) SDEO, Kawnpui w.e.f. 9th – 13th May, 2016
- vii) SDEO, W. Phaileng w.e.f. 16th – 21st May, 2016
- viii) SDEO, N.Vanlaiphai & Thenzawl w.e.f. 30th May – 4th June, 2016
- ix) SDEO, Aizawl West w.e.f. 19th – 24th September, 2016
- x) SDEO, Aizawl West Batch II w.e.f. 26th Sept. – 1st Oct., 2016

2) Participation at National School Games:

(a) The target of the National Participation is to search and produce talented students in various disciplines of sports and to represent India in the International School Games and Asian School Games.

(b) One of the objectives of National Participation is educational tour for students to increase their knowledge and outlook.

School Education Department participated in the National School Games during 2015 and 2016 and won Medals as mentioned below:

- 1) Hockey (Girls), Punjab: 16 – 20 November, 2015 – Won Silver Medal
- 2) Football (Boys), Guwahati: 3rd – 7th February 2015-Won Silver Medal
- 3) Taekwondo (B&G), Pune: 2nd – 8th February 2016-Won bronze Medal
- 4) Weight Lifting (B&G), Telengana: October, 2016-Won Silver Medal
- 5) Karate (B&G), Punjab: 20th – 24th January 2016 - Won Silver, Bronze Medal

3) Conducting Mizoram School Games:

(i) The scheme of conducting District High School Sports, Mizoram Secondary School Games and Mizoram Higher Secondary School Games is to promote sports and encourage Physical fitness among the students.

(ii) Another important target is to make good relationship and integration among the students as well as teachers, who are dwelling in Urban and rural areas.

(iii) The Objective of conducting Mizoram School Games and Mizoram Higher Secondary School Games is Talent Search Programme and way of producing out-standing players to represent Mizoram as well as India in the National and international level.

During 2015-16, School Education Department conducted District High School Sports, Mizoram Secondary School Games and Mizoram Higher Secondary School Games as follows: -

- 1) In all 8(eight) Districts, District High School Sports were conducted in district Capitals.
- 2) 33rd Mizoram Secondary School Games were conducted in Aizawl where all districts participated.
- 3) 14th Mizoram Higher Secondary School Games was conducted in Aizawl, Around 18 Higher Secondary School participated.

10. Mid-Day Meal Scheme

1) Objectives/Vision of Mid Day Meal:

The Government of India started Mid-Day Meal Scheme with a view to enhancing enrolment of children in schools, retention and increased attendance while also improving nutritional levels among children; the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on August 15, 1995. After some amendments, as per the expansion of the programme, the Government designed a set of rules and guidelines to be followed for implementation. These include various aspects related to child health and growth like the quantity of calories and proteins required for children from specific age groups, the quantity of grains that can be allotted to each child, and so forth.

Mid-Day Meal Programme was implemented in Mizoram since 15th February, 2006 by providing cooked Mid-Day Meal in the entire State to schoolgoing children of Govt. Primary School, A.I.E and EGS Centres. Since 1st August 2009

Mid-Day Meal was provided in Govt. Middle Schools and SSA assisted schools and further the scheme was extended and covered Class VIII from the academic session of 2011-12.

The main objectives of Mid-Day Meal Scheme are:

- Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I-V in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres.
- Encouraging children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more

regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.

- Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation.

2) Targets (expected outcomes)

- To achieve universalization of education in the State.
- To improve mental and physical health among school children.

3) The achievement in Mid-Day Meal during 2015-16 may be mentioned as under: -

Sl. No.	District	No. School			Enrolment			Cook engaged		
		PS	UPS	Total	PS	UPS	Total	PS	UPS	Total
1	Aizawl	290	238	528	20515	10879	31394	588	480	1068
2	Champhai	149	125	274	10082	5888	15970	297	253	550
3	Kolasib	98	82	180	8619	3895	12514	225	166	391
4	Lawngtlai	253	163	416	19654	5783	25437	527	293	820
5	Lunglei	326	223	549	20597	8750	29347	643	426	1069
6	Mamit	173	121	294	13074	4855	17929	346	239	585
7	Saiha	114	77	191	10310	2970	13280	298	166	464
8	Serchhip	82	67	149	4419	3018	7437	137	136	273
Total		1485	1096	2581	107270	46038	153308	3061	2159	5220

Foodgrains Lifted during 2015-16 (in Qtls.)

Sl. No	District	1 st Quarter		2 nd Quarter		3 rd Quarter		4 th Quarter	
		PS	UPS	PS	UPS	PS	UPS	PS	UPS
1	Aizawl	1496.41	1123.44	1347.01	1014.94	560.60	689.44	560.29	689.44
2	Champhai	723.71	567.80	629.99	522.93	267.16	356.45	267.01	356.45
3	Kolasib	457.49	369.95	522.35	336.39	222.25	228.39	223.64	228.39
4	Lawngtlai	954.76	405.67	821.86	351.67	342.96	238.77	342.76	238.77
5	Lunglei	1558.45	845.43	1374.76	767.86	576.71	540.22	576.39	540.22
6	Mamit	771.53	396.26	727.32	357.03	284.79	242.40	284.63	242.40
7	Saiha	798.74	323.70	704.59	294.33	294.02	199.83	293.86	199.83
8	Serchhip	424.31	362.26	373.21	330.86	155.91	224.40	155.82	224.40
Total		7185.40	4394.51	6501.09	3976.01	2704.40	2719.90	2704.40	2719.90

Financial: (Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Components	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2015		Central Assistance received during 2015-16	Matching contribution released by the state during 2015-16	Total funds available with the State during 2015-16	Expenditure incurred during 2015-16		
		Central Share	State Share				Central Share	State Share	Total
A	Recurring Assistance								
1	Cost of Foodgrains	0.00	0.00	185.90	0.00	185.90	185.92	0.00	185.92

2	Cooking Cost	237.44	153.49	906.95	184.80	1482.67	1074.82	288.48	1363.29
3	Honorarium to cook-cum-helper	8.62	35.77	456.33	201.47	702.20	469.17	312.78	781.95
4	Transportation Cost	0.00	0.00	130.64	0.00	130.64	130.31	0.00	130.31
5	MME	0.00	0.00	34.67	0.00	34.67	34.67	0.00	34.67
6	Sub-Total	246.06	189.26	1714.49	386.27	2536.08	1894.88	601.25	2496.13

B	Non-recurring Assistance								
7	Kitchen Devices	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Kitchen-cum-Store	0.00	0.00	346.50	0.00	346.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Sub-Total	0.00	0.00	346.50	0.00	346.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total (6+9)		246.06	189.26	2060.99	386.27	2882.58	1894.88	601.25	2496.13

4) Outcome/Output/socio-economic impacts/results

1) Mid-Day Meal Programme exerts a positive influence on enrolment and attendance amongst elementary students in the State of Mizoram.

2) This Scheme has tremendously helped in improving retention, and discipline and health condition of the students.

11. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

a) **Objectives/Vision:** Currently, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as India's main programme for universalising elementary education. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. SSA provides for a variety of interventions, including inter alia, opening of new schools and alternate schooling facilities, construction of schools and additional classrooms, toilets and drinking water, provisioning for teachers, periodic teacher training and academic resource support, text books and support for learning achievement. These provisions need to be aligned with the legally mandated norms and standards and

free entitlements mandated by the RTE Act.

b) **Targets (expected outcomes):** All children between the ages of 6-14 years free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. It provides for children's right to an education of equitable quality, based on principles of equity and non-discrimination. Most importantly, it provides for children's right to an education that is free from fear, stress and anxiety.

c) **Achievement (Physical & Financial) 2015-16:**

Teacher strength:

- There are 1643 Upper Primary School Teachers (including subject specific teachers and 550 primary teachers under SSA. Their salary is Rs 25000/- and 20000/- per month respectively.
- There are 410 Art instructors and 204 Health & Physical instructors under SSA, who were recruited based on the enrolment of Govt. Upper Primary school having more than 100 enrolment as per RTE.

Free Textbook: Free textbook is distributed to all children, enrolled in government and government aided elementary school @ Rs 250/- for upper primary school children and Rs 150/- for primary school children. During 2015-16 it is distributed to 119094 children. Here, the state government has contributed Rs 24 lakhs from State government budget for distribution of free textbooks to all children of classes I to V, which cannot be done by SSA funding only.

Free Uniform: Free Uniform is distributed to all girls and SC and ST boys of all government schools @ Rs 400/- per child. During 2015-16, it was distributed to 1,09,997 children.

Grants:

a) **Annual School Grant:** Annual school grant is distributed to all government and government aided schools @ Rs 7000/- for upper primary school and Rs 5000/- for primary school. During 2015-16, annual school grant was distributed to 2352 schools.

b) **Maintenance Grant:** Maintenance grant is distributed to all government elementary schools @Rs 7500/-. During 2015-16, Maintenance grant was distributed to 2183 government schools.

Inclusive Education: Under SSA, there is a provision for Children with Special Needs (CWSN), they were provided with aids and appliances like wheelchair, crutch, spectacles, hearing aids, Braille books, large print textbooks, etc. During 2015-16, 7000 CWSN were covered and are provided aids and appliances.

Special Training: Special Training is given to the out of school

children for mainstreaming in regular school. During 2015-16, there are 5702 out of school children, out of which, 3510 are mainstreamed in regular school by providing Special Training in 59 Residential and Non-Residential Special Training centres.

Community Mobilisation: 0.5% of the 6% management cost is segregated for sensitizing and involving the community in our march towards achieving the goals of RTE. During 2015-16 out of 13602, 8602 community leaders have been given training; the remaining 5000 will be given training before 31st March 2016.

REMS (Research, Evaluation, Monitoring & Supervision): For conducting research and monitoring activities, Rs 1500/- per school (govt. + aided) is sanctioned by the Govt. of India. During 2015-16, the main activities under this intervention are conducting State Level Achievement Survey (SLAS) for class V and VIII, conducting 10% sample checking on U-DISE and documentation of U-DISE report.

Academic Support through BRC (Block Resource Centre): There are 26 Block Resource Centres in the state for academic support in supervision, monitoring, in-service teachers training, etc. In these BRCs, there are one BRC Coordinator and Resource persons. After RTE is implemented in the state, these 26 BRCs are strengthened by providing additional staff i.e. one MIS Coordinator, one Data Entry Operator and one Accountant-cum-office staff.

Academic Support through CRC (Cluster Resource Centre): There are 171 Cluster Resource Centres in the state for academic support in supervision, monitoring, etc. with one CRC Coordinator deployed in each CRC.

Teacher Training: Different kinds of training are given to government and government aided school teachers every year.

a) **Training of untrained teachers:** All remaining eligible untrained teachers in govt. and govt. aided schools are enrolled for two years training at DIETs and IGNOU. The remaining 673 teachers are not qualified for training at DIETs and IGNOU.

b) **In-service Teacher Training:** During 2015-16, 11564 teachers were given 5 days in-service teachers training at Block Resource Centres and 5 days training at Cluster Resource Centre.

c) **Training of RPs:** 9 days training of 260 Resource persons at BRCs and CRCs was also conducted for all classes i.e. from class I to class VIII.

Hostels: Residential hostels are being used for capturing children in remote and rural areas. Aizawl, Lawngtlai and Mamit districts are having two hostels and the rest of the five districts are having one hostel each. The total capacity of these 11 hostels is 850 children.

KGBV (Kasturba Gandhi Ballika Vidyalaya): KGBV is implemented where the female literacy of a particular block is lower than national level. We have one block i.e. Lungsen Block under this scheme. We have one (1) girl's hostel under KGBV, located at Tlabung, Lunglei District having 100 girls children.

Swachh Vidyalaya: This is a new flagship programme, implemented during 2015-16. Under this scheme, 658 boy's toilet and 4 girl's toilet have been constructed in government schools. 77 dysfunction girls toilet have also been constructed in government schools. The School Cleanliness Programme was also organized under this programme.

Swachh Bharat Kosh: Under this programme, 57 dysfunction boy's toilet and 295 girls toilet have been reconstructed in government schools.

d) **Outcome/output/socio-economic impacts/results:**

Problems and challenges in the stage of implementation: The launching of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the state marks a new Era in Elementary Education with regard to Access, Retention, Quality and Infrastructural Development, yet there are still many problems and issues in the implementation of the programme as summarized below:

Attitude and mind set of Authorities: In the context of Mizoram, the Mizoram Transaction of Business rules allocate the duties, responsibilities and functional areas of the various departments and Governmental agencies. As such, each and every department are used to their own independent practices and traditions. In this situation involvement, interference and even support of other departments/agencies are naturally discarded by the so called Nodal/Parent Department. This kind of attitude hinders cordial cooperation, convergence and linkages.

Lack of appropriate Mechanism:

In order to establish proper convergence amongst divergent groups and departments, proper system and mechanism is essential. In the present juncture such arrangement in the form of inter-departmental committee or a body designed for the purpose is found to be virtually non-existent. The idea of convergence and mutual cooperation among the equals is an illusion without any authority to play leadership role for the purpose.

Information Gaps: UEE calls for holistic and interdisciplinary approach for its realization. In spite of the desires of Govt. of India that all concerned departments and agencies should contribute towards achievement of the noble goals of UEE, the funds and other resources are not optimally utilized due to the absence of proper convergence. In spite of limited funds and resources overlapping, duplication and undue utilization of the same caused a serious setback. It is, thus felt necessary that convergence should start with the first stage of preparation of plan, implementation and till completion of evaluation of the programmes.

Class structure of schools: In Mizoram, the elementary education cycle is class I to IV in primary stage and V to VIII in upper primary stage.

High cost of materials: Due to remoteness and distance of the location of Mizoram from the main land, cost of materials for different purposes is extra ordinarily high in comparison with other states. It is thus difficult to achieved physical targets of the same standard with the same amount of unit cost for various activities.

Uneven distribution of teachers:

The teachers per school ratio greatly vary between rural and urban areas, therefore as per instruction from MHRD, Govt. of India vide PAB meeting minutes etc., rationalization of teachers is being done in phase manner.

Small classroom size: Classroom sizes of the existing schools are very small as compared to the classroom size, mentioned in SSA Framework. Most of the existing schools older than 20 years or more are having a problem on accommodating 40 children in primary or 35 children in upper primary stage as per RTE norms.

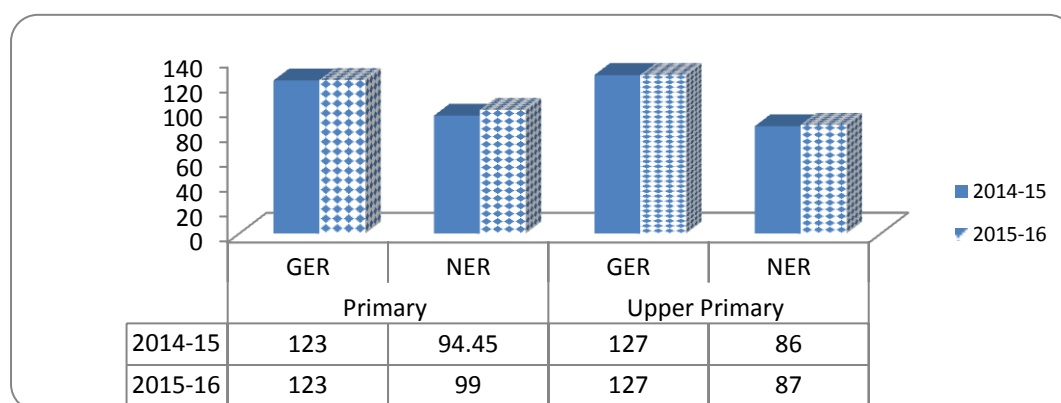
Subject-wise Teacher: At present, the state cannot identify/redeploy subject-wise teacher in elementary stage.

Convergence with other Departments: Convergence with other Departments in the field of School Health Care Scheme, water supply, electrification, sanitation at schools, etc. is not up to the mark. Greater effort will be given for a vibrant and useful convergence in the above schemes with the concerned departments within this year.

Implementation of CCE: CCE has been implemented since the academic session of 2011, the perceptions of the teachers are very positive at present as they have undergone various training on a regular basis. Yet the perceptions of the community still need to be built up so as to implement the CCE in a satisfactory manner. Thus, effort is still needed for giving awareness to the community on a larger scale.

- e) **Opportunity/endowments concerning the sector:** equal opportunities to all children as per RTE.
- f) **Future perspective:** To achieve the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education and to strengthen the social fabric of democracy through provision of
- g) **Facts and figures to support the target and outcomes in the form of time series data statistics:**

GER/NER - Primary and Upper Level (State)



GER= $\frac{\text{Enrolment in each stage (PS or UPS)}}{\text{Child Population (6-10 or 11-14)}} \times 100$

NER= $\frac{\text{Enrolment in each stage (PS or UPS) (6-10 or 11-14)}}{\text{Child Population (6-10 or 11-14)}} \times 100$

Percentage of School without infrastructure facilities (Govt. Schools)								
Year	Total School	Girls toilet	Boys toilet	Drinking Water	Ramp	Boundary wall/Fencing	Play Ground	Library
2015-16	2264	0.75	1.59	6.89	8.04	44.79	33.79	2.74
2014-15	2278	0.00	0.00	7.59	45.22	41.75	43.59	7.29
2013-14	2272	0.22	28.96	4.97	42.87	36.18	46.30	8.01
2012-13	2506	74.42	2.79	8.14	47.81	36.83	49.16	92.30
2011-12	2471	25.98	29.42	9.71	46.05	37.52	58.64	92.39
2010-11	2338	33.06	15.78	13.13	51.15	40.80	67.62	92.47

ANNUAL AVERAGE DROP-OUT RATE

Primary			Upper Primary			Elementary		
Boys	Girls	TOTAL	Boys	Girls	TOTAL	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
11.91	11.85	11.88	4.34	3.91	4.14	7.58	7.32	7.45

Source: U-DISE 2015-16

Note: Annual Average drop-out rate in primary level is high. This is mainly due to enrolment of under-aged children in Class-I. Children below 6 years are being enrolled in Class-I. These under-aged children (some of them are also categorized as 6 year) are re-admitted in the same class the next year. Since RTE mandates no detention policy, those children in Class-I, who are not promoted to Class-II are categorized as drop-out. This results in high drop-out rate.

$$\text{Repetition Rate} = \frac{\text{Repeaters in class N current year}}{\text{Enrolment in class N Previous year}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Promotion Rate} = \frac{(\text{Enrolment in class N+1} - \text{Repeaters in class N+1 current year})}{\text{Enrolment in class N previous year}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Drop-out rate} = 100 - (\text{Promotion rate} + \text{repetition rate})$$

12. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):

Vision, Goals and Objective

The vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18 years. With this vision in mind, the following is to be achieved:

- To provide a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation, it should be 5 kilometer for secondary schools and 7 -10 kilometers for higher secondary schools.
- Ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (GER of 100%), and
- Universal retention by 2020,
- Providing access to secondary education with special references to economically weaker sections of the society, the educationally backward, the girls and the disabled children residing in rural areas and other marginalized categories like SC, ST, OBC and Educationally Backward Minorities (EBM).

Goal and Objectives

In order to meet the challenge of Universalisation of Secondary Education (USE), there is a need for a paradigm shift in the conceptual design of secondary education. The guiding principles in this regard are; Universal Access, Equality and Social Justice, Relevance and Development and Curricular and Structural Aspects. Universalisation of Secondary Education gives opportunity, to

move towards equity. The concept of 'common school' will be encouraged. If these values are to be established in the system, all types of schools, including unaided private schools will also contribute towards Universalisation of Secondary Education (USE) by ensuring adequate enrolments for the children from under privileged society and the children Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

The above goal translates into the following main objectives;

- i) To ensure that all secondary schools have physical facilities, staffs and supplies at least according to the prescribed standards through financial support in case of Government/ Local Body and Government aided schools, and appropriate regulatory mechanism in the case of other schools.
- ii) To improve access to secondary schooling to all young person according to norms – through proximate location (say, Secondary Schools within 5 kms, and Higher Secondary Schools within 7-10 kms) / efficient and safe transport arrangements/residential facilities, depending on local circumstances including open schooling. However in hilly and difficult areas, these norms can be relaxed. Preferably residential schools may be set up in such areas.
- iii) To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory quality due to gender,

socio-economic, disability and other barriers.

iv) To improve quality of secondary education resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning.

v) To ensure that all students pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality

vi) Achievement of the above objectives would also, inter-alia, signify substantial progress in the direction of the Common School System.

1) In-Service Training for Existing Teachers Including Teaching Headmasters:

PAB has approved in-service teacher training for 1078 Social Science Teachers & Language Teachers @ Rs.300/- per day for 10 days with total outlay of Rs.32.34 lakh. Fund for this training was released to the 8 districts and the districts had conducted the training as per their own convenience in line with training modules prepared by the state office. The districts deployed Resource Persons from Professors of IASE/CTE, Lecturers of Government Colleges, DIETs and DRCs, faculties from Directorate of School Education, Mizoram Board of School Education regional office, SCERT, Psychiatrist from Government Hospitals and reputed personnels. The training was conducted subject-wise and in batches.

2) Training for Science and Mathematics Teachers:

In line with the approval of the PAB 2015-16, In-Service Teachers Training for Science and Mathematics teachers was organized with the guidelines demand from the funding agency i.e Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA). To organize the Training, National Institute of

Technology (NIT), Mizoram has been approached who heartily expressed their willingness to organize the training in partnership with their institution. NIT provided necessary and qualified Resource Persons from their institution who delivered their service for the success of the programme. The effective inclusion of practical sessions was a notable part of this training where teachers were offered not only theoretical classes but also to do in practical which gives them confidence and experience.

3) Professional Development Programme for Headmasters:

PAB has approved Professional Development Programme for Headmasters @ Rs. 0.048 lakh with a total outlay of Rs. 2.40 lakh. This training was conducted at state level at SSA Aizawl District Conference Hall. This training covered a period of 10 days.

Training method utilized during these 10 Days Training programme include lecture, discussion, development of an action plan, field & school visit.

Resource persons for the training were out-sourced from IASE, SCERT, MBSE, ATI and faculty from Directorate of School Education and from School health under Health Department within the state. A notable achievement in this year is the inclusion of field visits to Mizoram University and selected schools.

The programme introduces the Headmasters to the skills in the art of school management. It gives individuals the insight and the tools required to manage change effectively and successfully. Different approaches to change in professional development in School Management are identified. These

knowledge is then applied in the content of real work related issues. It teaches them how to use school management methods that meet the needs of teaching staffs and students' further improvement. It focused on current and future goal of education as well as documentation of valuable practices that can serve to inform future programme for the education development in Mizoram.

4) Training of SMDC Members:

Training to 2520 Members @ Rs.300/- per day for 2 days with the total outlay of Rs.15.12 lakh was approved by the PAB.

As per the approval of the PAB, the state has utilized the fund for training of 2520 functional SMDC members. Fund for training of SMDC was released to the 8 districts and the districts had conducted the training as per their own convenience in line with training modules prepared by the state office in all the districts. The training was conducted for 2 days covering subject as given below.

- i) Composition of SMDC.
- ii) Duties and Responsibilities of SMDC.
- iii) Duties and Responsibilities of Academic Committee.
- iv) Duties and Responsibilities of School Building Committee.
- v) Aims & objectives of RMSA.
- vi) Norms under RMSA.
- vii) Maintenance of Books of Accounts at SMDC level.
- viii) Awareness about IEDSS schemes and objectives

5) Training of Educational Administrators:

3(three) days Training of Educational Administrators in Assessment of School Standard & Evaluation for 50 officers was conducted from 5th – 7th January, 2016 at Conference

Hall of Directorate of School Education from 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM. District Education Officers, Sub-Divisional Officers and Officials of District Project Offices of SSA and RMSA attended the training. Briefing and sensitization of various schemes under Education Department, inspection, monitoring and supervision, establishment, administration and accounts matters were discussed. Resource Persons who rendered their services were:

- i) Secretary, School Education Department
- ii) Director of School Education & State Project Director, RMSA
- iii) Joint Director, School Education
- iv) State Project Director, SSA
- v) Deputy Director (Admin), School Education
- vi) Deputy Director (Accounts), School Education.

6) School Grant: Against PAB approval of Annual School Grant for 280 schools, the state has disbursed the grant to all 199 Existing Govt. Secondary Schools and 81 RMSA Secondary Schools.

As the grant is related with schools, the funds were transferred to all eligible School Management Development Committees (SMDCs) through their respective DPOs. The funds were utilized by the SMDCs as per needs of each school identified by the committee and as per guidelines issued by the State Project Office.

7) Science Fair/Science Congress:

To conduct the programme at the best level and to achieve fruitful result, State Level Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director of School Education who is also the State Project Director, RMSA Mizoram. After

carefully studying all the possible outcome and consequences, the Committee decided to approach Science Teacher Association of Mizoram (STAM) to organize the Science Fair in partnership. To this, the Association happily accepted the proposal who rendered their valuable services and experiences for the execution of the programme. As stated, Teacher Association of Mizoram (STAM) is a Non-Government Organisation working deliberately for the promotion and upliftment of science subject in the State. To highlight their achievement in short, Science Journal published by STAM is the only publication of its kind in matters related to science in the State.

As anticipated, the programme was successfully organized in all districts where students were grouped into two groups – Junior Level for Elementary students and Senior Level for Secondary and Higher Secondary students. As highlighted above, the programme was conducted in partnership with Science Teachers Association of Mizoram (STAM) for which the theme selected for the national level – ‘Weather & Climate’ was chosen to prepare students for the national level. Winners from district levels then competed at the state level from which selected schools/models were again selected to participate at the recently concluded national level to represent the state i.e National Children Congress, Chandigarh University, Chandigarh and Indian Science Congress, Mysore University, Mysore. Such kind of exposure has been an important catalyst to motivate the students in pursuing for higher studies and for science subject as a whole.

8) Remedial Teaching: Remedial Teaching has been a welcoming intervention by the schools in general and the students in particular since this activity has been a boon/remedy for students especially the weak and slow learners. In accordance with PAB of the previous years, Remedial Teaching has been successfully organized by all districts for the approved 1992 students @ Rs. 500/- per student with a total cost of Rs.9.61 lakh.

Since Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA) is the funding agency for this activity, focus and importance has been given to Science and Mathematics subject for which clear instructions was given to all District Project Offices who then re-convey the instructions to all concerned schools. Schools accordingly organized the programme according to their convenience where some schools outsource teachers for this programme while there are also schools who utilized their teachers for the execution of the activity. The State Project Office is happy to declare that all District Project Office heartily comply to the request made with regards to rendering the service of experts from Science Teachers’ Association of Mizoram (STAM) and Mathematics Society of Mizoram. In such classes, Science and Mathematics were stressed to the selected weak section of Class IX students who has benefited to a great extent where priority has been given to them which motivate and challenges them to a new level for their future studies. Some schools even re-promoted those unsuccessful Class IX students after re-examining them under this activity.

9) Educational tour for student:

After a gap of some years, Educational Tour for Students has been re-included in the PAB 2015-16 where Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA) is the funding agency for this intervention. In the previous sanctioned, this intervention has been organized at school level where schools organized the programme according to their own convenience which could have a positive result to the students both in academic & non-academic performances. But since this year funding agency has given importance and priority for the promotion and upliftment of Science and Mathematics subject, information in this regard has been sent to all District Project Office. Similarly, Science Centre, Museum, Mizoram University etc. has been visited where students encountered first hand experience to higher institutions.

As we have seen that since the approved number of students is quite less which automatically results in lower approved budget for the execution of the programme. Thus, the State Project Office made verbal request to all the District Project Office to abide with the guidelines of the funding agency, i.e. Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA). It was instructed that unlike the previous years, schools were advised to visit places which have connection and value to Mathematics and Science subjects. Similarly, with feedback received from schools, we have noticed that they have visited places and institutions like Science Centre, Science College, NIT and other higher educational institution like Mizoram University.

10) Quiz competition: Inclusion of Quiz Competition in the PAB 2015-

16 is a maiden intervention for the state. On receiving the approval of the PAB, the State Project Office seeks ways to organize the Competition and finally decided to approach Mizo Zirlai Pawl (MZP), the biggest students organization in the state to which the MZP comply to organize the programme in partnership with the State Project Office. Accordingly, funds allocated for this intervention i.e Rs. 2 lakhs was fully and successfully utilized where the MZP provided and furnished required questions, quizmasters, hall etc., necessary to organize the programme.

Information regarding this programme was sent to schools where a good turn up was received. Students who participated in this Competition find it interesting and fortunate that they could take part in such programme. To add to this, the whole programme was live telecasted by the local cable operator which was witnessed and watched by the community at large giving exposure to the students and the programme as a whole.

11) Kala Utsav: Kala Utsav is an initiative of MHRD to promote arts in education by nurturing and showcasing the artistic talent of school students at the secondary stage in the country. In the context of education of Arts (Music, Theatre, Dance, Visual Arts and Crafts), the initiative is guided by the recommendations of the National Focus Group Position Paper on Arts, Music, Dance and Theatre for NCF 2005, and by the report of the CIBE in the School Curriculum. RMSA recognizes the importance of aesthetics and artistic experiences for secondary-level students, which play a major role in creating awareness of India's rich

cultural heritage and its vibrant diversity.

As an effort to mainstream students with special needs (differently-abled and from diverse socio-economic backgrounds) and celebrating their abilities, Kala Utsav is envisaged as a fully integrated platform.

The State Project Office conducted meeting to formulate effective execution of the programme and formed a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director, School Education who is also the State Project Director, RMSA Mizoram. For the success of the programme, the Committee seeks ways to have convergence with other departments which is seen in the inclusion of Art & Culture Department and Media Cell, School Education. To have fair competition and to further motivate the students, experts from Art & Culture, Art Gallery and Professors from different colleges were appointed as judges. In accordance with the guidelines given in the framework, the Committee selected the following art – Painting (Visual Art), Darbu Tum (Music), Cheraw (Dance) and Drama with the theme, “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao”.

Accordingly, all districts organized the programme where the winner from each category then participated at the state level organized on 4th November, 2015 at Aizawl. The winners of each categories were then selected to participate at the National Level, New Delhi organized in December, 2015. Though the state representatives do not win any category, but such exposure and treatment they received were an experience they would cherish always. Moreover, they were able to mingle and interact with students

from other states, exchange their ideas and practices. Also, by organizing such programme, students were given awareness about their culture and different art form which they have more or less neglected with the advancement in technology. Therefore, it provides an opportunity and favourable environment to show-case their talents and help in making learning more concrete, creative and joyful.

12) Girl Children enrolled in self-defense centre: Self Defense Centre for Girl Child has been conducted in partnership with All Mizoram Karate Association (AMKA) and Mizoram Amateur Taekwondo Association (MATA).

Experienced and qualified instructors were deployed by the Associations to each school, who cultivated sound cooperation with the schools. The students as well the teachers welcomed this programme. Positive feedbacks were received from all schools and the students.

13) Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA): In pursuance of the focus on connecting school-based knowledge to life outside the school, making learning of Science and Mathematics a joyful and meaningful activity; to bring focus on innovation and use of technology, the Ministry of Human Resources Development has set up Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan. It is a convergent framework that aims at nurturing a spirit of inquiry and creativity, love for Science and Mathematics and effective use of technology amongst children and those who show an inclination and talent for these subjects be encouraged and supported to heights of academic excellence and research.

The State Level Steering Committee have been formed by the Govt. of Mizoram vide letter No.A.60011/12/2015-EDN Dt. 2.12.2015.

The 1st Meeting of State Level Steering Committee was held on 3.2.2016 in the office chamber of Secretary, School Education Department. The committee has appointed the following Institution/colleges as mentoring institution:

- i) National Institute of Technology, Mizoram
- ii) Mizoram University
- iii) Pachhunga University College, Aizawl
- iv) Zirtiri Residential Science College, Aizawl
- v) Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei
- vi) Government Lunglei College
- vii) Government Serchhip College
- viii) Government Kolasib College
- ix) Government Champhai College

14) Civil works achievement during 2015-16: Civil Works plays a very important role in the endeavor for upliftment of education. Civil Works under RMSA includes construction of School building which contains Classrooms, Library room, Science Laboratory room, Computer room, Art/Craft/Culture room, toilet facilities, electrification, drinking water facilities, rain water harvesting facilities, furniture, etc., These play an important role in the achievement of quality education. Without good infrastructure, it is clear that good learning and teaching environment cannot be achieved. The environment of a school is based on its infrastructure which leads to joyful learning for the children.

15) New Secondary Schools: All the New Secondary School constructions approved during 2010-11 & 2011-12 were taken up and completed except 1 school which is facing a problem due to blockage of approach road. Also 6 new schools approved during 2013-14 were taken up and all of them were at the finishing stage.

In regards to Strengthening of existing High Schools, all the 199 Govt. Schools were covered.

16) Vocational Education: Vocational education in the following trades was started with Level 1 in Class IX and Level 2 in Class X in ten selected Govt. High Schools during 2015-16

- Health Care
- Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services

17) Teachers quarters:

Construction of 15 Units of Teachers Quarters approved during 2011-12 which is started at the previous financial year are completed within this year.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) Secondary level.

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2014-15	84.65	85.78	85.21
2013-14	86.25	87.19	86.71
2012-13	71.05	69.51	71.16
2011-12	66.97	69.30	68.12
2010-11	64.11	69.11	63.60

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) Secondary level.

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2014-15	44.99	49.33	47.13
2013-14	45.21	48.81	46.98
2012-13	38.02	39.07	39.03
2011-12	40.00	41.00	40.00
2010-11	40.71	42.09	41.82

Source : U-DISE Data

Indicators Formulas:

1. **Dropout Rate** = 100- (Promotion rate + Repetition rate)
2. **Promotion Rate**
= $\frac{\text{Enrolment in grade X in a year} - \text{Repeaters in grade X in the same year}}{\text{Enrolment in grade IX in the previous year}} \times 100$
3. **Repetition Rate** = $\frac{\text{Repeaters in class X in a year}}{\text{Enrolment in grade class IX in the previous year}} \times 100$

13. Educational TV Programme:

- 1) With a view to telecast the programmes and achievements of School Education Department, a Memorandum of Agreement was signed by School Education Department, Government of Mizoram and Doordarshan Kendra, Aizawl on 17th July, 2015. As per the Memorandum of Agreement, Educational Television Programme has been telecasted on Doordarshan Kendra, Aizawl on every Thursday for a period of one year. To take up the responsibility of telecasting the Educational Television Programme, Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) was constituted consisting of representatives from Directorate of School Education, SCERT, MBSE and SSA, Mizoram.
- 2) Through Educational Television Programme, information regarding the undertakings and achievements of School Education Department,

SCERT and MBSE, including new Schemes and important programmes of the Government on education are disseminated to the public.

- 3) Important programmes of School Education Department and relevant programmes for the students as well as the teachers are telecasted through this Educational Television Programme.

14. Recent Publications:

- i) U-DISE State Reports & Analysis 2015-16
- ii) Annual Report 2015-16
- iii) State Level Achievement Survey (SLAS) Report for class-III
- iv) Hostel Rules, 2016.
- iv) Time series data of School Education Department since 2006 to 2015

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STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & TRAINING

The State Council of Educational Research & Training (SCERT) was established on the 20th January, 1980 as the Academic Wing of the Directorate of Education. It was established to be the state counterpart of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) New Delhi, dealing with academic aspects of School Education and Teacher Education to act as an agent of change to bring about qualitative change in education. It became a full-fledged Directorate on the 22nd May, 2008 with the 8 District Institutes of Education & Training (DIET) as District level functionaries. The SCERT campus is at Chaltlang, Aizawl, neighbour to the Mizoram Board of School Education (MBSE) and the DIET, Aizawl. With enforcement of the Right to Education Act 2009, the SCERT was declared the Academic Authority for Elementary Education on 22nd September 2010 giving it additional duties to lay down the curriculum and the evaluation procedure for elementary education in addition to its existing roles and responsibilities.

Since its inception, the SCERT has grown in size and stature. A new building, named the 'Silver Jubilee Building' to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the SCERT now proudly houses a Teaching End Studio with EDUSAT facilities set up by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). This is to provide educational programmes and video conferencing between Teaching End Studio and 50 Satellite Interactive Terminals located in different parts of Mizoram.

1. Objectives:

Improvement of School Education focussing on Curriculum & Textbook Development, Science and Mathematics Education, Promotion of English and English Language Teaching, Vocational Education, Educational Guidance and Counselling Services, Inclusive Education, Environmental Education, Computer

Aided Education, Distance Education, Educational Research and Non-Formal Education and sensitization of the general public on specific and emerging issues.

To realize our objectives through Training, Sensitization and Research, Educational training provides in-service training programmes for teachers, teacher educators, educational supervisors and educational administrators, pre-service training programmes for would-be teachers and extension services for the general public. Research Works to help formulate desirable changes to bring about qualitative changes in education.

2. Responsibilities:

- providing academic leadership in school education in the State.
- providing qualitative improvement in school education through training of teachers on innovative educational practices.
- undertaking academic reforms in the light of policy changes in the State.
- coordinating with NCERT, NUEPA, UNICEF, UNFPA, RIE, EFLU, NERIE, SSA, NGOs etc. for implementation of schemes and projects.
- acting as a nodal agency for different innovative educational programmes and schemes.
- developing Curricula, Instructional materials, Textbooks, Teachers' Handbooks, Supplementary reading materials (for teachers & students) for use in educational institutions of all stages.
- acting as Resource Centre for Teachers and Teacher Educators.
- giving technical guidance and academic support to the DIETs.
- conducting research studies on educational problems and collecting educational statistics.

- providing for continuing education for teachers and teacher educators.
- 3. Activities:**
- organising trainings in different subjects for all levels of teachers
 - developing evaluation procedures and materials for practising teachers.
 - preparing curriculum, syllabus and textbooks for elementary education.
 - developing instructional materials and supplementary reading materials for different levels of school education .
 - dissemination of knowledge related to improvised methods followed by educational institutions.
 - coordinating with national organizations in academic programmes.
 - providing enrichment programmes for teachers in different disciplines
 - providing degree courses in ODL mode in Special Education (IGNOU) and Certificate in English Language Teaching (EFLU).
 - organising children-oriented programmes to provide support, encouragement and exposure for children on different aspects of education for all-round development.
- 4. Departments in the SCERT:**
- 4.1 Department of Teacher Education and Extension Services**
- 4.1.1 Teacher Education and Extension Services
 - 4.1.2 Research and Development
 - 4.1.3 8DIETs
- 4.2 Department of Social Sciences & Humanities including Language**
- 4.2.1 Environmental Orientation to School Education (EOSE)
 - 4.2.2 Population/Adolescence Education Programme
 - 4.2.3 Child Rights Protection Cell
 - 4.2.4 English Language Teaching Institute (ELTI)
 - 4.2.5 District Centre for English (DCE)
 - 4.2.6 Mizoram Institute of Spoken English (MISE)
- 4.3 Department of Vocational Education**
- 4.3.1 Vocationalisation of Secondary Education
 - 4.3.2 Educational and Vocational Guidance and Counselling Cell
- 4.4 Department of Special Education**
- 4.4.1 Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)
 - 4.4.2 Integrated Education for Disabled at the Secondary Stage (IEDSS)
 - 4.4.3 Study Centre
- 4.5 Department of Information and Communication Technology**
- 4.5.1 Information and Communication Technology Cell
 - 4.5.2 EDUSAT
- 4.6 Department of Science and Mathematics**
- 4.7 Library and Documentation Cell**
- 4.8 Constituent Units**
- DIET, Aizawl
 - DIET, Lunglei
 - DIET, Kolasib
 - DIET, Champhai
 - DIET, Serchhip
 - DIET, Mamit
 - DIET, Lawngtlai
 - DIET, Saiha
- 5. Activities conducted during 2015-16:**
- 5.1 Courses conducted under Teacher Education**
- Diploma in Teacher Education - > DIETS
 - Diploma in Special Education - > SCERT

- B.Ed. in Special Education -> SCERT (Distance mode)
- Certificate in ELT -> SCERT (Distance mode)

5.2 Teacher Enrichment Programmes conducted

5.2.1 Long-Term

- 1-Month Course in Spoken English (ESP)
- 1-Month Course in English Language Teaching
- 1-Month Course in Special Education

5.2.2 Short-Term

- 10-Day Course in English Language Teaching
- 10-Day Course in Teaching of Mathematics
- 10-Day Course in Teaching of Science
- 10-Day Course in Computer Education

5.2.3 Need-based Courses on specific issues of 4/5 days duration

- Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)
- Population Education/Adolescence Education
- Right to Education Act 2009
- Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE)
- Protection of Child Rights
- Special Education
- Specific themes on English language education

5.2.4 Sensitisation Programmes on specific & emerging issues conducted

Target groups

- Teachers
- Students
- All stake-holders in education
- Media
- Parents

- General Public
- NGOs

5.3 Student-Oriented Programmes conducted

- Science Drama Competitions (State/National Levels)
- Science Exhibitions (State/National Levels)
- Poetry Writing Festival
- Folk Dance Competition (State/National Levels)
- Role Play Competition (State/National Levels)

5.4 Special Incentive Programmes for Children organised

- Cash award for Proficiency in Science (Class X & Class XII)
- Cash Award for Proficiency in Mathematics (Class X & Class XII)
- Cash Award for Proficiency in English (Class X & Class XII)
- National Talent Search Scholarship (Class X)

1. Special Days observed

- SCERT Foundation Day – 20 January
- World Population Day – 11 July
- International Day against Child Abuse – 14 November
- World Disabled Day – 3 December

2. Published Works under the SCERT during 2015-16

- Kumtluang 1 (Class I Mizo textbook)
- Kumtluang 2 (Class II Mizo textbook)
- Kumtluang 3 (Class III Mizo textbook)
- Kumtluang 4 (Class IV Mizo textbook)
- Kumtluang 5 (Class V Mizo textbook)
- Marigold 1 (Class I English textbook)

- Marigold 2 (Class II English textbook)
 - Marigold 3 (Class III English textbook)
 - Marigold 4 (Class IV English textbook)
 - Marigold 5 (Class V English textbook)
 - Math Magic 1 (Class I Mathematics textbook for Eng. Med. School)
 - Math Magic 2 (Class II Mathematics textbook for Eng. Med. School)
 - Math Magic 3 (Class III Mathematics textbook for English Med. School)
 - Math Magic 4 (Class IV Mathematics textbook for Eng. Med. School)
 - Math Magic 5 (Class V Mathematics textbook for Eng. Med. School)
 - Math Magic 1 (Class I Mathematics textbook for Mizo Med. School)
 - Math Magic 2 (Class II Mathematics textbook for Mizo Med. School)
 - Math Magic 3 (Class III Mathematics textbook for Mizo Med. School)
 - Math Magic 4 (Class IV Mathematics textbook for Mizo Med. School)
 - Math Magic 5 (Class V Mathematics textbook for Mizo Med. School)
 - Looking Around 3 (Class III EVS textbook for Eng. Med. School)
 - Looking Around 4 (Class IV EVS textbook for Eng. Med. School)
 - Looking Around 5 (Class V EVS textbook for Eng. Med. School)
 - Hawi vel ila 3 (Class III EVS textbook for Mizo Med. School)
 - Hawi vel ila 4 (Class IV EVS textbook for Mizo Med. School)
 - Hawi vel ila 5 (Class V EVS textbook for Mizo Med. School)
 - Curriculum and Syllabus for Primary School
 - Totochan (an inspiring educational story in Mizoram)
 - Divaswapna (an inspiring educational story in Mizo)
- 8. Flagship Programmes of the SCERT**
- **Inspire Award for School Children of Classes VI - X**
 - In collaboration with Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India, 36 students from Middle Schools and 47 students from High Schools participated in the State Level Exhibition and Project Competition.
 - **Activity-based Learning in Class 1**
 - in collaboration with Directorate of School Education
 - **Conversion Policy - (Mizo-Medium into English-Medium Schools)**
 - in collaboration with Directorate of School Education
 - 15 Primary schools were converted into English Medium Schools
 - 12 Middle schools were converted into English Medium Schools
 - **Pre- School Education**
 - in collaboration with Directorate of School Education
 - 66 Primary Schools
- 9. Extension services under the SCERT**
- Library Services
 - EDUSAT Services
 - National Institute of Orthopedically Handicapped (Regional Centre)
 - Early Intervention Centre – day care facility for disabled children
 - Right to Information Act, 2005

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HIGHER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Brief Overview:

Higher Education provides large human resources which play a crucial role in the Socio-Economic Development of the State. The State is now having one Central University, known as 'Mizoram University'. There are at present 22 Govt. Colleges and 2 Teacher Govt. Training Colleges viz. College of Teacher Education/IASE and Mizoram Hindi Training College, 2 Polytechnics viz. Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei and Women Polytechnic, Aizawl and 5 Private Colleges. This Department is also looking after Collegiate Boys & Girls Hostel at Aizawl and Shillong.

Vision, Objectives and expected outcome in the Economy.

Human Resource Development is the main Vision, Objectives and expected outcome in the Economy. To achieve and establish quality Education and all-round development of citizens of Mizoram as a whole and revamping of Higher & Technical Education System and Introduction of Skill Development for all. A good number of Bachelor Degree holders and Diploma holders in Engineering courses are produced in the state every year.

- (1) to administer, supervise and govern the higher education service.
- (2) to evolve and formulate policies for development of higher education.
- (3) to pursue Quality promotion, and maintain quality, evaluation and sustenance.
- (4) to implement and execute the programmes of the Govt. in Higher Education.
- (5) to extent and facilitate support service to Higher Education institutions.
- (6) to prepare schemes and projects of financial assistance for promotion of higher education.
- (7) to generate employment capability & opportunities to the youth.

(8) to promote technical education and information and communication technologies.

(9) to make higher education the key players in promoting the process of National Developments.

(10) to collaborate with other educational stakeholders for expansion and promotion of higher education network.

(11) to ensure and maintain students welfare in terms of higher studies & accommodation etc.

(12) to make all higher education institutions accredited to keep the National standard of quality education and

(13) to ensure skill development.

Brief write-up on schemes, projects, activities and achievements etc:

The Department is implementing various scheme viz. setting up of new Polytechnics at various Districts at Champhai, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Mamit, Saiha and Serchhip under CSS at the project cost of Rs.12.30 crore each. The construction of new Polytechnics at Champhai and Kolasib are completed and proposal for creation of posts and fill-up under process. The construction of new Polytechnics at Lawngtlai, Mamit, Saiha and Serchhip are under ongoing construction.

Under Ministry of DoNER, Govt. of India, the Department has taken up various schemes for Infrastructure Development of Colleges such as Govt. Saiha College, Govt. Lunglei College, Govt. Serchhip College, Govt. Zirtiri Res. Science College, Mizoram Law College, Govt. Champhai College, Govt. Lawngtlai College, Post Matric Students' Hostel at Aizawl, Govt. Romana College, Govt. Johnson College, Govt. Aizawl West College, Govt. J Thankima College, Govt. Aizawl North College, Govt. Hnahthial College, Govt. J Buana College, Govt. Khawzawl College, Govt. Saitual College and Govt. Kolasib College. The construction of Post Matric

Students' Hostel at Aizawl and construction of Mizoram Law College, Luangmual completed with the total expenditure of Rs.141.39 lakh and Rs.283.79 lakh respectively.

The Department is implementing Rastriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for Higher Education in Mizoram State since 2014. Under this project/scheme the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India has approved proposal for Infrastructure Grants to 21 Colleges @ Rs.2 Crore each, upgradation of 2 Colleges to Model Degree Colleges viz. Govt. Zirtiri Residential Science College and Govt. Hrangbana College @ Rs. 4 Crore each and establishment of a new professional College viz. Mizoram Engineering College at Pukpui, Lunglei @ Rs.26 Crore.

Further, the proposal for retention of components like equity initiative, the Research innovation and quality development centre at Institute of Advance Study in Education (IASE), new professional college viz. Institute of Management and Commerce at Aizawl District and infrastructure grants to Mizoram Hindi Training College are submitted to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India for consideration. The fund so far released for the project is Rs.236.25 lakh for infrastructure grants to 21 Colleges and Rs.45 lakh for establishment of Model Degree Colleges.

The Higher & Technical Education is providing facilities for Higher Education at the Degree Level and Technical Education at the Diploma Level and above. All citizens, who are eligible, have a right to get the following facilities from this Directorate and subordinate Officers.

- (1) Admission to Degree Courses in all Government and Private Colleges in Mizoram.

- (2) Admission to Diploma Courses in Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei and Women Polytechnic, Aizawl and Diploma Courses outside the State in certain subjects out of reserved quota from Govt. of India.
- (3) Admission to degree Level Courses in Engineering, Medicines B.V.Sc., Fisheries etc. Outside the State out of Central Pool Quota allocated by Govt. of India to the State Govt. and Master Degree Courses in certain subjects.
- (4) Admission to Diploma / Degree Level Courses in the North-Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Arunachal Pradesh out of the quota reserved for the State of Mizoram.
- (5) Admission to Degree Level Engineering Courses in the Regional Engineering Colleges located in different States of India out of seats reserved for the State of Mizoram.
- (6) Admission to CCA/DCA in Computer Institutes affiliated to Higher & Technical Education
- (7) Admission in Collegiate Boys & Girls Hostels located at Aizawl and Shillong.
- (8) Admission in attached Hostels available in Govt. Colleges of Mizoram.

There are two Polytechnics under the Department, they are Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei and Women Polytechnic, Aizawl. Both the Polytechnics edify 3(three) years Diploma Courses recognized by the All India Council of Technical Education as well as approved by the State Government.

Future perspective:

The Budget allocation to the Department is too meagre and could not meet the minimum requirement of the Department. At present, about 90% of Department's Budget (State Budget) is utilised for salaries and the rest for

administrative costs. The following shortages may be taken up and utmost effort shall be given in future.

1) *Shortage of Teaching Staff:* Under Higher & Technical Education Department there has been a severe shortage relating to the strength of staffing pattern. While there should be at least 866 Nos. of Teaching Staff as per the Mizoram University Ordinance, the present position is now 817 thereby causing the shortage of Teaching Staff to 120. There is an underlying rule as per the Regulations that no College shall be granted affiliation if it fails to satisfy such minimum requirement.

2) *Filling up of vacant posts and regularisation of Contract Asst. Professors engaged against Non-Vacant Post:* There are 127 nos. of vacant posts to be filled-up as per UGC Norms. At present, as many as 15 (fifteen) Contract Assistant Professors

who are engaged against non-vacant posts at various Govt. Colleges and who have completed more than 5 (five) years of service. It is apparent that there is no chance or opportunity for those contract Assistant Professors to get themselves regularized until and unless Government makes way for them by providing a loophole in a way or the other.

3) *Skill Development:* Mizoram is located in the remote corner of the North East India surrounded by the international borders viz. Bangladesh and Myanmar. It stood 2nd position in literacy rate in India. However, the state lacks professional institutions like Engineering, Medical and Management Studies. Establishment of new Polytechnics in 8 Districts has been taken up and which will create Skill Development among the youths.

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MIZORAM SCHOLARSHIP BOARD

Sectoral Overview:

The Mizoram Scholarship Board (MSB) was upgraded to the level of Directorate with effect from 16th February, 2010 and the Secretary of Mizoram Scholarship Board has been declared as Head of Department. All kinds of Scholarships/ Stipend/Book Grant etc., granted by State and Central Government (CSS) for Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Studies are dealt with by the Mizoram Scholarship Board.

Department's contribution in the economy (Role of the Sector):

Being a Nodal Department, for proper and effective implementation of various types of Scholarship granted by the State Government and Central Government (CSS) for Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Studies, MSB provide financial assistance from State Plan Fund and Central Sponsored Scheme to meritorious students of low income families studying at Pre and Post Matriculation stage to enable them to complete their Education studying in India and Abroad by examining the Academic performance of the student.

Scholarship schemes implemented under MSB:-

A. Post-Matric Schemes implemented under CSS

- 1) Post Matric Scholarship (CSS) for Scheduled Caste/Tribe students financed annually by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India in the ratio of 90:10 for students of Class XI up to Ph.D.
- 2) Post Matric Scholarship for students of Minority Communities under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India.
- 3) Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship for meritorious/professional/technical students from Minority Communities, under the

Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India.

- 4) Post-Matric Scholarship belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MSJE).
- 5) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University students under Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

Post-Matric Schemes implemented under State Plan

- 1) Post Matric Merit Scholarship (PMMS) for meritorious students.
- 2) Mizoram Research Fellowship (MRF) financed by the State Govt., for permanent residents of Mizoram.
- 3) Incentive Cash Award for the students who cleared competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC.

B. Pre-Matric Schemes implemented under CSS

- 1) Pre-Matric Scholarship for students of Minority Communities (Religion-wise) under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India.
- 2) Pre-Matric Scholarship for to the children of those engaged in occupation involving cleaning and prone to health hazards.
- 3) Pre Matric Scholarship (CSS) for Scheduled Tribe/Caste students the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and Social Justice & Empowerment Govt. of India for students of Class IX and X.
- 4) National Merit cum Means under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.
- 5) Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education under the Ministry of

Human Resource Development,
Govt. of India.

C. Pre-Matric Schemes implemented under State Plan

- 1) Scholarship for Cadets of Sainik School, Imphal.
- 2) Scholarship for students of Rastriya India Military Academy (RIMC), Dehradun.
- 3) Annual Token Grant for students at Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan.

Activities and achievements of the Department (as on 10/11/2016):

Achievement of Mizoram Scholarship Board during 2016- 2017

Mizoram Scholarship Board implemented various State and Central Government Sponsored Scholarship Schemes for Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Studies, and following are the achievement as on 8th April, 2015.

- 1) **Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes Students:** The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes pursuing Post-Matriculation recognized courses in recognized institutions. The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels and the scheme also includes correspondence courses including distance and continuing education. The scheme is 100% funding from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	Application Process is still going on.

2) **Pre-Matric Scholarship for Schedule Tribes studying in Classes IX & X:**

The objective of the scheme is to support parents of ST children for education of their wards studying in classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized, and To improve participation of ST children in classes IX and X of the Pre-matric stage, so that they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the post-matric stage of education. The scheme is 100% funding from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	Application Process is still going on.

- 3) **Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students:** The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Castes pursuing Post-Matriculation recognized courses in recognized institutions. The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels and the scheme also includes correspondence courses including distance and continuing education.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	Application Process is still going on.

- 4) **Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students:** The objective of the scheme is to

support parents of ST children for education of their wards studying in classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized, and to improve participation of ST children in classes IX and X of the Pre-matric stage, so that they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the post-matric stage of education.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	Application Process is still going on.

- 5) **Post-Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Minority Community:** The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of minority community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance their employability. The scheme is 100% funding from the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	Application Process is still going on.

- 6) **Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship for Students belonging to minority Community:** The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and

technical courses. The scheme is 100% funding from the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	Application Process is still going on.

- 7) **Pre-Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Minority Community:** The objective of the Scheme is to encourage parents from minority communities to send their school going children to school, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The funding pattern is 75:25% (Central and State) till 2013, however from 2014 onwards funding is 100% from the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	Application Process is still going on.

- 8) **North Eastern Council (NEC) Stipend & Book Grant:** The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to permanent resident of any of the States in the North Eastern States studying various courses mentioned in the schemes at different levels from the fund allotted by North Eastern Council Secretariat, Shillong.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	Not yet sanctioned	442

- 9) **Scholarship Scheme for Colleges and University Students Scoring 80%:** The main objective of scholarships is to assist meritorious students with financial assistance for those who are coming from low income families. These scholarships will help them to meet a portion of their day to day expenses while doing their higher studies. The scheme is 100% funding from the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	Application Process is still going on.

- 10) **Post-Matric Merit Scholarship:** The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to permanent resident of Mizoram States securing 60% marks in the Board/University Examination. The scheme is 100% funding from the State Plan Fund.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from State Govt (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	Not yet sanctioned	Application Process is still going on.

- 11) **Pre-Matric Scholarship for Students whose Parents engaged in cleaning and prone to health hazards.** The scheme aims to provide financial assistance for Pre-Matric Education to children of the following target groups, viz. (i) scavengers (ii) sweepers having traditional links with scavenging, (iii) tanners, and (iv) flayers. Under the scheme, 100% central assistance is provided to State Governments from the Ministry of Social Justice

& Empowerment, Government of India.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	18.17	440

- 12) **National Merit cum Means Scholarship:** The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage. Scholarship of Rs.6000/- per annum (Rs.500/- per month) per student is awarded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to selected students every year for study in classes from IX to XII Students studying in recognized Govt / Govt Aided/Local Body/Corporate Schools.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	103

- 13) **National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education:** The objective of the Scheme is to establish an enabling environment to reduce the drop outs and to promote the enrolment of girl child belonging to SC/ST communities in secondary schools and ensure their retention up to the 18 years of age. A sum of Rs. 3000 (Rupees three thousand only) would be deposited by the Ministry of Human Resource Development under term /fixed deposit in a public sector bank or in a post office in the name of every eligible girl child. The term/period of the deposit may be counted from the date of deposit to the date on which the girl child attains the age

of 18 years. No premature withdrawal will be allowed.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from GOI (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	Application Process is still going on.

14) **Scholarship for Cadets of Sainik School, Imphal:** To provide financial assistance to the Mizo Students studying at Sainik School, Imphal to enable them to qualify to join NDA and further the Armed Force.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from State Govt (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	Not yet sanctioned	30

15) **Scholarship for Cadets of RIMC, Dehradun:** To provide financial assistance to the Mizo Students studying at RIMC, to enable them to qualify to join NDA and further the Armed Force.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from State Govt (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	7.01	10

16) **Scholarship for Banasthali University, Rajasthan:** To provide financial assistance to the Mizo Students permanently residing in Mizoram and studying at Banasthali University, Rajasthan.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from State Government (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	1.0	13

17) **Mizoram Research Fellowship:** It is intended for Research Workers and Teachers who have established their reputation for research or who in the field and obtained a Doctorate Degree, have published research work to their credit and have shown evidence of independent research work.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from State Govt (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	21.36	12

18) **Incentives for Central Service Exam:** Incentives cash award given to the Mizo educated youths permanently residing in Mizoram who passed the examination conducted by the UPSC for further encouragement.

Sl. No.	Year	Sanction received from State Govt (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2016-17	DBT	Application Process is still going on.

DBT: Direct Benefit Transfer to beneficiaries from Govt. of India

Outcome/Output/Socio-economic impacts/results:

- 1) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment release 100% of its share amounting to **Rs. 18.17** lakh for Pre-Matric Scholarship for to the children of those engaged in occupation involving cleaning and prone to health hazards. The scholarship will be disbursed during December.
- 2) Scholarship for RIMC Dehradun and Banasthali University was disbursed from the State Plan Fund, and Cadets of Sainik School,

Imphal will be disburse within this financial year.

- 3) All the scholarship under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India will disburse scholarship using Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).
- 4) Scholarship for Post Matric Merit Scholarship under the State Plan Fund is yet to be paid after receiving the Fund from the State Government.

Problem and Challenge in the stage of implementation:

Due to launching of Digital India during July, 2015 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, most of the Central Ministries having scholarship schemes boarded in the National Scholarship Portal. The new system will envisage payment of DBT through PFMS.

Therefore, scholarship schemes implemented under MSB previously applied through offline by the student have to be done through online in the National Scholarship Portal. The new system will obviously decrease the number of beneficiary considering the internet connectivity in the State, especially in the rural areas where reliable internet connection is not available.

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SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES

Sectoral Overview (Vision, objectives and target for 12th Five Year Plan)

Sports & Youth Services Department is established to promote Sports and Youth activities which includes Youth Adventure, Scouts & Guides, National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS) etc. Youth constitute the most creative segment of a society. Their role and contribution are vital to Mizoram. The need and importance of sports for health and physical fitness with a view to increasing individual productivity, and the value of sports as a means of recreation and a potential for promoting social harmony are well recognized.

Promotion of Sports includes provision/construction of Sports Infrastructures like Indoor Stadium, Open Stadia, Playground, Contact Sports Centre, provision of budgetary support to several Sports Association and distribution of Sports goods and Cash Incentive Award for deserving Sports persons.

The main thrust area identified by the Department for promotion of Sports are

- 1) Development of basic infrastructure at rural areas.
- 2) Creation of world class sports infrastructures.
- 3) Talent identification through competitions from village, block, district and state level.
- 4) Coaching, training and participation in National level competitions
- 5) Promoting excellence at international level competitions
- 6) Development of officials and encouraging spirit of fair play etc.

The Department looks after 31 Sports Associations affiliated to the Mizoram State Sports Council. A separate budget is provided under the Promotional Programme Scheme as assistance to these associations. General sports promotion

scheme such as 'Catch them Young' and financial support for organizing sports tournaments are also met from these Schemes. Vision 2016 was carried out to promote sportspersons for active participation in the Rio Olympic. H. Lalruatfeli an Olympian Women Hockey players represented India at Rio olympic Games. She also won Gold Medal with Indian team in Women Asian Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament in November, 2016 at Singapore.

Activities:

The Department contributes to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual and social-economics potentials as individual, to guide and help them to be responsible citizens and as members of the local and national communities. These are achieved through various sports programme and establishment of youth welfare unit such as National Cadet Corp, National Service Schemes, Scouts & Guides and Youth Adventure.

Nowadays, promotion of Sports and Games does not confine only to the physical and well being of health in general, with the advent of professionalism in Sports, the avenue for earning respectable income is a possibilities which have been exploited by a large number of athlete, thus generating a sizeable income for the State.

Construction of a huge number of stadia and other sports infrastructure in the recent years has in addition to filling up the gap for much needed training ground but are also starting to generate much needed revenue for the State coffers.

Youth Welfare Activities conducted by the Department viz activities of NCC, NSS, Scouts & Guide and Adventure has contributed to the general welfare of the youth which cannot be quantified in terms

of monetary unit. National Cadet Corps impart to its enlistee regular training on disciplinary life and basic knowledge on army experience. The training is design to generate amongst youth a greater sense of patriotism, discipline, self confidence and promote interest in joining of Defense and other uniformed services in their youth. The Air Wing unit of the NCC has one microlite aircraft stationed at Lengpui Airport for imparting training and air experience. Hands-on experience with actual flight time equips the cadets with the right mindset and skill to make it to the Indian Air force. This will also paves the way for new job opportunities in the commercial sector.

National Service Schemes volunteers carry out community services to urban and rural areas. Awareness campaign programmes on HIV/AIDS, drugs abuse, blood donation, cleanliness drive (Swachh Bharat Abhiyan), Anti-malaria drive, disaster management, fire prevention watershed management, legal awareness, career awareness, anti-tobacco, human trafficking, environmental preservation, campaign on health, tree plantation etc are carried out throughout the State. This has raised the general standard living index and augment directly rural household income.

Present strength of youth enrolled under such units is given in the table:

Unit	Number of enrollment	Main Activities
20 Mizoram Indep Coy, NCC	1520	Imparting military way of life through training activities
1 Mizo Bn NCC	1748	Imparting military way of life through training activities
1 Mizo Air Sqn NCC	1768	Imparting military way of life through training activities
National Service Schemes	23700	Cleanliness drive, Skills & vocational training, blood donation among college students
Cubs & Bulbul	615	Imparting progressive self education through training activities
Scouts & Guides	4500	Imparting progressive self education through training activities
Rovers & Rangers	136	Imparting progressive self education through training activities
Adventure	3500	Conducting Adventure training camp Viz mountain climbing, rapelling, rafting, basic life saving skills etc.
Total	37487	

Activities of the Department in the Current Financial Year:

A. Promotion of Sports:

Financial assistance to an amount of Rs. 340.00 lakh is provided in the budget to assist 31 State level Sports Associations and 8 districts Sports Committees to successfully carry out their activities. Though these sports governing bodies coaching, training, talent identification, organizing competitions, national and international participation is being conducted year round.

Four Sports Academies have been successfully run and maintained by the Department. Five trainees from newly established Football Academy at Lunglei have been scouted and inducted by prestigious Academy and Football club from mainland India this financial alone. Trainee of Football Academy at Saidan, Kolasib have represented the State in the reputed under - 17 57th Subroto Football Cup International Football Tournament at New Delhi, 2016 and reached Semi final losing out to the Brazil Team, the eventual winner. Girls trainee from Hockey

Academy have represented the State in the reputed Under-17 Jawahar Lal Nehru Hockey Tournament, 2016 at New Delhi and reached Semi Final. Four months Under Football training camp for under-14 has been conducted at Rajiv Gandhi Stadium at Mualpui, around 120 aspiring youth have participated in the programme. Year round coaching programme for various sports discipline has been conducted as to need basis.

Vanlalrinmawii (58 kgs) and Lalkrosdawia (105 kgs) participated in the 62nd National School Games Weightlifting at Warangal, Telangana 2016 and won silver and bronze medal respectively. Mizo Traditional Games 2016 under the aegis of Ministry of Tribal Affairs was organized across the State during the first week of November and January 2017. Indigenous Games 2016 organized by Mizoram State Sports Council at Ramhlun Sports Complex. Jeremy Lalrinnunga, a young 15 years old boy won Gold Medal at Commonwealth Youth Weightlifting Championship and Silver medals at 2016 IWF World Youth Weightlifting Championships at Penang, Malaysia during 18th – 25th October, 2016 and also won silver medal at Asian Youth Weightlifting Championship at Tokyo on 11th November, 2016.

In addition, our main achievement during the reporting period is given as:

1. 6th Hockey India Sub-Junior Women National Championship (Division B) at Nagaon, Assam during 5th–13th January 2016.
Mizoram Hockey Team (Girls) – Champion.
2. 2nd Bhutan International Taekwondo Championship & 1st International Poomsae Taekwondo Championship at Thimphu, Bhutan during 20th–22nd May 2016.

Mizoram Taekwondo Team won 13 Gold, 5 Silver and 11 Bronze medals.

3. 40th National Arm Wrestling Championship at Nagpur, Maharashtra during 20th–24th May, 2016.

Senior Category –

Lalruattluanga 75 Kgs	Gold
Tlangrimawia 60 Kgs	Gold
K Lalhriatpuii 80 Kgs	Gold
Lalawmpuia 80 Kgs	Gold
Laltlanmawii 60 Kgs	Silver
R Lalnunsiami 50 Kgs	Silver
R Lalnunsangi 70 Kgs	Bronze

Junior Category –

Lalruattluanga 75 Kgs	Gold
Hmingthantluanga 50 Kgs	Gold
Daisy Lalrinpuii 60 Kgs	Gold
Biakhlupuii 55 Kgs	Gold
David Vanlalruala 60 Kgs	Gold

Trophy –

K Lalhriatpuii - Champion of the Champions, Senior Women
Lalruattluanga - Champion of the Champions, Junior Boys
Daisy Lalrinpuii - Champion of the Champions, Junior Girls

Team Trophy - 2nd Place

Best Referee - PB Vanlalremruata

4. 20th Junior (Boys) National Sepaktakraw Championship at Devangere, Karnataka during 9th–13th September 2016

Mizoram Team (Double Event) - Gold

5. 31st King's Cup World Sepaktakraw Championship at Bangkok, Thailand during 17th–23rd October 2016.

Lalrohlua India Team Gold

6. Youth World Weightlifting Championship at Penang, Malaysia during 18th-25th October 2016.
Jeremy Lalrinnunga - 56 Kgs Silver

7. Commonwealth Youth Weightlifting Championship at Penang, Malaysia during 25th-29th October 2016.
Jeremy Lalrinnunga - 56 Kgs Gold

Sl. No.	Year	ACHIEVEMENT												GTT
		International				National				Regional				
		G	S	B	TT	G	S	B	TT	G	S	B	TT	
9	2016	8	3	-	11	20	8	26	54	22	25	20	67	132
TOTAL		18	17	28	63	471	419	579	1469	353	345	349	1047	2579

B. National Service Schemes:

NSS Special Camping Programme of 6 days duration was conducted in different adopted villages involving 8999 volunteers. Cleanliness programmes under 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' was conducted 133 times. 2633 units of blood donated during the period. Tree plantation is one of the main programme of National Service Scheme (NSS) under the environment enrichment and conservation programme. The NSS has a permanent plantation site at Sihmui to Lengpui road side and also at Lunglei road (World bank road) between Damdiai to Sumsuih. Each and every institutions in Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools has taken up the tree plantation programme at their respective campus in addition to this two going projects. Under this programmes the NSS

has planted 2842 new saplings during this year and also taken up the preservation and up-keeping of the trees planted in the past years.

Awareness Campaign Programmes: The awareness campaign programmes in the different subjects and topics are the main programmes taken-up by NSS. The numbers of such programme implemented are:

- 1) Blood Donation - 2633 units
- 2) Tree Plantation - 2842 nos.
- 3) Pulse Polio - 275 children
- 4) Cleanliness - 133 times

C. National Cadet Corps:

Achievement under 20 Mizoram Indep Coy NCC:

NAME OF CAMP & LOCATION	DURATION	CADET ATTENDED
Combined Annual Training Camp at Tanhril w.e.f. 17 to 26 June 2015	689 cadets & 02 Associate NCC Officers	
International Day of Yoga 21 June 2015	4755 cadets participated from NCC schools & colleges	
Attachment Training at IMA Dehra Dun wef 21 June to 02 Jul 2015	01 Cadet	
Shooting competition at Umroi Cantt, Shillong w.e.f. 22 July to 31 July 2015	11 Cadets	03 Cadets selected for Mavlankar National Shooting competition at West Bengal
National Shooting championship Asansol at West Bengal in Aug 2015	03 cadets	
National Integration Camp at Meerut w.e.f. 18 Aug to 29 Aug 2015	16 Cadets	Tug of War – 1 st position
Attachment of NCC Girls (Senior Wing), OTA Chennai w.e.f. 17 to 28 Aug 2015	02 Cadets	
Pre Thal Sainik Camp at Jorhat w.e.f. 10 Aug to 18 Sep 2015	14 cadets	

Thal Sainik Camp at DG NCC Camp, Delhi w.e.f. 18 Sep to 29 Sep 2015	08 Cadets	01 Cadet – Best Firer
All India Trek in Uttarakhand w.e.f. 14 Sep to 30 Sep 2015	06 cadets	
National Games Football team at Tezpur and Delhi from Sep 2015	16 Cadets	Came 4 th out of 17 teams
National Games Volleyball team at Tezpur and Delhi from Sep 2015	11 Cadets	Lost in quarter final
Pre Republic Day Camp I at Umroi Cantt, Shillong w.e.f. 08 Oct to 17 Oct 2015	13 Cadets	07 Cadets selected for Republic Day Camp.
Refresher Course (Promotion Course) at OTA, Kamptee w.e.f. 02 Nov to 01 Dec 2015	01 Associate NCC Officer	
National Integration Camp (NIC), NIT Silchar w.e.f. 09 Dec to 20 Dec 2015	13 Cadets	
Pre Republic Day Camp II at Umroi Cantt w.e.f. 30 Nov to 09 Dec 2015	10 cadets	
SSB Screening Course 02/2015 at OTA, Kamptee w.e.f. 07 Dec to 16 Dec 2015	03 Cadets	
SSB Interview Bangalore and Allahabad	09 Cadets	
Army Att camp, Agartala w.e.f. 06 Jan to 15 Jan 2016	06 SD, 03 SW	
RDC at Delhi w.e.f. 01 Jan to 31 Jan 2016	02 SD, 04 SW	
RDC (Band Party) w.e.f. 01 Jan to 31 Jan 2016	29 JD, 16 JW	
SD/SW cadets NIC-II NCC Academy, Roper (Punjab) from 07 to 16 Jan 2016	04 cadets	
Army Attachment Camp, Agartala from 06 Jan to 15 Jan 2016	09 cadets	
CATC at Tanhril from 19 Mar to 28 Mar 2016	529 cadets + 02 Associate NCC Officers	
XXVI All India GV Mavlankar Shooting Championship 2016 at Mumbai w.e.f. 03 Nov to 15 Nov 2016.	MJW/15/10053 Cadet Lalrinsangzeli Kawlni	Gold Medal in .22 Open Prone
Subroto football NER Girls Team 2016 at Delhi	16 Girls cadet	3 rd position
National Games football boys team 2016 at Delhi	16 Boys cadet	2 nd position
Shooting Competition, Shillong w.e.f. 29 April to 07 May 2016.	16 cadets	
IDS Competition 2016 : Asansol w.e.f. 23 July 2016	03 cadets	
Pre Mavlankar Coaching Camp and XXVI AKK India GV Mavlankar Shooting Championship – 2016 at Mumbai 26 Oct to 02 Nov 2016 and 03 Nov to 15 Nov 2016	01 Cadet MJW/15/10053 Cadet Lalrinsangzeli Kawlni	Gold Medal in .22 Open Prone
Inter GP Thal Sainik Competition Selection at NCC Academy, Jorhat w.e.f. 10 Aug to 18 Sep 2016 (Boys)	08 cadets	
Inter GP Thal Sainik Competition Selection at Mokhuli, Nagaon w.e.f. 10 Aug to 19 Aug 2016 (Girls)	07 cadets	

Inter GP Thal Sainik Competition Selection at NCC Academy, Jorhat w.e.f. 20 Aug to 18 Sep 2016 (boys)	02 cadets	
Inter GP Thal Sainik Competition Selection at NCC Academy, Jorhat w.e.f. 20 Aug to 18 Sep 2016 (Girls)	06 cadets	
Pre-RDC – I IGC Camp (SD/SW/JD/JW) to be held at Assam University, Silchar (Assam) from 18 Oct to 26 Oct 2016.	17 cadets	

I Mizo Bn NCC

Special Achievement

Sl. No.	Name of cadets	Events	Achievement
1.	Sgt Lalruatfela	All India Thal Sainik Camp 2015 in Rifle Shooting Competition	Gold Medal
2.	Sgt K.Vanlalremruati	Republic Day Parade 2016 at New Delhi	NER Contingent Commander
3.	Sgt Linda Vanlalengi	Youth Exchange Programme (YEP) in Nov 2016	Represented India
4.	Sgt Lalrintluangi	Scaling the Everest,	Summited on 21 May 2016 at 10:45 am

Sl. No.	Type of Camps/ Courses	Duration	Location	Strength
1.	Pre Mt Everest Expedition	19 May 2015 to 26 Jun 2015	Mt Deo Tibba	01
2.	Pre Mt Everest Expedition	20 Aug to 10 Oct 2015	Mt Trishul	01
3.	Pre TSC-I	10 Aug to 19 Aug 2015	Jorhat	15
4.	Pre TSC-II	20 Aug to 29 Aug 2015	Jorhat	15
5.	Pre TSC-III	30 Aug to 08 Sep 2015	Jorhat	13
6.	Pre TSC-IV-VI	09 Sep to 18 Sep 2015	Jorhat	07
7.	Thal Sainik Camp (TSC)	18 Sep to 29 Sep 2016	Delhi Cantt	07
8.	Doon Trek	14 Sep to 27 Sep 2015	Dehradun	16
9.	005 Basic Mountaineering Course	01 Oct to 26 Oct 2015	MAS Manali	02
10.	Pre RDC –I	08 Oct to 17 Oct 2015	Umroi Cantt	21
11.	ALC-IV	16 Nov to 27 Nov 2015	Balukhmara	10
12.	Youth Exchange Programme (YEP)	19 Nov to 28 Nov 2015	Singapore	01
13.	Pe RDC II-IV	30 Nov to 28 Dec 2015	Sonapur, Guwahati	16
14.	NIC	08 Dec to 20 Dec 2015	Siliguri	16
15.	NIC	09 Dec to 21 Dec 2015	NIT Silchar	07
16.	Republic Day Camp(RDC)	01 Jan to 31 Jan 2016	Delhi	08
17.	Att Trg SW with NCC officer	06 Jan to 15 Jan 2016	Agartala	02
18.	Att Trg SD with regular Staff	06 Jan to 15 Jan 2016	Agartala	10
19.	Winter Training for Mt Everest Expdn	11 Jan to 30 Jan 2016	AMI Siachen	01
20.	Mt Everst Expedition from	02 Mar to till June 2016	Mt Everest	01

I Mizo Air Sq NCC:

CATC - I	18 May – 27 May 2015 Tanhril, Aizawl	SENIOR DIVISION – 23 SENIOR WING – 33 JUNIOR DIVISION – 157 JUNIOR WING - 114
Attachment Camp with Air Force Academy	21 Jun – 30 Jul 2015 Dundigal	SENIOR DIVISION - 01
International Day of Yoga Camp	21 Jun 15	SENIOR DIVISION – 150 SENIOR WING – 50 JUNIOR DIVISION – 950 JUNIOR WING - 400
Attachment Camp with Air Force Academy	16 – 28 Jul 2015 Dundigal	SENIOR DIVISION - 01
CATC – IV	29 Aug – 07 Sep 2015 Imphal	SENIOR DIVISION –22 SENIOR WING – 18
Treking Camp	14 – 30 Sep 2015 Dehradun	SENIOR DIVISION –04
Pre-VSC- I	16 – 25 Sep 2015 Umroi Cantt (Shillong)	SENIOR DIVISION – 29 SENIOR WING - 10
Pre-VSC- II	26 Sep – 05 Oct 2015 Umroi Cantt (Shillong)	SENIOR DIVISION – 03 SENIOR WING - 02
Pre RDC-I	08 – 17 Oct 2015 Guwahati	SENIOR DIVISION – 05 SENIOR WING - 01
Pre RDC-II	30 Oct – 27 Dec 2015 Guwahati	SENIOR DIVISION – 05
ALL INDIA VAYU SAINIK Camp	08 – 19 Oct 2015 Jodhpur	SENIOR DIVISION – 01 SENIOR WING - 01
Attachment Camp with Air Force Academy	21 Dec 15–02 Jan 2016 Dundigal	SENIOR DIVISION - 01
CATC - II	09 – 18 Mar 2016 Tanhril, Aizawl	SENIOR DIVISION – 16 SENIOR WING – 22 JUNIOR DIVISION – 260 JUNIOR WING -81
Attachment Camp with Air Force Academy	20 Jun – 02 Jul 2016 Dundigal	SENIOR DIVISION - 01
Pre-VSC- I	14 – 23 July 2016 Nagaland	SENIOR DIVISION – 14 SENIOR WING - 07
Pre-VSC- II	10 – 19 Sept 2016 Nagaland	SENIOR DIVISION – 13 SENIOR WING - 06
Pre RDC-I	18 – 27 Oct 2016 Silchar	SENIOR DIVISION – 05

NCC CERTIFICATE EXAM 2015-2016

Cert Exam	Date of Exam	No of appeared	No of passed	No of failed	Remarks
'A' Cert	18 – 25 Jan 2016	96	96	Nil	
'B' Cert	06 Feb 2016	24	24	Nil	
'C' Cert	20 – 21 Mar 2016	12	12	Nil	

FLYING TRAINING

No. of cadets flown in March 2016
Senior Division – 06
Junior Wing – 04

Miss Lalrintluangi, NCC Cadet from I Mizo Bn. Was selected to participate in the 'NCC First Mt. Everest Expedition, 2016' and successfully reached the top of the world on 21st May, 2016. She is the first woman from Mizoram to scale and successfully summit the highest peak in the world.

Apart from regular training the units conducted the following activities: -

- (1) National Unity Day Rally
- (2) Cleanliness Drives & awareness campaign on pollution
- (3) Lecture on Health & Hygiene lecture and observing No Tobacco Day
- (4) Lecture on Motivation in Army
- (5) Aids Awareness campaign and conducting blood donation camp
- (6) Lecture & practice on Disaster management
- (7) Swatch Bharat Abhiyan
- (8) Lecture on fire fighting and weapon training
- (9) One contingent each from the unit participated in Republic Day Parade 2016 in various districts of Mizoram.
- (10) Observing International Yoga Day at various districts of Mizoram.

D. Scouts & Guides:

- (1) Conducted Tiritiya Sopan Scouts & Guides Testing Camp for Lunglei District during 14th – 18th March, 2016 at District Park lunglei. 18 Scouts and 25 Guides successfully complete.
- (2) Organized Award Distribution Ceremony at Banapa Hall on 28th April 2016. 661 members attended.
- (3) Tiritiya Sopan Scouts & Guides Testing Camp for Champhai District was successfully conducted on Vanlallawma Indoor Stadium, Champhai on 3rd – 7th May, 2016 and 66 Guides & 72 Scouts has successfully completed.

- (4) Tiritiya Sopan Scouts & Guides Testing Camp for Aizawl District was successfully conducted on State Training Centre, Tanhril on 1st – 5th June, 2016 and 103 Guides & 48 Scouts has successfully completed.
- (5) 2 Scouts and 1 Guides received Rashtratpati Award for the year 2015 - 2016.
- (6) Rajya Puraskar Scouts & Guides Testing Camp was held at State Training Centre, Tanhril Aizawl during 27th June – 1st July, 2016, 146 Scouts & Guides has successfully complete.
- (7) Regional Level Youth Development cum Leadership Training Programme was held at Himalayan Home Rangpo, East Sikkim during 4th – 8th July, 2016. 1 Rover 3 Sr. Scout from Synod HSS 4 Rangers with 1 Unit Leader from Govt. K.M. HSS attended.
- (8) Regional Level Co-ordinators Workshop on WAGGGS Global Advocacy Project for Youth of NE Region was held ar SHQ Meghalaya, Shillong during 26th – 30th July, 2016. 4 Rangers 2 Unit Leaders attended.
- (9) Advanced Course for Scoutmasters Training Camp was held at STC, Tanhril during 8th – 14th Sept., 2016. 13 Scoutmaster successfully completed.
- (10) Advanced Course for Guide Captain & Flock Leader Training Camp was held at STC, Tanhril during 15th – 21st Sept., 2016. 16 Guide Captains and 8 Flock Leaders successfully completed.
- (11) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was successfully organized in all unit/ District during September, 2016.
- (12) 12 Cubs and 12 Bulbuls received Golden Arrow Award which is the highest National Award for Cubs and Bulbuls
- (13) 232 Scouts and 294 Guides successfully completed Tiritiya Sopan Testing Camp which is the

second highest State Award for Scouts & Guides.

- (14) 2 Scouts and 1 Guide received Rahtrapati Award for the year 2015-2016 which is the highest National Award for Scouts & Guides.
- (15) 10 Cubs and 41 Bulbuls successfully completed Golden Arrow Cubs & Bulbuls Testing Camp.
- (16) 13 Scoutmasters successfully completed Advanced Course for Scoutmasters Training Camp.
- (17) 16 Guide Captains and 8 Flock Leaders successfully completed Advanced Course for Guide Captain & Flock Leader Training Camp.
- (18) Pi Lalrosangi, Asst. State Commissioner (Guide) received Silver National Award i.e. Elephant Award.
- (19) Pu K. Lalrintluanga, Asst. State Commissioner (Scout) received National Award i.e. Silver Star Award.
- (20) Govt TBL Middle School Guide Company won Prime Minister Shield Competition Shield.

In Mizoram, Scouts & Guides Movement was formed on June 6, 1932

No. of Cubs – 189
 No. of Scouts – 1580
 No. of Rovers – 30
 Total no. of Scout Wing – 1937
 No. of Bulbuls – 332
 No. of Guides – 1822
 No. of Rangers – 92
 Total No. of Scout Wing – 2391

Total Strength – 4328

E. Adventure

The main objective of this Adventure wing is to promote Adventure Sports in building self confidence, self discipline to be able to endure hard work for leading a successful life and be a good citizen by using any kind of Adventure Activities that the Department could provide by means of conducting different

Adventure training in the State and even sending trainees outside the state. Under the Department, Adventure wing look after all the Adventure activities in and outside the state, conducted by the department and registered Adventure Club inside the State.

Adventure sports is broadly classified into three namely, Air, Water and Land Adventure. Under these activities the Department had been consistently producing outstanding performance in various fields of Adventure Activities.

- 1) Mizoram Adventure Team participated in the 18th North East Zonal Climbing Competition at Imphal, Manipur. Lalrinmawii bagged silver medal in Girl lead, Lallawmawmi bagged 3 Gold medal in Girl lead, Junior Girls Bouldering and Junior Girl Speed, Isaac Vanlalpeka bagged 3 Gold medal in junior boy lead, Boys Bouldering and junior Boy speed, Thelma Laldinthari bagged Bronze medal in junior girl speed, C. lalruatfela bagged bronze medal in Junior Boys Bouldering.
- 2) High Altitude Trekking at “Leh”, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir during 21st July – 8th August, 2016.
- 3) Pre-Camp for 18th North East Zonal Sports Climbing Competition, 2016 at YHAI Aizawl during 10th – 19th October, 2016.
- 4) Participated in the 22nd National Adventure Festival and achieved Best Male & Female participants.
- 5) Organising Phawngpui Tlang Expedition, the highest peak in Mizoram during 2nd – 4th March 2016, in which 14 participants completed the expedition.
- 6) Conducting 16th Adventure Course for different Adventure Clubs in which 31 participants successfully completed the course, during 10th – 24th March.

- 7) Organising High Altitude trekking at Ladak, Jammu & Kashmir during 21st July – 8th August, 2016.
- 8) Mr. K.Zosangzela sponsored by the department successfully completed Basic Mountaineering Course during 19th Oct – 15th Nov., 2016.
- 9) Mr. C.Lalthakima sponsored by the department successfully completed Advance Mountaineering Course during 19th Oct – 15th Nov.
- 10) Participated at Indian Mountaineering Foundation North East Zone Sport Climbing

Competition and secure the following medals:

- a. Gold - 7 medals
- b. Silvers - 7 medals
- c. Bronze - 18 medals

F. Infrastructural Development:

During the last few years a large number of Sports Infrastructure were constructed which to a large extent fill the gap of deficiencies in the sector. Several ongoing and new projects taken up this fiscal year are given in tabular form below:

Sl. No.	Name of project	Funded by	Project Cost (Rs.in lakh)	Physical progress as on Dec. 2016	Remarks
1	Construction of Mini Sports Complex, Lengpui	NEC	470.00	100%	Completed
2	Construction of Mini Sports Centre at Muallungthu	NEC	377.00	100%	Completed
3	Construction of Indoor Stadium at Electric Veng, Aizawl	NEC	430.00	43%	On going
4	Construction of Sports infrastructure development of Hachhek area	NEC	489.86	39%	On going
5	Construction of Multi-Sports Centre at Darlawn	NEC	359.17	52%	On going
6	Standard Swimming Pool at Aquatic Complex, ITI Veng, Aizawl	SPA	400.00	92%	On going
7	Construction of Taekwondo Hall at Republic Veng	SPA	175.55	100%	Completed
8	Construction of Judo Hall at Zemabawk	SPA	150.00	100%	Completed
9	Construction of Indoor Stadium 4 nos.in Lunglei District	SPA	230.00	100%	Completed
10	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at sazaikawn, Lunglei	USIS	600.00	77%	On going
11	Semi Indoor Tennis Court at Aizawl Tennis Centre	SPA	100.80	85%	On going
12	Construction of Saron Veng Indoor Stadium, Aizawl	SPA	500.00	100%	Completed
13	Indoor Stadium, Bungtlang	NLCPR	173.75	100%	Completed
14	Multi Level Car Parking, Community Centre and Office Complex at Aizawl North	NLCPR	1298.26	30%	On going
15	State Sports Academy, Zobawk	NLCPR	1751.24	63%	On going
16	Indoor Stadium at Chanmari, Lunglei	NLCPR	496.19	68%	On going
17	Additional Works at Pitarte Tlang	NLCPR	245.11	85%	On going
18	Zauva Sailo Memorial Tennis Centre, Lunglei	NLCPR	426.00	16%	Work not yet started
19	Multipurpose Sports Complex at Aizawl West Joint YMA Field, Vaivakawn, Aizawl	NEC	1016.88	2%	On going
20	Youth Recreation Centre-cum-Amalgamated office complex for Sports & Youth Services Department at New Secretariat Complex, Aizawl	NEC	1040.42	2%	On going

Outcome of the Department's activities so far and expected outcome (Impact on Economy):

Incessant and continuous efforts by the Department has bore many positive outcome. In the recent years many sports persons have joined the mainstream of professionalism and acquire meaningful employment. Provision of artificial turf playground, indoor stadium etc. to sports persons has resulted in a huge leap in the promotion of sportsperson in general and footballer in particular, Indian football is now incomplete without Mizo footballer, the State is by far the biggest exporter of footballer and has the distinction of having the highest concentration of footballer in the I League.

Youth Welfare Activities conducted by the Department viz. activities of NCC, NSS, Scouts & Guide and Adventure has contributed to the general welfare of the youth which cannot be quantified in terms of monetary unit. National Cadet Corps impart to its enlistee regular training on disciplinary life and basic knowledge on army experience. The Air Wing unit of the

NCC has one microlite aircraft stationed at Lengpui Airport for imparting training and air experience. Hands-on experience with actual flight time equips the cadets with the right mindset and skill to make it to the Indian Air force. This will also paves the way for new job opportunities in the commercial sector.

National Service Schemes programmes has given awareness of the community for preservation of forest, encouragement of blood donation, hygienic living condition and participation of students volunteers with the community works is at an increasing trend.

Scouts & Guides programme is meant for human resources development. Every stages of advancement help in developing the youth in character building, good citizenship and community oriented services.

Policy Constraints required to be addressed

Sports policy is in draft stage and expected to be finalized soon.

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ART & CULTURE

Project/Scheme under Art & Culture Department during 2015-16:

13th Finance Commission Heritage Conservation (Rs. 120.00 lakh):

During the fiscal year, Art & Culture Department took up the project of reconstruction of Zokhua, Falkawn – Rs.100.00 lakh and Construction of Art Gallery at Directorate building – Rs. 20.00 lakh amounting to Rs. 120.00 lakh under 13th Finance Commission. The amount was sanctioned for financial year of 2014-15. But due to late release of the fund by the Ministry, it was re-allocated for 2015-16.

- a) **Objective:** to promote cultural heritage for posterity.
- b) **Target:** To create awareness on cultural heritage to the citizens.
- c) **Achievements:** Financial and physical targets were achieved.
- d) **Outcome:** Citizens visited the infrastructures and experienced the realistic features of ancient days.
- e) **Problems & Challenges:** All houses in the Zokhua (Typical Village) are made of wood, bamboo and articles prone to fire outbreak. Hence, strict prevention measure is needed. Therefore, fire fighting systems were installed.
- f) **Opportunity:** Cultural assets are established and also earn revenues.
- g) **Future Perspective:** If fund is available, the model village is proposed to be enlarged to greater extend.
- h) **Recent publication:** Under the Mizoram publication Board, needy authors were provided financial assistance for publishing their works. During 2015-16, 9 nos of book were published by the Department.

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HEALTH SERVICES

Introduction:

Health is a fundamental and integral part of production life, development, quality of life and major social investments. It is inter-sectoral and involves individual families, communities, states and nation. It was to achieve over-all improvement in health status of the people both as an end in itself and as a fundamental requirement for raising productivity, growth of the economy and over-all development of the country.

Outlay for Health Services

The Revised Annual Plan for 2015-16 in respect of Health Services is Rs.18,666.48 lakh and earmarked fund are as below:

Under State Plan, Rs. 14,218.914 lakh is earmarked under National Health Mission (NHM), Rs. 303.30 lakh is earmarked under AYUSH including Mission on Medicinal Plants, Rs. 1848.00 lakh is earmarked under National AIDS & STD Control Programme State Plan.

The divisible outlay (earmarked) fund during 2015-16 is Rs. 16,966.014 lakh, Rs. 1,292.01 lakh is provided for salary and the remaining fund to be utilised during 2015-16 is only Rs. 358.46 lakh.

The total outlay has to be spent mainly for salary component and the Department is not able to take up other various health programmes within this allocation of fund, the Department shall, in no way, be able to provide the indispensable items such as Diet supplies to patient in all CHC/PHC, supply of materials and equipments, maintenance of existing infrastructures and other development works for improvement of the existing 12 CHCs, 57 PHCs and 370 Sub-Centres as desired.

Fund constraint under Plan Fund resulted in non filling up of various medical

and para-medical vacant posts. This causes shortage of healthcare providers some of whom are grass-root level workers. They are very important in administering various health programmes. This shortage of staff hampers the progress of various health programmes in the State.

Achievement:

A. Malaria Control Programme:

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme covers diseases namely – Malaria, Dengue Fever, Filariasis, Kala-Azar, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis. But, SVBDCP, Mizoram deals with Malaria and Dengue fever since 2012. Its objectives are to prevent morbidity and mortality due to Malaria and specifically to achieve Annual Parasite Incidence (API i.e., No. of Malaria cases per 1000 population in a year) less than 1 per 1000 population and Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER) to be 10% of the total population by 2017.

The major goal of NVBDCP is to bring down Malaria Incidence to the level that it is no more a public health problem. The main objectives are Prevention of death due to Malaria, Prevention of morbidity due to Malaria and Maintenance of ongoing Socio-economic development.

The NVBDCP is taking every possible steps to achieved the specific objectives by screening all fever cases suspected for Malaria (60% through quality microscopy and 40% by Rapid Diagnostic Test), treat all Malaria P.f. cases with full course of effective ACT and Primaquine, Malaria P.v. cases with 3 days Chloroquine and 14 days Primaquine, equipping all Health Institution (PHC level and above) especially in high risk areas with microscopy facility and RDT for emergency use and Injectable Artemesinin derivatives).

In Mizoram, API was 24.72 in 2015 and 5.59 in 2016 (upto October, 2016). The ABER was 26.85 in 2015 and 18.11 in 2016 (till October, 2016). Total Malaria cases has come down from 28593 in 2016 (24308 upto October, 2016) to 6550 (upto October, 2016). Malarial Death is also reduced from 21 in 2015 (20 upto October, 2015) to 4 (upto October, 2016).

The acceptance of Indoor Residual Spray (IRS-DDT Spray) by the community has been not satisfactory and the percentage of Houses covered by the DDT Spray is 63.07% in 2015 and 58.34% in 2016.

In during 2016, NVBDCP distributed 5,29,000 Long Lasting Insecticides Treated Nets (LLINs) to the people (community) where API is 1 and above in Mizoram.

Dengue Control Programme is included under SVBDCP, Mizoram since 2012. In 2015, 338 suspected Blood were examined with confirmed cases of 43. And in 2016, 539 suspected Blood were examined with confirmed cases of 200 till November, 2016. There has been no death in Mizoram due to Dengue till now.

National Framework for Malaria Elimination Programme was launched by Central Govt. in 2016 and Mizoram is in the Third Category and steps were taken to be in the Second Category.

B. T.B. Control Programme:

During January to September 2016, the total number of patients examined for TB was 7142. The total number of patients registered for treatment was 1660 out of which 594 patients were New Smear Positive. The New Smear Positive Case Detection Rate was 65%. The treatment success rate of New Smear Positive patients was 90%. 84% of all TB patients registered for treatment were tested for HIV out of which 11% tested positive. The total number of patients notified from Private Sector was 24.

Regarding Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (PMDT) 724 were tested for Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) out of which 31 patients were started on treatment.

To aid the process of diagnosis of TB, Mizoram has received 9 new LED Fluorescent Microscopes (high quality microscopes) from Central TB Division which has been distributed to all districts. Diagnosing MDR-TB requires a machine called a Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CB-NAAT) which was previously available only in Aizawl District. Currently, 7 districts (Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit, Sialha) are now operating their own CB-NAAT machines for diagnosis of MDR-TB.

C. National Health Mission (NHM)

1. ASHA

At present there are 987 ASHAs in Mizoram. 66 ASHA Mobiliser have been recruited for strengthened of ASHA. Moreover, 43 more ASHA Mobiliser have been approved by Government of India which are under process.

Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is implemented in March 2014 and the total amount of incentives given to the 9 Districts for the ASHA incentive on HBNC is Rs.1907000.

2. National Ambulance Service

The National Ambulance Service was set up on March 2013 in Mizoram State operating under the National Health Mission. All the eight districts of Mizoram have a facility where people can dial 102 telephone number for calling the ambulances that are operated by the NAS Call Centre Staffs.

The National Ambulance Service (102 service), Mizoram consist of basic transport aimed to provide services to pregnant women and children. Free

transfer from home to facility, inter facility transfer and drop back for mother and children are the key focus of 102 services within the State of Mizoram.

At present, 62 Ambulances are being supported under the National Ambulance Service (102 transport system) within the State of Mizoram with GPS

fitted on each of the Ambulances. These Ambulances are linked with the Centralised Call Centre based at Aizawl.

The number of Ambulances within the State of Mizoram is 0.17 Ambulances per lakh population and 3.40 Ambulances per 100 Sq. Kms.

Report for Ambulances under NAS Mizoram, NAS April 2015-November 2015			
Month	Calls received	Ambulance requirement	Ambulance sent
April 2015 – November 2015	51290	18441	18376

D. Reproductive and Child Health:

Maternal Health

Sl. No.	Data	Mizoram Status
1.	Total Number of Pregnant women registered for ANC	22391
2.	Of which number registered within first trimester (within 12 weeks)	16482 (74%)
3.	Number of Pregnant women registered under JSY	19008 (85%)
4.	Number of pregnant women received 3 ANC check ups during pregnancy	15792 (71%)
5.	Number of new cases of Hypertension (BP>140/90) detected in Pregnant women at the institution	371 (2%)
6.	Number of deliveries conducted at Home and attended by trained SBA(i.e. Doctor or Nurse or ANM)	500 (24%)
7.	Number of newborns visited within 24 hours of delivery for deliveries conducted at home	1058 (50%)
8.	Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions (Including C-Sections)	14597 (81%)
9.	Total Number of Caesarean (C-Section) deliveries performed at Public facilities i.e. PHC, CHC, SDH, DH)	1810 (12%)
10.	Number of JSY Mother paid	4269 (47%)
11.	Number of JSY ASHA paid	3894 (44%)

Child Health

Sl. No	Data	Mizoram Status
1.	Total number of live births	19945
2.	Number of male live births	10200 (51%)
3.	Number of female live births	9745 (49%)
4.	Number of still births	202 (1%)
5.	Live birth + still birth	20147
6.	Institutional delivery	18007 (89%)
7.	Number of Abortions (spontaneous or induced)	1088 (5%)
8.	Number of Newborns weighed at birth	19405 (97%)
9.	Number of Newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg	902 (5%)
10.	Number of Newborns breast fed within 1 hour of birth	19253 (97%)

Family Planning

Sl. No	Data	Mizoram Status
1.	Total Fertility Rate	2.1
2.	Total sterilizations	1281
3.	Total IUCD insertion	2475
4.	Total Number of Contraceptives (Condom, OCP & ECP)	38621 (20.4%)

Deaths

Sl. No	Data	Mizoram Status
1.	Early NeoNatal death	Number-182 Rate-9
2.	Infant death (Lesser than last year)	Number-449 IMR-23
3.	U5MR(Under 5 Mortality Rate) death	Number-486 Rate-24
4.	Maternal death	Number-17 MMR- 85

Institutions

Sl. No	Data	Mizoram Status
1.	Number of Institutions having Operational Sick New Born and Child Care Units (SNCU)	4(Aizawl East, Lunglei, Saiha & Lawngtlai)
2.	Number of Institutions having designated New Born Stabilisation Units (NBSU)	11
3.	Number of Institutions having New Born Care Corner (NBCC)	110
4.	Number of CHC or SDH or DH functioning as First Referral units (FRUs)	14(8 DHs, 1SDH, 5CHCs)
5.	Nutritional rehabilitation centre established	1 (Saiha)
6.	MAA (Mother Absolute Affection) observation	Launched at 2 nd Aug 2016

PMSMA (Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan)

Launched	9 th July 2016
Observed	9 th of every month (working days and on 10 th if it falls on holidays)
No of Pregnant Women receiving ANC (July-Nov)	5131
No of Anaemia Detected	254
No of Pregnancy Induced Hypertension Detected	28
No of other High Risk Pregnancy detected	94
Issue	1. No Volunteer for PMSMA from Private Practitioner 2. Ultrasound Machine not available in Lawngtlai DH & Serchhip

IDCF (Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight)

Launched & Observed	11 th July 2016- 23 rd July 2016
Free ORS given	108573 out of 116252 children i.e 93.39%
No. of children with Diarrhoea provided with ORS	1045
No. of children with Diarrhoea provided Zinc for 14 days	869
No. of ORS-Zinc corner established (including block level)	671
No. of ORS-Zinc corner established in private medical practitioners	4
No. of schools where hand-washing demonstration was carried out	1153

SNCU (Special Newborn Care Unit)

Sl. No.	Data	Mizoram Status
1.	Total Deliveries (April – September 2016)	2938
2.	Total SNCU admitted	651 (22.15%)
3.	Percentage of Male admitted	81.87% (533)
4.	Percentage of Female admitted	18.12% (118)
5.	Percentage of Low Birth Weight admitted	32.87% (214)
6.	Percentage of Preterm Baby admitted	9.83% (64)
7.	Percentage of successfully discharged babies	90.47% (589)
8.	Percentage of death	6.7% (44)

Delivery Point

6 new delivery points have been recently identified on October 2016 in addition to the existing 40 Delivery Point.

E. School Health Programme:

Performance and achievement under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) and Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) during the 1st and 2nd Quarters of the Financial Year 2016-2017.

Performance and Achievement under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):

1. No. of Govt. and Govt Aided School visited by RBSK Mobile Health Team: 1547
2. No. of Anganwadi Centre visited by RBSK Mobile Health Team: 1260
3. No. of children screened by RBSK Mobile Health Team: 140626
4. No. of children referred by RBSK Mobile Health Team: 13155
5. No. of cases treated at District Early Intervention Centres (DEICs) and other public health facilities: 11037

As of November, 2016 there are 29 RBSK Mobile Health Team and 2 functional District Early Intervention Centres (DEICs) under the programme.

Performance and Achievement under Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK):

- I. Adolescent Friendly Health Services (AFHS):
 1. No. of functional Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) - 45
 2. No. of clients registered at the Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) - 5507

As of November, 2016, there are 6 dedicated Adolescent Health Counselors and 5 RMNCH+A Counselors providing services in Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs). Rest of the AFHCs are manned by existing manpower of the DH/SDH/CHC & PHC where clinics are located.

II. Community Process (Peer Educator):

1. No. of Peer Educators selected under the programme: 2604
2. No. of Medical Officers trained under the programme: 25
3. No. of ANMs trained under the programme: 437

III. Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS)

Total No. of schools covered - 1489
 Total No. of Anganwadi covered - 2244
 No. of school boys & girls - 102552
 Out of school girls (MS&HSS) - 14454
 Target adolescent population - 117006
 IFA coverage 1st Quarter - 93%
 2nd Quarter - 96%

F. Mizoram State Aids Control Society (MSACS):

As per the National AIDS Control Programme guidelines, the Mizoram State AIDS Control Society has been implementing programs for prevention as well as for providing Care & Support for those already infected with the virus. Currently, the State has 37 HIV Testing Centres including (28 HIV testing centres and 9 mobile testing services) and are running the pre and post test counseling services as well as testing's including referral to Anti Retroviral Centres for providing treatment to those tested HIV positive. As for prevention programs, harm reduction programs are being implemented by 23 partner NGO's with 30 projects across the State where syringe needle exchange program as well as condom promotions are executed among drug injecting users and those involved in HIV risk behaviors.

Further, to generate awareness among the public, spots on importance of safe sexual practices and the use of condoms as well as the existence of service

centres both for prevention and care, support & treatment are publicized through TVs, Radios and Social Media, HIV/AIDS awareness campaign are also conducted in several high schools and higher secondary schools as well as in several community leaders and churches with partner NGO's and District AIDS Prevention Control Unit in Aizawl, Champhai and Kolasib Districts.

To prevent the further spread of HIV among those infected with other sexually transmitted infections (STI's) as they are more susceptible to the virus than those who do not have STI's, the State has 10 STI Centres across the State.

Supplementary to the above, blood safety programs are being implemented to reduce the risk of HIV transmissions from unsafe transfusions by promoting voluntary blood donations among general public.

For providing care, support and treatment services to those already infected with the virus, the State has 6 Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) Centres and 3 Link ART Centres all at free of cost.

However, despite all the efforts; HIV continues to spread both among those having high risk behaviors and among the general public. Currently, the State has the 2nd highest HIV prevalence across the country. With a population of just 11 lakhs, without timely intervention, the continuous spread of HIV could have a devastating impact socially, economically and demographically and calls for immediate actions. The task of reducing the spread of HIV is no tremendous that involvement and cooperation of churches, civil society organizations and other governmental departments is crucial.

G. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM):

This programme aims to address the primary health care needs, especially of the vulnerable population in the vulnerable

population in the urban areas. The services are provided through the following:-

- 1) OPD services by Medical Officer at 8 Urban Primary Health Centres (6 in Aizawl and 2 in Lunglei)
- 2) Free medicine at OPD & outreach camps.
- 3) Outreach camps at strategic areas.
- 4) Basic Laboratory Tests at UPHC.
- 5) Urban Health & Nutrition days.
- 6) A team of ASHA's and local women (MAS = Mahila Arogya Samiti) at the community level to create awareness and empower the community with regards to healthy living.
- 7) Unlike other UPHC's, delivery services are also provided in some UPHC's.
- 8) Unlike many urban areas in the country, Aizawl & Lunglei already have a network of Sub-Centre and Sub-Centre Clinics manned by Health Workers. These are supervised by the Health Supervisors stationed at Main Centres and compile their reports for further submission to the Chief Medical Officer of the district. NUHM is working in close collaboration with this existing network.

H. Ayush and State Medicinal Plants Board:

Achievements under National AYUSH Mission during 2015-16:

1. For the first of its kind in North East India, 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Thenzawl has been inaugurated on 27th October 2016 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Mizoram and 59 nos. of manpower were newly recruited to different posts for the Integrated AYUSH Hospital.
2. AYUSH has now 20 OPDs functioning at different levels of the health tier system (DHs, CHCs

- & PHCs). Construction of AYUSH OPD buildings at Haulawng, Hnahthial, Thingsulthliah and Tlabung has been completed and are at the verge of being inaugurated.
3. The State has now a well functioning State Drugs Testing Laboratory for Quality Control of ASU&H Drugs at Zemabawk under the AYUSH department for which 12 nos. of manpower were also newly recruited.
 4. Free Clinic/Health camp has been conducted at 8 villages during the year 2015-16 at which medicines were distributed free of cost to the patients.
 5. State level Seminar and Awareness Campaign on Yoga and Naturopathy were conducted several times.
 6. It is encouraging to note that AYUSH OPDs at different Government hospitals and health centres have attended to more than 60,000 patients within this year (2015-16).
 7. The State has now 62 AYUSH Doctors working under State Government (Regular – 11 nos.), National Health Mission (Contractual – 21 nos.), School Health / RBSK (Contractual – 23 nos.), National AYUSH Mission (Contractual – 7 nos.)

Achievements under State Medicinal Plants Board during 2015-16:

1. The State Medicinal Plants Board (SMPB) under the National AYUSH Mission launch the 365 days campaign on medicinal plants and also sent 18 potential farmers at the launch of the National 365 days campaign on medicinal plants at Jaipur on 20th – 21st August 2016.
2. Survey and preservation of Medicinal Plants throughout

Mizoram is also being conducted by State Medicinal Plants Board in collaboration with Central YMA,

I. Blindness:

National Programme for Control of Blindness was launched in India in the year 1976 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the goal of reducing the prevalence of Blindness from 1.49% to 0.8% by 2007. In Mizoram NPCB was started during 1982-83. Cataract and Refractive Error are the major causes of blindness.

Achievement under NPCB, Mizoram during the year 2016-17 is as follows: -

- 1) No. of Cataract Operation is one thousand two hundred twenty five.
- 2) No. of School children screened is twenty one thousand two hundred seventy seven.
- 3) No. of school children detected Refractive Error is three thousand six hundred seventy three.
- 4) No. of free spectacle provided to poor children is six hundred fourteen.
- 5) No. of eye donation is sixty three for eye transplant.
- 6) No. of eye transplant is thirty three.

K. Nursing Section:

No. of Nurses Trained:

M.Sc. Nursing - 1 no, B.Sc. Nursing – MCON - 30 nos., B.SC. Nursing – RIPANS - 33 nos., G.N.M. - 17 nos., Health Worker - 43 nos.

Opening of ANM School:

ANM School Lawngtlai will be started in the near future.

Hostel Building of MCON:

Mizoram College of Nursing hostel building ready for shifting.

L. Drugs Control Administration:

Drugs Control Administration is directly entrusted to execute powers and duties conferred under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945, Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 and Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 with the main aim of ensuring that the public as whole could acquire medicines of good quality, safe and efficacious and at reasonable prices which they could afford.

Drugs Control Administration is responsible for issue of drugs licences and renewal thereof in the whole of Mizoram. Drugs Control Officers are frequently checking the drugs stores within their respective jurisdictions and actions are taken on the basis of their reports. The achievement and performances of Food & Drugs Administration wing during April 2016-November 2016 are as follows:

1. No. of Drugs License issued - 105 nos.
2. No. of Drugs License cancelled - 80 nos.
3. No. of Drugs License renewed - 70 nos.
4. No. of Show Cause Notice served - 55 nos.
5. No. of sample drawn for analysis - 8 nos.
6. No. of inspection - 352 nos.
7. No. of Drugs License suspended - 11 nos.
8. Revenue submitted to State Government:
 - a) Drugs License application fee - Rs. 3,84,500.00
 - b) Drugs License renewal fee - Rs. 1,83,380.00

Total - Rs. 5,67,880.00

J. Food Safety Section:

The Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, Rules and Regulations 2011 is enforced in the state along with the rest of the country. Under this Act, all Food Business operators are required to either Registered or get themselves licensed. Likewise, this Food Licensing and Registration of Food Business Operators is being carried out in the state.

The main objective of this Act is to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food to the consumers. As per guidelines given by the Central Government, on-line system of registering and licensing of food business operators in the state has been launched on 19th November, 2014 by the Hon'ble Health Minister.

The achievements and performances are as follows:

1. Number of Food License Issued - 144 nos
2. Number of Food Registration issued - 330 nos.
3. Total No. of sample lifted - 25 nos.
4. Revenue submitted to State Government:
 - a) Licence fee - Rs. 5,44,300.00
 - b) Registration fee - Rs. 87,000.00

Total - Rs. 6,31,300.00

K. NIDDCP

Aim & Objective of the Programme is to reduce various deficiencies disorder caused by deficiency of Iodine, to promote household consumption of iodide salt in place of common salt, to monitor the iodine content of iodide salt regularly and to conduct survey among the school children between 6-12 yrs old to detect the disorder like goitre and other abnormalities.

As iodine is an essential micro-nutrients required to be consumed daily for the normal physical growth and mental development, it is supplemented conveniently through the iodide salt.

The Percentage of consumption of iodide salt at household level is 98.8% which is highest in the North-East and even at the national level.

The latest survey report on Iodine Deficiency Disorder among the school children in 6 Districts conducted in 2013 has gone down to **5.71%** from the previous **14.75%** of 5 years back which indicate that the programme has made much improvement in the control of Iodine Deficiency Disorder in the State.

For promotion of the programme, IDD awareness spot & scroll advertisement are being displayed at Local Cable Networks (LPS & Zonet). IDD awareness booklets and posters are also distributed in all the 9 districts of Mizoram.

L. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) – Mizoram

Objectives: To reduce the Prevalence rate of Leprosy at a level of less than 1/10,000 population. The State has already attained elimination status i.e. 0.21/10,000

Major Achievement during 1st April 2016 onwards: -

1. No. of new cases detected - 5
2. No. of Leprosy cases discharged from treatment - 2
3. Total No. of Leprosy cases under treatment - 25
4. Prevalence Rate (PR) - 0.21/10,000 population
5. Annual Case Detection Rate (ANCDR) - 0.42/1,00,000 population
6. Total No. of cases with disability - 0
7. Total No. of cases requiring Reconstructive Surgery - 0

Activities: -

Health Workers / PMW

- Detection (Active & Passive)
- House to House search
- Contact Survey

- School Survey
- Health Education
- IEC
- Capacity Building

ASHA

- Detection
- Incentives:-
 - a. 200 on detection
 - b. 400 on completion of PB
 - c. 600 on completion of MB

M. Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI)

Since the launch of Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) in 1978 in India, Mizoram along with the rest of the country, is marching ahead in protecting children from 7 Vaccine preventable diseases.

Due to continuous effort of the Government of India especially of those responsible for the programme at National, State, District, Main Centre level with frontline Health Worker, ASHA and Anganwadi worker towards Immunization, India is marching ahead in preventing various vaccine preventable disease. India is declared as **Polio Free Country on 17.03.2014** and **Free Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus on 15th May, 2015**.

Following are the two points which are new challenges being faced by the Programme other than the ongoing activities mentioned above.

1. Mission Indradhanush:

From March 2015, Mission Indradhanush was introduced in four High Priority Districts (Mamit, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha). The first phase (April, May, June, July, 2015) which was supposed to be observed for four consecutive months could not be completed due to heavy rainfall in the State. However, June and July rounds were observed unsatisfactorily.

After the observation of Mission Indradhanush first round, the Government of India decided to include three new districts (Aizawl East, Aizawl West and Serchhip) in addition to the four High Priority Districts (Mamit, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha). Therefore, second phase Mission Indradhanush is started to be observed from 7th October, 2015.

In the first phase (2nd round) and second phase (1st round) a total no. of 3351 children were vaccinated.

Interestingly, 964 nos. Of Children were vaccinated for the first time in their life due to observation of Mission Indradhanush

2. Pentavalent Vaccine and IPV Introduction:

Pentavalent Vaccine and IPV was introduced from October, 2015 throughout the State along with other states in India. Before introducing this vaccine, a national level, state level, district level and block level training for all Health Worker, ASHA, AWW were conducted.

O. IDSP:

Physical Achievements:

- a. Collection of weekly epidemiological report from Government and Private Hospital, CHC, PHC, SHC and Sub-Centres. These reports are uploaded weekly to Central Surveillance Unit through IDSP Portal from each district by IDSP Portal from each district by IDSP DEOs. The consistency of Reporting Units in submission of reports has been a significant improvement during 2016.
- b. Web Conferencing is held every week on Monday with Central Surveillance Unit and other States.

- c. Media Scanning and Verification Cell (MSVC) was established on July 2016 at SSU. The main objective is to scan media outlets for disease reports and confirmation of these reports. The compiled report is forwarded to CSU each week.
- d. Twelve (12) outbreaks were investigated during the year.
- e. Scrub Typhus cases is collected from all districts by IDSP and reported to SSU. There have been 798 confirmed cases and 33 death cases reported starting from January 2012 till date.

During the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) the total financial outlay is Rs. 60,945.18 lakh (during 2012-13 Rs. 4839.71 lakh, during 2013-14 Rs.3294.84 lakh, during 2014-15 Rs.16455.00 lakh, 2015-16 Rs. 18666.48 lakh and 2016-17 Rs. 17689.15 lakh). Nearly 90% of Plan Fund has to be spent for earmarked i.e., National Health Mission, AYUSH and AIDS and the remaining fund is inadequate for improvement of healthcare, development works and to achieve overall improvement in health status.

Achievement during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) –

- a) Under 13th Finance Commission Grant, Govt. of India allocated Rs.2250.00 lakh during 2012-13 to 2014-15 for improvement of infrastructures for construction of 11 nos. of Primary Health Centres, 79 nos. of Sub-Centres / Clinics and 49 nos. of Sub-Centre Quarters.
- b) Govt. of India also released Incentive Grant for Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) amounting to Rs. 6639.58 lakh during 2013-14 to 2015-16 for strengthening of infrastructure by construction of Staff Quarters, Sub-

Centre, complete set of equipments and medicines for all Labour Rooms, capacity buildings, focusing on ASHA, strengthening for delivering standard and quality. Health Services in the State which will bring better indicators including Infant Mortality Rate.

Introduction: Health Services is one of the biggest Departments under the State Government of Mizoram. At present, it has 3815 (out of 4237 posts already created) employees of different categories, of which nearly 90 percent of the employees are the qualified technical manpowers and Para-Medical staff trained for Medical jobs in different field of Medical Sciences. Those technical staff are stretching over the whole of the State to thrust for implementation of various Health programmes even in the remotest corner of rural area in the State in adherence to the principle that Health is a fundamental and integral part of productive life, development, quality of life and a major social investment. It is also an inter-sectoral body with an involvement of individuals, families, communities, State and Nation. The main thrust of the Health Services Department is laid upon overall improvement in the health status of rural areas as a fundamental requirement for raising productivity and growth of economy in the country.

A brief status of Health Services Department are highlighted as follows.

Priority and Thrust Areas in the 12th Plan:

a) Primary Health Care:

New Schemes:

- i) Upgradation of existing PHCs into 30 bedded CHCs - 5 nos.
- ii) Establishment of new PHC - 10 nos.
- iii) Establishment of new Sub-Centres in all inhabited - 349 nos.

Village where Sub-Centre does not exist:

- i) Creation of essential posts
- ii) Re-construction of old PHC buildings - 10 nos.
- iii) Re-construction of old Sub-Centre buildings - 100 nos.
- iv) Construction of new Staff Quarters for CHC/PHC/SC
- v) Improvement/Renovation/ Electrification of CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre Buildings & Department Quarters.

Continuing Schemes:

- i) Entertainment of 742 posts of various categories already created under this programme.

b) Directorate:

- i) Improvement / renovation of Directorate building.
- ii) Entertainment of posts already created and creation of essential posts.

c) District & Sub-Division Administration:-

- i) Construction of CMOs Office building for Aizawl East, Mamit, Serchhip and Lawngtlai.
- ii) Re-Construction of CMO Office building at Lunglei and Champhai.
- iii) Construction of Staff Quarters for District and Sub-Division Office.
- iv) Renovation / improvement of existing buildings / Quarters.
- v) Entertainment of post already created and essential posts to be created i.e.,
 - 1) H.A. - 4 posts.
 - 2) UDC - 21 posts.
 - 3) LDC-cum-DEO - 75 posts.
 - 4) Computer Operator - 75 posts.

d) All other important Health Programme: -

Priority is given toward strengthening and improvement of all other health programme i.e. Medical Store Depot, State Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (SVBDPC), Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), School Health Programme, Drugs Control Administration, Food Safety Plan, Nursing Programme, Mass Education & Media Programme (MEM), Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), AYUSH, HIV/AIDS Control Programme, Blindness Control Programme, Oral Health Programme and National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme.

e) During 12th Five Year Plan, priority is given to reduce the status of Health Indicator as under:

Sl. No.	Main Goals	Current Status
1.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (State HMIS 2015-16)	88
2.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (SRS-2014)	32
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (SRS-2007)	2.0
4.	Malaria Mortality Reduction Rate	21
5.	Leprosy Prevalence Rate	0.18/10000
6.	Tuberculosis Cure Rate	84%

1. Doctor-Population Ratio: At present, Doctor-Population ratio is 1:2902 in Mizoram. A vigorous effort has been taken by the Health Services Department to minimise the ratio as 1:2000 of all India level. For this, recruitments of qualified doctors are increasing and improvement of the Health Institutions in terms of infrastructural development and equipments have also been actively taken up in the State.

Nurse-Population ratio is 1:1597 and Health Worker 1:1136.

2. Organisation structures: The following Organisation Chart of different unit under Directorate of Health Services are prepared as follows and appended herewith –

- i. Organisation Chart of Health Services – Directorate, District, Sub-Division, CHC, PHC & SC level.
- ii. Organisation Chart of Directorate of Health Services.
- iii. Organisation Chart of CMO Aizawl West, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.
- iv. Organisation Chart of CMO Aizawl East, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.
- v. Organisation Chart of CMO Lunglei, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.
- vi. Organisation Chart of CMO Saiha, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.
- vii. Organisation Chart of CMO Champhai, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.
- viii. Organisation Chart of CMO Serchhip, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.
- ix. Organisation Chart of CMO Mamit, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.
- x. Organisation Chart of CMO Lawngtlai, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.
- xi. Organisation Chart of SMO Tlabung, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.
- xii. Organisation Chart of SMO Chawngte, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.
- xiii. Organisation Chart of PMO Kulikawn, CHC, PHC, M/C & S/C.

National Health Mission (NHM):

Under National Rural Health Mission, Govt. of India released Rs. 20.98 crore during 2012-13 and Rs. 45.90 crore during 2013-14 for payment of Untied Fund, Annual Maintenance Grant. Strengthening of Hospital, Civil Work, purchase of procurement and equipments, training of ASHA which is very much beneficial to bring about increased institutional delivery, improvement in maternal and child health as well as bringing about better coordination between the health sector and the community. About 412 nos. of various posts had been recruited on contractual basis and posted in rural areas.

Under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

The Govt. of India, Ministry of DONER released fund amountin to Rs.46.66 lakh as 1st Installment and State Govt. allocated State Matching Share amounting to Rs. 5.18 lakh for construction of Medical Staff Quarters for Community

Health Centre (CHC) at Saitual and Thingsulthliah. The fund was fully transferred to State PWD for construction of 4 (four) nos. of Type-II Quarters and 2 (two) nos. of Type-IV Quarters. As per Quarterly Progress Report for the quarter ending September, 2016. Physical Progress is 87% and Financial Progress is Rs. 51.84 lakh, Utilization Certificate amounting to Rs. 51.84 lakh has already been submitted and the remaining fund is being awaited.

Problems and constraints:

- i) Limited financial resources by State Government.
- ii) Ban imposed by the State Govt. for creation of post.
- iii) Late sanction of fund by Govt. of India.

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HOSPITAL & MEDICAL EDUCATION

Overview of the Department:

The Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education is one of the two wings of the Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram with a separate Budget since 2006-07 it is a social service sector encompassing most of the aspects of human life and a secondary health care Department. It has also inter-sectoral role and linkages with majority of the Department for the service to the people

of Mizoram. Since its inception, it is look after 8(eight) Districts Hospitals viz. Aizawl, Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Mamit, Kolasib including Mizoram State Cancer Institute/Cancer Hospital, Zemabawk, Kulikawn Hospital, State Referral Hospital Falkawn along with 2(two) Medical Institutions viz. School of Nursing, Lunglei, Mizoram College of Nursing (MCON), Falkawn.

Government Hospitals

Sl. No.	Name of Hospitals	No. of Beds
1	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	267
2	Kulikawn Hospital, Aizawl	50
3	Civil Hospital, Lunglei	120
4	District Hospital, Champhai	60
5	District Hospital, Serchhip	60
6	District Hospital, Saiha	65
7	District Hospital, Kolasib	60
8	District Hospital, Mamit	30
9	District Hospital, Lawngtlai	30
10	Referral Hospital, Falkawn (including TB Hospital)	193
11	Mizoram State Cancer Institute (MSCI)	54
12	Tlabung Sub-divisional Hospital	50
Total		1013

Non-Government (Private) Hospitals

Sl. No.	Name of Hospitals	No. of Beds
1	Presbyterian Hospital, Durtlang	320
2	Christian Hospital, Serkawn	100
3	Greenwood Hospital, Bawngkawn	87
4	Adventist Hospital, Seventh Day Tlang	45
5	Nazareth Hospital, Chaltlang	33
6	Bethesda Hospital, Bawngkawn	70
7	Aizawl Hospital & Research Centre, Mission Veng	150
8	Vaivenga Hospital & Research Centre, Dawrpui	19
9	Grace Nursing Home, Electric Veng	32
10	New Life Hospital, Chanmary	43
11	Maraland Gospel Centenary Hospital, Saiha	70
12	Lairam Christian Medical Centre, Lawngtlai	60
13	Alpha Hospital, Kulikawn	40
14	Med-Aim Adventist Hospital, Champhai	32
15	B.N. Hospital Kulikawn	40
16	Nazareth Nursing Home, Tumpui Kolasib	20
17	Hope Hospital, Lunglei	35
18	Faith Hospital, Lunglei	40
19	D.M Hospital, Champhai	30
20	Bethany Hospital, Mission Veng	37
Total		1304

- Tlabung Sub Divisional Hospital is under the establishment of Directorate of Health Services included in Government Hospitals.

OUT-PATIENT & IN-PATIENTS DURING 2015-16 (April 2014 – March 2015)

Sl. No.	Hospitals	No. of Out-Patients	No. of In-Patients
1	Government Hospitals	704142	49551
2	Non-Government Hospitals	216050	47051

➤ **No. of patients referred outside the state of Mizoram for investigation and treatment – 2376 (1.4.2014 – up to 31st October 2016)**

➤ **Empanelled Hospitals outside the State**

ii) **Kolkata –**

- BM Birla Heart Research Institute
- Kothari Medical Centre
- AMRI Hospital
- Calcutta medical research Institute
- Apollo Gleneagles Hospital
- Chitaranjan National Cancer hospital
- DESUN Hospital

iii) **Guwahati –**

- BBCI
- GNRC Hospital
- Downtown Hospital
- International Hospital
- Pratiksha Hospital
- Arya hospital
- Sankardeva Netralaya

iv) **New Delhi –**

- Indian Spinal Injury Centre
- Indraprastha Apollo Hospital
- St. Stephens Hospital
- Escort Heart Institute & Research Centre
- Sitaram Bhartia Hospital

v) **Mumbai –** Tata Memorial Hospital

vi) **Shillong –** Bethany Hospital

vii) **Vellore –** Christian Medical College

viii) **Apollo Hospitals –** Chennai & Hyderabad

ix) **Bangalore –** Narayana Hrudayalaya Institute of Cardiac Science

➤ **Empanelled Hospitals within the State:**

Aizawl –

- Presbyterian Hospital, Durtlang
- Greenwood Hospital
- Bethesda Hospital
- Nazareth Hospital
- New Life Hospital
- Grace Nursing Home
- Vaivenga Hospital & Research Foundation
- Aizawl Hospital
- Seventh Day Adventist Hospital, Aizawl
- Mizoram Health Care

Lunglei –

- Christian Hospital, Serkawn
- Hope Hospital
- Faith Hospital

Lawngtlai –

- Lairam Christian Medical Centre

Saiha –

- Maraland Gospel Centenary Hospital

Kolasib –

- Nazareth Nursing Home

Champhai –

- DM Hospital,
- Med. Adventist, Sevenday Hospital

The Directorate has been depended entirely on State Plan fund for maintenance and for adding new infrastructure items. The State's Plan Budget in respect of Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education for the last five years is as detailed under:

2011-12	- Rs. 4275.00 lakh
2012-13	- Rs. 4376.62 lakh
2013-14	- Rs. 4937.28 lakh
2014-15	- Rs. 4377.47 lakh
2015-16	- Rs. 4936.26 lakh

Achievement (Financial) : 2015 – 2016

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Head of Development	Total Revised Outlay (RE)	Financial Achievement				Total
			Estimated cost	Central share under CSS/NEC/ NLCPR	State Matching Share	Other state programme	
1.	Hospital & Medical Education	7894.62	3260.60	3161.43	686.90	617.41	7726.34

Achievement (Physical) : 2015 - 2016

	HEADS	Achievement
1	Direction and Administration	
	A. Salaries	42
	B. Wages	140
	C. Other Estd. Cost	
	i) Office Expenses	14
	ii) Domestic Travel Expenses	5
	iii) Medical Treatment	7
	iv) Rent	1
	D. Major/Minor Works for Office Bldg.	25
	E. Others (excl. schemes/projects)	
2	Plan Schemes	
	B. STATE PLAN SCHEMES	
	i) SMS for CSS etc.	
	ii) Other State Schemes	
	(a) Medical Store Depot	1
	(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries	206
	(c) Disaster Management	
	(d) Cancer Treatment and Research	48
	(e) AYUSH	1
	(f) Primary Health Centre	51
	(g) Public Health Insurance (RSBY & MSHCS)	21880
	(h) Medical Education, Research & Training	40
	(i) Prevention and Control of Diseases Programme	10
	(j) Development of State Referral Hospital	43
	(k) Biomedical Waste Management	11

Department's Contribution in the Economy:

The Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education, H & FW, Govt. of Mizoram lies under social services sector, there is no sectoral contribution to the GDSP.

Activities of the Department for the 12th Five Year Plan

In order to offer good health care to the people of Mizoram, the Department has been initiated steps for building good infrastructures, diagnostic equipments as well as increase in man-power. Steps are also taken to avoid large no. of patients being referred outside the State, for investigations and treatment as heavy

financial loss is incurred to the Government exchequer.

In order to fulfill the objectives of the National Health Mission, the need of the state of Mizoram in regard to the Medical Doctors, Staff Nurses & Paramedical staffs, the state of Mizoram lacks qualified Doctors/Nurses/Paramedical staffs both in the urban and rural areas. In order to bridge this gap and deficiency, the Department has been making effort to set up a Medical College as '**Mizoram Institute of Medical Education and Research (MIMER)**' it is proposed to be housed at State Referral Hospital, Falkawn, fund for establishment of a Medical College is expected to release soon from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India and permission to establish a Medical College is being awaited from the Medical Council of India, by using the SMS costing to Rs.5.56 crore (1st installment), renovation of building at Falkawn have been undertaken. The Government of India has released an amount of Rs 40.00 crore, proposal for expenditure sanction is under way.

Furthermore, the Department has also initiated to establish 4(four) GNM Schools under Ministry of Health & Family (Nursing Division), Government of India, at Champhai, Saiha, Kolasib and Serchhip, the construction of building is undertaken and on the verge of completion.

The existing Cancer Hospital (40 bedded) Zemabawk is proposed to be upgraded/strengthened with the help of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, the Government of India gave its nod for the project with a cost of Rs. 44.27 crore, an amount of Rs.14.64 crore has been released by the Ministry and the Government of Mizoram has consequently allocated Rs 1.67 crore as State Matching Share. The project includes construction and purchase of hi-tech equipments. A purchase order for Linear

Accelerator (LINAC) was already issued and civil works portion is expected to commence soon.

The Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education if functioning without having own building/office, construction of Directorate building is being undertaken at New Secretariat Complex, Aizawl with an estimated cost of Rs 8.25 crore under Special Plan Assistance, physical progress ending November, 2016 is 90%.

The 200-Bedded Hostel – Block-I & II for Mizoram College of Nursing, Falkawn has been started with an estimated cost of Rs 1169.97 lakh under Special Plan Assistance, physical progress ending November, 2016 is 90%.

The Staff Quarters (Assam Type) buildings of Civil Hospital, Lunglei are too old and not suitable for accommodation of Hospital Staff whose service plays vital role to ensure good health care to the people, the Detailed Project Report had been submitted to the Ministry of DoNER for possible funding under NLCPR as it is a retained project to the cost of **Rs 17.31 crore**.

The State Referral Hospital, Falkawn (150 Bedded) has been functioning after the inauguration on 10th Dec, 2012 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Mizoram. To run the said Hospital successfully 137 posts have been created and filling up of the same are being taken up. It is proposed to be upgraded into 400 Bedded Hospital/Medical College.

However, due to financial constraint in the State, major developments like infrastructure viz. construction of Hospital buildings, staff quarters and high tech equipments could not be met from the State Plan Budget as about 85% of the total plan outlay has been utilized for salaries. Therefore, developments stated above in respect of the state like Mizoram depend

upon other source of funding agencies like NEC, NLCPR (MoDNER) etc.

Since the Hospitals hi-tech machines, diagnostic equipments and construction of buildings as well are out of bounds from the state budget, fund has been sought to the funding agencies stated above, the on-going projects with funding pattern of 90:10 is as below: -

1. Improvement of CSSD at 5(five) Hospitals in the State of Mizoram viz. Civil Hospital Aizawl, Lunglei, Districts Hospital Saiha, Kolasib, Serchhip under NEC (completed)
2. Procurement of CT Scan (16 slice) at Civil Hospital Aizawl under NEC (already installed).
3. Strengthening of Cardiology Department at Civil Hospital Aizawl under NEC (being functioned and is on the verge of completion).
4. Establishment of State Medical Library at Civil Hospital Aizawl (civil works portion being started & expected to complete within May, 2016).
5. Strengthening of Dental Department at Civil Hospital Aizawl along with District Hospitals in the state of Mizoram under NEC (Civil Works completed).
6. Procurement of CT Scan Machine (16 slice) for Civil Hospital, Lunglei under NEC
Estimated Cost - Rs. 2.80 crore (Tender being floated)
7. Bio-Medical Waste Management System for district hospital Lawngtlai, Champhai, Serchhip, Mamit under NEC – Rs 4.68 crore (Tender being floated)
8. Construction of 100-Bedded Hospital Saiha under NLCPR (Physical progress 37% ending September, 2016).
9. Construction of 50-Bedded Hospital, Lawngtlai

Retained Cost - Rs. 14.62 crore:
The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Govt. of India has been conveyed an administrative approval of Rs.1191.51 lakh, 1st installment of the project amounting to Rs. 428.94 lakhs and prompt action being taken up by State P.W.D

NLCPR - Retained

- 1) Upgradation of JN Hospital Serchhip into 100-Bedded
Retained Cost - Rs. 17.00 crore
- 2) Construction of Housing Complex at Civil Hospital Lunglei
Retained Cost - Rs. 17.31 crore
- 3) Construction of 100 Bedded Institute of Human Behaviors & Allied Science (Mental Hospital) at Kulikawn Aizawl.
Estimated Cost - Rs. 50.00 crore

Over and above, the Department has submitted the project proposal for possible funding under NEC as detailed below:

NEC – Retained Project

1. **Procurement of MRI Scan for Civil Hospital Aizawl**
Estimated cost - Rs. 10.73 crore.

Mizoram State Health Care Scheme (MSHCS)

The Government of Mizoram is committed to providing Health Insurance covering to its population and had implemented for all its population, excepting Government Servants and their dependents a Health Insurance Scheme called the MSHCS (Mizoram State Health Care Scheme) since April 2008. It had also formed the Mizoram State Health Care Society, a registered Society to oversee and implement directly or indirectly the implementation of the Scheme. The

Governing Body of the Scheme is chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Government of Mizoram. The intended benefit of the said scheme is being availed by the needy patients.

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

The two Schemes are being implemented and the intended benefit of the two schemes being awaited by the needy patients who are not Government Servants & BPL families as well.

Achievement under RSBY & MSHC (Physical & Financial)

RSBY: 2015 – 2016

1. No. of enrollment - 152983
2. No. of claims paid - 16622
3. Amount released - Rs.8,62,73,355.00

MSHC: 2015 – 2016

1. No. of enrollment - 116322
2. No. of claims paid - 5258
3. Amount released – Rs.12,80,26,231.00

During 1st April 2016 – 30th September, 2016

RSBY

1. No. of enrollment - 194886
2. No. of claims paid - 7455
3. Amount released – Rs.3,87,62,285.00

MSHC

1. No. of enrollment - 115221
2. No. of claims paid - 2257
3. Amount released – Rs.5,43,45,232.00

Outcome of the Department's Activities so far and Expected Outcome (Impact on Economy)

Due to inadequate availability of state of art equipments and shortage of man power, there are many instances when patients have to be referred outside the state for necessary investigation and treatment at the cost of the Government of Mizoram is exchequer. Various measures have been made by the department to improve the treatment of facilities in the state so as to cut down Govt. spending as well as inconveniences to the patient party. It is envisaged that the services and facilities of the District Hospitals be upgraded so that the people in the rural areas do not need to make long journey to the state capital to receive necessary treatment for their illness.

Problems and Challenge in the stage of Implementation

- **Man power:**

The Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education has been functioning with inadequate man power since its inception 2006, the Hospitals are managed by a separate Administrative

Establishment, however, most of the Hospitals are still not functioning as full fledged establishments due to lack of adequate man power. The Hospital services being a labour intensive zone, the fund provision could not cope with the requirement of man-power with compared to the minimum requirement of the Indian Public Health Standard Norms (IPHS). Patients have also been facing difficulties in proper utilization of facilities due to absence of man power.

- **Diagnostic Equipment:**
Due to curtailment of plan fund, the Department could not equip the vital requirements of Hospital viz. Hi-tech and Med tech equipments and machineries. As a result of these, there are many instances when patients have to be referred outside the state for necessary investigations and treatment at the cost of Government exchequer.
- **Construction of Buildings /staff quarters:**
Due to financial constraint in the Department, major developments viz. construction of hospital buildings, staff quarters could not be taken up as the existing hospital buildings, staff quarters, structures are semi pucca and very old. They are also in a dilapidated condition due to natural wear and tear. Some of the buildings are not fit for occupation. Moreover, maintenance of Hospital buildings and staff quarters could not have been undertaken.

The following measures to improve the development gap occurred in Medical & Health Sector under Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education as elaborated as under:

- **Conversion of Plan post into Non-Plan:** About 85% of the Department's total outlay has been utilized for salaries and wages, such being the case, the Department is not in a position to provide vital requirement of Hospitals viz. Hospital Diet, supply of materials and equipments, supply of emergency medicines etc and other development works. It is therefore suggested that most of our Plan Post might be converted into Non-Plan which may reduce the utilization of fund on salary & wages.
- **Provision of Diagnostic Equipments/Supply of vital medicines and consumables:** In order to avoid a large number of referred cases outside the state for necessary investigation and treatment, the various hospitals need to be well equipped with machineries, diagnostic equipments, supply of vital medicines and consumables. Hence, more funds are required so as to achieve the financial loss of Government exchequer.
- **Renovation/Construction of Buildings:** The existing Hospital buildings and staff quarters are very old, dilapidated and congested to accommodate the increasing no. of patients, re-construction of Hospital buildings, quarters are very much essential so as to provide good health care to the people. Hence, more funds are required.
- **Telemedicine at District Hospitals:** Telemedicine is a real need for patients out there who cannot get clinical consultation and decision making due to unavailability of doctors, lack of communication infrastructure or not fit for travel. To improve the health care facilities in the state,

telemedicine is considered absolutely necessary to install at the District Hospitals – so that the development gap hindering better treatment for patients in Medical & Health Sector may be abolished which in turn automatically provide better treatment of patients in the State. Hence, more funds are required.

Publications:

The Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education has recently published Hospital Statistics 2015-16 based on Monthly Statistical Bulletin, hard copy along with soft copy attached.

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WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Vision:

Ensuring safe drinking water and improved sanitation for all, at all times, in Mizoram.

Mission:

To ensure all rural and urban households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities on sustainable basis so as to bring about a healthy environment, prosperity and better quality of life.

Objective:

1. Facilitate all rural households to have access to and use appropriate sanitation facilities.
2. Facilitate all rural households to have access to and use adequate safe drinking water.
3. Facilitate all urban population to have access to and use adequate safe drinking water.
4. Enabling rural communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water quality.
5. Enabling rural communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water quality.
6. Ensuring sustainability of drinking water sources and systems.

Rural Water Supply:

Rural Drinking Water Supply are implemented mainly by providing Piped Water Supply using Gravity Flow, Pumping Scheme, Rain Water Harvesting Scheme (RWHS), 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 @40Lpcd since inception of ARWSP in 1972 in the state and a minimum level should be 55 Lpcd in 12th Five Year Plan period. The status of rural habitations (As per 40 Lpcd) as on 1.4.2012 was as under:

1. Non-Covered (NC) i.e upto 10 lpcd = 0 habitations
 2. Partially Covered (PC) i.e above 10 lpcd but below 40 lpcd = 66 habitations
 3. Fully Covered habitation (FC) i.e. 40 lpcd & above = 711 habitations
- Total = 777 habitations**

As per latest data realignment, there are 738 rural habitation in Mizoram which was decreased from 777 nos. due to urbanization, depopulation, etc.

The present status as on 1.4.2016 is as under:

1. Non-Covered (NC) i.e upto 10 lpcd = 0 habitations
 2. Partially Covered (PC) i.e above 10 lpcd but below 40 lpcd = 298 habitations
 3. Fully Covered habitation (FC) i.e. 40 lpcd & above = 440 habitations
- Total = 738 habitations**

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced in 2003-04, which was later known as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) W.e.f 1.4.2012 and now renamed as Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 2nd October 2014. The objectives are:

1. Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating Open defecation.

2. Accelerate Sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.
3. Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.
4. Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
5. Develop where required community managed sanitation systems focussing on scientific Solid and Liquid Waste many systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas. The Implementing Department had constructed 111028 nos. of Individual Household Latrines, 4121 nos. of school toilets and 1453 nos. of Anganwadi toilets and 578 nos. of Sanitary complex, so far.

Urban Water Supply:

Mizoram is still on its way in achieving the National norms of Water Supply Level (70 lpcd) in Urban Water Supply Programme. There are 1 city and 22 towns in Mizoram, 10 towns have been brought under fully covered status (70 lpcd), 13 towns are still under Partially Covered (below 70 lpcd). There are four towns where water supply projects are under construction for achieving 70 lpcd and many more are expected to be sanctioned within a few year.

Water Supply Projects:

There are some projects which are being implemented under various sources of funding with a view to bring the towns/villages to fully covered status as well as for improvement of existing water supply as follows: -

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approved cost (Rs. in lakh)	Programme / Funded by
1	Greater Lawngtlai Water Supply Scheme	2564.50	DoNER
2	Greater Hnahtial Water Supply Scheme	825.60	DoNER
3	Tuipang Water Supply Scheme	941.13	DoNER
4	Greater Saitual Water Supply Scheme	2153.00	DoNER
5	Bilkhawthlir Water Supply Scheme	780.47	DoNER
6	W. Phaileng Water Supply Scheme	995.19	DoNER
7	Bairabi Water Supply Scheme	490.37	DoNER
8	S. Khawbung Water Supply Scheme	827.38	DoNER
9	Sairang Water Supply Scheme	221.14	DoNER
10	Aibawk Water Supply Scheme	979.42	DoNER
11	Greater Saiha Water Supply Scheme	2070.20	10% L.S. Grant under Urban Ministry
12	Tlabung Water Supply Scheme	441.00	10% L.S. Grant under Urban Ministry
13	Greater Khawzawl Water Supply Scheme	2497.00	10% L.S. Grant under Urban Ministry (New Scheme)
14	Biate Water Supply Scheme (Pumping)	1364.67	10% L.S. Grant under Urban Ministry (New Scheme) sanctioned during 2016-17
15	Sangau Water Supply Scheme Ph-I	484.00	NEC
16	Phuaibuang Water Supply Scheme	391.50	NEC
17	Bualpui 'NG' & Lungzarhtum Water Supply Scheme	493.00	NEC
18	Lengpui Town & Lengpui Airport WSS (Pumping)	458.20	NEC
19	Sangau Water Supply Scheme (Pumping) Ph-II	471.60	NEC
20	Darlawn Water Supply Scheme (Aug)	485.20	NEC
21	Vairengte Water Supply Scheme	783.11	NEC
22	Improvement of Ngopa Water Supply Scheme	399.00	NABARD
23	Reduction of Water leakage in the distribution system for Aizawl City	405.60	AMRUT

Urban Sanitation:

There are two projects which have been taken up under sanitation sector:

- 1) **Septage Management System:** Which need evolving systematic and hygienic disposal of both sewage and the effluent from the individual septic tank. A sum of Rs.405.60 lakh has been sanctioned under AMRUT under the project name 'Setting up of Septage Management Unit including Anaerobic Microbial Inoculums (AMI) and Bio-digester facility in Aizawl.
- 2) **Storm Water Drainage System:** Mizoram being hilly terrain with high intensity rainfall, landslide disaster is very common phenomenon which is attributable to improper management of runoff. With a view to both cleanliness and safety, it is felt necessary to have proper drainage system at least at all Cities and Towns. A sum of

Rs.2595.60 lakh has been sanctioned for construction for Storm Water Drainage System within Aizawl Phase-I under AMRUT.

Slipped Back Problems:

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

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Sectoral Overview

The Department had been implementing the nation-wide mission of the 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)' which is being subsumed by Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for urban renewal and development. Central Programmes of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) for urban poverty alleviation is also undertaken by the Department. The special provision of 10% Gross Budgetary Support for NER in respect of the 2 (two) Ministries of Urban Development and the Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation had also been implemented on a big scale for creation of critical urban infrastructure in various towns. The scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)' which has been implemented for providing assistance for construction of houses to the Slum-Dwellers has been taken up for from 2011-12. From the present financial year, PMAY-Urban under 'Housing for All' is to be undertaken is a massive scale to cover all eligible beneficiaries town their individual houses.

Besides, the new programme of Nationwide scheme (Smart City Mission) has been introduced to address technologically city retrofitting. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted project of 'North-Eastern Region Urban Development Project (NERUDP)' had been implemented in Aizawl City by a separate wing of SIPMIU for critical city infrastructure and various institutional development activities. The Department has also been charged with issues of Urban Sanitation & Solid Waste Management, in this connection, Swachh Bharat Mission was newly launched during 2014-15 which focussed cleanliness of the whole State. Moreover, the Department look after Town & Country Planning and Municipalities. The Department also implements various schemes within the State's Annual Plan

under Minor Works for urban infrastructure development activities. The Department has the agency and parastatal namely Aizawl Municipal Corporation.

Employment opportunity creations out of various schemes implemented by the Department such as skill development training especially through NULM, AMRUT and 12000 beneficiaries have so far benefited various training since inception of the programmes.

Sources of fund/capital comes mainly from State Government by way of yearly allocation of Plan Fund Most of the capital for activities/programmes undertaken by the Department comes directly from Central Government by way of Grant under 10% GBS for NER, Additional Central Assistance through State Government like AMRUT, Housing for All, Smart City Mission, SPA and SCA. Another Capital investment of the State is ADB loan for NERUDP which is operated by SIPMIU under UD&PA Department.

Department's contribution in the economy (Role of the Sector)

It is now accepted worldwide that Urban Centres are engines of growth of the economy. Major economic activities, particularly the service sectors, which contribute a major portion of the country's Gross Domestic Product mainly come from urban areas. Besides, the manufacturing sector also tend to centre around cities and towns. Thus the Government of India and the State Government now gives emphasis on Urban development and alleviation of Urban poverty.

The Department's efforts in building up Urban infrastructure and Urban management take the following forms: -

1. Question of basic infrastructure on water supply, sewerage and sanitation, Roads and transport,

markets, etc. through the schemes of JNNURM/ AMRUT, 10% Lump-Sum Grant for NER, State's Annual Plan (Special Project)

2. Urban Sanitation, Cleanliness & Solid Waste Management, Networks through Swachh Bharat Mission, State Annual Plan, and Asian Development Bank-Assisted NERCCDIP.

The efforts towards alleviation of poverty and provision of basic services for Urban Poor take the following forms: -

- 1) Provision of Housing for EWS Families through the Scheme of JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP).
- 2) Provision of Housing and Slum Up gradation through the Scheme of RAY and Housing for All.
- 3) Economic Empowerment of Urban Poor through Skill Training initiative and Self Employment Programme through the Scheme of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).

These initiatives taken together contributes to the economy by providing Urban Infrastructure for growth and development of economy. Further the poverty alleviation programmes enable empowerment activities, resulting in their economic improvement. Lastly, the huge shortfall of housing stock in Urban Areas is slowly addressed through Government's intervention to achieve the ultimate aim of Housing for All.

1) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

a) Under the sub-scheme of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG):

- (1) Renovation of Aizawl Greater Water Supply Scheme, Phase-I is

implemented under PHED. Total project cost is Rs. 1681.80 lakhs now completed.

- (2) Three Road Development Projects for Aizawl were sanctioned by the Central Government and being implemented by PWD. Viz; (a) Improvement and Widening of Aizawl City Road Phase-I amounting to Rs 3873.40 lakh (b) Sihhmui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizawl City Ring Road (16.70 km.) amounting to Rs 5309.32 lakh and (c) Widening and improvement of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University road (10.50 km) amounting to Rs.1907.64 lakh.

b) Under the Sub-Schemes of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP):

For provision of housing and other basic amenities to families below poverty line and economically weaker section of the society, 3 (Three) housing projects namely, **Chite Lawipu Combine EWS Housing Project** (Rs. 3403.43 lakh), **Rangvamuah EWS Housing Project** (Rs. 3075.14 lakh) and **Durtlang EWS Housing Project** (Rs.2623.73 lakhs) are implemented under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP). These three projects together will provide housing to 1096 urban poor families. The Central and State Government has fully released of their share and the 85% of works is now completed and works is being in progress.

c) Under the Sub-Scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

(IHSDP): Eight projects worth Rs.3927.31 lakhs for Construction of EWS Housing at Lunglei, Saiha, Champhai (two projects), Kolasib (two projects), Serchhip and Mamit were approved and sanctioned by the Central Government for

construction of **1950 units/houses** under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The Central and State share of the fund have been released in full, and the works have also been completed.

d) Under the Sub-Scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):

2 (two) major water supply projects, namely, Augmentation of Greater Lunglei Water Supply Scheme (Rs.867.44 lakh) and Augmentation of Greater Serchhip Water Supply Scheme (Rs. 687.60 lakh) were approved and sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) by the Government of India to provide sufficient quantity of water to the people of Lunglei and Serchhip. The central and State share of the fund are fully released and the projects are implemented by Public Health Engineering Department.

2) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY): The Pilot Project of Rajiv Awas Yajona is being implemented with Project cost of Rs.1120.01 lakh; Central Share Rs.949.01 lakh and State Share Rs.171.00 lakh. The Central share upto 2nd Installment Rs.750.34 lakh is already released, out of which Rs.434.00 lakh is released during current year 2015-16 by Central Government. Again SMS also released upto 2nd Installment amounting to Rs.114.00 lakh. Works is in progress. The remaining Central Share of Rs.198.67 lakh is expected during next Financial year 2016-17. Meantime, remaining of SMS amounting to Rs.57.00 lakh may also be released by the State Government after the Central Government released their 3rd and last installment.

3) National Urban Livelihood Mission (CSS): Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozjar Yojana (SJSRY) has now been restructured and renamed as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). The mission's aim is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission would also aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

The mission is taken up in the 8 District Hqrs. viz. (i) Aizawl, (ii) Lunglei, (iii) Saiha, (iv) Champhai, (v) Kolasib, (vi) Serchhip, (vii) Lawngtlai and (viii) Mamit. The sharing pattern between the Central Government and the State Government is 90:10.

The extent and size of the NULM is yet to be made known by the Central Government since it will be a nationwide mission programme on urban poverty alleviation. The updated financial status is as under: -

Year	Sharing Pattern	CSS Released (Rs in lakh)	SMS Released (Rs in lakh)
2014-15	CSS : SMS 90 : 10	851.52	38.96
2015-16		769.56	95.00
		262.49	86.00
TOTAL		1883.57	219.96

4) For NLUP Implementing Departments, achievement under NLUP: UD&PA Department has been engaged in the Mizoram Government Flagship Programme NLUP since 2013-14 financial year for taking ten number of Trades within Aizawl Municipal Council Area.

The Department was mobilised in the NLUP implementation at a relatively later date to relieve the heavy worked of Industries Department by taking 10 nos. of Trades. Initially, fund amounting to Rs.460.40 lakh was transferred directly by Industries Department to our account. Later, during 2013-14, we were allocated Rs.1490.00 lakh which is drawn and utilised fully for beneficiaries assistance till date. During the year 2014-15 the department had sanctioned an amount of Rs.1334.00 lakh for continuation of NLUP scheme, out of which Rs.50.00 lakh only was drawn and utilized, the remaining being kept in K. Deposit

which can be sufficient for completion upto 4th phase.

The Department had so far made 14 campaigns at selected places wherein the beneficiaries were given instructions and motivational speeches so that they may achieve the goals of NLUP in accordance with their signed agreement on the Scheme. The Department has also conducted training for beneficiaries under selected trades, namely Desktop publishing, Video & Photography and Hair cutting by engaging experts as Resource Person in the respective Trades. Two times on the spot monitoring/survey and one time evaluation/ survey has been done for each beneficiaries under 2nd Phase. In regards to 3rd & 4th Phase Beneficiaries, spot verification survey had already been conducted by the Department.

The abstract of the achievement so far under UD&PA Department is shown as under: -

Sl.	NAME OF TRADE	2 nd Phase (Fully Achieved)		3 rd Phase (On-going 1 st Installment completed)		4 th Phase (On-going 1 st Installment completed))	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	Automobile Repairing	87	89.53	53	11.00	23	4.80
2	Beauty Parlour	91	91.47	66	13.50	29	7.30
3	Desk Top Publishing	181	175.1	297	292.72	131	126.10
4	Electronic Repairing	105	106.4	100	20.40	35	7.50
5	Hair Cutting	46	44.45	18	3.50	7	1.40
6	Knitting	8	8	6	1.40	2	0.40
7	Leather & Hood Works	5	7.4	11	2.30	3	0.70
8	Video & Photography	67	65.14	127	127.30	55	55.90
9	Shoe Repairing	26	13.6	8	1.60	6	1.20
10	Tailoring	815	816.23	581	118.40	265	51.10
TOTAL		1431	1417.32	1267	592.12	556	256.40

5) 10% Lumpsum Grants: Various Urban Infrastructure Development projects and Slum Area Development Projects are being implemented under 10% Lumpsum Grant provisions for

North East India both under the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. Aizawl city and various towns are being

covered under this provision, and efforts are on to expand its coverage to all the 23 notified towns. Till date, as many as 21 projects with the total cost of Rs.252.30 crore have been completed. 17 projects with the combined total project cost of Rs.259.86 crore are currently in progress.

The Department have 3 (three) ongoing projects such as (i) Development of Darlawn Town (ii) Development of Zawlnuam Town and (iii) Development of N. Vanlaiphai Town with total project cost of Rs.652.48 lakh (CSS) and Rs.72.52 lakh (SMS), The updated status of the ongoing schemes directly implemented under UD&PA is as under: -

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Project cost		Already released		Pending	
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share
1	Development Scheme at Zawlnuam	146.71	16.30	110.04	16.30	36.67	0.00
2	Development Scheme at N.Vanlaiphai	198.72	22.08	198.72	22.08	0.00	0.00
3	Development Scheme at Darlawn	307.04	34.12	307.04	34.12	0.00	0.00
4	Construction of Urban Resource Centre at Aizawl	816.67	90.74	272.22	30.25	544.45	60.49

6) Special Plan Assistance / State Priority Project: The Department has been availing Special Plan Assistance

since 2012-13 and the following works are already taken up under SPA scheme.

Sl. No.	Name of Works	Year	Amount (Rs in lakh)
1	Improvement of Lammual Ground, Aizawl	2012 - 13	792.00
2	Composite Urban Development Project	2012 - 13	532.00
3	RCC building Type UV for AIST Qtrs. at Aizawl	2012 - 13	231.00
4	Link road & Pedestrian footpath within Aizawl city	2013 - 14	177.77
5	Construction of Crematorium at Aizawl (Sairang)	2013 - 14	100.00
6	Directorate Building of UD&PA at New Secretariat	2013 - 14	500.00
7	Community Centre at Armed Veng, Aizawl	2014 - 15	600.00
8	Convention Centre at Aizawl	2014 - 15	2500.00
TOTAL			5432.77

During the current year of 2015-16, The SPA scheme is discontinued and new scheme of **State Priority Project (SPP)** is introduced and sum of Rs.1025.00 lakh has been so far utilized as under: -

1	Multilevel Car Parking at Zodin	Rs. 1000.00 lakh
2	Minor roads at Durtlang	Rs. 25.00 lakh
Total		Rs 1025.00 lakh

7) Aizawl Solar City: Aizawl City has been declared as 'Solar City' and the Government of India, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy has sanctioned

Rs. 48.09 lakh towards setting up of Solar City Cell and for taking up preparatory activities including preparation of Master Plan. Master Plan for Aizawl City with an estimated investment of Rs. 190.58 crore for 5 years has already been prepared. Seven Projects have been already completed, such as New Secretariat Building, Assembly House Building, Aizawl Municipal Council Building, Aizawl Theological College Building, Millenium Centre Building, Protective Home Building and Chief Secretary's Bungalow.

Projects proposal for installation of 250,000 LPD Solar Water Heating System amounting to **Rs 590.00 lakh is being submitting and approval from Central Government is being awaited.**

8) Swachh Bharat Mission (Launched in October, 2014): The programme of Swachh Bharat Mission was launched by Prime Minister on 2.10.2014. The scheme aims 'Clean India' and it is being implemented in Mizoram since 2014. Rs.1079.00 lakh was already released by Central Government and Rs.109.00 lakh already released by State Government as SMS since inception respectively.

9) Smart Cities Mission (Launched in June, 2015): The mission period will be 2015-16 to 2019-20, the mission will be implemented in area based strategy of the three ways like Retrofit/ Redevelop of existing area, Development of new area (Green field area) and New technology supported (Pan city). Sectors that have been developing smart city technology include government services, transport and traffic management, energy, health care, water and wastes. Smart City applications are developed with the goal of improving the management of urban flows and allowing for real time responses to challenges. A Smart City may therefore be more prepared to respond to challenges than one with a simple 'transactional' relationship with its citizens. Rs. 200.00 lakh is so far released from Central Government during year of 2015-16 and the matching share of Rs 23.00 lakh also released by State Government.

10) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) (Launched in June, 2015): The mission subsumed Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and will be implemented in project based approach and mission period will be

2015-16 to 2019-20. The purpose of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is to (i) ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection; (ii) increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (parks); and (iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). The Department is gearing up for preparation of Detail Project Reports. Rs. 755.00 lakh of CSS and Rs. 82.00 lakh of SMS is so far released from Central and State Government respectively during year of 2015-16.

11) Housing for All (Urban) (HFA) (Launched in June, 2015): This programme / Scheme is called Pradhan Mantri Awas Yajona and will subsume the existing scheme of Rajiv Awas Yajona. The Mission will be implemented during 2015-2022 and will provide central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for the following programmes:

1. In-situ Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation
2. Credit Linked Subsidy
3. Affordable Housing in Partnership
4. Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement

Rs. 931.80 lakh is so far released from Central Government during 2015-16.

12) Solid Waste Management: Regarding **Solid Waste Management**, as we aware that the problem of solid waste management is a common phenomenon

around the world as solid waste is concomitant to the changing human civilization. For quite a long time, the municipal waste that consists of organic, non-organic and inert materials like debris in mixed form is collected by the Sanitation Wing of this Department and dumped at two places namely Sakawrhmutuai and Tuirial. This practice within Aizawl city is now confined by Aizawl Municipal Council, and all employees under Senior Sanitation were also shifted to AMC office, **Rs. 40.48 lakh is proposed for employees of Senior Sanitation establishment to provide their salary component with personal claim.** Action is being taken as new initiative for proper and effective disposal of garbage/solid waste within City on PPP Model from 4th October, 2010, this novel system, the Local Councils within Aizawl City are responsible for collection, transportation and disposal of garbage within their respective jurisdictional areas. This venture has been highly appreciated by the people and is very successful.

The Department looks after the Garbage collection and disposal within the five Districts headquarters. Garbage collection and disposal is being done with Departmental Garbage trucks, which habitually necessitate POL as well as maintenance of such vehicles, also renovation of each dumping ground. Rs 38.66 lakh is allocated to be utilized for the said purposed during the current year.

13) Minor Works: Under the head of '**Schemes under Minor Works**', Minor Works under various schemes have been successfully implemented by the Department to provide critical urban infrastructures like Link Roads, Steps & Retaining Wall, Parks and Recreation, Urban Forestry, Public Utilities and Beautification, etc. Rs.1034.21 lakh is drawn for

implementation of schemes for the year 2015-16.

14) Crematorium/Common Cemetery:

The Department is maintaining the Common Cemetery at Hlimen and Mikhual Thlanmual at Muanna Veng. It is constantly required to renovate. The Department being constructed Crematorium at Sairang under SPA scheme which require supporting from the other source of fund. Rs 70.00 lakh is drawn for implementation of the respective scheme as below for the year 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programme / Head	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Thlanmual Shed Ramhlun South	5,00,000
2	Bawngkawn Thlanmual Road	40,00,000
3	Zarkawt Thlanmual extension	25,00,000
	TOTAL	70,00,000

15) GIA to Local Body - Aizawl Municipal Corporation:

With the establishment of the Aizawl Municipal Council, various subjects are being transferred to them as envisaged in the Constitution (74th Amendment Act) and as provided in the Mizoram Municipalities Act, 2007, taking into account their capacity and readiness to take over these functions, such as (i) Finance Commission Grants, ULB. (ii) Solid Waste Management (iii) Cemetery and Burial Grounds (iv) Parking Lots (v) Property Tax (vi) Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings (Building Regulation) (vii) Public Health Sanitation and (viii) Provision of urban amenities such as parks, playgrounds.

Services like solid waste management, water supply, drainage and other public amenities within Aizawl have been implemented under the 13th Finance Commission Grants for Urban Local Bodies.

Rs. 487.28 lakh (including appropriated from ADA) is utilised by AMC during the year of 2015-16.

Outcome of the Department's activities so far and expected outcome (Impact on economy)

A. Outcomes so far:

The Department's activities have so far resulted as below: -

- 1) Overall cleanliness of city and towns by collection of solid waste and disposal to dumping sites.
- 2) Provision of critical Urban Infrastructure like: -
 - Truck Terminal, Bus Terminal
 - Critical Urban Roads and pedestrian facilities
 - Supply of Clean & surface drinking water supply to Urban Areas.
 - Critical Urban Centre's like Convention Centre, Auditorium, etc.
 - Sport facilities like Stadium, etc. for the youth and Sports persons.
- 3) Provision of Housing Stock for Urban Poor

B. The Departments activities are expected to bring about the following outcome: -

- 1) Making our cities clean, tidy and having environment healthy.
- 2) Solid wastes are collected transported and processed as scientific manner to attain the goal of "Waste to Wealth"
- 3) Cities and Towns of the State are developed as economically sustainable and vibrant urban centres.
- 4) Shortfall in housing stock is gradually reduced and all the urban dwellers are provided affordable housing by 2022.
- 5) Urban Poverty is successfully addressed and Urban Waste Earnests are provided required skills to earn their livelihood.

Policy constraint required to be addressed.

1. Convergence Committee(s) for Urban Service Delivery Functions

- Different Department under the State Government delivers various urban functions to the people of cities and towns. Such functions include:
 - Water supply, Urban Sanitation & Solid Waste Management
 - Sewerage & Drainage (roadside drainage & storm water drains)
 - Urban transportation , Housing & land development
 - Poverty alleviation & skill development
- The functions are handled by various Departments, authorities and agencies without much coordination and convergence between the agencies.
- The Departments involved in delivering urban function include:
 - Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Aizawl
 - Municipal Council, Public Work Department,
 - Public Health Engineer Department,
 - Police (Traffic),
 - Transport, District Development Boards/High Power Committee, etc.
- In order to bring about convergence of activities and making optimum utilization of scarce public resources it is extremely essential that unified authorities and convergence committees with statutory backing need to be put in place and institutionalized.
- Presently, there are a few such committees doing the co-ordination of urban functions viz.:
 - Aizawl City Traffic Co-ordination Committee.
 - Aizawl City Road Authority.
 - Aizawl City Water Authority.
- These Committees are constituted by Government Notifications. It is

felt essential that more of such committees/authorities be put in place at State/ District/ City/ Town Levels with statutory backing, by appropriate legislations, or by making rules by the Government.

- This will enable convergence of activities in delivering urban functions to the citizens and result in optimum utilization of resources.

2. Housing for all: Urban housing and related issues.

- Growth and development of urban areas to a large extent is determined by the availability of affordable housing stock for all classes of people.
- Housing necessarily includes decent living space and sanitation facilities including waste management system.
- Having a look at the availability of housing stock and the quality of social amenities in our cities and towns, a lot needs to be done.
- The Government of India has launched various schemes to provide housing to the urban poor with the ambitious vision of “HOUSING FOR ALL 2022”.
- In order to be able to address the issues effectively and to be able to reap the benefits of this vision, the State Government will need to put in place institutional arrangements such as :
 - Establishment of Housing Regulatory Authority (Housing Board, etc.)
 - Acts / Rules Regulating Housing development and related matters.
 - UD&PA Department is in the process of developing a draft bill regulating housing development and will be ready for consideration of the government soon.
 - It is essential that the government give priority to this matter keeping in view the need for proper

regulation of housing development and various connected matters.

- This may enable mobilization of various housing developers for development of housing complexes in the cities and towns of the state.

3. Assets management: Mobilization of resources through management of completed assets and utilization of private parties.

- Various urban assets are created by the Department under different programmes and schemes.
- Sustainable management of these completed assets is a matter of great concern.
- Operation and management of these assets had resulted in incurring of expenditure of the Government. It is essential that management of assets should not result in incurring of expenditure from the Government.
- It should rather result in generation of resources to the Government. For this, the overall concept of asset management in urban areas needs to undergo a paradigm shift.
- UD&PA Department has been working on development of a set of guidelines to regulate principles of assets management in which the completed assets will be placed for management of registered societies/ private parties so that they become revenue earning in nature.

4. Regulation of Urban functions: Repeal of the Act “The Mizo District (Administration of Town Committees) Act, 1955” and Legislation of new Act and developing new Rules.

- The existing Act of 1955 regulating provision of urban functions and amenities is very old, outdated and does not meet contemporary requirements.
- Further, the main rules under the said Act, i.e. “The Mizoram Town Sanitation Rules, 1980” also need

wholesale revision to meet the upcoming challenges in the urban section.

- The Department will need to start working on this so that there are governance and administrative framework for administering urban functions. This will require enactment of new Act and developing new Rules so that management of urban areas is properly provided in a legal framework.

5. Planned growth and development of urban areas: Proper enforcement of Master Plans to regulate growth and development.

- Growth and development of urban areas is expected to be well planned and properly regulated in terms of the provisions of the Mizoram Urban and Regional Development Act, 1990 and various master plans prepared under this Act.
- However, the actual ground situation reflects that development of our cities and towns reflects unplanned growth making our urban areas growing in an unplanned and unregulated manner, and without civic amenities.
- It is absolutely essential that the growth of urban areas, and various developmental activities are properly regulated under the relevant statutory provisions so that growth of the towns are regulated before they reach a point of no return in terms of urban renewal.
- To effectively regulate the urban growth and development, the Government may consider revamping the regulatory framework under MURD Act, 1990 and make the Master Plans obligatory and stringent for all the Departments and Agencies taking up developmental activities.

- A set of activities that may be involved in this could be worked out and chalked out in due course.

6. Convergence of Skill Development Initiatives:

- Economic development of a country is dependent to a large extent on the availability of skilled manpower. Skill development develops the resource of a person, making him/her more productive economically.
- In keeping with this, the Central Government and various State Governments have given high priority to skill development of the workforce of the population.
- Being highly dependent on the Centre's initiatives and financial resources, the Government of Mizoram have been implementing various schemes which have components of skill development in different schemes, which need to be properly streamlined, converged and taken up under a single umbrella so that these seemingly scattered initiatives could bring about results by combination of resources and initiatives.
- The newly launched Scheme of "National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)" by the Government of India, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation contains a component of skill development of urban youth to enable them earn employment through skill enhancement.
- Urban Centers are rightly called as 'Engines of Growth', for which there is huge demand of skill set of manpower. However, the requirement of certification and placement of trained manpower could not be achieved by a single Department due to problems in size and scale, and organizing placement with potential employers.

- UD&PA Department therefore, looks forward this initiative that may be taken by the State Government in converging all the skill development initiatives and bring it under a single umbrella.

7. Municipalization in Mizoram:

- To effectively address various issues in urban governance, there need to be urban institutions. The urban institutions are primarily the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) provided under Part IX-A of the Constitution of India which provides for 3 types of Municipalities:
 - Municipal Corporations for Larger Urban Areas;
 - Municipal Councils for Medium cities & towns,
 - Municipal Boards for Smaller Urban Areas, called transitional habitations.
- Mizoram has one and only ULB in Aizawl City, established with the first election in November 2010. So far, there have not been serious considerations on establishment of municipalities in other town of the State.
- For proper growth and development of the urban areas, the first issue to be addressed is setting up of urban institutions like ULB to take up the urban functions and be the owner of the cities/towns. Only with the setting up of Municipal Bodies that the urban functions could be taken up in a streamlined and focused manner.
- In Mizoram State, we may consider establishment of Municipalities at least at the District Hqtrs., and bigger towns in the Sub-Division Hqtrs. It may, however be taken up in phase manner, so that ULBs could be established in all bigger towns of the State in the next 5/10 years.

- UD&PA Department, on its part will need to provide various Rules and Regulations under the provisions of The Mizoram Municipalities Act, 2007 to provide the ULBs with various administrative and legal instruments to enable them function and take up various urban functions.

8. Rural - Urban Divide in Mizoram:

- There are 23 Notified Towns in Mizoram, which are duly included in the decadal census in 2011. The combined population of these towns constitutes approximately half of the population of the State, thereby making the State one of the most urbanized States in India.
9. The procedure for notification of towns in the State is not clearly provided in the Allocation of Business, or the Transaction of Business Rules. While the subject appears to be that of the 'General Administration Department', the Department apparently has not issued specific notifications and the notifications were issued by different Departments like Local Administration Department, Land Revenue & Settlement Department, etc.

This is apparent when the UD&PA Department tries to obtain copies of the appropriate notifications made by the Government of Mizoram for submission to the Government of India. The Department could not obtain most of the relevant notifications, and wherever available, they were issued by different Departments.

Urbanization is taking place at a fast pace over the world, including India. The issues and challenges have been taken up by the Government of India in an integrated approach covering various facets of

- Urban governance, Urban infrastructure development, Urban poverty alleviation.
- Urban housing, Urban transport, Urban sanitation, Urban habitation, etc.
- To move in tune with the national government, the State needs to make suitable institutional arrangements. However, with the exception of Aizawl City, the system of urban governance in Mizoram remains the traditional Village Councils.
- This makes it difficult to take up various central sector schemes, and move in line with various initiatives of the Government of India.
- Further, to successfully take up various urban issues and challenges, there need to be proper urban institutions like Urban Local Bodies, or similar institutions which can successfully take up the challenges, with peoples' participation.
- As the saying goes 'Urban Centers are Engines of Growth', we need to make the cities and towns grow along the national and international practices so that they can really be made centers of growth, both in the industrial and service sectors and contribute to the economy significantly.
- The Government of Mizoram presently has 23 Towns as urban areas by issuance of notifications. However, so far there are no proper urban institutions, and from the view point of governance, they remain like a group of villages.
- They have also been covered under various schemes of Rural Development, both under the Central and State Governments.
- The Central Government is slowly putting pressures upon the State Government to make the Rural-Urban Divide clear. This naturally implies that the areas notified as urban areas need to have proper urban institutions and are governed and managed as urban areas.
- They will, accordingly be covered under different programmes of urban development and poverty alleviation of the Central and State Governments. At the same time, areas falling under Rural Areas will continue to have rural institutions (Panchayats/Village Councils) and will avail rural development and rural poverty alleviation schemes of the Central and State Governments.
- To move in this direction, the Government of Mizoram needs to look into the matter so that there is a proper line of demarcation between rural and urban areas so that governance and development administration could be better streamlined.
- This issue will need to include the following set of activities:
- Laying down clear guidelines for notification of habitations as urban areas (cities/towns) based on a set of parameters - social, economics and other considerations.
- The existing list of urban locations will need to be re-looked in line with a set of parameters and some may need to be de-notified, if they do not have the basic tenets of urban locations.
- A Department responsible to take up the matter needs to be clearly indicated in the Allocation of Business Rules.

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TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING

Objectives:

The objectives of Town & Country Planning are stated below as: -

- i) To promote Planned Development of Urban and Rural areas, districts and regions as envisaged under Mizoram Urban & Regional Development Act, 1990.
- ii) To promote eco-balance and sustainable Urban Development.
- iii) Enforcement of Mizoram Urban & Regional Development Act 1990 and Rules 1998 within State Government approved Master Plans for planned Development.
- i) Nodal Agency for implementation of National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme.

Vision:

- i) Preparation of Master for all census Town/Urban Areas for planned development and Development Plan for Regions/Districts in Mizoram using latest technology.
- ii) Implementation of Master Plan proposals preparing Detailed Projects.
- i) Report (DPR) and execution.
- iv) Enforcement of Mizoram Urban & Regional Development Act & Rules in all Master Plan areas.

Targets (Expected Outcome):

The urban areas in Mizoram have experienced rapid population growth and the percentage of population living in urban areas become 31.16% in 2011 which is expected to be doubled by 2021. To tackle this unplanned growth the Town & Country Planning Wing, Urban Development &

Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) is enforcing to the Mizoram Urban & Regional Development Act and Rules to create systematic and orderly development of urban and regional areas. Recently, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development introduced GIS based Master Plan under NUISS Schemes. The Town & Country Planning Wing of UD & PA is also taking up active step towards formulation of GIS based Master Plan which is more accurate and reliable.

Besides, implementation of Master Plan schemes is on the town area of Town Planning Wing during 12th Plan. Almost all the market building in Mizoram are constructed as part of the implementation of Master Plan Schemes.

Achievement 2015-16:

During 2015-16, Champhai Master Plan has been completed and delineation of planning area and preparation of Base Map for Saitual town with GIS Bhuvan portar is completed and GIS based Master Plan for Saitual is under preparation.

Besides, the Town & Country Planning has taken up the following civil works during 2015-16.

- 1) Embankment of Bairabi Marker area.
- 2) Construction of 2 set of market buildings at Bairabi
- 3) RCC flooring of Bairabi Market Courtyard.
- 4) Renovation of Kawnpui Market

Physical and financial achievements during 2015-16 are given in the following table.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT 2015-2016

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Project Cost (in lakh)	Expenditure	Financial Achievement
1	Construction of Bairabi market building at Bairabi	30.00	30.00	Completed
2	Embankment of Bairabi market site	15.00	15.00	Completed
3	Construction of storm water drain near Butcher shed at Kawnpui	4.00	4.00	Completed
4	Renovation of Butcher shed at N. Kawnpui	2.26	2.26	Completed
5	Preparation of Champhai Master Plan using NUISS-Bhuvan	2.50	2.50	Completed
6	Preparation of Saitual Master Plan using NUISS-Bhuvan	2.50	2.50	Delineation of planning area and preparation of Base Map Completed

Socio-economic impact:

The main role is to prepare Master Plan under the said Act & Rules. Master Plan is both process and product oriented. It is a guide for development of city in an orderly manner so as to improve the quality of life of its citizens. It is a tool to organize and coordinate the complex relationship between land uses and also to reduce disaster. It directs physical development of the city in relation to its social and economic characteristics based on comprehensive survey and studies in the present status and future growth prospects. Master Plan provides a resources mobilization plan for the proposed development. It is a tool for spreading development impulses pervasive to economic, social and environmental sectors. Master Plan is also an important source of information for researchers' decision makers and politicians for rational decision making.

Further, the market buildings constructed by the office are good to generate employment and revenue thereby

strengthening the economic base of the towns. In fact these market buildings one of the life-line of people living in and around the market centre.

Problems:

- i) Effective implementation of Master Plan is not possible due to inadequacy of fund.
- ii) Zonal plan, detail layout Plan, detail scheme cannot be prepared due to shortage of fund and manpower.
- iii) Non filling up of post is the most important issue concerning Town & Country Planning Wing of UD&PA. There are 23 technical post, out of which 12 post (more than half of the total sanction post) are laying vacant due to retirement and death of the incumbent which adversely effects the smooth functioning of Town Country Planning Wing.

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STATE INVESTMENT PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

Brief highlight of SIPMIU (NERCCDIP), Aizawl

The Background:

The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India (GoI) is taking Loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Urban Development and its Services delivery improvement for North Eastern States. The Program State Cities are Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland) and Shillong (Meghalaya). The program envisaged basic Urban Service Development and its Services Improvement such as: Water Supply, Sewerage & Sanitations, Solid Waste Management, Institutional Development and Management Capacity Building etc.

Feasibility Study has been made on sectors performance, problems and opportunities for implementation of the Program during 2003-2008. After number of consultations/workshops with all the 5-State Government agencies responsible in providing urban services such as PWD for Roads, PHED for Water Supply & Sanitations, Solid Waste Management by LAD, Health Services, Markets by Trade & Commerce Department etc. Considering its complexity in providing services delivery to the people of Aizawl City and lesson learned the other States in implementing program, and Commitments by the State Governments (SG), the ADB Loan Appraisal Mission finally approved in January, 2009 by all the 5-State Government, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and ADB. The ADB provides 3-Multi-tranch Financing Facility (MFF) for development of 5-North Eastern Region Capital Cities to be completed by June, 2016 which has been subsequently extended upto June, 2019.

Main objectives of the programme:

- i. Aware the rights for City Development and facilitate themselves to sustain each Capital since being a part of the States of India.
- ii. Aware decentralization of power for Urban Administration by way of Municipalization in urban areas.
- iii. Establish Local Self Government/ ULBs in line with 74th India Constitution Amendment Act and capacity development.
- iv. Establish and improve urban financing capacity for sustainability to provide its basic services.

Objectives of Urban Development and its basic Service Improvement:

1) Water Supply:

- i. Improving water supply quality.
- ii. Lengthening water supply duration at least to 12 hrs a day from 2 hrs per 13 days.
- iii. Meeting 100% demand.
- iv. Implementing reduction of NRW from 45% to minimum standard of 15%.
- v. To promote sustainability and O&M Cost recovery.

2) Sewerage & Sanitation:

- i. Provide facility for collection and treatment of liquid waste.
- ii. Improve existing sanitation system of individual particularly septic tanks and soak pit and provision of community toilets with best technologies.
- iii. Provide assistance to State Government/Urban Local Bodies/ AMC in implementing sanitation regulations for sewerage improvement with modest/best practices.

3) **Solid Waste Resource Management:**

- i. Improve existing management system and increase service coverage to more than 80%.
- ii. Awareness campaign to promote understanding of best sanitation.
- iii. Improve solid waste collection, transportation, treatment and disposal with best practices.

4) **Urban Institutional Development & Capacity Building:**

- i. Reform the State Government functionaries, establish Local Self Government/ULB's and transfer urban functions to LG/ULBs in line with the 74th CAA.
- ii. Migration of Double Entry Accounting System for ULBs.
- iii. Introduce Property Tax as per modest Unit Area Method.
- iv. Utility Reforms - Introduce volumetric water charges and collection of User's charges.
- v. Identification/Establish Scope for Private Sectors Participation.
- vi. Implement Reduction of NRW on Water Supply.
- vii. Provide E-governance mechanism.

The program implementation arrangement for Aizawl City:

National Level:

- i. The Nodal Department at National Level is the Department of Economics Affairs (DEA), Government of India.
- ii. The Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India is the National Executing Agency (NEA).
- iii. The National State Steering Committee (NSC) constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, MoUD, GoI.
- iv. The NEA established Investment Program Co-ordination Cell (IPCC) for all 5-State Government.
- v. The IPCC is supported by Program Monitoring and Co-ordination Consultants (PMMC).

National Level:

- i. The Nodal Department in the State of Mizoram is Finance Department.
- ii. The State Executing Agency is declared Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department (UD&PA).
- iii. The State Steering Committee (SSC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with members of all Program related/concerned Secretaries/Head of Department for considering/approval of Scope of works, Policy matters and co-ordination between the concerned Departments facilitating urban services.

The Investment Empowered Committee (IPEC):

IPEC is constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, UD&PA (SEA) with member of all Head of Departments concerned to approve technical proposals, financial sanctions and recruitments of staff required by the implementing agency. This Committee is the Apex body for the Project which will be responsible for taking all important decisions with respect to Project implementation and accord all sanctions under the Project and order powers to the Project Director designated for the projects. To ensure timely project implementation and for efficient & effective decision-making, the powers of the State Government are delegated to the Empowered Committee. The Committee comprises the Secretaries of all departments concerned. It meets as often as needed, at the request of the Program Director.

State Investment Project Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU):

SIPMIU is headed by a State Investment Program Director who is responsible for overall management and implementation, including program progress monitoring at state level. For Preparing and forwarding sub-projects for

approval to SSC and MOUD, ensuring compliance with the design and monitoring framework and subproject selection criteria and loan covenants and urban reform targets, and coordinating with MOUD and other State agencies selection of consultants and contractors, approval of the detailed designs of the subprojects,

disbursement requests for ADB and forwarding the same to the MOUD for onward transmission to ADB, administering the contracts of consultants and contractors, certifying payments and preparing change orders, and implementing awareness programs, environment and resettlement plans.

TARGETS & PROJECT EXECUTION STATUS - (FACTS & FIGURES TO SUPPORT THE TARGETS AND OUTCOMES)

TABLE 1: PI&A, CONSULTANCY

Sl. No.	Contract Packages	Contract amount	Expenditure up to 31.08.2016	Status
1	PI&A (Tranche 1)	367.51	367.51	Closed
2	PI&A (Tranche 2)	1644.06	1644.06	Ongoing
3	DSMC (Tranche 1)	1461.02	1461.02	Closed
4	IDC (Tranche 2)	591.32	591.32	Closed
5	DSMC (Tranche 3)	1543.66	83.21	Ongoing
	Total	5607.57	4147.12	

(Rs. in lakh)

TABLE 2: PROJECT-1 (KEY POINTS INFORMATION)

Loan Number	2528-IND
Loan Amount	Rs. 3,517 lakh (7.23 US m\$)
Loan Signing Date	4 th August, 2009
Loan Effective Date	19 th November, 2009
Project Completion Date	31 st October, 2015
Actual Completion Date	30 th June, 2012
Loan Closing Date	30 th April, 2016
Fund Released by GoI	Rs. 3,279.09 lakh
Fund released by SG	Rs. 2,612.15 lakh
Disbursement as on July, 2015	Rs. 2,732.68 lakh
Closing balance	Rs. 797.15 lakh

TABLE 3: PROJECT-2 (KEY POINTS INFORMATION)

Loan Number	2834-IND
Loan Amount	Rs. 14,912 lakh (28.42 US m\$)
Loan Signing Date	19 th November, 2012
Loan Effective Date	17 th February, 2013
Project Completion Date	31 st January, 2018
Actual Completion Date	Ongoing
Loan Closing Date	30 th June, 2018
Fund Released by GoI	Rs. 9,521.13 lakh
Fund released by SG	Rs. 15,005.84 lakh
Disbursement as on 31 st August, 2016	Rs. 9,877.05 lakh

TABLE 4: PROJECT-3 (in pipeline) (KEY INFORMATION)

Loan Number	3337-IND
Loan Amount	Rs. 51637.00 lakh (83.28 m\$)
Loan Signing Date	28 th January, 2016
Loan Effective Date	27 th April, 2016
Project Completion Date	30 th June, 2018
Actual Completion Date	Ongoing
Loan Closing Date	30 th June, 2019
Fund Released by GoI	Rs. 2500.00 lakh
Fund released by SG	00
Disbursement as on 31 st August, 2016	Rs. 102.72 lakh

The implementation/execution of the Program/Project:

The 3-Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF):

1st MFF(Tranch-1/Project-1, 2nd MFF (Tranch-2/Project-2) and 3rd MFF (Tranch-3/Project-3) implementation for the Development & Improvement of Urban Services has been started since the inception of the Program by the State Investment Program Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU) by January, 2015 with different Sub-projects for Urban Developments.

1st MFF/Tranch-1/Project-1: On Water Supply comprising of –

- Replacement of 7-Nos. of old PS Tanks into RCC Zonal Tanks in Bawngkawn, Zemabawk, Armed Veng, Mission Vengthlang, Tlangnuam, Govt. Complex & Seventh Day tlang.
- Providing 2-Electro Chlorinators for water quality improvements in Chanmari & Tlangnuam Booster pumps.
- Providing additional 15,000 Domestic Water Meters to complete volumetric charges.

2nd MFF/Tranch-1/Project2: On Water Supply, Sewerage & Sanitations and Solid Waste Resource Management –

Water Supply:

- Booster Pumps set has been

procured and in operation. VT-PUMP booster with flow capacity of 400 m³/hr @110m head is installed at Chanmari and DIESEL ENGINE-PUMP flow capacity 84.6 m³/hr @ 90m Head is installed at Tlangnuam.

- Water Reservoir constructed at Tanhril, Mualpui and Melthum, the total aggregated capacity is 1550 KL.
- Bulk water meter 85 and domestic water meter 20,000 has been procured and installed, it generate Government Revenue drastically.
- Feeder Mains (WS) pipe line for Water distribution-Refurbishment of existing distribution network and extension for 108 km length with varying size (32mm-350mm dia. of pipe) - 50kms completed (47%).
- Dedicated power supply for 132 KV power transmission and power sub-station - 36% completed.

Sewerage & Sanitation:

- Five (5) Nos of Cesspool Cleaner has been procured and purchased and it was handed over to the Aizawl Municipal Corporation. It provides the hygienic sanitation maintenance system and is being very useful thorough out the cities and thus generate large revenue also.
- Community Toilet blocks has been contracted at 10 locations in the heart of the city like Zarkawt, New Market, Dawrpui, Bawngkawn,

AMC (premises), Zemabawk, Mission Veng, Ngaizel, College Veng & Bethlehem Vengthlang. These Toilets are handed over to their respective Local Council, AMC and Trade & Commerce Department. And the housekeepers are provided with a space for their extra income within the Toilet premises itself.

- Sewerage Network of 45.92 Km is to be laid at the eastern corner side of Aizawl, 19 Communities will be benefitted the sewer line.
- 10 MLD Construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) is being constructed near the Chite river bank, physical work is almost completed.
- Procurement of Dustbin of 13360 nos. has been completed Wet (Green) bin and Dry (Blue) bin has been distributed to every household in 83 local council of Aizawl Municipal Corporation area.

Problems and challenges in the stage of implementation:

Development Projects in general do have many impacts during the implementations stage. Under the NERCCDIP Program for uplifting capital cities in the 5 North Eastern States in the field of providing urban infrastructure, ours has a project works like Water Supply, Sewerage & Sanitation, and Solid Waste Resource Management. The work concerns excavations, pipe laying, civil works, etc. In order to achieve such type of activities many challenges are faced during the execution period. The hilly terrain, long monsoon, work locations etc are the major challenges overcome for the above activities. Others can be stated as temporary impacts (short period caused during construction work). Such challenges occur during Pipe laying works along the existing public roads.

Social Safeguard development unit is established under the organization to resolve all kinds of temporary impacts

along with land acquisition required by the project works the social safeguard development unit comprises of Social Development Officer, Community Development Specialist, Awareness Specialist, Public Relations Officer, Environmental Engineer, Resettlement & Rehabilitation Expert.

Opportunity/endowments concerning the Sector:

SIPMIU sub-projects funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB) is programmed upto March 2019 beyond which no further loan will be provided by the funding agency. Due to the reason, incomplete sub-projects work after March 2019 will have to be accomplished by other funds (State). However, completed sub-projects like Solid Waste Resource Management (SWRM), Sewerage Treatment Plan (STP), Septage Management (Bio-Digester) are totally new infrastructure which will require manpower for operation and maintenance. These will generate employment opportunity in each sector. Other sub-project works under water supply will be handed-over to the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).

Commissioning of completed sub-project works handed over to AMC (5 Cesspool Cleaner, 10 Community Toilets) is found to have already created opportunity towards its operation and maintenance.

Outcome and future perspective of the program/project execution:

The 1st Loan / Project-I was completed in June, 2012 and Government of Mizoram is the first state to complete the project. It comprised of works for construction of 7 nos. of RCC reservoirs for replacement of existing pressed steel tank, 2 no. of chlorinators and installation of 15000 nos. of domestic water metres. The outcomes of the program under Project-I is already benefitted by the public with 20% increased in storage capacity, reduction in water borne diseases by 11%

within 7 months of commissioning disinfection and 19.29% increased on revenue collection as monitored the benefits during 7 months. Quantity of water available in the existing water supply system is not enough to meet public demands. In order to avoid such complaints from consumers and to make uniform distribution, introduction of water meter is utmost necessary to quantify water supplied to each consumer with proper records. 750 consumers are selected for closer observation at random to represent consumers from different localities of Aizawl city and to represent different classes of consumers. From 750 consumers during 2011 was Rs.11.25 lakh and the amount received in 2012 was Rs.17.81 lakh. The amount increased from 750 consumers is Rs.6.56 lakh. The increase in the amount of revenue received benefited from installation of 15,000 water meters will be around Rs.130 lakh in a year. The Government of Mizoram was awarded, '2011 Best Project Implementation Award' by the Asian Development Bank and Government of India.

The 2nd Loan/ Project-2 started from February, 2013 and are in progress. The expected outcome of the program under Project-2 is to access improved water supply services, sewerage and sanitation for Aizawl city. The Government of Mizoram is awarded 'SKOCH Award on Smart Technology, 2015', by the SKOCH Group, the highest independent honour in India.

Property Tax with unit area method has been introduced for the first time in June, 2015 and is the first city among the North Eastern States. Double entry accrual based Accounting System was introduced in 2012. The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India also issued 'Letter of Appreciation' to the Government of Mizoram.

The 3rd Loan/ Project-3 just started from January, 2016 comprising of following 4 contract packages with components of work:

Water Supply:

- Refurbishment of existing distribution network and extension for 255.88 km.
- 9 new Reservoirs with Rain water harvesting.
- Water management plan (SCADA Based).
- Augmentation of Aizawl Water Supply by 37 MLD (upto intermediate designed period of 2033).

Solid Waste Resource Management:

- Procurement of 54 nos. of Vehicle for transportation of Waste.
- (i) Sanitary Landfill & Closure of existing Dump site.
(ii) Vermi-compost and Resource Management Centre.
- Procurement of Wheel Barrows.
- Procurement of Protection Materials such as Gloves, Boots, Uniform for Waste Collectors, Sweepers etc.

Septage Management:

- Procurement of Pilot Bio-Digester.
- Pilot Package Aerate WWTP-Johkasou System.
- Procurement of SWS for Septage Management.

All the contract packages have been awarded and the contractor mobilised. The expected outcomes is to access improved water supply, sewerage & sanitation, solid waste management of Aizawl city, and fully cover the projected population of 4,45,131 on 2033 AD.

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INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Department of Information & Public Relations is a nodal agency for dissemination of information on policies and programmes of the Government through print, electronic and traditional media.

The Department plays a pivotal role in the promotion of schemes and policies that lead to a greater and better understanding between the Government and the people. It also works as communication medium between the Government and Media and plays a vital role in taking the welfare schemes to the people.

Sectoral Overview, Department's contribution in the economy (Role of the Sector), Outcome of the Department's activities so far and expected outcome (Impact on economy)

The Information & Public Relations Department covers all important news in the state on everyday basis - VIP functions and movements, occurrences of importance, disasters - both natural and man-made and any other issue of importance.

It acts as a medium for dissemination of notices of public importance which includes –

1. Traffic movement instructions which includes new routes and new regulations issued by the traffic authorities from time to time.
2. Fire and Emergency services message for fire prevention etc.
3. Policies and schemes available in the different departments of the state for the public.
4. Educative messages on Water tariff and Electricity tariff.
5. New developments in the collection of land revenue - hike in land tax, registration procedures, classification of land valuation.
6. Acquainting the general public with the new system of digitization of analogue cable TV network.
7. The I&PR regularly updates the people on developments, benefits and success story of the state flagship programme NLUP. It also guides the beneficiaries for best performance and also highlights the constraints as well as methods to overcome such constraints in the field of agriculture and allied departments.
8. The I&PR Department performs the task of spreading awareness regarding new procedures of Waste Disposal and related activities.
9. Sensitisation of the public towards the Swatchh Bharat Programme.
10. Dissemination of notice of public importance received from different Departments as Press Release.
11. The Department meticulously preserves and stores Data of state importance such as Budget documents. Speeches etc. thus providing a reliable archive which includes Still-photographs and Video shots.
12. It spreads awareness in the health sector which are on special relevance to the state population viz. Infant HIV etc.
13. It appraises the public in the field of wild life protection including riverine areas and habitats.

14. It conducts workshop on media and journalistic ethics with the major NGO's viz. CYMA, MUP, MHIP and Journalists.

Activities and achievements of the Department in the reporting fiscal year (This will include report on all CSSs)

All these activities and achievements of the Department have been highlighted under the head of department's contribution in the economy 'Role of the Sector' as all these have been achieved without any additional financial assistance from the State Budget.

This has been achieved through the sacrifice of the Department in foregoing taking due credits in the Print and Electronic Media and permitting the Print and Electronic Media in state to reproduce the Departments news clippings, press releases, photo clips as their own news items independent of the DIPR.

If this method had not been adopted, it would have resulted in the State Government incurring huge expenditure to the tune of crore of Rupees per annum in the form of payment of Display and Classified Advertisement Bills.

There are no Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the ambit of the I&PR Department.

Policy constraints required to be addressed

At present there is no proper policy for issue of Display Advertisements by different departments to the media. This has resulted in poor publicity and messages not reaching the target group of population. It is suggested that State Departmental Media Committee be formed under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram which would decide suitable formats or forum in which such Display Advertisement are to be placed. The advertisement head available in the budget of the different departments and fund earmarked for publicity & communication in all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes may be placed under this committee.

Reports may be backed up by reliable Data

- 1) Video & Sound Coverages - 1189 nos.
- 2) Still Photo Coverages - 179 nos.
- 3) Press Release issued on various events/functions and different development activities of all departments
 - 1436 (Directorates)
 - 1914 (District)
- 4) Recent publications/press note book presentation bags, colour file cover, leaflet, etc. brought out by the department, a copy of publication is enclosed herewith to support the reports.

LAI AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL

1. Introduction:

The Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC) is one of the three Autonomous District Councils in Mizoram and is located in the southernmost part of the State. It is the largest District Council in Mizoram covering an area of 1870.75sq.kms with a population of 72578 as per census of 2011 which is 6.56% of the State's population. It is surrounded in the East by Myanmar and Mara Autonomous District Council, in the south by Myanmar, in the west by Chakma Autonomous District Council and in the north by Lunglei Administrative District. Its headquarters is located at Lawngtlai which is also the capital of Lawngtlai Administrative District.

The Lai Autonomous District Council was constituted on 24th April 1972 under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. It is a replica of the State Legislative Assembly and as such the Council exercises executive powers over specially allocated subjects/departments, now 18 subjects. The Council has a separate set of laws governing the areas. The people of the Lai Autonomous District Council also enjoy special safeguards granted by Article 371-G of the Constitution of India.

The Council has 25 Elected and 3 Nominated Members with the Chairman to conduct Sessions of the Council, and the Chief Executive Member (CEM) and Executive Members (EMs) to exercise executive functions. The Council Secretariat is located at Lawngtlai, the Headquarters of the District.

2. Department-wise Survey Report:

2.1 Agriculture & Horticulture Department:

A. Agriculture:

i) **Objectives:** The main objective/vision of this sector is to

attain self sufficiency in food production within the Lai Autonomous District Council.

ii) **Targets:** Land development and irrigation for Chamdur Valley, Tuiphal, Sekulh and Ngenpuichhuah.

iii) **Activities:** Due to shortage of funds, there were no activities most of the targets could not be achieved during the 12th Five Year Plan as well as during the Financial Year 2015-16. The approved Plan Fund mainly goes to the salary and Administrative cost of the Department.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	21.98
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.80
3	Works (earmarked)	
	a) ACA (RKVY)	-
	b) AIBP	-
	Total	22.78

B. Horticulture:

i) **Objectives:** The main objective/vision of this sector is to promote and develop horticulture crops plantation and production for obtaining sustainable development for the people of Lai Autonomous District Council in Horticultural Sector.

ii) **Targets:** Promote cultivation of cash crops like orange, mango, banana, ginger, turmeric, etc., setting up of Medicinal Plant and Financial Assistance to Horticulturists.

iii) **Activities:** Due to limited funds, there were no activities most of the targets could not be achieved during the 12th Five Year Plan as well as during the financial year 2015-16. The approved Plan Fund mainly goes to the salary and Administrative cost of the Department.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	24.70
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.80
3	Works (earmarked) - ACA (RKVY)	-
Total		25.50

2.2 Fishery:

i) Objectives: The main objective/vision of this Department is to meet the daily demand of fish and to give livelihood to some families and attain self sufficiency within the Lai Autonomous District Council.

ii) Targets: Construction of new fish ponds for Pisciculturists, procurement of fish food, drag nets and supply fingerlings to them free of cost.

iii) Activities: Due to financial constraint in this sector, no works and activities had been done and the targets could not be achieved during the 12th Five Year Plan as well as during the Financial Year 2015-16. The approved Plan Fund mainly goes to the salary and Administrative cost of the Department.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	24.80
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.80
3	Works (earmarked) - ACA (RKVY)	-
Total		25.60

2.3 PHE:

i) Objectives: The Department aims to provide sufficient and safe drinking water to the general public.

ii) Targets: Construction of new public water points and pumps, RCC water tanks and free distribution of polygons.

iii) Activities: Due to limited fund, no works had been done during the Financial Year 2015-16. However, some targets of the 12th Five Year Plan

2012-17 had been achieved during the financial year 2013-14.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	37.60
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.80
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
Total		38.40

2.4 Industry:

i) Objectives: The main objective/vision of the Industry Department is to encourage and promote Small scale and Ancillary Industrial Units within the Lai Autonomous District Council and to promote handloom and handicrafts production for interested artisans.

ii) Targets: Project for construction of Industrial Building/Centre at Lawngtlai, setting up of small-scale Industry in both rural and urban areas of LADC within the 12th FYP 2012-17 is targeted.

iii) Activities: Some targets of the Department had been achieved in the previous Financial Years within the 12th FYP. But no fresh provisions and projects had been made during the Financial Year 2015-16 due to limited fund.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	36.67
2	Wages	12.22
3	Other Administrative Cost	3.00
4	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
Total		51.89

2.5 Sericulture:

i) Objectives: The main aim of this sector is to promote and increase rearing of silk worm and its production within the LADC.

ii) Targets: River Kolodyne and its adjoining areas had been targeted for setting up silk worm rearing sites. Grant in Aid for sericulturists for purchase of

cocoon, DFLs (eggs) and purchase of rearing tools.

iii) Activities: Due to shortage of fund, no fund can be provided for Financial Assistance nor provision for new Projects.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	6.75
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.50
3	Works	-
	Total	7.25

2.6 A.H. & Vety.:

i) Objectives: The main objective of the Department is to achieve self sufficiency in the daily requirement of meat and its allied products within the region.

ii) Targets: Providing GIA to cattle rearers with distribution of medicines, chicks feed, etc free of cost. Construction of Vety Aid Centre had also been targeted during the 12th Plan.

iii) Activities: Some targets of the Department had been achieved in the previous Financial Years within the 12th FYP. But no works and activities had been done and achieved during the Financial Year 2015-16 due to limited fund.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	17.00
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.80
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	34.09
	Total	51.89

2.7 Art & Culture:

A. Promotion of Art & Culture:

i) Objectives: The main objective of this sector is to maintain and preserve the distinct social, custom, language, ethnic identity and culture of the Lai people, improvement in Music and Fine

Arts, collection of cultural dresses and materials.

ii) Targets: Setting up of Lai Cultural Heritage Centre, Library-cum-Museum Building at Lawngtlai, holding cultural meet and festivals, etc.

iii) Activities: Due to fund constraint, no physical activities and works had been taken up during 2015-16.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	42.10
2	Other Administrative Cost	1.50
3	Works	-
	Total	43.60

B. Information:

i) Objectives: The main objective/activity of the Department is to play a vital role in highlighting the activities and developmental works taken up by the District Council and thus become a source of knowledge and information for the people.

ii) Targets: Apart from maintaining the normal activities of the Department, construction of I&PR Office at Lawngtlai is targeted in the 12th FYP.

iii) Activities: No fresh activities and works had been taken up during 2015-16 except for running the normal activities like publishing of News Bulletin called "Council Aw", printing of Calendars, advertisement charges, hospitality fund and subscription of news papers.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	21.02
2	Other Administrative Cost	10.00
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	31.02

2.8 Social Welfare:

i) Objectives: The main aim of the department is to uplift the living standard of the people by promoting and helping weaker sections of the society like women, children, physically handicapped, mentally retarded, orphans, HIV/AIDS infected patients, old age pensioners, etc.

ii) Targets: To cover more old aged under old-aged pension benefit scheme and to provide more inclusive financial assistance to these sections of the society.

iii) Activities: Due to limited fund, Financial Assistance to NGO's and other Administrative Cost could only be provided.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	28.21
2	Wages	33.00
3	Other Administrative Cost	3.00
4	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	64.21

2.9 Soil & Water Conservation:

i) Objectives: The main objective of the Department is to conserve soil and prevent soil erosion by means of Hill Terracing, Hully Ghat control, fire line cutting (fire prevention), etc.

ii) Targets: Activities of the above nature were targeted with as and when needed and convenient.

iii) Activities: No projects and activities were made and done during 2015-16 due to non availability of fund.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	41.35
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.80
3	Works - RKVY (earmarked)	-
	Total	42.15

2.10 Local Administration:

i) Objectives: The department is one of the implementing agencies of development plan under the LADC. It aims at maintaining the overall local administration including sanitation and taking up of minor works. For administrative convenience, the Department is broadly divided into LAD 'A' – Urban Development, 'B' – Minor Works and 'C' – Sanitation.

ii) Targets: Financial Assistance to Low Income Group for construction of Houses, minor works like construction of steps, retaining wall, side drains, maintaining cleanliness and other basic civic amenities.

A. Urban Development:

Due to non receipt of earmarked fund, no work can be taken up during 2015-16 and only Administrative Cost for Chairman (TC) can be provided.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Other Administrative Cost	0.80
2	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	0.80

B. Minor Works:

Due to limited fund, no work can be taken up during 2015-16.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	30.33
2	Other Administrative Cost	1.50
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	31.83

C. Sanitation:

Due to limited fund, maintenance of tripper and daily running of Office can only be provided. No other new activities or work had been done during 2015-16.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	76.00
2	Other Administrative Cost	8.50
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	84.50

2.10 Environment and Forest:

i) Objectives: The main objective of the department is to protect and preserve forest and minimize the adverse human affects on our environment, develop the need, method and appropriate steps to protect and conserve valuable wild animals.

ii) Targets: Reforestation and extension of tree cover including bamboo regeneration is targeted. Construction of Forest park, forest quarter/office/check gate and its maintenance, etc are also included.

iii) Activities: Due to limited fund, only road side avenue plantation could be done. No other new works or activities could be taken up.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	127.00
2	Other Administrative Cost	5.50
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	132.50

2.12 Transport:

i) Objectives: The main aim of the department is to manage and take care of all the vehicles owned by the District Council.

ii) Targets: With increased number of vehicles and passengers on road, it has become necessary and inevitable to construct Maxi Cab/Sumo Terminals, Bus and Truck Terminals within the Headquarter Town Lawngtlai. This is targeted during the 12th FYP.

iii) Activities: The target could not be achieved due to limited fund. No other

major activities except maintenance and administrative cost of existing vehicles.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	24.40
2	Other Administrative Cost	41.20
	Total	65.60

2.13 Sports & Youth Services:

i) Objectives: To promote and develop sports and allied activities of youths within the District Council so as to recreate the body and mind of the youths within the District Council. It aims at improvement and development in sports infrastructure and quality of different branches in sports.

ii) Targets: Laying of Artificial Turf at Lawngtlai Playground, construction of District Council Sports Complex, Construction of Boxing, Tennis Court, Indoor Stadiums and Palygrounds.

iii) Activities: No new activities during 2015-16 due to fund constraints except some indispensable items for the Department.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	32.67
2	Other Administrative Cost	4.50
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	37.17

2.14 Cooperation:

i) Objectives: To play a key role in maintaining and building cooperation within the public by promoting Co-operative societies and other NGOs and Self Help Groups.

ii) Targets: To provide Financial Assistance to various Co-operative Societies.

iii) Activities: Due to limited fund, Financial Assistance to Co-operative societies could not be taken up and no

project or activities were taken up during 2015-16.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	18.54
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.40
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	18.94

2.15 Public Works and Planning & Programme Implementation:

'A' Public Works:

i) Objectives: The main aim of the department is to carry out various major development works under the Lai Autonomous District Council including buildings, roads, bridges and several other infrastructural projects. The Department could be singled out as the most important Department in the Lai Autonomous District Council.

ii) Targets: Several targets have been set for the 12th FYP under the Department which comprises mainly of roads and buildings.

iii) Activities: Some infrastructural schemes were taken up under TFC during 2015-16. An amount of Rs.158.00 lakh is set aside.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	96.99
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.80
3	Works (TFC)	
	a) Construction of CEM Office	56.01
	b) Construction of EM's quarter at College Veng	16.01
	c) Construction of Ems quarter at Council Veng	60.49
	d) Construction of LADC Hall	25.49
	Sub-total of TFC	158.00
	Total	255.79

Schemes/Projects implemented during 2015-16:

i) Construction of CEM Office:

a) **Objectives/Vision:** Main objective is to construct a separate Office Building for the Chief Executive Member of the LADC within the premises of the District Council Secretariat at Lawngtlai.

b) **Target:** To have a better and improved office building for the Chief Executive Member and also to facilitate better and more spacious room for staffs.

c) **Achievements:** Funds for the construction of CEM Office has been received and its construction was completed within the stipulated time.

d) **Outcome/Socio Economic Impact:** It has been a great achievement in infrastructure asset of the Lai Autonomous District Council.

e) **Problems/Challenges:** No big problems/challenges faced during its construction period.

ii) Construction of EMs Quarter at College Veng:

a) **Objectives/Vision:** Main objective is to construct a Quarter for the Executive Member at College Veng

b) **Target:** To provide a quarter (house) for the Executive Members who were not locally residing within Lawngtlai Town.

c) **Achievements:** Funds for the construction of EMs' Quarter has been received and its construction was completed within the stipulated time.

d) **Outcome/Socio Economic Impact:** It has been a great achievement in infrastructure asset of the Lai Autonomous District Council.

e) **Problems/Challenges:** No big problems/challenges faced during its construction period.

iii) Construction of EMs Quarter at Council Veng:

- Same as above

iv) Construction of LADC Hall:

- a) **Objectives/Vision:** Main objective is to construct a Conference Hall for the Lai Autonomous District Council within the District Council Secretariat.
- b) **Target:** To provide the frequent need of District Council in hosting different programmes and meetings.
- c) **Achievements:** Funds for the construction of LADC Hall has been received and its construction was completed within the stipulated time.
- d) **Outcome/Socio Economic Impact:** It has been a great achievement in infrastructure asset of the Lai Autonomous District Council.
- e) **Problems/Challenges:** No big problems/challenges faced during its construction period.

'B' Planning & Programme Implementation:

- i) **Objectives:** The objective of this sector is to build capacity development for planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of various projects of the District Council Plan Fund.
- ii) **Targets:** To prepare and formulate proper and systematic Plan for the development of Lai Autonomous District Council and
- iii) **Activities:** Many infrastructural schemes were taken up under Special Package during 2015-16 received from the Government of Mizoram. These were mainly utilized for various projects like construction of Retaining Walls, Repair/Renovation of District Council Building, furnishing of new Official Buildings, RCC water tanks, handloom, construction of roads, playgrounds, culverts, furnishing of RO/ARO offices, etc.

Since the projects are of different nature and comprises of small different varieties, the details of each project is

not mentioned in the economic survey report.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	221.31
2	Other Administrative Cost	44.00
3	Rent	24.00
4	Works	
	a) Special Package	500.00
	b) Other	84.35
	Total	873.66

Apart from this, Rs 464.00 lakh was received from NITI Aayog at the end of February 2016. This fund is proposed to be utilised for implementation of various schemes.

2.16 Education:

- i) **Objectives:** The main aim and objective of the Department is to promote education, to eradicate illiteracy and to give all round development to the people of the Lai Autonomous District Council.
- ii) **Targets:** To give free education and school buildings mainly targeted at the primary and middle school levels.
- iii) **Activities:** Due to limited fund, new projects and works could not be taken during financial year 2015-16.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	301.32
2	Other Administrative Cost	25.00
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	326.52

2.17. Rural Development:

- i) **Objectives:** As the name suggests, Rural Development Department aims to uplift rural people by giving opportunities to improve their living standard.
- ii) **Targets:** As the people of the Lai Autonomous District Council area are

far behind educationally, socially and economically in comparison to other parts of the state, the main target is to uplift the people of rural areas by providing housing, community halls, inter village path, etc.

iii) Activities: No major activities and work can be taken up during 2015-16 due to limited fund.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	61.20
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.93
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	62.13

2.18. Waterways:

i) Objectives: To promote and develop water transport system by utilizing the inland navigable waterways.

ii) Targets: To obtain and acquire speed boats, to develop a smooth inland water navigation system.

iii) Activities: Due to financial shortage, only maintenance of existing speedboats could be done. No other new projects could be taken up during 2015-16.

Head-wise distribution of fund:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Item	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	Salary	15.04
2	Other Administrative Cost	0.72
3	Works - SCA (earmarked)	-
	Total	15.76

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MARA AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL

Introduction:

The Pawi-Lakher Regional Council set up in 1953 under provisions of Article 244(2) read with the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India was re-organized into three Regional Councils viz. Pawi-Lakher and Chakma by a notification issued by the Government of Mizoram in April, 1972. In terms of provisions of 20B of the Sixth Schedule, Lakher Regional Council along with Pawi-Regional Council and Chakma Regional Council was elevated to the status of a District Council with effect from 29th April, 1972 under the Mizoram District Council's (Miscellaneous Provisions) orders, 1972. The Lakher District Council was renamed as the Mara Autonomous District Council from 1st May, 1989 under Notification issued by the Government of Mizoram in May, 1989.

The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution vests the District Councils with powers to make laws on matters listed in paragraph 3(i) of the schedule mainly in respect of allotment, occupation, use etc of the land, management of forests other than reserve forests, use of any canal or water – course for Agriculture, regulation of the practice of 'Jhum' or other forms of shifting cultivation, establishment of village or town committee or councils and their powers, Village or Town administration including police, public health and sanitation and heritance of property under paragraph 6(i) of the Sixth Schedule. The council have powers to establish, construct or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle pounds, Ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and water ways in the respective autonomous districts, to its officer's function in relation to agriculture, animal husbandry, community project, co-operative societies, social welfare, village planning or any other matter which the executive power of the state extends.

Target, policy, activities of the MADC

Siaha District was created in 1988 from erstwhile Chhimtuipui District. It is one of the most backward and remote districts, situated in the extreme south of Mizoram. The per capita income of the district is about Rs 16,000 with population density of 43 (Source: A study of socio-economic analysis of Tribal Households in Siaha District of Mizoram by Dr A. Sundaram). The area of the Council is 1445 Sq. Kms. with a population of 51,073 as per latest Census. It is lying on the South-eastern corner of Mizoram, bordered by MYANMAR on the east and south and Lai Autonomous District council on the west.

There are many rivers in the District, but only a few of them are worth mentioning. The most important and useful rivers are the KOLODYNE (Chhimtuipui), SALYU, TISI and PALA. There is one of the largest Lake in Mizoram called PALA LAKE in the District.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in this District. The people of this area live on jhuming and wet rice cultivation. They also grow cash crops like cotton, sugar cane, maize, potatoes, groundnut, coffee, pepper, ginger, etc. in their jhum lands. They also reared all kinds of domestics' animals.

Since the area main livelihood is based on agriculture, the department main concern is the growth in agricultural activities in the area. The Department has a vision and target to provide irrigation facilities to at least 60% of land suitable for wet rice cultivation. Apart from this, in order to provide sustainable means of farming to people living in hilly areas, the department has provided subsidies and hill terracing at a free of cost. The department is committed to achieve at 500 hac area of hill terracing during the 12th Five Year Plan. Fisheries and horticulture development is also being carried out

actively. Construction of new 100 fish ponds is targeted within this FYP. Distribution of subsidized farm equipment and seed/seedling is also done through this department.

Another major area in which the department is actively involved is in rural connectivity. Roads connecting key villages are being taken up as per availability of funds. During 12th FYP, it is envisioned that construction of road measuring 200km within the district.

Education is another key sector of the department during this 12th FYP. Education sector, especially the infrastructure development is the much-needed priority in our area. Most of the school buildings are old and dilapidated and in need of major repairs. As such, repairing and new construction of school buildings are taken up as per availability of funds.

Role of the Sector

1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors:

1) Agriculture and Horticulture:

Agriculture: About 80% of the district population is depended on agriculture and its allied activities. It has good plenty of flat land in the western part and the area received an adequate amount of rainfall suitable for various type of crops. The department has taken up various step for the development of Agriculture sector in the past years but much could not be done due to limited financial conditions and poor rural connectivity. Since RKVY scheme was introduced in the District Council for development of Agriculture and its allied activities, agriculture sector has achievement increase in the output. Agriculture department has also implemented some development activities like land development of WRC, Improve of

Jhum cultivation and subsidy for Agriculture Tools and Machineries etc. Since rice is the staple food of the people, area expansion for cultivation is the main key to take steps for increasing of Rice production in this area. During this financial year, an agri-link road between Zero to Kalypatlah is constructed at the cost of Rs.8.00 lakh under NITI Aayog.

2) Horticulture:

Horticulture activities is gaining ground among the people as a source of livelihood. The district has plenty of potential areas for horticulture purposes and the climate and rainfall also is adequate and good for horticulture crops. Beside vegetables, crops like mango, orange, chilli, lemon etc are sown in the district. Various steps have been introduced to help farmers by providing financial assistance, lend technical support and assist them to procure high and good quality of seeds/seedling.

3) Fisheries:

The main objective of the department is to attain self-sufficiency in fish production to meet the demand of the district and to generate employment. In realization of these objectives, the department takes initiative for fish pond development, free fishlings and offer financial aid to fish farmers. Procurement of fish feed, rubber pipes and construction of new ponds are carried out under RKVY during this financial year.

4) Animal Husbandry & Veterinary:

The department maintains and operates one dispensary and dairy farm at Siaha. The dairy farm caters more than 40% of the fresh milk demand in Siaha. The dispensary provides animal care in the form of free medicines and minor surgeries. Moreover, family oriented financial

assistance on goat farming, poultry and piggery are implemented under RKVY schemes.

- 5) **Soil and Water conservation:** The main aim of the department is to maintain soil fertility and enhanced its productivity. Towards this, it has been taking adequate steps in construction of dam, hill terracing etc. During this financial year, the main focus is on construction of gabionic dam and log wood bung under RKVY. In order to provide quality seedlings to the farmers, a nursery beds are constructed at the cost of Rs. 15.00 lakh under NITI Aayog.
- 6) **Sericulture:** The Department deals in creation and development of mulberry plantation and silk rearing. It also provides financial assistance and technical know-how to silk farmers.

2. **Infrastructure development:**

- i) **Public Works:** Construction and maintenance village roads, maintenance & development of building and road infrastructures are the major functions of the public works department. During financial year 2016-17, these are the list of works taken up by the department:

- 1) **Construction of CEM's Quarters:** Construction of New CEM's Bungalow is undertaken under the earmarked plan schemes. At present, 90% of the work is completed. It is constructed under TFC & SPA at the cost of Rs. 262.00 lakh.
- 2) **Revenue Office at Tipa:** In order to replace the existing dilapidated building, a new R.O Office at Tipa is being constructed. The work is 80% completed. It is constructed

under TFC at the cost of Rs.150.00 lakh.

- 3) **Construction of MDC Hostel:** In view of accommodation problems faced by out of town MDCs and Ex-MDC, an MDC Hostel is constructed under SPA fund at Siaha at the cost of Rs.190.00 lakh. It is already 40% is completed and expected to be completed soon.
- 4) **Construction of Mara Boys & Girls Hostel at Aizawl:** Accommodation/Hostel is one of the most common hardship faced by the student. Therefore, MADC has decided to construct Boys & Girls Hostel at Aizawl. At present, 75% of the work is completed. It is constructed under NLCPR at the cost of Rs.538.36 lakh.

Apart from these, under **NITI Aayog fund**, work such as –

1. Construction of Jeepable road from Theiva to Saikao (Rs.20.00 lakh),
2. Construction of RCC Culvert at Council Vaih (Rs.8.00 lakh),
3. Construction of pedestrian pavement near Zyhno playground (Rs.7.00 lakh)
4. Maintenance of Tisi-Siasi road (Rs.12.00 lakh)
5. Construction of D.A.O Office at Tipa for completion (Rs.40.00 lakh)
6. Improvement and widening of road from Tisopi to Bualpui 'Ng' road (Rs.20.00 lakh).

- ii) **Public Health Engineering:** The main aims of the department are to provide clean and potable water to people residing in rural areas. Works such as construction and repair of water reservoirs, construction of water points etc.

Apart from these, under **NITI Aayog fund**, works taken up and completed are –

1. Amotlah Water Supply by Gravity Scheme (Rs. 80.00 lakh)
2. Chhaolo Water Supply by Gravity Scheme (Rs. 10.00 lakh)
3. Construction of Intake Chamber at Maisa (Rs. 8.00 lakh)
4. Construction of RCC Water Tanks at Rural Village (Rs.35.00 lakh)

iii) Rural Development: The main aim of the department is to pursue and implement various activities for upliftment and development of the living standard of the people living in Rural areas by providing Rural Housing Scheme. Under this scheme a large number of families have been provided with roof-sheet every year. To achieve the aims of the department schemes, mention below are under taken through funds provided by NITI Aayog.

- 1) Construction of RCC Bridges at River Pala near Phura Village at the cost of Rs. 10.00 lakh.
- 2) Construction of RCC Culvert between Chheihlu and Chakhei at Bako River at the cost of Rs. 13.00 lakh.
- 3) Construction of 5 nos of Culverts at Vahia to Miepu Road at the cost of Rs. 13.00 lakh.
- 4) Construction of 5 nos of Culverts at Vahia to Miepu Road at the cost of Rs. 25.00 lakh.
- 5) Purchase of GCI Sheets for distribution to needy families at the cost of Rs. 75.00 lakh.

iv) Local Administration: The department deals with administration of village councils. It also takes up minor works for the

development of the district council areas like construction of steps, culvert, retaining walls, public toilets etc. Apart normal grand-in-aid, the department has taken minor infrastructure works from NITI Aayog fund as mentioned below –

- 1) Installation of Solar Energy at MADC Hqrs & Mara House, Aizawl at the Cost of Rs. 55.00 lakh.
- 2) Construction of Common Cemetery at Siaha Town at the cost of Rs. 52.00 lakh.
- 3) Construction of 5 nos of Culvert at Chakhei Internal Road at the cost of Rs. 10.00 lakh.

v) Environment & Forest: Forest & environment department is a very important department in the context of environmental stability, ecological balance and economic development. The Department's aim is to maintain eco-logical balance, preserve the bio-diversity and environment by creating plantation, nurseries and protection of flora and fauna. Mention may be made that Siaha District has the best roadside plantation in Mizoram.

Construction of Mini Hydel Project at Lake Pala: Under the initiative of Environment & Forest department, MADC a Mini Hydel Project is being constructed at the Lake Pala. On completion, it will generate 100-150 KV of power and the run-off water will be utilised for irrigation purpose. The project is funded under NITI Aayog fund at the cost of Rs. 55.00 lakh.

Revenue Collection of Environment & Forest 2012-16:

Year	Target (Rs. in lakh)	Revenue Collected (Rs. in lakh)
2016-17	17.00	13.66
2015-16	17.00	18.33
2014-15	17.00	17.00
2013-14	16.00	16.00
2012-13	21.17	21.17

- 3. Education & Human Resources Development:** The Education Department looks after the Primary and Middle Schools. It is one of the biggest departments in terms of manpower. During this financial year, a priority is given on improving school infrastructure. Under NITI Aayog Scheme, Construction & Repairing of RCC Primary School and MS buildings has been undertaken at the total cost of Rs. 100.00 lakh and Rs. 60.00 lakh respectively. Apart from these, one of the biggest infrastructure project under this department is Construction of Lorrain English School Building. This school is designed for a model school under Mara Autonomous District Council. It is constructed under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and NITI Aayog fund at the cost of Rs. 250.00 lakh. At present, 80% of the physical achievement is already achieved.
- 4. Art & Culture:** The Department main objective is to preserve and promote cultural heritages of the Mara. The Department also lends financial assistance to local writers, held Lyuvakutha Festival annually, maintain museum and tradition attires emporium in Siaha. The department created and maintain Mara typical village at Zyhno.

Under NITI Aayog fund, the department has spent Rs. 15.00 lakh to repair traditional house at Mara Typical Village.

- 5. Land & Revenue Settlement:** The department deals in survey and maintenance of land records, collection of taxes and resolved land disputes. The department is also responsible for issuing of trade license, land passes etc. MADC revenue collection for the last five years is shown as below –

Revenue Collection for the last five years:

Year	Target (Rs. in lakh)	Revenue Collected (Rs. in lakh)
2016-17	121.00	89.43
2015-16	121.00	100.37
2014-15	110.00	115.21
2013-14	105.00	104.11
2012-13	90.00	83.42

- 6. Social Welfare:** The Department aim is to provide assistance to the differently abled, old age pension and different social service NGOs within MADC area. Under NITI Aayog scheme, 3 Meditation Centre has been constructed at Saikao, Theiva & MHIP land at the cost of Rs. 15.00 lakh.
- 7. Disaster Management & Rehabilitation:** The main objective of the department is to provide relief and assistance to victims of various natural calamities. It also rendered material support to NGOs for the event of calamities. Under NITI Aayog fund, the department spent Rs. 19.00 lakh for the purchase of tools and equipment.

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CHAKMA AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL

1. The Economic Survey Report in respect of Chakma Autonomous District Council has been prepared pertaining to the financial year 2015-2016. As per provision of the 6th Schedule, the Govt. of Mizoram entrusted a number of departments to CADC for executing schemes or functions properly in the jurisdiction of the Council. As such, various development works are being under taken by the departments for improving the quality of life of people. During the period, no major scheme/projects could be taken up except some schemes under RKVY and Special Assistance sanctioned by the Govt. of India, NITI Aayog.

2. Brief description of the vision, objective policy target activities of the department for the 12th Five Year Plan: The State Planning Department allocated a sum of Rs. 11414.03 lakh during the 12th Five Year Plan period under various departments. Of which Rs. 2937.00 lakh was the approved outlay for the 1st year of the Five Year plan period i.e. 2012-13. A sum of Rs. 2363.74 lakh was an approved outlay during 2013-14. An amount of Rs.2038.13 lakh was allotted for the financial year 2014-15. There was an approved amount of Rs. 2193.53 lakh during 2015-16 and a sum of Rs. 1882.63 lakh has been provided for the financial year 2016-17.

1. SPA: The Govt. released a sum of Rs.757.00 lakh in respect of CADC for implementation of road projects during the five year plan period.
2. SCA: During the plan period CADC received Rs. 2347.00 lakh under Special Central Assistance.
3. ACA: A sum of Rs. 943.00 lakh was provided for implementation of RKVY schemes under Additional Central Assistance.
4. TFC Grants: Under 13th Finance Commission a project with estimated amount of Rs. 1100.00 lakh was taken

up by CADC. Out of this, Rs. 832.00 lakh was actually released by the Government of India for the works, construction of CADC Secretariat Building and Session Hall at Kamalanagar. And a sum of Rs. 268.00 lakh was released during 2013-14. Final instalment worth Rs. 268.00 lakh remained balance due to non receipt of fund from the Govt. of India after the end of Commission award period.

NITI Aayog: The Govt. of India, NITI Aayog sanctioned a sum of Rs. 458.00 lakh for implementation of Projects/Schemes for CADC during 2015-16. Some works/schemes like infrastructure schemes, Installation of Solar power plants (Solar Energy), maintenance under building plant/Dawchuani Commercialization were implemented.

During the 12th Five Year Plan period CADC made an all-out effort to carry out development activities with the fund provided and achieved considerably amidst limited fund provision.

3. Write-up on schemes/projects/State Plan, CSS, NEC, NLCPR, EAP & other being implemented: -

i) **Project under Commercialization and bottling of Dawchuani at Kamalanagar in CADC:**

The Industry Department CADC has been implementing only one project namely 'Commercialisation and Bottling of Duichuani at Kamalanagar' CADC, Mizoram. The works has been started from March 2016 and commercial operation was expected from first week of October 2016. The financial and physical target could not achieve in schedule time due to some factors. The main factor is the extreme bad road condition from Rotlang to Chawngte and flood in Assam which caused delay transportation of

machineries and building materials to the factory site. At present the road condition has little been improved and all works of the factory shall be completed within the last part of January 2017.

The main objective of this project is to generate revenue by selling 'duichuani' within and outside CADC area and also create employment to the extent of generating suitable and regular incomes of hundreds of household. Raw alcohol will be collected from the supplier or household engaged in the production of 'duichuani' in a safe manner who had under gone prior training from expertise thus generating stable income for household engaged in the production of 'duichuani'.

Project at a glance

1. Name of the Project:
Commercialisation and bottling of Duichuani
2. Address: Kamalanagar, CADC, Mizoram
3. Capital cost of the Project:
Rs.142,24 lakh
4. Means of finance: NITI Aayog (one time financial assistant for Sixth Schedule Area)
5. Manpower requirement: 9 Nos

6. Working capital requirement:
Rs.6.31 lakh
7. Project: 180.00%
8. Break even point: 7.41%
9. Project payback period: 0 yrs, 5 months, 9 days.
10. Return on capital employment :
72.48%

Project cost and means of finance

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
Project cost		
1	Building & civil works	45.13
2	Plant & machineries:	
	a) Blowing machines	20.00
	b) Rinsing machine	10.00
	c) Filling & capping machine	20.00
	d) Labelling machine	10.00
	e) RO water purification system	5.00
	f) Liquor filter	5.00
	g) Laboratory equipment	2.00
3	Electrical installation	10.00
4	Furniture & fitting	5.00
5	Office equipment	1.00
6	Computers	0.80
7	Working capital requirement (1 cycle)	6.31
8	Preliminary expenses	2.00
	Total	142.24
Means of finance		
1	Capital – Funds from NITI Aayog (A one-time financial assistance for 6 th Schedule Area)	142.14
	Total	142.14

Receipt from selling at 100% capacity

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quantity bottling in 5 hr. (in bottle)	Rate per bottle (in Rs.)	Gross receipt in 1 day (Rs. in lakh)	No. of days operation	Total receipts in a year (Rs. in lakh)
1	Duichuani (size 750 ml)	1200	300.00	3.36	240	864.00
2	Duichuani (size 375 ml)	2400	160	3.84	240	921.00
	Total					1785.00

ii) Middle School Education:

The 12th five year plan has many scopes under different schemes/projects including State Plan, CSS, NEC, NLCPR, EAP, etc. to develop in various sectors like Education, Rural areas development, construction, road communication, drinking water,

sanitation and cleanliness. In order to achieve the target of vision 2020, the development scheme so undertaken by the Government of India is quite important task to be implemented properly and with full swing speed. And in this regard, the Government of Mizoram State has directed to the three

Autonomous District Councils to implement the development schemes. And accordingly, the Chakma Autonomous District Council is trying its level best to achieve the target through various department and executive agency within the period of 12th Five Year Plan.

However, the Middle School Education Department, CADC has very less schemes entrusted for implementation of works. Only an amount of Rs. 26 lakh is allotted under the scheme to NITI Aayog for repairing of 13 Middle Schools building which are repaired through this scheme, are now in good condition.

The Middle School Education Department in Chakma Autonomous District Council has to do more in the educational development of CADC but due to non allotment of fund to this department, the process cannot be started.

However, co-ordination between SSA, Primary School Education and Middle School Education is indeed necessary to achieve the target of educational development in CADC. These three wings of education department work together can take forward the developmental schemes into success.

iii) **Primary School Education:**

The Primary School Education Department, Chakma Autonomous District Council implemented scheme/project under NITI Aayog against repairing of primary school buildings during 2015-16 financial year. The purpose of the scheme was to repair the old school buildings constructed long years back which are repairable and will be durable at least for 5 to 6 years without any sanction for new construction. The detail of the scheme implemented during the year is as follows: -

Name of the Scheme: Repairing of Primary School Buildings

Amount: Rs. 24.00 lakh

Source of fund: NITI Aayog

Year of implementation: 2015-16

iv) **Public Works:**

The Public Works Department, Chakma Autonomous District Council has been implementing many project for development of Chakma Autonomous District Council area. Many buildings and roads have been constructed with different schemes for the development of Kamalanagar and surrounding areas.

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Achievement	
		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical
1.	Construction of Secretariat Building under 13 th Finance Commission	600.00	80%
2.	Construction of CADC Session Hall under 13 th Finance Commission	232.00	60%
3.	Modernisation of Kamalanagar town under NLCPR	1591.10	80%
4.	Infrastructure Development of Kamalanagar College under NLCPR	224.00	100%
5.	SMBT of road from Bajeisora road to BPS road via Helipad and SMBT of road from Udalthana road to New Secretariat under SPA	320.00	50%
6.	Improvement of road infrastructure within Kamalanagar Town under SPA	287.00	10%
Under NITI Aayog			
7.	Maintenance of Kamalanagar Town Road (Re-surfacing & filling of pot holes)	50.00	100%
8.	Payment of additional work for Construction of Cultural Hall at Kamalanagar	50.00	0%
9.	Construction of Retaining wall near New Secretariat Complex	50.00	50%

10.	Construction of jeepable road from Silsury Bridge (BPS road) to Vijoygiri WRC land	21.00	100%
11.	Construction of Guard wall near CADC rest House at Aizawl	10.00	100%
12.	Construction of Home Guard Quarter near CADC Rest House at Aizawl	6.00	50%
13.	Construction of side drain below CADC Rest House at Aizawl	2.76	100%
14.	Construction of wing wall at the Bridge near New Angel Public School at Kamalanagar under NLCPR	15.00	100%
15.	Construction of Cultural Hall Cum Museum at Kamalanagar under Annual Plan Fund	807.00	80%

v) **Agriculture & Horticulture:**

Shifting cultivation (Jhuming) is predominant practiced in the Chakma Autonomous District Council 90% of the people are still practicing this system. The government is trying to do away this primitive method of cultivation but could not because of lack of irrigation system and high initial cost of construction. At the same time this primitive method of cultivation has bad effect to the environment. Every year, trees, bamboo and all plants are cut and then dried to the sun and then burn. Air has been extremely polluted during burning. It takes more than 10 years for re-cultivation: trees and usually not fully grown up to its mature state. This method of cultivation could not go forever. An alternative method of cultivation must be adopted immediately for better productivity and saving the environment.

The productivity of rice in Jhum land is 1.23 tonne/ha. Jhum rice is the principal crops. Maize, cowpea and other vegetables are grown mixed with rice, Ginger, sota bean, sweet potato, chillies, cotton are grown as pure crop in diversified jhum.

Survey and Investigation:

A preliminary survey was conducted and it was observed that there is good scope for agriculture and horticulture crops. The present agriculture can be substantially increased if WRC area is properly developed and also irrigation facility in the area will enhance the agriculture production and people can engage

themselves in year round agriculture activities and they will be economically uplifted. As there is no other occupational scope at present people are very much interested to develop their farm holdings. As there is abundant rainfall due to lack of proper drainage many potential areas are deteriorating and gullies formations are rapid. Presently agriculture activities are mainly depending on monsoon rainfall. If pervennial river water is taped and diverted by way of constructing diversion ways, the farmers can grow 3(three) crops in a year. A detail survey conducted and it is found that the soil formation is clay loam. The infiltration rate of the soil is low. All through investigation was done and it is found there is an available water source which can be diverted by gravity flow. It is also noticed that it will be beneficial if monsoon yield runoff is tapped by the way construction rain water harvesting dam. The stored water can be utilised for Rabi Crops. From the survey it is also seen that some portion of the land in under water logged. In order to practice intensive cultivation a drainage system is essential.

Name of the project: Shelf of Projects for Chakma Autonomous District Council under RKVY

Project cost: Rs. 59.00 lakh

Year of implementation: 2015-16

Implementing agency: Agriculture & Horticulture Department, Chakma Autonomous District Council (CADC)

Project for intervention of Chakma Autonomous District Council specific issues:

The component activities will bring a specific number of BPL families above poverty line through self employment programmes introducing permanent system of cultivation and developing the natural resources base through Rice area expansion in the valley plain. Integrated Development of Rice for enhance production and productivity. Farmer field school (FFS). Agriculture Mechanization, Construction of Market sheds, Development of Piggery & Poultry for diversification of farming system.

1. Assistance for improvement of farm land:

Project sector: Agriculture
 Project name: Construction of Field Channels
 Total project cost: Rs. 9.96 lakh
 Year: 2015-16
 Outputs: Infrastructure & Assets
 Intervention Sector: Agriculture Mechanization
 Sub-Sector: Irrigation Channel
 Particulars/Activity: Land development of WRC
 Sub-Activity: Assistance for improvement of land
 No. of beneficiaries: 83
 Expected outputs: 83 Ha.
 Expected outcome: 83 Ha will be improved for cultivation of rice
 Expected growth impact: 10% increase in crop production in the same area over last year

Construction of field Channels to irrigate the field:

For economic and efficient use of irrigation water in Rice, pulses, cash crop and others assistance for field channels for carrying was from source to the field will be provided by the construction of field channel for irrigating the crops @ Rs. 0.12 per

ha. This will increase the cropping intensity by 10%.

2. Development of Fish farming:

Project sector: Fisheries
 Project name: Renovation and Restoration of fish ponds
 Total project cost: Rs. 18.75 lakh
 Year: 2015-16
 Outputs: Infrastructure & Assets
 Intervention sector: Fisheries Development
 Sub-sector: Farmer's Fish ponds/Assistance
 Particulars/Activity: Renovation of Fish Ponds
 Sub Activity: Construction of Grow out ponds including farmer's training
 No. of beneficiaries: 75 nos. in existing pond renovation
 Expected outputs: 75 hectares water bodies
 Expected outcome: 10 MT Fish from water bodies
 Expected growth impact: 2.00% (growth)
 Remarks: The programme will be implemented in the Chakma Autonomous District Council

The Chakma Autonomous District Council has considerable stretches of low laying areas with all favourable conditions for development of Fisheries. The area has a temperature range between 10.35 degree Celsius with an average rainfall of about 285 cms annually. The soil type is clay-loamy with Ph ranging from 5.5-7.5 and is most conducive for taking up pisciculture.

The Chakma Autonomous District Council has about 800 hectares of potential area which could be developed for fish culture. However due to constraints mainly financial and technical, the pace of development in fisheries could not gather the required momentum in

the past. At present the total area under fish culture is about 180 hectares.

The main aim of the Chakma Autonomous District Council in fisheries is to bridge the gap between the requirement of table size at a scale of 11kg per capita thereby reach to self sufficiency over a period of 15 years starting from the initial year of 12th Five Year Plan and offer self employment to at least 110 families in this sector.

Therefore, the present proposal for 2015-16 proposes to undertake the following activities under RKVY for Fisheries sector in the Chakma Autonomous District Council.

Renovation of Fish Ponds: Under this sector, it is proposed to restore 7 hectares of water bodies for fish culture within the Chakma Autonomous District Council area. Assistance for renovation of existing fish ponds. The expected production from the new water bodies is 12 MT of fish flesh.

3. **Development of Poultry Farming:**

Project sector: Animal Husbandry & Veterinary
 Project name: Development of Poultry Farming
 Total project cost: Rs. 10.35 lakh
 Year: 2015-16
 Outputs: Production, growth and input supply
 Intervention sector: Animal Husbandry Sector
 Sub-sector: Breed improvement
 Particulars/Activity: Establishment of Meat processing unit
 Sub Activity: Poultry meat processing
 Nos. of beneficiaries: 42
 Expected outputs: Increasing dressing percentage by 45MT/Year.

Expected outcome: Rs. 0.63 lakh / year / beneficiary

Expected growth impact: with a ratio of 1:2.52

Remarks: Substantial increase in Poultry meat

Impact of Poultry Farming:

Yield @ 3Kg per chick (150 Nos. of Chicks = 450 Kg @ Rs. 180/Kg of meat cost Rs. 81,000 and expenditure per annum Rs. 18000 which profits Rs. 63,000 per Annum. Hence cost benefits ratio 12:52.

4. **Enhancement of crop production & Productivity through**

a) **Improved Packages of practices**

Project sector: Agriculture.

Project name: Enhancement of Crop production & Productivity.

Total project cost: Rs. 8.25 lakh

Year: 2015-16

Outputs: Production, growth and input supply

Intervention sector: Crop Development

Sub-sector: Improved Technology of Crop Production & Productivity

Particulars/Activity: Enhancing rice yield through practice of system of rice intensification (Paddy)

Sub-Activity: Assistance for quality seeds, fertilizer, PP Chemicals

Nos. of beneficiaries: 110

Expected outputs: 110 Ha.

Expected outcome: 3.11 MT

Expected growth impact: 3%

increase in crop production over last year

Remarks: Adoption and popularization of improved packages of practices

The total population of Mizoram 10,97,014 as per 2011 census with the total decadal growth rate of 29.18%. To meet the minimum food requirements of the population of the State, at least 1,80,000 MT of rice has to be produced annually.

The marginal increase in WRC has been recorded from 9446 hectares at the beginning of 11th Plan to 12700 hectares till date which accounts for 34.40% increased. The productivity of rice under WRC has been raised to 2.00 MT/hectares from the level of 1.50 MT/hectares at the beginning of 11th five year plan.

The rice area of the State is 38976 hectares during 2011-12 with productivity of 1357kg/hectares which is much lower than national average of 2340kg/ha. In order to increase the production and productivity of rice, it is proposed conduct demonstration on improved technique and improved package practices of rice in 1860 hectares at every 10 ha of rice @ Rs. 7500/ha on critical inputs such as improved seed, balance fertilizer, PP chemicals, herbicides etc. The Mission intervention for improved package of practices are as below:

Project sector: Agriculture.

Project name: Enhancement of Crop production & Productivity.

Total project cost: Rs. 8.25 lakh

Year: 2015-16

Outputs: Production, Growth and input supply

Intervention sector: Crop Development

Sub-sector: Improved Technology of Crop Production & Productivity
Particulars/Activity: Enhancing rice yield through practice of system of rice intensification (Paddy)

Sub-Activity: Assistance for quality seeds, fertilizer, PP Chemicals

Nos. of beneficiaries: 110

Expected Outputs: 110 Ha.

Expected outcome: 3.11 MT.

Expected growth impact: 3% increase in crop production over last year

Remarks: Adoption and popularization of improved packages of practices

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Sl. No.	Items	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Cost of critical inputs (seeds, Fertilizer/manures, PP chemicals and herbicides.)	5,812.00
2	Celebration of farmers day	500.00
3	Distribution of publishing material, placards, pamphlets, etc.	313.00
4	Visits of scientists/officer etc. excluding TA/DA of any kind but for living taxi, POL etc.	625.00
5	Contingency, including typing manuals/reports etc.	250.00
	Total	7,500.00

b) Farmer Field School (FES)

Project sector: Agriculture.

Project name: Farmer Field School.

Total project cost: Rs. 12.64 lakh

Year: 2015-16

Outputs: Production, growth and supply inputs

Intervention sector: Training/
capacity BuildingSub-sector: Establishment of
Farmer Field SchoolParticulars/Activity: Farmer Field
School

Sub-Activity: Nil

Nos. of beneficiaries: 19 School

Expected Outputs: 655 Fam.

Expected outcome: 655 Fam.

Expected growth impact: 5%
increase in trained man power
availability resulting in increase
productionRemarks: Weekly supervision will
be carried out by technical
personals to suggest and identify
their needs for achieving targeted
goal.

The pattern of National Food Security Mission on farmer field School (FFS) will be adopted to provide first hand information to the farmer in their field to enable them to evaluate, fine tune and adopt the best crop production and crop protection technique suitable to their location and resources for higher production and productivity. The farmer field school will be conducted in four sessions which will include one at the beginning of Kharif, one each during crop season of Kharif and Rabi and one after harvest of the crop. It is proposed to organize 9 number of FFS @ Rs.3500/- session of group 35 farmer. The detail break-up of the item in each training of FFS assistance is given below:

Sl. No.	Items of Expenditure	Rate	Amount
1	Honorariums for one Trainer	Rs. 500 for 4 sessions	Rs. 2000
2	Training materials, stationeries items etc	Rs. 500 for 4 sessions	Rs. 2000
3	Tea/snacks for trainees, trainer and supporting staff	Rs. 50 per head per session for 35 persons	Rs. 7000
4	Contingencies POL and transport cost of farmer etc.	Rs. 750 per session for 4 sessions	Rs. 3000
TOTAL ::			Rs.14000

Impact of Farmer Field School

(FFS): At the end of the four sessions, 665 farmers will be aware of the package practices of crops in Chakma Autonomous District Council, Mizoram for crop production which will ultimately enhances the production and productivity.

5. **Agriculture Mechanization:**

Project sector: Agriculture

Project name: Distribution of Power
Tiller above up

Total project cost: Rs. 8.25 lakh

Year: 2015-16

Outputs: Production & Productivity

Intervention Sector: Agriculture
MechanizationSub-sector: Mechanise &
equipment AssistanceParticulars/Activity: Power Tiller
@Rs. 75,000 subsidy for each

Sub-Activity: Nil

Nos. of beneficiaries: 11 Nos

Expected outputs: 11 Nos

Expected outcome: Area under
irrigation will be increased
substantially

Expected growth impact:

Substantial increases in cultivation
areas of rabi/summer crops

Remarks: Cropping intensity will be increased

Mechanization helps timely completion of field operations adding efficiency of the farmer in performing field operations and economizes upon the cost of cultivation. The progresses of agriculture mechanisation have been slow in Chakma Autonomous District Council. The most important factor of slow pace in mechanization is high prices of the machine including the transportation charges. The farmers of Chakma Autonomous District Council are very poor for which they are not capable of availing machineries like power tiller etc. Therefore, Chakma Autonomous District Council has proposed to

provide Power Tiller above 15HP to the farmers under Chakma Autonomous District Council at subsidised rate for increasing the efficiency of farm operations.

Impact of Agriculture Mechanization: The Power Tiller will increase availability of farm power for production which will promote supply and transportation system and ultimately increase in farm income.

Sl. No.	Items	Rate (Rs.)	Qty. (No.)	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Power Tiller above 8HP subsidy @ Rs. 75,000/-	75,000	12	8.25

RKVY

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Components	Unit	Central Share		State Share	
			Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	Construction of Field Channel @ Rs. 12,000	Ha.	75	9.00	8	0.96
2	Development of fish farming:					
	a) Renovation of existing Fish Pond	Ha.	68	17.00	7	1.75
	b) Construction of New Fish Pond	Ha.	1	1.00		
3	Development of Poultry Farming	No.	38	9.60	3	0.75
4	Enhancement of crop production and productivity: Improved package of practices @Rs. 75,000/-	No.	100	7.50	10	0.75
5	Farmer's field school @Rs. 14000/-	No.	17	2.40	2	0.24
6	Agricultural Mechanization: Purchase and distribution of Power Tiller @ Rs. 75,000/- subsidy	No.	10	7.50	1	0.75
	Total			54.00		5.20

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LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

b. Sectoral Overview

Mission of LE&IT Department:

- Developing skills of workforce
- Providing placement services
- Promoting sound industrial relations.

Objectives of the department:

- Providing skill training under Craftsmen Training Scheme
- Providing training in Modular Employable Skills.
- Implementing Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the Apprenticeship Act.

- Providing Vocational Guidance and Career Counseling.
- Job-assistance and placement service.
- Regulating employment and condition of service of workers.
- Implementing workers welfare schemes.

c. Achievement

Financial Achievement

Revenue Target - Rs. 11.00 lakh

Revenue collection - Rs. 5.02 lakh

Skill Development 2015-2016

(a) Skilling under Craftsman Training Scheme, 2015-16

Status of Skill Training in ITIs

Sl. No.	NAME OF TRADE	Seating Capacity				District Wise ratio of ITI Seats		
		AZL	LL	SH	Total	District	Seat Available	Person
1	COPA	20	20	20	60(20/Unit)	Aizawl	1	1393
2	Stenography (English)	20			20(20/Unit)	Mamit		
3	Baker & Confectioner	20			20(20/Unit)	Kolasib		
4	Hair & Skin Care	20		20	40(20/Unit)	Champhai		
5	Dress Making		16		16(16/Unit)	Serchhip		
6	Cutting & Sewing	32			32(16/Unit)	Lunglei	1	1518
7	Fitter	20			20(20/Unit)	Lawngtlai		
8	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	32	16	32	80(16/Unit)	Saiha	Ratio of Seats in Mizoram Mizoram Population : 1091014 ITI Seats : 1428	
9	Mechanic (Diesel)	16			16(16/Unit)			
10	Mechanic (R & AC)	40			40(20/Unit)			
11	Mechanic Auto Electrical & Electronics	16			16(16/Unit)			
12	Electrician	32		16	48(16/Unit)			
13	Wireman	32	16		48(16/Unit)			
14	Electronic Mechanic	40	20		60(20/Unit)			
15	Mechanic (R & TV)	16			16(16/Unit)			
16	IT & ESM	20		20	40(20/Unit)			
17	Mechanic Computer Hardware	20			20(20/Unit)			
18	Draughtsman (Civil)	20			20(20/Unit)			
19	Surveyor	20			20(20/Unit)			
20	Sheet Metal Worker	16			16(16/Unit)			
21	Welder (Gas and Electric)	16			16(16/Unit)			
22	Carpenter	20	20		40(20/Unit)			
23	Plumber	20			20(20/Unit)			
24	Mason (Building Constructor)	40			40(20/Unit)			
Total		548	108	108	764	Utilisation of Seats during - 2015-2016 = 66.1%		
Total No. of trainees (as on 18.02.2016)								

(b) Skilling of Youth in MES Course under Skill Development Initiative Scheme, 2015-16

Training providers	No. of student completed training	No. of student placed	No. of student under going training	No. of student drop out
3 Govt. ITI and 13 Vocational Training Providers registered/affiliated under LE&IT	1785	713	932	9

(c) Skilling of Youth under Seekho aur Kamao "Learn & Earn of Ministry of Minority Affairs", Government of India, 2015-16.

Training providers	No. of student complete training
NIC Institute of Technology, Kolkata	95

(d) Skilling of persons with Skill Development fund of Mizoram Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board
No. of Persons Trained during 2015-16 = 38 persons**(e) Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS)**
Training completed - 496 persons
No. of placement - 713 persons
No. of dropout - 9 persons**Job-Seeker on Live Register of Employment Exchange in Mizoram for the quarter ending June, 2016**

Sl. No.	Category	Regn for month		Live register		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Unskilled	2	1	92	62	154
2	CL - VI to IX	48	87	5448	1898	7346
3	Matriculate / HSLC	64	17	4763	2835	7598
4	PUC / HSSLC	83	46	4262	3399	7661
5	B.A. (General)	7	3	1438	1258	2696
6	B.A. (Hon)	31	33	614	987	1601
7	B.Com	6	3	181	167	348
8	B.Ed			27	18	45
9	B.Sc.(General)	2	3	265	491	756
10	B.SC (Hon)			4	5	9
11	B.Pharm			9	19	28
12	B.V.Sc & AH			25	32	57
13	B.D.S			1	9	10
14	B. Lib. Sc.				1	1
15	BBA			27	24	51
16	BCA			230	219	449
17	B.D.(Theology)			4		4
18	B.E./B. Tech.	5		91	20	111
19	LLB (BL)			2	2	4
20	M.A.	2	2	502	593	1095
21	M.Com	1		61	50	111
22	M.Ed.			8	11	19
23	M.Sc.	3		147	140	287
24	BTE & Disaster				2	2
25	MBA		1	48	36	84
26	M.Lib.Sc.	1		9	13	22
27	M.S.W.			17	62	79
28	M.Phil			14	31	45
29	MTA (Tourism & Admn.)			2	8	10
30	M.E./M.Tech			5	6	11
31	M.V.Sc.			11	2	13
32	MBBS	2	3	9	24	33
33	M. Pharm.				2	2
34	BBM				3	3
35	Graduate (BHTM)			11	24	35

36	Master of Physiotherapy			1	1	2
37	BFS (Fisheries)			1		1
38	BLIS			2	6	8
39	MCA					0
40	BPED			36	12	48
41	B. Arch.				1	1
42	LLM			103	2	105
43	MCM			5	15	20
44	BSW				3	3
45	MF.Sc. (Fisheries)			1	13	14
46	Doctor of Medicine (MD)			2		2
47	Master of Surgery (MS)				7	7
48	B.Th.			4		4
49	Driver	2		128		128
50	BBM			4		4
51	Hindi a) Matric			126	389	515
52	Hindi b) PU			12	38	50
53	Hindi c) BA		1	46	198	244
54	Hindi e) B.Ed				2	2
55	Hindi f) MA		1	5	14	19
56	Hindi g) M.Ed.			1	1	2
57	Technical Trade (EXTT)	24	20	1523	2091	3614
58	Physically Handicapped		1	61	37	98
59	Non Mizo	1	1	254	122	376
	Grand Total	284	223	20642	15405	36047

Abstract of District-wise Registration of job seekers during 2015 – 2016		
District	Registration	Placement 2015-16
Aizawl	18,763	176
Lunglei	3,992	
Saiha	7,836	
Champhai	5,456	
Total	36,047	176

Sector-wise Employment data in the State during 2015 - 2016

District	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total Sectoral
Aizawl / Champhai / Mamit / Kolasib / Serchhip (undivided)	21,765	N.A.	21,765
Lunglei	7,125	374	7,499
Saiha/Lawngtlai	6,857	815	7,672
Total	35,747	1,189	36,936

Labour Regulation & Welfare

1. Status of Benefits received by Construction Workers under Construction Worker's Welfare Scheme upto 2015-2016

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount of Benefits disbursed	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Children Educational Assistance	Rs. 5,17,06,800	161,77
2.	Death Benefit	Rs. 29,65,000	116
3.	Disabled Benefit	Rs. 1,00,000	6
4.	Medical Assistance	Rs. 12,15,520	329
5.	HSLC Cash Award	Rs. 30,000	3
6.	Maternity Benefit	Rs. 45,000	24
7.	Disability Pension	Rs. 8,700	2
	TOTAL	Rs. 5,60,71,020	16,657

2. Benefits under other labour laws upto 2015-16

- 1) No. of workers who received compensation – 35 nos.
- 2) Total amount of compensation - **Rs.12,187,600/-**

3. Statutory Acts/Rules framed during 2015-16:-

- i) The Mizoram Shops & Establishment Rules Amendment, 2017.

d. Outcome of Department's activities

People whose skills have been upgraded through skill training provided by Labour, Employment & Industrial Training Department find decent employment with better working condition and higher wage with improved standard of living.

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SOCIAL WELFARE

Vision, objectives, policy, targets, activities of the Department for the 12th Five Year Plan:

In consonance with the Government of India's policy towards the 12th Five Year Plan approach, the Department of Social Welfare has developed a comprehensive strategies focusing on the following identified thrust areas –

* 12th Plan has been people-centric, based on the needs of the citizen and aimed at improving the status of women and children, disabled, senior citizens, mobility and unleash the opportunities to disadvantaged groups (socially and economically).

* Focus is on a bottom-up approach, starting from the lowest strata to achieve the objective of inclusive growth and addressed the physical infrastructural requirements at the District and Block level.

* The 12th Plan is built on the gains of the past, retaining such policies and programmes as are beneficial and making changes where necessary.

* The Department specifically attempt to – strengthen the existing physical infrastructure, re-structure and construction of new buildings, provision of necessary tools and equipments, shaping administrative and implementation processes, put the mandatory manpower supply to address Human Resource issues with a strong intention to realize effective and efficient functioning of Department as a whole.

* 12th Plan placed the importance of addressing critical social issues that may arise from time to time, upon which new initiatives are taken up.

* Considering the importance of proper execution of plan and the level of achievement reach, monitoring of the implementation is the key objective, so as to make most effective use of resources within given time frames.

Schemes/projects (including State Plan, CSS, NEC) being implemented by the Department:

The Department of Social Welfare has been instrumental in bringing about major improvements, social justice to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. It has undertaken a large number of social issues have been addressed on the welfare and development, preventive, treatment, rehabilitation & restoration programmes through the network of residential homes and non-institutional services, services for the differently-abled persons, social security for the aged & infirm, poor, destitute & widows, economically and socially handicapped persons, women and children, below six years, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as for the adolescent girls.

The details of schemes/works with physical targets and achievements undertaken by Social Welfare Department during 2015-16 are as follows:

1. 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.

Name of Schemes/Works	Unit	Achievement during 2015-16	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
Disability Pension	Person	200	6.00
Economic Rehabilitation	Person	76	4.00

2. Child Welfare

Development is the key concern of all the nations. Full development of human resource and efficient utilization is one of the most important resources in the nation building activities. For the fullest development of human resource, its

foundation must be laid in the early stages of life. Social Welfare Department is implementing various schemes that caters to the needs of children of different age groups to mould their characters as well as their all round development.

Name of Schemes/Works	Unit	Achievement during 2015-16	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
(a) Bal Bhavan	Persons	500	5.00
(b) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	Maintenance of Offices and Homes	68	SMS : 124.23 CSS : 3038.95 Total : 3163.18
(c) Protection of Child Rights	1	1	8.00

3. Women Welfare

To reduce the acute Social & economic problems faced by unfortunate widows, divorcees, unmarried mothers and destitute women particularly with minor

children to look after, the scheme of socio-economic development programmes have been implemented since 1985-86 with considerable success.

Name of Schemes/Works	Unit	Achievement during 2015-16	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
(a) Integrated Women Empowerment Programme – i) Women Helpline ii) Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, etc. iii) Socio-economic Programme	Centre	1	51.08
	Awareness	9	10.00
	Persons	124	4.00
(b) Residential Institute cum Training Centre	Centre	1	5.50
(c) SIT on Women & Girls Act	Centre	1	41.40
(d) Protective Home/Reception Centre	Centre	1	58.59
(e) Women Commission	Centre	1	36.05
(f) NEA (Upgradation of Protective Home)	Centre	5	SMS : 11.03

4. Welfare of Aged, Infirm & Destitute

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

mentally handicapped living below poverty line.

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

Name of Schemes/Works	Unit	Achievement during 2015-16	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
(a) Old Aged Home	Home	1	2.50
(b) IGNOAPS (ACA)	Persons	25469	State : 152.82 CSS : 1055.82 Total : 1208.64
(c) IGNWPS (ACA)	Persons	2310	CSS : 105.11
(d) IGNDPS (ACA)	Persons	742	CSS : 33.39
(e) NFBS (ACA)	Persons	236	CSS : 59.00

5. Integrated Child Development Scheme (CSS)

In pursuance of the National Policy for Children adopted in 22nd August, 1974 which laid emphasis on the integrated delivery of early childhood services for children below 6 years and expectant and nursing women. Based on the recommendation of the Inter-Ministerial Study Teams set up by the Planning Commission, the scheme of Integrated Development Services (ICDS) was evolved to make a coordinated effort for an

integrated programme of delivery of package of such services. The first 33 pilot projects were set up in 1975-76. Later on the Planning Commission on the basis of the evaluation report sanctioned more projects. By the turn of the 12th Five Year Plan, the ICDS Programme is planned to be universalize covering all the habitations of India.

Data of ICDS in the State is shown below: -

Name of Schemes/Works	Unit	Achievement during 2015-16	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
No. of ICDS Projects	Office	27	SMS : Rs.332.00 CSS : Rs.2904.51 Total : Rs.3236.51
No. of AWC	Centre	2244	
No. AWWs	Persons	2244	
No. of children enrolled 6 months – 6 years	Persons	110747	
No. of AWTC	Centre	1	
No. of Pregnant Women	Persons	11652	
No. of Lactating Women	Persons	12598	
No. of AWC providing PSE for 21 days		2244	
No. of beneficiaries			
(i) Boys	Persons	26692	
(ii) Girls		27069	

6. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (Plan & CSS)

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

In the State of Mizoram, different types of foods rich in proteins and calories, fortified with micro-nutrient are selected as

supplementary foods for distribution to the beneficiaries at Anganwadi Centres. To combat micro-nutrients deficiencies, micronutrients such as Vitamin A, Iron, Zinc, Vitamin B Complex and Calcium are given in the form of syrups and tablets.

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

Physical Achievement:

Beneficiaries covered during the year 2015-16:

Year	Normal/Moderate Children	Severely Malnourished Children	Mothers	No of AWWs & AWHs	TOTAL
2015 – 16	107590	764	24067	4488	136909

Financial Achievement:
SMS : Rs. 200.00 lakh
CSS : Rs. 1551.50 lakh
Total : Rs. 1751.50 lakh

7. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RSGEAG) 'SABLA'

'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RSGEAG) SABLA' is implemented within Mizoram. The main objectives of the scheme are:

- i) Enable the AGs for self-development and empowerment.
- ii) Improve their nutrition and health status.
- iii) Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) and family and child care.
- iv) Upgrade their home based skill, life skills and tie up with National Skill Development Programme (NSDP) for vocational skills.
- v) Mainstream out of school AGs into formal/non-formal education.
- vi) Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station etc. The Scheme is implemented within 12 ICDS Projects as under: -

District	No. of ICDS Project	Achievement during 2015-16	
		Physical	Financial
Aizawl	6	17695	CSS : 115.11
Lunglei	4	5659	
Saiha	2	1989	

8. Bal Bhavan

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

The Mizoram Bal Bhavan was established during the early years of the

11th Plan period. There are more than 1000 nos. of children enrolled. Out of the 70 activities only four broad areas of activities are taken up at the Bal Bhavan at 4 (four) centres viz. –

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

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

Construction works of Bal Bhawan at the land donated by ITI Local Council is in progress.

9. Tribal Welfare Scheme under Article 275(ACA) & Others

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 fund are released to the State Government against specific projects for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and strengthening of administration of tribal areas. The scheme is valid with effect from 2002-03 in the State of Mizoram.

Major Projects taken up during 2015-16 under this Scheme are – Tribal Art Centre – 1, Eklavya Model Residential School – 2, Forest Village Development and Vocational Training Centres – 6.

Financial Achievement during 2015-16 under Article 275(1) is Rs.1588.60 lakh.

10. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (CSS/Plan)

The Government of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development has formulated a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Integrated Child Protection Scheme which has been initiated during the 11th Five Year Plan. The scheme is broadly

based on the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000, and its Amendment Act 2006. The Government of India views child protection as an essential component of the country's strategy to place '*Development of the Child at the Centre of the Plan*'. As per the scheme all the existing child welfare schemes comes under one umbrella.

The following structures and support services are established: -

- i) State Child Protection Society - 1
- ii) District Child Protection Unit - 8
- iii) Recognized Children Home - 27
- iv) Specialized Adoption Agency - 4
- v) Observation Home - 2
- vi) Special Home - 2
- vii) Child Welfare Committee - 8
- viii) Juvenile Justice Board - 8
- ix) Special Juvenile Police Unit - 8

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

Outcome of the Department's Activities so far and Expected Outcome (Impact on economy)

The Department is taking up various schemes and projects for the welfare, development and socio-economic rehabilitation programme for economically and socially handicapped persons through the network of residential homes and non-institutional services in partnership with civil society. Training on various trades like Tailoring, Knitting, Beauty Culture, Hospitality, Sericulture, ICT, Electronics, Electricals and Automobile are imparted at the Training Centres viz. Handicapped Training Centres at Aizawl and Lunglei for

handicapped persons, RITC for economically and socially handicapped/ destitute women, 5 (five) Vocational Training Centres for tribal youth for development of income generating skills to enable them to earn their living.

It is expected that total number of beneficiaries as per the capacity of each and every Centres i.e. 580 could benefit from the schemes/projects each year. Thus the outcome of the Department's activities every year is shifting of dependent population to independent population to the tune of 280 by enabling them to earn their livelihood.

Policy Constraints required to be addressed

In spite of its own limitations and shortcomings owing to variety of factors like insufficient funding, poor infrastructures or lack of it, a large number of major initiatives have been taken up by the Department providing welfare programmes and services to the differently abled persons, social security for the aged, infirm, poor and destitute widows, rehabilitation programme for economically and socially handicapped persons, combating drugs abuse, alcoholism, trafficking of women and children, imparting training for income generating skills, etc.

However, the Department could not realize the implementation of the schemes to the fullest due to insufficient provision of fund. Thus it is most desirable that sufficient fund is provided to enable the Department to carry out its various activities to the most beneficial manner in bringing about the human resource development to the fullest.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Mizoram constitutes only 0.09% of India's total population and ranks 29th in terms of population among all States and UTs of the country. Mizoram with a literacy rate of 91.33% ranks 3rd in the country. The area of Mizoram State is 21,081 Sq. Km and there are 8 Districts. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 was implemented in Mizoram with effect from 2nd February, 1996. As required under Section 73(1), The Mizoram Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Rules, 1999 was notified vide Gazette Notification No. H. 13016/20/97-SWD dt: 12th August, 1999.

The office of the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities was established on 1st June, 2012.

As per 2011 Census, the population of Mizoram is 10,97,206 and out of the total population, the population of Persons with Disabilities is 15,160 (1.38%). Mobile Assessment & Certification camps were regularly conducted with effect from 2009 jointly with Health Department, SCERT, NIOH, SSA and Social Welfare Department at Districts, Sub-Divisional Hqrs, Blocks and selected places within the cities and selected villages. As a result, the number of disability certificates and ID cards issued in the State upto 10.11.2016 is 10,134 which is 67%.

Break-up of disability in the State is given as follows:

Sl. No.	Type of Disability	Number
1	Orthopaedically Handicapped (OH)	1,976
2	Mental Retardation (MR)	1,585
3	Visually Impaired (VI)	2,035
4	Hearing Impaired (HI)	3,354
5	Speech	1,163
6	Mental Illness (MI)	1,050

7	Multiple Disability	2,083
8	Any other	1,914
	Total	15,160

Percentage	- 1.3%
Rural	- 8,627 nos.
Urban	- 6,533 nos.
Total	- 15,160

3% Reservation of Post for Persons with Disabilities:

- i) Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities wrote letter to all the Departments with a request to intimate whether identified Posts have been filled up in their respective Departments, as well as clarifications and justification for Posts not filled up till date. 69 Departments have responded to our letter and necessary actions are being taken till date. Total no. of disabled persons employed in the State under Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' is 45 nos.
- ii) Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities had also sent a request to the Additional Chief Secretary, Social Welfare Department to take immediate action at Government level for filling up of vacant posts for Persons with Disabilities against 3% reservation of identified posts in a time bound manner with special recruitment drives.
- iii) District Employment Officers Aizawl, Lunglei and Saiha Districts were requested to sponsor eligible disabled candidates while furnishing list of candidates for filling up of the vacant posts so that disabled persons can be employed against their rightful 3% reservation of post.
- iv) Proposal was submitted to Social Welfare Department and D.P. & A.R. to revise 3% reservation of posts for Persons with Disabilities. Another proposal was submitted to DP & AR (GSW) on 28th June, 2016 to revise 3% reservation of posts for Persons with Disabilities.

v) Commissioner for PwDs had requested all the Departments to identify backlog vacancies under their Department and submit a copy of their report to office of the Commissioner for PwDs. 19 Departments have responded to our letter and necessary actions are being taken till date.

The office has also requested all heads of department and offices to furnish information on 3% reservation alongwith backlog vacancies under their concerned departments.

vi) PwD Act and Rules has also been distributed to all heads of Department and all offices.

Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA):

- **Access Audit:** Access Auditors were appointed vide Gazette Notification No.B.13016/5/2000-SWD dt 19.03.2004 to audit Barrier Free Built Environment in public buildings under section 46 of the Persons with Disabilities (EOPRFP) Act, 1995 within Mizoram. Having learnt that Audits had not been conducted since 2004, these Access Auditors were requested to immediately conduct Audit for Barrier Free Built Environment in Public Buildings. Hence, Audit in respect of constructions of ramps, railings and adapted toilets as sanctioned by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment under SIPDA were conducted in the following offices/public places: -

9th October, 2013: Directorate building, Social Welfare Department, Aizawl.

24th October, 2013: Office of Deputy Commissioner, Serchhip District.

25th October, 2013: Office of Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei District.

29th October, 2013: Office of Deputy Commissioner, Kolasib District.

11th Sept., 2014: Secretariat Complex, Aizawl.

30th March, 2015: Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, Aizawl.

- Spot verification has also been conducted by Assistant Commissioner for

PwDs for the year 2013-14 and Bank cheque has also been issued to the following proposed buildings: -

- 1) Lengpui Airport, Mamit District (Toilets, Ramps & Rails)
- 2) Civil Hospital, Aizawl (Ramps & Rails)
- 3) Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl (Ramps & Rails)
- 4) Vanapa Hall, Aizawl (Toilets & Ramps)
- 5) New Secretariat Building, Aizawl (Lifts)
- 6) Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kolasib (Ramps & Rails)
- 7) District Hospital, Aizawl (Ramps & Rails)
- 8) District Hospital, Mamit (Ramps & Rails)
- 9) District Hospital, Serchhip (Ramps & Rails)
- 10) District Hospital, Champhai (Ramps & Rails)
- 11) District Hospital, Lunglei (Ramps & Rails)
- 12) District Hospital, Lawngtlai (Ramps & Rails)
- 13) District Hospital, Saiha (Ramps & Rails)

Disabled Loan:

- i) PwDs were given loans through the channelizing Agency viz. Mizoram Rural Bank (MRB) under the 'Scheme for loan to Handicapped persons' extended by the NHFDC (National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation)
- ii) Commissioner for PwDs requested the Government to further extend Block Guarantee for the loan to PwDs as per notional allocation by the NHFDC for the year 2013-2014.

Issue of Disability Certificate:

Government had been requested to issue necessary instructions for simplification and streamlining of the procedure for issue of Disability Certificate. Consequently, Notification

designating Medical authorities in the PHCs/CHCs and Hospitals in Mizoram to issue Disability Certificates was issued by Government of Mizoram. The total number of disability certificates and ID issued in the State upto 10.11.2016 is 10,143 nos. which is 67%.

Monitoring of Grant-in-Aid to NGOs:

Verification/Inspection of Special Blind School run by Samaritan Association and Gilead Special School run by the Spastic Society of Mizoram has been conducted by this office to monitor utilization of Grant-in-Aid sanctioned and released by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Accessible Website for Persons with Disabilities:

In pursuance of the order of the Court of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India, the Office of the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities had written letter to all the Departments for making their Departmental Website accessible for Persons with Disabilities. In respond to our letter many departmental websites have been made accessible for PwDs which were earlier not being made accessible.

Preferential allotment of land

As the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full participation) Act, 1995 under rule no. 43 has guaranteed disabled person to access land and property for their own, Notification No. R. 52012/1/97-REV dt: 06.11.2000 was issued by Government of Mizoram in pursuance of the Act.

The Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities has therefore requested Revenue Department to collect report on number of house sites allotted to disabled persons from 8 (eight) districts of Mizoram.

Complaint received

2012: Nil, 2013: 3 nos, 2014: 4 nos, 2015: 1 no., 2016: 5 nos. Total: 13 nos.

Any complain received prompt actions were taken. In the process of solving the issue personal contact to the related Govt. officials, laymen and disable person were made. So far, issues were solved without hurting ones sentiments. To work with disabilities qualification is not all but big heart matters.

Election

Commissioner for PwDs had requested the Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram and Chief Electoral Officer for making appropriate arrangements for making electoral process accessible for citizens with Disabilities in the General Election to Mizoram Legislative Assembly.

This includes the followings: -

- i) Appropriate arrangements for PwDs including wheel chair users during General Election to Mizoram Legislative Assembly, 2013 so that they are able to access the Polling Booths and cast their votes.
- ii) All the EVMs should have Braille markings and a list of contesting candidates should be made available at every Polling Booth in Braille as well as in large print.
- iii) The website of Election Commission of India and Chief Electoral Officer of Mizoram should be made accessible to PwDs including citizens with visual disabilities.

Another letter was written to the Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram and the Chief Electoral Officer which includes the followings: -

- i) Ramp facility: A ramp should be provided at the Polling Stations to facilitate the physically challenged voters, as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
- ii) Physically Challenged electors shall be given priority for entering the Polling Stations without having to wait in the queue for other electors and all necessary assistance as may be required should be provided to them at the Polling Stations, while duly ensuring

the secrecy of their votes in accordance with Election Commission of India guidelines

- iii) As regards Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) having Braille markings and list of contesting candidates, post 2006 models of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) have the facilities.

Reservation of seats for students with Disabilities

Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities had written letter to all Colleges in Mizoram to furnish the list of admissions given to Persons with Disabilities under 3% reservation of seats for various courses for the new academic session (2014-15) under their College/Institution. 18 Colleges have responded to our letter and necessary actions are being taken till date. Number of disabled students admitted in colleges and IGNOU within the State of Mizoram during 2014-15 is 72 nos.

Grant of Child Care Leave

Women employees with disable children may be granted Child Care Leave by an authority competent to grant leave subject to the following conditions: -

- i) CCL may be granted in more than 3 spells in a calendar year.
- ii) CCL should not ordinarily be granted during probation period except in case of certain extreme situations where the Leave sanctioning authority is fully satisfied about the need of Child Care Leave to the probationer. It may also be ensured that the period for which this leave is sanctioned during probation is minimal.
- iii) it is reiterated that the leave is to be treated like Earned Leave and sanctioned as such.

State Co-Ordination and State Executive Committee

State Co-ordination Committee was first constituted on 24th June, 2003 and Meeting of the Committee was last convened on 22nd September, 2015. State Executive Committee was first constituted on 5th August, 1999 and meeting of the State Executive Committee was last convened on 8th July, 2013.

Travelling Allowance

Government Servant with Disability is allowed to have an Attendant or Escort while travelling.

Transport

State Government servants having minimum 40% of disability are given Transport allowance at the minimum of Rs.1,000/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.08.2010.

Free/Concessional Travel for Persons with Disabilities: -

- a) Free travel concession in MST buses to the bonafide blind persons (both eyes), physically disabled persons, mentally retarded persons provided that they are not Government servants and have no Government servants in their families.
- b) Special concession in fare upto 50% is given to Persons with Disabilities for travelling in city buses in Aizawl and Lungleion production of I.D Card issued by Social Welfare Department.

Transport allowance at various rates depending on the pay scales of the employees is given to physically handicapped Govt. employees viz. Blind and/or Orthopaedically handicapped employees with minimum of 40% permanent partial disability of either upper or lower limbs or 50% permanent partial disability of both upper and lower limbs together as certified by appropriate Medical Authorities.

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XIII. ECONOMIC SERVICES

AGRICULTURE (CROP HUSBANDRY)

Sectoral Overview:

Paddy continues to remain the principal food crop and the staple food of the people of Mizoram. Whereas the minimum Rice requirements of the state per year is estimated to be about 1,80,000 MT, the present Rice production is only 62,089 MT per year which could meet only 34.49% of its rice requirement. The remaining 65.51% has to be imported from outside the State. Increasing Rice production and diversification of agriculture farming would therefore enhance rural livelihood and reduce poverty in villages and is imperative for food security of the State.

Agriculture Department has 8 Agriculture Districts, 11 Agriculture Sub divisions and 56 Agriculture Circles across the State. Agriculture Department has three

major objectives: (i) To attain self sufficiency in Food grain; (ii) To attain self reliance in edible oil production; and (iii) Prevention of further land degradation and restoration of productive potential of the degraded jhum land leading to settled cultivation practices.

Due to hilly terrain, the available WRC areas of the state are very limited and scattered. The studies using Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) techniques confirmed that there are 74,644 hectares of area having a slope of 0-25% potential for WRC area. The net cultivated area (WRC areas) is only 17,302 hectares and the remaining areas of 57,342 hectares needs to be developed to meet the growing food requirement of the State.

District-wise availability of WRC Potential & Utilization Status 2015-16

(Area in Ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of District	WRC Potential Area (in Ha.)	Area under Cultivation	% utilization of WRC Potential	Area need to be developed
1	Aizawl	4,140	875	21.14	3,265
2	Lunglei	12,797	1,202	39.00	11,595
3	Saiha	4,284	504	76.00	3,780
4	Champhai	8,697	4,554	52.36	4,143
5	Kolasib	9,429	4,335	98.00	5,094
6	Serchhip	3,710	2,308	62.21	1,402
7	Lawngtlai	11,405	2,556	22.41	8,849
8	Mamit	20,182	968	4.80	19,214
	Grand Total	74,644	17,302	23.18	57,342

Under infrastructure development, expansion of Rice area was the priority sector during the 12th Plan period. The marginal increase in WRC Area has been recorded from 12,700 hectare at the beginning of 12th Plan to 17,302 hectares during 2015-16 which accounts for 36.24 % increase. The productivity of Rice under WRC also increased significantly from 2.00 MT/Ha. at the beginning of 12th Five Year to 2.18 MT/Ha. during 2015-16.

Under Oilseed sector, Oil palm cultivation has been taken up at different Districts and an area of 25,027 has been covered out of total potential area of 1,01,000 hectare which accounts for 24.78% achievement of the target.

Under farm mechanization programme, 57 nos. of custom hiring centres @Rs. 9.50 lakh per No. have been established. Power tiller subsidy @Rs. 75,000 per power tiller, Mini power tiller

subsidy @ Rs. 50,000 per number, Tractor mounted rotavator, sugarcane crusher; power Weeder, Water pump set and Gur Boiling Pan were also arranged to the farmers.

The area under Jhum cultivation has decreased from 44,947 hectare at the beginning of 11th Plan to 19,851 hectare during 2015-16 which accounts for 55.83% reduction. The significant reduction in Jhum area is mainly due to the implementation of Oil Palm development programme, Sugarcane cultivation programme, RKVY, NLUP & RAD.

Department's contribution in the Economy:

Majority of the population, more than 60% of the total population, in Mizoram depends on the Agricultural sector as it is the biggest source of livelihood for rural areas. Various kinds of crops grown in Mizoram are Rice, maize, pulses, and Oilseeds. The cultivation in the State is done using Jhumming, WRC and terraced cultivation methods. Various kinds of fruits and vegetables such as pineapple, orange, mangoes, lemons, carrot, lady's finger, cabbage and pea are also grown in Mizoram.

Activities of the Department in the current Fiscal year:

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

Increase in the total State Plan fund expenditure towards Agriculture and Allied sector has made Mizoram eligible to avail RKVY scheme which is attributed by the implementation of New Land Use Policy during 2009-10. In Mizoram, RKVY scheme has been implemented since 2010-2011. Since then, various progresses and improvements have been made towards Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Soil Conservation and Sericulture. While the fund allocation

for Mizoram has been increasing till 2014-15 and in spite of the approval of Rs. 116.34 crore for the year 2015-16 by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC), due to change of qualifying parameters received from Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (RKVY Cell) vide F.No.7-1/2015-RKVY dated 19th November, 2015; the fund allocation during 2015-16 has been reduced to Rs. 19.39 crore which has already been released by Govt. of India. During 2016-17, the State's allocation has seen a slight increase from the previous year amounting to Rs. 26.57 crore (Rs.23.91 crore as Central share and Rs.2.66 crore as State share) out of which Rs. 10.8666 crore has been received as 1st instalment (Rs. 9.78 crore from GoI and Rs.1.0866 crore from GoM)

RKVY is being implemented by the following Departments/Agencies in the State:

- a) Agriculture Department (Crop Husbandry)
- b) Agriculture Department (Research & Education)
- c) Horticulture Department
- d) Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department
- e) Fisheries Department
- f) Soil & Water Conservation Department
- g) Sericulture Department
- h) Lai Autonomous District Council
- i) Mara Autonomous District Council
- j) Chakma Autonomous District Council

Abstract of Financial Project Proposal under Normal RKVY (Production Growth & Infrastructure & Assets, Flexi Fund and Special Schemes) during 2016-17

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Approved Project cost		
		Production growth	Infrastructure & Assets	Total
1	Agriculture (CH)	4.098	5.8255	9.9235
2	Agriculture (R & E)	0.72	0.88	1.60
3	AH & Vety.	1.6105	2.16	3.7705
4	Horticulture	1.2830	1.607	2.89
5	Sericulture	1.0665	1.55	2.6165
6	Fisheries	0.74	1.10	1.84
7	Soil & Water Conservation		1.9695	1.9695
8	Autonomous District Councils			
	a) LADC	0.52	0.35	0.87
	b) MADC	0.36	0.30	0.66
	c) CADC	0.23	0.20	0.43
Grand Total :		10.628	15.942	26.57

2. National Food Security Mission (NFSM):

In Mizoram, NFSM has been implemented since 2012-13 covering only Rice crop for two consecutive years (i.e. 2012-13 & 2013-14). Since 2014-15, with the modification of the guideline, NFSM Scheme now covers rice, pulses and Coarse Cereals.

Objective of NFSM:

- Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country;
- Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level; and

- Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.

Implementation of NFSM in Mizoram:

There is a tremendous improvement in Crop production especially in Rice due to the implementation of NFSM since 2012-13. Dissemination of improved technology through cluster demonstration, imparting knowledge on crop cultivation technology among farmers through cropping system based training and supply of critical inputs like improved seeds/hybrid seeds, micronutrients and plant protection chemicals are the main contributing factors for crop production improvement in the State. During 2015-16, the following districts are covered under NFSM:

District	NFSM District		
	NFSM-Rice	NFSM-Pulses	NFSM-Coarse Cereals
Aizawl	-	✓	✓
Lunglei	✓	✓	✓
Saiha	-	✓	✓
Champhai	✓	✓	
Kolasib	✓	✓	
Serchhip	✓	✓	✓
Lawngtlai	✓	✓	✓
Mamit	✓	✓	

During 2015-16, Rs. 396.00 lakh is allocated to Mizoram for implementation of NFSM.

3. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Introduction

Sustaining agricultural productivity depends on quality and availability of natural resources like soil and water. Agricultural growth can be sustained by promoting conservation and sustainable use of these scarce natural resources through appropriate location specific measures. Indian agriculture remains predominantly rainfed covering about 60% of the country's net sown area and accounts for 40% of the total food production. Thus, conservation of natural resources in conjunction with development of rainfed agriculture holds the key to meet burgeoning demands for food grain in the country. Towards this end, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation.

NMSA derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The strategies and programme of actions (POA) outlined in the Mission Document, that was accorded 'in principle' by Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC) on 23.09.2010, aiming at promoting sustainable agriculture through a series of adaptation measures focusing on ten key dimensions encompassing Indian agriculture namely; 'Improved crop seeds, livestock and fish cultures', 'Water Use Efficiency', 'Pest Management', 'Improved Farm Practices', 'Nutrient Management', 'Agricultural insurance', 'Credit support', 'Markets', 'Access to Information' and 'Livelihood diversification'. During XII Five Year Plan, these measures are being embedded and mainstream ongoing/proposed Missions/Programmes/Schemes of Dept. of

Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) through a process of restructuring and convergence. NMSA architecture has been designed by converging, consolidating and subsuming all ongoing as well as newly proposed activities/programmes related to sustainable agriculture with a special emphasis on *soil & water conservation, water use efficiency, soil health management and rainfed area development*. The focus of NMSA will be to infuse the judicious utilization of resources of commons through community based approach.

NMSA caters to key dimensions of 'Water use efficiency', 'Nutrient Management' and 'Livelihood diversification' through adoption of sustainable development pathway by progressively shifting to environmental friendly technologies, adoption of energy efficient equipments, conservation of natural resources, integrated farming, etc. Besides, NMSA aims at promoting location specific improved agronomic practices through soil health management, enhanced water use efficiency, judicious use of chemicals, crop diversification, progressive adoption of crop-livestock farming systems and integrated approaches like crop-sericulture, agro-forestry, fish farming, etc.

Objectives: NMSA has the following objectives:

- To make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems;
- To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures;
- To adopt comprehensive soil health management practices based on soil fertility maps, soil test based application of macro & micro nutrients, judicious use of fertilizers etc.;
- To optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water

management to expand coverage for achieving 'more crop per drop';

- To develop capacity of farmers & stakeholders, in conjunction with other on-going Missions e.g. National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology, National Food Security Mission, National Initiative for Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) etc., in the domain of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures;
- To pilot models in select blocks for improving productivity of rainfed farming by mainstreaming rainfed technologies refined through NICRA and by leveraging resources from other schemes/Missions like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), RKVY etc.;
- To establish an effective inter and intra Departmental/Ministerial co-ordination for accomplishing key deliverables of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture under the aegis of NAPCC.

Mission Interventions:

NMSA has following 4(four) major programme components or activities:

- * Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- * On Farm Water Management (OFWM)
- * Soil Health Management (SHM)
- * Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking (CCSAMMN)
- * Paramparaghat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
- * Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCD-NER)

4. NLUP:

The overall economic impact of the Agriculture Sector as a result of the Implementation of New Land Use Policy

(NLUP) can be briefly summarized as below: -

1) Expansion of Rice Cultivation areas:

As per the report the MIRSAC, Science & Technology, Planning Department, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl, 2008, the total available potential area for WRC is 74,644 hectare. During the year 2010-2011 (initial stage of NLUP implementation), the total area under Rice cultivation (WRC) is 12130 hectare which covers only 16.25 % of the total Rice cultivation potential areas.

During the year 2015-16, the total Rice cultivation area (WRC) is recorded as 17,302 hectare which accounts for about 2.59% increase from the previous year and similarly the utilization of WRC potential area also increased to 23.18 % as compared to 16.25% during 2010-2011.

The contribution of NLUP in the field of expansion of Rice cultivation area is a notable achievement. Under 1st & 2nd phase of NLUP, there are 11282 Nos. of WRC families and are calculated to contribute an additional area of 5,825 hectare contributing 33.67% in total WRC area. The total Rice cultivation area including Jhum during 2015-16 was 37,153 hectare out of which 15.68% was calculated to be contributed by NLUP.

2) Increase in Rice Production:

At the initial stage of the implementation of NLUP (2010-2011), the total rice production in Mizoram was 47,201 metric tones which increased to 62,089 metric tones in 2015-16. The increase in rice production is therefore 14,888 metric tones which accounts for about 31.54% increase.

After 6 years of implementation of NLUP (2015-16), under the 1st & 2nd Phase of NLUP, there are 11282 Nos. of beneficiaries (both WRC-I & WRC-II) whose production of rice is calculated as 5,803.31 metric tones. During the year 2015-16, (6 years after the implementation of NLUP) the total rice production form

WRC areas has increased to 37,746 MT out of which 6,812 MT is contributed by NLUP which accounts for 18.05% of overall rice production from WRC.

3) Decrease in Jhum Areas:

One of the primary objectives of NLUP is to provide sustainable income to farming families by weaning away the destructive and unprofitable shifting cultivation practices. The total Jhum area and the total number of Jhumia families in Mizoram during 2010-11 are 28562 hectare and 68433 nos. respectively.

As a result of the implementation of NLUP, the total Jhum area as recorded during 2015-16 is 19,851 hectare which shows that the decrease in Jhum area for the last 6 (six) years is about 30.50%.

Similarly, the total number of Jhumia families also decreased from 68433 nos. during 2010-11 to 48417 nos. during 2015-16 which accounts for about 29.25% decrease during the last 6(six) years.

4) Expansion in Oil Palm Cultivation areas:

Out of the total geographical area of Mizoram i.e, 21,08,700 hectare, the total potential area for Oil Palm cultivation is recorded as 1,01,000 hectare (*as recommended by Chadha Committee and Rathinam Committee*). During the year 2010-2011, the total Oil palm cultivation area in Mizoram was only 1878 hectare which constitutes only about 1.8% of the total Oil palm potential areas.

During the year 2015-16, the total area covered under Oil palm in Mizoram is 25,027 hectare. Under 1st & 2nd phase of NLUP, the total number of Oil palm beneficiaries till date is 3,315 nos. and the total area covered under Oil palm is recorded as 2,489 hectare.

It may be concluded that out of the total area covered under Oil palm in Mizoram i.e. 25,027 hectare, the contribution of Oil palm beneficiaries is about 3,315 hectare which accounts for about 13.25% since the inception of NLUP.

5) Improvement in Farm Mechanization Programme:

Due to convergence of RKVY & SMAM with NLUP, a large number of Farm Machineries like Power Tillers, Mini Power Tillers were distributed at subsidized rates which increase the availability of man power thus boosting up rice production and productivity.

The Farm Power Availability has also increased from 0.75kW/h at the beginning of 12th Five Year Plan (i.e., 2012-13) to 0.90 kW/h during 2015-16.

6) Construction of Potential Area Connectivity:

Due to the convergence of NLUP with RKVY Scheme, at present the total length of Potential Area Connectivity (PAC) already constructed is 749 km. This will also greatly result in increase in the production of rice and other crops in one way or the other.

5. Oil Palm Development Programme in Mizoram:

• Initiatives

- a) The Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Mizoram had initiated the Oil Palm cultivation in Mizoram at Lunglei & Kolasib District in 2001 on experimental basis with promising results and decided to take up Oil Palm cultivation in a large scale on the gentle slope low lying areas of Mizoram below 900 m from MSL.
- b) Scientists from ICAR-IIOPR (formerly known as DOPR), Pedavegi, Andhra Pradesh have identified Oil Palm Potential areas of 1,01,000 Ha in Mizoram.
- c) Oil Palm Development Programme under ISOPOM was implemented in Mizoram since 2004-05 till 2011-12 covering 7379 Ha.
- d) Oil Palm Area expansion programme under RKVY had been launched in 2011-12, and was implemented in Mizoram till 2013-14 covering 10,209 Ha.

- e) The Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has recently restructured the previous schemes for development of Oilseeds into National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and this new Mission is being implanted since 2014-15 till date covering 5,770 Ha.
- f) The Mizoram Oil Palm (Regulation of Production & Processing) Act, 2004 was passed in Mizoram Legislative Assembly on 2nd December, 2004.
- g) As required under Oil Palm Act, State level, District Level & Village level Committee are constituted for successful implementation of the scheme.
- h) The Govt. of Mizoram tied up with three private Companies and signed MoU for Oil Palm Development Programme.
- i) The system of implementation of Oil Palm Development Programme in Mizoram is in the mode of *Public - Private Partnership* in which 3 parties viz: *Farmers – Government - Company* are involved to perform their respective particular job in each and every step of the programme.
- j) The Government of Mizoram, Agriculture Department has selected Oil Palm as one of the crops to be cultivated under the *New Land use Policy (NLUP)* which is a Flagship Programme of the state Government.
- k) Convergence of other CSS schemes like MGNREGS is being done for successful Oil Palm cultivation in the state. E.g. Construction of Half Moon Terrace, Weeding, etc. in Oil Palm plantation.
- l) The Companies purchased the FFBS produces by the farmers directly at the Collection Centers @ Rs.5.50 per Kg. The price of Oil Palm FFBS is fixed by the Price Fixation Committee on Oil Palm under the Chairmanship of Agriculture

Minister. The farmers have assured market for their produce.

- The Govt. of Mizoram tied up with private Companies and signed MoU for Oil Palm Development Programme. The implementing partner Companies with areas allotted to them are: -

Name of Companies	Area allotted	Date of signing M.O.U
Godrej Agrovet Ltd.	Kolasib & Mamit	14 th Sept. 2005
3F Oil Palm Agrotech Pvt. Ltd.	Aizawl, Serchhip & Saiha	7 th March 2006
Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd.	Lunglei & Lawngtlai	3 rd Oct. 2006

- **Committee under Oil Palm –**

1. *State Level Oil Palm Advisory Committee.*
2. *State Level Standing Committee on National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)*
3. *Project Management Committee.*
4. *Price fixation Committee on Oil Palm.*
5. *District Level Oil Palm Zonal Committee.*
6. *Village Level Oil Palm Growers Association.*

- **Expected Outcome from Oil Palm Development Programme –**

- Replacement of Jhum areas by Oil Palm cultivation for higher production and productivity.
- Higher income generation to the Oil Palm farmers.
- Citrus decline areas could conveniently be converted to Oil Palm plantation areas.
- Shifting cultivation to permanent and sustainable cultivation.
- Better employment opportunity for educated youth and higher income to the farmers.

- Self-sufficiency in edible Oils by meeting market demand.
- Self sufficiency in seed sprout requirement of NE States by setting up Oil Palm Seed Garden.

Achievement under National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP) during 2015-16

1) Assistance of Planting materials:

The area under Oil Palm Cultivation in Mizoram till end of 2013-14 was 17,588 hectare spreading in 7 District viz: Aizawl, Kolasib, Mamit, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai & Saiha District. With the implementation of NMOOP from 2014-15, the area under oil palm was also increased significantly every year. In 2015-16, there was 2981 hectares increased in the area under oil palm cultivation. The total area under oil palm cultivation in Mizoram till the end of 2015-16 is 23,358 hectares. With the assistance of NMOOP, required seedlings were provided to interested farmers @Rs.8000/Ha.

2) Cultivation/Maintenance cost: Oil Palm starts producing Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) after 4 to 5 years of its plantation, therefore, it becomes essential to maintain the plantations made. Assistance was given to the farmers under NMOOP @ 50% of the cost during gestation period for 4 years @Rs.4000/Ha.

During the year 2015-16, maintenance during gestation period of Oil Palm planted in 2014-15 and 2015-16 which are 1st and 2nd years old covering an area of 348.60 Ha. and 110 Ha. respectively with financial outlay of Rs.18.344 lakh were provided to the farmers as follows: -

1. Cultivation cost of 1st year
@Rs.4000/Ha. = Rs.13.944 lakh.
 2. Cultivation cost of 2nd year
@Rs.4000/Ha. = Rs. 4.40 lakh.
- Total = Rs. 18.344 lakh.**

3) Establishment of Oil Palm Seed Garden in Mizoram: Agriculture Department, Govt of Mizoram and ICAR-Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research (IIOPR), Pedavegi, Andhra Pradesh agreed to established Oil Palm Seed Garden in a joint venture at West Serzawl, Mamit District, Mizoram. The seeds produced from this garden are to be used in the North East States and other Oil Palm growing Eastern States. Two units of Oil Palm Seed Gardens are now being established at West Serzawl, Mizoram which are now performing well under the technical support of senior scientists from ICAR-IIOPR.

4) Water Harvesting Structure: As there is scarcity of perennial source of water within the area of Oil Palm plantation, Rain water has to be harvested during raining season for use during the lean season. For this, an amount of Rs.0.90 lakh was utilized for construction of 1 No. of Water Harvesting Structure @Rs.90,000/unit.

5) Inter-cropping: To get subsidiary income in the early stage of Oil Palm plantation as well as to utilize space between palm trees, inter-cropping had been taken up by the farmers from first to fourth year of plantation. Support was provided to the farmers for intercropping in oil palm fields @ 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3000/ha. For which an amount of Rs.0.24 lakh was utilized for inter-cropping covering an area of 8 Ha. during 2015-16.

6) Oil Palm Cutter: FFB Harvesting Tools manually operated, pole adjustable which is popularly used in India and abroad may be procured to overcome harvesting problems faced by the famers and as encouragement of the growers.

For which an amount of Rs.5.18 lakh was utilized for procurement of 74 nos. of FFB Harvesting Tools @Rs.7000/No.

7) Farmers Training: As Oil Palm is not a native crop of Mizoram and a new crop to the Mizo farmers, production technology has to be taught to the farmers who are interested to grow. Training of farmer on Oil Palm cultivation in 7 implementing districts viz: Aizawl, Kolasib, Mamit, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai & Saiha District have been conducted throughout the year. During the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs.34.80 lakh was utilized for conducting 145 batches of farmers trainings/Field trip @Rs.24,000/batch.

8) Training of Extension Workers/Officers: The extension officers and other field functionaries are first source of information to the farmers. It is felt that extension officials need to be trained and made aware of the new technologies and developments in oilseeds cultivation so that they communicate the same to the farmers to come in their contacts. For which an amount of Rs.10.80 lakh was utilized for conducting 30 batches of Training of Extension Workers/Officers during 2015-16.

9) Demonstration: An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh was utilized for conducting demonstration on Oil Palm cultivation at farmers fields/ Department farms, etc. with a view to demonstrate cultivation and management practices, plant protection measures to achieve potential yield of Oil Palm to the farmers.

10) Transportation of Oil Palm seedlings: Transportation of Oil Palm seedlings from Nurseries to the nearest farmer's field is a pre-requisite items for successful implementation of the scheme. For which an amount of Rs.110.7165 lakh was utilized for transportation cost of Oil Palm seedlings which covers an area of 2767 Ha. @Rs.4000/Ha. in different Oil Palm implementing District.

11) Construction of Roads: In the hilly States of the North East like Mizoram, each

and every individual farmer's oil palm plantation is not well connected with all weathered road. Therefore, Oil Palm Farmers are facing a hard problem in transporting their produces from their field to the collection Centers, in many cases, even a bullock cart/ordinary trolley cannot be plied on a kuchcha road/ down hilly foot path in between the collection centre and plantation which forced them to transport their produces by head. However, the NMOOP has fortunately provides assistance for construction of roads from Oil Palm fields to the nearest FFB Collection/processing Centers which not only solved the problem of transporting the produces but also the transport of inputs. With the help of this available assistance, 6 numbers of Oil Palm roads with a total length of 25 km. were constructed to link different Oil Palm clusters with collection centres in Aizawl district, Lunglei district, Kolasib district and Mamit district during 2015-16.

6. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET):

The Government of India has approved National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology on 3rd March, 2014 for implementation during 12th Plan. The following are some of the salient features of the Mission.

✓ Agricultural Technology, including the adoption/promotion of critical inputs, and improved agronomic practices were being disseminated under 17 different schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation during the 11th Plan. The Modified Extension Reforms Scheme was introduced in 2010 with the objective of strengthening the extension machinery and utilizing it for synergizing the interventions under these schemes under the umbrella of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA). NMAET has been envisaged as the next step towards this objective through the amalgamation of these schemes. National Mission on

Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) consists of 4 Sub Missions:

(i) Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE). (ii) Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP). (iii) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM). (iv) Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP).

✓ While four separate Sub-Missions are included in NMAET for administrative convenience, on the ground these are Executive Summary of inextricably linked to each other. The common threads running across all 4 Sub-Missions are Extension & Technology. Seeds, pesticides and machinery are three important agricultural inputs whose technological and economic significance needs to be disseminated to all the farmers through efficacious extension machinery. However, besides the core component of ensuring easy availability of these key inputs (i.e. Seeds, Pesticides and Machinery) at reasonable prices, there will be a subject specific capacity building element built in the latter three Sub-Missions as well. Agricultural extension and technology have to go hand in hand and that is the genesis of the National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology.

✓ The aim of the Mission is to restructure & strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to the farmers. This is envisaged to be achieved by a judicious mix of extensive physical outreach & interactive methods of information dissemination, use of ICT, popularisation of modern and appropriate technologies, capacity building and institution strengthening to promote mechanisation, availability of quality seeds, plant protection etc. and encourage the aggregation of farmers into Interest Groups (FIGs) to form Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

✓ **SMAE:** Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension will focus on awareness creation and enhanced use of appropriate technologies in agriculture & allied sectors. Gains made in the past will be consolidated and strengthened through increased penetration of extension functionaries. Personnel trained under Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres Scheme (ACABC) and Diploma in Agriculture Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI) will also provide extension services to the farmers. Use of interactive and innovative methods of information dissemination like pico projectors, low cost films, handheld devices, mobile based services, Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) etc. will be used and convergence brought among extension efforts under different programmes and schemes at village level through the institution of ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agency) and Block Technology Teams (BTTs).

✓ **SMSP:** Adoption of quality seeds is the most cost effective means for increasing agricultural production and productivity. The interventions included in the Sub-Mission will cover the entire gamut of seed chain from nucleus seed to supply to farmers for sowing and also to the major stakeholders in the seed chain and also provide for support for infrastructure to create an enabling environment for development of the Sector. SMSP also envisages strengthening of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA) in order to put in place an effective system for protection of plant varieties, rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage development of new varieties of plants.

✓ **SMAM:** There is a strong co-relation between farm power availability and agricultural productivity. Therefore, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization focuses on farm mechanization. The Sub-Mission mainly caters to the needs of the small and

marginal farmers through institutional arrangements such as custom hiring, mechanization of selected villages, subsidy for procurement of machines & equipments, etc.

✓ **SMPP:** Sub-Mission on Plant Protection included in NMAET envisages increase in agricultural production by keeping the crop disease free using scientific and environment friendly techniques through promotion of Integrated Pest Management. Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach aims at this vital aspect of Plant Protection and also covers regulatory requirements of pesticides. The component on Strengthening & Modernization of Plant Quarantine facilities in India is regulatory in nature with the aim of preventing introduction and spread of exotic pests that are harmful to crops by regulating/restricting import of plant/plant products. Monitoring pesticide residues in food commodities and environmental samples is also included in this Sub-Mission. The component on National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM) will promote environmentally sustainable Plant Health Management practices in diverse and changing agro-climatic conditions, pesticide management, and Bio-security through capacity building programmes. Farmers' skill trainings and field extension as contained in all 4 Sub Missions of NMAET (viz. SMSP, SMAE, SMAM and SMPP) will be converged with similar farmer-related activities going on through ATMA. Five-tiered modes of extension carried out in broadcast or interactive electronic modes will also cut across extension activities in all the four Sub Missions. Mutually synergetic linkages will be established among various activities instead of unilaterally mandating that all such farmer-centric activities will be carried out through ATMA.

Schemes Introduced w.e.f. 2015-16:

1) Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Strategies (Sustainable

Agriculture Development through Expansion, Enhancement & Modeling) –

Climate Change Adaptation will provide creation and bidirectional (land/farmers to research/scientific establishments and vice versa) dissemination of climate change related information and knowledge by way of piloting climate change adaptation/mitigation research/model projects in the domain of climate smart sustainable management practices and integrated farming system suitable to local agro-climatic conditions. Trainings and demonstrations on various aspects of climate change adaptation in agriculture based on research and modelling. Reduction of Green House Gases (GHGs).

2) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) –

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is newly formulated programme for water resource with an objective to promote irrigation in each farm. PMKSY is developed by summing on-going programmes like AIBP, IWMP, OFWM, CAD etc. Operational Guidelines is formulated by converging 3 Ministries/Departments. Ministry of Water Resource, Land Resource and Agriculture. It has the following three components: -

- i) PMKSY: AIBP : Ministry of Water Resource
 - ii) PMKSY: (Hra Khet ko Pani): Ministry of Water Resource
 - iii) PMKSY: (Per drop more crop): Ministry of Agriculture
- PMKSY: (Watershed Development): Ministry of Land Resource

3) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region –

Realising the potential of Organic Farming in the North Eastern Region of the country, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare has launched a Central Sector Scheme entitled “*Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region*” for implementation in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura during XII Plan Period. The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing and brand building initiatives.

Outcome of the Department’s activities so far and Expected Outcome:

During 2015-16, the area under paddy cultivation was 37,153 hectares. It occupies only 16.78% of the total cropped area and about 3.90% of the area is under oilseeds and pulses including Sesamum, Soyabean, Mustard, Oil Palm. The remaining 79.32% are under horticultural crops including vegetables, spices, plantation and other miscellaneous crops.

The practice of Jhuming is still prevalent among many farmers in the state and in spite of the efforts given by the State government to bring more areas under settled cultivation through many interventions, as is evident from the Rice production pattern during 2015-16, more than 39% of the total Rice production is contributed from Jhum areas. As such, it is proposed to incentivize the farmers through Improved cultivation of Rice on Hill slopes/Improved Jhum cultivation wherein

subsidy assistance on critical inputs like improved seed, fertilizers, PP chemicals, Herbicides etc. will be provided which will result in higher production and productivity.

The area under jhum cultivation has declined from 24,706 hectare during 2012-13 to 19,851 hectares during 2015-16 which accounts for about 19.65% reduction. The reduction in jhum cultivation area is mainly due to the implementation of New Land Use Programme (NLUP), RKVY, Oil Palm Development Programme and Sugarcane Cultivation Programme.

The marginal increase in WRC Area has been recorded from 14,330 hectare during 2012-13 to 17,302 hectare during 2015-16 which accounts for 20.74 per cent increase.

The productivity of Rice under WRC has been raised to 2.18 MT/ hectare during 2015-16. Increase in productivity per hectare may be attributed due to adoption of SRI and increase in availability of Farm Power through the heavy subsidy of Power Tillers and Tractors, establishment of Custom Hiring Centres etc.

To attain self sufficiency in Food grain, it is targeted to produce at least 60% of the Rice requirement of the state by adopting improved production technologies, farm mechanization etc.

Narrowing the gap between demand and supply of food grain, expansion of Rice area through On-Farm development works in plain area and Terraces on Hill slopes will be prioritized for increasing in Net area cultivation.

It is proposed to develop additional areas for Rice cultivation in plain area as well as on the hill side slopes under NLUP and RKVY schemes which will result in further reduction of jhum area.

About 17,302 hectares of existing WRC area will be improved and renovated to facilitate Farm Mechanization, assured irrigation, seed replacement rate, higher consumption of fertilizers, increase in cropping intensity which will result in higher production and productivity.

Expected Outcome:

1. At the end of the 12th Five year Plan 22,000 ha. of WRC will be available for rice cultivation.
2. The jhum area is expected to further decline from 19,851 hectare to 12,900 hectare at the end of 12th Plan which will account for about 36% further reduction.
3. The area under SRI will be increased from 2,000 ha to 10,000 ha with expected increase in productivity from 2.20MT to 3.00MT/ha.
4. The area under improved package of practices will be increased from 3000 ha. to 10,000 ha. with expected increase in productivity of 2.5MT/ha.
5. The availability of farm power will be increased from 0.90 to 1.5KW per ha.
6. The area under rabi/summer crops such as rice, oilseeds and pulses will be increased from 2,726 hectare in the 11th Plan to 5,000 hectare at the end of 12th Plan. This increase in area is attributed to creation of irrigation potential through water harvesting, check dam etc.
7. Estimated production of Rice at the end of 12th Plan is 80,000 MT per year which could meet 40% of the state Rice requirement.
8. At the end of the 12th Five Year Plan additional area of 25,000 ha will be under Oil Palm cultivation
9. Estimated production of FFB of Oil Palm at the end of 12th Plan is 1,35,000 MT with a value of about Rs.100 crores.

Policy Constraints required to be addressed:

Low consumption of fertilizers: The current fertilizer consumption of the State is a little over 75.00 kg/ha. which is far below the National average of 112.30 kg/ha.

Low seed replacement rate: To get a bumper harvest, new and improved variety need to be introduced. Till date, the seed

replacement rate on self pollinated crops like Rice is only 28%, 84% in hybrid seeds whereas the desired rate of seed replacement to get higher production is 33% in self-pollinated crops (Rice etc), 50% in cross-pollinated crops (Maize) and 100% in hybrid seeds.

Low availability of Farm Power: The National average of Farm Power availability is about 1.25kW/hectare whereas in case of the State, it is only 0.90 kW/ha.

Lack of infrastructure: Due to hilly terrain and undulating topography, most of the potential farm areas all over the State are not easily accessible. Unless good approach farm roads like Potential Area Connectivity is developed, maximum utilization of these fertile lands for crop production cannot be achieved.

Marginal land holding: Majority of the land holding is small which is one of the factors that affects Agricultural crop production. Often, farmers engaged in Agriculture were poorer people and unable to develop the land to make it suited for lucrative farming.

Poor market infrastructure: Poor market infrastructure and lack of awareness among the farmers in respect of market linkage information and enforcement of APMC act.

Lack of assured irrigation: Although Mizoram receives sufficient rain water during Monsoon, due to lack of water harvesting structures, only few fertile areas can be brought under cultivation during Rabi season. Continued effort is required to develop means to increase soil moisture retention capacity, irrigation facilities and water sources like tube wells, Rain water Harvesting Structures and other water bodies for life saving irrigation during dry season.

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AGRICULTURE (RESEARCH & EDUCATION)

The Directorate of Agriculture (Research & Extension) was established in 2001-2002 and responsible to transfer improved Agricultural Technologies to the farmers through different schemes.

With this objective as a central theme, the Directorate of Agriculture (Research & Extension) is looking after 7 KVKs which are innovative science based institutions undertake vocational training of farmers, farm women, rural youth & Extension personnel. The institutions under the Directorate are also engaged in conducting on-farm research for technology refinement and front line demonstrations to promptly disseminate the latest agricultural technologies to the farmers as well as the extension workers. Trainings in these institutions are imparted through the learning process of 'Teaching by doing' and 'Learning by doing'.

Integrated Training Centre (ITC) Hnahthial under Lunglei District which was established in 1981 to impart basic Agricultural Training to Agricultural Field Functionaries is one such centre.

Another thrust area of the Directorate is in refining and adaptability testing of latest varieties of quality seeds which is taken up at Chemphai Farm.

Vision: To harness science to ensure comprehensive and sustained physical, economic and ecological access to food and livelihood security to all through generation, assessment, refinement and adoption of appropriate technologies.

Objectives:

1. To plan, undertake, aid, promote and co-ordinate education, research and its application in agriculture and allied subject
2. To act as a clearing house of research and general through its publications and information

system; and instituting and promoting transfer of technology programmes

3. To provide, undertake and promote consultancy services in the fields of education, research, training and dissemination of information in agriculture, agroforestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, home science and allied sciences
4. To look into the problems relating to broader areas of rural development concerning agriculture, including postharvest technology.
5. To do other things considered necessary to attain the objectives of the Society

1. KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA (CSS)

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Farm Science Centre), an innovative science based institution was established mainly to impart vocational skill training to the farmers and field level extension workers. The institutional design for Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) was formulated by ICAR Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta in 1973 to provide vocational training in agriculture and allied sector.

Vision: To design, develop, and act as a reservoir of new knowledge and skills ready to transfer and to elevate the economic well-being of the farmers with continuous collaborative research, extension and providing farmers' services so as to bring a transformed district of prosperous people leading sustainable livelihood with a self-reliant economy based on equity.

The Kendra will impart learning through work experience and hence will be concerned with technical literacy, the acquisition of which does not necessarily require the ability to read and write.

- i. The Kendra will impart training to those extension workers who are employed and to the practicing farmers and fishermen.
- ii. The syllabus and programme of each Kendra will be flexible in nature and tailored according to the felt needs, natural resources and the potential for agricultural growth in that particular area. That means there will be no uniform syllabus for the Kendra's.

Mandates of KVK

The mandates of KVK was confined only to provide skill-based training to the farmers, farm women and rural youth in crop production, horticulture, livestock production, fishery, home science, farm machinery and implements and other allied sectors such as apiculture, mushroom cultivation etc. The mandates of KVKs briefly are as follows:

- i. To conduct On-farm Testing for identifying technology in terms of location specific sustainable land use system.
- ii. To organize Front Line Demonstration on various crops to generate production data and feedback information.
- iii. To organize training to update the extension personnel with emerging advances in agricultural research on regular basis.
- iv. To organize short and long term vocational courses in agriculture and allied sectors for the farmers and rural youth with emphasis on learning by doing for higher production on farms and generating self-employment.

Functional objectives of KVKs

For fulfilling the above mandate, the KVKs has to perform the following functional objectives:

- i. To plan and conduct survey of the operational area through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods and characterized physical and human resources with special reference to identifying the technological and training needs of the farming community.
- ii. To compile all relevant recommendation/package of practices for the district to be meaningfully utilized in the training programmes and the follow-up extension activities.
- iii. To plan and conduct production oriented and need based short and long duration courses both on and off campus for various target groups with priority on the resource poor sections.
- iv. To organize Farm Science Clubs in order to inculcate in the younger generations a scientific temper and an interest on agriculture and allied sciences and for scientific farming through supervised individual and group projects.
- v. To develop and maintain the campus farms and demonstration units on scientific lines as the facilities for providing work experience to the trainees, dissemination of the latest technical know-how and also as a means to achieve financial sustainability in due course of time.
- vi. To provide practical training facilities of the Kendra to the teacher and the students of vocational agriculture of the higher secondary schools.
- vii. To provide added training facilities in the area for home making and nutrition education for rural communities and gradually enlarging the training facilities to encompass other important areas such as home/rural crafts and cottage industries with the requirements of the integrated rural

- development in collaboration with the concerned organizations.
- viii. To implement all such schemes of the ICAR and other related organizations which intend to strengthen the training and technology dissemination programmes as well as follow-up extension activities of the Kendra.
- ix. To undertake On-farm Testing of the technologies developed by National Agricultural Research

System (NARS) in agriculture and allied fields for their suitability and identifying constrains.

- x. To demonstrate the potentialities of various technologies and recommend for their adoption in maximizing yield/income per unit of time and area under different resource conditions.

Physical Targets & Achievements during 2015-2016

Sl. No.	Name of KVK	On Farm Trials		Front line demonstrations		Training	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Lunglei (Hnahthial)	15	15	9	9	21	21
2.	Kolasib	10	10	5	5	25	25
3.	Mamit (Lengpui)	18	18	13	13	54	54
4.	Lawngtlai	10	10	17	17	23	23
5.	Champhai (Khawzawl)	14	12	8	8	50	59
6.	Serchhip (N.Vanlaiphai)	18	11	11	6	36	43
7	Saiha	15	15	11	11	33	20
	Total	100	91	151	142	242	245

Financial Achievement

Sl. No.	Name of KVK	Pay & Allowances	TE	Other Charges	Total
1.	Kolasib	88.24	3.00	10.10	101.34
2.	Lunglei	86.94	3.00	12.65	102.59
3.	Champhai	88.79	3.00	10.00	101.79
4.	Saiha	88.54	3.00	10.00	101.54
5.	Lawngtlai	84.93	3.00	10.10	98.03
6.	Serchhip	85.25	3.00	11.35	99.60
7.	Mamit	90.11	3.00	10.30	103.41
	Total	612.80	21.00	74.50	708.30

2. Rastria Krishi Vigyan Yojuna (RKVY) :

Objective - To achieve a 4% annual growth in Agriculture Sector during

11th Five Year Plan by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and allied sectors.

Sl. No.	Particular	Unit	Rate	Phy	Financial		Total
					GoI	State	
I	INFRASTRUCTURE & ASSETS						
1.	Strengthening of Integrated Training Centre, Hnahthial						
(a)	Extension of Principal Quarter at Integrated Training Centre, Hnahthial	Nos.	11.10	1	10.00	0.59	10.59
(b)	Demonstration units for vegetable production and planting materials at ITC Hnahthial	Nos.	1.945	2	0.98	0.39	3.89
	Sub Total	-	-	-	13.50	1.49	14.48

2. Strengthening of KVKs through Infrastructure support							
(a)	Construction of Staff Quarter (Type-II) at KVK, Champhai	Nos.	15.55	1	14.00	1.00	15.00
(b)	Construction of Staff Quarter (Type-II) at KVK, Lawngtlai	Nos.	15.55	1	14.00	1.00	15.00
(c)	Improvement of Irrigation system for Instructional Farm KVK, Mamit	Nos.	8.33	1	7.50	0.83	8.33
(d)	Up-gradation of Post Harvest Technology of Women in Agriculture	Nos.	0.20	49	8.79	1.01	9.80
(e)	WRC Protection under KVK Lawngtlai and KVK Mamit	Nos.	2.085	2	3.75	0.42	4.17
(f)	Land Development at KVKs and ITC	Ha.	0.345	24.87	7.2535	1.3265	8.58
Sub Total		-	-	-	55.2935	5.5865	60.88
II FLEXI FUND							
(a)	Extension of Laboratory Building at KVK, Mamit	Nos.	11.10	1	10.00	0.95	10.95
III PRODUCTION GROWTH STREAM							
(a)	IPM Orientation Training (5 days training)	Nos.	1.52	8	11.4075	0.7525	12.16
(b)	Farmers Field School under IPM	Nos.	0.27	13	3.204	0.306	3.51
(c)	Farmers Tour	Nos.	0.06	82	4.47	0.45	4.92
(d)	Promotion of Apiculture	Nos.	0.20	11	1.90	0.30	2.20
(e)	Soil Fertility Management in degraded Jhum land for sustaining crop production	Nos.	0.04	138	5.00	0.52	5.52
(f)	Prevalence of Zoonotic diseases in Mizoram retrospective study with a relevancy to climatic changes	LS	LS	LS	3.50	0.40	3.90
(g)	Demonstration on feeding management & disease control programme in livestock's (Total mixed ration, mineral block, medicines & disinfectant solution)	Nos.	0.15	20	2.625	0.375	3.00
(h)	Demonstration on improved package of practices for fodder production	Nos.	0.06	38	2.10	0.18	2.28
Sub Total		-	-	-	34.2065	3.2835	37.49
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)		-	-	-	113.00	10.80	123.80

3. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm Mini Mission-III (NMOOP)

Objective – National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) envisages increase in production of vegetable oils sourced from oilseeds, oil palm and TBOs from 7.06 million tonnes (average of 2007-08 to 2011-12) to 9.51 million tonnes by the end of Twelfth Plan (2016-17).

An amount of Rs. 52.53 lakhs was released during 2015-2016. The released amount was utilised for setting up of nurseries for Jatropha at KVK Kolasib, and KVK Lawngtlai. Beneficiaries had been identified in all District of Mizoram.

Sl. No.	Component	Unit	Physical	Financial
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF NURSERIES				
A.	Land Preparation			
	(a) Construction of Low Cost Green House (including cost of bamboos etc) @ of Rs. 3.253 lakhs per unit	Nos	10	Rs. 32,53,000.00
	(b) Land Preparation	LS	LS	Rs. 39,000.00
	(c) Construction of Overhead Tanky @ Rs. 1.00 lakhs	Nos	6	Rs, 6,00,000.00
Sub Total of 'A'				Rs. 38,92,000.00

B.	Inputs				
	(a)	Jatropha Seeds	Qtls	16.40	Rs. 13,120.00
	(b)	Shade Nets	Sq.m	13,200	Rs. 5,30,000.00
	(c)	Polyethylene bags	Kg	200	Rs. 48,000.00
	(d)	Farm Yard Manure	Qtls	100	Rs. 1,20,000.00
	(e)	Drip Irrigation System	Set	10	Rs. 5,00,000.00
	Sub Total of 'B'				Rs. 12,11,120.00
C.	Operational charges				
	(a)	Transportation charges of inputs			Rs. 76,380.00
	(b)	Labour charges for filling of Poly bags, clearance of land etc.	Man day	210	Rs. 73,500.00
	Sub Total of 'C'				Rs. 1,49,880.00
GRAND TOTAL					Rs. 52,53,000.00

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HORTICULTURE

Sectoral Overview with description of the vision, objectives etc. of the department for the 12th Five Year Plan

Horticulture plays a very important role in the economy of Mizoram and has remarkable contribution to the state Gross Domestic Products. More than 70% of the State population depends on land based activities for their livelihood. Horticulture is one among the sustainable land based activities/industries for development of the State economy due to its favourable agro-climatic condition, hilly terrain nature of the landscape and well distributed abundant rainfall during monsoon season.

Vision:

To achieve self-sufficiency in fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices and plantation crops in Mizoram and build commercial scale production in identified horticulture crops.

Objectives:

- 1) Increase in production and productivity of horticulture crops.
- 2) Infrastructure development for production of quality planting materials.
- 3) Achieving horizontal integration of production with post harvest management and marketing infrastructure.
- 4) Provide opportunities for skilled and unskilled employment.

Policy, targets and activities:

The Department of Horticulture implements various developmental schemes with the following policy, targets and objectives to achieve sustainable economic development of the State:

- b) Uplift the economy of the farming communities through cultivation of sustainable horticulture crops.
- c) Increase area, production and productivity of horticulture crops in the State with latest technologies

and adopt cluster area approach and cultivation at commercial scale for market surplus production.

- d) Settlement of Jhumia families to permanent cultivation with intensive farming practices.
- e) To ensure availability of quality inputs like improved planting materials, fertilizers and manures, plant protection materials by improving and strengthening delivery system.
- f) Promotion of protected cultivation along with supporting infrastructure for quality production of high value crops all round the year.
- g) Promotion of INM through vermi-composting, popularization of bio-fertilizers in addition to judicious and balanced nutrients to crops.
- h) Promotion of micro-irrigation for efficient management and delivery of required quantities of water as per crop needs.
- i) Promotion of mechanization conducive to hill farming by providing equipment and implements to reduce labour.
- j) Create water harvesting structure potential for irrigation and to augment ground water.
- k) Human resource development through capacity building of departmental staff and skill development of farmers through transfer of technology.
- l) Collect revenues from beneficiary contribution on materials issued to the public such as (i) 25% of the cost of materials on all tools, implements, equipments, machineries etc, and also (ii) 10% of the cost of materials on all items other than tools, implements, equipments and machineries with a provision that items under Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management would be issued on free of cost as such materials are

usually small items and are usually of emergency uses.

Schemes/Projects being implemented by Horticulture Department:

Horticulture Department implements certain CSS and State's flagship programme - NLUP for Development of Horticulture in Mizoram bringing out remarkable achievements in increased production of various Horticulture crops as follows.

1. MIDH (Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture):

MIDH is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushroom, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. While Government of India (GOI) contributes 85% of total outlay for developmental programmes in all the states except the states in North East and Himalayas, 15% share is contributed by the State Governments. In case of North Eastern States and Himalayan States, GOI contribution is 90% and another 10% by the State.

a) Objectives:

- i. Promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including bamboo and coconut through area based regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agro-climatic features;
- ii. Encourage aggregation of farmers into farmer groups like FIGs/FPOs

and FPCs to bring economy of scale and scope.

- iii. Enhance horticulture production, augment farmers, income and strengthen nutritional security;
- iv. Improve productivity by way of quality germplasm, planting material and water use efficiency through micro irrigation.
- v. Support skill development and create employment generation opportunities for rural youth in horticulture and post harvest management, especially in the cold chain sector.

b) Targets (expected outcomes):

During the financial year 2015-16, the approved financial target was Rs.36.42 crore with physical targets such as Establishment of new garden of fruits, Vegetables, Mushroom, Flower, Spice crops and Aromatic plants, Rejuvenation/replacement of senile plantation, creation of water sources for irrigation of crops, encouragement of protected cultivation of vegetable and flowers in Green House and Shade House, Integrated Pest and Nutrient management, Pollination support through Bee keeping, Horticulture Farm mechanization, human resource development by conducting training, exposure visit for farmers, study tour to progressive states and outside the country for Technical Staff and field functionaries are major activities being implemented.

c) Achievements both financial and physical: As shown in the following tables.

Detailed physical and financial target with achievements under MIDH (HMNEH) during 2015 – 2016

Sl. No.	Component	Target Approved		Target achieved	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	Research	1	23.00	1	23.00
2	Production of Planting Materials	4	80.00	4	80.00
3	Establishment of New Garden				
	a) Fruits				
	i) Cost intensive crops - (Dragonfruit, Strawberry, Kiwi, Pineapple, Banana, Papaya)	645	499.87	645	499.87
	ii) High Density Planting (Avocado, M. Orange, Mango)	300	90.00	300	90.00
	iii) Fruit crops other than cost intensive crops using normal spacing	250	45.00	250	45.00
	b) Vegetables	110	27.50	110	27.50
	c) Mushroom	1	20.00	1	20.00
	d) Flowers	70	35.00	70	35.00
	e) Spices	130	19.50	130	19.50
	f) Aromatic Plant	40	16.00	40	16.00
	1st Year Maintenance	495	44.00	495	44.00
	2nd Year Maintenance	319	31.90	319	31.90
4	Rejuvenation/ Replacement of Senile Plantations	1990	398.00	1990	398.00
5	Creation of water sources	528	619.80	528	619.80
6	Protected Cultivation	236667	511.80	236667	511.80
7	Integrated Pest/ Nutrient Management (INM/ IPM)	6600	79.20	6600	79.20
8	Organic Farming	25	12.50	25	12.50
9	Centre of Excellence for Horticulture	2	350.00	2	350.00
10	Pollination through bee keeping	1680	13.44	1680	13.44
11	Horticulture Mechanization	777	116.55	777	116.55
12	Human Resource Development	11547	161.32	11547	161.32
13	Integrated Post Harvest Management	1186	158.92	1186	158.92
14	Mission Management	78	263.70	78	263.70
15	Establishment of marketing infrastructure for horticultural crops	1	25.00	1	25.00
	TOTAL		3642.00		3642.00

d) Problems & Challenges in the stage of implementation:

- i) Diversified farming / gardening being practiced by the state farming communities create a lot of problems as to connectivity, input and output supply chain, monitoring etc.
- ii) Non-availability of adequate input supply such as fertilizers, irrigation water supply during dry spell due to inaccessibility and other factors.
- iii) Due to late release and late receipt of fund from Government, on time implementation of the scheme is always hampered.

e) Opportunities/endowments concerning the sector:

- i) Almost all horticultural crops are all suited to Mizoram climatic condition. As such maximum production and productivity is expectable provided optimum requirement of inputs are made available.
- ii) Implementation of the scheme provides self-employment, skill development training and economic development to the farming communities.
- iii) Implementation of various horticultural development schemes made various limitations such as undulating landscape, limited fertile river banks and our hilly land a blessing.

f) Future perspective:

The Department planned to improve area, production and productivity of horticultural crops in the state at its level

best and therefore, is coming up with Physical and Financial Target for the year 2016-17 as follows:

Detailed physical and financial target under MIDH (HMNEH) during 2016-17

Total Outlay = Rs. 3500.00 lakhs

State Share = Rs. 350.00 lakhs

GOI Share = Rs. 3150.00 lakhs

Sl. No.	Component	Unit	Rate of Assistance	Target as per approved Action Plan	
				Phy.	Fin.
I	Production of planting Materials				
	(a) Upgrading Nursery infrastructure to meet accreditation norms (Public sector)	Ha.	10.00	2	20.00
	(b) Import of planting materials	project based	100.00		30.00
II	Establishment of new Garden				
	1. FRUITS				
	Cost intensive crops				
	(i) Fruit Crops like Grape, Dragonfruit etc.				
	(a) Integrated package with drips irrigation and trellis				
	<i>i) Dragon Fruit</i>	Ha.	1.2	210	252.00
	<i>ii) Strawberry - Integrated package with drip irrigation & mulching</i>	Ha.	1.4	25	35.00
	<i>iii) Banana TC - Integrated package with drip irrigation & mulching</i>	Ha.	1.125	57	64.13
	(ii) High Density planting (Mango, guava, litchi, citrus etc.) - M.Orange (without integration)	Ha.	0.30	400	120.00
	(iii) Fruit Crops other than cost intensive crops using normal spacing - Other Fruit Crops (without integration)	Ha.	0.18	290	52.20
	2. VEGETABLES - Hybrid	Ha.	0.25	400	100.00
	3. MUSHROOMS - Production unit	No.	20.00	1	20.00
	4. FLOWERS - Cut Flowers	Ha.	0.50	50	25.00
	5. SPICES				
	(a) Seeds spice (Zo chilli)	Ha.	0.15	200	30.00
	(b) Ginger	Ha.	0.15	140	21.00
	1 st Year maintenance				
	1. Fruits				
	a) Cost intensive crops				
	(i) Dragonfruit (Integrated package with drip irrigation and trellis)	Ha.	0.4	60	24.00
	(ii) High Density planting (Mango, guava, litchi, citrus etc.) - M.Orange (without integration)	Ha.	0.10	210	21.00
III	Rejuvenation/ Replacement of senile plantation, canopy management	Ha.	0.2	1600	320.00
IV	Creation of Water Sources				
	(a) Community water tanks	No.	25	5	125.00
	(b) Water harvesting system for individuals	No.	0.9	157	141.30
V	Protected cultivation				
	1. Green House Structure - Naturally ventilated system - Tabular structure	Sqm.	0.00609	40032.8	243.80
	2. Shade net House				
	Wooden Structure	Sqm.	0.00283	30000	84.90

	3. Cost of planting materials of high value vegetables grown in poly house	Sqm.	0.0007	70000	49.00
	4. Cost of planting material & cultivation of Anthurium etc. under poly house/shade net house	Sqm.	0.0035	30000	105.00
VI	Integrated Pest/Nutrient Management (IPM/ INM)				
	(a) Promotion of IPM	Ha.	0.012	5000	60.00
	(b) Promotion of INM	Ha.	0.012	10000	120.00
VII	Horticulture Mechanization				
	i) Power Tiller (8 BHP and above)	No.	0.75	88	66.00
	ii) Power Tiller (below 20 BHP) - Land Development tillage and seed bed preparation equipments/sowing, planting and digging equipments	No.	0.15	800	120.00
VIII	Human Resource Development (HRD)				
	(a) Training of farmers				
	i. Within the State	day	0.01	4027	40.27
	ii. Outside State		Project base		20.00
	(b) Training / study tour of technical staff/ field functionaries				
	i. Within the State	day	0.003	3500	10.50
	ii. Study tour to progressive States/ units (group of minimum 5 participants)	day	0.008	2000	16.00
	iii. Outside India	No.	6.00	4	24.00
IX	Technology Dissemination through Demonstration/ Front Line Demonstration				
	FLDC Public Sector	No.	25.00	4	100.00
X	Integrated Post Harvest Management				
	(a) Pack house (9m × 6m)	No.	2	70	140.00
	(b) Integrated Pack house with facilities for conveyer belt, sorting, grading units, washing, drying and weighing	No.	10	25	250.00
	(c) Refrigerated van	No.			130.00
	(d) Evaporate/ Low energy cool chamber	No.			150.00
	(e) Low cost preservation unit	No.	1	53	53.00
XI	Mission Management				
	(a) Special Intervention (emergent requirement)		Project base		10.00

	(b) State & District Mission Offices and implementing agencies for administrative expenses, project, preparation, computerization, contingency etc.	5% of total annual expenditure on the basis of appraised needs to state Horticulture mission/ Implementing Agencies	100% assistance		177.90
	(b) Seminars conferences, workshops, exhibitions, Kisan Mela, horticulture shows, honey festivals etc.				
	i. National level	event	5.00	3	15.00
	ii. State level	event	3.00	5	15.00
	iii. District level	event	2.00	8	16.00
	(c) Information dissemination through publicity, printed literatures etc. and local advertisements	Block	0.40	40	16.00

	(d) Development of technology packages in electronic form to be shared through IT network	District	1.00	12	12.00
	(e) Baseline survey and strengthening horticultural statistical data base	State		1	25.00
XII	Establishment of marketing Infrastructure for Horticulture crops				
	(a) Mobile vending cart	No.	0.15	200	30.00
	TOTAL				3500.00

g) Facts and Figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series data and statistics:

1. Growth comparison of major Horticulture crops for the year 2004-05 and 2014-15

(Area in thousandth hectare, Production in thousandth MT
Productivity in thousandth MT/Ha, no. in lakh)

Crops	Area/Production/Productivity	Year		Decadal growth	Growth Rate%
		2004-05	2014-15		
Fruits	Area	10.99	60.297	49.30	69
	Production	53.25	350.91	297.66	73
	Productivity	0.0047	0.0058	0.0011	10
Vegetables	Area	6.19	42.48	36.29	74
	Production	34.38	260.99	226.61	76
	Productivity	0.0055	0.0061	0.0006	9
Spices	Area	6.22	23.37	17.15	57
	Production	41.08	65.72	24.64	23
	Productivity	6.60	2.77	(-)-3.83	(-)-45
Flowers	Area	0.053	0.198	0.145	57
	Production	3.97 no	475.43 no.	471.46	98
	Productivity	75 no.	2503 no.	2428 no.	94

2. Area and production of Horticulture crops

Area = 000' Ha.
Production = 000' Mt.

Sl. No.	CROPS	Area and Production 2015-16	
		Estimate up to January 2016	
		Area	Production
1	Fruits	60.67	350.91
2	Vegetables	43.57	261.52
3	Aromatics	1.08	0.94
4	Plantation crops	11.93	11.50
5	Spices	22.55	64.91
6	Roots & Tubers	1.55	12.74
7	Flowers	198	475.42 lakh (number)
	GRAND TOTAL	339.35	

h) Recent publications/Handout leaflets brought out by the Department/Organizations, if any, may also support the report by enclosing a copy of extract of the publications:

1. A Departmental magazine - Vol. XXVI, Issue No. 3 Quarterly, October-December 2016 enclosed.
2. Mizoram Horticulture at a Glance-2016 being prepared and not yet published. Copy not enclosed.

2. Rashtrya Krishi Vikan Yojana (RKVY):

RKVY was launched from 2007-08 by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India in consultation with the Planning Commission. Horticulture Department implements this scheme from the year 2010-11. The Nodal Department in the State is Agriculture Department, and Horticulture Department is one of the implementing departments only.

a) Objectives:

- i. To incentivize the States so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- ii. To provide flexibility and autonomy to States in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sectors schemes.
- iii. To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the States based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- iv. To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the States.
- v. To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
- vi. To maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors.

- vii. To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agricultural and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

b) Targets (expected outcomes):

The financial target under the scheme during the financial year 2015-16 was Rs. 2.35 crore. Various programmes are being taken up under this scheme such as cultivation of Mandarin Orange, Dragon fruit, Strawberry and Hybrid vegetable, Integrate Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest Management, Farmers Training, construction of Tubular structure Green House and individual Water Tank are being taken up. RKVY helps in uplifting the farming community through cultivation of sustainable horticulture crops and helps in year round crop production.

RKVY scheme is being implemented in cluster approach in six Districts excluding two Districts viz. Lawngtlai and Saiha wherein the local autonomous district councils implement the scheme by their own separately.

c) Achievements both financial and physical:

Achievements under RKVY in respect of Horticulture Department may be shown in the following table.

Financial and physical achievements under RKVY during 2015-16

(Rs. in lakh)

2015-2016					
I	Production Growth				
	1. Cultivation of Hybrid Vegetable Crop	Ha.	0.25	400	100.00
	2. Promotion of INM/IPM	Ha.	0.012	2000	24.00
	3. Training of Farmers	Day	0.01	500 (98)	5.00 (0.98)
	4. Technical Support Group Management & Monitoring	-	-	-	3.50
II	Infrastructure & Assets				
	a) Tubular structure Green House	Sq.m.	0.0122	3000 (1600)	36.60 (19.52)
	b) Individual Rain Water Storage Tank (20m × 20m × 3m)	No.	0.09	51	45.90
	Total				235.50

d) Outcome/output/socio-economic impacts/results:

Implementation of RKVY under Horticulture Sector has considerable result to increase in Area and Production of Vegetable crop during the last three years. Construction of infrastructure and assets such as Tubular Structure Greenhouse and Individual rain water storage tank in the farmers field and provision of Skill Development training to farmers and promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management have enhanced farming communities in achieving increase production of vegetables such as onion, off-season cabbage, tomato, chilli etc. and some fruit crops such as Orange, Strawberry etc.

e) Problems & Challenges in the stage of implementation:

1. Non-availability of provision in the Guideline/Norms for creation of road connectivity to potential clusters as connectivity problems resulted to input output transportation problem.

2. Failure to on-time implementation and late completion of the scheme due to late release/late receipt of Fund.

f) Opportunities/endowments concerning the sector:

- i) Almost all horticultural crops are all suited to Mizoram climatic condition. As such maximum production and productivity is expectable provided optimum requirement of inputs are made available.
- ii) Implementation of the scheme provides self-employment, skill development training and economic development to the farming communities.
- iii) Implementation of various horticultural development schemes made various limitations such as undulating landscape, limited fertile river banks and our hilly land a blessing.

g) Future perspective:

Future plan for 2016-17 work out and put forward for implementation as below: -

ABSTRACT OF SHELF OF PROJECT UNDER RKVY 2016-17

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Component	Unit	Rate of Assistance	Target		Expenditure pattern 90:10		Total
				Phy	Fin	G.O.I	State	
IA	PRODUCTION GROWTH							
	1.Cultivation of Hi-value vegetables under greenhouse	Sqm.	0.00070	19,000	13.30	13.30	-	13.30
	2. Land development including leveling, preparation of bed	Sqm.	0.00013	20,000	2.60	2.60	-	2.60
	3.Farm input	LS	LS	Ls	9.35	9.35	-	9.35
	4.Farmers Training	NO.	0.01	15,00	15.00	15.00	-	15.00
	5.Cultivation of Papaya var. Red Lady	Acr.	1.25	51	63.75	39.75	24.00	63.75
	Total of I				104.00	80.00	24.00	104.00
II.	INFRASTRUCTURE & ASSETS							
A	NORMAL							
	1.Construction of Farmers Training Hall	No.	7.0	3	21.00	21.00		21.00
	2.Construction of Farm House for Trainers under	No.	1.0	15	15.00	15.00		15.00

	Farmers Training Centre							
	3.Installation of Green House	Sqm.	0.00970	1,134	11.00	11.00		11.00
	4.Construction of Individual Water Tank	No.	0.9	15	13.5	13.5		13.5
	5.Training Materials	LS.	LS.	LS.	0.60	0.60		0.60
	Sub- Total				61.10	61.10		61.10
B.	FLEXI FUND							
	a)Installation of Green House	Sqm.	0.00970	2464	23.90	23.90		23.90
	Sub-Total				23.90	23.90		23.90
C.	FLAGSHIP DISTRICT							
	1.Pack house for Zo Anthurium Growers Society	No.	4.00	1	4.00	4.00	-	4.00
	2.Cold room of 30 mt. capacity	No.	15.00	1	15.00	15.00	-	15.00
	3.Packaging material	LS.	6.50	1	6.50	6.50	-	6.50
	4.Packing and Grading	No.	7.00	1	7.00	7.00	-	7.00
	5.Installation of Green House	Sqm.	0.00970	1,701	16.50	16.50	-	16.50
	6. Micro Irrigation						-	
	a)Drip Irrigation	Sqm.	0.0000625	10,720	0.67	0.67	-	0.67
	b) Sprinkler Irrigation	Sqm.	0.0000375	8,800	0.33	0.33	-	0.33
	Sub-Total				50.00	50.00	-	50.00
	Total of II				135.00	135.00	-	135.00
	Grand Total of I & II				239.00	215.00	24.00	239.00

ABSTRACT OF SHELF OF PROJECT UNDER RKVY 2016-17
(ADDITIONAL FUND)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Component	Unit	Rate of Assistance	Target		Expenditure pattern 90:10		Total
				Phy	Fin	G.O.I	State	
IA	PRODUCTION GROWTH							
	1.Cultivation of Hi-value vegetables under greenhouse	Sqm.	0.00070	2000	1.40	-	1.40	1.40
	2. Land development including leveling, preparation of bed	Sqm	0.00013	15,000	0.195	0.195	-	0.195
	3.Farm input	LS	LS	LS	2.655	1.625	1.03	2.655
	4.Farmers Training	No.	0.01	5.05	5.05	5.05	-	5.05
	5.Cultivation of Mango	Acr.	1.25	10	15.00	15.00	-	15.00
	Total of I				24.30	21.87	2.43	24.30
II.	INFRASTRUCTURE & ASSETS							
	1.Construction of Farmers Training Hall	No.	7.0	2	14.00	14.00	-	14.00
	2.Construction of Farm House for Trainers under Farmers Training Centre	No.	1.0	5	5.00	5.00	-	5.00
	3. Construction of Individual Water Tank	Sqm.	0.90	5	4.50	3.60	0.90	4.50
	4. Installation of Green House	No.	0.0970	118	1.14	-	1.14	1.14
	5.Training Materials	LS.	LS.	LS.	1.06	0.53	0.53	1.06
	Total of II				25.70	23.13	2.57	25.70
	Grand Total of I & II				50.00	45.00	5.00	50.00

h) Facts and Figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series data and statistics:

Target for the year 2015-16 had been achieved successfully and area, production and productivity of vegetables for the year 2015-16 has been increased. A comparative statement of achievement during the last three years may be shown in the following table.

Area & production during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 only for vegetable: -

Area in '000 Ha. Production in '000 MT.

Year	Area of Vegetable cultivation	Production
2013-14	41.182	245.817
2014-15	43.962	269.27
2015-16	43.57	261.52

i) Recent publications:

As shown in Point No. (i) of MIDH above.

3. PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana):

This is one of the sub-schemes of National mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) being implemented recently. To overcome irrigation problem in dry season, Government of India layout this scheme so as to manage on farm water in meaningful and judicious way.

a) Objective:

- i. Achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level (preparation of district level and, if required, sub district level water use plans).
- ii. Enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (Har khet ko pani),
- iii. Integration of water source, distribution and its efficient use, to make best use of water through appropriate technologies and practices.

- iv. Improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent,
- v. Enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (more crop per drop).
- vi. Enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices,
- vii. Ensure the integrated development of rainfed areas using the approach towards soil and water conservation, regeneration of ground water, arresting runoff, providing livelihood options and other NRM activities.
- viii. Promote extension activities relating to water harvesting, water management and crop alignment for farmers and grass root level field functionaries.
- ix. Explore the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste for peri-urban agriculture, and
- x. Attract greater private investment in irrigation.

b) Targets (expected outcomes):

Out of the approved total outlay of Rs.450 lakhs for the financial year 2015-16, Ministry of Agriculture and cooperation, Government of India approved Rs. 225 lakhs for undertaking drip irrigation for wide space crops (i.e. M. Orange, Mango, Grapes etc.) and closed spaced crops (vegetable, spices etc.), Micro sprinkler system, Mini sprinkler system and Training for farmers. It is an employment generation for the unemployed youth which helps improve the livelihood of the people concerned and increase agricultural production and productivity and enhance farm income. It also creates labour opportunity to the rural population especially the youth and as a result helps in improving the economy.

d) Achievements both financial and physical:

Financial and physical achievements under NMMI/OFWM/PMKSY during 2015-16

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Fund allocation by GOI	Fund released by Govt. of India	Mandatory State share released	Physical achievement (Ha)
2015-2016	450.00	225.00 (50%)	27.00	398.00

d) Outcome/output/socio-economic impact/results:

As a result of implementation of micro-irrigation under PMKSY, an area of 398 Ha. was covered with micro-irrigation facilities during 2015-16 alone. This considerably enhances production and productivity of horticultural crops in the state. Larger area of cultivated land under M.Orange, Mango, Grapes, Vegetables, Spices, Flowers etc. were covered with micro-irrigation facilities to meet water requirement during dry seasons. The actual growth in area and production of horticultural crops is revealed by area and production report given in Point No. (h) of MIDH above.

e) Problems & Challenges in the stage of implementation:

1. Problem of connectivity to potential cultivated orchard/gardens create many limitations. There is problem in transportation of materials and equipments like Pipes, Water harvesting tank etc.

2. Tremendous loss of top fertile soil due to run off rain water during rainy season.

3. Non-availability of optimum water supply due to limitation of storage water tank and perennial water source.

f) Opportunities/endowments concerning the sector:

Owing to the availability of micro-irrigation water supply system several farmers established greenhouses and take up protected cultivation in their garden / orchard. Consequently production of vegetable, flowers and planting materials is enhance which further invited engagement of more number of labours , more technical scheme and high opportunities for skill development.

g) Future perspective:

The Department is coming up with 2016-17 action plan to implement micro-irrigation system under the scheme in view of area expansion and increase production of horticulture crops as represented in the following table: -

Detailed Mizoram Annual Action Plan of Micro Irrigation under PMKSY for the year 2016-2017

Technology	Category of farmers & spacing	Average Systems Cost (per ha) as per Scheme Guidelines (Rs in lakh)	Estimated No of Beneficiaries	Targeted Area (Ha)	Total cost of installation (Rs in lakh)	Sharing of amount among Central Govt. State Govt. and beneficiary		
						Share of Central Govt./ Assistance sought from DAC&FW (Rs in lakh) (54% of COI)	Mandatory State Govt. Share (Rs in lakh) (6% of COI)	Share of Beneficiary contribution (Rs in lakh) (40% of COI)
		Non DPAP/ DDP		Non DPAP/ DDP	Non DPAP/ DDP	Non DPAP/ DDP	Non DPAP/ DDP	Non DPAP/ DDP
A.Horticultural Crop:								
1.Micro Irrigation at Open field:								
1) Drip Irrigation System (Wide spaced crop)								
a) M. Orange	4m to < 8m	0.42375	36	108	45.765	24.7131	2.7459	18.306

b) Kiwi	4m to < 8m	0.42375	29	58	24.5775	13.27185	1.47465	9.831
c) Dragon fruit	2m-4m	0.73	96	96	70.08	37.8432	4.2048	28.032
d) Grape	2m-4m	0.73	20	40	29.2	15.768	1.752	11.68
2) Drip Irrigation System (Closed spaced)	S &M							
a) Flowers	< 1.20m	1.25	54	54	67.5	36.45	4.05	27
b) Vegetables	< 1.20m	1.25	54	54	67.5	36.45	4.05	27
c) Strawberry	< 1.20m	1.25	81	81	101.25	54.675	6.075	40.5
2. Micro Irrigation under Protected Cultivation:								
1) Drip Irrigation System (Closed spaced)	S &M							
a) Flowers	< 1.20m	1.25	12	12	15	8.1	0.9	6
b) Vegetables	1.20m	1.25	12	12	15	8.1	0.9	6
2) Micro Sprinkler Irrigation Systems	S &M							
a) Vegetables	<1.20m	0.73625	36	36	26.505	14.3127	1.5903	10.602
b) Flowers	<1.20m	0.73625	36	36	26.505	14.3127	1.5903	10.602
B. Agricultural Crop:								
1. Micro Irrigation at open field:								
1) Drip Irrigation Systems (Wide spaced crop)	S&M							
a) Oil Palm	4m to < 8m	0.42375	212	424	179.67	97.0218	10.7802	71.868
C. Training Programmes (19 Nos. of trainings)			570		9.5	9.5		
Sub Total								
D. Administrative cost/contingency @ 5%					19.48165	19.48165		
Grand Total:			1248	1011	697.53415	390	40.11315	267.421

h) Facts and Figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series data and statistics:

Financial and physical achievements under PMKSY

(Rs in lakh)

Year	Fund allocation by GOI	Fund released by Govt. of India (Financial Achievement)	Mandatory State share released	Physical achievement (Ha)
2013-2014	900.00	675.00 (75%)	40.00	1515.25
2014-2015	639.00	450.00 (70.42%)	-	1565.02
2015-2016	450.00	225.00 (50%)	27.00	398.00

Pattern of Assistance: 90:10

1. G.O.I Share - 54% of COI (Cost of Installation)
2. State Share - 6% of COI
3. Farmers Share - 40% of COI

i) Recent publications:

No recent publications other than departmental magazines.

4. NMMP (National Mission on Medicinal Plants):

NMMP seek to promote and support collective effort at cultivation and processing in clusters through Self Help Groups, growers cooperatives/associations, producer companies and such other

organizations with strong linkages to manufacturers/traders and R&D institutions.

a) Objectives:

- i. Support cultivation of medicinal plants which is the key to

- integrity, quality, efficacy and safety of the AYUSH systems of medicine by integrating medicinal plants in the farming systems, offer an option of crop diversification and enhance incomes of farmers.
- ii. Cultivation following the Good Agricultural and Collection Practices (GACPs) to promote standardization and quality assurance and thereby enhance acceptability of the AYUSH systems globally and increase exports of value added items like herbal extracts, phytochemicals, dietary supplements, cosmeceuticals and AYUSH products.
 - iii. Support setting up processing zones/clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs to set up units in such zones/clusters.
 - iv. Implement and support certification mechanism for quality standards, Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), Good Collection Practices (GCP), and Good Storage Practices (GSP).
 - v. Adopt a Mission mode approach and promote partnership, convergence and synergy among stake holders involved in R&D, processing and marketing in public as well as private sector at national, regional, state and sub-state level.

b) Targets (expected outcomes):

During the fiscal year of 2015-16, there was no financial target under the scheme. This mission seeks to promote medicinal plants as a crop alternative to the farmers through increased coverage of medicinal plants and with linkages for processing, marketing, and testing,

offer remunerative prices to the growers/farmers.

c) Achievements both financial and physical:

Financial and Physical Achievements under NMMP during 2015-16

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Component	Approved & released by GOI	
		Physical	Financial
2015-16	CULTIVATION: a) Aloe vera b) Stevia rebaudiana c) Amla		43.806

Cultivation of Value added crops having medicinal value like cultivation of Aloe vera and Amla as well as construction of Storage Godown at Baktawng and N. Vanlaiphai are being taken up under NMMP. During the last four years farmers of Aloe vera at Baktawng Tlangnuam of Serchhip District exposed the success of implementation of this programme in such way that they have established a Micro Industry of Aloe vera soap.

d) Outcome/output/socio-economic impact/results:

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants in Mizoram had been started under NMMP from inception of the scheme since the year 2008-2009. The important crops taken up under this programme in Mizoram are Aloe Vera, Stevia and Amla. The cultivation of Aloe vera at Baktawng village is somehow successful due to the fact that Aloe Gel extraction unit / processing unit has been installed by the Department. The farmers were imparted training of gel extractions and soap making at Global Biotech, Gurgaon, Haryana. Aloe vera products such as Aloe vera soap, Health drinks etc. are being sold in the market. This helps the farmers to increase their income and uplifts their economic livelihood. A nice packed Aloe vera soap

manufactured by Baktawng, Tlangnuam Aloe vera Growers' Society is now available for purchase in the market.

Amla Juice and Amla Jam are produced and being sold by Amla Growers' Society and also private growers of Amla in North Vanlaiphai.

e) Problems & Challenges in the stage of implementation:

The produces of medicinal as well as value added crop, such as Aloe vera, Stevia and Amla cultivation of which are taken up under NMMP need to be processed along way of disposal. Large scale production of these crops leads to market glut unless the produces are being processed. Establishment of Processing Unit in each cluster of cultivation is the upcoming big challenge. Finding way out for broader market channel is also becoming a big challenge for the growers.

f) Opportunities/endowments concerning the sector:

The climatic conditions of selected cluster areas such as Baktawng for Aloe vera cultivation, N. Vanlaiphai areas for Amla cultivation, Mamit District for Stevia cultivation are favorable for the said crops. Amla juice, Amla jam, Aloe vera gel, Aloe vera soap etc. are being produced at small scale and sold in the market by self-help group as well as individual farmer.

g) Future perspective:

The cultivation of these value added crops will be continued and area and production will be increased year by year. Marketing channel and processing facilities will be considered by competent agencies and the problem in this regard will be solved sooner or later.

h) Facts and Figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series data and statistics:

Available data showing target and achievement with effect from 2013-14 onwards are given as under –

Financial and physical achievements under NMMP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Component	Rate per unit	Approved by GOI		Released by GOI	
				Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2013-14	1. CULTIVATION:					
		a) Aloe vera	0.085	54 ha	4.59	54 ha	4.59
		b) Stevia rebaudiana	0.625	7 ha	4.375	7 ha	4.375
		c) Amla	0.13	65 ha	8.45	65 ha	8.45
		2. MANAGEMENT SUPPORT:		-	0.865	-	0.865
		Total:			18.28	-	18.28
2	2014-15	1. CULTIVATION:					
		a) Aloe vera	0.085	130.00 ha	11.05	130.00 ha	11.05
		b) Stevia rebaudiana	0.625	50.00 ha	31.25	50.00 ha	31.25
		c) Amla	0.13	97.50 ha	12.675	97.50 ha	12.675
		2. MISSION MANAGEMENT (5%)		-	2.74875		2.74875
		Total:			57.72	57.72	
3	2015-16	1. CULTIVATION:			43.806		43.806
		a) Aloe vera					
		b) Stevia rebaudiana					
		c) Amla					
		Total:			43.806	43.806	

i) Recent publications:

Recent publications other than the departmental magazine is not available.

5. NLUP (New Land Use Programme):

NLUP implemented since 2010-11 is the flagship programme of the

Government of Mizoram which aims at assisting the poor farmers to abandon shifting cultivation and settle to permanent system of farming and to uplift the economy. Production and productivity of fruit, plantation and Vegetable crops are increased by manifolds since the implementation of NLUP in the state and more are still expected to come in the near future. Implementation of NLUP leads to permanent cultivation of crops resulting in earning sustainable income.

a) Objectives:

The aims and objectives are as follows:

1. To put an end to wasteful Shifting Cultivation.
2. To ensure that all the farmers had a land of their own so that they can dwell with permanent means of livelihood under Agriculture (and allied sectors), Industry or Animal Husbandry sector.
3. To develop all suitable land for Wet Rice Cultivation to attain self sufficiency in rice and vegetables.
4. To re-afforest the land save those allocated to the NLUP beneficiaries

so as to regenerate the ecosystem. This will help stabilize the climatic changes brought by global warming, rejuvenate the flora and fauna and make Mizoram a better place to live in.

5. To set up a marketing infrastructure so that the successful farmers and beneficiaries under NLUP can have a viable commercial outlet for their products.

b) Targets (expected outcomes):

The chief aim of the NLUP is to develop and give all farmers in the State suitable, permanent and stable trades. The Policy also aims at giving all the Village farmers self sufficiency in rice, vegetables etc. and give them help in money with necessary guidance.

c) Achievements both financial and physical:

So far, under Horticulture sector, 23832 families have been covered with financial assistance amounting to Rs.23820.511 lakh.

NLUP PROGRAMME UNDER HORTICULTURE AT GLANCE

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	No. of beneficiaries				Total
		1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	4th Phase	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Aloe Vera	23	6	2	3	34
2	Arecanut	2753	2514	845	369	6481
3	Chayote	285	131	26	15	457
4	Grape	324	231	40	18	613
5	M.Orange	4396	4138	1705	837	11076
6	Passion fruit	166	137	99	49	451
7	Pineapple	1217	1025	1056	533	3831
8	Tea	22	205	78	68	373
9	Tung	141	207	104	25	477
10	Mango			35	4	39
	Grand Total	9327	8594	3990	1921	23832

Under this programme, the Department implements cultivation of 10(ten) different crops such as – Aloe vera, Arecanut, M. Orange, Chayote, Grape, Passion fruit, Pineapple, Mango, Tea and Tung, 1st to 4th

Phase implementation of the programme was successfully achieved smoothly. The fund so far disbursed for implementation of NLUP under various Horticulture Trade is Rs. 23,820.511 lakh.

d) Outcome/ output/ socio-economic impacts/ results:

1. Due to implementation of horticulture trades such as cultivation of Aloe vera, Arecanut, M. Orange, Chayote, Grapes, Passion fruit, Pineapple, Mango, Tea and Tung,

shifting cultivation has been abandoned by more than 20,000 families.

2. By abandoning shifting cultivation, more than 20,000 families have engaged in permanent cultivation of horticultural crops.

Comparison table showing results of NLUP implementationArea = 000³ Ha.Production = 000³ Mt.

Crop	2010-2011 (year of inception)			2015-2016		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
1.Aloe vera	-	-	-	0.929	0.90	0.97
2.Arecanut	4.8	12.2	2.54	10.74	7.27	0.68
3.Chayote	3.5	56.849	16.24	4.796	81.930	17.08
4.Grapes	1.57	20.4	12.95	2.45	22.55	9.19
5.M. Orange	6.515	19.7	3.02	14.37	41.20	2.87
6.Passion fruit	1.522	5.91	3.88	0.98	2.11	2.14
7.Pineapple	1.532	13.59	8.87	4.867	32.87	6.75
8.Tea	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.Tung	-	-	-	0.50	3.083	6.17
10.Mango	0.645	2.85	4.42	0.89	4.18	4.70

e) Problems & Challenges in the stage of implementation:

1) Connectivity problems create various limitations in the programme implementation, monitoring and input output movement.

2) Creating greater road connectivity for transporting input and output is the upcoming big challenge.

3) Creation of market channel/ Processing Unit/ regulated market for economic disposal of the produces is also a big issue.

farmers in their own land with their own labours with assured income from their harvests.

g) Future perspective:

Under the convergence plan of NLUP with NEDP several link roads are planned to be constructed under New Economic Development Policy. Area and production, output and profitability will be hopefully increased very shortly.

f) Opportunities/endowments concerning the sector:

Due to cultivation of various horticulture crops under NLUP, hundreds of families are now reaping harvests from their crops and are expected to have sustainable income from their produces. Hundreds of families some of which are landless and the others jobless become horticulture

h) Facts and Figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series data and statistics:

A Comparison table as in point no. (d) above clearly show targets and outcome of implementation of the scheme.

i) Recent publications:

Compilation Report of achievement under NLUP.

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SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

Sectoral Overview

- a) Total Proposed allocation – Rs.1508.36 lakh
- b) Block Grant – Rs.1007.36 lakh SPA for NLUP
- c) CSS flagship scheme – Rs.140.00 lakh CSS for RKVY
- d) Other central earmarked – Rs.361.00 lakh NABARD Loan

Department's contribution in the economy (Role of the sector)

The main aim of Soil & Water Conservation is the economic upliftment of the people as well as enhancement of soil fertility and 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 combined measures of Agronomy, Engineering and Forestry.

The Department projected the road map for development in 12th Plan wherein the thrust areas are: -

- 1) Intensive rainwater harvesting and soil moisture conservation for production enhancement.
- 2) Protection of arable lands by water erosion through various forms of soil conservation measures.
- 3) Extensive cashcrop plantation of Broom, Rubber, Coffee etc. for economic upliftment of the people and for afforestation.
- 4) Diversification of farming.
- 5) Improvement of productivity and production of jhum lands.
- 6) Manpower and infrastructure development.

The Annual Plan 2015-16 will integrate all mechanical and biological measures for Soil & Water Conservation to achieve the goal of 12th Plan following the road map through land development and showing like terracing, bunding, trenching,

water conservation like harvesting, farm ponds, percolation tanks, stream bank Erosion Control Works, series of check dam across the drainage line, cash crop plantation like Broom, Rubber, Coffee with establishment of nurseries. Convergence of scheme with other line Departments will be done as far as possible. As in the Annual Plan 2015-16, NLUP, RKVY and NABARD RIDF Schemes will form major components of the revised annual plan 2015-16.

Activities of the Department in the current fiscal year

A. New Land Use Policy (NLUP)

During 2015-16, a fresh family were not selected and assistance were given to the on-going families of 3rd and 4th Phase and the expenditure incurred during 2015-16 for 3rd and 4th Phase were as follows: -

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Broom | 1864 families | - |
| | Rs.514.26 lakh | |
| 2. Rubber | 382 families | - |
| | Rs.289.50 lakh | |
| 3. Coffee | 316 families | - |
| | Rs.203.60 lakh | |
| Total | - Rs.1007.36 lakh | |

B. Works under NABARD (RIDF):

1) Rubber Plantation :

1000 Ha. Rubber Plantation had been initiated during 2012-13, under this scheme with the project cost of Rs.730.00 lakh including SMS 5% and the project was completed during 2015-16 from NABARD Loan and SMS of Rs.26.39 lakh utilized for 1000 Ha. of Rubber Plantation for Mamit, Kolasib, Serchhip, Lunglei and Lawngtlai Districts. Backlog SMS for 2014-15 & 2015-16 amounting to Rs.11.27 lakh has allocated by

Planning Department and is still awaited Budget allocation from Finance Department.

Besides of these, an on-going project for 150 Ha of Rubber Plantation at Chungtlang Village, Mamit District has started during 2015-16 at costs of Rs.361.02 lakh (including SMS of Rs.18.05 lakh) During 2015-16, Rs.199.54 lakh has already sanctioned and utilized for the 1st year.

2) Establishment of Rubber Nursery:

The Department created Rubber Nurseries for self-sufficiency as production of Rubber Polypot for Rubber Planters in the State during 2013-14 and fund earmarked for last year 2015-16 amounting to Rs.26.79 lakh has released and utilized for maintenance of 10 Nos. of Rubber Nurseries.

3) Infrastructure Development of Coffee under NABARD:

Construction of Coffee Processing Unit like Storage Godown, Drying Yard, Motorized Pulper, etc. are implemented at Hriphaw village during 2015-16 at the project cost of Rs.79.09 lakh (including SMS). During 2015-16, fund for Rs.31.3655 lakh had been utilized as it was sanctioned and project was completed during 2015-16.

C. RKVY:

RKVY is implemented through an integrated approach mainly on watershed basis. The main approach is control by stream bank to prevent erosion of Paddy Land or to increase of rice production and construction of check dam across the stream to retain silt debris and to improve ground water recharging. The following watershed projects are implemented during 2015-16 as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Watershed	Location	District	Project cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	Ruangva Micro Watershed, Darlawn	Darlawn	Aizawl	32.782
2	Neihbawih Micro Watershed, Sihphir	Sihphir	Aizawl	32.334
3	Lungkeiphawzau Micro Watershed, Farkawn	Farkawn	Champhai	32.824
4	Phaiphengzau Micro Watershed, Bilkhawthlir	Bilkhawthlir	Kolasib	34.194
5	SAGY for Model Village	Chhiahtlang	Serchhip	7.866
	Total			140.00

Outcome of the Department's activities so far and expected outcome (Impact on economy)

- 1) The existing practice of Jhum cultivation is not productive and leads to massive soil erosion. The introduction of cash crop plantation like Broom, Rubber and Coffee will replace Jhum practices in a phase manner for better productivity of the land.
- 2) Income of the farmers will be increased to a considerable extent with the introduction of Broom, Rubber, Coffee.
- 3) Employment opportunities in Broom, Rubber and Coffee Plantation for the rural unemployed youth.
- 4) Permanent plantation area of Broom, Rubber and Coffee will reduce the Jhum area and higher income to farmers.

- 5) Conservation of soil fertility and soil moisture for sustainable production.
- 6) Nurseries created for Rubber NABARD will make the State Self Sufficient in seedlings bud wood, Rubber Polypot production. This will prevent the out flow of money to neighboring States like Tripura and Assam in purchasing of Rubber Polypot etc.
- 7) RKVY works will increase production.

Policy constraints required to be addressed

- 1) Broom cultivation is not allotted to any Department in the business of transaction issued by the Government. The Department of

Soil & Water conservation has taken up Broom cultivation under NLUP and 8129 Broom farmers are assisted under this programme. Therefore it is suggested that Broom cultivation may be allotted to Soil & Water Conservation Department. In the Government Allocation of Business Transaction please.

- 2) Important Watershed Management and Erosion Control Programme like Integrated Watershed Management (IWMP) is presently implemented by the Rural Development Department of Mizoram. It is suggested that Soil & Water Conservation Department take up the nodality and the implementation as the Department has enough technical manpower to oversee the programme.

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LIVESTOCK & VETERINARY

All India Co-Ordinated Research Project on FMD (AICRP on FMD):

Objectives:

(a) To conduct Epidemiological Studies on Food and Mouth Disease (FMD) for Planning the Strategies of Disease Control Programme.

(b) Typing of FMD Virus from samples received and collected from field outbreak and to identify the virus strains prevalent in different areas of the State.

(c) To appraise the authorities of the State A.H. & Vety. Department, Field Officers and Livestock Owners concerning the disease situation and strategies for Control of the Disease.

Target:

Collection of 200 nos. of Bovine Serum Samples from each District of Mizoram for Seromonitoring and Serosurveillance of FMD.

Achievements:

(1) **Physical:** Collected and tested 200 nos. of Bovine Serum Samples from each District of Mizoram.

(2) **Financial:**

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Heads	Fund Received during 2015-16	Expenditure
1	T.A	0.50	0.50
2	Contingency	3.00	3.00
	Total	3.50	3.50

Outcome:

1. Comparative examination of Pre and Post Vaccinated Serum shows high titre of FMD antibody which was the result of the successful implementation of the Programme.

2. No outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease has been reported in Mizoram

during the year 2015-16 due to the successful implementation of the Programme. FMD is one of the most economically important Bovine Disease in India.

Assistance to State Government for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD):

(a) Objectives: Central Assistance to State Government for Control of Animal Diseases for –

- 1) Immunization against other economically important Disease
- 2) Strengthening/Modernization of Biological Production Unit/Disease Diagnostic Laboratories.
- 3) Conducting Training Programme and Seminars for Vets, Paravets and Farmers.
- 4) Control of Emergent & Exotic Diseases including Avian Influenza, BSE, PRRS.
- 5) Information and Communication Campaign and Community Participation.

(b) 1) For immunization against other economically Important Disease Physical Target for number of vaccination was 27.3 lakh doses. Purchase of refrigerators was 20 nos. and vaccine carrier was 100 nos.

2) For Strengthening/Modernization of Biological Production Unit Disease Diagnostic Laboratories 3 nos of District Disease Diagnostic Laboratories are targeted to be modified and equipments and instruments for State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories should be equipped.

3) For Training Programme/Seminars Training for Vets (20 per batch), 2 batches were targetted. Training for para-vets (20 per batch), 4 batches were targetted and for workshop/seminar 1 time was targetted.

4) For Control of Emergent & Exotic Diseases.

i) 1200 nos of A.I. Sample, 5 nos of BSE sample, 14400 serum sample (for PRRS diagnosis) collection was targeted.

ii) Compensation for culling of PRRS positive animals should be paid.

iii) PRRS diagnostic (30 nos) @ Rs.2.24 lakh should be purchased along with reagents, chemicals, glass wares etc.

5) i) 250 times for organization of Block Level awareness-cum-Health Camp

ii) Organisation of 16 Health Camps cum awareness for District Level

iii) Printing of posters, pamphlets, literature, publicity through Print and Electronic media

(c) Outcome:

1) Prevention & Control of Emergent & Exotic Diseases could be carried out under ASCAD especially PRRS.

2) Training & awareness campaign could be done with the help of ASCAD

3) Modification of District DDL & State DDL could be done by purchasing Test Kits, reagents and consumable items with the help of ASCAD without sending samples to other States

4) Expenditure could be borne from ASCAD to collect samples, purchase vaccines, vaccination cost etc., cold chain facility could be maintained by procurement of refrigerators, Deep freezer etc. from ASCAD.

(d) Problems:

i) Target could not be achieved due to release of Rs.200.00 lakh only out of approved amount Rs.257.62 lakh.

ii) Late release of 1st installment (i.e. 21st September 2015) from Government of India causes problems for utilization of approved amount since 2nd installment can be applied after utilization of 1st installment by submitting U.C. and Progress Reports within a limited period of time

National Control Programme of Classical Swine Fever (NCP-CP):

(a) Objectives:

Classical Swine Fever is a highly devastating viral disease of the pigs. Looking at the importance of the disease causing huge loss to the piggery industry and small farmers and need to have dedicated programme to Control Classical Swine Fever in the country. Funds on 100% Central Share basis will be provided to the States/Uts for carrying out the vaccination of entire eligible pig population in a phased manner starting in NE States which would be the focus during later part of 12th Plan after approval of the Scheme.

b) Target:

i) 2.6 lakh dose of vaccine should be procured.

ii) 2.6 lakh nos of pig population should be given vaccination.

iii) One ELISA Reader with computer and 5 ELISA Kits (for antibody detection) for 2250 samples should be procured.

(c) Outcome/Output

i) Timely vaccination of pig population could be carried out and minimize loss of pig population.

ii) Timely vaccination of pig population minimize the mortality rate due to outbreak of PRRS.

(d) **Problems:** Expenditure for procurement of vaccine is high due to non availability of vaccine in the State. (No biological unit in Mizoram)

disease outbreak data collected from the States.

- 3) Active Sero-Surveillance as per the sampling frame designs by NIVEDI to study disease profile of the State.

National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI):

All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance (AICRP on ADMAS) under National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI).

Target:

Collection of serum samples from different animal species as per the sampling frame prepared by NIVEDI.

Outcome:

All disease outbreak in the State could be attended and diagnosed successfully.

Objectives:

- 1) The main objective includes animal disease diagnosis, outbreak investigation, disease reporting, pathogen characterization and mapping etc. with major focus on Bacterial, Viral and parasitic diseases of economic importance.
- 2) Forewarning of important Livestock Disease in the Country from the

Livestock Census:

Sectoral Overview:

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary plays an important role for increasing production of animal origin food like milk, eggs & meat as well as Socio Economic Development of the State and contributes substantially to the States Gross Domestic product. For development of this sector, various schemes under State Plan and Centrally funded schemes are taken up for upgradation of local stock, health care.

Livestock and Poultry Population

Species	Livestock Census 2007	Livestock Census 2012	Growth Rate (%)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Livestock	364000	384604	5.66	Pigs constitute the largest group followed by cattle : 69.33% respectively 9.95 %
Poultry	1241814	1260298	1.49	Fowls account for 99.43% of the total population

Prevention and combating of economically important and dreaded zoonotic diseases is the purview of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department for which the Department exercised activities like immunization, treatment of ailing animals, etc. to provide animal health care, there exists a wide network of Veterinary Hospitals, Polyclinic Hospital and Dispensaries under the state government. At present there are 5 nos. of Veterinary

Hospitals, 1 Polyclinic Hospital, 35 nos. of Veterinary Dispensaries and 103 nos. of Rural Animal Health Centres. Besides these institutions, the state government is also maintaining 58 Mobile Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 Liquid Nitrogen Plants, 1 Regional Boar Semen Station, 10 nos. of Animal Disease Surveillance Check Posts, 1 no. of State Disease Investigation Laboratory and District Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories. The Department

also maintain 1 no. of Central Medicine Vaccine Depot at Aizawl Headquarters.

Activities and Achievement: -

1) Milk Production:

As per reports of the Integrated Sample Survey, estimated total milk production during 2014-15 was 20495 tonnes. The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram is worked out to be 48 gms 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	Total
2012-13	12000.53	1638.65	13639
2013-14	13629.752	1375.465	15305.217
2014-15	18722	1773	20495

2) Egg Production:

The estimated total egg production during 2014-15 was 377.33 lakhs of which 261.57 lakhs were Desi and 115.76 lakhs were improved variety. The total egg production is estimated to have increased by 4.14 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 Mizoram during 2014-15 worked out to be 32.19 eggs per year.

Estimated Egg Production in Mizoram (in lakh No.)			
Year	Desi	Improved	Total
2012-13	258	93	351
2013-14	260.444	101.871	362.315
2014-15	261.57	115.76	377.33

3) Meat Production:

The Total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats and Pigs during 2014-15 was estimated at 10856 tonnes of which pork and beef accounts for 7038 and 3750 tonnes respectively. Meat production from chicken (poultry) during 2014-15 was estimated at 1669 tonnes. Out of the total meat production (including poultry meat) pork accounted for the highest quantity with 56.19 percent followed by beef with a share of 29.94 percent, poultry meat accounted for 13.33 of the total meat production.

Estimated Meat Production in Mizoram (in tones)							
Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Mithun	Total
2012 - 2013	3416	101	67	6892	1561	39	12037
2013 - 2014	3458.995	96.841	67.824	6925.252	1593.838	46.387	12189.137
2014 - 2015	3587	110	69	7038	1669	52	12525

Demand Gap of Major Livestock Products for 2014 – 2015				
Sl. No.	Item	Requirement According to ICMR* Recommendation	Availability	Demand Gap
1	Meat	14543 Tonnes	12525 Tonnes	2018 Tonnes
2	Milk	102657 Tonnes	20495 Tonnes	82162 Tonnes
3	Eggs	2109.39 Lakh nos	377.33 Lakh nos	1732.06 Lakh nos

4) Dairy Development:

Besides a sizable 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). Government's food policy for self sufficiency in the project envisages

establishment of Infrastructures for collection, pasteurization, Storage and distribution of the food quality milk. People's participation through Dairy Co-operative Societies is highly encouraged. Five such projects are implemented under this scheme, viz IDDPI & IV at Aizawl, IDDP-II a Lunglei, IDDP-III at Koloasib and new project IDDP-V at Champhai.

I.D.D.P 2014 – 2015 (Statistic Report)

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Plant Capacity (Litre/Day)	Milk Marked (Litre/day)	Milk Procurement in 2013-2014 (In Litres)
1	I.D.D.P - I & IV	Aizawl	15,000	5627*	2511183
2	I.D.D.P - II	Lunglei	5,000	1044	380915
3	I.D.D.P - III	Kolasib	5,000	450	164250
4	I.D.D.P - V	Champhai	5,000	Nil	Nil

- The decrease in fresh Milk marketed (litre/day) in Aizawl is due to the increase in the conversion of milk into Milk products such as Paneer, Dahi, Rashmalai etc.
- The Nil Report of Milk marketed (litre/day) in Champhai is due to non-functioning of the Milk Processing Plant during 2014-15.

5) New Land Use Policy (NLUP):

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department is one of the implementing

Departments of New Land Use Policy. The main objective of NLUP in respect of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department is to create sustainable livelihood to the poor farmers by offering alternative activities such as Dairy farming, Pig farming cattle farming mithun/hill and poultry farming through introduction of improved technology and improved breed of livestock and poultry. The physical and financial target and achievement may be summarized as below:

Sl. No.	Phase-wise operation	Physical		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		Remarks
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	1 st Phase	5200	9923	5325.00	10160.25	Completed
2	2 nd Phase	4500	12868	4630.00	13111.00	Completed
3	3 rd Phase	9300	9536	9701.10	953.60	On going
4	4 th Phase	4912	4709	4796.10	470.90	On going

There are 5(five) different trades under Animal Husbandry and Veterinary sector such as:

Sl. No.	Trades	No. of Beneficiaries			
		1 st Phase	2 nd Phase	3 rd Phase	4 th Phase
1	Dairy Farming	949	374	254	134
2	Piggery Farming	5330	6995	5453	2753
3	Mithun Farming	1856	1141	603	327
4	Broiler Farming	1788	4358	3226	1495
5	Goatery Farming	-	-	-	-
	Total	9923	12865	9536	4709

Outcome: -

Outcome of the Department's Activities so far & Expexted Outcome:

- Cattle and Mithun Development:

1. Genetic improvement of non-descript and uneconomical cattle and mithun through cross breeding and upgrading.

2. Production of crossbred heifer at state-run Calf Rearing Farm.
3. Increasing production of milk with 33.9% over the previous year i.e. 2013-14. The projected milk production for the year 2016-17 is 23000 tonnes.
4. Procurement of frozen semen and delivery of Artificial Insemination service.

- Piggery Development:
 1. Genetic improvement of pig through A.I.
 2. Production of piglets through state-run and private Piggery Multiplication Centres.
 3. Production of Boar semen for A.I. at Regional Boar Semen Station and Satellite District Boar Station.
 - Poultry Development:
 1. Production and supply of hatching eggs and day-old chicks through centralized hatcheries.
 2. Increasing egg production with 4.14% over the previous year i.e. 2013-14. The projected egg production for the year 2016-17 is 40 Million No.
 - Feed and Fodder Development:
 - 1) Encourage Fodder production through demonstration and supply of seeds, root stumps.
 - 2) Enrichment and densification of straw and crop residues for animal feed by using existing and newly developed technology.
 - 3) Introduction of area specific mineral nature and ration balancing technique.
 - 4) Development of pasture and community property resources.
 - Animal Health and Veterinary Services:
 - 1) Disease diagnosis control and adaptation of preventive measures: Control measures are taken to prevent the outbreak of animal disease like PRRS, FMD, Swine Fever, etc., and 100% coverage of prophylactic vaccination is planned to be carried out.
 - 2) Curative treatment :

a. Cases treated	-	987224
b. Castration done	-	10319
c. Overotomy	-	8164
d. No. of Vaccination	-	41509
 - Meat Production and Processing:
 1. Establishment of slaughter houses, meat production and processing units in rural and urban areas.
 2. Regulatory mechanism for quality meat production.
 3. Increasing meat production with 2.75 % over the previous year i.e., 2013-14. The projected meat production for the year 2016-17 is 14,000 tonnes.
 - Quality Control and Food Safety:
 1. Implementation of food safety in primary production system throughout the entire production chain, viz., livestock rearers and primary producers, food processors as well as marketing network.
 2. Encourage public private partnership in quality processing, attractive packaging, cold chain and suitable marketing network as an integral part of production and processing of food of animal origin.
 3. Awareness generation among farmers and consumers regarding food safety standard.
 - Policy Constraint:

Due to insufficient budget allocated for the department, the policy and projects made by the department could not be implemented. Even the State matching share for centrally sponsored scheme is not properly matched as per the sharing pattern.
- 6. Rinderpest Eradication Production (REP):**
- Objective/Vision: To maintain Rinderpest Zero in Mizoram
- Target (expected outcomes):
- i) **Mass awareness & Publicity Campaign:** Conducting mass awareness campaign on Rinderpest/ Seminars at District Level and Villages Level as many as possible and also publication of Pamphlets,

leaflets, hoardings, radio/ television talks.

ii) **More Training of Field Staff:**

Conducting more training at Vety Field Level is needed to make them better awareness on Rinderpest and other important diseases, as well as to have their skill in sample/ serum collection and other related works.

iii) **Village Search/Stock Route Search:**

These activities will be pursued in full and will try to cover more villages and we tried to cover two more Districts i.e. Lawngtlai and Mamit during 2016-17.

iv) **Achievements both Financial & Physical:**

Annual action Plan for the year 2016-17 and requirements of fund amounting to Rs. 12.00 lakh (Rupees twelve lakhs) only is being submitted to Government of India and the fund is not yet released. Therefore, achievements both financial and physical cannot be clarified.

7. National Livestock Mission (NLM):

The National Livestock Mission (NLM) has commenced from 2014-15. The Mission is designed to cover all the activities required to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholders. The Mission will cover everything germane to improvement of livestock productivity and support projects and initiatives required for that purpose subject. This Mission is formulated with the objective of sustainable development of livestock sector, focusing on improving availability of quality feed and fodder. NLM is implemented in all States including Sikkim.

Mission objectives:

The NLM intends to achieve the following objectives:

1. Sustainable growth and development of livestock sector, including poultry.
2. Increasing availability of fodder and feed to substantially reduce the demand – supply gap through measures which include more area coverage under quality fodder seeds, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management and processing in consonance with diverse agro-climatic condition.
3. Accelerating production of quality fodder and fodder seeds through effective seed production chain (Nucleus-Breeder-Foundation-Certified-Truthfully labelled, etc.) with active involvement of farmers and in collaboration with the dairy / farmers cooperatives, seed corporations, and private sector enterprises.
4. Establishing convergence and synergy among ongoing Plan programmes and stakeholders for sustainable livestock development.
5. Promoting applied research in prioritized areas of concern in animal nutrition and livestock production.
6. Capacity building of State functionaries and livestock owners through strengthened extension machinery to provide quality extension service to farmers.
7. Promoting skill based training and dissemination of technologies for reducing cost of production, and improving production of livestock sector.
8. Promoting initiatives for conservation and genetic upgradation of indigenous breeds of livestock (except bovines which are

being covered under another scheme of the Ministry) in collaboration with farmers/farmers' groups/cooperatives, etc.

9. Encouraging formation of groups of farmers and cooperatives / producers' companies of small and marginal farmers/livestock owners.
10. Promoting innovative pilot projects and mainstreaming of successful pilots relating to livestock sector.
11. Providing infrastructure and linkage for marketing, processing and value addition, as forward linkage for the farmer's enterprises.
12. Promoting risk management measures including livestock insurance for farmers.
13. Promoting activities to control and prevent animal diseases, environmental pollution, promoting efforts towards food safety and quality, and supply of quality hides and skins through timely recovery of carcasses.
14. Encouraging community participation on sustainable practices related to animal husbandry, involvement of community in breed conservation and creation of resource map for the States.

Achievement both Financial and Physical:

No fund is allocated for Mizoram during 2015-16.

8. Establishment & Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESHVD):

There are only 8,732 Veterinary hospitals and 1,830 Veterinary dispensaries

in the country. Not only that this number is highly inadequate, these institutions also lack basic infrastructure in terms of buildings and equipment. In order to address the need to set up new component has been started in since August, 2010 and funds are provided to establish new hospitals and dispensaries and to strengthen existing hospitals and dispensaries on 75:25 basis to the States except NE States, where the grants are provided 90:10 (Central & States) basis.

Objectives:

1. Construction / Renovation of Buildings for Veterinary Dispensaries.
2. It will help in generation of more convenient environment for working in the field of animal health and management services.
3. Quality services shall be ensured 24 hours to the farmers.
4. It will help in the better management and utilization of available human resources in the veterinary profession by creating working environment which is conducive for optimum output by the staff.
5. It will help in the development of rural infrastructure in the form of a well equipped Veterinary Institution In the rural area.
6. Improvement in the economic status of the farmers.

Achievement both Financial and Physical:

No fund is allocated for Mizoram during 2015-16.

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FISHERIES

Our Vision and Objectives:

Sustainable Development of Fishery Sector in the state of Mizoram for nutritional security and livelihood support.

Objectives:-

1. Enhancement of inland fish production through fresh water aquaculture with supporting facilities to improve sustainable livelihood opportunity.
2. Enhancement of fish seed production for self-sufficiency or optimal stocking of the culture fishery resources.
3. Enhancement of production in capture fisheries (reservoirs and rivers) sector adopting culture based capture fisheries and Conservation of fishery resources.
4. Welfare of fisher folk/fish farmers and empowerment through efficient fishery extension services through intensification of training and demonstration of the latest technology of fish farming to fish farmers.
5. Inland fish marketing ensuring commercial linkage with focus on post

harvest infrastructure involving competent stakeholder.

6. Development of ornamental and cold water fisheries for diversified income generation.
7. Development of database for inland fishery statistics.
8. Strict observance of provision of existing Fishery Act of the state. (Mizoram Fishery Act, 2002 and subsequent amendment).

Targets (Expected outcomes)

All fisheries activities are ultimately aims towards production of table sized fish for nutritional security and livelihood support. The present production from both Culture and Capture sector could meet only 5.73kg per capita consumption against the per capita targeted consumption of 11kg per capita by the end of 12th Five Year Plan.

No. of Fish Farmers, Total area and production:

Sl. No.	Year	No of fish farmers	Area under Fish Culture (Ha.)	Fish production in M.T		
				Culture Sector	Capture Sector	TOTAL
1	2014-2015	13030	4790	5987	400	6387
2	2015-2016	13546	4850	6428	400	6828

The increase in production during 2015-16 is 6.90 % from the previous year i.e. 2014-15.

Present status on Fish Seed Production: -

Year	No. of fish seed farms		No of Hatcheries		No. of fish seed produced (in lakh nos.)
	Govt (Nos.)	Privates (Nos.)	Govt (Nos.)	Privates (Nos.)	
1	2	3			5
2014-2015	5 nos.*	6 nos.*	5 nos.*	8 nos.*	300.00
2015-2016	5 nos.*	6 nos.*	5 nos.*	8 nos.*	239.00

* Cumulative figure

The total fish seed requirement of the state is estimated to be 416.00 lakhs fingerling calculating on the basis of available water bodies under culture sector at the end of 2015-16. Out of this entire requirement it has been possible to produce and distribute 239 lakhs of fingerlings both from private and government resources of the state and around 100 lakhs is estimated to have come from the neighbouring states of Assam and Tripura. Therefore the shortfall estimated to be around 100 lakhs nos. of fish seed results in under stocking of cultivable water bodies in the interior places.

Achievement both financial & physical:

During the current year, the State Plan Budget for the Department is Rs.265.00 lakhs only. This allotment alone is so meagre that the normal routine work of the Department cannot be continued under Direction and Administration which hardly meet the salary. Therefore, Fishery development activities undertaken by the Government of Mizoram is solely dependent on the allotment of funds under various sector CSS/RKVY/NFDB etc. It is due to the sincere effort of the Department in pursuing the matter to the Govt. of India and other financial institutions which gives due consideration in strengthening the national schemes. Therefore the achievements depend on the fund flow from the Central Government.

The highlight of the achievement under different schemes can be summarized as follows: -

1. New Land Use Policy (NLUP):

The scheme aims at permanent settlement of jhumia families in the venture of Semi-Intensive Fish Farming in various niches of available land for generating augmented revenue from the holding and thereby do away with destructive jhum cultivation. The scheme further aims at imparting training to the farming families covered under the programme with modern

technology of fish farming through training and demonstration.

The expenditure under NLUP during 2015-16 is Rs. 358.02 lakh.

- ✓ Under 3rd and 4th phase 830 nos of beneficiaries are assisted for creation of 0.5 ha of new ponds and supply of necessary inputs likely to be completed by the end of 2016-17.

2. Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) :

Under the scheme the fish farmers are provided with assistance in the form of subsidy in cash for construction of new ponds/renovation of existing ponds and in kind (inputs) viz. fish seeds, prawn seeds(PL), fish feed etc for fish/prawn culture.

Assistance is also provided for setting up of fish seed hatchery, fish feed unit, freshwater prawn hatchery, ornamental fish hatcheries etc as per the approved pattern of Govt. of India's assistance.

The total fund received under FFDA during 2015-16 is Rs. 400.00 lakhs. The achievement under the scheme during 2015-16 can be summarized as follows:

- ✓ 92.59 ha of new water area was so far developed under Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) benefiting 1300 families for intensive fish culture during the year 2014-15 with providing necessary input etc.
- ✓ Renovated 372.00 Ha of existing damaged ponds.
- ✓ Supply of 1st inputs (fish feed, fish seed etc) covering 469.32 Ha of ponds and tanks.
- ✓ Supply of prawn seeds to progressive farmers covering 55.88 Ha water spread area.
- ✓ Supply 43 nos. of aerator for intensive fish farming

3. **Rashtrya Kishan Vikas Yojana (RKVY):**

The scheme aims at augmentation of unit area productivity for fisheries sector in the state of Mizoram through one time supply of vital inputs infrastructure development of sustained yield of fish seeds and manufacture of low cost high FCR fish seed utilizing local raw materials to the extent possible, providing ware housing facilities for smooth and timely supply of vital inputs and capacity building of farmers through training and demonstration under National Mission for Protein Supplement of Rashtrya Kishan Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

The total fund received under RKVY for Fisheries Sector during 2015-16 is Rs. 219.00 lakhs and the achievement can be summarized as follows:

- ✓ Procured 201 quintals of fish feeds and sold to the farmers at subsidized rate.
- ✓ Purchased 785.72 quintals of raw materials (MOC & rice polish) for production of pelleted feeds at departmental Feed Mill.
- ✓ Procured 1700 qtls of floating feeds for Cage Culture at Serlui B
- ✓ Constructed 2 nos. of Matsya Mitra Centre, 1 each at Serchhip and Champhai.

4. **Welfare of Fishermen:**

The scheme provides assistance to the fishermen for construction of fishermen houses, community hall and drinking water facilities at selected places in cluster approach under the Government of India's approved pattern of assistance. It also provides training to the fishermen in fisheries aspect. The expenditure on these developmental activities is shared on 75% (GOI) and 25% (State government).

The total fund received under Welfare of Fishermen during 2015-16 is Rs. 219.00 lakhs and the achievement can be summarized as follows:

- ✓ Constructed 200 nos. of fishermen house (thlam)
- ✓ Constructed 20 Nos. of Water Points (Tuikhur)
- ✓ Constructed 1 no. of Community Hall

5. **National Fisheries Development Board:**

With the main thrust for augmentation of annual fish production from the aquaculture sector in the state the fish farmers are provided with assistance in the form of cash/kind (inputs) as per Government of India's pattern of assistance to the extent of 20% of cost of scheme.

The total fund received under FFDA during 2015-16 is Rs. ... and the achievement can be summarized as follows:

- ✓ Implemented paddy-cum-fish culture in 100 Ha. of paddy fields.
- ✓ Constructed 9 Ha of fish seed rearing area.
- ✓ Established 3 nos. of Fish Seed hatchery implemented through private fish farmers and ZOFISHFED

Outcome/output/socio-economic impacts/results:

Presently the Department of Fisheries contribute 0.7% to the State economy in terms of sectoral contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product having less scope of capital formation as the Department have the service and upgradation approach in the rural sector. Still the Department substantially contributed in generating rural employment and job creation. The department has been able to develop around 3.00 lakh mandays employment in rural areas during 2015-16.

Problems and challenge in the stage of implementation.

Although the Department activities is gradually improving the status of the rural artisan, still many constrain have been noted in the past are stated below:

- 1) Fish culture/Aquaculture as subject is highly technical to adopt which needs comprehensive policy framing for development of inland waters as well as for conservation measures of riverine and reservoir water resources.
- 2) Since 1993 i.e. after separation from Agriculture the plan allocation has been meager and also the capacity of the department towards manpower development has been always undermined. The required technical staff infrastructure has not been provided as compare to the fund given, as such the Fisheries development and growth has not been able to be achieved during last two decades.
- 3) The improvised way of fish culture is still practiced and department need to give main emphasis on capacity building of farmers, more assistance for creating new water bodies, inputs, training and transfusion of technology of fish culture on massive scale.
- 4) The difficult terrain and topography of the state requires more capital investment in creating new water bodies pond which is rather difficult to afford by rural farmers as compared to plain areas.
- 5) The long practice of Jhums also has prolonged affect in fish culture adaptation in rural areas. Presently the scenario is being changed due to implementation of NLUP flagship programme. Rural farmers are adopting fish culture for their livelihood and sustainability
- 6) Enhancement of fish seed production for self-sufficiency for optimal stocking of the Culture Fisheries Sector is the prime objective and possible efforts are

being made under various programmes which need adequate funding.

Opportunity/endowments concerning the sector:

Fishery is land based activity for economic upliftment of the rural fish farmers. The opportunity to upgrade the per capita income and endow sustainable livelihood to the rural farmers is priority of the Plan and Scheme of the Department. About 13500 rural fish farmers area engaged in fish culture practice and the Department main priority is to continue giving assistance and basic inputs for tangible growth of the individual as well as for the development of the sector in the State.

The average production from culture sector is during 2015-16 is estimated to be 13qtl/ha or 1.3MT/ha. Therefore the fish production when calculated at a selling price of Rs. 150/kg at site, a fish farmers with pond area of 1.0 Ha. is capable of earning around Rs. 1.50 lakhs annually.

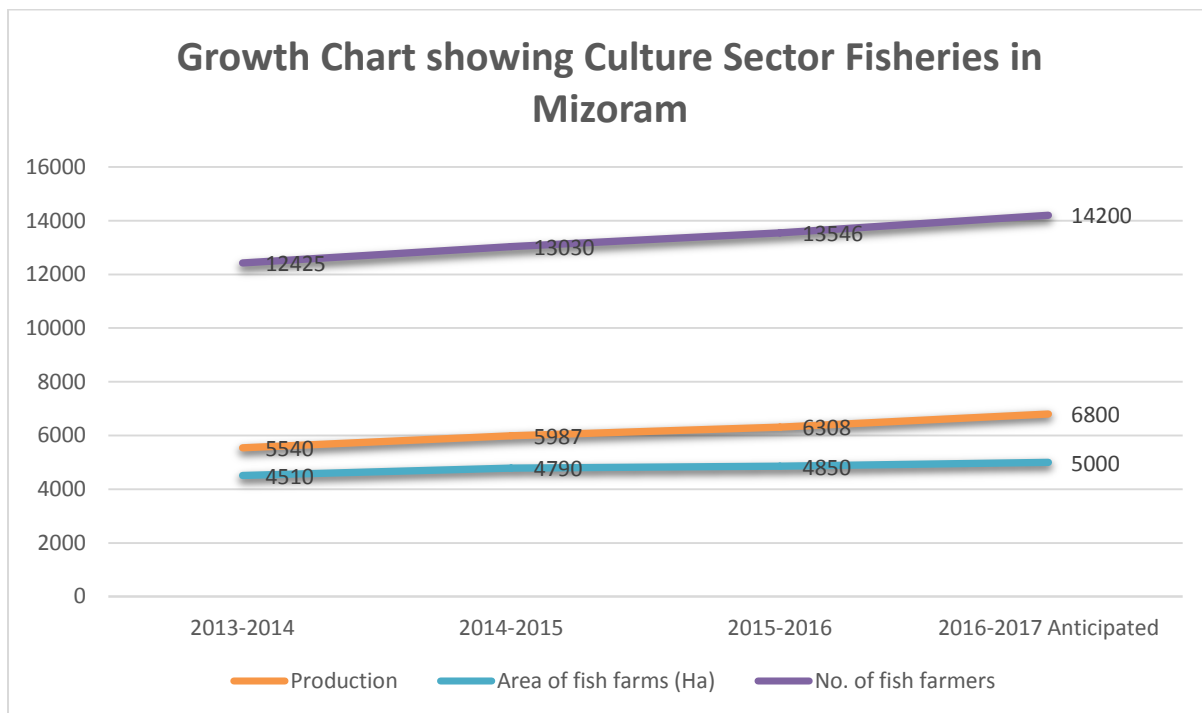
Future perspective:

The Government of India has launched new schemes so called 'NeelKranti Mission Plan' or 'Blue Revolution which focus on Integrated development of the full potential of Fisheries in the country. Focus on fisheries, particularly the inland ones, will help in realising the goal of doubling the income of farmers in next five-six year through involving them in allied activities by tapping various water bodies including newly dug out ponds across the country. From 2016-2017 onwards all the Central Sector Schemes will be implemented under the Blue Revolution.

During 2016-17 in Mizoram the priority is given on creation of new ponds and renovation of damaged ponds, innovative practices of cage culture, conservation of indigenous fishes and

propagation of Mahseers, production of quality Fish Seeds by establishment of more hatcheries proposed for attaining self sufficiency in seed requirement which are already in the pipeline.

Facts and figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series Data and statistics:



Recent publications/handout/leaflets brought out by the department/organization, if any:

- Handbook for Fish Farmers

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FOREST

The forest cover in the country is monitored at the interval of every two years by Forest Survey of India Dehradun based on interpretation of Satellite Imageries. Though the state is rich in forests, it has very limited dense forests. As per National Forest Policy 1988, in the hills and in mountainous regions like Mizoram, the aim should be to maintain two-third of the area under forest or tree cover in order to prevent soil 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, fire, illicit felling etc.

Based on 'India State of Forest Report-2015' published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun about 91.47% of the State's total geographical area is covered under forests & Tree cover. However the forests have suffered serious depletion and degradation due to traditional practice of shifting cultivation, uncontrolled fire, unregulated fellings etc. As per the "India State of Forest Report-2015" published by Forest Survey of India, the State has 12,752 Sq.km open forests.

The abstract of forest cover in Mizoram as per Indian State of Forest Report, 2015 is as below:

Table-I

Forest cover	Area in Sq.km
Very dense forests	138
Moderately dense forests	5858
Open forests	12752
Total forest cover	18748
Tree cover	535
Total forest & tree cover	19283
Per capita forest and tree cover	1.769
Of States geographical area	91.47
Of India's forest and tree cover	2.43

Comparison between ISFR 2015 and ISFR 2013 for Mizoram:

Table-II

Sl. No.	Class	% of Total GA	2015 (Sq Km)	2013 (Sq Km)	Change (Sq Km)
1	Very Dense Forest	0.65%	138	138	0
2	Moderately Dense Forest	27.79%	5,858	5,900	-42
3	Open Forest	60.49%	12,752	13,016	-264
4	Total Forest Cover	88.93%	18,748	19,054	-306
5	Tree Cover	2.54%	535	223	312
6	Total Forest 7 Tree Cover	91.47%	19,283	19,277	6

- 138 sq km of Dense forest is intact.
- Out of 5900 sq km of Moderately Dense forests 38 sq km and 4 sq km changed to Non-Forest and Open Forest respectively.
- Out of 13016 sq km of Open Forests 272 sq km changed to Non-forest.
- Out of 2027 sq km of Non-forests sq km were reforested to Open forests.

Area under various reserved forest in Mizoram

Table-III

SL. NO.	TYPE OF FOREST	AREA (IN SQ.KM)
A. State owned		
1	Riverine reserved forest	1,832.50
2	Innerline reserved forest	570.00
3	Roadside reserved forest	97.20
4	Other reserved forests	1,963.63
5	Wildlife protected areas	1,728.75
B. District Councils Forests		
Total reserved forests		8,754.08

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

Department's contribution in the Economy (Role of the Sector)

The Environment & Forest Department has a substantial contribution to the economy of the State. Putting aside the intangible benefits from forests and wildlife, the tangible/direct benefits which are being tapped by local people of the State are innumerable. The contribution of Environment & Forest Department in terms of economy or revenue during the last financial year and the current year may be shown as below:

Revenue receipt:

The Revenue collected by the Department during 2014-15 and 2015-16 both from the forest and non forests is given below:

Table-IV

Year	Amount (in Lakh)
2014-15	329.09
2015-16	286.62

Out of the total revenue receipt shown above, the details of revenue collected from forest produces as shown in the following table.

Table-V Outturn of Forest Product & Revenue Collected from forests

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2014-2015		2015-2016		Remarks
			Quantity	Revenue	Quantity	Revenue	
Wood Product							
1	Sawn Timber	Cum	25,65	61,50,838	2749	57,87,969	Rates depend on class of timber
2	Auction Sale of Teak Log/ST etc	L.S		90,45,067		17,86,027	
3	Administrative fee on Private	Nos.	33,530	3,33,414	26566	2,65,687	
4	Firewood	Cum	3,662	3,37,736	3924	3,49,005	
5	Poles etc	Nos.	3,536	4,41,383	5075	30,360	
6	Charcoal	Qtls	6,162	1,69,131	7956	2,75,999	
7	Hardwood/ Roundwood	Nos.	161	1,085	41631	1,99,947	
N.T.F.P							
1	Bamboo	Nos.	79,18,180	89,61,877	13,40,349	30,05,795	Permit system for domestic use. Price depends on size of bamboo
2	Sand	Cum	28,155	9,95,559	33,469	9,81,250	
3	Stone	Cum	9,870	2,43,254	1,07,361	16,52,487	
4	Boulder / Gravel	Cum	56,285	19,65,872	42,565	2,67,600	
5	Cane	Rm	64,010	68,574	6,719	1,030	
6	Broomstick	Qtls	12,812	18,93,732	9,946	7,448,059	
7	Anchiri	Kg	16,717	9,79,854	2,703	18,52,028	

8	Fees and Fines	L.S		9,28,764		19,57,121	
	Grand Total			325,16,140	16,31,013	258,60,364	

Activities of the Department in the current fiscal year:

Activities:

The Environment & Forest Department has taken up a number of activities for protection, conservation and sustainable management of forests which are given below:

- **Afforestation and Conservation:** Different programmes/schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Finance Commission Grant having afforestation components and are being executed for restoration of degraded open forests and re-forestation of jhumlands/wastelands.

For ensuring active and constructive participation of the local people in forest management under NAP, 1 State Forest Development Agency (SFDA), 13 Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) and 598 Village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs)/Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) have been constituted. Works under NAP are mainly taken up by VFDCs/EDCs through FDAs. Suitable tree species have been planted over an area

of 63810 ha under NAP during the period 2003-04 to 2014-15.

- **Prevention of Forest Fires:** Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Intensification of Forest Management (IFM), Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (IWDH), etc. are also being implemented by the department for prevention and mitigation of forest fire by adopting different strategies such as creation and maintenance of fire lines, engagement of fire watchers, provision of assets for fire prevention in fire prone areas, awareness campaigns etc.
- **Conservation of Wildlife and their habitats:** The department also executed schemes such as Project Tiger, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat etc. for conservation of Wildlife and the development of their habitats. The department also manages 10 Protected Areas (PAs), 1 mini Zoo and 1 Deer Park in the State.

The area set aside for long-term wildlife conservation is 1858.75 Sq.km which is more than 8.8% of the State's geographical area. The details of protected areas are as under: -

Table-VI

Sl. No.	Name of Protected Area	Status	Area (in Sq.km)	Year of Notification		Remarks
				Preliminary	Final	
1	Dampa Tiger Reserve (DTR)	WLS	988	1989	1994	DTR includes core 500 Sq.km and buffer area 488 Sq.km
2	Murlen	NP	100	1991	2003	
3	Phawngpui	NP	50	1991	1997	
4	Ngengpui	WLS	110	1991	1997	
5	Khawnglung	WLS	35	1991	2000	
6	Lengteng	WLS	60	1998	2002	
7	Tawi	WLS	35.75	1998	2001	
8	Thorang tlang	WLS	180	2001	2002	
9	Pualreng	WLS	50	2001	2013	
10	Tokalo	WLS	250	2006	2007	
	TOTAL		1858.75			

* WLS= Wildlife Sanctuary, NP= National Park

- **Preparation of Working Plan & Scientific management of forests:**

The department has been preparing/executing working plans for territorial

divisions for scientific and sustainable management of forests. As of now, we have 4 approved Working Plans (for Kawrthah, N.Vanlaiphai, Lunglei and

CADC) and Working Plan for 5 Divisions have been prepared submitted to Regional Office of MoEFCC, Shillong. Working Plan for the remaining 4 Divisions are under preparation.

- **Bamboo Development:**

Mizoram has abundant natural bamboo resources pure and dense cover around 30% (about 6342 Sq.km) of its geographical area and as many as 35

species of bamboo have been identified in the State of which *Melocanna baccifera* (mautak) contributes about 77% of the total bamboo coverage.

The extend of bamboo bearing area in the forests of the state is 9,245 km². Density-wise details, number of culms by soundness and equivalent green weight are given in following tables:

Bamboo bearing area by density in recorded forest area (Area in Km).

Table-VII

Recorded Forest Area	Pure Bamboo	Dense Bamboo	Scattered bamboo	Clumps hacked	Bamboo regeneration	No bamboo
16,717	226	6,116	2,757	104	42	7,472

Estimated number of bamboo culms and equivalent green weight.

Table-VIII

Number of culms (in millions)				Equivalent Green Weight (in 000 tones)		
Green	Dry	Decayed	Total	Green	Dry	Total
1,953	185	67	2,205	11,150	2,037	13,187

- **National Agro-forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM)**

Since 2006, E&F Department has been implementing NABM funded under Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India for development of bamboo forests and other related activities for processing, marketing of bamboo and its products. Under NABM, bamboo plantation has been raised so far over 37,701 ha in forest area, 19800 ha in non forest area. Further enrichment of existing bamboo forests has been done over 7368 ha. Other related activities are, raising of nursery, processing and marketing bamboo, supports to handy craft clusters, trade fairs etc. Besides, the Bamboo Value Addition Centre has been established at Lengpui.

State specific programmes:

1. New Land Use Policy (Flagship Programme of Govt. of Mizoram):

Under this policy, Environment & Forest Department is the Nodal Department for bamboo trade. After launching this programme, 3193 families have adopted bamboo trade throughout the State. During 2015-16 financial assistance @Rs. 68224/-

each has been disbursed to 594 families. The total financial achievement during current year is therefore Rs.405.25 lakh. The financial assistance given till date is amounting to Rs. 3251.84 lakh from the commencement of this programme.

2. Green Mizoram Day:

Environment & Forest Department is the Nodal Department for Green Mizoram Programme under which mass afforestation and maintenance activities have been taken up every year under the State Level Committee headed Hon'ble Chief Minister. Further, 11th June of every year has been observed as Green Mizoram Day. During the current year, 67466 nos. of seedlings have been planted and maintained.

3. Fire Prevention Programme:

Under State Level and District Level Committees for Fire Prevention, various activities for sensitizing the general public, fire prevention programme such as, fire prevention week etc have been observed every year during the onset of fire season. Creation of fire line, maintenance of fire line, engagement of fire watchers,

awareness campaigns etc under appropriate schemes are some important activities under the programme.

Outcome of the Department's Activities so far and Expected Outcome (Impact on Economy)

The activities of E&F Dept. in the form of afforestation, conservation/

protection of forests and wildlife, sustainable management of forest has resulted fruitful outcome which may be summarized as below:

Direct benefits (Goods):

The direct benefits given by the Forests cover in the State are:

Table-IX

Sl. No.	Goods	Goods collected by Forest Dept.	Goods collected by local people
1.	Timber	+	+
2.	Small wood for tools and other uses	-	+
3.	Fuel wood	+	+
4.	Bamboos	+	+
5.	Fodder	-	+
6.	Charcoal	+	+
7.	Medicinal and aromatic plants	+	+
8.	Non-timber forest products	+	+
9.	Edibles including leafy vegetables, tubers, fruits, flowers, mushrooms etc.	-	+
10.	Ornamental resources (Orchids, cones)	-	+

The total economic value of the goods collected by the people from forest was estimated at Rs.272.09 crore per year. Fuel wood was the main item collected by the people from forest having a share of 41.34% in the total value. It was followed

by timber, small wood and poles, fodder, NTFPs, fresh bamboo shoots, bamboo culms and charcoal, respectively having 30.19%, 9.53%, 9.24%, 5.63%, 3.08% and 0.99% share in the total value of the goods collected from forest.

Table-X

Items	Value (Rs.)	% share
Fuel wood	112,47,67,383.00	41.34
Timber, small wood and poles	82,14,56,630.00	30.19
Fodder	25,93,73,230.35	9.53
NTFPs	25,14,71,000.00	9.24
Bamboo shoots	15,28,91,000.00	5.63
Bamboo culms	8,40,40,500.00	3.08
Charcoal	2,70,00,000.00	0.99
Total	272,09,99,743.35	100.00

(Source: Valuation of goods and services from Forests of Mizoram published by Dr. N.S. Bisht, IFS in 2015)

Indirect benefits (ecosystem services):

Table-XI

Sl. No.	Ecosystem services	Explanation
1.	Climate regulation	Pollution free environment in and around habitation areas
2.	Gas regulation	Carbon sequestration and storage
3.	a. Water regulation b. Water supply	Role of forest in water cycle and maintaining the flow of rivers and streams for water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes
4.	a. Soil retention b. Soil formation c. Nutrient Regulation	Nutrient cycling and livelihood security
5.	Disturbance prevention	Role of forest in prevention of landslides and damage from soil erosion

6.	Biological control	a. Control of pests and diseases b. Reduction in crop damage
7.	Pollination	Pollination of important agriculture /horticulture crops
8.	Recreation	Role of forest in nature tourism

The total value of the selected services from the forests of the State was estimates at Rs. 243,26,53,906.40 per year as given below:

Table-XII

Ecosystem services	Annual value (Rs.)	% share
Pollination	72,53,76,000.00	29.81
Food and livelihood security	59,01,49,444.00	24.26
Prevention of soil erosion and landslides	52,77,52,499.40	21.69
Carbon sequestration	27,04,00,000.00	11.11
Climate amelioration	16,95,95,910.00	6.97
Water retention and water supply	12,04,28,117.00	4.95
Recreation	2,31,64,436.00	0.95
Biological control	57,87,500.00	0.23
Total	243,26,53,906.40	100.00

(Source: Valuation of goods and services from Forests of Mizoram published by Dr. N.S. Bisht, IFS in 2015)

Further, the actual revenue receipt from forest produces by Environment & Forest Department during 2015-16 is also reflected under Table V above. It is to mention that there was drastic decrease of revenue from bamboo during 2015, this is mainly because of the stopping of bamboo supply to Hindustan Paper Mill, Panchgram at Assam. This Paper Mill unfortunately was a sick corporate and ultimately succumbed due to bankruptcy and the supply of bamboo resources has been stopped and hence significantly reduced bamboo source revenue.

Policy constraints to be addressed:

Environment & Forests Department has prepared and submitted working plans to Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change for approval. At present, we have 4 approved working plans (Kawrthah, N.Vanlaiphai, Lunglei & CADC) and at the same time, the approval of other 5 working plans already submitted to MoEFCC has

been pending due to issuance of LSC and revenue passes within reserved forests for private land holdings which is viewed seriously by the Government of India. The MoEFCC insists that these private land passes should be cancelled and necessary action against the erring officials should be taken immediately. Therefore concerned authority may act on the matter for early approval of working plan by MoEFCC, Government of India.

As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 05.10.2015, the MoEFCC, Government of India has issued the Wood base Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Guidelines, 2016 where the States and Union Territories are directed to prepare the Rule. Accordingly, the EF&CC Mizoram has prepared the Mizoram Woodbase Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Rules, 2016 expecting many wood base entrepreneurs to work under this rules.

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COOPERATION

The Plan strategy of the Cooperative Department is to strengthen and enhancing the progress of Cooperative Movement already launched within the State which broadly aimed at Socio-Economic development of the people of Mizoram. Socio-Economic upliftment through Cooperative movement envisaged organization and registration of new Cooperative Society to cover wider field of activities, cancellation and winding up of defunct societies, strengthening of Cooperative credit structures, obtaining credit facilities, providing financial assistances to Cooperatives, providing Cooperative education and training and strengthening the organizational set up and infrastructure of the department.

As per sectoral allocation for Annual Plan 2015-16, the outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16 in respect of Cooperation Department is fixed at Rs.1526.93 lakh including expected Rs.1134.00 lakh from NCDC for ICDP and Rs.251.66 lakh for GIA to MSCU, etc. As such the Department is having only Rs.141.27 lakh for implementation of normal schemes resulting a shortfall for contribution to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), employment, job creation and capital formation etc.

Keeping in view of fund constraints with the State Government, the Cooperation Department proposed implementation of ICDP Programme in 5 (five) District of Mizoram and the project was approved and sanction by NCDC with total cost of Rs.4494.452 lakh and this programme is to be implemented for 4 (four) years. During 2014-15, Rs.560.00 lakh was earmarked under Plan for NCDC/ICDP and Rs.1134.39 lakh was released by NCDC for implementation of ICDP and the fund have been released to

the Societies. During 2015-16, Rs.1134.00 lakh was earmarked for NCDC/ICDP. Out of this Rs.77.31 lakh had already been incurred for NCDC Schemes. And fund for ICDP had already been released to the beneficiary Societies.

Under Revival Package for Handloom of the Government of India, 70 (seventy) Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies were selected and payment to the tune of Rs.21,729.609/- was released for waving off their accumulated loss and loan liabilities.

During 2014-15, Amendment of Mizoram Cooperative Societies Rules, 2012 was legislated. There is no financial implication in the MCS (Amendment) Rules, 2014. All the financial involvement in this Rule had already been contained in the Mizoram Cooperative Societies Act, 2006. Amendment Act, 2009, 2010 & 2012.

During 2014-15, a target of Revenue Receipt in respect of Cooperation Department is Rs.23.00 lakh and the Department achieved Rs.29.13 lakh. During 2015-16, Rs.76.45 lakh had been achieved upto March, 2016 with a Revenue target of Rs.25.00 lakh.

There are at present 1430 Primary Cooperative Societies and 10 State Level Cooperative Societies scattered all over the State serving the people for their economic upliftment and improving their economic conditions. The position of different types of Cooperative Societies in Mizoram including 10 State Level Cooperative Societies at a glance for the year 2014-15 can be seen from the following table.

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Type of Cooperative Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share Capital	Business Turnover	No. of Societies running in profit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Banking/Credit	06	2,716	245.73	789.43	06
2.	Industrial	060	1,613	8.79	37.74	44
3.	Multipurpose	130	4,763	66.84	265.49	123
4.	Dairy & Livestock, Multi-commodity	115	2,866	14.00	978.73	89
5.	Piggery	244	6,393	59.25	105.24	163
6.	Handloom & Weaving	181	5,045	104.73	2,741.28	144
7.	Consumers	096	5,345	105.69	752.37	79
8.	Service	038	1,551	54.37	239.69	31
9.	Fishery	057	1,574	42.71	11.37	29
10.	Farming (including Fruits & Vegetable Growers)	242	11,255	113.13	177.21	138
11.	Poultry Farming	019	321	1.97	03.89	05
12.	Canteen	09	343	6.05	09.57	04
13.	Labour	08	517	1.64	06.38	04
14.	Sericulture	033	1,062	6.05	09.43	16
15.	Housing	05	105	5.50	-	02
16.	Marketing (including District level)	06	180	12.25	02.31	03
17.	Floriculture	03	80	0.46	01.44	02
18.	Meat Processing/Butcher	08	206	25.00	01.92	05
19.	Lamps	07	1,303	24.40	107.58	04
20.	State Level Society/Federation	010	-	1267.95	38,489.37	10
TOTAL		1,277	47,238	2166.51	44,730.44	901

State Level Cooperatives:

There are 10 (ten) nos. of registered State Level Cooperative Societies in Mizoram. The achievements of such State Level Cooperatives during the year 2015-16 are as follows: -

1. Mizoram State Agriculture Horticulture and Marketing Cooperative Federation Ltd. (MAHFED):

- (a) Nos. of affiliated Primary Cooperatives - 89 + State Govt.
 (b) Nos. of Employees - 12 nos.
 (c) Financial Support:
 i) Fund received from Govt of India - Rs. 1.00 lakh
 ii) Financial Assistance from Government - Rs. 29.50 lakh
 iii) Share dividend received from IFFCO - Rs. 0.24 lakh

(d) Business Activity:

MAHFED procured Fertilizers such as DAP, Urea, MOP, SSP and SL Worths of Rs.92.69 lakhs and distributed to the Farmers.

MAHFED is running Sales Emporium at Aizawl since 2011 wherein different agricultural tools and implements are being sold.

(e) Financial Aspect :

(in Rs.)

		2014-15	2015-16
1	Paid up Share Capital	23,22,900	23,22,900
2	Business turnover	116,47,044	75,64,707
3	Profit during the year	-	(-) 10,01,377
4	Accumulated Profit	22,97,896	(+) 12,96,519

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

MAHCO procures yarns from outside the State through National Handloom Development Corporation under Mill Gate Price Scheme for which transportation charges have been reimbursed by the Corporation. These Yarn materials are being sold out from showroom located at Aizawl and also through its sub-agent at Thenzawl.

MAHCO also procured finished products from its affiliated Primary Handloom Cooperatives for which Handloom fairs have been organized at different district Headquarters annually for which financial support has been received from the Ministry of Textiles Development Commissioner for Handlooms. MAHCO Ltd. had purchased Hotel Rajj building with an amount of Rs.180.00 lakh. During 2015-16, position of MAHCO Ltd is as below: -

Membership:

a) Nos. of affiliated Primary Handloom Cooperatives	-	155
b) Nos. of Employees	-	15
c) Paid up share capital	-	Rs. 39.56 lakhs

Financial Aspects:

<u>Items</u>	<u>2014 – 2015</u>	<u>2015 – 2016</u>
a) Business turnover	Rs. 55.13 lakhs	17.69 lakhs
b) Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Rs. (+) 1.40 lakhs	(+)14.31 lakhs
c) Accumulated Profit	Rs. 40.99 lakhs	55.31 lakhs

3. Mizoram Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd. (MULCO):

MULCO procures Dairy Milk from its affiliated Primary Dairy Cooperatives and distributed to the public through its selling agents. MULCO installed 10,000 lits. Capacity Chilling Plant as permitted by the Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP). During the year 2014-15, MULCO

marketed Dairy Milk as much as 25,11,182 litres worths of Rs.96,43,459. There are 37 Primary Dairy Cooperatives affiliated to MULCO. MULCO Ltd. has also launched an indigenous Milk Product Plant at Thuampui on 21.7.2015 with a capacity of 5,000 litres per day for milk products such as flavoured milk, paneer, curd, lassi, etc.

Financial Aspects:

	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>2014-15</u>
a) Paid up share capital	: Rs. 13,17,650	13,17,650
b) Business turnover	: Rs. 11,95,92,945	12,93,83,535
c) Profit(+)/Loss(-) during the year	: Rs.(-) 5,40,250	(-) 3,84,029
d) Accumulated Profit	: Rs. 36,28,929	(+) 40,12,958

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

ZOFISFED Ltd. was registered in October, 1998 and now having 28 nos. affiliated primary Cooperative Societies. ZOFISFED Ltd. has taken over 8 (eight) Fish Farm on lease basis from Fisheries Department in 2008. Improvement

of such Fish Farm had been done with the sanction of fund from Govt. of India.

With the sanctioned of Rs.192.58 lakh by Govt. of India under Fisheries Post Harvest Infrastructure Schemes, Constructed Mini Ice-Plant of 3 tonne capacity at Buhchang, Darlak, Zawlnuam, Mamit, Saiha & Lawngtlai,

procured 4 nos. Refrigerated Truck, 3 nos. Insulated Truck, 5 nos. 3 wheeler with Ice Box, 2 nos. 2 wheeler with Ice-Box and construction of 5 nos. Fish Vending Kiosk at Aizawl, Mamit and Zawlnuam.

100 nos. two wheeler with Ice-Box for Mobile Fish Marketing
Financial Aspects:

		<u>2014 – 2015</u>	<u>2015 – 2016</u>
a)	Paid up share capital	Rs. 6,36,200	6,66,200
b)	Business turnover	Rs. 8,28,000	51,02,610
c)	Net Profit(+)/Net Loss(-) during the year	Rs. (+) 9,60,422	(+) 10,89,894
d)	Accumulated Profit	Rs. 34,21,911	45,12,405

5. Mizoram Apex Sericulture Cooperative Society Ltd. (MASCOS):

MASCOS came into existence on 12.2.1999 comprising of 41 nos. of Primary Sericulture

purpose were procured under NFDB Funding and distributed to the beneficiaries societies.

Rs.8.00 lakh (Rs.4.00 lakh Loan and Rs.4.00 lakh Subsidy) was received from Cooperation Department for Fishery Marketing Programme under ICDP during 2015-16.

Cooperative Societies as its affiliated Members.

The position of MASCOS based on the audited Balance Sheets is given below.

		<u>2014 – 2015</u>	<u>2015 – 2016</u>
a)	Paid up share capital		
	- (i) Govt.	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
	(ii) Societies	77,600.00	77,600.00
b)	Financial support from Govt. -	3,30,000.00	2,00,000.00 (ICDP)
c)	Business Turnover	85,000.00	20,000.00
d)	Current Profit(+)/Loss(-)	- (-) Rs. 5,55,210.00	(-) 1,39,155.80
e)	Accumulated Profit(+)/Loss(-) - (-) Rs.	36,09,494.00	(-) 37,48,650.00

6. Mizoram Women Cooperative Federation Ltd. (WOMENFED):

WOMENFED was set up on the 17th August 1995 with members comprising of 26 nos. of Primary Women Cooperative Societies. This Federation play vital role in the economic upliftment of women by imparting effective training on different trades such tailoring, knitting and other related activities. WOMENFED organized Training Course on Tailoring and Knitting

from time to time as a result of which many of the members are now becoming an earners in their respective family. The Federation also provides financial support to the affiliated Primary Women Cooperative Societies at low rate of interest for creating enthusiasm among the members and to generate income.

Position of WOMENFED for 2 years are of the followings: -

		<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>
1	Paid up share capital:		
	a) Government	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 7,25,000
	b) Cooperative Societies	Rs. 35,000	Rs. 34,000
2	No. of affiliated Coop. Societies	26	26
3	Business Turnover	Rs. 2,65,390	Rs. 4,77,285
4	Operating Profit	Rs. 3,30,848	Rs. 1,47,875

5	Accumulated Profit	Rs. 4,66,364	Rs. 6,14,239
6	Audit Classification	'C' Class	'C' Class

7. Mizoram Pig Producers Cooperative Federation Ltd. (PIGFED):

PIGFED was registered on the 6th June, 1989 and is now comprises of 170 Primary Piggery Cooperative Societies. The process for strengthening the piggery

development programme rests with PIGFED and is now running a pig breeding farm at Thenzawl which produces quality and high breed types of piglet.

The position of PIGFED during the last two years is given below: -

		2014-2015	2015-2016
1	Paid up share capital:		
	a) Government	Rs. 12,25,000	Rs. 17,00,000
	b) Cooperative Societies	Rs. 7,72,550	Rs. 8,86,550
2	No. of affiliated Coop. Societies	164	170
3	Business Turnover	Rs. 109,92,816	Rs. 2,13,09,576
4	Operating Profit/Loss	Rs. 4,50,943(N/Loss)	Rs. (+) 24,45,148
5	Accumulated Profit	Rs. 47,98,233	Rs. (+) 72,43,381
6	Audit Classification	'C' Class	'C' Class

8. Mizoram State Cooperative Marketing and Consumers Federation Ltd. (MIZOFED):

MIZOFED came into being by the amalgamation of the three erstwhile Apex Cooperative Societies namely, Mizoram Apex Marketing Coop. Society Ltd, the Mizo Wholesale Cooperative Stores Ltd and the Mizoram Cooperative Super Market Ltd and was registered on 9.12.1981.

MIZOFED has been the sole distributors of Indian Oil Corporation (I.O.C) for many years in items like Petroleum and LPG Products. In fact, 60 percent of its business is confined to POL Products. At the moment, MIZOFED is running 7 nos. of Petrol Pumps and 6 nos. of LPG Dealership located in different parts of the State. It occupies the biggest dealerships in POL and LPG Products in

the State. The following awards has been given by I.O.C Ltd to MIZOFED for its outstanding performances.

- Most fascinating R.O. Award
- Highest Seller of M.S. Award

MIZOFED constructed LPG Showroom building at Ramhlun North Aizawl, New Serchhip and Khuangpuilam out of NCDC funding duly appreciated by the authority of IOC Ltd. The buildings were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister Cooperation Pu J.H. Rothuama and Pu Lalrinmawia Ralte during their respective tenure.

In the meanwhile, MIZOFED also take essential and consumer items. It handles edible oil in large quantity. The position of MIZOFED at a glance can be had as follows: -

		<u>2014 – 2015</u>	<u>2015 – 2016</u>
1.	Paid up share capital:		
	(a) 'A' Class	- Rs. 6,29,56,300.00	Rs. 12,57,000.00
	(b) 'B' Class	- Rs. 12,02,000.00	Rs. 6,29,56,000.00
2.	No. of affiliated Coop. Societies	- 294	294
3.	Business Turnover	- Rs. 16,219.10 lakh	Rs. 15,648.19 lakh
4.	Net Profit	- Rs. 32.11 lakh	Rs. 73.25 lakh
5.	Accumulated Loss	- Rs. 18.35 lakh	Rs. 91.60 lakh

9. Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. (MCAB):

The Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd was registered on 5.12.1978 under the provision of Assam Cooperative Societies Act, 1949 duly adopted by the Mizoram. The Bank is providing credit for agricultural and other productive purposes including non-agricultural loans. During 2015-16, 2 (two) new Branch at New

Secretariat and Zarkawt Branch were opened and now the bank is functioning 8 (eight) Branches within Aizawl city and 7 (seven) Branches in the District Capital and the Bank has been running 4 (four) ATM Booths.

The position of MCAB can be seen from the following table.

	<u>2014 – 2015</u>	<u>2015 – 2016</u>
1. Paid up share capital:		
(a) Government	- Rs. 43.33 lakh	Rs. 43.33 lakh
(b) Cooperative Societies	- Rs. 138.77 “	Rs. 138.77 “
2. Deposits	- Rs. 51,715.01 “	Rs. 59,202.46 “
3. Loan & Advances	- Rs. 36,594.14 “	Rs. 40,038.95 “
4. Investment	- Rs. 12,006.16 “	Rs. 13,995.41 “
5. Borrowings (Outstanding):		
a) NABARD	- Rs. 2,138.82 “	Rs. 3,557.60 “
b) NMDFC	- Rs. 567.79 “	Rs. 607.92 “
c) NMDFC	- Rs. 2.22 “	Rs. 1.33 “
d) ICDP	- Rs. - “	Rs. 5.00 “
6. Operating Profit	- Rs. 389.79 “	Rs. 614.69 “
7. Non Performing Asset (NPA)	- 1053.38	1065.64

Over and above, the Bank has purchased RCC Building with 4 storeys in Tuikual South Aizawl at the cost of Rs.3.20 crore wherein the entire Head Office of the Bank with Officers and Staff are being accommodated.

provision of Assam Cooperative Societies Act, 1949 duly adopted by Mizoram. MUCO Bank is a Primary Urban Cooperative Bank and accordingly its memberships comprise of only individual Members and its area of operation confined to only Aizawl District.

10. Mizoram Urban Cooperative Development Bank Ltd. (MUCO Bank):

MUCO Bank Ltd was registered on 3rd November, 1987 by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies Mizoram under the

The position of the Bank for the last two years may be seen from the following table.

	<u>2013 – 2014</u>	<u>2014 – 2015</u>
1. Paid up share capital:		
(a) Government	- Rs. 262.09 lakh	Rs. 262.90 lakh
(b) Individuals	- Rs. 104.13 “	Rs. 115.15 “
2. Total Deposits	- Rs. 3,818.30 “	Rs. 3,955.36 “
3. Loan & Advances	- Rs. 2,165.10 “	Rs. 2,448.80 “
4. Investment	- Rs. 1,017.00 “	Rs. 1,017.00 “
5. NPA	- Rs. 41.74 “	Rs. 18.73 “
6. Profit	- (-) Rs. 126.05 “	(+) Rs. 55.24 “

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The main objectives of the Rural Development Department are to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural community, to uplift the people living below the poverty line by providing wage employment, self employment through income generating activities and also to create permanent assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. Most of the programmes implemented by the Department are meant for poverty alleviation, reduction of unemployment or to give additional employment to enhance livelihood security of the people living in rural areas.

Vision

To improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural community and to uplift the people living below the poverty line.

Mission

Providing wage employment, self employment through income generating activities and also to create permanent assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. Most of the programmes implemented by the Department are meant for poverty alleviation, reduction of unemployment or to give additional employment to people living in rural areas in order to enhance their livelihood security.

Activities

- 1) Providing wage employment through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes
- 2) Providing Housing assistance through Indira Gandhi Awaaz Yojana
- 3) Providing of quality roofing to the rural households through Rural Housing Scheme
- 4) Creating durable assets of public utility and civic infrastructure which are

genuinely needed by the society through schemes like Social Education, Border Areas Development Programme, MGNREGS etc.

- 5) To provide sustained income to the rural poor to enable them to cross the poverty line focusing on community mobilisation by forming Self Help Groups (SHG), capacity building, infrastructural facilities, subsidised credit linkage and market support through NRLM, NERLP etc.
- 6) 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 area through IWMP.

Brief Write-up of Schemes/Programmes under Rural Development Department

a) State Level Monitoring Cell and Internal Audit Cell

The main function of the State Level Monitoring Cell & Internal Audit Cell (SLMC & IAC) is to monitor the implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes like NREGA, SGSY, IWDP, IAY, etc implemented by Rural Development Department. It also audits the accounts of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and RD Block Offices. It scrutinizes proposals for release of sanctions under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and examines reports and returns received from the DRDAs for onward submission to the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. Moreover, it gives guidance to the DRDAs in the implementation of the various rural development schemes sponsored by the Central Government.

b) State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)

The main function of State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) is to impart training in the field of Rural Development to Rural Development functionaries at State, Districts, Block and Village levels to enable them to carry out their mandate for the effective planning and implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes. 2(two) Extension Training Centres (ETC) of SIRD were established at Pukpui in 2003 and Thingsulthliah in 2007 to enhance the functioning of SIRD.

The State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD) is funded by Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 90:10.

c) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) now called PMSKY (Watershed component)

The main objectives of IWMP/PMSKY (Watershed component) are 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 area. The expected outcomes are prevention of soil run off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting, recharging of the ground water table, multi-cropping and introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area. This programme is expected to boost productivity and income of rural households. The project costs are to be shared between the Centre and the State on 90:10 ratio.

d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):

The main objective of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is similar to that of the SGSY. A systematic review of SGSY has brought into focus certain shortcomings and the impact is not

found to be that significant. In this background, the Central Government has approved the restructuring of SGSY as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). The scheme is being implemented in a mission mode across the country. In Mizoram, NRLM is implemented through MzSRLM headed by State Mission Director.

e) 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 Scheme aims to provide the basic requirements of functional space for a family that is, a 'core house' or a 'starter house'. While it provides essential dwelling space in a limited area, it is complete in all respects, including a toilet. Such a house lends itself to expansion and development as the family grows or improves its economic status. IAY provides an opportunity for reinventing people as builders and promoting a kind of reverse participation, with Government participating in the indigenous process of the people to house themselves.

The quantum of financial assistance provided for construction of a new dwelling unit is Rs.48,500/- which is enhanced to Rs.75,000/- and for upgradation of an existing house is Rs.15,000/- per unit, in hilly/difficult areas. This Scheme is funded on a ratio of 90:10 by the Centre and the State respectively.

f) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The objective of this Scheme is to provide at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose unemployed adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour. The most important and distinguishing feature of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (MGNREGA), from employment programmes of the past, is the provision of work on demand by wage-seekers and work

provided as their legal right. Most of the previous employment programmes ensured jobs when governments decided to provide work, not when people demanded work. On the contrary, MGNREGA is a demand driven public wage employment programme where works are opened and jobs offered whenever there is a demand for work. This requires that the implementers pay very close attention to generating awareness among potential wage-seekers and set up systems that facilitate and rigorously record registration for work, issuance of Job Cards and applications on demand for work.

The funding pattern of MGNREGS is **97.585:2.415** between the Centre and the State respectively. The entire cost of wages for unskilled manual workers is paid by the Central Government.

g) Direction and Block Level Administration

Rural Development Blocks are the grassroots delivery points of rural development programmes, for which Rural Development Block Offices and functionaries need to be maintained efficiently. Mizoram has one directorate having 26 Blocks with 26 Block Development Officers and about 400 staff of various categories working in these blocks. The provision of funds for their Salary, Wages, T.E., O.E., Medical treatment, advertisements, publications, and other charges like expenditures on maintenance of vehicles and POL are met from this head.

h) Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100% funded by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Border Management, Government of India. It is a scheme for providing infrastructure support and development of villages situated along international borders within India. In Mizoram, BADP covers villages

under 16 RD Blocks situated along the Indo-Bangladesh Border (316 Kms) and Indo-Myanmar Border (502.19 Kms) located at 0 km - 20 km from the stated International Border.

Under BADP Scheme, durable assets like Community Halls, Recreation Centres, Travellers' Inn, NGO Buildings, Indoor Stadiums, School Buildings and Teachers' Quarters etc. have been created over the years to promote social growth in the regions. Also, aside from infrastructural developments in the form of roads, bridges, rural roadworks, irrigation canals and water storage tanks, social health promotion activities are undertaken through creation of playgrounds and indoor stadiums as well as medical health centres. A certain amount, approximately 5% of the fund allocated for works has been set aside each year for capacity building exercises with an aim to uplifting the economic conditions of the people by providing them certain skills required to earn their livelihood.

i) Social Education

The main objective of Social Education Scheme is to create durable assets of public utility and civic infrastructure which are genuinely needed by the society, thereby creating rapport within the community, forging closer ties among the people and facilitating their socio-economic development. Such assets created under this scheme should be accessible to all members of society.

j) Housing for Project Staff

Construction, repair and maintenance of offices and staff quarters in 26 Rural Development Blocks are taken up under this Scheme.

There are 26 RD Blocks under Rural Development Department with more than 200 officers and staff running offices throughout the state. There are cases like Tlangnuam RD Block, the first and foremost created RD Block in the State in the year 1953 which does not have office

building of their own till date and have to run office in a rented building. Likewise, there are many RD Blocks without their own office buildings or where the buildings and staff quarters are more than 10 to 15 years old and badly needing maintenance/repairs or need to be wholly reconstructed.

k) Distribution of GCI roofs

Distribution of GCI sheets for roofing was introduced during the 11th Plan period in the year 2010-2011 by the State Government. As per proposed action plan, each selected household is to be provided with 4(four) bundles of GCI sheets.

Providing of GCI sheets for roofing help in improving the quality roofing of the rural households and also in harvesting rain water where there is scarcity in supply of drinking water.

Outcome/Output/Socio-Economic Impacts/Result

Agriculture and Allied Sectors dominate the primary source of livelihood in the rural areas of Mizoram. With a view to strengthening sustainable livelihood and reclamation of non-agricultural land into potential economic zones, Rural development Department has undertaken several exercises over the years through the implementation of appropriate schemes.

Aside from the schemes like Border Area development Programme (BADP), Non-Lapsable Central Pool of resources (NLCPR), Backward region Grant Fund (BRGF) and NEC funded schemes which are mainly targetted at developing rural infrastructures and improving the socio-economic conditions of the people in the rural areas of Mizoram, Rural Development Department is currently involved in active transformation of agricultural practices in Mizoram, mobilising support for a systematic and scientific approach to cultivation through the implementation of schemes like North-East Rural Livelihood Programme (NERLP) and Integrated

Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

Under the livelihood, production and Micro-Enterprises Component of IWMP, various activities have been taken up under Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. Under Horticulture Sector, organic produces have been taken up for crops like orange, arecanut, lemon, tree bean, banana, pineapple etc. wherein large yields have begun to be harvested. As compared to the last few years, positive effects have begun to materialise in the conservation and reclamation of water resources resulting from the afforestation exercises taken up under Horticulture activities in Batch-I projects of IWMP. However, activities under Animal Husbandry and Fisheries continue to remain localised and it is felt that production would increase if the Government provides a proper channel in marketing the produces, thereby giving incentives to the produces/growers.

Several steps, however, are still required to be taken in order to have more agricultural productivity and livelihood sustainability. It is believed that at least 33% land in Mizoram should be arable for making the State self-sufficient in the agriculture sector and realistic steps should be taken to achieve the required target. Rural connectivity plays an important role in boosting agricultural yields. Creation of durable agricultural link roads connecting the State and National Highways in areas where such roads are absent would greatly benefit the farmers. Since most agricultural produces are perishable, rural godowns and warehouses are required to store these produces before marketing them. Also, having the scientific means to process the agricultural produces would, in addition to making the product durable, increase its market value.

Problems and Suggestions:

1. With the exception of BADP (which is 100% funded schemes of the Central Government) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (which is funded in the ratio of **97.585:2.415**) all other CSS programmes are funded in the ratio of 90:10. Mizoram being a resource-starved state, the state Government always has a problem in releasing the state matching share whenever funds under various CSS programmes are released by the Central Government. Since non-release of the State Matching share affects the subsequent release of the next instalment of the Central share, the flow of fund gets disrupted which in turn causes change reaction thus hampering the progress and execution of the works. The works to be implemented under various schemes are mostly 'working season based' and for this reason it is imperative for the successful implementation of our

programmes that funds are always released on time.

2. No allocation was made for State Plan Funded Schemes like Housing for Project Staff (HPS), Social Education since 2014-15. These Schemes are of utmost benefit to the public and to the Department in achieving its goals in rural areas. Hence, it is felt necessary to allocate fund in these head of development in future Plans.

3. CSS fund which were directly released by the Government of India to the Department have now been routed through the overall State Plan Budget. This is becoming a bottleneck of the Department as timely implementation of the scheme as per the DPR has been delayed due to procedural formalities. Reverting back to status quo ante is desirable for the successful implementation of the CSS schemes.

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MINOR IRRIGATION

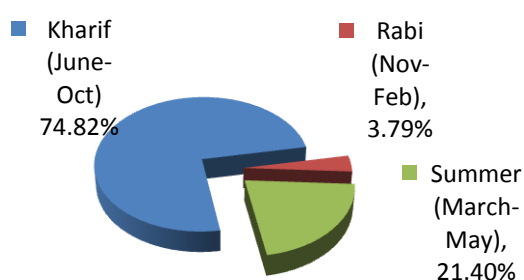
Sectoral Overview:

Mizoram receives good monsoon rains and the average monthly rainfall

during 1986-2013 is given in the following table:

Month	District-wise average monthly rainfall (1986 - 2013)								Mizoram
	Aizawl	Champhai	Kolasib	Mamit	Serchhip	Lunglei	Lawngtlai	Saiha	
Jan	11.00	10.94	9.00	9.80	5.90	6.20	10.30	11.70	9.36
Feb	27.60	20.17	36.60	14.60	20.90	15.30	18.10	24.10	22.17
Mar	99.60	71.65	101.40	86.60	81.60	61.60	47.20	46.70	74.54
Apr	191.40	127.05	215.50	236.80	116.10	110.60	116.70	103.80	152.24
May	373.70	250.39	342.10	451.00	330.10	309.40	327.60	371.40	344.46
Jun	449.50	355.50	431.10	432.20	426.30	462.50	474.30	457.10	436.06
Jul	519.60	374.88	463.70	397.20	405.60	466.00	482.80	434.40	443.02
Aug	557.60	392.01	514.70	529.10	395.00	462.60	389.70	450.10	461.35
Sep	529.50	400.53	444.90	480.30	330.10	417.80	350.70	398.10	418.99
Oct	295.50	234.03	218.40	309.60	184.80	225.60	206.80	230.30	238.13
Nov	67.30	62.24	36.70	26.00	62.80	46.70	53.00	71.40	53.27
Dec	29.30	19.98	19.90	9.20	21.60	12.20	5.80	12.20	16.27
Total	3151.60	2319.37	2834.00	2982.40	2380.80	2596.50	2483.00	2611.30	2669.87

Even with this much of annual rainfall, irrigation is still indispensable due to uneven seasonal distribution of rainfall as illustrated in the following pie chart:



SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL (1986 - 2013)

Since rainfall alone is not able to maintain standing water required for wet rice cultivation, irrigation is indispensable for wet rice cultivation; therefore, it is a fact that works on irrigation had been started as early as when WRC was first introduced in Champhai and North Vanlaiphai areas during the first part of the 20th century.

Irrigation was implemented as a scheme from the year 1974-75 when Minor Irrigation Scheme was included in the Annual Plan of Agriculture Department. Works on Minor Irrigation Scheme were implemented by way of granting 50% of the total cost to individuals or groups of beneficiaries as grant-in-aid subsidy while beneficiaries bear the remaining 50% of the cost. This practice continued to be the *modus operandi* till 1983-84 when Government of Mizoram decided to take up Minor Irrigation Schemes on project basis bearing full project cost like the way it is implemented now.

Minor Irrigation Wing was established with one division and two sub-divisions in the Directorate of Agriculture in September 1984. Minor Irrigation Wing started functioning with separate Annual Plan and Budget from the year 1985-86; since then there had been incremental increase in the establishment and annual plan outlay. By the time Minor Irrigation Wing was separated from Agriculture Department and upgraded into Department of Minor Irrigation in 30th May, 2007, there

are four work divisions and nine sub-divisions. The Department was strengthened and re-structured into full-fledged engineering department in October, 2008. The department is now headed by Chief Engineer supported by two Superintending Engineers and five Executive Engineers in the headquarters; in the fields, there are four working divisions with ten sub-divisions.

Minor Irrigation Department had been implementing the following schemes, namely, Minor Irrigation Scheme, Command Area Development & Water Management Scheme and Anti Erosion Scheme and projects under Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies and National Hydrology Project.

Minor Irrigation Schemes:

Minor Irrigation Schemes provides scopes for construction of project approach roads, water harvesting structures and/or diversion weir, irrigation channel, field channel, field drains, farm road and land leveling & shaping. The source of funding is PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani) under which 90% of the project cost is received from Government of India as Central Assistance and 10% as State Share.

The Department is also implementing irrigation projects with assistance from RIDF under NABARC.

Command Area Development & Water Management Programme:

To enhance utilization of created potentials, development of command areas in completed minor irrigation projects is taken up under PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani). The funding pattern is 50% Central Grant and 50% State Share and the mode of release of fund is two installments during a year.

Anti Erosion Schemes under Flood Management Programme:

To control and manage erosion due to heavy rain and long monsoon season and

check further damage to the agricultural field, Anti-erosion scheme is taken up by the department. The funding pattern of Flood Management Programme under AIBP is 80% Central Grant and 20% State Share and the mode of release of fund is two installments during a year.

Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies:

Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies is taken up to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies and also to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential. Targeted benefits under the project will include creation of additional irrigation potential, increase in agriculture/horticulture/pisciculture production and productivity, increase in recharge of groundwater, increase in availability of drinking water, impact on water quality, promotion of tourism and culture. The source of funding is PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani) and the funding pattern for Special Category States is 90% Central Assistance and 10% State Share.

National Hydrology Project:

National Hydrology Project was introduced by the Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR, Government of India with World Bank assistance covering the entire country in terms of establishment of Hydrological Information System (HIS) and Decision Support Systems for flood forecasting, reservoir operations and water resources management. The project is proposed to provide reliable, timely, quality and consistent hydro-meteorological data which will be accessible for public through web portals and online library etc. The project will cover the entire country and it is expected to be implemented within a span of eight years. The National Hydrology will be 100% funded by Central Government/World Bank.

Water Users Association (WUA):

Participation of project beneficiaries has assumed vital role in successful implementation of Minor Irrigation Schemes in Mizoram. To enhance sense of

ownership and responsibilities, prospective beneficiaries are involved right from the stage of project formulation to post-project management after completion of the project. In fact, participations of project beneficiaries promote transparency of minor irrigation schemes.

Prospective project beneficiaries are involved in the process of project formulation through their active participation in survey & investigation and assessment of their development needs which may be covered by minor irrigation scheme within the prevailing norms and guidelines. For taking up new project, due care and consideration to identify development needs and aspirations of the farmers are taken by having joint field visits and series of discussions and interactions with the prospective project beneficiaries before preparation and finalization of DPR.

Water Users Associations are formed once the project beneficiaries are identified and they extend active participation in supervision of works during the stage of project implementation.

On completion of the projects, Water Users Associations share the responsibilities of operation & maintenance of irrigation structures - while Water Users Association assume the responsibilities of operation of irrigation structures and allotment of irrigation water, Minor Irrigation Department execute works on repairs and reconstruction of damaged irrigation structures with active participation and contribution from the project beneficiaries in the form of labour. A number of completed Minor Irrigation Projects have been formally handed over to Water Users Association after they are officially registered under Cooperative Society Acts.

All the rivers and mountain streams in Mizoram State are rain fed; due to uneven rainfall distribution over the months, fluctuation of their discharges is very high – peak discharge during monsoon season is several hundred times higher than

that of the discharge during lean season, and many of the mountain streams which are perennial till recent years have gone dry during summer due to deforestation of catchment areas and change in climate causing erratic rainfall since the last few years. Therefore, it is high time concerted efforts are given to '*Integrated Land and Water Resource Management*'.

Department's Contribution in the economy :

Main function of Minor Irrigation Department is construction of basic development infrastructures like irrigation facilities, approach roads to agriculture potential areas, etc. and land leveling & shaping of potential areas for settled cultivation, and is not linked with schemes or programmes related to production. Therefore, Department may not have direct contribution in the economy.

Activities of the Department in the current fiscal year:

During 2015-16, 14 new Irrigation Schemes under PMKSY (Har khet ko Pani) with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,370.91 lakh were implemented and scheduled to be completed within 3 years which will create an irrigation potential of 896 ha. covering 343 families.

During 2015-16, 11 new Irrigation Schemes under NABARD – RIDF XXI with an estimated cost of Rs.1,403.81 lakh were also implemented. Out of these 11 projects, 4 projects were to be completed during 2016-17. During 2016-17, 5 new Irrigation Schemes will be implemented under RIDF-XXII with a total estimated cost of Rs. 724.56 lakh.

Outcome of the Department's activities so far and expected outcome:

As per estimation of Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre, Science & Technology Department, Aizawl, total WRC potential area is 74,644 ha. So far, 439 minor irrigation projects covering 18,228 ha command area have been completed and area covered by

completed minor irrigation area (district-wise) is given in the following schemes/projects *vis-à-vis* WRC potential table:

Sl. No	Name of District	Geog. Area (ha)	WRC potential Areas* (ha)	No. of competed projects	No. of beneficiaries	CCA* (ha)	% from WRC Potential area
1	Aizawl	357,631	4,140	63	1,089	2,379	57.46%
2	Mamit	302,575	20,182	41	481	1,639	8.12%
3	Kolasib	138,251	9,429	78	1,151	3,745	39.72%
4	Champhai	318,583	8,697	88	384	3,806	43.76%
5	Serchhip	142,160	3,710	51	793	2,528	68.14%
6	Lunglei	453,800	12,797	60	744	2,129	16.64%
7	Lawngtlai	255,710	11,405	33	553	1,387	12.16%
8	Saiha	139,990	4,284	25	183	615	14.36%
Total:		2,108,700	74,644	439	5,378	18,228	24.42%

During 2015-16, 25 new Minor Irrigation Projects have been implemented which will cover an area of 1,117.90 ha and create an irrigation potential of 1656 ha. The proposed projects will benefit 791 nos. of farmers covering different parts of the State.

Policy constraints required to be addressed:

i. **Funding pattern of Schemes/ Programmes under AIBP:** The Department is facing acute problem in implementation of Anti Erosion Schemes under Flood Management Programme due to change in the State Matching Share from 90:10 to 80:20 as per new guidelines issued in October, 2015. Likewise, CAD&WM schemes have been avoided till recently due to the funding pattern – 50:50 (Central Grant: State share) which still remains the same till date. It is very difficult for resource-poor State like Mizoram to

implement scheme involving State Matching Share more than 10%.

ii. **Modus operandi of Schemes under PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani):** As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR in September 2015, CAD&WM schemes have to be implemented *parri passu* with Minor Irrigation Schemes under PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani) whereas most of the project components under CAD&WMP can be implemented only after completion of irrigation works. The Department is going to face very serious problems because as per new guidelines, irrigation project can be declared ‘completed’ only after completion of the corresponding CAD&WM schemes and this will result in unnecessary delay in official completion of Minor Irrigation Schemes/Projects.

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POWER & ELECTRICITY

Overview of Power Sector in Mizoram

Power & Electricity Department was created in the year 1979 with the aim of providing reliable and quality power to various categories of consumers in the State. Generation, Procurement, Transmission and Distribution of Power is carried out by Power & Electricity Department. The Department is responsible for promoting, developing and maintenance of Power Distribution Network within the State.

The department sells the electricity to around 2 lakhs consumers and collects revenue of Rs 163.79 crore during last year. Per Capita Consumption is 280kWh. The allocated share is **103.09MW** (real time power availability is normally 60MW) hence, there is much power shortage and the AT&C loss is 30.79% last year. The present peak demand is 102MW but the department can generate only about 15MW from the installed capacity of 29.35MW as the generating stations are rain fed run-off the river hydro electric project. The rest of the requirement has to be imported from various sources like Loktak, Ranganadi, etc from Central Sector Utilities like NEEPCO, NHPC, NTPC, etc.

Activities in the current Fiscal Year

a) **Generation:**

Mizoram is endowed with many rivers and its huge potential is estimated at 3663 MW. As of now, a little over 2% has been harnessed so far. We are constructing 4 nos Small Hydro Projects (SHPs) viz. Tlawva SHP (5MW), Kawlbem SHP (3.5MW), Tuiriza SHP & Tuiching SHP which will add 9.20 MW to our present generation capacity of 29.35 MW.

Recently, the Government signed MoU with NEEPCO for construction of Tuivai HEP (210MW). Tuirial HEP (60MW) is also on-going and expected to be completed within March 2017. Tuirini

HEP (24 MW) is to be implemented through external assistance from BRICS New Development Bank (NDB) and MNRE has released fund for preparation of DPR. These will reduce the wide gap of power deficit in Mizoram particularly and the region as a whole.

b) **Transmission & Transformation:**

During 11th Plan, transmission line of 638.37 kms and 140 MVA transformation capacity was completed. Again, during the 12th Plan, we are targeting addition of 369 kms and 362.50 MVA to strengthen and augment the networks throughout the State. The following works are undertaken to achieve the target:

- i) **Construction of 16Km of 132kV D/C line between Sihmui 132kV Sub-Station and Luangmual 132kV S/S:** The project was started during 2013-14. The approved project cost is Rs 12.36 crore and is funded under SPA and State. The fund released so far is Rs 11.39 crore (Rs 11.11 crore as grant and Rs 0.28 crore as SMS).
- ii) **Construction of new 132kV Sub-Station for shifting of 132kV Sub-Station Zuangtui with associated interlinking 132kV line:** The project is started in the year 2012-13 with an approved project cost of Rs 20.77 crore and is funded by NEC. The fund released so far from NEC is Rs 15.00 crore and SMS Rs.1.67 crore. The overall physical progress is 94% with the following break-up of progress. The project is targeted to be completed by 2016-17.
- iii) **Construction of 110Km, 132kV S/C, Aizawl (Melriat) S/S - Lunglei line including one outgoing bay at Melriat and one incoming bay at Lunglei (Khawiva):** This project funded by

DoNER was approved at the cost is Rs.41.7607 crore during the year 2012. The targeted date of completion is December 2016. The fund so far released by DoNER is Rs.30.06 crore and of SMS Rs.1.67 crore is also released. The overall physical progress is 64%.

- iv) Construction of 132kV S/C Line on D/C tower from Kolasib to Aizawl (Melriat) with LILO of one Ckt at Aizawl (Zuangtui) 132kV S/S:** This project was started in the year 2008-09 with the approved project cost of Rs.24.97 crore funded by DoNER. The fund released so far for the work from DoNER is Rs 19.36 crore and Rs.2.15 crore from State. The project is in the verge of completion with overall physical progress of 99% and is expected to be completed during 2016-17.

The State also plans to add about 100 MVA transformation capacity and 120 kms of transmission lines in the 13th Plan for which **Integrated Perspective Transmission and Distribution Plan up to 2022** is prepared and submitted to CEA in 15th July, 2016. The following works are planned to be taken up under this Plan:

- i) Transmission Lines:
 a) 132kV - 372.00 kms
 b) 33kV - 361.65 kms
- ii) Sub-Stations:
 a) 132/33kV - 75MVA (New) & 210MVA (Augmentation)
 b) 33/11kV - 60.20MVA (New) & 100MVA (Augmentation)

Apart from this, NER Power System Improvement Project is being undertaken by Ministry of Power through Powergrid (PGCIL). Government of Mizoram has already signed an MOU with PGCIL for the following works:

- i) 132kV Transmission Line - 214kms

- ii) Construction of new 2×12.5MVA, 132/33kV S/S – 3 nos.
 iii) Augmentation of existing Sub-Stations – 1×132kV S/S) & 4×33kV S/S.

The scheme for Renovation and Upgradation of Protection System of 132kV Sub-Station in Mizoram was submitted to Central Electricity Authority for funding under PSDF is in its final shape.

c) Distribution:

- i) **R-APDRP:** Implementation of Distribution system improvement in urban areas under R-APDRP is in progress in 9 (nine) towns at a cost of Rs. 35.12 crore for Part-A and Rs. 240.41 crore for Part-B projects. In Part-A project, only 1 (one) town has been declared 'go-live' and commercial operation is being started in 1 (one) town. Implementation of Part-B project is taken up on turnkey basis and approximately 50% of the works is completed.
- ii) **24×7 Power for All:** Mizoram State Specific document of 24×7 Power for All have finalised and joint statement was made between the Central Government and State Government on 16th June 2016.
- iii) **IPDS:** Ministry of Power, Govt. of India have approved and sanctioned an amount of Rs. 49.16 crores in March 2016 for implementation of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in 6(six) towns of Mizoram for Distribution improvement in urban areas. Another DPR for the earmarked Phase-II and Phase-III to cover all the balance notified towns shall be submitted as and when directed by the Ministry of Power. The project will be taken up on turnkey basis

and preparation of tender document is under progress.

iv) **OTHER SCHEMES :**

- 1) **Construction of 2.5MVA, 33/11kV S/S with future prospect of 132kV Sub-Station at Kawmzawl, Lunglei with associated lines:** The project was started in March 2015 with SPA fund. The approved project cost is Rs 3.80 crore. The fund released so far is Rs 3.80 crore. The project is already completed.
- 2) **Construction of 33kv D/C line Melriat to link 33kV Sub-Station Mualpui and Tlangnuam line:** The approved project cost is Rs 3.208 crore and approved in February 2014. The work is taken up under SPA. The fund released so far is Rs.3.208 crore.
- 3) **Construction of 33/11kV Sub-Station at Buarpui and Saiphai:** This project is funded and approved by NEC in the year 2013-14 at the cost of Rs.13.70 crore. The fund released so far from NEC is Rs.10.80 crore and SMS Rs.1.2 crore. The financial progress is therefore Rs.10.89 crore. The overall physical progress is 93%. Most of the works in connection with the Sub-Station is completed. The 33kV associated lines is in progress. The project is expected to be completed during 2016-17.
- 4) **Strengthening of 33/11kV Sub-Station at Vairengte & Thingsulthliah:** The project is funded by NEC at the cost of Rs.5.72 crore. NEC has released Rs.2.00 crore and State has released SMS of Rs.22.22 lakh. The physical progress of the work is 75% and is expected to complete within 2017.

- 5) **Construction of 33kV line on tower from Aibawk to Sialsuk with associated bays and 11kV lines:** The project is funded by NEC at the cost of Rs.14.78 crore. NEC has released Rs.0.90 crore and State has released SMS of Rs.0.10 crore. The physical progress of the work is 6% and is expected to complete by 2018.

d) **New & Renewable Energy**

Mizoram is endowed with abundant potential of renewable energy sources particularly small hydro and solar. State has already issued liberal policies for promotion of renewable energy resources.

National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) under MNRE has carried out an exercise of calculating solar potential in the country and has projected a potential of 9.09 GWp. Solar Radiation Resource Assessment (SRRA) studied at Aizawl by National Institute of Wind Energy during December 2014 yields a result of *Global Horizontal Irradiance* (GHI) value of 4.06 kWh/Sq.m/day. Mizoram is a very small state and we can take this average value for the whole state which indicates a very viable solar energy potential for the whole state.

In view of the above the following programmes are under way:

- 1) 25MWp capacity at 50 locations of 500kWp each at rural areas of Mizoram. Each 500kWp solar power generating station will be directly connected to the grid thereby increasing its Plant Load Factor. DPR is under preparation at an estimated cost of Rs.317.50 crore and will be submitted for funding under DDG Scheme.
- 2) The Mizoram Solar Policy is in the final stage of approval which will cater to Grid Interactive Rooftop

SPV, etc. through National Solar Mission.

- 3) Renewable energy purchase obligation (RPO) is set by JERC at 10% of the state's consumption. The State can fulfil this obligation as far as hydro electric generation but have no solar generation. So Renewable Energy Certificate has been purchased to fulfil its obligation.
- 4) DPR for 2x5MW Grid Connected Solar Power Plant amounting to Rs.139.92 crore at Thenzawl, Mizoram is submitted to the Ministry of Finance through MNRE to be funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under Japanese Grant Aid programmes. With this it is expected to fill the RPO requirements and also the generation gap.

e) Rural Electrification (DDUGJY)

DPR for 8(eight) Districts of Mizoram for electrification of 26 un-electrified villages. Access to Rural Households (RHHs) and 15 habitations and 1(one) of SAGY village had been submitted to REC Ltd in August, 2015 and approval was given by REC Ltd, vide No. REC/POS/Tech-258(C)/255 dt 21.09.2015. The sanctioned amount is Rs.30.43 crore. List of villages and habitations to be electrified is as shown below: -

Sl. No.	Name of Village to be Electrified	Name of District
1	Dilzau H	Kolasib
2	Sakeihmun (Zanlawn)	Kolasib
3	Zaihrkawn (Serkan)	Kolasib
4	Andermanik	Mamit
5	Bajirungpaveng	Mamit
6	Damdai	Mamit
7	Kolalian	Mamit
8	New Eden	Mamit
9	Thaidawr	Mamit
10	Tiauzau	Mamit
11	Bualzau (N. Sabual)	Mamit
12	Khanthuam (Dampui)	Mamit
13	New Nalzawl (Nalzawl)	Mamit
14	Rengdil dai (Rengdil)	Mamit
15	Thosibawk (N.Tiangkhaw)	Mamit

16	Ulusuri (Tuipuibari)	Mamit
17	Hreichuk	Mamit
18	Tuivawlkai (Thanglailung)	Aizawl
19	Sailam Kanan (Sailain)	Aizawl
20	Bangla Veng (Tachhip)	Aizawl
21	CTI Sesawng	Aizawl
22	Sakeibangla mual (Seling)	Aizawl
23	Lalnam Complex (Thingsulthliah)	Aizawl
24	Saikhumphai (Vaphai)	Champhai
25	Saron Veng (Hnahlan)	Champhai
26	Tuichang	Serchhip
27	Thanglailung	Serchhip
28	New Lungrang	Lunglei
29	Ngiautlang	Lunglei
30	Vuakmual	Lunglei
31	Tawipui 'N' II	Lunglei
32	Ajasora-III	Lawngtlai
33	Ajasora-II	Lawngtlai
34	Chamdurtlang-I	Lawngtlai
35	Dumzau-I	Lawngtlai
36	Laitlang	Lawngtlai
37	Cheural	Lawngtlai
38	Chhualung-II	Saiha
39	Lungbun	Saiha
40	Niawhtlang-II	Saiha
41	Old Tuisumpui	Saiha
42	Thingsen	Saiha

Tender had been floated and opened and LOI (Letter of Intent) have been issued to the successful bidders on dt.21.11.2016. The work is expected to be completed within next financial year i.e. 2017-18.

Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB)

Rural Electrification Corporation Limited had sanctioned an amount of Rs.7336.03 lakh (cost of work) on 13.09.2019 for taking up REDB works during 12th Plan in all Eight Districts of Mizoram under RGGVY (now Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana-DDUGJY). The work includes: -

a) Construction of 6 new 33/11kV Sub Stations:

- i) Rabung - 1x1.6MVA
- ii) Khawlailung - 1x1.6MVA
- iii) Mualthuam North - 1x1.6MVA
- iv) Tawipui North - 1x1.6MVA
- v) Bualpui 'NG' - 1x2.5MVA
- vi) Phura - 1x1.6MVA

b) Augmentation of 12 existing**33/11kV Sub-Stations:**

- (i) Kolasib (ii) Bairabi (iii) Vairengte (iv) Thingsulthliah (v) Mamit (vi) Zamuang (vii) W Phaileng (viii) Champhai Lower (ix) E.Lungdar (x) Hnahthial (xi) Tlabung (xii) Tuipang.

c) New 33kV dedicated Bay for new 33kV Sub-Station at

- (i) Khawzawl S/S (ii) E.Lungdar S/S (iii) Kawmzawl S/S (iv) Theiriart S/S (v) Saiha S/S and (vi) Tuipang S/S.

d) Construction of 33kV line (189 Km):

- i) Khawzawl – Rabung : 27Km
ii) E.Lungdar- Khawlailung : 24Km
iii) Kawmzawl – mualthum N : 30Km
iv) Theiriart – Tawipui N : 28Km
v) Saiha – Bualpui NG : 22Km

vi) Tuipang – Phura : 58Km

e) Construction of 11kV line: 85.63km

- i) Under Mamit Power Division – 25Km
ii) Under Lawngtlai Power Sub-Division – 60.63 Km

The work is under progress; Augmentation of 33/11Kv Sub-Station at Champhai, E.Lungdar and Vairengte has already been completed now. The whole Project is expected to be completed within Calendar year 2017.

Contribution in the Economy:**a) Increasing State Revenue Collections:**

Power & Electricity Department is the largest contributor of State Revenue. During 2015-16, the Department has collected Rs.165.97 crore from sale of energy and miscellaneous (i.e. meter rent, fine, etc). The situation of Department Revenue Collection during 2015-16 and 2016-17 is mentioned below: -

Sl No.	Month	2015-16				2016-17			
		Sale of Energy (Rs in lakh)	Misc. (Rs in lakh)	Power Purchased (MU)	Sold through IEX (MU)	Sale of Energy (Rs in lakh)	Misc. (Rs in lakh)	Power Purchased (MU)	Sold through IEX (MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	April	761.64	17.37	35.89	2.70	859.18	16.77	44.10	8.55
2	May	835.51	17.80	40.18	3.27	996.52	296.98	51.04	17.25
3	June	687.86	14.57	50.71	11.02	1,356.54	17.80	60.00	25.23
4	July	1,315.64	20.18	58.12	19.35	1,499.69	16.77	72.94	36.78
5	August	1,007.17	18.26	56.06	16.21	1,582.94	19.34	63.10	26.35
6	September	1,327.22	18.19	44.09	10.45	1,397.05	17.87	58.50	21.27
7	October	1,031.69	19.78	48.02	8.58	1,350.01	16.46		
8	November	1,037.76	18.12	48.35	4.18				
9	December	974.41	19.93	46.27	1.74				
10	January	669.73	14.48	50.68	2.13				
11	February	2,143.40	21.84	44.30	2.55				
12	March	4,586.82	17.48	42.88	1.56				
	G. TOTAL	16,378.85	218.00	565.55	83.74	9,041.93	401.99	349.68	135.43

The Department has sizeable scope towards increase of its revenue by harnessing its rich hydro potential, reduction of losses by implanting

accountability to various levels and trading of excess power received from N.E. grid during monsoon season and in off-peak hours.

- b) Local Employment:** In the course of increasing the power generation, the socio-economic status of the people in the locality are uplifted since many man power is required for construction of Hydel Projects, Sub-Stations, Lines, etc not only for the construction period but also for smooth running of the projects.
- c) Reduction of Losses:** To reduce the Technical and Commercial Loss from 30.79% to 15% the department have undertaken the Government of India Scheme such as R-APDRP (Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme), IPDS (Integrated Power Development Scheme), DDUGJY (Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana) and Strengthening of 33kV Sub-Stations at Rural Area undertaken from the fund sources like NEC and DoNER.
- d) Regular & Reliable Power Supply:** Since electricity is one of the backbone of modern economy, regular and reliable power supply is very essential for development of the state. This is the main objective of Power & Electricity Department. All the schemes and projects undertaken by the department are toward the supply of more regular and reliable power to the consumers.

Schemes like Construction of Additional transmission, transformation and distribution lines and sub-station in the foregoing paras have contributed and will be contributing in rendering regular power supply to the public. This will automatically increase the revenue of the state and also will bring down the commercial losses as well.

Policy Constraints:

A. Economy Measures

1. Timely allocation of fund for Purchase of Power and

permanent exemption of Power purchase bill at Treasury to avoid Power Regulation to the State.

2. Improvement of procurement system by re-introducing stock suspense fund: Due to the non-availability of stock suspense fund, the Department could not mobilize material requirement for maintenance purpose and for construction of new projects viz. EHV Sub-Stations, Transmission lines and Generating Stations. If the Government re-introduce stock suspense fund, there will be time gain in completion of a project as the fund sanctioned for a particular project is ready for disbursement at a very later stage due to the long procedure of obtaining Expenditure Sanction.

3. Presenting Department Cheque direct to the Bank after Expenditure Sanction is given: The present system of Public Works Cheque, after obtaining Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction, presented to the Treasuries for payment which is held up for sometime and seek permission of cheque clearance again to the Government delay the project works. In order to have speedy development works, the present system of public works cheque presented to the treasury may be changed as per Central Public Works Account Code Para 6.2.1.

B. Toning of the Administration

1. Additional Human Resources is required to prepare check & balance sheet of the Department. Corporate accountants are required.

2. To allow the Department to have Legal Adviser who will be representing the Department in

Court cases, so that the Department will have a chance to argue reasonably.

C. Increasing additional resources of the Department

Amendment of the Mizoram Allocation of Business Rules, 1987 (*Rule 3 - Schedule XXVIII*) Sl. No. 2 as “*Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Trading of Electric Power*”.

Power trading is activity of buying and selling of power. At Power Exchanges, which are approved by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), standardized Products are offered to buy and sell power. Power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) is allocated to beneficiary states on percentage basis. Sometimes, surplus power is available for sale from the total power available for Mizoram from Inter-State Generating Stations (ISGS's), with additions from local generations especially during high hydro period and during off peak hour of the day. Alternatively, there can arise demand of additional power to meet the shortfall in the state especially during lean hydro period and peak hour of the day.

The unutilised or surplus power (Under-drawal quantum from schedule) available can be disposed off under Deviation Settlement Mechanism and in line with relevant CERC regulation, the rates/charges of which vary according to the corresponding grid frequency. Under this mechanism, there is no

deviation charge receivable for under-drawal in excess of 12% of scheduled drawal even if system frequency is less than 50.05Hz and the charges are sometimes payable by the beneficiaries even in case of under-drawal if the frequency is 50.10 Hz and above. As such, there is a risk for sale of power under this mechanism. Alternatively, additional demand of power could also be managed under this mechanism in a similar manner depending upon the power availability as a whole and network condition.

Apart from the above, power trading can also facilitate management of power during shortage and surplus as well. Power exchange facilitates equitable, transparent and efficient trading of power and acts as a neutral platform by serving one stop shop. It provides payment guarantee, credit management and transparent price discovery mechanism. Price in power exchange is governed by the market forces i.e principle of demand and supply. On examining the above mentioned mechanisms, management of power by way of trading through exchange is more recommendable in comparison with Deviation Settlement Mechanism/UI Mechanism.

In spite of the above, power trading is not incorporated in the Allocation of Business Rules 1987 under Power & Electricity Department. Therefore, it is suggested that trading business be incorporated on the above ground.

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COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY WING:

Sectoral Overview (Industrial sector):

Industrialization in Mizoram is rather slow owing to absence of many prerequisite factors for industrial development. Even though the geographical location and topography of the state is not congenial for industrial development the sector has slowly made a significant contribution in the GSDP. The industries sector has contributed 22.02% of GSDP during 2012-13 as against 18.66% in 2011-12 (Statistical handbook Mizoram 2014).

Among the Industry Sector Construction Sector is the main contributor. The contribution of the manufacturing sector is still very low. The service sector industries are the main contributors to GSDP.

Investment, EM & Employment Generation:

In terms of employment generation the contribution of industry sector is remarkable. The flow of investment and employment generated under industries sector as per the Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed at DICs during 2007-08 to 2015-16:

Year	No. of unit registered during the year	Investment during the year (Rs in lakh)	Employment (No)
2007-2008	594	593.00	594
2008-2009	487	866.30	4113
2009-2010	457	1978.29	3977
2010-2011	200	2164.50	1328
2011-2012	131	1072.985	906
2012-2013	122	1432.202	930
2013-2014	213	2323.12	1440
2014-2015	120	600.00	420
2015-2015	169	1178.75	922

Among the units service sector such as health care, hotel etc. are having higher investment and employment as compared to manufacturing sector. The number of EM received has significantly increased during 2008-09 and 2009-10 as a result of the introduction of NEIIPP 2007. Many service sectors such as Health care, Hotel etc. who are previously unregistered filed EM-II afresh. The introduction of SPINE scheme during this period has also contributed towards higher EM during the above years. However, due to stoppage of SPINE scheme and difficulty in availing incentives under NEIIPP 2007 due to regulatory requirement attached to the scheme has discouraged new industrial

units thereby declining the EM during the last two years of the 12th Plan. Further, the industrial units assisted by MKVIB and KVIC under PMEGP schemes do not file EM as they normally are micro level enterprises on whose case filing of EM is not mandatory. Had these units under PMEGP filed their EM the total number of EMs will still be in an increasing trend.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

PMEGP is the KVIC programme implemented by both DIC and MKVIC. The following table shows the performance under PMEGP during 2015-16:

**Latest Bank-wise achievement report of PMEGP for the year 2015-16
(up to 31st March, 2016)**

Sl. No.	District & Bank	Targets		Achievement	
		Tentative No. of Project	Allocated target of Margin Money to be achieved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Project	Margin Money (Rs. in lakh)
1	UCO Bank	3	7.2849	12	5.75
2	United Bank of India	3	7.2849	17	21.00
3	Syndicate Bank	3	7.2849	-	-
4	IDBI Bank	3	7.2849	18	15.125
5	Bank of India	3	7.2849	-	-
6	Central Bank of India	3	7.2849	4	3.375
7	Punjab National Bank	33	7.2849	-	-
8	Vijaya Bank	3	7.2849	8	7.25
9	Bank of Baroda	3	7.2849	7	7.5
10	Federal Bank	3	7.2849	2	1.125
11	Canara Bank	3	7.2849	11	11.3
12	Indian Overseas Bank	3	7.2849	8	5.75
13	Punjab & Sind Bank	3	7.2849	4	3.5
14	Union Bank of India	3	7.2849	7	5.25
15	Bank of Maharashtra	3	7.2849	3	3.00
16	Axis Bank	3	7.2849	5	2.625
17	HDFC	3	7.2849	-	-
18	Indus ind Bank	2	4.8566	-	-
19	Yes Bank	2	4.8566	-	-
20	ICICI Bank	2	4.8566	-	-
21	MCAB, Aizawl	3	7.2849	14	12.75
	Total	90	145.698	120	105.300

RURAL

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Targets		Achievement	
		Tentative No. of Project	Allocated target of Margin Money to be achieved (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Project	Margin Money (Rs. in lakh)
1	SBI	52	109.58	108	82.168
2	MCAB	22	50.04	32	34.84
3	MRB	17	29.38	64	46.93
	Total	91	189	204	163.938

ABSTRACT (RURAL & URBAN)

Urban	90	145.698	120	105.300
Rural	91	189.000	204	163.938
Total	181	334.698	324	269.238

Industrial Infrastructure:

The State Government with its limited resources and geographical disadvantages had earmarked and developed industrial areas with basic infrastructure. These industrial areas, though not fully provided with required infrastructure, will solve the problem of industrial land for entrepreneurs desirous of

starting Industrial unit to a great extent. Allotment of industrial plots in various industrial areas has been made as per the Mizoram Industrial Areas (Management, Regulation and Control) Act.-2008. Upgradation of EPIP Lengte is being executed under the funding from NEC. The following table show different industrial areas and their respective status:

Sl. No	Industrial Area	Total Area (in Bighas)	Present Status
1.	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui	314.70	Out of 231 demarcated, 221 plots are allotted to 175 Industrial units
2.	Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual	940.78	Allotment process is yet started and 51 units are now given provisional allotments and expected to accommodate many more enterprises
3.	Industrial Estate, Bairabi	26.20	Yet to be developed
4.	Industrial Estate, Kolasib	32.33	Yet to be developed
5.	IIDC, Pukpui	76.68	Demarcation of stall completed, and allotment is given to 2 units
6	Industrial Estate, Hmunhmeltha	104.40	Yet to be developed
7	Export Promotion Industrial Park at Lengte	1390.22	35 plots had been developed and allotted to entrepreneurs, 3 units are now in operation. Up-gradation of the Park is being done and expected to accommodate some more small enterprises
8	Bamboo Technology Park at Sairang	148.2	The park is ready for plot allotment 2 plots were allotted to Industrial units

Industrial Incentive:

To encourage entrepreneurs the industrial policy has provided incentives for Industrial Units in the form of subsidy of power consumption, interest paid on load cost of transportation of plants and machineries and on cost of preparation of Project Reports and cost of power generating sets purchased and used for Industrial purpose etc. Total subsidy was given to different industrial units during 2013-14 is Rs. 40 lakh. No subsidy is given since 2014-15 due to non availability of funds.

To promote rural artisans grant-in-aid is given to rural and urban artisans in the form of small hand tools like Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tinsmithy, Cobbler Tools and Sewing & Knitting Machines at a reasonable subsidized rate. During 2013-14, 550 nos of artisans are given GIA worth

Rs. 16.50 lakh. However, grant-in-aid cannot be provided since 2014-15 due to paucity of Plan Fund.

Textiles, Handlooms & Handicrafts:

Handloom is the most flourishing sector in the development of Industrial activities. The handloom production is estimated to be 6:00 crore creating thousands of employment. The sector is further expected to be most promising to benefit the Look East Policy announced by the Central Government. Handloom sector is most potential sector for export as the inhabitants of the South East Asian Countries are wearing the same type of fabrics produced by local weavers.

Under this sector various training programme for skill up-gradation of local artisans are taken up as below:

Name of discipline	Capacity per year	Duration	Total Nos of trained during the year 2015-16	Remarks
Knitting & Tailoring	220 nos	6 months	220 Nos	Stipend of Rs. 500 per trainee per month and Rs. 2500 being post incentive are given
Weaving	80 nos	12 months	80 nos	
Cane & Bamboo	60 nos	6 months	60 nos	

For the promotion of handloom sector, various schemes under Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The following are the schemes being taken up:

1. Cluster Development Project under NERTPS - Rs. 16.44 crore
2. Integrated Skill Development Scheme under CHDS - Rs. 1.12 crore
3. Block Level Handloom Cluster under NHDP - Rs. 15.28 crore

To preserve the cultural indigenous crafts of the state, the department is running Handicraft production centre at Luangmual. The centre produced various items of mizo crafts like – Khumbeu, Thulte, Thlangra, Hnam, various types of Em, etc. The department is taking up for reservation of Mizo typical traditional handloom designs like Sakei zangzia, Kawppui zikzial, etc.

For protection of local handloom products registration of GI is being initiated for which Art & Culture Department was appointed as Nodal Department. Suitable advocate is being engaged by Science & Technology Department.

Food Processing Sector:

Development of Food Processing Industry has been taken up under the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP). The Director of Industries has been appointed as Mission Director for the State Mission on Food Processing. Funding pattern for the NE States under the Scheme is 90:10 Government of India has released Rs. 1.125 crores for preparatory works for launching the scheme Rs. 2.21 crore has been sanctioned for Mizoram for implementation of the 4 (four) components of the Scheme. The first meeting of the SLEC on 26/11/2013 had decided to implement the scheme in a society mode. For this society by the name of Mizoram Food Processing Development Society (MIFPRODS) has been formed and is being registered under the Societies Registration Act.

Assistance is given to Food Processing Industries who are qualified as per the guidelines of NMFP. More food processing Industries have come up equipped with modern and advanced technology with the grant-in-aid provided under National Mission on Food Processing, which expects to reduce labour cost resulting in increased profits. National Mission on Food Processing Scheme has been delinked w.e.f. 1st April, 2015.

New Land Use Policy:

During 2015-16, as many as 5656 families and 2842 families of 3rd phase and 4th phases with a total of 8498 families were covered. Balance amount for first installment were given during the reported year. It is proposed to complete the whole project within this 12th Five Year Plan for which fund for completion was already parked under K.Deposit.

Bamboo Development Agency

Department's contribution in the economy (Role of the Sector)

By Conducting 'Awareness Campaign on Bamboo Utilisation and Setting up of Clusters' and 'Awareness Campaign on Bamboo Furniture and Setting up of Bamboo Furniture Clusters' and setting up eight bamboo handicraft clusters, three agarbatti clusters and nine bamboo furniture clusters in different villages, employment was generated in bamboo sector.

A part from the above, Bamboo Development Agency has set up Lengte Bamboo Harvesting Cluster and Kawnpui Bamboo Harvesting Cluster respectively during 2015-16.

Activities and achievements of the Department in the reporting fiscal year (This will include report on all CSSs)

The activities and achievements of Bamboo Development Agency, Industries Department in the reporting fiscal year are given below:

1) Awareness Campaign

With the fund received from The State Government, 'Awareness Campaign on Bamboo Utilization and Setting up of Clusters' was conducted in the 11(eleven) villages and , 'Awareness Campaign on Bamboo Furniture and Setting up of Bamboo Furniture Clusters' was conducted in the 6(six) villages respectively.

2) Clusters under Bamboo Development Agency

By adopting cluster based approach in bamboo sector, Bamboo Development Agency, Industries Department set up eight bamboo handicraft clusters, nine bamboo furniture clusters, three agarbatti clusters and one bamboo harvesting cluster.

Diagnostic Study was conducted in eight bamboo handicraft clusters and four bamboo furniture clusters respectively by UNIDO under the programme of UN Joint Initiatives Project in Mizoram and included these clusters in the project report on Improving Mizoram Bamboo Value Chain: Strengthening Production, Processing and Marketing Capacity.

It is under process to organized Design Awareness Programme in the seven bamboo furniture clusters in association with National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.

3) Setting up of Bamboo Bazaar

With the fund received from National Bamboo Mission, Bamboo Development Agency set up Lengte Bamboo Bazaar, Saihapui Bamboo Bazaar and Sesawng Bamboo Bazaar in Public Private Partnership Mode with Lengte Bamboo Harvesting Cluster, Mizoram Entrepreneurs and Skills Development Society (MIDeS) for producing bamboo primary products by equipping the bazaars with primary unit, raw material bank, marketing outlet.

4) Setting up of Bamboo Wholesale and Retail Market

With the fund received from National Bamboo Mission, Bamboo Development Agency set up Nisapui Bamboo Wholesale and Retail Market in Public Private Partnership Mode with Mizoram Institute of Entrepreneurs Development and Research (MIEDER) for producing primary bamboo products and selling raw bamboos and other bamboo products.

5) 'Training on Bamboo Handicraft' for eight Bamboo Handicraft Clusters'

The total cost earmarked for the training on bamboo handicraft was Rs.21.166 lakh received from National Agro-Forestry and Bamboo Mission. With the fund received from National Bamboo Mission, 28 days Training on Bamboo Handicraft was conducted at eight bamboo handicraft clusters respectively.

6) Project Square Agarbatti Sticks for Jail Inmates at Central Jail

The project is successfully implemented signing a Memorandum of Understanding with Prison Department, Government of Mizoram for which Inmates are engaged for production of square agarbatti sticks. Now, the operation of the project was extended toward the production of raw-bati (raw-agarbatti) wherein 20 inmates are working for rolling raw-bati. All the products will be sold out to the Udayan, Proprietorship Firm, Tripura at the rate of Rs. 57 – 60/- per kg of raw-bati.

7) Distribution of Square Agarbatti Making Machine

Bamboo Development Agency has provided 35 nos square agarbatti stick making machines with portable cross cutting machine to the Darlawng Agarbatti Clusters and 30 nos of square agarbatti stick making machines with portable cross cutting machine to the Thingsulthliah Agarbatti Cluster respectively for promotion of bamboo stick production.

8) Project under the scheme of MSE-CDP, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India

Diagnostic Study was conducted at Baktawng Aluminium Utensil Cluster, Rawpuichhip Silk Textile Cluster and Haulawng Agarbatti Cluster respectively under the scheme of MSE-CDP, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India. The reports were sent

to the ministry for applying Soft Intervention Activities.

9) Projects under ASIDE Scheme

i) Skill Development Training Centre at Chanmari, Lunglei

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Pu Lal Thanhawla laid the foundation of Skill Development Training Centre at Chanmari, Lunglei in 2015 during November. The Skill Development Training Centre is currently under construction and 45% to 50% of the works are completed.

The total project cost is Rs.2,43,91,562/- and implemented by Bamboo Development Agency, Industries Department.

ii) Export/Import Business Training Centre at Industrial Estate, Zuangtui

Construction of EIBTC was started since 2010 and is currently under construction with 70% of the works are completed. The total project cost is Rs. 6,25,04,000/- and implemented by Bamboo Development Agency, Industries Department.

Outcome of the Department's activities so far and expected outcome (Impact on economy)

The activities of Bamboo Development Agency have impacts on the economy of the State as given below;

i) Employment Generation

Outcome

By establishing bamboo clusters, Bamboo Development Agency has generated employment for at least 542 families/units.

Expected outcome

Since it is planning to conduct Design Awareness Programme for Bamboo

Furniture Clusters, implement the project under UN Joint Initiative Project in Mizoram for Bamboo Handicraft Clusters and some of Bamboo Furniture Clusters, It is expected 2610 artisans (i.e. existing 522 units/families × 5 members in approx.) will be engaged in bamboo productions during 2016-17.

It is also planning to extend the operation of two Agarbatti Clusters toward Raw-bati (raw-agarbatti) production and in return 345 artisans will be effectively engaged in the production of raw-bati during 2016-17.

Learning the success story of various bamboo clusters, it is estimated around 10 bamboo clusters can be set up in various villages during 2016-17.

ii) Increase in Domestic Income and Per Capita income

Outcome

It is estimated that due to increasing the contribution made by clusters under Bamboo Development in 2015-16, the per capita income will be increased from that of 2012-13 by at least around 0.2% during 2015-16 (calculated based on Statistical Handbook, Mizoram, 2014 published by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram).

Expected Outcome

It is expected that the Gross State Domestic Product and the Per Capita Income of the State will be increased to a great extent during 2016-17.

iii) Impact in Agriculture and environment conservation

Outcome

It is learnt that around 10 families from the clusters under Bamboo Development Agency had left Jhum Cultivation by establishing micro scale industries during 2015-16 which in turn the areas of forest conservation are increased.

Expected outcome

It is further expected that around 50 families from the clusters under Bamboo Development Agency will cease jhum cultivation and confined to the bamboo items productions during 2016-17.

Constraints facing industrial sector development:

The development of Industries in Mizoram is rather late and far behind other states of the country. The geographical and topographical condition of the State as well as the late start in the developmental activities has crippled the Industrial development in the State. Several economic externalities affecting the development of industry still persisted in the state. The industrial sector growth in the state cannot achieve comfort level due to absence of many pre requisite conditions for healthy growth of industry; which include:

- 1) Non-Availability of proper infrastructure facilities including power, water, road etc.
- 2) Non-availability of critical raw materials at competitive price.
- 3) Lack of skilled manpower for manufacturing, services, marketing, etc. Capacity building and skill development is needed intensively.
- 4) Capital scarcity and power credit flow of industrial sector.
- 5) The first generation entrepreneurs of the state under the circumstances of infrastructural problems are

vulnerable to global competitive environment.

- 6) Non-availability of adequate budget provision.
- 7) The information technology backbone in the state as a whole is very poor and the IT enabled services (ITES) are not yet employed for industrial development so far.
- 8) Skill up-gradation and capacity building institutes are yet to be established. Non-availability of proper institute for up grading skill and building up of entrepreneurship.
- 9) Lack of reliable and updated database.
- 10) The administrative infrastructure of administer the industrial developmental needs of the state is still in a very poor shape. Strengthening of manpower and capacity building of the employees has to be taken up on priority.

Due to financial constraints of the State adequate financial allocation cannot be allocated to industries sector. Further the salary expenses of public sector enterprises and MKVI Board under the department are paid from the sectoral fund allotted to industries sector. Thus there is only a meager fund available for taking up promotion activities for industries. The sectoral outlay for industries department vis-à-vis fund earmarked for salary of PSE and board is tabulated below: -

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Outlay excluding NLUP & CSS (lakh)</i>	<i>Earmarked for PSE & Board (lakh)</i>	<i>% Earmarked</i>
2011-12	2121.00	900.00	42.43
2012-13	1837.75	1433.00	77.98
2013-14	1858.21	1683.00	90.57
2014-15	1775.70 (including additional allocation)	1595.70	89.86

The general constraints stated above, the growing demand of fund for salary of PSEs. Board and Society under the department and the limited sectoral fund available are the major constraints for industrial development. The initiative taken

under Mizoram Public Resource Management Programme (MPRMP) for restructuring of PSEs is yet to be finalized by the Finance Department. Strong political will and policy decision is needed in this regard.

Policy Constraints:

The State Government notified industrial policies from time to time to address the constraints facing industrial development in the State. The present Industrial Policy of Mizoram State was notified on 13.9.2012 to give direction to the strategy for Industrial development of the state. The policy outlined the direction in which development of various sectors of industries may be pursued. Roadmap and detailed action plan in line with the policy is yet to be drawn for different components envisaged in the policy. More elaborated action plan and schemes therefore needs to be drawn up taking into consideration financial condition of the State, level of entrepreneurs, resources, and infrastructures condition etc. of the State. The Industrial policies have not been enjoying adequate financial backup thereby are unable to achieve the objectives of such policies.

Due to limitation of sectoral plan fund small incentives envisaged in the policy could not be given properly. This has resulted in discouraging does small and micro enterprises who are at the initial stage of production.

The administrative support system envisaged in the policy is not practically put in place. The non-existence of policy convergence of all the different sectors has caused running of business and setting up of industrial unit more complex. The social attitude and non-acceptance of outsiders to make investment in the state by the society in general coupled with non-existence of proper infrastructure are detracting encouraging joint venture mode for investment from outside the state but without proper guidelines as yet. Policy intervention to solve the capital weakness of indigenous entrepreneurs is still absent.

COMMERCE WING**Sectoral Overview:**

This Department was created in the year 1987 (now amalgamated with Directorate Of Industries vide Government Order No. A. 46013/9/2016-GAD dt. 27.6.2016) with a view to improve the economic condition of the state through promotion of trade and commercial activities. Realising the agricultural sectors from the economic backbone of the State, adequate provisions were made to improve and promote agricultural marketing through regulation of agricultural markets and through sufficiently safeguarding the interest of marginal farmers against all forms of unhealthy competition and exploitation. As envisaged in the Memorandum of Settlement signed in the Peace Accord of 1986, the function of development of Border Trade with the friendly neighbouring countries with whom Mizoram share 722 km long International border was allocated to Commerce Wing. This Department took over the

administration and management of markets from Land Revenue & Settlement Department (LR&S Department) and Local Administration Department (LAD) with effect from August, 2000.

Thus, with subsequent allocation of additional functions to the then Trade & Commerce Department under the Government of Mizoram (allocation of Business) Rules, 1987, the following became the functions of this Department.

- 1) Promotion and Regulation of Trade & Commerce subject to provision of entry 33 list in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution.
- 2) Trading by Non-Tribal (Regulation) Act, 1974 and Rules thereunder.
- 3) Border Trades.
- 4) Agriculture Marketing including Sericulture Product.
- 5) Regulated Markets.
- 6) Establishment of Market Yards and Trade Centres.
- 7) Inter-State Trade.

- 8) (a) Market Regulation
(b) Market Rules
- 9) Development of Border Trade Centres under ASIDE Scheme.
- 10) State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) for clearance of all Projects under ASIDE Scheme.
- 11) Collection of Toll Taxes on Indo-Myanmar Bridge over the Tiau River.
- 12) Bamboo Development Agency as fund chanelizing agency for ASIDE Scheme.
- 13) The Competition Act, 2002.

Apart from the above allocated functions, this Department has directly taken up the responsibility of implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Projects such as –

1. Market Research Information Network (MRIN) Scheme also called the AGMARKNET Scheme of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture.
2. This Department has also been notified as the Nodal Department for the Competition Commission Act, 2002 vide No. D.24015/21/2005-TC dt. 20.7.2005.

Department's contribution in the economy (Role of the Sector):

There are currently 220 Markets across the State which are directly or indirectly managed by the Department as per the provision of Allocation of Business Rules 1987. These Markets are of great significance as they provide livelihood to thousands of families and a source of revenue to the Government of Mizoram. By giving priority to improve Marketing of Agricultural Produce by providing physical market infrastructure, the Department contributing in the State Economy from Revenue Collections by way of Permit fees on export and import of Agricultural produces, market fees and stall rent.

Activities of the Department in the current fiscal year:

During the current fiscal year, Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) collected revenue from Checkgate fee, Stall rent, Market fee, and the total revenue collection during the period from April, 2016 to October, 2016 is Rs. 1,66,12,245/- (Rupees one crore sixty six lakh twelve thousand two hundred forty five) only. Besides this, Mission Veng Market Complex and New Market, Dawrpui, Aizawl under NEC funding scheme is going under construction.

Development of Border Trade is one of the activities of the Department. The Department has constructed infrastructures for the development of Border Trade with neighbouring countries of Myanmar and Bangladesh to implement the Central Government - 'Act East Policy'.

(a) Border Trade with Myanmar:

For the improvement of trade and development of closer ties/bonds with Myanmar, Border Trade Centre at Vaphai, Farkawn and Sangau has been started for site preparation/site development, brick wall fencing of trade centre, godown, quarters. The funding of Infrastructure Development has been met through ASIDE Scheme from Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India, which however, is delinked with effect from 2015-16.

(b) Border Trade with Bangladesh:

To promote trade between India and Bangladesh from the border areas of Mizoram, Ministry of Commerce under Govt. of India has approved a sum of Rs.2.48 crore, out of which Rs. 1.13 crore was released to the Govt. of Mizoram under the CIB Scheme to set up border township for international trade. Land has been acquired for Integrated Check Post at Kawrpuchhuah near Tlabung.

The Government of Bangladesh is requested to reactivate LCS at Thegamukh which has remained dormant since 1965.

This may be reactivated on the following considerations like export of ginger, chillies, chow-chow (squash), passion fruit, anthurium etc. and import of cement, iron and steel, garments, gas etc. In this regard, a joint meeting is proposed to be held with delegates from Bangladesh at Tlabung on 6th December, 2016.

(c) Export Development Fund for the North-Eastern Region (EDF-NER):

Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) as a Nodal Department has taken up Export Development Fund - North Eastern Region (EDF-NER). Under the EDF-NER managed by APEDA, the following under mentioned projects have been funded by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry –

1) R&D Centre-cum-Training-cum-Food Processing Centre, Seling: The total EDF-NER grant is Rs. 500.00 lakh and the work is still in progress.

2) Food Testing Laboratory, Thenzawl: The Ministry of Commerce & Industry has released Rs. 3.08 crore for the project. Construction of Laboratory Building is completed. Additional funds for electrification and water supply has been received from the Government of Mizoram, and the Laboratory is being proposed and processed for temporary handling over to Central Medical Store, Zemabawk under Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram.

3) Project on Champhai Winery: Rs.50 lakh has been sanctioned for the expansion of Champhai Winery. Additional fund has been sought from the Ministry of Commerce & Industries, Government of India.

4) Trade Facilitation Centre, Lawngtlai: Total EDF-NER fund is Rs.4.32 crore. 50% of the total fund, amounting to Rs.2.16 crore for the 1st installment has been received and another Rs.2.16 crore is to be released from EDF-NER. Work under

the scheme has commenced and is still going on.

Outcome of the Department's activities so far and expected outcome (Impact on economy):

Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) is a revenue earning Department, but it cannot make big headway towards this goal as it has to manage itself within a small budget. The Department is given provisions for construction of Markets infrastructure, Wholesale Markets etc. more revenue shall be earned by the Department.

Infrastructure development has enhanced the generation of employment like users, Mistiri, Labourers, Drivers, Material Suppliers in the contract works, this has fostered progressive increase in employment in unorganised sector.

Development of infrastructure for Border Trade Centre/LCS/ICP is one kind of Capital Formation. On completion, trade will increase in manifold which will further lead to increase activities of traders, lowering of material cost, more collection of customs duties and revenue etc.

Problems and Challenges:

The agricultural practices in Mizoram have been steady transforming from that of subsistence farming to commercial cultivation. The present market area is very congested and there is very limited space for extension to tune with the changing situation. Besides, stringent rules and regulations has not been framed to control market prices, garbage disposal is not properly maintained and Information Technology System is not yet utilized in order to furnish necessary information to and from the Markets.

Since, the delinked of ASIDE Scheme with effect from 2015-16, the ongoing works have to be stopped. This may results in waste of money as well as

damage due to non-availability of fund for completion of infrastructure etc.

The funding pattern of EDF-NER is too slow for the ongoing projects resulting waste of time and money.

Brief description of the Vision, Objectives, Policy, Targets, Activities for the 12th Five Year Plan

Introduction: To keep in line with the present pace of development at the national level and to abridge development gaps and infrastructure deficiencies, provision of necessary funds have been proposed during 12th Five Year Plan, 2012-17.

Act East Policy

As a part of the implementation of Act East Policy, the Central Government has taken up the Kolodyne Multi Modal Transport Project. The Government of Mizoram is also doing its best for the speedy construction of 100Km road from Lawngtlai (Mizoram) to Myanmar border and many developmental activities have been taken up on the Indo Myanmar border. As a “Corridor to the East”, Act East Policy will usher in great economic boom and development for the State of Mizoram.

Border Trade with Myanmar

India’s relation with Myanmar is rooted in history and cultures as both countries were administered under one unit by the British. Through the years, in spite of the political divide traditional border trade between Mizoram and Myanmar has still been carried on; the Border Trade Agreement, 1994 was signed by the Government of India and Republic of Myanmar to regularize this traditional trade.

With Central assistance a Composite Land Customs Station Building was constructed at Zokhawthar and has been already commissioned.

Even though required export-import infrastructure have been put in place, the connecting link on Myanmar side of the border is a major hindrance for increasing the trade volume. Therefore a project for improvement of Rih-Kalemyo road via Tiddim Falam was proposed. As per the Detailed Project Report submitted by the Border Road Organisation to the Ministry of External Affairs, and was approved by Ministry of External Affairs. Government of India and Republic of Myanmar were requested to take immediate action for setting up these connectivities inside Myanmar.

Border Trade with Bangladesh

The Government of Mizoram strongly feels that formal trade with Bangladesh should be operationalised as soon as possible. To promote trade between the two countries, Ministry of Commerce under Government of India approved a sum of Rs. 2.48 crore out of which Rs. 1.13 crore was released to the Government of Mizoram under the CIB scheme to set up a border township for international trade and commerce. This project covers construction of buildings for customs, immigration besides other export/import infrastructural requirements. From this, Trade Facilitation Centre at Tlabung was constructed.

Further, the Bangladesh may be persuaded to construct Land Custom Station at Thekka Bazar (Thegamukh) and to develop motor-able roads from the border to connect Chittagong or other commercial towns for the development of border trade.

Opening of Karnaphuli riverine route between South Mizoram and Rangamati is of vital importance for mutual co-operation and mutual economic benefit between India (Mizoram sector) and Bangladesh and the Government of Bangladesh is requested to reactivate LCS at Thegamukh which has remained dormant since 1965. This may be reactivated on the following considerations like export of

ginger, chillies, chow-chow (squash), passion fruit, grape, anthurium and other horticultural products like oranges, sesame, bananas, cotton, papaya and pumpkin etc. to Bangladesh and import of crockery, cement, iron and steel, meat on hooves, poultry items, cosmetics and toiletries, garments, gas, jute, rubber, shoes, ceramic, fish etc.

Markets for Agricultural Produce

Presently, Trade & Commerce Department looks after and managed 220 market buildings directly or indirectly within Mizoram. Most of the market buildings needs major repair for which funds are required. Unless these repairs are undertaken immediately disaster in the form of collapse can occur in the market buildings anytime as the buildings are still occupied by sellers and market users.

Revenue Generation

The Trade & Commerce is a revenue earning Department but it cannot make big headway towards this goal as it has to manage itself within a small budget. Had the Department been given provisions for construction of big markets, more revenue could be earned by the Department. The Department earns revenue from the following sources like Market fees, Stall rents, permit fees, Gate pass.

Checkgates on Inter-State Borders

Permits for movement of Agricultural produces beyond and into the state of Mizoram have been issued by Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) as per provision of The Mizoram Agriculture Products (Prohibition of Movement) (Amendment) Order, 1999, checkgates were opened at - (1) Vairengte (2) Kanmun and (3) Bairabi.

Scheme-wise Description

1) **Agricultural Marketing:** The Mizoram State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act 2008 is being implemented for the

benefit of the agricultural communities. There are currently 220 markets across the State which are directly or indirectly managed by the Department. These markets are of great importance as they provide livelihood to thousands of families. Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) of the State Government have substantially contributed to the state exchequer. The revenue generated from various sources during the current year w.e.f. April 2016 to October 2016 is Rs.166.00 lakh.

A token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh only has been provided for establishment of the Mizoram State Agriculture Marketing Board as such Board is necessary to be formed as per the Mizoram State Agriculture Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 2008 as may be ammended from time to time.

Therefore, the Department has proposed to create new posts in order to strengthen and upliftment of a mass rural farmers in which a provision of Rs. 750 lakh is proposed during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17).

2) **Administration:** The Department has already made provision to incorporate for development of its existing District Offices at Lunglei, Champhai and Kolasib and also to make District Marketing Officer's Office at Mamit & Serchhip functional during the 12th Plan Period. A full fledged functioning of these five District Offices have been necessitated due to expansion of the functions of Department as a result of increased allocation of business, implementation of various Central Schemes by the Department and to enhance the revenue receipt.

3) **Grading & Quality Control:** The returns from sale of commercial crops, among others, depends much on the standardization of the crops. To improve the standard of crops and to ensure

remunerative returns, grading and quality control measures have to be adopted and to inculcate these rewarding functions, trainings and awareness seminars have to be conducted. In spite of the huge amount required for conducting such trainings and seminars, only a small amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh only have been proposed during the 12th Plan.

(4) **Miscellaneous:** To provide fund requirement for creation of critical infrastructures required abridging development gaps provisions have also been made during the 12th Five Year Plan. Due to acute shortage of fund, Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce

Wing) could not take up creation of commercial infrastructures necessary to improve commercial activities. The commercial infrastructures proposed to be taken up during the 12th Plan Period are essentially infrastructures aimed at export and economic ties with the markets in the neighbouring countries with particular emphasis on South-East Asian economies. Apart from provision of requisite infrastructures, the Department has also proposed to provide necessary thrust for commercial development through providing avenues to educated youths for developing their entrepreneurship and providing adequate trainings and exposures.

**Physical & Financial status of on-going projects under CSS, NEC etc.,
Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing)
(As on 31.10.2016)**

Sl. No.	On-going Projects	FINANCIAL STATUS		PHYSICAL STATUS	
		Total project cost	Expenditure already incurred	Present	% of work done
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	New Market, Dawrpui Veng, Aizawl	Rs. 13.00 crore	Rs. 4.68 crore	1) Site preparation 2) Foundation 3) Frame structure 4) Walling/Finishing	100% 71% 21% 0%
2.	Mission Veng Market Complex	Rs. 598.41 lakh	Rs. 149.60 lakh	1) Site preparation 2) Foundation 3) Frame structure 4) Walling/Finishing	63% 66% 57% 0%

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SERICULTURE

Objectives / Vision

Project implemented by Sericulture Department, Mizoram

To increase Bivoltine Silk production in the State and to see India emerges as the Global Silk Leaders. Department of Sericulture is implementing the following projects under North Eastern Region Textiles Promotion Schemes, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

1. Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) (Mulberry Bivoltine)
2. Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP)
3. Integrated Muga Silk Development Project (IMSDP)

The main objectives of the project are:

1. Poverty reduction through promotion of employment generating economic activities for both skilled and non-skilled persons.
2. Use of wasteland for raising Mulberry/Muga silkworm food plantation.
3. Promotion of rural Seri-business enterprise with backward and forward linkages for seed production, marketing and processing.
4. Value addition through design development and product diversification.
5. Market Awareness, Brand building and promotion of Tripuri Silk.
6. Women empowerment through various sericulture activities.
7. To see India emerges as the Global Silk Leaders.

Targets (expected outcomes)

Details of Project along with details of funds received since 2014 under Sericulture Department Mizoram

To increase Bivoltine Silk production in the State, Department of

Sericulture, Mizoram is implementing the following projects:

1. Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) envisaging Bivoltine Silk production of 49.30 MT of Bivoltine Silk.

Project Profile

- A. Name of the Project: Integrated Sericulture Development Project (NERTPS)
- B. Target: (a) 600 Acres of Mulberry Plantation with high yield varieties
(b) Production of 49.30 MT of Bivoltine Raw Silk
- C. Project Period: 2014-15 to 2016-17.
- D. Total Project Cost:
 1. Rs. 2449.00 lakh - GOI
 2. Rs. 436.93 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 208.93 lakh - State
 4. Rs. 154.35 lakh - Beneficiaries

Total : Rs. 3249.21 lakh

2. Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP) envisaging Bivoltine Silk production of 26 MT of Bivoltine Silk.

Project Profile

- A. Name of the Project : Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (NERTPS)
- B. Target: (a) 500 Acres of Mulberry Plantation with high yield varieties
(b) Production of 26 MT of Bivoltine Raw Silk
- C. Project Period: 2015-16 to 2017-18.
- D. Total Project Cost:
 1. Rs. 2449.00 lakh - GOI
 2. Rs. 188.42 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 0.00 lakh - State
 4. Rs. 327.15 lakh - Beneficiaries

Total : Rs. 2964.57 lakh

3. Integrated Muga Silk Development Project (IMSDP) envisaging Muga Silk production of 4.26 MT of Muga reeled yarn and 1.70 MT of Muga Spun yarn.

Project Profile

- A. Name of the Project: Integrated Muga Silk Development Project (NERTPS)
- B. Target: (a) 500 Acres of Mulberry Plantation with high yield varieties
(b) Production of 4.26 MT of Muga reeled yarn
(c) Production of 1.70 MT of Muga Spun yarn
- C. Project Period: 2016-17 to 2017-18.
- D. Total Project Cost:
1. Rs. 1283.48 lakh - GOI
 2. Rs. 0.00 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 0.00 lakh - State
 4. Rs. 68.61 lakh - Beneficiaries
- Total : Rs. 1352.09 lakh**

4. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yajona (RKVY)

2015-2016

- A. Project Cost - Rs. 1,220.00 lakh
- B. Fund received:
1. GOI - Rs. 205.00 lakh
 2. State - Rs. 19.60 lakh
- Total - Rs. 224.60 lakh**

2016-2017

- A. Project Cost - Rs. 218.00 lakh
- B. Fund received:
1. GOI - Rs. 98.00 lakh as 1st Instalment
 2. State - Rs. 10.89 lakh
- Total - Rs. 108.89 lakh**

Additional fund of Rs. 43.65 lakh is being expected.

PROJECT LAUNCHED ON 2ND DECEMBER, 2016

Integrated Muga Silk Development Project (IMSDP) envisaging Muga Silk production of 4.26 MT of Muga reeled yarn and 1.70 MT of Muga Spun yarn.

Project Profile

- A. Name of the Project: Integrated Muga Silk Development Project (NERTPS)
- B. Target: (a) 500 Acres of Mulberry Plantation with high yield varieties
(b) Production of 4.26 MT of Muga reeled yarn
(c) Production of 1.70 MT of Muga Spun yarn
- C. Project Period: 2016-17 to 2017-18.
- D. Total Project Cost:
1. Rs. 1283.48 lakh - GOI
 2. Rs. 0.00 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 0.00 lakh - State
 4. Rs. 68.61 lakh - Beneficiaries
- Total : Rs. 1352.09 lakh**
- E. Total fund received up to 2016-17:
1. Rs. 190.00 lakh - GOI
 2. Rs. 0.00 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 0.00 lakh - State
- Total : Rs. 190.00 lakh**
- F. Utilisation status as on October, 2016:
1. Rs. 166.26 lakh - GOI (87.50%)
 2. Rs. 0.00 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 0.00 lakh - State
- Total : Rs. 166.26 lakh**

Other Projects on NERTPS

Details of project along with details of funds received since 2014:

1. Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) envisaging Bivoltine Silk production of 49.30 MT of Bivoltine Silk

Project Profile

- A. Name of the Project: Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (NERTPS)
- B. Target: (a) 600 Acres of Mulberry Plantation with high yield varieties
(b) Production of 49.30 MT of Bivoltine Raw Silk
- C. Project Period: 2014-15 to 2016-17.
- D. Total Project Cost:
1. Rs. 2449.00 lakh - GOI
 2. Rs. 436.93 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 208.93 lakh - State
 4. Rs. 154.35 lakh - Beneficiaries
- Total : Rs. 3249.21 lakh**
- E. Total fund received up to 2016-17:
1. Rs. 1551.43 lakh - GOI
 2. Rs. 0.00 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 59.78 lakh - State
- Total : Rs. 1611.21 lakh**
- F. Utilisation status as on October, 2016:
1. Rs. 1129.59 lakh – GOI (72.9%)
 2. Rs. 0.00 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 59.78 lakh – State (100%)
- Total : Rs. 1189.37 lakh**

2. Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP) envisaging Bivoltine Silk production of 26 MT of Bivoltine Silk

Project Profile

- A. Name of the Project: Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (NERTPS)
- B. Target: (a) 500 Acres of Mulberry Plantation with high yield varieties
(b) Production of 26 MT of Bivoltine Raw Silk
- C. Project Period: 2015-16 to 2017-18.
- D. Total Project Cost:
1. Rs. 2449.00 lakh - GOI
 2. Rs. 188.42 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 0.00 lakh - State
 4. Rs. 327.15 lakh - Beneficiaries
- Total : Rs. 2964.57 lakh**
- E. Total fund received up to 2016-17:
1. Rs. 1570.01 lakh - GOI
 2. Rs. 0.00 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 0.00 lakh - State
- Total : Rs. 1570.01 lakh**
- F. Utilisation status as on October, 2016:
1. Rs. 1162.88 lakh - GOI (74.06%)
 2. Rs. 0.00 lakh - MGNREGS
 3. Rs. 0.00 lakh - State
- Total : Rs. 1162.88 lakh**

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GEOLOGY & MINERAL RESOURCES

During the financial year of 2015-16, Directorate of Geology and Mineral Resources conducted the works of Geotechnical investigations, Landslide Engineering and Monitoring of Minor Minerals like extractions, exploitations and investigations. Apart from these, the Directorate undertakes coordination works with Oil and Gas Exploring companies like Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) and also that coordination with Geological Survey of India in times of natural disasters occurring in Mizoram and with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) in administering Minor Minerals etc.

Vision:

The main visions of this Directorate is to develop mineral base industries from its natural resources and making use of this natural resources judiciously to develop Zero waste management system as far as possible to earn more revenue to the state exchequer and create job opportunity to the people through its mineral resources. In regard to natural and man made disasters like landslides, land sinking and subsidence, conduct necessary investigations for finding out of the causes and decipher the result for the safety and welfare of the people. Different kinds of disasters need to be contained with proper guide lines and regulations to attain disaster-free State as far as possible. Identify mineral resources areas for cluster project avoiding rampant extraction of minor minerals along the high ways and near important establishment etc.

Objective:

The major objectives in regard to mineral resources is to explorations of natural resources and its extractions with scientific method by introducing proper and systematic Mine Plans and Blast Designs as and where applicable so that the miners will be educated and more safe in their daily work places and more aware and

conscious in environmental aspect. Establishment of District Offices at other 7(seven) District capitals and District Mineral Foundation in all the District Headquarters in a phase manner and erection of more Check Gates at strategic locations to monitor the flows of minerals from its extraction sites to its final destination to curb illegal transportations, storage and pilferages, etc.

Conduct Geo-technical studies for Dams, Bridges and heavy structures sites for long lasting and safety measures to evade future hardship and un-wanted problems. Conduct landslide engineering activities like sinking, subsidence investigations and disseminate the result to the public and suggest remedial measures to authorities. Establish earthquake and Seismology Observatory Centers.

Policy: The policies are as follows:

1. To introduce scientific method for extraction of mineral resources for optimum utilization and to collect more revenue to the state.
2. To extract mineral wealth in a systematic manner for the safety and healthy environment to the Miners and create more job opportunity to the public in eco-friendly manner.
3. Identification of landslide/sinking etc prone areas and chalk out appropriate counter measures for timely safety actions to avoid disasters etc.

Targets:

1. Establishment of District Offices at seven District Capitals in a phase manner and three (3) District Offices at Serchhip, Kolasib and Lunglei for the first phase.
2. Formulation of Illegal Transportation and storage/curbing of Minor Minerals Rules.
3. Framing of New Mizoram Minor Mineral Concession Rules

(MMMCR) in tune with latest Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Acts, 2015.

4. Up-gradation of Geotechnical Laboratory.
5. Establishment of District Mineral Foundation at 5 Districts as per Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, 9B.
6. During the financial year of 2015-16 the targeted issue of new Mining Permit is 30 nos. Targeted Permit renewal 200 nos. and target revenue collection is Rs. 452.00 lakh.

House site investigation - 50 nos.
Landslide investigation - 15nos.

Activities:

Directorate is trying with its level best to monitor the flows of minor minerals within the state with enforcement of The Mizoram Minor Minerals Concession Rules 2000 (MMMCR-2000). In tune with the rules and regulation being practices, the Directorate has erected 23 Check Gates and five mobile check gates at different strategic locations for the proper maintenance of minor minerals extraction and transportation. As of now, DG&MR has issued 3 numbers of Mining Leases and 1096 Mining Permits so far. During the financial year of April 2015 – March 2016, the Department has contributed Rs. 163.20 lakh from minor minerals and Rs. 318.70 lakh from Petroleum exploration License fees totaling Rs. 481.90 lakh to the state exchequer. Inspections for feasibility of opening of new quarry and for suitability for renewal of stone quarry considering all aspects for intrinsic economics and safety measures are taken care of.

Besides monitoring of Minor Minerals, the Department undertake the works of Geotechnical investigation for foundation sites of Dams, Bridges and Heavy structures and house sites within Aizawl City for safety measures and in tune with this measure, the Department is upgrading Geotechnical Laboratory for

testing of soil and rock samples. The Department has also been taking up landslide investigations within the whole state of Mizoram and chalk out scientific solution to contain the disasters of various kinds.

The Department is presently engages in 'Delineation of Urban Development Zones with special reference to the Aizawl City' under NEC project.

Brief write up of schemes/project:

Presently the Directorate is being engaged in six main schemes such as (i) Minor Mineral Investigation and development (ii) Geotechnical investigation (iii) Landslide engineering including Seismology and earthquake (iv) Delineation of urban development with special reference to Aizawl city (v) Ground water investigation and development and (vi) Resources mapping of minor minerals. Meanwhile due to fund constrain, thrust can only be given mainly on Minor Mineral Investigation and Development, Geotechnical Investigation and Delineation of urban development with special reference to Aizawl city.

Achievement:

The actual mining permit issued is 36 nos., Mining permit renewed 248 nos. and total revenue collection from Minor minerals and Petroleum Exploration Licence (PEL) Fees accrued to Rs. 481.90 lakh and the actual house site investigation 57 nos. and landslide investigation 23 nos.

Target for 2016-17

Targeted revenue collection during 2016-17 financial year is Rs. 457.00 lakh.

Geotechnical scheme target house site investigation is 70 nos.

Landslide investigation target - 30 nos.

Target of New Mining Permit - 50 nos.

Target of New Mining Lease - 10 nos.

Target Renewal of Mining Permit - 200nos.

Target Renewal of Mining Lease - 3nos.

Out come/Socio-economic impact etc.:

From the mining sector, more than 320 families got mining permits and 3 families got mining leases legally to extract sandstone for building and road and construction materials for their livelihood. The Delineation of Urban Development with Special reference to Aizawl City Project under NEC Scheme is on going.

Problem and challenge etc.:

Limited fund for monitoring and maintaining of check gates to supervise the flow of minor minerals. At present situation, the wages of 32 nos. of Casual labourers the department is engaging to supervise the flow of minor minerals can hardly be paid due to shortage of fund. Meanwhile illegal extraction and transportation of minor minerals is on the rise hence it is highly necessary to erect more check gates and engage personnel to man check gates at strategic locations to curb illegal activities. If these illegal extractions, transportations and pilferages can be stopped through check gates by

enforcing royalty or penalty as per Rule 46 (1) and (2), of Mizoram Minor Minerals Concession Rules 2000 (MMMCR-2000) the revenue collection would have much increased.

Opportunity/Endowment etc.:

Approximately more than 2560 personnel are engaged in stone quarrying activities, 825 persons (Drivers/Commission) are indirectly involve and also that 712 persons are involve in sand mining activities.

Future perspective:

Proper maintenance of mineral wealth of the state through systematic Rules and regulations in tune with latest scientific technology available in a fruitful manner and to aim at Geological disaster (landslide) free State.

Facts and figures supporting document available for reference.

Recent publication/hand out/leaflets not produced by the department but records available in the Office records.

Achievement for the year 2015-2016

MINERAL SECTION
(1st April, 2015 - 31st March, 2016)

1. Royalty received

i)	Stone	-	Rs. 1,19,99,562.00
ii)	Sand	-	Rs. 43,13,340.00
iii)	Brick Earth	-	Rs. 8,613.00
	Total	-	Rs. 1,63,21,515.00

2. Petroleum exploration licence (PEL) = Rs. 31,871,090.00**3. New Check gates:**

i)	Permanent Check Gate	-	3 Nos. (Champhai, Kolasib, Serchhip)
ii)	Mobile C/G	-	2 nos. (Saiphai, Chhingchhip)

4. No. of mining permit issued:

i)	New Mining Permit	-	36 (Stone)	Nil (Sand)
ii)	Renewal	-	248 (Stone)	Nil (Sand)

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CIVIL AVIATION

1. Vision:

To take flying to the masses and to create employment opportunities in Aviation field.

2. Objectives:

- i) To improve air connectivity with mainland India and neighbouring States.
- ii) To provide air connectivity within the States.
- iii) To further improve and upgrade Lengpui Airport.
- i) To explore possibility of construction of airport/airfield/helipads within the State.
- v) To create employment opportunities in Aviation related fields.

3. Targets:

- i) The helicopter service now connects all the eight district capitals and it is proposed to connect other strategical townships.
- ii) To construct new helipads and renovate existing helipads.
- iii) Improve various facilities at Lengpui Airport.

4. Achievements:

a) Financial Achievements:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Revenue Income</u>
2012 – 2013	Rs. 227.13 lakhs
2013 – 2014	Rs. 205.10 lakhs
2014 – 2015	Rs. 204.18 lakhs
2015 – 2016	Rs. 310.08 lakhs
2016 – 2017 (upto November)	Rs. 141.52 lakhs

b) Physical Achievements:

- i) New helipad at Champhai was commissioned on September, 2016. New helipad is under construction at Aizawl and Saitual.
- ii) DVOR equipment costing Rs.62 crore is being replaced with a new one.

5. Outcome/Socio-economic Impacts:

i) Lengpui Airport:

With the installation of ILS at Lengpui Airport, the scheduled flights have become reliable and punctual. Scheduled flights operation have increased which resulted in more number of passenger movements. In fact, the Terminal Building of lengpui Airport is designed to cater to 300 in coming and 300 out going passengers, but as of now, the average movement is 400 in coming and 400 out going in a day.

ii) Helicopter Service:

The helicopter service within Mizoram is greatly benefitted by the public especially those residing in rural areas. A large number of life saving sorties have been carried out, the value of which could not be quantified in terms of monetary value.

6. Problems and challenges:

The main drawback in implementation and achievement of the targets and objectives are paucity of sufficient fund and inadequate manpower.

7. Opportunity and endowments concerning the sector:

i) Creation of employment opportunity:

Increase in the number of scheduled flight operation provides job opportunity to the locals for ground handling as well as cabin crew. Jet Airways had infact,

employed 32 Mizo girls as cabin crew after conducting recruitment rally at Aizawl.

ii) Helicopter Service:

The State Government has wet leased only on Dauphin helicopter which connects at least 2 destinations in a day. However, a large number of townships requested the department to extend the service to their respective place. Proposal for introducing a 2nd helicopter will be submitted to the State Government.

9. Future Perspective:

i) Lengpui Airport:

Installation of enroute DVOR is being under progress at Hmunpui village near Lengpui Airport. Once the equipment is commissioned, it will be the last reporting point for all aircraft destined for eastern countries. This will also facilitate in converting the airport to an International Airport, provided the runway is widened and lengthened.

ii) Helicopter Service:

As the reliability and safety of the helicopter service is now made aware to the

public, the available helicopter service is unable to cope with the demand. Hence, proposal for obtaining 2nd helicopter is under processed.

10. Facts and Figures:

i) Lengpui Airport:

The Terminal building of Lengpui Airport is designed to cater to 300 incoming and 300 outgoing passengers. However, due to increase in flight operations, the passengers movement on daily basis exceeds the designed capacity. The highest is on 03.12.2016 with 571 incoming and 609 outgoing.

ii) Helicopter Service:

The requirement of helicopter service has also tremendously increased. Due to heavy rush of passengers, additional flights have been introduced in the Champhai and Mamit sector. Many life saving sorties had also been successfully conducted. 7 (seven) townships had also submitted application for providing helicopter service to their respective townships.

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ROAD TRANSPORT

Sectoral Overview:

Road Transport is vital to the economic development and social integration of the country. Easy accessibility, flexibility of operations, door-to-door service and reliability have earned road transport an increasingly higher share of both passenger and freight traffic vis-à-vis other transport modes.

The Road Transport Sector has grown significantly during the decades. Road Transport has deep linkages with the rest of the economy and a strong multiplier effect. Transport is essentially a derived demand depending upon the size and structure of the economy and demographic profile of the population. Greater the share of commodity producing sectors like agriculture and manufacturing, higher is the demand for transport. Slower growth in population may reduce demand for transport but a higher share of mobile population/labour force in the total population is likely to increase demand for transport.

The growth of vehicular traffic on roads has been far greater than the growth of the highways; as a result the main arteries face capacity saturation.

Passenger transport services are provided both by the State Road Transport Undertakings (MST) and private operators. Following liberalization, the share of MST has declined with the entry of private operators to meet the incremental passenger traffic demand.

Both freight and passenger movement by road is expected to rapidly expand in the coming years. In particular, freight movement by road transport is expected to show robust growth over the medium term due to a number of factors, viz. substantial investment in improvement in national highway network which will facilitate speedy, reliable, door-to-door

services, rising volumes of exports and imports. Despite good performance of the road transport sector it is beset with slow technological development, low energy efficiency, pollution and slow movement of freight and passenger traffic. Sustaining an annual overall growth in the targeted GSDP would require growth in both passenger and freight road transport of much higher order.

Department's contribution in the economy (Role of the Sector):

Since Transport falls under service sector, rendering services to the public on transportation purposes viz. Transportation of Passengers and goods to various destinations, and enforcement of Motor Vehicle Acts & Rules by way of collecting fees and fines to Motor Vehicles and issue of permits to vehicles depending on necessity by the State of Mizoram and issue of Driving license to those persons having efficient driving skill, frame and amendment of the Motor Vehicle Acts & Rules in harmony with the overall growth of the country.

Such is the situation, this Department have a high contribution to the State income in revenue earned from MST passenger Buses as well as in collection of tax, fees and fines from Motor Vehicles. Therefore, Transport Department contributed huge amount of revenue to the State revenue annually. This shows that the performance of Transport Department plays a vital role in the economy of the State.

Brief write-up on schemes/projects (including State Plan, CSS, NEC, NLCPR, EAP and others) being implemented:

During the 12th Five Year Plan, this Department has submitted various project proposals for implementation under NEC, NLCPR, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and under State Plan. Detailed Project Proposals for the schemes like Construction of Bus Terminal at Kolasib,

Serchhip, Aizawl City Bus-cum-Maxi Cab Terminal at Melthum (Aizawl) under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), Institute of Driving Training & Research Centre (IDTR) and Automated Vehicle Inspection and Certification Centre (I&C) at South Hlimen (Aizawl) under the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways are also moved which the DPRs are also prepared by the Central Institute of Road Transport, Pune.

Those retained project proposals like Construction of Bus Terminal at Serchhip and Kolasib have now turned down by the Government. But one retained project proposal under NLCPR viz. Construction of Aizawl City Bus-cum-Maxi Cab Terminal at Melthum with an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 crore is still lying in Ministry of DoNER for consideration.

Project being implemented under State Plan:

One project under State Plan has been implemented viz. Re-construction of Directorate Office building of Transport Department at Tuikual South, Aizawl. As a result of the recommendation of the Disaster Management Committee, the existing building was found collapsible and recommended for dismantling of the building and to construct a new building. Therefore, with the approval of the State Government, the building was dismantled and processed for construction of a new building. So, within the approved estimated cost of Rs. 393.30 lakh, the building construction was completed. But for completion of the whole work like flooring with ceramic tile, painting works, internal electrification works, door fittings hinges, handle ste, side drain construction, additional fund of Rs. 134.00 lakh was sanctioned. The building is now almost

completed and will soon be occupied by the Directorate Officers and staff.

a) Objective/Vision of the Project:

Transport Department is the Nodal Department on transportation services of Motor Vehicle in the State. It has to look the safety and conveniences of the movement of Motor Vehicle services in the State. It has to issue Driving License to those qualified persons; it has to issue permits to those transport vehicles depend on the road/route conditions, capacity and necessity etc.

Therefore, the Department has now submitted various project proposals like terminal buildings to various places like District Headquarters and in the capital city keeping in view to reduce the problem on traffic congestion and safety of the Motor Vehicles within the District Headquarters and in the City of Aizawl. Moreover, this project is prepared in such a way that huge amount of revenue from parking fee and night halt charge is also expected.

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INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been established in the year 2008 for framing policy, planning, implementation and monitoring of Information & Communication Technologies and e-Governance projects. The Department has a vision to use Information & Communication technology to make available information and government services related to basic needs of common persons accessible to them near their locality throughout their lives through minimum procedural formalities thereby pursuing economic development.

The vision statement is to make Mizoram the most IT literate state in the country and a global center of excellence in IT education, training, research and development. This vision will translate into employment generation, creation of wealth, and IT led economic growth in the state of Mizoram.

The objectives of department of ICT are as follows:

- (i) To implement ICT applications and e-Governance for efficient and effective delivery of government services, improved government revenue collection, improving financial management, and better dissemination of information on government functions through e-governance centre of excellence, information kiosk and hosting of websites.
- (ii) To promote Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and its applications at different layers up to the Block level of the Government Administration. Promotion and implementation of ICT and e-Governance would take into account the existing ICT infrastructure and e-Governance services and also envisages

covering any other similar IT initiatives being taken up in the State of Mizoram.

- (iii) To streamline isolated post of Computer Operators in different Departments, Computer Technology Services may be created under a common cadre to provide future avenue for promotion.
- (iv) To ensure the availability of funds for implementation of e-Governance and its applications and to approach Central Government agencies like NEC, DONER, MCIT, etc. to acquire the funds to expedite the process and implement e-governance plan.
- (v) To avoid spending of huge amount of money in every Department for computerization works, the Department of ICT will streamline the implementation of Computerization and e-Governance programme under central control by the Planning & Programme Implementation Department which will further reduce the expenses of the Government of Mizoram.
- (vi) To horizontal transfer and customize e-Governance software packages and back-end database applications already developed for other states by NIC for use in the Government of Mizoram.
- (vii) To promote all matters concerning Computer based information, communication, technology and processing including hardware and software.
- (viii) To promote ICT Software, ICT Products, and ICT Services in the State of Mizoram.

Programmes implemented:

- 1) **National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) – CSS:** National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) projects like SWAN, SDC, CSC, E-District, SSDG, etc. are being

taken up by the Department of ICT with the financial assistance of the Central Government and all these projects were 100% funded from Govt. of India upto 2014-15. With effect from this current financial year 2015-16, funds will be released on the ratio of 80:20 between Central and State.

2) IT Manpower Development:

Under IT Manpower Development scheme, the Department has taken up various IT training programme for educated unemployed youths, women and rural youths, Govt's employees, etc. There are 850 nos of trained so far; out of which 400 nos are educated unemployed youths, 200 nos are Women & Rural youths, and the remaining 250 nos are Government's employees. Due to the effort given by the Department, 100 students got jobs in Govt and private sector. This training programme was conducted in rented private house.

3) IT Promotional Development:

IT awareness campaign is one of the effective mechanisms for IT promotion in the state of Mizoram. The common man in the state is largely unaware of the benefits and potential of IT in his or her day-to-day life. A massive awareness campaign is therefore required to be launched, to educate people about what IT can mean for improving their quality of life. Information regarding government rules, regulations, programmes and services is an essential aspect of empowering the people. Launching of IT journeys and other forms of awareness campaign across the State in collaboration with NGOs, educational institutions, corporate sector and others are available options to this end. Workshop and Seminar are also one of the important factors for IT Promotion in the State and is propose to be organized in all the districts to promote IT and e-Governance in the State of Mizoram.

4) IT Infrastructure Development:

IT infrastructure is one of the most important aspects for the development of IT and e-Governance in the State of Mizoram.

E-Governance infrastructure like SWAN, SDC, CSC, E-District, SSDG, etc. is being established under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) with the financial assistance of the central Government. There is many other IT infrastructure required for the growth of IT in Mizoram which is out of the scope of NeGP such as horizontal connectivity of SWAN, STPI, IT Education, ITES/BPO. Besides, Computer Systems which was procured during the three or four years ago are outdated and require upgrade, repair, maintenance, etc.

5) Promotional and Development of Society (MSeGS):

The Mizoram State e-Governance Society (MSEGS) was established on 11.10.2005 and is registered under the Society Registration Act, XII of 1860. The primary objective of the Society is to administer the implementation of e-Governance projects for the overall benefit of the citizens and public by setting up the necessary administrative, financial, legal and technical framework, implementation mechanism and resources in the State of Mizoram. It facilitated establishment and setting up of major e-Governance projects like the State Data Center (SDC), State Wide Area Network (SWAN) and Common Service Centre (CSC) and various other e-Government projects in the State.

Department activities in contribution in the economy:

The Department help other Departments to earn and generate revenue and also to improve service delivery by minimizing irregularities and increasing transparency in the Govt. proceeding by leveraging ICT and further to bring about transparency in government working, increasing efficiency and productivity, reducing cost of service delivery, etc. For these purposes, the Department of ICT with the help of Mizoram State e-Governance Society (MSeGS) has completed important projects for various departments under Government of Mizoram. Various projects undertaken by the Department of ICT are highlighted below:

1. **Forensic Department Case Tracking System:**

The main function of Forensic Science Laboratory is to undertake its diverse Laboratory examinations and provide scientific guidance to the investigating agencies in collecting physical evidences at the scene of Crime. Justice Delivery System has 3 (three) arms, such as Police, Judiciary and Forensic. Prior to the establishment of Forensic Science Laboratory in Mizoram, material evidences detected in different crime cases was sent outside the state that usually took months and years. To overcome these difficulties and to have a better and efficient administration of Justice, Government of Mizoram established Forensic Science Laboratory under the administrative control of Police. To assist Forensic Department for better operational efficiency, ICT Department/MSeGS has developed a case tracking system. The case tracking system is a module for the government CMS developed for tracking evidence submitted to the Forensic Department. The system tracks evidence submitted to the Forensic Department and its status can be easily viewed when needed by the officer concerned.

2. **Inventory Management System:**

Inventory Management System (IMS) is a project initiated by the Department of ICT and Mizoram State e-Governance Society (MSeGS) for Secretariat Administration Department, Government of Mizoram. This project aims to create an integrated IT platform for all government departments, to use IT primarily to maximize the efficiency in management and requisition of inventory by providing tools to assist in automating the process, which would otherwise have to be performed manually. The focus of the project is mainly monitoring and maintenance of the inventory within the department. It is important to reiterate that emphasis of this initiative by the department is on

the services and not on mere computerization. The program helps the concerned officer in overseeing the management of inventory from a back end. It provides a means of eliminating uncontrolled indents and keeps track of items so that frequent losses are reduced. This application is hosted in Mizoram SDC.

3. **CM Online:**

Chief Minister Online is a project by Chief Ministers Office, Government of Mizoram initiated by Mizoram State e-Governance Society (MSeGS). This project aims to create an integrated IT platform for Chief Minister Online, to use IT primarily to increase efficiency, transparency and processing along with convenience in operations and promotion of good governance. Citizens can interact with Chief Minister Office by sending query through SMS and by filling up web form wherein a unique tracking code will be given.

4. **Content Management System (CMS):**

The Mizoram Government Content Management System (CMS) is an online platform for all government department websites. A content management system (CMS) is a [web application](#) that allows [publishing](#), [editing](#) and modifying [content](#), organizing, deleting as well as maintenance from a central interface. This application is hosted in Mizoram SDC.

5. **E-Plan:**

e-Plan is a project for Planning and Programme Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram initiated by Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT), Government of Mizoram. e-Plan provides enabling IT for internal processes of the Department to increase functional efficiency. It helps to automate workflow and internal processes of the Department. Moreover

e-plan also provides easy access to the Department services to other government departments. Facilities for generation of reports both manually and automatically are an important feature of e-plan. This application is hosted in Mizoram SDC.

6. ENDNET: Endnet is a project developed by ICT Department/MSeGS for Excise and Narcotics Department under Government of Mizoram. Endnet is primarily used for logging new cases and new accused information wherein all important information is entered and stored in the database and viewed on demand and when required. Endnet also provides features for fingerprint scanner and camera for capturing pictures of accused. Endnet allows an option for entering and viewing different States, along with different districts, different Acts, case I/O list, Magistrate list and unique Articles. Endnet also provides cost-efficient and effective utilization of IT, saves time in searching huge records and safe keeping of records in digital format. This application is hosted in Mizoram SDC.

7. Property Returns Online: Property Return Online System (PROS) is a project initiated by ICT Deptt./Mizoram State e-Governance Society for the Vigilance Department under the Government of Mizoram. This system will be designed to maximize the efficiency in keeping record of property of all the gazette officers by providing tools to assist in automating the process, which would otherwise have to be performed manually. A list of all Departmental Officers and submissions can be viewed from the admin account dashboard and is shown in a graph. It also provides a convenient way for filing annual property returns and as a result promotes transparency and efficiency within the Government. This application is hosted in Mizoram SDC.

Activities and achievements of the department in the reporting fiscal year and outcome of the department's activities so far and expected outcome:

The Department has taken up various IT training programme for Govt's employees focusing especially updating and maintenance of website, basic computing skills, Microsoft Words and Excel, power point presentation, etc. Besides, there are various e-Governance projects and NEC funded projects undertaken up by the Department of ICT and activities, achievements and expected outcomes are highlighted as under:

A) e-GOVERNANCE PROJECTS:

1. Common Service Centre (CSC)

Introduction: The department of ICT is setting up 136 CSCs across the State and it will be front-end service delivery points for Government-to-Citizen, Business-to-Citizen and Business-to-Business. CSCs are front-end service delivery points for Government, private and social sector services to urban and rural citizens of Mizoram. There will be 136 locations in the state where CSCs will be setup and through this citizen will be able to get Government services online. All the CSCs would be operated by VLE (Village Level Entrepreneurs). The Government has appointed M/s ZENICS as Service Centre Agency (SCA) on 7th March, 2011. Tripartite Master Service Agreement (MSA) was signed between DoICT (GoM), MSeGS (SDA) and ZENICS (SCA) on 31st March, 2011.

The project will come to an end after 4 years in the year 2016-17.

2. Mizoram State Wide Area Network (MSWAN)

Introduction: MSWAN is a network to cover all the district headquarters and block headquarters with the State capital. The network can carry data, video and voice

communications throughout the State, for all Government Operations. There will be Point of Presence (PoP) in each District Headquarters and Block headquarters. The total number of PoPs (Point of Presences) is 42 within the State. Mizoram SWAN was inaugurated by our Hon'ble Chief Minister on 19th July, 2012. There is 1 State Hqrs and all 8 District Hqrs has been commissioned. All e-Governance projects rely on SWAN for their bandwidth requirement.

This project is implemented in PPP mode through M/s Zoram Electronics Development Corporation Limited (ZENICS) over a period of 5 years which will be ended in the year 2016-17.

The main purpose of SWAN is to provide connectivity to government departments and establishments which require connectivity to governmental applications. MSWAN provides 4Mbps connectivity through WAN to 08 DHQ's and 2Mbps to 25 BHQ/SDHQ's either through BSNL Leased lines.

Internet connectivity is a secondary feature which SWAN has to perform. NIC currently provides 100Mbps to the SHQ at Aizawl which has been distributed throughout the SWAN. Each DHQ receives 4Mbps of bandwidth and each BHQ/SDHQ receives 2Mbps internet bandwidth. The total bandwidth provided by NIC can be upgraded if the utilization increases through Horizontal Connectivity, provided the existing infrastructure is capable of handling such bandwidth.

Video conferencing has been established in all the DHQ's for which operation can be decentralized at each location. The facility can be extended to BHQ/SDHQ's with the purchase of additional equipment.

The purchase of IP Phones for each Horizontal Office, both video and voice calls over the network can be utilized by

officials. The IP Phones can also hold video conference calls with multiple users. However, facilities such as session recording, online presentation provided in video conferencing are not available.

Departments such as Apex Bank and ZENICS has been provided horizontal connectivity from SHQ and DHQ's. These departments utilize the internet and WAN facility to connect to government applications such as e-District and send reports through email to perform their daily work.

19 BDO and SDO offices in the block level are also provided connectivity through BHQ/SDHQ's to cater to their internet requirements. SWAN provides connectivity to e-District which further distributes the connection to line departments that utilize their application. E-District has provided 110 horizontal connections to line departments from the network which they receive from SWAN.

Currently, offices have their own broadband connections which are being paid separately. SWAN can provide high speed horizontal connectivity to these departments which can reduce expenditure of departments.

Integration with other e-Governance Projects

- i. **CSC and RIK:** CSC operators can benefit from SWAN connectivity to enable quick online transactions, especially in villages and remote areas. Further, additional BSNL broadband charges for these locations can be reduced.
- ii. **E-District:** e-District already utilizes SWAN to provide connectivity to their line departments. This is planned to be expanded to CSC and RIK operators to provide them with low cost high bandwidth connection to enable more services they can provide to citizens.

iii. **State Data Centre:** Departmental applications hosted in the SDC can be accessed through SWAN internal network which increases the security of transactions made to and from the applications.

iv. **Departmental applications:** Departmental application hosted in the SDC and their private server benefits from SWAN connection in providing users quick access and transactions to their applications. Internal departmental transactions through WAN happen at a much quicker rate further decreasing the turnaround time for every process routed through SWAN.

As SWAN has already covered 42 locations across Mizoram, upcoming e-governance projects can utilize this infrastructure to receive connectivity instead of creating a new network for their operations.

National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was approved by the Government in May 2006. 27 Central, State and Integrated Mission Mode projects (MMPs) along with 8 support components were identified and approved under NeGP. States have been given flexibility to identify upto 5 additional state-specific projects, which are particularly relevant for the economic development of the State. NeGP also envisages creation of the core IT infrastructure in the form of State wide Area Networks (SWANs), State Data Centers (SDCs), e-District and Common Service Centers (CSCs) in rural areas across the country to deliver public services electronically. **e-District** is one of the 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under NeGP, with the Department of Electronics Information Technology (DeitY), Government of India (GoI) as the nodal Department, to be implemented by State Government or their designated agencies. As per administrative approval conveyed under mentioned above, the Central govt. appointed Mizoram State e-Governance

Society (MSeGS) as implementing Agency for this project in Mizoram.

The project will be implemented within 4 years (which will be ended in 2017-18).

The **State e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG)** is an attempt to reduce point to point connections between departments and provide a standardized interfacing, messaging and routing switch through which various players such as departments, front-end service access providers and back-end service providers can make their applications and data interoperable. The State e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) aims to achieve a high order of interoperability among autonomous and heterogeneous entities of the states based on a framework of e-Governance Standards.

The project duration is 4 years (end on March, 2016).

The Department of ICT (DICT) has prepared Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Capacity Building and was approved by DeitY (formerly known as DIT), Gol amounting to Rs. 428.60 lakh. This project has been implemented through Mizoram State e-Governance Society (MSeGS) and the project was came to an end in January, 2015. Since the project came to an end in January, 2015, further fund may not be released from DeitY. Under Capacity Building Scheme, Mizoram State e-Governance Society (MSeGS) has organized/conducted various trainings and seminars for Government Officers and NGOs.

The MSDC connected to the Mizoram State Wide Area Network (MSWAN) provides access to the e-Governance applications and services to the Government employees and to the citizens through public internet or Common Service Centers (CSCs), etc. It is continuously monitored by surveillance mechanisms and

administered by 24×7 operations and management staff.

The project duration is 5 years which will be ended in 2018-19.

The SDC is fully equipped to host/co-locate systems (e.g. Web Servers, Application Servers, Database Servers, SAN, and NAS etc.) applications/ services of various departments. The centralized computers/servers can be used to host multiple applications, repository, provide Secure Data Storage, Online Delivery of Services, Citizen Information/ Services Portal, State Intranet Portal, Remote Management and Service Integration, etc., Mizoram State Wide Area Network is adequately and optimally used with an uptime of 99.97%. Presently, there are eleven (11) applications hosted in SDC viz.

1. CCTNS.
2. e-District.
3. SSDG & SP.
4. CM Office interaction web application.
5. e-Plan Progressive Application.
6. SAD Inventory Management System.
7. Zimbra Mail Server 8.X.
8. AMC Property Tax Web Portal.
9. CMS (Content Management System).
10. Excise Department “Crime and Criminal Tracking System” Application.
11. Vigilance Department “Online Property Return Software” Application.

B) NEC Funded Projects:

- 1) **IT Education Programme for 100 Schools:** For the development IT Education in Mizoram, Computer sets and printer is to be distributed to 100 Schools as sanctioned by NEC at the total project cost of Rs.457,01,100 out of this, Rs.409,00,000 has already released by NEC. Out of 100 Schools, materials were distributed to 92 schools and the remaining schools will be provided during this financial year. The funding pattern is 100% grant from NEC.
- 2) **Rural Information Kiosk in 300 Villages:** The NEC approved for Establishment of Rural Information Kiosks in 300 villages at a total cost of Rs 489.85 lakhs for promotion and development of IT in rural areas. Under this project, IT equipment like computer, printer, Scanner, Digital Camera, Photo Printer and V-SAT equipment were provided to RIKs- VLEs (Village Level Entrepreneur). The project is smoothly functioning at present and funding pattern is 90:10 ratio.

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

SECTORAL OVERVIEW

Directorate of Science & Technology was established in a full-fledged Directorate on 30.08.2011 under Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram. The main function of the Directorate encompasses promotion of applied research and development through universities, R&D institutions and National Science & Technology bodies; promoting innovation and facilitate Intellectual Property Rights such as patents, trademarks, geographical indication, etc.; generation and dissemination of meteorological data; enhancing the capacity of utilising bio-resources and harnessing the advanced techniques of biotechnology so as to unleash optimum man power as well as natural resources capacity for inclusive and sustainable development of the State. It has administered two autonomous bodies namely;

II. Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council (MISTIC):-MISTIC, formally known as Mizoram Council on Science, Technology & Environment, was formed on 12.02.1985, vide Govt's Notification No. T.13013/1/84-Sc&Tec dated 12.02.1985 and the name was changed to Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council vide Govt.' Notification No. G.28014/56/2010-PLG dated 07.04.2015 to advise the State Government on policies and measures necessary to promote science, technology and innovation and to identify areas in which S&T and innovation can be utilised for achievement of socio-economic objectives.

III. Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre (MIRSAC):- Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre (MIRSAC), an Autonomous body/society under Directorate of Science & Technology, was established in 1988.

- Registration No. MSR-30 of 19.1.2007 under the Mizoram Society Registration Act 2005.
- MIRSAC is a Nodal Agency to advise and disseminate Remote Sensing & Geographic Information System (RS&GIS) Technology and other applications to various user Departments/Agencies in the State.
- The Centre carries out various projects relating to RS & GIS for the departments in the state.
- It provides information/maps in soft (pdf & shape files) and hard copy to meet the requirements of the users. Preparation of maps is being done by interpretation of satellite data and SOI toposhets.
- The Centre organizes workshop / training for various departments / academicians etc. to uplift their knowledge in the field of RS & GIS technologies for the development of the State.
- It has completed various Remote Sensing and GIS application projects independently or in coordination with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and its centres like NRSC, Hyderabad; NESAC, Shillong; SAC, Ahmedabad; etc.

VISION

Science & Technology for sustainable development.

MISSION

- (1) Harnessing potential of science & technology for sustainable development.
- (2) Create knowledge based society through innovation and application of science and technology.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To create and develop natural resources' database for planning and development.
- (2) To promote applied R&D through universities, R&D institutions and other state, national science & technology bodies.
- (3) To identify, demonstrate, replicate and promote technologies relevant to the developmental needs of the State.
- (4) To popularise science and spread of a scientific temper and attitude among the people of the State.
- (5) To promote innovation and facilitate filing of IPR.
- (6) To generate and disseminate meteorological data.
- (7) To enhance the capacity of utilizing bio-resources and harnessing the

advanced techniques of biotechnology for socio-economic growth.

Major contributions of Directorate of Science & Technology for development of Mizoram are: -

(i) **Science popularization through printed Scientific Journals:** Three regular Scientific Journals namely, 1) Meithallawn 2) Science Vision 3) Mizoram Science Journal, have been published in collaboration with various Scientific Organisations; 1) Mizoram Science Society (MSS), 2) Mizo Academy of Sciences (MAS) and 3) Science Teachers' Association, Mizoram (STAM) respectively.



Meithallawn

Bi-monthly Journal (six issues in a year).

focus mostly on science popularization, simple and fun science

its contents fits for all sections of people, even without scientific temperaments.



Mizoram Science Journal

Monthly Journal, (10 issues in a year).

mainly focus on fun science, nature aspect

Mainly intended for young scholars & children

readable for all section of people



Science Vision

Quarterly, (four issues in a year).

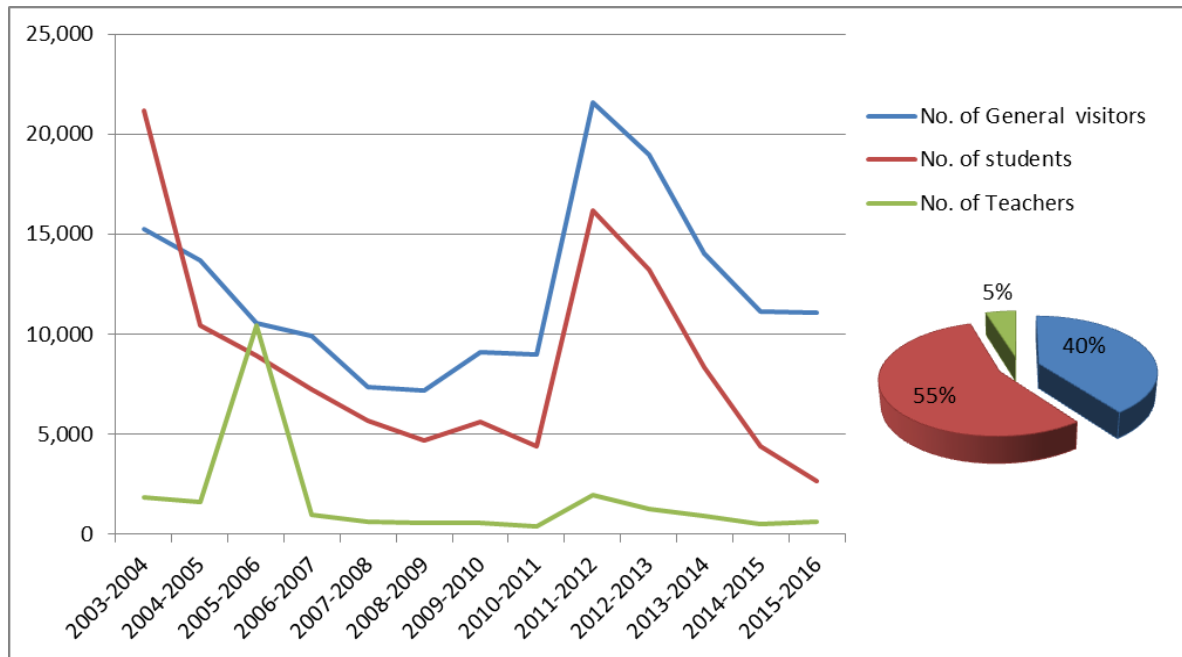
research oriented Journal

contains original research papers & scientific articles

(ii) **Mizoram Science Centre:** An informal science and technology institution, Mizoram Science Centre, inaugurated on 26th July 2003, is situated in Berawtlang. The Centre is visited by over 10,000 people every year who experience and enjoy the basic principles and marvels of science &

technology. The Centre provides a natural and free environment for students to learn and familiarize the basic field of science education to have a glimpse of innovations in science.

Trend of visitors at the Mizoram Science Centre During 2003-2016 (13 FY)



Numbers of visitors at the Mizoram Science Centre During the fiscal year of 2015-2016

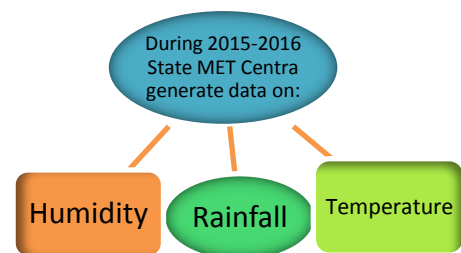
Month	No. of General visitors	No. of students	No. of teacher	Total No. of visitors
April	967	230	27	1224
May	937	232	19	1188
June	936	222	23	1181
July	805	231	20	1056
August	811	231	23	1065
September	841	138	15	994
October	1629	477	32	2138
November	871	1245	152	2268
December	765	1013	190	1968
January	827	317	26	1170
February	561	297	47	905
March	770	293	26	1089
Total	11060	4616	584	16260

Mizoram Science Centre :-

- ☑ improves people’s understanding of scientific issues,
- ☑ strengthens motivation to learn science,
- ☑ increases confidence in science
- ❖ Installation of 3D scientific video at MSC on 8.8.2012 push up trend of visitors during 2012-2013.
- ❖ To challenge downward trending of visitors in recent years due to static apparatus displayed in the Centre, construction of Innovation hub 8m Dia Astronomy & Space Service Exposition Theatre is being undertaken with 100% funding from NCSM, G.O.I.

(iii) State Meteorological Centre:

Recording of Meteorological data was started in 1997 with the technical help of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD). The data generated from these meteorological centres are utilized by various Government Department and agencies, research scholars, journalists etc.



(iv) **National Informatics Centre (NIC):** Since its inception to till date, Science & Technology is the nodal Department in the State to coordinate and support establishment of the NIC by providing accommodation and assisting in implementing their programmes and schemes at the State and districts level. The video conferencing provided by the Centre is being utilized by various user Departments of the Government of Mizoram. The Centre connects all Secretariat buildings and Raj Bhawan using Optic Fiber, 6 DC Offices, Chief Minister Office, Post Offices and High Court using 2 mbps leased line and 76 departments by Radio Frequency. Various departments in State are provided Wimax connectivity.

Major completed/on-going projects undertaken by Directorate of Science & Technology during 2015-16:

1. Patent Information Centre:

Management of Intellectual Property Rights within the State is at the hand of the centre.

- ✓ Name of implementing agency:- MISTIC
- ✓ It provides awareness on Intellectual Property Rights through seminars, lectures, workshops, etc.
- ✓ It provides assistance for filing of Patent, Trade Mark, Designs, Geographical Indications, etc.
- ✓ Patent and Trade Mark searches for universities, Government institutions, R&D bodies, educational institutions and individuals are also conducted.

During 2015-2016 MISTIC filed patents on inventions/innovations of

- ❖ Fitting type chainless bicycle
- ❖ Bamboo round stick producing machine
- ❖ Bamboo chipping machine
- ❖ Brush cutter & pit digging machine
- ❖ Solar sprayer
- ❖ Turmeric and Ginger Slicing machine
- ❖ Automatic water pump controller
- ❖ Dispenser for sacramental wine.
- ☑ Trade mark was filed for Aizawl Thunders at Kolkatta Trade Mark Office.

2. State Climate Change Cell: It was created under the National Mission on Sustainable Himalyan Ecosystem (NMSHE) undertaken by Department of S&T, GOI to conduct scientific study on Climate Change and related activities including simulation of climate modelling and prediction of future scenario change in different sectors.

Its activities consisted of:

- ✓ Name of implementing agency- MISTIC
- ✓ Publication of booklet on 'Overview of the Mizoram State action Plan on Climate Change and Climate Change Scenario of Mizoram during 2015
- ✓ Exposure on climate Scenario using Regional Circulation Model (SimClim-2013)
- ✓ Analysis of Met data & Vulnerability analysis.

3. Rainwater Harvesting Project: The project is implemented by MISTIC under Rainwater Harvesting Scheme of water Technology Initiative (WTI) of Department of Science & Technology, G.O.I.

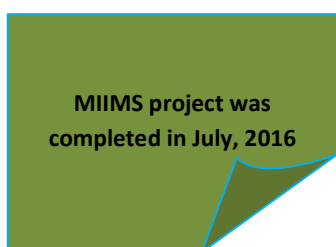
- Location-**Hmunpui**
- Objective-To provide safe drinking water to the community at the rate of 40 lpcd.
- Overall construction-12 water reservoir during 2015-2016
- Total capacity- 30,00,000ltr.



4. Mizoram Infrastructure Information & Monitoring System (MIIMS):

- ✓ Name of implementing agency - MIRSAC

- ✓ Date of commencement - 01.04.2013
- ✓ Funding sharing pattern - 90:10 (NEC & State Govt.)
- ✓ The project on MIIMS using Remote Sensing and GIS embodies an integrated database system of various infrastructures present in the State.
- ✓ The project aims to provide a state-wide platform where reliable information of infrastructure is located in the State.



5. Digital 3D Terrain Mapping & Modelling of 8 Districts of Mizoram:

- ✓ Name of Implementing Agency: MIRSAC
- ✓ Date of commencement - 23.10.2015

- ✓ Funding Sharing pattern - 90:10 (NEC & State govt.)
- ✓ Physical achievement upto 2ndQtr 2016-17 – 40%

6. Space Based Information support for decentralised Planning (SIS-DP):

- ✓ Name of implementing Agency- MIRSAC
- ✓ Date of commencement-01.04.2010
- ✓ Funding Sharing pattern-100% By National Remote sensing Centre of ISRO.
- ✓ Physical achievement upto 2ndQtr 2016-17 - completed in March 2016

7. Rice crop Acreage estimation in Mizoram (under FASAL):

- ✓ Rice crop Acreage estimation in Mizoram (under FASAL)
- ✓ Date of commencement-April, 2014
- ✓ Funding Sharing pattern-100% by NESAC
- ✓ Physical achievement upto 2ndQtr 2016-2017 – ongoing.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT IN THE REPORTING FISCAL YEAR 2015-16:

During 2015-2016, 18(eighteen) numbers of programmes were organized for popularisation of science.

Sl. No.	Name of Programs	Date	Venue	Collaboration
1.	Celebration of National Technology Day 2015	11.5.2015	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizawl	Nil
2.	State Level Workshop on 'Science for Nation Building'	19.5.2015	Pachhunga University College, Aizawl	Mizoram Science Society
3.	2 nd Mizoram Mathematics Congress	13-14.8.2015	Pachhunga University College, Aizawl	Mizoram Mathematics Society & Dept. of Mathematics, PUC
4.	State Level Seminar on Science for Nation Building	1.10.2015	Synod Conference Centre, Aizawl	Mizo Academy of Science
5.	Observation of International Year of Light 2015	13.11.2015	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizawl	Nil
6.	Celebration of National Mathematics Day 2015	22.12.2015	I&PR Auditorium, Aizawl	Mizoram Mathematics Society
7.	Sensitization Workshop on Basic Sciences for High School Teachers	28.1.2016	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizawl	Nil

8.	Sensitization Workshop on Basic Sciences for High School Teachers for Serchhip District	2.2.2016	YMA Hall, Serchhip Hmar Veng	Nil
9.	Sensitization Workshop on Basic Sciences for High School Teachers for Lunglei District	4.2.2016	SSA Recreation Hall, Lunglei	Nil
10.	Celebration of National Science Day 2016 at Aizawl	27.2.2016	Vanapa Hall, Aizawl	Nil
11.	Celebration of National Science Day 2016 at Lunglei	29.2.2016	Lunglei Govt. College	Lunglei Govt. College
12.	Celebration of National Science Day 2016 at Serchhip	29.2.2016	Govt. Serchhip College	Govt. Serchhip College
13.	Celebration of National Science Day 2016 at Champhai	29.2.2016	Govt. Champhai College	Govt. Champhai College
14.	Celebration of National Science Day 2016 at Kolasib	1.3.2016	Govt. Kolasib College	Govt. Kolasib College
15.	Mathematics Summer Camp	28.3.2016 to 1.4.2016	Pachhunga University College, Aizawl	Mizoram Mathematics Society
16.	Release of Watershed Atlas of Mizoram	19.10.2015	Chief Secretary's Conference Hall, Aizawl	Nil
17.	One Day Brainstorming Workshop on Applications of Space Technologies	20.10.2015	Secretariat Conference Hall, Aizawl	NRSC/NESAC
18.	State Meet on Promoting Use of Space Technology Based Tools and Applications in Governance and Development	8.3.2016	Secretariat Conference Hall, Aizawl	NRSC/NESAC

The following 8(eight) numbers of DPRs/Project Proposals were prepared and submitted to the relevant departments for funding during 2015-16:

Sl. No.	Name of Projects/Schemes	Date of submission	Name of Ministry
1.	Development of State Spatial Data Information	17.6.2015	Dept. of Science & Technology, Ministry of S&T
2.	Development of State Meteorological Centre	13.8.2015	DONER (NLCPR)
3.	Celebration of National Mathematics Day 2015 and National Science Day 2016	14.8.2015	Dept. of Science & Technology, Ministry of S&T
4.	Mizoram Bio resource Development Centre	19.8.2015	Dept. of Biotechnology, Ministry of S&T
5.	S&T Mass Awareness Programme Amongst the Tribal Population in Aizawl and Lunglei Districts	24.9.2015	Dept. of Science & Technology, Ministry of S&T
6.	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis of Eight District Headquarters in Mizoram	8.12.2015	DONER (NEC)
7.	Preliminary Study for Scouting of Indigenous Grassroot Inventors and Technologies of Mizoram	25.1.2016	Dept. of Science & Technology, Ministry of S&T
8.	Mizoram Science Congress	9.2.2016	DONER (NEC)

The following programmes were organized for promotion of innovation and facilitation of rights of Intellectual Property Rights and more particularly towards organizing of promotional programmes during 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Name of Programs	Date	Venue	Collaboration
1.	Intellectual Property Rights Awareness Seminar	15.10.2015	Seminar Hall, Pachhunga University College, Aizawl	IPR Cell, Pachhunga University College
2.	Local Innovation Exhibition & Patent Information Stall	27.2.2016	Vanapa Hall, Aizawl	Nil
3.	Innovators-Industry-Academics Interface	27.2.2016	Vanapa Hall, Aizawl	Nil
4.	Sensitization Workshop on Protection of Mizo Indigenous Goods under Geographical Indication Registration	30.3.2016	Planning Department Conference Hall, Aizawl	Nil

POLICY CONSTRAINT/SUGGESTION

- (i) Fund released from NEC to the Directorate have now been routed through the Government of Mizoram, such chain of release of fund is often accompanied by procedural delay, often leading to pending on timely implementation and completion of the projects. It is proposed to revert back to the previous procedure.
- (ii) The projects under NEC and Central ministries were usually

funded in sharing pattern in the ratio of 90:10. There are often delays in release fund of the State Share (Govt. of Mizoram). Since delay in release of the State share after released of fund from NEC or Central ministries often caused a cycle of delay in subsequent releases of next instalments, that often disrupted timely flow of funds and hampered execution of works/projects.

TOURISM

Vision:

To develop Tourism in a sustainable and integrated manner so as to make Mizoram a major national and international tourism destination, catalysing growth and economic development.

Objectives:

1. The thrust is to actively promote Eco-tourism.
2. Promotion of Tourism Industry with a comprehensive approach and which will not be in conflict with the social, religious and cultural values of the host community.
3. To create conducive environment for growth of Tourism Industry by imparting awareness of the scope and the positive impacts of tourism to both urban and rural population.
4. To upgrade and develop manpower skills with a view to providing requisite expertise to the youth so as to render them fit for employment in this industry.
5. To promote Public Private Partnership in development and management of infrastructure project such as –
 - Tourist Infrastructure/ facilities.
 - Development of new tourist destinations.
 - Star rated hotels.
 - Theme park
6. To enhance and monitor the growth of tourism by way of registration and formulation of guidelines for the tourism sector.
7. To encourage private sector participation for creation of quality tourism infrastructure and to ensure better management of tourism projects. This will include Public Private Partnership, long term lease, and private investment for development of star rated hotels.

Policy:

The Mizoram Tourism Policy 2014 focuses on promotion of tourism by development of tourism infrastructure and facilities, specially focussing on eco and adventure tourism including through PPP, substantially contributing to the economic growth of the State.

Targets:

1. Formulation of the Mizoram Tourism Policy.
2. Development of tourist infrastructure, destination and circuits.
3. Creation of efficient and competent manpower base in tourism sector.
4. Promotion of Fairs and festivals.

Activities of the Department during the 12th Five Year Plan:

The Tourism Department has been making endless efforts over the years to promote tourism in the State by utilising the available resources, building new tourist infrastructures, promoting rural tourism, focussing on human resource development and by promoting fairs and festivals. The Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India has provided the required funds which has aided the State Tourism Department to carry out the set goals.

- At present there are Fifty (50) tourist facilities in operation under the Department of Tourism. To encourage PPP in tourism sector, the management of 9(nine) of these facilities have been handed over to private parties for a tenure of 10-15 years by signing Management Contract with them during the year 2015-16.
- The Mizoram Tourism Policy, 2014 was notified vide No.F.12011/11/2009-TOUR dated the 15th May, 2014.
- The following projects are undertaken by the Tourism

Department during the year 2012-17:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year	Sanction amount	Released	Remarks
1	Rural Tourism at Lungtian	2012-13	Rs.45.70 lakh	Rs.36.56 lakh	9.14 to be released
2	Software Work Plan for Rural Tourism @ Lungtian	2012-13	Rs.17.00 lakh	Rs.13.60 lakh	3.94 to be released
3	Development of Theme Park & Eco-Tourism, Lungleng	2013-14	Rs.800.00 lakh	Rs.480.00 lakh	Delinked from Central assistance
4	Trekking Route Aizawl-Reiek-Ailawng	2013-14	Rs.400.80 lakh	Rs.80.16 lakh	Delinked from Central assistance
5	Tourist Circuit Bilkhawthlir-Kawnpui-Bukvannei-Phaisen	2013-14	Rs.781.48 lakh	Rs.156.29 lakh	Delinked from Central assistance
6	Trekking Route to Chalfilh	2013-14	Rs.800.00 lakh	Rs.160.08 lakh	Delinked from Central assistance
7	Tourist Destination Chalfilh Phase-II	2013-14	Rs.500.00 lakh	Rs.100.00 lakh	Delinked from Central assistance
8	Trekking Route to Blue Mountain	2013-14	Rs.495.07 lakh	Rs.99.01 lakh	Delinked from Central assistance
9	Wayside Amenities Kawlchaw W	2013-14	Rs.443.41 lakh	Rs.88.68 lakh	Delinked from Central assistance
10	Wayside Amenities Lungpher	2013-14	Rs.450.40 lakh	Rs.90.18 lakh	Delinked from Central assistance
11	Construction of Convention Centre at Reiek (NEC)	2014-15	Rs.255.17 lakh	NEC - Rs.183.72 lakh SMS - Rs.10.21 lakh	98% completed
12	Integrated Development of New-Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan, North East Circuit at Thenzawl and S. Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	2015-16	Rs.9490.00 lakh	Rs.4745.00 lakh	30% completed

- The Department annually sponsors students for courses in Hospitality Services at Institute of Hotel Management Guwahati and Institute of Hotel management Shillong.
- The Department participates annually in Tourism Marts and Festival organized by the Ministry of Tourism and other Central Agencies as part of its marketing activities to showcase Mizoram as an attractive tourist destination.
- The Department regularly organizes two festivals i.e Anthurium Festival and Thalfavang Kut every year.
- The new office building of Directorate of Tourism was inaugurated on 27th November, 2015. The building consists of 5 floors with an area of 929.22 Sq.m.

- Revenue earned by the Department during the 12th Five Year Plan is given below:

Year	Revenue in Lakh
2012-13	171.67
2013-14	239.10
2014-15	222.87
2015-16	222.01

- The number of Tourist Arrival as recorded by the Department during the 12th Five Year Plan is given below:

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2012-13	64631	712	65343
2013-14	64583	906	65489
2014-15	67554	862	68416
2015-16	66583	830	67413
2016-17 (up to Oct)	38648	405	39053

Brief Write-up of schemes undertaken during 2015-16:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year	Sanction amount	Financial Achievements	Physical Achievement
1	Integrated Development of New-Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan, North East Circuit at Thenzawl and S.Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	2015-16	Rs.9490.00 lakh	Rs.4745.00 lakh released so far by the Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India	30% completed

Objectives of the Scheme:

1. Create Eco-friendly Tourist infrastructure
2. Introduce activity based tourism
3. Host International & National Level Golf Tournaments every year
4. Increase number of people visiting Mizoram
5. Increase the duration of stay of Tourists
6. Create multiple locations to make Tourist Circuits
7. Generate employment opportunities
8. Promote local cuisine

Target (Expected Outcomes):

1. Creation of new tourism products
2. Increasing tourist footfall and days of stay
3. Provision of modern tourist facilities
4. Promotion of adventure and activity based tourism
5. Introduction of recreational facilities
6. Health and hygiene.
7. Development of eco-friendly destinations

Achievements:

- Financial: Rs. 4745.00 lakh released so far by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
- Physical: 30% Completed.

Expected Socio-Economic Impact:

3. Expected direct revenue per year - Rs.13.50 crore
4. Expected Indirect Revenue per year - Rs. 30 crore
5. Direct Employment - 200 hospitality staff

6. Indirect employment - 500 people
7. Expected Tourist footfall per year - 15,000 people.

N.B Approximate estimates on 60% capacity utilization.

Problems and Challenges in the stage of implementation:

Nil

Opportunity/ Endowments Concerning the Sector:

North East has been given a special thrust for economic development by the Government of India which will result in improved road, rail and air connectivity. This will enhance the tourism climate of the State. Also, a major part of the Multi Modal Transport System passes through the State. This includes shipping route from Kolkata to Sittwe Port in Myanmar, an inland Water Transport over river Kaladan in Mizoram and then road connectivity to NH-54 through District lawngtlai in Mizoram. This is expected to transform the tourism scenario of the State.

Taking all these factors in account, completion of this particular project will place Mizoram as a prominent tourist destination in the North East region.

Future Perspective:

Manifolds fold increase in number of Tourist Arrivals to Mizoram.

Facts and Figures:

Number of Tourist arrivals during the last Five years –

Recent Publications:

Z-Card of Mizoram

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2012-13	64631	712	65343
2013-14	64583	906	65489
2014-15	67554	862	68416
2015-16	66583	830	67413
2016-17 (up to Oct)	38648	405	39053

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ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

Sectoral Overview

The main function of Economics & Statistics Department is to undertake various kinds of Censuses and Surveys, collect timely reliable statistical data and further to analyse, tabulate, publish and disseminate them. Assessment of the results of the surveys and data collected involves study of economic indicators that measure aggregate performance of the State.

One of the fundamental tasks which lie at the core of the activities of any modern Government is to maintain a non-distortionary policy environment including macro-economic stability. The Economics & Statistics Department tries to bring out the necessary data in a timely manner for administrators, planners and policy-makers in the Government to understand how the economy works at the macro level and what the status of the State economy at any given time is.

Role of the sector

The Economics & Statistics Department does not confine itself solely to the developmental activities of any particular sector of the economy. Its role is to see that all the developmental programmes and projects are supported by reliable data. In addition to collecting data regularly from line department and concerned organizations and companies, the activities of the department are:

- 1) Estimation of State Domestic Product: Estimates of State Domestic Product is the most important single economic indicator to measure the overall economic development of the state. It is the estimation of the monetary value of all goods and services produced within the state during an accounting year.
- 2) Compilation of price Indices and measurement of Inflation: Analysis of data on prices is an important

component in the monitoring of progress and health of an economy. Indexation is used to alleviate the adverse effects of inflation in such a way that no individual or group suffers disproportionately. The salaries/ wages of employees, workers, labourers, etc. are linked to Consumer Price Index (CPI) series and the extent to which their real salary/wages are protected from erosion on account of price rises depends on the quality and reliability of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) series.

- 3) The Agriculture Censuses have been conducted with a view to provide benchmark data needed for formulating new agricultural development programmes and for evaluating their progress and to lay a basis for developing an integrated programme for current agricultural statistics.
- 4) Economic Census is the complete count of all establishments/units located within the geographical boundaries of the country. All units (establishments) engaged in production or distribution of goods and services other than for the sole purpose of own consumption is counted. The first Economic Census was launched in 1977. The objective of Economic Census is to provide basic information viz., number of enterprises, details of employment therein, number of enterprises by type of activity, by type of ownership and by type of social group for planning purposes and to provide a frame for follow-up surveys which are meant for collecting detailed information about the enterprise.
- 5) Data on Housing and Building Constructions have been collected to guide the policy makers with data inputs to frame policies for

- implementing developmental schemes for sustainable inclusive growth, to assess housing requirements with special emphasis on urban poor and to estimate the requirement of financial resources for implementing the housing programmes.
- 6) The Employment-Unemployment Survey is conducted in order to assess the trend of the Employment-unemployment scenario. The survey throws important information on the various labour force related parameters.
- 7) **National Sample Survey (NSS):** The primary function of National Sample Survey Section is to conduct socio-economic surveys employing scientific sampling methods, as part of the nation-wide survey conducted annually by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) under Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.
- 8) **Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD):** The Registration of Births and Deaths plays important role in the functioning of the government and economy as under:
- a) Legal Uses:
- i) Birth registration records provide legal proof of places of births and dates of births
 - ii) Death registration records are required for settlement of inheritances, insurance claims, etc.
 - iii) These records have evidentiary value under Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- b) Administrative Uses:
- i) It is a legal register of locality-wise births and deaths.
 - ii) It is the main source of information on mortality and causes of deaths to facilitate health planning, etc.
- c) Statistical Uses:
- ii) It is a source demographic data for socio-economic planning, development of health system and population control.
 - iii) Data on fertility and mortality is essential in understanding the trends in population growth and is used for population projections.
- 9) **Publication:** One of the major roles of the department is to publish the data collected and reports of the surveys in book form so as to make it available for public use. The regular publications brought out by the department are:
- i) Statistical Handbook
 - ii) Statistical Abstract
 - iii) State Domestic Product
 - iv) Economic-cum-Purpose Classification
 - v) Meteorological Data of Mizoram
 - vi) Price, Price Index and Minimum Wages
 - vii) Agriculture Census Report
 - viii) Agriculture Input Survey
 - ix) Annual Reports of Births & Deaths
 - x) Medical Certification of Causes of Deaths
 - xi) Census of Government Employees

Activities of the Department in the current fiscal year

The activities of Economics & Statistics Department in the current fiscal year may be classified as under:

- 1) **State Domestic Product (SDP):** The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) are compiled through a combination production and income approaches, depending on the availability of data at the state level.

Estimates of State Income and Related Aggregates
(2011-2012 Series)

Year	GSDP at Current Price (Rs. In lakhs)	Per capita NSDP (In Rupees)	Growth Rate (%)
2011-2012	7,25,869	57,654	-
2012-2013	8,36,193	65,013	7.15
2013-2014 (P)	9,84,941	74,846	9.24
2014-2015(Pr)	11,45,799	85,356	9.11

P = Provisional

Pr = Projected

2015-2016 (Pr)

Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant:

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) was constituted by the President under Article 280 of the Constitution to make recommendations for the period 2010-15.

The 13th Finance commission had recommended grant assistance to the State Government for improving District and State Statistical Systems which should be utilized by the State Government to fill the gaps of statistical infrastructure in addition to those already covered under Indian statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP).

A sum total of Rs. 640 lakhs have been released so far since 2012-12 with the condition that the state must achieve the following milestones:

- a) Measure GSDP at market prices consistent with national estimates instead of factor cost. The Department has prepared GSDP at market price from 2011-12 as per the norms followed at the national level.
- b) Preparation of Business Register: The department has undertaken survey for the preparation of Business Register in all eight districts of the state. Updation of the same is in progress.
- c) Preparation of Local Bodies Account: To prepare the Local Bodies Accounts which is to be used in State Income Estimates, the department has analysed the budget documents of the three District

Councils, viz., LADC, CADC and MADC annually and has also incorporated these data in the State Income Estimates since 2011-12.

Collection and tabulation of Village Councils and Local Councils have been completed for the year 2015-16.

- d) Improvement of Data in respect of Farm Activities: Cost of Cultivation Studies and Crop Cutting Experiments on major agricultural and horticultural crops were outsourced to Agriculture and Horticulture Departments which are to be used for calculation of Advance Estimates. Peak period arrival prices of major crops of the state have been collected upto the year 2014-15 in all the districts.
 - e) Pooling of Central and State Sample Data of NSS 66th Round, 67th Round and 68th Round have been completed and publications on the same have been brought out.
 - f) Providing network connectivity among districts and with state headquarters is under progress in collaboration with NIC and BSNL.
- 2) **Price and marketing Intelligence (PMI) Unit:** The PMI Section collects price data of 270 items collected from 16 urban markets of Mizoram for compilation of Consumer Price Index (CPI). Based

on the NSS 68th Round Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), the base year for CPI is being revised from 2010=100 to 2012=100. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) has also been compiled from 20 selected food items from 8 urban centres of the state and Retail Price Index (RPI) has been compiled from 61 selected essential commodities.

During 2016-17, CPI was compiled on a monthly basis and WPI and RPI had also been compiled on a quarterly basis. As on December 2016, The CPI was 127.8 and the Annual Inflation Rate on a point to point basis for the month of December, 2016 was 0.16% against the All India Annual Inflation Rate of 3.41%. On the basis of CPI for the month of December, the Basic Minimum Wages for Unskilled Labour is calculated at Rs. 247.00 per day, Rs. 275.00 per day for Semi-Skilled Labour, Rs. 342.00 per day for Skilled-II Labour and Rs. 437.00 per day for Skilled-I Labour.

- 3) Agriculture Census is conducted in Mizoram on a quinquennial basis. Although the first Agriculture Census in India was conducted in 1970-71, Mizoram participated in the Agriculture Census for the first time in 1976-77. In the last Agriculture Census, i.e., 2010-11, there were 91880 agricultural holdings in Mizoram with total operational area of 104789.34 hectares. Preparation for the 9th Agriculture Census with 2015-16 as reference year is in progress Phase I of the Census is completed.
- 4) So far six Economic Censuses have been conducted with the initiative of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Government of India and Directorate of Economics & Statistics as the implementary

agency. The Census is already completed and published

- 5) The department has been collecting lists of building permits issued within Aizawl City from Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC). These lists are submitted online through the software provided by the National Buildings Organisation (NBO), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. So far, building permits issued till June, 2016 have been submitted by the AMC. The Department has also been collecting prices of building materials in a prescribed format on a quarterly basis in three selected towns of Mizoram – Aizawl, Champhai and Lunglei. Price for the quarter ending December, 2016 have been collected.
- 6) The Department has been conducting Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys since its launching in 2010 by Labour Bureau, Ministry of labour & Employment, Government of India. So far, the Department has taken part in five such surveys and the Sixth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey will be started from May, 2016.
- 7) **India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP):** ISSP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme undertaken by the MOSPI as recommended by the National Statistical Commission. It is intended for strengthening various statistical activities in the State and the total outlay of the project is Rs. 14.46 crore and the project period is 2012-13 to 2016-17. As the first step, the Department has opened District Offices at Mamit, Kolasib, Serchhip, Champhai and Lawngtlai and staff were posted by internal arrangement and some posted are arranged from

the project fund which is to be regularised in future. Provision for constructions of Directorate of Economics & Statistics building and 5 newly created District Research Officer's Office building are included in the project which is under construction.

In addition to the infrastructure development, provisions are given for strengthening of important statistical activities, provisions for Baseline Survey for identification of BPL families in the State is also included in the project which is to be done during 2016-17.

All the District Offices are well equipped with computers etc. and

vehicles are provided for official works under the project.

As a part of capacity building, workshops and seminars are arranged. State Level one day workshop for all heads of Departments and statistical personnels and District Level Workshop for collection of reliable statistical data will also be arranged. Reliable statistical data is very important for calculation of State Income and related aggregates.

- 8) **National Sample Survey (NSS):** During the reference period, the following subjects were canvassed from the specified number of sample villages/towns as shown below:

Year	Round	No. of Samples	Subjects
1 st April, 2014 to 30 th June, 2015	72 nd Round	384	1) Domestic Tourism Expenditure 2) Household Expenditure on services & durable goods
1 st July 2016 to 30 th September, 2016	73 rd Round	280	Survey on Economics & Operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agriculture enterprises

Information collected from these subjects were processed using softwares designed by Data Processing Division headquarters, Kolkata for generation of data. During 2015-16, validation of NSS 70th Round and 71st Rounds were also completed and tabulation of NSS 70th Round had also been carried out.

- 9) **Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD):** The RBD Act, 1969 is a Central Act to promote uniformity and comparability in the registration of Births, still Births & Deaths and has been framed to register the said events at the place of occurrence.

Under the RBD Act, 1969, Mizoram Registration of Births & Deaths (Amendment) Rules, 2015

has been published in Mizoram dated 18th August, 2015 and implemented the said Rule w.e.f. 15.09.2015. As per the Amendment Rule, 2015, RBD Section of this Department, DRO Offices and local unit Registrars performed their duties under this Act. The revenue collected under this Act w.e.f. September, 2015 upto February, 2016 was Rs 23,97,231 in Mizoram.

At present, there are 832 Registration units in Mizoram with a break up of 103 medical institutions and 729 local registration units.

- 10) The Department brought out the following publications during the fiscal year:

- i) Statistical Handbook – 2014
- ii) Meteorological Data of Mizoram – 2014
- iii) State Domestic Product of Mizoram, 2011-12 (2004-15 series)
- iv) Economic-cum-Purpose Classification – 2015-16
- v) Pooling of Central & State Sample Surveys of NSS 66th
- vi) District-wise Census of Government Employees – 2015
- vii) Medical Certification of Causes of Deaths – 2014
- viii) Annual Reports of Birth & Deaths – 2014
- ix) Price Trends in Mizoram – 2014
- x) Price, Price Index & Minimum Wages – four quarters of 2015

Lack of building infrastructure and other facilities including regular power supply is another constraint which needed to be addressed.

With increasing volume of works due to restructuring of the economy which demand new and updated sets of data in all sectors of the economy, the existing manpower of the Department is insufficient to feed the data requirement of planners, policy makers, etc.

Policy constraints to be addressed

With the onset of advanced information technology, most of the data collected at district as well as state level are required to be submitted online to the Central Ministry offices. The inaccessibility of internet connection and poor internet connectivity in most of the districts hampers the timely submission of data and thus hampering the smooth functioning of the Department.

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FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Vision: The Department of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs has the vision to maintain and secure equitable distribution supply and availability of foodgrains and other PDS items at fair prices by enforcing the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), through designated Fair Price Shops and to promote consumer awareness and protect their rights.

Objective:

- 1) Stabilization of Food Prices.
- 2) Ensuring availability of foodgrains at reasonable prices especially to the vulnerable sections of the society.
- 3) Meeting essential foodstuff to poor people within their budget.
- 4) Supplementation of poverty alleviation programme of the Government.
- 5) Maintenance of equilibrium between Demand and Supply.
- 6) Committed to make essential goods available to all sections of the people through Targeted Public Distribution System.

Policy: The Department is committed to Govt. policy to ensure and enhance food security for the poorest of the poor is particular and all categories of families in general at affordable prices.

Target: The target is to provide foodstuff to the people through Targeted Public Distribution System.

Activities & Achievement 2015-16:

i) Procurement and Distribution of foodstuff: In spite of the acute financial constraint faced by the Government of Mizoram and limited allocation of subsidies foodstuff to the state to the tune of 5221 MT monthly by the Central Government and the Department has managed equitable distribution of foodstuff to the general public thereby, ensuring food security within the state. This has been

possible mainly due to enormous efforts rendered and systematic monitoring of movements and distribution of foodstuff at all levels by the Department.

ii) End-to-End Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS):

The Department has undertaken the Computerization of the Targeted Public Distribution System Operations in the State as per the guidelines specified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. This project is divided into two parts such as Component I and Component II where Component I consists of digitization of Ration Cards, Supply Godowns, District Supply Offices and Depots as well as setting up of Transparency Portal, Grievance Redressal mechanism using toll free numbers and generation of Online Allocation. Component II consists of Fair Price Shop Automation and Supply Chain Management System.

Currently, digitization of all District Offices, Supply Godowns, Depots and Ration Cards had already been completed. For transparency, dissemination of information, the Department has created a web portal through which the public can access all the information and details regarding allocations of food grains to districts/villages and FPSs, Stock availability of Foodstuffs in Godowns/FPSs, Ration Card details etc. For lodging of complaint and grievances, a toll free number (1967) is active. The process of generation of online allocation, movement of Foodstuffs till the Godowns and Fair Price Shop Automation is also underway.

The completion of the Computerisation of TPDS operations will eliminate the phenomenon of bogus/ghost Ration cards as well as prevent the leakages of Food grains from the entire Supply Chain till Fair Price Shop level. This will

go a long way not only to overcome the foodstuffs shortages in the State but will also bring in 100 % transparency in the TPDS operations in the state through Transparency Portal v.i.z mizoramtpds.nic.in which is already created.

iii) National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA): The NFSA, 2013 is an important Act to ensure food security at economical rates especially for the poorer sections of the society. The Department has taken sincere efforts to implement the Food Security Act, 2013 and had implemented in Mizoram in the month of March, 2016.

In Mizoram, the number of beneficiaries which can be covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013 are 706296 (64.30%) from the population based on the Census 2011. From 706296 NFSA Beneficiaries, 26100 AAY families are selected and the remaining beneficiaries are given Priority Household. The AAY family can have 35Kg of foodgrains per month while the Priority Household can have 5Kg of foodgrains per beneficiaries per month from the Central Government at the rate of Rs. 3/- per Kg. The State Government provide additional 3Kg of foodgrains for priority household per beneficiaries as well as to those population of 35.70% which are not covered under this scheme are given 8Kg of foodgrains per member per month at the rate of Rs. 15/- per Kg.

The numbers of beneficiaries which are covered under NFSA, 2013 are as below:

Category	No. of Ration Card	Beneficiaries
AAY	25787	83063
Priority Household	111089	561835
Non-NFSA	107641	552244
Total	244517	1197142

iv) LPG and Petroleum Products: The Department is aware of the problem of

LPG scarcity in the State. It has been making utmost effort to solve the scarcity by tackling black-marketing, adulteration and hoarding of LPG in the state. Some of the steps taken by the Department are: -

(a) **Bottling Plant:** As the capacity of Mualkhang Bottling Plant cannot cover the requirement of Mizoram, it is planned to upgrade to 5 Mega Tonne capacity. With this upgrading, the problems which used to arise will be solved for a period of time.

(b) **LPG Distributor:** After the year 2008, new 4 Regular Distributor and 25 RGGLV Distributors were already appointed. This helps in distributing of gas more regular especially in villages. At the same time the Department is also taking up measures to increase the supply of LPG to the state in discussion with various stakeholders as there are some more villages which are in shortage of LPG Distributors.

v) **Construction of storage Godown and Warehouses:** To achieve the goal of safe secure and hygienic storage of foodstuffs, the Department has been making constant efforts to increase the storage capacity of foodstuffs in the states by constructing new godowns to augment the existing ones and replacing the existing dilapidated godowns with new ones.

In this regard, the Department is in the final stage of constructing 17 new Godown at the cost of Rs.9.60 crore and will be commissioned shortly. The Department has also secured a loan of Rs.32.68 crore for the construction of 27 new Godowns and related infrastructures from NABARD. This will increase the storage capacity of foodstuffs in the state by about 8000 Metric Tonnes.

vi) **Consumer Affairs:** In order to promote, protect and safeguard the rights of consumers, the Department has undertaken various steps by organising consumer

awareness programmes/trainings in different districts, encouraging formation of Consumer Associations at State/District/Block levels, setting up Village Level Vigilance Committee to monitor PDS items within their jurisdiction. Moreover, the Enforcement squad of the department has been established to monitor the movements of PDS items and checking consignment of essential commodities to prevent adulteration and black marketing. These measures have helped achieve the protection of Consumer Rights and Entitlement considerably.

Brief write-up on schemes/projects being implemented

a) Objectives/Vision:

Rice is the staple food of Mizoram and Mizoram is mostly dependent on Rice supply from other States. The imported rice is stocked up at godowns owned by the Food, Civil supply & Consumer Affairs Department, placed at various locations before being distributed to the whole populace of the state. The supply godowns thus play a vital role in the distribution and preservation of the food grains before being delivered to the general public.

The main objective of this project is infrastructural development. Significant shortfall exists in warehousing facility in Mizoram. The storage godown of the present stage is also in a pitiable condition. This results in wastage of food grains and other agricultural produce. Hence the need for the storage of food grain is pressing and imperative considering the present condition of the existing storage godowns.

Installation of Digital Weighing Scales and Weighbridges:

The importance of correct weightment for distribution and supply of foodgrains cannot be understudied. The system of manual weightment currently allowed by the Department is proving to human errors as well as outdated and inefficient to take

weightment of large quantities of foodgrains. Moreover, with bigger and larger transport vehicles being used for dispatch of foodgrains weighbridges are installed at the following centres:

Digital weighbridge installed at Govt. Muanna Godown, Zuangtui, Aizawl, Lunglei PDC, Serchhip PDC, Lawngtlai PDC, Vairengte SDC and Champhai PDC are privatised and utilised effectively. The private operators submitted 25% of weighing charge to the Govt. every month.

b) Projects under taken by FCS&CA Department

1. Central Plan (Grand-in Aid)

Govt. of India:

(a) Government of India, in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Deptt. of Food & Public Distribution) sanctioned a sum of Rs.348.00 lakh for construction of 3000mt capacity storage godown each at **Champhai and Serchhip**. Construction of the above two godowns had been completed and the State PWD handed over the buildings to the Department on 14.6.2010 and 10.11.2010 respectively.

(b) Government of India, in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Deptt. of Food & Public Distribution) released a sum of Rs 1.00 crore as first installment for construction of storage godown at –

1. Lunglei - 1000 MT capacity - Rs.7888950
2. Aibawk - 500 MT capacity - Rs.5385700
3. Mamit - 500 MT capacity - Rs.5385700

i) The Department had already handed over the amount to the Mizoram PWD for execution of the above construction works. And the PWD floated tender notice for

construction of godowns at Aibawk and Mamit on 4.10.10 and completed.

ii) Constructed IFCS quarters at Kawlkulh and Sakawrdai during 2009 at an amount of Rs. 2659000/- each respectively and executed and completed by PWD.

iii) Constructed 17 Storage Godowns at 17 locations in Mizoram during 2011-2014 at an amount of Rs. 9.60 crore and handed over to PWD.

iv) Constructed 27 Godowns with toilet and 54 staff quarters during 2013-15 under RIDF (WIF) NABARD Loan at an amount of Rs.32.53 crore. The construction work was given to Lushai Engineers Ltd. The project is completed.

Projects under proposal:

The storage godown of the present stage is also in a pitiable condition. This results in wastage of food grains and other agricultural produce. Hence the need for the storage of food grain is pressing and imperative considering the present condition of the existing storage godowns. The area affected by the proposed godown will be the beneficiary of the project. It is a known fact that the route of transport and communication is not reliable for most of these areas. Especially during the rainy season, most of these areas are isolated and cut-off from other parts of the state due to landslides and other natural calamities. The condition became highly grave in some areas that food grains have to be supplied by using helicopter. Such being the case, various precautionary measures have been considered so as to prevent such incident. Of the entire proposals, the most practical and economical suggestion is the construction of storage godown in such areas which can be used for storing enough food grains to last the whole rainy season.

From the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, the guidelines and stipulations issued gave the instruction that at least 3(three) months food requirement should be stocked in advance at the warehouses of the states. Presently, the warehouses are capable of storing only one half (1.5) months requirement at a time.

The conditions of the present warehouses are in need of serious consideration from Disaster Management and Safety point of view. We have experienced recently where negligence of safety can cause tremendous setbacks to the progress we have made. The present storage godowns and staff quarters are in a pitiable condition and if action is not taken speedily, the damage it can cause is tremendous. So in order to prevent the occurrence of heavy catastrophe, this project has been proposed with utmost urgency.

Apart from those mentioned, it is a well known fact that the state government has a flagship programme called NLUP, which deals with augmenting productivity of agricultural products. Considering the success rate of the programme and the present condition of the storage godowns, action has to be taken fast and immediately. Today, the state is not having a reasonable infrastructure for providing relief to these farmers. The facility for storage of agricultural produce is inadequate in rural areas. The farmers therefore have to dispose of their produce at un-remunerative prices, immediately after the harvest. The creation of storage facilities, through construction of grain godowns in villages will remedy the above situation. The farmers can store their produce in godowns by paying rents, and release the produce to market when the price is reasonable. Meanwhile, the farmers can borrow from a financial institution, in case of need, by pledge of godown receipt. This will help modernization of rural economy, development of banking habit of the

farmers and teach the bankers the lesson of development through credit. This facility will not only enable the farmers to break the vicious cycle by generating money from their own produce to pay back a part of the loan and meet some of their day-to-day urgent needs; but also reduce their the subsidy burden on the government on procurement of excess produce.

A reasonable spread of agricultural storage godowns linked to financial organizations to provide pledge loan will go a long way in meeting the needs of the

farmers as it will not only provide the basic infrastructure for making arrangement for the pledge loan but also preserve the quality and quantity of their produce over a longer period to enable them to sell it when rates are higher for the quality produce to ensure a decent return on their labour and investments. Scientifically designed storage structures reduce the losses and its existence provides confidence to the farmers for raising crops with quality/costly inputs. Hence the need for the proposed warehouses is unlimited.

COMPLETED

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme and year	Particulars
1.	Central Plan (Grants-in-aid) 2011-2014	Construction of storage Godown at 17 locations in Mizoram
2.	NABARD Loan – 2015-17	Construction new warehouses and related infrastructures in 27 locations in Mizoram.
3.	Special Plan Assistance (SPA) 2015-	Construction of DCSO Office at Saiha
		Construction of DCSO Office at Lawngtlai
		Construction of Staff qtr. at Mamit
		Completion & furnishing of DCSO qtr. at Lunglei

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LEGAL METROLOGY

1. Nature of Work:

Legal Metrology is clearly defined in the '**Legal Metrology Act-2009**' passed by the Parliament of India. According to Chapter 1, Section 2(g) of this Act, '**Legal Metrology means that part of metrology which treats units of weightment and measurement, methods of weightment and measurement and weighing and measuring instruments, in relation to the mandatory technical and legal requirements which have the object of ensuring public guarantee from the point of view of security and accuracy of the weightment and measurements**'.

As such, Legal Metrology Wing under the Department of FCS&CA strives continuously for regularizing weighing and measuring instruments and to establish the standards of weights and measures throughout the state. Thus, to achieve and bring out the true spirit of the Act, which is to safeguard the interest and the Rights of the consumers, various Acts and Rules are enforced within the State.

2. Acts and Rules:

To protect the Rights of the consumer, Legal Metrology enforced the following Acts and Rules: -

- i) The Legal Metrology Act - 2009
- ii) The Legal Metrology (General) Rules - 2011
- iii) The Legal Metrology (Package Commodities) Rules - 2011
- iv) The Legal Metrology (National Standard) Rules - 2011
- v) The Legal Metrology (Numeration) Rules - 2011
- vi) The Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules - 2011

Since 1990, the Joint Controller of Legal Metrology has been appointed as nodal officer for enforcing various quality control order within the state. As such, for efficient and effective enforcement to maintain quality of goods consumed by the

public, the following control orders were enforced in the State: -

- i) The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005.
- ii) The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000.
- iii) The Cement (Quality Control) Order, 1995.
- iv) Public Distribution System Control Order, 2001.
- v) The Lubricating Oils and Greases (Processing, Supply and Distribution Regulation) Order, 1987.
- vi) The Naphtha (Acquisition, Sale, Storage and Prevention of uses in Automobile) Order, 2000.
- vii) The Aviation Turbine Fuels (Regulation of Marketing) Order, 2001.

Under these control order adulteration/pilferage of essential commodities like LPG cylinders, petrol and diesel, rice etc are inspected and kept vigilance by Legal Metrology Officers.

Objective / Nature of Legal Metrology

The nature and works of legal metrology is solely for the protection of consumer and consumer interest. As such, it regularise the work nature of transaction and tried to bring social justice in uniformity by legalising. It required constant up gradation of its system regarding technical instruments and relevant laws.

In Mizoram, the objective and nature of works of the department may be summarised as follows:

1. **Social justice in transaction:** A fair trade and commerce needs uniform weighing and measuring instruments. Legal Metrology kept Standard weighing

instruments in its working standard laboratory at all district headquarters. They are used to verify the weighing instruments of traders at regular periodic specified intervals. At the same time, several instruments such as dispensing pumps, weighbridges, flow meters etc are verified at the premises using specified instruments. Fees for verification are levied as per rate issued by the Central Government from time to time. Unverified instruments are restricted for use in transaction and subjected to penalty specified in act/rules, may be imposed fines and imprisonment in extreme cases. At the same time, faulty uses of instruments for transaction are also restricted.

2. Quality Control & Management System: Legal Metrology in Mizoram is entrusted with the various Quality Control orders in the state. The Quality of Petrol/HSD/ Cement/Iron Rod etc need regular monitoring. For implementing this, vigilance is kept in the supply of MS/HSD by testing the arriving commodities using standard instruments like density hydrometer, ATHM chart etc. Quality of cement are checked by taking samples in the laboratory and tested against specified regulations.

3. Restriction of Packaged Commodities to follow Rules & Regulations: Commodities can be manufactured and packed in the country only registered firm/individual. The packaged commodities must have declaration regarding maximum retail price, generic name, address and name of manufacturer/packer, time of packing etc. Imported items must follow these regulations. The main purpose is fair trade and commerce and levy of taxes. Recently, illegal contraband cigarettes are also seized in large quantities on joint operation with other govt agencies.

4. Consumer Awareness Programme: The department also engaged in consumer awareness activities by

working with consumer unions and also preparing hoardings at several strategic points. In the field inspection, consumers are briefed about their rights. Complaints from the public are also entertained.

5. Office Laboratories: Working Standard laboratories are installed in the district offices. In these offices, working standards instruments are kept and they are verified at periodic specified interval to Reference Laboratories in other states. These working standards instruments are used to verify the weighing instruments of the traders. In Aizawl laboratory, quality checking instruments are kept for checking the quality of petrol, diesel, cement etc. In addition to these, a Secondary Standard Laboratory is installed at Kolasib.

Targets and achievements during 12th Five year plan

i) It may be summarised as – Compulsory verification of all weighing instruments in the State: As per standing Act/Rules of Legal Metrology, all the weighing instruments in the state used for transaction must be verified using standard working instruments at regular interval. Verification Centres have been set up at Aizawl, Lunglei, Serchhip, Kolasib, Champhai and Saiha. Water meter are also verified.

Year	Verified weight & Measuring instruments	No of water Meter verified
2012-13	15451	1134
2013-14	15301	9232
2014-15	14313	9045
2015-16	10857	7290
2015-17	On going	On going

Year	Target	Revenue collected/ Achievement
2012-13	6,55,000	7,59,425
2013-14	8,60,000	10,07,281
2014-15	8,50,000	10,40,970
2015-16	8,50,000	9,65,530
2016-17	10,10,000	On going

ii) Quality Control regarding Petrol, Diesel, Cement etc: The following Tank lorries are checked regarding quality on arrival.

Year	Petrol/ HSD	LPG Trucks
2012-13	3323	2347
2013-14	3224	3518
2014-15	2710	2554
2015-16	2712	2142
2016-17	On going	On going

iii) Correct transaction in weights & Measures: Vigilance is kept by inspection at transaction areas and entertaining complaints and disputes from public. Penalties are imposed on defaulters. This includes compounding fines imposed on quality control.

Year	Compounding fine*
2012-13	Rs 2,42,210
2013-14	Rs 2,69,100
2014-15	Rs 2,82,200
2015-16	Rs 3,44,100
2016-17	On going

* included in the main revenue

iv) Upgradation of laboratory instruments: Under NEDP, project have been submitted and approved for Rs. 25 lakh (2016-17).

v) Budgetary Expenditure of Legal Metrology Department:

Year	Plan (Rs. in lakh)	Non-Plan (Rs. in lakh)
2012-13	96.70	193.90
2013-14	100.72	220.93
2014-15	88.78	256.88
2015-16	93.00	269.76
2015-17	101.33	288.98

vi) Grant-in-Aid from Central Government:

Year	Programme	Amount & particular
2012-13	Strengthening of Legal Metrology infrastructure of States and UTs	Rs 220 lakh and in brief at table below
2013-14	-	
2014-15	-	
2015-16	-	
2016-17	-	

Strengthening of Legal Metrology infrastructure of States and UTs from Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, New Delhi Dt 24.3.13			
Sl. No.	Particular	Amount	Implementation etc.
1	1 (one) working Standard Laboratory (WSL) at Lawngtlai	Rs 50 lakh	Under construction
2	1 (one) working Standard Laboratory (WSL) at Siah	Rs 50 lakh	Under construction
3	1(one) Controller of legal Metrology Office at Aizawl	Rs 100 lakh	Outright purchase

Hindrance in the Legal Metrology:

i) Understaffed: The main problem in the legal metrology dept is understaffed in every district offices in the State, as the volume of economy rise, the work nature of legal metrology increased, but the main hindrance lies in the fact that enforcement and administrative staff remained few.

ii) Lack of infrastructure:

- Buildings: Due to absence of department buildings, houses are rented for offices and laboratories.
- Laboratory equipments: Inadequate laboratory equipments, both for general weights & Measures and for quality analysis of POL, cement, iron rod etc.
- Transportation: The present vehicles (motor cycles) of the inspecting staff are more than 10 (ten) years old and badly required

- replacement as the repairing costs get too high. Moreover, four wheeler pick up trucks etc. are required to carry inspecting instruments and to collect the seized articles at all district offices.
- iii) Funds for training in Rules/ technical training etc.; the nature of works of legal metrology demand constant upgrading both in technical and efficiency, hence training of such is required at regional labs, Institute of Legal metrology, seminars etc.
- iv) Planning for future prospects: The statistical data of achievement of legal metrology in consumer protection, judging from the staff strength remained impressive. But with the volume of trade and mode of transaction keep increasing/ changing, it required proper planning for future prospect from policy makers.

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XIV. NEW LAND USE POLICY (NLUP)

Agriculture Department: The overall economic impact of the Agriculture Sector as a result of the Implementation of New Land Use Policy (NLUP) can be briefly summarized as below:

1. *Expansion of Rice cultivation areas:*

As per the report of the MIRSAC, Science & Technology, Planning Department, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl, 2008, the total available potential area for WRC is 74,644 hectare. During the year 2010-2011 (initial stage of NLUP implementation), the total area under Rice cultivation (WRC) is 12130 hectare which covers only 16.25% of the total Rice cultivation potential areas.

During the year 2015-16, the total Rice cultivation area (WRC) is recorded as 17,302 hectare which accounts for about 2.59% increase from the previous year and similarly the utilization of WRC potential area also increased to 23.18 % as compared to 16.25% during 2010-11.

The contribution of NLUP in the field of expansion of Rice cultivation area is a notable achievement. Under 1st & 2nd phase of NLUP, there are 11282 Nos. of WRC families and are calculated to contribute an additional area of 5,825 hectare contributing 33.67% in total WRC area. The total Rice cultivation area including Jhum during 2015-16 was 37,153 hectare out of which 15.68% was calculated to be contributed by NLUP.

2. *Increase in Rice Production:*

At the initial stage of the implementation of NLUP (2010-2011), the total rice production in Mizoram was 47,201 metric tones which increased to 62,089 metric tones in 2015-16. The increase in rice production is therefore 14,888 metric tones which accounts for about 31.54% increase.

After 6 years of implementation of NLUP (2015-16), under the 1st & 2nd Phase of NLUP, there are 11282 Nos. of

beneficiaries (both WRC-I & WRC-II) whose production of rice is calculated as 6,812 metric tones. During the year 2015-16, (6 years after the implementation of NLUP) the total rice production from WRC areas has increased to 37,746 MT out of which 6,812 MT is contributed by NLUP which accounts for 18.05% of overall rice production from WRC.

3. *Decrease in Jhum Areas:*

One of the primary objectives of NLUP is to provide sustainable income to farming families by weaning away the destructive and unprofitable shifting cultivation practices. The total Jhum area and the total number of Jhumia families in Mizoram during 2010-11 are 28562 hectare and 68433 nos. respectively.

As a result of the implementation of NLUP, the total Jhum area as recorded during 2015-16 is 19,851 hectare which shows that the decrease in Jhum area for the last 6 (six) years is about 30.50 %.

Similarly, the total number of Jhumia families also decreased from 68433 nos. during 2010-11 to 48417 nos. during 2015-16 which accounts for about 29.25% decrease during the last 6 (six) years.

4. *Expansion in Oil Palm cultivation areas:*

Out of the total geographical area of Mizoram i.e, 21, 08,700 hectare, the total potential area for Oil Palm cultivation is recorded as 1, 01,000 hectare (*as recommended by Chadha Committee and Rathinam Committee*). During the year 2010-2011, the total Oil palm cultivation area in Mizoram was only 1878 hectare which constitutes only about 1.8% of the total Oil palm potential areas.

During the year 2015-16, the total area covered under Oil palm in Mizoram is 25,027 hectare. Under 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th phase of NLUP, the total number of Oil palm beneficiaries till date is 3,315 nos. and the total area covered under Oil palm is recorded as 3,315 hectare.

It may be concluded that out of the total area covered under Oil palm in Mizoram *i.e.*, 25,027 hectare, the contribution of Oil palm beneficiaries is about 3,315 hectare which accounts for about 13.25% since the inception of NLUP.

5. Farm power availability:

Due to convergence of RKVY and SMAM with NLUP, a large number of Farm Machineries like Power Tillers, Mini Power Tillers were distributed at subsidized rates which increase the availability of man power thus boosting up rice cultivation and productivity. The Farm power availability has also increased from 0.75 kW/ha. at the beginning of 12th Finance Year Plan (2012-13) to 0.90 kW/ha during 2014-15.

6. Potential Area Connectivity (PAC):

Due to convergence of NLUP with RKVY scheme, at present the total length of Potential Area Connectivity (PAC) already constructed is 777 kms. This will also greatly result in increase in the production of rice and other crops.

Horticulture Department:

1) **Horticulture:** Horticulture Department looks after 10 trades under NLUP. A total of 23,832 beneficiaries have been covered till 2015-16. Horticulture covers the 2nd largest number of beneficiaries which is covered in four phases. The crops covered under Horticulture Department are as follows:

Table I : Phase-wise number of beneficiaries and crops covered

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	No. of beneficiaries				Total
		1 st phase	2 nd phase	3 rd phase	4 th phase	
1.	Aloe Vera	23	6	2	3	34
2.	Areca nut	2753	2514	845	369	6481
3.	Chayote	285	131	26	15	457
4.	Grape	324	231	40	18	613
5.	M. Orange	4396	4139	1705	837	11077
6.	Passion fruit	166	137	99	49	451
7.	Pineapple	1217	1025	1056	532	3830
8.	Tea	22	205	78	68	373
9.	Tung	141	207	104	25	477
10.	Mango			35	4	39
	Total	9327	8595	3990	1920	23832

Captive Plantation: A part from the normal NLUP programme the Captive Plantation programmes are taken up for Passionfruit and Pineapple as follows –

Sl. No.	Cluster	No. of Beneficiaries	Passion-fruit (Ha.)	Pine-apple (Ha.)	Total Area
1	Tuivawl	211	-	211	211.00
2	Chalfilh	286	286	-	286.00
3	Tuikum	612	612	-	612.00
Total		1,109	898	211	1109.00

2. **Distribution of Quality Planting material:**

The provision / distribution of quality planting materials to the beneficiaries of State Flagship Programme is a prime important for

successful implementation of the crop production programme. Knowing these 8(eight) nos. of Nurseries were sponsored by NIB and Registered Nurseries under Horticulture Department are operating to achieve the requirement of quality planting materials for NLUP implementation is successfully achieved. All the beneficiaries are provided the quality planting materials.

The crops taken up under NLUP programme have been increased as follows –

1. Aloe Vera	- 929 Ha.	929%
2. Arecanut	- 11811 Ha.	120%
3. Chayote	- 5035 Ha.	39%
4. Grape	- 2576 Ha.	56%
5. M. Orange	- 16328 Ha.	122%
6. Passionfruit	- 2700 Ha.	165%
7. Pineapple	- 5840 Ha.	87%
8. Mango	- 900 Ha.	22%
9. Tea	- 440 Ha.	67%
10. Tung	- 540 Ha.	8%

3. Crops Harvest: Since, the inception of NLUP programme most of the crops under Horticulture Department of 1st and 2nd Phase are attain the harvesting stage like Aloevera, Chayote, Pineapple, Tung and Passionfruit. The crops like M. Orange approximately 10% of 1st and 2nd Phase area are attended harvesting stage as follows –

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	Harvested Area (Ha.)	Yield in Qntls.	Yield in Tonne
1	Aloevera	34	450.00	45.00
2	Chayote	420	63,000.00	6300.00
3	Pineapple	2242	2,24,200.00	22420.00
4	Passionfruit	550	11,000.00	1100.00
5	Grape	555	16,650.00	1665.00
6	Tung	348	3,480.00	348.00
7	M. Orange	853	5,11,800.00	51,180.00
	Total	5,002	8,30,580.00	83.058.00

AH & Vety. Department: The main objectives and activities of A.H. & Vety. sector under NLUP is to provide sustainable livelihood to farmers by offering alternative activities such as Dairy farming, Pig Farming, Poultry farming and Mithun / Hill cattle farming. There are 36906 nos. of beneficiaries out of which 22702 beneficiaries from 1st and 2nd Phase have already received their full share of

financial assistance. Implementation of 3rd and 4th Phase is an ongoing programme where there are 14204 nos. of beneficiaries.

The physical and financial achievement may be summarized as follows: -

A. 1 st Phase (completed)			
No. of beneficiaries who received assistance in full		No. of benf. Received not in full	
Dairy	939	Dairy	8
Piggery	5277	Piggery	14
Poultry	1875	Poultry	14
Mithun	1923	Mithun	20
Total	9914	Total	56
Financial involvement			
Dairy for 939 beneficiaries @ Rs.1.25 lakh	Rs. 11.74 crore	Dairy for 8 beneficiaries	Rs. 0.03 crore
Piggery for 5277 beneficiaries @ Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs. 52.77 crore	Piggery for 14 beneficiaries	Rs. 0.04 crore
Poultry for 1875 beneficiaries @ Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs. 18.75 crore	Poultry for 14 beneficiaries	Rs. 0.05 crore
Mithun for 1823 beneficiaries @ Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs. 18.23 crore	Mithun for 20 beneficiaries	Rs. 0.03 crore
Total	Rs. 101.49 crore		Rs. 0.15 crore

Note: In 1st Phase, NLUP assistance was given in cash to all the beneficiaries of Piggery, Poultry and Mithun farming trade @ Rs.1.00 lakh / beneficiary. The beneficiaries of Dairy farming were given 2 nos. Dairy Cows each in kind plus cash assistance for cowshed, feed cost etc.

B. 2nd Phase (completed)			
No. of beneficiaries who received assistance in full		No. of benf. Received not in full	
Dairy	374	Dairy	4
Piggery	6886	Piggery	42
Poultry	4249	Poultry	36
Mithun	1128	Mithun	14
Total	12637		96
Financial involvement			
Dairy for 374 beneficiaries @ Rs.1.65 lakh	Rs. 6.17 crore	Dairy for 4 beneficiaries	Rs. 0.01 crore
Piggery for 6886 beneficiaries @ Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs. 68.86 crore	Piggery for 42 beneficiaries	Rs. 0.14 crore
Poultry for 4249 beneficiaries @ Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs. 42.49 crore	Poultry for 36 beneficiaries	Rs. 0.14 crore
Mithun for 1128 beneficiaries @ Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs. 11.28 crore	Mithun for 14 beneficiaries	Rs. 0.06 crore
Total	Rs. 128.80 crore		Rs. 0.35 crore

C. 3rd & 4th Phase (ongoing)			
Physical target	Dairy		212
	Piggery		8316
	Poultry		4721
	Mithun		955
	Total		14204
Financial target	Dairy @ Rs.1.65 lakh/beneficiary		Rs. 3.50 crore
	Piggery @ Rs.1.00 lakh/beneficiary		Rs. 83.16 crore
	Poultry @ Rs.1.00 lakh/beneficiary		Rs. 47.21 crore
	Mithun @ Rs.1.00 lakh/beneficiary		Rs. 9.55 crore
	Total		Rs. 143.42 crore
Dairy beneficiaries have already received their full share of assistance whereas construction of Poultry house and Pigsty is already completed by the beneficiaries. Distribution of piglets is now ongoing whereas Day-old-chicks along with feed and equipments will be distributed to the beneficiaries w.e.f. January 2017. The beneficiaries of Mithun farming trade were given assistance of Rs.9300/- each for purchase of 2 pairs of Mithun cow with calves (Senufa).			
Expected no. of beneficiaries on completion of NLUP if there is no more changes in numbers of beneficiaries			36906
Expected Financial involvement on completion of (1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Phase) Development component			Rs. 374.21 crore

Summary of major Livestock and Poultry product (MLP) in 2012-13 to 2015-16

(Production as per Statistic Report of Sample Survey conducted by A.H. & Vety Department)

Sl. No.	MLP	2012-13	2013-14	Increase from 2012-13		2014-15	Increase from 2013-14		2015-16	Increase from 2014-15	
				Unit	In %		Unit	In %		Unit	In %
1.	Milk	13639.18 tons	15304 tons	1664.82 tons	12.20%	20495 tons	5191 tons	33.91%	21997.11 tons	1502	7.33%
2.	Meat	12076.00 tons	12189.14 tons	113.14 tons	0.93%	12525.4 tons	336.26 tons	2.75%	13591.60 tons	1067	8.52%
3.	Egg	351 lakh nos.	362.32 lakh nos.	11.32 lakh nos.	3.22%	377.33 lakh nos.	15.01 lakh nos.	4.14%	391.13 lakh nos.	13.8	3.66%

Environment, Forests & Climate

Change: The New Land Use Policy envisages dedicated land use management by earmarking 80% of the geographical area to be under Reserved Forests, out of which 60% shall be notified Government Reserved Forests, 10% Community Reserved Forests and the remaining 10% as Village Safety Reserved Forests.

NLUP beneficiaries under the Department take up bamboo plantation only by cultivating 2 Ha. each and receiving planting material (seedlings) from the Department nursery.

Actions being taken are as follows:

- Detail guidelines for afforestation has been prepared.
- Strategies for afforestation, area demarcation and development of forest have been formulated.

- During the phases of NLUP implementation, a total area of 6376 ha. have been covered under bamboo plantation.
- Draft Action Plan for Afforestation Programme has been prepared by the NLUP Committee on Afforestation in Mizoram, and submitted on 6th August, 2015.
- The status of development activities up-to-date is presented in the table below –

Year-wise Financial Achievement		
Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount disbursed (Rs.)
1.	2010-11	4,32,39,560
2.	2011-12	6,86,45,953
3.	2012-13	10,55,14,865
4.	2013-14	5,91,08,607
5.	2014-15	1,20,88,380
6.	2015-16	3,65,87,032
Total :		32,51,84,397

Phase-wise Physical & Financial Achievement								
Sl. No.	Phases	No. of beneficiaries (Nos.)	Area covered (Ha.)	Amount disbursed @ Rs. 1 lakh per beneficiary (Rs.)				
				Providing conventional seedlings	Providing Tissue Culture seedlings	Water harvesting structure @ Rs. 14,400	Actual cash disbursed	Grand Total
1.	1 st Phase	1409	2818	1,18,41,882	33,08,697	2,02,89,600	10,45,26,665	13,99,66,844
2.	2 nd Phase	1191	2382	99,57,946	28,21,963	-	10,80,95,160	12,08,75,069
3.	3 rd Phase	419	838	34,98,738	35,98,762	-	3,80,28,440	4,51,25,940
4.	4 th Phase	169	338	16,14,803	22,63,301	-	1,53,38,440	1,92,16,544
Total :		3188	6376	2,69,13,369	1,19,92,723	2,02,89,600	26,59,88,705	32,51,84,397

Fisheries: All the 3408 beneficiaries selected from 1st to 4th phase have completed by November 2016. All the previous Fishery ponds developed under NLUP have already started production. The no. of Jhumia families are expected to switch over to alternative livelihood through fishery to that extent. The new ones will start production from the November 2017 onwards. Total water area developed under NLUP is 1700 ha. contributing 35% of total water spread area for pond culture.

Productivity of fish has been raised from 1.6 MT per Ha. to 2 MT per Ha. Out of total fish production of 6308 Mt. in Mizoram, under fish culture sector, the additional production under NLUP during 2016 is 2726 MT. As a result the contribution to enhance the per capita consumption of fish has been increased from 2.8 to 5.85 Kg. per annum, since 2011, against the target of 11 Kg. per capita, which is proposed to be achieved by end of 2020.

Name of District	3 rd Phase approved final nos. of beneficiary	4 th Phase approved final nos. of beneficiaries including additional (if any)	Actual nos. who have been issued assistance for construction of New Pond and input	Remaining Beneficiaries to be given assistance (if any)		
				For Construction of New Pond		Input
				No. of Beneficiary	Amount Required in detail	No. of Beneficiary
Aizawl	103	56	159	Nil	Nil	-
Lunglei	86	30	96	-	Rs. 2000/- This may be arranged from last balance	-
Siaha	44	12	56	-		-
Kolasib	57	29	84	1 No.	1. Rs. 46,000/- for construction of new pond for 1 nos. of beneficiary 2. Rs. 88,000/- for various cost of inputs for 2 nos. of beneficiaries	-
Mamit	100	43	143	-		-
Lawngtlai	77	36	113	-		-
Serchhip	19	10	27 Nos.	1 No.		2 Nos.
Champhai	102	47	149	7 Nos.		1 No.

Industries: Industries Department has 24 main trades upto the ceiling limit of around Rs. 1 lakh and 40 nos of Special Micro Enterprise (SME) Schemes with a total of 64 different model schemes upto ceiling limit of Rs. 50,000/-.

- SME is specially prepared for beneficiaries who could not take up main trade due to non-availability of land and non-availability of sufficient work force in the family.
- Success rate of trades under Industry sector is expected to be around 70%.
- All beneficiaries of Auto Rickshaw trades are success in operation of their vehicle earning net income of Rs. 600.00 to Rs. 800.00 per day. As many as 69 Auto Rickshaws were distributed in the 1st phase and 194 in the 2nd phase.
- Beneficiaries of Tailoring trades are provided with Foot Sewing Machine, Overlock Machine and Embroidery Machine. All beneficiaries are given practical training.
- The achievements of Pettry Trade I, II, III and IV are also a success. Many roadside stalls newly opened can be seen along National Highways and State Highways.
- A large fraction of Desktop Publishing, Video & Photography, Tinsmithy,

Handloom, Automobile Workshop, Chow Making, Electronic Repairing, Beauty Parlour and other trades also started their trades successfully.

- Activities and Achievement in the reporting fiscal year:

Financial Allocation:

- Year-wise allocation of Fund under Development Component.

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2010-2011	1100.000
2.	2011-2012	9019.720
3.	2012-2013	5855.00
4.	2013-2014	5582.00
5.	2014-2015	6133.00
Total		27689.72
Amount Release		22452.53
Balance		5237.19

- Phase-wise Physical Achievements:

Sl. No.	Year	Nos. of beneficiaries
1.	1 st	10738
2.	2 nd	7671
3.	3 rd	5795
4.	4 th	2980
Total		27144

Whereas 1st & 2nd Phases of NLUP were completed, many beneficiaries had already started their activities with

happiness and strong enthusiasm. Some families already wholly depend on their NLUP trade having enough income to feed the family, NLUP assisted families.

The Department had already completed disbursement of all installments upto 2nd phase of NLUP and has more or less completed 2nd installment of 3rd phase with 1st installment to 4th phase.

It is proposed to complete the whole NLUP during 2017-18. Sufficient fund to complete Industry sector was already allocated and drawn for which kept under K-Deposit. The fund will be released by the State Government on need based.

Soil & Water Conservation:

1. Year-wise allocation of fund under Development Component for Soil & Water Conservation Department are as follow:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2010-11	14,15,80,000.00
2.	2011-12	26,86,54,000.00
3.	2012-13	33,05,00,000.00
4.	2013-14	31,50,00,000.00
5.	2014-15	24,27,30,000.00
6.	2015-16	-
	Total	129,84,64,000.00

2. No. of beneficiaries in Phase-wise and Trade-wise (Physical Achievement):

Sl. No.	Phase-wise	Broom	Rubber	Coffee	Total
1	1 st Phase	3852	637	915	5404
2	2 nd Phase	2656	425	413	3494
3	3 rd Phase	1258	271	218	1747
4	4 th Phase	598	100	96	794
	Total	8364	1433	1642	11439

3. No. of beneficiaries in Phase-wise and District-wise:

Sl. No.	Name of District	1 st Phase	2 nd Phase	3 rd Phase	4 th Phase	Total
1	Aizawl	1394	793	483	199	2869
2	Lunglei	1518	489	280	145	2432
3	Champhai	367	235	59	56	717
4	Serchhip	320	239	89	41	689
5	Mamit	381	319	150	63	913
6	Kolasib	1036	979	460	197	2672
7	Lawngtlai	246	311	182	66	805
8	Siaha	142	129	44	27	342
	Total	5405	3494	1747	794	11439

4. Financial Achievement (Allocation & Expenditure):

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2010-11	1415.80	1415.636
2	2011-12	2686.54	2661.7965
3	2012-13	3305.00	1739.9097
4	2013-14	3150.00	1607.8952
5	2014-15	2427.30	1395.352
6	2015-16	-	1007.8091
7	2016-17	-	614.5195
	Total	12984.64	10442.918

5. Year-wise Broom Harvest Report:

Sl. No.	Name of District	2010-11 (in Qtls)	2011-12 (in Qtls)	2012-13 (in Qtls)	2013-14 (in Qtls)	2014-15 (in Qtls)	2015-16 (in Qtls)	Total (in Qtls)
1	Aizawl	-	2453.29	4563.31	8872.94	10159.50	14810.71	40859.75
2	Kolasib	-	4281.00	5899.00	18398.00	13446.00	243380.80	285404.80
3	Mamit	-	497.46	599.90	2154.50	1496.60	1535.60	6284.06
4	Champhai	455.85	202.74	488.56	953.10	1125.50	1224.50	4450.25
5	Serchhip	680.30	771.50	812.95	977.21	1161.50	1309.00	5712.46
6	Lunglei	-	1137.60	586.80	784.58	850.60	964.92	4324.50
7	Lawngtlai	55.91	91.25	190.30	310.50	1040.71	1030.61	2719.28
8	Siaha	7.91	12.35	45.00	82.10	301.89	192.99	642.24
	Total	1199.97	9447.19	13185.82	32552.93	29582.30	264449.13	350417.34

Sericulture: Production of mulberry silkworm trade was taken up under Sericulture Department. District Phase-wise

number of beneficiaries under Sericulture sector as on 18th January 2017 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Total
1	Aizawl	281	341	99	34	755
2	Lunglei	145	162	39	19	365
3	Siaha	43	88	27	7	165
4	Champhai	186	113	15	14	328
5	Kolasib	33	153	5	3	194
6	Serchhip	65	123	14	5	207
7	Lawngtlai	2	44	12	5	63
8	Mamit	70	34	9	4	117
	Total	825	1058	220	91	2194

Some of the achievements are as under:

1. Self sufficiency in seed production, capacity for production of 11 lakh dfls per year has been created.
2. Infrastructure facilities like Rearing house, Grainage house have been constructed.
3. Cocoon production have gone up by 41%
4. Area of mulberry plantation has been increased by 2194 hectare @ 1 hectare per farmer.
5. To ensure 24 hrs stable power supply 25 kWp Solar Power Plant has been installed under NLUP project.
6. Cocoon van (Tata ultra Model) was purchased for easy transportation of cocoon from different villages under NLUP Project Fund. Farmers can now easily sell their cocoon in their village/nearby villages which

have improved marketing of cocoons remarkably and marketing system is well established.

7. For preservation of Silkworm seed the Department installed Cold Storage Plant at Zemabawk at the cost of Rs. 20 lakh under NLUP Project Fund.

The cocoon production statistics over the last six years -

Sl. No.	Year	Dfls Production (in lakh)	Cocoon Production (MT)
1	2011-12	5.25	76.10
2	2012-13	6.85	300.00
3	2013-14	8.33	340.00
4	2014-15	7.50	350.74
5	2015-16	9.50	360.10
6	2016-17	11.80	375.20
	Total	49.23	1802.14

UD&PA: UD&PA Department has been engaged in the Mizoram Government Flagship Programme NLUP since 2013-14 financial year for taking ten number of Trades within Aizawl Municipal Council Area.

The Department was mobilised in the NLUP implementation at a relatively later date to relieve the heavy worked of Industries Department by taking 10 nos. of Trades. Initially, fund amounting to Rs.460.40 lakh was transferred directly by Industries Department to our account. Later, during 2013-14 and 2014-15, Planning Department allocated Rs. 1490.00 lakh and Rs. 1334.00 lakh respectively, which is drawn and utilised fully for beneficiary's assistance till date. The following shows the updated status of Development Fund under NLUP, UD&PA:

- **Received by UD&PA Department**
 - From Industries Department (Cheque) – Rs. 460.40 lakh
 - 2013-14 Planning Allocation – Rs. 1490.00 lakh
 - 2014-15 Planning Allocation – Rs. 1334.00 lakh
 - 2015-16 From NIB (Cheque) – Rs. 11.00 lakh
 - Total – Rs. 3295.40 lakh**
- **Disbursement to beneficiaries by UD&PA Department**
 - 2nd Phase (1431 persons – Achieved) – Rs. 1412.72 lakh
 - 3rd Phase (1282 persons – upto 2nd Inst) – Rs. 1124.80 lakh
 - 4th Phase (527 persons – upto 2nd Inst) – Rs. 463.34 lakh
 - Total – Rs. 3000.86 lakh**
- **Balance amount (Rs in lakh)**
 - K. Deposit – Rs.253.30 lakh
 - UD&PA Bank Account – Rs.41.24 lakh

The Department has also given materials to the beneficiaries under the Trade of Tailoring and Hair

Cutting and the expenditure of such materials are reflected in the amount mentioned above. The number of materials given to the beneficiaries are as under: -

Sl. No.	Name of Materials	No. of Beneficiaries		
		2 nd Phase	3 rd Phase	4 th Phase
1	Foot Sewing Machine	178	239	112
2	Embroidery	433	365	144
3	Overlock Machine	247	314	119
4	Barbers' Chair	3	12	4

The Department had so far made 17 campaigns at selected places wherein the beneficiaries were given instructions and motivational speeches so that they may achieve the goals of NLUP in accordance with their signed agreement on the Scheme. The Department has also conducted training for beneficiaries under selected trades, namely Desktop publishing, Video & Photography and Hair cutting by engaging experts as Resource Person in the respective Trades. Three times on the spot monitoring/survey/evaluation has been done so far for each beneficiary by the Department.

The abstract of the achievement so far under UD&PA Department is shown as under: -

Sl. No.	TRADE	2nd Phase (Completed)		3rd Phase (Ongoing) (Up to 2 nd Installment)		4th Phase (Ongoing) (Up to 2 nd Installment)		TOTAL	
		Ben.	Amount	Ben.	Amount	Ben.	Amount	Ben.	Amount
1	Automobile Repairing	87	89.53	54	37.46	24	16.56	165	143.55
2	Beauty Parlour	91	90.67	67	108.44	31	20.93	189	220.04
3	Desk Top Publishing	182	172.30	300	294.42	91	127.10	573	593.82
4	Electronic Repairing	105	106.40	101	73.93	37	27.11	243	207.44
5	Hair Cutting	46	44.45	18	12.00	7	4.90	71	61.35
6	Knitting	8	8.00	7	4.63	3	1.78	18	14.41
7	Leather & Hood Works	5	7.40	12	8.06	3	2.14	20	17.60
8	Photo & Videography	67	65.14	127	128.30	55	55.90	249	249.34
9	Shoe Repairing	26	13.60	8	4.00	10	4.20	44	21.80
10	Tailoring	815	815.23	588	453.56	266	202.72	1669	1471.51
TOTAL		1432	1412.72	1282	1124.80	527	463.34	3241	3000.86

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XV. NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY (NEDP)

The New Economic Development Policy

The Government of Mizoram has introduced the 'New Economic Development Policy – Comprehensive Growth Strategy for Mizoram' or NEDP with the main objective of bringing about a sea change in the way priorities are placed in matters of economic development and governance so as to ensure that the State fully capitalizes on the new opportunities placed before it, brought about by the change in the pattern of central devolution to states as per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), with the end goal being to attain a robust and self sustaining economy in the long run.

The Policy aims at providing bold, practical and effective strategies to push economy to a high growth path by enhancing productivity, creating employment opportunities, improving public finances, improving business environment and improving public service delivery in a sustainable manner. It lays out a dynamic vision for how we can collectively achieve a more developed, democratic, cohesive and inclusive economy and society over the medium term, in the context of sustained growth.

The strategy sets out critical policy interventions for employment generation, empowerment of weaker sections, and inclusive growth and identifies where viable changes in the structure and character of production can generate a more inclusive and robust economy over the medium to long run. The new policy recognizes that achieving transformation of economic conditions requires hard choices and a shared determination of the people of Mizoram. The new policy combines growth strategies across various sectors into a coherent package for development, decent work and inclusive growth. They bring together the priorities that constitute the

basic economic focus to forge ahead to promote a more inclusive and stronger economy. Under NEDP, development programme will be holistic and inclusive which will also be accommodative of the culture, tradition and lifestyle of the Mizo people and be in conformity with the natural endowments of the land. The NEDP broadly consists of the following 8 broad Strategies –

1. Strategy for Reviving Agriculture and Allied Sector
2. Strategy for Developing Industry-Manufacturing Sector
3. Strategy for Infrastructure Development
4. Strategy for Sustaining Services Sector led Growth
5. Reform in Public Financial Management
6. Skill Development to Reap Demographic Dividend
7. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy
8. Strategy for Wider Public Administrative Reform

To achieve success in these fields, the existing policies & programmes will be reviewed and future course of action will be chalked out. This may involve doing away with existing practices and making hard choices so that progress can reach the common people. The Policy will comprise of simply distributing fund to all departments; allocation of fund will be based on preparation of viable projects/programmes which will strengthen the economy, employ sectoral inter-linkages, are high impact economic activity, and which perpetuate a growth-friendly regulatory environment and improve the ease of doing business.

Based on the forward & backward linkages and other economic considerations including favorable agro-climatic condition (factor endowment) and structural changes

in the economy, the following **sectors are identified as potential key growth drivers** of the State economy:

- a) *Agricultural & Allied Sector* : Rice, Vegetables (annual crops with high and consistent demand in local, national and international markets - onion, spices, squash etc.), Fruits (high value fruits with high and consistent demand in local, national and international markets - banana, orange, grape, passion fruits etc.), Floriculture (high value flowers with high and consistent demand in local, national and international markets - anthurium, orchid etc.), Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fishery (with high and consistent demand in local market);
- b) *Industry-Manufacturing Sector*: Forest Based Industries (bamboo), Handloom, Handicrafts, Agro Based Food Processing;
- c) *Infrastructure Development*: Roads, Energy, Water Supply, ICT, Sanitation & Sewerage;
- d) *Services Sector*: Tourism & Hospitality, Sports & Recreation, Education, Health Care, ICT, Transport Services;

The above identified potential key growth drivers of the State economy would be prioritized in proper sequence that would provide maximum linkages in the economy for propelling and fuelling economic growth and development in the State in the long run.

Strategy for Reviving Agriculture and Allied Sector recognizes that the Primary Sector is a vital component of the strategy for reduction of poverty since growth in the agriculture is known to be twice as effective in reducing poverty and unemployment. The implementation of the New Land Use Policy (NLUP), the State Government's Flagship Programme, has on the one hand weaned away the farmers from the destructive and unprofitable

'jhum' practices to a more environment friendly and gainful livelihood in the form of small scale/cottage industries and petty trades, and on the other initiated the transition from subsistence oriented agriculture to a more market oriented one in earnestness. The marginal farmers who have been barely eking out a living on subsistence agriculture have witnessed a rise in their standard of living by adopting market oriented agriculture, which is heartening. Third party analysis of the success or otherwise of the NLUP is being undertaken by NABCONS/NABARD, Synod Social Front and Mizoram University separately. The preliminary findings of MZU have revealed that there has been a growth in the Agriculture & Allied Sector as well as the Industries Sector by 44.78%. The NLUP has been appreciated by both foreign (UN Agencies, JICA) and domestic (Tata Trust) agencies that have approached the State Government for collaboration in this field. As it is the mandate of the Government to heed the welfare and upliftment of the poor, the State Government would continue its efforts to progressing to a sustainable market economy.

The overall agricultural sector goal is to increase productivity and growth rate of at least 2 percent per year over the next 5 years to a longer period. Therefore, the overall development and growth of the sector is anchored in the following three strategic thrusts: (i) Increasing productivity, market oriented production and competitiveness of the agricultural commodities and enterprises; (ii) Developing and managing key factors of production with appropriate use of modern technology and; (ii) Improving market infrastructure and market access of agriculture produce.

Strategy for Developing Industry-Manufacturing Sector seeks maximum utilization of Mizoram's natural endowments in forest based products particularly bamboo. As such, promoting

forest / bamboo based industry and manufacturing activities would definitely provide comparative advantage in the State. In order to attain economies of scale and both domestic and international competitiveness the Government plans to take up cluster based approach in a more comprehensive way in the production and utilization of forest products.

The overall Industry-Manufacturing sector goal is to increase growth rate of at least 3-4 percent per year over the next 5 years to a longer period. Therefore, the overall development and growth of the sector is anchored in the following two strategic thrusts: (i) To take advantage of endowments in the State and opportunities presented by modern technology; (ii) Implementing a series of reinforcing policies to address the business, labour, and financial challenges that create obstacles for doing business particularly manufacturing activities in the State.

Strategy for Infrastructure Development envisages formulation of strategies and mechanisms to encourage private sector participation in all aspect of infrastructure developments such as power plants, roads, bridges, social housing, and industrial estates on reasonable terms. As it will require a massive investment – Rs.22,800 crore was the estimate of Shukla Commission and that too at 1995 prices - to catch up with the advanced parts of the country by the year 2030, initially such investment has to come from the Centre because, with a poor economy and weak resource base, the State Governments of the region can never afford it. And the private sector is, at the moment, reluctant to invest in the region. In that context a statement of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that inspite of fiscal deficit special efforts would be made to increase public investment in infrastructure sector gives us hope. Any project implemented in the North Eastern Region costs 10-20% more on the average than the similar project would cost in other part of the country; to top this, terrain and

connectivity constrains result in longer time for completion. These constraints have to be overcome through appropriate policy and technology intervention so that the vision and aspiration of the people of Mizoram is fulfilled.

In Mizoram, the services sector now accounts for about 57 per cent of the State gross domestic product. In order to sustain the robust services sector, development of human resource is paramount. HRD is an integral process of linking the skill training with education and employment at the same time. Though Mizoram has the second highest literacy rate in the country, it does not necessarily translate into employability. Target of the **Strategy for Sustaining Services Sector led Growth**, therefore, is on providing quality education, vocational education, training in languages like Hindi, English and foreign languages, training in computer and IT, technical training, business and management skills, etc. within the National Skills Qualification Framework.

The Government intends to actively pursue **Reforms in Public Administration** which will include the *rightsizing* of government departments, adoption of *meritocracy* for appointment of public servants, *outsourcing* of work wherever viable, etc. among others. To bring about these reforms it is proposed to set up an '*Administrative Reform Committee*' with a mandate to bring about any necessary reforms for a Government that can satisfy the aspirations of its people. The Government also places great importance to Public Financial Management and is one of its most important components. Some of the more important points of **Fiscal Management Policy** that are stated in the NEDP for as follows: -

- a) *Better 'Fiscal Discipline' and 'Expenditure Reforms' for prudent utilization of financial resources.*
- b) *Proper 'Allocation Framework' and 'Procurement Policy' for efficient*

allocation of budget resources in accordance with established government priorities defined in development plan documents and development policy.

- c) 'Fiscal Consolidation' and 'Resource Mobilization' for improving the financial condition of the State.
- d) Establishment of 'Commercial Account' for better operability of Departments with a revenue stream.
- e) A 'Public Debt Policy Framework' for judicious management of the State's public debt.
- f) 'Capacity Building' for government servants so that Fiscal Management Policy may be executed effectively.

Implementation of NEDP

For the effective implementation of NEDP, a Three Tier committee has been constituted viz. the "Core Committee" chaired by the Chief Minister, the "Executive Committee" chaired by the Chief Secretary and the "Monitoring and Evaluation Committee" under the Vice Chairman, Mizoram State Planning Board.

Further, the Government has adopted the "Operational Guidelines for

Implementation of Schemes/Programs/Projects and Policy Agenda under New Economic Development Policy". The Guidelines intend to provide a basis for the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Growth Strategy on the principles set forth in the New Economic Development Policy and to ensure efficient utilization of available resources to attain maximum social outcomes. It is not an end in itself, and it provides a basis and guidelines for action to accomplish specific tasks. It lays down, among other things, the *General Principles* that must be followed and adhered to by all the implementing Department and Agencies **in formulating projects and implementing plans, which** are: (a) To create and sustain public value (b) Sustainability and perpetuation of human, economic and natural resources (c) **Coherence** (d) Grassroots participation and consensus to promote vitality and viability of local communities (e) Reduction of inequality (f) Transparency.

During the financial year 2016-17, a sum of Rs.277.00 crore is provisioned for the implementation of NEDP (Table-I) and Rs.750.00 crore for 2017-18 (Table-II).

TABLE-I

ACTUAL ALLOCATION FOR NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2016-17

(Rs. lakh)			
Sl. No.	NEDP Component / Project	Department	Actual Allocation for 2016-17
1	2	3	4
I.	Management Component for NEDP	Planning & Programme Implementation	100.00
II.	Projects on Key Growth Drivers		
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector (Agriculture Component)	Agriculture	240.00
2	Agriculture & Allied Sector (Horticulture Component)	Horticulture	200.00
3	Agriculture & Allied Sector (Marketing component) - Marketing infrastructure development in City, Towns and Villages	Commerce & Industry	610.00
4	Industry-Manufacturing Sector -		
	a) Skills Development Component	Commerce & Industry	881.02
	b) Entrepreneurship Development Scheme - Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Support for start Up Business	MEDMOC	200.00
	c) Ease of Doing Business Component	Commerce & Industry	18.98

5	Infrastructure Development -		
	a) Construction of critical developmental roads / link roads (Agriculture component)	Agriculture	2,600.00
	b) Improvement of Infrastructure in the Villages (LAD / RD Component)	Local Administration	2,000.00
	c) Improvement of Urban Infrastructure in the City/Towns (UD&PA Component)	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	1,500.00
	d) Water Supply Component	Public Health Engineering	500.00
	e) Power & Electricity Component	Power & Electricity	500.00
	f) Chief Minister's Rural Housing Scheme	Rural Development	600.00
	g) Improvement of Referral Hospital at Falkawn	Health & Family Welfare	2,800.00
	h) Aizawl City Infrastructure Development	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	650.00
6	Services Sector -		
	a) Health Component: Improvement of Health Care Facilities in All District Hospitals including provision of equipments such as CT scan etc.	Health & Family Welfare	900.00
	b) Education Component	School Education	490.00
	d) Tourism Component	Tourism	100.00
	e) ICT / Taxation Component:	Information & Communication Technology	100.00
III.	Infrastructure Development (Operation & Maintenance)		
1	a) Roads (roads within city, towns, villages)	Public Works Department	800.00
	b) Water supply (service level)	Public Health Engineering	340.51
	c) Power & Electricity (service level)	Power & Electricity	340.51
	d) Urban development (service level)	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	340.51
	e) Renovation & Retrofitting of Vanapa Hall	Art & Culture	178.47
2	Construction / Improvement of Critical Developmental Roads / Improvement of Connectivity (PWD) between villages/towns/city	Public Works Department	2,110.00
3	Improvement of Internet Connectivity in the Capital City and District Headquarters	Information & Communication Technology	200.00
IV.	Reform in Public Financial Management		
1	Policy Support / ICT / Procurement Manual / Capacity Building / Expenditure Reform / Debt Management Reform	Finance Department/ Planning & Programme Implementation	3.25
V.	Skills Development		
1	Policy Support / Reforms / Framework / Skills Development Infrastructure (LE&IT Department)	Labour, Employment & Industrial Training Department	0.00
VI.	Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Strategy		
1	Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives - Environment & Forest Component	Environment, Forest & Climate Change	175.00
2	Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives - Sanitation and Cleanliness Drive Component	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	25.00
VII.	Public Administrative Reform		
1	Administrative Reforms Committee / Improvement in Public Services Delivery	Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms	0.00
VIII.	Land Reforms		
1	Policy Support - Land Reforms including land holding patterns/ceiling	Land Revenue & Settlement	51.27

IX.	NLUP Convergence		
1	Construction of Horticulture/Agriculture Link Roads	Line Departments	2,700.00
2	Constituency-wise Allocation to cover the remaining Eligible NLUP Beneficiaries	Horticulture	1,500.00
X.	Special NEDP Projects		
1	Development of New Secretariat Complex, Aizawl (power backup, refurbishment, internet tic.)	General Administration Department	50.00
2	Strengthening of Legal Metrology	Legal Metrology	25.00
3	Strengthening of Drugs & Food Safety	Health & Family Welfare	25.00
4	JNNURM Committed Liabilities	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	2,937.00
5	Renovation and extension of DLAO office at Ramhlun to accommodate LAD Directorate	Local Administration Department	50.00
6	Pilot Project for Early Intervention against Tobacco Usage and Drug Abuse form Upper Primary School	General Administration Department	10.00
7	Development of Indigenous Technological Innovation in Mizoram through establishment of Innovation Facility Centre and Enhanced Protection of Ownership	Science & Technology	186.30
8	Improvement of internal roads within district headquarters in Mizoram	Public Works Department	399.18
9	For Strengthening of 33/11kV Sub-Station at Durtlang under NEDP	Power & Electricity	63.00
10	Upgradation of MDTC, Zemabawk	MKVIB	200.00
	GRAND TOTAL		27,700.00

TABLE-II

ALLOCATION FOR NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2017-18

(Rs. lakh)			
Sl. No.	NEDP Component / Project	Department	Proposed Allocation for 2017-18
1	2	3	4
I.	Management Component for NEDP	Planning & Programme Implementation	150.00
II.	Projects on Key Growth Drivers		
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector (Agriculture Component)	Agriculture	300.00
2	Agriculture & Allied Sector (Horticulture Component)	Horticulture	300.00
3	Agriculture & Allied Sector (AH & Vety. Component) - Infrastructure & Machinery for Animal Feed	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	600.00
4	Agriculture & Allied Sector (Marketing component) - Marketing infrastructure development in City, Towns and Villages	Commerce & Industry	700.00
5	Industry-Manufacturing Sector -		
	a) Skills Development Component	Commerce & Industry	200.00
	b) Entrepreneurship Development Scheme - Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Support for start Up Business	MEDMOC	500.00
	c) Ease of Doing Business Component	Commerce & Industry	25.00
6	Infrastructure Development -		
	a) Construction of critical developmental roads / link roads (Agriculture component)	Agriculture	3,000.00
	b) Improvement of Infrastructure in the Villages (LAD / RD Component)	Local Administration	3,000.00
	c) Improvement of Urban Infrastructure in the City/Towns (UD&PA Component)	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	7,500.00
	d) Water Supply Component	Public Health Engineering	1,000.00

	e) Power & Electricity Component	Power & Electricity	1,000.00
	f) Chief Minister's Rural Housing Scheme	Rural Development	1,000.00
	g) Improvement of Referral Hospital at Falkawn	Health & Family Welfare	1,500.00
	h) Aizawl City Infrastructure Development	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	1,500.00
7	Services Sector -		
	a) Health Component: Improvement of Health Care Facilities in All District Hospitals including provision of equipments such as CT scan etc.	Health & Family Welfare	2,000.00
	b) Education Component	School Education	1,000.00
	c) Higher & Technical Education Component	Higher & Technical Education	1,000.00
	d) Tourism Component	Tourism	300.00
	e) ICT / Taxation Component:	Information & Communication Technology	200.00
	f) Improvement of Sports infrastructure	Sports & Youth Services	300.00
III.	Infrastructure Development (Operation & Maintenance)		
1	a) Roads (roads within city, towns, villages)	Public Works Department	5,000.00
	b) Water supply (service level)	Public Health Engineering	500.00
	c) Power & Electricity (service level)	Power & Electricity	500.00
	d) Urban development (service level)	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	500.00
2	Construction / Improvement of Critical Developmental Roads / Improvement of Connectivity (PWD) between villages/towns/city	Public Works Department	5,000.00
3	Improvement of Internet Connectivity in the Capital City and District Headquarters	Information & Communication Technology	250.00
4	Zodin Multi Level Car Parking	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	2,500.00
5	Improvement of ATI junction	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	140.00
IV.	Reform in Public Financial Management		
1	Policy Support / ICT / Procurement Manual / Capacity Building / Expenditure Reform / Debt Management Reform	Finance Department/ Planning & Programme Implementation	200.00
V.	Skills Development		
1	Policy Support / Reforms / Framework / Skills Development Infrastructure (LE&IT Department)	Labour, Employment & Industrial Training Department	400.00
VI.	Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Strategy		
1	Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives - Environment & Forest Component	Environment, Forest & Climate Change	300.00
2	Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives - Sanitation and Cleanliness Drive Component	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	200.00
VII.	Public Administrative Reform		
1	Administrative Reforms Committee / Improvement in Public Services Delivery	Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms	200.00
2	Management of Government Asset as Pooled Resources	General Administration Department	10.00
3	Power Sector Reform	Power & Electricity	600.00
VIII.	Land Reforms		
1	Policy Support - Land Reforms including land holding patterns/ceiling	Land Revenue & Settlement	200.00

IX.	NLUP Convergence		
1	Constituency-wise Allocation to cover the remaining Eligible NLUP Beneficiaries	Horticulture	2,000.00
X.	Special NEDP Projects		
1	Development of New Secretariat Complex, Aizawl (power backup, refurbishment, internet tic.)	Public Works Department	150.00
2	Strengthening of Legal Metrology	Legal Metrology	80.00
3	Strengthening of Drugs & Food Safety	Health & Family Welfare	200.00
4	Pilot Project for Early Intervention against Tobacco Usage and Drug Abuse form Upper Primary School	General Administration Department	50.00
5	Development of Indigenous Technological Innovation in Mizoram through establishment of Innovation Facility Centre and Enhanced Protection of Ownership	Science & Technology	480.70
6	Improvement of internal roads within district headquarters in Mizoram	Public Works Department	800.00
7	Upgradation of MDTC, Zemabawk	MKVIB	100.00
8	Mizoram State Convention Centre	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	5,000.00
9	Const of Aizawl City Centre at New Market	Commerce & Industry	5,000.00
10	Special package for Development of SHDC and Sialkal Tlangdung	GAD	200.00
11	Aizawl City GIS Based Street Zoning & Signage	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	300.00
12	Strengthening of Data & Statistics: Baseline survey for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Economics & Statistics	50.00
13	Improvement of Police Infrastructure, Equipment & Ammunitions	Home	700.00
14	Aizawl Traffic Jam-Free Project	Transport	500.00
XI.	Projects already approved during 2016-17		
1	Procurement of Hand Sewing Machines and Carpentry Tools for Promotion of Entrepreneurship	Commerce & Industries	143.55
2	Construction of roads	PWD	
	(i) Construction of approach road to Golf Course at Thenzawl		234.00
	(ii) Construction of approach road to NIT at Lengpui		185.00
	(iii) Construction of Jeepable road from Khatla South to Khatla East		100.00
3	Construction of Agriculture Growth Centre	Agriculture	4,555.00
4	Construction of DC Office and Bungalow at Siaha	GAD	600.00
5	Contract Farming of Maize for Animal Feed in Mizoram	AH & Vety	270.00
6	Ground levelling work of football field at Sairang in collaboration with FIFA	SYS	50.00
7	Strengthening of 132kV line between PGC I S/S and 132kV Zuangtui S/S	Power & Electricity	95.00
8	Cost for preparation of DPR for Tuirini HEP by WAPCOS	Power & Electricity	100.00
XII.	New Projects/Schemes		
1	Exposure Visit & Study Tour (Darshan)	I&PR	100.00
2	Solar Power Generation	Power & Electricity	500.00
3	Rural Housing (GCI Sheet distribution)	Rural Development	500.00
4	Social Education (Improvement of Community Hall)	Rural Development	100.00
5	Development of Hawla Island at Serlui 'B'	Tourism	200.00
6	Other Critical New Schemes	Planning Department	8,081.75
	GRAND TOTAL		75,000.00

XVI. LIST OF ANNEXURES

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Annexure I**MIZORAM AT A GLANCE**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	
1.	Geographical Area	Sq. Km	21,081
2.	Geographical Location		
	Longitude	Degree	92°.15'E to 93°29'E
	Latitude	Degree	21°.58' N to 24°.35' N
3.	Length		
	North to South	Kms	277
	East to West	Kms	121
4.	International Borders		
	With Myanmar	Kms	404
	With Bangladesh	Kms	318
5.	Inter State Borders		
	With Assam	Kms	123
	With Tripura	Kms	66
	With Manipur	Kms	95
6.	Administrative Set Up		
	1. No. of District	No.	8
	2. No. of Autonomous District Council	No.	3
	3. No. of Sub-Division	No.	23
	4. No. of R.D. Block	No.	26
	5. No. of villages (2011 census)	No.	830

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	
7.	Total Population (2011 Census)		
	Persons	No.	10,97,206
	Males	No.	5,55,339
	Females	No.	5,41,867
8.	Decadal Population Growth (2001 – 2011)		
	Absolute	No.	2,08,633
	Percentage	%	23.48%
9.	Population Density	Per Sq. Km	52
10.	No. of females per 1000 males	No.	976
11.	0 – 6 Population (2011 Census)		
	Persons	No.	1,68,531
	Males	No.	85,561
	Females	No.	82,970

12.	Literacy (2011 Census)		
	Persons	No.	8,48,175
	Males	No.	4,38,529
	Females	No.	4,09,646
	Rate	%	91.33
13.	Population (2011 Census)		
	Rural	No.	5,25,435
	Urban	No.	5,71,771
14.	Total Workers (2011 Census)		
		No.	4,86,705
	Main workers	No.	4,15,030
	Marginal workers	No.	71,675

Annexure II**BASIC INDICATORS**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Year	
			2013-2014	2014-2015 (Provisional)
1	State Income (2011-12 series)			
	a) GSDP at current price	Rs. in lakhs	1029337	1155933
	b) Per Capita Income at current price	Rs.	77584	85659
	c) GSDP at constant (2011-12) price	Rs. in lakhs	903841	963364
	d) Per Capita Income at Constant Price	Rs.	67594	67544
2	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure		(2009-10)	(2011-12)
	(Consumer Expenditure)		NSS 66th Round	NSS 68th Round
	a) Rural	Rs.	1,127.90	1,346.35
	b) Urban	Rs.	1,778.94	2,218.67
3	Agriculture		2014-15	2015-16
	a) Gross Cropped Area	'000 ha	217.058	221.43
	b) Net Area Sown	'000 ha	214.184	218.608
	c) Gross Irrigated Area	'000 ha	16.813	19.775
	d) Area under Principal Crops		2014-15	2015-16
	i) Rice	ha	36,930	37,153
	ii) Maize	ha	5,695	5,877
	iii) Pulses	ha	4,221	3,706
	iv) Oilseeds	ha	2,137	2,659
	e) Production of Principal Crops		2014-15	2015-16
	i) Rice	M. Tonnes	60,679	62,089
	ii) Maize	M. Tonnes	8,624	10,295
	iii) Pulses	M. Tonnes	5,971	5,041
	iv) Oilseeds	M. Tonnes	2,397	2,957
	f) Agricultural Census		2005-06	2010-11
	i) No. of operational holdings	Nos.	97,223	91,880
	ii) Total operated area	ha	1,16,645	1,04,789.34
	iii) Average size of holdings	ha	1.2	1.14
4	Livestock Census		2007	2012
	a) Total Livestock	'000	364	384.604
	b) Total poultry	'000	1241.814	1260.298
5	Forest (FSI Report)		2013	2015
	a) Area under dense forest	Sq. Km	6,038	5,996
	b) Area under open forest	Sq. Km	13,016	12,752
6	Electricity		2014-15	2015-16
	a) Installed Capacity	MW	52.77	52.27
	b) Gross Generation	MW	537.67	594.43
	c) Power Purchased *	MU	502.50	565.55
	d) Total Consumption	MW	327.21	338.35

7	Industries		2014-15	215-16
	a) Registered SSI Units during	No.	122	149
	b) No. of farmers registered in Sericulture	Family	5,054	5,054
	c) No. of enterprises (as per 2005 economic census)	No.	24,943	47,730
	d) No. of enterprises (as per 2005 economic census)	No.	47,378	57,486
	e) Average annual growth rate of enterprise (1998 to 2005)		9.60%	20.44%
8	Cooperation		2013-14	2014-15
	a) No. of Coop. Societies	No.	1419	1277
	b) Membership	No.	51426	47238
	c) Working Capital	Rs. crore	527.82	528.14
9	Banking		As on 31.03.2015	As on 31.03.2016
	a) No. of Banks/Branches	No.	168	185
	b) Total Deposits	Rs. crores	5678.98	6423.18
	c) Total Advances	Rs. crores	2545.89	2838.6
	d) Credit Deposit Ratio	%	44.83	44.19
10	Education		2014-15	2015-16
	a) No. of Primary Schools	No.	1,946	1,950
	b) Enrolment in Primary Schools	No.	157646	1,59,334
	c) No. of Middle Schools	No.	1,514	1,511
	d) Enrolment in Middle Schools	No.	94,077	93,277
	e) No. of High Schools	No.	610	614
	f) Enrolment in High Schools	No.	40,711	41,534
	g) No. of Higher Secondary Schools	No.	132	138
	h) Enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools	No.	22,562	22,986
	i) No. of Colleges	No.	22	22
	a) Enrolment in Colleges	No.	12,538	12,934
	b) No. of Universities	No.	2	2
	c) Enrolment in Universities	No.	4,319	4,799
11	Health		2014-15	2015-16
	a) No. of Hospitals (incl. Non-Government)	No.	31	31
	b) Community Health Centres	No.	12	12
	c) Primary Health Centres	No.	57	57
	d) Sub-Centres	No.	365	372
			2013-14	2014-15
	e) Birth Rate	Per '000	22.41	20.12
	f) Death Rate	Per '000	5.58	5.87
	g) Infant Mortality Rate (CRS)	Per '000	38.9	38.83

12	Roads		2014-15	2015-16
	a) Total Road Length under State PWD	Kms	6294.956	7922.734
	b) National Highway	Kms	1302.63	1474.95
	c) State Highway	Kms	213.45	290.00
	d) District Road	Kms	1906.32	1579.70
	e) Village Road	Kms	1730.00	1910.65
	f) Town Road	Kms	851.72	714.91
	g) Misc roads (unclassified)	Kms	290.836	1952.53
13	Transport		2014-15	2015-16
	Total Motor Vehicles	No.	1,51,486	1,65,694
14	Communication		2014-15	2015-16
	a) No. of Post Offices	No.	389	388
	b) No. of Mobile Connections (excluding Vodafone)	No.	9,88,828	10,28,076
15	Water Supply		2014-15	2015-16
	1) Rural Water Scheme			
	a) No. of villages fully covered (above 40 lpcd)	No.	395	440
	b) No. of villages partially covered (10 lpcd to 40 lpcd)	No.	339	298
	c) No. of villages not covered	No.	0	0
			734	738
	2) Urban Water Scheme			
	a) No. of city/towns fully covered (70 lpcd)	No.	12	10
	b) No. of towns partially covered (above 10 lpcd but below to 70 lpcd)	No.	8	13
	c) No. of towns non-covered (less than 10 lpcd)	No.	3	0
16	Public Finance		2014-15 (Actuals)	2015-16 (Actuals)
	a) Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Rs. Crore	-141.33	1105.54
	b) Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	Rs. Crore	-1039.64	413.29
	c) Internal Debt	Rs. Crore	1378.19	559.27
	d) % of GFD to GSDP	%	-9.99	3.09
	e) Accumulated Debt	Rs. Crore	6550.39	6407.39
	f) Accumulated Debt as % of GSDP	%	46.12	47.91

17	Plan Outlay		
	a) Draft 12 th Five Year Plan Outlay	Rs. Crore	15,326.81
	b) Annual Plan 2011-2012 approved outlay	Rs. Crore	1,700.00
	c) Annual Plan 2011-2012 revised outlay	Rs. Crore	1,724.28
	d) Annual Plan 2012-2013 approved outlay	Rs. Crore	2,300.00
	e) Annual Plan 2012-2013 revised outlay	Rs. Crore	2,362.16
	f) Annual Plan 2013-2014 approved outlay	Rs. Crore	2,500.00
	g) Annual Plan 2013-2014 revised outlay	Rs. Crore	2,573.83
	h) Annual Plan 2014-2015 approved outlay	Rs. Crore	3,140.00
	i) Annual Plan 2014-2015 revised outlay	Rs. Crore	3,115.72
	i) Annual Plan 2015-2016 approved outlay	Rs. Crore	3,057.78
	i) Annual Plan 2015-2016 revised outlay	Rs. Crore	3,014.12

* Revised number of habitations.

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Annexure-III

POPULATION OF MIZORAM THROUGH DECADAL CENSUS

Sl. 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	4,30,028	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	5,55,339	5,41,867	10,97,206	(+)23.48

Annexure-IV										
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF MIZORAM										
CENSUS YEAR	SEX	MAMIT	KOLASIB	AIZAWL	CHAMPHAI	SERCHHIP	LUNGLEI	LAWNGTLAI	SAIHA	MIZORAM
1991	MALE	34147	25425	122940	42347	23484	58331	28750	23554	358978
	FEMALE	30425	23344	112939	41109	22305	53084	25450	22122	330778
	PERSONS	64572	48769	235879	83456	45789	111415	54200	45676	689756
2001	MALE	33114	34562	166877	55756	27380	71402	38776	31242	459109
	FEMALE	29671	31398	158799	52636	26481	65821	34844	29814	429464
	PERSONS	62785	65960	325676	108392	53861	137223	73620	61056	888573
2011	MALE	44828	42918	199270	63388	32851	82891	60599	28594	555339
	FEMALE	41536	41037	201039	62357	32086	78537	57295	27980	541867
	PERSONS	86364	83955	400309	125745	64937	161428	117894	56574	1097206

Annexure-V

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN (Rs in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1999-2000 SERIES AT CURRENT PRICES					2004-2005 SERIES AT CURRENT PRICES						
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Agriculture	31792	31589	37113	37954	39264	36138	37848	40782	52208	64830	75931	93447
2	Forestry & logging	1491	1666	1771	2198	2033	23867	23866	24608	25800	27090	29218	30138
3	Fishing	1627	1782	2585	2665	3027	3020	3073	3175	2101	2145	2687	4621
	Agri. and Allied	34910	35037	41469	42817	44324	63025	64787	68565	80109	94065	107836	128206
4	Mining & quarrying	776	244	477	234	927	802	610	1084	1683	2425	1674	1796
a	Sub Total of Primary	35686	35281	41946	43051	45251	63827	65397	69649	81792	96490	109510	130002
5	Manufacturing	2447	2617	2667	2745	3073	3767	3904	4783	5987	6002	6040	6946
5.1	Manu-Registered	536	597	688	695	702	571	824	582	676	548	672	1145
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	1911	2020	1979	2050	2371	3196	3080	4201	5311	5454	5368	5801
6	Construction	15205	15945	19731	22635	26940	28901	42655	45021	52065	73610	78957	80651
7	Electricity ,gas and Water supply	6567	8400	7463	9738	8110	11059	12614	13320	16610	13164	16058	21038
b	Sub T total of Secondary	24219	26962	29861	35118	38123	43727	59173	63124	74662	92776	101055	108635
	Industry	24995	27206	30338	35352	39050	44529	59783	64208	76345	95201	102729	110431
8	Transport, storage & communication	3147	3532	3977	4437	4915	7187	7806	8836	10073	11142	11632	12735
8.1	Railways	16	15	17	30	33	25	26	35	47	32	38	40
8.2	Transport by other means	2093	2526	2861	3036	3625	5592	5917	6717	7812	8674	8764	9779
8.3	Storage	56	59	61	57	59	54	57	68	83	100	120	147
8.4	Communication	982	932	1038	1314	1198	1516	1806	2016	2131	2336	2710	2769
9	Trade, hotels and restaurants	15020	14431	16852	16855	18263	25717	28852	32957	39102	45517	51723	58489
10	Banking & Insurance	3873	4524	4530	7237	8086	7297	7714	8967	10131	11723	13544	15072
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	22768	28204	31762	35835	42154	36517	42599	49681	58174	65676	74595	93731
12	Public administration	27469	35433	39948	48598	48623	49498	49681	54875	60227	76669	97390	133127
13	Other services	22824	25375	25777	25448	27083	34427	35893	40909	47390	57718	66536	86997
c.	Sub Total of Tertiary	95101	111499	122846	138410	149124	160643	172545	196225	225097	268445	315420	400151
14	State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	155006	173742	194653	216579	232498	268197	297115	328998	381551	457711	525985	638788
15	Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	155006	173742	194653	216579	232498	268197	297115	328998	381551	457711	525985	638788
16	Population	857200	879200	901700	924900	948600	972986	997943	1023540	1049794	1076721	1104338	1132665
17	State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	18083	19761	21587	23416	24510	27564	29773	32143	36345	42510	47629	56397

Annexure-VI													
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN (Rs. in lakh)													
Sl. No.	Sector	1999-2000 SERIES AT CONSTANT PRICES					2004-2005 SERIES AT CURRENT PRICES						
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Agriculture	31792	29069	29095	30056	29558	36138	37055	38559	47274	56909	64153	77292
2	Forestry & logging	1491	1666	1735	2035	1832	23867	23925	23551	24007	23317	23196	23177
3	Fishing	1627	1633	1777	1832	2080	3020	3073	2117	1977	1972	2388	4005
	Agr and Allied	34910	32368	32607	33923	33470	63025	64053	64227	73258	82198	89737	104474
4	Mining & quarrying	776	237	467	179	685	802	551	1046	1355	2028	1241	1287
a	Sub Total of Primary	35686	32605	33074	34102	34155	63827	64604	65273	74613	84226	90978	105761
5	Manufacturing	2447	2560	2632	2635	2902	3767	3844	4480	5361	5194	5047	5381
5.1	Manu-Registered	536	578	654	644	616	571	789	522	578	434	512	850
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	1911	1982	1978	1991	2286	3196	3055	3958	4783	4760	4535	4531
6	Construction	15205	15769	19590	22146	25222	28901	40790	40361	44492	57771	60171	59567
7	Electricity, gas and Water supply	6567	8318	7348	9485	7629	11059	12012	11939	14119	11296	12358	15632
b	Sub Total of Secondary	24219	26647	29570	34266	35753	43727	56646	56780	63972	74261	77576	80580
	Industry	24995	26884	30037	34445	36438	44529	57197	57826	65327	76289	78817	81867
8	Transport, storage & communication	3147	3485	3882	4291	4562	7187	7804	8850	9965	10616	10595	11232
8.1	Railways	16	15	17	28	30	25	26	33	41	27	29	33
8.2	Transport by other means	2093	2489	2783	2928	3351	5592	5725	6103	6676	6919	6443	6643
8.3	Storage	56	58	60	55	55	54	55	61	71	79	92	109
8.4	Communication	982	923	1022	1280	1126	1516	1998	2653	3177	3591	4031	4447
9	Trade, hotels and restaurants	15020	13429	13929	13818	14476	25717	27950	30126	34254	37624	41700	45324
10	Banking & Insurance	3873	4432	4096	6290	6469	7297	8309	9913	11314	12472	14451	14932
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	22768	24830	27076	29529	32234	36517	39656	43019	46837	50986	56209	62290
12	Public administration	27469	32162	36260	44112	44135	49498	47541	49840	52254	62274	74286	98221
13	Other services	22824	25128	25441	24855	25645	34427	34432	36786	40412	45678	59101	79592
c.	Sub Total of Tertiary	95101	103466	110684	122895	127521	160643	165692	178534	195036	219650	256342	311591
14	State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	155006	162718	173328	191263	197429	268197	286942	300587	333621	378137	424896	497932
15	Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	155006	162718	173328	191263	197429	268197	286942	300587	333621	378137	424896	497932
16	Population	857200	879200	901700	924900	948600	972986	997943	1023540	1049794	1076721	1104338	1132665
17	State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	18083	18508	19222	20679	20813	27564	28753	29367	31780	35119	38475	43961

Annexure-VII

Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (Rs in lakh) (2011-2012 series)											
Sl. No.	Item	At Current Prices					At Constant Prices				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015- 2016(Pr)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015- 16(Pr)
1	Agri & Allied	149468	161353	189886	217010	243216	149468	145937	157013	164630	169497
1.1	Crops	75876	83792	101131	116609	132655	75876	72965	82864	87364	91433
1.2	Livestock	30336	30843	36832	45590	51228	30336	29562	30774	34056	34848
1.3	Forestry and logging	38403	40972	45742	47763	51365	38403	38111	37987	37388	37056
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	4853	5746	6181	7048	7968	4853	5299	5387	5822	6161
II	Industry	152003	160983	235511	278660	332081	152003	149135	207395	230923	257849
2	Mining and quarrying	5073	4009	12491	8588	10236	5073	3815	11745	7438	8450
3	Manufacturing	6578	7358	8329	8479	9227	6578	6609	7007	7283	7456
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	51024	61109	101365	128365	162557	51024	57066	88657	104953	124244
5	Construction	89328	88507	113326	133228	150061	89328	81645	99986	111249	117699
III	Services	441537	528979	588011	637619	721664	441537	496940	524757	547084	576456
6	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	76482	96173	103080	114315	130714	76482	91962	95240	105641	117618
6.1	Trade & repair services	74230	93698	100399	111324	127426	74230	89595	92764	102877	114698
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	2252	2475	2681	2991	3288	2252	2367	2476	2764	2921
7	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	31917	38990	46410	52587	62330	31917	36135	41073	45217	50345
7.1	Railways	30	35	33	32	33	30	33	31	27	27
7.2	Road transport	21376	25853	30356	34684	40757	21376	23956	27085	29569	32946
7.3	Water transport	613	836	580	331	331	613	739	530	380	380
7.4	Air transport	103	191	166	144	144	103	177	144	392	392
7.5	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
7.6	Storage	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	9795	12075	15275	17395	21065	9795	11230	13283	14849	16601

Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (Rs in lakh) (2011-2012 series)											
Sl. No.	Item	At Current Prices					At Constant Prices				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015- 2016(Pr)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015- 16(Pr)
8	Financial services	20053	19581	21502	23168	24310	20053	19192	19683	21185	21224
9	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	41471	46544	51036	55068	60528	41471	42396	43829	45035	46290
10	Public administration	139286	170816	189585	206259	235098	139286	163517	175239	179516	183897
11	Other services	132328	156875	176398	186222	208684	132328	143738	149694	150489	157081
12	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	743008	851315	1013407	1133289	1296961	743008	792012	889165	942637	1003802
13	Taxes on Products	23226	27434	35819	43084	51823	23226	27434	32999	39437	46878
14	Subsidies on products	40365	42556	19889	20440	21006	40365	42556	18323	18710	19104
15	Gross State Domestic Product	725869	836193	1029337	1155933	1327778	725869	776890	903841	963364	1031577
	(P): Provisional Estimates, (Pr): Projected Figures										

Annexure-VIII

Net State Value Added by Economic Activity (Rs in lakh) (2011-2012 series)

Sl. No.	Item	At Current Prices					At Constant Prices				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-2016 (Pr)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-2016 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	143533	154726	182166	208297	236230	143533	139809	150416	157567	162102
1.1	Crops	71321	78678	95065	109692	126617	71321	68250	77727	81831	85547
1.2	Livestock	29947	30433	36345	45053	51624	29947	29182	30343	33593	34360
1.3	Forestry and logging	37982	40514	45226	47206	50754	37982	37686	37530	36910	36624
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	4283	5101	5530	6346	7235	4283	4691	4815	5233	5572
2.	Mining and quarrying	4255	3256	7003	7074	7623	4255	3098	6720	6100	6878
	Primary	147788	157982	189169	215371	243852	147788	142907	157136	163667	168981
3.	Manufacturing	4968	5930	6760	6956	7782	4968	5253	5570	5921	6269
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	33928	39967	67081	83097	102937	33928	36689	56500	63331	76063
5.	Construction	85140	83832	106712	126009	136249	85140	77185	93763	104665	110733
	Secondary	124036	129729	180553	216062	246967	124036	119127	155833	173917	193066
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	74526	93778	100249	111154	125919	74526	89706	92663	102845	114477
6.1	Trade & repair services	72363	91399	97672	108285	122809	72363	87430	90283	100188	111700
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	2163	2379	2577	2869	3110	2163	2276	2380	2657	2777
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	26425	32596	37549	42278	46705	26425	29973	32678	35591	37206
7.1	Railways	13	16	19	19	19	13	15	18	15	13
7.2	Road transport	17998	22025	25619	30020	33619	17998	20291	22701	25315	26435
7.3	Water transport	398	499	323	210	210	398	416	291	269	238
7.4	Air transport	28	107	81	53	53	28	97	65	309	407
7.5	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
7.6	Storage	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	7988	9949	11507	11975	12805	7988	9154	9603	9683	10112

Sl. No.	Item	At Current Prices					At Constant Prices				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-2016 (Pr)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-2016 (Pr)
8.	Financial services	19736	19248	21143	22746	23848	19736	18870	19341	20793	20831
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	33673	37497	40721	43657	47605	33673	34018	34723	35304	35794
10.	Public administration	107886	135009	148275	165168	190362	107886	129109	136710	142081	155735
11.	Other services	123483	146832	165301	174527	195860	123483	134149	139386	139915	145862
	Tertiary	385729	464960	513238	559530	630300	385729	435825	422822	440939	472699
12.	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	657553	752671	882960	990962	1121119	657553	697859	735791	778523	834745
15.	Net State Domestic Product	640414	737549	898890	1013606	1151936	640414	682737	783145	799250	862705
16.	Population ('00)	11108	11345	11586	11833	12085	11108	11345	11586	11833	12085
17.	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	57654	65013	77584	85659	95317	57654	60181	67594	67544	71386
	(P): Provisional Estimates, (Pr):Projected Figures										

Annexure IX								
Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (2004-05 Series)								
As on 01.08.2014								
(Rs. in Crore)								
Sl. No.	State\UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	201303	229367	269120	325955	384005	427560	524695
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3188	3439	3765	4407	5199	6840	8352
3	Assam	47181	52440	57033	62342	71478	85253	100627
4	Bihar	70167	74144	91331	102853	129690	148151	185745
5	Chhattisgarh	41387	45664	57536	69348	82809	84196	102912
6	Goa	10999	12488	14394	17045	22149	25224	29387
7	Gujarat	172265	206440	240733	281579	314485	371187	454853
8	Haryana	86222	97903	116104	136584	164636	203855	237163
9	Himachal Pradesh	21189	23743	26247	28873	33115	39141	46216
10	Jammu & Kashmir	23292	25278	27652	30720	34290	38718	46740
11	Jharkhand	53056	53358	58512	74388	76234	87112	108652
12	Karnataka	148729	174911	203819	243028	278534	300747	368338
13	Kerala	104776	120269	135104	153981	180134	206070	233177
14	Madhya Pradesh	99940	109612	127663	142917	175503	202225	232794
15	Maharashtra	370023	437103	526910	619884	677781	770794	950771
16	Manipur	4603	5138	5504	6048	6612	7372	8020
17	Meghalaya	5846	6461	7701	8619	10341	11122	12852
18	Mizoram	2400	2664	2944	3411	4154	4717	5772
19	Nagaland	5421	6116	6728	7477	8784	9711	10850
20	Odisha	67987	73550	87921	111109	127516	135837	164760
21	Punjab	86108	95902	113013	135706	154827	176187	202025

Sl. No.	State\UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	Rajasthan	112636	125333	151428	172250	203939	233767	300907
23	Sikkim	1511	1733	1871	2139	2796	5463	6636
24	Tamil Nadu	193645	228846	276711	313812	359391	430013	527912
25	Tripura	8170	9040	9981	10808	12509	14162	16573
26	Uttar Pradesh	231029	258643	296767	335810	392771	463583	532218
27	Uttarakhand	22288	26968	32670	40279	48616	61138	72970
28	West Bengal	190029	209726	238629	273557	310530	362517	421231
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1633	1848	2296	2715	3168	3742	3939
30	Chandigarh	7610	9179	11074	12327	13745	15739	17883
31	Delhi	94717	109127	128276	149519	178822	205376	241234
32	Puducherry	5033	7135	7429	8179	8908	11085	11786
	All-India NDP(2004-05 base)	2651573	3026782	3534547	4097390	4738369	5449104	6488641
Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 — Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India : Not released as on August 01, 2014								
Note: 1. Estimates for the years 2004-05 to 2012-13 have been discussed by CSO with the State DES								
2. State Estimates have not yet been compiled on 2011-12 base								
3. * Projected figure								

Annexure X								
Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (2004-05 Series)								
As on 01.08.2014								
(Rs.)								
Sl. No.	State\UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	25321	28539	33135	39727	46345	51114	62148
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26721	28171	30132	34466	39726	51068	60935
3	Assam	16782	18396	19737	21290	24099	28383	33087
4	Bihar	7914	8223	9967	11051	13728	15457	19111
5	Chhattisgarh	18559	20117	24800	29385	34360	34366	41165
6	Goa	76968	84721	94882	108708	135966	149164	168024
7	Gujarat	32021	37780	43395	50016	55068	64097	77485
8	Haryana	37972	42309	49261	56917	67405	82037	93852
9	Himachal Pradesh	33348	36949	40393	43966	49903	58402	68297
10	Jammu & Kashmir	21734	23240	25059	27448	30212	33650	40089
11	Jharkhand	18510	18326	19789	24789	25046	28223	34721
12	Karnataka	26882	31239	35981	42419	48084	51364	62251
13	Kerala	31871	36276	40419	45700	53046	60226	67652
14	Madhya Pradesh	15442	16631	19028	20935	25278	28651	32453
15	Maharashtra	36077	41965	49831	57760	62234	69765	84858
16	Manipur	18640	20395	21423	23090	24764	27093	28931
17	Meghalaya	24086	26284	30952	34229	40583	43142	49261
18	Mizoram	24662	26698	28764	32488	38582	42715	50956
19	Nagaland	30441	33792	36568	39985	46207	50263	55582
20	Odisha	17650	18846	22237	27735	31416	33029	39537
21	Punjab	33103	36199	41883	49380	55315	61805	69582
22	Rajasthan	18565	20275	24055	26882	31279	35254	44644

Sl. No.	State\UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Sikkim	26690	30252	32199	36448	46983	90749	108972
24	Tamil Nadu	30062	35243	42288	47606	54137	64338	78473
25	Tripura	24394	26668	29081	31111	35587	39815	46050
26	Uttar Pradesh	12950	14221	16013	17785	20422	23671	26698
27	Uttarakhand	24726	29441	35111	42619	50657	62757	73819
28	West Bengal	22649	24720	27823	31567	35487	41039	47245
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40921	44754	53778	61430	69177	78936	80558
30	Chandigarh	74173	84993	97568	102980	108486	117371	126651
31	Delhi	63877	72208	83275	95241	111756	125936	145129
32	Puducherry	48302	67205	68673	74201	79306	96860	101072
	All-India Per Capita NNI(2004-05	24143	27131	31206	35825	40775	46249	54021

Source : For Sl. No. 1-32 — Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India — Central Statistics Office

na : Not released as on August 01, 2014

Notes :

1. Population as per the Provisional figures released by RGI for Census 2011 have been used by the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Delhi and Puducherry
2. Estimates for the years 2004-05 to 2012-13 have been discussed by CSO with the state DES
3. State Estimates have not yet been compiled on 2011-12 base
4. * Projected figure

Annexure-XI									
AREA, PRODUCTION & AVERAGE YIELD OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS									
Year / District	Paddy			Maize			Pulses		
	Area (in Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (Kg per Ha)	Area (in Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (Kg per Ha)	Area (in Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (Kg per Ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000 - 01	51,839	1,03,673	2,000	6,643	16,436	2,474	2,374	3,960	1,668
2001 - 02	55,881	1,05,715	1,892	7,378	16,646	2,256	2,677	3,799	1,419
2002 - 03	57,067	1,09,205	1,914	7,489	14,879	1,987	4,666	4,986	1,068
2003 - 04	59,196	1,14,630	1,936	10,481	20,282	1,935	4,892	4,313	881
2004 - 05	57,085	1,07,661	1,886	10,505	19,788	1,884	6,741	7,971	1,182
2005 - 06	56,460	1,07,740	1,908	11,742	22,703	1,933	6,861	8,663	1,262
2006 - 07	52,851	42,091	796	10,775	20,969	1,946	5,054	5,833	1,154
2007 - 08	54,541	15,688	288	7,328	729	99	5,048	2,632	521
2008 - 09	51,990	68,917	1,326	9,558	9,318	975	3,931	3,646	927
2009-10	47,204	66,132	1,400	8,551	11,510	1,350	3,920	6,479	1,650
2010-11	40,692	67,429	1,657	9,005	13,499	1,499	3,957	6,065	1,533
2011-12	38,976	75,566	1,939	6,905	8,397	1,216	3,836	5,331	1,389
2012-13	39,342	57,700*	1,466	6,175	8,063	1,306	3,100	3,288	1,061
2013-14	38,803	58,994*	1,520	5,793	8,221	1,419	3,862	5,657	1,465
2014-15	36,930	60,679*	1,643	5,695	8,624	1,514	4,220	5,970	1,414
2015-16	37,153	62,089*	1,671	5,877	10,295	1,751	3,706	5,041	1,360

Annexure-XII												
LAND USE STATISTICS												
												Area in Ha
Sl. No.	Year	Geographical Area	Forest Area	Land put to Non Agricultural use		Other uncultivated Land excluding follow Land			Follow Land		Net Area Sown	Net Area Irrigated
				Not available for cultivation	Barren and inculturable Land	Permanent pasture and other grazing Land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net Area sown	Culturable waste	Follow Land other than current follow Land	Current follow Land		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1997 - 98	2108.7	1598.500	121.370	10.77	22.50	30.600	5.1	152.810	30.690	136.360	7.90
2	1998 - 99	2108.7	1598.500	88.094	8.50	22.50	30.600	5.1	180.000	46.600	128.806	8.52
3	1999 - 00	2108.7	1598.500	121.290	11.94	22.50	30.810	5.2	170.450	50.011	97.999	9.22
4	2000 - 01	2108.7	1626.475	121.790	8.60	22.50	30.600	5.3	155.809	36.285	101.331	9.69
5	2001 - 02	2108.7	1626.475	122.690	7.80	10.60	19.163	5.1	163.262	35.798	117.812	10.22
6	2002 - 03	2108.7	1550.608	125.190	8.20	13.10	27.253	9.5	215.713	41.356	117.780	10.67
7	2003 - 04	2108.7	1593.500	125.010	8.92	5.65	15.123	6.0	194.378	38.447	121.722	11.35
8	2004 - 05	2108.7	1593.650	125.510	8.52	5.35	10.232	5.0	181.199	49.969	123.564	11.85
9	2005 - 06	2108.7	1593.700	125.410	8.62	5.34	10.238	5.2	197.192	40.969	122.000	11.80
10	2006 - 07	2108.7	1593.700	125.420	8.62	5.24	68.765	5.2	166.078	41.465	94.187	11.39
11	2007 - 08	2108.7	1593.700	125.430	8.62	5.23	66.749	5.2	165.981	44.947	92.183	9.45
12	2008 - 09	2108.7	793.854*	124.000	9.00	5.25	794.822	27.0	170.850	30.089	103.835	11.02
13	2009 - 10	2108.7	1585.305	93.404	8.78	5.25	32.208	6.7	180.800	66.023	130.226	10.36
14	2010 - 11	2108.7	1585.305	94.962	8.25	5.25	37.493	6.7	182.262	66.607	130.121	12.12
15	2011 - 12	2108.7	1585.305	95.004	8.25	5.25	40.868	6.7	183.115	61.188	131.230	12.70
16	2012 - 13	2108.7	1585.305	95.044	8.25	5.25	41.083	6.7	194.031	50.380	130.821	14.32
17	2013 - 14	2108.7	1585.305	99.530	8.25	5.25	73.362	6.7	161.132	47.073	130.049	15.62
18	2014 - 15	2108.1	1585.305	68.577	6.30	11.11	41.307	7.4	126.822	46.562	214.184	16.71
19	2015 - 16	2108.1	1585.305	76.393	6.85	13.78	41.163	9.0	125.217	31.764	218.608	18.81

* 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

Annexure-XIII

AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF MAJOR HORTICULTURE CROPS

Sl. No.	Year	Orange			Banana			Passion Fruit			Tomato		
		Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield MT/Ha	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield MT/Ha	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield MT/Ha	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield MT/Ha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2001 - 02	5482	32099	5.85	2484	35273	14.20	350	735	2.10	12	183.8	15.32
2	2002 - 03	5429	25050	4.61	2734	44564	16.30	420	1142	2.72	15	231.9	15.46
3	2003 - 04	5400	18930	3.50	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	18.80
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	23.70
7	2007 - 08	6395	11567	1.80	6220	98800	15.88	8944	44720	5.00	17	298	17.50
8	2008 - 09	8275	10757	1.30	7220	66424	9.20	4084	13530	3.31	620	4960	8.00
9	2009 - 10	5348	13265	1.25	8655	84810	9.80	5341	27880	5.22	-	-	-
10	2010 - 11	6515	19700	3.02	10040	118600	11.81	1522	5910	3.88	675	6180	9.16
11	2011 - 12	8360	22230	2.65	10090	119060	11.79	450	900	2.00	700	6420	9.17
12	2012 - 13	8960	24100	2.69	10540	127530	12.10	700	1470	2.10	800	7390	9.24
13	2013 - 14	13508	40430	2.99	10840	140920	13.00	838	1940	2.32	880	8270	9.40
14	2014 - 15	14200	41200	2.90	10870	141000	12.97	980	2110	2.14	1070	10120	9.43
15	2015 - 16	14370	41200	2.87	10910	141000	12.92	980	2110	2.14	1090	10200	9.36

Sl. No.	Year	Birdeye Chilly			Chow Chow			Tumeric			Ginger		
		Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield MT/Ha	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield MT/Ha	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield MT/Ha	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield MT/Ha
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	2001 - 02	590	401	0.68	535	16130	30.10	280	2808	10.00	7287	46648	6.40
2	2002 - 03	645	535	0.83	550	17231	31.40	287	3845	13.40	5097	31136	6.10
3	2003 - 04	673	646	0.96	580	20949	36.10	320	4528	14.15	4481	29582	6.60
4	2004 - 05	702	687	0.98	583	19886	34.10	385	5509	14.31	4532	38068	8.39
5	2005 - 06	714	721	1.01	604	21593	35.70	522	9735	18.65	4654	45143	9.69
6	2006 - 07	792	1077	1.36	664	24455	36.80	535	10074	18.83	3426	55432	16.17
7	2007 - 08	100	200	2.00	714	26418	37.00	4175	83500	20.00	3587	57010	15.89
8	2008 - 09	7185	24429	3.40	3200	48000	15.00	9625	39662	4.14	10391	34290	3.30
9	2009 - 10	8700	47850	5.50	3500	54250	15.50	4500	22500	5.00	6200	31000	5.00
10	2010 - 11	8815	48760	5.53	3500	56849	16.24	4780	23970	5.01	6500	31950	4.92
11	2011 - 12	8900	9790	1.10	4000	66500	16.62	5580	29240	5.24	7010	34460	4.92
12	2012 - 13	9020	8208	0.91	4500	75020	16.67	6050	22990	3.80	7280	28390	3.90
13	2013 - 14	9040	9100	1.01	4660	80020	17.17	6250	24700	3.95	7480	29920	4.00
14	2014 - 15	9140	9330	1.02	4800	81930	17.08	6350	25130	3.96	7650	31200	4.08
15	2015 - 16	9140	9330	1.02	4796	81930	17.08	5950	24730	4.16	7240	30790	4.25

Annexure-XIV																			
NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON ROAD UPTO 31ST MARCH 2016																			
Sl. No.	Category	Y E A R S																	
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18
PRIVATE																			
1	Two wheeler	9926	11267	12945	14499	16267	18786	21132	23993	26350	29571	34396	41939	49962	59360	69509	79737	89083	100270
2	Auto Rickshaw (Passengers)	53	216	450	623	863	1148	1336	1534	1736	1941	2103	2217	2475	2955	3552	4303	4583	4842
3	Auto Rickshaw [Goods]								5	17	38	47	65	65	70	113	118	118	120
4	Motor cab	1737	2012	2480	2728	2952	3301	3593	4110	4722	4436	4697	5050	5594	6237	6954	7755	7924	8073
5	Maxi cab	45	110	264	333	407	550	723	878	1022	1137	1297	1416	1653	1946	2270	2650	2795	2959
6	Motor cars	2020	2494	2923	3476	3896	4741	5311	6014	6702	8753	9697	10721	11896	13577	15283	16841	18942	21065
7	Jeep	1796	1858	2027	2127	2238	2316	2406	2524	2665	6257	6908	7456	8197	9090	10107	11563	13038	15571
8	Gypsy	1203	1712	1799	1863	1928	2019	2106	2204	2197	2692	2739	2766	2807	2829	2853	2867	2904	4059
9	Stage carriage [Buses]	414	442	493	524	551	575	672	704	744	728	760	786	807	850	886	900	918	1268
10	Ambulance									1	1	1	4	5	10	16	19	24	79
11	Fire fighter													1	1	1	1	1	21
12	Recovery van									2	8	8	9	10	13	13	14	14	17
13	Truck & Lorries	2210	2377	2586	2787	3012	3498	3966	4317	4659	2688	2901	3047	3379	3812	4145	4490	4837	5597
14	Tractor	147	146	158	169	175	178	196	205	214	181	187	194	218	238	249	273	275	333
15	Trailer	83	83	85	91	95	93	103	107	112	72	73	77	79	79	79	80	80	103
16	Ex cav ator				3	29	54	95	158	217	349	405	470	573	709	808	956	1088	1207
17	Mac Crane / Road Roller								1	5	2	3	7	9	709	16	16	27	37
18	Others										37	46	48	48	13	49	56	57	66
19	TOTAL (PRIVATE)	19634	22717	26210	29223	32413	37259	41639	46754	51365	58891	66268	76272	87778	101782	116903	132639	146708	160770
20	GOVERNMENT VEHICLE (All type)	3994	2084	2287	2495	2672	2613	2552	2733	2823	3441	3609	3911	4144	4270	4427	4586	4778	4924
21	GRAND TOTAL	23628	24801	28497	31718	35085	39872	44191	49487	54188	62332	69877	80183	91922	106052	121330	137225	151486	165694

Annexure-XV																		
AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES																		
(Price in Rupees)																		
Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I	CEREALS																	
1	Rice	Kg	13.92	13.37	13.17	14.33	12.21	14.08	16.54	20.30	20.88	19.00	24.00	29.00	30.00	32.00	38.00	43.00
2	Atta	Kg	12.13	12.33	12.00	14.08	14.75	14.50	15.56	17.25	17.38	20.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	27.00	28.00	34.00
3	Maida	Kg	14.00	13.24	13.08	14.79	14.04	15.62	19.38	20.00	20.25	23.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	31.00	31.00	38.00
4	Suji	Kg	16.50	17.20	15.96	15.91	17.04	19.42	20.31	27.50	27.25	29.00	33.00	33.00	37.00	41.00	41.00	57.00
5	Bread (400g)	No.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.25	13.75	12.00	12.00	15.00	16.00	19.00	27.00	30.00
6	Biscuit (Good Day) 100g	No.	10.00	10.33	10.67	10.50	10.08	10.42	10.00	10.00	10.25	10.00	11.00	12.00	11.00	15.00	12.00	15.00
II	PULSES																	
7	Masur dal (small)	Kg	30.50	29.61	33.33	36.79	37.83	34.69	42.75	56.00	73.75	76.00	73.00	71.00	74.00	82.00	87.00	107.00
8	Black Gram	Kg	23.71	25.37	27.21	27.91	28.87	27.71	40.31	41.25	41.88	39.00	42.00	46.00	56.00	67.00	69.00	84.00
9	Local Pulse (Bete)	Kg	28.33	24.35	28.50	28.81	28.75	30.50	32.50	35.00	48.75	42.00	50.00	54.00	67.00	80.00	86.00	83.00
10	Motor Chana (Dry peas)	Kg	19.25	19.75	19.50	19.50	21.08	19.75	22.81	30.63	31.88	32.00	33.00	35.00	43.00	50.00	49.00	54.00
11	Soyabean	Kg	26.14	24.11	27.48	30.21	24.58	28.96	27.50	40.00	42.63	55.00	49.00	57.00	66.00	83.00	90.00	94.00
III	OILS & FATS																	
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	82.00	82.00	84.00	105.00	120.00	118.00	129.00
13	Vanaspati (Dalda / Rasoy)	Kg.	61.88	52.91	59.42	60.00	60.83	59.16	61.88	80.00	80.63	75.00	79.00	83.00	96.00	103.00	106.00	116.00
IV	MEAT, FISH & EGG																	
14	Pork	Kg.	93.75	95.00	95.00	98.75	98.75	98.75	102.50	122.00	145.00	158.00	162.00	174.00	189.00	210.00	244.00	251.00
15	Beef	Kg.	87.50	88.75	91.46	102.50	101.25	102.50	112.50	123.75	146.28	171.00	180.00	192.00	209.00	237.00	263.00	307.00
16	Mutton	Kg.	102.85	99.99	105.71	108.57	118.57	102.50	133.33	136.67	167.50	208.00	223.00	233.00	267.00	286.00	338.00	342.00
17	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg.	103.33	98.88	95.39	113.01	120.71	120.00	118.75	132.86	147.50	162.00	168.00	197.00	200.00	191.00	190.00	222.00
18	Fish	Kg.	103.33	103.13	102.50	119.58	125.10	130.66	112.50	114.28	131.25	132.00	149.00	170.00	238.00	266.00	296.00	331.00
19	Egg (Farm)	Dozen	28.55	28.54	28.38	28.75	30.00	30.00	36.25	34.12	48.00	86.00	99.00	92.00	86.00	125.00	144.00	141.00

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
V	MILK & ITS PRODUCTION																	
20	Milk (Private)	Lit.	23.00	23.33	23.87	24.58	26.87	28.87	28.87	27.62	30.63	34.00	37.00	41.00	43.00	47.00	51.00	58.00
21	Everyday (milk powder)	Kg	69.12	69.21	68.83	69.50	74.62	77.08	88.75	101.87	110.88	112.00	134.00	142.00	178.00	183.00	178.00	178.00
22	Amul Butter (100g.)	No.	15.75	15.04	14.92	15.16	15.04	16.17	16.25	19.25	19.75	25.00	27.00	29.00	31.00	33.00	36.00	42.00
VI	CONDIMENTS & SPICES																	
23	Salt (Tata)	Kg	7.87	7.96	9.00	8.50	9.17	9.25	9.88	10.00	11.25	12.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	20.00	19.00	21.00
24	Turmeric (100g)	Gram	9.37	9.38	10.00	10.00	10.12	9.79	10.66	9.37	10.88	13.00	20.00	19.00	25.00	21.00	23.00	24.00
25	Garlic	Kg	38.12	61.00	54.75	57.70	50.41	57.29	82.50	69.28	68.75	115.00	172.00	148.00	133.00	142.00	142.00	192.00
26	Ginger	Kg	13.25	13.66	10.79	10.54	16.29	16.25	12.50	12.12	21.88	23.00	30.00	28.00	30.00	41.00	75.00	51.00
27	Chilly Powder (100g.)	Gram	9.50	10.66	12.29	8.00	9.83	9.42	10.63	20.00	20.25	19.00	18.00	19.00	23.00	27.00	25.00	31.00
VII	VEGETABLES																	
28	Potato	Kg	10.70	13.04	12.77	10.80	11.83	13.54	12.69	12.50	14.50	15.00	18.00	19.00	25.00	27.00	33.00	31.00
29	Onion	Kg	16.25	16.91	15.92	21.37	19.41	22.83	22.83	19.37	27.50	31.00	45.00	35.00	28.00	60.00	44.00	53.00
30	Brinjal	Kg	12.00	14.53	15.46	15.10	13.79	16.44	20.00	24.14	30.59	25.00	38.00	39.00	45.00	50.00	48.00	51.00
31	Tomato	Kg	20.48	33.20	31.40	27.64	26.45	27.75	30.62	30.62	33.35	38.00	43.00	57.00	65.00	67.00	72.00	66.00
32	French Bean	Kg	24.28	26.35	25.42	22.12	25.21	24.58	29.69	26.87	39.38	37.00	49.00	53.00	62.00	66.00	81.00	72.00
33	Bitter Guard	Kg	27.25	26.25	30.38	29.68	30.00	27.22	32.50	37.50	39.38	48.00	55.00	55.00	64.00	68.00	68.00	84.00
34	Chilly Green	Kg	46.66	41.59	37.20	26.56	37.38	32.91	45.00	66.25	94.38	58.00	69.00	66.00	117.00	119.00	130.00	197.00
35	Squash	Kg	20.00	11.87	12.14	11.80	12.67	12.98	17.50	20.00	19.17	22.00	21.00	21.00	26.00	27.00	32.00	37.00
36	Mustard Leaf	Kg	20.71	21.50	22.00	23.75	23.96	18.54	21.56	20.00	27.50	37.00	38.00	41.00	50.00	57.00	43.00	52.00
37	Pumpkin Leaf	Kg	21.50	22.50	23.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	21.25	28.75	31.00	36.00	40.00	51.00	59.00	50.00	54.00
38	Cowpea Leaf (Behlawi)	Kg	24.00	23.00	22.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	30.00	25.00	43.00	35.00	38.00	46.00	59.00	59.00	51.00
VIII	FRUITS																	
39	Banana	Dozen	27.00	26.40	23.52	23.16	26.52	30.00	27.00	24.00	29.28	36.00	36.00	42.00	45.00	60.00	81.00	93.00
40	Pineapple	Kg	12.50	10.00	15.00	8.25	10.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	18.75	19.00	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.00	36.00	37.00

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
IX	BEVERAGE																	
41	Sugar	Kg	20.06	20.00	20.17	20.00	23.12	24.71	25.00	23.62	27.25	45.00	43.00	39.00	46.00	50.00	48.00	48.00
42	Tea Leaf (Uphaar Red) 250g.	Gram	40.00	41.00	42.00	39.04	42.33	42.33	53.13	51.25	55.60	59.00	61.00	63.00	69.00	89.00	96.00	100.00
43	Gur	Kg	21.67	21.91	21.90	21.87	26.56	24.37	26.25	30.00	30.94	42.00	46.00	53.00	66.00	90.00	91.00	105.00
X	INTOXICATES																	
44	Finished Pan	No.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
45	Tobacco Leaf	Kg	112.50	122.58	118.75	110.00	117.91	152.08	138.75	147.50	178.75	189.00	223.00	225.00	253.00	350.00	352.00	388.00
46	Mizo zial (10 Sticks)	No.	2.00	1.97	2.00	2.00	2.06	2.75	3.15	3.00	3.60	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	7.00	6.00	7.00
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	36.00	42.00	43.00	47.00	53.00	67.00	80.00
XI	FUEL & LIGHTING																	
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	325.00	361.00	395.00	432.00	431.00	411.00	435.00
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	1.85	1.58	0.90	1.10	1.70	2.35
XII	SOAP																	
50	Washing Soap (Ball)	Per Ball	10.00	10.38	10.25	11.25	11.67	11.75	12.00	13.75	15.50	16.00	18.00	19.00	21.00	25.00	25.00	28.00
51	Cinthol (Bathing Soap)	No.	12.50	13.21	12.08	12.46	12.83	18.13	19.50	20.00	23.10	24.00	25.00	25.00	27.00	34.00	35.00	39.00
XIII	EDUCATION																	
52	School Uniform Shoe (Intac)	Pair				246.00	287.50	288.75	362.50	358.50	399.84	382.00	411.00	430.00	476.00	549.00	568.00	616.00
53	School Tution Fee (Pvt.)	Month	153.75	154.17	161.66	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	212.50	240.00	235.00	294.00	344.00	400.00	458.00	520.00	575.00
XIV	MEDICAL CARE																	
54	Doctor Consultation Fee	Per Visit	50.00	66.66	79.58	93.75	93.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	122.00	118.00	155.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
55	Paracetamol	Per Strip	4.88	5.21	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.88	5.50	5.83	6.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	12.00	12.00	11.50

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
XV	BEDDING & CLOTHING																	
56	Secondhand Shirt	No.	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	103.13	139.00	164.00	171.00	174.00	234.00	242.00	296.00
57	Secondhand Pant	No.	150.00	140.00	160.00	180.00	190.00	200.00	200.00	210.00	178.75	178.00	199.00	217.00	216.00	236.00	269.00	332.00
58	Mattress – 3 Kgs Cotton	No.	351.25	393.29	360.42	294.58	373.33	343.75	417.14	407.14	457.50	486.00	584.00	631.00	644.00	720.00	830.00	972.00
59	Rizai – 2Kgs Cotton	No.	281.25	289.16	286.16	298.75	297.92	281.25	330.00	347.14	387.50	408.00	500.00	529.00	507.00	655.00	725.00	838.00
60	Mosquito Net (Double)	No.	340.00	350.00	360.00	350.00	360.00	380.00	450.00	380.00	393.75	542.00	462.00	512.00	577.00	611.00	861.00	960.00
61	Mosquito Net (Single)	No.	270.00	290.00	300.00	240.95	250.00	300.00	350.00	310.00	320.00	334.00	352.00	382.00	404.00	398.00	444.00	576.00

Annexure-XVI															
AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES															
Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I	CEREALS														
1	Rice (Local)	Qtls.	1230	1220	1158	1387	1825	1800	2506	3050	3035	3102	3444	4199	4461
2	Atta	Qtls.	979	988	1282	1367	1280	1380	1485	1490	1574	1837	2374	2545	2700
3	Maida	Qtls.	1153	1418	1379	1635	1775	1840	1636	1773	1601	1997	2670	2597	2900
II	PULSES														
4	Masur Dal (Small)	Qtls.	3399	3270	3280	3334	5256	6837	7063	6517	5982	6312	7214	7604	9986
5	Local Pulses (Bete)	Qtls.	2400	2600	2800	3200	2920	3700	2833	3956	3910	5018	6441	6379	7359
III	BEVERAGE														
6	Sugar	Qtls.	1745	2123	2261	2272	2139	2456	4058	3671	3608	3949	4531	4294	3817
IV	CONDIMENTS & SPICES														
7	Salt	50 Kg.	589	280	279	327	339	350	323	388	425	391	444	539	718
8	Turmeric	Qtls.	3500	5000	5200	5200	600	775	860	3517	4982	2917	3267	3681	4074
9	Garlic	Qtls.	4087	4000	4300	4000	6100	5250	10111	14792	13444	10160	9880	12182	14791
10	Ginger	Qtls.	750	780	780	800	950	1687	1556	2376	2889	2032	2732	5654	2793
11	Dry Chilli (bird eye chillies)	Qtls.	4200	6000	6200	6200	8000	12571	14000	12500	14125	16306	16005	14375	19446
V	MEAT														
12	Pork	Qtls.	8500	8000	8200	8200	12250	14000	15800	16200	16750	18625	20825	24400	25050
13	Beef	Qtls.	8000	8000	8500	8500	13500	13800	17100	18000	18500	20100	23650	26280	30650
14	Chicken (Broiler)	Qtls.	7500	6000	6500	7200	10000	14500	16200	16800	18000	18500	19100	18975	22200
15	Fish	Qtls.	7600	7800	8000	8000	10000	10000	13200	14900	12750	19225	16750	29575	33100
VI	VEGETABLES														
16	Potato	Qtls.	802	852	972	1008	900	1126	1046	1326	1158	1760	1801	2318	2680
17	Onion	Qtls.	1226	1334	1266	1468	1200	2175	2734	3486	2210	2262	4709	2761	3531
18	Brinjal	Qtls.	1000	1000	1100	1300	2000	2437	1567	3384	2250	2649	2836	3773	3466
VII	FRUITS														
19	Banana	Qtls.	650	650	700	800	900	1100	1100	804	1600	1170	1775	3785	3984

Annexure-XVII									
Percentage Distribution of Total Workers, Marginal Workers & Main workers by broad industrial categories									
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 worker)	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
		Combine	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
		Combine	45.44	3.71	41.73	70.63	2.48	0.85	26.03
3	1991	Rural	51.20	5.70	45.50	82.00	1.65	0.40	16.42
		Urban	46.20	8.20	38.10	33.00	5.56	1.87	59.43
		Combine	48.90	6.80	42.10	61.00	3.28	1.02	34.35
4	2001	Rural	28.82	6.13	22.69	81.66	2.00	0.73	15.59
		Urban	23.75	5.66	18.10	23.77	4.22	1.80	70.20
		Combine	52.57	11.78	40.79	62.14	3.32	1.33	44.22
5	2011	Rural	23.00	3.15	19.85	46.31	4.60	0.60	9.30
		Urban	21.36	3.38	17.97	9.01	5.47	1.29	40.69
		Combine	44.36	6.53	37.83	55.32	10.07	1.89	49.99
District-wise (2011)									
1	Mamit		3.59	0.29	3.30	6.91	0.62	0.06	1.89
2	Kolasib		3.34	0.64	2.71	4.34	1.43	0.14	2.93
3	Aizawl		15.92	2.12	13.80	9.46	2.75	0.81	29.05
4	Champhai		5.50	0.66	4.84	9.24	1.40	0.24	3.66
5	Serchhip		2.95	0.23	2.72	5.25	0.31	0.22	2.02
6	Lunglei		7.14	1.48	5.65	10.95	2.57	0.20	5.15
7	Lawngtlai		4.15	0.68	3.47	7.03	0.76	0.15	3.04
8	Saiha		1.77	0.43	1.34	2.15	0.23	0.08	2.24

Annexure-XVIII												
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 Schools	Total Enrolment	No. of Girls Student	No. of Schools	Total Enrolment	No. of Girls Student	No. of Schools	Total Enrolment	No. of Girls Student	No. of Schools	Total Enrolment	No. of Girls Student
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1996	1263	106167	49842	702	48676	23873	300	33833	16863	16	22312	957
1997	1318	115652	53992	733	51746	25131	302	36864	18157	18	4836	2089
1998	1244	115845	54914	726	50457	24401	339	36231	18026	18	6174	2798
1999	1226	106165	50152	748	50971	24585	352	37690	19102	20	9344	4358
2000	1209	103269	98713	676	48793	23602	386	37197	18769	30	9671	4712
2001	1377	116226	56276	851	53130	26309	370	43030	23157	33	9076	4421
2002	1504	116303	55683	911	56490	27215	409	39875	20093	47	12555	6213
2003	1504	120217	57817	908	58623	27958	443	45200	22873	69	16890	8295
2004	1481	102807	48827	939	56038	27124	445	43161	21658	70	10283	5004
2005	1688	132046	63950	1121	88044	43090	484	41610	20787	76	10555	5068
2006	1700	130342	63050	1081	58533	28460	500	44322	21885	80	11762	5664
2007	1752	134656	64159	1090	57399	27733	508	43675	21725	82	12816	6161
2008	1783	151899	72907	1253	64887	31024	502	44576	21943	86	14649	7167
2009	1782	156396	74615	1313	66776	31796	521	48811	24263	95	17049	8388
2010	1821	166152	79832	1353	69318	33110	538	50252	25069	98	18437	9163
2011	1855	161514	77049	1383	87726	41965	543	48741	24277	113	20250	10056
2012	1831	161581	77608	1381	89755	43242	584	38870	19270	118	21472	10621
2013	1873	165051	80516	1408	94354	45557	612	41945	20674	127	22087	10935
2014	1946	157646	76116	1514	94077	45336	610	40711	20208	132	22562	11210
2015	1946	159334	76861	1511	93277	44912	614	41534	20710	138	22986	11749

Annexure-XIX

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	01:23	4999	48793	01:10	2805	37197	01:13	504	9871	01:20
2	2001-2002	5429	114229	01:21	5747	53130	01:09	2853	43030	01:15	485	9076	01:19
3	2002-2003	5855	116303	01:20	5599	56490	01:10	2923	39875	01:14	648	12555	01:19
4	2003-2004	5861	120217	01:21	5608	58623	01:10	3108	45200	01:15	669	16890	01:25
5	2004-2005	5469	102807	01:19	7067	56038	01:08	3592	43161	01:12	845	10283	01:12
6	2005-2006	5210	132046	01:25	7983	88044	01:11	3694	41610	01:11	854	10555	01:12
7	2006-2007	8099	130342	01:16	7271	58533	01:08	3768	44322	01:12	929	11762	01:13
8	2007-2008	8002	134656	01:17	6846	57399	01:08	3935	43675	01:11	941	12816	01:13
9	2008-2009	8716	151899	01:17	7754	64887	01:08	3886	44576	01:11	1058	14649	01:13
10	2009-2010	8477	156396	01:18	7564	66776	01:09	3853	48811	01:13	1224	17049	01:14
11	2010-2011	8310	166152	01:20	7824	69318	01:09	3870	50252	01:13	1224	18437	01:15
12	2011-2012	8488	161514	01:19	9638	87726	01:09	4212	48741	01:12	1367	20250	01:15
13	2012-2013	8703	161581	01:19	9883	89755	01:09	4414	38870	01:09	1468	21472	01:15
14	2013-2014	8717	165051	01:19	10161	94354	01:09	4617	41945	01:09	1518	22087	01:15
15	2014-2015	8428	157646	01:19	10319	94077	01:09	4500	40711	01:09	1520	22562	01:15
16	2015-2016	8330	159334	01:19	10159	93277	01:09	4394	41534	01:09	1536	22986	01:15
District-wise 2015-2016													
1	Mamit	622	12563	01:20	745	7071	01:09	276	2238	01:08	37	299	01:08
2	Kolasib	596	13792	01:23	846	7808	01:09	307	2893	01:09	79	1149	01:15
3	Aizawl	2416	50523	01:21	3019	32041	01:11	1598	16535	01:10	788	13104	01:17
4	Champhai	860	18806	01:22	1280	11919	01:09	587	4906	01:08	151	1759	01:12
5	Serchhip	493	8555	01:17	669	5672	01:08	279	2599	01:09	99	1046	01:11
6	Lunglei	1274	22236	01:17	1689	13195	01:08	794	6400	01:08	263	3160	01:12
7	Lawngtlai	1205	21805	01:18	1262	10158	01:08	319	3687	01:12	57	1246	01:22
8	Saiha	864	11054	01:13	649	5413	01:08	234	2276	01:10	62	1223	01:20
	Total	8330	159334	01:19	10159	93277	01:09	4394	41534	01:09	1536	22986	01:15

Annexure-XX									
BANK-WISE BUSINESS AND CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO (C:D RATIO)									
(Rs. in crore)									
Sl. No.	BANKS	As on 31.03.2015				As on 31.03.2016			
		No. of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	C:D Ratio	No. of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	C:D Ratio
1	BOB	1	11.41	3.44	30.15	1	23.24	3.98	17.13
2	BOI	3	19.22	9.55	49.71	3	25.16	12.18	48.41
3	BOM	1	2.00	3.89	194.66	1	3.86	4.04	104.83
4	CAN	5	12.50	20.43	163.44	5	15.91	31.87	200.35
5	CBI	1	32.74	12.90	39.40	1	34.62	15.27	44.12
6	HDFC	6	162.08	48.33	29.82	7	236.90	58.21	24.57
7	FED	1	14.68	1.10	7.49	1	16.53	0.94	5.67
8	ICICI	1	23.22	0.73	3.15	2	36.79	1.30	3.54
9	IDBI	3	48.52	21.43	44.17	5	45.30	18.90	41.72
10	INDUS	1	21.32	74.46	349.26	1	14.50	74.77	515.66
11	IOB	1	1.80	1.65	91.83	1	3.29	4.61	140.04
12	PNB	1	32.64	31.96	97.91	1	34.91	23.34	66.88
13	PSB	1	1.54	0.93	60.39	1	1.82	1.66	91.21
14	SBI	38	2573.65	934.16	36.30	42	3009.04	1069.99	35.56
15	SYN	2	0.19	0.07	37.91	2	33.51	12.74	38.00
16	UBI	2	73.51	26.26	35.72	6	91.25	33.94	37.20
17	UCO	3	107.78	114.98	106.68	3	89.54	52.10	58.19
18	UNI	1	3.64	2.15	58.98	1	5.72	4.45	77.84
19	AXIS	2	255.80	29.02	11.34	3	288.28	48.44	16.80
20	VJB	2	203.68	59.65	29.29	2	219.87	69.00	31.38
21	YES	1	15.82	0.00	0.00	1	26.45	0.03	0.11
22	SIB	1	12.32	1.95	15.85	1	14.09	1.74	12.32
23	MCAB	12	517.33	366.48	70.84	15	592.02	400.39	67.63
24	MZRB	77	1492.03	755.88	50.66	78	1517.12	865.36	57.04
25	MUCO	1	39.56	24.49	61.91	1	43.46	29.35	67.54
TOTAL		168	5678.98	2545.89	44.83	185	6423.18	2838.60	44.19

ANNEXURE - XXI

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEME

(Rs. in lakh)								
Sl. No.	Major / Minor Heads of Development	Total Revised Outlay (R.E)	Actual Expenditure					Total Expenditure (Col. 3+4+5+6+7)
			Establishment (Salaries, Wages, GIA-S, OE, TE, MT & Rent)	Central Share under CSS/ FC/ NEC/ NLCPR etc.	Loan Portion of NABARD/ NCDC/ EAP etc.	State Matching Share	Other State Plan Prog.	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I:	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
1	Agriculture							
	a) Dte. of Crop Husbandry	4,112.32	434.05	2,243.78	0.00	200.45	10.00	2,888.28
	b) Dte. of R & E	1,029.06	12.00	990.18	0.00	10.80	14.00	1,026.98
2	Horticulture	4,820.35	242.11	3,998.77	0.00	239.50	23.28	4,503.66
3	Soil & Water Conservation	534.40	13.44	140.00	361.00	13.40	6.55	534.39
4	Animal Husbandry	2,267.75	704.79	350.16	659.00	41.37	84.27	1,839.59
5	Dairy Development	9.57	32.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	33.50
6	Fisheries	1,669.56	192.16	1,029.14	0.00	144.00	90.00	1,455.30
7	Forestry & Wildlife	3,150.70	293.79	2,170.61	0.00	256.62	30.00	2,751.02
8	Cooperation	1,526.93	332.86	0.00	1,134.00	0.00	48.10	1,514.96
9	Other Agril. Programme (Trade & Commerce)	1,051.92	209.75	468.00	230.25	0.00	128.50	1,036.50
	TOTAL - I	20,172.56	2,467.45	11,390.64	2,384.25	906.14	435.70	17,584.18
II:	RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
1	Special Prog. for Rural Dev.							
	a) Self-Employment Prog.	9,848.08	109.00	887.00	0.00	842.33	0.00	1,838.33
	b) SLMC & IAC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	c) IAY	695.31	0.00	306.81	0.00	84.51	0.00	391.32
	d) Rural Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
	e) i) NRLM	1,903.31	0.00	97.04	0.00	19.16	0.00	116.20
	ii) DRDA Admn		0.00	148.88	0.00	16.54	0.00	165.42
	f) Other Rural Dev. Prog.	981.14	248.69	25.00	0.00	68.78	67.00	409.47
2	MG-NREGS	23,835.85	0.00	22,462.00	0.00	1,373.84	0.00	23,835.84
3	Land Reforms	628.13	338.74	141.71	0.00	52.34	90.09	622.88
	TOTAL - II	37,891.82	696.43	24,068.44	0.00	2,457.50	357.09	27,579.46

(Rs. in lakh)								
Sl. No.	Major / Minor Heads of Development	Total Revised Outlay (R.E)	Actual Expenditure					Total Expenditure (Col. 3+4+5+6+7)
			Establishment (Salaries, Wages, GIA-S, OE, TE, MT & Rent)	Central Share under CSS/ FC/ NEC/ NLCPR etc.	Loan Portion of NABARD/ NCDC/ EAP etc.	State Matching Share	Other State Plan Prog.	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III: SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME								
1	BADP	4,071.00	0.00	3,852.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,852.00
2	Grant under Article 275(1)	2,441.54						
	i) Fisheries		0.00	265.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	265.00
	ii) Social Welfare		0.00	871.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	871.15
3	Other (Sinlung Dev. Council)	189.54	74.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.00	189.43
4	MLA Local Area Dev. Schemes	1,960.00					1,960.00	1,960.00
5	BRGF	0.00						0.00
	TOTAL - III	8,662.08	74.43	4,988.15	0.00	0.00	2,075.00	7,137.58
IV: IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL								
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	146.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Minor Irrigation	1,722.58	498.34	47.10	490.00	84.00	30.00	1,149.44
3	Command Area Development	0.00						0.00
	TOTAL - IV	1,868.58	498.34	47.10	490.00	84.00	30.00	1,149.44
V: ENERGY								
1	Power	10,577.24	5,242.24	2,261.18	2,405.00	502.06	166.76	10,577.24
2	Non-Conventional Source of Energy Programme (NCSEP)	0.00						0.00
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	0.00						0.00
	TOTAL - V	10,577.24	5,242.24	2,261.18	2,405.00	502.06	166.76	10,577.24
VI: INDUSTRIES & MINERALS								
1	a) Industries (V & SI)	4,953.70	2,155.85	822.97	797.15	238.62	96.00	4,110.59
	b) Sericulture	569.92	263.98	205.00	0.00	79.38	16.00	564.36
	c) Industries Other than V&SI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Mines & Minerals	68.68	31.45	0.00	0.00	10.55	26.68	68.68
	TOTAL - VI	5,592.30	2,451.28	1,027.97	797.15	328.55	138.68	4,743.63

(Rs. in lakh)								
Sl. No.	Major / Minor Heads of Development	Total Revised Outlay (R.E)	Actual Expenditure					
			Establishment (Salaries, Wages, GIA-S, OE, TE, MT & Rent)	Central Share under CSS/ FC/ NEC/ NLCPR etc.	Loan Portion of NABARD/ NCDC/ EAP etc.	State Matching Share	Other State Plan Prog.	Total Expenditure (Col. 3+4+5+6+7)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII:	TRANSPORT							
1	Civil Aviation	214.66	30.00	0.00	0.00	57.09	127.57	214.66
2	Road & Bridges (PWD)	26,588.80	2,168.82	11,629.34	11,757.00	413.55	1,215.79	27,184.50
3	Road Transport	461.66	29.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	428.85	458.14
4	Motor Vehicle Wing	83.34	52.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.19	63.12
5	Inland Water Transport	0.00						0.00
	TOTAL - VII	27,348.46	2,281.04	11,629.34	11,757.00	470.64	1,782.40	27,920.42
VIII:	COMMUNICATIONS							
1	Capacity building under National e-Governance Action Plan (ICT)	1,315.35	273.49	324.29	380.80	20.10	26.66	1,025.34
	TOTAL - VIII	1,315.35	273.49	324.29	380.80	20.10	26.66	1,025.34
IX:	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY							
1	Scientific Research	422.90	230.20	112.57	0.00	32.90	40.00	415.67
2	Ecology & Environment	0.00						0.00
	TOTAL - IX	422.90	230.20	112.57	0.00	32.90	40.00	415.67
X:	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning)	981.50	93.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	749.69	842.94
2	Tourism	2,679.18	380.15	2,235.31	0.00	10.21	46.31	2,671.98
3	Economics & Statistics	831.71	117.61	503.98	0.00	89.25	50.00	760.84
4	Civil Supplies	3,511.68	164.19	475.63	2,755.29	54.61	0.00	3,449.72
5	Other General Economic Services							
	i) Weight & Measures	93.20	75.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	93.20
	ii) District Councils							
	a) Lai ADC	4,079.45	2,391.76	1,632.35	0.00	55.34	0.00	4,079.45
	b) Mara ADC	3,102.77	1,761.66	1,031.61		42.50	267.00	3,102.77
	c) Chakma ADC	2,650.53	1,518.42	827.42	0.00	10.69	294.00	2,650.53

(Rs. in lakh)								
Sl. No.	Major / Minor Heads of Development	Total Revised Outlay (R.E)	Actual Expenditure					Total Expenditure (Col. 3+4+5+6+7)
			Establishment (Salaries, Wages, GIA-S, OE, TE, MT & Rent)	Central Share under CSS/ FC/ NEC/ NLCPR etc.	Loan Portion of NABARD/ NCDC/ EAP etc.	State Matching Share	Other State Plan Prog.	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	iii) Law & Judicial	1,213.93	61.76	813.00	0.00	289.23	43.30	1,207.29
	TOTAL - X	19,143.95	6,564.00	7,519.30	2,755.29	551.83	1,468.30	18,858.72
XI:	SOCIAL SERVICES							
1	General Education							
	a) School Education	47,712.80	24,204.19	15,273.90	0.00	2,087.68	198.01	41,763.78
	b) SCERT	2,941.67	26.60	2,006.34	0.00	281.50	68.49	2,382.94
	c) Higher Education	10,482.30	6,518.56	3,389.12	0.00	484.75	50.00	10,442.43
	c) Scholarship Board	7,429.84	40.09	5,008.40	0.00	6.81	45.74	5,101.04
	d) Sainik School	3,181.61	0.00	2,893.66	0.00	287.95	0.00	3,181.61
2	Technical Education	436.92	380.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	390.56
3	Sports & Youth Services	2,513.45	373.18	1,189.70	0.00	192.29	758.28	2,513.45
4	Art & Culture	849.82	255.05	447.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	702.55
5	Health Services	18,666.48	1,464.05	11,007.16	0.00	554.80	191.14	13,217.15
6	Hospital & Medical Education	7,894.62	3,260.60	3,161.43	0.00	686.90	617.41	7,726.34
7	Water Supply & Sanitation	13,912.79	5,325.86	3,130.07	1,444.00	402.74	892.50	11,195.17
8	Housing							
	a) Govt. Housing (PWD)	1,490.85	0.00	1,483.30	0.00	7.55	0.00	1,490.85
	b) Housing (LAD)	62.29	32.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	62.29
	c) Police Housing	3,249.38	10.00	2,537.69	0.00	113.69	588.00	3,249.38
9	Urban Development							
	a) Urban Dev. (SCP)	0.00						0.00
	b) Urban Dev. (LAD)	313.43	0.00	248.43	0.00	0.00	65.00	313.43
	c) Town & Country Planning	93.31	68.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	93.31
	d) Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	19,814.65	393.64	3,969.88	0.00	653.12	2,718.23	7,734.87
	e) SIPMIU	6,175.27	310.66	0.00	5,731.64	0.00	63.58	6,105.88

(Rs. in lakh)								
Sl. No.	Major / Minor Heads of Development	Total Revised Outlay (R.E)	Actual Expenditure					Total Expenditure (Col. 3+4+5+6+7)
			Establishment (Salaries, Wages, GIA-S, OE, TE, MT & Rent)	Central Share under CSS/ FC/ NEC/ NLCPR etc.	Loan Portion of NABARD/ NCDC/ EAP etc.	State Matching Share	Other State Plan Prog.	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Information & Publicity	153.80	42.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.80	153.80
11	Labour & Labour Welfare	1,481.66	261.07	519.48	0.00	0.00	230.00	1,010.55
12	Social Welfare	13,358.56	446.95	9,076.21	0.00	823.75	115.30	10,462.21
	(a) Nutrition	234.00	0.00	115.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.11
	(b) Persons with Disabilities	71.16	66.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	68.88
	TOTAL - XI	1,62,520.66	43,480.54	65,457.38	7,175.64	6,583.53	6,780.48	1,29,477.58
XII:	GENERAL SERVICES							
1	Jails	647.59	15.52	468.67	0.00	43.56	114.00	641.75
2	Stationery & Printing	218.68	33.54	135.65	0.00	0.00	47.49	216.68
3	Public Works (Building)	1,350.33	1,040.72	269.14	0.00	26.70	0.00	1,336.56
4	Other Admn. Services:							
	a) Training (ATI)	77.56	73.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.06
	b) Forensic Science	43.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	43.00
	c) Fire and Emergency Service	401.07	200.94	197.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	398.89
	d) GAD	1,078.24	13.33	400.00	0.00	0.00	244.00	657.33
	f) Finance (FMU)	2,001.80	0.00	0.00	84.81	0.00	0.00	84.81
	g) Disaster Management & Rehabilitation	0.00						0.00
	h) Mizoram Public Service Commission	78.29		78.29				78.29
	TOTAL - XII	5,896.56	1,387.11	1,549.70	84.81	70.26	438.49	3,530.37
	GRAND TO TAL	3,01,412.45	65,646.55	1,30,376.06	28,229.94	12,007.51	13,739.56	2,49,999.62

Annexure-XXII														
TAXES BY TYPE														
Type of Tax	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 (Actual)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15
A. STATE TAXES	3385.19	3956.14	5505.57	6762.2	7751.54	9461.61	10757.53	13007.64	17866.77	22314.6	22977.96	26653.10	31067.65	33118.80
1. Taxes on Income & Expdr.	407.72	437.63	452.81	499.95	532.28	592.86	793.03	839.47	1186.15	1368.18	1473.52	1404.46	1445.00	1500.00
2. Land Revenue	71.96	86.25	159.38	72.78	148.09	162.91	276.17	433.36	251.92	304.31	454.43	1106.15	806.15	1190.26
3. Stamps & Registration	13.25	10.43	16.78	20.83	22.95	46.16	38.65	34.32	69.09	64.29	152.16	372.31	323.50	872.10
4. State Excise	136.2	140.4	146.1	165.02	168.67	187.39	209.99	239.32	230.75	283.17	310.93	490.94	4250.00	4308.00
5. Sales Tax	2331.69	2808.21	4159.06	5371.81	6204.09	7750.91	8593.59	10469.88	14215.83	17587.32	18333.59	21194.81	21830.00	22500.00
6. Tax on Vehicle	338.15	379.78	434.98	501.48	536.64	549.9	670.7	971.98	1671.1	2283.31	1941.77	1702.64	2048.00	2360.44
7. Taxes on Good & Passenger	61.01	68.67	99.44	98.28	107.1	143.38	139.39	172.12	205.02	377.37	263.31	255.53	300.00	318.00
8. Taxes & Duties on Electricity	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0				
9. Other Taxes on Commodities & Services	24.45	24.77	37.02	32.05	31.72	28.1	36.01	47.19	36.91	46.65	48.25	126.26	65.00	70.00
B. CENTRAL TAXES & DUTIES (Devolution)	13033	15578	22583	28805	36336	38339	39453.46	59078	82778.22	78596	85808.00	91066.33	237088.00	262717.00
1. Corporation tax	3535	4433	6235	8991	11532	12568	16235	23094	31868	28236	28862.00	31805.00	75746.00	82590.00
2. Taxes on Income (other than corporation tax)	2107	2854	4396	5460	7740	7891	9050.44	12204	17213.22	16904	19005.00	22712.33	53919.00	64005.00
3. Other taxes on Income & Expenditure	-	-1	-1	-1	-	0	0	0	0	0				
4. Taxes on Wealth	3	10	12	11	13	11	37	47	111	48	79.00	86.00	-2.00	-3.00
5. Customs	2781	3128	4403	5618	6868	7330	5521	10331	14706	13062	14003.00	14730.00	37493.00	41152.00
6. Union Excise Duties	4065	4333	5876	5966	6557	6399	4447	7516	9383	8877	9890.00	8318.00	29966.00	32879.00
7. Service Tax	492	829	1664	2762	3626	1140	4163.02	5886	9497	11469	13969.00	13415.00	39966.00	42094.00
8. Other taxes on Commodities & Services	50	-8	-2	-2	-	0	0	0	0	0				
Total of Tax Revenue	16418.2	19534.1	28088.6	35567.2	44087.54	47800.61	50210.99	72085	100644.99	100910.6	108785.96	117719.43	268155.65	295835.80